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# DICTIONARY

OF

# MEDICAL SCIENCE.

# A
# DICTIONARY
# OF
# MEDICAL SCIENCE:

CONTAINING

A FULL EXPLANATION OF THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS AND TERMS OF ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, MEDICAL CHEMISTRY, PHARMACY, PHARMACOLOGY, THERAPEUTICS, MEDICINE, HYGIENE, DIETETICS, PATHOLOGY, BACTERIOLOGY, SURGERY, OPHTHALMOLOGY, OTOLOGY, LARNYGOLOGY, DERMATOLOGY, GYNECOLOGY, OBSTETRICS, PEDIATRICS, MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, DENTISTRY, VETERINARY SCIENCE, ETC.

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## TWENTY-THIRD EDITION,

THOROUGHLY REVISED, WITH THE PRONUNCIATION, ACCENTUATION, AND DERIVATION OF THE TERMS.

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# PREFACE TO TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

THE reviser of the present edition of Dunglison's *Dictionary* is spared the usual task of the writer of prefaces. A book which has held its own through twenty-two editions for nearly three-quarters of a century needs no apology. It is not expected to fill a long-felt want, for its existence has obviated the possibility of such a want. It has become an institution, and the only office of the present editor is to tell what liberties he has taken with the work of the author—and why.

A distinguishing feature of the successive editions of this *Dictionary* has been the explanatory fulness and encyclopedic nature of its definitions. As was written in the preface to the second edition, "the Author's object has not been to make the work a mere lexicon or dictionary of terms, but to afford, under each, a condensed view of its various medical relations, and thus to render the work an epitome of the existing condition of medical science." It has been the editor's endeavor to preserve in the new matter this characteristic of the work, and not to give merely a bald definition or array of synonyms, but to explain the condition denoted by the term. Some of the old definitions have been modified slightly in the direction of greater conciseness, but the identity of the author, which by long association has become endeared to such a host of practitioners, has been preserved as far as possible, even the quaintness of diction being altered only when the progress of our science has made a new definition imperative. For the same reason the author's preferences have been respected in the choice of the principal terms, when the word preferred by him has not actually become obsolete. For example, the sympathetic nervous system is defined under trisplanchnic nerve, and the spinal cord under medulla spinalis. With the system of cross references employed this will occasion no confusion for the new users of the dictionary, while it is hoped that those who, like the editor, made their first acquaintance with the language of medicine under the guidance of "Dunglison," will be glad to know that their old friend and companion has not been revised out of all recognition.

A glance through the successive editions of this work brings home to one the marvellous advances made by medicine during the second half of the nineteenth century. In each edition it was found necessary to insert new terms, varying in number from several hundred to several thousand, and the present edition has over fifteen hundred new definitions, a large number of these being in the new science of immunity, so recently grown out of that of bacteriology, in protozoan biology, and in radiopraxis.

With this constant increase in the number of medical terms calling for definition, the chief problem presented to the editor has been that of economy of space. In the present edition it was necessary to find room not only for new words but also for the illustrations, which, although almost indispensable in explaining certain things that defy definition in a few words, are enormous consumers of space. The problem was met in several ways. In the first place many words were cut out entirely. Some of these were artificial and clumsy compounds never used again in medicine after their coiners had introduced them; others were only remotely connected with medicine and really out of place in a modern lexicon of that science.

Another way by which the bulk of the work was greatly reduced was by the excision of the figured pronunciation in all cases except those in which general usage is in conflict with authority regarding the value of certain letters, as in "gynecology," for example. In most cases the indication of the accented syllable has been thought to be a sufficient guide to the pronunciation for English-speaking persons. The province of a medical dictionary is to define medical terms, and the medical lexicographer should but touch the outskirts of phonology. The same may be said of the minutiæ of etymology, but since to know the parentage of a word often aids one to grasp better and to remember its meaning, the derivation of most of the words of Greek or Latin origin has been retained in the present edition. This being done, the finer details of orthoepy and word history have been left to the large dictionaries of the English language, where they properly belong.

In the many revisions to which the dictionary has been subjected some confusion had crept in in the matter of cross references, a word to which reference had been made having occasionally been dropped, the reference, however, remaining. An endeavor has been made to correct this and also to insert new cross references when they seemed to be of service in the amplification of a definition. The table of doses has been omitted, but the doses, expressed in Troy and metric values, have been inserted with the descriptive matter relating to the various drugs. These descriptions have, in the case of official preparations, been made to conform with the directions of the United States and British Pharmacopœias.

As indicated on the title page, this work is designed to be of practical utility to all, whether graduates or undergraduates, who are interested in medicine or any of the cognate sciences. For this reason the publishers, in their desire to ensure absolute accuracy and completeness of definition in every department, secured for the preceding edition the services of Professor Leonard Pearson in the revision of the veterinary terms, and those of the brilliant and lamented Dr. H. H. Burchard in that of the titles relating to dentistry. The editor has made in these departments only such changes as the advances, evident here as elsewhere, notably in the field of protozoan disease in the lower animals, have demanded; this new edition, therefore, like the former, is enriched by the work of these experts.

T. L. S.

New York, 1903.

# INTRODUCTION.

Each word is, as far as possible, accentuated and defined; but if the word has several synonyms, the definition is usually given under the main or most prominent word, and the synonyms are referred to it, especially when a long explanatory definition is necessary. In terms of more words than one the definition is generally given under the more significant word, but if not it will be found under the other. *Respiratory murmur*, for instance, is defined under *Murmur; Side-chain theory*, under *Chain; Becquerel rays*, under *Ray*.

In the pronunciation of the few words in which other than the accentual marks have been deemed necessary a simple phonetic system has been adopted which, it is believed, will be readily intelligible, and which requires but little explanation. Indeed, any explanation as to the sound or accentuation of the letters is rendered unnecessary by the self-evident character of the division of the syllables.

The derivations of the words given throughout the work are generally from the Latin and Greek languages, but for easy understanding the Greek alphabet is not employed, the English characters being substituted.

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **A.** | | Accommodation. Anode. Argon. |
| **āā.** | Ana | Of each. |
| **Abst.** or **Abstr.** | Abstractum | Abstract. |
| **A. C.** | | Anodal contraction. Anodal closure. Air conduction. |
| **A. C. C.** | | Anodal closure contraction. |
| **Acc.** | | Accommodation. |
| **A. D.** | | Anodal duration. |
| **Add.** | Adde, addatur | Add; let there be added. |
| **Ad deliq.** | Ad deliquium | Up to point of fainting. |
| **Ad. 2 vic.** | Ad duos vices | For two doses. |
| **Adhib.** | Adhibeatur | Let it be administered. |
| **Ad lib.** | Ad libitum | At pleasure. |
| **Admov.** | Admoveatur | Let it be applied. |
| **Ad pond. om.** | Ad pondus omnium, | To the whole weight. |
| **Adv.** | Adversum | Against. |
| **Ag.** | Argentum | Silver. |
| **Ah.** | | Hyperopic astigmatism. |
| **Al.** | | Aluminum. |
| **Alt. dieb.** | Alternis diebus | Every other day. |
| **Alt. hor.** | Alternis horis | Every other hour. |
| **Am.** | | Myopic astigmatism. |
| **Amp.** | | Ampère. |
| **An.** | | Anode. |
| **Anat.** | | Anatomy or anatomical. |
| **A. O.** | | Anodal opening. |
| **A. O. C.** | | Anodal opening contraction. |
| **Aq.** | Aqua | Water. |
| **Aq. bull** | Aqua bulliens | Boiling water. |
| **Aq. cal.** | Aqua calida | Warm water. |
| **Aq. comm.** | Aqua communis | Common water. |
| **Aq. dest.** | Aqua destillata | Distilled water. |
| **Aq. ferv.** | Aqua fervens | Hot water. |
| **Aq. fluv.** | Aqua fluvialis | River water. |
| **Aq. font.** | Aqua fontana | Spring water. |
| **Aq. mar.** | Aqua marina | Sea water. |
| **Aq. pur.** | Aqua pura | Pure water. |
| **Arg.** | Argentum | Silver. |
| **As.** | | Arsenic. |
| **Ast.** | | Astigmatism. |
| **At. wt.** | | Atomic weight. |
| **Av.** or **Avoir.** | | Avoirdupois. |
| **B.** | | Boron. |
| **Ba.** | | Barium. |
| **Bals.** | Balsamum | Balsam. |
| **Bi.** | | Bismuth. |
| **Bib.** | Bibe | Drink. |
| **Biol.** | | Biology. |
| **B.** or **Bis in d.** | Bis in die | Twice daily. |
| **B. M.** | Baccalaureus medicinæ, | Bachelor of Medicine. |
| **B. m.** | Balneum mariæ | Water-bath. |
| **Bol.** | Bolus | A large pill. |
| **Bot.** | | Botany. |
| **Br.** | | Bromine. |
| **B. S.** | Baccalaureus scientiæ, | Bachelor of Science. |
| **Bull.** | Bulliens | Boiling. |
| | Bulliat | Let it boil. |
| **But.** | Butyrum | Butter. |
| **C.** | | Cathode. Closure. Cubic. Contact. Centigrade. Gallon (*congius*). |
| **Ca.** | | Calcium. |
| **Cap.** | Capiat | Let him take. |
| **Caps.** | Capsula | Capsule. |
| **C. C.** | | Cathodal closure. |
| **c.c.** | | Cubic centimetre. |
| **C. C. C.** | | Cathodal closure contraction. |
| **C. C. T.** | | Cathodal closure tetanus. |
| **C. D.** | | Cathodal duration. |
| **Cd.** | | Cadmium. Caudal. |
| **Ce.** | | Cerium. |
| **Cel.** | | Celsius. |
| **Cent.** | | Centigrade. |
| **Cg.** | | Centigramme. |
| **Chart.** | Charta or Chartula, | Paper or small paper. Powder. |
| **Chem.** | | Chemistry. |
| **C. M.** | Chirurgiæ magister, | Master in Surgery. |
| **cm.** | | Centimetre. |
| **C. O. C.** | | Cathodal opening contraction. |
| **Co.** | | Cobalt. |
| **Coch.** or **Cochl.** | Cochleare | Spoonful. |
| **Cochl. ampl.** | Cochleare amplum, | A tablespoonful. |
| **Cochl. mag.** | Cochleare magnum, | A tablespoonful. |
| **Cochl. med.** or **mod.**, | Cochleare medium or modicum, | A dessertspoonful. |
| **Cochl. min.** | Cochleare minimum, | A teaspoonful. |
| **Cochl. parv.** | Cochleare parvum, | A teaspoonful. |
| **Coct.** | Coctus | Boiled. |
| **Col.** | Cola | Strain. |
| **Colat.** | Colatus | Strained. |
| **Colet.** | Coletur | Let it be strained. |
| **Collut.** | Collutorium | Mouth-wash. |
| **Collyr.** | Collyrium | Eye-wash. |
| **Comp.** | Compositus | Compound. |
| **Conf.** | Confectio | Confection. |
| **Cong.** | Congius | A gallon. |
| **Cont.** | Continuetur | Let it be continued. |
| **Coq.** | Coque | Boil. |
| | Coquatur | Let it be boiled. |
| **Cort.** | Cortex | Bark. |
| **C. O. T.** | | Cathodal opening tetanus. |

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|---|---|---|
| **Cr.** | | Chromium. |
| **C. S.** | | Current strength. |
| **Cs.** | | Cæsium. |
| **Cu.** | Cuprum | Copper. |
| **Cwt.** | | A hundredweight. |
| **Cyath.** | Cyathus | A wineglassful. |
| **Cyath. theæ** | Cyathus theæ | A teacupful. |
| **Cyath. vinar.** | Cyathus vinarius | A wineglassful. |
| **Cyl.** | | Cylinder; cylindrical lens. |
| **D.** | | Dose. Duration. Density. |
| **D. D. S.** | | Doctor of Dental Surgery. |
| **Decoct** | Decoctum | Decoction. |
| **Decub.** | Decubitus | Lying down. |
| **De d. in d.** | De die in diem. | From day to day. |
| **Deg.** | | Degeneration. Degree. |
| **Dep.** | Depuratus | Purified. |
| **Dest.** | Destillatus | Distilled. |
| **Det.** | Detur | Let it be given. |
| **D. ut s.** | Detur ut signetur, | Let it be given as directed. |
| **Dieb. alt.** | Diebus alternis | Every other day. |
| **Dieb. tert.** | Diebus tertiis | Every third day. |
| **Dil.** | Dilutus | Dilute. |
| **Dim.** | Dimidius | One-half. Diminutive. |
| **D. in p. æq.** | Dividatur in partes æquales, | Let it be divided in equal parts. |
| **Div.** | Divide | Divide. |
| **D. R.** | | Degeneration reaction. |
| **Dr.** or **Drach.** | Drachma | A drachm. |
| **D. V. S.** | | Doctor of Veterinary Surgery. |
| **E.** | | Electromotive force. Emmetropia. |
| **Eb.** | | Erbium. |
| **Elect.** | Electuarium | Electuary. |
| **Emb.** | | Embryology. |
| **E. M. F.** | | Electromotive force. |
| **Emp.** | Emplastrum | Plaster. |
| **Er.** | | Erbium. |
| **Exhib.** | Exhibeatur | Let it be given. |
| **Ext.** | Extractum | Extract. |
| | Externus | External. |
| **F.** | Fac. | Make. |
| | Fiat or fiant | Let it or them be made. |
| | | Fahrenheit. |
| | | Fluorine. |
| | | Field of vision. |
| | | Formula. |
| **F′** | | Symbol of first focal distance. |
| **F″** | | Symbol of second focal distance. |
| **Fah.** or **Fahr.** | | Fahrenheit. |
| **Far.** | | Faradic. |
| **Fasc.** | Fasciculus | Bundle. |
| **Filt.** | Filtra | Filter. |
| **Fl.** | Fluidus | Fluid. |
| **Flor.** | Flores | Flowers. |
| **F. m.** or **mist.** | Fiat mistura | Let a mixture be made. |
| **Fol.** | Folia | Leaves. Folio. |
| **F. p.** | Fiat potio | Make a potion. |
| **F. pil.** | Fiat pilula | Let a pill be made |
| **Fract. dos.** | Fractâ dosi | In divided dose. |
| **F. R. C. P.** | | Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. |
| **F. R. C. S.** | | Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **F. R. S.** | | Fellow of the Royal Society. |
| **Fruct.** | Fructus | Fruit. |
| **Frust.** | Frustillatim | In small pieces. |
| **F. s. a.** | Fiat secundum artem, | Prepare skilfully. |
| **Ft.** | Fiat, Fiant | Let it or them be made. |
| **G.** | | Gramme. |
| **Ga.** | | Gallium. |
| **Galv.** | | Galvanic. |
| **Garg.** | Gargarisma | A gargle. |
| **Gel.** | Gelatina | Gelatin or jelly. |
| **Gm.** | | Gramme. |
| **Gr.** | Granum or grana, | Grain or grains (in countries where the metric system alone is employed, Gramme). |
| **Grad.** | Gradatim | By degrees. |
| **Gt.** | Gutta | A drop. |
| **Gtt.** | Guttæ | Drops. |
| **Gum.** | Gummi | Gum. |
| **Guttat.** | Guttatim | By drops. |
| **H.** | | Hydrogen. Hyperopia. Hour (*hora*). |
| **Haust.** | Haustus | A draught. |
| **H. D.** | | Hearing distance. |
| **Hg.** | Hydrargyrum | Mercury. Hectogramme. |
| **Hl.** | | Hectolitre. |
| **Hm.** | | Hectometre. |
| **Hor. decub.** | Horâ decubitus | At bedtime. |
| **H. s.** or **Hor. som.** | Horâ somni | At bedtime. |
| **Ht.** | | Total hypermetropia. |
| **I.** | | Iodine. Intensity. |
| **Ib.** or **Ibid.** | Ibidem | In the same place. |
| **Id.** | Idem | The same. |
| **Imp. meas.** | | Imperial measure. |
| **In d.** | In dies | Daily. |
| **Inj.** | Injectio | An injection. |
| **Ir.** | | Iridium. |
| **K.** | Kalium | Potassium. Kathode. |
| **K. C.** | | Kathodal closure. |
| **K. C. C.** | | Kathodal closure contraction. |
| **K. C. T.** | | Kathodal closure tetanus. |
| **K. D.** | | Kathodal duration. |
| **K. D. T.** | | Kathodal duration tetanus. |
| **Kl.** | | Kilolitre. |
| **Km.** | | Kilometre. |
| **L.** | | Litre. Left. |
| **Lb.** | Libra | A pound weight. |
| **Lb.** and **Llb.** | Libræ | Pounds. |
| **L. D. A.** | | Left dorsoanterior, said of the position of the fœtus in utero. |
| **L. D. P.** | | Left dorsoposterior, said of the position of the fœtus in utero. |
| **L. D. S.** | | Licentiate of Dental Surgery. |
| **L. E.** | | Left eye. |
| **L. F. A.** | | Left frontoanterior, said of the position of the fœtus in utero. |
| **L. F. P.** | | Left frontoposterior, said of the position of the fœtus in utero. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Li. | | Lithium. |
| Lib. | Liber | Book. |
| Linn. | | Linnæus or Linnean. |
| Liq. | Liquor | Liquor or solution. |
| L. M. A. | | Left mentoanterior, said of the position of the fœtus in utero. |
| L. M. P. | | Left mentoposterior, said of the position of the fœtus in utero. |
| L. O. A. | | Left occipitoanterior, said of the position of the fœtus in utero. |
| L. O. P. | | Left occipitoposterior, said of the position of the fœtus in utero. |
| L. R. C. P. | | Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians. |
| L. S. A. | | Left sacroanterior, said of the position of the fœtus in utero. |
| L. S. P. | | Left sacroposterior, said of the position of the fœtus in utero. |
| M. | | Myopia. |
| | | Metre. |
| | Meridies | Noon. |
| | Minimum | Minim. |
| | Misce | Mix. |
| Mac. | Macera | Macerate. |
| Man. | Manipulus | A handful. |
| Mass. pil. | Massa pilularum | Pill mass. |
| M. B. | Medicinæ baccalaureus, | Bachelor of Medicine. |
| M. D. | Medicinæ doctor, | Doctor of Medicine. |
| M. D. A. | Mento-dexter-anterior, | Same as R. M. A. |
| M. D. P. | Mento-dexter-posterior, | Same as R. M. P. |
| Med. | | Medicine. |
| Mg. | | Magnesium. |
| Mi. | | Milliampère. |
| Min. | Minimum | Minim. |
| M. l. | Macula lutea | Yellow spot. |
| Mod. prescript. | Modo præscripto, | In the manner prescribed. |
| Mor. sol. | More solito | In the usual manner. |
| M. R. C. P. | | Member of the Royal College of Physicians. |
| M. R. C. S. | | Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. |
| M. R. C. V. S. | | Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. |
| M. S. A. | Mento-sinister-anterior, | Same as L. M. A. |
| M. S. P. | Mento-sinister-posterior, | Same as L. M. P. |
| Muc. | Mucilago | Mucilage. |
| Myg. | | Myriagramme. |
| Myl. | | Myrialitre. |
| Mym. | | Myriametre. |
| N. | | Nitrogen. |
| Na. | Natrium | Sodium. |
| Nat. ord. | | Natural order. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nb. | | Niobium. |
| Neg. | | Negative. |
| Ni. | | Nickel. |
| No. | Numero | By number. |
| Noct. | Nocte | In the night. |
| Non. repetat. | Non repetatur | Let it not be repeated. |
| Num. | | Number. |
| O. | Octarius | A pint. |
| | | Oxygen. |
| | | Opening of the circuit. |
| Oct. | Octarius | Pint |
| O. D. | Oculus dexter | Right eye. Optic disk. |
| O. D. A. | Occipito-dexter-anterior, | Same as R. O. A |
| Odont. | | Odontology. |
| O. D. P. | Occipito-dexter-posterior, | Same as R. O. P. |
| Of. | | Official or Officinal. |
| Ol. | Oleum | Oil. |
| Ol. ol. | Oleum olivæ | Olive oil. |
| Ol. res. | Oleoresina | Oleoresin. |
| O. m. | Omni mane | Every morning. |
| Omn. bid. | Omni biduo | Every two days. |
| Omn. bih. | Omni bihorâ. | Every two hours. |
| Omn. hor. | Omni horâ | Every hour. |
| Omn. man. | Omni mane | Every morning. |
| Omn. noct. | Omni nocte | Every night. |
| Omn. quadr. hor. | Omni quadrante horæ, | Every quarter hour. |
| Ophth. | | Ophthalmology. |
| Ord. | | Order. |
| O. S. | Oculus sinister. | Left eye. |
| O. S. A. | Occipito-sinister-anterior, | Same as L. O. A. |
| O. S. P. | Occipito-sinister-posterior, | Same as L. O. P. |
| Ov. | Ovum | Egg. |
| Ox. | | Oxymel. |
| Oz. | Uncia | Ounce. |
| P. | Pondere | By weight. |
| | Pars | A part. |
| | Proximum | Near point. |
| | | Phosphorus. |
| | | Pulse. |
| | | Pupil. |
| Pa. | | Palladium. |
| Part. vic. | Partibus vicibus | In divided doses. |
| Pb. | Plumbum | Lead. |
| Ph. Br. | | British Pharmacopœia. |
| Ph. G. | | Graduate in Pharmacy. German Pharmacopœia. |
| Ph. U. S. | | Pharmacopœia of United States. |
| Pil. | Pilula | Pill. |
| Pill. | Pilulæ | Pills. |
| Pl. | | Plural. |
| P. or Part. æq. | Partes æquales. | Equal parts. |
| Pocul. | Poculum | A cup. |
| Pond. | Pondere | By weight. |
| Post cib. | Post cibum | After eating. |
| Pot. | Potio | Potion. |
| | Potassa | Potash. |
| P. p. | Punctum proximum, | Nearest point of accommodation to which the eye can adjust itself. |
| P. p. a. | Phialâ priusquam agitatâ, | First shaking the bottle. |
| Ppt. | Præparata | Prepared. |
| | Præcipitatum | Precipitate or precipitated. |
| Pr. | | Presbyopia. |
| P. r. | Punctum remotum, | Far point. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Priv.** | | Privative. |
| **P. r. n.** | Pro re natâ | As indicated. |
| **Pt.** | | Platinum. Pint. |
| **Pulv.** | Pulvis<br>Pulveres | Powder.<br>Powders. |
| **Q. l.** | Quantum libet | As much as is necessary. |
| **Quod vide** | | Which see. |
| **Quot.** or **Quotid.** | Quotidie | Daily. |
| **Q. p.** | Quantum placeat, | In amount at discretion. |
| **Qq. hor.** | Quâquâ horâ | Every hour. |
| **Q. r.** | Quantitas recta | Right quantity. |
| **Q. s.** | Quantum sufficit | Enough. |
| **Qt.** | | Quart. |
| **Q. v.** | Quantum volueris,<br>Quod vide | As much as you wish.<br>Which see. |
| **℞.** | Recipe | Take. |
| **R.** | | Réaumur. Resistance (electrical). Respiration. Far point (*remotum*). Right. |
| **Rad.** | Radix | Root. Radical. |
| **Rb.** | | Rubidium. |
| **R. D. A.** | | Right dorsoanterior, said of the position of the fœtus in utero. |
| **R. D. d.** | | Reaction of degeneration at a distance. |
| **R. D. P.** | | Right dorsoposterior, said of the position of the fœtus in utero. |
| **R. E.** | | Right eye. |
| **Rec.** | Recipe | Take. |
| **Rect.** | Rectificatus | Rectified. |
| **Rep.** or **Rept.** | Repetatur | Let it be repeated. |
| **R. F. A.** | | Right frontoanterior, said of the position of the fœtus in utero. |
| **R. F. P.** | | Right frontoposterior, said of the position of the fœtus in utero. |
| **Rh.** | | Rhodium. |
| **R. M. A.** | | Right mentoanterior, said of the position of the fœtus in utero. |
| **R. M. P.** | | Right mentoposterior, said of the position of the fœtus in utero. |
| **R. O. A.** | | Right occipitoanterior, said of the position of the fœtus in utero. |
| **R. O. P.** | | Right occipitoposterior, said of the position of the fœtus in utero. |
| **R. S. A.** | | Right sacroanterior, said of the position of the fœtus in utero. |
| **R. S. P.** | | Right sacroposterior, said of the position of the fœtus in utero. |
| **Ru.** | | Ruthenium. |
| **S.** | Signa<br>Semis<br>Sinister<br> | Mark or label.<br>Half.<br>Left.<br>Sulphur. |
| **S. a.** | Secundum artem | Prepared according to art. |
| **Sat.** | Saturatus | Saturated. |
| **Sb.** | | Stibium. |
| **Scr.** or **Scrup.** | | Scruple. |
| **S. D. A.** | Sacro-dexter-anterior, | Same as R. S. A. |
| **S. D. P.** | Sacro-dexter-posterior, | Same as R. S. P. |
| **Sel.** | | Selenium. |
| **Sem.** | Semen, Semina | Seed, Seeds. |
| **Semidr.** | Semidrachma | Half a drachm. |
| **Semih.** | Semihora | Half an hour. |
| **Serv.** | Serva | Keep; preserve. |
| **Sesquih.** | Sesquihora | An hour and a half. |
| **Sesunc.** | Sesuncia | Ounce and a half. |
| **S. g.** | | Specific gravity. |
| **Si.** | | Silicon. |
| **Sig.** | Signetur | Let it be labelled. |
| **Sing.** | Singulorum | Of each. |
| **Sn.** | Stannum | Tin. |
| **Solv.** | Solve | Dissolve. |
| **Sp.** | Spiritus | Spirit. |
| **Sp. gr.** | | Specific gravity. |
| **Sph.** | | Spherical. Spherical lens. |
| **Spir.** | Spiritus | Spirit. |
| **Sr.** | | Strontium. |
| **ss.** | Semis | One-half. |
| **S. S. A.** | Sacro-sinister-anterior, | Same as L. S. A. |
| **S. S. P.** | Sacro-sinister-posterior, | Same as L. S. P. |
| **St.** | Stet | Let it stand. |
| **Stat.** | Statim | Immediately. |
| **Sum.** | Sumat | Let him or her take. |
| **Surg.** | | Surgery. Surgical. |
| **Syr.** | Syrupus | Syrup. |
| **T.** | | Tension of the eyeball. Time. |
| **T. d.** | Ter in die | Thrice a day. |
| **Te.** | | Tetanic contraction.<br>Tellurium. |
| **Th.** | | Thallium. |
| **Ti.** | | Titanium. |
| **Tinct.** or **Tr.** | Tinctura | Tincture. |
| **Trit.** | Tritura | Triturate. |
| **U.** | | Uranium. |
| **Unc.** | Uncia | Ounce. |
| **Ung.** | Unguentum | Ointment. |
| **Ut dict.** | Ut dictum | As directed. |
| **V.** | Visus | Acuteness of vision. Vision. Vanadium. |
| **Ves.** or **Vesic.** | Vesicatorium | A blister. |
| **Vesp.** | Vespere | In the evening. |
| **Vid.** | Vide | See. |
| **Vin.** | Vinum | Wine. |
| **V. M.** | | Voltmeter. |
| **V. S.** | | Volumetric solution. |
| **W.** | Wolfram | Tungsten. |
| **Wt.** | | Weight. |
| **Y.** | | Yttrium. |
| **Yb.** | | Ytterbium. |
| **Y. s.** | | Yellow spot of the retina. |
| **Zn.** | | Zinc. |
| **Zr.** | | Zirconium. |

# A PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY
OF
# MEDICAL SCIENCE.

## A.

**A** and **An**, as prefixes, have, in compound medical terms, privative (negative) or debasing signification, like that of particles *in, im, un, ir*. Thus: *Sthenia* means strength; *asthenia*, want of strength; *anœmia*, want of blood, etc. **Ab** and **Abs**, as prefixes, usually have like signification, but occasionally, in compound words, they have an intensive meaning.

**A** or **āā.** Abbreviation for *ana*, which see.

**Aa'beck bush-bark.** Bark of Australian bush; diaphoretic.

**Aar'on.** Arum maculatum.

**Aasmus** (ah-as'mus). Asthma.

**Ab'aca.** Musa textilis; Manila hemp.

**Abac'tio** (*abigo*, to drive away). Driving away or expelling, as *abactio fœtûs* or *partûs*, expulsion of fœtus, artificial abortion, or premature delivery.

**Ab'ades.** Cantharides.

**Abadie's' sign.** Spasm of the levator palpebræ superioris muscle, noticed in exophthalmic goitre.

**Abagmen'tum** (*abigo*, to drive away). Agent capable of producing abortion.

**Abaiu'cu.** Fruit of Cynometra ramiflora.

**Aba'lienated** (*ab*, from, *alienus*, different). Separated. Unserviceable. Mentally deranged.

**Abaliena'tio men'tis** (*mens*, mind). Insanity.

**Abaliena'tion.** Failure of mental or physical power.

**Abaliena'tus.** Useless or unserviceable, as *membra abalienata*, benumbed limbs; abalienated.

**Ab'anet** or **ab'net.** A girdle-shaped bandage.

**Aban'ga.** Fruit of palm tree of St. Thomas, W. I., seeds of which are used in diseases of the chest.

**Abaptist'a, Abaptist'on,** or **Abaptist'um** (*a*, priv., *baptizo*, to plunge). Trepan, made of conical shape or provided with a flange to prevent it from plunging suddenly into cavity of cranium.

**Ab'apus.** Gethyllis.

**Abari'ga.** Palm growing in St. Thomas, yielding abanga.

**Abarthro'sis** (*ab*, from, *arthron*, joint). Diarthrosis.

**Abartic'ular** (*ab*, from, *articulus*, joint). Apart from or in a direction away from a joint.

**Abarticula'tion.** Diarthrosis; synarthrosis; dislocation.

**Aba'sia** (*a*, priv., *basis*, step). Inability to walk through motor incoordination.

**Abate'ment.** Mitigation or diminution, as of pain, fever, or any disease.

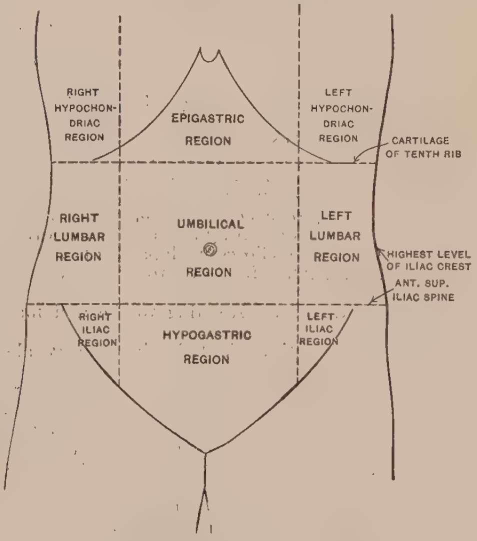
**Abax'ial** or **Abax'ile.** Lying to one side of the axis; term used chiefly in botany.

**Abbé conden'ser** or **illu'minator.** An apparatus consisting of a series of two or three achromatic lenses placed beneath the stage of a microscope, by means of which the rays of light reflected from a plane mirror are focused exactly upon the object.

**Ab'be's opera'tion.** Lateral anastomosis of the intestine effected by means of **Ab'be's rings,** made of several strands of stout catgut, arranged in the form of an oval; these hold in apposition the walls of the gut through which communication has been established.

**Abces'sus** (*ab*, from, *cedo*, to depart). Abscess.

**Abdomen,** ab-do'men or ab'do-men (*abdo*, to conceal, because it conceals visceras). The belly; largest of the three splanchnic cavities. It is bounded above by the diaphragm; below by the pelvic cavity, with which it is continuous; behind by the lumbar vertebræ, quadratus lumborum, and psoas muscles; and at the sides and forepart by the abdominal muscles (rectus, transversalis, obliquus internus, obliquus externus, and sometimes pyramidalis) and fascia. It is divisible into three anterior regions, from above downward—epigastric, umbilical, or mesogastric, and hypogastric or pubic —each divided into three others, one middle and



Abdominal regions. (Gerrish.)

two lateral; thus, the *epigastric region* comprises the epigastrium and hypochondria; the *umbilical region*, umbilicus and flanks or lumbar regions; the *hypogastric region*, hypogastrium and iliac or inguinal regions. Chief viscera contained in the abdomen are stomach, intestines, liver, spleen, pancreas, and kidneys. **Pen′dulous a.**, relaxed condition of the abdominal wall; excessive corpulency.

**Abdom′inal.** Belonging or relating to the abdomen. **A. an′eurysm,** aneurysm of the abdominal artery. **A. aor′ta,** terminal portion of aorta contained in the abdomen; see *Aorta*. **A. ar′tery,** superior epigastric branch of internal mammary artery. **A. ban′dage** or **bind′er,** broad bandage for supporting or compressing the abdomen, used after childbirth or tapping for ascites or other collection of fluid. **A. brain,** solar plexus. **A. breath′ing,** see *Abdominal respiration*. **A. cav′ity,** see *Abdomen*. **A. fe′ver,** typhoid fever. **A. gan′glion,** semilunar ganglion. **A. gestation,** extra-uterine pregnancy. **A. lines,** lines on abdomen formed by adhesion of the skin to the deep fascia; these lines are both transverse and longitudinal, the most marked of the latter being the central *linea alba*, which see. **A. mus′cles,** see *Abdomen* and illustrations under *Muscle*. **A. nerve,** vagus. **A. phthi′sis,** tuberculosis of the intestine, mesenteric glands, or peritoneum. **A. preg′nancy,** extra-uterine pregnancy. **A. pto′sis,** enteroptosis. **A. re′flex,** involuntary muscular contraction of abdominal walls following stimulation of skin of that region. **A. re′gions,** see *Abdomen*. **A. respira′tion,** respiration effected with the muscles of the abdomen and diaphragm, as opposed to costal or thoracic respiration, in which the chest walls are chiefly concerned. **A. rings,** openings in transversalis fascia (*internal ring*) and aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of abdomen (*external ring*), giving passage to the spermatic cord in the male and round ligament in the female. **A. sec′tion,** cœliotomy. **A. sweet′bread,** pancreas. **A. ty′phus,** typhoid fever. **A. vis′cera,** organs, chiefly of digestion, contained in the abdominal cavity; see *Abdomen*.

**Abdo′minis explora′tio.** Abdominoscopy.

**Abdom′inoanterior.** Term given to position of the fœtus in utero with abdomen presenting anteriorly.

**Abdom′inocyst′ic.** Abdominovesical.

**Abdom′inogen′ital.** Relating to the abdomen and genital organs.

**Abdom′inohysterec′tomy.** Extirpation of the uterus through an incision in the abdominal wall.

**Abdom′inohysterot′omy.** Operation upon the uterus through an incision in the abdominal wall.

**Abdom′inoposte′rior.** Term given to position of fœtus in utero with abdomen presenting posteriorly.

**Abdominos′copy** (*abdomen* + *skopeo*, to view). Examination of the abdomen by auscultation or other means of diagnosis; cœlioscopy; laparoscopy.

**Abdom′inoscro′tal.** Relating to the abdomen and scrotum.

**Abdom′inothora′cic.** Relating to the abdomen and thorax.

**Abdom′inous.** Abdominal; having a large abdomen.

**Abdom′ino-uterec′tomy.** Abdominohysterectomy.

**Abdom′ino-uterot′omy.** Abdominohysterotomy.

**Abdom′inoves′ical.** Relating to abdomen and bladder. **A. pouch,** a sagging of the peritoneum between the bladder, when distended, and the anterior abdominal wall.

**Abdu′cens** (*ab*, from, *duco*, to lead). Abducting; drawing away from the median line. **A. labi′orum,** abducens oris. **A. mus′cle,** abducens oculi. **A. nerve,** sixth cranial nerve; motor nerve of external rectus muscle of the eye. **A. nu′cleus,** point from which abducens nerve takes its origin in the medulla. **A. oc′uli,** rectus externus oculi muscle. **A. o′ris,** levator anguli oris muscle.

**Abdu′cent.** Abducens.

**Abduct′.** To draw away from the median line.

**Abduc′tion** (*ab*, from, *duco*, to lead). Movement of a limb or other part from axis of body or of limb; also position maintained by part after such movement; separation of fragments occurring in case of fracture near articular extremity of bone.

**Abduc′tor.** Muscle concerned in moving certain parts by abduction; also nerve supplying such muscle. The name is applied to all the interosseous muscles of the hands and feet whose function is to abduct the fingers or toes, and also to other muscles of the body whose contraction causes abduction of any part. **A. an′guli o′ris,** accessory orbicular muscle of mouth. **A. au′ris** or **auricula′ris,** retrahens aurem muscle. **A. bre′vis al′ter,** inner deep portion of abductor pollicis muscle; a. pollicis brevis. **A. coccy′gis,** coccygeus muscle. **A. dig′iti quin′ti,** a. minimi digiti. **A. of ear,** a. auris muscle. **A. of Eusta′chian tube,** tensor palati. **A. of eye,** rectus externus oculi. **A. hallu′cis,** muscle passing on the inner side of foot from os calcis and internal lateral ligament to first phalanx of large toe. **A. humera′lis pol′licis,** anomalous form of extensor carpi radialis longior, arising from supracondyloid ridge of the humerus, inserted on first phalanx of thumb. **A. in′dicis,** muscle arising from os trapezium and metacarpal bone of the thumb and inserted into the first bone of the forefinger; its action is to bring the forefinger toward the thumb. **A. in′dicis pe′dis,** prior indicis pedis, posterior indicis pedis. **A. inter′nus,** a. brevis alter. **A. laryn′gis,** cricoarytenoideus posticus. **A. lon′gus auric′ulæ,** cervicoauricularis. **A. longus pol′licis,** abductor pollicis longus. **A. metacar′pi,** extensor obliquus metacarpi. **A. min′imi dig′iti ma′nûs,** origin, fleshy, from os pisiforme and annular ligament near it; insertion, tendinous, into inner side of base of first phalanx of the little finger; use, to draw little finger from the rest. **A. min′imi dig′iti pe′dis** (by Winslow, divided into two portions —*parathenar major* and *metatarseus*), forms the outer margin of the sole of the foot, and is immediately beneath the plantar aponeurosis; it arises, tendinous and fleshy, from outer side of protuberance of os calcis, and from root of metatarsal bone of little toe, and is inserted into outer part of root of first bone of little toe; its use is to draw the little toe outward. **A. nerve,** abducens nerve. **A. obli′quus hallu′cis,** a. hallucis. **A. oc′uli,** rectus externus oculi. **A. os′sis metatar′si min′imi dig′iti,** a. minimi digiti pedis. **A. os′sis metatar′si quin′ti,** rare muscle, passing from os calcis to fifth metatarsal bone. **A. pol′licis bicor′nis,** extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis. **A. pol′licis bre′vis,** short, flat, triangular muscle, arising from the anterior surface of os scaphoides and annular ligament of carpus, and terminating at outside of the upper extremity of the first phalanx of the thumb; a portion of the inner side of this muscle is called, by Albinus, *abductor brevis alter*. **A. pol′licis lon′gus,** long, thin muscle, arising from posterior surface of ulna, radius, and interosseous ligament, and inserted at outer side of upper extremity of first metacarpal bone. **A. pol′licis ma′nûs,** abductor pollicis brevis. **A. pol′licis pe′dis,** origin, fleshy, from anterior and inner part of protuberance of os calcis, and tendinous from same bone where it joins with os naviculare; insertion, tendinous, into internal os sesamoideum and root of first bone of great toe; its use is to pull great toe from the rest. **A. pupil′læ,** rectus oculi externus. **A. of thigh,** gluteus maximus, gluteus minimus, and superior portion of gluteus medius combined. **A. transver′sus hallu′cis,** transversus pedis. **A. tu′bæ,** tensor palati.

**Abdu′men.** Abdomen.

**Abeceda′ria.** Acmella mauritiana; Spilanthes acmella. So called because the root was alleged to be chewed by Arab children to loosen their tongues and facilitate the articulation of the difficult sounds of their language.

**Abel′asis.** Cyperus esculentus, African groundnut, having galactagogue properties.

**Abelme′luch.** African name for ricinus.

**Abelmosch** (ab′el-mosk), **Ab′elmusk,** or **Abelmoschus** (ab-el-mos′kus). Hibiscus.

**Abepithym′ia** (*ab*, from, *epi*, upon, *thymos*, soul). Paralysis of the solar plexus. Perverted appetites or desires.

**Abe′ria.** Genus of *Bixaceæ*, of which A. caffra has acid fruit called kei apple.

**Ab′ernethy's fas′cia.** Areolar tissue beneath the peritoneum, dividing the external iliac artery from the iliac fascia, superimposed on the psoas muscle. **A.'s opera′tion,** ligation of the external iliac artery through a curved incision extending from an inch to the inner side, and an inch above the anterior superior spine of the ilium, to a point an inch and a half external to, and an inch and a half above the centre of Poupart's ligament. **A.'s sarco′ma,** see *Adipose* and *Pancreatic.*

**Aber′rans.** Aberrant.

**Aber′rant** (*ab*, from, *erro*, to wander). Wandering away, or from straight line or direction. **A. duct,** vasculum aberrans of testicle. **A. ducts,** bile ducts in the liver, not connected with the normal biliary apparatus of that organ; probably result of atrophy in early life. **A. ves′sels,** see *Vasa aberrantia.*

**Aberra′tio.** Aberration. **A. lac′tis,** galactoplania. **A. lo′ci,** heterotopia. **A. men′sium** or **menstruo′rum,** vicarious menstruation. **A. tem′poris,** heterochronia.

**Aberra′tion** (*ab*, from, *erro*, to wander). Passage of fluid of living body into order of vessels not destined for it; error loci. Flow of fluid toward an organ different from that to which it is ordinarily directed, as in vicarious hemorrhage. Extravasation of blood corpuscles. Aberration of sense or judgment is an error in perceptions or derangement of intellectual faculties. In botany and zoölogy, a deviation in type from the normal. In optics aberration is the dispersion of rays of light in passing through a lens, so that they form a blurred image. **An′gle of a.,** angle of deviation, formed by the line of the refracted ray and that of the same ray if it were not refracted. **Chromat′ic a.,** aberration of refrangibility of the light rays, resulting in a blurred and prismatically colored image. **Distan′tial a.,** blurring of image due to imperfect adjustment of focus. **Men′tal a.,** abnormal action of the mind, not always amounting to insanity. **Newto′nian a.,** chromatic a. **A. of refrangibil′ity,** chromatic or Newtonian a., error of dispersion. In a common lens the rays passing near the circumference of the lens are decomposed, so that a colored image is observed. This in the human eye is corrected by the iris, which does not permit the rays to fall near circumference of lens, and also by the crystalline lens itself acting as an achromatic glass. **A. of spheric′ity** or **spher′ical a.,** takes place when the rays passing through the centre of the lens, and those passing near the circumference, are unequally refracted, so that they do not meet at a common focus. This aberration, like a. of refrangibility, is corrected in the human eye by the iris and lens.

**Abevacua′tion** (*ab*, from, *evacuo*, to empty). Partial or imperfect evacuation; immoderate evacuation; metastatic secretion. See *Apocenosis.*

**Abia′ba.** Bark of Lucuma caimito, a South American tree; tonic, antiperiodic, antidysenteric, antiseptic; dose, gr. ii–v (0.13–0.32).

**Ab′icum.** Thyroid cartilage.

**Ab′ies** (gen. abi′etis). A genus of the *Coniferæ* fir tree. **A. al′ba,** Pinus picea. **A. balsa′mea,** Pinus balsamea. **A. balsamif′era,** Pinus balsamea. **A. canadensis,** Pinus canadensis. **A. commu′nis,** A. excelsa. **A. excel′sa,** Pinus abies. **A. fra′seri,** a source of Canada turpentine. **A. gal′lica,** Pinus picea. **A. larix,** Pinus larix. **A. menzie′sii,** balsam pine of W. United States. **A. ni′gra,** black spruce, Pinus nigra. **A. pectina′ta,** Pinus picea. **A. picea,** Pinus picea. **A. ru′bra,** Pinus abies. **A. toxifo′lia,** Pinus picea.

**Abiet′ic.** Relating to a fir tree. **A. acid** ($C_{20}H_{30}O_2$), acid formed by acting on pine resin with dilute alcohol.

**Abietin′.** Resinous substance from A. balsamea, A. pectinata, and other varieties of abies.

**Abietin′ic acid.** Abietic acid.

**Ab′ietite** $C_6H_8O_3$. Neutral extractive from Abies pectinata, resembling mannite.

**Ab′iga.** Ajuga; Teucrium chamæpitys.

**Abiogen′esis** (*a*, priv., *bios*, life, *genesis*, generation). Spontaneous generation.

**Abiogenet′ic** or **Abiogenous** (ab-e-oj′en-us). Relating to or occurring by abiogenesis.

**Abiog′eny.** Abiogenesis.

**Abiolog′ical.** Not relating to or connected with biology.

**Abionar′ce** (*a*, priv., *bios*, life, *narke*, stupor). Paralytic torpor.

**Abio′sis** (*a*, priv., *bios*, life). Lifelessness; defective vitality.

**Abiot′ic.** Inanimate; nearly dead; dependent upon defective vitality.

**Abiot′rophy** (*a*, priv., *biotrophos*, vital nutrition). Degeneration or decay in consequence of a defect of vital endurance.

**Abio′tus.** Conium maculatum.

**Abir′ritant.** Devoid of irritability; calmative.

**Abirrita′tion.** Absence or defect of irritation; debility; asthenia.

**Abis′ga.** Capparis sodada.

**Ablacta′tion** (*ab*, from, *lacto*, to suckle). Weaning.

**Ablac′tate** or **Ablacta′tus.** Weaned.

**Ablastem′ic** (*a*, priv., *blastema*, a sprout). Not formative; not connected with germination or generation.

**Ablas′tes** or **Ablas′tous,** (*a*, priv., *blastos*, germ). Sterile.

**Abla′tion** (*ablatio*, a taking away). Extirpation, as by excision; remission, as of fever or acute disease; separation or detachment, as of the retina.

**Ablepha′ria** or **Ableph′aron** (*a*, priv., *blepharon*, eyelid). Absence of an eyelid or eyelids.

**Ableph′arous.** Without eyelids.

**Ablep′sia** or **Ablep′sy.** Blindness.

**Abluen′tia** or **Ab′luents** (*ab*, from, *luo*, to wash). Detergents.

**Ablu′tion.** Washing; cleansing of the body, externally or internally, by water. Religious ceremony, common among Orientals, in which a part or the whole of the body is subjected to particular affusions. In chemistry, the separation of a particular substance from a mixture, by the addition of a special fluid which dissolves it, as the removal of fats by ether.

**Abmor′tal** (*ab*, from, *mors*, death). Direction of electric current in wounded muscle toward uninjured portion.

**Ab′net** or **Ab′anet.** A girdle-shaped bandage.

**Abneu′ral** (*ab*, from, *neuron*, nerve). Part of embryo opposite to central nervous system.

**Abnor′mal** or **Abnor′mous** (*ab*, from, *norma*, rule). Not conforming to rule; irregular.

**Abnormal′ity, Abnor′mi-ty,** or **Abnor′mitas.** Anomaly; malformation; deviation from the ordinary.

**Abo′borah.** Pumpkin or gourd. **A. doma′ta,** Brazilian species, used in dropsy.

**Aboli′tion.** Destruction or suppression; complete suspension of any symptom or function or of consciousness.

**Aboma′sum** or **Aboma′sus.** Rennet; so-called true or fourth stomach of ruminating animals.

**Abo′rad** (*ab*, from, *os*, gen., *oris*, mouth, *ad*, to). In a direction away from the mouth.

**Abo′ral** (*ab*, from, *os*, mouth). Remote from the mouth.

**Abor′sio** or **Abor′sus.** Abortion.

**Abor′sive.** Abortive.

**Abort′** (*abortio*, to miscarry). To miscarry; to become arrested or to subside before full development, said of a disease—smallpox, for instance.

Often employed improperly as a transitive verb, in the sense of to cause to abort.

**Abort'icide** (*abortus*, abortion, *cædo*, to kill). Destruction of fœtus by induction of abortion.

**Aborticid'ium.** Aborticide.

**Abor'tient.** Abortive or abortifacient.

**Abortifa'cient** (*abortus*, abortion, *facio*, to make). Abortive drug or other agent producing abortion.

**Abor'tion** (*aborior*, to miscarry). Expulsion of the product of conception before the seventh month of uterogestation, or before it is viable. Abortion occurring between the fourth and the seventh month is often called miscarriage, the term a. being reserved to denote expulsion of the ovum prior to the fourth month. The causes of a. are referable either to the mother, and particularly to the uterus, or to the ovum and its dependencies. It most frequently occurs between the eighth and twelfth weeks of gestation. The causes of abortion may be conveniently arranged as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pathological causes. | Reflex. | Lactation, gastric irritation, neuralgia, rectal irritation, excessive purgation, operations. |
| | Systemic. | The acute specific fevers (particularly smallpox), chorea, inhalation of noxious gases, intestinal autotoxæmia, the action of ergot, cotton-root, and other drugs, plumbism and syphilis, the two latter especially of habitual abortion. |
| | Local. | Uterine flexions and tumors, endometritis and cervicitis, laceration of cervix, pelvic adhesions, diseases of the ovum or its membranes. |
| Accidental causes. | Physical. | Blows, falls, excessive coitus, etc. |
| | Psychical. | Fright, anxiety, fear, anger, etc. |

Symptoms are uterine hemorrhage with or without flakes of decidua, with intermitting labor-like pain. When it once takes place it is apt to recur in subsequent pregnancies about the same period. Abortion, occurring prior to the third month has been called *effluxion*. Treatment must vary according to constitution of the patient and causes. Horizontal posture and perfect quietude are indispensable. The term abortion is likewise applied to the product of untimely birth. **Accident'al a.**, one which occurs from accidental causes, neither habitual nor induced. **Artifi'cial a.**, induced a. **Chron'ic a.**, habitual a. **Crim'inal a.**, fœticide. **Embryon'al a.**, a. occurring between the seventieth and ninetieth days of pregnancy. **Fe'tal a.**, a. occurring between the third and sixth months. **Habit'ual a.**, a. occurring in each successive pregnancy at about the same period of gestation; is often due to syphilis of one or both parents, to some chronic intoxication, such as lead poisoning, or to the presence of adhesions permitting the enlargement of the uterus only to a certain point. **Incomplete' a.**, a. in which the placenta and membranes are not expelled with the fœtus. **Induced' a.**, a. produced intentionally by the physician for legitimate reasons. **Missed a.**, expulsion of fœtus some time after its death. **Ov'ular a.**, abortion taking place soon after conception. **Provoked' a.**, induced a. **Sponta'neous a.**, abortion occurring naturally; that is, without external violent artificial interference of any kind.

**Abor'tionist.** One who performs criminal abortion.

**Abor'tium.** Abortion.

**Abor'tive.** A drug having the property of causing abortion; abortifacient; ecbolic. Cutting short a disease, as abortive treatment; ectrotic. Imperfectly developed.

**Aborti'vum.** Abortive; abortifacient; abortion.

**Abort'ment.** Abortion.

**Abor'tus.** Abortion. **A. habitua'lis**, habitual abortion. **A. period'icus**, habitual abortion. **A. procura'tio**, the production of abortion.

**Abou'lia** or **Abouloma'nia** (*a*, priv., *boule*, will, *mania*, madness). A weakening or loss of will-power; indecision due to mental torpor.

**Abou'lic.** Relating to aboulia; also one suffering from aboulia.

**Abra'chia** (*a*, priv., *brachion*, arm). Absence of the arms, or of the anterior limbs in lower animals.

**Abrachiocepha'lia** (*a*, priv., *brachion*, arm, *kephale*, head). Absence of arms or anterior limbs and head.

**Abrachioceph'alus** (*a*, priv., *brachion*, arm, *kephale*, head). A monster without arms or head.

**Abra'chius** (*a*, priv., *brachion*, arm). A monster born without arms.

**Abrade'** (*ab*, from, *radere*, to scrape). To remove the superficial portions of the skin by friction; to excoriate.

**A'braham balm.** Vitex agnus castus, or chaste-tree. **A. man**, an impostor; originally an inmate of the Abram ward of Bedlam who was allowed to go outside and beg, and this occupation becoming so profitable other beggars pretended to be "Abraham men," in order to open the purses of the charitable; hence "to sham Abraham or Abram" is used for one feigning sickness or infirmity.

**Abranchia** (a-brang'ke-a) or **Abranchia'ta** (*a*, priv., *branchia*, gills). Animals without gills. An order, a section of *Annelidæ*, of which leeches and earthworms are examples; also vertebrates whose young have no gills.

**Abran'chiate** or **Abran'chious.** Pertaining to the *Abranchia*.

**Abra'sio.** Abrasion. **A. den'tium**, odontotripsis. **A. intestina'lis** or **intestino'rum**, ulceration, with loss of small shreds of substance, of the intestinal mucous membrane.

**Abra'sion** (*ab*, from, *rado*, to rasp). Superficial excoriation or ulceration of skin or mucous membrane. Wearing away of the teeth from mechanical causes.

**Abra'sor.** Instrument for scraping; raspatory.

**Abra'sus.** Abraded.

**Ab'rathan.** Artemisia abrotanum.

**A'bric acid.** Acid from jequirity or Abrus precatorius.

**Abrin'.** A yellowish, soluble powder obtained from Abrus precatorius or jequirity; it is very poisonous, one one-hundredth of a grain being fatal.

**Abro'ma angus'tum.** An Indian tree, the root of which is employed in dysmenorrhœa.

**Abro'motoun.** Ashantee plant the bruised leaves of which are used externally for boils.

**Abrong.** Chinese laxative and vermifuge grain.

**Abro'sia** (*a*, priv., *brosis*, food). Abstinence from food.

**Abrot'anum.** Artemisia abrotanum.

**Abrup'tion** (*abrumpo*, to break off). A violent fracture; rupture.

**Ab'rus precato'rius.** A small vine of tropical countries, ord. *Leguminosæ*. The root (abri radix) is sometimes used as a substitute for licorice—hence often called Indian licorice—and the leaves are sweet, mucilaginous demulcents. The seeds, of a scarlet color with black spot, are called jequirity beans, John Crow beans, love-peas, black-eyed Susans, jumble-beads, and prayer-beads (because used in making rosaries). Infusion of the seeds is used in the treatment of trachoma, in which it causes a severe substitutive inflammation. A paste made from the seeds has been used in India in sciatica, paralysis, and other nervous diseases.

**Absceden'tia** (*abscedo*, to depart). An old term for parts of the body, such as the bones, which were thought liable to ulceration in a disordered state of the system.

**Ab'scess** (*abs*, away, *cedo*, to go). A collection of pus in any part of the body. See *Pus* and *Sup-*

*puration.* **Alve'olar a.**, **A. of the breast**, **Bro'die's a.**, **Milk a.**, **Retropharyn'geal a.**, etc., see the qualifying word. **Acute' a.**, a. accompanying acute inflammation, usually attended by heat of the part and throbbing pain or tenderness on pressure. **Athero'matous a.**, see *Atheroma.* **Ca'seous a.**, one in which the content has become converted into a cheesy or curdy mass; a common change in glandular tuberculosis. **Chron'ic a.**, cold a. **Cir'cumscribed a.**, one of limited extent enclosed in a membranous sac or bounded by condensed and altered tissue. **Cold a.**, a purulent collection accompanying chronic inflammation, frequently of a tuberculous nature; the usual signs of inflammation are absent, and there is little or no pain, as a rule, unless the abscess is about to point. **Conges'tive a.**, an old term for gravitation or wandering a. **Constitu'tional a.**, a. occurring in the course of a general disease, such as tuberculosis. **Crit'ical a.**, one occurring in the course of an acute affection, formerly thought to be related to the coming on of the critical stage of the disease. **Diathe'sic** or **Diathet'ic a.**, constitutional gravitation a. **Diffuse' a.**, infiltrating a. **Dry a.**, one in which the pus has become absorbed or converted into a calcified mass. **Embol'ic a.**, metastatic a. **Emphysem'atous a.**, one containing gas. **Encyst'ed a.**, circumscribed a. **Fe'cal a.**, a. communicating with the bowel and containing fecal matter. **Gas a.**, one containing gas. **Gravita'tion a.**, a collection of pus situated in a part distant from that in which the causative morbid process exists; the course of the purulent stream is determined less by gravity than by the nature of the structures through which it passes, being guided by the bones or aponeuroses; a familiar example is the psoas abscess occurring in tuberculous spondylitis. **Hæmat'ic a.**, one occurring in a clot of effused blood. **Hemorrhag'ic a.**, an a. containing blood mixed with pus, in consequence of the erosion of an artery or vein. **Hypostat'ic a.**, gravitation a. **Idiopath'ic a.**, one occurring without any evident cause. **Metastat'ic a.**, one forming suddenly, sometimes without precursory signs of inflammation, in a part of the body remote from one in state of suppuration, a result of embolic transport of the peccant matter. **Mil'iary a.**, minute point of suppuration, usually multiple, often of embolic origin. **Mul'tiple ab'scesses**, a number of abscesses occurring simultaneously or successively in various parts of the body, the result of some constitutional fault, as in pyæmia. **Ossif'fluent a.**, a. associated with destructive bone disease. **Phleg'monous a.**, acute a. of cellular tissue. **Point'ing of an a.**, see *Pointing.* **Pri'mary a.**, a. occurring at the point of infection. **A. of proxim'ity**, one occurring near the seat of a pre-existing morbid process. **Pso'as a.**, a gravitation a. in the sheath of the psoas muscle. **Resid'ual a.**, one occurring in or about residues of former inflammations, as in adhesions, thickening, or other lowly organized products of previous inflammation. **A. root**, Polemonium reptans. **Sec'ondary a.**, consecutive or metastatic a. **Shirt'-button** or **shirt-stud a.**, a deep-seated a., as of the breast, eventually giving rise to a superficial subcutaneous a., communicating by a narrow passage with the deeper and larger a., the whole having the appearance of a shirt-stud. **Stercora'ceous** or **ster'coral a.**, fecal a. **Stitch a.**, suppuration occurring at point of insertion or in course of a stitch or suture. **Sympathet'ic a.**, a form of metastatic a. or a. of proximity; the peccant material is often transported by the lymphatic channels, as in bubo. **Symptomat'ic a.**, constitutional a. **Traumat'ic a.**, one resulting directly from an injury. **Trop'ical a.**, hepatic a. of tropical climates, usually of dysenteric origin. **Tympanit'ic a.**, emphysematous a. **U'rinary** or **u'rinous a.**, one connecting with some portion of the urinary tract, and containing urine mixed with pus. **Ver'minous a.**, one communicating with the bowel and containing intestinal worms; or a superficial a. or one connected with the nasal passages, containing larvæ of insects. **Wan'dering a.**, gravitation a.

**Abscess'io** or **Absces'sion.** Abscess.

**Ab'scess-root.** Polemonium reptans.

**Abscess'us.** Abscess. **A. arthrit'icus**, an old term denoting intestinal abscess (appendicitis?) supposed to be due to the gouty diathesis. **A. artic'uli**, suppurative joint disease; pus-joint; pyarthrosis. **A. bursa'lis**, suppurative bursitis. **A. cap'itis sanguin'eus neonato'rum**, cephalhæmatoma. **A. cer'ebri**, abscess of the brain; encephalopyosis. **A. congestio'nis** or **congesti'vus**, gravitation abscess. **A. embol'icus**, embolic abscess. **A. flatuo'sus**, emphysematous abscess. **A. follicula'ris**, follicular abscess. **A. frig'idus**, cold abscess. **A. gangrænes'cens** or **gangræno'sus**, gangrenous form of abscess, as seen in anthrax. **A. gingiva'rum**, parulis. **A. lac'teus**, mammary abscess. **A. lumba'lis**, **lumba'ris**, or **lumbo'rum**, lumbar abscess. **A. lymphat'icus**, abscess of lymphatic gland. **A. mam'mæ**, mammary abscess. **A. metastat'icus**, metastatic abscess. **A. nuclea'tus**, furunculus. **A. oc'uli**, hypopyon. **A. pec'toris**, empyema. **A. psoad'icus**, psoas abscess. **A. pulmo'num**, abscess of the lungs. **A. rena'lis**, renal abscess. **A. spirituo'sus**, aneurysm. **A. stercora'lis** or **stercoro'sus**, fecal abscess. **A. sudorip'arus**, abscess of a sweat gland. **A. thora'cis**, empyema. **A. urina'lis** or **urino'sus**, urinary abscess. **A. vermino'sus**, verminous abscess.

**Abscis'sæ.** Lines crossing other lines at right angles, forming bases of graphic records, as of pulse beats.

**Abscis'sio.** Abscission or cutting off. **A. oc'uli**, partial removal of the eyeball. **A. præpu'tii**, circumcision.

**Abscis'sion** (*ab*, off, *scindo*, to cut). Excision or extirpation of a part, especially a soft part, by cutting; fracture or injury of soft parts, with loss of substance. Diminution or loss of voice. Sudden and premature termination of disease by death. Suppression of function.

**Abscon'sio** (*abscondo*, to hide). Sinus; articular cavity of a bone.

**Ab'sence.** Absence of mind, mental abstraction, sometimes amounting to slight mental aberration.

**Ab'sinthe.** Wormwood; Artemisia absinthium; also liqueur made from the leaves of the plant.

**Absintheïn'**, **Absinthiïn'**, or **Absinthin'**. $C_{20}H_{28}O_4$. White bitter principle of wormwood; narcotic.

**Absin'thic acid.** An acid derived from absinthe; probably the same as succinic acid.

**Ab'sinthism.** Effects of indulgence in absinthe; the chief symptoms are hallucinations, peculiar contractions of the muscles of the lips and face, tremblings in the limbs, numbness, physical prostration, emaciation, giddiness, headache, and in advanced cases delirium, dementia, and paralyses, followed by death.

**Absin'thium** (Ph. U. S.). Artemisia absinthium; wormwood. The tops and leaves are the parts officially employed. Dose, gr. xxij–xlv (1.3–3.0). **A. alpi'num**, Swiss species of artemisia, used for making the liqueur absinthe. **A. mari'num** or **marit'imum**, Artemisia maritima. **A. mi'nus**, Artemisia pontica. **A. pon'ticum**, Artemisia pontica. **A. roma'num**, Artemisia pontica. **A. santon'icum**, Artemisia santonica. **A. vulga're**, Artemisia absinthium.

**Absin'thol.** $C_{10}H_{16}O$. Chief ingredient of oil of wormwood, isomeric with camphor.

**Ab'solute.** Complete, entire, perfect. **A. al'cohol**, alcohol containing not more than 1 per cent. of water. **A. hypermetro'pia**, hypermetropia of such degree that it is impossible to obtain distinct vision for distance. **A. tem'perature**, see *Temperature.* **A. ze'ro of tem'perature**, the absence of all heat, or the point at which this form of motion would cease to be, —237.7° C.

**Absorb'ent** (*ab*, from, *sorbeo*, to suck up). That which absorbs or causes absorption; medicine used for absorbing acidity in the stomach and bowels, as magnesia, chalk, etc.; any substance which, applied to moist or bleeding surfaces dries them or arrests the hemorrhage. **A. cot′ton,** cotton from which all oily matter has been abstracted. **A. ves′sels** and **glands,** those concerned in taking up nutrient material from the digestive canal—lacteals, and fluids from the tissues—lymphatics.

**Absorp′tio.** Absorption. **A. morbo′sa,** absorption of excretive matter into the circulation. **A. sa′na,** normal absorption of nutrient material.

**Absorptiom′eter.** A device for determining the amount of gas which can be absorbed by a definite quantity of a standard fluid; also an instrument for determining the thickness of a layer of fluid between two glass plates.

**Absorp′tion.** Act of absorbing, sucking up, or imbibing; function of absorbent vessels. External absorption obtains, from without the organs, materials intended for their composition; internal absorption, resorption, or absorption of decomposition takes up from the organs materials that have to be replaced. External absorption takes place through the external surface of the body, and also through the mucous membranes of the digestive and respiratory passages; hence the division of external absorption into *cutaneous, intestinal,* or *digestive,* and *pulmonary* or *respiratory.* Internal absorption is subdivided into: 1. *Molecular* or *interstitial, nutritive, organic,* or *decomposing,* taking up from each organ materials that constitute it, so that decomposition is always *in equilibrio* with deposition. 2. *Absorption of recrementitial secreted fluids,* such as fluid of serous membranes, synovia, etc. These would augment indefinitely if absorption did not remove them in the same proportion as that in which they are deposited. 3. *Absorption of part of the excrementitial secreted fluids,* such as bile, as they pass through the digestive canal. The agents of external absorption are veins and chyliferous vessels; of internal absorption, lymphatics. In chyliferous vessels and lymphatics fluid is always found to possess the same general properties; action of elaboration or selection must have taken place. Veins seem to exert no selection; any fluid possessing necessary tenuity passes through the coats of the vessel readily by imbibition, and proceeds along with the circulation. Watery fluids thus enter the blood when taken into the stomach. Substances requiring digestion may pass through the chyliferous vessels and thoracic duct. **A. band,** see *Spectrum.* **Disjunc′tive a.,** living part of tissue, in immediate connection with dead portion, the latter being thus detached, as in the separation of a slough. **A. lines,** see *Spectrum.* **Progres′sive a.,** a. caused apparently by interference by pressure with the nutrition of a part, as of deep-seated tumor approaching the surface and inducing absorption of interposed structures. **A. ra′tio,** see *Coefficient of extinction.* **A. spec′trum,** a spectrum showing absorption lines.

**Absorp′tive.** Absorbent.

**Absorp′tiveness** or **Absorptiv′ity.** Capability of absorbing.

**Abste′mious** (*abs,* from, *temetum,* wine). Abstaining from alcoholic liquors; temperate in food and drink.

**Absten′tio sterco′rum.** Constipation.

**Abster′gent** (*abstergeo,* to wipe). An agent which has the property of cleansing any part of the body, internal or external.

**Abstergen′tia, Abstersi′va,** or **Absterso′ria** (*abs,* from, *tergo,* to wipe). Detergents or abstergents, agents having cleansing qualities.

**Abster′sion.** Act of cleansing or purifying.

**Abster′sive.** Cleansing or purifying.

**Ab′stinence** (*abstineo,* to abstain). Fasting; privation, usually voluntary, of drink or food.

**Ab′stract** (*abstraho,* to draw away). Abstractum; formed by the evaporation of an alcoholic fluid extract to a dry powder. One part of an abstract equals in strength two parts of the drug or fluid extract and about ten parts (in most cases) of the tincture. Abstracts of aconite, belladonna, conium, digitalis, hyoscyamus, ignatia, jalap, nux vomica, podophyllum, senega, and valerian were formerly official in Ph. U. S.

**Abstrac′tion.** Taking away, as abstraction of blood; distillation; exclusive attention or concentration of the mind.

**Abstracti′tious** or **Abstrac′tive.** Possessing the capability of being abstracted without maceration or fermentation.

**Abstrac′tum** (pl. abstracta). Formerly the official name of *abstract* in Ph. U. S.

**Ab′sus.** Cassia growing in Egypt and India, employed as dry collyrium in endemic ophthalmia.

**Abter′minal** (*ab,* from, *terminus,* end). Term applied to an electric current passing from the end of a muscle, as the tendon, to its body or belly.

**Abu′lia Abu′lic, Abuloma′nia.** See *Aboulia,* etc.

**Abuse,** ab-uze′ (*abutor,* to consume utterly). To misuse; to make a bad or excessive use of.

**Abuse,** ab-use′ (*abutor,* to consume utterly). Improper or excessive use of, as abuse of alcohol. **Self-a.,** masturbation.

**Abu′ta.** Pareira brava.

**Abu′tilon avicen′næ** or **corda′tum.** Indian or yellow mallow; velvet leaf; ord. *Malvaceæ;* naturalized in United States; mucilaginous and demulcent.

**Abut′ment.** Support for a bridge formed by natural teeth. See *Bridge.*

**Abvacua′tio, Abvacua′tion** (*ab,* from, *vacuo,* to empty). Excessive or colliquative evacuation.

**Ac,** as a prefix, same as *Ad.*

**Acacan′thrax** (*a,* priv., *kakos,* bad, *anthrax*). Non-malignant anthrax.

**Aca′cia** (Ph. U. S.). Acaciæ gummi (Ph. Br.). Gum arabic or gum acacia; gummy exudation from Acacia senegal, and other species of acacia. The acacias form a genus of the suborder *Mimoseæ,* shrubs growing in tropical and subtropical countries. The gum occurs in commerce in irregular pieces, colorless or pale yellow, hard, brittle, of shining fracture, transparent, soluble in water but not in alcohol. Mucilaginous; chiefly used in pharmacy, but sometimes administered as a demulcent. See *Arabin.* Official preparations: *Mucilago acaciæ,* dose, ʒi–iv (4.0–16.0) or more; *syrupus acaciæ,* employed as a vehicle, with no definite dose. **A. acapulcen′sis,** Mexican gum, astringent. **A. adanso′nii,** from Senegambia, yielding Senegal gum. **A. al′bicans,** a species from Brazil, a source of kuisache gum. **A. al′bida,** also from Senegambia. **A. ama′ra,** Albizzia amara. **A. angi′co,** from S. America. **A. anthelmin′tica,** Albizzia anthelmintica. **A. arab′ica,** babul or babool tree of India; the bark is astringent and tonic. **Bas′tard a.,** Prunus spinosa. **A. capen′sis,** A. horrida. **A. cat′echu,** catechu. **A. cochliocar′pa,** tree of Brazil, a source of cortex brasiliensis. **A. concin′na,** species of India, emetic and expectorant. **A. decur′rens,** wattle tree, source of Australian gum. **A. ehrenberg′ii,** from Libya and Nubia, yielding gum arabic. **A. falca′ta,** tree of New South Wales, astringent bark of which is used to poison fish. **False a.,** Robinia pseudoacacia. **A. farnesia′na,** tree of W. Indies, yielding gum like gum arabic; astringent bark and leaves used in affections of bladder. **A. ferrugin′ea,** Indian tree, with astringent bark. **A. fis′tula,** source of Suakim gum, inferior variety of acacia. **A. german′ica,** Prunus spinosa. **A. grave′olens,** tree of India; bitter diaphoretic. **A. homalophyl′la,** from Australia, yielding gum used in diarrhœa. **A. hor′rida,** from S. Africa, yielding astringent Cape gum. **A. in′dica,** tamarindus. **A. jure′ma,** from Brazil; substitute for barbatimao bark. **A. lebbek′,** Arabian tree labach; leaves are used for fomentation in rheumatism. **A. leucophlœ′a,** astringent bark, source of kuteera gum; strong liquor is distilled from it. **A. nilot′ica,** an Egyptian species. **A. nio′po** or **niops′,** species of S. America; used as a substitute for tobacco, also as an exhilarating snuff. **A. nos′tras,**

Prunus sylvestris. **A. odoratis'sima,** tree of E. Indies; juice of bark is used in leprosy and ulcers. **A. orfo'ta,** Arabian species, resin of which is used in fumigation in epilepsy. **A. pycnan'tha,** source of Australian gum. **A. raddia'na,** species of Egyptian acacia, yielding galls from attacks of insects. **A. sas'sa,** Abyssinian species, yielding gum like gum arabic. **A. scan'dens,** plant is emetic; yields gum, lotion of which is applied in alopecia. **Senegal a.,** source of acacia. **A. specio'sa,** sirissa tree, parts of which are used externally in foul ulcers, leprosy, ophthalmia, etc. **A. stenocar'pa,** of Northern Africa, source of Suakim gum. **A. su'ma** or **sun'dra,** grows in India, yielding black catechu. **A. tenuifo'lia,** astringent buds and root of this W. Indian tree are used in diarrhœa and hemorrhages. **A. tor'tilis,** of Arabia, yields gum arabic. **A. ve'ra,** one of the sources of gum acacia. **A. ve'rek,** of Africa, source of acacia; it is another name for gum Senegal. **A. virgina'lis,** Pithecollobium avaremotemo. **A. zeylon'ica,** Hæmatoxylon campechianum.

**Aca'ciæ gum'mi** (Ph. Br.). Gum arabic.

**Acacin'.** Gum arabic.

**Ac'acos** or **Ac'acus** (*a*, priv., *kakos*, evil). Not malignant, Aphthæ.

**Ac'acu.** Tree of Brazil, sap of which is used in morphœa.

**Ac'ajou** or **Acaju'ba.** Anacardium occidentale or cashew tree; also gum extracted from the same.

**Acal'ypha** (*akalyphes*, uncovered). A genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*. **A. betuli'na,** infusion of leaves employed in India as stomachic and in cholera. **Birch-leaved a.,** A. fruticosa. **A. carpinifo'lia,** plant of San Domingo; leaves are antispasmodic. **A. cilia'ta,** plant of Asia and Africa, applied, ground up, to relieve pain of chest. **A. frutico'sa,** shrub of India; alterative; used in dyspepsia, cholera, etc. **A. his'pida,** Caturus spiciflorus. **A. in'dica,** common plant of the gardens of India; infusion of root and decoction of leaves are cathartic. **A. menta'cea,** A. betulina. **A. prunifo'lia,** decoction used as vulnerary. **A. virgini'ca,** three-seeded mercury; indigenous; expectorant and diuretic.

**Acama'sia** (*a*, priv., *kamno*, to labor). Tolerance of labor; freedom from fatigue.

**Acamathe'sia** or **Acamathe'sis.** Dulness of intellect.

**Acam'atus** (*a*, priv., *kamno*, to labor). Untiring. One of good constitution and body.

**Acamp'sia** or **Acamp'sy** (*a*, priv., *kampsis*, flexion). Contraction or rigidity of limb.

**Acan'aca.** Diaphoretic antisyphilitic of E. Indies.

**Ac'anos.** Onopordon acanthium.

**Acan'tha** (*akantha*, spine or thorn). Vertebral column; spinous process of vertebra.

**Acan'thabole** or **Acanthab'olus.** Acanthobolus.

**Acanthæsthe'sia** or **Acanthesthe'sia** (*akantha*, thorn, *aisthesis*, sensation). A subjective pricking sensation; a form of paræsthesia.

**Acanthalzu'ca.** Echinops.

**Acan'thia lectula'ria.** Bedbug; cimex.

**Acanthichthyo'sis** (*akantha*, thorn, *ichthys*, fish). Ichthyosis spinosa.

**Acan'thion** (*akantha*, spine). Base of anterior nasal spine, a point used in cranial measurements.

**Acan'thium.** Onopordon acanthium.

**Acanthob'olus** (*akantha*, spine, *ballo*, to cast out). Forceps for removing extraneous substances from wounds.

**Acanthoceph'ala** (*akantha*, spine, *kephale*, head). Parasitic worms, with thorny or spinous heads.

**Acan'thoid.** Spinous; thorny.

**Acanthol'ysis** (*akantha*, prickle, *lysis*, loosening). Disease of prickle-cell layer of epidermis, with separation of upper layers. **A. bullo'sa,** an affection of the skin in which there is a tendency to the formation of blebs wherever the integument is bruised or rubbed.

**Acantho'ma.** Elevation of surface of skin from hyperplasia of prickle-cell layer.

**Acan'thomas'tich.** Gum from Astragalus gummifera.

**Acanthopel'vis** or **Acanthop'elys** (*akantha*, thorn, *pelyx*, basin). Pelvis narrowed by bony growth.

**Acantho'sis.** A generic name for any disease of the prickle-cell layer of the skin, as lichen planus, impetigo, pemphigus, etc.

**Acan'thus mol'lis.** Brankursine; bear's breech; mucilaginous and demulcent. **A. spino'sa,** of S. Europe, has similar properties. **A. vi'rus** or **vulga'ris,** A. mollis.

**Acapat'li.** Piper longum.

**Acap'sular.** Devoid of capsule.

**Acar'dia** (*a*, priv., *kardia*, heart). Absence of a heart.

**Acar'diac.** Without a heart.

**Acardi'acus.** A monster, usually parasitic on another fœtus, having no heart. **A. aceph'alus,** a monster consisting chiefly or entirely of pelvis and lower extremities. **A. acor'nus,** a monster consisting of head chiefly. **A. amor'phus,** an undifferentiated mass of tissue, covered with integument, parasitic on a fœtus. **A. an'ceps,** a monster consisting chiefly or entirely of trunk, with no heart or only a rudimentary one.

**Acardiohæ'mia** (*a*, priv., *kardia*, heart, *haima*, blood). Want of blood in the heart.

Acardiacus acephalus.

**Acardioner'via** (*a*, priv., *kardia*, heart, *neuron*, nerve). Want of nervous action in the heart.

**Acardiotroph'ia** (*a*, priv., *kardia*, heart, *trophe*, nourishment). Atrophy of the heart.

**Acar'dius.** Acardiacus.

**Acari'asis** (*acarus*, itch insect). Scabies.

**Acar'icide** (*acarus*, itch insect, *cædo*, to kill). An agent capable of killing the itch mite.

**Acarico'ba.** Brazilian name for Hydrocotyle umbellatum; aromatic; emetic.

**Ac'arid.** A mite. See *Acarus*.

**Acar'ida** or **Acari'na.** Order of *Arachnida*, including ticks and mites, in which head, thorax, and abdomen are fused in one mass.

**Acarino'sis** (*acarus*, mite). A skin disease due to parasites, as wood tick, itch mite, etc.

**Ac'arodermati'tis.** Inflammation of the skin caused by acarus.

**Ac'aroid.** A mite. **A. gum,** Botany Bay resin; employed in gastroenteric affections in doses of gr. v–xv (0.3–1.0).

**Ac'aron.** Myrica gale.

**Ac'aropho'bia** (*acarus*, itch mite, *phobos*, fear). Morbid dread of the itch.

**Acarotox'ic** (*acarus*, itch mite, *toxikon*, poison). Acaricide.

**Acar'pæ** (*a*, priv., *karpos*, fruit). Division of cutaneous diseases in which there is no "fruit" or production from the cutaneous surface, such, for example, as a tubercle, vesicle, or pustule. Lentigo, chloasma, argyria, and pityriasis belong to it.

**Acar'pia.** Unfruitfulness.

**Acar'pous.** Barren; devoid of elevations (in dermatology).

**Ac'arus** (*akares*, minute, tiny). Minute insect, one species of which, A. scabiei, is the exciting cause of itch. **A. america'nus,** Pulex penetrans. **A. autumna'lis,** harvest bug. **A. brach'ypus,** Sarcoptes scabiei. **A. ci'ro,** A. scabiei. **A. comedo'num,** Acarus folliculorum. **A. domes'ticus,** cheese mite. **A. dysente'riæ,** mite found in dysenteric evacuations. **A. exul'cerans,** A. scabiei. **A. folliculo'rum,** Demodex folliculorum; mange mite. **A. hor'dei,** barley mite, causing inflammation of the skin. **A. huma'nus,** A. scabiei. **A. ric'inus,** dog tick. **A.**

**sac'chari,** sugar acarus, occurring in sugar and causing grocers' itch. **A. scabie'i,** itch mite.

**Acatalep'sia** or **Acat'alepsy** (*a*, priv., *katalambano*, to comprehend). Uncertainty in diagnosis; formerly employed occasionally in the sense of dementia; epilepsy.

**Acatalep'tic.** Of uncertain diagnosis.

**Acat'alis.** Juniperus communis.

**Acat'amathe'sia** (*a*, priv., *katamanthano*, to understand). Excessive dulness of perception; loss of power to understand spoken language.

**Acatapha'sia** (*a*, priv., *kataphasis*, affirmation). The loss of power to form sentences, as contrasted with aphasia or the loss of power to use single words.

**Acatap'osis** (*a*, priv., *kataposis*, deglutition). Difficulty of swallowing; dysphagia.

**Acatasta'sia** (*a*, priv., *kathistemi*, to set in order). Irregularity, especially in the recurrence of the stages of relapsing and remittent fevers.

**Acatastat'ic.** An epithet for fevers, etc., irregular in periods or symptoms.

**Acate'ra.** Juniperus communis.

**Acathar'sia** (*a*, priv., *katharizo*, to purge). Sordes; impurities. Omission of a purgative. Absence of discharge, such as menses.

**Acathec'tic** (*a*, priv., *kathektikos*, containing). Not having the power of retaining. **A. jaun'dice,** see *Jaundice*.

**Acatsjaval'li.** Astringent aromatic Malabar plant used in hemicrania; Cassytha filiformis.

**Acau'dal** or **Acau'date** (*a*, priv., *cauda*, tail). Without a tail; deficient as to coccyx.

**Acawe'ria.** Ophioxylum.

**Acayi'ba.** Cashew; Anocardium occidentale.

**Accel'erans** (*accelero*, to hasten). Nerve from medulla to heart, increasing, when stimulated, the rapidity of action of this organ.

**Accelera'tion.** Increased motion or activity of functions, fluids, or muscular actions.

**Accel'erator.** Hastener. **A. nerves,** those which increase the rapidity of cardiac action. **A. par'tûs,** ecbolic; abortifacient. **A. sem'inis,** a. urinæ. **A. uri'næ,** muscle of penis; origin, fleshy, from sphincter ani and membranous part of urethra, and tendinous, from crus and beginning of corpus cavernosum penis, the muscles of both sides completely enclosing the bulb of the urethra; insertion into its fellow by a tendinous line running longitudinally along the middle of the bulb. Its use is to propel urine or semen forward.

**Accen'sio** (*accendo*, to kindle). Kindling or lighting up of inflammation; sensation of burning.

**Ac'cent** (*ad*, to, *cano*, to sing). Inflection or modification of the voice; stress of voice on certain syllables.

**Accent'uated.** Emphasized or unnaturally distinct, as cardiac sounds.

**Accentua'tion.** State of being accented.

**Ac'cess.** Accession, attack, paroxysm; admission to the sexual act.

**Accessiflex'or.** Auxiliary flexor muscles of the fingers and toes.

**Acces'sion** (*accedo*, to approach). Invasion, approach, or commencement of disease; access.

**Accesso'rium.** Appendage.

**Accesso'rius.** Accessory; spinal accessory nerve. **A. flexo'ris lon'gi digito'rum pe'dis,** flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans (accessorius). **A. nerve,** see *Spinal accessory nerve*. **A. obtura-to'ris inter'ni,** gemelli muscles. **A. orbicula'ris supe'rior** and **infe'rior,** muscular fibres passing from the jaws and forming part of the corners of the mouth, accessory to the orbicularis oris muscle. **A. pe'dis hippocam'pi,** cornu ammonis. **A. ad sacro-lumba'lem,** see *Sacrolumbar muscle*. **A. saphe'ni exte'rius,** communicans peronei. **A. tricip'itis,** dorsoepitrochlearis. **A. Willis'ii,** spinal accessory nerve.

**Acces'sory.** Contributing to or accompanying, as accessory ligament, muscle, nerve, etc. **A. aud'itory nu'cleus,** ganglion of auditory nerve. **A. brach'ial mus'cle,** brachialis accessorius. **A. car'tilages,** small cartilages of the nose; sesamoid cartilages. **A. floc'culus,** small lobule of cerebellum on inferior peduncle. **A. glands of pan'creas,** glands of Brunner. **A. liv'er,** additional lobule of liver. **A. mus'cles,** see *Accessorius*. **A. nerve,** see *Spinal accessory nerve*. **A. nu'cleus,** nucleus in the anterior column of the cord whence arises the spinal accessory nerve. **A. ob'turator nerve,** occasional branch to hip-joint and pectineus muscle. **A. pancreat'ic duct,** occasional additional duct, opening into small intestine. **A. parot'id gland** small gland accompanying parotid duct, and commonly mere prolongation of parotid itself; see *Parotid gland*. **A. proc'ess,** tubercle at the base of transverse process of lumbar vertebra. **A. pyr'amid,** lobule on inferior surface of middle lobe of cerebellum. **A. si'nuses,** accessory nasal sinuses; cavities in the cranial bones lined with mucous membrane and communicating with the nose; these are: the frontal, sphenoidal, ethmoidal, and maxillary. **A. thy'roid glands,** small bodies near thyroid gland having similar appearance. **A. to the par va'gum,** spinal accessory nerve.

**Acces'sus.** Access; paroxysm; coitus.

**Ac'cidens** (*accido*, to happen). Symptom; accident.

**Ac'cident.** Casualty, unforeseen event, symptom. **A. neuro'sis,** one following accident or injury, with neurasthenic or hysterical symptoms.

**Accident'al.** That which happens unexpectedly. **A. abor'tion,** see *Abortion*. **A. an'us,** artificial anus. **A. col'ors,** complementary colors; for example, red and green, or blue and yellow. **A. hem'orrhage,** that occurring from the uterus during pregnancy, due to detachment of the placenta. **A. im'ages,** persistent impression on the retina. **A. tis'sue,** tissue present in a part where it is not normally found.

**Accident'alism.** Doctrine of disease founded on symptoms rather than causes.

**Accident'alist.** One who treats symptoms rather than causes.

**Accip'iter** (Latin word, meaning hawk). A bandage applied over the nose, so called from its likeness to the claw of a hawk. **A. quin'queceps,** same bandage with five heads. **A. tri'ceps,** one made with three heads.

**Acci'sa.** Leaves of Ilex paraguayensis.

**Acclimata'tion.** Acclimation.

**Accli'mated** or **Accli'matized.** Adapted to a new climate.

**Acclima'tion** or **Acclimatiza'tion.** Seasoning; act of becoming accustomed to a climate.

**Accli'matized.** Acclimated.

**Accli'vis.** Obliquus internus muscle.

**Accocay'.** Bark of Senegal, having febrifuge properties.

**Accommoda'tion.** Ability of the eye to adjust itself by change of refractive condition to different distances, so that vision may remain distinct. This is regulated by the ciliary muscle. Within a certain line of vision (*accommodation line*) no change of accommodation is required. Ability of the auditory apparatus to adjust itself to the perception of different tones above or below those ordinarily heard. Also mechanical adjustment of the fœtus to the canal during parturition. **Ab'solute a.,** separate accommodation of each eye. **Astheno'pia of a.,** see *Asthenopia*. **Histolog'ical a.,** changes in shape and function of cells produced by changes in structure, function, etc., of the tissues or organs. **A. line,** see above. **Mech'anism of a.,** method and apparatus of eye concerned in accommodation. **Neg'ative a.,** adjustment of the two eyes when passive or resting. **Paral'ysis of a.,** paralysis of ciliary muscle. **A. phos'phenes,** streaks of light visible in the dark after accommodation of the eyes. **Pos'itive a.,** a. for proximal points, caused by contraction of the ciliary muscle. **Range of a.** distance between the nearest and most remote points of distinct vision.

**A. re'flex,** Argyll-Robertson pupil. **Spasm of a.,** spasmodic contraction of the ciliary muscle. **Ten'sion of a.,** contraction of the ciliary muscle.

**Accom'modative.** Relating to accommodation. **A. astheno'pia,** see *Asthenopia.* **A. iridople'gia,** inability of the iris to respond to efforts at accommodation.

**Accom'paniment.** That which is joined to anything. **A. of the cat'aract,** term formerly used to denote a whitish, viscid substance surrounding the crystalline or capsular opacity, which, remaining after operation, caused secondary cataract.

**Accouchée,** ak-koo-shay' (F.). One delivered of a child.

**Accouchement,** ak-koosh-mon' (F.). Parturition.

**Accoucheur,** ak-koo-sher' (F.). One who practises the art of midwifery.

**Accoucheuse,** ak-koo-she(r)z' (F.). A female obstetrician; a midwife.

**Accrementi'tion.** Augmentation or growth by division or addition of similar material.

**Accrete'.** Grown together.

**Accre'tion** (*accresco,* to increase). Augmentation; increase by juxtaposition; adhesion.

**Accuba'tion** (*accubo,* to recline). Reclining position; taking to one's bed, as from sickness; parturition.

**Accu'bitus.** Lying of a person with another, as a young person with an old one, or a healthy person with one who is sick.

**Accu'mulator.** Electrical condenser; storage battery.

**Ace'dia** or **A'cedy** (*a,* priv., *kedos,* care). A mental disorder marked by carelessness, indifference, constant fatigue, and sometimes slight melancholy.

**Ace'lius.** Acœlius.

**Acel'la.** Axilla.

**A. C. E. mix'ture.** A mixture employed to produce general anæsthesia, composed of alcohol 1 part, chloroform 2 parts, ether 3 parts.

**Acenaph'thene.** $C_{12}H_{10}$. A hydrocarbon derivative of coal-tar.

**Acen'tric.** Not centric; not of central origin; peripheral.

**Aceogno'sia, Aceograph'ia, Aceol'ogy.** See *Acognosia,* etc.

**Acephalæ'mia** (*a,* priv., *kephale,* head, *haima,* blood). Anæmia of the brain.

**Acepha'lia** or **Aceph'alism.** See *Acephalus.*

**Acephalo-.** In composition, devoid of head.

**Acephalobra'chius** (*a,* priv., *kephale,* head, *brachion,* arm). A monster without head or arms. The condition is called *acephalobra'chia.*

**Acephalocar'dius** (*a,* priv., *kephale,* head, *kardia,* heart). A monster without a head or heart. The condition is called *acephalocar'dia.*

**Acephalochei'rus** or **Acephalochi'rus** (*a,* priv., *kephale,* head, *cheir,* hand). A monster without head or hands. The condition is called *acephalocheir'ia* or *acephalochir'ia.*

**Aceph'alocyst** (*akephalos,* headless, *kystis,* bag). Hydatiform vesicle without head or visible organs; bladder worm; frequently found in the liver. Generally it is the multiple acephalocyst, acephalocystis socialis or prolifera; at times the solitary acephalocyst, acephalocystis eremita or sterilis. The acephalocystis endogena, pillbox hydatid, has a firm coat and is composed of different layers, having numbers of smaller hydatids within them, and thrown off from the interior of the parent cyst. In the acephalocystis exogena of ruminant animals the young vesicles are developed from the exterior of parent vesicles.

**Acephalocys'tis.** Acephalocyst. **A. endog'ena, A. eremi'ta,** and **A. exog'ena,** see *Acephalocyst.* **A. multi'fida,** see *Parasites.* **A. pla'na,** concretions in tendinous and muscular sheaths. **A. prolif'era, A. socia'lis,** and **A. ster'ilis,** see *Acephalocyst.* **A. racemo'sa,** hydatid mole of the uterus.

**Acephalogas'ter** (*a,* priv., *kephale,* head, *gaster,* belly). Monster devoid of head, chest, and abdomen; or having the lower portion of the abdomen, but no chest or head. The condition is called *acephalogaste'ria* or *acephalogas'tria.*

**Acephalopo'dius** (*a,* priv., *kephale,* head, *pous,* foot). A monster devoid of head and feet. The condition is called *acephalopo'dia.*

**Acephalora'chia** or **Acephalorrha'chia** (*a,* priv., *kephale,* head, *rhachis,* spine). Monstrosity marked by the absence of head and spine.

**Acephalos'tomus** (*a,* priv., *kephale,* head, *stoma,* mouth). An acephalous monster, at the upper part of which there is an opening resembling a mouth. The condition is called *acephalosto'mia.*

**Acephalotho'rus** (*a,* priv., *kephale,* head, *thorax,* chest). A monster devoid of head and chest. The condition is called *acephalothora'cia.*

**Aceph'alous.** Headless, as acephalous monster.

**Aceph'alus** (*a,* priv., *kephale,* head). A headless monster; see cut under *Acardiacus.* The condition is *acepha'lia* or *aceph'alism.* **A. dibrach'ius,** headless monster having both upper limbs, but imperfect. **A. monobrach'ius,** headless monster with one upper limb. **A. sym'pus,** headless monster with conical termination of the trunk from fusion of the lower extremities.

**A'cer.** Generic name of maple trees, *Acerinæ,* **A. palmifo'lium,** A. saccharinum. **A. pennsylva'nicum,** striped maple, whistlewood, striped dogwood; a decoction of the bark is used internally and externally in cutaneous affections, and one of the leaves and twigs in nausea and vomiting. **A. ru'brum,** red or swamp maple; indigenous; inner bark is a mild astringent. **A. sacchari'num,** rock maple, sugar maple, contains sweet sap, which is the source of maple sugar.

**Acera'ceæ** or **Acerin'eæ.** A suborder of the natural order *Lapindaceæ;* the maples.

**A'ceras anthropoph'ora.** Green man, man orchis; leaves are sudorific.

**A'cerate.** A salt of aceric acid.

**Acera'tes decum'bens.** Plant of Southwestern States and Mexico, genus *Asclepiadeæ;* used for snake-bites. **A. longifo'lia,** long-leaved green milkweed; indigenous; diaphoretic.

**Acerato'sis** (*a,* priv., *keras,* horn). Defective development of corneous tissue.

**Aceratothe'rion.** Monster with defective development of corneous tissue.

**Acerb'** (*acer,* sharp). Acid, bitter, and astringent in taste, such as unripe fruits.

**Acerb'ity.** Acidity with astringency.

**Acer'cus** (*a,* priv., *kerkos,* tail). Monster devoid of tail or of coccyx.

**A'cerdol.** An oxidation product of potash and powdered manganese; an oxidizer and disinfectant.

**Acer'ic** (*acer,* maple tree). Relating to the maple tree, as aceric acid, which is obtained from the sap of the maple tree.

**Acervulo'ma.** Psammoma.

**Acer'vulus cer'ebri** (dim. of *acervus,* heap). See *Pineal gland.*

**Aces'cence** or **Aces'cency** (*acesco,* to grow sour). Disposition to acidity, as in wines.

**Ace'sia** or **Ac'esis.** Cure; medicament.

**Acesip'onus** (*akesis,* cure, *ponos,* pain). Anodyne.

**Aces'odyne** (*akesis,* cure, *odyne,* pain). Anodyne.

**Aces'tis.** Medicament.

**Acesto'ma.** A tumor of granulation tissue.

**Ace'ta medica'ta.** Medicated vinegars. The official vinegars in the Ph. U. S. are **Ace'tum o'pii** and **A. scil'læ.**

**A'cetable.** Acetabulum.

**Acetab'ula** (pl. of acetabulum). Cotyledons.

**Acetab'ular.** Relating to the acetabulum. **A. ar'tery,** branch of obturator artery to hip-joint. **A. bone,** rare bone at junction of pubes and acetabulum. **A. fos'sa,** fossa in acetabulum to which round ligament is attached.

**Acetab'uliform.** Shape of the acetabulum; cup-shaped.

**Acetab'ulum** (*acetum,* because it resembled a vinegar vessel). Measure containing one-eighth part of a modern pint; cup-shaped depression in the hip-bone to receive the head of the femur; lobe or cotyledon of the placentæ of ruminating animals. **A. hu'meri,** glenoid fossa of scapula. **A. mari'num,** umbilicus marinus.

**A'cetal.** $C_6H_{14}O_2$. Ethylidene ethylate, ethylidene diethyl ether; result of oxidation of ethylic alcohol; ethereal liquid, sp. gr. 0.831 at 68° F.; hypnotic.

**Acetal'dehyde.** Aldehyde.

**Acet'amid** or **Acetam'ide.** $CH_3CO.NH_2$. A white, crystalline substance resulting from the action of ammonia on acetic ether.

**Acetam'idoantipyrin'.** Yellow, soluble crystals prepared by the action of nitric acid on antipyrin, and reduction by zinc and acetic acid. Antipyretic in the same dose as antipyrin.

**Acetam'idoben'zoyleu'genol.** Acetaminol.

**Acetam'idometh'yl sal'icylate.** Used as a remedy in neuralgia. **A. phe'nol,** an oxidation product of acetanilid.

**Acetam'inol.** A white, crystalline powder produced by the action of phenol nitrobenzoylchloride on eugenol-sodium. Has been used in phthisis.

**Acetan'ilid, Acetanili'dum** (Ph. U. S.). $C_6H_5NH.C_2H_3O$. Phenylacetamid, antifebrin. Chemical result of the action of glacial acetic acid on pure aniline at a high temperature; white, crystalline powder, soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether. Dose, gr. iij–vi (0.2–0.4) or more as an antipyretic. Toxic in large doses, sometimes depressant in small doses. **A. sal'icylate,** salifebrin.

**Ace'tas.** Acetate.

**A'cetate.** Salt formed by the union of acetic acid with an alkaline, earthy, or metallic base.

**Ace'tic.** Derived from or similar in properties to vinegar. **A. acid,** $CH_3CO.OH$, absolute acetic acid, acid of vinegar; derived from the oxidation of alcohol or the dry distillation of wood; strong acetous acid, radical vinegar; spirit of verdigris, when made from verdigris; concentrated acetic acid, prepared by decomposing an acetate and receiving acetic acid by distillation. Very pungent and grateful odor, acid and acrid taste. The acetic acid of the Ph. U. S. is a liquid containing 36 per cent. of absolute acetic acid. See *Acidum aceticum.* **Dilu'ted a. a.,** see *Acidum aceticum dilutum.* **Gla'cial a. a.,** see *Acidum aceticum glaciale.* **A. al'dehyde,** aldehyde. **A. e'ther,** see *Æther sulphuricus* and *Anæsthetics.*

**Acet'ica.** Preparations of vinegar.

**Ace'ticum martia'le.** Ferri acetas.

**Acetidin'.** $C_7H_{12}O_5$. Diacetin.

**Acetim'eter.** Acetometer.

**Acetin'.** A glycerin acetate. The triacetate is found in oil of Euonymus europæus.

**Ac'etite.** Salt of acetous acid.

**Aceto .** In compounds denotes the presence of acetic acid.

**A'cetoace'tic acid.** $C_4H_6O_3$. Diacetic acid. It may be excreted in the urine as such or as acetone.

**Acetol'uid.** Acet-toluid.

**Acet'omel.** Oxymel.

**Acetom'eter** (*acetum,* vinegar, *metron,* measure). Instrument for ascertaining the strength of commercial acetic acid. Such process is *acetom'etry.*

**Acetonæ'mia.** Condition of nervous derangement, peculiar odor of breath, etc., supposed to be due to the presence of acetone in the blood, it having, according to some writers, the property of breaking up blood corpuscles.

$H_3$ 6O.
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**A'cetone.** $(CH_3)_2CO$. Dimethylketone. A limpid, colorless, inflammable liquid, with peculiarly penetrating and slightly empyreumatic odor. Its density in the liquid state is almost the same as that of alcohol; taste is analogous to that of peppermint; miscible in all proportions with water, alcohol, and ether; prepared by the distillation of wood and of the acetates; feeble anæsthetic; excitant in chronic bronchitis; used also in gout, rheumatism, and worms in doses of ♏60–90 (4.0–6.0) daily; is largely used in the manufacture of chloroform. The term is also employed to designate any member of the group to which this substance belongs chemically. **A. chlo'roform,** aneson. **A. collo'dion,** a flexible collodion, made of guncotton, ether, alcohol, acetone, and castor oil. **A. dieth'ylsul'phon,** sulphonal. **A. resorcin',** a combination of two molecules of resorcin and one of acetone; antiseptic.

**Acetoni'trate.** Salt of acetic and nitric acids.

**Acetoni'tril.** $C_2H_3N$. Methyl cyanide.

**Acetonu'ria.** Excess of acetone in urine, occurring in cancer, fevers, diabetes, alcoholism, etc.

**Aceto-orthotol'uid.** Acet-toluid.

**Acetophenetidin'.** Acetphenetidin.

**Acetophenilidin'.** Phenacetin.

**Acetophe'none.** Hypnone.

**Aceto'sa alpi'na.** Rumex alpinus. **A. arven'sis, A. nos'tras, A. officina'lis, A. oxal'idis, A. praten'sis,** Rumex acetosa. **A. roma'na, A. rotundifol'ia, A. scuta'ta,** Rumex scutatus. **A. vulga'ris,** Rumex acetosa.

**Acetosel'la.** Oxalis acetosella.

**Acetotar'trate.** A tartrate in which hydrogen is replaced by acetyl.

**Acetotox'im** or **Acetox'im.** $(CH_3)_2CNOH$. A soluble compound resulting from the action of hydroxylamide on acetone.

**Acet'ozone,** X Benzoyl-acetyl peroxide; on contact with water it undergoes hydrolysis and is split up into benzoyl hydrogen peroxide and acetyl hydrogen peroxide; said to be a powerful germicide and innocuous to the animal tissues. Given in typhoid fever, cholera, and dysentery in doses of gr. iij–v (0.2–0.32) several times daily; also applied locally.

**Acetpara-amidosal'ol.** Salophen.

**Acetparaphenetidin'.** Phenacetin.

**Acetphenetidin'.** Phenacetin; antipyretic.

**Acet-tol'uid.** $C_9H_{11}NO$. A coal-tar product; antipyretic: dose, gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65).

**Ace'tum.** Common vinegar (*acer,* sharp). Liquor obtained by acetous fermentation; pungent odor, pleasant acid taste. Any official preparation made with vinegar or acetic acid. It is refrigerant in fevers, antiseptic and antinarcotic. Dose, f℥j to f℥ij (4.0–8.0). Externally, it is stimulant and discutient. **A. acer'rimum,** distilled vinegar. **A. aceto'sum,** distilled vinegar. **A. an'glicum,** a. aromaticum. **A. antisep'ticum,** a. aromaticum. **A. aromat'icum,** thieves' vinegar, vinegar of the four thieves, Marseilles vinegar; aromatic herbs or oils infused or dissolved in vinegar or acetic acid, made of fresh aromatic herbs steeped in vinegar; used as a perfume. **A. berolinen'se,** a. aromaticum. **A. bezoard'icum,** a. aromaticum. **A. britan'nicum,** acetum. **A. camphora'tum,** camphorated vinegar. **A. canthar'idis,** vinegar of cantharides, a preparation of Ph. Br.; used as a prompt vesicant. **A. cardi'acum,** a. aromaticum. **A. cerevis'iæ,** vinegar. **A. col'chici,** vinegar of meadow saffron; formerly official in Ph. U. S.; it is used as a diuretic, and also in gout; dose, f℥ss to f℥iss (2.0–6.0). **A. commu'ne,** vinegar. **A. concentra'tum,** acetic acid or concentrated vinegar. **A. cru'dum,** acetum. **A. crystallisab'ile,** glacial acetic acid (see under *Acidum aceticum*). **A. destilla'tum,** see *Acidum aceticum.* **A. emet'icum,** antimony acetate. **A. empyreumat'icum,** wood vinegar. **A. gal'licum,** acetum. **A. glacia'le,** glacial acetic acid (see under *Acidum aceticum*). **A. ipecacuan'hæ** (Ph. Br.), vinegar of ipecac; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **A. ligno'rum,** wood vinegar. **A. lithar'gyri,** solution of subacetate of lead in dilute acetic acid. **A. lobe'liæ,** vinegar of lobelia; dose, 30 to 60 drops or more (2.0–4.0); as emetic, f℥ss (15.0). **A. mul'sum dul'ce,** oxymel. **A. mylab'ridis** (Ph. Br.), vinegar of mylabris; employed as a vesicant in place of a. cantharidis. **A. o'pii** (Ph. U. S.), black drop made with diluted acetic acid and flavored with sugar and nutmeg; its strength is one grain of opium in nearly ten of the solution; dose, ♏v–xx (0.3–1.3). **A. phenyla'tum,** carbolated vinegar. **A. plum'bicum** or **saturni'num,**

solution of subacetate of lead. **A. prophylac′ticum,** a. aromaticum. **A. purifica′tum,** a. destillatum. **A. pu′rum,** distilled vinegar. **A. pyroligneo′sum,** wood vinegar. **A. quat′uor fu′rum** or **latro′num,** a. aromaticum. **A. radica′le,** acidum aceticum. **A. rosa′tum,** oxyrrhodinon. **A. ru′bi idœ′i,** raspberry vinegar. **A. sanguina′riæ,** vinegar of bloodroot; made by the action of diluted acetic acid on sanguinaria; dose, as expectorant, gtt. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0); as emetic, fʒiij–iv (12.0–16.0). **A. satur′ni,** solution of subacetate of lead in dilute acetic acid. **A. scil′læ** (Ph. Br.), vinegar of squill; made by the action of diluted acetic acid on squill; usually employed to make the syrup; dose is ♏x–xxx (0.6–2.0); diuretic, expectorant, and emetic. **A. scillit′icum,** a. scillæ. **A. theba′icum,** a. opii. **A. theriaca′le,** a. aromaticum. **A. urgin′eæ** (Ph. Br.), vinegar of Indian squill; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **A. vi′ni,** vinegar.

**A′cetyl.** $C_2H_3O$. Hypothetical radical of acetic acid. The bromide, chloride, iodide, and oxide are the most important compounds. **A. salicyl′ic acid,** aspirin.

**Acetylam′idoantipyrin′.** An acetyl derivative of amidoantipyrin, having the properties of antipyrin.

**Acetylam′idophe′nol.** Acetanilid.

**Acet′ylene.** $C_2H_2$. A colorless, malodorous, luminous gas produced by combustion of ordinary illuminating gas and other hydrocarbons, or by the direct union of carbon and hydrogen by means of the electric spark. Commercially it is made from calcium carbide by the action of water.

**Acetylethoxyphe′nylu′rethane.** Thermodin.

**Acetyleth′ylphen′ylhydrazin′.** $C_8H_{10}N_2O$. Antipyretic.

**Acet′ylide.** Compound of acetylene with an element or radical.

**Acetylpara-am′idophe′nyl sal′icylate.** Salophen.

**Acetylpara-ethoxyphen′ylu′rethane.** Thermodin.

**Acetylparam′idosal′ol.** Salophen.

**Acetylparaox′yphen′ylu′rethane.** Neurodin.

**Acetylphenetidin′.** Phenacetin.

**Acetylphen′ylhydrazin′.** Pyrodin; hydracetin.

**Acetyltan′nin.** Tannigen.

**Acetylthy′mol.** $C_{12}H_{16}O_2$. Thymol acetate; antiseptic.

**Achaca′na.** Edible cactus of Peru.

**Achalybæ′mia** or **Achalybe′mia** (*a*, priv., *chalyps*, steel, *haima*, blood). Deficiency of iron in the blood.

**Achana′ca.** African sudorific and antisyphilitic plant.

**Achaovan′** or **Achoavan′.** Egyptian chamomile, used in jaundice. **A. ab′iat,** Cineraria maritima.

**Ache** (Gr., *achos*). Pain; to suffer pain.

**Ache′bone.** Innominate bone.

**Achei′lia** or **Achilia** (*a*, priv., *cheilos*, lip). Malformation consisting in deficiency of the lip or lips.

**Achei′lus** or **Achi′lus.** One without lips.

**Achei′rus** or **Achi′rus** (*a*, priv., *cheir*, hand). A monster devoid of hands. The condition is called *acheiria* or *achiria.*

**Achilia,** ah-ki′lea. Acheilia.

**Achille′a agera′tum** (after Achilles). Maudlin, sweet maudlin, maudlin tansy; ord. *Compositæ.* Same bitter and aromatic properties as tansy; used for dyspepsia, constipation, worms, etc. **A. ambig′ua,** A. millefolium. **A. atra′ta,** Alpine species used in diarrhœa, pneumonia, etc. **A. falca′ta,** leaves are used in Levant and the East in hypochondriasis. **A. her′ba ro′ta,** plant of S. Europe; essential oil is sudorific and emmenagogue. **A. i′va,** A. moschata. **A. lu′tea,** A. ageratum. **A. millefo′lium,** nosebleed, bastard pellitory, yarrow, or milfoil; herb and flowers of achillea have aromatic smell, rough, bitterish, somewhat pungent taste; bitter aromatic tonic, used in dyspepsia, flatulence, malarial fevers, hemorrhage, etc. Extract of plant, made with proof spirit and called *achilleine,* has been used by Italians in intermittent fever. Name achilleine is also given to alkaloid from Achillea millefolium and A. moschata; achilleic acid has also been obtained from it; glucoside, called achillein, has been obtained from some species of achillea. The active principle of the plant, when given in large dose, causes great irregularity of the heart's action. **A. moscha′ta,** Alpine plant; diaphoretic and stomachic tonic. Volatile oil, *esprit d'Iva,* is obtained from it in Switzerland; much prized for its musky odor; stimulant and antispasmodic. **A. myriophyl′lon,** A. millefolium. **A. os′sica,** A. millefolium. **A. ptar′mica,** sneezewort, bastard pellitory. Roots and flowers of this plant of Northern United States, Canada, Europe, and Asia have a hot, biting taste, approaching that of pyrethrum. Principal use is as a masticatory and sialagogue. **A. seta′cea,** Hungarian plant; tonic and stimulant. **A. visco′sa,** A. ageratum.

**Achille′ic acid.** See *Achillea millefolium.*

**Achillein′.** $C_{20}H_{38}N_2O_{15}$. See *Achillea millefolium.*

**Achil′les ten′don.** Achillis tendo.

**Achilletin′.** Substance produced by the action of dilute acids upon achillein.

**Achille′um.** Telephium.

**Achil′lis tendo.** Tendon of Achilles, Achilles tendon, heelstring; strong tendon of gastrocnemii muscles above the heel; so called because the heel was the only vulnerable part of Achilles; it is the largest tendon in the body.

**Achil′lobursi′tis.** Inflammation of the bursa beneath the Achilles tendon.

**Achil′lodyn′ia** (*odyne*, pain). A painful condition of the heel, due possibly to a local neuroma or to inflammation of the bursa beneath the Achilles tendon.

**Achillotenot′omy** or **Achillot′omy.** Division or section of tendo Achillis; usually performed subcutaneously.

**Achiria** (ah-ki′rea). Acheiria.

**Achlorhy′dria.** Anachlorhydria.

**Achlorop′sia** (*a*, priv., *chloros*, green color, *opsis*, sight). Inability to distinguish green.

**A′chlys.** Opacity of the cornea.

**Achmel′la.** Spilanthus acmella.

**Achne,** ak′ne. Lint; mucous flocculi seen in front of the cornea.

**Acho′lia** (*a*, priv., *chole*, bile). Deficiency or want of bile; obstruction to the escape of bile; an old term for Asiatic cholera.

**Achol′ic** or **A′cholous.** Deficient in or lacking bile.

**Achondropla′sia** or **Achondroplas′ty** (*a*, priv., *chondros*, cartilage, *plasso*, to form). Imperfect formation or development of cartilage. This defect results in dwarfism, marked by large head, short limbs, and great muscular development.

**Achondropla′siac.** Affected with or resulting from achondroplasia.

**A′chor.** Small superficial ulcerations or scaly eruption on the skin of the face and head. **A. bar′bæ,** sycosis. **A. cap′itis,** porrigo scutellatus, scabies capitis. **A. favo′sus,** favus. **A. granula′tus,** impetigo, followed by granular crust. **A. lactumino′sus,** a. larvalis. **A. mucif′luus** or **muco′sus,** favus; eczema with mucous discharge. **A. larva′lis** or **larva′tus,** porrigo larvalis. **A. muco′sus,** favus. **A. Schoenlein′ii,** tinea trichophytina. **A. scutella′tus,** seborrhœa sicca, porrigo larvalis, crusta lactea.

**Achord′al.** Formed separately from or away from the chorda dorsalis; sphenoethmoidal portion of base of skull.

**Achore′sis** (*a*, priv., *choreo*, to make room). Diminution of capacity of the bladder or other cavity.

**Achor′ia.** Achoresis; mammalia which are devoid of chorion.

**Acho′rion.** Fungous organism in the skin and hair follicles. **A. keratoph′agus,** fungus producing onychomycosis. **A. Lebert′ii,** see *Porrigo decalvans.* **A. Schoenlein′ii,** see *Porrigo favosa.*

**A′chras austra′lis** (*achras*, wild pear). Sapota. **A. bala′ta** or **dissec′ta,** species of *Sapotaceæ,* bruised leaves of which are applied in paralysis; fruit is said to aid digestion. **A. mammo'sa,** Sapota mammosa; American marmalade; Jamaica bully tree; mammee. Milky juice is emetic; externally caustic, used for warts. **A. mil'leri** or **mül'leri,** grows in Central America ; yields balata, from which bougies were made. **A. sapo'ta, zapo'ta,** or **zapo'tu,** sapota.

**A'chroa** or **Achroi'a** (*a*, priv., *chroa* or *chroia*, color of the skin). Paleness of cachectic condition.

**Achroiocythæ'mia** (*achroios*, colorless, *kytos*, cell, *haima*, blood). A form of anæmia characterized by a deficiency of hæmoglobin in the red corpuscles.

**Achro'ma, Achro'mia,** or **Achroma'sia** (*a*, priv., *chroma*, color). Partial privation of color of the skin; vitiligo; see *Albino*. **A. un'guium,** the presence of dead white macules on one or more of the nails, due to nutritional changes in the nail matrix. **A. vitili'go,** vitiligo, as in the pied negro.

**Achro'macyte** (*kytos*, cell). Decolorized erythrocyte, a phantom or shadow corpuscle.

**Achromader'ma** (*a*, priv., *chroma*, color, *derma*, skin). Leucoderma.

**Achromat'ic.** Devoid of color, or not producing it; lens constructed to correct aberration of refrangibility of common lenses is so termed. The crystalline lens of the eye is an achromatic lens.

**Achromatin'.** That portion of the cell nucleus which has no special affinity for coloring-matters, staining less deeply than the chromatin filaments.

**Achro'matism.** Absence of chromatic aberration.

**Achromatis'tous.** Having the unhealthy pallor of cachexia.

**Achromatop'sia, Achromatop'sis,** or **Achromatop'sy** (*a*, priv., *chroma*, color, *opsis*, vision). Color-blindness.

**Achromato'ses.** Cutaneous diseases attended with deficiency of pigment formation in the skin.

**Achro'mia** or **Achromoder'mia.** Albinism.

**Achro'mic.** Achromatic.

**Achromoder'ma** or **Achromoder'mia.** Leucoderma; albinism.

**Achromoph'ilous.** Not chromophilous.

**Achroödex'trine.** Dextrine which does not react by change of color to iodine.

**Achroötrich'ia** (*achroos*, colorless, *thrix*, hair). Deficiency or absence of pigment in the hair.

**Achy'lia** or **Achylo'sis** (*a*, priv., *chylos*, juice, chyle). Defective chylosis or formation of chyle. **A. gas'trica,** a disease of the stomach characterized by deficient formation of gastric juice.

**Achy'lous.** Without chyle; juiceless.

**Achymo'sis** (*a*, priv., *chymos*, juice, chyme). Defective chymification.

**Achy'mous.** Deficient in chyme or chyle.

**Achyran'thes as'pera** (*achyron*, chaff, *anthe*, flower). Species of *Achyrantheæ* growing in Egypt, India, Africa, etc., known as *cadelari;* diuretic and astringent. **A. ca'lea,** Mexican plant; febrifuge. **A. frutico'sa,** of East Indies, has similar properties to A. aspera. **A. globulifo'lia,** employed in Madagascar as an antisyphilitic. **A. lana'ta,** chaya root, diuretic, is derived from this species. **A. obtusifo'lia,** Indian species, with diuretic properties. **A. re'pens,** forty knot; indigenous plant; the decoction is diuretic in dropsy, dysuria, etc. **A. vir'idis,** leaves are emollient.

**Achy'ron** (Gr., bran). Furfur.

**Achyroph'orus** (*achyron*, chaff, *phoreo*, to bear). Apargioides; species of *Compositæ* eaten in Chile as food, *escorzonera*. **A. scorzone'ræ,** similarly used under same name. **A. sessiliflo'rus,** decoction of this New Granadan species is expectorant.

**Acic'ular** (*acicula*, needle). Pointed like a needle.

**Acic'ulus.** A bristle-like structure in plants.

**Acid,** as'id (L., *acidus*). Sharp; sour, especially as applied to odorous or sapid substances; a soluble, usually sour-tasting substance, electronegative, changing blue litmus to red, capable of saturating bases to form salts. Sharp and shrill, as the voice. **Ace'tic a., carbon'ic a., sulphu'ric a.,** etc., see the qualifying words and also, for the official acids, under *Acidum*. **A. albu'min,** a proteid which has been acted upon by a weak acid; it is soluble in weak acids or alkalies, but not in saline solutions or water, and is not coagulable by heat. **Am'ido-a.,** one containing the hypothetical amidogen, $NH_2$. **A.-fast,** a.-resisting. **Biba'sic** or **Diba'sic a.,** an acid capable of combining with two univalent basic radicals which displace its two hydrogen atoms. **Fat'ty a.,** an acid occurring in fats in combination with glycerin, and which, when heated with a strong alkali, like soda or potash, forms a soap; chemically a fatty acid is a monobasic acid which can be formed by the oxidation of a primary alcohol. **A. green,** Helvetia green, an anilin dye. **Inorgan'ic a.,** an a. which contains no carbon radical; carbonic acid itself, however, is regarded by some as an inorganic a. **Min'eral a.,** inorganic a. **Monoba'sic a.,** in chemistry, an a. capable of combining with only one univalent base to form a neutral salt. **Organ'ic a.,** an a. containing carbon, this substance being a constituent of all organic, *i. e.*, animal or vegetable, matter; but carbonic acid itself is classed by some among the inorganic acids. **Ox'acid** or **Ox'yacid,** an acid containing oxygen. **Polyba'sic a.,** one having more than three hydrogen atoms displaceable by an equal number of basic radicals. **A.-proof,** a.-resisting. **A. rad'ical,** element forming an acid when combined with hydrogen. **A.-resist'ing,** a term applied to a microorganism which, when once stained, is not readily deprived of its color by the acid decolorizing solutions. **Triba'sic a.,** an a. having three displaceable hydrogen atoms. **Wood a.,** wood vinegar.

**Acid'ic.** Applied to the acid element in a salt.

**Acidif'erous** (*acidum*, acid, *fero*, to bear). Containing or capable of being converted into an acid.

**Acidifi'able** (*acidum*, acid, *fio*, to become). Convertible into an acid.

**Acidifica'tion.** Change to an acid condition.

**Acid'ifying prin'ciple.** Name formerly given to oxygen, as it was supposed that oxygen was required to form acids.

**Acidim'eter** or **Acidom'eter** (*acidum*, acid, *metron*, measure). A device for determining the strength or purity of acids.

**Acidim'etry** or **Acidom'etry.** Measurement of the amount of acid. See *Acidometer*.

**Acidita'tio** or **Acidit'ies.** Sourness of the stomach; acidity.

**Acid'ity.** Acid condition; sourness, as of the stomach.

**Acidom'eter.** Acidimeter.

**Acidom'etry.** Acidimetry.

**Acidopeiras'tica** (*akis*, point, *peirazo*, to test). An old term for exploratory puncture.

**Acid'ophile.** Oxyphile.

**Acidos'teophyte** (*akis*, point, *osteon*, bone, *phyton*, growth). Pointed exostosis or osteophyte.

**Acid'ulate.** To render acidulous or slightly acid.

**Acid'ulous.** Possessing a sourish taste; containing carbonic acid gas. **A. water, sim'ple,** aqua acidi carbonici; soda-water, water impregnated with carbonic acid; there is no carbonate of sodium in it. **A. waters,** carbonated mineral waters having a pungent taste; sometimes called acidulæ.

**A'cidum.** Acid. **A. acet'icum** (Ph. U. S.), acetic acid; a colorless, volatile liquid of pungent smell and sharp taste; sp. gr. 1048; containing 36 per cent. of absolute acetic acid. The acetic acid of the Ph. Br. contains 33 per cent. of the absolute acid. Its vapor is stimulating in syncope, headache, etc., and the acid is also employed locally as a counterirritant. A strong acetic acid was formerly ordered by the London Ph.; it was prepared from wood, and was called vinegar of wood, improved distilled vinegar, pyroligneous acid, acidum lignorum. **A. a. absolu'tum,** see *Acetic acid*. **A. a. aromat'icum** or **camphora'tum,** aromatic spirit of vinegar, see *Acetum aromaticum*. **A. a. dilu'tum** (Ph. U. S.), diluted acetic acid, contains 6 per cent. of absolute acetic acid; it is used in the preparation of the official vinegars; dose, ♏xxx-ʒj (2.0-4.0). The dilute acetic acid of the Ph. Br. contains 4.27 per cent. of absolute acid. **A. a. e lig′no vena′le** or **empyreumat′icum**, pyroligneous acid. **A. a. for′te** or **for′tius**, absolute acetic acid. **A. a. glacia′le** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), glacial acetic acid, contains 99 per cent. of absolute acid; occurs in crystalline form; used externally as a caustic application to warts, corns, etc. **A. a. scillit′icum**, acetum scillæ. **A. a. ten′ue**, dilute acetic acid. **A. acetosel′læ**, oxalic acid. **A. aceto′sum**, acetum. **A. ad′ipis**, fatty acid. **A. aë′reum**, carbonic acid. **A. alcohol′icum**, acetic acid. **A. arsenio′sum** (Ph. Br.), arsenious acid, same as a. arsenosum. **A. arseno′sum** (Ph. U. S.), arsenous or arsenious acid, white arsenic; occurs as an opaque white or a clear, glassy substance, or in white powder; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ (0.0016–0.0032). **A. atmosphær′icum**, carbonic acid. **A. atrop′icum**, tropic acid. **A. azo′ticum**, nitric acid. **A. benzo′icum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), benzoic acid, benzoyl hydrate; occurs as scaly or needle-like crystals, whitish or yellowish-white in color, becoming darker on exposure to light; slightly soluble (1:400) in water, very soluble in alcohol and oil; dose, gr. x–xl (0.65–2.6). **A. bo′ricum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), boric or boracic acid; occurs in pearly white scales of greasy feel, having a cool, slightly bitter taste; soluble in water (1:25 cold, 1:3 boiling), in alcohol (1:25), and in glycerin (1:5); dose, gr. ij–xv (0.13–1.0). **A. bromhy′dricum**, hydrobromic acid. **A. borus′sicum**, hydrocyanic acid. **A. carbazot′icum**, picric acid. **A. cathart′icum**, see *Cassia senna* and *Rhamnus*. **A. chi′nicum**, quinic acid. **A. chlorhy′dricum**, hydrochloric acid. **A. chloroace′ticum**, dichloracetic acid. **A. chlorohydrargy′ricum**, corrosive sublimate. **A. chlorohydrogena′tum**, hydrochloric acid. **A. carbol′icum** (Ph. U. S.), carbolic acid, phenol (Ph. Br.), phenic acid, phenyl or phenylic alcohol, phenyl hydrate; obtained by distillation from coal-tar; occurs in colorless, sometimes slightly pinkish crystals, but becomes a permanent liquid on the addition of 10 per cent. water; is freely soluble; employed externally, undiluted as a caustic, diluted as an antiseptic; also internally in doses of gr. ½–1 (0.03–0.06). **A. c. cru′dum** (Ph. U. S.), crude or commercial carbolic acid, a colorless or reddish liquid, employed as a disinfectant. **A. chro′micum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), chromic acid, chromic anhydride; occurs in reddish, acicular, deliquescent crystals; employed externally as a caustic. **A. cit′ricum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), citric acid, the acid of oranges, lemons, and other citrous fruits; occurs in efflorescent and deliquescent crystals of intensely acid taste; dose, gr. v–xv (0.3–1.0). **A. creta′ceum**, carbonic acid. **A. cyanhy′dricum**, hydrocyanic acid. **A. elain′icum**, oleic acid. **A. fluo′ricum**, hydrofluoric acid. **A. formica′rum**, formic acid. **A. galac′ticum**, lactic acid. **A. gal′licum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), gallic acid, $C_7H_6O_5$; occurs in yellowish-white crystals of bitter, astringent taste; obtained from galls or, more commonly, from tannic acid; employed internally as an astringent in diarrhœa, hemorrhage, etc.; dose, gr. ij-xl (0.13-2.6). **A. hydrobro′micum dilu′tum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), dilute hydrobromic acid, contains 10 per cent. of hydrobromic acid; dose, ʒj-iv (4.0-16.0). **A. hydrocarbon′icum**, oxalic acid. **A. hydrochlo′ricum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), hydrochloric, chlorhydric, or muriatic acid; a liquid containing 31.9 per cent. (Ph. Br. 31.79 per cent.) by weight of the pure acid; employed internally (generally in the dilute form) as a tonic and digestant; dose, ♏ij–x (0.13–0.65). **A. h. dilu′tum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), diluted hydrochloric acid, contains 10.58 per cent. (Ph. Br. 10 per cent.) by weight of the pure acid; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **A. h. pu′rum**, spirit of salt, aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid gas (HCl, prepared by heating sulphuric acid and sodium chloride). The commercial h. a. or muriatic a. is a fuming, golden-yellow liquid, and contains free chlorine, iron, and often arsenic. **A. hydrocyan′icum dilu′tum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), diluted hydrocyanic or prussic acid; a colorless liquid containing 2 per cent. by weight of pure h. a.; dose, ♏j–v (0.06–0.32). **A. h.** (Scheele) is in the formulary of 1901 of the British Pharmaceutical Conference; it is of double the strength of a. h. dil., and is used in half the dose of the official preparation. **A. hydrosulphura′tum** or **hydrosulphu′ricum**, hydrogen sulphide. **A. hydro′icum**, hydrogen sulphide. **A. lac′ticum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), lactic acid; a colorless, syrupy liquid containing 75 per cent. of pure l. a. or hydrogen lactate; obtained by lactic fermentation of milk sugar or grape sugar; employed externally as an application to the diphtheritic membrane, and internally in dyspepsia; dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **A. lig′neum** or **lig′ni pyroleo′sum**, or **ligno′rum empyreumat′icum**, pyroligneous acid. **A. limo′nis** or **limo′num**, citric acid. **A. lith′icum**, uric acid. **A. ma′licum**, malic acid. **A. mari′næ** or **mari′num**, hydrochloric acid. **A. mephit′icum**, carbon dioxide. **A. ni′tri dulsifica′tum** or **vino′sum**, spiritus ætheris nitrosi. **A. ni′tricum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), nitric acid, aqua fortis; a colorless liquid containing 68 per cent. (Ph. Br. 70 per cent.) by weight of pure n. a. or hydrogen nitrate; used internally in doses of ♏ij–v (0.13–0.32), and also externally as a caustic. **A. n. dilu′tum**, diluted nitric acid, contains 10 per cent. (Ph. Br. 17.44 per cent.) by weight of pure n. a.; employed internally as a stomachic tonic and hepatic stimulant in doses of ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **A. n. fu′mans**, fuming nitric acid, contains about 90 per cent. pure n. a. with nitrous acid in saturated solution ; a reddish-brown liquid giving off reddish-yellow fumes; used as an escharotic. **A. n. tech′nicum**, commercial n. a., aqua fortis; contains about 60 per cent. pure n. a. **A. nitrohydrochlor′icum** (Ph. U. S.), nitrohydrochloric or nitromuriatic acid, aqua regia; a fuming yellow liquid, a mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acids in the proportion of 4.5 volumes of the former to 1 of the latter ; employed chiefly as a caustic, but sometimes given internally in doses of ♏j–iij (0.06–0.2). **A. n. dilu′tum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), diluted nitrohydrochloric or nitromuriatic acid; a pale yellow or colorless liquid containing 1 volume of the strong acid in 3.5 volumes of water; employed as an hepatic tonic in doses of ♏x–xx (0.65–1.3). **A. nitro-nitro′sum**, fuming nitric acid. **A. nitroxan′thicum**, picric acid. **A. ole′icum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), oleic acid; a brownish-yellow, oily liquid with a faint odor and a weakly acid reaction, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and the fixed oils; used in the preparation of oleates. **A. olein′icum**, a. oleicum. **A. orthophosphor′icum**, a. phosphoricum. **A. os′sium**, phosphoric acid. **A. peros′micum**, osmic acid. **A. phe′nicum** or **phenyl′icum** or **phenylo′sum**, carbolic acid. **A. phosphor′icum** (Ph. U. S.), phosphoric acid, a liquid containing not less than 85 per cent. absolute phosphoric a. The equivalent preparation of the Ph. Br. is called *acidum phosphoricum concentratum*, and contains 66.3 per cent. of the absolute acid. Dose, ♏ij–viij (0.13–0.5). **A. p. dilu′tum**, diluted phosphoric acid, contains 10 per cent. (Ph. Br. 13.8 per cent.) of absolute p. a; employed as a tonic and in dyspepsia, rickets, etc., in doses of ♏xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0). **A. po′micum**, malic acid. **A. pyroace′ticum**, pyroligneous acid. **A. pyrogal′licum**, pyrogallic acid. **A. pyrolig′neum**, pyroligneous acid. **A. pyroxyl′icum**, pyroligneous acid. **A. quercitan′nicum**, tannin. **A. sac′chari** or **sacchari′num**, oxalic acid. **A. salicyl′icum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), salicylic acid; a white, crystalline powder or needle-shaped crystals, made from sodium carbolate or oil of wintergreen; employed in rheumatism (more commonly as a salicylate) in doses of gr. v–xv (0.3–1.0). **A. sa′lis** or **sa′lis culina′ris**, or **sa′lis mari′ni**, muriatic acid. **A. scytodeph′icum**, tannin. **A. sep′ticum**, nitric acid. **A. stear′icum** (Ph. U. S.), stearic acid; a white, solid (at ordinary temperature) mass, derived from animal fats; used in pharmacy. **A. stearin′icum**, a. stearicum. **A. stib′icum**, antimonic acid. **A. stibio′sum**, antimonious acid. **A. sulphur′icum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), sulphuric acid, oil of vitriol; an oily liquid containing 92.5 per cent. (Ph. Br. 98 per cent.) absolute s. a.; dose, ♏j–ij (0.065–0.13). **A. s. alcoolisa′tum**, elixir acidum Halleri. **A. s. aromat′icum**, aromatic sulphuric acid, elixir of vitriol, contains 20 per cent. (Ph. Br. 13.8 per cent.) absolute acid, with tincture of ginger and oil of cinnamon, in alcohol ; used as a tonic in lead poisoning, etc., in doses of ♏v–xx( 0.32–1.3). **A. s. dilu′tum**, diluted sulphuric acid, contains 10 per cent. (Ph. Br. 13.65 per cent.) of absolute s. a.; dose, ♏x–xx (0.65–1.3). **A. s. fu′mans**, fuming sulphuric acid, Nordhausen sulphuric acid; used as an escharotic. **A. s. vena′le**, commercial sulphuric acid. **A. sulph′uris**, sulphuric acid. **A. s. volat′ile**, sulphurous acid. **A. sulphuro′sum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), sulphurous acid; a liquid containing 6.4 per cent. (Ph. Br. 5 per cent.) sulphurous anhydride (usually called sulphurous acid gas) ; employed in dyspepsia in doses of ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **A. tan′nicum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), tannic acid, tannin; a light yellow, amorphous powder, turning dark on exposure, derived from galls; employed externally as an astringent and styptic, and internally in diarrhœa and hemorrhage in doses of gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65). **A. tartar′icum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), tartaric acid; a white powder, prepared from the crude cream of tartar in wine casks; employed as a refrigerant in doses of gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). **A. thy′micum**, thymol. **A. trinitrophe′nicum**, picric acid. **A. uri′næ**, uric acid. **A. urolith′icum**, uric acid. **A. vitri′oli** or **vitriol′icum**, sulphuric acid. **A. vitriol′icum vino′sum**, elixir acidum Halleri. **A. zoö′ticum** or **zoötin′icum**, hydrocyanic acid.

**Acidur′gia** (*akis*, sharp instrument, *ergon*, work). An old term for operative surgery.

**A′cies** (steel). Eminence at one side of the foramen of Monro. Pupil of the eye. Keen eyesight. **A. digito′rum**, phalanges. **A. diur′na**, nyctalopia. **A. noctur′na**, hemeralopia.

**Acine′sia.** Akinesia.

**Acine′sic** or **Acinet′ic.** Akinetic.

**Acine′sis.** Akinesis.

**A′cini** (pl. of acinus). See *Corpora Malpighiana and Spleen.* **A. bilio′si**, acini or lobules of the liver. **A. glandulo′si**, acini of a gland. **A. inter′ni**, acini of Malpighi. **A. lie′nis**, corpuscles of the spleen. **A. of Malpi′ghi**, see *Corpora Malpighiana and Spleen.* **A. rena′les**, corpora Malpighiana.

**Acin′iform.** Like a bunch of grapes. **A. tu′nic**, the choroid, uvea, etc.

**A′cinos.** Species of thyme, formerly used internally as an astringent, and externally as an application to ulcers, etc.

**A′cinose** or **A′cinous.** Like grapes, as acinous lobules or acini. See *Acinus.*

**Acinotu′bular.** Glands having acini and tubules for secretion.

**A′cinus, A. glandulo′sus** (*acinus*, bunch of grapes). A glandiform corpuscle; smallest part of a racemose gland, in which secretion takes place and the excretory radicle arises; minute lobule of lung or liver; small, closed cavity in a ductless gland, such as the thyroid. Acini glandulosi are found in glands like the pancreas, arranged in clusters; such glands are called *glandulæ acinosæ, acinous glands.*

**A′cis** (*akis*, point). Sharp point; acute pain; bandage.

**Ack′erman's an′gles.** Abnormally acute angles at the base of the skull, observed in kyphosis under certain conditions, in hydrocephalus, and encephalocele.

**Aclas′tic** (*a*, priv., *klao*, to break). Not refracting.

**Aclei′dian** or **Acli′dian** (*a*, priv., *kleis*, clavicle). Devoid of clavicle or clavicles.

**Acleitocar′dia** (*a*, priv., *kleitos*, closed, *kardia*, heart). Cyanopathy or blue disease from imperfectly closed foramen ovale.

**Acmæamor′pha** (*akmaios*, in full bloom). Amorpha or intertrigo of adults.

**Acmæochloro′sis.** Chlorosis of adults.

**Acmæopolysar′cia.** Polysarcia or excessive obesity of adults.

**Acmas′tic** (*akme*, top, *astiktos*, unmarked). Continuous, as a fever which preserves an equal degree of intensity throughout its course.

**Ac′me** (*akme*, top). Vigor; period of disease at which the symptoms are most violent. *Arche* is the commencement, *anabasis* the period of increase, *acme* the height, *catabasis* the decline. Acne.

**Acme′la, Acme′lia, Acmel′la.** Spilanthus acmella. **A. linnæ′i**, plant of India and South America; sialagogue and antiscorbutic. **A. mauritia′na**, Spilanthus acmella. **A. re′pens**, grows in United States; has same properties as A. linnæi.

**Ac′mon.** Incus.

**Ac′ne** (probably from *akme*, point). Stonepock, whelk. Chronic inflammation of the sebaceous glands and surrounding tissues, accompanied by the formation of papules and pustules, usually appearing on the forehead, chin, breast, and back. **Ad′enoid a.**, a disseminated variety of a. vulgaris. **A. al′bida**, milium. **A. artificia′lis**, eruption due to the use of certain drugs, as iodine, bromine, etc. **A. atroph′ica**, a. varioliformis; a. accompanied with atrophy and subsequent scars; a form of lupus erythematosus. **A. broma′ta**, acne from the internal use of bromides. **A. cachectico′rum**, acne of cachectic or broken-down persons, occurring especially on the trunk or limbs. **A. cervi′cis**, inflammation of the follicles of the cervix uteri. **A. cilia′ris**, inflammation of the sebaceous glands of the edge of the eyelids. **A. coagmina′ta**, acne in which pustules are aggregated together. **A. contagio′sa**, pustular affection of horses. **A. cor′nea**, acne with indurated sebaceous matter; follicular ichthyosis. **A. dissemina′ta**, disseminated variety of a. vulgaris. **A. erythemato′sa**, a. rosacea. **A. exul′cerans**, a. beginning with irregular papules terminating in necrosis and cicatrices. **A. fronta′lis**, a. varioliformis. **A. granulo′sa**, a. cachecticorum. **A. horde′olans** or **hordeola′ris**, acne in which the pustules are like grains of barley. **A. hypertroph′ica**, acne accompanied with hypertrophy; hypertrophic form of a. rosacea. **A. indura′ta**, acne with hardened papules or tubercles. **A. ioda′ta**, acne from the internal use of iodine or iodides. **Ke′loid a.**, dermatitis papillaris capillitii. **A. kerato′sa**, variety of a. vulgaris, the hair follicles becoming horny. **Lu′poid a.**, a. frontalis; lupus miliaris. **A. medicamento′sa**, acne from the internal use of drugs. **A. ment′agra**, sycosis. **A. milia′ris**, milium; pustular acne rosacea. **A. mollus′cum**, molluscum contagiosum. **A. necrot′ica**, necrotic granuloma; acneiform paratuberculosis; a. varioliformis. **A. necroti′zans**, a. necrotica; a. frontalis. **A. papulo′sum**, papular form of acne. **A. parasit′ica**, an acneiform dermatitis, some forms of which are caused by pus cocci disseminated by the fingernails or other means. **A. pend′ulum**, molluscum pendulum. **A. picea′lis**, papular form of acne from the external use of tar. **A. pila′ris**, a. frontalis; a. necrotica. **A. puncta′ta**, papular form of acne with comedones. **A. pustulo′sa**, pustular form of acne that is usually met with, the pustules being aggregated together. **A. rhinophy′ma**, a. hypertrophica; a. rosacea. **A. ro′dens**, a. varioliformis; a. frontalis. **A. rosa′cea**, gutta rosea; a chronic dermatitis, especially of the nose, marked by redness, dilatation of the bloodvessels, thickened skin, and acne papules and pustules. **A. scorbu′tica**, a. associated with scurvy. **A. scrophuloso′rum**, a. cachecticorum. **A. seba′cea**, seborrhœa ; xeroderma. **A. seni′lis**, gutta rosea. **A. sim′plex**, acne. **A. sola′ris**, papular acne on parts of the body exposed to the sun. **A. strophulo′sa**, milium; strophulus albidus. **A. syco′sis**, sycosis. **A. syphilit′ica**, pustular syphilide; acne of the throat; follicular pharyngitis. **A. tar′si**, a. of the eyelid. **A. tubera′ta** or **tubercu-**

lo′sa, a. indurata. **A. umbilica′ta,** a. varioliformis. **A. urtica′ta,** an itching and painful form of a. frontalis. **A. variolifor′mis,** pustular form attended with eruption like smallpox; molluscum contagiosum; necrotic granuloma; a. frontalis. **A. viri′lis,** acne indurata. **A. vulga′ris,** term including three forms: simplex, indurata, and punctata.

**Ac′neform** or **Acne′iform.** Resembling acne.

**Acne′mia** (*a*, priv., *kneme*, leg). Absence or imperfect development of the legs.

**Acne′mus.** One affected with acnemia.

**Acnes′mus** (*a*, priv., *knesmos*, itching). Free from itching.

**Acnes′tis** (*a*, priv., *knao*, to scratch). Part of the spine extending in quadrupeds from between the shoulders to the loins; vertebral column; nettle.

**Ac′nida cannab′ina.** Virginia hemp.

**Acni′tis.** Necrotic granuloma; hydradenitis destruens suppurativa.

**Acocantherin′.** Ouabain.

**Acoccy′geus** (*a*, priv., *kokkyx*, coccyx). Devoid of coccyx; without tail.

**Acœ′lia** or **Acœlo′sis** (*a*, priv., *koilia*, cavity, belly). Absence of cavity; deficiency of abdomen.

**Acœ′lius.** Devoid of belly; one so emaciated as to appear to have no belly.

**Acoe′sis** (Gr.). Audition.

**Acogno′sia** (*akos*, remedy, *gnosis*, knowledge). Study of drugs.

**Acog′raphy** (*akos*, remedy, *grapho*, to describe). Description of drugs or remedies.

**Acoin′.** A white, crystalline powder derived from guanin; used as a local anæsthetic in solutions of 1:1000 to 1:100.

**Acola′sia** (*a*, priv., *kolazo*, to restrain). Intemperance, as of appetite or passions.

**Acolas′tic.** Intemperate; pertaining to acolasia.

**Acol′ogy** (*akos*, a remedy, *logos*, discourse). An old term for materia medica; therapeutics.

**Aco′lous** (*a*, priv., *kolon*, limb). Devoid of limbs or feet.

**Acolu′thia** (Gr.). Sequela.

**Acolyctine′.** Alkaloid from Aconitum lycoctonum.

**Aco′mas.** Name given to several trees in Guiana, the roots of which are used in gonorrhœa.

**Aco′mia** (*a*, priv., *kome*, hair). Want of hair, baldness, alopecia, acosmia.

**Ac′ona.** West Indian shrub; fruit is aromatic and stimulant.

**Acon′dylous** (*a*, priv., *kondylos*, joint). Not provided with joints.

**Aconel′la** or **Aconelline′.** Alkaloid from Aconitum napellus, resembling narcotine in composition.

**Aconine′.** A derivative from aconite, perhaps the same as napelline.

**Ac′onite.** See *Aconitum napellus*. **Amer′ican a.,** Aconitum uncinatum. **In′dian a.,** Aconitum ferox. **Moun′tain a.,** Aconitum neomontanum. **Nepal′ a.,** various species of aconite growing in Nepal. **Win′ter a.,** Eranthis hiemalis.

**Aconi′ti fo′lia.** Aconite leaves. **A. ra′dix,** aconite root.

**Aconi′tia.** Aconitine.

**Aconit′ic acid.** $C_6H_6O_6$. A tribasic, crystallized acid in aconite and other plants; when citric acid is decomposed by heat this acid is one of the results.

**Aconiti′na.** (Ph. Br.) Aconitine.

**Aconiti′næ olea′tum.** Oleate of aconitine; used externally in neuralgia. **A. unguen′tum,** ointment of aconitine; official in Ph. Br., containing 2 parts of aconitine in 100 of ointment.

**Aconitine′.** $C_{30}H_{47}NO_7$. White powder, soluble in chloroform, alcohol, and ether, insoluble in water; very poisonous; active principle of Aconitum napellus and other aconita; official in Ph. Br., but not in Ph. U. S. Numbness and tingling are produced by even small fractional doses; powerful cardiac sedative; it has been used internally, and externally as an oleate or ointment. Dose is gr. $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{100}$ (0.0003–0.0006).

**Aconi′tum.** Official name in the Ph. U. S. for the tuber of A. napellus, ord. *Ranunculaceæ*. The Ph. Br. has two preparations, leaves and tuber (see *Aconitum napellus*). Various species of aconitum have been used in medicine in fevers, throat affections, inflammation of the lungs and bronchial tubes, etc.; they are all poisonous in different degrees. **A. altigalea′tum,** A. cammarum. **A. an′thora** or **anthoroid′eum,** salutary monkshood, wholesome wolfbane, yellow helmet-flower; root of this plant, growing in the Alps, is cathartic and anthelmintic. **A. barba′tum,** species from Siberia; root is stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic. **A. bernhardia′num,** A. cammarum. **A. cam′marum,** resembles Aconitum napellus in properties. **A. candol′lei,** A. anthora. **A. chinen′se,** Chinese species, the root of which is used to poison arrows and as a local anæsthetic. **A. columbia′num,** A. anthora. **A. eu′lophum,** A. anthora. **A. fe′rox,** violent poison growing in Nepal; *bish* or *bikh poison* of that country; its effects are like those of Aconitum napellus. **A. fisch′eri,** a species growing in Japan and United States; very poisonous. **A. heterophyl′lum,** root of this Himalayan species has tonic and antiperiodic properties; the plant is eaten as a vegetable. **A. interme′dium,** A. neomontanum. **A. jacqui′ni,** A. anthora. **A. japon′icum,** species growing in Japan, root of which resembles in properties that of A. chinense. **A. kusnezo′vii,** A. cammarum. **A. lu′teum,** yellow aconite, A. lycoctonum. **A. lycoc′tonum,** great yellow wolfsbane; species growing in various parts of Europe; root is poisonous. **A. macran′thum,** A. cammarum. **A. multif′idum,** a species of aconite having edible roots. **A. napel′lus,** aconite, monkshood, or wolfsbane; the root, leaves, and flowering tops of this perennial herbaceous plant, indigenous in Asia and Northern Europe, are used medicinally; powerful sedative and anodyne. Leaves (aconiti folia) and root (aconiti radix) are both official in the Ph. Br., only the tuber (aconitum) in the Ph. U. S. Aconite is seldom given in substance, but usually in the form of abstract—dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.016–0.03); extract—dose, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ (0.01–0.016); fluid extract—dose, ♏j–ij (0.06–0.13); or tincture—dose, ♏j–v (0.06–0.3). Fleming's tincture, a stronger preparation, is given in doses of ♏ss–ij (0.03–0.13); the tincture of the Ph. Br. is much weaker, being given in doses of ♏v–xv (0.3–1.0). Aconite is used to control inflammation and the accompanying fever, especially inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx; to reduce the pulse, and to subdue neuralgia. **A. nasu′tum,** A. fischeri. **A. nemoro′sum,** A. anthora. **A. neomonta′num,** mountain aconite of Europe; A. napellus. **A. ochroleu′cum,** non-poisonous Caucasian species. **A. palma′tum,** non-poisonous Himalayan species. **A. panicula′tum,** A. cammarum. **A. pon′ticum,** A. lycoctonum. **A. pyrena′icum,** species from Pyrenees, variety of A. lycoctonum. **A. racemo′sum,** Actæa spicata. **A. reclina′tum,** species growing in Southern United States. **A. rostra′tum,** A. cammarum. **A. rotundifo′lium,** species with edible roots. **A. salutif′erum,** A. anthora. **A. scan′dens,** A. uncinatum. **A. septentriona′le,** variety of A. lycoctonum growing in northern parts of Europe, and having poisonous root. **A. sinen′se,** Chinese aconite. **A. spica′tum,** variety of A. napellus. **A. stoerkea′num,** species of aconitum, sometimes gathered by mistake for A. napellus; the amount of alkaloid in it is small. **A. stric′tum,** variety of A. napellus. **A. uncina′tum,** wild monkshood; indigenous; said to have virtues similar to A. napellus. **A. vanab′ile,** A. napellus. **A. variega′tum,** A. cammarum. **A. viro′sum,** A. ferox. **A. vulga′rum,** A. napellus. **A. vulpa′ria,** A. lycoctonum.

**Aconure′sis.** Involuntary urination; enuresis.

**Acop′ic** (*a*, priv., *kopos*, fatigue). Fatigue relieving; analeptic.

**Acop′ria** or **Acopro′sis** (*a*, priv., *kopros*, excrement). Constipation; defect in fecal formation.

**A′cor** (*acer*, sour). Sourness; an old term for acid, as a. aceticus, acetic acid, etc. Acidity; in this sense usually qualified, as a. ventriculi.

**Acor'ea** (*a*, priv., *kore*, the pupil). Absence of the pupil of the eye.

**Acoretin'.** A resinous principle derived from Acorus calamus.

**Acor'ia** (*a*, priv., *koreo*, to satiate). Inordinate or canine appetite, which even large eating fails to satiate; the term has also been applied to the opposite state of moderation in eating.

**Acorin'.** Bitter principle of calamus.

**Acor'mus** (*a*, priv., *kormos*, trunk). Monster devoid of trunk.

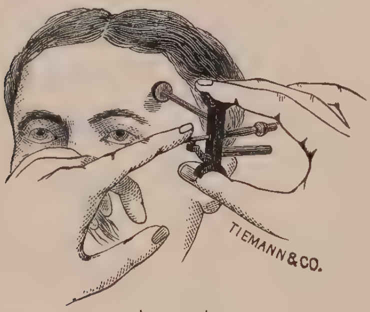
**A'corn.** Nut of Quercus alba and other oak trees. **Ju'piter's a.,** Fagus castanea. **Oil'y a.,** Guilandina moringa. **Sardin'ian a.,** Fagus castanea. **Sweet a.,** edible fruit of Quercus ballota.

**Ac'orus.** A genus of plants to which belongs the official *calamus* or sweet flag. **A. adulteri'nus,** iris pseudacorus. **A. aromat'icus,** A. calamus. **A. brasilien'sis,** A. calamus. **A. cal'amus,** sweet flag or acorus, flagroot, sweet cane, myrtle flag, sweet grass, sweet root, sweet rush; ord. *Aroideæ;* indigenous in N. America and Asia. Rhizome, *calamus* (Ph. U. S.), is a stomachic and carminative. **A. fal'sus,** Iris pseudacorus. **A. gramin'eus,** aromatic species growing in China, Japan, etc. **A. in'dicus,** A. gramineus. **A. odora'tus,** A. calamus. **A. palus'tris,** Iris pseudacorus. **A. terres'tris,** Chinese species; tonic and antispasmodic. **A. ve'rus,** A. calamus. **A. vulga'ris,** Iris pseudacorus.

**Acos'mia** (*a*, priv., *kosmos*, order, ornament). Disorder; irregularity in critical days, according to Galen, who uses the word *kosmos* for regularity in those days.

**Acoucro'ba.** Plant of Guinea used in smallpox.

**Acou'meter** or **Acouom'eter** (*akouo*, to hear, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring the acuity of hearing through bone conduction.



Acoumeter.

**Acou'metry.** Measurement of degree of hearing.

**Acouopho'nia** or **Acouoph'ony** (*akouo*, to hear, *phone*, sound). Auscultatory percussion; mode of auscultation, in which the observer places the ear or the bell of a stethoscope on the chest and analyzes the sound produced by percussion.

**Acouox'ylon** (*akouo*, to hear, *xylon*, wood). Stethoscope made of one piece of wood, devised by Niemeyer.

**Ac'ouphone.** An instrument constructed on the principle of the telephone, with receiver, ear-piece, and portable battery, for aiding the deaf to hear.

**Acoupho'nia.** Acouophonia.

**Acou'sia** (*akousia*, restraint). Involuntary action; also audition (from *akousis*, hearing).

**Acousim'eter.** Instrument for measuring the acuity of hearing.

**Acous'ma** (*akousma*, anything heard). Imaginary noise; depraved sense of hearing.

**Acousmat'ic.** Acoustic.

**Acousmet'ric, Acousimet'ric,** or **Acousmomet'ric** (*akousma*, thing heard, *metron*, measure). Relating to measurement of sense of hearing.

**Acous'tic** (*akoustikos*, relating to hearing). That which belongs to the ear or to hearing. **A. appara'tus,** see *Ear.* **A. crest,** crista acustica. **A. duct,** external auditory meatus. **A. hyste'ria,** hysterical state, with sudden, intense deafness, with abnormal nervous sensations. **A. med'icine,** one used in diseased audition. **A. nerve,** auditory nerve. **A. neurasthe'nia,** nervous exhaustion, with deafness as an added symptom to the usual train of phenomena. **A. re'flex,** see *Reflex.* **A. spot,** macula acustica. **A. stri'æ,** medullary striæ. **A. tu'bercle,** projection on the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

**Acous'tica.** Remedies for impaired hearing.

**Acous'ticomallæ'us.** Laxator tympani muscle.

**Acous'ticon** (*akouo*, to hear). Apparatus designed to improve the hearing of deaf persons; having a sound-bell and vibratile membrane, and a metal tip to be introduced into the external auditory meatus.

**Acous'tics.** Part of physics treating of the theory of sounds.

**Acquired' diseas'es.** Adventitious diseases; diseases which occur after birth and are not dependent upon hereditary predisposition. **A. move'ments,** muscular actions that have become voluntary only after conscious effort.

**Acraconitine'.** Pseudaconitine.

**Acræ'pala** or **Acrai'pala** (*a*, priv., *kraipale*, debauch). Remedies against effects of a debauch.

**Acra'lea** (*akros*, at the extremity). Extreme parts of the body, as the head, hands, feet, nose, ears, etc.

**Acra'nia** (*a*, priv., *kranion*, cranium). Want of cranium, wholly or in part; monstrosity in which such condition exists.

**Acra'nial.** Having no skull.

**Acra'nius.** A monster in which the cranium is absent.

**Acra'sia** or **Ac'rasy** (*a*, priv., *krasis*, mixture). Intemperance; excess of any kind.

**Acrature'sis** (*akrateia*, not having power over, *ouresis*, the act of discharging urine). Inability to void urine, as from paralysis or atony of the bladder.

**Ac'ria** (neut. pl. of *acer*, sharp, pungent). Acrid or bitter articles, remedies, or poisons.

**Acribom'eter** (*akribes*, precise, *metron*, measurement). Instrument for measuring small objects.

**Ac'rid** (*acer*, sharp, pungent). Term applied to substances of hot, biting taste which occasion a disagreeable sense of irritation and constriction in the throat; or which when applied externally cause heat and irritation of the skin. **A. poi'sons,** see *Poisons.*

**Acridin'.** $C_{13}H_9N$. A synthetic alkaloid obtained by heating together anilin and salicylic aldehyde.

**Acrid'ity.** State of being acid or irritating.

**Acrid'ium.** Scammony.

**Acridoph'agy** (*akris*, a locust, *phago*, to eat). Eating of locusts, or disease in Ethiopia supposed to be caused by use of locusts as food, or by irritation of the skin from the action of locusts upon it.

**Ac'rimony** (*acer*, acrid). Imaginary acrid condition of blood, lymph, etc., which was conceived to cause many diseases. Irritation produced by a sore.

**Acrin'ia** (*a*, priv., *krino*, to separate). Diminution of quantity or total suspension of secretion.

**Ac'ris.** Sharp, bony prominence; locust; acrisia.

**Acris'ia** or **Ac'risis** (*a*, priv., *krisis*, judgment or crisis). Absence of crisis in disease.

**Ac'rita** (*a*, priv., *krino*, to separate). Lowest subdivision of vertebrate animals, having no discoverable nervous system. (Owen.)

**Acrit'ical** (*a*, priv., *krisis*, crisis). Taking place without crisis; not foretelling a crisis, as a critical symptom, etc.

**Acritochro'macy** (*a*, priv., *krino*, to choose, *chroma*, color). Color-blindness.

**Acritochromat'ic.** Color-blind.

**Acrivi'ola** (*acer*, sharp, *viola*, a violet). Tropæolum majus.

**Acro-** (*akron*, top, extremity). In composition, top or extremity.

**Acroæsthe'sia** (*akron*, top, *aisthesis*, sensation).

High degree of nervous sensibility, as in hysteria. Pain in the extremities.

**Acroanæsthe′sia** (*akron*, extremity, *a*, priv., *aisthesis*, sensation). Loss of sensation in the extremities.

**Acroarthri′tis** (*akron*, extremity, *arthron*, joint). Inflammation of one of the distal joints, knee or elbow or lower down.

**Acroasphyx′ia** (*akron*, extremity, *asphyxia*, an arrest of the pulse). Local asphyxia or gangrene in an extremity.

**Ac′roblasts** (*akros*, extreme, *blastos*, germ). Cells between ectoblast and endoblast.

**Acrobys′tia** (*akron*, top, *byo*, to cover). Prepuce, or extremity of prepuce. Condition of being uncircumcised.

**Acrobys′tic.** Preputial.

**Acrobyst′iolith** (*lithos*, stone). Preputial calculus.

**Acrobysti′tis.** Inflammation of prepuce, or of sheath of penis of horse.

**Acrocarpid′ium hispid′ulum.** Species of tonic, piperaceous, West Indian plants.

**Acrocepha′lia** or **Acroceph′aly** (*akron*, top, *kephale*, head). Unusual prominence at the top of the head; high or pyramidal skull.

**Acrocephal′ic** or **Acroceph′alous.** Term applied to heads unusually prominent on the top.

**Acroceph′alus.** One who is acrocephalic.

**Ac′rocheir** or **Ac′rochir** (*akron*, extremity, *cheir*, hand). Forearm; extremity of the hand or fingers.

**Acrochor′don** (*akros*, extreme, *chorde*, string). Tumor hanging by pedicle; pedunculated wart; enlarged sebaceous gland of eyelids, neck, etc.

**Acrocine′sis** (*akros*, extreme, *kinesis*, movement). Increased power of movement.

**Acroco′lia** (*akros*, *kolon*, member). Extreme parts of the body, as the head, hands, feet, nose, ears.

**Acroco′lium.** Acromion process.

**Acroco′mia lasiospath′a.** Brazilian tree, with edible fruit. **A. sclerocar′pa**, tree of West Indies and South America whose nut is used in catarrh.

**Acrocyano′sis** (*akron*, extremity, *kyanos*, dark blue). Impaired circulation, evidenced by blueness of the skin, in the hands and feet.

**Acrodac′tylum** (*akros*, top, *daktylos*, finger). Upper surface of the finger.

**Acrodiclid′ium cama′ra.** Indigenous in Brazil; wood is bitter, and fruit, ackawai nutmeg, is employed in dysentery.

**Ac′rodont** (*akros*, edge, *odous*, tooth). Having teeth attached to the edge of the jaw without alveoli.

**Acrodyn′ia** or **Acrod′yny** (*akron*, extremity, *odyne*, pain). Epidemic erythema; literally, pain in the extremities; painful affection of the wrists and ankles, with erythematous eruption and dark pigmentation, with nervous disorders, epidemic in 1828–29 in Paris; dengue; a condition like dengue, pellagra, or ergotism.

**Acrokine′sis.** Acrocinesis.

**Acrolein′** (*acer*, sharp, *oleum*, oil). $CH_2CHCOH$. Volatile liquid obtained in destructive distillation of glycerin.

**Acrolen′ion** (*akros*, top, *olene*, ulna). Olecranon process.

**Acroma′nia.** Incurable or hopeless insanity.

**Acromas′tium** (*akros*, top, *mastos*, breast). Nipple.

**Acromeg′aly** or **Acromega′lia** (*akron*, extremity, *megas*, large). Marie's disease, the chief characteristic of which is great hypertrophy of the hands, feet, face, etc., with thickening of soft parts; the muscles are sometimes atrophied. The disease may last for many years. There is enlargement of the bones, and also of the pituitary body, which last is credited by some as the cause of the disease.

**Acro′mia.** Acromion process.

**Acro′mial.** Relating to the acromion process. **A. an′gle**, the angle formed by the clavicle and the head of the humerus. **A. ar′tery**, external scapular artery; it arises from the anterior part of the axillary artery opposite the upper edge of the pectoralis minor, and divides into two branches, superior and inferior; the branches are distributed to the subclavius, serratus major anticus, first intercostal, deltoid, and pectoralis major muscles, the shoulder-joint, etc.; they anastomose with the superior scapular, thoracic, and circumflex arteries. **A. bur′sa**, the external a. bursa is the upper portion of the subdeltoid bursa; the internal the subcoracoid bursa. **A. nerves**, branches of the fourth cervical nerve distributed to the acromial region. **A. vein** has the same arrangement as the artery.

**Acromic′ria** (*akron*, extremity, *micros*, small). Atrophy of the hands, feet, face, etc., without change of shape; the antithesis of acromegaly.

**Acromioclavic′ular.** Belonging to the acromion and clavicle, as acromioclavicular articulation, acromioclavicular ligaments.

**Acromioclavicular′is.** A delicate muscle passing from the acromion process to the outer third of the clavicle.

**Acromiocor′acoid.** Belonging to the acromion and coracoid process, as the acromiocoracoid or coracoacromial ligaments; a triangular ligament between these processes.

**Acromiohumeral′is.** Belonging to the acromion and humerus; the deltoid muscle is so called.

**Acromiohy′oid.** Belonging to the acromion and the hyoid bone; a part of the omohyoid muscle is so called.

**Acro′mion** (*akros*, top, *omos*, shoulder). Process terminating the spine of the scapula and articulated with the clavicle. The deltoid muscle is attached to it.

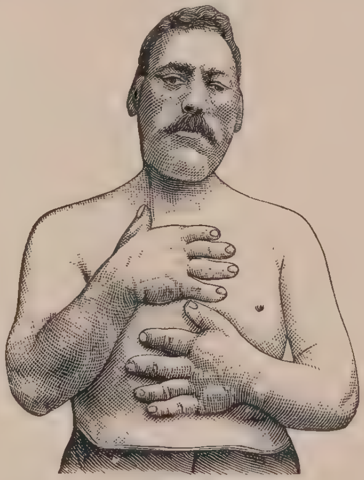
**Acromiorrheu′ma.** Rheumatism of the shoulder.

**Acromiothora′cic.** Belonging to the acromion and thorax. **A. ar′tery**, branch from the axillary muscle to the pectoralis, deltoid, and contiguous parts.

**Acromiotrape′zius.** A portion of the trapezius in relation with the acromion, developed as a special muscle in certain animals.

**Acro′mis** or **Acro′mium.** Acromion.

**Acromphal′ium**, **Acrom′phalus**, or **Achrom′phalon** (*akros*, extreme, *omphalos*, navel). Extremity of the umbilical cord remaining attached to the fœtus after birth; protuberance of the navel.



Acromegaly, showing the large face and hands. (Dercum.)

**Acromy′le** (*akros*, *myle*, patella). Patella.

**Ac′ron.** Extremity.

**Acronarcot′ic.** Irritant and narcotic, as an acronarcotic poison.

**Acroneuro′sis** (*akron*, extremity, *neuron*, nerve). A functional nervous affection of the extremities.

**Acro′nia** (mutilation). Amputation or mutilation of a part; monstrosity having such defect.

**Acronorrheu′ma.** Acromiorrheuma.

**Acronych'ia** (*akros*, top, *onyx*, nail). Extremity of the nail. **A. laurifo'lia,** rutaceous plant of Java, astringent bark of which is used in diarrhœa. **A. peduncula'ta,** species of E. Indies with edible fruit. **A. resino'sa,** Chinese plant containing a resin used externally in rheumatism.

**Ac'ronyx** (*akros*, top, *onyx*, nail). Growing in of the nail.

**Acroparæsthe'sia, Acroparesthe'sia** (*akron*, extremity, *para*, beyond, *aisthesis*, sensation). An affection characterized by numbness and stiffness of the extremities, without atrophy, paralysis, or pain; the prognosis is favorable; very pronounced paræsthesia, or paræsthesia of the extremities.

**Acroparal'ysis.** Palsy of the extremities.

**Acropathol'ogy.** Pathology of the extremities.

**Acrop'athy** (*akron*, extremity, *pathos*, disease). Disease of the extremities, as the feet or hands.

**Acropho'bia** (*akron*, top, *phobos*, fear). A morbid dread of being at great elevations; an old term for hydrophobia.

**Acroplethys'mograph.** Plethysmograph.

**Acropo'dium** (*akros*, top, *pous*, foot). Upper surface of the foot.

**Acropos'thia** or **Acropos'thion** (*akros*, top, *posthe*, prepuce). Prepuce.

**Acroposthi'tis.** Inflammation of the prepuce.

**Acrop'silon** (*akros*, top, *psilos*, naked). Extremity of the glans penis.

**Acro'ria** (*akroreia*, a mountain ridge). Vertex.

**Acrorrheu'ma** (*akron*, extremity, *rheuma*, flux, rheumatism). Rheumatism of the extremities.

**Acrospha'celus** (*akron*, extremity, *sphakelos*, gangrene). Gangrene or local asphyxia of the extremities.

**Acros'tichum au'reum.** Decoction of this Jamaica plant, ord. *Polypodiaceæ*, is used in dysentery and splenic disease, and externally for ulcers. **A. dichot'omum,** leaves of this Arabian tree are applied to burns. **A. fla'veus,** species from New Granada, having cathartic action. **A. furca'tum,** elk's horn; roots of this New Zealand species are edible. **A. huas'caro,** species from Peru, having diaphoretic and anthelmintic properties. **A. sorbifo'lium,** juice of this Jamaica tree is used as a local application in headache.

**Acros'toma** (*akros*, top, *stoma*, mouth). Entozoon found in amnion of cow.

**Acrotar'sium.** Upper part of tarsus in certain birds.

**Acrote'ria** (*akros*, top). The extremities; limbs.

**Acroteri'asis, Acroterio'sis,** or **Acroterias'mus** (*akroteria*, the extremities). Amputation or mutilation of the extremities; acroteriasis is also applied to absence of the hand or foot.

**Acrothy'mion, Acrothymo'sis,** or **Acrothym'ium** (*akros*, top, *thymon*, thyme). Conical, rugous, bloody wart; moist wart, like flower of thyme.

**Acrot'ic.** Relating to the glands of the skin, or simply to the surface; relating to acrotism.

**Acrot'ica.** Diseases affecting the secretory functions of the surface of the body; a morbid state of the fluids or emunctories opening on the surface.

**Ac'rotism** or **Acrotis'mus** (*a*, priv., *krotos*, pulse). Pulselessness; defective pulse beat.

**Acrotrophoneuro'sis** (*akron*, extremity, *trophe*, nourishment, *neuron*, nerve). An affection of the extremities due to disorder of the trophic nerves of the part.

**Ac'ryl al'dehyde.** Acroleine.

**Acryl'ic acid.** A monobasic liquid acid derived from acolcine.

**Act.** Effective exercise of a power or faculty. **Sex'ual a.,** coitus.

**Actæ'a.** A genus of herbs of the order *Ranunculaceæ*. **A. al'ba,** a variety of A. americana; white cohosh, white baneberry, necklaceweed, coral and pearl, Noah's ark, white bead; indigenous in United States; emetic and cathartic. **A. america'na,** there are two varieties, white and red cohosh, indigenous in the United States; it has the same properties as A. spicata. **A. brachypet'ala,** red variety of A. americana, growing in United States; has properties similar to A. spicata. **A. christophoria'na,** A. spicata. **A. cimicif'uga,** A. racemosa. **A. monog'yna,** A. racemosa. **A. ra'cemis longis'simis,** A. racemosa. **A. racemo'sa,** black snakeroot, richweed, cohosh, squawroot, rattleweed, black cohosh; a common plant in the United States. Under the name *Cimicifuga* (Ph. U. S.) are included the rhizome and rootlets of the plant. It is a stomachic tonic and expectorant, somewhat astringent, and an arterial and nervous sedative in rheumatism, bronchitis, catarrh, neuralgia, etc. **A. ru'bra,** red variety of A. americana, having properties similar to those of A. alba. **A. spica'ta,** baneberry, herb Christopher; perennial herbaceous European plant, the root resembling that of black hellebore; it is cathartic, sometimes emetic, and in overdoses powerfully irritant.

**Actinæsthe'sia** or **actinesthe'sia** (*aktis*, a ray, *aisthesis*, perception). Perception of light by some larvæ without visible organs of sight.

**Actin'ic** (*aktis*, a ray). Relating to actinism; inducing chemical action, as certain rays affecting salts of silver.

**Ac'tinism.** Power which a portion of the spectrum possesses to induce chemical action.

**Actinobo'lia** or **Actinob'olism.** Radiation; literally, emission of rays of light; transmission of will-power to various organs; hypnotism.

**Actinochem'istry.** Chemistry in its relation to actinism.

**Actinoclad'othrix** (*aktis*, ray, *klados*, branch, *thrix*, hair). Streptothrix actinomyces.

**Actinogas'tra** (*aktis*, a ray, *gaster*, stomach). Star fishes, having a radiated arrangement of the digestive organs.

**Actin'ogram** (*aktis*, ray, *gramma*, a writing). An impression produced on a sensitive photographic plate by the Röntgen rays; skiagraph.

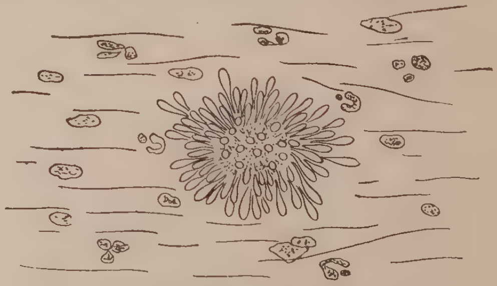
**Actin'ograph** (*aktis*, a ray, *grapho*, to write). Instrument for determining exact amount of actinism existing; skiagraph; an impression produced on a sensitive photographic plate by the Röntgen rays.

**Ac'tinoid** (*aktis*, ray, *eidos*, resemblance). Possessing a radiate form.

**Actinom'eris helianthoi'des.** Gravelweed, diabetes weed; indigenous plant, ord. *Compositæ;* formerly used in dropsy, diabetes, and gravel.

**Actinom'eter** (*aktis*, ray, *metron*, measure). Instrument devised to estimate the sun's rays or the amount of actinism present.

**Actinomy'ces** (*aktis*, a ray, *mykes*, mushroom). Ray fungus, so called from the radiating clusters of the spores; vegetable parasitic microorganisms, producing tumors of varying size in the jaws, lungs, ribs, vertebræ, etc., first observed in cattle; from them it is transmitted to man, inducing the condition to which the term *actinomycosis* is applied. **A. bo'vis,** species of actinomyces inducing actinomycosis of cattle.



Actinomycosis fungus in pus. × 5000. (Abbott.)

**Actinomyco'ma.** Tumor symptomatic of actinomycosis.

**Actinomyco'sis.** Chronic infectious sarcoma-like condition produced by actinomyces. There are tumors of various sizes in the jaws, tongue, lungs, ribs, and elsewhere, which may break down and give exit to a discharge containing the causal micro-organisms. The disease is transmitted from cattle by means of grain, straw, etc. The patient has hectic fever, emaciation, and debility. The treatment is surgical for the evacuation of the abscesses and antisepsis. When the lungs are affected successful treatment is problematical.

**Actinophthal′mic** (*aktis*, a ray, *ophthalmos*, eye). Condition of the eye in which an intense degree of reflection of light occurs from the reflecting layer of the choroid in some animals.

**Actinos′teophyte** (*aktis*, a ray, *osteon*, bone, *phyton*, growth). Osteophyte or bony growth having a radiated appearance.

**Actinother′apy** (*aktis*, ray, *therapeuo*, to treat). Employment of radio-activity in therapeutics; treatment by means of light rays, Röntgen rays, Becquerel rays, etc.

**Actinozo′a**, pl. of actinozoon (*aktis*, a ray, *zoon*, animal). Division of *Cœlenterata* in zoology, in which the digestive canal is separated from the outer wall by a space surrounding the viscera.

**Action**, ak′shun. Mode in which one object influences another; function. Animal actions are those occurring in the animal body—vital, those essential to life; physiological, those of healthy character; pathological or morbid, those of disease. **Af′ter-a.**, see *After*. **A. of arrest′**, inhibition. **Re′flex a.**, see *Reflex*.

**Ac′tive.** Energetic. In pathology it implies superabundant energy or strength; active symptoms are those of excitement. In therapeutics it signifies energetic or active treatment; drastic. In physiology it has a similar signification, functions being divided into active and passive. **A. prin′ciple**, see *Principle*. **A. spots**, cortical centres, which when stimulated are followed by certain muscular movements.

**Activ′ity.** Capability of action; vitality.

**Ac′tol.** $AgC_3H_5O_3 + H_2O$. Silver lactate; employed as an antiseptic in solutions of 1:8000 to 1:2000 in gonorrhœa and catarrhal affections of the upper air passages; also hypodermically in doses of gr. ⅙ (0.01) in erysipelas and pyæmia; internally in doses of gr. j (0.06).

**Ac′tual.** Acting immediately; term in connection with cauterization employed to denote the red-hot iron (actual cautery) or to heat in any form, in contradistinction to potential or virtual, term applied to caustics or escharotics.

**Actua′rius.** Title of dignity given to Byzantine physicians, corresponding to modern physician-in-ordinary.

**Ac′tus.** Act. **A. parturitio′nis**, parturition.

**Acuduc′tor** (*acus*, needle, *duco*, to lead). Needle-carrier, used in ligation of arteries.

**Acufi′lopressure** (*acus*, needle, *filum*, thread). Term used by Billroth for acupressure, holding the vessel between the needle and a closely applied ligature.

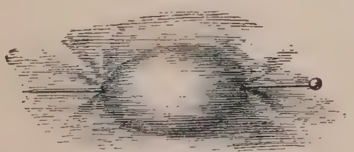
**Acu′itas** or **Acu′ity.** Sharpness. **Vis′ual a.** or **A. of vis′ion**, sharpness or acuteness of vision.

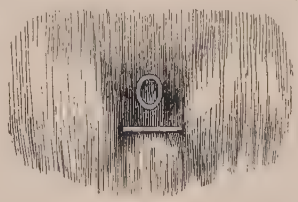
**Acu′men** (*acuo*, to sharpen). Mental acuteness; point; prominence or projection of bone; tuberosity. **A. na′si**, pinched condition of the nose in extreme debility, sometimes just before death.

**Acu′meter** or **Acou′meter.** Instrument for measuring degree of hearing.

**Acu′minate.** Pointed.

**Acupres′sion** or **Ac′upressure** (*acus*, needle, *premo*, *pressum*, to press). Process for arresting hemorrhage, proposed by Sir James Y. Simpson, of Edinburgh, consisting in passing a needle or pin through the substance of the wound to close, by pressure with the middle portion of the needle, the tube of a bleeding vessel on the cardiac side of the bleeding point.

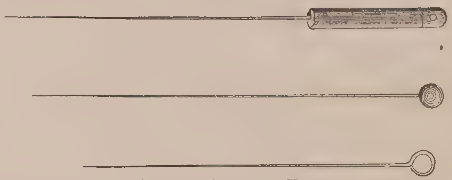

Acupressure on a cutaneous surface. (Erichsen.)


Acupressure on a raw surface. (Erichsen.)

**Acupuncta′tion, Acupunctua′tion**, or **Acupunctura′tion.** Acupuncture.

**Acupunct′urator.** An instrument for performing acupuncture.

**Ac′upuncture** (*acus*, needle, *punctura*, puncture). Puncturing of parts with a very fine needle or a bunch of needles; employed as a mode of counter-irritation in obstinate rheumatic affections, neuralgia, etc. It is a mode of infanticide in some countries, a needle being forced into the brain through the fontanelles, or into the spinal marrow, etc. **Elec′tric a.**, application of galvanism by means of needle electrodes introduced into the substance of the muscles.


Acupuncture needles.

**A′cus.** Needle; probe. Groove on the upper part of the transverse medullary lamina. **A. cannula′ta**, delicate trocar or hollow needle. **A. capita′ta**, a pin. **A. cataracta′ria**, cataract needle. **A. interpuncto′ria**, cataract needle. **A. invagina′ta**, form of needle used for counteropening; trocar. **A. moscha′ta**, Geranium maculatum. **A. ophthal′mica**, cataract needle. **A. paracentet′ica**, trocar. **A. pas to′ris**, shepherd's needle. **A. trique′tra vulga′ris**, trocar. **A. ven′eris**, Eryngium campestre.

**Acu′sia, Acusim′eter**, etc. See *Acousia*, etc.

**Acus′ticus.** Relating to hearing, as nervus acusticus, auditory nerve.

**Acute′** (Lat., *acutus*). Term applied to disease with a certain degree of severity, rapid progress, and short duration. Acute diseases were formerly subdivided into morbi acutissimi, very acute, lasting only three or four days; morbi subacutissimi, continuing seven days; and morbi subacuti, from twenty to forty days. Antithesis to *acute* is *chronic*. Acute when applied to pain, cries, etc., means sharp or intense.

**Acutenac′ulum** (*acus*, needle, *tenaculum*, holder). Form of needle tenaculum or holder employed in the ligation of arteries.

**Acutis′simus** (superl. of *acutus*). Very acute.

**Acutor′sion** (*acus*, needle, *torqueo*, to twist). Compression of a bloodvessel by twisting it with a needle such as is used in acupressure.

**Acu′tus.** Acute; also non-pregnant; sterile (from *a*, priv., and *kyo*, to be pregnant).

**Acyanoblep′sia** or **Acyanoblep′sy** (*a*, priv., *kyanos*, blue, *blepo*, to see). A form of color-blindness consisting in incapability of distinguishing blue; one so affected is *acyanoblep′tic*.

**Acyanop′sia** (*a*, priv., *kyanos*, blue, *ops*, eye). Blue-blindness; acyanoblepsia.

**Acyc′lia** (*a*, priv., *kyklos*, circle). Failure or suspension of circulation.

**Acye′sis** (*a*, priv., *kyesis*, pregnancy). Sterility; non-pregnant condition; condition requiring artificial means of delivery.

**Acyet′ic.** Relating to acyesis.

**A′cymon** (*a*, priv., *kyo*, to conceive). Sterile.

**Acyoblep′sia.** Acyanoblepsia.

**A′cyrus.** Arnica montana.

**Acys′tia** (*a*, priv., *kystis*, bladder). Absence of the urinary bladder.

**Acystiner′via, Acystoner′via,** or **Acystoneu′ria** (*a*, priv., *kystis*, bladder, *neuron*, nerve). Paralysis of the bladder.

**Acystoporid′ium.** A gregarine-like sporozoon nearly related to the hæmosporidia.

**Acysturatroph′ia** (*a*, priv., *kystis*, bladder, *ouron*, urine, *trophe*, nourishment). Atrophy of the bladder.

**Acysturonerv′ia** (*a*, priv., *kystis*, bladder, *ouron*, urine, *neuron*, nerve). Paralysis of the bladder.

**Ad** (Lat.). To; used in prescription-writing and found in certain anatomical terms; a common prefix.

**Adabada′ni.** Tree of British Guiana; bark is vesicant.

**Ad′aca.** Sphæranthus indicus; acrid and aromatic.

**Adac′rya** (*a*, priv., *dakryo*, to weep). Defective secretion of tears.

**Adactyl′ia** (*a*, priv., *daktylos*, finger). Absence of fingers. One having this condition is said to be *adac′tylous*. Such a limb is *adac′tyl*.

**Adæmo′nia.** Anxiety; depression; nostalgia or homesickness.

**Adako′dien.** Malabar plant used as an astringent and in diseases of the eyes.

**Ad′ali.** Malabar plant which Orientals regard as an antidote to snake-bites.

**Ad′am and Eve.** Orchis maculata; Aplectrum hiemale.

**Ad′amant** (*adamas*, diamond). Enamel of the teeth.

**Adamant′ine sub′stance** or **lay′er.** Enamel of the teeth.

**Adaman′toblast** (*adamas*, diamond, *blastos*, germ). Ameloblast.

**Adamkie′wicz, dem′ilunes of.** Crescentic cells beneath the neurilemma of nerve fibres.

**Ad′am's ap′ple.** Pomum Adami, projection of the thyroid cartilage in the neck. Citrus medica, fruit of Musa paradisiaca. **A.'s flan′nel,** mullein; Verbascum thapsus.

**Ad′ams's disease′.** Adams-Stokes disease. **A.'s for′ceps,** an instrument used in operation of straightening a deflected nasal septum. **A.'s opera′tion,** operation practised by Mr. W. Adams, of England, in ankylosis of hip-joint, by subcutaneous section of neck of thigh-bone; also operation for division of the bands of fascia in Dupuytren's contraction by the subcutaneous method, the sections being made at many points; also Alexander-Adams operation. **A.'s saw,** saw with slender blade and serrated edge of limited extent, for subcutaneous division of bone.

**Adams-Stokes disease′.** Abnormal slowness of the pulse with syncopal or epileptoid attack, supposed to be due to basilar and vertebral arteriosclerosis.

**Adanso′nia digita′ta** (after M. Adanson, French naturalist). African plant, baobab, from fruit of which—monkey bread—a refreshing drink is made; bark has been used as a substitute for cinchona; leaves are used in dysentery, hæmoptysis, etc.; all parts are mucilaginous. **A. grego′rii,** cream of tartar tree of Australia, so called from its taste.

**Adansonine′.** Bitter alkaloid derived from leaves of Adansonia digitata, employed as a febrifuge.

**Adapta′tion.** Accommodation of eye to varying degrees of light (also termed *adaptation of the retina*). Acclimatization. Coaptation, as of fractured bone.

**Adap′ter** (*ad*, to, *apto*, to fit). Tube employed for various purposes in pharmaceutical operations; attachment for centring or throwing out of centre the illuminator of a microscope.

**Adari′go** or **Adar′nech.** Orpiment.

**Adarticula′tio** (*ad*, to, *articulo*, to join). Arthrodia.

**Adaxo′ma** (*adaxomai*, to sting). Intense burning pain.

**Adcliv′ity.** Spine or projection. **A. of tib′ia,** spine of tibia.

**Ad cu′tem abdom′inis (arte′ria).** Superficial artery of the abdomen, branch of crural or femoral, arising at lower part of Poupart's ligament, ascending toward the umbilicus, being distributed to the integuments.

**Addepha′gia** or **Adepha′gia** (*adden*, to one's fill, *phago*, to eat). Voraciousness; voracious appetite in children affected with worms. Boulimia: gluttony.

**Ad′der's spear** or **tongue.** Ophioglossum vulgatum. **Yel′low a.'s t.,** Erythronium americanum. **A.'s wort,** snakeweed; Polygonum bistorta.

**Addic′tion** (*addico*, to devote). Subjugation to a practice or habit; specifically, a drug-habit, as addiction to morphine.

**Addiment′.** Term originally employed to designate the substance now called complement.

**Ad′dison's anæ′mia.** Pernicious anæmia. **A.'s disease′,** bronzed-skin disease; suprarenal cachexia; the leading characteristics are anæmia, general languor and debility, remarkable feebleness of the heart's action, irritability of the stomach, and a peculiar bronzed skin, first described by Dr. Thomas Addison, of London, as connected with a diseased condition of the suprarenal capsules; death occurs from exhaustion. **A.'s che′loid** or **ke′loid,** morphœa.

**Additamen′tum.** Addition: epiphysis; prolongation of lambdoidal and squamous sutures of skull. **A. co′li,** vermiform appendix of cæcum. **A. neca′tum,** olecranon. **A. ad sacrolumba′lem,** see *Sacrolumbalis*. **A. ul′næ,** radius. **A. unca′tum ul′næ,** olecranon.

**Addu′cens** (*ad* to, *duco*, to draw). Drawing toward the axis of the body. **A. hu′meri,** pectoralis major. **A. oc′uli,** rectus oculi internus.

**Adduc′tion.** Action by which parts are drawn toward the axis of the body. Muscles executing it are called *adductors*.

**Adduc′tor an′guli o′ris.** Accessory muscle of orbicularis oris. **A. au′ris,** part of platysma muscle attached to auricle of ear; zygomaticoauricularis; temporoauricularis. **A. bre′vis,** see *Adductors of thigh*. **A. dig′iti ter′tii pe′dis,** second plantar interosseous muscle. **A. dig′iti quin′ti,** opponens minimi digiti. **A. fem′oris pri′mus,** a. longus. **A. fem′oris secun′dus,** adductor brevis. **A. fem′oris ter′tius et quar′tus,** adductor magnus. **A. grac′ilis,** gracilis muscle. **A. hallu′cis,** muscle of sole of foot; a. pollicis pedis, or oblique head only, at origin of same muscle. **A. in′dicis pe′dis,** first dorsal interosseous muscle of foot; it is, however, an abductor. **A. lon′gus fem′oris,** see *Adductors of thigh*. **A. mag′nus,** see *Adductors of thigh*. **A. me′dii dig′iti pe′dis,** first plantar interosseous muscle. **A. me′dius au′ris,** levator auris brevis. **A. metacar′pi min′imi dig′iti,** situated between adductor and flexor, next to metacarpal bone; arises, fleshy, from unciform process of os unciforme and contiguous part of the annular ligament of the wrist, and is inserted, tendinous and fleshy, into the forepart of the metacarpal bone of the little finger. **A. min′imi dig′iti,** prior minimi digiti; opponens minimi digiti. **A. ad min′imum dig′itum,** adductor pollicis manus. **A. min′imus,** portion of adductor magnus muscle above the superior profunda artery. **A. obli′quus hallu′cis,** adductor of great toe of ape. **A. oc′uli,** rectus oculi internus. **A. os′sis metacar′pi dig′iti auricula′ris** or **A. o. m. d. ma′nûs,** opponens minimi digiti. **A. pectine′us,** pectineus muscle. **A. pol′licis ma′nûs,** muscle arising, fleshy, from almost the whole length of the metacarpal bone of the middle finger, and inserted into the inner part of the root of the first bone of the thumb. **A. pol′licis pe′dis** arises by a long, thin tendon from the under part of the os calcis, os cuboides, os cuneiforme externum, and root of metatarsal bone of the second toe; it is divided into two fleshy portions, and is inserted into the external sesamoid bone and root of the metatarsal bone of the great toe. **A. pri′mus,** a. longus. **A. pros′tatæ,** levator prostatæ. **A. pupil′læ,** rectus internus oculi. **A. quar′tus,** a. minimus. **A. secun′dus,** a. brevis. **A. ter′tii dig′iti pe′dis,** prior tertii digiti pedis. **A. ter′tius,** a. magnus. **A. tibia′lis,** semimembranosus and semitendinosus muscles. **A. transversa′lis hallu′cis,** adductor of the great toe in apes. **A. tri′ceps fem′oris,** adductor mass of the thigh, see *Adductors of the thigh.* **A. tu′bercle,** eminence on the os femoris for attachment of the tendon of the adductor magnus.

**Adduc′tors of the thigh.** Three in number, by some anatomists united into one muscle—triceps adductor femoris. 1. *Adductor longus femoris* arises by strong tendon from the upper and fore part of the os pubis and ligament of the symphysis, at the inner side of the pectinalis; runs downward and outward, and is inserted by a broad, flat tendon into the middle of the linea aspera. 2. *Adductor brevis* arises, tendinous, from the os pubis, at the side of the symphysis, below and behind the last muscle; runs obliquely outward, and is inserted by a short, flat tendon into the inner and upper part of the linea aspera, from a little below the trochanter minor to the beginning of the insertion of the adductor longus. 3. *Adductor magnus* is much larger than either of the others; arises from the ramus of the pubis, that of the ischium, and the tuber ischii, and is inserted into the whole length of the linea aspera, near the lower part of which it is pierced by an oblique fibrous canal, through which the crural artery and vein pass.

**Adelomor′phous** (*adelos,* invisible, *morphe,* shape). Of an indistinct shape; term applied to columnar cells lining the secretory portion of the glands of the stomach.

**Adel′phia** or **Adel′phism** (*adelphos,* brother). Monstrosity double anteriorly or posteriorly.

**Adel′photaxy** (*adelphos,* brother, *taxis,* order). Arrangement or distribution of cells in certain definite relations.

**Ademo′nia** or **Ademos′yne.** Nostalgia.

**A′den** (acorn). A gland.

**A′den** (a town in Arabia) **fe′ver.** Dengue. **A. ul′cer,** a form of ulcer of the foot and leg met with in tropical countries; known under other names, as Cochin China ulcer, Yemen ulcer, etc.

**Adenal′gia** (*aden,* gland, *algos,* pain). Glandular pain.

**Adenal′gic.** Relating to adenalgia.

**Adenan′dra.** South African plant; stimulant, diuretic, and sedative expectorant.

**Adenan′thera pavoni′na.** Mandsjadi or mandsiadi. Root is emetic; leaves are used in rheumatism and seeds in epilepsy.

**Adenasthe′nia** (*aden,* gland, *astheneia,* weakness). Deficient glandular secretion. **A. gas′trica,** dyspepsia due to deficient secretion of gastric juice.

**Aden′dric** (*a,* priv., *dendron,* tree). Devoid of dendrons or branching prolongations, as certain nerve cells.

**Adenec′tomy** (*aden,* gland, *ektome,* excision). Excision of a gland.

**Adenecto′pia** (*aden,* gland, *ektopos,* out of place). Dislocation or unusual location of a gland.

**Adenemphrax′is** (*aden,* gland, *emphraxis,* obstruction). Glandular obstruction.

**Ade′nia** (*aden,* a gland). Adenitis; Hodgkin's disease. **A. venena′ta,** tree of Arabia with caustic juice; climbing plant of Africa with vesicant properties.

**Aden′iform** (*aden,* gland, *forma,* form). Adenoid.

**Adenin′.** $C_5H_5N_5$. Alkaloid substance or leucomaïn, obtained from glandular structures, as the pancreas, from the liver and the urine of leukæmic patients, etc., and from the decomposition of nuclein. It occurs in clear crystals, slightly soluble in cold water, more so in hot. **A. hypoxanthin′,** $C_5H_5N_5+C_5H_4N_4O$, leucomaïn obtained by making a hot, watery solution of equal parts of the two bases and allowing it to cool.

**Adeni′tis** (*aden,* gland, + *itis*). Glandular inflammation. **A. blennorrho′ica,** gonorrhœal bubo. **A. inguina′lis,** bubo. **A. lymphat′ica,** inflammation of lymphatic gland; lymphadenitis. **A. palpebra′rum contagio′sa,** trachoma. **A. universa′lis,** general inflammation of lymphatic glands. **A. vene′rea,** venereal bubo. **A. vul′vovagina′lis,** inflammation of the vulvovaginal gland.

**Adeniza′tion.** Adenoid degeneration.

**Ad′enoblasts** (*aden,* gland, *blastos,* germ). Formative cells of glands.

**Adenocarcino′ma.** Degeneration of adenoid structure into carcinoma; adenoid cancer.

**Ad′enocele** (*aden,* gland, *kele,* hernia, tumor). Cystic glandular tumor; adenocystoma.

**Adenocelluli′tis.** Inflammation of cellular tissue surrounding a gland and of the gland itself.

**Adenocheirapsol′ogy** or **Adenochirapsol′ogy** (*aden,* gland, *cheir,* hand, *hapto,* to lay hold of, *logos,* description). The old doctrine of curing scrofula or king's evil by royal touch.

**Adenochon′drius** (*aden,* gland, *chondros,* cartilage). Relating to gland and cartilage; tumefaction of glands and cartilages of joints.

**Adenochondro′ma.** A neoplasm of mixed adenoma and chondroma.

**Adenocysto′ma.** Cystic tumor taking its growth from a new formation of glandular structure; adenoma with formation of cysts.

**Adenoder′mia** (*aden,* gland, *derma,* skin). Disease of the glands of the skin.

**Adeno′des** (*aden,* gland, *eidos,* appearance). Resembling a gland; adenoid.

**Adenodias′tasis** (*aden,* gland, *diastasis,* separation). Abnormal separation or division of the lobes of a gland; dislocation of a gland.

**Adenodiastat′ic** (*aden,* gland, *diastasis,* separation). Relating to adenodiastasis.

**Adenodyn′ia** (*aden,* gland, *odyne,* pain). Glandular pain; adenalgia.

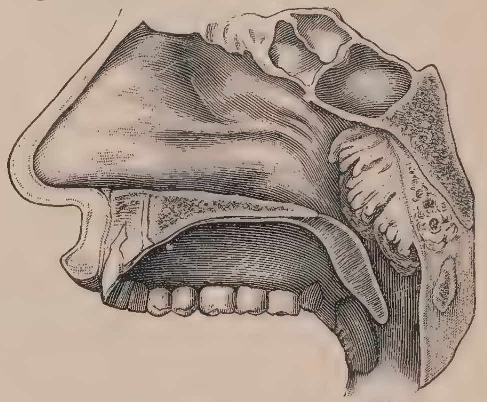
**Adenofibro′ma.** Fibroma of glands; adenoma with fibrous structure.

**Adenogen′esis** (*aden,* gland, *genesis,* formation). Formation of glands or glandular structures.

**Adenog′raphy** (*aden,* gland, *grapho,* to describe). Part of anatomy describing glands.

**Adenohypersthe′nia** (*aden,* gland, *hyper,* over, *sthenos,* power). Excessive glandular secretion. **A. gas′trica,** dyspepsia due to excessive secretion of gastric juice.

**Ad′enoid** (*aden,* gland, *eidos,* form). Resembling or relating to a gland. **A. bod′y,** an old name for the prostate gland. **A. can′cer,** adenocarcinoma. **A. disease′,** Hodgkin's disease. **A. growth,** a. tumor; a. vegetations. **A. mus′cle,** small, detached portion of inferior constrictor muscle placed on each side of the thyroid gland. **A. retic′ulum** or **A. tiss′ue,**



Adenoid vegetations. (Zuckerkandl.)

lymphoid or retiform tissue; tissue composing follicles of lymphatic glands, Malpighian corpuscles of spleen, Peyer's glands, solitary glands of intestine, thymus gland, etc., possessing the same general structure everywhere. **A. tu'mor**, adenoma. **A. vegeta'tions**, overgrowth of adenoid tissue, especially of that in the nasopharynx, the pharyngeal tonsil; this is a common cause of mouth-breathing, with its attendant deafness, deformity of the face, impaired intellect, etc.

**Ad'enoids** (pl.). Adenoid vegetations.

**Adenol'ogy** (*aden*, gland, *logos*, description). Treatise on glands; description of glands.

**Adenolymphi'tis.** Lymphadenitis.

**Adenolymph'ocele.** Enlargement of lymphatics connected with a gland; cystic dilatation of lymphatic glands.

**Adenolympho'ma.** Hodgkin's disease; lymphadenoma.

**Adeno'ma** (*aden*, gland, + *oma*). Adenoid tumor; glandular growth or hypertrophy of gland texture. **A'cinous a.**, a. of racemose glands. **A. carcinoma-to'sum**, adenocarcinoma. **Cys'tic a.**, a. with cysts. **A. des'truens**, a destructive form of a., usually occurring in the stomach. **A. fibro'sum**, fibrous growth in a gland. **A. lupifor'me**, lupus erythematosus. **A. malig'num**, adenocarcinoma or adenosarcoma. **A. myomato'sum**, a. complicated with myoma; myoma developed in a gland. **A. myxomato'sum**, a. complicated with myxoma; myxoma developed in a gland. **A. racemo'sum**, acinous a. **A. sarcomato'sum**, a. complicated with sarcoma; sarcoma developed in a gland. **A. seba'ceum**, a. of the skin having structure like sebaceous gland. **A. sim'plex**, glandular hyperplasia. **A. sudorip'arum**, a. of skin resembling sweat glands in structure. **Tu'bular a.**, a. of glandular structure of mucous membranes; tumor whose structure resembles that of a tubular gland.

**Adenomala'cia** (*aden*, gland, *malakia*, softening). Softening of the glands.

**Adeno'matome.** An instrument for the removal of adenoid growths.

**Adenomenin'geal** (*aden*, gland, *meninx*, membrane). Relating to glands of a membrane. **A. fe'ver**, typhoid fever.

**Adenomesenteri'tis.** Inflammation of mesenteric glands.

**Adenomyo'ma.** A neoplasm of mixed muscular and glandular structure; myomatous adenoma.

**Adenomyxo'ma.** Tumor composed of adenoma and myxoma.

**Adenomyxosarco'ma.** Myxosarcoma affecting a gland; combined adenomyxoma and sarcoma.

**Adenonco'sis** or **Adenon'cus** (*aden*, gland, *onkos*, tumor). Glandular enlargement; adenophyma.

**Adenoner'vous fe'ver.** Plague.

**Ad'enoneure** (*aden*, gland, *neuron*, nerve). A neuron concerned with the secreting function of a gland.

**Adenoneurot'ic.** Relating to glands and nerves.

**Adenop'athy.** Glandular disease, especially of the lymphatics; bubo.

**Adenopharyn'geal mus'cle.** Fleshy fibres passing from the constrictor pharyngis inferior to the thyroid gland.

**Adenopharyngi'tis.** Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

**Adenophleg'mon** (*aden*, gland, *phlegmone*, inflammation). Intense inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

**Adenoph'ora tracheloi'des.** Root of this Chinese plant is expectorant. **A. verticilla'ta** has similar properties.

**Adenophthal'mia** or **Adenophthalmi'tis.** Ophthalmia tarsi.

**Adenophy'ma** (*aden*, gland, *phyma*, tumor). Swelling of a gland; glandiform ganglion. By some used to signify soft glandular swelling; adenoncus is one of harder character. **A. inguina'le**, bubo.

**Adenosarco'ma.** Sarcoma of lymphatic gland, or combination of sarcoma and adenoma. **Cys'tic a.**, a. with cystic degeneration.

**Ad'enosar'corrhab'domyo'ma.** A neoplasm of mixed adenoma, sarcoma, and rhabdomyoma.

**Adenoscirrhus**, ad-en-o-skir'rus or ad-en-o-sir'rus (*aden*, gland, *skirrhos*, induration). Scirrhous induration of a gland; adenoma complicated with scirrhus.

**Adenosclero'sis** (*aden*, gland, *skleros*, hard). Induration of a gland; adenoscirrhus.

**Ad'enose.** Glandular. Like a gland.

**Adeno'sis.** Disease of a gland. Hodgkin's disease. **A. scrophulo'sa**, scrofula.

**Adenos'tyles alpi'na.** Alpine plant, ord. *Compositæ*, leaves of which were employed to allay cough. **A. gla'bra**, of S. Europe, has similar properties.

**Adeno'sus.** Glandular.

**Adenosynchitoni'tis** (*aden*, gland, *synchiton* (?), conjunctiva, + *itis*). Ophthalmia neonatorum; inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

**Adenot'omy** (*aden*, gland, *tome*, incision). Dissection of a gland or glands.

**Adenoty'phoid fe'ver** or **Adenoty'phus.** Typhoid fever; Malta or Mediterranean fever.

**Ad'enous.** Adenoid.

**Adenyl'ic acid.** An acid obtained from the thymus gland.

**Adenylim'ide.** Adenin.

**Adenylox'ide.** Hypoxanthin.

**Adepha'gia** (*adeps*, fat, *phago*, to eat). Boulimia.

**Ad'eps.** Lard. Formerly unguentum was often called adeps, from its usual base; hence such terms as a. hydrargyri nitrate medicatus, lard medicated with nitrate of mercury, now called unguentum hydrargyri nitratis, a. oxido zinci medicatus, unguentum zinci oxidi, etc. In Ph. U. S. internal fat of abdomen of Sus scrofa, or the hog, free from saline matter; prepared by melting and straining. This is called *rendering*. It is emollient, but chiefly used for forming ointments and plasters. **A. anseri'nus** or **an'seris**, goose grease; emollient; emetic. **A. benzoina'tus** (Ph. U. S.) or **benzoa'tus** (Ph. Br.), benzoinated lard, contains 2 per cent. (in Ph. Br. 3 per cent.) benzoin; used as a base for ointments. **A. col'li equi'ni**, fat from the neck of the horse, used by veterinary surgeons. **A. la'næ** (Ph. Br.), wool fat; the purified cholesterin of sheep's wool. **A. la'næ hydro'sus** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), lanolin, purified fat of sheep's wool mixed with not more than 30 per cent. of water; used as a base for ointments. **A. myris'ticæ** or **A. nucis'tæ**, expressed oil of nutmeg. **A. ovil'li** or **o'vis**, mutton suet. **A. oxygena'tus**, oxygenated lard, from the action of nitric acid on lard; used in skin diseases. **A. pe'dum tau'ri**, neat's-foot oil. **A. petro'lei**, petrolatum. **A. por'ci** or **porci'nus**, hog's lard. **A. præpara'tus**, purified hog's lard. **A. stibia'tus**, tartar-emetic ointment. **A. suil'lus**, hog's lard. **A. suil'lus cura'tus**, or **præpara'tus**, prepared lard.

**Ader'mia** (*a*, priv., *derma*, skin). Absence or deficiency of skin.

**Adermogen'esis** (*a*, priv., *derma*, skin, *genesis*, origin). Imperfect or arrested development of the skin.

**Ades'mia balsamif'era.** Species of leguminous plant employed in Chili as vulnerary.

**Adhato'da.** Malabar nut tree, ord. *Acanthaceæ*. Leaves, flowers, and root are antispasmodic; employed in thoracic affections, in asthma, and in India as an emmenagogue and for expelling dead fœtus in abortion. **A. tranquebarien'sis**, Indian plant, contused leaves of which are applied to bruises. **A. vas'ica**, Justicia adhatoda.

**Adhe'rent.** Abnormally attached by pathological growth.

**Adhe'sion.** Union of parts; when pathological, usually in the plural; see *Adhesions*. **Pri'mary a.**, primary union; term used in surgery (*per primam intentionem*, by first intention) to denote the healing of a wound without granulation or suppuration. **Sec'ondary a.**, secondary union; healing of a wound (*per secundam intentionem*, by second intention) by the opposing granulating surfaces becoming united.

**Adhe'sions.** Pathological formations of organized bands of lymph connecting neighboring organs, as in pleurisy or peritonitis.

**Adhe'sive.** Sticking, uniting. **A. inflamma'tion,** inflammation terminating by adhesion between inflamed and previously separated surfaces **A. plas'ter,** emplastrum resinæ.

**Adhe'sol.** A mixture of alpha-naphthol, balsam of tolu, benzoin, copal, and oil of thyme dissolved in ether; its action and uses are similar to those of collodion.

**Adhibit'ion.** Employment of a remedy.

**Adian'tum** or **Adian'thum** (*a*, priv., *diaino*, to grow wet, from leaves not being easily moistened). A genus of ferns, ord. *Filices;* several species are used medicinally. **A. æthiop'icum,** S. African plant, infusion of which is emollient in bronchial and pulmonary affections. **A. al'bum,** Asplenium ruta muraria. **A. au'reum,** Polytrichum. **A. canaden'se,** A. pedatum. **A. capil'lus ven'eris,** maidenhair; European plant of feeble aromatic and demulcent properties. **A. coriandrifo'lium,** A. capillus veneris. **A. fra'gile,** species growing in Jamaica, used in pulmonary affections. **A. melanocau'lon,** species growing in E. Indies; tonic. **A. ni'grum,** A. capillus veneris. **A. pa'tens,** A. pedatum. **A. peda'tum,** Canada maidenhair, American maidenhair, rock fern, sweet fern; aromatic and demulcent. **A. ru'brum,** Asplenium trichomanoides. **A. ten'erum,** species of S. America, with same medicinal properties as A. capillus veneris. **A. trapezifor'me,** species from Mexico and S. America, with expectorant properties. **A. ve'rum ni'grum,** A. capillus veneris. **A. vulga're,** A. capillus veneris.

**Adiapha'nia** (*a*, priv., *diaphaneia*, transparency). Cataract.

**Adiaphore'sis** or **Adiaphoro'sis** (*a*, priv., *diaphoreo*, to perspire). Deficiency or suppression of perspiration.

**Adi'aplast** (*a*, priv., *dia*, through, *plasso*, to form). Abortion, the fœtus being imperfectly developed.

**Adiapneus'tia** (*a*, priv., *dia*, through, *pneo*, to breathe). Defect or suppression of perspiration.

**Adiarrhœ'a** (*a*, priv., *diarrheo*, to flow). Retention of any excretion; constipation.

**Adiar'throtos** (*a*, priv., *diarthrosis*, articulation). Not jointed; inarticulate as to speech.

**Adiather'mic** (*a*, priv., *dia*, through, *therme*, heat). Not admitting of passage of heat.

**Adiathe'sia** or **Adiath'esis** (*a*, priv., *diathesis*). An acquired condition; not congenital.

**Adiathe'sic** or **Adiathet'ic** (*diathesis*, constitution or disposition). Occurring without any antecedent diathesis, as adiathetic diseases.

**Ad'ice.** Common nettle.

**Adietet'ic.** Not suitable for food. Not careful as to proper diet.

**Adipa'tus** (*adeps*, fat). Fatty.

**Ad'ipic ac'id.** $C_6H_{10}O_4$. Dibasic product of oxidation of fatty acids.

**Adipocel'lular.** Consisting of or relating to fatty and cellular tissues.

**Adipoce'ra.** Adipocere. **A. ceto'sa,** spermaceti.

**Ad'ipocere** (*adeps*, fat, *cera*, wax). Corpse fat; grave wax. A sort of soap, formed from the decomposition of animal matter under certain conditions. It is a combination of fatty acids and alkaline earths, chiefly ammonium manganate. The human body, when it has been for some weeks in water, often assumes this appearance. The same name has been applied to cholesterin.

**Adipocer'iform.** Like adipocere.

**Adipofibro'ma.** Fibrolipoma.

**Adipogenous,** ad-i-poj'en-ous (*adeps*, fat, *gennao*, to create). Producing fat.

**Adipo'ma** (*adeps*, fat, +*oma*). Fatty tumor, such as lipoma.

**Ad'ipose** (*adeps*, fat). That which relates to fat; fatty, as adipose membrane. **A. ar'teries,** capsular arteries; branches from the thoracic aorta to adipose tissue of the heart. **A. cap'sule,** layer of fat, surrounding the kidney as a means of support. **A. sarco'ma of Ab'ernethy,** a suety or fatty tumor enclosed in a capsule of areolar substance, connected by minute vessels; chiefly found on the trunk. **A. tis'sue,** fat cells united by connective tissue in all parts of the body.

**Adipo'sis** (*adeps*, lard, +*osis*). Obesity. **A. doloro'sa,** Dercum's disease; a nervous disease marked by the presence of painful masses of fat in the subcutaneous tissues, chiefly of the extremities, of adults. **A. hepat'ica,** fatty liver, fatty degeneration of the liver; disease of the liver dependent on accumulation of fat in its secreting cells; the gland is dull yellow, generally greasy and flabby; if degeneration is excessive it may impede circulation in the capillaries and obstruct the excretion of bile.

**Adipos'itas** or **Adipos'ity.** Adiposis. **A. cor'dis,** fatty heart.

**Adiposu'ria** (*adeps*, fat, *ouron*, urine). Fatty urine.

**Adipo'sus** or **Ad'ipous.** Fatty; adipose.

**Adip'sia** or **Ad'ipsy** (*a*, priv., *dipsa*, thirst). Absence of thirst.

**Adip'sic.** Relieving thirst; relating to adipsia.

**Adip'sos.** Licorice.

**Adip'sous.** Not thirsty; adipsic.

**Ad'itus** (entrance). Entrance to a canal or cavity. **A. ad an'trum,** entrance to the mastoid antrum from the tympanum. **A. ad aquæduc'tum Fallo'pii,** entrance to the Fallopian canal. **A. ad aquæduc'tum Syl'vii,** entrance to the aqueduct of Sylvius. **A. ad infundib'ulum,** vulva; entrance from the third ventricle of the brain to the infundibulum. **A. laryn'gis,** superior or pharyngeal orifice of the larynx.

**Adiv'ie ami'da.** Jatropha curcas.

**Adjunc'tive** (*ad*, to, *jungo*, to join). Joining; term used in surgery to denote preservation of a part.

**Adjus'ter.** Instrument for the adjustment of parts, as in dislocations, fractures, displacements, etc.

**Adjust'ment.** Process of raising or lowering the tube in a microscope in order to focus the object; also the part of the instrument used for such purpose; regulation or fitting together of parts, as in dislocations, fractures, displacements, etc.

**Adjuto'rium.** Adjuvant; humerus.

**Ad'juvant** (*adjuvo*, to aid). Medicine introduced into a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient; whatever assists in the removal or prevention of disease.

**Admax'illary.** Adjacent to or associated with the jaw or neighboring structures. **A. glands,** accessory salivary or parotid glands.

**Adminic'ulum** (*ad*, to, *manus*, hand). Prop; support; anything aiding the action of a remedy. **A. lin'eæ al'bæ,** ligament of the lineæ albæ.

**Admor'tal** (*ad*, to, *mors*, death). Term applied to a current of electricity passing from living tissues to a dead muscle.

**Adnas'cence** (*ad*, to, *nascor*, to grow). Morbid adhesion or growing together, as of the eyelids.

**Ad'nate** (*ad*, to, *nascor*, to grow). Grown together; strictly speaking, congenitally so. **A. tu'nic,** conjunctiva; vaginal coat of testicle.

**Adner'val.** In the direction of a nerve, applied to electrical currents in a muscle.

**Adneu'ral.** In contact with a nerve.

**Adnex'a** (pl. of adnexum, from *ad*, to, *necto*, to tie). Appendages. **A. oc'uli,** accessory parts of the eye, as the lids, lacrymal gland, etc. **A. u'teri,** uterine appendages, as the ovaries and tubes.

**Adnexi'tis.** Inflammation of the uterine adnexa.

**Adoles'cence** (*adolesco*, to grow). Youth; period between puberty and that at which the body acquires its full development, in man between the 14th and 25th years, and in woman between the

12th and 21st. The period varies in different countries.

**Adoles'cent.** Youth; one at the period of adolescence.

**Ado'lia.** Malabar plant, whose leaves are used in labor.

**Adonidin'.** $C_{24}H_{40}O_9$. Bitter, uncrystallizable glucoside obtained from all parts of Adonis vernalis; regulates the action of the heart, increases arterial pressure, and augments diuresis, resembling digitalis in action. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ (0.005–0.01) in a day. It has no so-called accumulative action.

**Adonin'.** $C_{20}H_{40}O_9$. Active principle of Adonis amurensis; its action is similar to but weaker than that of adonidin.

**Ado'nis æstiva'lis.** Pheasant's eye, European species of *Ranunculaceæ;* vesicant, and used internally, in infusion of seeds, in colic; also used as a cardiac stimulant, like A. vernalis. **A. amuren'sis,** an Asiatic species, similar in action to A. vernalis; the source of Adonin. **A. anom'ala,** leaves are vesicant. **A. apenni'na,** leaves are vesicant and are also used internally to produce abortion. **A. capen'sis,** species from Cape of Good Hope, leaves of which are used as a substitute for cantharides. **A. cupania'na,** species growing in Sicily; active principle resembles adonidin, and is used as substitute for it. **A. grac'ilis,** leaves of this S. African plant are vesicant. **A. verna'lis,** indigenous in south of Europe, growing in the United States; usually prescribed in the form of adonidin, or of infusion, aqueous extract, or tincture; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0); see *Adonidin.* The roots are purgative.

**Ado'ral** (*ad,* to, *os,* mouth). Near or connected with the mouth.

**Adoscula'tion** (*ad,* to, *osculor,* to kiss). Impregnation without complete penetration; articulation in a cavity.

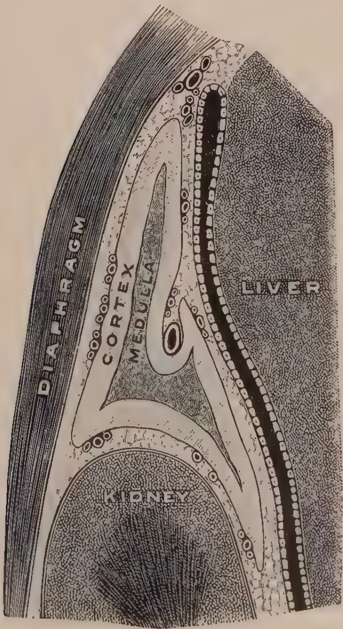
**Adox'a moschatelli'na.** Musk crow's foot, growing in Europe and America; ord. *Caprifoliaceæ;* antispasmodic.

**Ad'ragant.** Gum tragacanth.

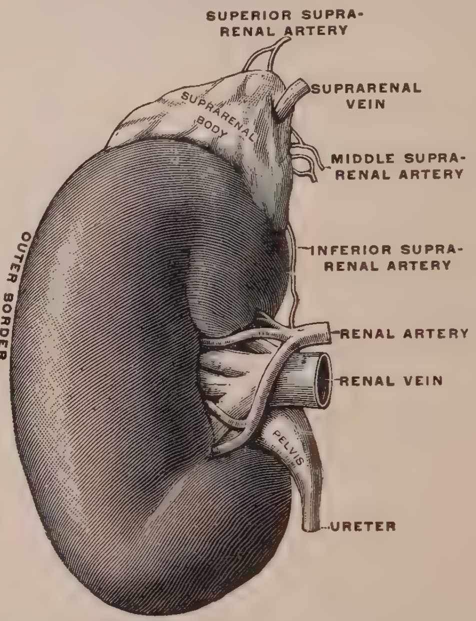
**Adraganthin'.** Tragacanthin.

**Adrec'tal.** At or near the rectum.

**Adre'nal** (*ad,* to, *ren,* kidney). Attached to or near the kidney; suprarenal. **A. body,** suprarenal capsule, a triangular body covering the upper part of each kidney; see *Capsule, supravenal.* **A. system,** the adrenal body, thyroid gland, and anterior pituitary body, considered as the active agents in all oxidation processes within the organism (Sajous).



Sagittal section of the right adrenal body. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



Right adrenal body and kidney viewed from in front. (Gerrish, after Testut.)

**Adrenalin'.** The proprietary name of a preparation of the suprarenal gland. See *Suprarenal extract.*

**Adrenoxin'.** The adrenal secretion; term proposed by Sajous as indicating its supposed oxidation function.

**Ad'rue.** Root of Cyperus articulatus, anthelmintic, antiemetic aromatic of the West Indies.

**Adscen'sus.** Determination of blood to the head.

**Adsorp'tion** (*ad,* to, *sorbeo,* to suck). Process by which a substance takes up into its pores liquids or gases through mechanical action; also the attraction of gases to the surface of fluids.

**Adspec'tion** (*ad,* to, *specio,* to see). Examination or inspection, as of an organ or patient.

**Adsper'sio** (*adspergo,* to sprinkle). Sprinkling with water, as spray, or dusting with fine powder.

**Adsper'sus.** Spotted.

**Adspira'tio** (*ad, spiro,* to breathe). Aspiration; inspiration.

**Ad'stans** (*ad,* near, *sto,* to stand). Accessory (organ); prostate gland.

**Ad'stites glandulo'si.** Prostate gland.

**Adstric'tion** (*ad, stringo,* to bind). Astringent action; ligation; constipation.

**Adstricto'ria** or **Adstringen'tia.** Astringents.

**Adstric'tory.** Astringent.

**Adstrin'gens.** Astringent. **A. Fothergil'lii,** kino.

**Adulas'so.** Shrub in India used locally in gout.

**Adul'sa vasa'ca.** E. Indian plant whose leaves and stems are used in respiratory affections.

**Adult'** (Lat., *adultus*). One who has reached full or legal age. **A. age,** virility, manhood; age succeeding adolescence and preceding old age.

**Adultera'tion.** Falsification; fraudulent addition of other matters to food, drugs, etc., for purposes of profit or deception.

**Adunca'tio un'guium.** Curvature of nails; onychogryphosis.

**Adus'tion.** Burn; cauterization.

**Advance'ment.** Operation for strabismus, usually accompanied with tenotomy, in which the unaffected tendon is also cut and brought forward or advanced to a better position to control the ball. **Cap′sular a.**, advancing by operation the attachment of a part of the capsule of Tenon in front of its normal location. **A. of round lig′aments**, Alexander's operation. **Ten′dinous a.**, advancement.

**Ad′vehens** (*ad*, to, *veho*, to carry). Going to a part, as a nerve or vessel.

**Adventi′tia** (full form is tunica adventitia, adventitious coat). External coat of the bloodvessels; neurilemma. **A. capilla′ris**, external coat of capillary vessels.

**Adventi′tious.** Accidental, unusual, or acquired, as opposed to hereditary; not properly belonging to an organ or a tissue. **A. coat**, see *Adventitia*. **A. disea′ses**, acquired diseases. **A. mem′brane**, false membrane. **A. mur′murs**, accidental or acquired sounds heard on auscultation of the heart.

**Ady′ao.** Shrub used locally for headache, colic, etc.

**Adyna′mia** or **Adyn′amy** (*a*, priv., *dynamis*, strength). Weakness or want of power; debility of vital or muscular powers, as in typhoid fever. Some nosologists have grouped such diseases under the name *Adynamiæ*. **A. viri′lis**, impotence.

**Adynam′ic** (*a*, priv., *dynamis*, strength). Affected with debility of vital powers; weak; asthenic. **A. fe′ver**, typhoid or other depressant form of fever. **A. sink′ing**, sinking or loss of power, observed in adynamic diseases.

**Adynam′icoatax′ic.** Impaired in mental or bodily vigor and in power of muscular coordination.

**Adynatocra′sia** (*a*, priv., *dynatos*, strong, *krasis*, mixing). Abnormal looseness of texture of organic parts of body.

**Adynoner′vous fe′ver.** Typhoid fever; plague.

**Aë′by, plane of.** Imaginary line supposed to pass through nasion and basion perpendicular to the middle plane.

**Æcid′ium** (*aikia*, injury). Wheal.

**Ædœ′a** (*aidoia*, genitals). Genital organs.

**Ædœal′ogy** or **Ædœol′ogy** (*aidoia*, the genitals, *logos*, description). Treatise on organs of generation.

**Ædœi′tis** or **Ædœiti′tis** (*aidoia*, the genitals, + *itis*). Inflammation of genital organs. **Æ. gangræno′sa**, colpocace.

**Ædœoma′nia.** Nymphomania.

**Ædœopsophe′sis** (*aidoia*, the genitals, *psopheo*, to make a noise). Emission of wind by urethra in man, or vagina in woman. **Æ. uteri′na**, physometra.

**Ædœopto′sis** (*aidoia*, the genitals, *ptosis*, falling). Prolapse of the genital organs or bladder.

**Ægagropi′la** or **Ægagropi′lus** (*aigagros*, rock goat, *pilos*, hair). Ball composed of hairs found in the stomach of some animals.

**Æ′gias** (*aigis*, goat's skin). Ulcer or speck on the transparent cornea.

**Æ′gilops** or **Æ′gylops** (*aix*, a goat, *ops*, eye). Goat-eye, an abscess or ulcer at inner angle of eye, sometimes penetrating to lacrymal sac, constituting fistula lacrymalis; inflammation of lacrymal duct.

**Ægine′tia in′dica.** Malabar plant, used as an antiscorbutic.

**Ægiph′ila** (*aix*, goat, *phileo*, to love). S. American plant, used for snake-bites.

**Æg′le mar′melos** (*aigle*, splendor). Covolam.

**Ægobronchoph′ony** (*aix*, goat, *bronchia*, *phone*, sound). Egophony.

**Ægo′ceras.** Trigonella fœnum.

**Ægol′ethron** or **Ægol′ethros.** Goatsbane, Ranunculus ficaria.

**Æ′gony.** Egophony.

**Ægon′ychon.** Lithospermum officinale.

**Ægoph′ony.** Egophony.

**Ægopo′dium podagra′ria.** Goutweed or goutwort, ashweed, English masterwort, herb Gerard; Ligusticum podagraria.

**Ægritu′do** or **Ægrota′tio** (*æger*, sick). Sickness; disease. **Æ. ventric′uli**, nausea; vomiting.

**Æ′grotat** (Latin word, meaning "he is sick"). Medical certificate in English colleges to show that a student is unfit for duty.

**Ægyp′tia.** Epithet for several medicines mentioned by older medical writers. **Æ. moscha′ta**, Hibiscus abelmoschus. **Æ. stypte′ria**, Egyptian alum. **Æ. ul′cera**, Egyptian ulcers; ulcers of fauces and tonsils, once common in Egypt and Syria.

**Ægypti′acum** or **Ægyp′tion.** Preparation of vinegar, honey, and verdigris, formerly used by veterinary surgeons as a detergent.

**Ægyp′tius pes′sus.** Egyptian pessary; pessary of honey, turpentine, butter, oil of lily or of rose, and saffron and verdigris.

**Ælurop′sis** (*ailouros*, cat, *opsis*, vision). Cat's-eye, seen in Mongolians, in whom the palpebral fissure is oblique.

**Æ′nas a′fer.** Spanish coleopterous insect employed for vesication.

**Æolan′thus sua′vis.** Brazilian plant, ord. *Labiatæ;* diuretic.

**Æolec′thyma** (*aiolos*, of different colors, *ecthyma*). Smallpox.

**Æol′lion.** Chickenpox.

**Æoloder′mous.** Having skin of varying hue, as in nettle rash.

**Æquim′anous** (*æquus*, equal, *manus*, hand). Ambidextrous.

**Æquiv′ocus.** Equivocal.

**A′ër.** Air. **A. dephlogistica′tus**, oxygen. **A. ingen′itus** or **inna′tus**, air in cavity of tympanum. **A. mephit′icus**, carbon dioxide. **A. pu′rus**, oxygen. **A. vita′lis**, oxygen; vital air.

**A′ërate.** To furnish with fresh air; to ventilate; to supply oxygen to the blood through the lungs.

**Aëra′tion.** Act of supplying with fresh air or oxygen; converting venous blood into arterial; ventilation. **A. of blood**, oxygenation of blood.

**Aërendocar′dia.** Presence of air in the heart.

**Aërenterecta′sia** or **Aërenterec′tasis** (*aer*, air, *enteron*, intestine, *ektasis*, dilatation). Tympanites; flatulence.

**Aëreth′mia.** Emphysema.

**Aërhæmocto′nia** (*aer*, air, *haima*, blood, *ktonos*, killing). Death caused by the entrance of air into a bloodvessel.

**Aë′rial.** Relating to, consisting of, or resembling air; through the air as a medium, as *aërial conduction*, *aërial disinfection*, etc. **A. fis′tula**, fistula having communication with the air passages, as from a wound.

**Aërif′erous.** Conveying air, applied to the air tubes, as the trachea and bronchi.

**Aërifica′tion.** Act of converting into air or of introducing air. **A. of lung**, pulmonary emphysema.

**Aëriflux′us.** Discharge of gas and fetid emanations from the sick; flatulence.

**Aër′iform.** Possessing the nature or form of air or gas.

**A′ërobe** (*aer*, air, *bios*, life). A microorganism requiring oxygen for its growth.

**Aëro′bia** (pl. of aërobion). Aërobic microorganisms.

**Aëro′bian.** Aërobic.

**Aëro′bic** (*aer*, air, *bios*, life). Term applied to organisms, such as some pathogenic bacteria, which require air or oxygen for their existence and growth.

**Aëro′bion.** A microorganism requiring air or oxygen in order to live and grow. **Fac′ultative a.**, an anaërobe which has acquired the power of living in an atmosphere containing oxygen.

**Aërobios′copy** (*aer*, air, *bios*, life, *skopeo*, to examine). Examination of the air for the detection of bacteria. The apparatus used for this purpose is called an *aërobi′oscope*.

**Aërobio′sis** (*aer*, air, *bios*, life). Existence in an atmosphere containing oxygen.

**Aërobiot′ic.** Aërobic.

**Aëro′bious.** Aërobic.

**A′ërocele** (*aer*, air, *kele*, tumor). An air tumor.

**Aërocol′pos** (*aer*, air, *kolpos*, vagina). Air or gas in the vagina.

**Aëroco′mia sclerocar′pa.** Astringent S. American plant, used in leucorrhœa, diarrhœa, etc.

**Aërocys′toscope** (*aer*, air, *kystis*, bladder, *skopeo*, to examine). An instrument by means of which the interior of the bladder can be inspected after it has first been distended with air.

**Aërocystos′copy.** Inspection of the interior of the bladder with the aërocystoscope or aëro-urethroscope.

**Aërodermecta′sia** (*aer*, air, *derma*, skin, *ektasis*, dilatation). Emphysema.

**Aërodynam′ics** (*aer*, air, *dynamis*, power). Science treating of the motion of air and its mechanical effects while in motion.

**Aëroenterecta′sia.** Tympanites.

**Aërohydrop′athy** (*aer*, air, *hydor*, water, *pathos*, affection). Treatment of disease by air and water.

**Aërol′ogy** (*aer*, air, *logos*, description). Part of physics treating of air, its qualities, uses, and action.

**Aëro′meli.** Fraxinus ornus.

**Aërom′eter** (*aer*, air, *metron*, measure). Apparatus for measuring the density of air or gases.

**Aëromi′crobe** or **Aëromicro′bion** (*aer*, air, *mikros*, small, *bios*, life). Aërobion.

**Aëroperito′nia.** Peritoneal emphysema; tympanites.

**Aëropha′gia** or **Aëroph′agy** (*aer*, air, *phago*, to eat). Air swallowing; audible, continuous, spasmodic swallowing of air, as in hysteria.

**Aëropho′bia** (*aer*, air, *phobos*, fear). Dread of a draught; a symptom often accompanying hydrophobia, hysteria, and other affections.

**A′ërophone** (*aer*, air, *phone*, sound). Apparatus for intensifying the sound waves.

**A′ërophore** (*aer*, air, *phero*, to carry). Apparatus for conveying air to the lungs for the purpose of resuscitating newborn children.

**Aëroph′orous.** Carrying or holding air; effervescent.

**A′ërophyte** (*aer*, air, *phyton*, plant). Plant growing and existing entirely in air, like some kinds of orchid.

**Aëropleu′ria.** Pneumothorax.

**Aëropneumonecta′sia** (*aer*, air, *pneumon*, lung, *ektasis*, dilatation). Pulmonary emphysema.

**Aërorrha′chia** or **Aërorrha′chis** (*aer*, air, *rhachis*, spine). Accumulation of air in the spinal canal.

**Aëros′copy** (*aer*, air, *skopeo*, to see). Examination of the air and matters, especially microorganisms, contained in it; the apparatus used is called an *aër′oscope.*

**Aëro′sis.** Pneumatosis, tympanites.

**Aërostat′ics** (*aer*, air, *statike*, statics). Science treating of the equilibrium of elastic fluids.

**Aërother′apy** or **Aërotherapeu′tics.** Application of air or gases as a means of treatment, sometimes with varying pressure.

**Aërother′mal** (*aer*, air, *thermos*, hot). Relating to the use of hot air, as in the treatment of joint affections.

**Aërotho′rax.** Pneumothorax.

**Aërotonom′eter** (*aer*, air, *tonos*, tension, *metron*, measure). Instrument for determining the tension of gases in the blood.

**Aërotym′panal.** Term applied to the conduction of sound through the air and the drum of the ear.

**Aëro-urethros′copy.** Examination of the urethra and sometimes the bladder, after dilatation by means of air; the apparatus employed in this examination is called an *aëro-ure′throscope.*

**Aërover′ter.** See *Aërteriversion.*

**Aëroxero′tes** (*xeros*, dry). Dryness of the air.

**Aërozo′a** (*aer*, air, *zoon*, animal). Animals requiring air for their existence.

**Aërteriver′sion** (*aer*, air, *tereo*, to hold, *verto*, to turn). Mode of checking hemorrhage by eversion of the cut extremity of an artery, self-invagination of the vessel, and fixation of the parts with a needle. The cannulated double hook employed to facilitate this manœuver is called an *aërover′ter.*

**Aëru′a.** E. Indian plant; root is used in strangury.

**Æru′ginous** (*ærugo*, verdigris). Resembling verdigris in color, as bile when discharged from the stomach.

**Æru′go** (Lat.). Verdigris; rust of any metal. **Æ. crystallisa′ta**, acetate of copper. **Æ. fer′ri**, ferri subcarbonas. **Æ. plum′bi**, plumbi subcarbonas.

**Ærum′na.** Mental anxiety or worry.

**Æschrolal′ia** (*aischros*, indecent, *laleo*, to speak). Employment by the insane of obscene words and expressions.

**Æschromythe′sis** (use of obscene language). Verbal obscenity of delirious conditions.

**Æschynom′ene** (sensitiveness) **as′pera.** A plant of E. Indies, used in dropsy. **Æ. grandiflo′ra**, plant of E. Indies, having antipyretic properties.

**Æsculin′.** $C_{15}H_{16}O+2H_2O_9$. White, soluble crystalline glucoside, obtained from bark of various species of Æsculus; antiperiodic.

**Æs′culus.** Genus of plants, ord. *Sapindaceæ*, of which the following have been used medicinally: **Æ. glab′ra**, Ohio buckeye, fetid buckeye; used in congestion of the liver. **Æ. hippocas′tanum**, horse-chestnut, buckeye; native of Persia and India; bark has been advised as a substitute for cinchona; bark and fruit are astringent; externally, it has been employed in gangrene; oil of the seed is used for embrocation in gout and rheumatism. **Æ. macrostach′ya**, shrub of Southern States, having edible fruit. **Æ. pav′ia**, red buckeye of Southern United States; bark is antipyretic; fruit causes tetanic symptoms, like strychnine. **Æ. rubicun′da**, Æ. pavia.

**Æsta′tes** (*æstas*, summer). Ephelides; lentigo; freckles.

**Æsthe′ma** (*aisthema*, sensation). Apparatus of the senses.

**Æsthematol′ogy** (*aisthema*, sensation, *logos*, discourse). Doctrine of or treatise on the senses or apparatus of the senses.

**Æsthemator′ganon** (*aisthema*, sensation, *organon*, organ). Organ of sensation or of one of the senses.

**Æsthe′sia** or **Æsthe′sis** (*aisthesis*, sensation). Faculty of being affected by sensation. Perception; feeling; sensibility.

**Æsthesim′eter.** Æsthesiometer.

**Æsthesin′.** Anhydrous compound occurring in the tissue of the brain.

**Æsthe′sioblast** (*aisthesis*, sensation, *blastos*, germ). A ganglionic cell in the embryo.

**Æsthesiogen′ic** (*aisthesis*, sensation, *gennao*, to produce). Term applied to agents having special influence upon sensation or sensibility.

**Æsthesiog′raphy** (*aisthesis*, sensation, *graphe*, description). Description of sensorial apparatus.

**Æsthesiol′ogy** (*aisthesis*, sensation, *logos*, discourse). Science of sensation or the senses.

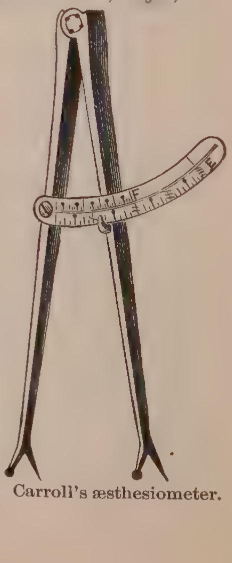
**Æsthesioma′nia.** Mania accompanied with perversion or disorder of the moral sense.

**Æsthe′siomene.** See *Esthiomene.*

**Æsthesiom′eter** (*aisthesis*, sensation, *metron*, measure). Measurer of sensation; instrument of beam compass kind to indicate the distance at which two points can be distinguished when brought in contact with any portion of the cutaneous surface; such measurement is called *æsthesiom′etry.*

**Æsthesioneu′ra.** A sensory neuron.

**Æsthesioneuro′sis.** A disorder of the nervous system involving sensation



Carroll's æsthesiometer.

or the senses. **Vis′ceral æ.,** a sensory affection of the internal organs.

**Æsthesod′ic** (*aisthesis,* sensation, *hodos,* way). Having faculty of conveying sensation; gray matter of the cord has been called an æsthesodic substance, being the path of sensory impressions. *Kinesodic* (conveying motion) is the antithesis to *æsthesodic.*

**Æsthet′ic.** Relation to sensation.

**Æsthet′ics.** Science of sensation.

**Æsthophysiol′ogy.** Physiology of the senses.

**Æs′tival.** Relating to summer. See *Estival.*

**Æstiva′tion.** Dormancy of animal life during summer.

**Æs′tivo-autum′nal.** Summer-autumn; applied to malarial fevers. See *Estivo-autumnal.*

**Æs′tus.** Heat. **Æ. volat′icus,** sudden heat; scorching or flushing of the face.

**Æ′tal.** Belonging to any age, as *ætal changes of the teeth* in dentition.

**Æ′tas.** Age. **Æ. bo′na,** adolescence. **Æ. decrep′ita,** decrepitude. **Æ. firma′ta,** period of full vitality. **Æ. in′euns,** childhood. **Æ. infir′ma,** old age. **Æ. ingraves′cens,** approaching old age. **Æ. in′tegra,** full adolescence. **Æ. ma′la,** old age. **Æ. matu′ra,** manhood. **Æ. me′dia,** middle age. **Æ. provec′ta,** old age. **Æ. pueri′lis,** boyhood. **Æ. senec′ta** or **seni′lis,** old age. **Æ. viri′lis,** adult age.

**Æ′ther** (*aither,* the upper air). (Ph. U. S. and Br.) $(C_2H_5)_2O$. Ether, sulphuric ether, ethyl oxide; a colorless, inflammable, volatile liquid (obtained by distillation from a mixture of alcohol and strong sulphuric acid), of penetrating and fragrant odor and hot, pungent taste; it contains about 96 per cent. of absolute ether. Its chief employment is to produce general anæsthesia by inhalation, but it is also given internally as a diffusible stimulant in doses of ♏x–ʒj (0.6–4.0), and is used externally as a refrigerant. **Æ. ace′ticus** or **aceto′sus** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), acetic ether, ethyl acetate; contains 98.5 per cent. of absolute acetic ether and 1.5 per cent. of alcohol; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.3–2.0). **Æ. alcohol′icus,** spiritus ætheris. **Æ. ammoniaca′lis** or **ammoniaca′tus,** ether with ammonia. **Æ. am′ylonitro′sus** or **amyl′icus nitro′sus,** amyl nitrite. **Æ. anæsthet′icus** or **Æ. Aran′ii,** colorless liquid made by acting upon ethyl chloride with chlorine; prepared by Dr. Aran; see *Æther hydrochloricus.* **Æ. azo′ticus,** æ. nitrosus. **Æ. benzo′icus,** benzoic ether; ethyl benzoate. **Æ. broma′tus,** ethyl bromide. **Æ. bromhy′dricus,** ethyl bromide; hydrobromic ether. **Æ. butyr′icus,** ethyl butyrate. **Æ. cantharida′tus,** ethereal extract of cantharides; liquor epispasticus. **Æ. chlora′tus,** hydrochloric ether. **Æ. chlora′tus alcohol′icus,** spiritus ætheris. **Æ. chlorhy′dricus** or **chlorohy′dricus,** hydrochloric ether; ethyl chloride. **Æ. c. chlora′tus,** æ. anæstheticus. **Æ. chlo′ricus,** chloric ether; chloroform. **Æ. cyp′ricus,** ethereal solution of copper sulphate; used in epilepsy. **Æ. ferra′tus,** compound of iron and ether. **Æ. for′micus** or **formi′cicus,** formic ether; ethyl formate. **Æ. for′tior,** stronger ether, the former Ph. U. S. name for sulphuric ether. **Æ. Frobe′nii,** ethylic ether, after the chemist Frobenius. **Æ. hy′dricus,** ethylic ether. **Æ. hydrio′dicus,** hydriodic or iodhydric ether, iodide of ethyl; obtained by mixing alcohol, iodine, and phosphorus and distilling; used for inhalation; ethyl iodide. **Æ. hydrobro′micus,** hydrobromic ether; ethyl bromide. **Æ. hydrochlo′ricus,** hydrochloric ether, muriatic, chlorohydric, or marine ether; muriate of ethylen; ethyl chloride, $C_2H_5Cl$, made by the action of muriatic acid on alcohol; colorless liquid, used as a local anæsthetic on account of its frigorific effects, in dentistry, minor surgery, facial neuralgia, etc. A chlorinated chlorohydric or muriatic ether, æ. muriaticus trichloratus, æ. anæstheticus, formed by the action of chlorine on chlorohydric ether, has also been used as a local anæsthetic. **Æ. hydrocyan′icus,** hydrocyanic or prussic ether, hydrocyanate or cyanide of ethylen or ethyl; has been given in whooping-cough as a substitute for hydrocyanic acid; dose, 6 drops. **Æ. ioda′tus,** ethyl iodide; iodine dissolved in ether. **Æ. iodhy′dricus,** hydriodic ether; ethyl iodide. **Æ. ligno′sus,** acetone. **Æ. lo′tus,** washed ether; ethylic ether deprived of alcohol by washing with water. **Æ. martia′lis,** tinctura sulphurico-ætherea ferri. **Æ. mercuria′lis,** ethereal solution of corrosive sublimate. **Æ. methyl′icus,** methylic ether. **Æ. muriat′icus,** æ. hydrochloricus. **Æ. ni′trico-alcohol′icus,** spiritus ætheris nitrosi. **Æ. ni′tricus,** nitric ether. **Æ. ni′tricus alcoolisa′tus,** spiritus ætheris nitrosi. **Æ. nitro′sus,** nitrous ether, ethyl nitrite, see *Spiritus ætheris nitrosi.* **Æ. petro′lei,** rhigolene. **Æ. phosphora′tus,** a colorless liquid made by infusing phosphorus in ether. **Æ. phosphor′icus,** ethylic ether; made by decomposing alcohol with phosphoric acid. **Æ. pruss′icus,** æ. hydrocyanicus. **Æ. pu′rus,** pure ether. **Æ. pyroace′ticus,** acetone. **Æ. rectifica′tus,** stronger ether. **Æ. spirituo′sus,** ethylic ether, spiritus ætheris. **Æ. sulphu′ricus,** see *Æther.* **Æ. sulphu′ricus ac′idus,** elixir acidum Halleri. **Æ. sulphu′ricus alcoolisa′tus** or **cum alcoho′le,** spiritus ætheris. **Æ. terebinthina′tus,** terebinthinated ether; made by mixing alcohol, spirit of turpentine, concentrated nitric acid, and distilling; employed externally and internally in biliary calculi, rheumatism, etc., in doses of ♏x–xx (0.6–1.2) in honey or yolk of egg. **Æ. valerian′icus,** valerianic ether; ethyl valerianate. **Æ. vitri′oli** or **vitriol′icus,** æ. sulphuricus.

**Æthe′rea.** Term given formerly to preparations of ether. **Æ. her′ba,** Eryngium maritimum.

**Æthe′reus** or **Æthe′rius.** Relating to ether; ethereal.

**Æthero′lea.** Volatile oils.

**Æthiopifica′tion, Æthiopis′mus** (*aithiops,* an Ethiopian, *facio,* to make). Mummy-like coloring of the skin induced by the use of mercurial or sulphur ointment, or of nitrate of silver internally, and seen in bodies poisoned by arsenic.

**Æthiopoprocal′ymma** (*aithiops, prokalymma,* a veil). Hottentot apron.

**Æ′thiops** (*aitho,* to burn, *ops,* countenance). Black or burnt countenance; Ethiopian; negro. Ancient name of certain black oxides and sulphurets of metals. **Æ. al′bus,** albino; hydrargyrum cum cretâ. **Æ. alcalisa′tus,** hydrargyrum cum cretâ. **Æ. anima′lis,** impure animal charcoal; also pigment layer of the choroid. **Æ. antimonia′lis,** compound of ethiops mineral and sulphide of antimony. **Æ. creta′ceus,** hydrargyrum cum cretâ. **Æ. fer′ricus,** æ. martialis. **Æ. martia′lis,** martial ethiops; black deutoxide of iron, once in repute as a tonic. **Æ. mercuria′lis, minera′lis,** or **narcot′icus,** hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum. **Æ. per se,** hydrargyri oxidum cinereum. **Æ. pur′gans,** mercury with jalap. **Æ. sacchara′tus,** hydrargyri saccharatum. **Æ. vegetab′ilis,** Fucus vesiculosus.

**Æthiop′sis.** Salvia sclarea.

**Æ′thogen** (*aithos,* burning heat, *gennao,* to produce). Ethogen; compound of boron and nitrogen, which gives a very brilliant light when heated with the blowpipe.

**Æthu′sa** (*aitho,* to burn). Ammi, Sison ammi. **Æ. cyna′pium,** fool's parsley, ord. *Umbelliferæ;* poisonous European plant mistaken for true parsley, producing vomiting, giddiness, sopor, and at times fatal results; diuretic and emmenagogue. **Æ. me′um,** spignel, baldmoney; the root has been advised as a carminative, stomachic, etc.

**Æthusine′.** Poisonous alkaloid, active principle of Æthusa cynapium.

**Æ′thyl.** See *Ethyl.* **Æ. bro′midum,** ethyl bromide. **Æ. chlor′idum,** ethyl chloride. **Æ. io′didum,** ethyl iodide.

**Æthylal′dehyde.** Acetaldehyde.

**Æthyle′num.** Ethylene. **Æ. bichlora′tum** or **bichlor′idum,** ethylene bichloride. **Æ. chlora′tum,** ethylene bichloride.

**Æthylide′num.** Ethylidene, ethidene. **Æ. bichlora′tum,** ethylidene chloride. **Æ. chlora′tum,** ethylidene chloride.

**Æth′ylum.** See *Ethyl.* **Æ. broma′tum,** ethyl bromide. **Æ. chlora′tum,** ethyl chloride. **Æ. ioda′tum,** ethyl iodide.

**Æ′tioi phle′bes.** Temporal veins.

**Ætiological** or **Etiological** (e-ti-o-loj′i-cal). Pertaining to etiology.

**Ætiol′ogist** or **Etiol′ogist.** One who investigates causes of disease.

**Ætiol′ogy** or **Etiol′ogy** (*aitia*, cause, *logos*, discourse). Science of the causes of disease.

**Ætion′ymous** (*aitia*, cause, *onoma*, name). Named according to cause, as lead paralysis, mercurial tremor, etc.

**Aëti′tes** (*aetos*, an eagle). Eaglestone; formerly supposed to facilitate delivery if bound on the thigh, and to prevent abortion if bound on the arm.

**Æton′ychum.** Lithospermum.

**Afeb′rile** (*a*, priv., *febris*, fever). Without fever.

**Affec′tio** (*affecto*, to move or influence). Affection, disease. **A. arthrit′ica cor′dis,** cardiagra. **A. eveli′aca,** obstruction of the bowels. **A. hypochondri′aca,** hypochondriasis. **A. hyster′ica,** hysteria. **A. sarmat′ica,** plica. **A. scorbu′tica pustulo′sa,** pemphigus. **A. tympanit′ica,** tympanites. **A. uteri′na,** hysteria.

**Affec′tion.** Mode in which mind or body is affected or modified; disease.

**Affec′tive.** That which affects, touches, etc. **A. fac′ulties,** functions dependent upon organization of the brain, comprising sentiments, affections, etc. **A. insan′ity,** emotional insanity.

**Affec′tus.** Morbid condition; passion. **A. an′imi,** affections of the mind. **A. fau′cium pes′tilens,** cynanche maligna. **A. flatulen′tus,** hypochondriasis. **A. hydero′des,** dropsy. **A. hyster′icus,** hysteria. **A. implica′tus,** disease complicated with other affections. **A. mag′nus,** epilepsy. **A. melanchol′icus,** melancholy. **A. præcordia′lis,** hypochondriasis. **A. spasmod′icoconvulsi′vus labio′rum,** facial neuralgia.

**Af′ferent** (*affero*, to carry). Centripetal; esodic; the opposite of efferent; conveying inward, as from periphery to centre. **A. lymphat′ic,** a vessel entering a lymphatic gland. **A. nerve,** nerve conveying impressions to nervous centres; sensory nerve. **A. ves′sel,** vessel conveying contents to central portions of the body.

**Affin′ity.** In chemistry, the attraction occurring between heterogeneous substances, resulting in the formation of compounds; in medicine this term implies the predilection shown by diseases to affect certain parts. **A. of aggrega′tion,** attraction and cohesion. **Chem′ical a.,** the attractive force between the atoms of certain substances which leads them to unite and form a new substance; the same as compound a. **A. of composi′tion,** tendency of several substances to combine and form new matter without affecting any compound existing before. **Com′pound a.,** chemical a. **Divel′lent a.,** term denoting the force leading to the formation of new compounds through decomposition of the old ones. **Elec′tive a.,** affinity shown by one body for combining with a certain other. **Interme′diate a.,** affinity by which a substance is capable of causing direct combination with other substances which possess no affinity for one another. **Quies′cent a.,** affinity which keeps the dissimilar elements of a compound united.

**Affla′tus** (*ad*, to, *flo*, to blow). Expulsion of flatus; belching; formerly denoted a sudden attack of erysipelas.

**Af′fluence** or **Af′flux** (*affluo*, to flow to). Flow or determination of humors, particularly of blood, toward a part; accumulation of fluid in a part or organ; fluxion.

**Af′fluent.** Flowing toward a part or organ, or accumulating in it.

**Affune′na.** Plant of Guinea with purgative properties.

**Affuse′** (*affundo*, to pour upon). To sprinkle.

**Affu′sio** (*ad*, to, *fundo*, to pour). Affusion or suffusion; infusion; cataract. **A. frig′ida,** cold affusion. **A. oc′uli,** cataract. **A. orbicula′ris,** placenta.

**Affu′sion.** Action of pouring liquid on any body. Affusions, cold and warm, are used in different diseases. Cold affusion consists in placing the patient in a tub and pouring cold water over him, then wiping him dry and putting him to bed.

**Af′oba.** Plant of Guinea used for scabies.

**Afœta′lis.** Without fœtus.

**Af′rican date-mark.** Biskra button. **A. fe′ver,** malignant malarial fever. **A. leech,** leech from Algiers, in Africa. **A. leth′argy,** fatal sleep disease or sleeping sickness, to which negroes of West Africa are subject, sleepiness being the chief symptom; the arachnoid membrane is found on post-mortem examination to be hyperæmic. **A. sleep disease,** A. lethargy.

**Af′ter-ac′tion.** Brief negative variation in electric current after spasm of a muscle. **A.-birth,** placenta, umbilical cord, and membranes, one or all, expelled after birth of child. **A.-brain,** fifth cerebral vesicle of embryo; metencephalon. **A.-bur′then,** or **A.-bur′den,** after-birth. **A.-cat′aract,** secondary cataract. **A.-damp,** irrespirable gases (nitrogen and carbonic acid) following the explosion of fire-damp. **A.-im′ages,** impressions remaining upon the retina after illuminated object is removed; when the image is simply prolonged, the after-image is said to be positive; when seen in complementary colors, negative. **A.-milk,** strippings, see *Milk*. **A.-pains,** pains after labor, resulting from uterine contractions. **A.-percep′tion,** appreciation of impression on sensory organs after withdrawal of cause producing it. **A.-produc′tion,** neoplasm or new formation. **A.-sensa′tion,** continuance of impression after withdrawal of the stimulating cause. **A.-shaft,** hollow in the small of the back. **A.-sound,** continuance of the perception of sound in the organ of hearing after the waves producing it have ceased. **A.-taste,** a taste persisting after the exciting cause has been removed. **A.-treat′ment,** subsequent treatment of a case, as after operation. **A.-vis′ion,** the continued retinal impression of an object after it has disappeared.

**Agalacta′tio** or **Agalac′tia** (*a*, priv., *gala*, milk). Absence of milk in the mammæ; defective lactation.

**Agalac′tous.** Without milk; not naturally nursed (referring to infant). Having the property of checking lactation.

**A′gal-a′gal.** Agar-agar.

**Agala′sia.** Agalactia. **A. contagio′sa,** epidemic disease attacking sheep and goats, in which there is a diminution or absence of secretion of milk.

**Agal′lochum.** Aloeswood; eaglewood. Resinous, aromatic wood of E. Indies.

**Agalorrhœ′a** (*a*, priv., *gala*, milk, *rheo*, to flow). Stoppage of secretion of milk.

**Agam′ic** (*a*, priv., *gamos*, marriage). Without sex; relating to asexual reproduction; generating without impregnation.

**Agamogen′esis** (*a*, priv., *gamos*, marriage, *genesis*, generation). Reproduction without sexual intercourse.

**Agamogenet′ic.** Produced without sexual intercourse.

**Agamone′ma** (*a*, priv., *gamos*, marriage, *nema*, thread). Germs of nematode worms.

**Agamone′matode.** Larval condition of *Agamonema*, existing in the intestinal canal or peritoneal cavity of some animals.

**Ag′amous.** Without sexual organs; agamic; reproducing without intercourse, as in budding; cryptogamous.

**Aganglion′ic.** Without ganglia.

**Aganobleph′aron** (*aganos*, mild, *blepharon*, eyelid). Abnormal adhesion of the eyelids.

**Aganosta′kis.** The ophthalmoscope has been so called, after a Greek physician who claimed to have invented it.

**A′gar** or **A′gar-a′gar.** Japanese or Bengal isinglass, consisting of dried seaweed, used as food;

species of algæ used as a medium for bacterial cultures, and in medicine to make suppositories.

**Ag'aric.** A mushroom; see *Agaricus*. **A. acid,** agaricin. **A. of oak,** Agaricus chirurgorum. **Ed'ible a.,** Agaricus edulis. **White a.,** Agaricus albus.

**Agari'cic** or **Agaricin'ic acid.** Agaricin.

**Agaricin'.** Active principle of various species of agaricus; given in night-sweats of phthisis; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ (0.003).

**Agarici'num.** Agaricin.

**Agar'icus.** Genus of mushrooms, some of which are edible, others poisonous. The edible variety has received several names—A. campestris, A. edulis, A. arvensis, A. sylvaticus, A. odoratus. **A. al'bus,** white agaric, Polypous officinalis; parasitic fungus on the European larch; cathartic and emetic, used in the night-sweats of phthisis; dose, gr. xxx–ʒj (2.0–4.0). **A. arven'sis,** an edible variety. **A. auranti'acus,** delicate variety of the genus *Amanitæ* that must not be confounded with A. pseudo-aurantiacus, which is very poisonous. **A. auriculæfor'mis,** Peziza auricula. **A. campes'tris,** an edible variety. **A. chirurgo'rum,** variously called spunk, amadou, punk, agaric of the oak, touchwood, boletus, female agaric, tinder; has been used as moxa. **A. edu'lis,** A. campestris. **A. ignia'rius,** A. albus. **A. lar'icis,** A. albus. **A. musca'rius,** fly agaric, fungus Amanita muscaria, growing in Europe, from which the alkaloid muscarine is obtained. **A. neca'tor,** poisonous variety. **A. præpara'tus,** A. chirurgorum. **A. pseudo-auranti'acus,** poisonous fungus of the genus *Amanitæ*. **A. quer'cus** or **querci'nus,** A. chirurgorum. **A. sylvat'icus,** A. campestris.

**Agas'ter** (*a*, priv., *gaster*, stomach). One devoid of stomach or alimentary canal.

**Agas'tric.** Without digestive organs.

**Agastroneu'ria** or **Agastroner'via** (*a*, priv., *gaster*, stomach, *neuron*, nerve). Want of nervous action or power in the stomach.

**Agastrono'mia** (*a*, priv., *gaster*, stomach, *nomos*, rule). Agastronervia.

**Agastrozo'a** (*a*, priv., *gaster*, stomach, *zoon*, animal). Agastric animals.

**Agasyl'lis gal'banum.** Bubon galbanum.

**Agathin'.** Salicyl - aldehyde - methyl - phenyl - hydrazone. Small white leaflets, insoluble in water; used in sciatica, neuralgia, and rheumatism; analgesic and antithermic; dose, gr. viij (0.5).

**Ag'athis damar'ra.** Pinus damarra.

**Agatho'des angustifo'lia.** Plant, ord. *Gentianaceæ*, the bitter root of which is tonic and antipyretic.

**Agathophyl'lum aromat'icum.** Tree of Madagascar; fruit is stimulant; leaves are condiment.

**Agathos'ma crena'ta.** Diosma crenata.

**Agatho'tes chirayit'a.** Gentiana chirayta.

**Aga've** (*agauos*, admirable). Genus of plants, ord. *Amyrillidaceæ*, of which several have been used in medicine. **A. america'na,** American agave, American aloe, century plant, maguey. This plant of tropical America is diuretic, antisyphilitic, laxative, and emmenagogue. **A. lu'tea,** species growing in Mexico; from juice of the leaves a pectoral syrup is prepared. **A. mexica'na,** juice is diuretic, laxative, and emmenagogue. **A. potato'rum,** Mexican plant, same properties as A. salmiana. **A. ramo'sa,** A. americana. **A. salmia'na,** species of agave growing in Mexico; leaves are rubefacient; root is diuretic; sweet juice of plant, *aguamiel*, is called pulque when fermented; when the pulque is distilled a brandy is obtained, called *mezcal* or *aguardiente de maguey*. **A. virgin'ica,** rattlesnake's master, false aloe; grows in Southern States; root very bitter; has been used in tincture as a carminative in colic, and as a remedy for bites of serpents.

**Age.** Period of life; time that has elapsed since birth. Five ages are often designated: 1. First infancy, infantia. 2. Second infancy, pueritia. 3. Adolescence. 4. Adult or virile age, manhood or womanhood. 5. Old age. **A. of consent',** legal age of consent to sexual intercourse; it varies in different places, but is usually about sixteen years for females. **A. of matu'rity,** adult or virile age. **A. of pu'berty,** see *Puberty*.

**Agelæ'a emet'ica.** Madagascar plant; leaves are emetic. **A. lamarck'ii,** Madagascar plant; used in dysentery and gonorrhœa.

**Agenei'os** (*a*, priv., *geneion*, beard). Beardless.

**Agene'sia** or **Agen'esis** (*a*, priv., *genesis*, generation). Impotence; imperfect development of any part. **Cer'ebral a.,** imperfect development of the brain in the fœtus. **A. rec'ti,** imperforate anus.

**Agene'sic** (*a*, priv., *genesis*, generation). Sterile or impotent.

**Agenoso'mus** (*a*, priv., *gennao*, to generate, *soma*, body). Monster with fissure and eventration in the lower part of the abdomen—the urinary or sexual apparatus is absent or very rudimentary. Condition is called *agenoso'ma* or *agenoso'mia*.

**A'gent** (*ago*, to act). Any power producing or tending to produce an effect on the body. Morbific agents are causes of disease; therapeutical agents, means of treating it.

**Agera'sia** or **Ager'asy** (*a*, priv., *geras*, old age). Vigorous old age.

**Ager'atum.** Achillea ageratum. **A. altis'simum,** Eupatorium ageratoides. **A. ptar'micum,** plant having sialagogue and errhine properties.

**Ageu'sia, Ageu'sis,** or **Ageus'tia** (*a*, priv., *geusis*, taste). Diminution or loss of taste.

**Ag'ger.** Prominence or projection. **A. auric'ulæ,** ridge on middle surface of outer ear, on which is inserted retrahens aurem muscle. **A. na'si,** rudiment of nasal turbinate bone of lower animals, seen in man at the anterior free extremity of the middle turbinate bone. **A. perpendicula'ris,** a. auriculæ. **A. pontic'ulus,** a. auriculæ. **A. valvula'rum,** projection at the base of the valve of a vein.

**Agglom'erate** or **Agglom'erated** (*agglomero*, to collect together). Collected together; a term applied to tumors or glands in aggregation. **A. glands,** glands of Peyer.

**Agglu'tinant** (*ad*, to, *glutinare, to paste*). Joining or gluing together; remedies considered capable of uniting divided parts; plasters adhering strongly to the skin and certain bandages are so termed.

**Agglu'tinate.** To reunite, as the lips of a wound.

**Agglutina'tio.** Agglutination. **A. maxil'læ infe-rio'ris,** lockjaw. **A. pilo'rum,** cure of ingrowing lashes by the application of glutinous material.

**Agglutina'tion.** First degree of adhesion. Action of agglutinants. The healing of wounds, either immediate direct union, or mediate union effected by the pouring out of an agglutinative material. **A. test,** see *Widal test*.

**Agglu'tinative.** Having the power of producing adhesion, as collodion, etc.

**Agglutinin'.** Material present in the blood serum in cases of infectious disease which has the property, when added to a culture of the bacteria producing the disease, of causing these to clump together. See *Widal test*.

**Aggluti'tio.** Obstruction of the œsophagus; dysphagia.

**Aggrava'tion.** Increase in severity of disease.

**Ag'gregate** or **Ag'gregated** (*aggrego*, to flock together). Massed together. **A. glands,** those which are in clusters, such as Peyer's glands. **A. pills,** a term formerly used to denote pills which were believed to contain the properties of a number of medicines, and to supply their place.

**Agita'tion** (*ago*, to act). Constant and fatiguing motion of the body or distressing restlessness; mental inquietude; shaking of liquids to ensure thorough mixing of the ingredients.

**Agita'tor cau'dæ.** Muscular fascicle, especially of the lower animals, passing from side of coccyx and last sacral vertebra to femur.

**Aglobu'lia** or **Aglob'ulism** (*a*, priv., *globulus*, globule). Anæmia; diminution in number of red blood corpuscles.

**Aglos'sia** or **Aglot'tia** (*a*, priv., *glossa*, tongue).

Malformation consisting in want of tongue; dumbness.

**Aglossos′toma** (*a*, priv., *glossa*, tongue, *stoma*, mouth). A monster having a mouth without a tongue.

**Aglos′sus.** Without a tongue.

**Agluti′tion** (*a*, priv., *glutio*, to swallow). Hybrid term designating impossibility of swallowing.

**Ag′ma** or **Ag′me.** Fracture.

**Agmatol′ogy** (*agma*, fracture, *logos*, description). Science of fractures.

**Ag′mina digito′rum ma′nûs** (*agmen*, phalanx). Phalanges of fingers. **A. membra′na**, amnion. **A. Pey′eri**, Peyer's glands.

**Ag′minate.** Grouped together. **A. fol′licles** or **glands**, Peyer's glands.

**Ag′nail.** Hangnail; whitlow.

**Agna′thia** (*a*, priv., *gnathos*, jaw). Malformation consisting in want of the jaw, especially of the lower jaw.

Agnathus synotus.

**Agna′thus.** One with congenital absence of the jaw.

**Agnin′.** Fatty matter obtained from wool; lanolin.

**Agni′na membra′na** (*agnus*, lamb). Amnion.

**Agnœ′a** or **Agnoi′a** (*agnoia*, ignorance). Condition in which a patient does not recognize individuals or objects about him.

**Agnolin′.** Lanolin.

**Agno′sia** (*a*, priv., *gnosia*, perception). Agnæa.

**Ag′nus cas′tus.** Vitex or chaste tree. **A. christ′us**, Ricinus communis.

**Agom′eter** (*ago*, to draw, *metron*, measure). An appliance for determining electrical resistance; a rheostat.

**Agomphi′asis** or **Agompho′sis** (*a*, priv., *gomphios*, a molar tooth). Looseness of the teeth.

**Agom′phious.** Without teeth.

**A′gon** (*agon*, struggle). Agony; last struggle before death; Cichorium intybus.

**Ago′nia** (*agon*, struggle). Agony. Also (*agonos*, barren) sterility. **A. bark**, bark of Plumifera lancifolia; used in fevers.

**Agoniadin′.** A glucoside obtained from Plumifera lancifolia; used in malarial fever in doses of gr. ij–iv (0.13–0.26).

**Agoni′zans.** One who is moribund.

**Ag′onos** (*agonos*, barren). Sterile; impotent. Unborn

**Ag′ony** (*agon*, struggle). Throe; death struggle; the final struggle of life, characterized by a great change in the features, gradual abolition of sensation and motion, loss of voice, dryness or lividity of the tongue and lips, rattling in the throat, small and intermittent pulse, and coldness of the extremities. Intense suffering.

**Agorapho′bia** (*agora*, market-place, *phobos*, fear). Nervous condition marked by fear of open spaces.

**Agoriadin′.** $C_{10}H_{14}O_6$. Glucoside from the bark of agoriada, of Brazil; antiperiodic.

**Ag′ra** (seizure). A suffix, as in odontagra, toothache, podagra, gout, etc.

**Agræ′mia** or **Agre′mia** (*agra*, seizure, *haima*, blood). Altered condition of the blood in gout.

**Agram′matism** (*a*, priv., *gramma*, letter). Incapacity to form words grammatically or to group them intelligibly in a sentence.

**Agraph′ia** or **Ag′raphy** (*a*, priv., *grapho*, to write). Form of cerebral disorder in which there is, as in aphasia as regards speech, total or partial inability to express ideas by written symbols. **A. acus′tica**, acoustic a., inability to write what has been dictated. **A. amnemon′ica**, amnemonic a., inability to write connectedly or so as to make sense. **A. atax′ica**, inability to write, owing to muscular incoordination. **Au′ditory a.**, a. acustica. **A. litera′lis**, literal or absolute a.; inability to form letters. **Mo′tor a.**, a. ataxica. **Mu′sical a.**, inability, as a result of disease, to write musical characters. **A. op′tica**, optical a.; inability to write from copy, though the patient can take down from dictation; inability to recall the appearance of written words. **Sen′sory a.**, a. optica. **A. verba′lis**, verbal a., in which letters are formed, but words are improperly formed or connected. **Vis′ual a.**, a. optica, see *Aphasia*.

**Ag′ria** (*agrios*, wild). Term applied to several severe forms of skin disease, as herpes, lichen, etc.; malignant pustule; holly.

**Agriam′pelos** (*agrios*, wild, *ampelos*, vine). White bryony.

**Agrielco′sis** (*agrios*, wild, *helkosis*, ulceration). Malignant ulceration.

**Agrimo′nia.** Agrimony, cocklebur, stickwort, ord. *Rosaceæ*, including A. eupatoria or A. odorata, A. officinalis or vulgaris, and A. parviflora, small-flowered or sweet-scented agrimony; mild astringent and stomachic; dose, in powder, gr. xx–ʒj (1.3–4.0).

**Ag′rimony.** Agrimonia. **Hemp a.**, Eupatorium cannabinum. **Small-flow′ered a.**, Agrimonia parviflora. **Sweet-scent′ed a.**, Agrimonia parviflora.

**Agriocas′tanum.** Bunium bulbocastanum, lycoperdon; tuber.

**Agriocina′ra.** Sempervivum tectorum.

**Agriococcimele′a.** Prunus spinosa.

**Agriophy′ma** (*agrios*, wild, *phyma*, growth). Malignant tumor.

**Agriopso′ra** (*agrios*, wild, *psora*, itch). Obstinate scabies.

**Agriothy′mia** (*agrios*, wild, *thymos*, wrath). Ferocious, maniacal, or homicidal insanity. **A. hydrophob′ica**, maniacal form of rabies.

**Agripal′ma gal′lis.** Leonurus cardiaca.

**Agrip′pa.** One born by the feet. The family of Agrippa is said to have obtained its name from this circumstance. Foot presentation.

**Ag′rom.** Disease of India in which the tongue becomes rough and cracked.

**Agroma′nia** (*agros*, field, *mania*, madness). Morbid impulse to wander in solitudes.

**Agrop′yrum lævis′simum, pun′gens,** or **re′pens.** Triticum repens.

**Agrostem′ma githa′go.** Lychnis githago; the corn cockle, the seeds of which contain a poisonous sapotoxin-like substance. These seeds are sometimes accidentally mixed with cereal preparations and then cause a condition called gigathism.

**Agros′tis.** Bryonia alba. **A. verticilla′ta**, Andropogon muricatus.

**Agru′na** or **Agrunel′a.** Prunus spinosa.

**Agryp′nia** (Gr.). Insomnia.

**Agrypnoco′ma.** Unconscious delirium; coma vigil.

**Agrypno′des.** Characterized by sleeplessness, as certain fevers.

**Agryp′nos** or **Agryp′nus.** Sleepless; vigilant.

**Agrypnot′ic.** Producing wakefulness; remedy for stupor; antihypnotic.

**A′gue** (Gothic, *agis*, trembling). Intermittent fever; often used in the sense of chill or rigor. **Brass-found′ers′** or **brass a.**, series of morbid phenomena, resembling ague, in those exposed to the fumes of deflagrating zinc in brass foundries. **Brow a.**, frontal neuralgia, usually ascribed to malaria. **A. cake**, enlarged spleen in malaria, distinctly felt by external examination. **Cat′enating a.**, one linked with other diseases. **Dead a.**, dumb a. **A. drop, taste′less**, Fowler's solution. **Dumb a.**, masked intermittent fever. **Face a.**, facial neuralgia, often malarial. **Fever and a.**, intermittent fever. **A. fit**, paroxysm of ague. **Free a.**, Laurus sassafras. **A. grass**, Aletris farinosa. **Irreg′ular a.**, masked intermittent fever. **Lar′val** or **la′tent a.**, intermittent fever without chill or without well-defined paroxysms. **Leap′ing a.**, a psychosis in which there is an impulse to dance or move about in a fantastic manner; see *Mania, dancing*. **Masked a.**, latent a. **A. plant,** transparent, cottony flocks in urine, scarcely visible to the eye, said to be found in cases of intermittent fever. **Quar'tan a.**, intermittent fever with paroxysms recurring every third day. **Quin'tan a.**, a. the paroxysms of which recur every fourth day. **Quotid'ian a.**, daily recurring intermittent fever. **A. root,** Aletris farinosa. **A. spell,** paroxysm of intermittent fever; spell or charm to prevent it. **Ter'tian a.**, intermittent fever with paroxysms recurring every other day. **Third-day a.**, tertian a. **A. tree,** Laurus sassafras. **A. weed,** Eupatorium perfoliatum.

**A'guish.** Slightly affected with malaria; malarial.

**A'gul.** Thorny shrub of Persia and Mesopotamia, affording manna; leaves are purgative.

**Agy'rias** (*agyrma*, collection). Opacity of crystalline; cataract.

**Ah.** Symbol for hypermetropic astigmatism.

**Ahl'feld's sign.** Tetanic uterine contractions occurring after the third month of gestation.

**Ahm.** Symbol for mixed astigmatism with hypermetropia predominating.

**Ahu'ber.** Fruit of Juniperus phœnicea; used internally in gastralgia, and externally, infused in oil, in rheumatism.

**Ahyp'nia** (*a*, priv., *hypnos*, sleep). Insomnia.

**Ai.** Gascon name for tumefaction of fibrosynovial grooves of tendons; frequently noticed in external radial tendons of abductor longus and extensor brevis pollicis, and accompanied by peculiar crepitation. Name *ai* doubtless denotes outcry or expression of pain of patient.

**Aichmopho'bia** (*aichme*, point, *phobos*, fear). Morbid fear of pins or other sharp-pointed objects.

**Ailan'thic** or **Ailan'tic acid.** Acid found in bark of Ailanthus excelsa.

**Ailan'thus excel'sa.** Tree of India and Ceylon whose bark resembles quassia in bitter tonic properties. **A. glandulo'sa,** Chinese sumach, tree of heaven; native of China, well known in the United States as a shade tree, flowers of which have a strong, peculiar odor; powdered bark, dose gr. viij–x (0.5–0.6), is anthelminthic and purgative. **A. integrifo'lia,** A. excelsa. **A. malabar'ica,** tree of India, juice of which is used in dysentery and dyspepsia, and as a tonic and antipyretic.

**Ail'ing.** Sick; sickly.

**Ail'ment.** Disease.

**Ain'hum** (in Brazil, to saw). Dactylolysis; spontaneous amputation of little toes, sometimes great toe, unaccompanied by other affection or constitutional derangement; met with chiefly or only in negroes. It occurs on the W. coast of Africa and in S. America.

**Aiodine** (a-i'o-din). A thyroid-gland preparation containing a small percentage of iodine; used in myxœdema.

**Air** (Gr., *aer*). Respirable gas; atmospheric air; invisible, transparent, inodorous, insipid, ponderable, compressible, and elastic fluid, which under the form of the atmosphere surrounds the earth to an indefinite height. It is essentially composed of two mixed but not chemically united gases, oxygen and nitrogen, in the proportion of about 21 volumes of the former to 79 of the latter. Oxygen is the vital portion, but nitrogen is necessary to dilute it. Air also contains a small portion of carbonic acid gas, 0.05 per cent.; argon, 1 per cent.; ammonia, ozone, aqueous vapor, different terrestrial emanations, etc. When inspired, the oxygen of the air unites with the carbon in the blood and is exhaled as carbonic-acid gas. Its effects upon the body vary according to its density, temperature, moisture, etc. The weight of air is 14.47 times that of hydrogen; water weighs 773 times as much as air. **A.-bath,** method of applying air to the surface of the body. **A.-bed,** rubber or canvas bag that may be inflated for the sick or injured to lie upon. **A.-blad'der,** swim-bladder, swimming bladder, the swim; abdominal organ in many fishes, sometimes communicating by a duct, ductus pneumaticus, with the alimentary canal. Its contents are the elements of atmospheric air, but in different proportions. **A.-cells,** a. vesicles of the lungs. **A.-cham'ber,** folliculus aëris. **Complement'al** or **complement'ary a.**, a. that can be inhaled after ordinary inspiration is completed. **A.-conduc'tion,** conduction of sound to the central organ of hearing in the ordinary way as opposed to *bone conduction*, which see. **A.-cure,** treatment of disease by means of compressed or rarefied air or by a change of climate. **A.-cush'ion,** air-tight cushion that may be inflated. **Dephlogis'ticated a.**, oxygen. **A.-douche,** inflation of the middle ear by blowing in air. **A.-dress'ing,** dressing open to air. **A.-em'bolism,** obstruction of the bloodvessels by air. **Expired' a.**, a. forced from the lungs in the act of expiration. **Factit'ious a.**, carbonic acid. **Fixed a.**, carbonic acid. **A.-hun'ger,** profound dyspnœa, as in Kussmaul's respiration in diabetic coma. **Liq'uid a.**, a. in liquid form, reduced to that state by the application of intense cold and pressure; its tendency is constantly to return to the gaseous form, and in so doing it absorbs a great amount of heat; it has been used in medicine as a cauterant for malignant growths, etc. **Mephit'ic a.**, carbonic acid; nitrogen. **A.-pass'ages,** nasal passages, mouth, larynx, trachea, bronchi, etc., through which air passes to the lungs; the *upper a.-p.* include the portion of the respiratory tract above the larynx. **A.-pes'sary,** air-tight rubber pessary filled with air. **A.-poise,** apparatus for determining the weight of the air. **A.-pump,** machine for exhausting the air in a closed vessel. **Reserve' a.**, supplemental air. **Resid'ual a.**, a. remaining in the lungs after forced expiration. **A.-sacs,** see *Lung*. **Sol'id a. of Hales,** carbonic acid. **Sta'tionary a.**, residual a. in the lungs to which tidal air gives oxygen and from which it takes carbonic acid. **Supplement'al** or **supplement'ary a.**, a. that can be exhaled after ordinary expiration. **A.-thermom'eter,** thermometer in which air is used in place of mercury or alcohol to denote changes in temperature. **Ti'dal a.**, a. inspired and expired during each respiration. **A.-ves'icles,** air-cells. **Vi'tal a.**, oxygen.

**Airen'.** Fermented cow's milk of Tartary.

**Air'ol.** $BiC_6H_2(OH)_4COOI$. Bismuth oxyiodogallate; a greenish, odorless, tasteless powder, used as an astringent antiseptic dusting-powder for wounds, ulcers, etc. Internally it is used as an astringent in doses of gr. v–x (0.32–0.65).

**Aitch'bone.** Buttock bone in cattle.

**Ai'zoon.** Sempervivum tectorum. **A. canarien'se,** species native to the Canary Islands; its ashes are used in scurvy.

**Aj'uga.** Genus of plants, ord. *Labiatæ*. **A. chamæ'pitys,** ground pine; abortifacient, diuretic, and aperient; Teucrium chamæpitys. **A. decum'bens,** used for ague in Himalaya. **A. i'va,** species growing in Europe; used by Arabs in cholera. **A. pyramida'lis,** upright bugles, middle consound, mountain bugle; bitter, astringent tonic. **A. rep'tans,** common bugle; leaves are astringent; formerly used in phthisis.

**Akamathe'sia** or **Akamathe'sis.** Akatamathesia; dulness of intellect.

**Akan'tha** (a spine or thorn). Vertebral column; spinous process of vertebra. In composition, spine.

**Akanthæsthe'sia** (*akantha*, thorn, *aisthesis*, sensation). Perverted sensibility, in which there seems to be pressure of a sharp point on the surface.

**Akan'thion.** Point on middle line in measurement of the skull, at base of the anterior nasal spine.

**Akanthoceph'ala** (*akantha*, thorn, *kephale*, head). Parasitic worm, found in lower animals especially.

**Akan'thoid.** Thorny or spinous.

**Akanthol'ysis** (*akantha*, spine, *lysis*, loosening). Disease characterized by loosening or separation of the cells of the mucous layer of the epidermis.

**Akantho'ma.** Morbid growth of prickle-cell layer of the epidermis.

**Akanthop'elys** (*akantha*, spine, *pelyx*, basin). Pelvis having bony growths projecting into its cavity.

**Akantho′sis.** Disease of prickle-cell layer of epidermis, as lichen planus, impetigo, pemphigus, etc.

**Akan′thous.** Spinous or thorny.

**Akas′ga.** Ordeal used in west coast of Africa and Java (*nkasga*, pain or hurt); colorless, amorphous substance obtained from bark of plant of family *Loganiaceæ* by treating with alcohol and evaporating. It is an alkaloid—*akasgia, akasgine, akazgia,* or *akazgine,* resembling strychnine.

**Akat′alis** and **Akate′ra.** Berries of juniper tree.

**Akatamathe′sia** or **Akatamathe′sis** (*a,* priv., *katamanthano,* to understand). Dulness of intellect.

**Akatapha′sia** (*a,* priv., *kataphasis,* affirmation). Want of power or facility to form or articulate a sentence.

**Ake′bia quina′ta.** Species of *Lardizabaleæ* growing in Japan; fruit is emollient.

**Akeratodiapha′nia** or **Akeratodiaph′any** (*a,* priv., *keras,* horn, *diaphanes,* transparent). Opacity of the cornea.

**Akerato′sis** (*a,* priv., *keras,* horn). Imperfect growth of horny tissue.

**Akesto′ma** (*akestomai,* to heal). Granulation tissue.

**Akine′sia** or **Akine′sis** (*a,* priv., *kinesis,* motion). Rest; immobility; interval between systole and diastole of heart. Under term akinesis are included paralytic neuroses, or those characterized by defect of motive power. **Re′flex a.,** diminution or loss of reaction in the reflex mechanisms situated in the different parts of the nervous system.

**Akine′sic.** Relating to akinesia or immobility or paralysis of motion.

**Ak′ne.** Acne.

**Akne′mia** (*a,* priv., *kneme,* leg). Absence of legs.

**Akol′ogy** (*akos,* remedy, *logos,* description). Materia medica; operative surgery.

**Ak′roblast** (*akron,* top, *blastema,* growth). Tissue of germinal wall.

**Akrokine′sis** (*akron,* top, *kinesis,* movement). Increased power of movement.

**Akroposthi′tis** (*akron,* top, *posthe,* foreskin). Inflammation of the prepuce.

**Ak′sis.** Intermittent fever.

**Aktinomy′ces.** Actinomyces.

**Akyanoblep′sia** (*a,* priv., *kyanos,* blue, *blepo,* to see). Blue-blindness.

**Akyanop′sia** (*a,* priv., *kyanos,* blue, *ops.* eye). Blue-blindness.

**Akye′sis** (*a,* priv., *kyesis,* pregnancy). Sterility; non-pregnant condition.

**A′la** (Lat., wing). Term often used by anatomists for parts which project like a wing from the median line, as ala nasi; also axilla, pavilion of ear, pterygium, arm, shoulder-blade. See also *Alæ.* **A. al′ba latera′lis,** eminence on floor of fourth ventricle. **A. al′ba media′lis,** hypoglossal area. **A. auric′ulæ** or **au′ris,** pinna of ear. **A. cine′rea,** triangular space on floor of fourth ventricle corresponding to nuclei of pneumogastric and glossopharyngeal nerves. **A. ethmoida′lis,** alar process of ethmoid bone. **A. par′va Ingras′siæ,** spine of sphenoid bone. **A. pon′tis,** posterior portion of roof of fourth ventricle. **A. u′vulæ,** a band of gray matter on under surface of cerebellum between uvula and amygdalæ. **A. vespertilio′nis,** part of broad ligament of uterus between Fallopian tube and ovarian ligament.

**Alabas′ter.** A native granular sulphate of calcium; a white, stalactitic carbonate of calcium; used in ointment as a discutient, and in dentifrices.

**Alac′tia.** Agalactia.

**A′læ** (pl. of *ala,* wing). **A. descenden′tes,** pterygoid processes of the sphenoid. **A. diaphrag′matis,** three divisions of central tendon of diaphragm. **A. for′nicis,** posterior crura or pillars of fornix. **A. inter′næ mino′res clitor′idis,** nymphæ. **A. lob′uli centra′lis,** processes of matter passing from central lobule of cerebellum to lateral hemispheres. **A. mag′næ,** processes projecting laterally from body of sphenoid bone. **A. majo′res,** greater wings of sphenoid; labia majora. **A. min′imæ,** small processes from upper surface of sphenoid. **A. mino′res,** labia minora. **A. mulie′bres mino′res,** labia minora. **A. na′rium** or **na′si,** lateral parts of nose. **A. orbita′les,** lesser wings of sphenoid. **A. palati′næ,** pterygoid processes of sphenoid. **A. par′væ,** lesser wings of sphenoid. **A. pterygoi′deæ,** pterygoid processes of sphenoid. **A. puden′di,** labia pudendi. **A. pulmo′num,** lobes of the lungs. **A. of sac′rum,** lateral portions of that bone. **A. sphenoida′les,** wings of sphenoid; two pairs of lateral processes proceeding from the body of the sphenoid bone; the *greater wings* articulate posteriorly with the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone, anteriorly with the frontal, parietal, and malar bones; the *lesser wings* assist in forming the posterior portion of the roof of the orbit, articulating with the frontal bone. **A. spi′næ nasa′lis,** processes on each side of nasal spine of frontal bone. **A. tempora′les,** greater wings of sphenoid. **A. u′vulæ,** delicate osseous laminæ from back part of uvula of cerebellum to the amygdalæ. **A. of vo′mer,** semielliptical ledges on that bone, receiving between them rostrum of sphenoid. **A. vul′væ,** labia.

**Ala′gas.** Sacrum coccyx.

**Alal′ia** (*a,* priv., *laleo,* to speak). Loss of power to express ideas in spoken words. See *Aphasia.*

**Alanfu′ta.** Arabian name of vein between the chin and lower lip, which was opened in case of fetor of breath.

**Alan′gium decapet′alum, A. lamarck′ii,** and **A. metapet′alum.** Indian plants, hydragogue carthartics, used in dropsy.

**Alanin′.** Amidopropionic acid.

**Al′anson's method.** Circular amputation, one incision being made down to the muscles, another through the muscular mass directly down to the bone.

**Alant′ cam′phor.** Helenine.

**Alantin′.** Inulin.

**Alan′tol.** Inulol.

**Al′aos.** Obscure form of tabes.

**A′lar.** Wing-like; relating to shoulder or axilla. **A. car′tilages,** cartilages forming sides of nose at lower part. **A. lig′aments,** folds of synovial membrane of knee-joint passing downward and outward from patella. **A. mus′cles,** pterygoid muscles. **A. odon′toid lig′aments,** thick ligaments from odontoid process of axis to condyles of occipital bone. **A. pro′cess,** two little processes from forepart of ethmoidal crest. **A. thora′cic ar′tery,** small branch from axillary artery to glands of axilla. **A. veins,** superficial veins at fold of arm.

**Ala′ria os′sa.** Wing-like processes of the sphenoid bone.

**A′late.** With wings.

**Alatern′us commu′nis** or **latifo′lius.** Rhamnus alaternus.

**Al′ba.** White nervous substance. **A. sclerot′ica,** sclerotic coat of the eye.

**Alba′daran.** Sesamoid bone of the metatarsophalangeal joint of the great toe.

**Al′baræs** or **Al′baras al′ba.** Lepra alphoides. **A. ni′gra,** lepra nigricans.

**Al′baros.** Lepra alphoides.

**Albe′do ret′inæ** (*albus,* white). Œdema of retina. **A. un′guium,** whitish, semilunar portion of the root of the nail, or lunula, situated above the part where the epidermis terminates.

**Al′bert's disease′.** Achillodynia.

**Albes′cent** (*albus,* white). Moderately whitish; becoming white.

**Al′bicans** (*albico,* to grow white). Whitish, as corpora albicantia at the base of the brain.

**Albidu′ria** (*albus,* white, *urina,* urine). Whitish or pale urine; albuminuria.

**Albi′na** or **Albi′ness.** Female albino.

**Albi′ni's nod′ules.** Minute projections sometimes existing on the edge of the auriculoventricular valves in children.

**Al′binism.** Leucopathy; the state of being an albino; deficiency of pigment, most noticeable in the skin, hair, and eyes.

**Albinis'mus.** Albinism. **A. partia'lis,** partial or localized albinism, seen especially in negroes. **A. universa'lis,** albinism.

**Albinis'tic.** Albinotic.

**Albi'no** (*albus,* white). Portuguese word applied to individuals who have skin and hair white, iris very pale, bordering on red, and eyes so sensitive that they cannot bear the light of day.

**Albi'noism.** Albinism.

**Albinot'ic.** Relating to or affected with albinism.

**Albinu'ria.** Albuminuria; also pale urine.

**Albiz'zia anthelmin'tica.** Abyssinia tree, bark of which, *besenna, kumada, mesenna,* is tæniafuge.

**Al'bolene.** A petroleum derivative used as a base for cerates, ointments, etc. **Liq'uid a.,** a fluid form used as a solvent for remedies applied in the form of vapor or spray.

**Al'bor.** Whiteness or paleness, as of urine. **A. cu'tis,** achromatosis. **A. nati'vus,** albinism. **A. o'vi,** white of egg.

**Albugin'ea** (*albus,* white). White, fibrous investing tissue of a part or organ; also called *tunica albuginea.* **A. epididym'idis,** fibrous coat of epididymis. **A. lien'is,** white, elastic fibrous tissue investing spleen, beneath the serous coat. **A. oc'uli,** sclerotic coat. **A. ova'rii,** tunica albuginea of ovary, layer of fibrous tissue below the epithelial covering. **A. pe'nis,** white, fibrous investment of penis; see *Cavernous bodies.* **A. re'num,** capsule of kidneys. **A. testic'uli** or **tes'tis,** strong, fibrous resisting membrane immediately enveloping the testicle, having at its upper part an enlargement, corpus highmorianum. From its inner surface it sends off flat, filiform prolongations or septa, between which are seminiferous vessels. Externally it is covered by the tunica vaginalis testis.

**Albugin'eal.** Albugineous. **A. mem'brane,** fascia separating fat of the orbit from the middle and posterior parts of the eyeball.

**Albugin'eous.** Term applied to white textures, humors, etc. **A. fi'bre,** name given by Chaussier to what he considered one of the four elementary fibres, tenacious, elastic, but little extensible, and of shining, satiny appearance. It forms fasciæ or fasciculi, constituting tendons, articular ligaments, and aponeuroses; hence name albugineous membranes, given to fibrous membranes, albugineous tissue, etc. **A. hu'mor,** aqueous humor of the eye. **A. tu'nic,** albuginea or tunica albuginea.

**Albugini'tis.** Inflammation of white, fibrous tissue or of any tunica albuginea; orchitis. Gout and rheumatism have been regarded as species of albuginitis.

**Albu'go** (*albus,* white). White opacity of the cornea; leucoma; achromia unguium. **A. oc'uli** or **oculo'rum,** leucoma; white of the eye. **A. o'vi,** white of egg.

**Albukalin'.** $C_8H_{16}N_2O_6+H_2O$. Substance detected in cases of leukæmia.

**Al'bula** (*albus,* white). Albugo; leucoma.

**Al'bum ca'nis.** Album græcum. **A. ce'ti,** spermaceti. **A. græ'cum,** white dung of the dog, consisting almost wholly of phosphate and carbonate of lime, derived from bones used as food. Formerly applied as a discutient gargle in quinsies, and as an antiepileptic; now used by tanners. **A. hispan'icum,** subnitrate of bismuth. **A. ni'grum,** excrement of mouse, once used medicinally. **A. oc'uli,** sclera of the eye. **A. o'vi,** white of egg.

**Albu'men** (*albus,* white). White of egg; also the principle of which this substance is almost entirely composed, spelled more correctly *albumin.* White of egg is used in pharmacy for suspending oils in water, etc.

**Albu'min.** Immediate nitrogenous principle of animals and vegetables; liquid, coagulating at about 140° F. Animal albumin is found in blood, chyle, serous and synovial fluids, brain, liquor amnii, white of egg, etc. Vegetable albumin is found in the seeds and juices of many plants. There is not much difference in chemical composition between animal and vegetable albumin, fibrin, and casein. Native albumins are soluble in water, and not precipitated by alkaline carbonates, chloride of sodium, or by dilute acids. Solutions of albumin are coagulated by heating at 150° to 165° F. Serum albumin amounts to about 4.5 per cent. in human serum. The proportion of albumin in the body may be thus given:

| *Substance.* | *Parts per* 1000. |
|---|---|
| Cerebrospinal fluid | 0.9 |
| Aqueous humor | 1.4 |
| Liquor amnii | 7.0 |
| Intestinal juice | 9.5 |
| Pericardial fluid | 23.6 |
| Lymph | 24.6 |
| Pancreatic juice | 33.3 |
| Synovia | 39.1 |
| Milk | 39.4 |
| Chyle | 40.9 |
| Spinal cord | 74.9 |
| Brain | 86.3 |
| Liver | 117.4 |
| Muscle | 161.8 |
| Blood | 195.6 |
| Middle coat of arteries | 273.3 |
| Crystalline lens | 383.0 |

For tests of albumin in urine, see *Urine.* **Acid a.,** see *Acid.* **Al'kali a.,** see *Alkali.* **An'imal a.,** see under the prime. **Bence-Jones a.,** an allotropic form of a. found in cyclic albuminuria. **Blood a.,** serum a. **Casein'iform a.,** a. coagulable by strong acids, but not by heat. **Cir'culating a.,** a. found in the fluids of the body. **Derived' a.,** a. which has been modified by chemical reagents. **Egg a.,** albumen. **Float'ing a.,** circulating a. **Liv'ing a.,** protoplasm. **Na'tive a.,** a. occurring in a natural condition in animal tissues and fluids. **A. oc'uli,** the sclera of the eye. **Organ'ic a.,** that which exists in any organ, constituting an important element of the same. **A. o'vi,** albumen. **A. pep'tone,** albumose. **Sal'ivary a.,** ptyalin. **Se'rum a.,** form of a. found in the blood; it closely resembles egg albumin. **Veg'etable a.,** see under the prime.

**Albu'minate.** Salt resulting from the union of albumin with a base. **A. of mer'cury** has been used hypodermically in syphilis; **a. of iron** in chlorosis and anæmia.

**Albuminatu'ria.** Excretion of albuminates in excess in the urine.

**Albuminif'erous** (*albumin + fero,* to bear). Producing albumin.

**Albuminim'eter** (*albumin + metron,* to measure). Apparatus for measuring the quantity of albumin in the urine or other liquid. Process is called *albuminim'etry.*

**Albuminin'.** White, non-nitrogenous material of wall of cell containing albumin.

**Albuminip'arous** (*albumin + pario,* to bring forth). Producing albumin.

**Albuminiza'tion.** Conversion into albumin.

**Albu'minoid** (*albumin + eidos,* resemblance). Resembling albumin, as fibrin, casein, etc.; term applied to aliments in the same sense as proteinous. Albuminoid substances are non-crystalline, amorphous colloids, resembling in chemical reactions so-called proteids or albuminous constituents of blood, lymph, and chyle. They are composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulphur. They exist in a fluid state, and include mucin, chondrin, gelatin, keratin and neurokeratin, nuclein and kindred substances. Type of substances of this class is albumen or white of egg. **A. ammo'nia,** ammonia obtained from water or air by undergoing distillation with an alkali. **A. degenera'tion** or **disease',** amyloid degeneration.

**Albuminom'eter.** Albuminimeter.

**Albu'minone.** Peptone; a substance resembling a proteose; an albuminoid derivative soluble in alcohol and not coagulable by heat.

**Albuminorrhœ′a** (*albumin*+*rhoia*, flow). Albuminuria.

**Albu′minose.** An albuminous substance in the first stage of conversion into peptone; substance into which albumin is converted by the decomposition of fibrin by weak acid or gastric juice; albumose.

**Albumino′sis.** Condition of the blood in which the ratio of albumin is increased, as in typhoid fever, variola, rubeola, etc.

**Albu′minous.** Containing or resembling albumin. **A. degenera′tion,** lardaceous or waxy disease or degeneration of organs, see *Amyloid degeneration.* **A. gland,** gland in which the alveoli are lined with albuminous cells, as the parotid gland. **A. infiltra′tion,** degeneration in which cells become distended with albuminous granules. **A. sarco′ma,** giant-celled sarcoma.

**Albu′min-pep′tone.** Albumose.

**Albuminuret′ica.** Substances producing albuminuria.

**Albuminu′ria** (*albumin*+*ouron*, urine). Condition in which the urine contains albumin, the presence of which is indicated by coagulation on the application of adequate heat, nitric acid, etc. **A. of adoles′cence,** cyclic a. **Adventi′tious a.,** physiological a. **Bam′berger's a.,** dyscrasic a. occurring in anæmia. **Car′diac a.,** a. associated with valvular disease. **Cy′clic a.,** periodical daily appearance of a small quantity of albumin in the urine, seen chiefly in adolescents. **Dyscra′sic a.,** a. dependent on faulty condition of the blood, and not on disease of the kidney. **False a.,** physiological a. **Fat′ty a.,** chyluria. **Func′tional a.,** cyclic a. **A. gravida′rum,** a. of pregnant women. **Hæmatog′enous a.,** dyscrasic a. **Intrin′sic a.,** true a. **Mixed a.,** intrinsic and pseudo-a. occurring at the same time. **Nephrog′enous a.,** a. dependent upon disease of the kidney. **Paroxys′mal a.,** cyclic a. **Physiolog′ical a.,** temporary a. after the taking of food, emotion, etc., or in newborn children. **Pseu′do-a.,** physiological a. **Spas′tic a.,** a. following convulsions. **Tox′ic a.,** a. dependent on the presence of poison in the system. **True a.,** that which is due to the pathological excretion of serum albumin. **Tran′sient a.,** cyclic a.

**Albuminu′ric.** Relating or appertaining to albuminuria, as albuminuric retinitis. A person suffering from albuminuria.

**Albumosæ′mia.** The presence of albumose in the blood, as in *Kahler's disease,* which see.

**Al′bumose.** It is believed that during gastric digestion the first action on albumins produces parapeptone, then an intermediate substance, to which the name of albumose is given, before full change to peptone occurs. Globulin undergoes similar change into globulose, casein into caseose, and soluble proteose includes all three.

**Albumosu′ria.** Presence of albumose or peptone formed during digestion in the urine.

**Al′caest** or **Al′cahest.** Liquor; a fancied universal solvent, capable of reducing every body to its elements or removing every swelling.

**Alcales′cence.** Alkalescence.

**Al′cali.** Alkali.

**Alcap′ton, Alcaptonu′ria.** See *Alkapton, Alkaptonuria.*

**Al′cea.** Hibiscus abelmoschus. **A. ægypti′aca villo′sa,** Hibiscus abelmoschus. **A. in′dica,** Hibiscus abelmoschus. **A. ro′sea,** common hollyhock, hoc, hocks; emollient, like althæa.

**Al′ces cor′nu** (elk's horn). Hartshorn.

**Alchemil′la.** Lady's mantle, ord. *Rosaceæ.* Formerly in great repute as an astringent in hemorrhage; also tonic. **A. alpi′na,** silvery lady's mantle; same properties as alchemilla. **A. arven′sis,** parsley piert; an infusion of an ounce of the plant to a pint of water has been used in strangury. **A. vulga′ris,** alchemilla.

**Al′chemist.** One pretending to alchemy.

**Al′chemy.** Formerly synonymous with chemistry, but from the seventh century applied to the endeavor to discover a universal remedy, elixir of life, and the mode of transmuting the baser metals into gold—philosopher's stone.

**Alchitram** (al′kit-ram) or **Alchitu′ra.** Tar; resin.

**Alchornea** (al-kor′ne-ah) **corda′ta.** Euphorbiaceous plant of Senegal and vicinity; sudorific. **A. iricura′na,** species from Brazil, used in sore throat. **A. latifo′lia,** species growing in Jamaica; diaphoretic; see *Alcornoque.*

**Alcoc′alum.** Artichoke; cynara.

**Al′cock's canal′.** Canal made by separation of the layers of the obturator fascia; the pudic nerve and bloodvessels occupy it.

**Al′cohol** (*al,* the, *koh'l,* Arabic word formerly used for an impalpable powder, and signifying very subtile, much divided). Ethylic alcohol, spirit of wine. Peculiar liquid, generated for most part in vegetable juices and infusions by vinous or alcoholic fermentation; now applied to highly rectified spirit of wine. In the Ph. U. S. alcohol is rectified spirit, of specific gravity 0.820 at 15.6° C. or 60° F. It is composed of 91 per cent. by weight of ethylic alcohol, $C_2H_6O$, and 9 per cent. by weight of water. The official name of alcohol in the Ph. Br. is spiritus rectificatus. The term alcohol is used generically for a series of compounds of C, H, and O, derived from a hydrocarbon by replacing one or more atoms of hydrogen by an equal number of the group HO. Alcohol is a volatile, inflammable liquid, lighter than water, of warm, acrid taste, colorless, transparent, and of a pungent, aromatic smell. It is a product of distillation of vinous liquors. It is miscible with water in all proportions, and is a direct solvent of resins, balsams, and various other vegetable principles; hence it is used in different states of concentration in the preparation of elixirs, tinctures, essences, etc. It is also used as a preservative of anatomical specimens. Locally it is applied as a refrigerant, astringent, and antiseptic. Internally alcohol acts as a powerful stimulus; as such, in dilute form, it is used in the prevention and cure of disease; in larger quantities it is a depressant narcotic poison. It is usually given in the form of wine, whiskey, or brandy; its habitual and inordinate use is the cause of many serious affections, of a chronic character especially. **Ab′solute a.,** a. absolutum; a. containing not more than 1 per cent. of water. **A. ace′ti,** acetic acid. **Al′lyl** or **allyl′ic a.,** $C_3H_5OH$, a colorless, inflammable liquid, the product of the distillation of glycerin and oxalic acid. **Am′yl** or **amyl′ic a.,** $C_5H_{11}O$, a. amylicum; one of eight isomeric bodies, the chief constituent of fusel oil, grain oil, potato spirit; a heavy liquid, soluble in alcohol, but not in water, produced by the continuance of fermentation of starch; it is hypnotic, and has been so used in mental diseases; it is poisonous and a dangerous adulterant of whiskey. **Anhy′drous a.,** a. with no admixture of water. **Aromat′ic a.,** one in which a part of the hydrogen has been replaced by phenyl. **Caus′tic a.,** sodium alcoholate or ethylate, a white powder readily decomposing on contact with moisture into alcohol and caustic soda; used as an escharotic. **A. dehydrogena′tum,** aldehyde. **Deo′dorized a.,** a. deodoratum (Ph. U. S.), a liquid containing 92.5 per cent. by weight of absolute a. in which the fusel oil, etc., has been destroyed; used for pharmaceutical purposes. **Dilu′ted a.,** a. dilutum (Ph. U. S.), composed of equal volumes of alcohol and water, 41 per cent. by weight of the former and 59 per cent. of the latter. **Eth′yl** or **ethyl′ic a.,** a. ethylicum, ordinary a.; this is the type of a series, the principal of which are methylic, amylic, propylic, and butylic alcohols, the two first-named being of therapeutic interest. **A. fort′ius,** strong alcohol, sp. gr. 0.817, official in the Ph. U. S. of 1870. **Gly′ceric a.,** glycerin. **Mesit′ic a.,** acetone. **Meth′yl** or **methyl′ic a.,** $CH_3OH$, wood a.; a colorless, inflammable liquid obtained by the destructive distillation of wood; it is sometimes used as an intoxicant, and then frequently results in blindness. **Phen′yl** or **phenyl′ic a.,** carbolic acid. **Pyrolig′-**

neous a., methyl a. **Pyroxyl'ic a.**, methyl a. **A. terebin'thinæ**, oil of turpentine. **A. vi'ni**, ordinary a. **Wood a.**, methyl a.

**Al'coholate.** Crystallizable substance formed by the combination of alcohol with a saline.

**Alcohol'ature.** Alcoholic tincture; a name given to certain preparations consisting of alcohol charged, by maceration, with the soluble principles of fresh plants; the properties of such plants would suffer by drying or pressing.

**Alcohol'ic.** Spirituous; relating to or containing alcohol, as an alcoholic drink or remedy; an habitual drinker to excess. **A. atax'ia** or **at'axy**, condition produced by alcohol, resembling tabes dorsalis. **A. co'ma**, coma from over-indulgence in alcoholic liquors. **A. ex'tract**, product of evaporation of alcoholic tinctures, alcohol being employed with substances insoluble in water, as resins, etc. **A. ma'nia**, mania-a-potu. **A. pseudota'bes**, alcoholic ataxia.

**Alcohol'ica.** Medicines whose activity depends upon alcohol.

**Alcoholim'eter.** Alcoholometer.

**Al'coholism.** Series of morbid phenomena produced by the abuse of alcoholic liquors, as gastritis, loss of appetite, nervous irritation, delirium tremens, etc.

**Alcoholiza'tion.** Process of rendering alcoholic, either by converting into alcohol or mixing with alcohol.

**Alcoholoma'nia.** Alcoholophilia.

**Alcoholom'eter.** Instrument for ascertaining the amount of alcohol in a liquid by measuring its specific gravity, the process being called *alcoholom'etry* or *alcoholim'etry*.

**Alcoholophil'ia** (*alcohol* + *phileo*, to love). Uncontrollable impulse for the use of alcoholic liquors.

**Al'cöol.** Alcohol.

**Alcöola'tum.** Tincture. **A. fra'grans**, cologne water. **A. vulnera'rium**, remedy for bruises and other injuries, prepared by macerating and distilling nearly twenty different plants.

**Alcornin'.** Fatty principle from alcornoque bark.

**Alcornoque**, al-kor-noke' (after Alchorne, English botanist). Bark of Alchornea latifolia of Jamaica and S. America, used in phthisis; it is bitter, tonic, diaphoretic, and slightly astringent; also bark of Bowdichia virgilioides. **A. of Brazil'**, Bowdichia major.

**Alcyo'neum** or **Alcyo'nium.** Bastard sponge. The ashes were formerly employed as a dentifrice and to favor the growth of hair in alopecia.

**Al'dehyde** (abridged from *alcohol dehydratum*, or *dehydrogenatum*, alcohol deprived of hydrogen). Ethyl aldehyde or ethyldehyde, a volatile, pungent liquid, $CH_3COH$, produced by the oxidation of ethylic alcohol with a limited supply of oxygen, two atoms of hydrogen being removed. Has been used as an anæsthetic. It is also intoxicant. On further oxidation it is converted into acetic acid. Also a generic name for the products of the first stage of the oxidation of all the alcohols—bodies intermediate between alcohols and acids. **Ace'tic a.**, ethyl a. **Amyl'ic a.**, $C_4H_9$.CHO, valeraldehyde, a product of the oxidation of wood alcohol. **Anis'ic a.**, $C_8H_8O_2$, a colorless oil obtained by the oxidation of the oil of anise, oil of fennel, and other essential oils with dilute $HNO_3$. **Benzo'ic a.**, oil of bitter almonds. **Cinnam'ic a.**, $C_9H_8O$, a colorless oil obtained from oils of cinnamon and cassia. **Col'lidine a.**, oily, odorous liquid resulting from the distillation of aldehyde. **Eth'yl a.**, see the prime. **For'mic a.**, $CH_2O$, a powerful antiseptic, very destructive to pathogenic microorganisms in very weak solution. **Protocatechu'ic a.**, a soluble substance obtained from pyrocatechin by the action of chloroform upon it. **A. res'in**, a resinous body formed when aldehyde and potash are heated together. **Salicyl'ic a.**, $C_6H_4$(OH)CHO, an aromatic soluble oil derived from volatile oils of spiræa.

**Aldehy'dum trichlora'tum.** Chloral hydrate, formed by the displacement of three atoms of hydrogen in ethyl aldehyde.

**Al'der.** Ordinary name of genus *Alnus*. **Amer'ican a.**, Alnus serratula. **A. bark**, bark of Alnus serratula and Alnus glutinosa. **Black a.** or **Buck'thorn a.**, Rhamnus frangula, Prinos. **Europe'an a.**, Alnus glutinosa. **Swamp a.**, Alnus incana. **Tag a.**, Alnus incana. **White a.**, Clethra alnifolia.

**Al'dose.** A saccharine substance, such as dextrose, having the composition of an aldehyde, produced by the oxidation of a hexatomic alcohol.

**Aldox'imes.** Substances resulting from combining aldehydes or ketones and free hydroxylamine.

**Ale.** Alcoholic beverage produced by rapid fermentation, at a high temperature, of an infusion of malt in hops. It contains 4 to 7 per cent. of alcohol.

**Ale-berry.** A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar and sops of bread; given to invalids.

**Ale'cithal** (*a*, priv., *lekithos*, yolk of egg). Having no separate yolk; a term applied to ova in which segmentation goes on uniformly and with even distribution of yolk.

**Alector'ius lap'is** (*alektor*, cock). A stone supposed to exist in the stomach of the cock or capon; marvellous properties were attributed to it.

**Aleip'sis.** Anointing; steatosis. **A. auc'ta**, hypersteatosis. **A. diminu'ta**, asteatosis.

**Alem'bic.** Moorshead; utensil made of glass, metal, or earthenware, adapted for distillation; a still.

**Alem'broth.** Sal alembroth; product of the sublimation of a mixture of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac; employed as a stimulant.

**Alep'po boil, A. but'ton, A. e'vil, A. pus'tule, A. ul'cer.** Terms applied to an endemic cutaneous affection in Syria and Africa, characterized by one or more tubercles on the face or limbs, which soften and become covered with a scar. Ulcerations formed are long in healing, and generally leave a mark. It is usually left to itself, but is said to be benefited by crucial incisions into the tubercle prior to the period of softening. The disease appears to be anthracoid in its character. **A. galls**, best commercial variety of galls. **A. worm'seed**, Artemisia santonica.

**Aletrin'.** A resinous extract obtained from Aletris farinosa; cathartic in doses of gr. i–iij (0.06–0.2).

**Al'etris.** A genus of plants, ord. *Hæmoderaceæ*. Stargrass, starwort, blazing star, aloeroot, bittergrass, blackroot, unicornroot, agueroot, aguegrass, colicroot, devil's bit, mealy starwort. Root is intense and permanent bitter; tonic, emetic, and cathartic. There are two species, *A. alba* or *farinosa* and *A. aurea*, with similar properties.

**Aletu'do.** Corpulence.

**Aleucocyto'sis.** Leucopenia; arrested or diminished formation of leucocytes.

**Aleukæ'mia.** Deficiency of white corpuscles in the blood.

**Aleuri'tes corda'ta.** Tung tree of China, used medicinally. **A. gome'sii**, euphorbiaceous plant of Brazil, oil of which is purgative. **A. molucca'na**, species growing in Molucca and Java, having a purgative nut. **A. tri'loba**, akhrout, candlenut, or candleberry tree, ord. *Euphorbiaceæ;* plant common in Hawaii and other islands in the Southern seas; also in East and West Indies. Oil of the fruit—kukui oil in Hawaii, kekune oil in Ceylon, known in Jamaica as Spanish walnut oil, and in India as Belgaum walnut oil—is cathartic, resembling castor oil in its action.

**Aleu'ronat.** A vegetable albumin for the use of diabetic sufferers.

**Alexan'der-Ad'ams opera'tion.** Alexander's operation.

**Alexan'der's opera'tion.** Alexander-Adams operation. Operation devised by Dr. W. Alexander, of Liverpool, England, by which the round ligaments of the uterus are shortened in cases of prolapse, retroversion, or retroversion combined with retroflexion of that organ. Under the view that they become lengthened in such displacements, he dissects down to them, and, drawing them well out through the external abdominal ring and fastening them, replaces the uterus in its normal position.

**Alex′ia** (*a*, priv., *lexis*, word). Form of organic lesion of the speech centres in which there is inability to read; word-blindness. **Mo′tor a.**, ability to understand but not to articulate what is read. **Op′tical a.**, pathological inability to understand written or printed characters. **Sen′sory a.**, optical a. **Vis′ual a.**, optical a.

**Alexin′** (*alexis*, help). A general term formerly employed to denote a defensive proteid, existing naturally in the body (*sozin*) or formed during the process of acquiring immunity to special diseases (*phylaxin*), which possesses the property of destroying pathogenic microbes (*mycosozin*, *mycophylaxin*) or of neutralizing their toxins (*toxosozin*, *toxophylaxin*). It is now usually restricted to the germicidal or bacteriolytic substance in the serum, the substance which neutralizes toxins being called antitoxin. Bordet uses the word as synonymous with Ehrlich's complement.

**Alexiphar′mic** (*alexo*, to repel, *pharmakon*, poison). Term formerly used for medicines proper for expelling morbific principles or preventing the bad effects of poisons taken inwardly.

**Alexipyret′ic** (*alexo*, to repel, *pyretos*, fever). Febrifuge; antipyretic.

**Alexite′ria** (*alexeter*, a defender). Originally used synonymously with remedies. A term formerly applied to medicines that counteract poisons placed in contact with the exterior of the body, in contradistinction to alexipharmics; antidotes.

**Alexiter′ic.** Antidotal.

**Alex′ocyte.** An amphophile leucocyte believed to contain or to form alexins.

**Al′ga mari′na.** Seawrack; Pila marina. **A. of the mouth**, microscopic vegetable parasite noticed in aphthous condition of the mouth, and even in the buccal secretions of healthy persons.

**Algæsthe′sis** (*algos*, pain, *aisthesis*, sensation). A painful sensation or disease attended with such.

**Algaro′bia.** Resin from A. glandulosa. **A. ferrugin′ea**, plant of India, bark of which is stimulant. **A. glandulo′sa**, small leguminous tree of South America, from which mesquite gum is obtained. **A. leucophœ′a** has similar properties.

**Al′garoth** (from V. Algarotti, a Veronese physician). Flowers of antimony; antimonious oxychloride; has been used in the preparation of tartrate of antimony and potassium, and as an emetic, purgative, and diaphoretic.

**Al′gebra.** Fracture; also its treatment by the surgeon.

**Alge′do** (*algos*, pain). Violent pain about the neck of the bladder or testicles, occasionally occurring in gonorrhœa; stoppage of gonorrhœal discharge.

**Algefa′cient** (*algeo*, to feel cold, *facio*, to make). Refrigerant.

**Alge′sia** (*algesis*, sense of pain). Sensibility to pain; excessive pain.

**Algesichronom′eter** (*algesis*, pain, *chronos*, time, *metron*, measure). Instrument to measure the time elapsing between the application of a painful stimulus and the appreciation of it by the nervous system.

**Algesim′eter** (*algesis*, pain, *metron*, measure). Instrument to indicate the amount of cutaneous sensibility.

**Algesthe′sis** (*algos*, pain, *aisthesis*, sensation). Sensibility to pain; a painful sensation.

**Alget′ic.** Painful.

**Al′gia.** As suffix denotes pain, as *neuralgia*, pain of a nerve; *cephalalgia*, headache. Astringent.

**Al′gid** (*algidus*, cold). Cold. **A. chol′era**, Asiatic cholera. **A. fe′ver**, fever accompanied with coldness; pernicious intermittent, accompanied by icy coldness, often fatal.

**Al′gidism, Algid′ity**, or **Al′gidness.** Coldness; chilliness.

**Algin′.** Albuminoid substance obtained in the separation of iodine from algæ.

**Algin′ic acid.** Organic acid derived from algæ; it forms alginates with metals, such as iron and arsenic (alginoid iron and arsenic), and with strychnine (alginoid strychnine).

**Algogene′sia** or **Algogen′esis** (*algos*, pain, *genesis*, origin). Production of pain through the influence of the mind, as from recollection of previous pain.

**Algogen′ic** or **Algogenet′ic** (*algos*, pain, *genesis*, origin). Relating to algogenesia; one affected by this condition.

**Al′goid cells.** Cells resembling lower algæ, noticed in the discharges in chronic diarrhœa.

**Algolag′nia** (*algos*, pain, *lagneia*, lewdness). Sadism, a form of sexual perversion associated with an impulse to inflict pain on one of the opposite sex.

**Algom′eter.** Instrument for determining acuteness of sensation of pain.

**Algopho′bia** (*algos*, pain, *phobos*, fear). Morbid dread of pain.

**Algopsycha′lia** (*algos*, pain, *psyche*, mind). Melancholia with hallucinations of sight and hearing.

**Al′gor.** Rigor; chilliness. **A. mor′tis**, coldness of the body after death. **A. progressi′vus**, sclerema neonatorum.

**Alha′gi.** Thorny shrub of Persia and Mesopotamia, from which manna is derived; leaves are purgative. **A. mauro′rum**, Hebrew manna, native of Egypt, Syria, Persia, and India; from the leaves and branches a saccharine substance is obtained, called turanjeban, which many pharmacologists identify with Hebrew manna.

**Al′ibert's disease′** or **che′loid.** True cheloid; fungoid mycosis.

**Alibil′ity** (*alo*, to nourish). Capability of supplying nourishment.

**Al′ible.** Nutritious.

**Al′ices** (*alizo*, to sprinkle). Spots preceding the eruption of smallpox.

**Aliena′tio** (*alienus*, strange). Anomaly; irregularity. **A. men′tis**, insanity. **A. par′tis**, gangrene of any part.

**Aliena′tion, men′tal.** Insanity.

**Aliena′tus.** Insane; gangrenous.

**A′lienist.** Physician who devotes special attention to insanity and the insane.

**Al′iform** (*ala*, wing, *forma*, shape). Wing-like; pterygoid. **A. mus′cles**, pterygoid muscles.

**Alimel′læ.** Parotid gland.

**Al′iment** (*alo*, to nourish). Food; any substance which, if introduced into the system, is capable of nourishing it and repairing its losses. A classification of aliments or foods is usually founded on the chemical analysis of the different principles contained in them. The following, by Yeo, presents a systematic arrangement of them:

| | |
|---|---|
| Nitrogenous. | 1. *Albumins.* Nitrogenous substances having the same or nearly the same chemical composition as albumin. Examples: albumin, fibrin, syntonin, myosin, globulin, casein, from the animal kingdom; glutin and legumin, from the vegetable kingdom. |
| | 2. *Albuminoids.* Subordinate nitrogenous substances referred to this class and known as gelatinous substances: gelatin, keratin, chondrin. |
| Non-nitrogenous. | 3. *Fats* or *hydrocarbons*, containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, the proportion of oxygen being insufficient to convert all the hydrogen into water. Examples: olein, stearin, palmitin (butter is a familiar one). |

| | |
|---|---|
| Non-nitrogenous. | 4. *Carbohydrates* contain carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, the two latter elements in the proportions to form water. Examples: starch, dextrin, cane sugar, grape sugar, lactose, or milk sugar. The *vegetable acids*, oxalic, tartaric, citric, malic, acetic, and lactic, are by some authors referred to this class. |
| Minerals. | 5. *Minerals:* Water, salts, sodium and potassium chlorides, calcium and magnesium phosphates, iron, etc. |

**Alimen'tal.** Nutritious.

**Alimen'tary.** Nutritious; relating to food. **A. bo'lus,** food in the mouth, just ready to be swallowed. **A. canal', duct, tract,** or **tube,** the digestive canal, beginning at the mouth and ending at the anus. **A. sys'tem,** the alimentary tract together with the liver and other organs concerned in digestion and absorption.

**Alimenta'tion.** Act or power of nourishing; feeding. **Artifi'cial a.,** feeding of those unable to receive food in the usual way. **Cu'rative a.,** treatment by food without medicine. **Io'dic a.,** giving of iodine internally in combination with bread and other farinaceous substances. **Or'gans of a.,** those concerned in the digestion and absorption of food. **Rec'tal a.,** feeding by the rectum, as by nutrient injections.

**Alimen'tiveness.** A phrenological term denoting instinct for taking food; also the centre in the brain where pleasurable gustatory sensations and the impulse to eat are located.

**Alimentother'apy.** Dietetic treatment.

**Alina'sal.** Relating to the alæ of the nose.

**Aliphat'ic** (*aleiphar*, oil). Relating to the fatty series of hydrocarbons.

**Alis'ma.** A genus of aquatic plants, ord. *Alismaceæ.* **A. america'na,** variety of A. plantago. **A. graminifo'lia,** A. plantago. **A. lanceola'ta,** A. plantago. **A. planta'go,** water plantain; grows in swampy places in Europe and the United States; fresh root is acrid; dried leaves are vesicant; the leaves have been proposed as a substitute for uva ursi.

**Alisphe'noid.** Portion of the skull including the greater wing and external pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone. **A. a'rea,** area of the skull separated from the squamosotemporal area by the sphenosquamous suture.

**Alisphenoidal'ia.** Greater wings of sphenoid bone.

**Alitu'ra** (*alo*, to nourish). Nutrition.

**Alizarin'.** $C_{14}H_8O_4$. Coloring-matter of madder, used for staining microscopic preparations; now made synthetically from anthracene. **A. yel'low,** gallactophenone.

**Al'kahest.** Alcaest.

**Alkales'cence.** Condition in which a fluid becomes alkaline. **A. of the hu'mors,** an old notion of the humorists; can only occur during putrid fermentation of animal matters containing nitrogen and producing ammonia.

**Alkales'cent.** Possessing properties of an alkali.

**Al'kali,** pl. alkalis or alkalies (Arab., *al*, the, *kali*, soda; plant containing a large quantity of soda). Electropositive substance, soluble in water, possessing generally acrid, caustic taste, turning syrup of violets green, and restoring to blue infusion of litmus which has been reddened by acids; reddening yellow of turmeric, and uniting with acids to form salts, and with certain fats to form soaps. In medicine potassa, soda, ammonia, and lithia are the chief alkalies used; soda, lithia, and potassa are fixed alkalies, ammonia is a volatile alkali. **A. albu'min,** a proteid which has been acted upon by a weak alkali; it becomes soluble in weak acids or alkalies, insoluble in water or saline solution, and not coagulable by heat. **Caus'tic a.,** pure soda or potassa in solid form. **Fixed a.,** soda, potassa, and lithia as distinguished from ammonia. **Veg'etable a.,** potassa. **A. met'al,** one whose oxide unites with water to form an alkali. **Vol'atile a.,** ammonia as distinguished from soda, potassa, and lithia.

**Al'kaligene** (*alkali+gennao*, to generate). Nitrogen.

**Alkaligenous,** al-kal-ij'en-us. Producing alkali.

**Alkalim'eter** (*alkali+metron*, measure). Apparatus for determining the amount of alkaline matter in any substance. The process is termed *alkalim'etry.*

**Al'kaline.** Having properties, especially the reaction, of an alkali. **A. baths,** baths of sodium bicarbonate, borax, etc., dissolved in water; used in eczema, psoriasis, urticaria, etc. **A. earths,** baryta, lime, magnesia, and strontia. **A. reac'tion,** the conversion of red litmus-paper to blue. **A. tide,** diminished acidity of the urine during the process of digestion.

**Alkalin'ity.** Quality of being alkaline.

**Alkalinu'ria.** Alkaline condition of the urine.

**Alkaliza'tion** or **Alkaliniza'tion.** Process of rendering a substance alkaline.

**Al'kaloid** (*alkali + eidos*, form). Literally, resembling an alkali. The name has, however, been given to nitrogenous organic alkalies to distinguish them from mineral, from which they differ in composition and properties; they all contain nitrogen. They are of great value on account of their medicinal and therapeutic action. The most important are the following, according to Simon:

*Liquid and volatile alkaloids.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sparteine . . . | $C_{15}H_{26}N_2$ | Scoparius. |
| Coniine . . . . | $C_8H_{17}N$ | Conium maculatum. |
| Nicotine . . . . | $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$ | Tobacco plant. |

*Solid and fixed alkaloids.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Morphine . . . | $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$ | 10.00 p. c. | In opium. The percentages given are an average, but vary widely. |
| Codeine . . . | $C_{18}H_{21}HO_3$ | 0.25 “ | |
| Thebaine . . . | $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$ | 0.15 “ | |
| Papaverine . . | $C_{21}H_{21}NO_4$ | 1.00 “ | |
| Narcotine . . . | $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$ | 1.30 “ | |
| Narceine . . . | $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9$ | 0.70 “ | |
| Pseudomorphine | $C_{17}H_{19}NO_4$ | less than 0.1 p. c. | |
| Protopine . . . | $C_{20}H_{19}NO_5$ | | |
| Codamine . . . | $C_{30}H_{23}NO_4$ | | |
| Laudamine . . | $C_{21}H_{27}NO_4$ | | |
| Meconidine . . | $C_{21}H_{23}NO_4$ | | |
| Cryptopine . . | $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$ | | |
| Laudanosine . . | $C_{21}H_{27}NO_4$ | | |
| Quinine . . . | $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2+3H_2O$ | | In cinchona bark. |
| Cinchonine . . | $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$ | | |
| Quinidine . . . | isomere to quinine | | |
| Cinchonidine . . | isomere to cinchonine | | |
| Strychnine . . . | $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$ | | In nux vomica. |
| Brucine . . . . | $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4+(4H_2O)$ | | |
| Atropine . . . | $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$ | | In solanaceæ. |
| Hyoscyamine . . | $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$ | | |
| Hyoscine . . . | $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$ | | |
| Cocaine . . . . | $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$ | | Erythroxylon coca. |
| Veratrine . . . | ? | | Asagræa officinalis. |
| Aconitine . . . | $C_{33}H_{45}NO_{12}$ | | Aconitum napellus. |
| Colchicine . . . | $C_{22}H_{25}NO_6$ | | Colchicum autumnale. |
| Berberine . . . | $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4$ | | Berberis vulgaris. |
| Hydrastine . . | $C_{21}H_{21}NO_6$ | | Hydrastis canadensis. |
| Hydrastinine . . | $C_{11}H_{11}NO_2$ | | |
| Physostigmine . | $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$ | | Calabar bean. |
| Pilocarpine . . | $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$ | | Pilocarpus. |
| Caffeine . . . | $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2+H_2O$ | | Coffee, tea. |
| Theobromine . . | $C_7H_8N_4O_2$ | | Theobroma cacao. |

**An'imal a.,** one derived from the animal tissues, existing naturally, as a *leucomain*, or formed in the process of decomposition, as a *ptomain* (see these words). **Artifi'cial a.,** one made artificially by chemical processes. **Cadav'eric a.,** a ptomain. **Nat'ural a.,** one derived from the tissues of a plant. **Putrefac'tive a.,** a ptomain. **Synthet'ic a.,** an artificial a.

**Alkalom'etry.** Dosimetry.

**Al'kanet.** The root of Alkanna tinctora (incorrectly called anchusa), which yields a red dye.

**Alkanin'.** Red coloring-matter of alkanet; used for staining and in pharmacy.

**Alkap'ton.** An amorphous, nitrogenous substance, resembling glucose, sometimes found in the urine, probably identical with homogentisinic acid; its presence is indicated by a greenish-blue color of brief duration developed upon the addition of a small amount of a dilute solution of ferric chloride; its source is believed to be tyrosin.

**Alkaptonu′ria.** Excretion of alkapton in the urine. It is believed to be an expression of a form of intestinal putrefaction or of some abnormal condition of metabolism.

**Alkarsin′.** Oily, poisonous liquid produced by the action of arsenic trioxide on potassium acetate; protoxide of cacodyl.

**Al′kasal.** Aluminum-potassium salicylate; antiseptic and astringent.

**Alker′mes.** Celebrated stimulant electuary, named from kermes contained in it; kermes.

**Alker′va.** Recently drawn castor oil.

**Al′kitran.** Cedria.

**Al′kohol.** Alcohol.

**Al′kophyr.** A form of peptone soluble in alcohol.

**Alkox′id** or **Alkox′ide.** A compound of alcohol and a metallic base.

**Al′kyl.** A univalent alcohol radical, such as ethyl or methyl.

**Al′kylene.** A bivalent alcohol radical.

**Alkylhal′oid** or **Alkyl′ogen.** A halogen salt of alkyl radicals.

**Allachæsthe′sia** (*allache*, elsewhere, *aisthesis*, sensation). A condition in which sensation is felt elsewhere than at the point touched; transferred sensation.

**Allæsthe′sia** (*allos*, other, *aisthesis*, sensation). See *Allochiria.*

**Allaman′da** (after Allamand, Leyden naturalist). Shrub of Guiana, infusion of whose leaves has been used in colic and colica pictonum.

**Al′lan-Burns's lig′ament.** Hey's ligament.

**Allanti′asis** (*allas*, sausage). Sausage poisoning, from putrefactive ptomains. See *Botulism.*

**Allanto′ic.** Belonging or relating to the allantois. **A. acid,** amnic or amniotic acid; peculiar acid found in liquor of allantois of the cow. **A. ar′teries,** umbilical arteries. **A. flu′id,** liquor amnii.

**Allan′toid.** Relating to the allantois. **A. mem′brane** or **ves′icle,** allantois.

**Allantoin′.** $C_4H_6N_4O_3$. Substance found sometimes in minute quantities in allantoic fluid and in urine; it may be obtained from uric acid by oxidation.

**Allan′tois** (*allas*, sausage, *eidos*, shape). A structure developed as a hollow, ventral outgrowth of the hinder portion of the primitive intestine of the embryo; its walls consist of the hypoblastic and splanchnopleural layers (Gray). In some animals it is called the allantoid or urinary vesicle of the fœtus, a sort of elongated bladder between the chorion and amnion, thrown out from the caudal extremity of the embryo, and communicating with the bladder by the urachus. As the allantois is developed, its walls become very vascular and contain ramifications of what become umbilical artery and vein, which, by elongation of the allantois, are brought through the villi of the chorion into indirect communication with the vessels of the mother. The inferior part of the allantois becomes the bladder; other portions the urachus.

**Allantotox′icon** or **Allantotox′icum** (*allas*, sausage, *toxicon*, poison). Sausage poison; poison developed in putrid sausages, especially when made of blood and liver.

**Allan′tum.** Allantoin.

**Al′larton's opera′tion.** See *Lithotomy.*

**Alla′sia pay′os.** Cucurbitaceous plant of Southern Africa, leaves of which are said to be parturifacient.

**Allax′is** (*allasso*, to change). Change; transformation.

**Allelu′ia.** Wood sorrel, Oxalis acetosella.

**Allevamen′tum.** Alleviation; means of relief.

**Allevia′tion** (*allevare*, to lighten). Process of relieving pain.

**Al′lex.** Thumb; big toe. See *Hallux.*

**All′flower-wa′ter.** Cow's urine; once used as a purgative.

**All′good.** Chenopodium bonus-Henricus.

**Allia′ceous** (*allium*, garlic). Belonging to garlic; as alliaceous odor.

**Allia′ria.** Jack-in-the-hedge, stinking hedge-mustard, hedge-garlic, sauce-alone; ord. *Cruciferæ.* Plant formerly used in asthma and dyspnœa; reputed to be diaphoretic, diuretic, and antiscorbutic.

**Al′ligator-jaw for′ceps.** Instrument with wide jaws and long sliding handles, used to seize foreign bodies in the urethra and other passages.

**Al′lingham's ul′cer.** Anal fissure.

**Al′lis's sign.** A diagnostic symptom of fracture of neck of femur, being a relaxed condition of the fascia lata between the crista ilii and trochanter major.

**Al′lium.** Garlic, ord. *Liliaceæ,* native of Sicily. Bulbs or cloves have a strong, penetrating odor, and a sweetish, biting, caustic taste, and contain a pungent, volatile oil, allyl sulphide. Bulb of A. sativum is official in Ph. U. S.; dose, gr. xxx–ʒij (2.0–8.0). Internally it is stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic; externally, rubefacient, maturative, and repellent. It is applied as rubefacient to the chest in croup. Virtues of genus *Allium* depend upon acrid principle soluble in water, alcohol, acids, and alkalies. **A. ampelopra′sum** or **ascen′dens,** species of European allium, used as diuretic, emmenagogue, and antidote to snake-bites. **A. ascalon′icum,** shallot. **A. canaden′se,** meadow garlic, wild garlic; indigenous; has same properties as A. sativum. **A. ce′pa,** common onion; acrid, stimulating, and possessing little nutriment. Onions have been used as stimulants, diuretics, and anthelmintics; boiled or roasted, as emollient cataplasm; fresh root is rubefacient; expressed juice has been used in otalgia and rheumatism. **A. cer′nuum,** wild onion; indigenous; medicinal properties similar to others of this class. **A. fistulo′sum,** Welsh onion, rock onion, of Northern Europe; edible. **A. gal′licum,** Portulaca. **A. leptophyl′lum,** edible species of E. Indies. **A. mo′ly,** garden garlic of S. of France; aperient. **A. moscha′tum,** species growing in S. of France; diuretic. **A. obli′quum** and **A. o′dorum** are edible European species. **A. olera′ceum,** field garlic; bulb is diuretic. **A. plantagin′eum,** A. victoriale. **A. por′rum,** leek or porret, possesses the same property as onion as an edible and a medicine. **A. red′olens,** Teucrium scordium. **A. sati′vum,** see the prime. **A. schoenopra′sum,** chive, chives, or cive; properties of bulb similar to those of garlic. **A. uligino′sum,** species in Asia, used externally in toothache; internally, in hemorrhage, spermatorrhœa, etc. **A. ursi′num,** species of Siberia and Central Europe; antiscorbutic, diuretic, anthelmintic. **A. victoria′le** or **victoria′lis,** root which, when dried, loses alliaceous smell and taste; has been used to allay abdominal spasms of pregnant women. **A. vulga′re,** A. sativum.

**Alloche′zia** (*allos*, another, *chezo*, to go to stool). Discharge of extraneous matters from the bowels; discharge of fæces by an abnormal opening.

**Allochir′ia** (*allos*, another, *cheir*, hand). A form of transferred sensation in which an impression in one part is felt in the corresponding part on the other side of the body; a symptom noted in tabes dorsalis and other spinal diseases, and in hysteria.

**Allo′choös.** Talking in a wild and delirious manner.

**Allochro′ic** or **Alloch′roous** (*allos*, another, *chroma*, color). Changing color; varying in color. Condition is called *alloch′roism.*

**Allochroma′sia.** Change in color; color-blindness.

**Allocinet′ic** or **Allokinet′ic** (*allos*, another, *kinesis*, motion). Acting in response to external impressions from without on motor nerves.

**Allœomor′phia** or **Allœomorpho′sis** (*alloios*, different, *morphe*, shape). Change of form; metamorphosis.

**Allœo′sis.** Constitutional alteration; mental disturbance.

**Allœot′ic.** Producing constitutional change. See *Alterative.*

**Allogotroph′ia** (*allos*, another, *trophe*, nourishment). Act of nourishing one portion of the body by material derived from another portion.

**Allolal′ia** (*allos*, another, *lalia*, speech). Disorder of speech. One so affected is *allol′alous.*

**Allomor′phism.** Allœomorphia.

**Al′lopath, Allop′athist** (*allos*, another, *pathos*, affection). One who believes in or practises allopathy.

**Allopath′ic.** Relating to allopathy; in common speech to the ordinary rational method of medical practice, in contradistinction to homœopathy.

**Allop′athy** (*allos*, another, *pathos*, disease). Method of treatment in which remedial agents are employed the action of which produces symptoms different from those observed in the sick person; opposite to homœopathy. A term incorrectly employed as a name for rational or regular medication, by those who do not understand the principles of the latter.

**Alloph′asis** (*allos*, another, *phao*, to say). Delirium.

**Allorhyth′mia, Allorrhyth′mia,** or **Alloryth′mia** (*allos*, another, *rhythmos*, rhythm). Variation in ryhthm of the pulse.

**Alloso′rus cris′pus.** Rock-brake; decoction is expectorant.

**Allosteato′des** (*allos*, another, *stear*, suet). Alteration of the sebaceous secretion of the skin.

**Allotoxin′** (*allos*, another, *toxikon*, poison). A defensive substance formed in the economy, which serves as an antidote to the toxic products of pathogenic bacteria.

**Allotriaposte′ma** (*allotrios*, foreign, *apostema*, abscess). Abscess containing a foreign body.

**Allotriodon′tia** (*allotrios*, foreign, *odous*, tooth). Transplantation of teeth; insertion of false teeth; unusual position of teeth.

**Allotrioëc′crisis** (*allotrios* + *ekkrisis*, secretion). Separation of extraneous matters from the body in disease.

**Allotriogeus′tia** (*allotrios*, foreign, *geusis*, taste). Perversion of taste.

**Allotriolithi′asis** (*allotrios*, foreign, *lithiasis*, calculus). Formation of calculus from foreign material or in an unusual position.

**Allotrioph′agy** (*allotrios*, foreign, *phago*, to eat). Inclination or taste for articles not suitable for food. One so addicted is an *allotrioph′agist.* See *Pica.*

**Allotriotex′is** (*allotrios*, foreign, *texis*, parturition). Bringing forth a monster.

**Allotriu′ria** (*allotrios*, foreign, *ouron*, urine). Admixture of foreign matters with urine.

**Allotroph′ic** (*allos*, another, *trophe*, nourishment). Perverted in nutrition; lacking nutritive qualities; affecting nutrition in an unusual manner.

**Allotrop′ic.** Relating to allotropism.

**Allot′ropism** or **Allot′ropy** (*allos*, another, *tropos*, turn or change). Term of chemistry to express the property possessed by certain bodies of existing under different forms: carbon, for example, furnishes three forms—plumbago, charcoal, diamond.

**Allotryl′ic** (*allotrios*, foreign, *hyle*, matter). Caused by extraneous matter or principles; as allotrylic diseases.

**Allox′an.** $C_4H_2N_2O_4$. Result of the action of nitric acid or nascent chlorine on uric acid at a low temperature; found occasionally in mucus of intestine in catarrhal enteritis.

**Alloxan′ic acid.** Acid obtained by treating alloxan with alkalies.

**Alloxanthin′** or **Alloxantin′.** $C_8H_4N_4O_7+3H_2O$. A white, crystalline substance resulting from the action of very dilute nitric acid or uric acid on alloxan.

**Alloxin′.** An alloxuric base.

**Allox′ur base** or **bod′y** (*allos*, other, *oxys*, acid, *ouron*, urine). Alloxuric or purin base.

**Alloxuræ′mia.** The presence of alloxur bodies in the blood.

**Alloxu′ric base.** One of several bases related to uric acid, such as adenin, guanin, hypoxanthin, and xanthin; they are derived from nuclein, and are converted into uric acid by oxidation.

**Alloy′.** A compound of metals combined in a state of fusion. **Fu′sible a.,** in dentistry an alloy which melts at or below the temperature of boiling water (100° C., 212° F.); including cadmium, bismuth, and other metals of low fusing point.

**All′spice.** Berries of Myrtus pimenta. **A. bush,** Laurus benzoin. **Caroli′na a.,** calycanthus. **Japan′ a.,** Chimonanthus fragrans. **A. tree,** pimenta; calycanthus. **Wild a.,** Laurus benzoin.

**Allucina′tio.** Hallucination.

**Al′lus** or **Al′lux.** Great toe.

**Al′lyl.** $C_3H_5$. Univalent alcohol radical, base of the oils of alliaceous plants. **A. al′cohol,** $C_3H_6O$, propenyl alcohol, liquid obtained by distilling a mixture of glycerin and oxalic acid. **A. al′dehyde,** acrolein. **A. cy′anide,** sinamin. **Mus′tard oil a.,** $CSNC_3H_5$, the chief constituent of mustard oil; an odorous, vesicant liquid. **A. pseudothiocy′anate,** mustard oil a. **A. sul′phide,** $(C_3H_5)2S$, oil of garlic; used as an enema in cholera; the sterilized oil is employed subcutaneously in phthisis. **A. sulphocar′bamide,** see *Thiosinamin.* **A. sulphocy′anate,** mustard oil a. **A. sulphoüre′a,** see *Thiosinamin.* **A. thiocar′bamide,** mustard oil a. **A. thiocy′anate,** mustard oil a. **A. thioë′ther,** a. sulphide. **A. thioüre′a,** see *Thiosinamin.* **A. tribro′mide,** $C_3H_5Br_3$, tribromhydrin; yellowish fluid, sp. gr. 2.430; sedative and antispasmodic in hysteria, asthma, whooping-cough etc.; dose, 5 drops (0.3), two or three times daily, in capsules.

**Allyl′amine.** $NH_2(C_3H_5)$. If one atom of allyl be substituted for one of H in ammonia this liquid results; it causes sneezing and flow of tears when inhaled.

**Allyl′ic.** Relating to allyl.

**Almen's′ test for blood.** The addition of freshly prepared tincture of guaiacum and ozonized ether gives a blue color if blood be present in the matter examined.

**Al′mond.** Amygdala. Fruit of Prunus communis. See *Amygdalin.* **Bit′ter a.,** amygdala amara. **A. cake,** amygdalæ placenta. **A. confec′tion,** pulvis amygdalæ compositus. **A. of the ear,** tonsil. **A. earth,** Arachis hypogæa. **Jor′dan a.,** see *Amygdala.* **A. legu′min,** amandin. **A. milk,** mistura amygdalæ. **A. mix′ture,** mistura amygdalæ. **A. oil,** oleum amygdalæ. **A. pow′der,** amygdalæ placenta. **Sweet a.,** amygdala dulcis. **A. of the throat,** tonsil.

**Alnuin′.** An alterative and tonic derived from the tincture of American alder, Alnus serrulata; dose, gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65).

**Al′nus.** Alder. **A. commu′nis,** A. glutinosa. **A. fran′gula,** Rhamnus frangula. **A. glau′ca,** A. incana. **A. glutino′sa,** European alder; bark and leaves are astringent and bitter; hence employed in intermittents and as tonic and astringent—dose, gr. viij–xij (0.52–0.78); and externally leaves are applied to sweating feet, and to the breast as an antigalactic. **A. inca′na,** tag alder, plant common in United States and Canada; bark is used, externally and internally, as a hæmostatic in all forms of hemorrhage. **A. ni′gra,** Rhamnus frangula. **A. serrula′ta,** American alder, has similar properties to A. glutinosa.

**Aloca′sia monta′na.** E. Indian variety of genus *Colocasia;* juice is stimulant and rubefacient.

**Alo′chia** (*a*, priv., *lochia*, lochia). Absence of lochial discharge.

**Al′oe** or **Al′oë** (Arab.). A genus of plants, ord. *Liliaceæ.* **A. africa′na,** Cape aloes. **A. america′na,** Agave americana. **A. barbaden′sis,** Aloes vera. **A. caballi′na,** horse aloes, fetid aloes; used chiefly for horses; collected in Spain and Portugal, and very coarse. **A. capen′sis,** Cape aloes. **A. dioscor′idis,** Barbadoes aloes. **False a.,** Agave virginica. **A. fe′-**

rox, Cape aloes. **A. hepat′ica**, A. vera, Bombay or Barbadoes aloes; disagreeable taste and odor; cathartic. **A. lu′cida**, Socotrine aloes. **A. natalen′sis**, Natal aloes. **A. perfolia′ta**, a source of Cape aloes. **A. per′ryi**, a source of Socotrine aloes. **A. purifica′ta**, purified aloes. **A. root**, Aletris farinosa. **A. socotri′na**, A. perryi, the source of the official (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Socotrine aloes; dose of inspissated juice of the leaves, gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65). **A. spica′ta**, Cape aloes. **A. variega′ta**, Mexican species of aloes; juice is cathartic and anthelmintic. **A. ve′ra**, A. hepatica, the source of the official (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Barbadoes aloes; dose of the inspissated juice of the leaves, gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65). **A. vulga′ris**, Indian and African plant, cultivated in West Indies; important source of Barbadoes aloes.

**Al′oes.** Inspissated juice of the leaves of the aloe. **Amer′ican a.**, Agave americana. **Barba′does a.**, Aloe hepatica. **Bas′tard a.**, Agave americana. **Beth′elsdorf a.**, Cape aloes. **Blue a.**, Agave americana. **Bombay′ a.**, A. hepatica. **Cab′alline a.**, A. caballina. **Cape a.**, shining aloes; cheap and excellent form of aloes, collected at Cape of Good Hope from Aloe ferox, A. africana, A. spicata, and other species; the finest kind, collected at Bethelsdorf, is called Bethelsdorf aloes. **Cen′tury a.**, Agave americana. **East In′dia a.**, Socotrine a. **Fet′id a.**, caballine a. **A. guinien′sis**, caballine a. **Hepat′ic a.**, A. vera. **Horse a.**, caballine a. **In′dian a.**, Bombay aloes. **Insol′uble a.**, aloes resin. **Liv′er a.**, Aloe hepatica. **Natal′ a.**, variety of aloes from Natal. **Pu′rified a.**, a. purified by the action of alcohol. **A. res′in**, resinous substance deposited from hot-water solution of aloes on cooling; supposed to be cause of griping produced by aloes. **A. root**, Aletris farinosa. **Shin′ing a.**, Cape aloes. **Soc′otrine** or **Socoto′ra a.**, Turkey or East India aloes, is the best species; it is cathartic, warm, and stimulating; emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and stomachic; as a cathartic it affects the rectum chiefly; dose, as a cathartic, gr. v–xx (0.33–1.33) in pill. Chief constituent is aloin, a glucoside, named, according to kind of aloes, socaloin, barbadaloin, etc. **Translu′cent a.**, Socotrine a. **Tur′key a.**, Socotrine a. **Turkistan′ a.**, Bombay a. **A. wood**, agallochum; various plants have been credited with the production of this wood, which when burned gives rise to a stimulating perfume. **Zan′zibar a.**, Socotrine a.

**Aloësin′.** Aloïn.

**Aloët′ic.** Preparation containing aloes. **A. acid**, $C_7H_2(NO_2)_2O$, is obtained from aloes by acting upon it with nitric acid.

**Aloëtin′.** An uncrystallizable principle of aloes. See *Aloin*.

**Aloëx′ylon** (*xylon*, wood). Agallochum; aloes-wood.

**Alo′gia** (*a*, priv., *logos*, word). Impossibility of speaking, from defect in formation of ideas.

**Alogot′rophy** (*alogos*, disproportionate, *trophe*, nutrition). Irregular nutrition; irregular manner in which nutrition of the bones is effected in rickets.

**Al′ogous** (*a*, priv., *logos*, discourse). Unable to speak; not clear in ideas.

**Aloïn′.** Name given to a bitter glucoside obtained from different varieties of aloes, and hence called barbaloin, socaloin, etc.; dose as a cathartic, gr. ss–iij (0.032–0.2). The soluble, uncrystallizable principle of which aloes mainly consists is called aloëtin, the dose of which is slightly less than that of aloes.

**Aloma′nia** (*hals*, salt). A morbid craving for salt.

**Alonette's′ amputa′tion.** Hip-joint amputation by semicircular flaps; see *Amputation*.

**Alop′eces** (*alopex*, fox, being strong in that animal). Psoas muscles.

**Alope′cia** (*alopex*, fox, from resemblance to mange in this animal). Baldness; falling off or loss of hair. When confined to the crown of the head it is called calvities, although the terms are often used synonymously. When congenital it is called *atrichia* or *alopecia adnata;* falling off of hair in old age is termed *alopecia senilis*. **A. adna′ta**, congenital a. **A. a′rea or area′ta**, porrigo decalvans. **A. circumscrip′ta**, porrigo decalvans. **A. congen′ita**, congenital a. **A. follicular′is**, folliculitis decalvans. **A. furfura′cea**, pityriasis capitis. **A. local′is**, a. localized at the site of an injury or in the distribution of a nerve, then called a. neuritica. **Nat′ural a.**, a. senilis. **A. neurit′ica**, a localis. **A. neurot′ica**, baldness produced by disease of the nervous system. **A. orbicular′is**, a. circumscripta. **A. partial′is**, porrigo decalvans. **A. pityroi′des** or **pityro′des**, baldness from parasitic growth; pityriasis capitis. **A. præseni′lis**, premature loss of hair before old age. **Prem′ature a.**, a. præsenilis. **A. seni′lis**, alopecia of old persons. **A. sim′plex**, a. præsenilis. **A. syphilit′ica**, alopecia of syphilitic origin. **A. trichophyt′ica**, loss of hair from Tinea trichophytina. **A. un′guis**, onychoptosis. **A. universal′is**, general loss of hair over the entire body.

**Alo′sa menhad′en.** Menhaden fish, oil of which has been used, like cod-liver oil, internally.

**Alouette′** (Fr.). A devise for inducing sleep. It consists of a series of revolving mirrors reflecting a pencil of light; the monotony of the vibrating glitter fatigues the eyes, which close and sleep follows.

**Aloxanthin′.** $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$. Yellow substance derived from Aloe vera.

**Al′pha.** The first letter of the Greek alphabet; in chemical notation is prefixed to certain names to denote that the substance is the first of a series of isomerous modifications of the same compound.

**Alpha-an′gle.** The angle formed by the intersection of the line of vision and the optic axis.

**Alpha-cre′osote.** Mixture of constituents of creosote, containing 25 per cent. of crystalline guaiacol.

**Al′pha-eucaine′.** See *Eucaine*.

**Alpha-eu′nol.** A preparation of naphthol and eucalyptol, used in the treatment of skin diseases.

**Al′pha-gran′ules.** Eosinophile or oxyphile granules found in polymorphonuclear leucocytes and sometimes, in disease, in the eosinophile myelocytes.

**Alpha-guai′acol.** A form of guaiacol made synthetically, having the same therapeutic action.

**Alpha-leu′cocyte.** Leucocyte undergoing decomposition during the coagulation of the blood.

**Alpha-naph′thol.** A form of naphthol; antiseptic, but seldom used in medicine.

**Alpha-naphtholcarbon′ic acid.** Alpha-oxynaphthoic acid.

**Alpha-naphtholtolu′ic acid.** Phenylacetic acid.

**Alpha-naph′thyl sal′icylate.** Alphol.

**Al′pha-oxynaph′thoic acid.** Disinfectant obtained from naphthol.

**Al′pha-res′in.** Term applied to one of the two resins of colophony.

**Al′pha-tro′pein.** A derivative of hyoscine and scopolamine.

**Alphelas′ma** (*alphos*, leprosy). Disease of the mucous membrane of the mouth and lips, characterized by grayish-white spots.

**Alphen′ic.** White barley sugar.

**Alphodeopsori′asis** (*alphos*, leprosy). Psoriasis having appearance of leprosy.

**Alphoder′mia** (*alphos*, leprosy, *derma*, skin). Achromatosis; albinism.

**Al′phol.** $C_{17}H_{12}O_3$. A salicylic ether of alpha-naphthol, an isomer of betol. It has properties similar to salol when given in acute articular rheumatism and gonorrhœal cystitis. Dose of powder, gr. viij–xv (0.5–1.0) or more.

**Alphon′sin.** Bullet forceps, called from inventor, Alphonso Ferri, of Naples.

**Al′phos** or **Al′phus** (*alphos*, leprosy). Lepra alphoides, psoriasis, vitiligo. **A. achromato′sis**, albinism. **A. æthiop′icus**, albinism. **A. a′grius**, psoriasis agria. **A. confer′tus**, herpes scrophulosus. **A. gutta′tus**, psoriasis guttata. **A. leu′ce**, vitiligo with white spots. **A. lin′guæ**, eruptive lingual disease, like psoriasis. **A. papulo′sus**, psoriasis. **A. puncta′tus**, punctate or pointed form of psoriasis. **A. pustulo′sus**, pustular psoriasis. **A. spar′sus**, scattered form of ecthyma. **A. universa'lis,** general psoriasis.

**Alpho'sis.** Albinism. A gradual loss of pigment.

**Al'phous.** Relating to lepra alphoides.

**Alpin'ia allu'ghas.** Plant growing in India; anodyne, emmenagogue, and antiarthritic. **A. aromat'ica,** species growing in Guiana; carminative. **A. cardamo'mum,** Amomum cardamomum. **A. exalta'ta,** Renealmia exaltata. **A. galan'ga,** Maranta galanga. **A. racemo'sa,** species of Guiana and West Indies; root is used as external application to cancerous tumors and ulcers. **A. tubula'ta,** Renealmia exaltata.

**Alseodaph'ne ama'ra.** Species of lauraceous plant of Brazil; bark is aromatic tonic. **A. cymba'rum,** Brazilian tree, bark of which is bitter, aromatic tonic; yields laurel oil, used in joint affections. **A. opif'era,** from bark of which a balsam is procured, used externally for rheumatism.

**Alsid'ium blodget'ti.** Grows in North America; used in scrofula and phthisis. **A. helminthochor'ton,** Corallina corsicana.

**Alsi'ne avicula'rum** or **me'dia,** or **vulga'ris.** Mouse-ear, chickweed, chickenwort; ord. *Caryophyllaceæ.* This plant boiled may be eaten like spinach, and externally is used as an emollient poultice.

**Al'sol.** Aluminum acetotartrate; used externally as a substitute for corrosive sublimate, carbolic acid, salicylic acid, and potassium chlorate as a disinfectant astringent in diseases of the mouth and pharynx, in 1 per cent. solution.

**Alstonamine'.** Alkaloid derived from bark of Alstonia spectabilis.

**Alsto'nia** (after Prof. C. Alston, of Edinburgh) or **A. constric'ta.** Native quinine, Australian fever tree; bitter bark of Australia, ord. *Apocynaceæ.* Species of a. growing in Australia, the bark of which is antiperiodic. **A. schola'ris,** devil-tree; tree of the East Indies, from which dita-bark is obtained; used in dysentery. **A. spectab'ilis,** tree indigenous to Java; antiperiodic. **A. theæfor'mis,** Santa Fé tea; plant of New Mexico, leaves of which are used as tea. **A. venena'ta,** species of East Indies, having poisonous juice.

**Alstonicine', Alstonidine',** or **Alstonine'.** Alkaloids from alstonia bark; antiperiodic and stimulant.

**Alstroeme'ria.** Source of Talcuahana arrowroot; several species yield arrowroot.

**Al'ter** (*alter,* other). To begin menstruation. To castrate.

**Al'terant.** Alterative.

**Altera'tion.** Any change, as in expression of countenance, structure of organ, or nature of fluids excreted, as milk, urine, etc. Intense thirst in disease. Castration.

**Al'terative.** Agent producing a salutary change in disease by improving the nutrition of the body, without exciting sensible evacuation or any very marked action on individual organs; such remedies have hence been called eutrophics, or improvers of nutrition. The chief alteratives are arsenic, iodine, cod-liver oil, gold, and mercury. Formerly also that which causes thirst. **Ner'vous a.,** term given to substances whose use is followed by changes in the cerebrum, accompanied by disturbance of the intellectual faculties.

**Al'tered.** Castrated.

**Alter'nate.** Opposite; successive. **A. genera'tion,** the alternation in successive generations of sexual and asexual forms, or of individuals seemingly of two unlike species. **A. hemiple'gia,** paralysis of one side of the face, accompanied with paralysis of the limb on the opposite side.

**Al'ternating.** Passing from one state or place to another and back again. **A. cur'rents,** in electricity, currents which are constantly changing from direct to reversed.

**Alterna'tion.** The act of alternating or passing back and forth. **A. of genera'tion,** difference in progeny from parents of same species, with reproduction afterward of original form.

**Althæ'a** or **A. officina'lis.** Marshmallow, ord. *Malvaceæ.* Leaves, *Althææ folia,* and root, *Althææ radix,* contain much mucilage; are emollient and demulcent. Althæa (Ph. U. S.) is the root of Althæa officinalis.

**Altheine'.** $C_4H_8N_2O_3$. An alkaloid, apparently identical with asparagine, derived from marshmallow root; it has a sedative action and has also been employed as a diuretic in ascites and gout.

**Alt'man's gran'ules.** Round bodies derived from cells and growing by increment of fat around them.

**Al'ula** (dim. of *ala,* wing). Little wing.

**Al'um.** A double salt formed by the union of a sulphate of aluminum, manganese, iron, or chromium, and one of an alkali, such as ammonium or potassium. Ordinary alum is the double sulphate of aluminum and potassium. See *Alumen.* **Ammo'nia,** or **ammoni'acal a.,** alumini et ammonii sulphas (official in the Ph. Br.). **Ammoniofer'ric a.,** ferri et ammonii sulphas. **Burnt a.,** alumen exsiccatum. **Car'mine a.,** fluid used for staining, made of carmine boiled in solution of alum. **A. cat'aplasm,** coagulum aluminis. **Con'centrated a.,** aluminum sulphate. **A. curd,** coagulum aluminis. **Dried a.,** alumen exsiccatum. **Eng'lish a.,** common alum. **A. oint'ment,** ointment consisting of turpentine, lard, and powdered alum. **Pat'ent a.,** aluminum sulphate. **Potas'sium a.** (Ph. Br.), alumen. **A. poul'tice,** coagulum aluminis. **Rock a.,** alumen. **A. root,** astringent root of Heuchera americana and Geranium maculatum, see *Geranium* and *Heuchera.* **A.-water,** solution of alum in water. **A. whey,** liquid separated when milk is coagulated by powdered alum.

**Alu'men** (Ph. U. S.). $Al_2(SO_4)_3+K_2SO_4+24H_2O$. Alum, sulphate of aluminum and potassium; potash or potassium alum. Has a sweetish taste; soluble in water; astringent and emetic. Dose, as an emetic, a teaspoonful (4.0); as an astringent, gr. v–xx (0.3–1.3). Used externally in solution and as a gargle. **A. ammo'nio-fer'ricum,** sulphate of iron and ammonium; astringent. **A. calcina'tum,** dried or burnt alum. **A. cati'num,** potash of commerce. **A. commu'ne,** common alum, English alum, rock alum, the variety usually employed; generally in large, white, semi-transparent masses; has a sweetish, styptic taste; effloresces in air, and is soluble in water. **A. crystalli'num,** common alum. **A. exsicca'tum,** burnt alum, dried alum; alum melted in an earthen vessel until ebullition ceases, the water of crystallization being driven off; is escharotic. **A. factit'ium,** common alum. **A. fæ'cum,** see *Potash.* **A. kinosa'tum,** pulvis sulphatis aluminæ compositus. **A. ru'peum,** a. commune. **A. sicca'tum,** alumen exsiccatum. **A. us'tum,** a. exsiccatum.

**Alu'mina.** Oxide of aluminum, used as an astringent in diarrhœa and dysentery. **A. acet'ica,** alumini acetas. **A. depura'ta,** argilla pura. **A. pu'ra,** argilla pura.

**Alu'mini ace'tas.** Aluminum acetate. Deliquescent salt, having same properties as aluminum sulphate. Has been used externally in parasitic skin diseases and as an antiseptic. **A. acetogly'ceras,** antiseptic and astringent in diseases of the nasopharynx. **A. acetotar'tras,** alsol; disinfectant and astringent; non-poisonous; substitute for corrosive sublimate, potassium chlorate, and carbolic acid, and in gargles, washes, etc. **A. et ammo'nii sal'icylas,** see *Salumin.* **A. et ammo'nii sul'phas** (Ph. Br.), sulphate of aluminum and ammonium, ammonia alum; the term alum was at one time officially applied to this salt. **A. beta-naph'tholdisul'phonas,** see *Alumnol.* **A. boroform'as,** a soluble salt formed by mixing alumina with formic and boric acids and water; used as a substitute for alumnol, etc., as a disinfecting astringent. **A. borotan'nas,** a disinfecting astringent, employed under the name *Cutol;* it is a mixture of solutions of tannin, borax, and aluminum sulphate, and is not soluble. **A. borotannicotar'tras** or **borotannotar'tras,** soluble cutol; a disinfecting astringent, being the borotannate made soluble by addition of tartaric acid. **A. borotar′tras**, used as an astringent and disinfectant; see *Boral*. **A. brom′idum**, used as a gargle in throat affections, usually in combination with the chloride. **A. chlo′ridum**, $Al_2Cl_6$, colorless, deliquescent salt; disinfectant. **A. gal′las**, see *Gallol*. **A. hy′dras** (Ph. U. S.), hydrate of aluminum, a white powder; mild astringent for external use. **A. hydrox′idum**, a. hydras. **A. naphtholsul′phonas**, alumnol. **A. ni′tras**, $Al_2(NO_3)_6$, solution is used in the treatment of pruritus vulvæ. **A. ox′idum**, argilla pura. **A. paraphenolsul′phonas**, see *Sozol*. **A. et potas′sii hypersul′phas, sul′phas**, or **supersul′phas**, alumen. **A. et potas′sii paraphe′nolsul′phonas**, an antiseptic astringent procured by saturating paraphenol-sulphonic acid with a solution of potassium aluminate; used externally. **A. sal′icylas**, see *Salumin*. **A. sozoï′odas**, used as an antiseptic wash. **A. sul′phas** (Ph. U. S.), sulphate of aluminum, a white, granular powder or crystalline mass, made by the direct combination of alumina and sulphuric acid, or by double decomposition from sulphate of aluminum and carbonate of sodium; dissolving precipitate in dilute sulphuric acid. Deliquescent salt, antiseptic and detergent to ulcers, astringent, escharotic, and disinfectant; is used as an injection in fetid abscesses, leucorrhœa, etc., and as a gargle in throat affections; chiefly used to preserve dead bodies, a strong solution—one pound in two pints of water—being injected into the arteries. **A. sulphocar′bolas**, sozal. **A. tan′nas**, tannal. **A. tan′nicotar′tras** or **tan′notar′tras**, a soluble double salt, used as an astringent in the form of spray or gargle; see *Tannal*.

**Alumin′ium.** Aluminum.

**Alumino′sis.** Condition of bronchial irritation noticed in workers in porcelain, the dust of clay used being deposited in the lungs.

**Alu′minum.** A lustrous, silvery white metal, symbol Al, atomic weight 27.1. Many of its salts are used in medicine, usually as astringents and antiseptics. See under *Alumini*.

**Alum′nol.** Aluminum beta-naphtholdisulphonate, or naphtholsulphonate. Derived from the action of naphthol-sulphonic acid on aluminum hydroxide, or decomposition of barium naphtholsulphonate with aluminum sulphate. Red powder; used externally in powder, solution, or ointment, as an antiseptic and astringent in wounds, gonorrhœa, skin diseases, soft chancres, balanitis, middle-ear disease, etc.

**Alvear′ium** (*alveus*, cavity). External auditory canal.

**Al′veloz** or **Al′veoloz.** Syrupy juice from Euphorbia heterodoxia, suggested as a topical suppurative application in cancer; also diuretic.

**Alveoden′tal.** Alveolodental; relating to the alveoli and the teeth, as alveodental periosteum.

**Alve′olar.** Having small cavities; relating to the alveoli or sockets of the teeth. **A. ab′scess**, parulis. **A. an′gle**, the angle formed by the horizontal line of the head intersecting a line drawn from a point beneath the nasal spine to the alveolar point; used in craniometry. **A. ar′ches**, arches formed by the borders of the two jaws, which are hollowed by alveoli. **A. ar′tery**, supramaxillary artery, arises from the internal maxillary, descends behind the tuberosity of the upper jaw, and gives branches to the upper molar teeth, gums, periosteum, membrane of the maxillary sinus, and buccinator muscle. **A. bor′der**, part of jaws hollowed by alveoli. **A. can′cer**, colloid cancer. **A. ducts**, minute canals passing from terminal bronchioles to pulmonary air-vesicles. **A. in′dex**, see *Index*. **A. mem′brane**, delicate membrane between the teeth and alveoli, formed by a portion of the sac or follicle enclosing the tooth before it pierces the gum; has been called alveolodental periosteum. **A. nerves**, dental branches of the maxillary nerves. **A. pas′sages**, terminal branches of the bronchioles. **A. plates**, inner and outer walls of the alveolar processes. **A. point**, central point in front of the upper alveolar arch, used in measurements of the skull. **A. pro′cess**, thick border of the upper and lower jaw, pierced with sockets of the teeth. **A. ridge**, continuous elevation formed by the summit of the alveolar process. **A. sarco′ma**, form of sarcoma in which the cells are arranged in alveoli. **A. struc′ture**, name given to honeycomb depressions in the mucous membrane of the stomach and other parts of the alimentary canal. **A. veins**, have similar distribution with the artery.

**Alveolar′ium.** External auditory canal.

**Alve′olate.** Full of small cavities.

**Alve′oli.** See *Alveolus*.

**Alve′oliform.** Having small spaces or alveoli.

**Alveoli′tis.** Inflammation of the socket of a tooth.

**Alveolocondyl′ean ang′le** and **plane.** Angles and planes in facial measurement taken with alveolar arch and condyles of occipital bone as chief points.

**Alve′olocuta′neous mus′cle.** Orbicularis oris.

**Alve′oloden′tal perios′teum.** Alveolar membrane or periodonteum.

**Alve′olola′bial mus′cle.** Buccinator muscle; molaris externus and internus.

**Alve′ololin′gual groove.** Groove between the lower jaw and the tongue.

**Alve′olomax′illary mus′cle.** Buccinator.

**Alve′olona′sal mus′cle.** Depressor alæ nasi.

**Alve′olus.** One of the sockets of the teeth, into which they are, as it were, driven; their size and shape are determined by the teeth which they receive; they are pierced at the apex by small holes, giving passage to the dental vessels and nerves. Air sac in the lungs. Honeycomb depression in the mucous membrane of the stomach and other parts of the alimentary canal. A ventricle of the larynx. One of many small spaces in the lymphatic glands formed by trabeculæ and containing adenoid tissue.

**Alvergniat's′ pump.** A mercurial air-pump for removing gases from the lungs; also for determining the amount of gaseous matters in the blood.

**Al′veus.** Auricle or ventricle of the heart; auge. **A. ampulles′cens** or **ampullo′sus**, thoracic duct; receptaculum chyli. **A. commu′nis**, see *Semicircular canals*. **A. hippocam′pi**, medullary layer covering the hippocampus major. **A. laryn′geus**, sacculus laryngis. **A. pulmo′nis**, air-cell of lung; one connected with infundibulum of lung is called terminal alveolus. **A. urogenita′lis**, prostatic vesicle. **A. utriculo′sus**, utricle.

**Al′vi adstric′tio** or **astric′tio.** Constipation. **A. excre′tio**, defecation. **A. flux′us** or **flux′us aquo′sus** or **lax′itas** or **proflu′vium**, diarrhœa.

**Al′vine** (*alvus*, abdomen). Relating to the abdomen or bowels, as alvine discharges, alvine flux. **A. concre′tion**, intestinal calculus.

**Al′vus.** Abdomen; uterus. Excrement; diarrhœa. **A. adstric′ta** or **astric′ta**, constipation. **A. ci′ta**, diarrhœa. **A. coac′ta**, constipation. **A. compac′ta** or **compres′sa** or **constipa′ta**, constipation. **A. du′ra**, constipation. **A. flu′ens** or **flu′ida** or **fu′sa** or **liq′uida** or **mol′lis**, diarrhœa. **A. re′nis** or **re′num**, pelvis of the kidney. **A. seg′nis**, constipation. **A. solu′ta**, diarrhœa. **A. suppres′sa** or **tar′da** or **te′nax**, constipation. **A. vir′idis**, dejection.

**Alym′phia** (*a*, priv., *lympha*, lymph). Deficiency of lymph.

**Alys′sum.** A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferæ*, several species of which have been used in the treatment of insanity and hydrophobia. **A. plin′ii**, Galium mollugo.

**Alys′sus** (*a*, priv., *lyssa*, fury). Antihydrophobic.

**Alyx′ia aromat′ica** or **reinward′ii** or **stella′ta.** Plant, aromatic bark of which resembles Canella alba; antipyretic.

**Am.** Myopic astigmatism.

**Amab′ile** (lovely). Lacuna or depression in the upper lip.

**Am′acrine** (*a*, priv., *makros*, large, *is*, a nerve fibre). Without axis-cylinder process or seemingly so, as the cells of the retina.

**Am′adou.** Fungus, agaric or touchwood, used to stop hemorrhage and as dressing for wounds.

**Amal′gam.** A compound of one or more metals with mercury, used in dentistry for filling teeth. Mercury with one metal forms a *binary amalgam;* with two metals a *ternary amalgam;* with three metals a *quaternary amalgam.* An alloy of silver and tin forms the basis of all ternary and quaternary amalgams. **Cop′per a.,** alloy of equal parts of precipitated copper and mercury, softened by heat; it is inserted into tooth-cavities, where it undergoes hardening. **Palla′dium a.,** alloy of metallic palladium and mercury, used for the same purpose as copper amalgam.

**Amalgama′tion.** Mixture of races.

**Aman′din.** Albuminous substance in sweet almonds.

**Amani′ta musca′ria.** Agaricus muscarius.

**Amani′tæ.** Mushrooms.

**Amanitine′.** Agaricine.

**Ama′ra.** Bitters. **A. alkaloid′ea,** bitter alkaloids. **A. aromat′ica** or **cal′ida,** aromatic bitter tonics. **A. dul′cis,** dulcamara. **A. tetan′ica,** tetanic bitters, as strychnine.

**Amar′acus.** Origanum or marjoram.

**Amar′æ.** Bitters. See *Amarus.* Depressions in the outer ear.

**Amaran′thus** or **Amaran′tus.** Genus of herbs of the order *Amaranthaceæ,* several species of which are used in medicine. **A. campes′tris,** demulcent. **A. cauda′tus,** astringent. **A. cer′nua,** astringent. **A. deb′ilis,** antisyphilitic. **A. hypochondri′acus,** prince's feather; astringent. **A. spica′tus,** diuretic. **A. spino′sa,** an Indian shrub, the fresh root of which is used in gonorrhœa.

**Amargosin′.** Active principle of amargoso bark, goatbush, Castela erector, a plant of Texas and Northern Mexico. The bark is used as a febrifuge and astringent tonic.

**Am′aril.** Assumed toxin of yellow fever.

**Amarine′.** $C_2H_{18}O_2$. An alkaloid from bitter almonds.

**Amarthri′tis.** General gouty inflammation of the joints.

**Amar′ulence.** Bitterness.

**Ama′rus** or **Ama′rum.** Bitter. The bitter principle of vegetables is the great natural tonic, and hence bitters, so termed collectively, belong to the class of tonics.

**Amaryl′lis belladon′na.** Belladonna lily; emetic. **A. eques′tris,** poisonous West Indian plant. **A. formosis′sima,** Mexican plant, bulbs of which are emetic. **A. zeylon′ica,** Asiatic species; bulb is diuretic.

**Amarythrin′** (*amarus,* bitter, + *erythrin*). Bitter extract derived from erythrin.

**Amase′sis** or **Amaste′sis** (*a,* priv., *masesis,* mastication). Impeded or impracticable mastication.

**Amas′tia** (*a,* priv., *mastos,* breast). Absence of breast; absence of nipple.

**Amath′ia.** Amazia.

**Amato′rium.** Lacuna or depression on the upper lip. **A. venefic′ium,** philter.

**Amato′rius mus′culus.** Oblique muscle of the eye.

**Amauro′sis** (*amauros,* obscure, + *osis*). Formerly called drop serene, gutta serena, black cataract, nervous blindness, and then defined as a diminution or complete loss of sight, generally owing to loss of power of the optic nerve or retina—optic anæsthesia—from primary or degenerative atrophy of that nerve; but the ophthalmoscope has shown that these cases are usually referable to diseases of the choroid, retina, or optic nerve. At the present day amaurosis seems to be a synonym for total blindness. **Albuminu′ric a.,** a. due to retinitis of albuminuria. **A. alcohol′ica,** a. due to excessive use of alcohol. **A. arthrit′ica,** a. due to gout. **A. aton′ica,** a. from debility. **Cat's-eye a.,** see *Amaurotic cat's-eye.* **Cer′ebral a.** or **A. compressio′nis,** a. from pressure on the optic nerve. **A. conges-ti′va,** a. from congestion of the brain. **Diabe′tic a.,** a. due to diabetic retinitis. **A. dimidia′ta,** hemiopia. **Diur′nal a.,** hemeralopia. **A. epilep′tica,** a. occurring during an epileptic seizure. **Epilep′ti-form** or **epilep′toid a.,** retinal epilepsy, being a sudden attack of blindness, not necessarily occurring in epileptics. **A. exanthemat′ica,** a. accompanying eruptive diseases. **A. gravida′rum,** a. occurring in the puerperal state. **A. intermit′tens,** a. accompanying intermittent fever. **A. lactan′tium,** a. occurring during lactation. **Noctur′nal a.,** nyctalopia. **A. partia′lis fu′gax,** form of transient obscuration of vision happening alone or in connection with migraine. **Re′flex a.,** a. due to irritation of sensory nerve. **A. spina′lis,** a. due to lesion of the spinal cord. **Subur′ral a.,** temporary a., occurring sometimes in acute gastritis. **Tobac′co a.,** a. due to the excessive use of tobacco; tobacco amblyopia. **A. uræ′mica,** a. due to renal disease.

**Amaurot′ic.** Affected with amaurosis. **A. cat's-eye,** amaurotic affection, with remarkable change of color in the pupil, presenting, apparently in the fundus of the eye, a lighter tint instead of the natural clear black. It is due to morbid growths or deposit from inflammation.

**Amaxopho′bia** (*amaxa,* wagon, *phobos,* fear). Morbid dread of riding in a wagon or car.

**Ama′zia** (*a,* priv., *mazos,* breast). Absence of one or both breasts.

**Am′bar** or **Am′barum** or **A. cinerit′ium.** Ambergris.

**Am′be** (*ambaino,* to ascend). Border of orbit; superficial eminence or crest on a bone; old surgical machine for reducing dislocations of the shoulder.

**Ambelan′ia a′cida.** Fruit is eaten in French Guiana as a cure for dysentery.

**Am′ber.** Succinum. **Cam′phor a.,** volatile resin of camphor. **Gray a.,** ambergris. **Liq′uid a.,** see *Liquidamber styraciflua.* **Yel′low a.,** succinum.

**Am′bergris.** Gray amber; concrete substance of consistence of wax, cineritious color, and exhaling a pleasant odor. It is probably formed in the intestine of the spermaceti whale, and voided with its excrement. It is antispasmodic and excitant, and employed as a perfume.

**Ambidex′ter** (*ambo,* both, *dexter,* right). One who uses both hands with equal facility. Such a person is *ambidex′trous;* the condition is *ambidexter′ity* or *ambidex′trousness.*

**Ambile′vous** (*ambo,* both, *lævus,* left). Opposite condition to ambidextrous.

**Ambio′pia** (*ambo,* both, *ops,* eye). Double vision.

**Am′bitus.** Circumference. **A. cerebel′li,** space including cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and pons Varolii. **A. genita′lis mulie′bris,** vestibule of the genital organs of the female.

**Amblot′ic.** Abortive; producing abortion.

**Amblyaph′ia** (*amblys,* dull, *haphe,* touch). Dulness of the sense of touch.

**Am′blyope.** One affected with amblyopia.

**Amblyo′pia** (*amblys,* dull, *ops,* eye). Feebleness of sight. Impairment of vision caused by irregularities in the nervous system or circulation, congenital or from mechanical injury, poisons, etc. The term is now usually restricted to those cases of weak sight in which there is no organic lesion; the condition may be congenital. **A. amaurot′ica,** blindness from atrophy of the nervous apparatus of vision. **A. exanop′sia,** a. from non-use of the eye when excluded for any length of time from binocular vision. **A. centra′lis sim′plex,** simple variety of a., with slight hyperæmic condition of disk and obscured edges. **A. crepuscula′ris,** nyctalopia. **Crossed a.,** unilateral a. with hemianæsthesia of the same side of the body. **A. diabet′ica,** a. occurring in diabetes; usually slight hyperæmia is visible. **A. dissito′rum,** myopia. **A. glycosu′rica,** a. diabetica. **Lead a.,** a. saturnina. **A. lu′minis,** hemeralopia. **A. meridia′na,** hemeralopia. **A. nicotia′na,** tobacco a. **Noctur′nal a.,** nyctalopia. **Post-mar′ital a.,** a. due to excessive sexual indulgence. **A. potato′rum,** amblyopia of drunkards; alcoholic amblyopia. **A.**

**proximo'rum**, presbyopia. **A. saturni'na**, a. from lead poisoning. **Tobac'co a.**, a. from abuse of tobacco; resembles alcoholic amblyopia. **Uræ'mic a.**, form of the disease due to uræmic blood poisoning, such as occurs in Bright's disease.

**Amblyop'ic.** Relating to or affected with amblyopia.

**Ambocep'tor.** Immune-body; so called because of its double function of uniting with the receptor in the protoplasm of the cell and also with the complement, this double action being effected by means of two haptophore groups.

**Ambol'ic.** Abortive; producing abortion.

**Am'bon** (*ambon*, raised rim of shield or dish). Fibrocartilaginous ring surrounding articular cavity, as glenoid cavity of the scapula, acetabulum, etc.; superciliary arch; circumference of orbit of eye.

**Amboy'na butt'on** or **pim'ple.** Syphiliform disease, at one time epidemic in the island of Amboyna.

**Am'bra.** Amber.

**Ambre'ic acid.** Acid produced by treating ambrein with nitric acid.

**Ambreïn'.** Constituent of ambergris resembling cholesterin.

**Ambri'na.** Chenopodium.

**Ambro'sia** (*ambrotos*, immortal). Genus of *Compositæ*. Food which makes immortal, or food of the gods; Chenopodium botrys. **A. artemisiæfo'lia**, hogweed, bitterweed, Roman wormwood; grows in North America; astringent and antiperiodic. **A. ela'tior,** ragweed. **A. marit'ima**, plant growing on the shores of the Levant, having a pleasant, bitter, aromatic taste; given in infusion as a tonic and antispasmodic. **A. trif'ida,** horseweed, richweed, horsemint, horsecane, bitterweed, great or tall ragweed, wild hemp; indigenous in all parts of the United States; astringent, stimulant, antiperiodic; infusion has been used locally in mercurial salivation.

**Ambulac'ral** (*ambulacrum*, private walk). Relating to locomotion.

**Am'bulance** (*ambulo*, to walk). Military hospital attached to an army and moving along with it. Vehicle for conveyance of sick and wounded.

**Am'bulans** or **Am'bulant.** Ambulatory.

**Ambula'tion** (*ambulo*, to walk). Act of walking.

**Am'bulative** or **Am'bulatory.** Term applied to a morbid affection, such as erysipelas, when it skips from one part to another; or to typhoid fever in which the patient is not confined to bed—walking typhoid. When blisters are applied successively on different parts of the body they are called ambulatory blisters. Ambulatory clinic is one in which lecturer and auditors walk from bed to bed.

**Am'buli.** Indian aquatic herb, having sweet smell. Decoction is very bitter and an excellent febrifuge; taken in milk in cases of vertigo.

**Am'bulo** (to walk). Painful distention of the abdomen, which shifts about, due to flatulence.

**Am'bury.** Tumor containing blood; a term employed in veterinary medicine.

**Ambus'tial.** Caused by a burn.

**Ambus'tio, Ambus'tion,** or **Ambus'tum** (*ambi*, around, *uro*, to burn). Burn or scald; blister from a burn. **A. ex frig'ore,** frost-bite.

**Ambu'ya-em'bo.** Creeping aristolochia of Brazil, decoction of which is used in obstructions; also in fumigation and in baths as a tonic.

**Am'cher.** Antiscorbutic, employed in India; made from green mangoes.

**Ame'ba, Ame'bic.** See *Amœba*.

**Ame'leia** (carelessness). Apathy.

**Ame'li.** Malabar shrub; decoction of its leaves is used to relieve colic; its roots, boiled in oil, to repel tumors.

**Ame'lia** (*a*, priv., *melos*, member). Monstrosity characterized by partial or entire absence of limbs.

**Amelifica'tion.** The process of dental enamel formation.

**Amelin'** or **Ammelin'.** Cyanurdiamic acid.

**Amel'oblast.** An enamel-cell; a differentiated epithelial cell which builds up dental enamel.

**Amend'ment.** Decrease of severity of disease.

**Ame'nia** (*a*, priv., *men*, mouth). Amenorrhœa; emmenagogues.

**Amenoma'nia.** Amœomania.

**Amenorrhœ'a** (*a*, priv., *men*, month, *rheo*, to flow). Suppression of the menses. This suppression is commonly symptomatic, and hence chief attention must be paid to the cause. Usually there is an atonic state of the system generally, and hence chalybeates and other tonics are advisable. Two great varieties of amenorrhœa are commonly reckoned: 1. Retention of the menses when menses do not appear at the usual age. 2. Suppression, in which catamenia are obstructed in their regular periods of recurrence. This is the usual significance of the term. The menstrual blood may also be extravasated, but not evacuated. **A. diffic'ilis,** dysmenorrhœa. **A. emansio'nis,** retention of the menses. **A. hymen'ica,** a. due to imperforate hymen. **Ova'rian a.,** a. due to non-ovulation. **A. partia'lis,** dysmenorrhœa. **Prim'itive a.,** non-appearance of the menses at puberty. **A. suppressio'nis,** obstruction of the regular period of recurrence of the menses.

**Amenorrhœ'al.** Relating to amenorrhœa.

**A'mens** (*a*, priv., *mens*, mind). Insanity.

**A'ment.** An idiot.

**Amen'tia** (*a*, priv., *mens*, mind). Imbecility; dementia. **A. congen'ita,** idiotism. **A. ingen'ita,** idiotism. **A. microcephal'ica,** a. from deficiency of brain matter. **A. seni'lis,** dementia of the aged. **A. traumat'ica,** a. from injury.

**Amer'ican bal'sam.** Balsam of Peru. **A. hemp,** Cannabis sativa. **A. plague,** yellow fever. **A. sen'na,** Cassia marilandica.

**Ameris'tic** (*a*, priv., *meros*, part). Non-segmented; not divided into parts.

**Ametabol'ic** (*a*, priv., *metabole*, change). Not undergoing alteration, as of tissue in nutrition or secretion; not producing such change.

**Ame'tria** (*a*, priv., *metron*, measure). Intemperance. Absence of uterus (*a*, priv., *metra*, uterus).

**Ametrohæ'mia** (*a*, priv., *metra*, uterus, and *haima*, blood). Amenorrhœa; uterine anæmia.

**Ametrom'eter.** Instrument devised for measuring the degree of ametropia.

**A'metrope.** One affected with ametropia.

**Ametro'pia** (*a*, priv., *metron*, measure, *ops*, eye). Abnormal condition of the dioptric media of the eye, in which parallel rays of light are not exactly focused on the retina when the eye is at rest. It includes *myopia, presbyopia, hypermetropia*, and *astigmatism*, which see.

**Ametrop'ic.** Relating to ametropia.

**Amet'rous** (*a*, priv., *metra*, uterus). Without uterus.

**Amh.** Denotes mixed astigmatism with predominating myopia.

**Amianthinop'sy** (*a*, priv., *ianthinos*, violet, *ops*, eye). Blindness as to violet color.

**Amian'thium muscætox'icum.** Fly poison, fall poison; indigenous; narcotic poison.

**Ami'ci's disk** or **stri'a.** See *Krause's disk*.

**Amicro'bic.** Not connected with or dependent upon microbes.

**Amic'ulum** (*amicio*, to wrap around). Amnion.

**Am'ide.** By substituting for one or more atoms of hydrogen in ammonia ($NH_3$) one or more acid radicals, or combinations of them, we obtain a number of other substances; these are called *primary, secondary*, or *tertiary* amides, according as one, two, or three atoms of H have been replaced by the acid radical. The amides are electropositive. See *Amine*. Amide is also used as a synonym of amidogen, $NH_2$.

**Amidin'.** Starch changed by heat. **Insol'uble a.,** amylin. **Sol'uble a.,** amylodextrin. **Tegmen'tary a.,** amylin.

**Am'ido-.** A prefix denoting that the hydrogen in the substance has been replaced by amidogen, $NH_2$. **A.-ace'tic acid,** see *Glycin*. **A.-acephenetidin',** see *Phenocoll*. **A.-acid,** any acid containing the hypothetical radical $NH_2$. **A.-antipyrin',** when nitrous acid is added to antipyrin, isonitroso-antipyrin results, and this, when reduced, produces this substance. **A.-ben′zene,** anilin. **A.-ben′zol,** anilin. **A.-capro′ic acid,** leucin. **A.-cephalin′,** see *Cephalin.* **A.-cinnam′ic es′ters,** derivatives of cinnamic acid; they are anæsthetic and antiseptic. **A.-for′mic acid,** carbamic acid. **A.-gly′cerol,** a substance obtained by boiling sereain with dilute sulphuric acid. **A.-guai′acol,** result of the reduction of nitroguaiacol by zinc and muriatic acid, etc.; a coloring agent, also used medicinally like guaiacol. **A.-myelin′,** see *Myelin.* **A.-succin′amide,** asparagin. **A.-succin′ic acid,** aspartic acid. **A.-sulphopyru′ric acid,** cystin.

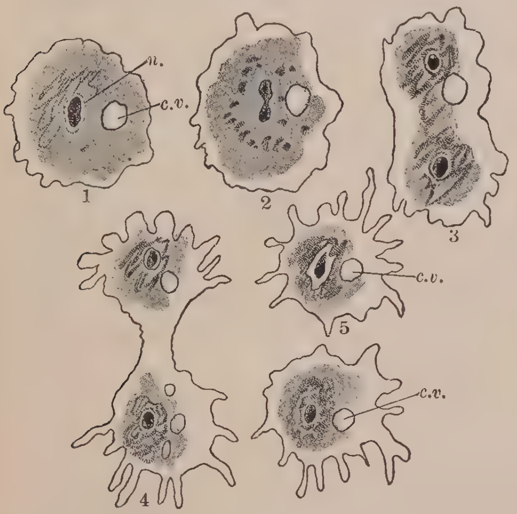
**Amid′ogen.** Hypothetical radical of ammonium, $NH_2$.

**Amidulin′.** Soluble starch.

**Amim′ia** (*a*, priv., *mimos*, gesture). Aphasia with want of power to employ signs or gestures. **Amne′sic a.,** ability to make gestures, but without appreciation of their meaning. **Atax′ic a.,** inability to make gestures of any kind.

**Am′ine.** A substance resulting from the substitution for one or more atoms of H in ammonia of a basic radical. The amines are electropositive. See *Amide.*

**Amito′sis** (*a*, priv., *mitos*, thread). Direct division of cells, without preliminary mitosis.



Amitosis, or direct cell division. *n.*, nucleus; *c.v.*, contractile vacuole; 1–5, successive stages of division of the amœba. (Hall.)

**Amitot′ic.** Relating to the direct division of cells.

**Amman′ia** or **Amman′ia vesicato′ria.** Herbaceous E. Indian plant, used for vesication.

**Am′melide.** $C_3H_4N_4O_2$. A white substance obtained by boiling melanin with acids or bases.

**Am′mi.** Bishop's weed. Genus of *Umbelliferæ.* Seeds are aromatic and pungent, carminative, diuretic, tonic, and stomachic. **A. beribe′ri,** ammi. **A. cicutæfo′lium,** ammi. **A. cop′ticum,** Carus ajowan. **A. ma′jus,** ammi. **A. ve′rum,** see *Sison ammi.* **A. visna′ga,** el kallah; variety of S. Europe, from which kellin is obtained; seeds in decoction are used in rheumatism and uric-acid calculi, the leaves for poultices, the fruit as an astringent lotion. **A. vulga′re,** ammi.

**Am′mism, Ammocho′sia,** or **Ammocho′sis** (*ammos*, sand, *cheo*, to pour). Putting the body in hot sand for the cure of disease.

**Ammonæ′mia.** Ammoniæmia.

**Ammo′nia.** $NH_3$. An alkaline gas, so called because obtained principally by decomposing sal ammoniac (chloride of ammonium) by lime. This gas is colorless, transparent, elastic, of pungent, characteristic odor, and acrid, urinous taste. It turns the syrup of violets green, and its specific gravity is 0.589. When inhaled, largely diluted with common air, it is a powerful irritant; when unmixed it instantly induces suffocation. It is soluble in water or alcohol. The Ph. U. S. preparations are: *Aqua ammoniæ*, dose, ♏v–xxx (0.3–2.0), and *aqua ammoniæ fortior*, not used internally; *linamentum ammoniæ*, used locally as a counterirritant; *spiritus ammoniæ*, dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0); and *spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus*, dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0).

**Ammo′niac.** Relating to ammonia; ammoniacal. **Gum a.,** *ammoniacum* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), from the temple of Ammon, in Lybia, from near which it was originally brought. A gum resin, concrete juice of Dorema ammoniacum of Persia; also gum resin of Ferula tingitana. The latter is the ammoniacum of commerce. It is in irregular, dry masses, yellow externally, whitish within; its odor is peculiar and not ungrateful; taste nauseous, sweet, and bitter. It forms a white emulsion with water; is soluble in vinegar, partially so in alcohol, ether, and solutions of the alkalies. It is expectorant, antispasmodic, discutient, and resolvent; used also in the formation of certain plasters. Dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0), in emulsion. **A. mix′ture,** mistura ammoniaci. **A. plas′ter,** emplastrum ammoniaci. **Sal a.,** ammonii chloridum.

**Ammoni′acal.** Ammoniac; relating to ammonia. **A. amal′gam,** substance resulting from subjecting a salt of ammonia to galvanism in contact with mercury. **A. fermenta′tion,** decomposition of urine resulting in the formation of ammonia. **A. gas,** ammonia. **A. salt,** a combination of ammonia and an acid without the substitution of hydrogen, as in ordinary salts. **A. u′rine,** urine which is undergoing ammoniacal fermentation.

**Ammoni′acum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.). See *Ammoniac.*

**Ammo′niæ ace′tas, A. ben′zoas,** etc. See *Ammonii acetas, Ammonii benzoas,* etc.

**Ammoniæ′mia** (*ammonia* + *haima*, blood). Condition of the blood in which it contains an excess of ammonia — a grave disease, usually dependent on retention or extravasation of urine. Sometimes uræmia coexists with it.

**Ammo′niated.** Containing or combined with ammonia, as ammoniated copper, etc.

**Ammo′nii ace′tas.** Ammonium acetate; diaphoretic. Dose of the solution, formerly called *spiritus Mindereri*, ʒj–℥j (4.0–32.0). **A. arse′nas,** ammonium arsenate. **A. ben′zoas** (Ph. U. S.), ammonium benzoate, has been prescribed for the removal of gouty deposits of sodium urate in the joints; it is regarded as a good diuretic; dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **A. bicarbo′nas,** ammonium bicarbonate, has the same properties as the carbonate, and is more palatable; dose, gr. v–xx (0.3–1.3). **A. bibo′ras** and **A. bo′ras,** ammonium biborate and ammonium borate, made by dissolving boracic acid in heated water of ammonia; used in renal colic, catarrh of the bladder, phthisis, etc. **A. bro′midum** (Ph. U. S.), ammonium bromide; white, granular salt, becoming yellow on exposure, prepared by acting on bromide of iron with water of ammonia; its medical effects are similar to those of bromide of potassium; dose, gr. x–ʒj (0.65–4.0); see *Bromides.* **A. cam′phoras,** ammonium camphorate, occurs in white, soluble crystals; employed as a nerve sedative in doses of gr. ij–iv (0.13–0.26). **A. car′bamas,** ammonium carbamate, formed by the action of carbon dioxide on gaseous ammonia. **A. carbo′nas,** (Ph. U. S.), ammonium carbonate, salt of bones, salt of wood-soot, salt of urine, volatile sal ammoniac, baker's salt, concrete or mild, volatile alkali, sal volatile, smelling salt. A white, striated, crystalline mass; odor and taste pungent and ammoniacal; soluble in two parts of water; insoluble in alcohol; effloresces in the air. It is stimulant, antacid, diaphoretic, expectorant, and antispasmodic. Dose, gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65), in plenty of water. Ammonium carbonate is at times used to form stimulating effervescing draughts with lemon juice, crystallized tartaric acid, and crystallized citric acid. Ammonium carbonate is the usual smelling salts. When a few drops of aqua ammoniæ fortior are added to it coarsely powdered, and some volatile oil, it forms Preston salts. **A. chlo′ridum** (Ph. U. S.), muriate of ammonia, ammonium chloride, sal ammoniac, a saline formed by the combination of muriatic acid with ammonia. It is also prepared, in great quantities, by adding sulphuric acid to the volatile alkali obtained from soot, bones, etc., mixing this with common salt, and subliming. Ammonium chloride is inodorous, but has an acrid, pungent, bitterish, and urinous taste. Three parts of cold water dissolve one; it is soluble also in 4.5 parts of alcohol. It is aperient, diuretic, tonic, and resolvent. Dose, gr. v–xv (0.3–1.0). Externally it is employed, producing cold during its solution, in inflammations, etc. It is also inhaled in chronic catarrh. *Ammonii chloridum purificatum*, purified ammonium chloride, is made by dissolving chloride of ammonium in water by the aid of heat, adding water of ammonia, filtering, and evaporating. **A. cit′ras**, ammonium citrate; made by saturating lemon or lime juice, or a solution of citric acid, with carbonate of ammonium. It may also be made extemporaneously and taken in an effervescent state. **A. cy′anas**, ammonium cyanate, a crystalline substance, isomeric with urea. **A. embel′as**, ammonium embelate, $C_9H_{13}O_2NH_4$, salt of an acid derived from Embelia ribes; an efficient tæniafuge in doses of gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65). **A. fluor′idum**, ammonium fluoride, has been used as an antipyretic and locally in splenomegaly. **A. for′mas**, ammonium formate, has been recommended as a nerve tonic. **A. glycyrrhi′zas**, ammonium glycyrrhizate; used to mask the taste of quinine in solution. **A. hydri′odas**, ammonium iodide. **A. hydrochlo′ras**, ammonium chloride. **A. hydrosul′phas** or **hydrosulphure′tum**, ammonium sulphide, formerly given in the form of *liquor fumans Boylii*. **A. ich′thyolosul′phonas**, ichthyol. **A. io′didum** or **iodure′tum** (Ph. U. S.), ammonium iodide, a white, crystalline powder, becoming yellowish on exposure; deliquescent. This salt is formed by mixing potassium iodide and ammonium sulphate, adding boiling distilled water, and, after cooling, alcohol, mixing them well, passing them through a cold funnel, and pouring on the salt a mixture of alcohol and water, and evaporating. Internally its effects are similar to those of iodide of potassium; dose, gr. i–iij (0.06–0.18). It is applied in the form of ointment in lepra, psoriasis, etc. **A. ni′tras** (Ph. U. S.), ammonium nitrate, a deliquescent salt, occurring usually in fused masses or long, colorless crystals; used in the manufacture of nitrogen monoxide gas. **A. nitrosul′phas**, ammonium nitrosulphate, a salt formed by passing nitric oxide through a solution of ammonium sulphate; has been used in typhoid fever. **A. phos′phas**, ammonium phosphoricum, ammonium phosphate. This salt has been recommended as an excitant, diaphoretic, and discutient, and also as a remedy for gout and rheumatism, as a solvent of uric-acid calculus, and for diseases, acute and chronic, connected directly with the so-called uric-acid diathesis. Dose, gr. x–xl (0.65–2.6). **A. pi′cras**, ammonium picrate, an explosive yellow salt, antiperiodic, prepared by evaporating a solution of picric acid containing a slight excess of ammonia; dose, gr. ¼ (0.015). **A. sal′icylas**, ammonium salicylate, a salt having similar properties to salicylates, prepared by the evaporation of a neutralized solution of salicylic acid and ammonia; dose, gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65). **A. sul′phas**, ammonium sulphate, formed by adding sulphuric acid either to sal ammoniac or to ammoniacal liquor; its properties are like those of ammonium chloride. **A. sulpho-ichthyol′as**, ichthyol. **A. sulphure′tum**, ammonium sulphide, a salt of very fetid odor, nauseous and styptic taste, and dark yellowish-green color. It is reputed to be sedative, nauseating, and emetic, and has been given in diabetes and diseases of increased excitement, in the preparation called *liquor fumans Boylii*. **A. tart′ras**, ammonium tartrate, diaphoretic and diuretic, but not much used. **A. u′ras**, ammonium urate, a white powder which has been given in tuberculosis in doses of gr. ss–v (0.03–0.3); it has also been used externally in skin diseases. **A. valeria′nas** (Ph. U. S.), ammonium valerianate, a salt obtained by causing gaseous ammonia, disengaged from ammonium chloride by lime, to pass into valerianic acid until the latter is neutralized, and crystallizing. It occurs in crystalline plates; is used like valerian, valerianic acid, and the other valerianates, in neuropathic affections. Dose, gr. x–xv (0.65–1.0).

**Ammonio-.** A prefix signifying ammoniated.

**Ammo′nium.** $NH_4$. The assumed radical of ammonia, never yet isolated in a free state. The various salts are given under *Ammonii*.

**Ammoniu′ret.** Term applied to supposed compounds of ammonia with metallic oxide.

**Ammoniu′ria.** Presence of ammonia in excessive amount in the urine.

**Am′monol.** A coal-tar antipyretic, analgesic and antiseptic, ammoniophenylacetamide; dose, gr. v–x (0.3–0.65). **A. sal′icylate**, used like the preceding, in the same dose.

**Ammother′apy** (*ammos*, sand, *therapeuo*, to cure). Treatment of disease by sand baths.

**Amnemon′ic** (*a*, priv., *mnemonikos*, pertaining to memory). Amnesic.

**Amnemos′yne** (*a*, priv., *mnemosyne*, memory). Amnesia.

**Amne′sia** (Gr., forgetfulness). Loss of memory; symptom in many diseases. **A. acus′tica**, loss of memory of spoken words; word-deafness; mind-deafness. **Au′ditory a.**, a. acustica. **A. olfacto′ria**, loss of memory of smell. **A. op′tica**, loss of memory of things seen, due to cause seated in the visual centres of the brain. **A. seni′lis**, loss of memory of old people. **A. temulen′tia**, a. due to alcoholism. **A. traumat′ica**, a. from injury. **Ver′bal a.**, loss of memory of words. **Vis′ual a.**, word-blindness; mind-blindness.

**Amne′sic.** Relating to or affected with amnesia. **A. apha′sia**, see *Aphasia*.

**Am′nial** or **Am′nic.** Amniotic. **A. acid**, amniotic acid.

**Amnii′tis.** Amnitis.

**Amniocho′rial.** Relating to both amnion and chorion.

**Amnioclep′sis** (*amnion* + *klepto*, to steal). Premature escape of liquor amnii.

**Am′nion.** Innermost enveloping membrane of the fœtus, thin and transparent; its inner layer is derived from the epiblast, outer layer from the mesoblast. Its external surface is united to the chorion by areolar and vascular filaments. Its polished inner surface is in contact with the fœtus and liquor amnii. **Drop′sy of the a.**, hydramnion. **False a.**, outer layer of the primary amnion lining the internal surface of the original vitelline membrane; it becomes absorbed later. Membrane in birds similar to the chorion in higher animals. **True a.**, inner layer of the amnion.

**Amniona′ta.** Amniota.

**Amnion′ic.** Amniotic.

**Amniorrhœ′a** (*amnion* + *rheo*, to flow). Discharge of liquor amnii.

**Amnio′ta.** Animals having an amnion, as reptiles, birds, and mammalia.

**Amniot′ic.** Relating or appertaining to the amnion. **A. acid**, peculiar acid in liquor amnii of cow. **A. cav′ity**, space over back of embryo, containing a clear fluid, the liquor amnii. **A. fluid**, serous fluid between amnion and fœtus. **A. fold**, blastodermic fold around the embryo, associated with growth of the amnion and with after-separation of the amnion and chorion. **A. sac**, amnion.

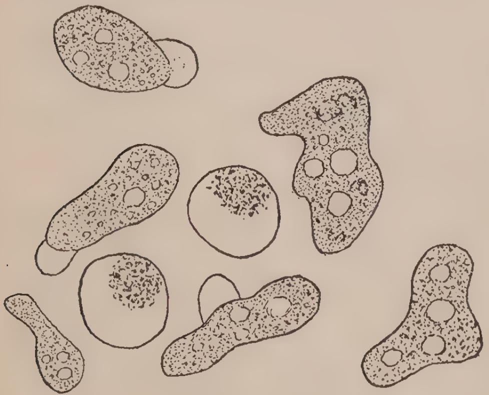
**Amnioti′tis.** Inflammation of the amnion.

**Am′niotome** (*amnion* + *tome*, incision). Instrument for puncturing the membranes in labor.

**Amni′tis.** Inflammation of the amnion.

**Amock′.** Running amok or amuck; an acute, homicidal mania, occurring among Malays, in which the subject runs wild, striking with a knife any one who crosses his path; after the attack is over no recollection of it remains in the subject's mind.

**Amœ′ba** (*amoibe*, change). Rhizopodion, a small mass of structureless protoplasm, with or without a distinct cell wall, capable of protruding and retracting short, blunt processes, called pseudopodia. Those with cell wall are the *Testacea*, those without cell wall the *Nuda;* the parasitic forms are found in the latter suborder. **A. bucca′lis,** species of amœba found in deposit on the teeth or in the cavity of the mouth. **A. co′li,** species seen in dysenteric dejections, in simple diarrhœa, and also at times in the stools in health. **A. denta′lis,** A. buccalis. **A. dysenter′iæ,** a. found in dysentery. **A. fe′lis,** A. dysenteriæ. **A. intesti′ni vulga′ris,** A. coli, nonpathogenic a. found in the intestine in apparently healthy persons. **A. mala′riæ,** Plasmodium malariæ. **A. meleag′ridis,** form of a. causing dysentery of turkeys, and also found in maxillary osteomyelitis. **A. mi′tis,** a. found in the intestine in some forms of simple diarrhœa, but apparently different from A. dysenteriæ. **A. urogenita′lis,** species noticed in urinary and vaginal secretions.


Amœba coli.

**Amœ′bic.** Relating to amœbæ, as amœbic dysentery.

**Amœ′bicide.** Having power to destroy amœbæ; applied to remedies employed with this object.

**Amœ′boid, Amœ′biform,** or **Amœ′bal.** Term applied to minute protoplasmic cells having spontaneous movements similar to those of the amœba, as pus cells, white corpuscles, etc.

**Amœbosporid′ium.** Name given to a supposed parasite of cancerous growths.

**Amœbu′ria.** Condition in which amœbæ, probably A. coli, are found in the urine.

**Amœnoma′nia** (*amœnus*, agreeable + *mania*). Insanity with hallucinations of a pleasing character.

**Amok′.** Amock.

**Amo′mum.** Genus of plants, ord. *Scitamineæ.* **A. alpin′ia,** species of Guiana and West Indies; root is used externally for ulcers and cancers. **A. ama′rum,** Chinese species; aromatic. **A. aromat′icum,** source of Bengal cardamom. **A. cardamo′mum,** Elettaria repens, lesser, true, or official cardamom, ord. *Zingiberaceæ.* The fruit, cardamomum (Ph. U. S.), of this plant of E. Indies, Java, and Sumatra has an agreeable, aromatic odor and pungent, grateful taste. It is carminative and stomachic, but chiefly used to give warmth to other remedies. Dose, gr. v–xx (0.3–1.3). Cluster or round cardamom of Sumatra, Java, etc., yields round cardamom, Cardamomum rotundum, of the shops. **A. compac′tum** or **dioscor′idis,** Elettaria cardamomum. **A. globo′sum,** Chinese variety, from which round Chinese cardamom is obtained; used for nausea, diarrhœa, and enteralgia. **A. gra′na paradi′si,** greater cardamom seeds, grains of paradise, resemble cardamomum in properties; they are extremely hot. **A. max′imum,** great-winged amomum, yields fruit known as Java or Nepal cardamoms, Bengal cardamoms, etc. **A. melegue′ta** or **meleguet′ta,** variety of W. Africa; seeds are known as meleguetta pepper. **A. monta′num,** see *Cassumuniar.* **A. pimen′ta,** see *Myrtus pimenta.* **A. racemo′sum,** cardamom seeds arranged in native clusters. **A. re′pens,** Elettaria cardamomum. **A. subula′tum,** grows in India; source of winged Bengal cardamom. **A. sylves′tre,** see *Cassumuniar.* **A. ve′rum,** A. cardamomum. **A. villo′sum,** Chinese and E. Indian variety; stomachic. **A. xanthoi′des,** indigenous in Siam; bastard cardamom is derived from it. **A. zerum′bet,** see *Cassumuniar.* **A. zin′giber,** ginger, black and white ginger, zingiber (Ph. U. S.), are all the rhizome of same plant, Zingiber officinale, the difference depending upon the mode of preparing them. Odor of ginger is aromatic; taste warm, aromatic, and acrid. It yields its virtues to alcohol and in a great degree to water; it is carminative, stimulant, and sialagogue; dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). Preserved ginger is a condiment, with all the virtues of ginger.

**A′mor.** Love. **A. insa′nus,** erotomania. **A. ven′eris,** erotomania.

**Amoro′sus mus′culus.** Obliquus superior oculi.

**Amor′pha** (*a*, priv., *morphe*, form). Eruption on skin having no definite appearance; macula; intertrigo. Diseases which have no definite pathological condition. **A. frutico′sa,** bastard indigo of southern coast of U. S.; root used for toothache. **A. vulga′ris,** intertrigo.

**Amor′phia** or **Amor′phism.** Deformity; shapelessness; not having crystalline formation.

**Amorphophal′lus.** Genus of *Araceæ*, several species of which are used in medicine, chiefly in E. Indies.

**Amor′phous** (*a*, priv., *morphe*, form). Without form or crystalline condition; without definite form, as a monstrosity. **A. phos′phorus,** see *Phosphorus.* **A. quinine′,** see *Quinine.*

**Amor′phus.** A monster without definite shape.

**Amo′tio.** Separation or detachment. **A. ret′inæ,** detachment of the retina.

**Am′pac.** E. Indian tree, leaves of which are detergent. Odoriferous resin is obtained from it.

**Ampelodes′mos te′nax.** This plant of Algeria, Sicily, and Italy yields a variety of ergot.

**Ampeloleu′ce.** Bryonia alba.

**Ampelopsin′.** An extract of the bark and twigs of the Virginia creeper; tonic and expectorant in doses of gr. ij–iv (0.13–0.26).

**Ampelop′sis** (*ampelos*, grape, *opsis*, appearance). Genus of plants, ord. *Vitaceæ.* **A. bot′ryta,** diuretic root of S. African species. **A. quinquefo′lia,** Virginia creeper, American ivy, five-leaved ivy, woody climber; indigenous climbing plant; bark and twigs are used in dropsy; they are also expectorant; dose of fluid extract, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0).

**Am′pelos.** Vine; Vitis vinifera. **A. ag′ria,** Bryonia alba. **A. idæ′a,** Vaccinium vitis idæa. **A. melæ′na,** Tamus communis. **A. oinoph′orus,** Vitis vinifera.

**Ampelother′apy** (*ampelos*, grape, *therapeuo*, to cure). Grape cure.

**Amper′age.** Strength of the electrical current expressed in ampères.

**Ampère,** ahm-pair′ (French scientist). Unit of strength of the electrical current; it is that afforded by a force of one volt against the resistance of one ohm.

**Ampèremeter** (ahm-pair′me-ter). An instrument for determining the number of ampères in an electrical current.

**Amphamphot′erodiop′sia** or **Amphamphoterodiplo′pia** (*amphi*, about, *amphoteros*, on both sides, *diploos*, double, *ops*, sight). Condition of vision in which objects are seen double with each eye.

**Amphemer′ina.** An old term for quotidian intermittent, or hectic fever. **A. arthrit′ica, A. bilio′sa, A. cardi′aca, A. dysenter′ica, A. lith′ica, A.**

**paludo'sa, A. singultuo'sa**, etc., were terms used to indicate the existence of joint symptoms, bilious complications, heart symptoms, dysentery, calculous affections, swamp fever, hiccough, etc., with the quotidian type of fever. **A. hunga'rica**, fever resembling typhus, seen in Hungary. **A. tussiculo'sa**, whooping-cough.

**Amphiarthro'dial.** Relating to amphiarthrosis.

**Amphiarthro'sis** (*amphi*, on both sides, *arthrosis*, articulation). Mixed articulation in which corresponding surfaces of bones are united in an intimate manner by an intermediate body, allowing but slight motion; such as junction of bodies of vertebræ by means of intervertebral cartilages; also joint without fibrous tissue between the surfaces, ligaments regulating the motion.

**Amphias'ter** (*amphi*, about, *aster*, star). Period during indirect division of the nucleus, when there occurs a double star-like distribution of protoplasm around the spindle of the nucleus. (See cut under *Mitosis*.)

**Amphib'ia** (*amphi*, both, *bios*, life). Animals capable of living on land and in water, as frogs. Such animals are said to be *amphib'ious*.

**Amphiblas'tic** (*amphi*, on both sides, *blastos*, germ). Term applied to segmentation of the ovum, cells of various sizes resulting.

**Amphiblas'tula.** A developing ovum in the postmorular stage, with segments of different sizes. See *Blastula* and *Amphimonerula*.

**Amphibles'trocarcino'ma.** Cancer of the retina.

**Amphiblestrodapoplex'ia.** Apoplexy of the retina or retinal hemorrhage.

**Amphiblestrodatro'phia.** Atrophy of the retina.

**Amphibles'troid.** Reticular; like the retina. **A. mem'brane**, retina.

**Amphiblestroidi'tis** (*amphiblestron*, covering or net, *eidos*, resemblance, + *itis*). Inflammation of the retina.

**Amphiblestroidomala'cia** or **Amphiblestromala'cia** (*amphiblestroides*, retina, *malakia*, softening). Softening of the retina.

**Amphibo'lia.** Amphibolic period.

**Amphibol'ic** or **Amphib'olous** (*amphibolos*, doubtful). Hesitating or irregular, as applied to certain stages of fever; also doubtful, as *amphibolic period*, the critical period of a disease when the prognosis is doubtful.

**Amphibran'chia.** Tonsils and pharynx.

**Amphicœ'lous** (*amphi*, on both sides, *koilos*, hollow). Concave on both sides, as a vertebra.

**Amphicra'nia** (*amphi*, on both sides, *kranion*, skull). Headache on both sides; antithesis to hemicrania.

**Amphicreatin'.** Amphikreatin.

**Amphicreatinin'.** Amphikreatinin.

**Amphicyt'ula.** A developing ovum in the premorular stage, with segments of unequal size. See *Cytula* and *Amphimonerula*.

**Amphides'mous** (*amphi*, on both sides, *desmos*, ligament). Having a double ligament.

**Amphid'eum** (*amphi*, on both sides, *deo*, to bind). Outermost margin of the cervix uteri; labium uteri.

**Amphidex'ius** (*amphi*, both, *dexios*, right). Ambidextrous.

**Amphidiarthro'sis** (*amphi*, on both sides, *diarthrosis*, movable joint). Articulation that partakes both of ginglymus and arthrodia, as the temporomaxillary articulation.

**Amphidiplo'pia.** Double vision with each eye.

**Amphies'ma cor'dis.** Pericardium.

**Amphigas'trula.** The developing ovum in an early (gastrula) stage, with segments of unequal size. See *Gastrula* and *Amphimonerula*.

**Amphigo'nia** or **Amphig'ony** (*amphi*, on both sides, *gone*, generation). Sexual generation.

**Amphikreatin'.** $C_9H_{19}N_7O_4$. Leucomain of the kreatinin group, and resembling kreatin in properties.

**Amphikreatinin'.** A leucomain from muscle, resembling kreatin.

**Amphimer'ina.** Amphemerina.

**Amphimer'inos** or **Amphimer'inus.** Quotidian.

**Amphimet'rion** or **Amphimet'rium** (*amphi*, around, *metra*, uterus). Parts in proximity to the uterus.

**Amphimicro'bia** (*amphi*, on both sides). Microbes that can be developed in media in which oxygen is either present or absent.

**Amphimix'is** (*amphi*, on both sides, *mixis*, mixture). The union of the two elements in reproduction.

**Amphimoner'ula.** The human ovum in an early (monerula) stage of development. The successive stages resulting from unequal segmentation are amphimonerula, amphicytula, amphimorula, amphiblastula, and amphigastrula. See *Monerula*.

**Amphimor'ula.** The developing ovum in a stage in which it consists of a mulberry-like mass of cleavage cells of unequal size. See *Morula* and *Amphimonerula*.

**Am'phiont** (*amphi*, on both sides, *on*, being). Form of malarial parasite produced by sexual generation.

**Amphipha'gia** (*phago*, to eat). Ability to eat various kinds of food.

**Am'phiplex.** Perineum.

**Amphipyrenin'.** Material composing the nuclear membrane.

**Amphisbæ'næ** (*amphisbaina*, a fabled serpent). Serpentine, a term applied to the venæ amphisbænæ, veins of the abdomen passing between the uterus and the mammæ.

**Amphis'celous** (*amphi*, on both sides, *skelos*, leg). Capable of using both lower limbs.

**Amphisphal'sis** (*amphi*, on both sides, *sphallo*, to wander). Movement of circumduction used in reducing luxations.

**Amphis'tomous.** Possessing a cup at each end; term applied to amphistoma.

**Amphis'tomum** (*amphi*, on both sides, *stoma*, mouth, double mouth). A genus of trematode parasitic worms infesting the intestinal tract of mammals. **A. hom'inis**, an occasional parasite of man.

**Amphithe'atre.** Semicircular room for lectures and operations in colleges or hospitals.

**Amphit'richous.** Term applied to bacteria having a flagellum at each end.

**Amphodon'ta** (*amphi*, on both sides, *odous*, tooth). Animals having teeth in both jaws.

**Amphopep'tone.** A mixture of the antipeptone and hypothetical hemipeptone formed during peptic digestion.

**Amphophil'ic** or **Amphoph'ilous** (*amphi*, both, *phileo*, to love). That which takes both acid and basic stains.

**Amphor'ic** (*amphora*, a bottle). Resembling the sound made by blowing across the mouth of an empty bottle or that elicited on tapping an empty, nearly closed vessel. **A. breath'ing**, a. respiration. **A. bub'ble**, sound resembling that of air forcing itself into a bottle as fluid is being poured out, sometimes heard in hydropneumothorax. **A. ech'o**, a. voice. **A. percus'sion**, a. resonance. **A. res'onance**, hollow, musical, reverberating sound elicited by percussion over a cavity. **A. respira'tion**, in auscultation resembling the sound made by blowing over the orifice of a bottle. **A. voice**, hollow, musical voice sounds heard in auscultation, as if one were speaking across the open mouth of an empty bottle. **A. whis'per**, a whispering sound of the same quality as the amphoric voice sound.

**Amphoter'ic** or **Amphot'erous** (*amphoteros*, both). Neither acid nor alkaline; glucose, for example. Both acid and alkaline in reaction, as the urine at times.

**Amphoterodiop'sia** or **Amphoterodiplo'pia** (*amphoteros*, on both sides). Double vision of both eyes. See *Diplopia*.

**Amplexa'tio** (*amplecto*, to interweave). Coition.

**Amplexa'tion.** Method used in treating a fractured clavicle by means of a bandage or plaster.

**Amplex′us.** Coition.

**Amplia′tion** (*amplus*, full). Enlargement by distention or dilatation.

**Amplifica′tion** (*amplus*, large, *facio*, to make). Morbid extension or enlargement. In microscopy, enlargement of the area of vision.

**Amplio′pia.** Partial loss or dimness of vision.

**Am′plitude.** Fulness, as of the pulse, of dimension, etc. **A. of accommoda′tion,** the entire range of the accommodative function of the eye exercised in looking at the farthest point and the nearest point of distinct vision.

**Ampo′sis.** Absorption or disappearance of fluid in the body.

**Ampul′la,** pl. ampullæ (bottle). Flask-like dilatation of a canal. Blister. Embryonic state of the heart, brain, and liver. In pharmacy, a receiver. **Bry′ant's a.,** distention, apparent or real, of an artery above the seat of a ligature. **A. canalic′uli lacryma′lis,** enlarged portion of the lacrymal canal. **A. chylif′era** or **chy′li,** receptaculum chyli. **A. duc′tûs lactif′eri,** expansion of the milk duct near its termination in the nipple. **A. of Fallo′pian tube,** external half of that tube. **Hen′le's a.,** a. of vas deferens. **A. lactif′era,** a. ductus lactiferi. **Lie′berkühn's a.,** blind extremity of lactiferous vessel in intestinal villus. **A. of mam′mary gland,** a. lactifera. **A. of op′tic nerve,** enlargement around the anterior part of that nerve. **A. os′sea,** pyriform expansion at the end of each semicircular canal. **A. of rec′tum,** dilated portion of the rectum near its termination. **A. of semicir′cular canals′,** elliptical enlargement at the termination of each of the semicircular canals; cavitas elliptica. **A. of vagi′na,** upper part of that canal. **A. of vas def′erens,** expansion in the vicinity of the seminal vesicle before its termination in the ejaculatory duct **A. of Va′ter,** ampulla formed by the orifice of the pancreatic duct in the duodenum.

**Ampulla′ceous.** Dilated or swollen; having full abdomen; bullar.

**Ampull′ula** (dim. of ampulla). Lymphatic sac at end of intestinal villus.

**Am′putate** (*amputo*, to cut off). To cut off a limb or portion of a limb, or any prominent or important part, as breast, penis, uterus, uvula, etc.

**Amputa′tio** (*amputo*, to cut off). Amputation. **A. vo′cis,** aphonia.

**Amputa′tion.** Operation of separating, by means of a cutting instrument, a limb or part of a limb or projecting part, as the mamma, penis, etc., from the rest of the body. In case of a tumor the term excision, removal, or extirpation is more commonly used. **Alonette's′ a.,** a. at hip-joint by a semicircular outer flap to trochanter major and internal flap from within outward. **Bau′dens's a.,** a. of knee by oval flaps, the knee-joint being disarticulated by an elliptical incision. **Béclard's′ a.,** a. of the hip by transfixion, the posterior flap being made first. **Ber′ger's a.,** the best form of amputation by interscapulothoracic method, there being two flaps, one antero-inferior or pectoro-axillary, the other posterosuperior or cervicoscapular. **Blood′less a.,** a. with little or no loss of blood, as by the use of the Esmarch bandage. **Car′den's a.,** a. including skin flap and circular division of muscle; combination, therefore, of circular and flap operations. **Car′pal a.,** a. of the hand through carpus. **Carpora′dial a.,** a. at the wrist-joint. **Cen′tral a.,** a. leaving cicatrix in centre of the stump. **Cho′part's a.,** operation called after Chopart, French surgeon, consisting in removing the foot in cases of caries or injury of the metatarsal, cuneiform, cuboid, and scaphoid bones, so as to leave merely the astragalus and calcaneum, the principal flap being obtained from the sole of the foot. **Cir′cular a.,** that in which the integuments and muscles are divided circularly, without leaving separate flaps. In circular skin-flap amputation the skin is divided by a circular incision and dissected back to point at which circular division of the soft parts is to be made. **Coat-sleeve a.,** form of circular amputation having external covering long and puckered together with tape to avoid stitches. **Congen′ital a.,** a. which has occurred during fœtal life. **Consec′utive a.,** a., performed even later than secondary a., as in cases of abscess. **A. in contigu′ity,** a. at an articulation. **A. in continu′ity,** a. at any point other than an articulation. **Cox′ofem′oral a.,** a. at the hip-joint. **Cuta′neous a.,** a. in which flaps are made of cutaneous tissue, see *Circular a.* **Diclas′tic a.,** operation comprising forcible fracture of the bone and amputation with the écraseur. **Doub′le-flap a.,** a. with two flaps. **Dry a.,** bloodless a. **Dubreuil's′ a.,** external flap amputation at the wrist-joint, providing a substantial covering for the bones. **Du′puytren's a.,** a form of a. at the shoulder-joint in which two rounded flaps are made from the external and internal parts of the arm; the former by transfixion with a narrow-bladed knife at the back part, two inches behind acromion process; the humerus being then disarticulated, an inner flap is made by an incision from within outward. **Duval's′ a.,** supramalleolar amputation by oblique elliptical incision. **Eccen′tric a.,** a. leaving cicatrix out of central part of stump. **Ellip′tical a.,** a. in which flap and wound are both rounded, so as to have an elliptical appearance. **Farabeuf's′ a.,** a. at the elbow-joint by anterior elliptical method; a. of the great toe by internal plantar flap method; subastragaloid amputation by a large internal and plantar flap; also amputation of the foot by same method; amputation of the leg by a large external flap. **Fer′gusson's a.,** Pirogoff's a., modified so as to retain the malleoli, the calcaneum being brought between them. **Flap a.,** a. leaving one or two flaps to cover stump when limb has been removed. **Flap′less a.,** when amount of soft parts is not enough to cover the bone, and the parts must heal by granulation. **Forbes's a.,** Chopart's a. modified by separating cuneiform bones from scaphoid and sawing through cuboid. **Gal′vanocaustic a.,** slow a. of the soft parts by galvanocautery wire and sawing of the bone. **Grit′ti's a.,** a. at the knee-joint by bringing the prepared surfaces of the patella and femur into apposition, the patella being retained in anterior flap. **Guérin's′ a.,** a. at elbow-joint by single external flap. **Guth′rie's a.,** Béclard's hip-joint a., modified by cutting flap from without inward; operation by oval method for amputation at neck of humerus. **Guyon's′ a.,** supramalleolar amputation by oblique elliptical incision. **Han′cock's a.,** modification of subastragaloid, tuberosity of os calcis being saved and turned up to be united to lower surface of astragalus, from which slice of bone is taken. **Hey's a.,** a. of leg by large posterior flap, see *Lisfranc's a.* **Imme′diate a.,** a. made within a few hours after injury. **Interme′diary** or **interme′diate a.,** mediate a. **Interscap′ulothoracic a.,** operation involving removal of the upper limb, together with the scapula and outer two-thirds of the clavicle, without disarticulation at the shoulder-joint; see *Berger's a.* **Intradeltoid′ean a.,** French operation, in which the bone is sawn through between the tuberosities of the humerus and the insertions of the pectoralis major and latissimus dorsi. **Intrapyret′ic a.,** mediate a. **Intra-u′terine a.,** spontaneous a., congenital a., occurring during fœtal life from constriction of the umbilical cord or other pressure. **Joint a.,** a. when the limb is removed at an articulation. **Jor′dan's a.,** a. at hip-joint, the bone being first enucleated and the limb cut through at any desired point. **Lane's a.,** a. by disarticulation at the knee-joint. **Lang′enbeck's a.,** a. by cutting double flaps from without inward. **Lar′rey's a.,** a. at shoulder-joint, incision being made downward from acromion process, and spiral incisions at front and back of arm, meeting on interior part. **Lee's a.,** Teale's a., modified by taking long flap from back part of leg. **Le Fort's a.,** Pirogoff's a., modified by dividing upper portion of os calcis from point of insertion of tendo Achillis, so as to give a larger mass for the heel to rest upon. **Lenoir's′ a.,** modified circular supramalleolar a. **Lis′franc's a.**, a. of foot by disarticulation of metatarsal bones from tarsal; Hey's a. differs from this by saving as much of metatarsal bones as disease or injury will allow. Also a. at shoulder-joint, the flaps being made by transfixion, the head of the humerus disarticulated, and the internal flap made from within outward. **Lis′ter's a.**, modification of Teale's double rectangular flap a., the anterior flap not being as much longer than the posterior as in that a. **Lowd′ham's a.**, method of a. by single flap. **Ma′jor a.**, a. of large or important limbs or at important joints. **Malgaigne's′ a.**, a. of foot, leaving only astragalus; a form of oval a., having one longitudinal incision proceeding from the spiral incisions below; a. of the arm by a single rounded flap, usually from the flexor surface. **Me′diate a.**, a. performed after the subsidence of the shock and before the occurrence of suppuration; also called intermediary a. **Mediotar′sal a.**, Chopart's a. **Mi′nor a.**, one not involving important structures, as a. at ends of fingers or toes. **Mixed a.**, Carden's a. **Mul′tiple a.**, a. performed several times on one person. **Musculocuta′neous a.**, one in which the flap is made up of both skin and muscular tissue. **Nat′ural a.**, spontaneous a. **A. neuro′ma**, see *Neuroma*. **Oblique′** or **o′val a.**, a. made in such way as to present oval appearance of wound, flap of one side being received into space on opposite side made by special incisions. **Osteoplas′tic a.**, a. in which osseous surfaces are retained in apposition, see *Pirogoff's a.* **Pan′coast's a.**, a. at the knee-joint; anteriorly a short, oval flap in which the patella is retained, and two flaps laterally and posteriorly, meeting about the centre of the popliteal space. **Pannic′ulate a.**, flap a. **Par′tial a.**, a. of part of a limb or bone. **Patholog′ical a.**, a. performed on account of disease. **Per′rin's a.**, oval operation in subastragaloid amputation. **Pir′ogoff's a.**, mode of amputating at the ankle, consisting in retaining a portion of the calcaneum, to impart greater length and rotundity to the stump. **A. at point of elec′tion**, a. performed at an advantageous point. **Pol′lock's a.**, a. at the knee-joint, the latter being disarticulated by a long anterior flap. **Pri′mary a.**, a. performed almost immediately after injury, before inflammatory complications have appeared. *Secondary amputations* are those performed after suppuration has occurred. **Rack′et a.**, oval a. **Rav′aton's a.**, prototype of the double-flap a. (1739). **Rectang′ular a.**, Teale's a. **Roux's a.**, differs from Syme's in flap being made from the inner and under side of the heel. **Scoutet′ten's a.**, oval method. **Sec′ondary a.**, see *Primary a.* **Sédillot's′ a.**, an a. somewhat like that of Syme, except that the flap is made from the internal and plantar surfaces of the foot and ankle. **Skin-flap a.**, tegumentary a. **Stephen Smith's a.**, a. at the knee-joint by disarticulation with lateral hooded flaps. **Soupart's′ a.**, a. by elliptical method, as at the elbow-joint. **Spence's a.**, modification of Larrey's a., the longitudinal incision being made on the internal part of the arm in amputation at the shoulder-joint. **Sponta′neous a.**, intra-uterine a. or a. from mortification. **Stokes's a.**, modification of Gritti's, so that medullary canal of bone is not exposed. **Subastrag′alar** or **subastrag′aloid a.**, French operation, made by heel flap as in Syme's a. and dorsal flap as in Chopart's a., the foot being removed by opening the joints between the scaphoid and astragalus, and disarticulating between the latter and the os calcis. **Subperios′teal a.**, variety of a. in which the periosteal flaps are folded over the sawn end of the bone, so that danger of necrosis may be averted. **Supravag′inal a. of u′terus**, a. of the body of the uterus. **Syme's a.**, removal of foot at ankle-joint, taking off the articular surfaces of the bones of the leg above the malleoli, covering for osseous surfaces being provided from integument of heel; modification of Carden's a., the flaps of skin being crescentic. **Syn′chronous a.**, multiple a. **Tavignot's′ a.**, a. of the leg by a large posterior flap. **Teale's a.**, rectangular a.; modification of flap operation, in which there is one long anterior skin and muscular flap and a short posterior. **Tegumen′tary a.**, a. in which flaps are made of cutaneous tissues. **Tibiotar′sal a.**, a. at the ankle-joint. **Traumat′ic a.**, a. performed on account of injury. **Tripier's′ a.**, modification of Chopart's a. of the foot, making a wide horizontal section of the os calcis, providing an excellent flap, and giving a broad and level basis of support. **U′terovag′inal a.**, hystero-oöphorectomy. **Vermale's′ a.**, double-flap a. by transfixion; a. of the thigh by lateral flaps. **Verneuil's′ a.**, subastragaloid a. by disarticulation of the little toe with its metatarsal bone by an oval or racket incision. **Whar′ton's a.**, modification of Teale's a., having only one flap and bone, being sawn across.

**Amuck′.** Amock.

**Amu′sia** (*amousia*, lack of education, especially artistic). Musical aphasia. **Mo′tor a.**, inability to express musical sounds and ideas, either vocally, *vocal amusia;* instrumentally, *instrumental amusia;* or in writing, *musical agraphia.* **Sen′sory a.**, inability to understand musical sounds or ideas, either when music is heard, *tone-deafness*, or when written music is seen, *note-blindness.*

**Amussat's′ opera′tion for artific′ial a′nus.** See *Colotomy.* **A.'s valve**, see *Gall-bladder.*

**Amus′sis** (workman's level). Part of posterior commissure of brain, formed by median fissure passing through it.

**Amyasthe′nia** (*a*, priv., *mys*, muscle, *asthenia*, weakness). Muscular debility.

**Amyasthen′ic.** Tending to or affected with muscular debility.

**Am′ycha** or **Amyx′is** (*amysso*, to scratch). Excoriation; scarification.

**Amyc′tic.** Medicine which stimulates the skin; caustic, corrosive.

**Amydri′asis.** Mydriasis.

**Amyelencepha′lia** (*a*, priv., *myelos*, marrow, *enkephalos*, brain). Monstrosity characterized by absence of the spinal cord and brain; such monstrosity is said to be *amyelenceph′alous.*

**Amye′lia** (*a*, priv., *myelos*, marrow). Monstrosity with absence of the spinal cord.

**Amyelin′ic.** Term applied to nerve fibres devoid of medullary sheath, and to neuromata made up of such fibres.

**Amyeloner′via** or **Amyeloneu′ria** (*a*, priv., *myelos*, marrow, *neuron*, nerve). Paralysis or deficient action of the spinal cord.

**Amyelot′rophy** (*a*, priv., *muelos*, marrow, *trophe*, nourishment. Atrophy of the spinal cord.

**Amy′elus** (*a*, priv., *myelos*, marrow). A monster lacking the spinal cord.

**Amyenceph′aly.** Amyelencephalia.

**Amyg′dala.** (Ph. U. S.) The almond, of which there are two kinds, *Amygdala amara* and *Amygdala dulcis*, obtained from two varieties of Amygdalus communis, A. sativa or Prunus amygdalus, almond tree, native of Barbary, ord. *Amygdaleæ.* Taste of Amygdala dulcis, Jordan almond, is soft and sweet; that of A. amara, bitter; both yield, by expression, a sweet, bland oil. Bitter almonds contain prussic acid; they are chiefly used for forming emulsions. See *Amygdalus.* The faucial tonsil. The tonsil, lobule, or prominence of the cerebellum, amygdala cerebelli, from its resemblance to an enlarged tonsil. A small collection of cortical substance in the extremity of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

**Amygdalec′tomy.** Excision of the tonsil.

**Amyg′dalic acid.** When amygdalin is partially decomposed by boiling with an alkali this acid results.

**Amygdalin′.** Glucoside contained in bitter almonds, cherry-laurel leaves, seeds of peaches, plums, etc., together with an albuminoid ferment called emulsin or synaptase, by which, in presence of heat and moisture, amygdalin is decomposed into hydrocyanic acid, oil of bitter almonds, and dextroglucose.

**Amyg′daline.** Tonsillar.

**Amygdali′tis.** Tonsillitis; quinsy.

**Amyg′daloglos′sus.** Continuation of fibres of the palatoglossus muscle, passing from the tongue to the tonsil; elevates the base of the tongue.

**Amyg′daloid.** Almond-shaped; resembling a tonsil. **A. fos′sa,** space between the pillars of the fauces in which the tonsil rests. **A. nu′cleus,** a small collection of gray matter in the extremity of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. **A. tu′bercle,** prominence over the amygdaloid nucleus.

**Amyg′dalolith.** Tonsillar calculus or concretion.

**Amygdalon′cus** (*amygdala,* tonsil, *onkos,* tumor). Swelling of the tonsil.

**Amygdalop′athy.** Disease of the tonsil.

**Amygdalophenin′.** A derivative of pyramidophenol; a whitish, crystalline powder possessing antiarthritic properties; dose, gr. xv (1.0).

**Amygdalopleth′ora.** Congestion of the tonsil.

**Amyg′dalotome** (*amygdala,* tonsil, *tome,* incision). Tonsillotome, or instrument for cutting off part or whole of the tonsil.

**Amygdalot′omy.** Excision of a portion of or incision into the tonsil.

**Amyg′dalus.** The almond tree. See *Amygdala.* **A. commu′nis,** Prunus amygdalus, source of the official *amygdala,* which see. **A. per′sica,** common peach tree. Leaves and flowers have been considered laxative; they are bitter and aromatic. The fruit, peach, is a pleasant and wholesome summer fruit when ripe; the kernels, amygdalæ persicæ, as well as flowers, contain prussic acid. **A. sati′va,** A. communis.

**Amyg′mus** (*amysso,* to scratch). Scarification.

**Am′ykos.** Compound of boric acid and thymol; used as a wash in gonorrhœa and catarrhal conditions.

**Am′yl** (*amylum,* starch, so called because first obtained from alcohol formed in the fermentation of starchy matter). $C_5H_{11}$. Hypothetical radical of homologous series, which includes methyl, ethyl, propyl, etc. Several of its compounds have therapeutic value. See also *Amylum.* **A. ac′etate,** similar in its properties to nitrate and iodide, though weaker. **A. al′cohol,** fusel oil, see *Alcohol.* **A. chlor′ide,** a colorless fluid, employed as an anæsthetic; too slow and profound in effects for ordinary practice. **Hy′drate of a.** or **hy′drated ox′ide of a.,** fusel oil. **A. hy′dride** or **hy′druret,** $C_5H_{12}$, hydramyl, pentane; a colorless, volatile liquid, said to be lightest known; proposed as an anæsthetic by Prof. J. Y. Simpson. Mixed with ether it may be employed in the form of spray as a local anæsthetic, but for inhalation it is dangerous. **A. i′odide** is said to resemble amylic alcohol in its effects. An animal under its influence moves for some time in a circle, whether spontaneously or under excitation. It does not produce insensibility to pain. **A. ni′trate,** liquid derived from amylic alcohol. **A. ni′trite,** $C_5H_{11}NO_2$, amyl nitris (Ph. U. S. and Br.), inflammable, volatile, ethereal fluid, containing about 80 per cent. of pure amyl nitrite; has the odor of over-ripe pears, and is antiseptic; produced by the action of nitrous acid on amylic alcohol. It is readily absorbed by the mucous membranes and areolar tissue, producing immediately violent action of the heart. It dilates the capillaries and reduces arterial pressure by inducing vasomotor paralysis. Consciousness is not destroyed by it. It must be inhaled in very small doses, three to five drops at a time. Its efficacy in angina pectoris and respiratory neuroses is well established. It is also employed to cut short epileptic attacks and paroxysms of intermittent fever. It is an antidote to chloral and chloroform. Dose per os or hypodermically, ♏ss–ij (0.03–0.12). **A. vale′rianate,** $C_5H_{11}.C_5H_9O_2$, apple oil, iso-amyl-valerianate; a colorless, volatile liquid, prepared by the action of valerianic acid on amylic alcohol; a solvent of cholesterin and therefore recommended in the treatment of gallstones; dose, ♏i–v (0.06–0.3).

**Amyla′cea** (*amylum,* starch). Starchy articles of diet.

**Amyla′ceous.** Having the nature of or containing starch; starchy, starch-like. **A. bod′ies,** corpora amylacea.

**Amylam′ine.** $(C_5H_{11})NH_2$. Colorless, poisonous liquid resulting from the action of potassa on cyanate of amyl. It is also formed during the fermentation of yeast, and is sometimes present in cod-liver oil. There are two other amylamines, differing from this in having one or two atoms less H. **A. hydrochlo′rate,** $C_5H_{11}NH_2Cl$, soluble, crystalline salt, employed as an antiperiodic.

**Am′ylase.** One of a group of enzymes having the power to convert starch into sugar, such as granulose, glucose, and maltase.

**Am′ylene.** $C_5H_{10}$. A volatile liquid, prepared by distilling amylic alcohol with a concentrated solution of chloride of zinc, sp. gr. 0.655 at 10° C; has been used as an anæsthetic, but is more dangerous than chloroform. **A. chlo′ral,** oily liquid resulting from the fusion of chloral and amylene hydrate; used as a hypnotic. **A. gly′col,** a. hydrate. **A. hy′drate,** $C_5H_{10}+H_2O$, dimethylethylcarbinol, tertiary amylic alcohol, is a clear, soluble, oily liquid, with a penetrating, camphoraceous odor, sp. gr. 0.812, soluble in water and freely miscible with alcohol, glycerin, and oils; used as a hypnotic in doses of ♏xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0).

**Amyleniza′tion.** Producing anæsthesia by amylene.

**Amyl′ic.** Containing amyl. **A. acid,** $C_5H_{10}O_2$. When amylic alcohol is acted upon by oxidizing agents it loses 2H and gains O; properties identical with valerianic acid. **A. al′cohol,** $C_5H_{12}O$, fusel oil, see *Alcohol.*

**Amylin′.** Starch cellulose.

**Amyl′ium chlo′ride.** Amylamine hydrochlorate. **A. nitro′sum,** amyl nitrite.

**Am′ylocar′bol.** An antiseptic soap made of carbolic acid and amylic acid.

**Am′ylodextrin′.** Erythrodextrin.

**Amyl′oform.** A substitute for iodoform, made by the reaction of formaldehyde and starch; antiseptic.

**Amyl′ogen** (*amylon,* starch, *genesis,* formation). Soluble starch.

**Am′yloid** (*amylon,* starch, *eidos,* resemblance). Resembling starch; glycogen. **A. bod′ies,** see *Corpora amylacea.* **A. degenera′tion** or **infiltra′tion,** pathological condition in which a firm, waxy substance is present in the tissues, not responding to chemical agents and resisting putrefaction; it usually occurs in the abdominal organs; see *Lardaceous.* **A. sub′stance,** lardacein.

**Amyloido′sis.** Amyloid degeneration.

**Am′yloids.** Non-nitrogenous aliments—starch, sugar, and their allies.

**Amylol′ysis** (*amylon,* starch, *lysis,* solution). Transformation of starch into glucose by decomposition of the former; to such ferment as the saliva or pancreatic juice the term *amylolyt′ic* is applied.

**Amyloni′trous e′ther.** Amyl nitrite.

**A′myloplast.** A starch-forming corpuscle. See *Leucoplast.*

**Amylopsin′.** Ferment from pancreatic juice, resembling ptyalin, converting starch into sugar.

**Amylo′ses.** Materials like starch; group including starch, dextrin, glycogen, cellulose, etc.

**Amylox′ydum nitro′sum.** Amyl nitrite.

**Am′ylum.** (Ph. U. S.) $C_6H_{10}O_5$. Starch, starch of wheat, farina; fecula of seed of Triticum vulgare, inodorous and insipid, white and friable; insoluble in cold water and alcohol, but forming with boiling water a strong, semitransparent jelly; demulcent. It is dusted on excoriated surfaces as an absorbent of irritating secretions. Free iodine is a delicate test for starch, giving a deep blue color when added to a solution containing it. Starch is met with abundantly in all cereal grains, in the stalks of many palms, in some lichens, and in many tuberous roots. It is converted by dilute acids or diastase into dextrin and dextrose. **A. al′bum**, wheat-starch. **A. america′num**, arrowroot. **A. can′næ** or **canna′ceum**, tous-les-mois. **A. cur′cumæ**, East Indian arrowroot. **A. ioda′tum**, iodide of starch. **A. ma′idis**, corn-starch. **A. manihot′icum**, tapioca. **A. maranta′ceum**, arrowroot. **A. nitro′sum**, amyl nitrite. **A. ory′zæ**, rice-starch. **A. palma′ceum**, sago. **A. quer′neum**, racahout. **A. sa′gi**, sago. **A. sola′ni**, potato-starch. **A. tritic′eum**, amylum. **A. trit′ici**, amylum.

**Amyocar′dia** (*a*, priv., *mys*, muscle, *kardia*, heart). Feeble muscular action of the heart.

**Amyosthe′nia** (*a*, priv., *mys*, muscle, *sthenos*, strength). Defective power of muscular contraction. Medicine capable of diminishing muscular power is an *amyosthen′ic*.

**Amyotax′ia** (*a*, priv., *mys*, muscle, *taxis*, order). Disordered muscular action, as in athetosis.

**Amyotroph′ia** or **Amyot′rophy.** Atrophy of muscle or muscles. **A. spina′lis progressi′va**, progressive muscular atrophy.

**Amyotroph′ic lat′eral sclero′sis.** Progressive muscular atrophy, due to sclerosis of the lateral columns of the spinal cord. **A. paral′ysis**, paralysis due to muscular atrophy.

**Am′yous** (*a*, *mys*, muscle). Deficient in muscular development or power.

**Amyrin′.** Resinous constituent of elemi.

**Am′yris.** A genus of trees yielding resinous products. **A. balsamif′era**, rosewood, white candlewood; exudes a resinous balsam. **A. caran′na**, source of balsamic resin, Caranna or Manila elemi. **A. elemif′era**, plant whence gum elemi is obtained; gum or resin is brought from East and West Indies; softish, transparent, whitish color, and strong though not unpleasant smell; used in ointment and plasters. **A. gileaden′sis**, plant growing in Africa and Arabia, said to yield balm of Gilead. **A. opobal′samum**, plant from which is obtained balsam of Mecca, balsam or balm of Gilead, by incisions; juice of fruit is called carpobalsamum, that of wood and branches xylobalsamum; it has the properties of the milder terebinthinates. **A. plumie′ri**, West Indian plant yielding elemi resin. **A. tomento′sa**, Fagara octandra.

**Am′ytose.** Material like starch; one of a group including starch, dextrin, glycogen, cellulose, etc.

**Amyx′ia** (*a*, priv., *myxa*, mucus). Deficiency or absence of mucus.

**Amyx′is.** Excoriation; scarification.

**A′na.** Of each; used in prescriptions as well as ā and āā, its abbreviations; as prefix it means in, through, upward, above, in opposition to *cata;* also, again, repetition, like the English *re*.

**Anab′asis** (*anabaino*, to ascend). First period of disease, or that of increase. **A. aphyl′la**, species of *Chenopodiaceæ*, used in leprosy. **A. tamariscifo′lia**, used in S. Europe as an anthelmintic; source of chouan.

**Ana′bexis** (*ana*, up, *besso*, to cough). Expectoration; ptyalism.

**Anabio′sis** (*ana*, again, *biosis*, life). Restoration of life or vital power; faculty possessed by certain organisms after being dried and heated and apparently devoid of vitality.

**Anabiot′ic.** Coming to life again; having the faculty of being restored to vitality and vigor.

**Anablep′sis** (*ana*, again, *blepo*, to see). Restoration of sight.

**Anab′ole** (*anaballo*, to cast up). Evacuation upward; act of ejecting by the mouth; it includes exspuition, expectoration, regurgitation, and vomiting.

**Anabol′ergy** (*anaballo*, to cast up, *ergon*, work). The amount of work expended in the process of anabolism.

**Anabol′ic.** Relating to anabolism.

**Anabolin′.** Any matter formed during the process of anabolism.

**Anab′olism** (*anaballo*, to cast up). Process of building up, the opposite of katabolism; the process of assimilation or of building up living matter.

**Anabrochis′mus** (*ana*, up, *brochos*, running knot). Operation for removing eyelashes when they irritate the eye, by means of hair knotted around them. Removal of a tumor by ligation.

**Anabro′sis** (an eating up). Corrosion; erosion.

**Anabrot′ic.** Corrosive.

**Anacamp′tic** (*anakampto*, to bend back). Reflecting rays of sound or light.

**Anacamptom′eter.** Instrument to measure the amount of spasmodic movement of the knee in knee clonus.

**Anacardia′ceæ.** The sumacs.

**Anacar′dic acid.** Crystalline derivative from the cashewnut, Anacardium occidentale, possessing anthelmintic properties.

**Anacar′dium latifo′lium.** Semecarpus anacardium. **A. na′num** has properties like those of A. occidentale, vesicant. **A. occidenta′le**, cashew of W. Indies; oil of cashewnut is an active caustic, used especially for warts, etc. Gum resembling gum Arabic, cashew gum, exudes from the bark. The bark is used in syphilis; astringent oil from the nut in ophthalmia. **A. orienta′le**, Avicennia tomentosa.

**Anacatadid′ymus** (*ana*, above, *kata*, below, *didymos*, twin). A twin monster, partly united in the trunk.

**Anacathar′sis** (*ana*, up, *kathaireo*, to purge). Vomiting; purgation upward; expectoration.

**Anacathar′tic.** Producing expectoration or vomiting. Expectorant, emetic, or sternutatory medicine.

**Anaces′tos** (*a*, priv., *akeomai*, to cure). Incurable.

**Anachlorhy′dria.** Absence of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice.

**Anachon′chylism.** Gargling.

**Anachremp′sis** (*ana*, up, *chrempsis*, spitting). Exspuition; expectoration.

**Anacid′ity.** Deficiency or suppression of acid secretion, as of the gastric juice.

**Anacine′ma** or **Anacine′sis** (*ana*, up, *kineo*, to move). Evacuation upward, as by expectoration or vomiting. Exercise by upward movement of the arms.

**Anaclasim′eter.** An instrument devised for determining the degree of refraction in ophthalmoscopy.

**Anac′lasis** or **Anaclas′mus.** Refracture of bones or breaking up ankylosed joints; reflection or refraction of light or sound.

**Anaclas′tic.** Relating to reflected light or sound.

**Anaclas′tics.** Dioptrics.

**Anac′lisis.** Decubitus, or position in bed of a sick person.

**Anacolle′ma** (that which is glued on). Healing medicine; frontal bandage.

**Anacolu′thia** (*a*, priv., *akolouthos*, consequent). Incoherence.

**Anacon′chylism** (*anakonchyliazo*, to gargle). Gargling.

**Anac′ope.** Nausea.

**Anacrot′ic** or **Anac′rotous** (*ana*, again, *krotos*, clapping of hands). Relating to anacrotism in the pulse beat or sphygmographic curve. **A. limb**, the ascending curve in a sphygmographic tracing showing anacrotism.

**Anac′rotism.** Oscillation in the expansion of an artery, as shown in the sphygmographic tracing; it occurs usually in dilatation and hypertrophy of the left ventricle of the heart or after ligation of an artery.

**Anacte′sis** (regaining). Restoration of strength or health.

**Anacu′sis.** Loss of hearing.

**Anacycle′sis.** Circulation; circulation in cells.

**Anacyc′lus au′reus.** Plant, ord. *Compositæ*, growing in Europe; stomachic. **A. officina′rum**, pellitory of the shops in Germany. **A. pyre′thrum**, Anthemis pyrethrum.

**Anade′nia** or **Anad′eny** (*a*, priv., *aden*, gland). Absence or deficiency of glands, usually of the stomach, with consequent disturbance of function. **A. ventric′uli,** specifically, absence of gastric glands and impaired digestion resulting therefrom.

**Anades′ma** (*anadesme,* fillet for the head). Fascia; bandage.

**Anadicrot′ic** (*ana,* up, *dis,* twice, *krotos,* clapping). Relating to anadicrotism.

**Anadic′rotism.** Double dicrotism; condition shown by two notches in the ascending curve of the sphygmograph before the acme is reached.

**Anadid′ymus** (*ana,* above, *didymos,* twin). Double monster joined in the lower portion.

**Anadiplo′sis** (*ana,* again, *diploo,* to double). Redoubling occurring in paroxysm of double intermittent.

**Anadip′sia** (*ana,* intensive, *dipsos,* thirst). Intense thirst.

**Anado′sis.** An old term, denoting variously vomiting; congestion of blood toward the upper parts of the body; chylification.

**Anad′rome** (*anadrome,* ascension). Transport of humor or pain from a lower to an upper part; globus hystericus.

**Anad′romous.** Ascending from the lower to the upper part of the body.

**Anædœ′us** (*a,* priv., *aidoia,* organs of generation). Monster devoid of sexual organs.

**Anæ′ma** (*a,* priv., *haima,* blood). Bloodless animals, as intestinal worms.

**Anæma′sia** or **Anæ′masis.** Fatal disease of mules, anæmia being the main symptom; anæmia.

**Anæmatopoie′sis** (*a,* priv., *haima,* blood, *poieo,* to make). Impeded or obstructed hæmatosis.

**Anæmato′sis** (*a,* priv., *haima,* blood). Defective hæmatosis; anæmia, especially pernicious anæmia.

**Anæ′mia** or **Ane′mia** (*a,* priv., *haima,* blood). Bloodlessness; deficiency of blood; opposite condition to plethora or hyperæmia. The essential character of the blood in anæmia is diminution in number of the red corpuscles, also of albumin, the serum containing a disproportionate amount of water. The chief symptoms are debility, palpitation, sometimes a functional systolic murmur, and pallor of the skin and mucous membranes. **Acute′ a.,** deficiency in the amount of blood consequent upon a profuse hemorrhage. **Ad′dison's a.,** pernicious a. **Bier′mer's a.,** pernicious a. **Cer′ebral a.,** deficiency of the supply of blood to the brain. **Chlorot′ic a.,** a. associated with chlorosis. **Cytogen′ic a.,** pernicious a. **Essen′tial a.,** progressive pernicious a. **Fe′cal a.,** a. associated with constipation. **Ganglion′ic a.,** pernicious a. **Gen′eral a.,** a. of the general system, as distinguished from local a.; oligæmia, achroiocythæmia, hydræmia. **Glob′ular a.,** a. from deficiency of red corpuscles. **Hemorrhag′ic a.,** acute a. **Idiopath′ic a.,** progressive pernicious a. **A. infan′tum pseudoleukæ′mica,** form of a. with enlargement of the spleen, leucocytosis, etc., occurring in children. **Ixod′ic a.,** Texas cattle fever. **A. liena′lis,** splenic a. **Lo′cal a.,** deficiency of blood in a portion only of the body, due to ligature of a vessel, pressure from a tumor or the like, embolism or thrombosis, or some vasomotor disturbance; ischæmia. **Lymphat′ic a.,** Hodgkin's disease, see *Pseudoleukæmia.* **Mala′rial a.,** a. associated with splenomegaly in malarial cachexia. **Malig′nant a.,** pernicious a. **Mi′ners' a.,** a. due to ankylostoma duodenale in the intestine. **Myelog′enous a.,** pernicious a. **Palu′dal a.,** malarial a. **Pas′sive a.,** a. from mechanical pressure. **Perni′cious a.,** form of extreme anæmia, advancing steadily or with slight remissions to fatal result. **Pri′mary a.,** idiopathic a. **Progres′sive perni′cious a.,** pernicious a. **Pul′monary a.,** a. of lungs, as in emphysema. **Ret′inal a.,** local a. of the retina. **Sec′ondary a.,** a. associated with some cachexia, as the malarial or cancerous, or due to frequently recurring hemorrhages. **Se′nile a.,** a. of old persons, with diminution of albumin and red corpuscles and increase of fibrin. **Spi′nal a.,** a. of the spinal cord, affecting sensation and motion. **A. splen′ica,** a. associated with idiopathic enlargement of the spleen, but without lymphatic enlargement. **Symptomat′ic a.,** secondary a. **Tun′nel a.,** ankylostomiasis.

**Anæ′mic** or **Ane′mic.** Relating to anæmia; exsanguine. **A. mur′mur,** gentle murmur in the anæmic heard on auscultation at the base of the heart over the large vessels. **A. protru′sion of eye′balls,** exophthalmic goitre.

**Anæmot′rophy.** Insufficient blood formation.

**Anæmyd′ria** (*a,* priv., *haima,* blood, *hydor,* water). Condition of the blood in which there is a diminished quantity of serum.

**Anæret′ic** (*anaireo,* to destroy). Any agent corrosive or destructive to the tissues.

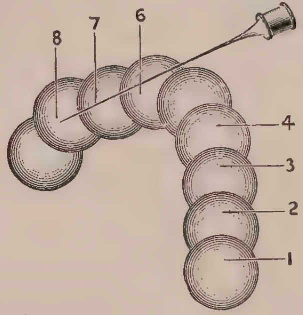
**Anaëro′bia,** pl. of anaërobion (*a,* priv., *aer,* air, *bios,* life). Microorganisms which do not require oxygen for their existence, or whose life is destroyed by it. Such bodies are said to be *anaëro′bic.* **Fac′ultative a.,** a. which are naturally aërobic, but have acquired the faculty of growing without oxygen.

**Anaëro′bian** or **Anaëro′bic.** Relating to anaërobiosis.

**Anaërobio′sis** (*a,* priv., *aer,* air, *bios,* life). Life in an oxygenless medium.

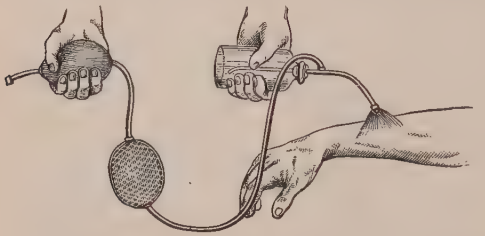
**Ana′ëroplasty** (*a,* priv., *aer,* air, *plasso,* to form). Treatment of wounds under water not exposed to air.

**Anæsthe′sia** or **Anesthe′sia** (*a,* priv., *aisthanomai,* to feel). Privation of sensation, and especially of that of touch; paralysis of sensibility. It may be general or partial and is almost always symptomatic, or it may be the result of the application of a general or local anæsthetic. **A. acus′tica,** deafness. **A. angeiospas′tica,** a. from spasm of bloodvessels. **Bul′bar a.,** a. from a lesion of the pons or medulla oblongata. **Cen′tral a.,** a. from disease or injury of the central nervous system. **Cer′ebral a.,** a. from disease or injury of the brain. **Crossed a.,** a. of one side, due to injury of the other side of the spinal cord. **Disso′ciated a.,** loss of the sense of pain and of temperature changes, the sense of touch being still preserved. **A. doloro′sa,** loss of sensibility of part, with pain due to a lesion in the nerve trunk, but referred to the periphery. **Gen′eral,** a. of the whole of the body. **Gir′dle a.,** a. in a zone around the body. **A. gustato′ria** or **lin′guæ,** loss of the sense of taste. **Infiltra′tion a.,** local a. induced by the subcutaneous injection of large amounts of a weak anæsthetic solution, the cellular tissue in the field of operation being thoroughly permeated by the fluid. **Lo′cal a.,** a. of a circumscribed part or region; surgically it is induced by the action of cold, the application of cocaine, etc., the infiltration method, and—less strictly local—by the method of spinal anæsthetization. **Med′ullary a.,** spinal a. **Mixed a.,** general a. induced by the successive action of more than one agent, as of nitrous oxide gas and ether. **Mus′cular a.,** loss of muscular sense, as in tabes dorsalis. **A. nascen′tium,** asphyxia of newborn. **A. olfacto′ria,** anosmia. **Op′tic a.,** amaurosis. **Periph′eral a.,** a. from influences affecting the

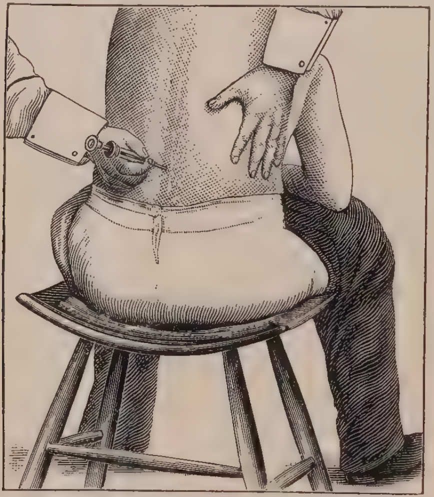


Infiltration anæsthesia; the needle is inserted at each successive point as numbered until the line of anæsthesia is complete. (Hare.)

end-organs of muscles. **Pri′mary a.**, a. which occurs soon after the administration of a general anæsthetic, before consciousness is lost; it is evanescent, but sufficiently prolonged to allow of the painless incision into a furuncle or abscess. **Psy′chic a.**, modified sensibility of a part interfering with the appreciation of the nature of the objects felt. **Rec′tal a.**, a. produced by the injection of ether or other anæsthetic agent into the bowel. **A. sexua′lis,** absence of sexual passion. **Spi′nal a.**, a. due to a lesion of the spinal cord; also a. induced by the injection of a cocaine or other anæsthetic solution into the subarachnoid space of the vertebral canal. **A. by sugges′tion,** hypnotism. **Sur′gical a.**, formerly this term meant complete and profound a. from the action of an anæsthetic, as during operation; now it is applied to a., either local or general, induced for the prevention of pain during a surgical operation. **Tac′tile a.**, loss of dulness of the sense of touch. **A. unilatera′lis,** hemianæsthesia.



Local anæsthesia induced by the application of rhigolene spray



Spinal anæsthesia by injection into the subarachnoid space of a cocaine solution through a needle introduced between the last two lumbar vertebræ. (Hare.)

**Anæsthesim′eter** or **Anæsthesiom′eter** (*anæsthesia*+*metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring the quantity of anæsthetic employed or degree of anæsthesia.

**Anæsthet′ic** or **Anesthet′ic.** Relating to privation of feeling. Agent that prevents feeling, or that produces such effect by being received into the lungs in the form of vapor or gas, and passing with the blood to the nervous centres on which its action is exerted. The intellectual faculties first feel the influence, intoxication supervening, with imperfect power of regulating movements; the sensory ganglia become afterward or simultaneously affected, sensation and motion are suspended, and ultimately, if the quantity inhaled be sufficient, the medulla oblongata has its actions suspended or destroyed, respiration ceases, and death results. Some anæsthetics, when applied to a part, deaden the sensibility or benumb it, and thus act as *local anæsthetics;* intense cold, cocaine, carbolic acid, and eucaine are the chief of these. The chief general anæsthetics are ether, chloroform, nitrous oxide, bromoform, tetrachloride of carbon, bichloride of methylene, paraldehyde, bichloride of ethidene, and ethyl bromide.

**Anæs′thetist** or **Anæs′thetizer.** The administrator of the agent to induce general anæsthesia.

**Anæsthetiza′tion.** Condition of the nervous system induced by anæsthetics. Employment of an agent for such purposes. To *anæsthetize* or *anesthetize* is to employ such agents.

**Anæsthetolep′ra.** Anæsthetic leprosy.

**Anæsthet′ospasm.** Convulsive motion with unconsciousness.

**Anagal′lis.** Red pimpernel, scarlet pimpernel, shepherd's sundial, chickweed, ord. *Primulaceæ.* Common European plant; reputed antispasmodic and stomachic. **A. aquat′ica,** Veronica beccabunga. **A. arven′sis,** pimpernel; herb of W. United States, used in rheumatism. **A. cæru′lea** has similar properties.

**Anagen′esis** (*ana*, again, *gennao*, to generate). Regeneration or separation of tissue; growing again.

**Anag′nate** (*a*, priv., *gnathos*, jaw). Not having a jaw.

**Anagnos′takis** (after the Greek physician who claimed to have invented it). Ophthalmoscope.

**An′agraph** (*anagrapho*, to inscribe). Prescription.

**Anagyrine′.** An alkaloid of Anagyris fœtida, resembling lobeline in its action.

**Anag′yris, Anag′yrus,** or **A. fœt′ida.** Stinking-bean trefoil, ord. *Leguminosæ;* native of Italy. Leaves are powerfully purgative; juice is diuretic; seeds are emetic.

**Anaixe′sis** (*anaisso*, to begin afresh). Return of a disease.

**Anakine′sis** (swinging, excitement). Agitation; fusion, as of germs.

**Anak′lasis.** Anaclasis.

**Anaku′sia** or **Anaku′sis** (*a*, priv., *akouo*, to hear). Complete loss of hearing.

**A′nal.** Relating or appertaining to the anus, as anal region, anal fascia. **A. re′flex,** see *Reflex.*

**Analep′sia, Analep′sis,** or **An′alepsy** (*analepsis*, a refreshing). Convalescence; restoration to strength after disease; support given to fractured extremity, as by suspension.

**Analep′tic.** Restorative, as medicine or food adapted to recruit strength during disease or convalescence.

**Anal′gene.** $C_{18}H_{16}N_2O_2$. A white powder, antineuralgic and antipyretic; dose, gr. v–xv (0.3–1.0).

**Analge′sia** or **Anal′gia** (*a*, priv., *algesis*, sense of pain). Insensibility to pain, but not to tactile and other impressions. **A. alge′ra** (*algeros*, painful), the occurrence in a part of neuralgic sensations combined with insensibility to stimuli ordinarily provoking pain.

**Analge′sic** or **Analget′ic.** Insensible to pain; also an agent for the relief of pain; anodyne.

**Analgesin′.** Antipyrin.

**Analgin′.** Creolin.

**Anal′ogous** (*analogos*, comformable). Resembling or conforming in certain particulars to something else. **A. tis′sues,** diseased tissues resembling normal elementary tissues.

**An′alogue.** Part in one organized being having the same function as part in another organized being.

**Analthet′ic** (*a*, priv., *althesso*, to heal). Incurable.

**Anal′ysis** (*ana*, back, *lyo*, to loose). Resolution of anything into its component parts; an examination to determine the composition of any given substance. **Colorimet′ric a.**, qualitative a. by means of color tests. **Densimet′ric a.**, estimation of the amount of matter in solution by finding the specific gravity of the fluid. **Gasomet′ric a.**, eudiometry, gasometry; chemical analysis for estimating the volume of gases in different specimens of atmosphere. **Gravimet′ric a.**, quantitative a., obtained by weighing bodies or their products. **Organ′ic a.**, analysis of organic substances. **Polariscop′ic a.**, see *Polariscope*. **Prismat′ic a.**, spectrum analysis. **Prox′imate a.**, a. to determine the proximate principles of a body. **Qual′itative a.**, determination of the number and character of elements composing a body. **Quan′titative a.**, determination of the proportionate amounts of the elements composing a body. **Spectroscop′ic** or **spec′trum a.**, see *Spectrum*. **Ul′timate a.**, a. to ascertain the ultimate constituents of a compound. **Volumet′ric a.**, quantitative a. by determining the components by volume.

**An′alyst.** One who makes an analysis.

**Analyt′ical.** Relating to analysis, as analytical chemistry.

**An′alyzer.** One of the parts of a polariscope.

**Anamintin′.** Principle derived from picrotoxin.

**Anamir′ta.** Genus of *Menispermaceæ*. **A. coc′ulus, A. panicula′ta,** Menispermum cocculus.

**Anamirtin′.** $C_{19}H_{36}O_2$. A derivative from Anamirta cocculus.

**Anamne′sia** or **Anamne′sis** (*anamnesis*, remembrance). The early history of a disease.

**Anamnes′tic.** Relating to the earlier history of a disease; a remedy or method for improving the memory.

**Anamnio′ta** (*a*, priv., *amnion*). Amphibious or other animals without amnion.

**Anamniot′ic.** Without an amnion.

**Anamorpho′sis** (*ana*, again, *morphe*, shape). Term used in optics to denote the means by which a distorted image is returned to its original shape.

**Anan′as.** Bromelia ananas; pineapple. **A. ova′ta,** Bromelia ananas. **Wild, broad-leaved a.,** Bromelia pinguin.

**Anan′dria** (*a*, priv., *aner*, a man). Want of manliness; impotence (male); emasculation. The individual is *anan′der*.

**Anapeirat′ic** (*anapeirasthai*, to repeat an exercise). Due to continuous muscular exercise; writers' cramp, for instance, is a form of spasm of coordination of the muscles engaged in writing, and therefore an anapeiratic disease.

**Anaphalakro′sis** (*anaphalakros*, bald - headed). Baldness, especially of the front of the head.

**Anaphalanti′asis** or **Anaphalanto′ma.** Loss of hair of the eyebrows; baldness.

**An′aphase.** Divergence of two sets of daughter chromosomes toward the poles of the spindle.

**An′aphe** or **Anaph′ia** (*a*, priv., *haphe*, touch). Loss of the tactile sense; also exaggeration of the same.

**Anaphore′sis.** Deficiency of perspiration.

**Anaphoret′ic.** Checking perspiration.

**Anapho′ria** (*ana*, up, *phoreo*, to carry). Tendency of the visual axes of both eyes to assume too hign a plane; anophoria.

**Anaphrodis′ia** (*a*, priv., *Aphrodite*, Venus). Absence of venereal appetite.

**Anaphrodis′iac.** Without sexual desire; also medicine which diminishes sexual desire. The chief articles of this class are ice, cold baths, local and general, bromides of potassium and ammonium, iodide of potassium, conium, camphor, digitalis, purgatives, nauseants, bleeding.

**Anaph′rodite.** One who is anaphrodisiac.

**Anaphrodit′ic.** Reproduced without intercourse of sexes.

**Anaphrod′itism.** Anaphrodisia.

**Anaphrod′itous.** Without sexual desire.

**Anaph′thia.** Anaudia.

**Anap′lasis** or **Anaplas′mus** (*anaplasso*, to restore). Restoration; union or consolidation of a fractured bone.

**Anaplas′tic** or **Anaplasmat′ic.** Epithet applied to the art of restoring lost parts or normal shape, as anaplastic surgery; see *Plastic*. Agent increasing the amount of plastic matter in the blood.

**An′aplasty.** See *Plastic surgery*.

**Anaplero′sis** (*anapleroo*, to fill up). Repletion; surgical therapeutics supplying parts that are wanting or lost substance; granulation and cicatrization.

**Anaplerot′ic.** Tending or relating to repletion or supply of lost parts; promoting granulation in the healing of a wound.

**Anapleu′sis.** Looseness of exfoliated bone or of a tooth.

**Anaplo′sis** (*anaploo*, to unfold). Growth.

**Anapneu′sis.** Respiration; cessation of pain.

**Anap′noe.** Respiration.

**Anap′nograph** (*anapnoe*+*grapho*, to describe). Apparatus on the principle of the sphygmograph to register the speed, pressure, and quantity of aërial currents in the respiratory tracts.

**Anap′noic** (*anapnoe*, breathing). Restoring power of breathing; relating to respiration.

**Anapnom′eter.** Spirometer; anapnograph.

**Anapod′isis** or **Anapodis′mus.** Retroversion.

**Anapoph′ysis** (*ana*, back, *apophysis*, outgrowth). Inferior posterior tubercle or apophysis on the lumbar vertebræ.

**Anapto′sis** (*ana*, back, *ptosis*, falling). Relapse.

**Anap′tysis.** Expectoration.

**Anarcotine′.** $C_{22}H_{23}N_7O$. Narcotine.

**Anari′na.** Absence or loss of nostrils.

**Anarith′mia.** Pathological inability to count.

**Anar′rhaphe.** Operation for entropion by suture.

**Anar′rhinon** or **Anar′rhinum.** Sternutatory.

**Anar′thria** (*a*, priv., *arthron*, articulation). Absence of limbs or joints; defect in articulate speech. **A. litera′lis,** defective articulation of letters; stammering. **A. syllaba′ris,** defective articulation or pronunciation of syllables.

**Anar′thrus.** Without joint; inarticulate.

**Anasar′ca** (*ana*, through, *sarx*, flesh). General dropsy; dropsy of the subcutaneous cellular tissue. Commonly it manifests itself first by swelling around the ankles; it is characterized by tumefaction of the subcutaneous tissue of the limbs, abdomen, thorax, and even face, with paleness and dryness of the skin and pitting when pressed upon. It is usually associated with ascites and hydrothorax. At times the symptoms are acute and the effusion sudden, constituting what has been variously called dermatochysis, hydrops anasarca acutus, œdema calidum, œdema acutum, febrile œdema. **A. america′na,** sleeping sickness of South America, with distention of the abdomen. **Essen′tial a.,** a. dependent on disorder of nutrition. **A. gravida′rum,** œdema of pregnant women. **A. hyster′icum,** anathymiasis. **Prim′itive a.,** essential a. **A. pulmo′num,** œdema of the lungs. **A. sero′sa,** phlegmasia dolens. **Symptomat′ic a.,** a. due to other disease, as of the heart.

**Anasar′cous.** Dropsical; relating to anasarca.

**Anaso′mia.** Adhesion between body and ilmbs.

**Anaspad′ia** or **Anaspad′ias** (*ana*, up, *spao*, to draw). Condition in which the urethra opens on the upper surface of the penis; epispadias.

**Anastal′tic** (*ana*, up, *stello*, to contract). Ascending (referring to nervous current); styptic.

**Anasta′sis** (*anistemi*, to rise up). Afflux of blood toward the upper part of the body; convalescence.

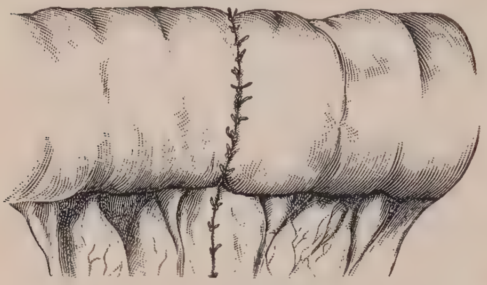
**An′astate.** A product of anabolism.

**Anastat′ic.** Relating to recovery; restorative.

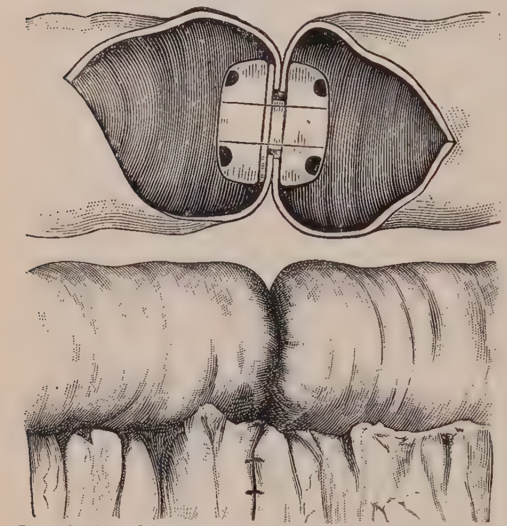
**Anas′tole** (*ana*, up, *stello*, to draw back). Retraction, as of the edges of a wound.

**Anastomose′.** To cause anastomosis.

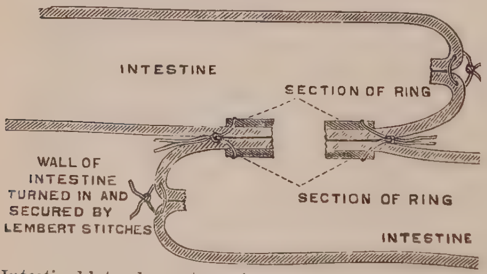
**Anastomo′sis** (*anastomoo*, to furnish with a mouth). Inosculation. Communication between two vessels. Interlacing of the nerves. The formation of an artificial communication between two parts or cavities. **A. aneurysmat′ica,** telangiectasia. **Intes′tinal a.,** establishment of a communication between two portions of intestine not usually continuous; originally the term was used only to denote communication through the walls of two segments brought side by side—*lateral* anastomosis, but it is now applied as well to *end-to-end* anastomosis, a process of resection of the intestine, in which the resected ends are approximated and held in place by suture, and perforated decalcified bone plates, catgut rings, or metallic buttons. **Ja'cobson's a.**, see *Petrosal ganglion*.



Intestinal anastomosis by end-to-end suture. (Richardson.)



Intestinal end-to-end anastomosis by means of the Murphy button. (Richardson.)



Intestinal lateral anastomosis by means of bone plates. (Roberts.)

**Anastomot'ic.** Belonging or relating to anastomosis. **A. arch**, arch formed by the union of two vessels. **A. ar'tery**, branch from brachial around the elbow; branch of obturator on inner side of crural ring; branch from femoral around knee-joint; branch of peroneal; branch of spinal accessory. **A. vein**, see *Anastomotica magna vein*.

**Anastomot'ica mag'na.** Branch of the brachial artery, coming off a little above the elbow, and bestowing branches to brachialis internus, to under edge of triceps, and to muscles, ligaments, etc., about the elbow-joint; branch of femoral artery supplying the knee-joint. **A. m. vein**, vein forming communication between veins and sinuses in the brain.

**Anatherapeu'sis.** Treatment by progressively increased doses.

**Anathrep'sis** (*ana*, again, *trepho*, to nourish). Renewal of nutrition, as in restoration to health.

**Anat'ole** (*anatole*, coming forth). Growth; lunula of the nail.

**Anatom'ical.** Relating or appertaining to anatomy; structural. **A. posi'tion**, erect posture with the palms of the hands looking forward.

**Anat'omism.** Study of arrangement of parts, to explain phenomena of the organism.

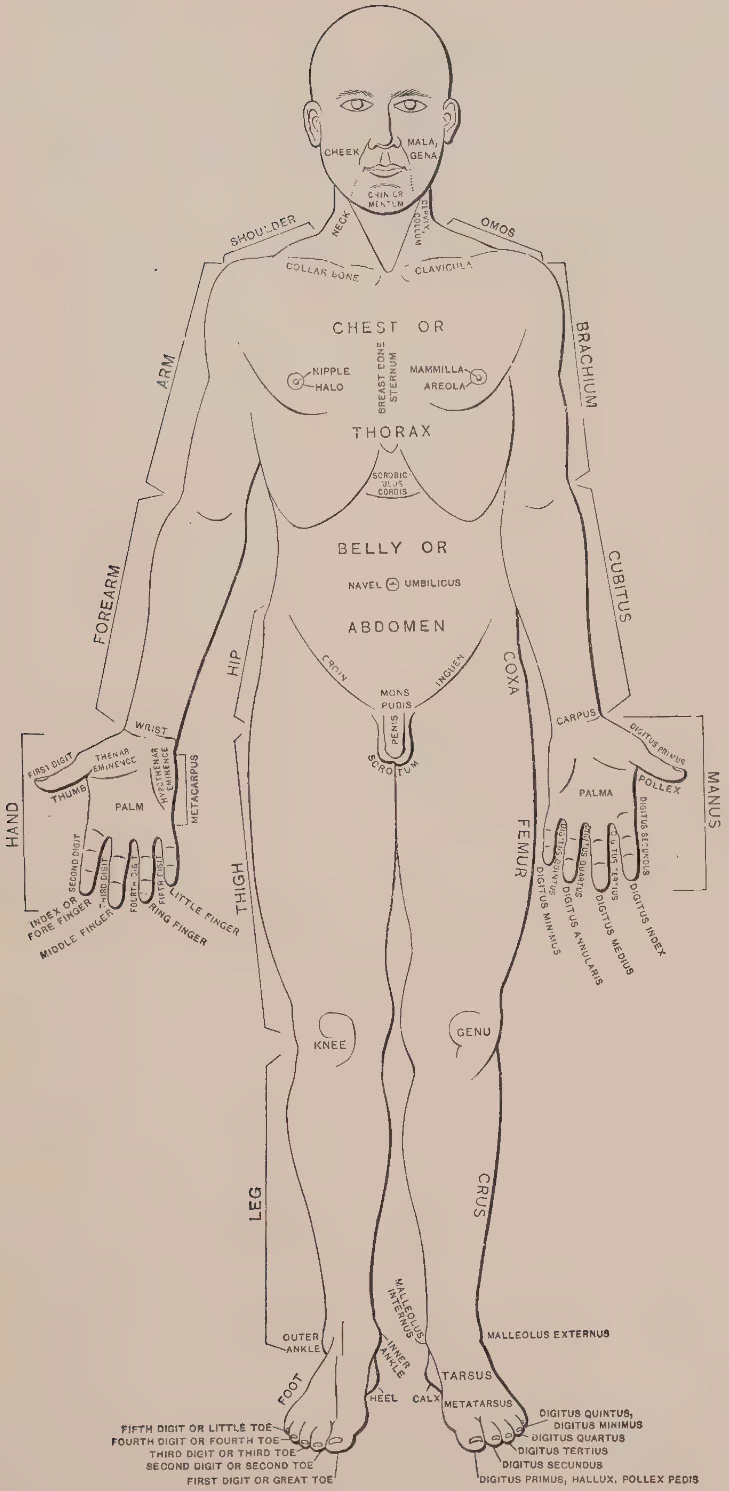
**Anat'omist.** One who occupies himself with anatomy or dissection; one versed in anatomy. **A.'s snuff-box**, depression at root of thumb between extensor tendons.

**Anatomog'raphy.** Treatise on anatomy.

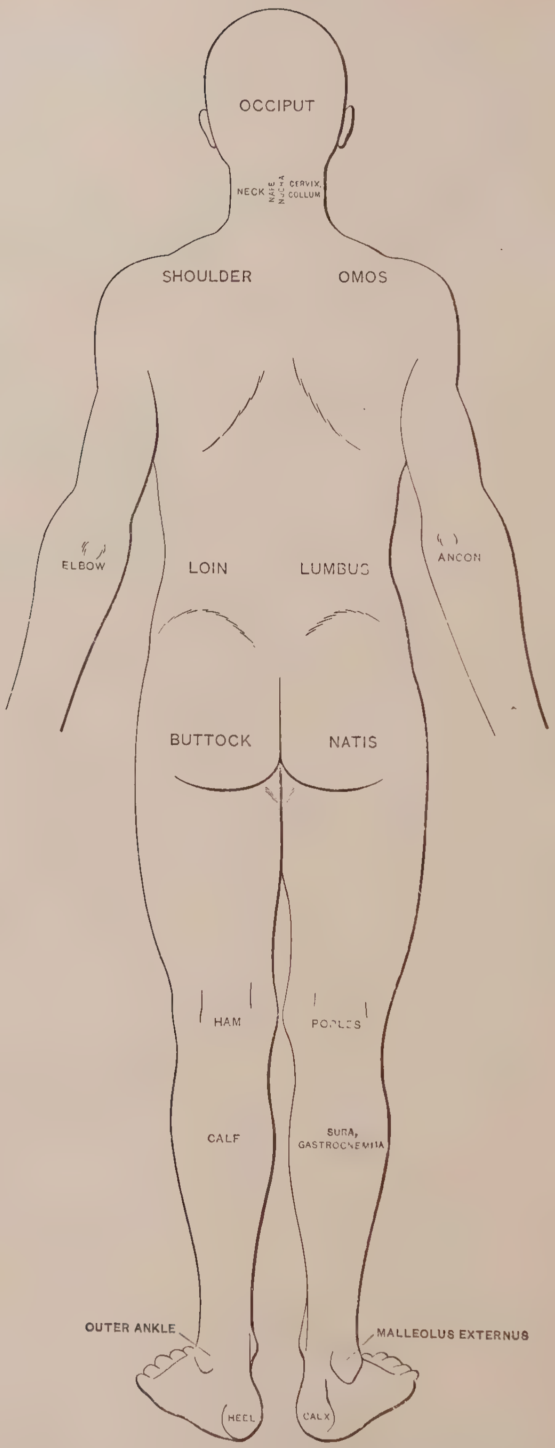
**Anat'omy** (*ana*, up, *tome*, cutting). Dissection; study and knowledge of all the apparent properties of organized bodies. It is the science of organization, and includes, according to some, every mechanical decomposition, even of inorganic bodies; thus, crystallography is the anatomy of crystallized minerals. Anatomy has also been called morphology, somatology, somatotomy, organology, etc. It assumes different names, according as the study is confined to one organized being or to a species or class of beings; thus, *androtomy* or *anthropotomy* or *anthropography* or *anthroposomatology* is the anatomy of man; *zoötomy, comparative*, or *animal anatomy*, that of other species of the animal kingdom; *veterinary anatomy*, anatomy of domestic animals. But when the word is used abstractly it means *human anatomy*, particularly the study of organs in a healthy state. Anatomy of fœtal development has been called *anatomy of the fœtus* or *of evolution*. *Physiological anatomy* investigates structure, with special view to function.

The anatomy of the diseased human body is *pathological* or *morbid anatomy*; when applied to medical jurisprudence, *forensic anatomy*. Several organs possessing similarity of structure and formed of the same tissues have been grouped into systems or genera of organs; the study of such systems is *general anatomy*, or *morphotomy*, while the study of each organ in particular is *descriptive* or *special anatomy*—*anthropomorphology*. *Gross* or *macroscopic anatomy* is that part of anatomy which can be studied without the aid of the microscope. Histology is applied to *anatomy of the tissues*, called also *textural*, *minute*, or *microscopic anatomy*, *micranotomia*. See *Histology*. Descriptive anatomy has been divided into *skeletology*, comprising *osteology* and *syndesmology*; and *sarcology*, subdivided into *myology*, *neurology*, *angiology*, *adenology*, *splanchnology*, and *dermology*. *Surface anatomy* is the study of the outer aspect of the body and its delimitation into regions or parts. (See the Plates, and also Plates under Regio.) *Surgical anatomy*, *medicochirurgical anatomy*, *topographical*, *relational*, or *regional anatomy*, is the particular and relative study of organs, bones, muscles, nerves, vessels, etc., with which it is indispensable to be acquainted before performing operations.

*Analogical anatomy* is the comparative study of each organ in different animals or in different classes of animals. *Homological anatomy* examines the relations to each other of different parts of the same individual. *Transcendental* or *philosophical anatomy* inquires into the mode, plan, or model upon which the animal frame or organs are formed. *Artificial anatomy* is the art of modelling and representing, in wax or other substance, different organs or different parts of the human body in a sound or diseased state. *Artistic* or *plastic anatomy* is the study of anatomy from an artistic point of view. *Physiognomonic anatomy* is a branch of artistic anatomy dealing especially with the expression. *Phytotomy* or *phytanatomy* is the anatomy of vegetables. *Pictorial anatomy* is anatomy artistically illustrated. *Clastic anatomy* (*klao*, to break) is the formation of models in such sort that they can be broken or separated in pieces.



Front view of a man in the anatomical position, illustrating the surface anatomy. On one lateral half the parts are labelled in English, on the other in Latin. The right upper limb is drawn away from the trunk in order to show the arm more fully than is possible when it hangs perpendicularly. (F. H. Gerrish.)



Back view of a man in the anatomical position, illustrating the surface anatomy. On one lateral half the names of the parts are given in English, on the other in Latin. (F. H. Gerrish.)

**Anatre′sia.** Patency; absence of stricture.

**Anatricrot′ic** (*ana*, up, *treis*, three, *krotos*, clapping). Relating to or marked by anatricrotism.

**Anatric′rotism.** The appearance in a single beat of the pulse of two appreciable minor expansions preceding the main expansion; a wave of the pulse with three breaks on the ascent.

**Anatrip′sis.** Therapeutic use of friction.

**Anatripsol′ogy** (*anatripsis*, friction, *logos*, discourse). Science of friction as a remedy.

**Anatrip′tic.** Remedy used by inunction.

**Anau′dia** (*a*, priv., *aude*, speech). Dumbness; catalepsy.

**Anax′on.** A nerve cell in which there is apparently no axis-cylinder process.

**Anazot′ic** (*a*, priv., *azote*, nitrogen). Devoid or deprived of nitrogen.

**Anazotu′ria.** Deficiency of urea in urine.

**An′azyme.** A compound of boric and carbolic acids; has been used as a substitute for iodoform in surgical dressings.

**Anchie′ta salutar′is.** Vegetable mercury, ord. *Violaceæ;* climbing plant from Brazil; emetic and cathartic; alterative in syphilis.

**An′chilops** (*anchi*, near, *ops*, eye). Inflammation of lacrymal sac.

**An′chorage.** Fixation of a part or organ, as the uterus, floating kidney, etc.; fixation of the initial portion of a dental filling.

**Anchora′lis proces′sus.** Coracoid process.

**Anchu′sa angustifo′lia.** A. officinalis. **A. incarna′ta,** A. officinalis. **A. lycopsoi′des,** A. officinalis. **A. officina′lis,** garden alkanet or bugloss. **A. tincto′ria,** Dyer's bugloss, Dyer's alkanet, orchanet; European plant, used to give a red color to ointments.

**Anchu′sic acid** or **Anchusin′.** Alkanin.

**Anchylo-.** For words thus beginning, see *Ankylo-*.

**An′con.** Elbow; olecranon process.

**An′conad.** Toward the elbow.

**Anconag′ra** (*agra*, a seizure). Gout of the elbow.

**An′conal.** Relating to the elbow or olecranon. **A. as′pect,** aspect toward the side on which the ancon or elbow is situated.

**Anco′neal.** Anconal. **A. fos′sa,** the olecranon fossa of the humerus.

**Ancone′us.** Term once applied to every muscle attached to the olecranon, and called great external, internal, and small anconei muscles. The first three are portions of the same muscle, *triceps brachialis;* the last has alone retained the name. It is the *aconeus minor*, *aconeus* or *cubitalis Riolani*, *epicondylocubitalis*, *brevis cubiti*, of different authors, and is situated at the upper and back part of the forearm. It arises from the external condyle of the os humeri, and is inserted into the posterior edge of the upper third of the ulna. It aids in extension of the forearm. **A. bre′vis,** inner head of the triceps; outer head, according to others. **A. epitrochlea′ris,** muscle passing from the internal condyle of the humerus to the olecranon. **A. exter′nus,** see *Triceps extensor cubiti*. **A. inter′nus,** see *Triceps extensor cubiti*. **A. lon′gus,** long head of triceps extensor cubiti. **A. mag′nus,** outer head of triceps. **A. ma′jor,** see *Triceps extensor cubiti*. **A. min′imus,** a. epitrochlearis. **A. mi′nor,** anconeus. **A. par′vus,** anconeus. **A. profun′dus,** inner head of triceps. **A. quar′tus,** anconeus. **A. quin′tus,** fascia between the tendon of the long head of the triceps and the latissimus dorsi muscles. **A. sex′tus,** a. epitrochlearis. **A. ter′tius,** a. epitrochlearis.

**Anconocace,** an-ko-nok′as-e. Pain or gout in the elbow.

**An′conoid** (*ankon*, elbow, *eidos*, shape). Shaped like an elbow.

**An′cus** (*ankon*, elbow). One who cannot extend his arms completely; deformity from luxation of the humerus or forearm.

**An′cyroid** (*ankyra*, anchor, *eidos*, resemblance). Shaped like the fluke of an anchor. **A. cav′ity,** digital cavity, posterior prolongation or horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain. **A. pro′cess,** coracoid process.

**An′da as′su.** Laxative expressed oil from the seed of a Chilian plant. **A. gome′sii,** native tree of Brazil, ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Cathartic oil, oil of anda, is obtained from the seeds by pressure. Fruit is an oval nut, containing two seeds having the taste of chestnut, but cathartic and emetic. Shell is astringent in diarrhœa, etc.

**An′dernach's os′sicles.** Wormian bones.

**An′dersch, gan′glion of.** Petrous ganglion.

**An′derson's pill.** Compound gamboge pill.

**Andi′ra anthelmin′tica.** Brazil tree, ord. *Leguminosæ*, seeds of which are anthelmintic. **A. araro′ba,** Goa powder is obtained from this Brazilian tree. **A. excel′sa,** bark, wood, and fruit are all employed; the bark in intermittent fever. **A. ib′ai,** Geoffræa vermifuga. **A. iner′mis,** cabbage tree of West Indies; G. inermis. **A. racemo′sa,** G. inermis. **A. retu′sa,** Surinam cabbage tree; anthelmintic. **A. surinamen′sis,** G. surinamensis.

**Andirin′.** Bitter extractive from Andira anthelmintica.

**An′dol-an′dol.** Large Chinese fly; tincture is used in China and Java as a powerful vesicant.

**Andralogome′lia** (*aner*, gen. *andros*, man, *alogos*, brute, *melos*, limb). Monstrosity combining the body of a man with the limbs of a brute.

**An′dral's decu′bitus.** Position of relief in bed taken by pleuritic patient at an early period of the disease, the pain being diminished when he lies on the unaffected side of the body.

**Andranot′omy** or **Androt′omy** (*aner*, man, *ana*, up, *tome*, cutting). Human anatomy.

**Andrei′a** or **Andri′a.** Adult age; manhood. **A. mu′lier,** female hermaphrodite.

**Androar′ium** (*aner*, man, *oarion*, ovary). Testicle.

**Androgalactozē′mia.** Secretion or discharge of milk in the male.

**Androgenei′a** or **Androgeni′a** (*aner*, man, *genesis*, generation). Procreation of males.

**Androg′raphis panicula′ta.** Kariyal andrographides; Indian plant, stalk and root of which are tonic and stomachic, especially in dyspepsia with constipation.

**Androgynal** (an-droj′-e-nal). Hermaphroditic.

**An′drogyne** (*aner*, man, *gyne*, woman). An hermaphrodite; effeminate man.

**Androgyn′ia,** **Androg′ynism,** or **Androg′yny.** Hermaphrodism.

**Androg′ynos.** Androgyne.

**Androg′ynous.** Androgynal.

**Androl′ogy** (*aner*, man, *logos*, description). The science of the diseases peculiar to men; a little-used word, coined after the analogy of "gynecology," to denote the study of the male genito-urinary diseases.

**Andro′ma.** Form of elephantiasis of the scrotum, endemic in Southern Asia.

**Androma′nia.** Nymphomania.

**Androm′eda arbo′rea.** Sorrel-tree, sour-tree, sourwood, elk-tree, elkwood, sorrel-wood, sour-leaf. Small, indigenous tree, ord. *Ericaceæ*, found as far as the southern limits of Georgia and Alabama; seldom north of Virginia. Sour leaves are refrigerant and astringent, and make a kind of lemonade, given in fevers. **A. japon′ica,** native of China and Japan, of toxicological interest only; contains a poisonous glucoside, asebotoxin. **A. maria′na,** broad-leaved moorwort, kill-lamb, lamb-killer, stagger-bush. Decoction of this indigenous plant has been employed as a wash in affection of negroes of Southern United States, called toe itch or ground itch. **A. nit′ida,** sourwood, sorrel tree, indigenous; properties like those of A. arborea. **A. polyfo′lia,** wild rosemary of America, Europe, and Asia; leaves are acronarcotic.

**Andromedotoxin′.** White, crystallized poison from andromeda; has an inhibitory action on the centres of respiration.

**Andrometoxin′.** The poisonous (narcotic) principle of mountain laurel.

**Andropho′bia** (*aner*, man, *phobos*, fear). Insane ear of men.

**Androphonoma′nia** (*aner*, man, *phonos*, murder + *mania*). Homicidal insanity.

**Andropo′gon bicor′nis.** Junctus odoratus. **A. citra′tus,** Junctus odoratus. **A. citriodo′rus,** Junctus odoratus, Nardus indica. **A. marti′ni,** ginger-grass, Indian species, yielding rubefacient, volatile oil. **A. murica′tus,** root of this plant, from Bombay, is aromatic and bitterish; used as a perfume and to drive away insects; also excitant and diaphoretic. **A. nar′dus,** Calamus alexandrinus, Nardus indica. **A. pachno′des,** variety of A. schœnanthus, Indian plant, yielding oil of ginger-grass. **A. schœnan′thus,** Junctus odoratus. **A. squarro′sus,** A. muricatus.

**Androsymphy′sia** or **Androsym′physis.** Monstrosity marked by fusion of male fœtuses or male genital apparatus.

**Ane′bus** (*a*, priv., *hebe*, puberty). One who has not reached puberty.

**Anec′risis** (*a*, priv., *ekkrisis*, secretion). Absence or suppression of secretion.

**Anecta′sia** or **Anec′tasis** (*a*, priv., *ektasis*, distention). Diminution in size of any part or organ.

**Anectasin′.** A vasoconstrictor bacterial toxin.

**Anelec′tric.** Not electrifiable; parting easily with electricity; conductor.

**Anelec′trode.** Positive pole of galvanic battery.

**Anelectroton′ic.** Relating to anelectrotonus.

**Anelectroto′nus.** Lessened excitability of nerve at the positive pole when traversed by a constant current of electricity.

**Anel’s′ opera′tion.** Operation of ligation of an aneurysm on proximal side of aneurysmal sac. **A.’s probe** or **sound,** probe for insertion into lacrymal puncta. **A.’s syr′inge,** delicate syringe for the injection of fluids into the lacrymal duct.

**Ane′mia, Ane′mic.** Anæmia; anæmic.

**Anemiop′sis califor′nica.** South American plant, rhizome of which is used in malaria and dysentery.

**Anem′one** (*anemos*, wind). Genus of plants, ord. *Ranunculaceæ*. Windflower. **A. cer′nua** has similar properties to A. pulsatilla. **A. colli′na,** A. pulsatilla. **A. corona′ria,** European plant; root is purgative and applied in diseases of the eye; herb in ulcers and skin diseases. **A. hepat′ica,** Hepatica triloba. **A. interme′dia,** A. pulsatilla. **A. nemoro′sa,** wood anemone; herb and flowers are poisonous, acrid, corrosive, and rubefacient. **A. pa′tens,** indigenous; possesses properties similar to those of A. nemorosa. **A. praten′sis,** meadow anemone; this European plant has properties similar to the preceding. **A. pulsatil′la,** pasque flower; possesses properties like those of A. nemorosa. **A. ru′bra,** A. pratensis. **True-leaved a.,** Thalictum anemonoides. **A. sylves′tris,** A. pratensis.

**Anemonin′.** $C_{15}H_{12}O_6$. Principle from Anemone pulsatilla, resembling aconitine; used in asthma, bronchitis, etc., and as an anodyne, in doses of gr. ½–j (0.03–0.06).

**Anem′onol.** Oil of anemone; powerful volatile oil from various anemones, causing vesication.

**Anem′ony.** Anemone.

**Anemop′athy** (*anemos*, air, *pathos*, disease). Treatment of disease by inhalation.

**Anemop′sis califor′nica.** Yerba mansa. Leaves of this herb of Western United States and Mexico are stimulant and astringent, and applied externally to venereal sores.

**Anencephalæ′mia** or **Anencephalohæ′mia** (*a*, priv., *enkephalos*, encephalon, *haima*, blood). Deficiency of blood in the brain. Syncope.

**Anencephal′ia.** See *Anencephalus.*

**Anencephal′ic.** Anencephalous.

**Anenceph′alism.** See *Anencephalus.*

**Anencephaloneu′ria** or **Anencephaloner′via** (*a*, priv., *enkephalos*, encephalon, *neuron*, nerve). Defective nervous action in the encephalon.

**Anencephalot′rophy** (*a*, priv., *enkephalos*, encephalon, *trophe*, nourishment). Atrophy of the brain.

Anencephalus.

**Anenceph′alus** (*a*, priv., *enkephalos*, brain). Devoid of brain; a monster in which there is entire absence of brain. One which has part only of the brain is a *paracephalus.*

**Anenerga′sia** or **Anener′gia** (*a*, priv., *ergon*, work). Debility.

**Anen′tera** (*a*, priv., *enteron*, intestine). Infusoria devoid of intestines.

**Anenteræ′mia** (*a*, priv., *enteron*, intestine, *haima*, blood). Anæmia of the intestines.

**Anentera′ta** (*a*, priv., *enteron*, intestine). Without intestines. See *Anenterelmintha.*

**Anen′terate.** Without intestines.

**Anenterelmin′tha** (*a*, priv., *enteron*, intestine, and *helmins*, worm). Worms unprovided with intestinal canal.

**Anenteroner′via** or **Annyteroneu′ria** (*a*, priv., *enteron*, intestine, *neuron*, nerve). Atony of the intestines. **A. saturni′na** is due to lead poisoning.

**Anenterot′rophy** (*a*, priv., *enteron*, intestine, *trophe*, nourishment). Defective nutrition of the intestines.

**Anen′terous.** Possessing no intestinal canal; anenterate.

**Anep′ia** (*anepes*, without speech). Defect or loss of speech.

**Anepic′ritus** (*a*, priv., *epikrisis*, judgment). Of deficient mental power.

**Anepiplo′ic** (*a*, priv., *epiploon*, omentum). Devoid of omentum.

**Anepis′chesis** (*a*, priv., *epischesis*, retention). Incontinence of urine.

**Anepithy′mia** (*a*, priv., *epithymia*, desire). Loss of appetite, as hunger, thirst, venery, etc. **A. chloro′sis,** chlorosis.

**Anerethi′sia** (*a*, priv., *erethizo*, to irritate). Defect of irritability, as of muscle or nerve.

**Aner′gia.** Want of energy.

**Aner′gic.** Abnormally passive; incapable of work, as a. dementia or a. stupor.

**An′eroid** (*a*, priv., *neros*, moist). Free from moisture; without fluid. **A. barom′eter,** see *Barometer.*

**Aner′via.** Paralysis; defect of nervous power.

**Anerythroblep′sia** (*a*, priv., *erythros*, red, *blepo*, to see). Color-blindness as to red.

**Anerythrop′sia** (*a*, priv., *erythros*, red, *opsis*, vision). Anerythroblepsia.

**Ane′sia** or **Ane′sis** (*anienai*, to relax). Remission, as of fevers.

**Anesin′** or **An′esone.** Acetone chloroform; employed in the production of infiltration anæsthesia in a 1 per cent. solution; has also been given as a hypnotic in doses of gr. viiss–xv (0.5–1.0).

**Anesthe′sia.** Anæsthesia.

**An′et.** Dill, anethum, or carum graveolens.

**An′ethene.** $C_{10}H_{16}$. A constituent of oil of dills.

**An′ethol.** $C_{10}H_{12}O$. Principal component of oils of fennel and anise.

**Ane′thum.** Fœniculum capillaceum, fennel or finckle, anet, sweet fennel, ord. *Umbelliferæ.* The fruit, fœniculum, has an aromatic odor and warm, sweetish taste; it is carminative. Oil—*oleum fœniculi*, oil of fennel—is official, dose, ♏j–v (0.06–0.3); root is pectoral and diuretic; the water of fennel, aqua fœniculi, is given as an excipient in doses of ʒj–℥j (4.0–32.0). **A. fœnic′ulum,** anethum. **A. grave′olens,** dill; native of south of Europe; seeds, anethi fructus, are stimulant and carminative. Distilled water, aqua anethi, dill-water, and oil, oleum anethi, oil of dill, are official in some pharmacopœias. **A. pastina′ca,** Pastinaca sativa. **A. piperi′tum,** anethum. **A. seg′etum,** anethum.

**Anet′ic.** Anodyne; remitting.

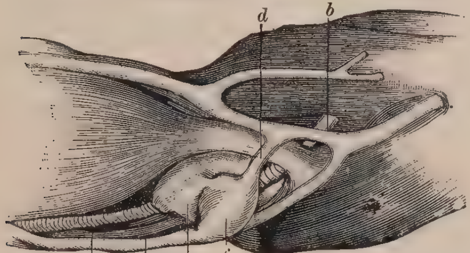
**Ane′tus.** An old name for intermittent fever. **A. quarta′nus,** quartan. **A. quotidia′nus,** quotidian. **A. tertia′nus,** tertian fever.

**Aneu′ria** (*a*, priv., *neuron*, nerve). Paralysis; defect of nervous power.

**An′eurysm** (*ana*, up, *euryno*, to dilate). Tumor produced by rupture or dilatation of the coats of an artery; the term has been extended also to dilatation of the heart. (Often improperly spelled *aneurism.*) There are various kinds of aneurysm; the following are the chief:

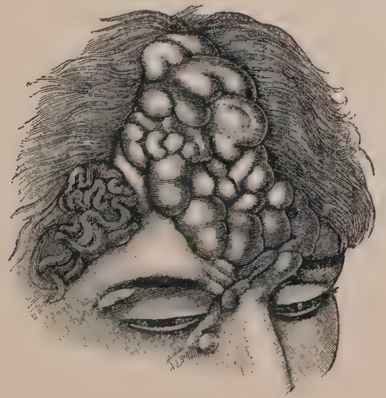
I. When the blood which forms the tumor is enclosed within the dilated coats of the artery. This is the *true aneurysm, ectatic aneurysm, aneurysma verum, hernia arteriarum.*

II. When the blood has escaped from the opened artery it is called *spurious* or *false aneurysm, aneurysma spurium, ruptura arteriæ, arteriorrhexis, arteriodialysis, ecchymoma arteriosum.* This is divided into three varieties: 1. *Diffused false aneurysm,* which occurs immediately after division or rupture of an artery, and consists of extravasation of blood into the areolar texture. 2. *Circumscribed false aneurysm,* in which the blood issues from the vessel some time after receipt of the wound, and forms itself a sac in the neighboring areolar tissue. 3. *Aneurysm by anastomosis, varicose* or *racemose aneurysm, arteriovenous aneurysm, phlebarteriodialysis, aneurysma venoso-arteriosum, varicosum,* or *racemosum angioma arteriale racemosum,* which may arise from simultaneous wounding of an artery and vein, the arterial blood passing into the vein and producing a varicose state of it, or by increase of arterial tissue and dilatation and elongation of the artery.



Arteriovenous aneurysm at bend of elbow. *a*, brachial artery; *b*, radial artery; *c*, basilic vein; *d*, median basilic vein; *e*, aneurysmal sac; *f*, dilated vein. (Lenois.)

III. *Mixed aneurysm* is that arising from dilatation of one or two of the coats, with division or rupture of the other. Some authors have made two varieties of this: 1. *Mixed external aneurysm,* when the internal and middle coats are ruptured and the areolar is dilated. 2. *Mixed internal aneurysm,* in which the internal coat is dilated and protrudes, like a hernial sac, through the ruptured middle and outer coats. This variety has been called *hernial aneurysm.*



Cirsoid aneurysm. (Bruns.)

A *sacciform* or *sacculated aneurysm, aneurysma sacculatum,* consists of a distinct sac or bag, having a comparatively narrow channel of communication with the artery. A *fusiform, cylindroid, tubular,* or *tubulated aneurysm, aneurysma fusiforme,* is one formed by dilatation of all the coats of the vessel and elongation of the affected part of the artery. A *cirsoid aneurysm* is a condition in which a portion of an artery becomes elongated, dilated, and tortuous.

Aneurysms have been termed *traumatic, aneurysma ex vulnere,* or *exogenous* and *spontaneous,* according as they may have been caused by a wound or have originated spontaneously. The latter, when originating from lesions of the inner coats of arteries, have been termed *endogenous.* They also receive the name of the vessel implicated, as *carotid aneurysm, aortic aneurysm,* etc.

Aneurysms have also been divided into *internal* and *external.* The internal aneurysms are situated in the great splanchnic cavities, and occur in the heart and great vessels of the chest, abdomen, etc. Their diagnosis is difficult, and they are often inaccessible to surgical treatment. External aneurysms are situated near the surface of the head, neck, and limbs, and are distinctly pulsatory.

Aneurysms may be caused by atheromatous or other degenerations of the artery, embolism, syphilis, external injury, wounds, etc., predisposition being established by age, sex, occupation, etc. Sometimes a number of arteries are affected, constituting an *aneurysmal diathesis.*

Aneurysms are generally of slow growth and chronic existence, being governed in this by the duration of the exciting cause, the force of the circulation, condition of the aneurysmal sac, etc.

Aneurysms, especially the internal, may be combated by rest and debilitant treatment, on the plan of Valsalva, consisting in repeated bloodletting, with food enough merely to support life. The local treatment of aneurysm consists in the use of digital or mechanical compression, ligation of the artery, manipulation, injection into the sac of styptic solutions (dangerous), the introduction of a long, fine wire, with or without the use of electricity, or the latter alone, the administration of gelatin per os or subcutaneously, etc.

**An′eurysm by anastomo′sis, A. anastomot′icum.** For this and other varieties of aneurysm not found here, see under the prime, or the qualifying word (abdominal, aortic, etc.). **Ampul′lary a.,** sacculated a. **Bérard's′ a.,** varicose a. surrounding a vein. **Bone a.,** osteo-aneurysm. **Branch′ing a.,** cirsoid a. **Car′diac a.,** a. of the heart. **Cir′soid a.,** a dilated, elongated, and tortuous condition of a segment of an artery. **Com′pound a.,** mixed a. **Consec′utive a.,** diffuse or diffused a., see under *Aneurysm.* **Cys′tic a.,** sacculated form of a. **Cystogen′ic a.,** a. from bursting of a cyst into an artery. **Dissect′ing a.,** aneurysma dissecans, is one in which, owing to rupture of the inner and middle coats of an artery, the blood makes itself a channel between these coats and the outer coat. In many cases the lesion appears to consist in separation of the laminæ of the middle coat, between which the blood forms itself a channel. It occurs in old persons, particularly in women. **Embol′ic a.,** a. of small artery from plugging by an embolus. **Encys′ted a.,** circumscribed a. **A. by ero′sion,** aneurysmal varix. **A. of the heart,** cardionchus, cardieurysma, cardianeurysma, has been divided into active and passive. The active forms are scarcely aneurysms, as they commonly consist of increased thickness of the parietes of the heart, diminishing its cavity instead of increasing it. The term *hypertrophy of the heart* better indicates their character. Passive aneurysm, cardiectasis, better expressed by the term *dilatation of the heart,* on the contrary, is attended with extenuation of the parietes of the organ and enlargement of the cavities. The impulse is feebler than usual. Both sounds are widely transmitted over the thorax, and are not much fainter at a distance from their point of origin. Partial or true aneurysm of the heart, cardiectasis partialis, aneurysma consecutivum cordis, is sometimes, but rarely, seen. **Her′nial a.**, form of a. in which the inner coat of the artery protrudes through the ruptured outer coat. **Intracra′nial a.**, a. of the basilar, anterior cerebral, internal carotid, or other artery within the cranium. **Lat′eral a.**, one projecting from the side of an artery, not fusiform. **Med′ical a.**, internal a., one not amenable to surgical treatment. **Mil′iary a.**, minute a., usually multiple, of the arterioles (of the brain chiefly), resulting from atheroma or senile changes, and often causing apoplexy by rupture. **Mixed a.**, see under the prime. **A. nee′dle,** a flat needle or probe used for the passage of a ligature about the artery preparatory to its occlusion in aneurysm. **Park's a.**, arteriovenous a., with communication between the artery and two neighboring veins. **Pott's a.**, aneurysmal varix. **Ra′cemose,** cirsoid or varicose a., see under *Aneurysm.* **Val′vular a.**, a. affecting the valves of the heart; pouch-like projections of the valves into the auricles. **Ver′minous a.**, a. containing filaria or other hæmatozoa.

**Aneurys′mal** or **Aneurysmat′ic.** That which belongs to aneurysm. **A. can′cer**, telangiectatic cancer. **A. cyst,** sort of pouch formed by dilatation of the coats of an artery in which the blood forming the aneurysmal tumor is contained. **A. diath′esis**, general condition, such as atheroma, predisposing to the formation of aneurysms. **A. sac,** a. cyst. **A. tu′mor,** aneurysm. **A. var′ix,** arteriovenous aneurysm without intervening sac.

**Aneurys′moid.** Resembling an aneurysm.

**Aneuthana′sia** (*a*, priv., *euthanasia*, easy death). Painful death.

**Anfractuos′ity** (*an*, around, *frango*, to break). Groove or furrow; sinuous depression or sulcus, of greater or less depth, like those separating the convolutions of the brain from each other. **Cer′ebral a.**, one of a number of narrow sulci or fissures, deeper on the convexity of the brain than at the base, lined by prolongations of the pia mater. **Ethmoid′al a.**, ethmoidal cell.

**Anfrac′tuous.** Sinuous; tortuous.

**Anfrac′tus.** Anfractuosity. **A. cer′ebri,** cerebral anfractuosity.

**Angat′ra.** Disease of Madagascar, with zonular pain in the head and abdomen, accompanied by wasting.

**Angei-.** For words thus beginning, see *Angi-*.

**Angei′a.** Vessels. **A. pneumot′ica,** an ancient term for arteries.

**Angeiitis,** an-gi-e′tis. Inflammation of vessels.

**Angel′ic acid.** Crystalline acid from angelica root, croton oil, etc. **A. root,** root of Angelica lucida.

**Angel′ica.** Order *Umbelliferæ*, native of Lapland; root, stalk, leaves, and seed are aromatic and carminative; sweetmeat is made of the root. **A. archangel′ica,** angelica. **A. atropurpu′rea,** masterwort; indigenous species; virtues same as those of angelica of Europe. **A. levist′icum,** Ligusticum levisticum. **A. lu′cida,** angelic root, bellyache root, nendo, white-root; indigenous plant, root of which is aromatic, stomachic, and tonic; also Ligusticum actæifolium. **A. nen′do,** Ligusticum actæifolium. **A. officina′lis,** imperatoria. **A. paludapifo′lia,** Ligusticum levisticum. **A. root,** root of angelica and imperatoria. **A. sati′va,** A. sylvestris. **A. sylves′tris,** wild angelica, possesses similar properties to A. lucida, but in an inferior degree; the seeds, powdered and put into the hair, are used to destroy lice. **A. tree,** Aralia spinosa. **A. triquina′ta,** Angelica atropurpurea.

**Angelicin′.** Resin extracted from angelica root.

**Angeli′næ cor′tex.** Bark of a Grenada tree; anthelmintic and cathartic.

**An′gel's wing.** Flaring of the shoulder-blade with deformity of the spine.

**Angidiecta′sia.** Telangiectasia.

**Angidiospon′gus** (*angeion*, small vessel, *spongos*, fungus). Hæmatodes fungus.

**Angiecta′sia** or **Angiec′tasis** (*angeion*, vessel, *ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of vessels. See *Telangiectasis.* **A. capilla′ris,** vascular nævus. **A. veno′sa,** varix.

**Angiecto′ma.** Swelling caused by dilatation of vessels.

**Angiecto′pia** (*angeion*, vessel, *ek*, out of, *topos*, place). Condition in which vessels are out of their natural situation or take an abnormal course.

**Angielco′sis** (*angeion*, vessel, *helkos*, ulcer). Ulceration of blood-vessels.

**Angiemphrax′is** (*angeion*, vessel, *emphraxis*, obstruction). Obstruction of vessels.

**Angien′chyma** (*angeion*, vessel, *enchyma*, infusion). Vascular membrane or tissue.

**Angieurys′ma** (*angeion*, vessel, *eurysma*, dilatation). Dilatation of vessels; angiectasis.

**Angiï′tis.** Inflammation of vessels.

**Angi′na** (*ancho*, choke). Sense of suffocation; sore throat. Inflammation of the supradiaphragmatic portion of the alimentary canal and of the air passages. Latin writers applied the term to every disease in which deglutition or respiration was affected, provided such affection was above the stomach and lungs. Angina of the moribund was dysphagia or difficult deglutition preceding death. A painful heart spasm. **A. accesso′ria,** retropharyngeal abscess. **A. acu′ta,** catarrhal sore throat. **A. angino′sa,** scarlatina anginosa. **A. aphtho′sa,** aphthæ. **A. aquo′sa,** œdema of the glottis. **A. arthrit′ica,** sore throat occurring as a manifestation of the "uric-acid diathesis." **Benign′ croup′ous a.**, herpetic pharyngitis. **A. bronchia′lis,** bronchitis. **A. cani′na,** croup. **A. cantato′rum,** singers' sore throat. **A. carbuncula′ris,** carbuncle of the throat. **A. cardi′aca,** a. pectoris. **A. catarrha′lis,** catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pharynx, soft palate, uvula, and tonsils. **A. clerico′rum,** clergymen's sore throat. **A. convulsi′va,** œsophagismus. **A. cor′dis,** a. pectoris. **A. cru′ris,** intermittent claudication, an affection characterized by attacks of intense paroxysmal pain in the leg, with local cyanosis and a limping gait; the cause lies in obstructed circulation in the affected limb by reason of arteriosclerosis or atheroma. **A. diphther′ica** or **diphtherit′ica,** diphtheritic inflammation of the fauces and palate. **Diph′theroid a.**, a form of membranous tonsillitis associated with the constant presence of Bacillus fusiformis; B. diphtheriæ is absent. **A. epidem′ica,** cynanche maligna. **A. epiglottide′a,** epiglottitis. **A. erysipelato′sa,** erythematous or erysipelatous sore throat. **A. exsudato′ria,** cynanche trachealis. **A. exter′na,** cynanche parotidea. **A. fau′cium,** isthmitis. **A. fau′cium exsudati′va,** diphtheritic pharyngitis. **A. fau′cium malig′na,** cynanche maligna; diphtheria. **Fi′brinous a.**, diphtheroid sore throat. **A. folliculo′sa,** follicular tonsillitis or pharyngitis. **A. gangræno′sa,** cynanche maligna. **A. glandulo′sa** or **granulo′sa,** follicular pharyngitis or tonsillitis. **Hog′skin a.**, pharyngitis diphtheritica. **A. hu′mida,** cynanche trachealis. **A. infan′tum,** croup. **A. inflammato′ria,** cynanche; cynanche trachealis. **A. inter′na,** croup. **A. lacuna′ris,** inflammation of lacunæ of the tonsil. **A. larynge′a,** laryngitis. **A. larynge′a œdemato′sa,** œdema of the glottis. **A. lingua′ria,** glossitis. **A. Ludovi′ci** or **Ludwig′ii** (after Ludwig, of Stuttgard, who first fully described it), phlegmonous inflammation of the floor of the mouth and the intermuscular and subcutaneous connective tissue of the submaxillary region, sometimes terminating in diffuse gangrene and sloughing. **A. malig′na,** diphtheritic pharyngitis. **A. maxilla′ris,** cynanche parotidea. **A. membrana′cea** or **membrano′sa,** membranous croup. **A. mi′tis,** isthmitis. **A. morbillo′sa,** catarrhal sore throat accompanying measles. **A. nasa′lis,** inflammation of the posterior portion of the Schneiderian membrane lining the nose; acute posterior nasal catarrh. **Nosoco′mic a.**, pharyngitis ulcerosa. **A. œdemato′sa,** œdema of the glottis. **A. palati′na,** inflammation of the velum palati. **A. paralyt′ica,** diphtheritic paralysis. **A. parotide′a exter′na,** mumps. **A. pec′toris,** diaphragmatic gout, suffocative breast-pang, cardiac apnœa, neuralgia of the heart; a disease, principal symptoms of which are violent pain about the sternum, extending toward the shoulder, especially the left, anxiety, great dyspnœa, and sense of suffocation, diminished frequency of pulse with alteration of volume and rhythm, pallor, cold sweat, and sense of approaching death. It is primarily a vasomotor affection of great danger, often connected with valvular disease, embolism or ossification of the coronary arteries, or other morbid condition of the heart. Name also of an acutely painful intermittent affection of the heart, seeming to differ from true angina pectoris more in the fact that it is not of discoverable organic cause than in its nature or treatment. The following is the modern classification of the affections grouped under this name: 1. *Angina vasomotoria* or *pseudo-angina.* 2. *Angina pectoris gravior,* of which two varieties are recognized, *secondary cardiac angina* and *primary cardiac angina* (syncope anginosa of Parry), in which the pathological cause of the affection is entirely within the heart substance. The most powerful stimulating and narcotic antispasmodics are required during the paroxysm of angina pectoris; friction and hot applications externally; nitrite of amyl by inhalation or nitroglycerin internally. **A. pellicula′ris,** diphtheritic pharyngitis. **A. pernicio′sa,** cynanche trachealis. **A. pestilentia′lis,** diphtheria. **A. phlegmono′sa,** acute inflammation of tonsils, with tendency to suppuration; quinsy. **A. plas′tica,** diphtheria. **A. polypo′sa,** cynanche trachealis. **A. pseudomembrano′sa,** diphtheritic pharyngitis. **A. pulpo′sa,** cynanche trachealis. **Pulta′ceous a.,** tonsilitis with white or grayish patches. **A. rheumat′ica,** a. arthritica. **A. sanguin′ea,** cynanche tonsillaris. **A. scarlatino′sa,** severe sore throat occurring in scarlet fever. **A. sero′sa,** catarrhal a.; œdema of the glottis. **A. sic′ca,** chronic inflammation of the pharynx, with distressing sense of dryness and heat. **A. sim′plex,** catarrhal sore throat. **A. spasmod′ica** or **spast′ica,** asthma thymicum; laryngismus stridulus. **A. squirro′sa,** difficulty of deglutition from scirrhous disorganization of the pharynx or œsophagus, or from enlarged tonsils. **A. strangulato′ria,** cynanche trachealis. **A. strepito′sa,** cynanche trachealis. **Streptococ′cus** or **Streptococ′cal a.,** inflammatory sore throat due to the demonstrable presence of streptococci. **A. strid′ula,** laryngismus stridulus; membranous croup. **A. suffocato′ria,** cynanche trachealis. **A. synocha′lis,** tonsillitis. **A. syphilit′ica,** syphilis affecting the throat. **A. thy′mica,** laryngismus stridulus; thymic asthma. **A. thyroi′dea,** inflammation of the thyroid gland. **A. tonsilla′ris,** tonsillitis. **Tox′ic a.,** dependent on poisoning or blood poisoning. **A. trachea′lis,** cynanche trachealis. **A. cum tumo′re,** tonsillitis. **A. ulcero′sa,** cynanche maligna; pharyngitis ulcerosa. **A. uvula′ris,** staphylœdema; uvulitis. **A. vasomoto′ria,** a. pectoris. **Vin′cent′s a.,** a diphtheroid sore throat due to the presence of a fusiform bacillus often in symbiosis with a spirillum.

**An′ginal.** Relating to angina.

**Anginopho′bia.** A morbid and causeless dread of angina pectoris.

**An′ginose, An′ginous,** or **An′ginoid.** Relating to angina, as anginose scarlatina.

**Angioasthe′nia.** Want of tone in the arteries.

**Angioatax′ia.** Irregularity in vascular tension.

**An′gioblast.** A mesoblastic cell taking part in the formation of the vessels.

**Angiocardiokinet′ic** (*angeion,* vessel, *kardia,* heart, *kinesis,* motion). An agent or remedy affecting the movements of the heart and blood-vessels.

**Angiocardi′tis.** Inflammation of the heart and great vessels.

**Angiocaver′nous.** Relating to or resembling angioma cavernosum.

**Angiocholi′tis** (*angeion,* vessel, *chole,* bile). Inflammation of the bile-ducts.

**Angioder′ma pigmento′sum.** Atrophoderma pigmentosum.

**Angio′des.** Full of vessels.

**Angiodesmo′sis** (*angeion,* vessel, *desme,* band). Trophic disease of the corium and subcutaneous connective tissue, due to constriction of the cutaneous blood-vessels or lymphatics.

**Angiodias′tasis** (*angeion,* vessel, *diastasis,* separation). Angiectasis; dilatation or abnormal position of the vessels; a gaping of the divided end of a vessel.

**Angiodystro′phia** or **Angiodys′trophy.** Any disease of the vessels. **Ova′rian a.,** disease of the ovary, due primarily to vascular lesions of that organ.

**Angioelephanti′asis.** Elephantiasis of the connective-tissue layer of the skin, extending thence to the surface; elephantiasis telangiectodes.

**Angioepidermido′sis** (*angeion,* vessel, *epi,* upon, *derma,* skin). Affection of the skin characterized by trophic changes in the epidermis, with derangement of superficial blood-vessels.

**Angiogen′esis** or **Angiogeny** (an-je-oj′en-e). Formation of vessels.

**Angioglio′ma.** Vascular glioma of the spinal cord.

**An′giograph.** Sphygmograph.

**Angiog′raphy.** Description of the vessels; use of the sphygmograph.

**Angiohydrog′raphy** or **Angiohydrol′ogy.** Description of the lymphatic vessels.

**An′gioid.** Resembling a blood-vessel or lymph-vessel. **A. streaks,** pigmentary striæ, resembling blood-vessels, seen in the retina after hemorrhage in the part.

**Angioi′tis.** Angeitis.

**Angiokerato′ma.** Rare cutaneous affection, commencing with red specks, which become prominent and hard; being due to dilatation or new formation of blood-vessels.

**Angioleuci′tis.** Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels; lymphangitis.

**Angiolipo′ma.** A mixed angioma and lipoma.

**An′giolith** (*lithos,* stone). Phlebolith.

**Angiolith′ic.** Characterized by calcareous degeneration of the vessels. **A. sarco′ma,** psammoma.

**Angiol′ogy.** The anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the vessels, including arteriology, phlebology, and angiohydrology.

**Angiolymphi′tis.** Angioleucitis.

**Angiolympho′ma.** A neoplasm formed of lymphatics.

**Angio′ma.** A vascular tumor composed mainly of newly formed blood-vessels or of blood-vessels with newly formed elements in their walls. **A. arteria′le,** cirsoid aneurysm. **A. atroph′icum,** xeroderma pigmentosum. **A. capilla′re,** nævus; telangiectasis. **A. caverno′sum,** form of angioma in which there are communicating cavities between the vessels. **Congen′ital a.,** nævus. **A. elephanti′acum,** angioelephantiasis. **Infec′tive a.,** a. serpiginosum. **A. lipomato′des,** angioelephantiasis. **A. lymphat′icum,** lymphangioma. **A. neurot′icum,** angioelephantiasis. **A. pigmento′sum,** nævus pigmentosus. **A. pigmento′sum et atroph′icum,** xeroderma pigmentosum. **Plex′iform a.,** a common form of a. of the skin in which the capillaries are dilated and tortuous. **A. racemo′sum,** cirsoid aneurysm. **A. serpigino′sum,** a disorder of the skin characterized by the appearance of minute bright reddish points, due to increased vascularity, usually grouped in annular patches. **A. sim′plex,** nævus. **A. telangiectat′icum,** a. with dilated blood-vessels. **A. tubero′sum,** lipogenous form of a. **A. varico′sum,** venous telangiectasis. **A. veno′sum,** a. cavernosum. **A. verruco′sum,** nævus verrucosus.

**Angiomala′cia** or **Angiomala′kia.** Softening of the walls of the vessels.

**Angio′matous.** Relating to or resembling an angioma.

**Angiom′eter.** Instrument for measuring the capacity and tension of the vessels.

**Angiomyocar′diac.** Relating to blood-vessels supplying the cardiac muscles.

**Angiomyo′ma.** A vascular erectile muscular tumor.

**Angiomyosarco′ma.** A mixed myoma and sarcoma of very vascular character.

**Angioneoplas′ma.** Angioma; vascular tumor.

**Angioneurec′tomy.** Excision of the nerves and vessels of a part; specifically, exsection of most of the components of the spermatic cord for the relief of enlarged prostate.

**Angioneu′ro-œde′ma.** Angioneurotic œdema.

**Angioneurosin′.** Nitroglycerin.

**Angioneuro′sis.** Neurosis of the bloodvessels of a part, as of the skin, spinal cord, cortex of the brain, etc. Herpes zoster is a vasomotor neurosis in the superficial cutaneous layers—an exanthematous angioneurosis.

**Angioneurot′ic.** Relating to angioneurosis. **A. œde′ma,** circumscribed œdema due to vasomotor disturbance.

**Angioneurot′omy.** Division of the vessels and nerves of a part.

**Angiono′ma.** Vascular growth; applied also, generically, to aneurysm, erectile tumors, and varix.

**Angiopancreati′tis.** Inflammation of the vascular structures of the pancreas.

**Angioparal′ysis.** Paralysis of vasomotor nerves.

**Angioparalyt′ic.** Relating to angioparalysis.

**Angiopar′esis.** Slight or partial vasomotor paralysis.

**Angioparet′ic.** Relating to angioparesis.

**Angiopath′ia** or **Angiop′athy** (*angeion,* vessel, *pathos,* disease). Disease affecting the vessels, especially the bloodvessels.

**Angiopath′ic.** Relating to a vascular disorder.

**Angiopla′nia** (*angeion,* vessel, *plane,* wandering). Anomaly in structure or distribution of vessels.

**Angioplas′tic** (*plasso,* to form). Forming new vessels.

**Angiorrha′gia** (*angeion,* vessel, *regnymi,* to burst). Active hemorrhage.

**Angiorrhex′is** (*rhexis,* rupture). Rupture of a vessel.

**Angiorrhœ′a** (*rheo,* to flow). Passive hemorrhage.

**Angiosarco′ma.** Vascular sarcoma.

**Angiosclero′sis.** Induration of the walls of the vessels, especially the blood-vessels.

**An′gioscope** (*angeion + skopeo,* to see). Instrument in the nature of a microscope for examining the capillary vessels.

**Angios′copy.** Examination of the arterioles and capillaries.

**Angiosiali′tis** (*sialon,* saliva). Inflammation of a salivary duct.

**Angio′sis.** Disease or morbid condition of vessels.

**An′giospasm.** Vasomotor spasm.

**Angiospas′tic.** Relating to vasomotor spasm.

**Angiosteno′sis** (*stenosis,* contraction). Narrowing or contraction of the vessels.

**Angiosteo′sis** or **Angiosto′sis.** Ossification of vessels.

**Angios′trophe** or **Angios′trophy** (*strepho,* to turn). See *Torsion.*

**Angiosym′physis.** Union or close apposition of vessels.

**Angiosynize′sis** (*synizesis,* falling together). Collapse of blood-vessels.

**Angiot′asis** (*tasis,* tension). Tension of vessels.

**Angiotat′ic.** Relating to tension of vessels.

**Angiotelecta′sia** or **Angiotelec′tasis** (*angeion,* vessel, *telos,* end, *ektasis,* extension, dilatation). Dilatation of the arterioles and capillary vessels. See *Telangiectasia.*

**An′giotome.** Vascular segment of the embryo.

**Angiot′omy.** Dissection or anatomy of vessels.

**An′giotribe** (*tribo,* to crush). A powerful instrument for crushing the tissues and compressing the contained vessels, in order to arrest hemorrhage.

**Angiotrip′sy.** Arrest of hemorrhage by means of the angiotribe.

**An′gle** (Lat., *angulus*). Space included between two lines or planes which intersect. The angles of medical significance are those chiefly of anatomy, craniometry, and optics. **A. of aberra′tion, Acro′mial a., Al′pha a.,** etc., see the qualifying words.

**Ang′nail.** Hangnail.

**Ango′la seed.** Jequirity.

**An′gona,** properly **An′chona** (*ancho,* to choke). Globus hystericus.

**Angophra′sia** (*ancho,* to choke, *phrasis,* speech). Defective speech, in which certain sounds are drawled or dwelt upon at greater length than others; occurs in paralytic dementia.

**An′gor.** Extreme anxiety accompanied with painful constriction at the epigastrium, often with palpitation and oppression. **A. fau′cium,** isthmitis. **A. pec′toris,** angina pectoris.

**Angostu′ra bark.** See *Cusparia.*

**Angræ′cum carina′tum.** Juice of this E. Indian plant is purgative and anthelmintic. **A. fra′grans,** plant indigenous to Isle of Bourbon and Mauritius, whose leaves, under the name of *faham,* have been used as a substitute for Chinese tea.

**An′gry.** Inflamed.

**Anguil′lula.** Genus of nematoid worms, *Anguillidæ.* **A. intestina′lis,** form of intestinal worm. **A. stercora′lis,** worm found in the intestines in some forms of tropical diarrhœa.

**An′guish.** Angor; agony. **Feb′rile a.,** combination of weariness, pain, weakness, etc., affecting the head and neck, generally observed at the commencement of a fever.

**An′gular.** Relating to an angle. **A. ap′erture,** angle formed by the rays of light at the focal point of a microscope. **A. ar′tery and vein,** facial artery and vein, because they pass under the angle of the jaw, and especially the terminations of these vessels, because they pass by the greater angle of the eye. **A. convolu′tion** or **gy′rus,** cerebral convolution connecting the supertemporal and meditemporal gyri. **A. nerve,** filament furnished by the inferior maxillary passing near the greater angle of the eye. **A. proc′esses** of the frontal bone are seated near the angles of the eyes.

**Angular′is scap′ulæ.** Levator scapulæ muscle.

**Angula′tion.** The formation of sharp flexures in the bowel, causing constipation.

**An′gulilabial′is.** Depressor anguli oris muscle.

**An′gulus.** Angle. **A. cost′æ,** angle of the rib. **A. eth′molacryma′lis,** ethmolacrymal angle. **A. fronta′lis,** anterior superior angle of the parietal bone. **A. Ludovi′ci,** Louis's angle. **A. ocula′ris,** canthus of the eye. **A. oc′uli,** corner or canthus of the eye. **A. op′ticus,** visual angle. **A. o′ris,** angle of the mouth. **A. præcordia′lis,** subcostal angle. **A. veno′sus,** angle of junction of the internal jugular and subclavian veins. **A. visua′lis** or **viso′rius,** visual angle.

**Angusta′tio** (*angustus,* narrow). Narrowing, stenosis, stricture. **A. cor′dis,** systole.

**Angus′tia.** Anxiety; narrowness, strait, constriction; narrow portion of the lacrymal canal. **A. abdomina′lis pel′vis,** brim of the pelvis. **A. perinæa′lis,** outlet of the pelvis; inferior pelvic strait. **A. præcordio′rum,** asthma. **A. tym′pani,** isthmus of the tympanum. **A. uri′næ,** strangury.

**Angustu′ra.** Cusparia febrifuga; Galipea cusparia. **A. bark,** see *Cusparia.* **False a.** or **A. spu′ria,** Brucia antidysenterica; Strychnos nux vomica. **A. trifolia′ta,** Cusparia febrifuga.

**Angusturine′.** $C_{10}H_{40}NO_{14}$. Bitter alkaloid of cusparia.

**Anhæmato′sia** or **Anhæmato′sis.** Deficient blood formation or aëration; anæmia.

**Anhalonine′.** A powerfully toxic alkaloid, resembling strychnine, obtained from Anhalonium lewinii, a cactus of Mexico; employed as a heart stimulant and in asthma and angina pectoris.

**Anhaph′ia.** Anaphia.

**Anhedo′nia** (*a,* priv., *hedone,* pleasure). Morbid mental state in which what formerly gave pleasure no longer does so.

**Anhela'tio** or **Anhela'tion** (*anhelo*, to pant). Panting, gasping, short and rapid breathing; sometimes employed synonymously with asthma.

**Anhel'itus.** Anhelation; asthma.

**Anhe'lous.** Asthmatic; dyspnœic; out of breath.

**Anhepatogen'ic** or **Anhepatog'enous.** Not due to causes referable to the liver.

**Anhidro'sis** (*a*, priv., *hidroo*, to perspire). Deficient or absent secretion of sweat.

**Anhidrot'ic.** Checking or suppressing the secretion of sweat; also any agent or drug having such property. These drugs act directly upon the sweat glands and the nervous mechanism of sweat secretion, or on the circulation. The chief remedies of this class are the mineral acids, atropine and belladonna, white agaric, fly agaric, muscarine, hyoscyamus, strychnine, quinine, picrotoxin, and zinc salts.

**Anhis'tous** or **Anhist'ic** (*a*, priv., *histos*, organic texture). Anorganic; amorphous; without definite shape or structure. Tunica decidua uteri is termed an anhistous membrane.

**Anhydræ'mia** (*a*, priv., *hydor*, water, *haima*, blood). Condition of the blood in which there is a diminished quantity of serum.

**Anhy'dride** (*a*, priv., *hydor*, water). Name given to chemical combinations which may be regarded as water in which the hydrogen has been replaced by an acid or basic radical; the latter are called usually metallic oxides, the name anhydride being retained for the acid substitutions.

**Anhydroglycochlo'ral.** Chloralose.

**Anhydromye'lia** (*a*, priv., *hydor*, water, *myelos*, marrow). Deficiency or absence of the cerebrospinal fluid.

**Anhy'drous** (*a*, priv., *hydor*, water). Devoid of water, as a. alcohol, absolute alcohol.

**Anhys'tera** (*a*, priv., *hystera*, uterus). Absence of the uterus; ametria.

**Anianthinop'sia** or **anian'thinopsy** (*a*, priv., *ianthinos*, violet, *opsis*, vision). Color-blind to violet.

**Anidro'sis.** Anhidrosis.

**Anidrot'ic.** Anhidrotic.

**An'ile** (*anus*, old woman). Senile.

**Anile'ma** or **Anile'sis** (*aneileo*, to roll up). Borborygmus; tormina.

**Anil'ic ac'id.** Indigotic acid, formed by treating indigo with nitric acid.

**An'ilide.** Phenylamide.

**An'ilin** or **Aniline'.** $C_6H_7N$. Amidobenzol, phenylamin; an oily liquid prepared from coal-tar, sp. gr. 1.036. It distils over when finely pulverized indigo is decomposed by a concentrated solution of potassa in a retort. Its chief value is due to beautiful coloring-matters derived from it. Inhalation of it by workmen has sometimes produced symptoms of poisoning, such as neuralgia, giddiness, vomiting, cyanosis, insensibility, etc., and contact of anilin colors with the skin occasionally produces a peculiar eruption. When given internally or by inhalation it acts upon the central nervous system, producing muscular excitation. **A. blue,** deep blue dye, useful for staining. **A. cam'phorate,** a soluble antipyretic salt. **A. red,** magenta. **A. sul'phate** has been prescribed in nervous disorders, as chorea and epilepsy; dose, gr. j (0.06) three times a day, gradually increased.

**Anilin'ophile.** Staining readily with anilin dyes.

**Anilipyrin'.** Combination of one part of acetanilid and two parts of antipyrin; antipyretic and analgesic. Dose, gr. viiss (0.5).

**An'ilism.** Chronic anilin poisoning. See *Anilin*.

**Anil'itas** or **Anil'ity** (*anus*, old woman). Dementia senilis; senility.

**An'ima** (Lat., soul). Mind. Principle of intellectual and moral manifestations; principle of life, that of plants being termed anima vegetativa; that of man, anima sensitiva; consciousness. Anima of Stahl was a fancied intelligent principle supposed to preside over the phenomena of life. See *Animist*. Anima also meant active principle of a drug. **A. articulo'rum,** hermodactylus. **A. bru'ta,** the principle of life and intelligence in the lower animals. **A. hep'atis,** ferri sulphas. **A. pulmo'num,** crocus. **A. rhe'i,** infusum rhei. **A. vegetati'va,** plastic force.

**An'imal.** An animated being. Most animals have the power of locomotion; some merely execute partial movements, such as contraction and dilatation. It is often difficult to determine what is an animal characteristic. The study of animals is called zoölogy. See *Animal kingdom*. As an adjective, that which concerns or belongs to an animal. **A. acid,** acid contained in the bodies of animals. **A. al'kaloid,** leucomain, ptomain. **A. char'coal,** boneblack; product of the calcination of bones. **A. chem'istry,** chemistry of animal bodies. **A. econ'omy,** see *Economy*. **A. ex'tracts,** see *Organotherapy*. **A. food,** this kind of food is rich in albuminous or nitrogenous substances, and contains also fat; it is more digestible than vegetable food. Fresh beef contains, according to Moleschott:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Water | 73.4 | parts. |
| *Nitrogenous substances:* | | |
| Soluble albumin and gelatin | 2.25 | " |
| Insoluble albumin and gelatin | 15.2 | " |
| *Gelatinous substances:* | 3.3 | " |
| Extractives | 1.38 | " |
| Kreatin | 0.068 | " |
| Mineral matter or ash | 1.6 | " |

**A. heat,** caloric constantly formed in the body of the living animal, by which it preserves nearly the same temperature, whatever may be that of the medium in which it is placed. It takes place over the whole body, in the production of carbonic acid and in other oxidyzing processes, and in changes in nutrition. **A. king'dom** comprises all animated beings; they may be classified as follows (according to Claus):

| *Vertebrata:* | *Invertebrata:* |
|---|---|
| Pisces, | Protozoa, |
| Amphibia, | Cœlenterata, |
| Reptilia, | Echinodermata, |
| Aves, | Vermes, |
| Mammalia. | Arthropoda, |
| | Mollusca, |
| | Molluscoidea, |
| | Tunicata. |

**A. lay'er,** serous layer of blastodermic vesicle. **A mag'netism,** mesmerism, hypnotism, etc.; see *Magnetism*. **A. mus'cles,** voluntary muscles. **A. oil,** fetid oil obtained by the decomposition of animal matters, which when purified is used as a stimulant; fat contained in fat vesicles. **A. spir'it** or **A. spir'its,** a corporeal ether, believed by Galen to travel along the nerves, conveying sensory and motor impulses between the nervous centres and the periphery.

**Animal'cula** (pl. of animalculum) **semina'lia** or **spermat'ica.** Spermatozoa.

**Animal'cule** (dim. of animal). Small animal, well seen only by the microscope. **Pro'teus a.,** amœba. **Sem'inal** or **spermat'ic a.,** spermatozoon.

**Animal'culist.** An adherent of animalculism, or one who explains physiological or pathological phenomena by means of animalcules; one who believes the embryo to be formed from so-called spermatic animalcules; an adherent of the theory of encasement in the male; spermatist, seminist.

**Animal'culovism** (*animalculum + ovum*). Old term for belief that conception results from the union of spermatozoon and ovum.

**Animal'culum.** Animalcule. Spermatozoon.

**Animal'ity.** Aggregate of qualities which distinguish the animal.

**Animaliza'tion.** Transformation of food into living substance; assimilation.

**An'imate** (*animo*, to give life). To excite or render active, as to animate a blister, that is, to excite it; to suppurate.

**Anima'tio.** Animation. **A. fœ'tûs,** quickening.

**Anima'tion.** Act of animating; state of being alive or enlivened; quickening; acute mania. **Suspend'ed a.,** asphyxia.

**An′ime** or **An′imi.** Resin obtained from trunk of Hymenæa courbaril. **A. cour′baril** and **A. stilbocar′pa,** South American trees, ord. *Fabaceæ,* used as a uterine remedy.

**An′imist.** One who adheres to animism, referring the phenomena of both normal and disordered conditions to the soul, under the view that it is endeavoring to expel the deranging cause.

**An′ion** (*ana,* upward, *ion,* going). Electronegative element, so called because it appears at the anode when set free by electrolysis.

**Anirid′ia** or **Aniridis′mus.** Absence of iris.

**Anisal′ol.** The phenyl ester of anisic acid; analgesic in dose of gr. vijss–xv (0.5–1.0).

**An′isate.** A salt of anisic acid.

**Anisa′tus** or **An′isated.** Containing anise.

**Aniscalp′tor** (*anus*+*scalpo,* to scratch). Latissimus dorsi muscle.

**Anischu′ria.** Incontinence of urine.

**An′ise.** See *Anisum.* **Chinese′** or **star a.,** Illicium anisatum, I. floridanum.

**An′iseed.** Anisum.

**Anis′ic acid.** Result of oxidation of anethol; antiseptic and antipyretic, used internally in the anisate of sodium. **A. cam′phor,** anethol.

**Anisine′.** $C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_3$. An alkaloid derived from anise.

**Anisoco′ria** (*anisos,* unequal, *kore,* pupil). Unequal size of pupils of the two eyes.

**Anisocyto′sis** (*anisos,* inequality, *kytos,* cell). Irregularity in size of associated cells, especially of red blood cells.

**Anisodac′tylous** (*anisos,* unequal, *daktylos,* finger). Having fingers unequal in length.

**Anisodon′tous** (*anisos,* unequal, *odous,* tooth). Having teeth of unequal length.

**Aniso′dus lu′ridus.** Plant of Nepal, narcotic, and resembling belladonna and tobacco; dilating the pupil.

**An′isol.** $C_7H_8O$. Phenylmethylether.

**Anisolmeth′yl phen′ate.** Anethol.

**Anisome′lia** (*anisos,* unequal, *melos,* limb). Inequality in the shape or size of the limbs.

**Aniso′metrope** (*anisos,* unequal, *metron,* measure, *ops,* eye). One affected with anisometropia.

**Anisometro′pia.** Inequality in refraction in the two eyes. One so affected is *anisometrop′ic.*

**An′isone.** Acetone chloroform.

**Anisophyl′lum ipecacuan′ha** (*anisos,* unequal, *phyllon,* leaf). Euphorbia ipecacuanha.

**Aniso′pia.** Unequal power of vision in the two eyes.

**Anisos′thenes** (*anisos,* unequal, *sthenos,* strength). Unequal in strength; epithet applied to muscular contractility which is sometimes augmented in certain muscles only, flexors, for example.

**Anisosthen′ic.** Inequality of strength, said of muscles on the two sides of the body.

**Anisotachys,** an-is-ot′ak-is (*anisos,* unequal, *tachys,* quick). Epithet for pulse when quick and unequal.

**Anisot′ropal, Anisotrop′ic,** or **Anisot′ropous** (*anisos,* unequal, *trepo,* to turn). Not having the same power in every direction; said of crystals having unequal refraction in different axes.

**Ani′sum.** (Ph. U. S.) Aniseed; the fruit of Pimpinella anisum; dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **A. africa′num frutes′cens,** Bubon galbanum. **A. frutico′sum galbanif′erum,** Bubon galbanum. **A. officina′le,** Pimpinella anisum. **A. sinen′se** or **A. stella′tum,** illicium anisatum. **A. vulga′re,** Pimpinella anisum.

**Anisu′ric acid.** $C_{10}H_{11}NO_2$. Acid analogous to hippuric acid excreted in the urine after use of anise.

**Aniter′sor** (*anus, tergo,* to wipe). Latissimus dorsi muscle.

**Anitin′.** Ichthyosulphonic acid, a brown powder possessing germicidal properties.

**An′itol.** A germicidal mixture of anitin, cresol, carbolic acid, etc.

**Anitrog′enous.** Non-nitrogenous.

**An′kle.** Portion of lower extremity included between the leg and foot. See *Astragalus* and *Malleolus.* **A.-bone,** astragalus. **A. clo′nus** or **jerk,** a series of uniform spasmodic contractions of the ankle-joint when the extensors of that joint are put continuously on the stretch; more marked in hysteria and lateral sclerosis. **A.-joint,** articulation between the tibia and fibula above and on sides, and the astragalus below; regulated by three ligaments. **Tai′lor's a.,** enlarged bursa over the extremity of the fibula, caused by pressure in the mode of sitting practised by tailors.

**Ank′let.** Bandage or leather band to surround the ankle.

**An′kuroid.** Ankyroid.

**Ankylente′ria** (*ankylosis*+*enteron,* intestine). Adhesion or growing together of the intestines.

**Ankylo-** (*ankylos,* crooked). A prefix denoting bent or angular; also, by a reflex of meaning from ankylosis, stiff or adherent.

**Ankylobleph′aron** (*blepharon,* eyelid). Adhesions between the free edges of the eyelids or between the eyelids and globe of the eye. **A. adna′tum,** congenital a.

**Ankylochei′lia** or **Anchylochi′lia** (*cheilos,* lip). Adhesion of the lips.

**Ankylocol′pus** (*kolpos,* vagina). Atresia of the vagina or vulva.

**Ankyloco′re** (*kore,* pupil). Adhesion and occlusion of the pupil.

**Ankylod′ere** or **Ankylod′eris** (*ankylos,* crooked, *dere,* neck). Wryneck.

**Ankylodon′tia** (*ankylos,* crooked, *odous,* tooth). Irregular position of the teeth in the jaws. Fusion of two or more teeth.

**Ankyloglos′sia** (*ankylos,* crooked, *glossa,* tongue) Impeded motion of the tongue from adhesion between it and the gums, or shortness of the frænum. Latter affection constitutes tongue-tie, lingua frænata, requiring the frænum to be divided with scissors.

**Ankyloglos′sotome** (*ankyloglossia,* tongue-tie, *tome,* incision). Instrument used in operation for tongue-tie.

**Ankylome′le.** A curved probe; fusion of the lower limbs.

**Ankylomeris′mus** (*ankylos,* crooked, *meros,* a part). Morbid adhesion between parts.

**Ankylopo′dia** (*pous,* foot). Ankylosis of the foot at the ankle-joint.

**Ankyloproc′tia** or **Ankyloproc′ton** (*proctos,* anus). Stricture of the anus or rectum.

**Ankylorrhin′ia** (*rhis,* nose). Morbid union of parietes of the nose.

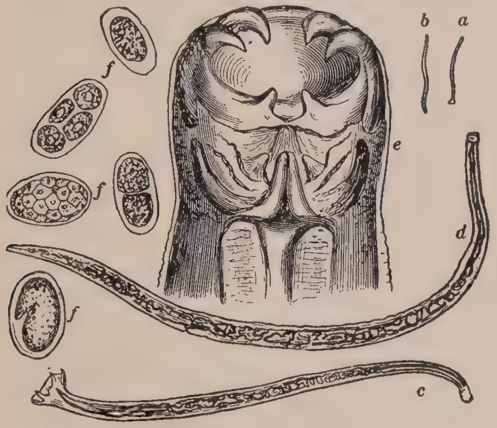
**An′kylose.** To put into a condition of ankylosis or to become stiffened; said of joints.

**An′kylosed.** In a condition of ankylosis.

**Ankylo′sis** (*ankylos,* crooked). Joining of two parts by bony union; synostosis. Firm union of any character. Stiff joint; an affection in which there is great difficulty or even impossibility of moving a diarthrodial articulation the result of morbid adhesion between the articulating surfaces. It is so called because the limb commonly remains constantly flexed. Ankylosis is complete or true when there is bony union of the articular extremities. In incomplete or false ankylosis there is fibrous union only, the degree or strength of which determines the greater or less immobility of the joint. **Artific′ial a.,** a. effected by surgical means. **Bo′ny a.,** complete or true a., due to actual osseous union of the articular ends of the bone. **Cap′sular a.,** stiffness of a joint from morbid change in the capsular ligament. **Complete′ a.,** bony a. **Extra-artic′ular** or **extracap′sular a.,** false a., caused by thickening or rigidity of the structures external to a joint. **False a.,** a. caused by fibrous bands, either intra-articular or extra-articular. **Fi′brous a.,** false a. **Incomplete′ a.,** false a. **Intra-artic′ular** or **intracap′sular a.,** a. resulting from adhesions formed within the joint. **Ligamen′tous a.,** false a.

**Mus′cular a.**, stiffness due to contracted muscles. **A. spu′ria** or **spu′rious a.**, false a. **True a.**, bony a. **A. ve′ra**, bony a.

**Ankylos′toma** (*ankylos*, hooked, *stoma*, mouth). Dochmius, Uncinaria, hook-worm. A genus of nematoid worm of the family *Strongylidæ*. **A. america′num**, a form infesting the intestines of man in tropical and subtropical America, producing symptoms similar to those of A. duodenale. **A. duodena′le**, an intestinal parasite infesting man; it sucks blood from the intestinal mucous membrane, inducing a grave form of anæmia called ankylostomiasis.



Ankylostoma duodenale. *a*, male, natural size; *b*, female, natural size; *c*, male, magnified; *d*, female, magnified; *e*, head; *f*, eggs. (v. Jaksch.)

**Ankylostomi′asis.** Morbid condition from loss of blood due to the presence in the intestine of Ankylostoma americanum or A. duodenale, observed frequently in miners—hence called *miners' anæmia*—and workers in tunnels; it is exceedingly common in Egypt, and is also of frequent occurrence in tropical and subtropical America. The disease is attended with morbid heart-sounds, dropsy, and the general symptoms of grave anæmia. Called also uncinariasis, dochmiasis, and hook-worm disease.

**Ankylos′tomum.** Ankylostoma.

**Ankylo′tia** (*ankylosis* + *ous*, the ear). Adhesions between the walls of the external auditory meatus.

**Ankylot′ic.** Causing or relating to ankylosis.

**An′kylotome.** Instrument for dividing adhesions in tongue-tie or ankylosis of various kinds.

**Ankylure′thria.** Stricture of the urethra.

**An′kyrism** (*ankyra*, hook). Operation of hooking bones together by suture; also the articulation of bones by hooking together, as palatine process and upper jaw.

**An′kyroid.** Ancyroid.

**Annat′to.** Bixa orellana, ord. *Bixaceæ*, from the seeds of which a dye is obtained. See *Terra orleana.*

**Annec′tent.** Connecting. **A. convolu′tions**, small cerebral convolutions acting as bridges between larger ones.

**Annesle′a grandiflo′ra.** Mucilaginous and astringent shrub of Mexico, used in diarrhœa and dysentery and bronchial affections.

**Annex′a** (*annecto*, to annex). Appendages.

**Annexi′tis.** Inflammation of the uterine appendages.

**An′ni** (years) **climacter′ici.** See *Climacteric.* **A. crit′ici**, or **decreto′rii**, or **fata′les**, or **genethli′aci**, or **grada′rii**, or **hebdomad′ici**, or **hero′ici**, or **natalit′ii**, or **scala′res**, or **scan′siles**, climacteric years.

**Annidalin′.** Dithymol triiodide, a substitute for aristol (dithymol diiodide).

**Annihila′tion** (*ad*, to, *nihil*, nothing). Excessive fatigue, debility, or syncope. Utter destruction.

**Annota′tio.** Preludes to attack of intermittent fever, as yawning, stretching, somnolency, chilliness, etc.

**Annot′to.** Annatto.

**An′nuens** (nodding). Rectus capitis internus minor muscle.

**Annui′tio** (*annuo*, to nod to). Nodding.

**An′nular** (*annulus*, ring). Relating to a ring or having shape or functions of a ring. **A. bone**, scroll-shaped bone, affording attachment to the membrana tympani, part of the temporal bone in the adult. **A. car′tilage**, cricoid cartilage. **A. constric′tions**, nodes of Ranvier, constrictions in the course of medullated nerve fibres. **A. fing′er**, ring finger; fourth finger, so called from the wedding-ring being worn thereon; of old it was believed that there is a vein of direct communication between the ring finger and the heart. **A. gan′glion**, see *Ciliary ganglion*. **A. lig′ament**, transverse ligament, crucial ligament; a strong ligamentous band, arching across area of ring of atlas from a rough tubercle upon inner surface of one articular process to a similar tubercle on the other. It retains the odontoid process of the axis in connection with the anterior arch of the atlas. **A. lig′ament of ra′dius**, strong fibrocartilaginous band, forming, with the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna, a kind of ring, in which the head of the radius turns with facility. **A. lig′ament of sta′pes**, ligament uniting stapes to edge of fenestra ovalis. **A. lig′aments of the car′pus** are two in number. One, *anterior*, is a broad, fibrous quadrilateral band, extending transversely before the carpus, and forming a gutter, made by the wrist, into a canal; it keeps the tendons of the flexor muscles, median nerve, etc., applied against the carpus. The *posterior* ligament is situated transversely behind the joint of the hand, and covers the sheaths of tendon passing to the back of the hand; its fibres are white and shining, and are attached externally to the inferior and outer part of the radius, internally to the ulna and os pisiforme. **A. lig′aments of the tar′sus** are two in number. The *anterior* is quadrilateral, and extends transversely above the instep, and embraces the tendons of the extensor muscles of the toes, the tibialis anticus, and the peroneus anticus. The *internal* is broader than the other, descends from the malleolus internus to the posterior and inner part of the os calcis, with which it forms a kind of canal, enclosing the sheaths of the tendons of the tibialis posticus, flexor longus digitorum pedis, and flexor longus pollicis pedis, as well as the plantar vessels and nerves. **A. mus′cle of Mül′ler**, name given to bundles of circular fibres on the anterior side and the anterior and internal angles of the ciliary muscle. **A. myeli′tis**, inflammation of the whole circumference of the spinal cord. **A. pro′cess** or **protu′berance**, pons Varolii. **A. vein** is situated between the ring and little fingers; the older physicians recommended it to be opened in diseases of the spleen.

**Annular′is.** Annular; ring finger; cricoid. **A. a′ni**, sphincter ani.

**An′nuli cartilagin′ei.** Rings of the trachea and bronchial tubes. **A. cartilagino′si tra′cheæ**, rings of the trachea. **A. fibrocartilagin′ei**, fibrocartilaginous or festooned rings; tough, tendinous tracts in the heart, two of which, anterior, are situated to the right and left of the aortic opening; and one posterior, which runs backward from the aorta to the border of the auriculoventricular septum, where it splits into two slender crura. **A. of Bött′cher**, edge of the lamina reticularis around the head-plates of the rods of Corti in the internal ear.

**An′nulus.** Ring. **A. abdomina′lis** or **abdom′inis**, inguinal ring. **A. al′bidus**, ciliary muscle. **A. arthrit′icus**, infiltration of the conjunctival border in elderly persons. **A. cartilagin′eus**, fibrous ring connecting the membrana tympani with the tympanic plate. **A. cellulo′sus**, ciliary ligament. **A. cilia′ris**, ciliary ligament. **A. conjuncti′væ**, slight circular swelling formed by sclerotic conjunctiva at the edge of the cornea, especially in old people; extending a little over the cornea, particularly at its upper margin. **A. crura′lis**, crural ring. **A. crura′lis exter′-**

**nus,** saphenous opening. **A. er′rans,** a. migrans. **A. fibro′sus,** fibrous portion of the intervertebral cartilage; ring around the auriculoventricular valves; ring of fibrous membrane connecting the membrana tympani with the tympanic plate. **A. fos′sæ ova′lis,** see *Oval fossa.* **A. ganglifor′mis,** ciliary ligament. **A. inguina′lis** inguinal ring. **A. interauricula′ris,** ring between the cardiac auricles. **A. i′ridis,** ring of the iris. **A. ligamento′sus,** ligaments of the pubes. **A. membra′næ tym′pani,** tympanic plate. **A. mi′grans,** eruptive disease of the tongue, which spreads in rings over the surface. **A. os′seus,** tympanic plate. **A. ova′lis,** margin of fossa ovalis, in the right auricle. **A. proces′sus,** pons Varolii. **A. re′pens,** herpes circinatus; trichophytosis. **A. seni′lis,** arcus senilis. **A. tendino′sus,** a. cartilagineus. **A. tra′cheæ,** a tracheal ring. **A. tympan′icus,** tympanic plate. **A. umbilica′lis,** umbilical ring. **A. valvulo′sus,** ring made by the union of the bases of the tricuspid valves of the heart. **A. ventric′uli,** pylorus. **A. Vieusse′nii,** a. ovalis.

**Anocaverno′sus.** Accelerator urinæ muscle.

**Anocheilos′chisis** (*ano,* upper, *cheilos,* lip, *schisis,* cleaving). Fissure of the upper lip, as in harelip, or operation for its relief.

**Anococcyg′eal.** Relating to anus and coccyx, as anococcygeal nerve, from coccygeal plexus. **A. lig′ament** or **raph′e,** fibrous septum from anus to coccyx.

**An′odal.** Relating to the anode. **A. clo′sure contrac′tion,** muscular contraction occurring at the anode at the moment of closure of the circuit. **A. o′pening contrac′tion,** muscular contraction occurring at the anode when the circuit is opened.

**An′ode** (*ana,* up, *hodos,* way). Positive pole of an electric battery; the point where the current enters the electrolyte.

**Ano′dia** (*a,* priv., *ode,* song). Unconnected, dissonant mode of speech.

**Anod′ic.** Relating to anode. Tending upward. Epithet applied to ascending course of nervous action.

**Anod′mia** (*a,* priv., *odme,* smell). Anosmia.

**Anodon′tia** (*a,* priv., *odous,* tooth). Absence of teeth.

**An′odus.** Without teeth.

**An′odyne** (*a,* priv., *odyne,* pain). Relieving pain, or any agent which relieves pain, as opium, belladonna, etc.; acting by blunting the sensibility of the encephalon or that of the peripheral nerve terminations. **Hoff′man's a.,** spiritus ætheris compositus.

**Anodyn′ia.** Cessation or absence of pain.

**Anod′ynum.** Anodyne. **A. hypnot′icum,** hypnotic.

**Anoë′sia** or **Anoë′tia** (want of sense). Idiocy; dementia. **A. adstric′ta,** melancholy.

**Anoët′ic.** Inconceivable. Demented.

**Anoi′a.** Anoësia.

**An′ol.** $C_9H_{10}O$. A substance derived from anethol by heating with an alkaline hydrate or oxide.

**Anoma′lia.** Anomaly. **A. nervo′rum,** nervous diathesis.

**Anomaloceph′alous.** Having an irregularly shaped head.

**Anomalot′rophies** (*anomalos,* irregular, *trophe,* nourishment). Class of diseases consisting in modifications of nutrition of organs.

**Anom′alous** (*a,* priv., *homalos,* average). Irregular; contrary to rule; abnormal. **A. glands,** glands not having any outlet. **A. mus′cle,** slender muscle lying upon the superior maxillary bone beneath the levator labii superioris alæque nasi.

**Anom′alus.** See *Anomalous muscle.*

**Anom′aly** (*a,* priv., *homalos,* average). Abnormality, abnormity, irregularity; exception to usual rule; deviation from specific type. Something unusual in the symptoms or course of a disease.

**Ano′mia.** Loss of power to give objects their correct name or to recognize them through any of the organs of sense.

**Anom′matus** (*a,* priv., *omma,* eye). Anophthalmus.

**Anomoceph′alus** (*a,* priv., *nomos,* rule, *kephale,* head. One whose head is deformed.

**Ano′mous** (*a,* priv., *omos,* shoulder). Devoid of shoulders.

**Anom′phalous** (*a,* priv., *omphalos,* navel). Devoid of navel.

**Ano′na cherimo′lia.** Cherimoya; grows in Peru and Mexico; seeds used as emetic and cathartic. **A. murica′ta,** sour sop; the unripe fruit is used as an astringent in diarrhœa, dysentery, etc. **A. reticula′ta,** custard-apple; indigenous in West Indies; astringent. **A. squamo′sa,** sweet sop; grows in Malay Islands and tropical America; astringent. **A. tril′oba,** see *Carica papaya.* **A. tripet′ala,** cherimoya.

**Anonych′ia** (*a,* priv., *onyx,* nail). Absence of nails; a rare congenital defect.

**Anon′ymous** (*a,* priv., *onoma,* name). Having no name; innominate.

**Anoöp′sia** (*ano,* upward, *ops,* eye). Strabismus in an upward direction.

**Anoph′eles** (*anopheles,* injurious). A genus of mosquitos in which the malarial parasite passes through its extracorporeal cycle of development; the malarial mosquito. (See Plate under *Mosquito.*)

**Anopho′ria** (*ano,* up, *phero,* to bear). Condition of vision in which both visual axes have a tendency to rise too high; anaphoria.

**Anophthal′mia** (*a,* priv., *ophthalmos,* eye). Congenital absence of the eyeballs. **A. cyclop′ica,** condition of a cyclocephalus in which there is very imperfect development of the socket of the eye and a rudimentary or entirely absent orbit.

**Anophthal′mus.** One born without eyes.

**Ano′pia** (*a,* priv., *opsis,* vision). Monstrosity in which the eye and orbit are wanting; blindness.

**Anop′sia** or **An′opsy.** Loss of sight; upward strabismus.

**Anor′chia** or **Anor′chism** (*a,* priv., *orchis,* testicle). Congenital absence of the testicles. **A. unilatera′lis,** absence of one testicle; monorchia.

**Anorch′us.** One devoid of testes, or in whom cryptorchidism exists.

**Anorec′tal.** Pertaining to both anus and rectum.

**Anorex′ia** (*a,* priv., *orexis,* appetite). Diminution or absence of appetite. **A. mirab′ilis,** fasting. **A. nervo′sa,** functional loss of appetite, often difficult to overcome and amounting to a grave neurosis.

**Anorgan′ic.** Devoid of organs or organization.

**Anor′mal.** Abnormal.

**Anor′thic** (*a,* priv., *orthos,* straight). Not straight; crooked.

**Anorthog′raphy** (*a,* priv., *orthos,* correct, *grapho,* to write). Pathological loss of power to write correctly; motor agraphia.

**Anortho′pia** (*a,* priv., *orthos,* upright, *opsis,* vision). Strabismus; obliquity of vision.

**Anortho′sis** (*a,* priv., *orthos,* upright). Absence of erectile power or erectility.

**Anos′mia** or **Anosmo′sia** (*a,* priv., *osme,* sense of smell). Loss of smell; perversion of smell.

**Anosphra′sia** (*a,* priv., *osphrasia,* smell). Anosmia.

**Anospi′nal.** Relating to the anus and spine. **A. cen′tre,** nervous centre regulating process of defecation, situated in the lumbar region.

**Anosto′sis** (*a,* priv., *osteon,* bone). Deficiency in bony matter or in bone structure; defective development of bone. **A. interstitia′lis,** atrophy of bone of old persons.

**Ano′tia** (*a,* priv., *ous,* ear). Congenital absence of the ears.

**Anotro′pia** (*ano,* up, *trope,* turning). Anophoria; upward turning of the eyes.

**Ano′tus** (*a,* priv., *ous,* ear). Monster having no ears.

**Anoves′ical.** Belonging to the anus and bladder.

**Anoxæ′mia** or **Anoxyhæ′mia** (*a,* priv., *oxys,* acid, *haima,* blood). Deficiency of oxygen in the blood.

**Anoxæ′mic** or **Anoxyhæ′mic.** Affected with or resulting from deficient aëration of the blood.

**An′ozol.** A mixture of thymol and iodoform (deodorizing the latter), used in surgical dressings.

**An′sa** (Lat., handle of a vessel). That which is curved in the form of a handle; a loop or anything resembling a loop. **A. atlan′tis,** loop formed by branches of the first and second cervical nerves. **A. cap′itis,** zygomatic process. **A. centrifuga′lis** and **A. centripeta′lis,** terms given to the root fibres of a spinal nerve according to the direction they take to or from the centre. **A. cervica′lis,** loop formed by branches of the cervical nerves. **A. coccyg′ea,** a. sacralis. **A. hæmosta′tica,** loop used for acupressure. **A. Hal′leri,** communicating nerve between the facial and glossopharyngeal. **A. Hen′lii,** portion of uriniferous tubule. **A. hypoglos′si,** communication between the hypoglossal nerve and the second and third cervical nerves. **A. intergenicula′ris,** band of fibres connecting geniculate bodies. **A. intestina′lis,** loop or portion of intestine supported by the mesentery and describing a curved line. **A. lenticula′ris** or **lentifor′mis,** loop of fibres passing outward beneath the thalamus and entering the lenticular nucleus. **A. lumba′lis,** loop formed by branches of the lumbar nerves. **A. peduncula′ris,** substantia innominata. **A. Reil′lei,** lemniscus. **A. sacra′lis,** loop between the sacral nerves. **A. subclavia′lis** or **A. Vieussen′ii,** nervous branches passing from the lower cervical ganglion of the great sympathetic to the first dorsal ganglion in front of the subclavian artery, forming a loop around the vessel called after Vieussens, and supplying it with offsets. **A. Wrisber′gii,** loop of communication between the right sympathetic and the pneumogastric; also a loop between the phrenic and descendens noni branch of the hypoglossal.

**Ansa′tus.** Looped like nervous fibres; pedunculated.

**An′serine** (*anser,* a goose). Resembling a goose or its plucked skin. **A. disease′,** condition in which there exists emaciation of the extremities, with marked projection of the tendons. **A. skin,** gooseflesh, horrida cutis.

**Ant acid.** Formic acid.

**Antac′id** or **Antiäc′id.** Correcting acidity; a remedy which diminishes or counteracts acidity in the stomach, intestines, or urine.

**Antacidin′.** Saccharate of lime.

**Antag′onism** (*anti,* against, *agonizomai,* to strive). Opposed action, as of muscles acting in contrary directions, or of drugs which exert contrary effects. Antagonism of drugs may be chemical or physiological; often, but not always, a drug is antidotal to the poisonous effects of its antagonist; but, on the other hand, a drug which is antidotal to another is not necessarily antagonistic to it; thus potassium permanganate is antidotal to morphine, but is not antagonistic to it in its action in the economy. The following list exhibits the most striking illustrations of antagonism (Brunton):

| *Drug.* | *Antagonist.* |
|---|---|
| Aconitine | Atropine,<br>Digitalin,<br>Strychnine. |
| Alcohol | Strychnine. |
| Ammonium chloride | Chloral. |
| Atropine | Aconitine,<br>Bromal hydrate,<br>Chloral hydrate,<br>Hydrocyanic acid,<br>Jaborandi,<br>Muscarine,<br>Morphine,<br>Physostigmine,<br>Phytolacca,<br>Pilocarpine,<br>Quinine. |
| Barium | Sodium sulphate,<br>Potassium salts. |
| Bromal hydrate | Atropine. |
| Brucine<br>Calabarine<br>Carbolic acid | Chloral. |
| Chloral | Ammonium chloride,<br>Atropine,<br>Brucine,<br>Calabarine,<br>Carbolic acid,<br>Codeine,<br>Physostigma,<br>Picrotoxin,<br>Strychnine,<br>Thebaine. |
| Chloroform | Amyl nitrite. |
| Cocaine | Morphine. |
| Codeine | Chloral. |
| Digitalin | Aconitine,<br>Muscarine,<br>Saponin. |
| Gelsemium | Opium,<br>Atropine. |
| Morphine | Atropine,<br>Caffeine,<br>Chloroform,<br>Cocaine,<br>Daturine,<br>Hyoscyamine,<br>Nicotine,<br>Physostigma. |
| Muscarine | Atropine. |
| Opium | Atropine,<br>Gelsemium,<br>Veratrum viride. |
| Physostigma | Atropine,<br>Chloral,<br>Morphine. |
| Saponin | Digitalin. |
| Strychnine | Alcohol,<br>Chloral,<br>Hydrocyanic acid,<br>Nicotine,<br>Nitrite of amyl. |
| Thebaine | Chloral. |

**Antag′onist.** A muscle whose action produces an effect contrary to that of another muscle, as in the action of flexors and extensors; every muscle has its antagonist. Some drugs are antagonists to others.

**Antagonis′tic.** Mutually opposing, as antagonistic muscles or drugs.

**Antag′onize.** To oppose; to nullify the effect of.

**Antal′gic** (*anti,* against, *algos,* pain). Anodyne.

**Antal′kaline.** Reducing or neutralizing alkalinity; specifically, a drug with such property.

**Antanaclas′tic** (*antanaklasis,* reflection). Reflecting light.

**Antaphrodis′iac, Antaphrodit′ic,** or **Anaphrodis′iac** (*anti,* against, *aphrodisiakos,* aphrodisiac). Drug or other agent which blunts the venereal appetite.

**Antapod′osis** (*antapodidomi,* to return in exchange). Succession and return of febrile periods.

**Antapoplec′tic.** Relieving or preventing apoplexy.

**Antarthrit′ic.** Relieving arthritis or gout.

**Antasthen′ic.** Tonic.

**Antasthmat′ic.** Relieving asthma.

**Antatroph′ic** (*anti,* against, *atrophia,* atrophy). Relieving or preventing atrophy.

**An′te** (Lat.). Before; as a prefix, before, fore. **A. mor′tem,** before death. **A. par′tum,** before delivery, as ante-partum hemorrhage.

**Antebrachial,** an-te-bra′ke-al (*ante,* before, *brachium,* arm). Relating to the forearm.

**Antebra′chium.** Forearm.

**Antecar′dium.** The præcordium.

**Antece′dents** (*ante,* before, *cedo,* to go). Precursory or warning symptoms or history of disease.

**Antecor′nu.** One of the cornua of the lateral ventricle.

**Antecurv′ature.** Curving forward, as in anteflexion.

**Anteflex′ed.** In a state of anteflexion.

**Anteflex'ion** or **Anteflex'ure** (*ante*, before, *flecto*, to bend). Bending forward. **A. of the u'terus,** bending of that organ so that the fundus, the cervix, or both, are bent more or less sharply forward. The cervix may be normal in position and the body of the uterus flexed, or the body normal and the cervix flexed, or both cervix and body flexed forward. See *Anteversion*.

**Antehe'lix.** Anthelix.

**Antela'bia** (*ante*, before, *labia*, lips). Extremity of the lips. See *Procheilon* and *Prolabia*.

**Anteloca'tion.** Forward dislocation.

**Antemet'ic.** Antiemetic.

**Antenna'ria dioi'ca.** Genus of *Diœcia*, everlasting, catsfoot, ord. *Compositæ;* common European plant used in hemorrhage, cough, diarrhœa, etc. **A. margarita'cea,** Gnaphalium margaritaceum. **A. plantaginifo'lia,** plantain, life everlasting, cudweed, has similar properties to A. dioica.

**Antephial'tic** (*ephialtes*, nightmare). Remedy for nightmare.

**Antepilep'tic.** Antiepileptic.

**Antepo'nens** (*antepono*, to set before). Anticipating.

**Anteprostat'ic.** In front of the prostate, as anteprostatic gland, an accessory gland occupying position stated.

**Antepyret'ic.** Before the appearance of fever.

**Antereth'ic** (*anti*, against, *eretho*, to irritate). Soothing or calming.

**Anterid'ium.** Microgametocyte; flagellate form of the malarial parasite.

**Ante'rior** (*ante*, before). Situated before. Generally, anterior is applied to parts situated in front of the median line, the body being in the erect posture, with the face and palms of the hands turned forward and the feet applied longitudinally together. The term *anterior* is applied by way of distinction to numerous arteries, veins, muscles, nerves, regions, etc., of which there are two or more of the same name. **A. aur'is** or **auric'ulæ,** small muscle passing from the posterior part of the zygoma to the helix, which draws the ear forward and upward. **A. cham'ber of eye,** see *Eye*. **A. elas'tic lam'ina,** Bowman's layer of the cornea. **A. fontanelle',** space in the skull of the fœtus between the frontal and parietal bones. **A. mal'lei,** laxator tympani. **A. na'si,** pyramidalis nasi. **A. poliomyeli'tis,** inflammation of the anterior cornua of the spinal cord.

**An'terofixa'tion.** Fixation or attachment in front, as a. of the uterus.

**An'terograde.** Stepping or moving forward.

**An'tero-inter'nal.** Anterior and to the inner side.

**An'terolat'eral.** In front and to one side. **A. groove,** the depression in the spinal cord where the anterior roots of the nerves emerge.

**Anteropari'etal.** Relating to the anterior portion of the parietal bone. **A. a'rea,** the portion of the cranium just in front of the parietal eminence. **A. gy'rus,** precentral gyrus.

**Anteroposte'rior.** Cephalocaudal; from front to back.

**Anterospi'nal.** Relating to or affecting the anterior portion of the spinal cord, as *anterospinal paralysis* or poliomyelitis.

**Anterot'ic.** Antaphrodisiac.

**Antester'num.** First segment of the sternum; the manubrium.

**Antever'sion** (*ante*, forward, *verto*, to turn). Displacement or tipping forward as a whole, without bending. In *anteversion of the uterus* the fundus is turned toward the symphysis pubis, while the os is directed toward the sacrum; but the organ is not bent upon itself.

**Anthelit'ragus** or **Anthelitra'gicus.** Antitragicus muscle, one of the proper muscles of pavilion of ear.

**Ant'helix.** Eminence on cartilage of ear, in front of helix and extending from concha to groove of helix, where it bifurcates; antitragicus muscle.

**Anthel'mia.** Spigelia marylandica, so called from its action on worms.

**Anthelmin'tic** (*anti*, against, *helmins*, worm). A remedy which destroys or expels worms, or prevents their formation and development. Anthelmintics are *mechanical* and *true*. To the former belong emetics, cathartics, mucuna, etc.; to the latter, oleum terebinthinæ, chenopodium, spigelia, filix mas, etc. An anthelmintic that destroys worms is properly a *vermicide;* one that expels them, dead or alive, a *vermifuge*.

The principal vermicides are:

1. For threadworms: local injections of alum, iron, quassia, lime-water, eucalyptol, sodium chloride, tannic acid, catechu, kino, rhatany, hæmatoxylon.

2. For roundworms: santonin and santonica.

3. For tapeworms: areca nut, filix mas, kamala, kousso, pomegranate, pelletierine, turpentine, chloroform.

The chief vermifuges are castor-oil, scammony, rhubarb, with ammonium chloride, bitter tonics, etc., as adjuncts in the treatment.

**An'themis.** (Ph. U. S.) Anthemis nobilis; anthemidis flores (Ph. Br.); chamomile. **A. arven'sis,** sometimes used to adulterate more important varieties. **A. cot'ula,** mayflower, mayweed, stinking chamomile, wild chamomile, dog's fennel, dilly, dilweed, fieldweed, pissweed, ord. *Compositæ*. This plant, cotula, of very disagreeable smell and taste, has been used in hysterical affections. **A. fœt'ida,** A. cotula. **A. no'bilis,** chamomile. Leaves and flowers have strong smell, and bitter, nauseous taste. The flowers are chiefly used; they possess tonic and stomachic properties, and are a pleasant and cheap bitter. A simple infusion is taken to produce or assist vomiting. Externally, they are used in fomentations. *Oil of chamomile, oleum anthemidis,* possesses the aromatic, but not the bitter and tonic properties of the plant. **A. noveboracen'sis,** A. cotula. **A. odora'ta,** A. cotula. **A. pyr'ethrum,** Spanish chamomile, pellitory of Spain. The root, pyrethrum, hot and acrid, is used as a masticatory in toothache, rheumatism of the face, paralysis of the tongue, etc., and as a sialagogue. Pellitory of the shops in Germany is derived from Anacyclus officinarum, cultivated in Thuringia for medicinal purposes. Flowers of Pyrethrum carneum and P. roseum, growing on the Caucasian mountains, form Caucasian or Persian insect powder, fatal to insects. **A. tincto'ria,** dyer's chamomile; European plant of bitter and astringent taste; stomachic. **A. vulga'ris,** Matricaria chamomilla; A. nobilis.

**Anthemorrhag'ic.** Antihemorrhagic; hæmostatic.

**An'ther.** The male, pollen-bearing part of a flower.

**Anthoma'nia** (*anthos*, flower, + *mania*). A morbid passion for flowers.

**An'thony's fire.** Erysipelas.

**Anthopho'bia** (*anthos*, flower, *phobos*, fear). A morbid dislike of flowers.

**Anthoris'ma.** A tumor without defined margin.

**Anthoxanthin'.** Yellow coloring-matter found in yellow flowers and several fruits.

**Anthracæ'mia.** Anthrax; specifically, wool-sorters' disease, a general infection due to the presence of anthrax bacilli in the blood.

**An'thracene.** $C_{14}H_{10}$. A hydrocarbon obtained by distillation of coal-tar; used in the manufacture of dyes, and has been recommended as a remedy for pruritus.

**Anthra'cia** (*anthrax*, coal). Eruption of carbuncles; inflammatory tumors imperfectly suppurating, with indurated edges and sordid and sanious core; anthracosis. **A. pes'tis,** plague. **A. ru'bula,** frambœsia.

**Anthra'cic.** Relating to anthrax.

**Anthra'ciform.** Anthracoid.

**Anthraci'na.** Melanotic cancer.

**Anthracin'.** Anthracene; also a toxin formed in cultures of anthrax bacilli.

**Anthracno'sis.** A black rot attacking vines.

**An'thracoid** (*anthrax* + *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling anthrax or anthracia.

**Anthraco'ma.** Anthrax; carbuncle.

**Anthracom'eter** (*anthrax*, carbon, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring the amount of carbonic acid in the atmosphere and in the breath. The process is *anthracom'etry*.

**Anthraconecro'sis** (*anthrax* + *nekros*, corpse). Transformation into carbonaceous mass, as in gangrene of old people. See *Sphacelus*.

**Anthracophlyc'tis** (*anthrax* + *phlyctis*, phlyctæna). Malignant pustule; anthrax.

**Anthraco'sia** or **Anthraco'sis.** Species of carbuncle attacking eyelids and globe of the eye, or carbuncle of any kind; also, black lung of coal-miners, induced by carbonaceous accumulation in the lungs. When breaking-down of lung tissue results from it, black phthisis, coal-miners' phthisis, exists. **A. pulmo'num,** see *Pneumokoniosis*.

**Anthracoty'phus** (*anthrax* + *typhus*). Plague. Typhus fever complicated with carbuncles.

**Anthragal'lol.** $C_{14}H_8O_5$. A substance obtained by the mutual reactions of sulphuric, gallic, and benzoic acids.

**Anthrakok'ali** (*anthrax*, coal, *kali*, potassa). An old remedy for cutaneous diseases, formed by dissolving potassium carbonate in boiling water and adding slaked lime; the filtered liquor was then evaporated and levigated coal added, and the mixture stirred until a black, homogeneous powder resulted.

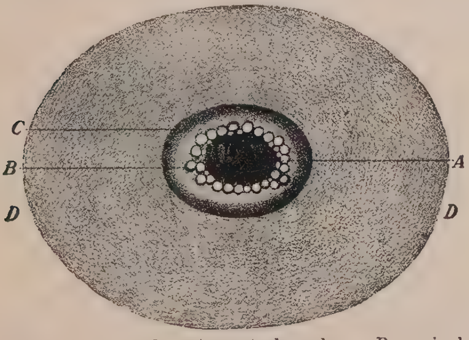
**Anthrako'sis.** Anthracosis.

**An'thranol.** $C_{14}H_{10}O$. A substance derived from anthraquinone.

**Anthraquinone'.** $C_{14}H_8O_2$. A substance derived by the oxidation of anthracene.

**Anthrarobin'.** A product of the reduction of alizarin and purpurin, receiving name from its similarity of composition to chrysarobin; a yellowish-white powder, insoluble in water; has been used in psoriasis, pityriasis, herpes, and other skin diseases.

**An'thrax** (Gr., coal). Carbuncle. A specific disease marked by inflammation, essentially gangrenous, of the cellular tissue and skin, attended with sloughing, in animals, especially sheep and cattle, and occasionally in man. Other names for the disease are: contagious or malignant anthrax, cacanthrax, anthracion, vesicula gangrænescens, anthracophlyctis, pustula maligna, malignant vesicle, splenic fever, and wool-sorters' disease. It is characterized at the outset by a vesication or bleb filled with sero-sanguinolent fluid, under which a small induration is formed, surrounded by areolar inflammation, which becomes gangrenous. Later grave general symptoms supervene, and the affection usually terminates in collapse and death. It is caused by the presence in the blood and tissues of a distinct specific bacillus, Bacillus anthracis, similar in appearance to B. subtilis found in hay infusions and a microbe found in butyric fermentation. The spores of anthrax bacilli are very resistant to the action of many powerfully germicidal substances. Among the substances most inimical to the anthrax germ is carbolic acid, and injection of this into the initial lesion of anthrax, the malignant pustule, has sometimes apparently prevented the occurrence of general symptoms. An intestinal form of the disease occurs, probably induced by eating the flesh or drinking the milk of infected animals. **A. al'bumoses,** albumoses formed in cultures of the anthrax bacillus. **Apoplec'tic a.,** splenic apoplexy of domestic animals. **A. bacil'lus,** see *Bacillus anthracis*. **A. carbun'culus,** carbuncle. **Conta'gious a.,** see *Anthrax*. **Furun'cular a.,** circumscribed a. with boils. **A. intestina'lis,** see *Anthrax*. **Gloss a.,** symptomatic a. **Malig'nant a.,** see *Anthrax*. **A. œde'ma,** diffused œdematous or erysipelatous form. **A. pulmo'num,** necropneumonia. **Symptomat'ic a.,** a serious and often fatal disease of cattle, attended with subcutaneous emphysema and circumscribed œdematous swellings, formerly confounded with malignant anthrax; it is caused by the B. anthracis symptomatici, an organism which is not pathogenic in man.



Malignant pustule. *A*, central eschar; *B*, vesicular areola; *C*, peripheral infiltration; *D*, œdematous skin. (Charcot.)

**Anthris'cus.** Cerefolium, Scandix cerefolium. **A. hu'milis, A. proc'erus,** Chærophyllum sylvestre. **A. sylves'tris,** wild chervil. **A. vulga'ris,** a plant growing in Europe, which yields a narcotic poison.

**An'throl.** $C_{14}H_{10}O$. A substance derived from anthracene-sulphonic acid.

**Anthrop'ic** (*anthropos*, man). Relating to man.

**Anthropo-** (*anthropos*, man). A prefix, meaning man.

**Anthropobiol'ogy.** The life-history of man.

**Anthropogen'esis, Anthropog'eny,** or **Anthropog'ony** (*anthropos*, man, *genesis*, generation). Geneanthropy; human origin and evolution.

**Anthropogen'ic** or **Anthropogenet'ic.** Relating to anthropogenesis.

**Anthropog'raphy** (*anthropos*, man, *graphe*, description). Anthropology; description of human race.

**Anthropohistog'raphy** (*anthropos*, man, *histos*, texture, *grapho*, to write). Description of various tissues of the body.

**An'thropoid** (*anthropos*, man, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling man, as the ape.

**Anthrop'olite** or **Anthrop'olith** (*anthropos*, man, *lithos*, stone). Petrification of the human body or its parts; morbid concretions in the human body.

**Anthropolog'ical.** Relating to anthropology.

**Anthropol'ogy** (*anthropos*, man, *logos*, discourse). Science of man, including his origin, development, structure, history, racial characteristics, and relation to other animals.

**Anthropomag'netism.** See *Magnetism, animal*.

**Anthropomet'allism.** Hypnotism induced by the use of metals.

**Anthropomet'ric** or **Anthropomet'rical.** Relating to the science of human measurements.

**Anthropom'etry** (*anthropos*, man, *metron*, measure). Measurement of weight, dimensions, etc., of different parts of the human body.

**Anthropomorphog'raphy** (*anthropos*, man, *morphe*, shape, *grapho*, to write). Description of form of various organs of the human body.

**Anthropomorphol'ogy** (*anthropos*, man, *morphe*, form, *logos*, discourse). Descriptive anatomy.

**Anthropomor'phous** (*anthropos*, man, *morphe*, shape). Resembling man in shape.

**Anthropon'omy** (*anthropos*, man, *nomos*, law). Law of human action.

**Anthroponosol'ogy** (*anthropos*, man, *nosos*, disease, *logos*, description). Human nosology.

**Anthropoph'agus** (*anthropos*, man, *phago*, to eat). A cannibal.

**Anthropoph'agy.** Cannibalism; an insane impulse toward cannibalism, usually associated with sexual perversion.

**Anthropopho'bia** (*anthropos*, man, *phobos*, fear). A morbid dread of human society, especially of crowds.

**Anthropos'copy.** Judging of the character, etc., by the external markings and configuration of the human body.]

**Anthroposomatol'ogy** (*anthropos*, man, *soma*, body, *logos*, discourse). Science of the human body.

**Anthropother'apy** (*anthropos*, man, *therapeia*, treatment). Treatment of the diseases of man.

**Anthropot'omy.** Human anatomy; dissection of the human body. The dissector is called an *anthropot'omist.*

**Anthropotoxin'.** A poisonous substance contained in the expired air.

**Anthydrop'ic.** Preventing or relieving dropsy.

**Anthypnot'ic.** Antihypnotic.

**Anthypochon'driac.** Remedy for hypochondriasis.

**Anthyster'ic.** Antihysteric.

**Anti-** (Gr., against). As a prefix, generally signifies antagonism. When prefixed to an adjective referring to any disease it signifies a remedy for that disease; thus antiarthritic, a remedy for gout, anticatarrhal, a remedy for catarrh, etc. Definitions of such words not found in the following may be formed by reference to the adjectival part of the compound.

**Anti'ades** (Gr.). Tonsils.

**Antiadi'tis.** Tonsillitis.

**Antial'bumate.** Result of action of dilute muriatic acid on albumin; continued digestion converts it into *antialbumide.*

**Antial'bumide.** Considered to form, with hemialbumin, albumin. It is itself formed when a weak acid, such as muriatic acid, is used in digesting albumin.

**Antialbu'min.** There exist in the proteid molecule two substances preformed, *antialbumin* and *hemialbumin.* These are converted during digestion into *antialbumose* and *hemialbumose,* as an intermediate step to the conversion into *antipeptone* and *hemipeptone.*

**Antial'bumose.** See *Antialbumin.*

**Antial'gic** (*algos*, pain). Relieving pain.

**Antiaphrodis'iac.** Anaphrodisiac.

**Antiarin'.** $C_{14}H_{20}O_5$. Crystallizable, poisonous principle derived from Upas antior, East Indian and Javanese arrow poison. Antiarin paralyzes the cardiac muscle and stimulates the vasomotor centres.

**Antiar'is toxica'ria.** Upas tree; juice is a powerful poison, used in skin diseases.

**Antiarsenin'.** A protective substance, the formation of which is effected by repeated injection of minute doses of arsenic.

**Antiarthrin'.** A product of saligenin and tannic acid, used in gout and rheumatism in dose of gr. xv (1.0).

**Antiarthrit'ic** or **Antarthrit'ic.** Remedy for gout.

**Antiasthmat'ic.** Remedy for asthma.

**Antibacte'rial.** Anything that acts in opposition to the development of bacteria; also in opposition to the bacterial theory of disease.

**Antibech'icus** or **Antibech'ic** (*anti*, against, *bex*, cough). Expectorant checking cough.

**Antibil'ious.** Checking secretion of bile; relieving biliousness.

**Antibiot'ic** (*anti*, against, *bios*, life). Destroying life.

**An'tibodies.** Bactericidal and antitoxic substances preëxisting in the cells, or developed in them in response to the stimulus of the introduction of foreign cells into the animal organism; such bodies are called variously, according to their specific action, antitoxins, cytotoxins, agglutinins, precipitins, etc.

**Antibra'chial.** Concerning the forearm; more properly written *antebrachial.*

**Antibro'mic** (*anti*, against, *bromos*, fetor). Deodorizer or deodorant.

**Anticachec'tic.** Remedy against cachexy or morbid constitutional tendency.

**Antical'culous.** Antilithic.

**Anticancrin'.** Cancroin.

**Anticar'dia** or **Anticar'dium** (*kardia*, heart). Pit of the stomach; scrobiculus cordis.

**Anticatar'rhal.** Remedy for catarrh.

**Anticaus'tic.** Destroying or relieving action of caustic.

**Anticephalal'gic** (*kephalalgia*, headache). Remedy against headache.

**An'ticheir** (*anti*, against, *cheir*, hand). Thumb.

**Anticheirospas'mus.** Spasm of the thumb.

**Anticheirotet'anus.** Spasmodic contraction of the thumb, seen during epileptic attacks.

**Anticheirot'onus.** Spasmodic turning in of the thumb.

**Antichlorot'ic.** Preventing or relieving chlorosis.

**Anticholerin'.** A protective substance formed in cultures of the cholera bacillus.

**Antic'ipating** (*ante*, before, *capio*, to take). Epithet applied to a condition in which periodical phenomena recur at progressively shorter intervals, as in anticipating intermittent.

**Anticli'nal.** Inclined in opposite directions. **A. ver'tebra,** the vertebra in mammalia which forms the transition from vertebræ with spinous processes directed downward to those with spinous processes directed backward; the tenth dorsal vertebra in man.

**Anticne'mion** or **Anticne'mium** (*kneme*, leg). Shin.

**Anticnesmat'ic** (*anti*, against, *knesma*, itching). Anything that relieves itching.

**Anticol'ic.** That which relieves colic.

**Anticomplement'.** A body in immune serum, analogous, in its relation to the complement, to antitoxin.

**Anticonta'gionist.** One who disbelieves in contagion.

**An'ticor.** Carbuncle of chest in domestic animals.

**Anticornutin'** and **Anticoroin'.** Antiseptic mixtures of various metallic sulphates.

**Antic'teric** (*anti*, against, *ikteros*, jaundice). Remedy for jaundice.

**Anti'cus.** Anterior; a word of frequent occurrence in anatomical terms.

**Antidiabetin'.** Glycosolveol; one of three mixtures of saccharin and mannite used in diabetes in place of sugar.

**Antidiarrhœ'ic.** Remedy for diarrhœa.

**Antidin'ic** (*anti*, against, *dinos*, vertigo). Relieving vertigo.

**Antidiphtherin'.** A colorless liquid obtained from cultures of the diphtheria bacillus; has been used as a local application in diphtheria.

**Antidiphtherit'ic.** A remedy for diphtheria. **A. se'rum,** diphtheria antitoxin; dose, for immunization, 500–1000 units; for treatment, 1000–5000 units.

**An'tidotal.** Relating to an antidote.

**Antidota'rium.** Dispensatory; pharmacopœia; a treatise on antidotes.

**An'tidote** (*anti*, against, *didomi*, to give). Originally any internal remedy; now synonymous with counterpoison, and signifying any remedy capable of combating the effects of a poison. See *Poisons.* Also, as a verb, to counteract or antagonize any drug or poison. **Chem'ical a.,** one which acts by uniting with the poison to form a harmless compound, as acids with alkalies. **Physiolog'ical a.,** one that exerts an effect upon the system contrary to that of the poison; see *Antagonism.*

**An'tidotism.** Antagonism of drugs.

**Antidynam'ic** (*dynamis*, force). Debilitant.

**An'tidyne** (*anti*, against, *odyne*, pain). Anodyne.

**Antidyscrat'ic.** Anything that relieves dyscrasiæ or morbid conditions.

**Antidysenter'ic.** Relieving dysentery.

**Antidysu'ric.** Counteracting strangury.

**Antiemet'ic** or **Antemet'ic.** Remedy for vomiting. **A. root,** adrue; the root of Cyperus articulatus.

**Antien'zyme.** Any substance antagonistic to the digestive enzymes or ferments.

**Antiephial'tic** (*ephialtes*, nightmare). Preventing nightmare.

**Antiepilep'tic.** Remedy for epilepsy.

**Antife'brile** (*anti*, against, *febris*, fever). Reducing fever; febrifuge; antipyretic.

**Antifebrin'.** $C_8H_9NO$. Acetanilid.

**Antifer'ment** or **Antifermen'tative.** Preventing or arresting fermentation.

**Antigalac'tagogue** (*anti*, against, *gala*, milk, *agoge*, bringing). Diminishing secretion of milk.

**Antigalac'tic.** Antigalactagogue.

**Antihæmolysin'.** An antibody which protects the erythrocytes from the action of bacterial hæmolytic products.

**Antihec'tic.** Anything relieving hectic fever.

**Antihe'lix.** Anthelix.

**Antihelmin'tic.** Anthelmintic.

**Antihemorrhag'ic.** Hemostatic; styptic.

**Antihidrot'ic** (*anti*, against, *hidrosis*, sweat). Anhidrotic.

**Antihydrop'ic** (*anti*, against, *hydrops*, dropsy). Remedy for dropsy.

**Antihydropin'.** Principle derived from cockroach, used in dropsy in doses of gr. x–xv (0.65–1.0).

**Antihypnot'ic.** Anthypnotic.

**Antihypochon'driac.** Anthypochondriac.

**Antihyster'ic.** Anthysteric.

**Antiic'teric.** Anticteric.

**Antikam'nia.** A proprietary remedy, supposed to be a mixture of acetanilid, caffeine, and sodium bicarbonate; used for the same purpose as acetanilid, in the same or slightly larger doses.

**Antilactes'cent** or **Antilac'tic.** Antigalactic.

**Antilep'sis** (*anti*, against, *lambano*, to seize). Mode of securing bandages, etc., from slipping. Treatment by revulsion or derivation. Attack of sickness.

**Antilep'tic.** Revulsive.

**Antilith'ic** (*lithos*, stone). Substance that prevents the formation of calculi in the urinary organs, or that dissolves them when formed.

**Antilo'bium** (*anti*, opposite, *lobion*, lobe of ear). Antitragus; tragus.

**Antilœ'mic** (*loimos*, plague). Remedy for plague or for pestilence.

**Antiluet'ic.** Antisyphilitic.

**Antilypyrin'.** Antipyrin, 2 parts, and acetanilid, 1 part, mixed while hot; analgesic and antipyretic in dose of gr. vij (0.5).

**Antilysin'.** An antibody formed in the blood of an immunized animal, the action of which is to neutralize the lysin formed by the bacteria of the disease in question, thus giving play to the action of the antitoxin of the disease.

**Antil'ysis.** Action of an antilysin.

**Antilys'sic** (*anti*, against, *lyssa*, rabies). Antihydrophobic.

**Antilyt'ic.** Relating to antilysis.

**Antimellin'.** A glucoside obtained from jambul.

**Antimephit'ic.** Destructive of mephitic or deleterious gases or exhalations.

**An'timere.** Segment of the embryonic body, the planes defining which are at right angles to the longitudinal axis.

**Antimetro'pia** (*anti*, opposite, *metron*, measure, *ops*, eye). Opposite conditions of ametropia in the two eyes, one being myopic, the other hypermetropic.

**Antimiasmat'ic.** Remedy against the so-called miasmatic affections.

**Antimicro'bic.** Acting in opposition to the life and growth of bacteria.

**An'timonate.** Antimoniate.

**Antimo'nial.** Composition into which antimony enters; preparation of antimony. **A. oint'ment,** unguentum antimonii. **A. plas'ter,** emplastrum antimonii. **A. pow'der,** peroxide of antimony combined with phosphate of calcium; pulvis antimonialis; a preparation long esteemed as a febrifuge, but uncertain in its action; dose, gr. vij (0.5). **A. wine,** vinum antimonii.

**Antimo'niate.** Salt formed by the combination of antimonic acid with a base.

**Antimon'ic acid.** $HSbO_3+2H_2O$. Occurs in the form of a white powder.

**An'timonide** or **Antimoni'uret.** A combination of antimony with another element.

**Antimo'nii arse'nias.** Arseniate of antimony, see *Antimony*. **A. bu'tyrum,** antimonium muriatum. **A. calx,** antimonium diaphoreticum. **A. cerus'sa,** antimonium diaphoreticum. **A. chlo'ridum,** antimonium muriatum. **A. io'didum,** iodide of antimony. **A. mu'rias,** antimonium muriatum. **A. o'leum,** antimonium muriatum. **A. ox'idum,** see *Algaroth*. **A. oxychlo'ridum,** oxychloride of antimony. **A. oxysulphure'tum,** a. sulphuretum rubrum. **A. pentasul'phidum,** a. sulphuretum. **A. et potas'sii tar'tras** (Ph. U. S.), antimonium tartaratum, oxytartrate of antimony and potassium, tartarized antimony, tartrate of antimony and potassium, potassiotartrate of antimony, emetic tartar, tartar emetic, $2KSbOC_4H_4O_6H_2O$ (made by boiling oxide of antimony and powdered acid tartrate of potassium in distilled water, filtering, and crystallizing); tartarized antimony is emetic, sometimes cathartic and diaphoretic; externally rubefacient, and in form of ointment more especially—*unguentum antimonii*—used to cause pustulation; dose, as emetic, gr. ss–j (0.032–0.065); as diaphoretic and expectorant, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ (0.0032–0.006). **A. potas'siotar'tras,** a. et potassii tartras. **A. reg'ulus medicina'lis,** antimonium medicinale. **A. sal,** antimonium tartarizatum. **A. sul'phidum,** $Sb_2S_3$, antimony sulphide or sulphuret, antimonii sulphidum (Ph. U. S.), a dark gray mass or a grayish-black powder, is the native sulphide of antimony purified by fusion. Diaphoretic and alterative; used in veterinary practice almost entirely. When prepared for medicinal use by trituration and levigation it forms antimonii sulphidum purificatum (Ph. U. S.). Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–j (0.016–0.065). **A. sulphure'tum præcipita'tum,** antimonium sulphuratum (Ph. Br.), golden sulphur or golden sulphuret of antimony, is alterative, diaphoretic, and emetic; like kermes mineral, but much weaker. **A. sulphure'tum ru'brum,** red sulphuret of antimony, kermes mineral; not much used medicinally; resembles antimonium sulphide in action, but is stronger. Antimonii oxysulphuretum is a powder of purplish-brown color; emetic, diaphoretic, and cathartic; used in chronic rheumatism and skin diseases. **A. tar'tras,** antimonium tartarizatum. **A. vit'rum,** glass of antimony, semivitreous oxide of antimony; has been used for preparing tartarized antimony and antimonial wine.

**Antimo'nious acid.** Antimonium diaphoreticum. **A. chlo'ride,** antimonium muriatum. **A. oxychlo'ride,** algaroth.

**Antimo'nium.** Metallic antimony, sometimes called regulus of antimony, is not official in Ph. U. S. or Br. Exists in nature uncombined, or as oxide, or united with sulphur. Common or crude or black antimony or sulphuret of antimony. Sulphuret of antimony is the ore from which all the preparations of antimony are formed. When prepared for use it forms *antimonii sulphidum*, which see. **A. al'bum,** bismuth. **A. calcina'tum,** antimonium diaphoreticum. **A. chlora'tum solu'tum,** antimonium muriatum. **A. cru'dum,** antimonium. **A. diaphoret'icum,** diaphoretic antimony, antimonious acid, mineral bezoard, mineral diaphoretic, peroxide of antimony, deutoxide of antimony; made by the action of common antimony and purified nitre. Not used in medicine, being too uncertain. **A. emet'icum,** antimonii et potassii tartras. **A. medicina'le,** medicinal regulus of antimony; made by the action of subcarbonate of potassium and chloride of sodium or antimonium sulphuratum, and conceived to be more active than common antimony. **A. muria'tum,** butter of antimony, muriate of antimony, antimonious chloride; chloride or chloruret, sesquichloride or terchloride of antimony; a caustic, but not much used as such; dissolved in hydrochloric acid it forms liquor antimonii chloridi, solution of chloride of antimony, of a previous Ph. Br., from which oxide of antimony was prepared. **A. ni'grum purifica'tum** purified black antimony, is the native sulphate of antimony, purified from siliceous matter by fusion and reduced to fine powder; it is used in

pharmacy, not in medicine. **A. sal′itum,** antimonium muriatum. **A. sulphura′tum,** see *Antimonii sulphuretum precipitatum.* **A. tartara′tum** (Ph. Br.) or **A. tartariza′tum,** antimonii et potassii tartras. **A. vitrifac′tum,** antimonii vitrum.

**An′timony.** Antimonium. **A. ar′senate,** made by adding alkaline arsenate to terchloride of antimony; given in heart affections and nervous diseases in dose of gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ (0.0006). **A. ar′senite,** formed by digesting antimony in concentrated solution of arsenous acid. **But′ter of a.,** antimonium muriatum. **Chlo′ride of a.,** antimonium muriatum. **Com′mon a.,** antimonium. **Crude a.,** antimonium. **Deutox′ide of a.,** antimonium diaphoreticum. **Flow′ers of a.,** algaroth. **Glass of a.,** antimonii vitrum. **A. i′odide,** made by heating together antimony and iodine; alterative. **Mu′riate of a.,** antimonium muriatum. **O′leate of a.,** see *Oleates.* **Ox′ide of a.,** see *Algaroth.* **Oxysul′phide of a.,** kermes mineral. **Pen′tasul′phide of a.,** antimonium sulphuratum. **Pentox′ide of a.,** combines with bases to form antimoniates. **Perox′ide of a.,** antimonium diaphoreticum. **A. and potas′sium tar′trate** or **Potas′siotar′trate of a.,** antimonii et potassii tartras. **Sesquichlo′ride of a.,** antimonium muriatum. **Tar′tarized a.,** antimonii et potassii tartras. **Terchlo′ride of a.,** see *Algaroth.* **Trisul′phide of a.,** antimonii sulphidum. **Veg′etable a.,** Eupatorium perfoliatum.

**Antimucorin′.** An antiseptic mixture of metallic sulphates.

**Antimyce′tic** or **Antimycot′ic** (*mykes,* fungus). Destroying or retarding the growth of microorganisms.

**Antimydriat′ic.** Preventing dilatation of the pupil.

**Antinarcot′ic.** Opposed to the action of narcotics.

**Antinephrit′ic.** Remedy for nephritis.

**Antinervin′.** A compound of salicylanilid and bromacetanilid, given in neuralgia in dose of gr. xv (1.0).

**Antineuropath′ic** or **Antineurot′ic.** Remedy against nervous disorders.

**Antin′iad.** Toward the antinion.

**Antin′ial.** Epithet for aspect toward the antinion, or space between the eyebrows.

**Antin′ion** (*anti,* opposite, *inion,* nape of the neck). Anterior pole of the skull, opposite the occipital ridge; point farthest from the inion.

**Antinonnin′.** Potassium dinitrocreosotate; employed in ½ to 5 per cent. solution for the destruction of molds, the preservation of wood, and the prevention of fermentation and dry-rot.

**Antinosin′.** Tetraiodophenolphthalein, a sodium salt of nosophen; used as an antiseptic directly applied to lupus and chancre, or in 1 to 2 per cent. solution for the mouth, eye, etc.

**Antiodontal′gic** or **Antodontal′gic** (*odontalgia,* toothache). Remedy for toothache.

**Antioto′mia** (*antias,* tonsil, *tome,* incision). Tonsillotomy.

**Antiparasit′ic** (*anti,* against, *parasitos,* parasite). Parasiticide or agent that destroys parasites.

**Antiparasitin′.** A preparation of antinonnin, for the destruction of animal parasites.

**Antiparas′tata** (*anti,* opposite, *parastata,* the prostate). Cowper's glands.

**Antiparastati′tis.** Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

**Antipath′ic.** Opposite, contrary; palliative.

**Antip′athy** (*anti,* against, *pathos,* affection). Aversion; natural repugnance to any person or thing; antagonism, as of drugs; palliation.

**Antipedic′ulous.** Having the property of destroying lice; antiphtheiriac.

**Antipep′tone.** A final product of proteid digestion; a composite substance derived from the further digestion of antialbumose.

**Antiperiod′ic.** Remedy which possesses the power of arresting or diminishing the severity of morbid periodical movements; quinine, for instance, in intermittents. The chief antiperiodics are cinchona bark and its alkaloids, arsenic, salicylic acid, salicylates, salicin, bebeeru bark and its alkaloid, and eucalyptol.

**Antiperistal′sis** (*anti,* opposite, *peristello,* to contract). Reversed action of the intestine, whereby its content is propelled in an upward direction.

**Antiperistal′tic.** Relating to antiperistalsis; also an agent arresting or diminishing peristalsis.

**Antiperis′tasis** (*anti,* against, *peristasis,* standing about). Opposition of two contrary qualities, augmenting the force of one.

**Antiper′nius** (*pernio,* chilblain). Remedy against chilblain.

**Antiperonesporin′.** An antiseptic mixture of metallic sulphates.

**Antiphar′mac.** Alexipharmic.

**Antiphar′macum** (*anti,* against, *pharmakon,* poison). Antidote.

**Antiphar′mic.** Antidotal.

**Antiphlogis′tic** (*anti,* against, *phlego,* to burn). Opposed to or checking inflammation, as a. remedies, a. regimen, etc.

**Antiphtheir′iac** (*phtheir,* a louse). Destructive of lice.

**Antiphthis′ic** or **Antiphthis′ical** (*phthisis,* consumption). Opposed to phthisis.

**Antiphthisin′.** Sozalbumose, a substance derived from cultures of the tubercle bacillus; has been used in the treatment of tuberculosis.

**Antiphysa′ic, Antiphyset′ic,** or **Antiphys′ic** (*anti,* against, *physa,* wind in the stomach). A remedy for flatulence.

**Antiplas′tic** (*plastikos,* formative). Not favorable to healing; agent that diminishes the quantity of plastic matter in the blood.

**Antipleurit′ic.** A remedy for pleurisy.

**Antipneumococ′cic** or **Antipneumococ′cus se′rum.** Pane's serum, containing pneumonia antitoxin; used hypodermically in doses of ʒij–v (8.0–20.0).

**Antipneumon′ic.** Remedy for pneumonia.

**Antipneumotoxin′.** A protective proteid formed in the serum during an invasion of pneumococci; pneumonia antitoxin.

**Antipodag′ric** (*podagra,* gout). Remedy for gout.

**Antiprax′ia, Antiprax′is,** or **An′tipraxy** (*anti,* opposite, *prasso,* to act). Contrary symptoms or functions in the same patient; contrary action of drugs according to dose.

**Antiprostat′ic glands.** Anteprostatic glands; glands of Littré and Cowper.

**Antiprurit′ic.** Relieving itching.

**Antipsor′ic** (*psora,* itch). A remedy for the itch.

**Antipu′trid** or **Antiputres′cent.** Antiseptic.

**Antipy′ic** (*pyon,* pus). Preventing suppuration.

**Antipyonin′.** Sodium polyborate or tetraborate, an antiseptic used in ophthalmic surgery.

**Antipyre′sis.** Treatment of the symptom of fever.

**Antipyret′ic** (*anti,* against, *pyretos,* fever). Febrifuge; an agent for reducing fever. Such remedies act either by lessening the production of heat or by increasing the loss of heat. Those which lessen the production of heat do so by acting upon the thermic nervous centre by lowering metabolic activity (quinine), by depressing the circulation (digitalis), or by reducing the amount (bloodletting, purging) or antidoting the effects (specific sera) of the toxic agents of the disease. Those which increase the loss of heat act by dilating the cutaneous vessels (nitrous ether, hot sponging), by increasing perspiration and consequently evaporation (sudorifics), or by abstracting heat from the body (cold bathing).

**Antipyrin′.** $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$. Variously called, chemically, dimethylphenylpyrazolon dehydrodimethylphenylpyrazin, phenazone, methozin, and dimethyloxychinizin. A grayish-white, soluble, crystalline powder, one of the products of destructive distillation of coal-tar, and regarded as the type of the synthetic or coal-tar antipyretics and analgesics. Dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). It is a heart depressant, and should be prescribed with caution. Externally applied it is antiseptic and hæmostatic. **A. amyg′dalate,** used in pertussis in doses of gr. i–v (0.065–0.32). **A. ben′zoate,** benzopyrin; dose, gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). **A. bichlo′ral** or **dichlo′ral,** hypnal; dichloralantipyrin; used for its combined hypnotic and analgesic effects. **A. man′delate,** tussol; a. phenylglycolate; used in pertussis in doses of gr. i–v (0.065–0.32). **A. metaoxyben′zoate** and **paraoxyben′zoate,** salts of a. with the respective acids; the first liquid, the second crystalline. **A. phenylgly′colate,** a. mandelate. **A. sal′icylate,** salipyrin; a white, crystalline powder, used in neuralgia, rheumatism, and dysmenorrhœa in doses of gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). **A. sal′ol,** used locally as an antiseptic and hæmostatic. **A. tan′nate,** a yellowish, insoluble powder containing about one-third antipyrin.

**Antipyrinoma′nia.** Addiction to antipyrin; the antipyrin habit.

**Antipyrot′ic** (*anti,* against, *pyr,* fire). A remedy for burns; also for pyrosis or water-brash.

**Antirab′ic.** An agent employed in the prevention or cure of rabies.

**Antirachit′ic** or **Antirrhachit′ic.** An agent for the prevention or cure of rickets.

**Antirheumat′ic.** Remedy for rheumatism.

**Antirhi′num.** A genus of plants of the order *Scrophulariaceæ.* **A. auricula′tum,** A. elatine. **A. elati′ne,** fluellen, or female speedwell, was formerly used against scurvy and chronic ulcers. **A. hedera′ceum,** A. linaria. **A. hederæfo′lium,** A. linaria. **A. lina′ria,** common toad-flax; the leaves have a bitterish taste, and are diuretic and cathartic; an ointment is made from them for hemorrhoids. **A. vulgar′is,** A. linaria.

**Antirrhe′oscope** (*antirrheo,* to go contrary to, *skopeo,* to see). Instrument for artificially producing visual vertigo by motion of spirals on revolving cylinders started by turning a disk.

**Antiscab′ious.** Antipsoric.

**Antiscirrhous,** an-te-skir′rus. Anticancerous

**Antiscolet′ic** or **Antisco′lic** (*anti,* against, *skolex,* worm). Anthelmintic.

**Antiscorbu′tic.** Preventing or relieving scurvy.

**Antisepsin′.** $C_6H_4BrNHC_2H_3O$. Asepsin; a name given to monabromacetanilid, or parabromacetanilid, or bromphenylacetanilid, produced by the action of bromine on a solution of acetanilid in glacial acetic acid; antiseptic, antipyretic, analgesic; dose, gr. v–vijss (0.32–0.5); also the serum of animals which have been treated with iodine terchloride.

**Antisep′sis** (*anti,* against, *sepsis,* putrefaction). The prevention of putrefactive and inflammatory processes by the destruction and exclusion of the pathogenic microorganisms upon which these processes depend; also used synonymously with asepsis, which properly means the simple absence of putrefaction and the maintenance of this condition by the exclusion of pyogenic organisms. Prevention of decay and putrefaction by the employment of antiseptics, which arrest the development of microorganisms, on which decay and putrefaction depend, or completely destroy them. The condition resulting from the use of antiseptics is called *antiseptic′ity.*

**Antisep′tic** (*anti,* against, *septikos,* putrid). Any substance having the power to prevent or destroy putrefaction, accomplishing this by the exclusion or destruction of the bacteria causing such putrefaction. See the list of antiseptics below, under *A. surgery.* **A. dres′sings,** dressings for wounds that prevent the formation or introduction of septic materials. **A. gauze,** very sheer cotton cloth, cheesecloth, impregnated with some antiseptic, such as corrosive sublimate, carbolic acid, salicylic acid, iodoform, etc., fixed by means of paraffin; used in antiseptic dressings. **A. lig′ature,** ligature made of catgut or other material which has been made aseptic by saturation with antiseptic solutions or boiling. **A. sur′gery,** surgical procedures undertaken with certain precautions looking to the exclusion of microorganisms from the seat of operation. It was formerly believed that the source of pyogenic bacteria was the air, hence the influence of this should be counterbalanced by keeping the field of operation covered with a carbolic acid spray. This was advocated by Joseph Lister, the first practical exponent of antiseptic surgery, but has now been abandoned. More modern views regard as the chief sources of infection the hands of the surgeon and his assistants, the skin of the patient, and the instruments, sponges, and dressings employed. The absolute cleanliness of those thus engaged and of the field of operation is the first consideration. The instruments, sponges, etc., are made aseptic by boiling and immersion in strong solutions of corrosive sublimate or other germicidal substances. The following are some of the germicidal substances more commonly employed in antiseptic surgery:

*Aristol,* non-toxic germicide, used as substitute for iodoform, and similarly employed for chronic and syphilitic and scrofulous ulcers.

*Beta-naphthol,* in solution, 1:2500, for irrigating cavities, cleansing instruments and the surgeon's hands.

*Boric acid,* as a detergent, in 5 to 25 per cent. solution, to mucous surfaces and extensive cavities; to superficial wounds, in ointment, 1 part of boric acid to 5 parts of vaselin or cosmolin; a lotion of salicylic acid 2 parts, and boric acid 12 parts, in hot water 1000 parts, may be used as a safe application in the bladder or cavity of the peritoneum.

*Carbolic acid,* in solution, 1:20 or 1:40, for sterilizing instruments, the latter also for irrigation of wounds and washing sponges, with careful attention to the possibilities of carbolic acid poisoning, and to the susceptibility of children to its effects in even moderate strength of solution.

*Chloride of zinc,* in solution (gr. xxx or xl to fʒj of water), in infected, poisoned, or dissecting wounds.

*Corrosive sublimate,* in solution in water, 1 : 500 to 1 : 1000, for irrigation and disinfection of the hands and skin; 1:2000 is the strength usually employed; 1:4000 in children; 1:5000 or 1:10,000 when used in large cavities. Symptoms of poisoning must be guarded against.

*Creolin,* used like carbolic acid, but non-poisonous and unirritating to the skin, in emulsion with water (2 to 5 per cent.), in which it is not soluble.

*Double cyanide of mercury and zinc,* used for infiltrating gauze, according to the method of Lister.

*Iodoform,* in powder as a dressing to wounds and ulcers; in iodoform gauze, iodoform collodion (gr. xlviij to ℥j of collodion), in ethereal solution, in glycerin (ʒj to ʒx of glycerin), etc.

*Lysol,* a creosol preparation resembling carbolic acid, but less toxic; efficient in 1 to 2 per cent. solution.

*Methyl-violet or pyoktanin,* in solution, 1 : 1000 or 1:2000, for suppurating wounds and ulcers; it is not toxic; for sterilizing instruments, 1:10,000.

*Peroxide of hydrogen,* in 15-volume solution, undiluted, or diluted to about 10 per cent., for sterilizing sinuses and suppurating cavities, into which it may be injected by a syringe or a form of spray.

*Potassium permanganate,* in solution, about ʒj or more to f℥j of water; f℥j of this solution in Oj of water, making a solution 1:1000; used in disinfecting foul wounds and ulcers, for surgeon's hands, washing sponges, etc.

*Sulphocarbolate of zinc* may be used like chloride of zinc, for the same purposes and in the same strength.

**Antisep′ticism.** Principles of antisepsis and antiseptic treatment.

**Antiseptic′ity.** See *Antisepsis.*

**Antiseptin′.** A mixture of zinc sulphate and iodide, thymol, and boric acid; used externally as an antiseptic application.

**Antisep′tol.** Cinchonine iodosulphate; a reddish, odorless powder, used as a substitute for iodoform.

**Antisial′ic** or **Antisial′agogue** (*anti*, against, *sialon*, saliva, *ago*, to expel). Remedy against ptyalism or excessive salivation.

**Antis′pasis** (*anti*, contrary, *spao*, to draw). Derivation; revulsion.

**Antispasmin′.** A mixture of narceine-sodium and sodium salicylate; antispasmodic and sedative in doses of gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13).

**Antispasmod′ic.** An agent designed to prevent or check spasm. Antispasmodics are employed in such affections as hysteria, epilepsy, chorea, asthma, and spasm of the blood-vessels. Examples of antispasmodics are the bromides, zinc salts, musk, castor, sumbul, valerian, asafetida, ammoniac, chloroform, ether, camphor, belladonna, and nitrite of amyl.

**Antispas′tic** (*anti*, contrary, *spao*, to draw). Antispasmodic; derivative; revulsive.

**Antisquam′ic** (*anti*, against, *squama*, a scale). An agent checking or relieving cutaneous affections of a scaly form.

**Antistaphylococ′cic** or **Antistaphylococ′cus se′rum.** A fluid containing staphyloccocus antitoxin; employed by hypodermic injection in the treatment of infection with this organism in doses of ʒj–jss (4.0–6.0).

**Antis′tasis** (*antistasis*, opposition). Antagonism.

**Antister′num** (*anti*, opposite, *sternon*, sternum). Back; part of the spinal column opposite the sternum.

**Antistreptococ′cic** or **Antistreptococ′cus se′rum.** Marmorek's serum; a fluid containing streptococcus antitoxin, used hypodermically in dose of ʒijss–℥j (10.0–32.0), in the treatment of erysipelas, puerperal fever, and other septic conditions.

**Antistru′mous** (*struma*, scrofula, goitre). Antiscrofulous; concerned in the prevention or cure of goitre.

**Antisu′doral** or **Antisudorif′ic** (*sudor*, sweat). Remedy that diminishes sweat.

**Antisyphilit′ic.** Relieving or curing syphilis.

**Antitetan′ic se′rum.** Tetanus antitoxin, employed subcutaneously in doses of ʒij–℥j (8.0–32.0).

**Antitetrazin′.** A quinine derivative, used in neuralgia in doses of gr. ij–iv (0.13–0.26).

**Antith′enar** (*anti*, opposite, *thenar*, palm of hand or sole of the foot). Opponens pollicis and adductor pollicis manûs or pedis muscles. **A. em′inence,** inner border of palm of hand.

**Antither′mic** (*anti*, opposed to, *therme*, heat). Cooling; antipyretic.

**Antithermin′,** Phenylhydrazin-levulinic acid; colorless crystals, soluble in boiling water or alcohol; an antipyretic and analgesic coal-tar derivative; dose, gr. ij–vijss (0.13–0.5).

**Antitox′ic.** Antidotal; relating to an antitoxin.

**Antitoxin′.** An agent that destroys or counteracts a toxin or bacterial poison in the system. A defensive proteid, formed in the body during infection and present in the blood of immunized animals, which possesses the property of combining with the toxin elaborated by the infecting microorganism, and so rendering it innocuous. See *Side-chain theory*, under *Chain*. Antitoxins of various diseases are artificially produced by injecting animals, usually horses, with increasing doses of specific bacterial cultures, and the serum containing the antitoxin is employed in the prevention or cure of the infection caused by the same organism. The best known of the antitoxins is that of diphtheria; but antitoxins of tetanus, cholera, plague, typhoid fever, pneumonia, streptococcal and staphylococcal infections, tuberculosis, and other diseases have been used with varying success. **Artific′ial a.,** one produced by an electric current passing through a bacterial culture. **A. u′nit,** the amount of antitoxin needed to neutralize ten times the fatal dose of the corresponding toxin when the two are simultaneously injected into a guinea-pig.

**Antitrag′icus** or **Antitra′geus.** A small muscle, the existence of which is not constant, occupying the space between the antitragus and the anthelix.

**Antit′ragus.** A conical eminence on the pavilion of the ear opposite the tragus.

**Antitris′mus.** Tonic spasmodic action of the muscles of the mouth, preventing its closure.

**Antituberculot′ic** or **Antituber′culous.** Designed to arrest the progress of tuberculosis. **A. se′rum,** antiphthisical serum, used hypodermically in doses of ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0).

**Antitussin′.** A synthetic preparation, used in pertussis and externally in surgical dressings as an antiseptic.

**Antity′phoid.** Tending to prevent or cure typhoid fever. **A. se′rum,** an antitoxic serum used as a prophylactic and curative remedy in typhoid fever.

**Antityp′ical.** Antiperiodic; not regular.

**Antiurat′ic.** Preventing gouty deposits.

**Antivaccina′tionist.** One opposed to the practice of vaccination.

**Antivenene′.** The active principle of antivenomous serum.

**Antiven′omous.** Antidotal to serpent venom. **A. se′rum**, Calmette's serum; obtained from animals that have been rendered artificially immune against the venom of serpents by repeated injections of the same in increasing doses.

**Antivene′real.** Preventing or curing venereal disease.

**Antivermic′ular.** Antiperistaltic.

**Antiver′minous** (*vermis*, worm). Anthelmintic.

**Antivivisec′tion.** Opposition to experimentation on animals. One who is opposed to such experimentation is called an *antivivisec′tionist.*

**Antizymot′ic** or **Antizy′mic.** Antiseptic; checking or preventing fermentation or putrefaction.

**Ant′ler cells.** Cells of Purkinje.

**Antodontal′gic.** Relieving toothache.

**Antorgas′tic.** Checking orgasm, especially the venereal.

**Anto′zone.** Hydrogen peroxide.

**Antozostomat′ic** (*anti*, against, *ozostomos*, one with bad breath). Capable of correcting bad breath or disagreeable taste.

**An′tracele.** The presence of serous fluid in an antrum, especially that of Highmore.

**An′tral.** Cavernous. Relating to an antrum, as that of Highmore.

**Antrec′tomy.** Excision of the walls of an antrum; specifically, of the mastoid antrum.

**Antri′tis.** Inflammation of a cavity, particularly the antrum of Highmore.

**An′trocele.** Antracele.

**Antrophlogo′sis** (*antrum* + *phlogosis*, inflammation). Antritis.

**An′trophore** (*antron*, cavity, *phoros*, conveying). Soluble medicated gelatin bougie.

**Antrorrhon′chus.** Cavernous rhonchus.

**An′troscope** (*antrum* + *skopeo*, to examine). An apparatus for inspection of the condition of the maxillary antrum by means of electrical transillumination. The process is called *antros′copy.*

**An′trotome** (*antrum* + *tome*, incision). An instrument for cutting through the wall of an antrum, usually the mastoid or maxillary. The operation is called *antrot′omy.*

**Antrotympani′tis** (*antrum* + *tympanum* + *itis*). Inflammation of the middle ear.

**Antrover′sio.** Anteversion.

**An′trum** (*antron*, a cavern). ✓Name given to certain cavities, as in bones, etc., entrance to which is usually through a comparatively narrow aperture. **A. au′ris,** tympanum. **A. buccino′sum,** cochlea; labyrinth. **Car′diac a.,** dilatation of the œsophagus above the diaphragm. **A. denta′le,** pulp cavity of tooth. **A. duodena′le,** upper dilated portion of the duodenum. **A. ethmoida′le,** ethmoid cells. **A. fron-**

ta'le, frontal sinus. **A. ge'næ**, antrum of Highmore. **A. of High'more**, maxillary sinus; a deep cavity in the substance of the superior maxillary bone communicating with the middle meatus of the nose and lined by a prolongation of the Schneiderian membrane. **A. of Malacarne'**, posterior perforated space of the cerebrum. **A. mastoi'deum**, mastoid cells. **A. maxil'læ** or **maxilla're**, antrum of Highmore. **A. olfacti'vum**, ethmoid cells. **A. petro'sum**, meatus auditorius internus. **A. pylo'ricum** or **pylo'ri**, pyloric portion of the stomach. **A. sphenoida'le**, sphenoidal sinus. **A. tu'bæ**, sacciform enlargement of the oviduct.

**Antyl'lus, opera'tion of.** Treatment of an aneurysm by opening it, removing clots, and ligating the artery above and below the sac.

**A'nulus** (dim. of anus). See *Anus, Fossette.*

**Anure'sis** or **Anu'ria** (*a*, priv., *oureo*, to pass urine). Absence or deficiency of urine; retention of urine.

**Anuret'ic** or **Anu'ric.** Relating to or affected with anuria.

**A'nus** (circle). Circular opening at the inferior extremity of the rectum by which the excrement is expelled; fundament. Anterior orifice of the aqueduct of Sylvius, called also foramen commune posterius, supposed to form a communication between the back part of the third ventricle and the lateral ventricles. **Abnor'mal** or **artific'ial a.**, opening made artificially to supply the place of the natural anus. **A. cer'ebri**, see *Anus.* **De'vious a.**, preternatural a. **Imper'forate a.**, malformation in which there is no natural anus. **Infundib'uliform a.**, condition of the anus in which the natural folds are obliterated. **A. no'thus**, artificial a. **Preternat'ural a.**, an opening, other than the normal anus, giving issue to fæces. **A. of Rusco'ni**, minute opening in the blastoderm of the ova of amphibious animals. **A. vestibular'is**, a preternatural anus opening at the vulva, called also *a. vulvovaginalis.*

**An'usol.** The iodoresin sulphonate of bismuth, used for pruritus ani.

**An'vil.** Incus; one of the ossicles of the middle ear.

**Anxi'etas.** Anxiety. **A. præcordio'rum**, restlessness and agitation, with general indisposition and a distressing sense of oppression at the epigastrium. **A. tibia'rum**, restlessness of the lower extremities, noticed in some nervous affections.

**Anx'is.** Constriction.

**Anytin'.** A 33 per cent. solution of sulpho-ichthyolic acid in water.

**An'ytol.** A combination of anytin with cresol, etc.

**A. O. C.** Abbreviation for anodal opening contraction. See *Anodal.*

**Aochle'sia** (*a*, priv., *ochlos*, disturbance). Tranquility; calmness. Catalepsy.

**Aor'ta.** Hæmal axis; name given by Aristotle to the chief artery of the body. Probably Hippocrates meant by *aortai* the bronchi and their ramifications. The aorta is the common trunk of the arteries of the body; arises from the left ventricle of the heart, about opposite the fifth dorsal vertebra, passes upward (*ascending aorta*), forms a great arch, and descends across the left of the spine (*descending aorta*) until it reaches the middle of the fourth or fifth lumbar vertebra, where it bifurcates to give origin to the common iliac arteries. The aorta is sometimes divided into *thoracic* or *pectoral* and *abdominal.* (See Plate under *Artery.*) **Abdom'inal a.**, the part of the a. below the diaphragm. **Arch of the a.**, the transverse portion of the a. between the ascending a. and the descending a.; it gives off the innominate and the left carotid and subclavian arteries. **Ascend'ing a.**, the first section of the aorta, between the heart and the arch. **Car'diac a.**, part of embryonic vascular apparatus, giving rise to the aortic arches. **Com'mon a.**, portion of the aorta in the lower animals included between heart and the point of division into anterior and posterior a. **Descend'ing a.**, the third portion of the a., between the arch and the point of bifurcation. **Dor'sal a.** embryonic aorta from the union of primitive aortæ. **Infe'rior a.**, abdominal a. **Pec'toral a.**, thoracic a. **Pericar'diac a.**, ascending a. **Poste'rior a.**, posterior branch of common a. **Prim'itive a.**, part of a. between origin and point of departure of first branch. *Primitive aortæ* of the embryo are the inferior vertebral anterior branches from the cardiac aorta, joining to form the dorsal aorta. **Primor'dial a.**, dorsal a. **Right a.**, embryonic portion of the bulb of the a., afterward forming the pulmonary artery. **Root of the a.**, origin of a. from the heart. **Si'nuses of the a.**, sinuses of Valsalva. **Subver'tebral a.**, dorsal a. **Supe'rior a.**, thoracic a. **System'ic a.**, left aorta; in embryo, an arrangement of vessels which afterward form the aorta. **Thora'cic a.**, that portion of the a., including the ascending a., the arch, and part of the descending a., which is contained in the thoracic cavity.

**Aor'tal** or **Aor'tic.** Relating to the aorta. **A. arch**, see *Aorta.* **A. arch'es**, embryonic arches developing into large vessels. **A. car'tilage**, second costal cartilage over the valves of the aorta. **A. curve**, a. arch. **A. fora'men**, elliptical opening in the middle line posteriorly behind the diaphragm, through which the aorta passes with the vena azygos major and the thoracic duct. **A. insuffi'ciency**, imperfect closure of the aortic valves. **A. mur'mur**, murmur denoting disease of the aortic valves. **A. notch**, mark in the sphygmographic tracing indicating closure of the aortic valves. **A. or'ifice**, orifice between the left ventricle and the aorta. **A. plex'us**, plexus of sympathetic nervous matter around the abdominal aorta. **A. seg'ment**, anterior portion of the mitral valve. **A. sin'uses**, sinuses of Valsalva. **A. valves**, semilunar valves at the opening of the left ventricle into the aorta. **A. ven'tricle**, left ventricle of the heart. **A. ves'tibule**, part of the left ventricle of the heart in the vicinity of the aortic opening.

**Aortarc'tia** (*arcto*, to constrict). Narrowness or constriction of the aorta.

**Aortecta'sia** or **Aortec'tasis** (*ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of the aorta.

**Aorteurys'ma.** Aneurysm of the aorta. On careful auscultation over the dorsal vertebræ a bellows sound, with deep and not always perceptible impulse, may be detected.

**Aorti'tis.** Inflammation of the aorta.

**Aortomala'cia** or **Aortomala'kia.** Softening of the aorta.

**Aortosteno'sis.** Abnormal narrowness of the aorta.

**Aor'tron.** Lobe of the lungs.

**Aos'mic** (*a*, priv., *osme*, smell). Devoid of odor.

**Ao'tus** (*a*, priv., *ous*, ear). Monster devoid of ears.

**Apaconitine'.** Apoaconitine.

**Apag'ma** (*apo*, from, *ago*, to remove). Abduction. Separation of the fractured ends of a bone.

**Apago'ge** (*apo*, from, *ago*, to lead). Defecation. Abduction.

**Apalach'ine** or **A. gal'lis.** Ilex vomitoria.

**Apal'lage** or **Apallax'is** (*apallatto*, to get rid of). Change, generally from disease to health.

**Apalot'ica** (*apalotes*, softness). Fortuitous lesions or deformities affecting soft parts.

**Apanas'tema** (elevation). Small wart-like growth on the conjunctiva.

**Apan'dria** (*apo*, from, *aner*, a man). Androphobia; a morbid aversion to the male sex.

**Apanthe'sis** or **Apanthis'mus** (*apo*, from, *antheo*, to flower). Obliteration of parts no longer serviceable, as of the ductus venosus and ductus arteriosus of fetal existence; stuprum.

**Apanthro'pia** or **Apan'thropy** (*apo*, from, *anthropos*, man). Anthropophobia; a morbid aversion to human beings.

**Apari'ne** or **A. his'pida.** Galium aparine.

**Aparthro'sis** (*ap*, from, *arthroo*, to articulate). Diarthrosis; disarticulation.

**Ap'athy** (*a*, priv., *pathos*, affection). Suspension of moral feelings, taking place in severe physical or in mental diseases.

**Apatropine'.** A substance resulting from the action of fuming nitric acid upon atropine.

**Ape.** A monkey, one of the family of *Simiidæ* most resembling man. **A. fis'sure,** the exoccipital fissure; a deep dorso-occipital fissure, resembling one present in the brain of the ape. **A. hand,** deformity resulting from complete atrophy of the thumb muscles.

**Apeche'ma** (Gr., an echo). Action of reflecting sound. Counter-fissure, counter-blow.

**Apectoceph'alus.** Acephalothorus.

**Apel'la** (*a*, priv., *pellis*, skin). One whose prepuce does not cover the glans; retraction or smallness of any other soft appendage.

**Apel'lous.** Devoid of skin; circumcised.

**Apep'sia** (*a*, priv., *pepto*, to digest). Dyspepsia.

**Apep'tic.** Dyspeptic; not digesting.

**Apereux'is** (Gr.). Belching up of wind.

**Ape'riens** or **Ape'rient** (*aperio*, to open). Laxative; medicine gently opening the bowels. Formerly a substance or a muscle supposed to have the power of opening any of the passages.

**Aper'inous** (*a*, priv., *pera*, purse). Devoid of scrotum.

**Aperiod'ic.** Not periodical.

**Aperistal'sis.** Absence of vermicular movement of the intestines.

**Aper'itive** or **Aper'tive.** An appetizer; an aperient.

**Aperit'ropal** (*a*, priv., *peritrope*, turning about). Growing abnormally.

**Apertom'eter.** An instrument for measuring the angular aperture of a microscopic objective.

**Aper'tor** (*aperio*, to open). Having power to open. **A. oc'uli,** levator palpebræ superioris.

**Aperto'rium.** Instrument for dilating the os uteri during labor; speculum.

**Apertur'a.** Mouth or opening. **A. ante'rior ventric'uli ter'tii cer'ebri,** vulva cerebri. **A. aquæduc'tus coch'leæ,** opening of aqueduct of cochlea on temporal bone. **A. chor'dæ,** opening internally for canal of chorda tympani. **A. decli'vis,** anus. **A. cana'lis inguina'lis,** inguinal ring. **A. na'rium,** see *Nares*. **A. pel'vis supe'rior,** see *Pelvis*. **A. spina'lis,** vertebral foramen. **A. thora'cis,** opening of thorax (upper or lower). **A. uteri'na,** uterine extremity of the Fallopian tube.

**Ap'erture.** Opening. See *Apertura*, *Opening*, *Foramen*, *Ring*. **An'gle of a., An'gular a., A. of the lens,** the angle made by the most divergent rays passing from the central point of the object viewed through the lens of a microscope. **Mas'toid a.,** opening between the tympanic cavity and mastoid cells. **Umbil'ical a.,** opening in the embryonic alimentary canal at the point of union with the umbilical vesicle.

**Apeuthys'menon** (*apeuthyno*, to straighten). Rectum.

**A'pex.** Point or extremity of a part, as of tongue, nose, etc. **A. beat,** the impulse of the heart seen or felt in the chest wall at the moment of cystole, see *Heart*. **A. cor'dis,** apex of heart. **A. lin'guæ,** proglossis. **A. mur'mur,** murmur heard over apex of heart. **A. prostat'icus,** anterior extremity of the prostate. **A. pulmo'nis,** apex of the lung. **A. root,** terminal portion of a tooth root.

**Apha'cia.** Aphakia.

**Apha'cic.** Without crystalline lens.

**Aphære'sia** or **Aphære'sis.** Extirpation. Hemorrhage.

**Apha'gia** (*a*, priv., *phago*, to eat). Inability to swallow.

**Apha'kia** (*a*, priv., *phakos*, lens). Absence of the crystalline lens, as after operations for cataract.

**Apha'kic.** Without crystalline lens.

**Aphalangi'asis** (*a*, priv., *phalanx*, phalanx). Stage of anæsthetic leprosy, in which the fingers fall off joint by joint.

**Aphan'isis** or **Aphanis'mus** (Gr., disappearance). Fainting; marasmus.

**Aphanocnido'sis** (*aphanes*, obscure, *knidosis*, stinging). Obscure or recurrent urticaria.

**Apha'sia** (*a*, priv., *phemi*, to say). Partial or complete loss of the use of language by the tongue, ear, or pen. It may result from passive congestion of the brain, from apoplexy, softening of the brain from embolism, or from pressure of a foreign growth. It may occur alone or be accompanied by hemiplegia, usually on the right side of the body; it has been ascribed to a lesion of the left third frontal convolution. It has been proposed to assign more precise terminology for various forms of defective speech: thus, *alogia*, loss of speech from defective intellection; *amnesia*, *amnesic*, *amnestic*, or *amnemonic aphasia*, from defective memory of words; *aphemia*, from defect in the special faculty of language, patient being able to think and write, but not to speak; *alalia*, from defective articulation; *aphasia* being restricted to cases in which one can think, but cannot speak or write, while *agraphia* includes those who can think and speak, but cannnot write; *alexia*, those who have lost the power to read; *apraxia*, those who can no longer interpret the language of gestures; and *amimia*, those who cannot express ideas by gestures; in *paraphasia* words are misused and misplaced in the sentence, making speech often unintelligible. **Amne'sic, amnes'tic,** or **amnemon'ic a.,** loss of memory of words. **Aneu'ral a.,** ataxic a. **A. atac'tica** or **Atax'ic a.,** want of power to coordinate words in articulation, the ability to understand spoken words and to read and write being preserved. **Bro'ca's a.,** ataxic a. **Commissu'ral a.,** want of power to connect words with ideas, due to lesion of commissural fibres connecting the brain centres. **Conduc'tion a.,** commissural a. **Cor'tical a.,** sensory a. **Func'tional a.,** a. not connected with an actual lesion of the brain. **Grash'ey's a.,** see *Grashey*. **In'sular a.,** a. due to a lesion of the island of Reil. **Mixed a.,** a combination of motor and sensory a. **Mo'tor a.,** ataxic a. **Mu'sical a.,** loss of the power to give expression to musical ideas. **Sen'sory a.,** amnesic a.; word-deafness. **Subcor'tical a.,** conduction a. **To'tal a.,** mixed a. **Wer'nicke's a.,** sensory a.

**Apha'sic.** Relating to aphasia. One affected with aphasia.

**Aph'edra** (*hedra*, fundament). Anus.

**Aphed'ria.** Menses.

**Aphel'xia** (*phelko*, to abstract). Revery; absentmindedness. **A. inten'ta,** abstraction of mind. **A. otio'sa,** brown study. **A. so'cors,** absence of mind.

**Aphe'mia** (*a*, priv., *phemi*, to say). Inability to name objects through loss of memory of the muscular movements of articulate speech; ataxic aphasia.

**Aphe'mic.** Relating to aphemia; one affected with aphemia.

**Aphere'sis** or **Aphære'sis** (*aphaireo*, to take away). Amputation. **A. san'guinis,** excessive hemorrhage.

**Aph'eter.** That which discharges or sets free; applied to an assumed catastate which decomposes inogen and so excites muscular action.

**Aphilan'thropy** (*a*, priv., *phileo*, to love, *anthropos*, man). Dislike or avoidance of the company of man.

**Aphlegman'tous** (*a*, priv., *phlegma*, inflammation). Antiphlogistic.

**Aphlogis'tic** (*a*, priv., *phlox*, flame). Without inflammation.

**Apho'nia** (*a*, priv., *phone*, voice). Aphony; privation of voice or of sounds that should be produced in the glottis. When it is part of a catarrh or a cold it is commonly of little consequence; when produced by causes acting on the nervous system, as powerful emotion, or without appreciable lesion of the vocal apparatus, *laryngoparalysis*, *aphonia paralytica*, it frequently resists all remedies. **A. albuminu'rica,** a. dependent on albuminuria. **A. catarrha'lis,** a. clericorum. **Cen'tric a.,** a. from disease or injury of the central nervous system. **A. clerico'rum,** clergymen's sore throat. **A. ebrio'rum,** a. of drunkards. **Glot'tic** or **laryn'geal a.,** a. from lesion of the muscles of the tongue or vocal bands. **A. hippocrat'ica,** coma. **A. paralyt'ica,** centric a. **A. paranoi'ca,** obstinate silence of the insane. **Periph'eral a.,** a. from external causes; that is, not dependent on disease or injury of the central nervous system. **A.**

**spas′tica**, asthma thymicum, due to spasm of the tensor muscles of the larynx. **A. surdo′rum**, dumbness from deafness.

**Apho′nic** or **Aph′onous.** Without voice; relating to aphonia.

**Aph′ony.** Aphonia.

**Aphora′ma** or **Aphore′ma** (*amphorao*, to have in view). Projection or prominence of the eyes.

**Aphore′sis** (*a*, priv., *phoresis*, carrying). Separation or removal of part by amputation or excision.

**Aphor′ia** (*a*, priv., *phero*, to bear). Sterility in the female.

**Aphor′ic** or **Aph′orous.** Sterile.

**Aphose′** (*a*, priv., *phos*, light). Subjective impression of a shadow.

**Aphra′sia** (*a*, priv., *phrazo*, to tell). Want of ability to form phrases or express one's self in connected sentence. **A. paranoi′ca**, aphonia paranoica.

**Aphre′nia** (*a*, priv., *phren*, mind). Dementia.

**Aphre′nous.** Insane.

**Aphrodescin′** (*aphrodes*, frothy). Glucoside from Æsculus hippocastanum.

**Aphrodis′ia** (*Aphrodite*, Venus). Venereal desire; pudenda; coition; puberty.

**Aphrodis′iac.** Exciting to venereal desire.

**Aphrodisiog′raphy** (*grapho*, to describe). Description of the pleasures of love or of venereal diseases.

**Aphrodis′ius mor′bus.** Syphilis.

**Aphrodi′te** (Venus). Venereal appetite.

**Aphrone′sis** (*aphroneo*, to be silly). Madness. Want of judgment.

**Aphro′nia.** Cerebral apoplexy.

**Aphros′yne** (*aphros*, foolish). Delirium; insanity.

**Aph′thæ**, pl. of aphtha (Gr., eruption). Thrush or sore mouth, white thrush, milk thrush, soor. Roundish, pearl-colored vesicles, confined to the lips, mouth, and intestinal canal, and generally terminating in curd-like sloughs. Condition is also called thrush fungus, pultaceous inflammation of the mouth, and generally receives two divisions, *mild* or *discreet*, and *malignant* or *black thrush*. Common thrush is of no consequence, requiring merely the use of absorbent laxatives. The malignant variety is rare, of more serious character, and accompanied with typhoid symptoms, typhus aphthoideus. Aphthæ are due to a special microscopic vegetable parasite formation, *Oïdium albicans* or *Mycoderma vini;* hence the disease was called *aphthophyton*. **A. adulto′rum**, aphthous stomatitis. **A. angino′sæ**, aphthæ of the throat. **Bed′nar's a.**, the occurrence of yellow spots on the mucous membrane covering the posterior lateral border of the hard palate, in infants. **Cachec′tic a.**, malignant thrush, a. with severe constitutional symptoms. **Chron′ic a.**, psilosis or a. tropicæ. **Conta′gious a.**, foot-and-mouth disease. **A. epizoöt′icæ**, foot-and-mouth disease; aphthous fever. **A. præpu′tii**, herpes præputii. **A. serpen′tes**, cancer aquaticus. **A. trop′icæ**, psilosis, a form of aphthous inflammation of the mouth with catarrh of the stomach and bowels, occurring in some parts of tropical Asia and Africa. **A. vene′reæ**, mucous patches.

**Aph′thaphyte** (*aphthæ* + *phyton*, a vegetable). Oïdium albicans; parasitic vegetable growth observed in aphthæ.

**Aphthenx′ia** or **Aphthenx′is** (*aphthenkto*, speechless). Central aphasia.

**Aphtho′des** or **Aphthoi′des** (*aphthe* + *œidos*, appearance). Aphthous-like; belonging to aphthæ.

**Aph′thoid.** Like aphthæ.

**Aphthon′gia** (*a*, priv., *phthongos*, sound). Spasmodic aphonia, due to contraction of muscles to which the hypoglossal nerve is distributed.

**Aphthoph′yton.** Aphthaphyte.

**Aph′thous.** Relating to aphthæ; complicated with aphthæ. **A. fe′ver**, foot-and-mouth disease. **A. sore throat**, herpetic pharyngitis.

**Aphyl′lon uniflo′rium.** Cancer root; square root; astringent.

**Aphys′iopurpurin′.** An animal pigment.

**Apias′trum** (*apis*, bee). Melissa; wild parsley.

**Ap′ical** Relating to the apex. **A. fora′men**, opening at the apex of a tooth root which transmits the nerve and blood-vessels to the dental pulp. **A. space**, space between the apex of a root and the alveolar wall, occupied by the thickest portion of the dental periosteum.

**Apiin′.** $C_{27}H_{22}O_{16}$. White powder from Petroselinum sativum, resembling pectic acid.

**Apilep′sia.** Cerebral apoplexy.

**Ap′inoid can′cer** (*apines*, free from dirt, because of the smoothness of its section). Schirrhus.

**A′piol.** Parsley oil. Yellowish, oily liquid, $C_{12}H_{14}O_4$, obtained from Apium petroselinum, or parsley, which has been used as an antiperiodic in intermittent fever, amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa, and in night-sweats of phthisis, in doses of 5 to 10 drops (0.32–0.65).

**Apiolin′.** A derivative of Apium petroselinum; a stimulant emmenagogue, given in doses of ♏iij (0.2).

**Ap′ion.** Decomposition product of apiol.

**Apio′nia** (*a*, priv., *pion*, fat). Leanness.

**A′pios** and **A. tubero′sa.** Pyrus communis; groundnut, wild bean, sagaban. Root is used as food.

**Apipho′bia** (*apis*, bee, *phobos*, fear). A morbid fear of bees, wasps, and hornets.

**A′pis.** Powdered bee, once used as a diuretic.

**Apisin′.** Poison of bee.

**Ap′ium** or **A. grave′olens.** Smallage, ord. *Umbelliferæ*. **A. am′mi**, ammi. **A. ani′sum**, Pimpinella anisum. **A. car′vi**, carum; plants, roots, and seeds are aperient and carminative; celery is a variety. **A. horten′se**, A. graveolens. **A. monta′num**, Athamanta aureoselinum. **A. officina′rum**, A. graveolens. **A. paluda′pium**, A. graveolens. **A. palus′tre**, A. graveolens. **A. petræ′um**, Bubon macedonicum. **A. petroseli′num**, common parsley; root, *petroselinum*, and seeds are diuretic and aperient. See *Apiol*. **A. sati′vum**, Petroselinum sativum. **A. silves′tre**, mint. **A. si′num**, Sium nodiflorum. **A. vulga′re**, A. graveolens.

**Aplacen′tal.** Not having placenta.

**Aplana′sia** (*a*, priv., *planao*, to wander). Absence of spherical aberration.

**Aplanat′ic.** Not having any spherical aberration. **A. fo′cus**, focus of a lens, the rays issuing from which do not undergo spherical aberration as they pass through it. **A. lens**, rectilinear lens, corrected for aberration. **A. search′er**, lenses so arranged in a microscope as to correct aberration.

**Aplan′atism.** Absence of spherical aberration.

**Apla′sia** (*a*, priv., *plasis*, formation). Defective development or nutrition; congenital atrophy.

**Aplas′tic** (*a*, priv., *plastos*, molded). Not capable of forming; not organizable; structureless. **A. el′ement**, one unsusceptible of further organization. **A. lymph**, material not coagulable or organizable; a product of disease or inflammation.

**Apleu′ria.** Absence of ribs.

**Apleu′ros** (*a*, priv., *pleuron*, a rib). One without ribs.

**Aplot′omy** (*aploos*, simple, *tome*, incision). Simple incision.

**Apne′a.** Apnœa.

**Apneumat′ic** (*a*, priv., *pneuma*, air). Without air.

**Apneumato′sis** (*a*, priv., *pneumatoo*, to distend with wind). Deficient inflation of lungs. Atelectasis.

**Apneu′mia** (*a*, priv., *pneumon*, lung). Monstrosity in which there is absence of lungs.

**Apneumoner′via** or **Apneumoneu′ria** (*a*, priv., *pneumon*, lung, *neuron*, nerve). Want of nervous action in the lungs.

**Apneus′tia.** Apnœa; asphyxia.

**Apnœ′a** (*a*, priv., *pneo*, to respire). Absence of respiration, due to non-excitation of the respiratory nerve centre. **Car′diac a.**, a. from heart disease; angina pectoris. **A. infan′tum**, asthma thymicum. **A. neonato′rum**, asphyxia of the newborn.

**Apnœasphyx′ia.** Asphyxia.

**Apnœ′ic.** Relating to apnœa.

**Ap'nus** (*a*, priv., *pneo*, to breathe). One in whom respiration is so slight that it seems suspended.

**Apoaconitine'.** $C_{33}H_{41}NO_{11}$. Alkaloid derived from aconitine by dehydration. It closely resembles aconitine.

**Apoatropine'.** Alkaloid derived from atropine by the action of nitric acid, ammonia, and chloroform.

**Apocatas'tasis** (Gr). Restoration; subsidence, as of a tumor.

**Apocathar'sis** (a clearing away). Catharsis.

**Apocathar'tic.** Cathartic.

**Apoceno'sis** (*apokenoo*, to empty quite). Morbid flux; discharge.

**Apocenot'ic.** Producing increased evacuation.

**Apochore'ma** (*apochoreo*, to pass off). Excretion.

**Apochremp'sis** (*chremptomai*, to hawk and spit). Expuition.

**Apochrœo'sis.** Blanching.

**Apochromat'ic** (*apo*, from, *chroma*, color). Absolutely achromatic; applied to lenses with high correction of aberrations.

**Apoch'ysis** (a pouring off). Cataract.

**Apoclas'ma** (*apo*, from, *klao*, to break). Abduction; separation of fragments of bone.

**Apoclei'sis** (*apokleio*, to shut out). Disgust; want of appetite.

**Apocodeine'.** $C_{18}H_{19}NO_2$. An alkaloid derived from codeine and possessing similar action. **A. hydrochlo'ride**, a brown, amorphous powder, expectorant in dose of gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–j (0.006–0.06), and in larger dose said to be emetic.

**Apoc'ope** (*apo*, from, *kope*, act of cutting). Abscission; wound with loss of substance; fracture with loss of part of bone; amputation.

**Apoc'opus.** Castrated.

**Apocrous'tic** or **Apocrus'tic.** Astringent; repellent; refrigerant.

**Apocye'sis** (*apo*, from, *kyeo*, to be pregnant). Parturition.

**Apocynein'.** Glucoside from apocynum.

**Apocynin'.** Amorphous resinous substance derived from apocynum, like digitalin in its properties.

**Apo'cynum androsæmifo'lium.** Dog's bane, bitter dog's bane, milkweed, bitterroot, honeybloom, catchfly, flytrap, American ipecac, ord. *Apocynaceæ*. The root of this American plant is emetocathartic, diuretic, and diaphoretic. **A. cannab'inum** (*apocynum*, Ph. U. S.), popularly called Canadian hemp; not to be confounded with Indian hemp (Cannabis indica). The root of this American plant is emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic, and diuretic; given in dropsy; dose, gr. v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **A. hypericefo'lium**, variety of A. cannabinum, which, as well as A. androsæmifolium, abounds in milky juice, which when applied to the skin produces a troublesome eruption resembling flea-bites. **A. No'væ Ang'liæ hirsu'tum**, Asclepias tuberosa. **A. or'ange**, Asclepias tuberosa. **A. scan'dens**, Allamanda. **A. vene'tum**, plant of S. Europe; root is emetocathartic.

**Ap'odal** (*a*, priv., *pous*, foot). Without feet.

**Apodemial'gia** (*apodemia*, journey, *algos*, pain). Homesickness, or, more correctly, the opposite desire to leave one's country.

**Apo'dia** (*a*, priv., *pous*, a foot). Monstrosity marked by absence of feet.

**Apodicinchonine'.** Alkaloid from cinchonine and cinchonidine.

**Apodipo'sis.** Steatosis.

**Ap'odous** (*a*, priv., *pous*, foot). Devoid of feet.

**Apogalactis'mus** (*apo*, from, *gala*, milk). Weaning.

**Apogalak'tos.** Child that has been weaned.

**Apogeu'sis** or **Apogeus'tia** (*apo*, from, *geusis*, taste). Loss, absence, or defect in sense of taste.

**Apohy'al.** Relating to the anterior cornua of the hyoid; earliest formation of the styloid cornua of the hyoid.

**Apokenot'ic** (*apokenoo*, to empty quite). Apocenosis.

**Apo'lar.** Without pole or process, said of nerve cells.

**Apolep'isis** or **Apolepis'mus** (*apo*, from, *lepis*, a scale). Desquamation.

**Apolep'sis** or **Apolep'sia** (*apolambano*, to retain). Retention; suppression; epilepsy.

**Apolex'is** (*apolego*, to cease). Old age; decrepitude.

**Apolino'sis** (*apo*, from, *linon*, flaxen thread). Mode of operating for fistula in ano by thread or ligature.

**Apolipsin'.** A coal-tar derivative having analgesic and antipyretic properties.

**Apollina'ris.** Effervescing water from mineral springs in Prussia. **A. alter'cum**, hyoscyamus.

**Apolysin'.** Monophenetidin citric acid; a white, crystalline powder, antipyretic and analgesic in doses of gr. vij–xxx (0.5–2.0)

**Apomorphine'.** $C_{17}H_{17}O_2N$. Alkaloid prepared by action of strong solution of hydrochloric acid, at high temperature, upon morphine, or by treating morphine with a solution of chloride of zinc at 120° C. *Amorphinæ hydrochloras* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), chloride or hydrochlorate of apomorphine, the salt generally used, is a white, crystalline, soluble powder; it is a direct emetic in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{5}$ (0.006–0.013); expectorant in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{50}$ (0.0006–0.0013).

**Apomyelin'.** $C_{54}H_{109}N_2PO_9$. Organic principle, obtained from the brain of man.

**Aponeurog'raphy** (*aponeurosis* + *graphe*, description). Description of aponeuroses.

**Aponeurol'ogy** or **Aponeurosiol'ogy** (*aponeurosis* + *logos*, discourse). Anatomy of aponeuroses or of fasciæ.

**Aponeuro'sis** or **Aponevro'sis** (*apo*, from, *neuron*, nerve). The ancients called every white part *neuron*, and regarded an aponeurosis as a nervous expansion. Aponeuroses are white, shining membranes, very resisting, and composed of fibres interlaced. Some are continuous with muscular fibres, and differ from tendons only by their flat form. They are called *aponeuroses of insertion* when at the extremity of a muscle attaching it to bone; *aponeuroses of intersection* if they interrupt the continuity of a muscle and are continuous on both sides with muscular fibres; others, surrounding the muscle and preventing its displacement, are called *enveloping aponeuroses; aponeuroses of investment* are such as belong to the distribution of fascia on a part or limb; *aponeuroses of origin* are septa between muscles from which fibres come off. **Abdom'inal a.**, abdominal fascia. **A'nal a.**, anal fascia. **Antebra'chial a.**, a. of arm continued on forearm. **A. bicip'itis**, fascia of biceps. **Bra'chial a.**, a. surrounding muscles of arm. **Cer'vical a.**, fascia of neck; cervical fascia. **Coro'nal a.**, galea aponeurotica capitis, a tendinous expansion uniting the frontal and occipital portions of the occipitofrontalis muscle. **A. cra'nii**, aponeurosis of the skull. **Cru'ral a.** or **A. cru'ris**, fascia lata. **Del'toid a.**, continuation of brachial a. over deltoid muscle. **A. of di'aphragm**, central tendon of diaphragm. **A. dorsa'lis**, dorsal fascia or aponeurosis. **Epicra'nial a.**, coronal a. **A. of exter'nal oblique' mus'cle**, fibrous expansion of this muscle, forming Poupart's and Gimbernat's ligaments. **Fem'oral a.**, fascia lata. **A. of fore'arm**, antebrachial a. **Il'iac a.**, iliac fascia. **A. of inter'nal oblique' mus'cle**, fibrous expansion of this muscle. **Interspi'nous a.**, fascia attached to the spinous processes of the vertebræ. **A. lumba'ris**, lumbar fascia. **A. occip'itofronta'lis**, epicranial a. **A. or'bito-ocula'ris**, fascia separating orbital fat from middle and posterior portions of eyeball. **Pal'mar a.**, fascia of palm of hand. **Pel'vic a.**, pelvic fascia. **Perine'al a.**, perineal fascia. **A. of phar'ynx**, fibrous tissue forming the walls of the pharynx; it is strong above where it is attached to the base of the skull, but thinner below where it is covered with muscles. **Plan'tar a.**, plantar fascia. **Subscap'ular a.**, subscapular fascia. **Supraspi'nous a.**, fascia roofing over the supraspinous fossa of the scapula. **A. tempora'lis**, temporal fascia. **A. vertebra'lis**, lumbar fascia; a. covering the erector spinæ muscle. **A. vola'ris**, palmar fascia.

**Aponeurosi′tis.** Inflammation of an aponeurosis.

**Aponeurot′ic.** Relating to an aponeurosis.

**Apon′eurotome** (*aponeurosis*+*tome*, incision). Instrument, as bistoury, for dividing an aponeurosis.

**Aponeurot′omy.** Dissection or division of an aponeurosis.

**Apo′nia** (*a*, priv., *ponos*, pain). Freedom from pain.

**Aponip′sis** (*aponipto*, to wash clean). Ablution.

**Aponœ′a** or **Aponoi′a** (*apo*, from, *nous*, mind). Dementia.

**Ap′onous** (*a*, priv., *ponos*, pain). Free from pain; not causing pain.

**Apophlegmat′ic** (*apophlegmatizo*, to remove mucus). Producing discharge of mucus.

**Apophlegmat′isant.** Apophlegmatic; expectorant.

**Apoph′ysary** or **Apophys′ial.** Relating to or resembling an apophysis. **A. points,** spinous processes of the vertebræ corresponding to the origin of painful nerves in neuralgia, spinal irritation, and myalgia.

**Apoph′ysis** (an offshot). Appendix; a small projecting part of any organ; a process of bone having no independent centre of ossification. (A process of bone formed from an independent centre of ossification, and long separated from the body of the bone by intervening cartilage, is called *epiphysis*). Apophyses or processes are at times distinguished by epithets expressive of their form, as coracoid, styloid, etc.; others are called trochanter, tuberosity, etc. **Acro′mial a.,** acromion. **An′cyroid a.,** coracoid process. **Artic′ular a.,** articular process. **Bas′ilar a.,** basilar process of the occipital bone. **A. cer′ebri,** pituitary body. **Cli′noid a.,** clinoid process. **Cor′acoid a.,** coracoid process. **En′siform a.,** ensiform process. **False a.,** an epiphysis. **A. gra′cilis,** processus gracilis of the malleus. **A. of Ingras′sias,** lesser ala of the sphenoid bone. **A. lenticula′ris,** orbicular process of incus. **Ma′lar a.,** malar process. **A. mamilla′ris,** olfactory bulb. **Mas′toid a.** or **A. maxilla′ris,** mastoid process. **Odon′toid a.,** odontoid process. **Pter′ygoid a.,** pterygoid process. **A. ravia′na** or **A. of Rau,** processus gracilis of malleus. **Sphenoid′al a.,** sphenoidal process of nasal bone. **Sty′loid a.,** styloid process. **Transverse′ a.,** transverse process. **Vag′inal a.,** vaginal process. **Zygomat′ic a.,** zygomatic process.

**Apoplane′sis** or **Apoplan′ia** (*apoplanao*, to lead astray). Deviation of fluids into vessels or location not intended for them.

**Apoplec′ta.** Internal jugular vein.

**Apoplec′tic** (Gr., *apoplektikos*). Relating to apoplexy; one predisposed to apoplexy; remedy in apoplexy. The term is applied not only to a seizure but also to the constitution or temperament (*architectura apoplectica, habitus apoplecticus* or *quadratus* or *torosus*) predisposing to it and to symptoms characterizing apoplexy, as a. sleep or a. stroke. The jugular veins have been called *apoplectic veins, venæ apoplecticæ.* **A. cell,** the cavity remaining in the encephalon after the effusion of blood and subsequent absorption. **A. conges′tion of the brain,** usually a form of epilepsy, sudden in its attack, and with passing slight apoplectic symptoms. **A. cyst,** cyst around the blood clots after hemorrhage in the brain. **A. fo′cus,** point of greatest collection of blood in hemorrhage of the brain or internal organs.

**Apoplec′tiform** or **Apoplec′toid.** Resembling apoplexy. **A. deaf′ness,** Ménière's disease.

**Apoplectig′enous** (*apoplexia* + *gennao*, to produce). Producing apoplexy.

**Apoplex′ia.** Apoplexy. **A. capilla′ris,** capillary apoplexy. **A. catalep′sia** or **catalep′tica,** catalepsy. **A. cerebra′lis** or **cer′ebri,** see *Apoplexy.* **A. choroi′dea,** see *Choroid.* **A. cor′dis,** hæmocardiorrhagia. **A. epilep′tica,** coma with epileptiform phenomena. **A. for′tis,** sudden and violent apoplexy. **A. ful′minans,** fulminant apoplexy. **A. hæmorrhag′ica,** apoplexy. **A. hepat′ica,** hepatorrhagia. **A. hydrocephal′ica,** hydrocephalus internus. **A. interarachnoidea′lis,** meningeal apoplexy. **A. intermeningea′lis,** meningeal apoplexy. **A. intestina′lis neonato′rum,** melæna neonatorum. **A. lac′tea,** milk apoplexy. **A. medulla′ris** or **medul′læ spina′lis,** apoplexia myelitica. **A. menin′gea** or **meningea′lis,** meningeal apoplexy. **A. mephit′ica,** mephitic apoplexy. **A. myelit′ica,** hemorrhage into the spinal cord; spinal apoplexy. **A. neonato′rum,** meningeal apoplexy of newborn; asphyxia neonatorum. **A. nervo′sa,** nervous apoplexy. **A. nervo′sa traumat′ica,** concussion of the brain. **A. oc′uli,** hæmophthalmia. **A. pituito′sa,** serous apoplexy. **A. placen′tæ,** placental apoplexy. **A. pulmona′lis** or **pulmo′num,** pulmonary apoplexy, see *Hæmoptysis.* **A. rachia′lis,** a. myelitica. **A. rena′lis,** renal apoplexy. **A. ret′inæ,** retinal hemorrhage. **A. sanguin′ea,** see *Apoplexy.* **A. sero′sa,** serous apoplexy. **A. sim′plex,** nervous apoplexy. **A. spasmod′ica,** nervous apoplexy. **A. spina′lis,** a. myelitica. **A. suspirio′sa,** apoplexy with sighing respiration. **A. temulen′ta,** alcoholic coma. **A. tex′tus cellulo′si,** hemorrhage into connective tissue. **A. traumat′ica,** cerebral hemorrhage from injury. **A. tuba′rum,** hemorrhage into the Fallopian tubes. **A. vaporo′sa,** hysterical apoplexy. **A. venena′ta,** apoplexy from poisoning. **A. ve′ra,** sanguineous apoplexy. **A. vermino′sa,** apoplectiform symptoms caused by the presence of intestinal worms.

**Ap′oplexy** (*apoplesso*, to strike with violence). Interstitial hemorrhage; effusion of blood occurring suddenly into the substance of an organ or tissue, as the brain, lung, etc. Apoplexy and cerebral hemorrhage were formerly considered synonymous, under the names *cerebral apoplexy* or *hemorrhage* and *sanguineous apoplexy*, characterized by diminution or loss of sensation and mental manifestation, by cessation, more or less complete, of motion, and by a comatose state, circulation and respiration continuing. The symptoms are generally caused by pressure upon the brain from either turgescence of the vessels or extravasation of blood. Cerebral apoplexy may occur, however, without intracranial extravasation, although there is usually disease of the cerebral blood-vessels; and cerebral hemorrhage may not be attended with apoplectiform phenomena. Apoplexy formerly denoted (and is sometimes still so used) a comatose condition resulting from pressure on the brain from any cause tending to produce cerebral congestion, such as immoderate use of stimulants, degeneration of nervous and vascular structures, valvular disease of the heart, etc. Congestive apoplexy implies hyperæmia of the brain or its membranes. The general prognosis is unfavorable, especially when apoplexy occurs after the age of thirty-five years. When accompanied with hard, full pulse and flushed countenance it is called *sanguineous apoplexy;* when with feeble pulse and pale countenance and evidences of serous effusion, *serous apoplexy.* Embolic apoplexy, apoplectiform cerebral embolism, results from plugging up of the cerebral vessels with emboli, an anæmic condition of the brain resulting from insufficient blood supply. In nervous apoplexy no lesion whatever may be perceptible on dissection, although the patient may have died under the characteristic phenomena of apoplexy. **Amphibles′troid a.,** retinal a. **Arte′rial a.,** a. from rupture of an artery. **Arthrit′ic a.,** a. occurring in one suffering from gout or rheumatism, and formerly thought to be due to such disease. **Asthen′ic a.,** a. from debility. **Bul′bar a.,** hemorrhage into the pons. **Cap′illary a.,** rupture of capillary vessels, with effusion. **Car′diac a.,** a. of the heart, from extravasation of blood into the heart cavities. **Cer′ebral a.,** see *Apoplexy.* **Cho′roid** or **choroid′al a.,** hemorrhage into the choroid coat of the eye. **Conges′tive a.,** see *Apoplexy.* **Consec′utive a.,** a. from suppression of usual hemorrhage or evacuation. **Cuta′neous a.,** hemorrhage on the surface of the body; purpura hæmorrhagica. **Embol′ic a.,** see *Apoplexy* and *Embolism.* **Enton′ic a.,** apoplexia fortis. **Epilep′tic a.,** coma and epileptiform phenomena from brain disease. **Essen′tial a.,** see *Apoplexy.* **Ful′minant a.,** a. occurring suddenly and of very violent character. **Gout′y a.**, arthritic a. **A. of heart**, cardiohæmorrhagia. **Heat a.**, sunstroke. **Hemorrhag′ic a.**, sanguineous a.; see *Apoplexy*. **Hepat′ic a.**, hemorrhage into substance of the liver. **Hydrocephal′ic a.**, coma due to hydrocephalus. **Idiopath′ic a.**, a. from effusion into the brain. **Ingraves′cent a.**, slowly increasing symptoms of a., produced by a gradual intracranial hemorrhage. **Interlob′ular a.**, hemorrhage between lobes of the lung. **Intramenin′geal** or **Menin′geal a.**, hemorrhage from meninges of the brain or spinal marrow, generally into the great cavity of the arachnoid. **Mephit′ic a.**, a. from inhalation of noxious vapors. **Metastat′ic a.**, a. from assumed metastasis, as in gout or rheumatism. **Milk a.**, a. due to metastasis of milk. **Mus′cular a.**, hemorrhage into muscular tissue. **Narcot′ic a.**, a. from narcotic poisoning. **Ner′vous a.**, the occurrence of symptoms of apoplexy without appreciable lesions. **Ova′rian a.**, pelvic hæmatocele. **Pancreat′ic a.**, hemorrhage into the pancreas. **Partu′rient a.**, vitular fever of cows. **Pas′sive a.**, asthenic a. **Pitu′itous a.**, serous a. **Placen′tal a.**, hemorrhage into the placenta. **Pon′tal, pon′tile,** or **pon′tine a.**, bulbar a. **Puer′peral a.**, vitular fever of cows. **Pul′monary a.**, hemorrhage from capillaries of the lungs into cells, tubes, tissues, etc. **Re′nal a.**, effusion of blood into the substance of the kidney. **Ret′inal a.**, retinitis apoplectica. **Rheumat′ic a.**, cerebral rheumatism. **Sanguin′eous a.**, see *Apoplexy*. **Se′rous a.**, see *Apoplexy*. **Sim′ple a.**, nervous a. **Spi′nal a.**, apoplexia myelitica. **Splen′ic a.**, hemorrhage of the spleen; splenic fever. **Subconjuncti′val a.**, hemorrhage beneath the conjunctiva. **Thun′dering a.**, intense and rapidly fatal form of apoplexy. **Tox′ic a.**, narcotic or mephitic a. **Traumat′ic a.**, a. from injury. **U′terine a.**, hemorrhage into structure of the uterus. **Ve′nous a.**, hemorrhage from venous congestion. **Verm′inous a.**, apoplectiform symptoms due to presence of worms in the intestines. **Vit′ular a.**, vitular fever of cows.

**Apopnœ′a** (*apopneo*, to exhale). Expiration.

**Apopsych′ia** (*psyche*, breath of life). Syncope.

**Apoquinamine′.** Amorphous alkaloid obtained by boiling quinamine or quinamidine with hydrochloric acid; isomeric with homocinchonine.

**Aporetin′.** Resinous material obtained from rhubarb.

**Apo′ria** (*aporos*, without exit). Malaise; difficulty of diagnosis, prognosis, or treatment.

**Aporrhino′sis** (*apo*, from, *rhis*, nose). Discharge from the nose.

**Apos′chasis** or **Aposchas′mus** (*aposchazo*, to scarify). Scarification; superficial incision; blood-letting.

**Aposepedin′** (*apo*, from, *sepedon*, putrefaction). Impure leucin, a result of putrefaction of protein substances.

**Aposep′sia** or **Aposep′sis.** Putrefaction.

**Apo′sia** (*a*, priv., *posis*, drink). Absence of thirst.

**Aposi′tia** (*apo*, from, *sitos*, food). Aversion for food; loss of appetite.

**Aposit′ic.** Destroying appetite or suspending hunger.

**Apospas′mus** (*apospao*, to tear or lacerate). Solution of continuity, especially of ligaments.

**Apospas′tic.** Derivative; counterirritant; pulling apart.

**Apostag′ma** or **Apostalag′ma** (*apostalazo*, to drop). Errant or wandering abscess.

**Aposta′sia** or **Apos′tasis** (Gr.). Separation of fragments of bone; ending of disease by critical discharges.

**Apostax′is** (*apostazo*, to distil from). Defluxion, as of blood from the nose.

**Ap′ostem** or **Aposte′ma** (*aphistemi*, to recede from). Affection in which parts, previously in contact, are separated by fluid collected between them; abscess; cystic tumor; tumor in general. **A. cer′ebri**, suppuration of the brain. **A. empye′ma**, empyema. **A. paru′lis**, parulis. **A. phalan′gis**, small abscess on the finger. **A. psoat′icum**, lumbar abscess. **A. vento′sum**, subcutaneous emphysema.

**Apostemat′ic.** Relating to abscess; disposed to suppurate.

**Apostema′tion.** Formation of an abscess.

**Apos′thia** (*a*, priv., *posthe*, prepuce). Absence of prepuce.

**Apos′thume.** Abscess; apostema.

**Apostol′i's method.** Treatment of uterine fibroids by electrolysis.

**Apos′trophe** (*apostrepho*, to turn away). Aversion or disgust for food; direction of humors toward other parts.

**Aposyringe′sis** or **Aposyringo′sis** (*syrinx*, fistula). Formation of fistula.

**Apot′elesm** or **Apotel′esma** (*telesma*, completion). Result or termination of disease.

**Apotex′is.** Wasting away; phthisis.

**Apothana′sia** (*thanatos*, death). Positive cessation of life.

**Apothe′ca** (*apotheke*, a storehouse). Place where things are kept, and therefore a shop; hence, place wherein medicines are kept; apothecary shop.

**Apoth′ecaries′ Com′pany.** A society established in London in 1617, which has the authority to grant licenses to practise medicine. **A. weight**, see *Weights and Measures*.

**Apoth′ecary.** Pharmaceutist, pharmacist, druggist. In every country except Great Britain apothecary means one who sells drugs, makes up prescriptions, etc., a chemist; in addition to these offices, which, indeed, they rarely exercise except in the case of their own patients, the apothecaries in England form a privileged class of practitioners—a kind of subphysician. See *Surgeon-apothecary*.

**Ap′othem** or **Ap′otheme.** A deposit which forms when an extract is redissolved in water, or when vegetable solutions are boiled with access of air.

**Apoth′esis** (*apotithemi*, to put up). Giving proper position to fractured limb after reduction.

**Apoth′eter.** A repositor of the prolapsed umbilical cord.

**Ap′ozem, Apoze′ma,** or **Apoze′sis.** Decoction.

**Apozeu′sis** (Gr., separation). Separation or detachment of diseased parts.

**Appara′tus** (*ad*, to, *paro*, to prepare). Collection of instruments, etc., for an operation; methodical arrangement of instruments and objects necessary for operation or dressing; case or drawers in which apparatus is arranged, *capsa chirurgica*. The term was also formerly used to designate the various operations for stone in the bladder. In physiology, apparatus is a collection of organs, all working toward the same end, as digestive apparatus. **Acous′tic a.**, auditory a. **A. al′tus**, high or suprapubic operation of lithotomy. **Aud′itory a.**, organs and canals of the external, middle, and internal ear. **A. chirur′gicus**, surgical appliances, instruments etc. **Diges′tive a.**, parts concerned in digestion. **Gen′erative** or **gen′ital a.**, genital organs, male or female. **Gen′ito-u′rinary a.**, combined genital and urinary organs. **Gus′tatory a.**, nervous distribution to the tongue, concerned in taste. **A. hypogas′tricus**, a. altus. **Immo′bilizing a.**, dressing whose object is to render a part immovable. **Immov′able a.**, immovable bandage for fractures, generally formed by impregnating the bandage with some substance, as starch, plaster-of-Paris, or liquid glass, which becomes solid and retains the parts in situ. **Induc′tion a.**, a. intended for use of induced electricity. **Lac′rymal a.**, parts concerned in the secretion and passage of tears, as lacrymal glands, canaliculi, lacrymal sac, and nasal duct. **A. latera′lis**, lateral lithotomy. **A. ligamento′sus col′li**, occipito-axoid ligament. **Locomo′tor a.**, organs concerned in locomotion. **A. mag′nus** or **ma′jor**, median lithotomy. **A. mi′nor**, lateral lithotomy. **Olfac′tory a.**, cavities of the nose and olfactory nerves distributed to them. **Respi′ratory a.**, organs concerned in respiration, as the larynx, trachea, bronchial tubes, and lungs. **Secre′tory a.**, glands with their nerves and blood supply concerned in secretion. **Segmen′tal a.**, embryonic structures associated with the formation of the urinary and genital organs. **Sex′ual a.**, generative a. **Spray a.**, atomizer. **Sudorip′arous a.**, sweat glands with their nerves and blood-vessels. **Suspen′sion a.**, mechanism for suspending any part of the body. **Tac′tile a.**, nervous distribution connected with touch. **U′rinary a.**, organs and canals concerned in urination. **Urogen′ital a.**, genito-urinary a. **Uropoiet′ic a.**, the kidneys primarily, but the term is often extended to cover the entire urinary tract. **Vis′ual a.**, organs of vision; the eye and its appendages. **Vo′cal a.**, the larynx and parts associated with it which are concerned in the production of sound.

**Appen′dage.** A supplementary or accessory part; any part projecting away from the axis of the body or organ; appendix. **Auric′ular a.**, round prominence on cartilage of ear; a dog-ear projection of the auricles of the heart. **Cæ′cal a.**, appendix vermiformis. **Cau′dal a.**, tail. **Epiplo′ic a.**, appendicula epiploica. **A. of the eye**, eyebrows, eyelids, or lacrymal apparatus. **Fe′tal a.**, placenta, cord, amnion, or chorion. **Il′eocæ′cal a.**, appendix vermiformis. **A. of o′vary**, parovarium. **Pitu′itary a.**, pituitary body. **A. of the skin**, nails, hair, or glandular apparatus of skin. **A. of the u′terus**, ovaries, Fallopian tubes, or ligaments. **Vermic′ular a.**, appendix vermiformis.

**Appendal′gia** (*appendix* + *algos*, pain). Pain in the region of the vermiform appendix.

**Appendec′tomy** or **Appendicec′tomy** (*appendix* + *ektome*, excision). Operation for the removal of the vermiform appendix.

**Appen′dical.** Relating to an appendix, usually the vermiform appendix.

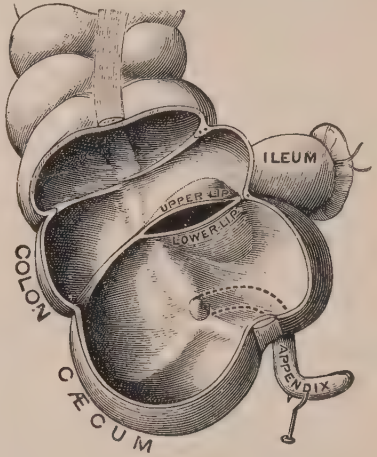
**Appen′dices**, pl. of appendix.

**Appendici′tis.** Inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the cæcum. **Chron′ic a.**, long-continued, low-grade inflammation of the vermiform appendix, interrupted from time to time by acute exacerbations; relapsing or recurrent a. **A. oblit′erans**, form of chronic a. in which there is a progressive obliteration of the lumen of the appendix from fibrous new growth, contraction, or plastic peritonitis. **Pu′rulent a.**, suppurative a. **Recur′rent a.**, chronic a. with frequent acute exacerbations. **Relap′sing a.**, chronic a. with occasional acute exacerbations, the patient in the intervals being apparently in perfect health. **Sup′purative a.**, acute a. in which the inflammation has gone on to suppuration and abscess formation.

**Appendic′ula** (dim. of appendix; pl. appendiculæ). A small appendage or appendix. **A. cer′ebri**, the pituitary gland. **A. epiplo′ica** or **A. pinguedinosa**, epiploic appendage, one of a number of prolongations of the peritoneum beyond the surface of the great intestine, analogous in texture and arrangement to the omentum; usually referred to in the plural, appendiculæ epiploicæ or pinguedinosæ. **A. vermifor′mis cæ′ci**, appendix vermiformis.

**Appendic′ular.** Appendical.

**Appen′dix** (*appendo*, to hang to or from). Any part adhering to an organ or continuous with it, as if added to it; appendage; apophysis; when the word is employed without qualification the appendix vermiformis is usually meant. **Auric′ular a.**, auricular appendage. **A. cæ′ci**, appendix vermiformis. **A. cer′ebri**, pituitary gland. **A. ad cer′ebrum**, cerebellum. **A. ensiform′is**, xiphoid cartilage. **A. to epidid′ymis**, vasculum aberrans. **A. gland′ulæ pituita′riæ**, anterior lobule of pituitary body. **A. gland′ulæ thyroi′deæ**, accessory thyroid gland. **A. lobula′ris**, flocculus. **A. suprasphenoida′lis**, pituitary body. **Testic′ular a.**, a minute projection from the head of the epididymis. **U′terine a.**, see *Appendage*. **A. ventric′uli**, duodenum; pituitary body. **A. vermicula′ris cæ′ci** a. vermiformis. **A. vermifor′mis** or **verm′iform a.**, vermicular process, size of a goose-quill, from three to ten inches in length, hanging from the extremity of the cæcum; its functions, if it has any, are unknown. **A. vesi′cæ**, see *Bladder, sacculated*. **Xi′phoid a.**, xiphoid cartilage.



Cavity of the cæcum, showing the vermiform appendix. The two lips of the ileocæcal valve and the opening and tip of the appendix are shown. (Gerrish, after Testut.)

**Appercep′tion.** Conscious appreciation of external sensations; appreciative perception.

**Ap′petence** or **Ap′petency** (*ad*, to *peto*, to seek, to desire). Ardent desire for any object; appetite.

**Ap′petite.** Internal sensation; a call for the exercise of certain functions, especially digestion and generation (venereal appetite). Desire for food, caused by real want, is called hunger, for solid food, or thirst, for liquid food. Hunger and appetite are not synonymous, although generally so considered. **Canine′ a.**, cynorexia; bulimia; a voracious appetite. **Mor′bid** or **pervert′ed a.**, unnatural a., usually from disease; see *Limosis*. **Sex′ual** or **Vene′real a.**, venereal desire; instinctive feeling attracting the sexes toward each other to effect the work of reproduction.

**Ap′petitive.** Having or causing desire.

**Ap′planate** (*planus*, flat). Flattened horizontally.

**Applana′tio cor′neæ** or **Applana′tion.** Flattening of the cornea.

**Ap′ple.** The tree Pyrus malus or its fruit. See *Malum, Pyrus malus*. **A. acid**, malic acid. **Ad′am′s a.**, pomum Adami. **Bal′sam a.**, fruit of Momordica balsamina. **Bit′ter a.**, Cucumis colocynthis. **Curasso′a a.**, Aurantium curassaventium. **Dead Sea a.**, see *Quercus infectoria*. **Dev′il′s a.**, fruit of Mandragora. **A. eye**, exophthalmia, see *Melon*. **A. of the eye**, pupil. **A. head**, the broad, thick skull of a dwarf. **Mad a.**, see *Quercus infectoria*. **Man′drake a.**, fruit of Mandragora. **May a.**, Podophyllum peltatum. **A. oil**, valerianate of amyl. **A. of Peru′**, Datura stramonium. **A. root**, Euphorbia corollata. **A. of Sod′om**, see *Quercus infectoria*. **A. tea**, slice two large, not over-ripe apples and pour over a pint of boiling water; after an hour pour off fluid and sweeten with sugar. **Thorn a.**, Datura stramonium. **A. tree**, Pyrus malus. **A. water**, apple tea.

**Appli′ance.** Application; apparatus; remedy.

**Applica′ta**, pl. of applicatum (*applico*, to apply). Objects applied immediately to the surface of the body, as clothes, cosmetics, baths, dressings, etc.

**Applica′tion.** Attention; act of applying one thing to another, as apparatus, bandage, blister, etc.; also the thing applied.

**Ap′plicator.** Instrument for applying remedies, as to the uterus or urethra.

**Appol′ito′s su′ture.** An intestinal suture with double thread passed through all the coats.

**Apposi′tion.** Contact of parts, as edges of wound, fragments of bone, etc.; growth or addition to parts; prosthesis; anaplerosis.

**Apprehen′sio** (*apprehendo*, to take). Catalepsy.

**Approx′imal** (*ad*, to, *proximus*, nearest). Relating to contiguity, said, for example, of the surface of a tooth adjoining another tooth.

**Approx′imate** (*ad*, to, *proximus*, nearest). To place close together, as the teeth, edges of a wound or fracture, etc.

**Approxima′tion.** An old system of quackery in which it was pretended to cure disease by making it pass from man into some animal or vegetable by immediate contact.

**Aprax′ia** (*a*, priv., *praxis*, action). Defective memory as to objects in general, their uses, and methods of action. See *Mind-blindness.*

**A′pricot.** Prunus armeniaca.

**Aproc′tia** or **Aprocto′sis** (*a*, priv., *proktos*, anus). Imperforation of the anus.

**Aproc′tous.** Having an imperforate anus.

**A′pron.** Omentum; fatty wall of the abdomen. **Hot′tentot** or **puden′dal a.**, a great elongation of the labia minora and prepuce of the clitoris.

**Aprosex′ia** (*a*, priv., *prosecho*, to fix the attention). Want of power to fix the attention upon any particular subject or line of thought; it may be due to nervous exhaustion or to deafness dependent upon nasal catarrh or adenoid vegetations.

**Aproso′pia** (*a*, priv., *prosopon*, face). Monstrosity in which the face is deficient or absent.

**Aproso′pus.** A monster without face.

**Apselaphe′sia** or **Apselaphe′sis** (*a*, priv., *pselaphao*, to feel). Privation of touch or sense of resistance, sense of pain still remaining; seen in degeneration of posterior columns of the cord.

**Apsithu′ria** or **Apsithyr′ia** (*a*, priv., *psithyros*, whisper). Loss of power to whisper from spasm of the larynx. **Persist′ing a.**, xerostomia.

**Apsych′ia, Ap′sychy,** or **Apsyx′ia** (*a*, priv., *psyche*, soul, breath). Syncope; loss of consciousness.

**Aptyal′ia** or **Apty′alism** (*a*, priv., *ptyalon*, saliva). Diminished or abolished excretion of saliva.

**Aptys′tus** (*a*, priv., *ptyo*, to spit). Devoid of expectoration; epithet given to pleurisies, for instance, in which there is no expectoration.

**A′pus** (*a*, priv., *pous*, foot). A monster without legs or without feet.

**Apy′etous** (*a*, priv., *pyon*, pus). Not suppurative; without pus.

**Apyknomor′phous** (*a*, priv., *pyknos*, dense, *morphe*, shape). Term applied to a cell which has no regular system of staining, owing, it is assumed, to want of compactness of the staining elements.

**Apyonin′.** Yellow pyoktanin.

**Apy′ous.** Apyetous.

**Apyrenæ′mata** (*a*, priv., *pyren*, a fruit pit, *haima*, blood). Vertebrata with non-nucleated, colored blood corpuscles, as the mammalia.

**Apyret′ic** (*a*, priv., *pyr*, fever). Without fever; non-febrile; afebrile. Urticaria is sometimes called an apyretic exanthem. **A. in′terval,** the period in an intermittent or relapsing fever in which the temperature is normal. **A. stage,** the non-febrile stage of a disease such as relapsing fever.

**Apyrex′ia.** Absence of fever; condition of intermittent or of relapsing fever between the paroxysms; cessation of febrile condition in acute diseases.

**Apyrex′ial.** Without fever.

**Ap′yrous** (*a*, priv., *pyr*, fire). Refractory to heat.

**A′qua.** Water. In the Ph. U. S. an aqueous solution of a volatile substance, either a gas or one of the essential oils; in the Ph. Br. only the latter comes under the head of aqua, the solution of a gaseous substance being termed a liquor. For terms not found in the following list, see under *Liquor*. **A. acidi carbon′ici,** simple acidulous water; soda-water. **A. acid′ula hydrosulphura′ta,** Naples water (factitious). **A. acid′ula sim′plex,** simple acidulous water. **A. acus′tica,** liquor Cotunnii. **A. aëra′ta,** simple acidulous water; aërated water. **A. alkali′na oxymuriat′ica,** eau de Javelle. **A. ammo′niæ** (Ph. U. S.), contains 10 per cent. of ammonia in solution; dose, ♏xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0). **A. a. caus′tica,** a. a. fortior. **A. a. for′tior** (Ph. U. S.), contains 28 per cent. ammonia; not given internally. **A. am′nii,** liquor amnii. **A. amyg′dalæ ama′ræ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) or **amygdala′rum concentra′ta,** water of bitter almonds; formerly made by bruising bitter almonds and adding spring water and alcohol and then distilling; now made by dissolving 1 part of oil of bitter almonds in 999 parts of distilled water; used instead of aqua laurocerasi and hydrocyanic acid in doses of ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **A. ane′thi** (Ph. Br.), a solution of oleum anethi, dill-water; dose, ℥ss–ij (16.0–64.0). **A. ani′si** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), anise-water, a solution of oleum anisi, carminative; dose, ʒj–℥j (4.0–32.0). **A. ani′si for′tis,** spiritus anisi. **A. audito′ria,** liquor Cotunnii. **A. auran′tii flo′rum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), orange-flower water, made by diluting the stronger water with an equal volume of distilled water; dose, ʒj–℥j (4.0–32.0). **A. a. f. for′tior,** stronger or triple orange-flower water, a saturated solution of oleum aurantii florum; dose, ʒss–℥ss (2.0–16.0). **A. azo′tica oxygena′ta,** aqua nitrogenii protoxidi. **A. balsam′ica arteria′lis,** aqua Binellii. **A. benedic′ta,** liquor calcis. **A. benedic′ta compos′ita,** liquor calcis compositus. **A. benedic′ta Rulan′di,** vinum antimonii tartarizati. **A. Binel′lii,** creosote-water; Binelli's styptic. **A. Brocchier′ii,** Brocchieri or Brocchiari water; Brocchieri's styptic; a supposed styptic, but devoid of efficacy. **A. bromoform′i,** solution of one minim of bromoform in two ounces of water; dose, ℥j–iv (32.0–128.0). **A. bul′liens,** boiling water. **A. calca′riæ us′tæ,** lime-water. **A. cal′cica,** lime-water. **A. cal′cis,** lime-water. **A. cal′cis compos′ita,** liquor calcis compositus. **A. cam′phoræ,** camphor-water, contains about 0.8 per cent. of camphor; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). **A. carbona′tis so′dæ acid′ula** or **a. carbon′ica,** simple acidulous water. **A. carmelita′na** or **Carmelitar′um,** compound spirit of melissa. **A. car′ui** (Ph. Br.), caraway-water; carminative in dose of ℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). **A. cas′siæ,** canella-water; solution of oil of Laurus cassiæ; carminative; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **A. catapulta′rum,** arquebusade water; a vulnerary water distilled from various aromatic plants. **A. chalybea′ta,** ferruginous water. **A. chlo′ri** (Ph. U. S.), chlorine-water; a 0.4 per cent. solution of chlorine; antiseptic; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0); also employed as a disinfectant. **A. chloroform′i** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), chloroform-water; saturated solution of chloroform in water; dose, ʒj–℥j (4.0–32.0). **A. cinnamo′mi** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), cinnamon-water; a 0.2 per cent. solution of oleum cinnamomi; carminative; dose, ʒj–℥j (4.0–32.0). **A. cinnamo′mi for′tis,** spiritus cinnamomi. **A. cœru′lea,** solution of ammoniated copper. **A. cologni-en′sis,** Cologne water. **A. colora′ta,** colored water; a prescription in which simple colored water is contained; used as a *placebo*. **A. commu′nis,** ordinary water. **A creoso′ti** (Ph. U. S.), creosote-water; contains about 1 per cent. of creosote; antiseptic; dose, ʒj–℥j (4.0–32.0). **A. cresol′ica,** a solution of 1 part of crude cresol in 18 of water (Ph. G.) or of 22 parts of liquid cresol in 1000 of water (Ph. Aus.). **A. depura′ta,** purified water. **A. destilla′ta,** distilled water. **A. fer′rea** or **ferro′sa,** chalybeate water. **A. fer′vens,** hot water. **A. fluvia′lis** or **fluviat′ilis,** river water. **A. fœnic′uli** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), fennel-water; contains about 0.2 per cent. of oil of fennel; carminative; dose, ʒj–℥j (4.0–32.0). **A. fonta′na,** spring water. **A. for′tis,** nitric acid. **A. frig′ida,** cold water. **A. Goular′di,** liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **A. hæmostat′ica Paglia′ri,** Pagliari's hæmostatic. **A. hamamel′idis,** witch-hazel water or extract of witch-hazel, see *Extractum hamamelidis fluidum*. **A. hepat′ica,** hydrosulphuretted water. **A. hordea′ta,** decoctum hordei. **A. hungar′ica,** spiritus rosmarinus. **A. hydroge′nii diox′idi** (Ph. U. S.), solution of hydrogen dioxide or peroxide ($H_2O_2$), containing, when freshly prepared, about 3 per cent. by weight of the pure gas, corresponding to about 10 volumes of available oxygen; antiseptic; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–

8.0). **A. im′brium**, rain water. **A. inter′cus**, anasarca. **A. in′ter cu′tem**, anasarca. **A. javellen′sis**, Javelle water. **A. ka′li**, liquor potassæ. **A. labyrin′thi**, liquor of Cotunnius; fluid in membranous labyrinth of ear; perilymph. **A. lac′tis**, serum lactis. **A. ex la′cû**, lake water. **A. laurocer′asi** (Ph. Br.), cherry-laurel water; used as a menstruum and to meet the same indications as dilute hydrocyanic acid; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **A. laxati′va viennen′sis**, infusum sennæ compositum. **A. lu′ciæ**, spiritus ammoniæ succinatus. **A. mari′na**, sea water. **A. medica′ta**, mineral water. **A. melis′sæ**, melissa-water. **A. mel′lis**, hydromel. **A. men′thæ piperi′tæ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), peppermint-water; contains about 0.2 per cent. of oleum menthæ piperitæ; carminative menstruum; dose, ʒj–℥j (4.0–32.0). **A. men′thæ piperi′tæ spirituo′sa**, spiritus menthæ piperitæ. **A. men′thæ pule′gii**, pennyroyal-water. **A. men′thæ vir′idis** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), spearmint-water; contains about 0.2 per cent. of oleum menthæ iridis; carminative menstruum; dose, ʒj–℥j (4.0–32.0). **A. men′thæ vulga′ris spirituo′sa**, spiritus menthæ viridis. **A. mercuria′lis**, black wash. **A. minera′lis**, mineral water. **A. mirab′ilis**, spiritus pimentæ. **A. Montero′sis**, creosote-water. **A. Morgag′nii**, liquor Morgagnii; a transparent, slightly viscid fluid found between the crystalline lens of the eye and its capsule. **A. mul′sa**, hydromel. **A. na′phi**, orange-flower water. **A. na′tro efferves′cens**, so-called soda-water; simple acidulous water. **A. nephrit′ica**, spiritus myristicæ. **A. nicotia′na**, see *Nicotiana aqua*. **A. ni′gra**, black wash. **A. nitrogen′ii protox′idi**, protoxide of nitrogen water; oxygenous aërated water; a solution of protoxide of nitrogen, said to contain five times its own bulk of gas; recommended in nervous conditions, dyspepsia, etc.; also used in cholera and to counteract evil consequences of a debauch. **A. niva′ta**, snow water. **A. nu′cis moscha′tæ**, spiritus myristicæ. **A. oc′uli**, the aqueous humor. **A. ophthal′mica**, any wash for the eyes, especially liquor zinci sulphatis cum camphorâ. **A. oxygena′ta**, water containing oxygen in solution. **A. oxymuriat′ica**, chlorine-water. **A. Paglia′rii**, Pagliari's hæmostatic. **A. paludo′sa**, marsh water. **A. pe′dum**, urine. **A. pericar′dii**, the pericardial fluid, see *Pericardium*. **A. phageden′ica**, black wash. **A. pi′cea** or **pi′cis**, tar-water; tar 1 part in water 200 parts; dose, a glassful. **A. pimen′tæ** (Ph. Br.); pimenta or allspice water; a solution of oleum pimentæ; carminative; dose, ℥ss–ij (16.0–64.0). **A. pis′sæ**, a. picea; tar-water. **A. pluvia′lis**, rain water. **A. pule′gii**, pennyroyal-water, see *Mentha pulegium*. **A. pule′gii spirituo′sa**, spiritus pulegii. **A. pu′ra**, pure water; distilled water. **A. putea′lis** or **ex pu′teo**, well water. **A. Rabel′li**, elixir acidum Halleri. **A. rapha′ni compos′ita**, spiritus armoraciæ compositus. **A. rega′lis** or **re′gia**, nitromuriatic acid. **A. regi′næ hunga′ricæ**, spiritus rosmarini. **A. ro′sæ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), rose-water; made by mixing equal volumes of stronger rose-water and distilled water; used as a menstruum; dose, ʒj–℥j (4.0–32.0). **A. r. for′tior**, stronger rose-water; a saturated solution of oleum rosæ; dose, ʒss-iv (2.0–16.0). **A. salu′bris**, mineral water. **A. sambu′ci**, elder-flower water. **A. sapphari′na**, liquor cupri ammoniati. **A. satur′ni** or **saturni′na**, liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **A. sclopeta′ria**, a. catapultarum. **A. sedati′va**, camphorated ammoniacal lotion. **A. Seid′litz**, artificial Seidlitz water. **A. so′dæ efferves′cens**, acidulous water. **A. sote′ria**, mineral water. **A. sty′gia**, nitromuriatic acid. **A. styp′tica**, liquor cupri sulphatis compositus. **A. sulphura′ta sim′plex**, hydrosulphuretted water. **A. sulphure′ti ammo′niæ**, liquor fumans Boylii. **A. thedia′na**, a. catapultarum. **A. til′iæ**, tilia-water. **A. tofa′na**, liquor arsenicalis; used by a celebrated Italian poisoner of the seventeenth century bearing this name. **A. tos′ti pa′nis**, toast-water. **A. traumat′ica Thede′nii**, a. catapultarum. **A. vi′tæ**, brandy. **A. vitriol′ica cœru′lea**, solutio sulphatis cupri composita. **A. vulnera′ria**, a. catapultarum.

**Aquacapsuli′tis.** Cyclitis; serous iritis; dotted keratitis. A badly compounded term formerly used to denote inflammation of the capsule of the aqueous humor or anterior chamber of the eye.

**Aquæduc′tus** (*aqua*, water, *duco*, to lead). Aqueduct. Properly, canal for conducting water. Anatomists have used the term to designate certain canals. **A. cer′ebri**, infundibulum of the brain. **A. coch′leæ**, very narrow canal proceeding from the tympanic scala of the trochlea to the posterior edge of the pars petrosa. **A. communicatio′nis**, small passage at the junction of the mastoid and petrous portions of the temporal bone. **A. Cotun′nii**, a. vestibuli. **A. endolymphat′icus**, a small, horizontal depression leading to the a. vestibuli. **A. Fallo′pii**, aqueduct of Fallopius; facial canal; a canal in the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, extending from the meatus auditorius internus to the foramen stylomastoideum and giving passage to the facial nerve. **A. Syl′vii**, canal forming communication between the third and fourth ventricles of the brain. **A. Syl′vii au′ris**, aquæductus vestibuli. **A. tempora′lis**, canal occasionally found in the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **A. vestib′uli**, canal of Cotunnius; this begins in the vestibule, near the common orifice of the two semicircular canals, and opens at the posterior surface of the pars petrosa.

**Aqualic′ulus** (dim. of *aqualis*, wash-basin). An old term for that portion of the abdomen between the umbilicus and the pubes.

**Aquamembrani′tis.** Aquacapsulitis.

**Aquapunc′ture.** Puncture of the skin by jets of water; used as means of revulsion in neuralgia, muscular rheumatism, etc.

**Aq′ueduct.** See *Aquæductus*.

**A′queous** (*aqua*, water). Watery. **A. can′cer**, noma. **A. cham′bers**, see *A. humor of the eye*. **A. ex′tracts**, extracts of drugs made with water as a menstruum. **A. hu′mor of the eye**, albugineous humor; limpid fluid filling the two chambers of the eye from cornea to crystalline, and, consequently, in contact with the two surfaces of the iris; sp. gr. 1.0003. It contains albumin, chloride of sodium, and phosphate of lime in small quantity, and is enveloped in a fine membrane—membrane of aqueous humor, posterior elastic lamina of Bowman, membrane of Demours or of Descemet (these last terms are by some appropriated to the third layer of the cornea). It is small in quantity.

**Aquidu′cous** (*aqua*, water, *duco*, to lead). Hydragogue.

**Aquif′erous** (*aqua*, water, *ferro*, to carry). Conducting water.

**Aquifo′lium.** Ilex aquifolium. **A. fo′liis decid′uis**, prinos.

**Aq′uila.** Calomel; sulphur; excrement of eagle, formerly used medicinally. **A. mercu′rii**, calomel.

**Aq′uilæ ve′næ.** Temporal veins.

**Aquila′ria agal′locha.** Aloeswood; East Indian tree. **A. malaccen′sis**, Cochin Chinese tree, from which eaglewood is derived.

**Aquile′gia** (*aquila*, eagle, from fancied resemblance). Common colombine or columbine, ord. *Ranunculaceæ*. Seeds, herb, and flowers were used in jaundice and cutaneous diseases. **A. alpi′na**, aquilegia. **A. canaden′sis**, wild columbine; indigenous; seeds are tonic, sudorific, diuretic, emmenagogue. **A. sylves′tris**, aquilegia. **A. vulga′ris**, aquilegia.

**Aquili′cia sambuci′na** (*aqua*, water, *elicio*, to attract). East Indian plant, decoction of the root of which is used to allay heartburn.

**Aquip′arous** (*aqua*, water, *pario*, to bring forth). Epithet for glands, like the parotid, secreting much water, in contradistinction to submaxillary glands, which are muciparous or mucus-secreting.

**Aquocapsuli′tis** or **Aquomembrani′tis.** Aquacapsulitis or aquamembranitis.

**Aquos′ity.** Moisture; wateriness.

**Aquo′sus.** Aqueous.

**Aq′uula** (dim of *aqua*, water). Ceratocele. Hydatid. Hydroa, bleb. Crystalline lens. **A. acus′tica** or **auditu′ra**, liquor of Cotunnius; perilymph. **A. labyrin′thi**, endolymph. **A. Morgagn′ii**, minute amount of fluid between the crystalline lens and its capsule. **A. vit′rea auditi′va**, vitreous humor of the ear.

**Ar′abic acid.** See *Arabin.* **Gum a.**, see *Acacia.*

**Ar′abide.** A compound formed by the union of other acids with arabin.

**Arabin′.** $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_2+H_2O$. Pure gum; a peculiar proximate principle of gum arabic, cherry gum, sugar-beet; arabic acid, the essential element of gum arabic, which is said to be a calcium salt of arabic acid.

**Ar′abinose.** $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A crystallizable sugar, formed by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on arabic acid.

**Ar′abis.** One or two species of this plant, genus *Arabideæ*, have volatile principle with properties similar to oil of mustard. Erysimum barbarea.

**Ar′abite.** $C_5H_{12}O_5$. A derivative of arabinose subjected to the action of sodium amalgam.

**Arac′a.** Weak alcoholic liquor prepared from kumyss.

**Arach′.** Arack.

**Ar′achis africa′na** or **america′na** or **hypogæ′a**, groundnut, peanut, earth-almond, erroneously called pistachio nut in the South; pindars of West Indies, ord. *Leguminosæ.* Cultivated in the Southern United States. Seeds are oily and much eaten.

**Arachni′tis**, properly **Arachnoïdi′tis** or **Arachnoeï′tis.** Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane. **Rhachid′ian** or **spi′nal a.**, spinal meningitis.

**Arach′noid** (*arachne*, spider's web, *eidos*, form). Like a spider's web; relating to the arachnoid membrane; also used alone to denote the arachnoid membrane of the brain. **A. apoph′yses**, name formerly given to nerve filaments. **A. canal′**, formed by extension of the arachnoid membrane over the transverse and longitudinal fissures of the brain. **A. cav′ity**, space between the arachnoid and dura mater. **Cer′ebral a.**, a. membrane. **A. cyst**, hæmatoma of the dura mater. **A. of eye**, lining membrane of cavity supposed to exist between the sclerotic and choroid. **Inter′nal a.**, ependyma. **A. mem′brane**, name of several thin membranes resembling spider-webs. Membrane of vitreous humor, *tunica hyaloidea*, was formerly so called. Membrane of brain between the dura mater and pia mater, a serous membrane composed of two layers: external layer, confounded, in the greater part of its extent, with the dura mater, and, like it, lining the interior of the cranium and spinal canal; internal layer, extended over the brain, from which it is separated by the pia mater, without passing into the sinuosities between the convolutions, and penetrating into the interior of the brain by an opening at its posterior part under the corpus callosum. It forms part of the investing sheath of the nerves passing from the encephalic cavities. It envelops and protects the brain, and secretes fluid that keeps it in a state best adapted for its functions. The arachnoid is arranged on the spinal cord as on the brain, the subarachnoid space being filled with its fluid to protect the cord. **Pari′etal a** layer of the a. membrane attached to the dura mater. **A. sheath**, arachnoid sheath of the cranial nerves. **A. space**, space beneath the dura mater. **Spi′nal a.**, part of the a. membrane within the spinal canal. **A. tu′nic**, a. membrane. **A. vil′li**, glands of Pacchioni. **Vis′ceral a.**, inner layer of the a. membrane.

**Arachnoi′dea.** Arachnoid. **A. cer′ebri** or **cerebra′lis**, see *Arachnoid membrane.* **A. len′tis**, capsule of the crystalline lens. **A. medul′læ spina′lis**, spinal arachnoid membrane. **A. oc′uli**, arachnoid of the eye.

**Arachnoidi′tis** or **Arachnoï′tis.** Arachnitis.

**Arachnopi′a.** The arachnoid and pia considered as one membrane.

**Arack′**, **Ar′rack**, or **Rack.** Spirituous liquor made in the East, often from rice, sometimes from molasses, fermented along with the juice of the cocoanut; frequently from toddy, the juice flowing from the cocoanut tree by incision, and from dates and other substances.

**Aræo′ma** (*araios*, porous). Interstice.

**Aræom′eter.** Areometer.

**Aræosar′cous** (*araios*, thin, *sarx*, flesh). Having lean flesh.

**Ara′lia canaden′sis.** Panax quinquefolium. **A. edu′lis**, plant of China and Japan, used in chlorosis, menstrual derangement, and puerperal diseases. **A. his′pida**, dwarf elder; diuretic and used in decoction in dropsy. **A. nudicau′lis**, small spikenard, wild liquorice, sweet root, false or wild sarsaparilla; American plant; mild stimulant, diaphoretic, tonic, and alterative, and recommended as a substitute for sarsaparilla. **A. palma′ta**, leaves and bark were formerly used in gonorrhœa. **A. quinquefo′lia**, Panax quinquefolium. **A. racemo′sa**, American spikenard, pettymorrel; has the same properties as A. nudicaulis. **A. spino′sa**, angelica tree, prickly ash, toothache tree, spikenard tree, prickly elder, shotbush, pigeon tree; berries and tincture have been employed in toothache; spirituous infusion has been used in colic; plant is diaphoretic, bark and leaves are emetocathartic.

**Aran′-Duchenne′s′ disease′.** Progressive muscular atrophy.

**Aran′ea.** Spider. **A. taren′tula**, see *Tarentula.*

**Aran′eæ te′la.** Spider's web; cobweb; formerly much employed externally as a mechanical styptic, internally in intermittents. Arachnoid membrane.

**Araneo′sus.** Thread-like; term used to express extreme weakness of pulse, the movement resembling that of a delicate net raised by the wind.

**Ara′neous.** Cobweb-like. **A. mem′brane**, arachnoid. **A. u′rine**, a term applied to urine loaded with filaments like cobwebs.

**Ara′neum.** Araneæ tela. **A. ul′cus**, old name for malignant, gangrenous ulcer of the legs.

**Aran's′ disease′.** Progressive muscular atrophy. **A.'s green can′cer**, chloroma; lymphomatous affection of the orbit, seriously involving the general lymphatic system. **A.'s law**, that fracture of the base of the skull occurs from traumatism of the vault and involves a larger surface by irradiation.

**Aran′tius's bod′y** or **nod′ule.** Fibrous nodule on the semilunar valves. **A.'s canal′**, ductus venosus. **A.'s cav′ity**, ventricle of Arantius. **A.'s lig′ament**, ligament formed by obliteration of the canal or duct of Arantius. **A.'s ven′tricle**, a small cavity, lined with gray substance, at the point of the calamus scriptorius.

**Araro′ba.** Goa powder; pulverulent substance found in the trunk of Andira araroba, angiar of Brazil; employed in cutaneous affections. See *Chrysarobin.*

**Arat′rum** (Lat., plough). Vomer.

**Ar′bor** (Lat., tree). When used alone, signifies the arbor vitæ of the cerebellum. **A. ben′ivi**, Benjamin. **A. camphorif′era**, camphor tree. **A. Dian′æ**, Diana or silver tree; arborescent amalgam of silver due to the action of mercury on silver nitrate. **A. febrif′uga**, Cinchona officinalis. **A. in′dica**, Laurus cassia. **A. ma′ris**, coral. **A. medulla′ris**, A. vitæ. **A. satur′ni**, lead tree; arborescent precipitate of lead, produced by mixing zinc with a solution of lead acetate. **A. thurif′era**, Juniperus lycia. **A. toxica′ria**, Antiaris toxicaria. **A. tulipif′era**, Liriodendron tulipifera. **A. u′teri viv′ificans**, arborescent striæ in cervix uteri. **A. vi′tæ** (tree of life), Thuya occidentalis. **A. v. of the cerebel′lum**, arborescent appearance seen on cutting the cerebellum longitudinally; resulting from particular arrangement of white substance with the cineritious. **A. v. of the u′terus**, folds in the mucous membrane producing arborescent striæ in the cervix uteri.

**Ar′bores.** Morbid alteration of the skin preceding ulceration; a form of morphœa.

**Arboriza′tion.** Figure resembling the branching of a tree or plant; capillary vessels, when injected, as in inflammation, frequently have this appearance.

**Arbus'cula gummif'era brazilien'sis.** Hypericum bacciferum.

**Arbutin'.** $C_{24}H_{32}O_{14}+H_2O$. Crystallizable glucoside derived from uva ursi and other plants, and having diuretic properties; dose, gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0).

**Ar'butus.** A. unedo. **A. menzie'sii,** madroño tree of the Pacific coast; the bark is astringent. **Trail'ing a.,** A. uva ursi; Epigæa repens. **A. u'nedo,** strawberry tree, arbute tree, ord. *Ericaceæ;* grows along the Mediterranean; all parts of the plant are used medicinally; a decoction of the leaves is astringent, used in diarrhœa; the berries are antidyspeptic and narcotic, diuretic, and laxative. **A. u'va ur'si,** trailing arbutus, bear's whortleberry or bearberry, mountain-box, redberry, upland cranberry, foxberry, checkerberry. Leaves, *uva ursi* (Ph. U. S.), tonic and astringent, have been employed chiefly in diseases of the urinary organs, and also as parturifacient; dose of powder, gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0).

**Arc.** Any part of the body resembling an arch in form, as arc or arch of the colon, transverse portion of that intestine; arc, or arch, or cross of the aorta, a turn which the aorta takes in the thorax. See *Arch.* **Binau'ral a.,** measurement over the head taken from one external meatus to the other.

**Ar'ca arcano'rum.** Mercury. **A. cor'dis,** pericardium.

**Arca'num** (*arca,* chest). Secret, nostrum, quack, or empirical medicine; remedy whose composition is kept secret, but which is reputed to possess great efficacy. **A. coralli'num,** hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum. **A. duplica'tum,** potassii sulphas. **A. tar'tari,** potassii acetas.

**Arch.** Arc. **Alve'olar a.,** alveolar process of the jaws. **Anostomot'ic a.,** union of two vessels anastomosing by curved line, as the vessels of the mesentery. **A. of aor'ta,** see *Arc* and *Aorta.* **Aor'tic a.,** one of five arteries in human embryonic life connecting the cardiac and dorsal aortæ. **Ax'illary a.,** one of several muscular bundles passing in the axilla from the latissimus dorsi to the pectoralis major tendon; also arch formed by the axillary fascia and other parts. **Bran'chial a.,** the third, fourth and fifth postoral arches, passing in early embryonic life from each side of the front of the head, are so called; one of the osseous arches on which the gills rest. **Cephal'ic a.,** postoral a. **A. of co'lon,** transverse colon. **Contrac'tion a.,** operation of lessening the radius of the dental arch. **A. of Cor'ti,** arch of pillars of the organ of Corti over the membrana basilaris. **Cor'tical a.,** portion between one cortical column of the kidney and another. **Cos'tal a.,** arch of the ribs. **Cru'ral a.,** Poupart's ligament. **Cu'bital a.,** arch of anterior carpal artery at the knee in some animals. **Den'tal a.,** alveolar a.; curved line of teeth. **Epencephal'ic a.,** bones covering the epencephalon, constituting the occipital bone. **A. of Fallo'pius,** Poupart's ligament. **Fem'oral a.,** Poupart's ligament. **A. of foot,** one of the arches formed by the bones of the foot. **Frontohæ'mal a.,** tympanomaxillary a. **Gill a.,** branchial a. **Glu'teal a.,** see *Gluteal aponeurosis.* **Hæ'mal a.,** see *Hæmal.* **Hy'oid a.,** second of the early series of ridges from each side of the front part of the embryonic head, giving origin to the lesser cornua of the hyoid, styloid bone, and stapes; stylohyoid arch. **Infe'rior max'illary a.,** upper ridge forming the back part of the mouth in the embryo. **Infraver'tebral a.,** hæmal a. **In'guinal a.,** Poupart's ligament. **Ischiad'ic a.,** space between the posterior portion of the ischia in the horse. **Is'chiosa'cral a.,** sitting a. **A. of jaw,** inferior maxillary a. **Ju'gal a.,** zygomatic arch. **Laryn'geal a.,** a. in embryo from which are developed parts of the larynx and trachea. **Lat'eral supe'rior a.,** osseous covering of the cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata. **Limb a.,** one of two arches formed by the scapulæ and clavicles and by the pelvic bones. **Lin'gual a.,** hyoid a. **Mandib'ular a.,** inferior maxillary a. **Max'illary a.,** inferior maxillary a.; palatomaxillary a. **Mesencephal'ic a.,** arch of bone from parts of the sphenoid, parietal, and mastoid bones. **Na'sal a.,** a. formed by the nasal bones. **Na'sohæ'mal a.,** hæmal a. of the frontal vertebra in fishes. **Neu'ral a.,** postaxial part of vertebra which encloses the medullary canal. **Neurofron'tal a.,** bony arch constituting neural a. of frontomandibular vertebra. **Neurona'sal a.,** bony a. constituting neural a. of nasal vertebra. **Neu'ro-occip'ital a.,** epencephalic a. **Neuropari'etal a.,** mesencephalic a. **Occip'ital a.,** cartilaginous a. forming lateral parietes of skull in some animals. **Occip'itohæ'mal a.,** shoulder-girdle, formed by scapulæ and clavicles, constituting hæmal arch of occipital vertebra. **Or'bital a.,** superior edge of orbit. **Osteoblas'tic a.,** one of the arches which the osteoblasts produce in the stage of osseous development. **Pal'atine a.** or **A. of the pal'ate,** one of two arches, anterior and posterior, on each side of the throat. The anterior a. arises from the middle of the velum palati at the side of the uvula, and is fixed to the edge of the base of the tongue. The posterior a. has its origin from the side of the uvula, and is inserted into the side of the pharynx. The tonsils lie between the arches. **Pal'atomax'illary a.,** bony a. constituting hæmal arch of the nasal vertebra. **Pal'mar a.,** see *Palmar.* **Pari'etohæmal a.,** bony a. constituting hæmal a. of the parietal vertebra. **Pec'toral a.,** occipitohæmal a. **Pel'vic a.,** bony a. between portions of the osseous pelvis; pelvic bones constituting hæmal arches of the sacral vertebræ. **Pharyn'geal a.,** an a. constituting with its fellow the fifth pair of branchial arches. **Plan'tar a.,** see *Plantar artery.* **Posto'ral a.,** a falciform ridge from each side of the front part of the head in early embryonic life. **Prosencephal'ic a.,** nasofrontal a. **A. of pu'bes,** see *Pubic arch.* **Rhinencephal'ic a.,** neuronasal a. **Scap'ular a.,** occipitohæmal a. **Se'nile a.,** arcus senilis. **Sit'ting a.,** a. of portions of pelvic bones on which persons sit. **Spread'ing a.,** operation of increasing the radius of the dental a. **Stand'ing a.,** a. formed by the sacrum and bones connected with the hip-joint. **Stylohy'oid a.,** hyoid a. **Subax'ial a.,** postoral a. **Subor'bital a.,** zygomatic a. **Subpu'bic a.,** see *Subpubic.* **Supercil'iary a.,** superciliary ridge. **Supe'rior ver'tebral a.,** neural a. **Supracar'pal a.,** analogue in animals of the superficial palmar arch in man. **Supraor'bital a.,** orbital a. **Supraver'tebral a.,** neural a. **Tem'poral a.,** zygomatic a. **Thyrohy'oid a.,** third of postoral arches from which the greater portion of the hyoid bone is formed. **Trabec'ular a.,** a. made by the junction of the middle trabeculæ of the cranium, containing the pituitary gland and infundibulum. **Ver'tebral a.,** neural a., hæmal a.; see *Vertebræ.* **Vis'ceral a.,** postoral a.; one of the embryonic outgrowths from which the upper and lower jaws are developed. **Zygomat'ic a.,** see *Zygomatic.*

**Archangel'ica.** Lamium album. **A. atropurpu'rea,** grows in United States; tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic. **A. officina'lis,** angelica. **A. sati'va,** a source of angelica root.

**Archebio'sis** (*arche,* beginning, *bios,* life). Production of living organisms from non-living materials; abiogenesis; spontaneous generation.

**Archegony,** ar-keg'o-ne (*arche,* beginning, *gonos,* race). Spontaneous generation, archebiosis, abiogenesis.

**Archenceph'ala** (*arche,* beginning, *enkephalos,* brain). Man, as having the highest type of brain.

**Archen'teron** (*arche,* beginning, *enteron,* intestine). Primitive embryonic intestinal tube.

**Ar'cheocyte** (*arche,* beginning, *kytos,* cell). A detached amœboid cell; wandering cell.

**Archespo'rium** (*arche,* beginning, *sporos,* seed). Cell giving rise to spore mother cells.

**Ar'chetype** (*arche,* beginning, *typos,* type). Ideal type of structure or organ, with which all others can be compared.

**Archiamphias'ter** (*arche,* beginning, *amphi,* about, *aster,* star). A diaster from which polar bodies are formed.

**Archia'ter** (*archos,* chief, *iatros,* physician). Physician to a prince or king; chief physician.

**Ar′chiblast** (*arche*, beginning, *blastos*, germ). Tissue which was *ab initio* part of composition of embryo; areola containing germinal vesicle, as opposed to the parablast or that part which is concerned in nutrition only; epiblast.

**Archiblas′tic.** Relating to the archiblast.

**Archiblasto′ma.** A tumor made up of archiblastic material; carcinoma, neuroma, and epithelioma are examples of this class of neoplasms.

**Archiblas′tula.** A primitive vesicle which, by invagination of its walls, develops into an archigastrula; one of the series of archiforms in the development of the embryo. See *Archigastrula*.

**Ar′chicyte** (*kytos*, cell). The ovum after impregnation and prior to the beginning of segmentation.

**Archicyt′ula.** The second in the series of archiforms, developed from the archimonerula by the reappearance of a nucleus. See *Archigastrula*.

**Ar′chiform.** Term applied to a series of transformations of the ovum occurring during embryonic development. See *Archigastrula*.

**Archigas′ter.** The alimentary canal in the embryo.

**Archigas′trula.** A cup-shaped figure occurring in the development of the embryo in some of the lower forms of animal life, the last of the series of archiforms resulting from pelvigenetic segmentation, beginning with the archimonerula and continuing through the archicytula, archimorula, and archiblastula.

**Archigen′esis** or **Archig′ony.** Spontaneous generation; archebiosis.

**Ar′chil.** Reddish-purple coloring-matter from Roccella and other lichens; used for staining animal tissues.

**Archimoner′ula.** The first stage of development of the egg in some of the lower forms of animal life in which there is as yet no distinction between the nutritive and the formative portions of the yolk; the embryo passes by successive stages by means of segmentation to the *archigastrula*, which see.

**Archimor′ula.** The globular or mulberry-like mass of cells, found in the course of development of some of the form of animal life beneath the vertebrata, which results from continued segmentation of the yolk, between the archicytula and archiblastula in the series. See *Archigastrula*.

**Archineph′ric** (*arche*, beginning, *nephros*, kidney). Relating to the archinephron, or primitive kidney. **A. duct**, duct of archineon.

**Archineph′ron.** First embryonic type of kidney, subsequently becoming divided into Wolffian body, pronephros in front of that body, and kidney proper.

**Archineu′ron.** The primitive or embryonic neuron, or one from which originates a nerve impulse.

**Ar′chiplasm** or **Archiplas′ma.** The cytoplasm of an impregnated ovum.

**Ar′chistome** (*arche*, beginning, *stoma*, mouth). Opening through the primitive streak, first perceptible indication of embryonic development, into the cavity of the innermost germ layer; blastopore.

**Architectu′ra apoplec′tica.** Apoplectic build.

**Archi′tis** (*archos*, rectum). Inflammation of anus or rectum.

**Ar′chocele** (*archos*, rectum, *kele*, rupture). Prolapse of the rectum; proctocele. **Vag′inal a.**, hernia of the rectum into the vagina.

**Archocystocolposyr′inx** (*archos*, rectum, *kystis*, bladder, *kolpos*, vagina, *syrinx*, a pipe). Rectovesicovaginal fistula.

**Archocystosyr′inx.** Fistula of anus and urinary bladder.

**Archopto′sis.** Prolapse of the rectum.

**Archorrha′gia.** Hemorrhage from the anus.

**Archorrhœ′a.** Discharge or passive hemorrhage from the rectum.

**Ar′chos.** Anus; rectum.

**Archostegno′ma, Archostegno′sis,** or **Archosteno′sis** (*stegnoo*, to constrict). Stricture of the rectum.

**Archosyr′inx** (*syrinx*, a pipe). Fistula in ano. Rectal syringe.

**Ar′ciform** (*arcus*, bow, *forma*, shape). Arcuate; curved like a bow; epithet given to certain fibres, *fibræ arciformes*, of the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata, which take a curved course around the inferior extremity of each corpus olivare and ascend toward the cerebellum. **A. band of Sol′ly,** arciform fibres passing across the pyramid of the medulla oblongata beneath the corpus olivare.

**Arcta′tion** (*arcto*, to make narrow). Contraction of a natural opening or canal, especially the vulva, orifice of the uterus, or intestinal canal; constipation; reunion by suture or infibulation.

**Arctitu′do.** Arctation.

**Arc′tium** or **A. lap′pa.** Burdock. The root, lappa, is diuretic; seed, cathartic. It has been used in diseases of the skin and in syphilis. Dose of the fluid extract, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). Called also *Arctium barda′na, ma′jus, mi′nus,* and *tomento′sum.*

**Ar′ctopus echina′tus.** South African plant, ord. *Umbelliferæ;* demulcent and diuretic. Decoction of root is employed in syphilis, leprosy, and chronic cutaneous affections.

**Arctostaph′ylos.** Manzanita. California shrub, having the same properties as A. uva ursi. **A. u′va ur′si,** Arbutus uva ursi. Several other species of arctostaphylos grow in Mexico—A. discolor, A. pungens, A. tomentosa, with similar properties.

**Arctu′ra** (*arcto*, to press close). Effects of a nail grown into the flesh. Arctation. **A. un′guium,** growing in or inversion of the nails, see *Onychogryphosis.*

**Arcua′lis.** Arched; name given to corona arcualis and ossa arcualia.

**Arc′uate.** Arched. **A. com′missure,** posterior optic commissure. **A. em′inence,** prominence of semicircular canal on the temporal bone. **A. fascic′ulus,** bundle of fibres passing from the frontal lobe through the insula to the occipital lobe. **A. fi′bres,** fibres in the medulla oblongata passing from the anterior median fissure to the olivary body and cerebellum. **A. forma′tion,** a term applied to the more deeply lying a. fibres. **A. lig′ament,** name given several ligaments from their shape, as those of the diaphragm, pubes, and wrist. **A. nu′cleus,** small mass of gray matter on the surface of the anterior pyramid.

**Arcua′tion** (*arcus*, bow). Gibbosity or projection, as of the sternum anteriorly; curvature of bone.

**Ar′cula,** pl. arculæ (dim. of *arca*, press or chest). Orbit. **A. cor′dis,** pericardium.

**Ar′culus** (dim. of *arcus*, arch). Small arch; cradle; semicircular box or basket for preventing bedclothes from coming in contact with affected parts.

**Ar′cus.** Arc or arch. **A. aor′tæ,** arch of the aorta. **A. arteria′rum,** arches of branches of the renal artery in the kidney. **A. arterio′sus ma′nûs,** palmar arch. **A. a. pal′pebræ,** palpebral arch along the edge of the eyelid. **A. a. pe′dis,** plantar arch. **A. atlan′tis,** arch of atlas. **A. axilla′ris,** arch of axillary artery. **A. brachia′lis,** arch of brachial artery. **A. car′pi dorsa′lis,** posterior carpal arch. **A. co′li intesti′ni,** transverse colon. **A. cor′neæ,** a. senilis. **A. crura′lis,** Poupart's ligament. **A. c. profun′dus,** deep crural arch. **A. denta′lis,** dental arch. **A. fau′cium,** arch of the palate. **A. glossopalati′nus,** anterior column of the fauces. **A. hi′licus,** branch of renal artery sending branches to the pelvis of the kidney. **A. hypoglos′si,** arch of hypoglossal nerve. **A. juga′lis,** zygomatic arch. **A. juvenal′is,** a ring-shaped corneal opacity occurring in young persons, but resembling the arcus senilis. **A. lingua′lis,** a. glossopalatinus. **A. ma′jor ventric′uli,** great curvature of the stomach. **A. mala′ris,** a. jugalis. **A. medulla′ris,** fornix. **A. mi′nor ventric′uli,** lesser curvature of the stomach. **A. palati′nus,** anterior and posterior columns of the fauces, and mucous fold passing from the soft palate to the epiglottis. **A. palatoglos′sus,** a. glossopalatinus. **A. palat′opharynge′us,** posterior column of fauces. **A. palma′ris,** palmar arch. **A. pharynge′us,** a. palatopharyngeus. **A. pharyn′goepiglot′ticus,** folds of mucous membrane from the pharynx to the epiglottis. **A. pharyn′gopalati′nus,** a. palatopharyngeus. **A. planta′ris,** plantar arch. **A. poplite′us,** arcuate popliteal ligament. **A. pu′bis,** pubic arch. **A. seni′lis,** lunar-shaped opacity at the edge of the cornea in advanced life, regarded as a symptom of fatty degeneration; gerontoxon. **A. s. len′tis,** an opaque circle often seen in elderly persons near the equator of the crystalline lens. **A. spira′lis,** arch of Corti. **A. subpu′bicus,** pubic arch. **A. supercilia′ris,** superciliary arch. **A. superficia′lis vo′læ,** superficial palmar arch. **A. supraorbita′lis,** supraorbital arch. **A. tar′seus,** tarsal arch. **A. tar′si oc′uli,** a. arteriosus palpebræ. **A. thy′rocartilagin′eus,** arch formed by the superior thyroid arteries over the thyroid cartilage. **A. tonsilla′ris,** isthmus of fauces. **A. trachea′lis ante′rior,** arch formed by the inferior thyroid arteries over the trachea. **A. un′guium,** lunula, see *Nail*. **A. vasculo′si,** arches of branches of the renal artery in the kidney. **A. veno′sus,** arch connecting anterior jugular veins in neck; venous arch in the palm of the hand; venous arch over the back of the fingers. **A. vertebra′lis,** vertebral arch. **A. viscera′lis,** lower ring of typical vertebra, in which are enclosed viscera and important vessels. **A. vola′ris,** palmar arch. **A. zygomat′icus,** zygomatic arch.

**Ar′dent** (*ardeo*, to burn). Hot, fiery, burning. **A. fe′ver,** intense fever; inflammatory fever. **A. spir′its,** the stronger alcoholic liquors.

**Ar′dor.** Heat; feeling of violent heat. **A. febri′lis,** hot period of fever. **A. stom′achi,** pyrosis. **A. uri′næ,** scalding sensation occasioned by urine passing over the inflamed mucous membrane of the urethra or over the neck of the bladder. **A. vene′reus,** venereal heat; sexual desire. **A. ventric′uli,** heartburn; cardialgia; pyrosis.

**A′rea** (Lat.). A flat limited space or surface: used without qualifying word to denote alopecia areata. **A. acus′tica,** auditory a. **Alisphenoi′dal a.,** part of the skull occupied by the great wing of the sphenoid bone. **Antropari′etal a.,** portion of the parietal bone in front of the parietal eminence. **Aud′itory a.,** a. in the second primary cerebral convolution, supposed to be associated with audition. **Bro′ca's a.,** gray matter between the middle olfactory root and the callosal peduncle. **A. Cel′si,** porrigo decalvans or alopecia areata. **A. centra′lis,** retinal spot in animals similar to the yellow spot in man. **A. circumscrip′ta,** a form of alopecia areata. **Cohn′heim's a.,** section of a muscle column seen on transverse section. **Cord a.,** that portion of the brain, lesion of which determines secondary spinal degeneration. **A. cribro′sa,** small orifices at the bottom of the internal auditory meatus, through which pass branches of the auditory nerve. **A. crura′lis,** an area of no particular significance at the base of the brain between the pons and the optic chiasm. **Dan′gerous a.,** the ciliary region of the eye. **A. dif′fluens,** alopecia areata. **Ellip′tical a.,** the surface of the corpus olivare. **A. embryona′lis,** a. germinativa. **Exci′table** or **excitomo′tor a.,** motor a. **Fe′tal a.,** a. germinativa. **Fron′tal a.,** convex surface of the frontal bone. **Frontopari′etal a.,** frontal lobe of the brain with the ascending parietal convolution. **Ger′minal a.,** or **A. germinati′va,** germinal spot; a localized accumulation of cells or blastospheres on the blastodermic membrane indicating the position of the future embryo. **Hy′aline a.,** a clear zone surrounding one of the collections of cells in elastic cartilage. **A. hypoglos′si,** inferior extremity of fasciculus teres, floor of fourth ventricle. **A. intercrura′lis** or **interpeduncular′is,** the area bounded by the cerebral peduncles. **John′ston's a.,** a. Celsi. **Midfron′tal a.,** a subdivision of the upper frontal a., made by a line passing from the orbit through the frontal eminence. **Mo′tor a.,** motor centre in the anterior and posterior central convolutions of the brain. **Non-nu′cleated a.,** spaces between vascular endothelial cells. **A. nummula′ta,** form of alopecia areata. **Occip′ital a.,** portion of the occipital bone above the superior curved line; the brain surface beneath the occipital bone. **A. opa′ca** or **opaque′ a.,** opaque circle around area pellucida, deriving its color from the white yolk beneath the blastoderm; outer zone of the blastoderm, from which fetal membranes are developed. **A. ophi′asis,** calvities; porrigo decalvans. **A. op′tica,** field of vision. **A. orienta′lis,** a form of alopecia areata. **A. ova′lis,** oval area on the lower lateral portion of the surface of the cerebellum to the outer side of the elliptical a. **A. pari′etotempora′lis,** a. covering the temporal lobe with a portion of the parietal lobe behind the motor a. **A. pellu′cida,** elliptical depression in the ovum, filled with clear fluid, in the centre of which is the germ. **Posteropari′etal a.,** portion of the parietal bone behind the parietal eminence. **Postpon′tile a.,** a. of the combined elliptical and oval areas on the under surface of the metencephalon. **Prechiasmat′ic a.,** the basal surface of the brain in front of the optic chiasm. **Rolan′dic a.,** motor a. of the brain. **Sen′sory** or **senso′rial a.,** the parietotemporal a. of the brain. **Sep′tal a.,** inner surface of laminæ of septum lucida. **A. ser′pens** or **serpigino′sa,** spreading form of alopecia areata. **A. of skull,** one of several regions of the cranium indicating the positions of the cerebral convolutions beneath. **Squamo′sotem′poral a.,** squamous portion of the temporal bone. **Superofron′tal a.,** a subdivision of the upper frontal a. made by a line passing from the orbit through the frontal eminence. **Tem′poral a.,** small a. just behind the outer canthus of the eye and above the temporal fossa. **Transpa′rent a.,** a. pellucida. **A. tyr′ia,** alopecia areata. **A. va′gi,** triangular space on the floor of the fourth ventricle. **A. vasculo′sa,** the part of the germinal area where the first development of blood-vessels takes place. **A. vitelli′na,** part of blastodermic vesicle on outside of area vasculosa.

**Are′ca.** Fruit—areca nut, betel nut—of Areca catechu, ord. *Palmæ;* astringent, anthelmintic, and tonic. It enters into composition of betel, an Oriental masticatory; seed is astringent.

**Arecaine′.** $C_7H_{11}NO_2+H_2O$. A toxic alkaloid from areca nut; anthelmintic.

**Arecaline′.** $C_8H_{13}NO_2$. Alkaloid from seeds of Areca catechu; a soluble liquid; anthelmintic; poisonous, having an action on the heart similar to muscarine; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ (0.005). **A. hydrobro′mate,** used as a laxative vermifuge in veterinary practice; also possesses miotic properties. **A. hydrochlo′rate,** a soluble salt, the usual form of administration of this alkaloid.

**Arena′ria ru′bra.** Plant, ord. *Caryophylleæ;* common near Algiers, growing in sandy soils, and hence called sabline; used in Sicily and Malta, in decoction, in vesical catarrh and gravel.

**Arena′tion.** Therapeutic employment of the sand bath.

**Aren′ga saccharif′era.** By incision of this Indian tree juice is obtained, used under name of toddy; a kind of sago is obtained from the pith.

**Aren′ula** (dim. of *arena*, sand). Gravel.

**Are′ola** (dim. of *area*). Interstices between fibres composing organs, or those existing between laminæ or between vessels interlacing with each other; also, colored circle surrounding the nipple, *areola mammæ* or *papillaris*, which becomes much darker during pregnancy; circle surrounding certain vesicles, pustules, etc., as of smallpox, vaccina, etc; nucleus of a cell. **A. of breast,** see *Areola*. **A. of Chaussier′,** zone around malignant pustule. **A. embryona′lis,** embryonic area. **A. mam′mæ,** a. of breast, see *Areola*. **A. of nip′ple,** see *Areola*. **A. papil′læ** or **papilla′ris,** a. of breast, see *Areola*. **Sec′ond** or **sec′ondary a.,** a second a. mammæ outside of the first, seen in pregnancy. **Tu′bercles of the a.,** see *Mamma*. **A. umbilica′lis,** dark zone around the umbilicus, especially during pregnancy.

**Are′olar.** Appertaining to an areola; containing small interstices. **A. can′cer,** colloid cancer. **A. exhala′tions,** recrementitial secretions effected within the organs of sense, as aqueous, crystalline, and vitreous humors, etc., or in the areolar tissue of parenchymatous and other structures. **A. spaces,** open places in the spongy part of bones. **A. tis′sue,** cellular tissue.

**Are′olate.** Divided into areolæ.

**Areom′eter** (*araios*, light in weight, *metron*, measure). Variously called aræometer, hydrometer, pycnometer, granimeter, aërostatic balance; instrument first employed to take the specific gravity of fluids lighter than water; now used for liquids generally.

**Areom′etry.** Science or method of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

**Arethu′sa bulbo′sa.** Indigenous; bruised bulbs are used in toothache and as cataplasms to tumors.

**Argamblyo′pia** (*argos*, idle + *amblyopia*). Impairment of vision from disuse.

**Ar′gema** (*argos*, white). White spot or ulceration of the cornea; leucoma.

**Argemo′ne mexica′na.** Thorn poppy, prickly poppy, yellow thistle. Native of Mexico, but naturalized elsewhere. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*. Juice, resembling gamboge, is hydragogue. Seeds are used in the West Indies as a substitute for ipecacuanha. It has a cathartic oil—shealkanta oil, Karwah thistle oil—yielded in large quantity by the seeds, like castor oil in action. Flowers are hypnotic.

**Argentam′ide.** An antiseptic silver preparation.

**Argentam′ine.** Ethylenediamine-silver phosphate solution, employed externally as an antiseptic astringent in ophthalmia and gonorrhœa in 1: 4000 solution.

**Argenta′tion.** Mercurial injection of anatomical specimen; staining of microscopic preparation with nitrate of silver; constitutional effects of that salt.

**Argen′ti** (gen. of *argentum*, silver). **A. albu′minas,** albuminate of silver, largin; used as a local antiseptic in aqueous solutions of 1 : 500 to 1 : 75. **A. brom′idum,** bromide of silver; dose, gr. ¼–½ (0.016–0.032). **A. chlor′idum,** chloride or muriate of silver, formerly employed in the treatment of syphilis and as an alterative, in doses of gr. ss–iij (0.032–0.2). **A. cit′ras,** citrate of silver, itrol; used as a local antiseptic in aqueous solutions of 1: 4000 to 1 : 1000. This preparation has been used in syphilis. **A. cyan′idum** (Ph. U. S.), cyanide of silver, is not given medicinally, its only use being in the manufacture of hydrocyanic acid. **A. eos′olas,** eosolate of silver; employed externally in gonorrhœa and in the treatment of skin diseases. **A. fluor′idum,** fluoride of silver; used locally as a caustic and antiseptic. **A. io′didum** (Ph. U. S.), iodide of silver; a light yellow powder, becoming greenish-yellow on exposure to light; has been employed as an alterative in doses of gr. ¼–ij (0.016–0.13). **A. lac′tas,** lactate of silver, actol; used locally as an antiseptic and also internally in doses of gr. ss–j (0.032–0.065). **A. ni′tras** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), nitrate of silver; prepared by the action of nitric acid on silver. It occurs in clear, colorless crystals, which become dark on exposure to light or on contact with organic matters. It is employed locally, pure or in varying degrees of dilution, as a caustic, stimulant, counterirritant, and antiseptic; internally it is given in gastroenteric and nervous diseases in doses of gr. ⅙–½ (0.01–0.032). **A. n. dilu′tus** (Ph. U. S.), **A. n. mitiga′tus** (Ph. Br.), dilute nitrate of silver, mitigated caustic, is the fused nitrate, melted with equal weight of potassium nitrate, and is used in ophthalmic surgery. **A. n. fu′sus** (Ph. U. S.), molded nitrate of silver, lunar caustic in sticks, in the form of a white cone or pencil, is employed externally as a caustic. **A. n. indura′tus** (Ph. Br.), toughened nitrate of silver or lunar caustic, contains 5 per cent. of potassium nitrate, added in order to make the pencil less brittle; its use is the same as a. n. fusus. **A. ox′idum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), oxide of silver, is used as a tonic and astringent in many affections of the stomach and bowels, also in epilepsy and neuralgia, in doses of gr. ss–j (0.032–0.065); also externally, in the form of ointment, to venereal sores. **A. oxychin′olinsul′phonas,** oxychinolinsulphonate of silver, see *Argentol*. **A. sulphocar′bolas,** sulphocarbolate of silver; used externally as an antiseptic in ophthalmia and gonorrhœa.

**Argen′tic.** Containing silver or one of its preparations; caused by silver, as argentic stomatitis.

**Ar′gentine.** Pertaining to silver, as argentine solution or solution of salt of silver.

**Ar′gentol.** Oxychinolinsulphonate of silver, a compound of quinaseptol and silver; a yellowish powder, astringent and antiseptic; used locally as a substitute for iodoform, and in the treatment of gonorrhœa, in solutions of 1 : 1000 to 1 : 500; also in a 2 per cent. ointment.

**Argentonin′.** A preparation of silver used in ophthalmic practice.

**Argen′tum.** Silver. Solid metal of a shining, white appearance, crystallizable in triangular pyramids; fusible a little above a red heat, and volatilizable; sp. gr. 10.4, symbol, Ag. Its salts are used in medicine and as antiseptics, and the metal itself, in the form of wire and of leaf, is employed in surgery. **A. divi′sum,** metallic silver, in very fine powder, has been recommended internally in syphilis. **A. folia′tum,** silver-leaf. **A. fugiti′vum fu′sum, liq′uidum,** or **mob′ile,** quicksilver. **A. purifica′tum,** refined silver; pure metallic silver. **A. vi′vum,** quicksilver.

**Argil′la,** clay. **A. acet′ica,** alumini acetas. **A. bo′lus fla′va,** terra Lemnia. **A. bo′lus ru′bra,** Armenian bole. **A. hydra′ta,** a. pura. **A. ka′li sulphu′rica,** alumen. **A. ni′trica,** aluminum nitrate. **A. pal′lida,** bolus alba. **A. pu′ra,** prepared by drying alum and exposing it to red heat until sulphuric acid is driven off; used in indigestion as antacid, and in vomiting and diarrhœa with acidity; burnt alum. **A. sulphu′rica alcalis′ta,** alumen. **A. sulphu′rica us′ta,** alumen exsiccatum. **A. vitriola′ta,** alumen.

**Argilla′ceous.** Clayey. **A. earth,** alumina; has been used in indigestion as antacid.

**Arginin′.** $C_6H_{14}N_4O_2$. Substance produced by the action of hydrochloric acid on protein; allied to kreatinin. It is also obtained from the seeds of plants of the genus *Lupinus*.

**Ar′gol.** Crude cream of tartar. **A. red** or **white,** potassii supertartras impurus.

**Ar′gon.** Inert gaseous matter (symbol, A), constituting 1 or 2 per cent. of atmospheric air.

**Argonin′.** A white powder made by the action of silver nitrate on sodium and casein; antiseptic and disinfectant; used in solution for gonorrhœa (2 to 10 per cent.) and for ophthalmia neonatorum (2 to 3 per cent.).

**Argumen′tum integrita′tis.** Hymen.

**Ar′gyll-Rob′ertson pu′pil** or **sign.** Small pupil which fails to contract under the influence of light, but responds to efforts at accommodation; reflex iridoplegia; absence of pupil reflex.

**Argyr′ia, Argyri′asis,** or **Argyro′sis** (*argyros*, silver). Discoloration of skin and deposit of silver in internal organs, occasioned by long-continued internal use of nitrate of silver

**Ar′gyrol.** Silver vitelline; an organic salt of silver, non-irritant, powerfully antiseptic.

**Arhinencepha′lia.** See *Arrhinencephalia*.

**Arhin′ia.** See *Arrhinia*.

**Arhyth′mia.** Arrhythmia; irregularity, as of the cardiac pulsations

**Arhyth′mic.** Arrhythmic; relating to arrhythmia, not regular or rhythmic; said of the pulse.

**Ari′ca.** Bark from Cinchona pubescens of Peru.

**Arici′na** or **Aricine′** (from Arica in S. America). Alkaloid in Cusco and cuprea barks similar in properties to quinine.

**Arid′ity** (*aridus*, dry). Dryness of any organ, as the skin or tongue; lanuginous appearance of the hair, as if covered with dust.

**Aridu′ra** (dryness). Wasting or emaciation; hectic fever; marasmus; atrophy. **A. cor′dis,** atrophy of the heart. **A. hep′atis,** atrophy of the liver.

**Aril′lus myris′ticæ.** Mace.

**Ar′istol.** Dithymoldiiodide; annidalin. Red, amorphous powder resulting from the decomposition of a solution of iodine in iodide of potassium by an alcoholic solution of thymol. It is employed as an inodorous substitute for iodoform in its external application.

**Aristolo′chia** (*aristos*, best, *locheia*, parturition, because supposed to aid parturition). Birthwort, ord. *Aristolochiaceæ*. **A. anguici′da,** juice of root said to paralyze or kill snakes; hence its name, "snake-killer." **A. biloba′ta,** leaves used in West Indies as a remedy for itch; root is emmenagogue. **A. bractea′ta,** Indian variety; cathartic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic. **A. ca′va,** Fumaria bulbosa. **A. clemati′tis,** upright birthwort; the root is stimulant and emmenagogue, and used in amenorrhœa, chlorosis, gout, and rheumatism. **A. contor′ta,** root is purgative and anthelmintic. **A. cret′ica,** A. clematitis. **A. faba′cea,** Fumaria bulbosa. **A. fragrantis′sima,** stems used in Mexico under the name guaco in intermittent fevers and affections of the abdomen. **A. grandiflo′ra,** leaves of this plant of Jamaica and Guatemala are used for gout and rheumatism; the plant in dropsy and dyspepsia. **A. hasta′ta,** A. serpentaria. **A. hirsu′ta,** A. serpentaria. **A. in′dica,** root of this Indian shrub is used in gout, intermittent fever, amenorrhœa, etc. **A. lon′ga,** long birthwort; virtues are the same as those of A. clematitis. **A. mexica′na,** Mexican species; antispasmodic. **A. odoratis′sima,** Mexican species; tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic. **A. pal′lida,** grows in S. Europe; used in asthma, gout, amenorrhœa, etc. **A. pistolo′chia,** aromatic odor and acrid, bitter taste; properties same as those of A. clematitis. **A. reticula′ta,** A. serpentaria. **A. rotun′da,** round birthwort; virtues are the same as those of A. clematitis. **A. sagitta′ta,** employed indiscriminately with A. serpentaria. **A. serpenta′ria,** serpentaria, Virginia snakeroot, serpentary root, snakeroot birthwort, snakeweed, snagrel. Virtues of the root, *serpentaria* (Ph. U. S.), tonic, stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic; employed in debility, intermittents, etc. Dose of the fluid extract, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0); of the tincture, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). Aristolochia hirsuta, A. hastata, and A. reticulata or Red River snakeroot, indigenous, are employed indiscriminately with A. serpentaria under the name serpentaria or Virginia snakeroot; the virtues appear to reside in a bitter extractive called serpentarin. **A. si′pho,** Dutchman's pipe, has virtues like those of A. serpentaria. **A. ten′uis,** A. clematitis. **A. tomento′sa,** indigenous, has virtues like those of A. serpentaria. **A. trif′ida,** A. trilobata. **A. triloba′ta,** plant of Surinam and Jamaica, possessing the general virtues of aristolochiaceæ. **A. vulga′ris rotun′da,** Fumaria bulbosa.

**Aristolo′chic.** A remedy supposed to promote the flow of lochia or to expel the placenta.

**Aristolochin′.** Bitter substance from the root of Aristolochia clematitis and A. serpentaria.

**Aristote′lia.** Leaves of this Chilian plant are used in the preparation of a wash for ulcers, particularly those of the mouth; the plant is antipyretic.

**Ar′istotle, exper′iment of.** Sensation of the presence of two substances when a single substance is placed under the crossed fingers.

**Aristrocar′dia** (*aristeros*, left, *kardia*, heart). Displacement or deviation of heart leftward.

**Arithmoma′nia.** Morbid impulse to count or to work out arithmetical problems.

**Ar′kyochrome** (*arkys*, a net, *chroma*, color). A cell in which the stainable portion is arranged in a reticular manner.

**Arlt's recess′** or **si′nus.** A minute depression in the lacrymal sac. **A.'s tracho′ma,** granular conjunctivitis.

**Arm.** Part of the body between the shoulder and the wrist, or, anatomically, between the shoulder and the elbow only; also the forelimb of any mammal. **A. bone,** humerus. **A. cen′tre,** motor centre for the arm, located in the middle third of the anterior and posterior central convolutions. **Golf a., ten′nis a.,** etc., a form of neurosis of the arm, similar to writers' cramp, occurring sometimes in persons engaging too strenuously in these sports. **A. jerk** or **re′flex,** muscular contraction produced by striking the tendon of the biceps at the elbow, or that of the triceps muscle above the olecranon; see *Reflex*.

**Armamenta′rium** or **Armar′ium** (*armo*, to equip). Arsenal; the material equipment of the practitioner—drugs, instruments, etc. **A. chirur′gicum,** collection of surgical instruments. **A. luci′næ,** collection of obstetrical instruments. **A. portab′ile,** portable case of instruments.

**Arman′ni-Ehr′lich's degenera′tion.** Hyaline change in the epithelium of Henle's loop, occurring in diabetes.

**Ar′mature.** The keeper of a magnet; a piece of soft iron kept in contact with both poles of a magnet in order to prevent loss of magnetic force.

**Ar′me.** Physiological or mechanical union of parts; suture, as of the cranium.

**Armed.** Fortified with some other substance, as an instrument armed with caustic; having an armature.

**Arme′nian bole.** See *Bole*.

**Arme′ria vulga′ris.** Sea pink; thrift; European species; leaves are astringent in diarrhœa and menorrhagia, and used as gargles.

**Armil′læ ma′nûs membrano′sæ** (*armilla*, bracelet). Annular ligaments of carpus. **A. ner′vi trigem′ini,** ganglion of Gasser.

**Ar′mor.** Condom.

**Armora′cia.** Fresh root of Cochlearia armoracia. Armoraciæ radix, horseradish root. Internally, stimulant; externally, rubefacient; employed as a condiment.

**Ar′mus.** Humerus; arm; shoulder. **A. sum′mus,** acromion.

**Ar′my itch.** Itching skin diseases of soldiers, such as scabies, ptheiriasis, etc.

**Arnal′dia.** Disease once prevalent in England, accompanied with loss of hair; by some supposed to have been syphilis.

**Ar′nica monta′na.** Arnica, leopard's bane, mountain arnica, accident plant, ord. *Compositæ*. Plant and flowers, *Arnicæ flores* (Ph. U. S.), and root, *Arnicæ radix* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), are narcotic, cardiac stimulant, emmenagogue, diaphoretic, diuretic, etc., and as such have been given in amaurosis, paralysis and other nervous affections, rheumatism, gout, chlorosis, etc. Dose of the tincture of the root or flowers, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0); of the extract of the root, gr iij–v (0.2–0.32); of the fluid extract of the root, ♏v–x (0.32–0.65). Its chief employment is as an embrocation to sprains, etc. **A. mol′lis** and **A. nudicau′lis** are supposed to have medicinal virtues like the last. **A. plauen′sis,** Arnica montana. **A. spu′ria,** Inula dysenterica. **A. sueden′sis,** Inula dysenterica.

**Arnicin′.** $C_{26}H_{30}O_4$. Glucoside derived from the leaves and flowers of Arnica montana; not used medicinally.

**Arnoglos′sum.** Plantago.

**Ar′nold's bun′dle** or **fascic′ulus.** Frontal tract of basal part of crural cerebri. **A.'s canal′,** minute canal in petrous bone for A.'s nerve. **A.'s fold,** semilunar fold of mucous membrane in lacrymal sac. **A.'s gang′lion,** otic ganglion. **A.'s ground plex′us,** network of nerves from axis-cylinders of non-medullated nerve fibres in non-striated muscular tissue. **A.'s innom′inate canal′,** canal in base of skull for transmission of single nerve formed by superficial and deep petrosal branches. **A.'s lig′ament,** ligament between the body of the incus and the roof of the tympanum. **A.'s mem′brane,** pigmentary layer of iris. **A.'s nerve,** auricular branch of pneumogastric nerve. **A.'s oper′culum,** operculum of the insula or island of Reil. **A.'s recur′rent nerve,** a sensory branch of the ophthalmic portion of the trigeminal nerve, passing to the tentorium cerebelli and back part of falx cerebri. **A.'s stra'tum reticula'tum,** nervous network made by fibres passing between the occipital lobe and the optic thalamus.

**Ar'nott's dila'tor.** An instrument for dilating urethral strictures.

**Aro'ma.** Odorous part of plants; emanation, frequently imponderable, from bodies acting on the organ of smell and varying with body exhaling it; the agreeable odor of articles of food and drink.

**Aromaden'dron.** Species of magnoliaceous plant of Java; used as a tonic and antihysteric.

**Aromat'ic.** Spicy; of pleasant odor or flavor; any odoriferous substance from the vegetable kingdom containing much volatile oil or light resin. Aromatics are used in perfumes, in seasoning, and embalming; in medicine they are stimulants, as ginger, cinnamon, mint, etc. A term applied to several confections, spirits, powders, vinegars, wines, etc. **A. acids,** acids of benzene group of hydrocarbons. **A. al'cohol,** one in which part of the hydrogen has been replaced by phenyl. **A. bark,** bark of Canella alba, having a pleasant, fragrant smell. **A. group,** series of hydrocarbons, $C_{10}H_{16}$, in composition. **A. pow'der,** compound cinnamon powder; nutmeg and cardamom, each 1 part, cinnamon and ginger, each 2 parts. **A. spe'cies,** collection of a number of aromatic leaves or powders, used as a fomentation, usually warmed, over a painful spot. **A. sulphu'ric acid,** acidum sulphuricum aromaticum. **A. vin'egar,** aromatic oil dissolved in vinegar.

**Aro'matize.** To add to a mixture or potion some aromatic to mask the taste or render it more agreeable.

**Aromine'.** A fragrant alkaloid sometimes obtained from urine.

**Ar'rack.** Arack.

**Arrec'tor.** Erector.

**Arrecto'res pilo'rum** (erectors of hairs). Unstriped muscular fibres in the skin which act in producing goose-flesh by erecting the hair.

**Arrenoto'cia.** Arrhenotocia.

**Arrep'tio.** Insanity.

**Arrest'.** Action of checking or stopping.

**Arrest'ed.** Term applied in obstetrics to head of child when delayed in cavity of pelvis.

**Ar'rhen.** Male.

**Arrhenoto'cia** or **Arrhenot'oky** (*arrhen*, male, *tokos*, parturition). The bearing of males only.

**Arrhenot'ocous.** Giving birth to males only.

**Ar'rhepis** (*arrhepes*, motionless). Eleventh dorsal vertebra.

**Arrheumat'ic.** Free from rheumatism.

**Arrhinencephal'ia** (*a*, priv., *rhis*, nose, *enkephalon*, brain). Monstrosity with absence of the rhinencephalon or olfactory lobes; cyclopia.

**Arrhin'ia** (*a*, priv., *rhis*, nose). Absence of nose.

**Ar'rhinus.** Having the nose absent or defective.

**Arrhœ'a** (*a*, priv., *rheo*, to flow). Suppression of any discharge; amenorrhœa.

**Arrhoste'ma** or **Arrhos'tia** (*arrhosteo*, to lose strength). Disease; debility.

**Arrhyth'mia** (*a*, priv., *rhythmos*, rhythm). Want of rhythm. **A. cor'dis,** irregular action of the heart.

**Arrhyth'mic** or **Arrhyth'mous.** Irregular in rhythm.

**Arro'sion.** Ulceration or erosion.

**Ar'row ar'um.** Pellandra virginica. **A. caus'tic,** see *Caustic.* **A. head** or **A. leaf,** Sagittaria variabilis. **A. poi'son,** different kinds of arrow poison have been used in different regions; thus in New Granada the skin of a batrachian has yielded *batrachine;* from the Erythrophlœum guinense, *bourane,* used by natives of Africa; *curare, ourari,* or *woorara,* by those of South America; juice of African tulip, Hæmanthus toxicarius, and *ouabaio,* from carissa, by the East coast Africans.

**Ar'rowroot.** Fecula of rhizome of Maranta arundinacea, ord. *Marantaceæ,* which, like all feculæ, is emollient and nutritive when prepared with water, milk, etc. *Florida arrowroot, coonti* or *coontie,* is derived from Zamia integrifolia or Z. pumila, sugar pine, ord. *Cycadaceæ; Bermuda arrowroot* is obtained from Maranta arundinacea; *Talcahuana arrowroot* from Alstroemeria, family *Amaryllidaceæ* of tropical America and extratropical Australia; *Brazilian* from Manihot utilissima. Excellent arrowroot is prepared in the East Indies from the root of Maranta indica, of Curcuma angustifolia, and C. leucorrhiza, ord. *Zingiberaceæ; Tahiti arrowroot* from Tacca oceanica and T. pinnatifida. Used as a bland and nutritious article of diet.

**Arryth'mia.** Arrhythmia.

**Arsa'cum** or **Arsa'tum.** Satyriasis; nymphomania.

**Ar'senal.** Armamentarium.

**Arsenamin'.** Arsenuretted hydrogen or arsenous hydride.

**Ar'senas.** Arsenate.

**Ar'senate.** Salt formed by the combination of arsenic acid with a salifiable base. **A. of ammo'nium,** $(NH_4)_2H,AsO_4$, a preparation which has been employed in inveterate cutaneous diseases. **A. of i'ron,** ferrous arsenate; ferri arsenas; this preparation has been applied externally to cancerous ulcers; it has also been given internally in cancerous affections, in dose of gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ (0.005), and in chronic cutaneous diseases. **A. of potas'sium,** properties the same as those of arsenous acid; it is seldom used. **A. of quinine',** antiperiodic in dose of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ (0.016). **A. of so'dium,** sodii arsenas (Ph. U. S.); made by mixing powdered arsenous acid, nitrate of sodium, and dried carbonate of sodium, heating until effervescence ceases, and putting the fused salt when solidified into boiling water, filtering, and crystallizing. It is the basis of Pearson's solution, *liquor arsenicalis Pearsonii,* which has a strength of 0.1 per cent.; dose, gtt. xx (1.2). *Liquor sodii arsenatis* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), solution of arsenate of sodium, a 1 per cent. solution, ten times the strength of Pearson's solution.

**Arsen'hæmol.** Hæmol in combination with 1 per cent. of arsenic trioxide; dose, gr. j–iij (0.065–0.20).

**Arse'nias.** Arsenate.

**Arseni'asis.** Chronic poisoning by arsenic.

**Ar'senic.** Arsenicum; arsenum. A solid metal, sp. gr. 5.88, symbol As; of a steel-gray color, granular texture, very brittle, volatilizing before melting, very combustible and acidifiable; not dangerous of itself, but by virtue of the facility with which it absorbs oxygen. Arsenic, popularly so called, generally signifies arsenic trioxide or arsenous acid; see *Arsenicum album.* **A. acid,** $H_3AsO_4$, is not to be confounded with arsenous acid. **A. disul'phide,** realgar. **A. hydrochlo'ride solution,** liquor arsenici chloridi. **I'odide of a.,** arseni iodidum (Ph. U. S.); formed by the combination of arsenic and iodine; applied externally in tuberculous cutaneous affections especially; internally in dose of gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ (0.0032–0.0065) in similar affections. **I'odide of a. and mer'cury,** double iodide of mercury and arsenic; iodoarsenite of mercury. A compound proposed as more efficacious than either iodide of arsenic or iodide of mercury, and given in the form of liquor arseni et hydrargyri iodidi (Donovan's solution, from its proposer). It is made by dissolving equal weights of teriodide of arsenic and mercuric or red iodide in a measured quantity of distilled water; dose, ♏j–iij (0.06–0.18). It has been used successfully in many cutaneous diseases, such as psoriasis, impetigo, porrigo, pityriasis, and venereal skin diseases. **Ox'ide of a.,** white arsenic or simply arsenic, see *Arsenicum album;* arsenic oxide, as distinguished from arsenous oxide, is properly arsenic pentoxide, $As_2O_5$. **A. pentox'ide,** see the preceding. **Red sul'phuret of a.,** realgar. **Triox'ide of a.,** ordinary arsenic, see *Arsenicum album.* **A. trisul'phide,** orpiment. **White a.,** arsenicum album, arsenic trioxide, acidum arsenosum.

**Arsen'ical.** Relating or appertaining to or containing arsenic. **A. green,** acetoarsenite of copper. **A. paste,** mixture of arsenous acid and cocaine hydrochlorate made into a paste with an essential oil; used to destroy the vitality of the dental pulp.

**A. pow′der of Frère Côme** and of **Justamond′**, see *Powder, arsenical*. **A. rash,** eczema arsenicale; produced by the chronic use of arsenic. **A. solu′tion,** see *Arsenate of sodium* and *Liquor potassii arsenitis*.

**Arsen′icalism.** Peculiar gastroenteric symptoms, œdema, etc., caused by large doses of arsenical preparations or their chronic use.

**Arsenici′asis** or **Arcen′icism.** Poisoning by arsenic.

**Arsen′icized.** Term applied to substances containing arsenic.

**Arsenicoph′agy** (*arsenic* + *phago*, to eat). Arsenic-eating; this is extensively practised in certain regions under the idea that it favors nutrition and improves respiration.

**Arsen′icum.** Arsenic. **A. al′bum,** $As_2O_3$, white arsenic, oxide of arsenic, arsenic trioxide, ratsbane, acidum arsenosum (Ph. U. S.), acidum arseniosum (Ph. Br.), arsenous acid. Commercial arsenic occurs in compact white masses, of vitreous aspect, opaque, acrid and nauseous taste, volatilizable by heat and exhaling odor of garlic, soluble in water, alcohol, and oil. This is what is meant by the name arsenic, as commonly used. Purified by sublimation, it is employed in medicine; is tonic and escharotic, and is a most virulent mineral poison. It is used in intermittents, periodical headaches, neuroses, etc. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ (0.0016–0.0032). **A. fla′vum,** orpiment. **A. ioda′tum,** iodide of arsenic. **A. ru′brum facti′tium,** realgar.

**Ar′senide.** A combination of arsenic with a basic radical.

**Arseniophthi′sis** (*arsenic* + *phthisis*, wasting). Wasting away after continued use of arsenic; arsenicalism.

**Arse′nious acid.** Arsenous acid.

**Ar′senis.** Arsenite.

**Ar′senite.** Salt formed by a combination of arsenous acid with a salifiable base. **A. of cop′per,** Paris green, French green, emerald green; a pigment formerly used to some extent to give color to confectionary, and now widely employed as a destroyer of the potato-bug and other parasites of plants; accidental poisoning has occasionally resulted from both these uses, and the substance is also a not uncommon agent of suicidal poisoning. It has been employed medicinally in the treatment of intestinal affections in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{100}$ (0.00032–0.00065). **A. of potas′sium,** protoarsenite of potassium; an uncrystallizable, colorless salt, forming the basis of liquor arsenicalis and liquor potassii arsenitis, or Fowler's solution.

**Arsen′ium.** Arsenic.

**Arsen′iuret.** Arsenuret.

**Arseniza′tion.** Medication with arsenic.

**Arsen′oblast** (*arsen*, male, *blastos*, a bud). Male element in generation.

**Ar′senous acid.** $HAsO_2$. A term applied to arsenous oxide. See *Arsenicum album*. **A. bro′mide,** $AsBr_3$, crystalline compound of the two elements named. **A. chlo′ride,** $AsCl_3$, liquid, from combination of the two elements named. **A. hy′dride,** $AsH_3$, arsenureted hydrogen. **A. i′odide,** $AsI_3$, iodide of arsenic. **A. ox′ide,** trioxide of arsenic, see *Arsenicum album*.

**Arsenovi′nic acid.** Acid produced by treating arsenic with alcohol.

**Arsen′uret.** Arsenide.

**Arsen′ureted hy′drogen.** $AsH_3$. A colorless gas of fetid odor; it is exceedingly poisonous when inhaled, causing a rapid destruction of the red blood corpuscles and consequent asphyxia.

**Arse-smart, bi′ting.** Polygonum hydropiper.

**Arsin′.** Arsenureted hydrogen.

**Arsonvaliza′tion.** The employment of very frequently interrupted electrical currents.

**Artan′the adun′ca.** Leaves of Piper aduncum of Southern America; stimulant. **A. elonga′ta,** matico. **A. lancæafo′lia,** matico from New Granada.

**Artarine′.** $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4$. An alkaloid from the root of Xanthoxylum senegalense, or artar root; a cardiac stimulant.

**Ar′tar root.** The rhizome of Xanthoxylum senegalense, possessing cardiac stimulant properties.

**Ar′tefact** or **Ar′tifact** (*ars*, art, *facio*, to make). Artificial structure, not real, but a result of mechanical or chemical disturbance; applied to changes observed in tissues under the microscope.

**Artemis′ia.** A genus of plants, ord. *Compositæ*. **A. abrot′anum,** southernwood, oldman, slovenwood, grows in Europe and the United States, and has stimulant properties. Oil of southernwood, oleum abrotani, possesses the aromatic properties of the plant. **A. absin′thium,** common wormwood, wormit. The flowering tops and leaves are official in the Ph. U. S. under the name *absinthium*. It is a bitter tonic and anthelmintic and cardiac stimulant. Oil of wormwood, *oleum absinthii* (Ph. U. S.), contains the aromatic virtues of the plant. Dose, 1 to 3 drops. A bitter liquor, absinthe, extensively used in France, is made from the leaves infused in brandy or from alcohol mixed with volatile oil of wormwood and other less active ingredients, especially oil of anise. It produces in overdose *absinthism*, consisting of hallucinations, peculiar contractions of the muscles of the lips and face, tremblings in the limbs, numbness, physical prostration, emaciation, giddiness, headache, delirium, dementia, and paralysis, frequently resulting in death. Bitter principle of absinthium, *absinthin*, $C_{16}H_{20}O_4$, is a narcotic poison. **A. a′fra,** S. African species, is tonic, antispasmodic, and anthelmintic; used externally, in strong infusion, as collyrium in weak eyes; the pounded leaves and stalks as discutients in œdema and suggillations. **A. al′ba,** A. santonica. **A. arbores′cens,** Mediterranean plant; tonic, emmenagogue, and stomachic. **A. arbus′cula,** dwarf sagebrush; anthelmintic; remedy for headaches. **A. argonen′sis,** tonic, aperient, anthelmintic plant of Algeria. **A. balsami′ta,** A. pontica. **A. bien′nis,** biennial wormwood; indigenous. **A. bo′trys,** Chenopodium ambrosioides. **A. cærules′cens,** plant with febrifuge properties, growing in S. Europe. **A. campes′tris,** field southernwood; same properties as A. abrotanum. **A. canaden′sis,** Canada wormwood. **A. cauda′ta,** indigenous. **A. chenopo′dium,** Chenopodium botrys. **A. chinen′sis,** from this the Chinese form moxas; the plant is emmenagogue, tonic, and antispasmodic. **A. ci′na,** A. maritima. **A. con′tra,** grows in Persia, Asia Minor, and other parts of the East. **A. dracun′culus,** taragon; flowering tops are antiscorbutic; leaves and oil are used to season food, especially in the form of estragon vinegar. **A. filifo′lia,** southernwood of North America. **A. frig′ida,** Sierra salvia; anthelmintic; also substitute for quinine. **A. glacia′lis,** silky wormwood. **A. in′dica,** A. chinensis, A. santonica. **A. juda′ica,** growing in Palestine, Arabia, China, Cochin China, and Northern Africa. **A. leptophyl′la,** A. pontica. **A. ludovicia′na,** Western mugwort. **A. marit′ima,** sea wormwood, maritime southernwood. The unexpanded flower-heads are official under the name *santonica* (Levant wormseed), which is anthelmintic and stimulant; dose, gr. x–ʒj (0.65–4.0), in powder. Its active principle is santonin, *santoninum* (Ph. U. S.), dose of which is gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13) for a child six or eight years old. **A. mox′a,** A. chinensis. **A. pauciflo′ra,** A. maritima. **A. pon′tica,** Roman wormwood, lesser wormwood; has like virtues to A. absinthium. **A. roma′na,** A. pontica. **A. ru′bra,** A. santonica. **A. rupes′tris** creeping wormwood; aromatic virtues; used in intermittents and amenorrhœa. **A. santon′ica,** Tartar southernwood; it was formerly supposed that santonica, or Levant wormseed, was obtained from this variety. **A. tenuifo′lia,** A. pontica. **A. tridenta′ta,** sagebrush; infusion is anthelmintic, and used for colds and headaches. **A. trif′ida,** dwarf sagebrush of North America. **A. vulga′ris,** possesses general tonic virtues of the artemisiæ; used also in epilepsy, chorea, and other nervous conditions.

**Artemisin′.** A bitter principle contained in Artemisia absinthium.

**Artereurys'ma.** Aneurysm.

**Arte'ria** (Gr., *arteria*, originally the windpipe and later an artery, the ancients believing that the arteries were air tubes). Artery. For arteries not found in the following list, see below under *Arteriæ*. **A. abdomina'lis,** deep circumflex iliac artery; superficial epigastric a. **A. acetab'uli,** branch of internal circumflex a. to hip-joint. **A. acromia'lis,** acromial a. **A. acro'miothora'cica,** acromiothoracic a. **A. ala'ris,** lateral nasal a. **A. alveola'ris infe'rior,** inferior dental a. **A. alveola'ris supe'rior,** superior dental a.; alveolar branch of internal maxillary a. **A. anastomot'ica,** anastomotic a. of arm and thigh; plantar artery of foot; communicating peroneal artery. **A. angula'ris,** angular artery of nose. **A. anon'yma,** innominate artery. **A. ante'rior commu'nicans,** anterior communicating artery of brain. **A. aor'ta,** aorta. **A. apoplec'tica,** carotid artery. **A. appendica'lis** or **appendicula'ris,** small branch from ileocolic artery to appendix. **A. articula'ris,** name given to a number of articular branches, chiefly to the knee-joint, tibiofibular and radioulnar articulations. **A. as'pera,** trachea. **A. atrabilia'ris,** capsular artery. **A. auditi'va,** auditory artery. **A. auricula'ris,** auricular branches of occipital artery and transverse facial a.; branches of coronary artery to auricle of heart. **A. axilla'ris,** axillary artery. **A. az'ygos,** small artery in middle line of tongue. **A. brachia'lis,** brachial artery. **A. b. profun'da,** superior profunda artery. **A. brachiocephal'ica,** innominate a. **A. bronchia'lis,** bronchial artery. **A. bucca'lis,** branch of inferior dental artery to mouth. **A. buccinato'ria,** buccal a. **A. bulbi'na, bul'bocaverno'sa,** or **bulbo'sa,** artery of bulb of urethra. **A. bul'bo-urethra'lis,** urethral artery. **A. cæca'lis,** branch of ileocolic artery to cæcum. **A. callo'sa,** anterior cerebral artery. **A. capita'lis,** carotid artery. **A. capsula'ris,** branch of a. centralis retinæ to lens. **A. cardi'aca,** coronary artery. **A. carot'ica** or **carot'ida,** carotid a. **A. carot'ica primiti'va,** primitive carotid artery. **A. car'pea dorsa'lis ulna'ris,** anterior carpal artery; posterior branch of ulnar artery to wrist. **A. cauda'lis,** middle sacral artery. **A. caverno'sa,** artery of the corpus cavernosum. **A. centra'lis modi'oli,** branch to modiolus from auditory a. **A. c. ret'inæ,** central artery of the retina. **A. cephal'ica,** carotid artery. **A. cerebel'li infe'rior,** inferior cerebellar artery. **A. cerebra'lis,** internal carotid artery. **A. cer'ebri,** anterior and middle posterior cerebral arteries. **A. cervica'lis,** branch from the occipital artery to the back of the neck; superficial and transverse cervical arteries. **A. cer'vicoscapula'ris,** see *Cervical arteries*. **A. choroid'ea,** branch of superior cerebellar artery. **A. circumflex'a,** circumflex iliac a.; external and internal circumflex arteries of thigh; dorsal branch of scapular a. **A. clitor'idis,** artery of clitoris, similar to a. of penis. **A. coccyge'a,** coccygeal artery. **A. coch'leæ,** cochlear artery. **A. cœli'aca,** cœliac artery. **A. col'ica,** ileocolic a.; right, left, and middle colic arteries; sigmoid a.; superior hemorrhoidal a. **A. collatera'lis,** superior and inferior profunda arteries of arm; branch of former to triceps, to deltoid; anastomotic a. of arm; external superior articular a. of knee. **A. col'li transver'sa,** transverse cervical a. **A. co'mes ner'vi ischiad'ici,** branch of inferior gluteal a. to great sciatic nerve. **A. c. n. media'ni,** median a. **A. c. n. phren'ici,** superior phrenic a. **A. commu'nicans cer'ebri,** communicating a. of brain, anterior and posterior. **A. c. perone'i,** branch of communication between peroneal and posterior tibial arteries. **A. c. Willis'ii,** posterior communicating a. **A. concha'rum,** nasisphenopalatine a. **A. corona'ria,** coronary a. of heart or lip. **A. c. malleola'ris,** a. communicans peronei. **A. c. ventric'uli,** pyloric a., gastric a. **A. cor'poris callo'si,** anterior cerebral a. **A. c. caverno'si clitor'idis,** a. profunda of clitoris. **A. c. caverno'si ure'thræ,** a. of bulb of urethra. **A. costa'lis,** inferior and superior intercostal arteries. **A. cos'tocervica'lis,** costocervical a. **A. costolumba'ris,** a. from aorta, regarded as intercostal a. or lumbar a. by different anatomists. **A. cras'sa,** aorta. **A. cremaster'ica,** external spermatic a. **A. cri'cothyroid'ea,** cricothyroid a. **A. cris'tæ pu'bis,** pubic a. **A. crura'lis,** femoral a. **A. c. ili'aca,** external iliac; deep circumflex iliac a. **A. c. profun'da,** deep femoral a. **A. c. superficia'lis,** superficial femoral a. **A. cubita'lis,** ulnar a. **A. cu'biti exter'na,** radial a. **A. cuta'nea abdom'inis,** superficial epigastric a. **A. ad cu'tem abdom'inis,** branch of crural or femoral supplying skin of abdomen. **A. deferentia'lis,** a. of vas deferens. **A. deltoi'dea,** branch of acromiothoracic a. to deltoid. **A. denta'lis,** dental a. **A. diaphragmat'ica,** phrenic a. **A. digita'lis,** any artery to fingers or toes. **A. dorsa'lis clitor'idis,** dorsal a. of clitoris. **A. d. dig'iti min'imi pro'pria,** dorsal a. of little toe. **A. d. hallu'cis,** first dorsal interosseous a. of foot. **A. d. lin'guæ,** dorsal a. of tongue. **A. d. metacar'pi,** posterior radiocarpal a. **A. d. na'si,** nasal branch of ophthalmic a. **A. d. pe'dis,** dorsal a. of foot. **A. d. pe'nis,** dorsal a. of penis. **A. d. pol'licis,** dorsal a. of thumb. **A. d. scap'ulæ,** dorsal a. of scapula. **A. d. s. infe'rior,** inferior branch of posterior scapular a. **A. dor'sospina'lis,** branch of superior intercostal a. to posterior cervical muscles. **A. duodena'lis infe'rior,** inferior pancreaticoduodenal a. **A. du'ræ ma'tris me'dia max'ima,** middle meningeal a. **A. emul'gens,** renal a. **A. encephal'ica,** internal carotid a. **A. epigas'trica,** epigastric a. **A. e. infe'rior exter'na,** superficial circumflex iliac a. **A. e. i. inter'na,** deep epigastric a. **A. e. supe'rior,** superior epigastric a. **A. epiplo'ica sinis'tra,** branch of left gastroepiploic a. to mesentery. **A. ethmoida'lis,** ethmoidal a., anterior and posterior. **A. facia'lis,** facial a. **A. f. ante'rior,** angular a.; facial a. **A. f. exter'na,** facial a. **A. f. poste'rior,** transverse facial a. **A. f. profun'da,** internal maxillary a. **A. f. transver'sa,** transverse facial a. **A. femora'lis,** femoral a. **A. f. commu'nis,** common femoral a. **A. f.** or **fem'oris profun'da,** deep femoral a. **A. f. superficia'lis,** femoral a. **A. ad fenes'tram ova'lem,** branch of stylomastoid a. to fenestra ovalis. **A. fibula'ris,** peroneal a. **A. f. supe'rior,** superior fibular a. **A. fos'sæ Syl'vii,** middle cerebral a. **A. fronta'lis,** frontal a. **A. f. exter'na,** supraorbital a. **A. f. inter'na,** frontal a.; nasofrontal a. **A. funicula'ris** or **funic'uli spermat'ici,** cremasteric a.; external spermatic a. **A. gas'trica dex'tra infe'rior,** right gastroepiploic a. **A. g. infe'rior,** gastroepiploic a. **A. g. ma'jor** or **supe'rior,** coronary a. of stomach; gastric a. **A. g. sinis'tra infe'rior,** left gastroepiploic a. **A. g. supe'rior dex'tra,** right coronary artery of stomach; pyloric a. **A. g. s. sinis'tra,** coronary a. of stomach. **A. gastrocnem'ica,** branch of sural a. **A. gastroduodena'lis,** gastroduodenal a. **A. gas'troepiplo'ica,** gastroepiploic a., right and left. **A. gas'trohepat'ica sinis'tra,** branch from gastric a. to liver. **A. genita'lis,** internal pudic a. **A. glandulo'sæ axilla'ris,** alar thoracic a. **A. glute'a,** gluteal a. **A. g. infe'rior,** inferior gluteal a.; sciatic a., **A. g. supe'rior,** superior gluteal a. **A. guttura'lis,** thyroid a. **A. hemorrhoida'lis infe'rior** or **exter'na,** inferior hemorrhoidal a. **A. h. inter'na,** superior hemorrhoidal a. **A. hepat'ica,** hepatic a. **A. h. commu'nis,** hepatic a. before its division. **A. h. pro'pria,** branch of hepatic a. supplying the liver. **A. humera'ria** or **humera'lis,** branch of acromiothoracic a.; brachial a. **A. hyaloi'dea,** hyaloid a. **A. hyoi'dea,** hyoid a. **A. hypogas'trica,** internal iliac a. **A. il'eæ,** branch of ileocolic a. **A. il'eocol'ica,** see *Colic arteries*. **A. ili'aca,** common iliac artery. **A. i. ante'rior** or **exter'na,** external iliac a. **A. i. commu'nis,** common iliac a. **A. i. crura'lis,** external iliac a. **A. i. exter'na,** external iliac a. **A. i. inter'na,** internal iliac a. **A. i. par'va,** iliolumbar a. **A. i. poste'rior,** gluteal a. **A. i. primiti'va,** common iliac a. **A. iliolumba'lis** or **iliolumba'ris,** iliolumbar a. **A. incisi'va,** branch from inferior dental to incisor teeth. **A. infe'rior lin'guæ,** ranine a. **A. infraor-**

**bita′lis**, infraorbital a. **A. infrascapula′ris**, infrascapular a.; subscapular a. **A. innomina′ta**, innominate a. **A. intercosta′lis**, intercostal a. **A. intermetatar′sea dorsa′lis pri′ma**, first dorsal interosseous a. **A. interos′sea accesso′ria**, anterior interosseous a. in palm. **A. i. antebrach′ii ante′rior**, anterior interosseous a. **A. i. a. commu′nis**, interosseous a. of forearm. **A. i. a. poste′rior** or **exter′na**, posterior interosseous a. **A. i. ante′rior dorsa′lis**, anterior interosseous a. of forearm. **A. i. a. vola′ris**, branch from anterior interosseous a. of forearm. **A. i. hallu′cis**, first dorsal interosseous a. of foot. **A. i. inter′na** or **palma′ris**, anterior interosseous a. **A. i. per′forans**, posterior interosseous a. of forearm. **A. i. p. infe′rior**, anterior dorsal interosseous a. **A. i. primiti′va**, common interosseous a. of forearm. **A. i. recur′rens**, interosseous recurrent a. **A. i. superficia′lis**, median a. **A. i. vola′ris**, anterior interosseous a. **A. ischiad′ica**, ischiadic or sciatic a. **A. jugula′ris**, carotid a. **A. labia′lis**, labial a. **A. l. ante′rior**, distributed to vulva. **A. l. superficia′lis**, superficial portion of facial a. **A. lacryma′lis**, lacrymal a. **A. larynge′a ascen′dens** or **infe′rior**, cricothyroid a. **A. l. inter′na**, internal laryngeal a. **A. latera′lis na′si**, lateral nasal a. **A. lethar′gica**, carotid a. **A. linea′lis**, splenic a. **A. lingua′lis**, lingual a. **A. l. profun′da**, ranine a. **A. lumba′lis** or **lumba′ris i′ma**, branch from middle sacral a. **A. macula′ris**, branch of a. centralis retinæ. **A. mag′na**, aorta. **A. m. pol′licis**, a. princeps pollicis. **A. malleola′ris**, see *Tibial arteries*. **A. mamma′ria exter′na**, external mammary a.; long thoracic a. **A. m. inter′na**, internal mammary a. **A. m. i. latera′lis**, branch of internal mammary a. **A. mandibula′ris**, inferior dental a.; fetal branch of internal carotid, supplying tissue near stapedius muscle. **A. manu′brii mal′lei**, branch of deep auricular a. to back of handle of malleus. **A. masseter′ica**, masseteric a. **A. mastoi′dea**, mastoid a. **A. maxilla′ris exter′na**, facial a. **A. m. infe′rior**, inferior dental a.; internal maxillary a. **A. m. inter′na**, internal maxillary a. **A. max′ima**, aorta. **A. me′dia**, median a. **A. m. anastomot′ica**, middle colic a. **A. media′na** or **A. m. ret′inæ**, branch of a. centralis retinæ to middle of retina. **A. m. men′ti**, branch from coronary a. in middle line of chin. **A. me′dicerebella′ris**, anterior inferior cerebellar a. **A. medicerebra′lis**, middle cerebral a. **A. medul′læ spina′lis**, spinal a., anterior and posterior. **A. menin′gea accesso′ria**, small meningeal a. **A. m. a. exter′na**, posterior meningeal a. **A. m. mag′na**, middle meningeal a. **A. m. me′dia**, middle meningeal a. **A. m. poste′rior infe′rior**, meningeal a.; posterior internal a. **A. m. p. mastoi′dea**, posterior meningeal a. **A. menta′lis**, mental a. **A. mesera′ica**, mesenteric a., inferior, superior, middle. **A. mesoloba′ris** or **mesolo′bica**, anterior cerebral a. **A. metacar′pea**, metacarpal a. **A. m. dorsa′lis ulna′ris**, posterior ulnocarpal a. **A. m. vola′ris profun′da**, deep ulnar a. **A. m. v. radia′lis profun′da**, part of radial a., forming deep palmar arch. **A. m. v. ulna′ris profun′da**, deep ulnar a. **A. m. v. u. subli′mis**, part of ulnar a., forming superficial palmar arch. **A. metatar′sea**, metatarsal a. **A. m. dorsa′lis fibula′ris**, dorsal a. of little toe. **A. m. pri′ma**, first dorsal interosseous a. **A. min′ima**, arteriole. **A. muscula′ris fem′oris**, **A. m. profun′da**, deep femoral a. **A. m. mag′na superficia′lis** or **tricip′itis**, branch of common femoral to triceps. **A. mus′culoarticula′ris**, branch from anastomotica magna a. to vastus medius. **A. musculophren′ica**, musculophrenic a. **A. my′lohyoi′dea**, mylohyoid a. **A. my′omastoi′dea**, branch from posterior auricular a. to sternomastoid. **A. nasa′lis**, nasal a. **A. n. ante′rior**, anterior nasal a., nasal branch of ophthalmic a. **A. n. exter′na**, lateral nasal a.; posterior lateral nasal a. **A. n. latera′lis**, lateral nasal a. **A. n. l. poste′rior**, posterior lateral nasal a., branch of sphenopalatine a. **A. n. me′dia**, middle nasal a. **A. n. poste′rior**, sphenopalatine a. **A. n. supe′rior**, branch of superior branch of a. centralis retinæ. **A. na′sofronta′lis**, part of ophthalmic a. **A. nasopalati′na**, nasopalatine a. **A. ner′vi acus′tici**, auditory a. **A. obturato′ria**, obturator a. **A. occipita′lis**, occipital a. **A. ophthal′mica**, ophthalmic a. **A. palati′na ascen′dens**, inferior palatine a. **A. p. descen′dens**, superior palatine a. **A. p. ma′jor**, anterior palatine. **A. p. supe′rior**, superior palatine a. **A. palatolabia′lis**, facial a. **A. palma′ris**, palmar a.; anterior interosseous a. **A. palpebra′lis**, palpebral a., external and internal. **A. pancreat′ica mag′na** or **supre′ma**, branch of splenic a., following course of pancreatic duct. **A. pancreat′icoduodena′lis**, pancreaticoduodenal a. **A. parotidæ′a**, branches of external carotid to parotid gland. **A. pediæ′a**, or **ped′ica**, or **pe′dis**, dorsal a. of foot. **A. pel′vica**, internal iliac a. **A. pe′nis**, branch of internal pudic a. **A. per′forans antibrach′ii infe′rior**, inferior perforating interosseous a. **A. p. a. supe′rior**, posterior interosseous a. **A. p. stape′dia**, branch of internal carotid to stapedius in fœtus. **A. p. supe′rior**, posterior interosseous a. **A. pericardi′acophren′ica** or **pericardi′aca ascen′dens**, superior phrenic a. **A. pericephal′ica**, external carotid a. **A. perinæa′lis**, perineal a. **A. perone′a**, peroneal a. **A. p. supe′rior**, superior fibular a. **A. petro′sa**, branch from internal maxillary a. to tensor tympani muscle. **A. pharynge′a ascen′dens** or **infe′rior**, ascending pharyngeal a. **A. p. descen′dens**, pterygopalatine a. **A. p. supre′ma**, superior pharyngeal a.; pterygoid a. **A. pharyn′gobasila′ris** or **p.-menin′gea**, ascending pharyngeal a. **A. pharyn′gopalati′na**, inferior or ascending palatine a. **A. phren′ica**, diaphragmatic a. **A. phren′icocosta′lis**, musculophrenic a. **A. phren′icopericardi′aca**, superior phrenic a. **A. planta′ris**, plantar a. **A. p. exter′na** or **latera′lis**, external plantar a. **A. p. media′lis**, internal plantar a. **A. p. profun′da**, communicating branch of dorsal a. of foot to plantar arch. **A. pol′licis mag′na**, large a. of thumb. **A. poplitæ′a**, popliteal a. **A. postcerebella′ris**, anterior inferior cerebellar a. **A. postcerebra′lis**, posterior cerebral a. **A. postcommu′nicans**, posterior communicating a. **A. præcerebella′ris**, superior cerebellar a. **A. præcerebra′lis**, anterior cerebral a. **A. præcommu′nicans**, anterior communicating a. **A. pri′ma**, inferior profunda a. of arm. **A. prin′ceps cervi′cis**, a. cervicalis princeps. **A. p. pol′licis**, branch of radial from back to front of thumb. **A. profun′da brach′ii**, superior profunda a. of arm. **A. p. b. infe′rior**, inferior profunda a. of arm. **A. p. cer′ebri**, posterior cerebral a. **A. p. clitor′idis**, cavernous a. of clitoris, branch of internal pudic a. in the female. **A. p. fem′oris**, deep femoral a. **A. p. hu′meri**, superior profunda a. of arm. **A. p. lin′guæ**, ranine a. **A. p. pe′nis**, artery of corpus cavernosum. **A. p. vo′læ**, deep ulnar a.; deep palmar arch. **A. profundis′sima il′ii**, branch to hip-joint from deep gluteal a. **A. prostat′ica**, vesicoprostatic a. **A. pterygoi′dea**, superior palatine a. **A. pter′ygomenin′gea**, small meningeal a. **A. pter′ygopalati′na**, superior pharyngeal a. **A. pu′bica**, branch of deep epigastric a. **A. puden′da**, pudic a. **A. p. accesso′ria**, accessory pudic a. **A. p. commu′nis**, internal pudic a. **A. p. exter′na**, external pudic a. **A. p. e. subaponeurot′ica**, external deep pudic a. **A. p. e. subcuta′nea**, external superior pudic a. **A. p. inter′na**, internal pudic a. **A. pu′dica**, internal pudic a. **A. pulmona′lis**, pulmonary artery. **A. pylor′ica**, pyloric a. **A. radia′lis**, radial a. **A. r. in′dicis** branch from radial a. to surface of index finger. **A. r. recur′rens**, radial recurrent a. **A. ra′diopalma′ris**, superficial volar a. **A. ram′ulus duc′tus pterygoi′dei**, pterygoid a. **A. rani′na**, ranine a. **A. recur′rens inter′na**, superior fibular a. **A. r. radia′lis**, radial recurrent a. **A. r. tibia′lis**, tibial recurrent a. **A. r. ulna′ris**, ulnar recurrent a. **A. rena′lis**, renal a. **A. renocapsula′ris**, capsular a. **A. ret′inæ centra′lis**, central retinal a. **A. retrocosta′lis**, internal lateral mammary artery. **A. sacra′lis latera′lis**, lateral sacral a. **A. s. me′dia**, middle sacral a. **A. saphe′na mag′na**, branch of femoral a. to ankle. **A.**

**s. par′va**, branch of popliteal a. to middle of calf of leg. **A. scap′ulæ commu′nis**, subscapular a. **A. s. dorsa′lis**, posterior scapular a. **A. s. exter′na**, acromial a. **A. s. infe′rior**, subscapular a. **A. s. poste′rior**, posterior scapular a. **A. s. pro′pria**, dorsal branch of subscapular a. **A. s. supe′rior**, suprascapular a. **A. s. transver′sa**, suprascapular a. **A. scrotal′is**, scrotal a. **A. sep′ti na′rium**, a. of nasal septum. **A. s. n. poste′rior**, branch from sphenopalatine branch of internal maxillary; nasopalatine a. **A. s. scro′ti**, branch of internal pubic a. to septum of scrotum. **A. sigmoi′dea**, sigmoid a. **A. spermat′ica differentia′lis**, a. of vas deferens. **A. s. exter′na**, cremasteric a. **A. s. inter′na**, internal spermatic a. **A. sphe′nopalati′na**, palatine a. **A. sphe′nospino′sa**, middle meningeal a. **A. spina′lis ante′rior**, anterior spinal artery. **A. spino′sa**, middle meningeal a. **A. spira′lis**, superior profunda a. of arm. **A. splen′ica**, splenic a. **A. stape′dii**, branch from stylomastoid a. to stapedius. **A. sterna′lis**, internal mammary a. **A. sty′lomastoi′dea**, stylomastoid a. **A. subcla′via**, subclavian a. **A. subclavia′na dex′tra**, innominate artery. **A. subcosta′lis**, internal lateral mammary a. **A. subcuta′nea ma′læ**, branch from internal maxillary penetrating malar bone. **A. subscapula′ris**, inferior subscapular a.; subscapular a. **A. superficia′lis abdom′inis**, a. ad cutem abdominis. **A. s. pe′dis media′lis**, branch of internal plantar a. distributed to great toe. **A. supe′rior**, inferior profunda a. of arm. **A. supramaxilla′ris**, alveolar or posterior dental a. **A. suprametatar′sea**, metatarsal a. **A. supraorbita′lis**, frontal a. **A. suprarena′lis**, capsular a.; suprarenal a. **A. suprascapula′ris**, suprascapular a. **A. supraspina′ta**, supraspinous a. **A. supratar′sea**, metatarsal a. **A. s. exter′na**, tarsal a. **A. s. inter′na**, branch from dorsal a. of foot to great toe. **A. supratrochlea′ris**, branch of ophthalmic a. to upper eyelid. **A. sylvia′na**, middle cerebral a. **A. tar′sea exter′na**, external tarsal a. **A. t. e. ante′rior** or **latera′lis**, metatarsal a. **A. t. inter′na**, internal tarsal a. **A. t. latera′lis poste′rior** or **exter′na**, tarsal a. **A. tempora′lis ante′rior** or **fronta′lis**, anterior temporal a. **A. t. exter′na** or **occipita′lis**, posterior temporal a. **A. testicula′ris**, internal spermatic a.; cremasteric a. **A. tes′tis exter′na**, cremasteric a. **A. thorac′ica ala′ris** or **axilla′ris**, alar thoracic a. **A. t. humera′lis**, acromiothoracic a. **A. t. infe′rior**, external mammary a. **A. t. inter′na**, internal mammary a. **A. t. lon′ga** or **ma′jor**, long thoracic a.; internal mammary a. **A. t. mamma′ria**, internal mammary a. **A. t. me′dia**, acromiothoracic a. **A. t. mi′nor**, superior thoracic a. **A. t. poste′rior**, descending branch of subscapular a. **A. t. pri′ma** or **supre′ma**, superior thoracic a. **A. t. secun′da**, acromiothoracic a. **A. t. ter′tia**, long thoracic a. **A. thorac′icodorsa′lis**, descending branch of subscapular a. **A. thy′rocervica′lis**, thyroid axis. **A. thyroi′dea ascen′dens**, inferior thyroid a. **A. t. descen′dens**, superior thyroid a. **A. t. i′ma** or **Neubau′eri**, a. from innominate or right common carotid or aortic arch to thyroid gland. **A. tib′iæ nutrit′ia**, nutrient a. of tibia. **A. tibia′lis anti′ca**, anterior tibial a. **A. t. posti′ca**, posterior tibial a. **A. t. recur′rens**, tibial recurrent a. **A. tonsilla′ris**, tonsillar a. **A. transver′sa car′pi dorsa′lis**, posterior radiocarpal a. **A. t. c. vola′ris**, anterior radiocarpal a. **A. t. col′li**, transverse cervical a. **A. t. facie′i**, transverse facial a. **A. t. scap′ulæ**, suprascapular a. **A. transversa′lis cervi′cis**, transverse cervical a. **A. t. hu′meri**, superior scapular a. **A. trochanter′ica**, branch of internal circumflex a. to vicinity of great trochanter. **A. tuba′ria**, branch from uterine a. to Fallopian tube. **A. ulna′ris**, ulnar a. **A. umbilica′lis**, umbilical a. **A. urethra′lis**, branch of a. of penis to urethra. **A. ure′throbulba′ris**, transverse perineal a. **A. uteri′na hypogas′trica**, uterine a. **A. u′tero-ova′rica**, ovarian a. **A. vagina′lis**, see *Vaginal a.* **A. va′sis deferentia′lis**, a. of vas deferens. **A. vas′ta profun′da**, profunda femoris. **A. veno′sa**, pulmonary vein. **A. ves′icoprostat′ica**, vesical a. **A. vesicovagina′lis**, vaginal a. **A. vestibula′ris**, branch from internal pudic to vestibule. **A. vit′rea**, hyaloid a. **A. vola′ris commu′nicans**, deep ulnar a. **A. v. in′dicis radia′lis**, radialis indicis a. **A. v. ma′nûs ulna′ris**, anterior ulnocarpal a. **A. v. superficia′lis**, superficial volar a. **A. Willis′ii**, posterior communicating a. of brain. **A. zygomat′ico-orbita′lis**, orbital a., external supraorbital a.

**Arte′riæ** (pl. of arteria). Arteries. **A. adipo′sæ**, arteries in the fat about the kidneys; ramifications of capsular, diaphragmatic, renal, and spermatic a's. **A. apoplec′ticæ**, carotids. **A. articula′res ge′nu**, articular a's of knee. **A. atrobilia′riæ**, middle suprarenal a's. **A. auricula′res anterio′res**, anterior articular a's. **A. a. cor′dis**, coronary a's of heart. **A. bronchia′les**, bronchial a's. **A. calca′neæ**, calcaneal a's. **A. capita′les**, carotid a's. **A. capsula′res**, capsular a's. **A. cilia′res**, ciliary a's. **A. c. mus′culi ster′noclei′domastoi′dei**, circumflex a's of sternomastoid. **A. collicula′res**, collicular a's. **A. corona′riæ ventric′uli**, gastroepiploic a's. **A. cor′poris callo′si cer′ebri**, mesolobar a's. **A. costa′les inferio′res**, branches of intercostal a's to ribs. **A. c. posterio′res**, aortic intercostal a's. **A. c. superio′res**, collateral intercostal a's. **A. digita′les commu′nes**, interosseous a's of hand and foot. **A. d. commu′nes vola′res**, palmar interosseous a's. **A. d. dorsa′les commu′nes**, intermetatarsal a's. **A. fronta′les cer′ebri**, frontal a's of brain. **A. gas′tricæ bre′ves**, small branches from splenic a. to stomach. **A. helici′næ**, helicine a's. **A. hepat′icæ me′diæ**, branches of hepatic a. **A. inguina′les**, branches of common femoral a. to groin. **A. i. aor′ticæ**, aortic intercostal a's. **A. intermetacar′peæ dorsa′les** or **interos′seæ metatar′si**, intermetatarsal a's. **A. interos′seæ metacar′pi dorsa′les**, metacarpal a's. **A. i. metatar′si dorsa′les**, intermetatarsal a's. **A. i. volaris**, palmar interosseous a's. **A. jejuna′les**, branches from superior mesenteric to jejunum. **A. labia′les puden′di**, vessels supplying labia from external pudic and superficial perineal. **A. macula′res**, branches of a. centralis retinæ to macula lutea. **A. masseter′icæ posterio′res**, branches from carotid a. to masseter muscle. **A. media′næ bul′bi**, median a's of medulla oblongata. **A. m. oc′uli**, branches from a. centralis retinæ to retina. **A. medul′læ spina′lis**, spinal a's. **A. nasa′les oc′uli**, branches from pupillary a. or from a. centralis retinæ to retina. **A. nucleo′rum**, median a's of medulla oblongata. **A. nutri′tiæ**, medullary a's. **A. n. pel′vis**, branches from renal a. to pelvis of kidney. **A. palati′næ mino′res**, branches from pterygopalatine a. to soft palate. **A. papilla′res**, papillary a's. **A. pinna′les**, branches from lateral nasal a. or superior coronary a. to alæ of nose. **A. pli′cæ cu′biti superficia′les**, muscular branches of radial a. to forearm. **A. præchoroi′deæ**, anteroid choroid a's. **A. præparan′tes**, internal spermatic a's. **A. pro′priæ rena′les** branches of renal a. **A. radicula′res**, arteries accompanying roots of nerve into substance of cord. **A. receptac′uli**, numerous small branches from cavernous portion of internal carotid. **A. rec′tæ**, branches of renal a. supplying medullary pyramids. **A. septa′les** or **sep′ti scroti**, a's to the scrotum. **A. si′nus caverno′si**, small branches from internal carotid to cavernous sinus. **A. somnif′eræ** or **sopora′les** or **sopora′riæ**, carotid a's. **A. subcosta′les**, branches of intercostal a. to under part of ribs. **A. supracosta′les**, collateral intercostal a's. **A. tar′seæ inter′næ**, small branches from dorsal a. of foot. **A. tempora′les cer′ebri**, temporal a's of brain. **A. t. oc′uli**, branches from papillary a. to temporal part of retina. **A. thalam′icæ**, optic a's. **A. thym′icæ**, anterior mediastinal a's. **A. ve′li pala′ti**, small branches from pterygopalatine a. to soft palate. **A. veno′sæ**, pulmonary veins. **A. ventric′uli bre′ves**, small branches from splenic a. to stomach. **A. vola′res car′pi**, carpal branches of the deep palmar arch.

**Arteriag′ra** (*arteria* + *agra*, seizure). Pain in an artery; gouty affection of an artery.

**Arte′rial.** Belonging to an artery. **A. blood,** red blood, so called because contained in arteries; the pulmonary veins also contain red blood, hence they have been called arterial veins. **A. cone,** infundibulum of the heart, see *Conus arteriosus*. **A. constitu′tion,** plethora arteriosa. **A. duct,** portion of the pulmonary artery terminating in the aorta in the fœtus; when obliterated after birth it is called arterial ligament, ligamentum arteriosum. **A. sys′tem** includes all the arteries from the origin of the aorta at the heart to the termination in the capillaries; see *Vascular system*. **A. veins,** the pulmonary veins, because they contain red or arterial blood.

**Arterializa′tion of the blood.** Transformation of venous into arterial blood; hæmatosis.

**Arteriarc′tia.** Arteriostenosis.

**Arteri′asis.** Degeneration of an artery.

**Arteriec′tasis** (*arteria* + *ektasis*, dilatation). Aneurysm.

**Arteriecto′pia** (*arteria* + *ektopos*, out of place). Dislocation or unusual location of an artery.

**Arterieurys′ma** Aneurysm.

**Arterii′tis.** Arteritis.

**Arterin′.** Coloring-matter of arterial blood.

**Arte′riocap′illary.** Relating to an artery or arteries and the capillary vessels, as *arteriocapillary fibrosis*, fibroid degeneration of these vessels, seen sometimes in Bright's disease.

**Arteriochal′asis** (*chalasis*, relaxation). Atonic condition of the arteries.

**Arte′riococcyg′eal gland.** Glomerulus arteriococcygeus; Luschka's gland. See *Coccygeal gland*.

**Arterioconstric′tor.** An instrument used to compress an artery, being a blunt hook to be passed round the vessel and capable of being tightened up by a screw.

**Arteriodial′ysis** (*arteria* + *dialysis*, dissolution). False aneurysm.

**Arteriodias′tasis** (*diastasis*, separation). Retraction of the ends of a divided artery.

**Arteriodiplopies′mus** (*diploos*, double, *piesmos*, pressure). Method of producing coagulation in an artery between two points on which pressure is made.

**Arte′riofibro′sis.** Fibroid degeneration of the arteries, usually associated with that of the capillaries, resulting in a narrowing of their lumen.

**Arte′riogram.** Sphygmographic tracing of an artery.

**Arteriog′raphy** (*arteria* + *graphe*, a description). Description of arteries; study of pulse curves.

**Arte′rioid.** Resembling an artery.

**Arterio′la** (dim. of arteria) or **Arte′riole.** A minute artery; one of the terminal divisions of the arterial system which itself subdivides into capillaries.

**Arterio′læ** (pl. of arteriola). **A. rec′tæ,** minute blood-vessels in the medullary pyramids of the kidney.

**Arte′riolith** (*lithos*, stone). Arterial calculus; concretion in an artery.

**Arteriol′ogy** (*arteria* + *logos*, discourse). Treatise on arteries; description of arteries.

**Arteriomala′cia** or **Arteriomalaco′sis** (*malakia*, softening). Softening of the coats of an artery.

**Arteriom′eter** (*arteria* + *metron*, measure). An instrument recording the varying calibre of an artery during its pulsations. The use of such instrument is called *arteriom′etry*.

**Arteriop′athy** (*pathos*, disease). Disease of an artery.

**Arterioperis′sia** (*perissos*, extraordinary). Excessive development of arteries or of arterial tissue.

**Arteriophlebot′omy** (*arteria* + *phleps*, a vein, *tome*, incision). Bloodletting practised on the skin or mucous membranes by means of leeches, scarifications, or wet cupping.

**Arteriopitu′itous.** Term applied to vessels creeping along pituitous membrane of the nostrils.

**Arteriopla′nia** (*arteria* + *planao*, to wander). Extension or unnatural location of an artery.

**Arteriorrha′gia.** Hemorrhage from a ruptured artery.

**Arteriorrhex′is** (*rhexis*, rupture). Rupture of an artery.

**Arterioscler′sis** (*arteria* + *skleros*, hard). Increase of connective tissue leading to thickening of the walls of an artery; induration, especially of the inner coat.

**Arteriosclerot′ic.** Relating to or affected with arteriosclerosis.

**Arterios′itas** or **Arterios′ity.** Condition of the blood in which it preserves in the veins an arterial character; opposite to venositas. **A. san′guinis,** predominance of arterial blood.

**Arteriosteno′sis** (*stenos*, contracted). Contraction or obliteration of an artery.

**Arteriosteo′sis** or **Arteriostogen′esis** (*arteria* + *osteon*, bone, *genesis*, formation). Early stage of ossification of an artery.

**Arteriostrep′sis** (*arteria* + *strepsis*, twisting). Torsion of artery to obliterate its calibre.

**Arterio′sus.** Arterial.

**Arteriothlim′ma** (*thlipsis*, pressure or friction). Injury to an artery from pressure.

**Arte′riotome** (*arteria* + *tome*, incision). Knife for dissection or operation on arteries.

**Arteriot′omy.** Dissection of an artery; opening an artery to draw blood from it. See *Bloodletting*.

**Arte′riove′nous.** Relating to an artery and vein, as arteriovenous aneurysm or aneurysm of an artery opening into a vein.

**Arteriover′sion** (*arteria* + *verto*, to turn). A method of checking hemorrhage from an artery by everting or turning inside out the divided end of the vessel.

**Arteriover′ter.** An instrument for use in arterioversion.

**Arteriozete′sis** (*arteria* + *zeteo*, to explore). Direct examination of an artery by exposing it to view.

**Arteri′tis** or **Arterii′tis.** Inflammation of an artery. Inflammation of the inner coat of an artery is termed *endoarteritis* or *endarteritis;* of the outer, *exoarteritis* or *exarteritis*. **A. defor′mans,** inflammation of an artery due to atheromatous changes in its walls. **A. hyperplas′tica,** inflammation of an artery with new formation of connective tissue. **A. oblit′erans,** inflammation of an artery leading to obliteration of its calibre by increase of connective tissue.

**Ar′tery** (Gr., *arteria*, of uncertain derivation, possibly from *aer*, air, *tereo*, to preserve, as the ancients believed that arteries contained air. This belief probably arose from the fact that the arteries are commonly found empty after death). Arteries are vessels arising from the two ventricles of the heart and having valves only at their origin. They are cylindrical, firm, and elastic canals, of yellowish-white color, little dilatable, easily lacerable. They have usually been described as formed of three coats: 1. External laminated or areolar membrane, *tunica externa* or *adventitia*, or *cellularis*, *vagina cellularis*, of dense and close character. 2. Middle coat, *tunica media* or *elastica*, composed of fibres of elastic tissue and of smooth muscular fibres, and eminently elastic. 3. Inner or endothelial coat, *tunica intima* or *glabra*, thin, diaphanous, reddish, and polished, composed of pavement epithelium, delicate connective tissue, and elastic fibres, perforated so as to entitle it to the name of fenestrated membrane; these coats are also called *adventitia*, *media*, and *intima*, respectively, without further qualification, the word *tunica* being understood.

Arteries carry blood from the heart to all parts of the system; but they do not all convey arterial blood, for the pulmonary artery conveys venous blood to the lungs, there to be converted into arterial, while the pulmonary veins convey arterial blood back to the heart.

## TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTERIES OF THE BODY.

All the arteries take their rise from the pulmonary artery, or the aorta, the names generally indicating the parts to which they are distributed.

### I. PULMONARY ARTERY.

The pulmonary artery arises from the right ventricle, and soon divides into right and left branch, one of which is distributed to each lung.

### II. AORTA.

The aorta arises from the left ventricle; it is the common trunk of the arteries of the body, and may be divided into five portions, viz., its origin, arch, thoracic portion, abdominal portion, and bifurcation.

#### (*a*) *Arteries furnished by the Aorta at its Origin.*

1. Cardiac or anterior coronary artery.
2. Cardiac or posterior coronary artery.

#### (*b*) *Arteries furnished by the Aorta at its Arch.*

The arch of the aorta gives off, to the left, two considerable trunks—the primitive carotid artery and the subclavian artery; and, to the right, a single trunk, which is larger—the innominate or brachiocephalic artery, dividing into the primitive carotid and subclavian. The right and left coronary arteries are also given off from the ascending portion.

| | |
|---|---|
| I. PRIMITIVE CAROTID ARTERY. | Divides into external and internal carotid arteries. |
| 1. External carotid artery. | Furnishes: 1. *Superior thyroid artery.*<br>2. *Lingual artery,* giving off the dorsal, lingual, and sublingual arteries.<br>3. *Facial* or *external maxillary artery,* which furnishes the inferior palatine artery, submental artery, and superior and inferior coronary arteries.<br>4. *Occipital artery,* giving off the posterior mastoid artery.<br>5. *Posterior auricular artery,* which gives off the stylomastoid artery.<br>6. *Inferior pharyngeal artery.* |

The external carotid ultimately divides into the temporal artery and internal maxillary.

| | |
|---|---|
| (*a*) *Temporal artery.* | Furnishes *transverse facial, anterior auricular,* and *middle temporal arteries.* |
| (*b*) *Internal maxillary artery.* | Furnishes thirteen branches, viz., *Middle meningeal, inferior dental, deep posterior temporal, masseteric, pterygoid, buccal, deep anterior temporal, alveolar, suborbital, vidian, pterygopalatine* or *superior pharyngeal, superior palatine,* and *sphenopalatine* arteries. |
| 2. Internal carotid artery. | Furnishes: 1. *Ophthalmic,* which gives off lacrymal, central of retina, supraorbital or superciliary, posterior ciliary, long ciliary, superior and inferior muscular, posterior and anterior ethmoidal, superior and inferior palpebral, nasal, and frontal arteries. 2. *Communicating of Willis.* 3. *Choroid.* 4. *Anterior cerebral.* 5. *Middle cerebral.* |
| II. SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY. | Furnishes: 1. *Vertebral,* which gives off anterior and posterior spinal, inferior cerebellar, and forms—by uniting itself with that of the opposite side—the basilar, divided into superior cerebellar and posterior cerebral. 2. *Inferior thyroid,* which gives off *ascending cervical.* 3. *Internal mammary,* which gives off the anterior mediastinal and superior diaphragmatic. 4. *Superior intercostal.* 5. *Transverse cervical.* 6. *Superior scapular.* 7. *Posterior* or *deep cervical.* |

Farther on the subclavian artery continues its progress under the name *axillary artery.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Axillary artery. | Furnishes: 1. *Acromial.* 2. *Superior thoracic.* 3. *Inferior, long,* or *external mammary.* 4. *Inferior* or *common scapular.* 5. *Posterior circumflex.* 6. *Anterior circumflex.* Farther on the axillary artery continues under the name *brachial artery.* |
| 2. Brachial artery. | Furnishes: 1. *Deep humeral* or *external collateral artery.* 2. *Internal collateral artery.* It afterward divides into the *radial* and *cubital* or *ulnar* arteries. |
| (*a*) *Radial artery.* | Gives off *recurrent radial, dorsal carpal, dorsal metacarpal, dorsal of the thumb,* and terminates in forming the *deep palmar arch.* |
| (*b*) *Cubital* or *ulnar artery.* | Gives off *anterior* and *posterior recurrent cubital, anterior* and *posterior interosseous,* which latter furnishes *posterior recurrent radial.* It terminates in forming the *superficial palmar arch,* which gives off *collateral arteries* of the fingers. |

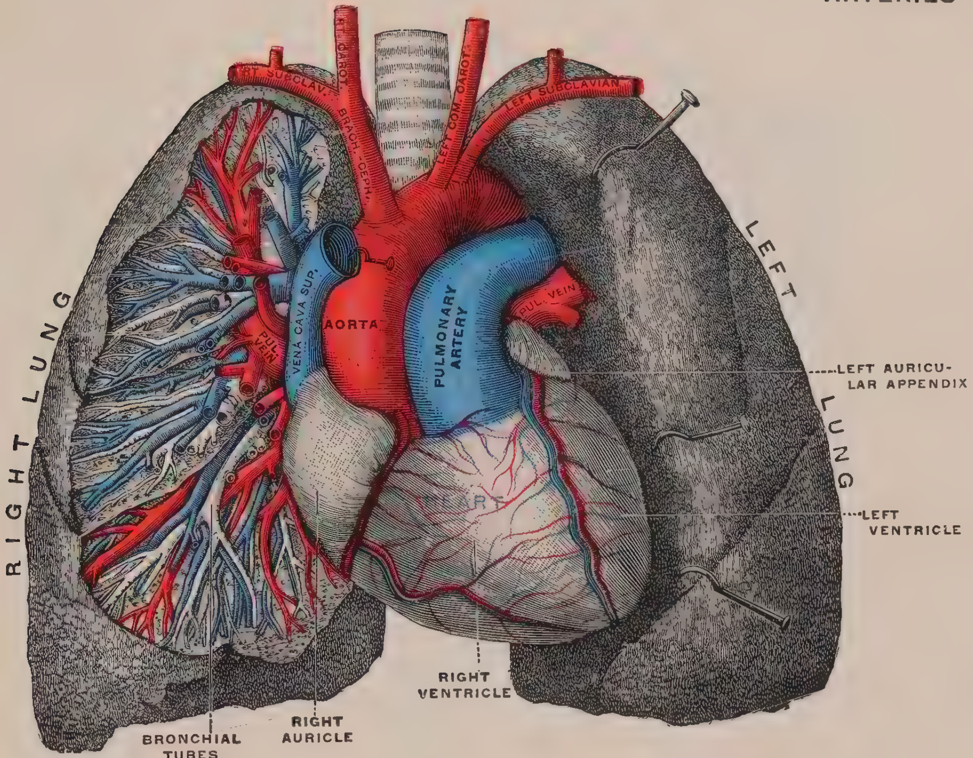
#### (*c*) *Arteries given off by the Aorta in the Thorax.*

1. *Right and left bronchial.*
2. *Œsophageal* (to the number of four, five, or six).
3. *Posterior mediastinal.*
4. *Inferior* or *aortic intercostal* (to the number of eight, nine, or ten).

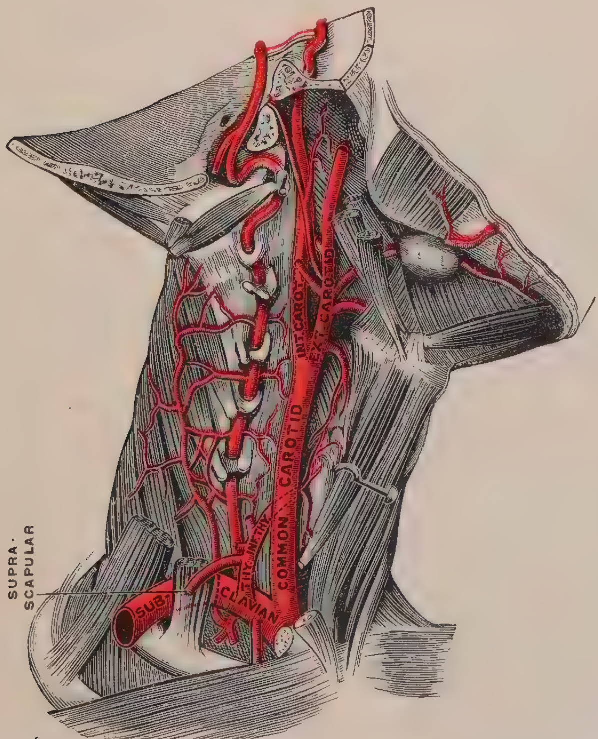
#### (*d*) *Arteries furnished by the Aorta in the Abdomen.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. *Diaphragmatic artery.* | *Diaphragmatic* or *phrenic,* right and left. |
| 2. *Cœliac artery.* | Which divides into three branches: 1. *Coronary of the stomach.* 2. *Hepatic,* which gives off pyloric, right gastroepiploic, and cystic; and, 3. *Splenic,* which gives off the left gastroepiploic and vasa brevia. |
| 3. *Superior mesenteric artery.* | Which gives off at its concavity the *right superior, middle,* and *inferior colic,* and at its convex part from fifteen to twenty *intestinal* branches. |
| 4. *Inferior mesenteric artery.* | Which gives off *superior, middle,* and *inferior colic,* and divides into superior hemorrhoidal. |

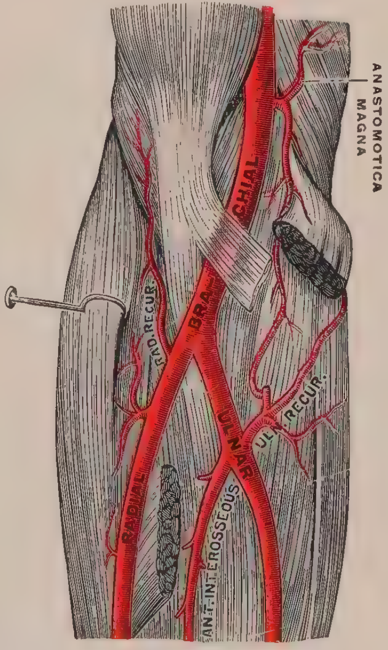
5. *Middle capsular* (to the number of two on each side).
6. *Renal* or *emulgent.*
7. *Spermatic.*
8. *Lumbar* (to the number of four or five on each side).



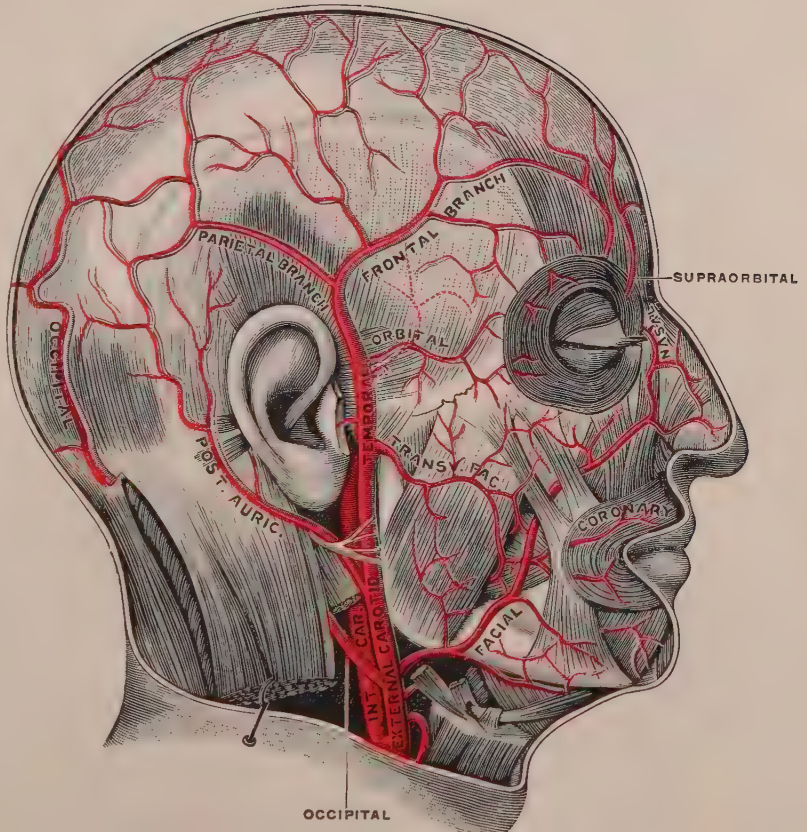
The pulmonary artery and aorta. The front part of the right lung has been removed, and the pulmonary vessels and the bronchial tubes are thus exposed. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



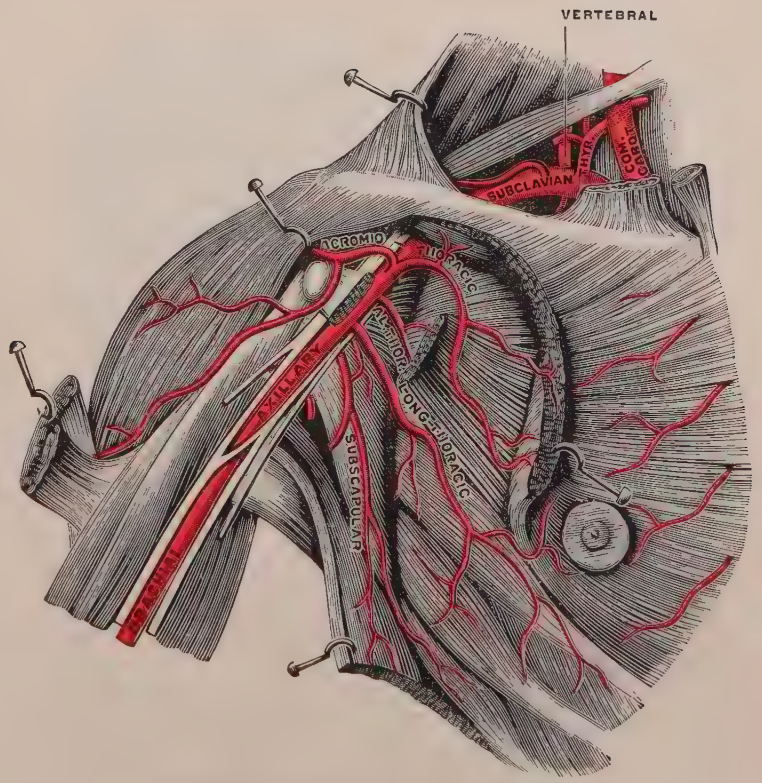
Right subclavian and carotid arteries. The vertebral artery is seen threading the costotransverse processes of the vertebræ. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



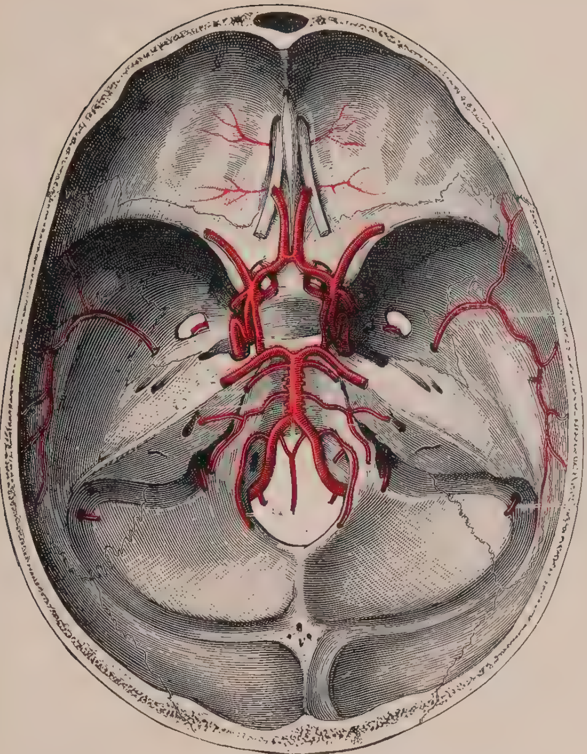
Arteries in the region of the bend of the elbow. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



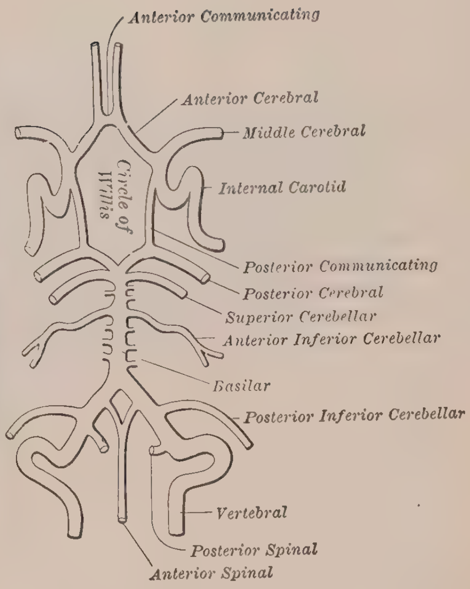
Superficial arteries of the head. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



Subclavian and axillary arteries. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



Arteries at the base of the brain, seen in their relations to the skull. See accompanying Key. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



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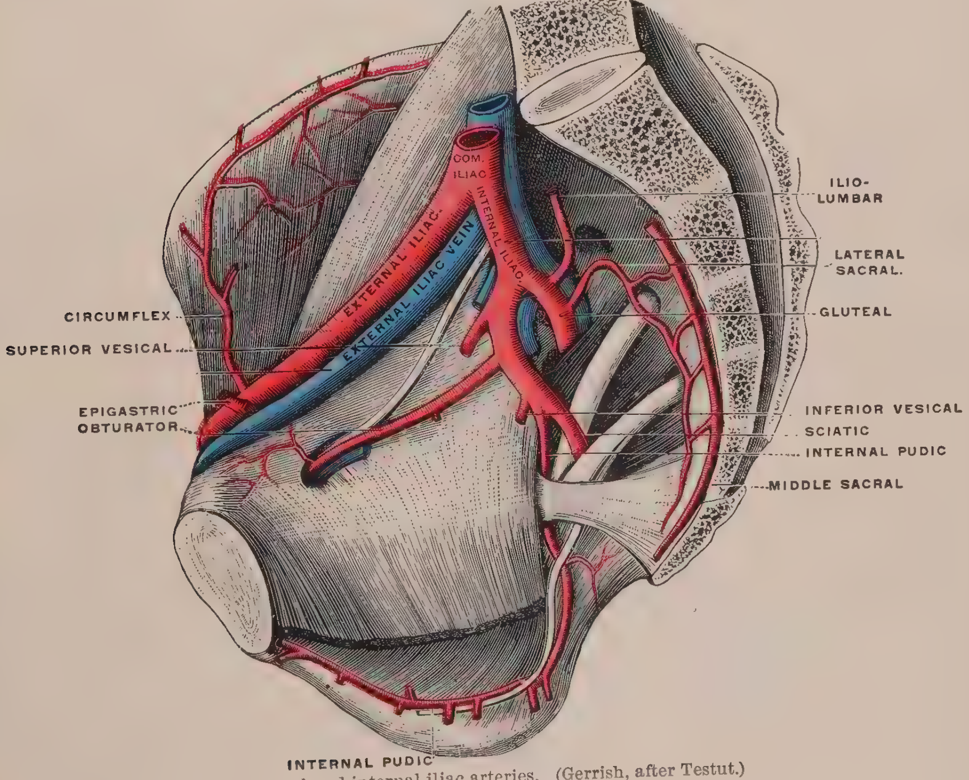
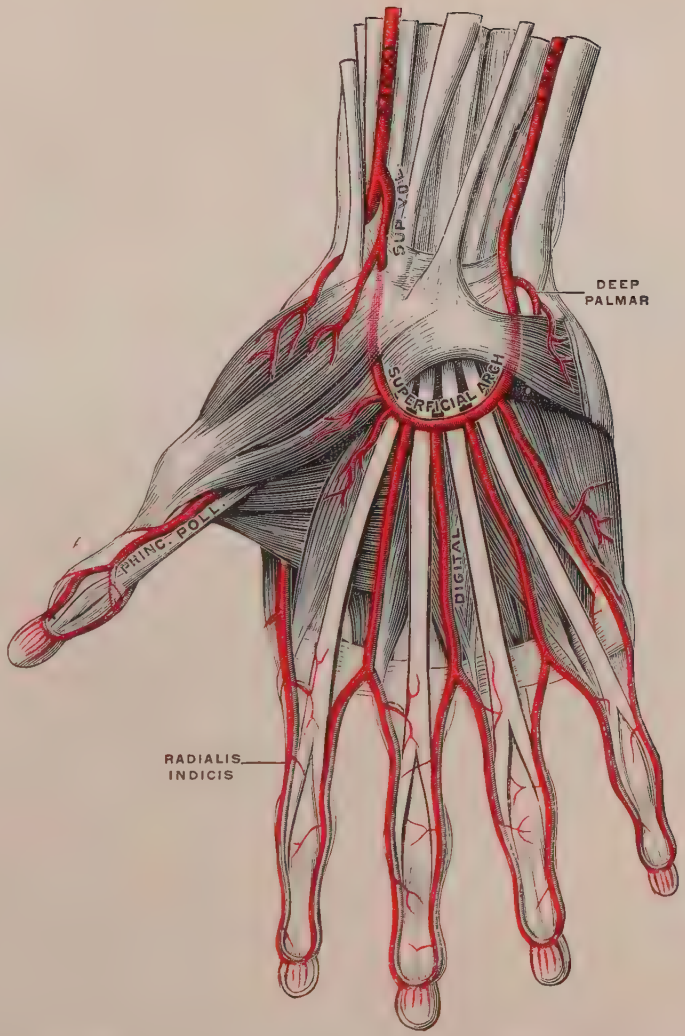
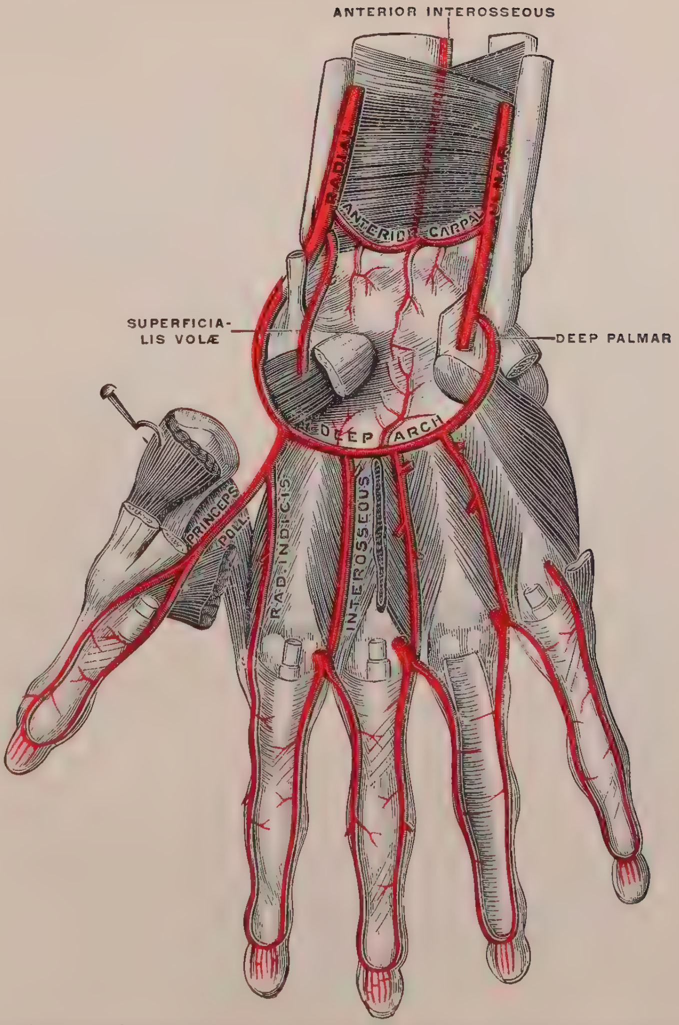


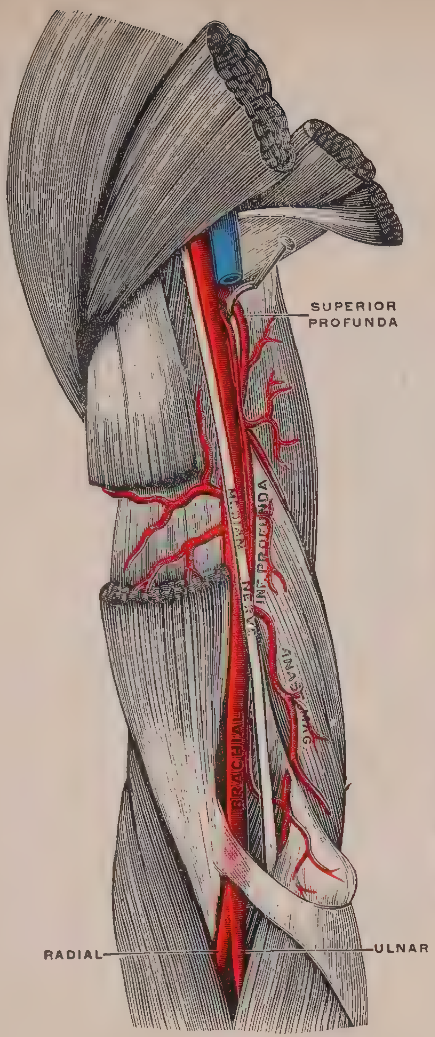
External and internal iliac arteries. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



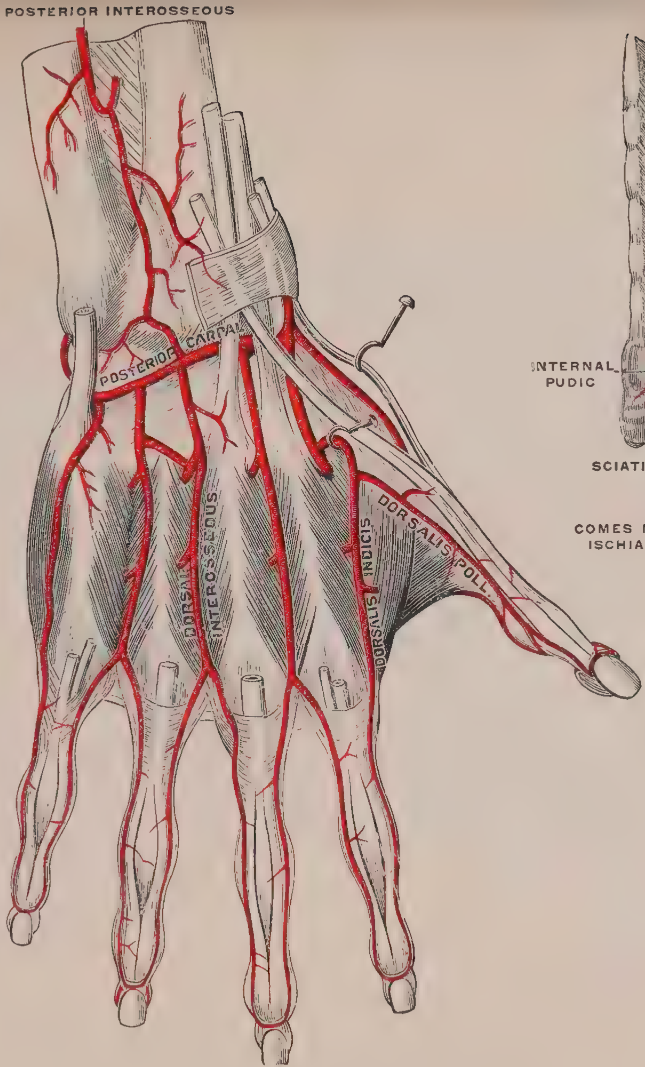
Superficial palmar arch and its branches. Of the digitals, only the third is labelled. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



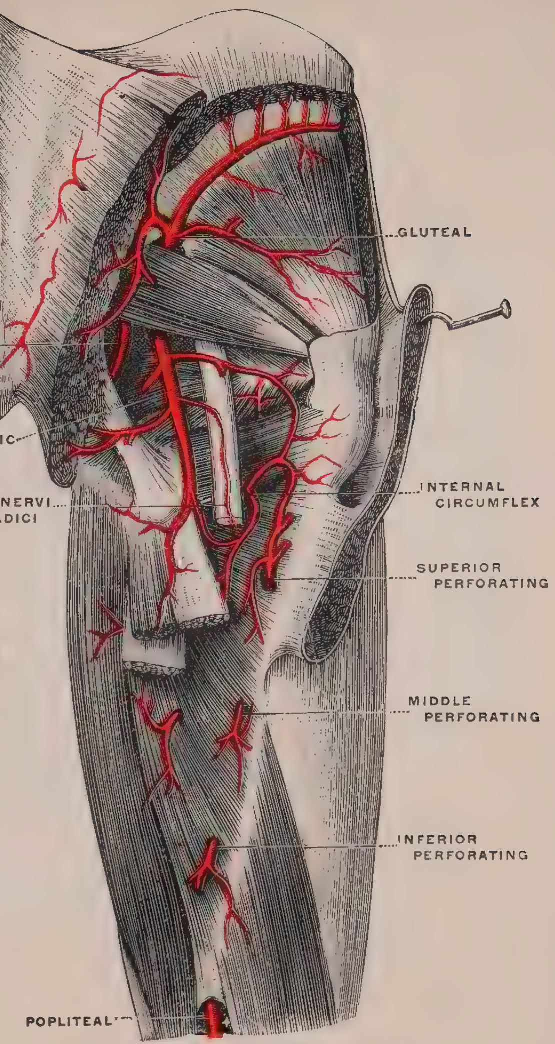
The deep palmar arch and its branches. The first metacarpal bone has been disarticulated to show the course of the radial around the wrist. Of the palmar interosseous, only the first is labelled. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



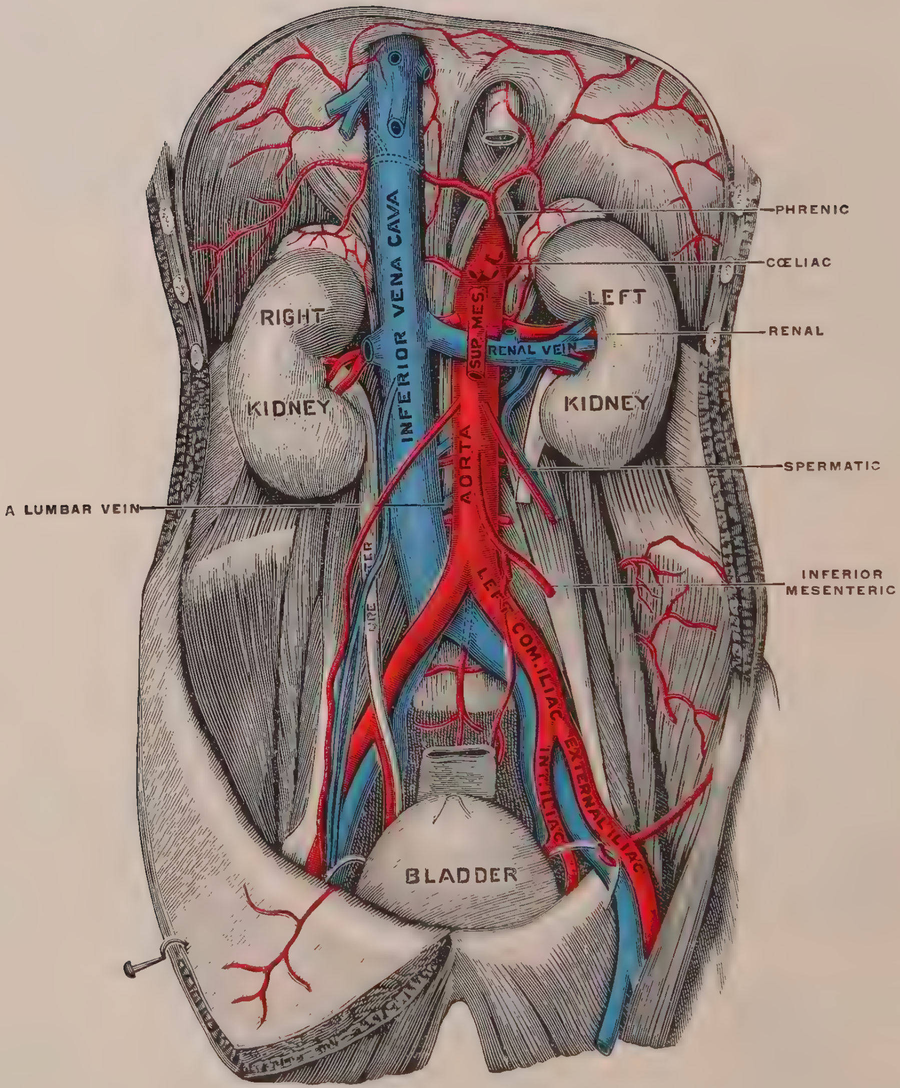
Brachial artery. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



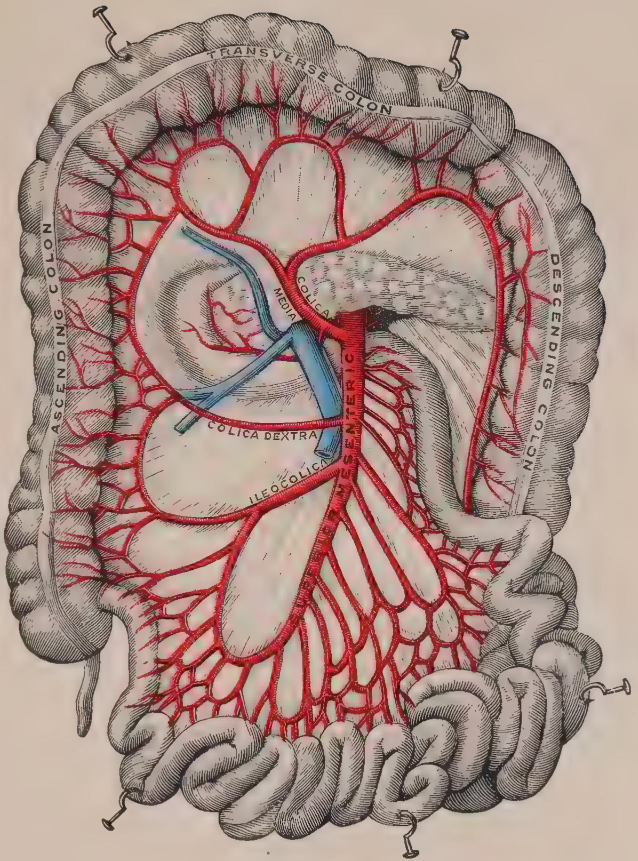
Arteries of the dorsum of the hand. Only the second of the dorsal interosseous is labelled. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



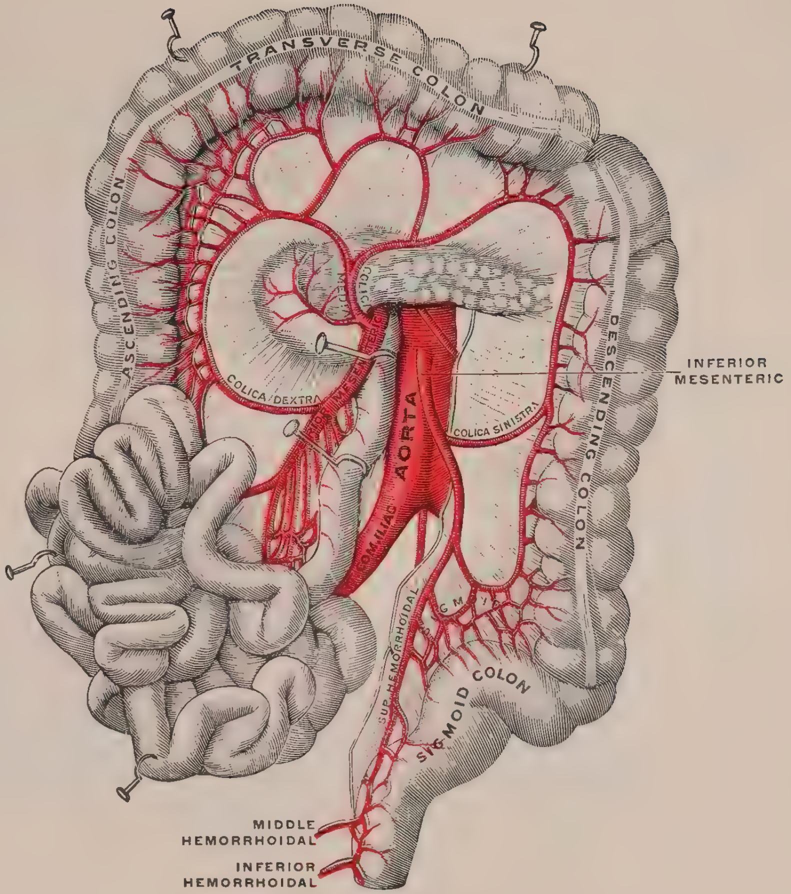
Arteries of the back of the hip and thigh. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



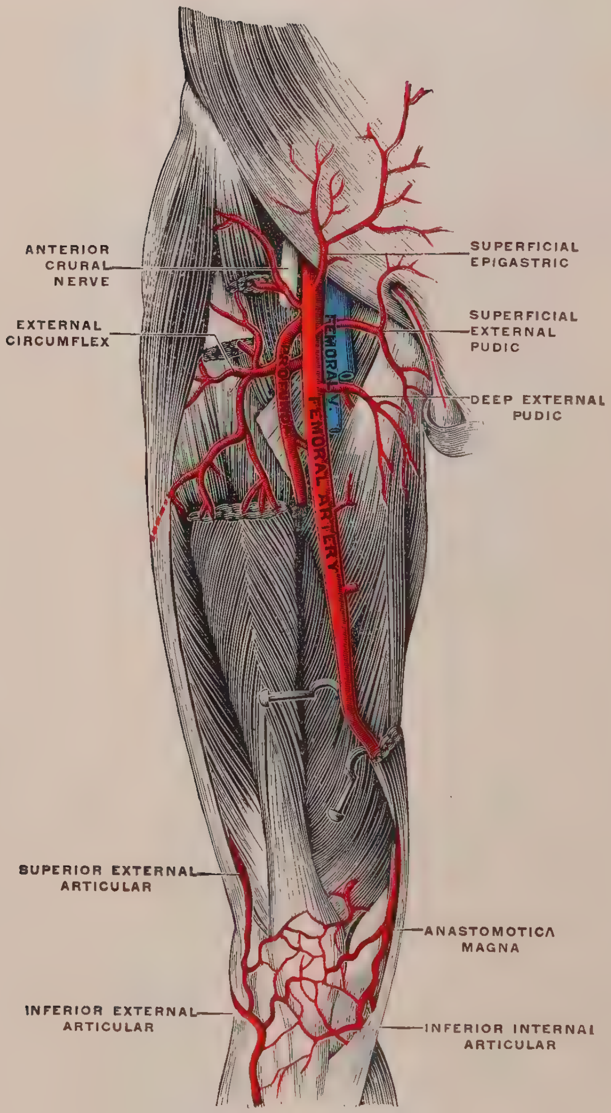
Abdominal aorta. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



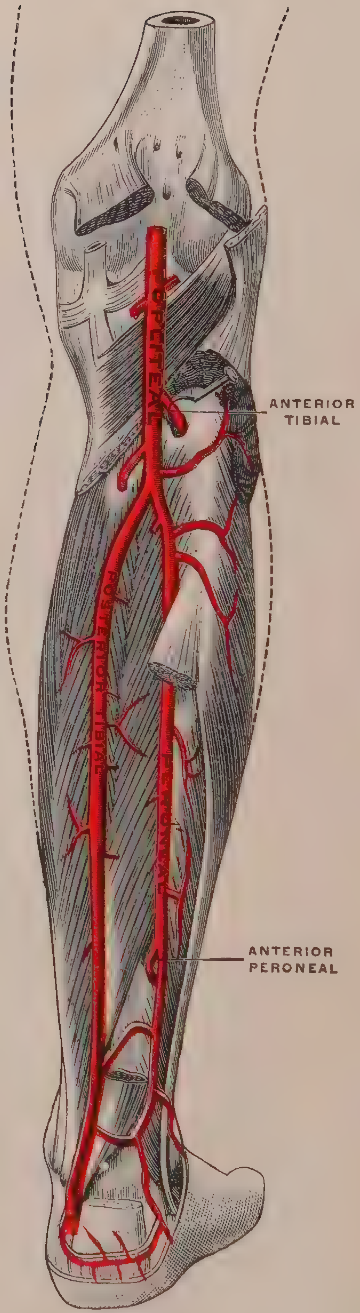
Superior mesenteric artery. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



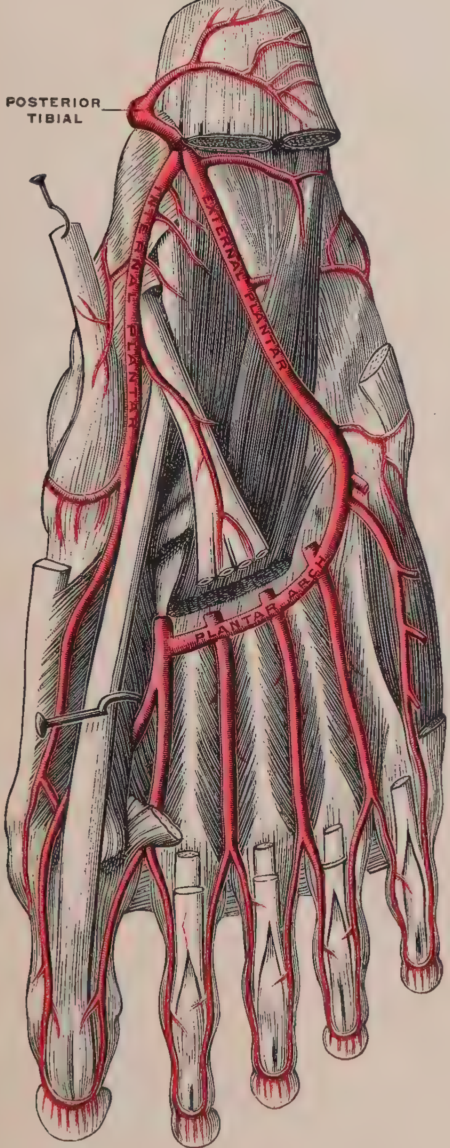
Inferior mesenteric artery. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



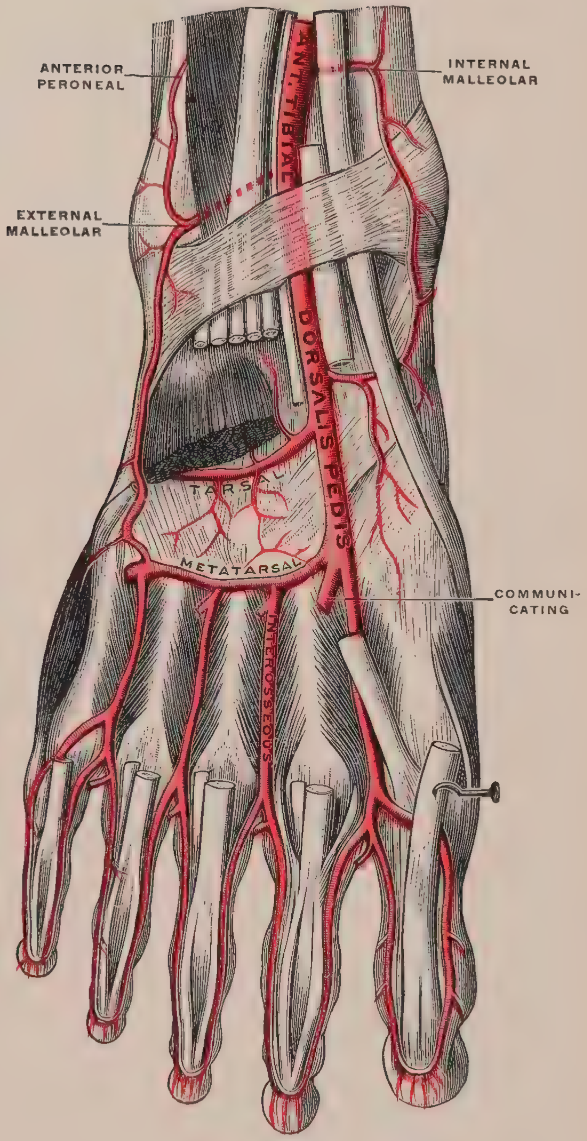
Femoral artery. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



Arteries in the dorsal part of the leg. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



Arteries in the sole of the foot. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



Arteries of the dorsum of the foot. Of the dorsal interosseous, only the second is labelled. (Gerrish, after Testut.)

(*e*) *Arteries resulting from the bifurcation of the Aorta.*

The aorta, a little above its bifurcation, gives off the *middle sacral*, and divides into *primitive iliac arteries.*

The primitive iliac artery divides into *internal* and *external iliac arteries.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Internal iliac artery. | Furnishes: 1. *Iliolumbar.* 2. *Lateral sacral.* 3. *Gluteal or iliac posterior.* 4. *Umbilical.* 5. *Vesical.* 6. *Obturator.* 7. *Middle hemorrhoidal.* 8. *Uterine.* 9. *Vaginal.* 10. *Ischiatic.* 11. *Internal pudendal*, which gives off the *inferior hemorrhoidal, arteries of the septum, transverse perineal, arteries of the corpus cavernosum*, and *dorsal of penis.* |
| 2. External iliac artery. | Furnishes: 1. *Epigastric.* 2. *Anterior iliac* or *circumflex iliac*, and is continued afterward under the name of *crural* or *femoral artery.* |
| 3. Crural or femoral artery. | Furnishes: 1. *Subcutaneous abdominal.* 2. *Superficial and deep pudendal.* 3. *Superficial muscular.* 4. *Deep muscular*, which gives off the *external* and *internal circumflex* and the three *perforating arteries* distinguished into superior, middle, and inferior. Farther on the crural artery continues under the name *popliteal artery.* |
| 4. Popliteal artery. | Furnishes: 1. *Superior, internal, middle*, and *external articular.* 2. *Gemellar.* 3. *Inferior articular* (internal and external). 4. *Anterior tibial*, which, at the foot, takes the name *dorsal of the tarsus*, and gives off the tarsal and metatarsal arteries. In the leg the popliteal artery divides into the peroneal and posterior tibial. |
| 5. Peroneal artery. | Divides into *anterior peroneal* and *posterior peroneal.* |
| 6. Posterior tibial artery. | Divides into *internal* and *external plantar.* The latter by anastomosing with the *dorsal of the tarsus* forms the *plantar arch*, whence arise the *superior* or *posterior perforating branches, inferior posterior* and *anterior branches*, which give off anterior perforating branches. |

**Artery, abdom′inal, aber′rant, acces′sory pu′dic, acro′mial,** etc. See the qualifying word, or the Latin equivalent under *Arteria.*

**Arthani′ta.** Cyclamen; snowbread. Formerly made into ointment and rubbed on the abdomen as purgative.

**Arthanitin′.** Cyclamin; white, poisonous glucoside from Cyclamen europæum.

**Arthræ′mia** (*arthron*, joint, *haima*, blood). Increased flow of blood to a joint.

**Arthrago′sis.** Gouty affection.

**Arthrag′ra** (*arthron*, joint, *agra*, seizure). Gout. **A. anom′ala,** anomalous gout. **A. genui′na, legit′ima, norma′lis,** or **ve′ra,** regular gout.

**Ar′thral** (*arthron*, joint). Relating to a joint.

**Arthral′gia** or **Arthral′gy** (*arthron*, joint, *algos*, pain). Arthrodynia; pain in a joint.

**Arthraposte′ma** (*apostema*, abscess). Suppuration in a joint.

**Arthrecta′sia** or **Arthrec′tasis** (*arthron*, joint, *ektasis*, dilatation). Distention of a joint.

**Arthrec′tomy** (*ektome*, excision). Excision of or cutting away the structures of a joint.

**Arthrem′bolus** (*arthron*, joint, *emballo*, to cast). Ancient instrument for reduction of dislocations.

**Arthrempye′ma** (*arthron*, joint, *empyema*, abscess). Suppuration of a joint.

**Arthrempye′sis** (*arthron*, joint, *empyesis*, suppuration). Arthrempyema.

**Arthren′tasis** (*arthron*, joint, *entasis*, distortion). Distortion of a joint.

**Arthret′ica.** Arthritis or remedies for it; Teucrium chamæpitys.

**Ar′thric.** Appertaining or relating to joints.

**Ar′thrifuge.** Arthritifugum.

**Arthrit′ic.** Gouty; relating to arthritis or inflammation of joints in general, and especially to gout. **A. diath′esis,** arthritism. **A. fe′ver,** acute form of gout. **A. ring,** sclerotic zone.

**Arthritif′ugum** (*arthritis*, *fugo*, to drive away). Remedy to drive away gout.

**Arthri′tis.** Inflammation of a joint, occasionally extending to surrounding muscles. **A. aber′rans,** wandering or metastatic gout. **Acute′ a.,** acute inflammation of a joint. **Rheumat′ic a.,** acute articular rheumatism. **A. asthen′ica,** atonic gout. **Atroph′ic a.,** Charcot's disease. **A. blennorrhag′ica,** gonorrhœal inflammation of a joint. **A. catarrha′lis,** acute inflammation of a joint, supposed to be *ex frigore.* **A. chirag′ra,** gout in the hands. **A. chron′ica,** chronic arthritis, to which other terms have been added, as *deformans*, chronic arthritis with deformity; *neurotica*, associated with disease of the nervous system; *rheumatica*, affecting several joints successively; *senilis*, when attacking old people; *serosa*, when accompanied with serous effusion; *sicca* (dry), when not thus accompanied. **A. defor′mans,** chronic osteoarthritis accompanied by swelling and deformity; rheumatoid arthritis. **A. diaphragmat′ica,** angina pectoris. **Dry a.,** a. sicca. **A. errat′ica,** wandering gout. **A. fungo′sa** or **gelatino′sa,** a. characterized by fungous or gelatinous granulations; white swelling. **A. gonag′ra,** gout in the knees. **A. gonorrho′ica,** rheumatoid disease accompanying gonorrhœa; gonorrhœal rheumatism. **A. granulo′sa, a.** attended with granulations. **A. hiema′lis,** winter gout. **A. hydrar′thros,** a. with serous effusion. **A. inflammato′ria,** regular gout. **A. inter′na.** a. visceralis. **A. juveni′lis,** see *Rheumatism, acute.* **A. larva′ta,** masked gout. **A. maxilla′ris,** gouty or rheumatic affection of the joint of the lower jaw. **A. myelit′ica,** a. deformans. **A. neurot′ica,** a. associated with disease of the nervous system. **A. nodo′sa,** gout with nodosities. **A. pau′perum,** rheumatoid arthritis; chronic rheumatic gout. **A. planet′ica,** wandering gout. **A. podag′ra,** gout in the feet. **A. retrogra′da,** retrograde gout. **A. rheumat′ica,** acute rheumatism. **Rheum′atoid a.,** a. deformans. **A. sic′ca,** dry a.; chronic a. attended with no evident effusion of fluid or plastic material into the cavity of the joint. **A. spu′ria,** undefined pain in any of the joints; swelling of joints, but not rheumatic in origin. **A. syphilit′ica,** articular pains due to syphilis. **A. tuberculo′sa,** tuberculous a. **A. urat′ica,** a. with excess of uric acid, see *Gout.* **Ure′thral** or **urethrit′ic a.,** joint inflammation following urethritis or an operation upon this canal. **A. va′ga,** wandering gout. **A. vene′rea,** a. gonorrhoica or syphilitica. **A. ve′ra,** regular gout. **A. viscera′lis,** gout attacking an internal organ, the stomach, for example.

**Ar′thritism.** Gouty or rheumatic diathesis.

**Arthrit′olith** (*arthron*, joint, *lithos*, stone). Calcareous or other deposit in a joint.

**Arthro-** (*arthron*, a joint). In composition, joint.

**Arthrobacte′rium.** A microorganism, multiplication of which occurs by segmentation. **A. ace′ti, pastoria′num,** etc., see *Bacillus aceti*, etc.

**Arthrocace,** ar-throk′a-se (*arthron*, joint, *kakos*, bad). Disease of joints, especially caries of the articular surfaces; an infectious disease of young domestic animals. **A. coxa′rum,** hip-joint disease.

**Arthrocacol′ogy** (*arthrocace*, joint disease, *logos*, description). The nosology of joint disease.

**Arthrocarcino′ma** (*arthron*, joint, *karkinoma*, cancer). Cancer of a joint.

**Ar'throcele** (*arthron*, joint, *kele*, tumor). Swelling of a joint.

**Arthrochondri'tis** (*arthron*, joint, *chondros*, cartilage). Inflammation of the articular cartilage.

**Arthrocla'sia** or **Arthroc'lasis** (*arthron*, joint, *klao*, to break). Breaking up of adhesions in cases of ankylosis.

**Arthrodac'tylous** (*arthron*, joint, *daktylos*, finger). Having fingers or toes articulated.

**Arthrod'esis** (*arthron*, joint, *desis*, binding). The artificial establishment of ankylosis in a healthy or diseased limb.

**Arthrodex'is** (*arthron*, joint, *dexis*, biting). Operation of scraping a joint to remove granulations, etc.

**Arthro'dia.** Adarticulation; a joint formed by two nearly flat opposing surfaces which glide freely one over the other; a form of diarthrosis; see *Articulation*. **Doub'le a.**, amphidiarthrosis.

**Arthro'dial.** Relating to arthrodia or to the articulation of bones in general. **A. joint,** arthrodia.

**Arthrodyn'ia** (*arthron*, joint, *odyne*, pain). Pain in a joint; chronic rheumatism. **A. podag'rica,** gout.

**Arthrœde'ma** (*arthron* + *œdema*). Hydrarthrus.

**Arthroempye'sis** (*arthron*, joint, *empyesis*, suppuration). Abscess in a joint.

**Arthrog'raphy** (*arthron*, joint, *grapho*, to write). Description of joints.

**Arthrogrypo'sis** (*arthron*, joint, *grypoo*, to incurvate). Persistent or spasmodic incurvation of the joints, especially of the hands and feet.

**Arthrohydrin'** (*arthron*, joint, *hydor*, water). Synovin, or the mucin of synovial fluid.

**Arthroklei'sis** (*arthron*, joint, *kleis*, lock). Ankylosis.

**Arthrolepro'sis.** Leprosy attended with ulceration and separation of fingers or toes.

**Ar'throlith** (*arthron*, joint, *lithos*, stone). Articular calculus; concretion in a joint.

**Arthrolithi'asis.** Gout.

**Arthrol'ogy** (*arthron*, joint, *logos*, description). Description or anatomy of joints; finger spelling of deaf-mutes.

**Arthrom'bole** (*arthron*, joint, *ballo*, to cast). Coaptation, reduction, as of luxated or fractured bone.

**Arthromeningi'tis** (*arthron*, joint, *meninx*, membrane). Synovitis. **A. croupo'sa,** synovitis with exudation. **A. gonorrho'ica,** gonorrhœal rheumatism. **A. prolif'era,** fungous arthritis. **A. sero'sa,** arthromeningitis with effusion of serum. **A. tubercu'losa,** tuberculous synovitis.

**Ar'thron** (joint). Articulation of bones, with motion; opposite of symphysis, or articulation without motion.

**Arthronal'gia** (*arthron*, joint, *algos*, pain). Arthralgia.

**Arthron'cus** (*arthron*, joint, *onkos*, swelling). Tumefaction of a joint.

**Arthronempye'sis** (*arthron*, joint, *en*, in, *pyon*, pus). Suppuration of a joint.

**Arthroneural'gia.** Arthralgia.

**Arthroparal'ysis.** Paralysis of limb.

**Arthropath'ia** (*arthron*, joint, *pathos*, disease). Disease of joints. See *Arthropathy*. **A. progressi'va,** progressive inflammation of the joints of the fingers, with puffiness. **A. tabet'ica** or **tabido'rum,** Charcot's disease, see *Arthropathy*.

**Arthropathol'ogy.** Pathology of joints.

**Arthrop'athy.** Disease of a joint. **Atax'ic a., Charcot's'** or **tabet'ic a.,** a trophic joint affection occurring in spinal-cord diseases, especially syringomyelia and tabes; the disease is characterized by a large, serous effusion into the joint with puffiness of the neighboring soft parts, unaccompanied by pain or fever; at a later stage of the progressive form dislocation occurs through wearing away of the articular surfaces; sometimes, however, recovery takes place before this erosion occurs; the joints most commonly affected are, in the order named, the knee, hip, elbow, wrist, ankle, spine, and fingers. **Hypertroph'ic pul'monary** or **Osteopul'monary a.,** an a. characterized chiefly by enlargement of the articular ends of the bones of the extremities, occurring sometimes in connection with chronic lung diseases.

**Arthroperis'sia** (*arthron*, joint, *perissos*, superfluous). Monstrosity characterized by excess in the number of limbs or joints.

**Arthrophlogo'sis** (*arthron*, joint, *phlogosis*, inflammation). Inflammation of a joint. **A. defor'mans,** arthritis deformans. **A. fibro'sa,** fungous arthritis. **A. synovia'lis,** synovitis. **Tabet'ic a.,** see *Arthropathy*.

**Arthroph'lysis** (*arthron*, joint, *phlysis*, eruption). Cutaneous eruption accompanying gout. **A. cardi'aca,** eczema accompanying gouty or rheumatic heart disease.

**Arthrophy'ma** (*arthron*, joint, *phyma*, growth). Swelling of a joint. **A. adenochon'drium** (*aden*, gland, *chondros*, cartilage). Tumefaction of glands and of cartilages of joints. **A. bursa'le,** enlargement of a bursa.

**Ar'throphyte** (*arthron*, joint, *phyton*, growth). Growth of any kind in a joint; floating cartilage.

**Ar'throplasty** (*arthron*, joint, *plasso*, to form). Operation to form false joint in ankylosis.

**Arthrop'oda** (*arthron*, joint, *pous*, foot). Invertebrate animals with articulated limbs.

**Arthropyo'sis** (*arthron*, joint, *pyon*, pus). Suppuration or abscess of a joint.

**Arthrorrha'gia** (*arthron*, joint, *rhegnymi*, to break forth). Hemorrhage into a joint.

**Arthrorrheumatis'mus.** Acute articular rheumatism.

**Arthro'sia.** Inflammation of a joint, occasionally extending to surrounding muscles. **A. acu'ta,** acute rheumatism. **A. chron'ica,** chronic rheumatism. **A. coxen'dicis,** sciatica. **A. hydrar'thrus,** white swelling; fungous arthritis. **A. lumbo'rum,** lumbago. **A. podag'ra,** gout. **A. p. complica'ta,** retrograde gout. **A. p. larva'ta,** atonic gout. **A. p. regula'ris,** regular gout. **A. thora'cis,** pleurodynia.

**Arthro'sis.** Joint; suture. See *Articulation*.

**Arthrospongo'sis** or **Arthrospon'gus** (*arthron*, joint, *spongos*, sponge). Fungous swelling of a joint.

**Ar'throspore.** Spore resulting from segmentation of parent cell.

**Arthrostei'tis** (*arthron*, joint, *osteon*, bone). Osteoarthritis; inflammation of a joint with involvement of the bones.

**Arthrosteno'sis** (*arthron*, joint, *stenos*, narrow). Contraction in size of a joint.

**Arthrosteophy'ma** (*arthron*, joint, *osteon*, bone, *phyma*, growth). Tumor of the articular extremity of a bone.

**Arthrostere'sis** (*arthron*, joint, *steresis*, deficiency). Deficiency of limbs.

**Arthrosti'tis.** Arthrosteitis.

**Arthrosym'physis** (*arthron*, joint, *symphysis*, growing together). Ankylosis.

**Arthrosyr'inx** (*arthron*, joint, *syrinx*, tube). Fistula communicating with a joint.

**Ar'throtome** (*arthron*, joint, *tome*, cutting). Knife for operating on joints.

**Arthrot'omy.** Operation of opening a joint.

**Arthrot'ophus.** Gouty concretion in a joint.

**Arthrotrau'ma** (*arthron*, joint, *trauma*, wound). Wound of a joint.

**Arthrotro'pia** (*arthron*, joint, *trope*, turning). Sprain of a joint.

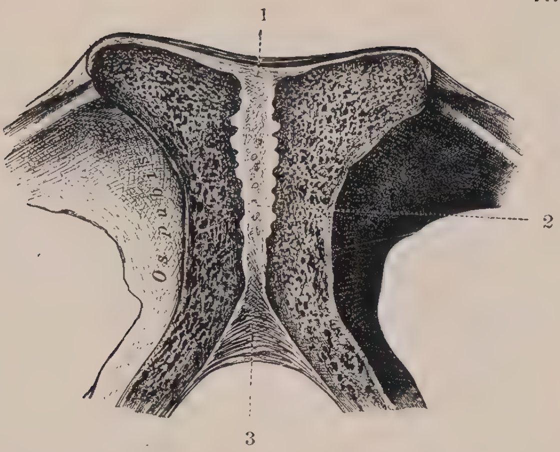
**Ar'throus.** Provided with joints.

**Arthroxero'sis** (*arthron*, joint, *xeros*, dry). Deformative arthritis; chronic osteoarthritis.

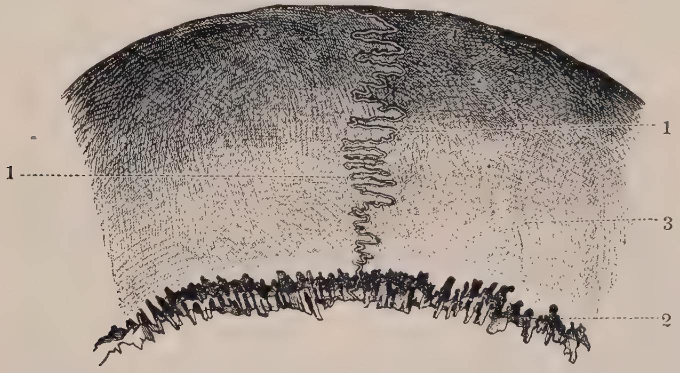
**Arthroxe'sis** (*arthron*, joint, *xeo*, to scrape). Removal of fungosites from joints by scraping.

**Ar'tia** (*aer*, air). Arteria tracheia; trachea.

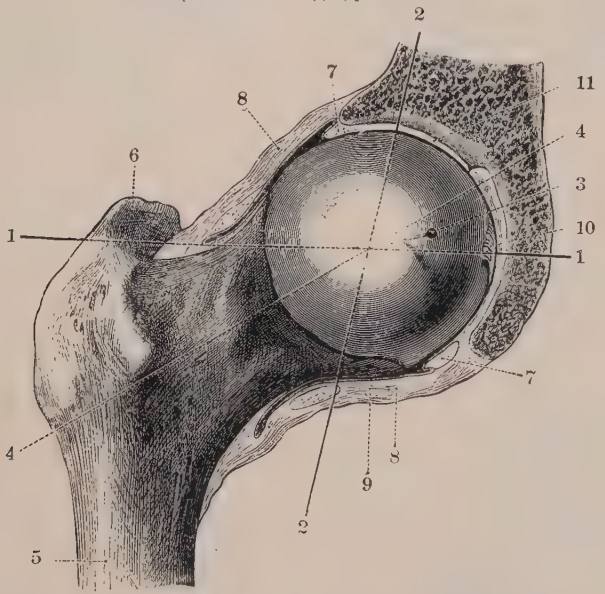
**Ar'tiad** (*artios*, even). Name used in chemistry to denote an element possessing a power of com-



Symphysis; frontal section of the symphysis pubis: 1, superior pubic ligament; 2, interpubic fibrocartilage; 3, ligamentum arcuatum.



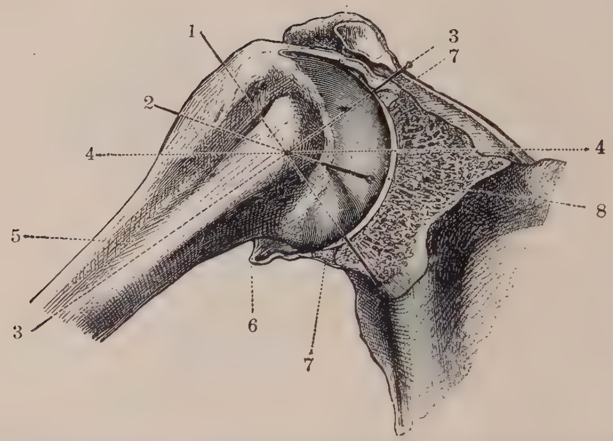
Suture: 1, 1, sagittal or interparietal suture (sutura dentata); 2, parietal edge of the coronal or frontoparietal suture (sutura limbosa); 3, parietal bone.



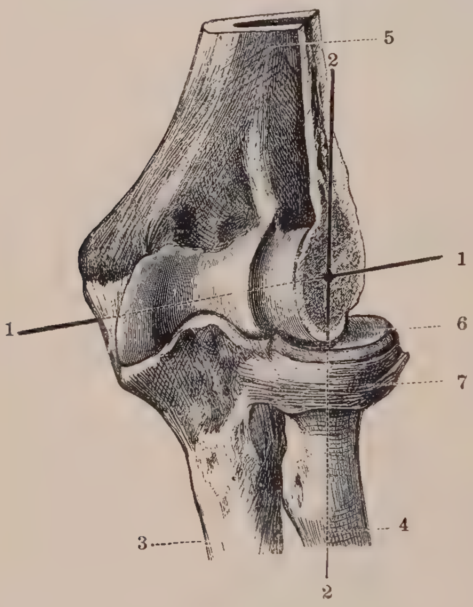
Enarthrosis, ball-and-socket joint; anterior aspect of the hip-joint, the anterior portion of the acetabulum and capsular ligament having been removed: 1, 1, axis of flexion; 2, 2, axis of rotation; 3, axis of abduction and adduction; 4, 4, axis of the neck of the femur; 5, femur; 6, trochanter major; 7, 7, cotyloid ligament; 8, 8, capsular ligament: 9, synovial membrane; 10, ligamentum teres; 11, articular fibrocartilage lining the acetabulum.

Types of Articulation. (Toldt.)

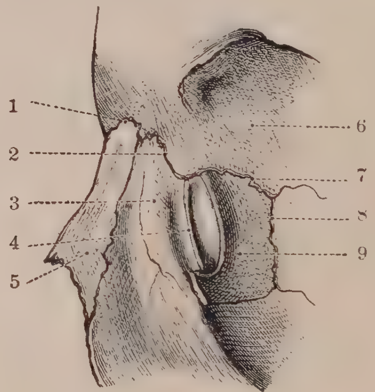
# ARTICULATIONS



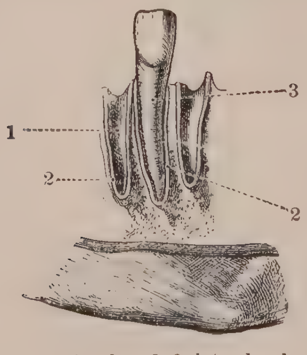
Enarthrosis, ball-and-socket joint; the shoulder-joint seen from in front, the anterior portion of the glenoid cavity and capsular ligament having been removed: 1, axis of flexion; 2, axis of abduction and adduction; 3, 3, axis of rotation; 4, 4, axis of the neck of the humerus; 5, humerus; 6, 6, capsular ligament; 7, 7, glenoid ligament; 8, articular fibrocartilage lining the glenoid cavity.



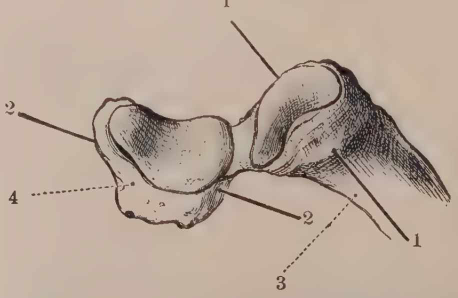
Ginglymus, or hinge-joint, and trochoid, or pivot joint; the elbow-joint: 1, 1, axis of flexion (ginglymus); 2, 2, axis of rotation (trochoid); 3, ulna; 4, radius; 5, humerus; 6, humeroradial articulation; 7, annular ligament of the radius.



Harmonia, simple apposition (seen in 4): 1, nasofrontal suture; 2, frontomaxillary suture; 3, frontal process of the maxilla; 4, lacrymomaxillary suture, furnishing an example of harmonia; 5, nasal bone; 6, orbital surface of the frontal bone; 7, frontolacrymal suture; 8, lacrymo-ethmoidal suture; 9, lacrymal bone.



Gomphosis: 1, alveolus; 2, 2, interalveolar septum; 3, root of an incisor tooth.



Saddle-joint, carpometacarpal articulation of the thumb: 1, axis of abduction and adduction (dorsovolar); 2, axis of flexion (radio-ulnar); 3, first metacarpal bone; 4, trapezium.

Types of Articulations. (Toldt.)

bining, or valency, expressed by an even number. A cloven-footed animal or one possessing an even number of toes.

**Ar′ticle.** Joint; also an interarticular segment or an individual member of an articulated series. **In the a. of death,** at the point of death.

**Artic′ular** (*artus,* joint, *articulus,* small joint). Relating to the articulations, as articular capsules, etc. **A. ar′teries of arm,** circumflex arteries of arm. **A. ar′teries of knee** arise from the popliteal artery and surround the tibiofemoral articulation. They are distinguished into superior and inferior. The *superior articular arteries,* popliteal articular arteries, are commonly three—internal, external, and middle or azygos articular. The first, ramus anastomoticus magnus, anastomoses by one branch with the external circumflex and by another with the external superior articular; the second anastomoses with the external circumflex, superior internal articular, and inferior external articular; the third is distributed within the joint. The *inferior articular arteries* are two—internal and external. The former anastomoses with the internal superior articular and external inferior articular; the latter with the recurrent branch of the anterior tibial and the external superior articular. **A. car′tilages,** see *Cartilages.* **A. em′inence,** prominence of zygomatic process. **A. erup′tive fe′ver,** dengue. **A. facettes′,** contiguous surfaces by which bones are articulated. **A. lamel′la,** tissue to which the articular cartilage is attached. **A. pro′cess,** see *Vertebra.* **A. rheum′atism,** see *Rheumatism.* **A. veins of knee** follow the same course as the arteries.

**Articula′ta.** Arthropoda.

**Artic′ulate.** As a verb, to join together in a series; to speak or pronounce words. As an adjective, articulated; connected. **A. speech,** connection of pronounced words.

**Artic′ulated.** Provided with or united by articulations, as articulated skeleton.

**Articula′tio.** Articulation or joint. **A. artificia′lis,** false joint. **A. Chopart′ii,** line of articulations followed in Chopart's amputation. **A. cox′æ,** hip-joint. **A. cu′biti,** elbow-joint. **A. fem′oris,** knee-joint. **A. ge′nu,** knee-joint. **A. hu′meri,** shoulder-joint. **A. Lisfranc′ii,** tarsometatarsal articulations. **A. mandibula′ris** or **maxil′læ,** temporomaxillary a. **A. mix′ta,** amphiarthrosis. **A. no′tha,** false joint. **A. pe′dis,** ankle-joint. **A. pla′sia,** arthrodia. **A sphæroi′dea,** enarthrosis. **A. ta′li** or **ta′locrura′lis,** ankle-joint.

**Articula′tion.** Joint; union of bones with each other; the joining of the segments of an invertebrate animal; putting the bones of a skeleton together. A sound produced in speech. **A. posi′tion,** the position of the vocal organs at which the sound of a certain consonant is produced.

The following is the classification of articulations usually made (Brockway and O'Malley, after Gray):

CLASSIFICATION OF ARTICULATIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Synarthrodial, immovable. | Sutura | vera (true) | dentata—*e. g.,* interparietal. |
| | | | serrata—*e. g.,* interfrontal. |
| | | | limbosa—*e.g.,* frontoparietal. |
| | " | notha (false) | squamosa—*e.g.,* squamoparietal. |
| | | | harmonia—*e. g.,* intermaxillary. |
| | Schindylesis—*e. g.,* rostrum of sphenoid and vomer. | | |
| | Gomphosis—*e. g.,* tooth in alveolus. | | |
| Amphiarthrodial, mixed. | Surfaces connected by fibrocartilage, not separated by synovial membrane—*e. g.,* bodies of vertebræ. | | |
| | Surfaces covered by fibrocartilage and partially lined by synovial membrane—*e. g.,* pubic symphysis. | | |
| Diarthrodial, mixed. | Arthrodia gliding (not referable to any axis)—*e. g.,* some movements in temporomaxillary articulation. | | |
| | Enarthrosis, ball-and-socket—*e. g.,* shoulder and hip. | | |
| | Ginglymus, hinge—*e. g.,* elbow, knee; no lateral motion. | | |
| | Diarthrosis rotatoria, or lateral ginglymus, a pivot within a ring—*e. g.,* atloaxoid. | | |
| | Condyloid, ovoid head in elliptical cavity—*e. g.,* wrist. | | |
| | Reciprocal reception, saddle-shaped—*e. g.,* carpometacarpal joint of thumb. | | |

**Artic′ulator.** One who or that which joins or fits; one who pronounces; a dental appliance for fitting together the artificial teeth in an upper and a lower set.

**Artic′ulatory.** Pertaining to sonant speech.

**Artic′uli** (pl. of articulus). Joints; small members; zones of lenticular nucleus of corpus striatum.

**Artic′ulo mor′tis, in.** At the point of death.

**Artic′ulus.** Joint segment; limb. **A. no′vus** (new joint) **preternatura′lis** or **spu′rius,** pseudarthrosis.

**Ar′tifact.** Artefact.

**Artifi′cial** (*ars,* art, *facio,* to make). Formed by art. **A. a′nus,** see *Anus.* **A. drum,** a thin disk of elastic tissue which is introduced to the bottom of the external auditory meatus in order to supply a deficient membrana tympani. **A. eyes** are usually enamel, glass, or celluloid hemispheres applied beneath the eyelids to replace a lost eye. **A. fecunda′tion** or **impregna′tion,** impregnation with semen injected by artificial means into the vagina or uterus. **A. joint,** false joint, see *Pseudarthrosis.* **A. leech,** see *Leech.* **A. pu′pil,** see *Pupil.* **A. respira′tion,** see *Respiration, artificial,* and *Resuscitation, methods of.* **A. teeth,** these substitutes for natural teeth are made of ivory, tooth of hippopotamus, porcelain, etc.

Artificial drum.

**Ar′tisan's cramp.** A form of professional neurosis; see *Writers' cramp.*

**Artocar′pus heterophyl′la** (*artos,* bread, *karpos,* fruit). Species having astringent root, used in diarrhœa, etc. **A. inci′sa,** breadfruit tree, Polynesian tree, fruit of which is eaten as a vegetable. Ashes of the leaves mixed with cocoanut oil are used externally in leprosy. The root is astringent. **A. integrifo′lia,** root, astringent, is used in dysentery.

**Artopæopso′ra** (*artopoios,* baker, *psora,* itch). Baker's itch, form of eczema.

**Ar′tus.** Articulation; limb.

**Ar′um.** A plant of the order *Araceæ.* **A. america′num be′tæ fo′liis,** Dracontium fœtidum. **A. dracon′tium,** green dragon; indigenous; same properties as A. triphyllum. **A. dracun′culus** resembles A. maculatum in properties. **A. esculen′tum,** used as food by people of Madeira, Polynesia, etc., and laboring population of West Indies. **A. macula′tum,** wake robin, priest's pintle, cuckow pint; fresh root is stimulant and hydragogue cathartic internally; externally, very acrid. From the root a starch is prepared, called Portland Island sago, Portland arrowroot. **Three-leaved a.,** A. triphyllum. **A. triphyl′lum,** three-leaved a., Indian turnip, dragon root, dragon turnip, pepper turnip. This plant grows all over the United States. The fresh root has been employed in asthma, croup and whooping-cough, and phthisis, and boiled in lard is used in tinea capitis. **A. virgin′icum,** Peltandra virginica. **A. vulga′re,** A. maculatum. **Wa′ter a.,** Calla palustris.

**Arun′do.** A genus of grasses. **A. brach′ii ma′jor,** ulna. **A. b. mi′nor,** radius. **A. ma′jor,** tibia. **A. mi′nor,** fibula.

**Ar'va** (pl. of arvum) **mulieb'ria,** female generative organs.

**Ar'vum** (field). Vulva. **A. natu'ræ,** uterus.

**Aryaryt'enoid.** Arytænoidæus.

**Arycornicula'tus obli'quus.** Muscular fasciculi on upper surface of aryepiglotticus muscle. **A. rec'tus,** muscular fibres passing from arytenoid cartilage to cornicula of larynx.

**Aryepiglot'ticus.** Arytenoepiglotticus muscle.

**Arysantorin'ian lig'aments.** Ligaments between arytenoid cartilages and cornicula of larynx.

**Arysantorinia'nus.** Arytenoid muscle.

**Arysyndes'micus.** Collection of muscular fibres, passing from the cricoid cartilage to the arytenoid.

**Arytænoidæ'us** (*arytaina,* ladle, *eidos,* form). A small muscle passing from one arytenoid cartilage to the other; by its contraction it brings them together and diminishes the aperture of the glottis. It has been divided into three portions: *Arytænoidæus transversus* or *aryarytænoidæus* and two *arytænoidæi obliqui.* **A. ma'jor,** a. transversus. **A. mi'nor** or **obli'quus,** oblique portion of arytænoideus. **A. rec'tus,** arycorniculatus rectus. **A. transver'sus,** transverse portion of arytænoideus.

**Arytænopharyngæ'us.** Muscle in some animals extending from the arytenoid cartilage to the lower part of the pharynx.

**Aryte'nial.** Arytenoid.

**Arytenoepiglot'tic** or **arytenoepiglottid'ean.** Belonging to the arytenoid cartilage and epiglottis, as arytenoepiglottic or arytenoepiglottidean fold of the mucous membrane, so situated; arytenoepiglottic muscle, muscular fibres passing from one of the two cartilages to the other.

**Aryt'enoid.** Ladle-shaped. **A car'tilages,** two cartilages of larynx, situated posteriorly above the cricoid, which, by approximation, diminish the aperture of the glottis. Their upper extremities or cornua are now and then found loose as appendices, considered by some as distinct cartilages, *cuneiform* or *tuberculated cartilages, cornicula laryngis.* **A. glands,** small, glandular, whitish bodies situated anterior to the arytenoid cartilages. They pour out mucous fluid to lubricate the larynx. **A. mus'cle,** arytænoidæus.

**Arytenoi'dum capit'ulæ.** Cornicula laryngis. See *Arytenoid cartilages.*

**Aryth'mia, Aryth'mic.** See *Arrhythmia, Arrhythmic.*

**As.** Chemical symbol for arsenic. Abbreviation for astigmatism.

**Asafet'ida** or **Asafœt'ida** (Ph. U. S. and Br.). Devil's dung; food of the gods. Gum-resin, concrete juice of Ferula fœtida, F. narthex, F. scorodosma, Narthex assafœtida, ord. *Umbelliferæ,* occurring in small, whitish, reddish, and violet masses, adhering together, of bitter and subacrid taste and alliaceous smell. It has been used as a condiment. It is antispasmodic, carminative, stimulant, and anthelmintic; dose, gr. iij–x (0.2–0.65). The following preparations are official in the Ph. U. S: *Emulsum asafœtidæ,* a. mixture, milk of a.; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0); *pilulæ aloes et a.* (gr. iss–0.09 of each constituent), dose 1–3; *pilulæ a.* (each gr. iij–0.2), dose 1–3; *tinctura a.,* dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0); official in the Ph. Br. is *spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus,* containing 7.5 per cent. of a.; dose, ʒj (4.0). *Dewees's carminative,* which see, contains a. with opium and magnesia.

**Asagray'a** or **Asagræ'a officina'lis** (after Dr. Asa Gray). Schœnocaulon officinale; source of veratrine.

**Asaph'ia.** Defective articulation, usually from diseased or defective palate.

**As'aprol.** $CaC_{20}H_{14}S_2O_8+3H_2O$. Abrastol; an α-monosulphone derivative of β-naphthol; calcium betanaphtholalphamonosulphonate. A white, soluble powder; antiseptic, anodyne, and antipyretic in doses of gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0); used in acute rheumatism, typhoid fever, etc., and externally also for gargles and for injections into the vagina, rectum, and urethra, in 2 to 5 per cent. solutions.

**Asarabac'ca.** Asarum. **Broad'leaved a.,** Asarum canadense.

**Asar'cia** or **Asark'ia** (*a,* priv., *sarx,* flesh). Want of flesh; emaciation.

**Asarin'.** A camphor-like substance from Asarum europæum and other varieties of asarum. A bitter principle from Asarum canadense.

**As'arol.** Camphoraceous substances from Asarum canadense and other varieties of asarum.

**Asarone'.** Asarin.

**As'arum.** A genus of plants of the order *Aristolochiaceæ.* **A. canaden'se,** Canada snakeroot, wild ginger, cold foot, broadleaf asarabacca, Indian ginger, heart snakeroot. Used as a substitute for ginger; a warm stimulant and diaphoretic. **A. cam'phor,** asarone or asarin. **A. carolinia'num,** A. canadense. **A. europæ'um,** the leaves are emetic, cathartic, and errhine. **A. hypocis'tis,** Cytinus hypocistis. **A. officina'le,** A. canadense.

**Asbes'tos scall** (*asbestos,* unquenchable). Eczema of the hairy scalp.

**Asbol'ic** (*asbole,* soot). Relating or appertaining to soot, as asbolic or chimney-sweepers' cancer.

**Asbolin'.** An oily, bitter principle from soot of pine wood; has been used in tuberculosis.

**Ascamo'nia.** Scammony.

**Ascari'asis.** Ascaridiasis.

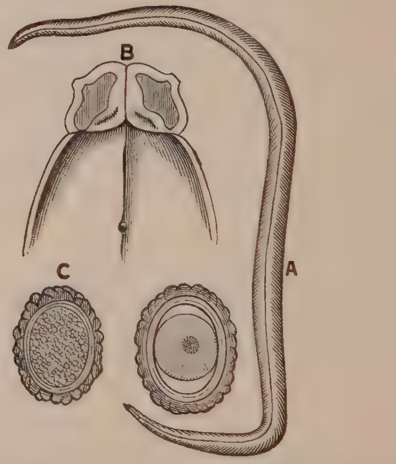
**Ascarici'da anthelmin'tica.** Vernonia anthelmintica.

**Ascar'icide.** Agent destructive of ascarides.

**Ascaridi'asis.** State of having ascarides as an intestinal parasite, or the symptoms resulting therefrom.

**Ascaridocnes'mus** (*ascaris* + *knesma,* itching). Itching of anus or vicinity from ascarides.

**As'caris** (pl. ascarides). Genus of nematoid intestinal worms, characterized by long, cylindrical body, extenuated extremities, and mouth furnished with three tubercles. It is parasitic in the human intestine, causing griping pains and diarrhœa. Formerly there were reckoned two varieties, *A. lumbricoides* or *gigas hominis, Lumbricus, L. teres hominis, Scolex,* or long round worm; and *A. vermicularis,* Ascaris proper, thread worm or maw worm. The former is alone included under the genus, a new genus having been formed of *A. vermicularis,* under name *Oxyuris*; it is *Oxyuris* or *Fusaria vermicularis,* or spring-worm. See *Worms* and *Parasites.* **A. ala'ta,** A. mystax. **A. gi'gas hom'inis,** see *Ascaris.* **A. lumbricoi'des,** see *Ascaris.* **A. margina'ta,** A. mystax. **A. marit'ima,** a parasitic worm found very rarely in the fæces, related to A. mystax. **A. my'stax,** slender worm, like A. lumbricoides, but a smaller parasite. **A. rena'lis,** Strongylus gigas. **A.**



Ascaris lumbricoides. A, worm, half natural size; B, head, magnified; C, eggs. (v. Jaksch.)

**trichu′ria,** trichocephalus. **A. vermicula′ris,** Oxyuris vermicularis. **A. viscera′lis,** Strongylus gigas.

**Ascen′dens.** Proceeding from a region lower than that in which it terminates. *Aorta ascendens* is the first part of the aorta from its origin to the arch; *vena cava ascendens,* large vein carrying blood from inferior parts to the heart.

**Ascend′ing.** Passing from below upward; ascendens. **A. co′lon,** the first portion of the colon from the cæcum to the transverse portion. **A. cur′rent,** current passing between positive pole on the surface of the body and negative pole placed in the central or more external region. **A. degenera′tion,** degeneration in spinal cord gradually extending upward to cerebral region. **A. neuri′tis,** inflammation of nerve travelling centripetally. **A. paral′ysis,** paralysis beginning at the feet and gradually extending upward. **A. pro′cess,** nasal process. **A. ra′mus,** portion of ramus of ischium between the tuberosity and descending ramus of the pubic bone. **A. tracts,** tracts in the spinal cord along which ascending degeneration travels.

**Ascen′sion.** Upward movement; augmented intensity of disease; upward tendency or motion of an organ, as the uterus.

**Ascen′sional an′gle.** Angle which measures the rotation of the eye about its axis.

**Ascen′sus mor′bi.** Increase of disease. **A. u′teri,** elevated position of the uterus in the abdomen.

**Ascherso′nian ves′icles.** When fluid fat and fluid albumin are shaken together the resulting fat globules become surrounded by an albuminous layer; the vesicles thus formed are called after Ascherson, their discoverer.

**Aschistodactylus,** as-kis-to-dak′til-us (*a,* priv., *schistos,* cleft, *daktylos,* finger). Monster whose fingers are not separated from one another. See *Syndactylism.*

**Asch's opera′tion.** Operation of Dr. M. J. Asch for relief of deflected nasal septum by crucial incision, breaking up fragments, reduction of deflection, and retention of fragments by insertion of tube.

**As′cia.** Axe; spiral bandage.

**Ascites,** as-se′tes (*askos,* a bladder). Dropsy of the lower belly, dropsy of the peritoneum, abdominal dropsy; collection of serous fluid in the abdomen. Ascites proper is dropsy of the peritoneum, characterized by increased size of the abdomen, fluctuation, and general signs of dropsy. It is rarely a primary disease, but is usually owing to obstructed circulation in some of the viscera or excessive hyperæmia of the abdominal organs. Treatment is essentially the same as that of other dropsies. Paracentesis, when had recourse to, is usually palliative. Dropsy may be sacculated or in cysts, and occasionally fluid accumulates exterior to the peritoneum, *hydrepigastrium.* When in cysts it is termed *hydrocystis, hydrops abdominis saccatus* or *cysticus,* and *ascites saccatus.* **A. adipo′sus,** so called when dropsical fluid is white and oily; a. chylosus. **A. arthrit′icus,** a. from gout. **A. chylo′sus,** chylous dropsy, in which fluid is milky, probably from some abnormal communication with the lacteal vessels. **A. cruen′tus,** hemorrhage into the peritoneum. **A. hepat′icus,** dropsy from disease of liver. **A. hep′atocyst′icus,** dropsy or turgescence of gall-bladder. **A. inter′cus,** dropsy between skin and peritoneum. **A. intermuscula′ris,** dropsy between the muscles of the abdomen. **A. oleo′sus,** a. adiposus. **A. ova′rii,** dropsy of the ovary. **Pas′sive a.,** dropsy from organic disease of the viscera. **A. purulen′tus,** collection of pus in the peritoneum; pyocœlia. **A. sacca′tus,** encysted peritoneal dropsy; ovarian dropsy. **A. subcuta′neus,** dropsy of the wall of the abdomen. **A. urino′sus,** escape of urine into the cavity of the peritoneum. **A. uteri′nus,** hydrometra.

**Ascit′ic.** Relating to or affected with ascites.

**Asclepiadin′.** Emetic, purgative, expectorant principle from Cynanchum vincetoxicum.

**Ascle′pias.** A genus of plants of the order *Asclepiadaceæ.* **A. al′ba,** A. vincetoxicum. **A. apo′cynum,** A. syriaca. **A. asthmat′ica,** Tylophora asthmatica. **A. cornu′ti,** A. syriaca. **A. cris′pa,** Gomphocarpus crispus. **A. curassav′ica,** bastard ipecacuanha, redhead, bloodweed. Juice is emetocathartic and antiperiodic; leaves are cathartic emetic, and hæmostatic; root is used in asthma. Indigenous in Mexico and S. America. **A. decum′bens,** root is escharotic, cathartic, sudorific, diuretic. **Flesh′-colored a.,** A. incarnata. **A. gigan′tea,** mudar. **A. incarna′ta,** flesh-colored or swamp asclepias or silkweed, swamp milkweed. Root of this plant, growing in all parts of the United States, has same virtues as A. syriaca and A. tuberosa; rhizome is cathartic, emetic, and expectorant. **A. obova′ta,** A. syriaca. **A. proc′era,** beidelossar, beidelsar. Egyptian plant, leaves of which, made into a plaster, are applied to indolent tumors; the milky juice is caustic. **A. pseudosar′sa,** Hemidesmus indicus. **A. pubes′cens,** A. syriaca. **A. pul′chra,** A. incarnata. **A. seto′sa,** Mexican plant; tonic, antiperiodic, and diaphoretic. **A. sullivan′tii,** smooth milkweed, silkweed; indigenous; same virtues as A. tuberosa. **A. syri′aca,** common silkweed, milkweed; cortical part of root is given in asthma and pulmonic affections. **A. tomento′sa,** A. syriaca. **A. tubero′sa,** asclepias (Ph. U. S.), butterflyweed, pleurisy root, flux root, wind root, windweed, white root, orange swallow root, silkweed, Canada root, orange apocynum, tuberous-rooted swallowwort; in Virginia and the Carolinas this root has long been used as a remedy in pulmonary affections. Sudorific and mild purgative; expectorant, diaphoretic, and febrifuge; given to relieve flatulency and indigestion. Dose, gr. xx–ʒj (1.3–4.0); of the fluid extract, ♏xx–ʒj (1.3–4.0). **A. verticilla′ta,** indigenous; anodyne and diaphoretic; decoction used for snake-bites; milky juice is violently purgative. **A. vincetox′icum,** swallowwort, white swallowwort; root of Vincetoxicum officinale and Cynanchum vincetoxicum; stimulant, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

**Asclepias′mus.** Hemorrhoids.

**Asclepidin′.** An aperient derivative of asclepias.

**Asclepin′.** Gummy substance from decomposition of asclepiadin, itself a glucoside from asclepias and cynanchum; diaphoretic, cathartic, and alterative.

**Ascobacil′lus cit′reus.** A microorganism found by Unna and Tommasoli in seborrhœic eczema.

**Ascobacte′rium ulvi′na.** A microorganism observed in putrefying solutions containing leguminous seeds.

**Ascococ′cus** (*askos,* a leather bottle, *kokkos,* kernel). Genus of *Schizomycetes,* consisting of minute circular cells united by glairy intercellular substance. **A. billroth′i,** found in putrefied meat; causes a thick, fermentative condition in saccharated solutions. **A. botryog′enes,** found by Bollinger and Rabe in mycodesmoids of horses. **A. cit′reus,** Ascobacillus citreus. **A. john′ei,** Micrococcus botryogenes. **A. mesenteroi′des,** Leuconostic mesenteroides. **A. vi′brans,** a microorganism isolated from fluids in which beggiatoa are present.

**Ascoïd′ium** (*askos,* pouch, *eidos,* shape). Genus of infusoria found in the excreta and urine in typhoid fever, in drainage water, etc.

**Asco′ma.** Eminence of pubes in women at the period of puberty; mons veneris.

**Ascomyce′tes.** Family of fungi, to which belongs ergot of rye, marked by the presence of hollow cells containing free spores.

**Ascoph′ora muce′do.** Minute fungus, as in mould of bread.

**As′cos** or **As′cus.** Abdomen; cavity or sac. The spore-case of several forms of fungi.

**As′cospore.** Spore from the sac-shaped terminal cell of certain fungi.

**Aselgotrip′sia** (*aselges,* lewd, *tripsis,* rubbing). Depraved sexual relations between two females.

**Asel′li.** Wood-lice or hog-lice, once considered stimulant and diuretic, and useful in jaundice.

**Asellin′.** $C_{25}H_{32}N_4$. Ptomain from cod-liver oil.

**Asel'li's pan'creas.** Collection of lymph bodies at the root of the mesentery.

**Asel'lus** (dim. of *asinus*, an ass). Oniscus.

**Ase'ma cri'sis** (*a*, priv., *sema*, a sign). Unexpected crisis, without ordinary precursory signs.

**Asema'sia** or **Ase'mia.** Inability to give or appreciate any sign of reflective power or to comprehend articulate language. **A. expressi'va,** a. of expression, as aphasia, agraphia, etc. **A. graph'ica,** inability to make or understand written characters. **A. mim'ica,** inability to make or appreciate gestures. **A. percepti'va,** a. of perception, as alexia. **A. verba'lis,** inability to speak or to understand spoken language.

**Asep'sis** (*a*, priv., *sepo*, to corrupt). State of non-putrefaction; exclusion of the causes of septic poisoning, such as pathogenic microorganisms.

**Asep'tic.** Relating to asepsis, not putrefying; non-putrefactive. **A. acid,** solution of boric acid in hydrogen peroxide, to which salicylic acid is sometimes added; used as an antiseptic. **A. opera'tion,** operation in which all the rules of aseptic and antiseptic surgery are observed. **A. sur'gery,** surgical treatment that aims at the exclusion from wounds of all septic material, microorganisms, etc., the operative procedure being germ free.

**Asep'ticism.** The practice of aseptic surgery.

**Asepti'city.** The state of being aseptic.

**Asep'tol.** Sozolic acid, a light yellowish liquid, result of admixture of equivalent quantities of carbolic acid and sulphuric acid; used as antiseptic and disinfectant, like carbolic acid, which it resembles in odor.

**Aseptolin'.** A mixture of phenol and pilocarpine, which has been employed subcutaneously in phthisis.

**Asex'ual.** Devoid of sexual organs or characteristics; term applied to reproduction without sexual intercourse.

**Asexualiza'tion.** Rendering asexual, as operation of castration or spaying.

**Ash.** The residue of a body after it has been burned; a tree of the genus *Fraxinus*. **Amer'ican a.,** Fraxinus americana. **Bit'ter a.,** Bittera febrifuga, quassia. **Blue a.,** Fraxinus quadrangulata. **Moun'tain a.,** Sorbus acuparia and americana. **Prick'ly a.,** Aralia spinosa, Xanthoxylon clava Herculis, X. fraxineum. **Stink'ing a.,** Ptelea trifoliata. **Tree a.,** Fraxinus excelsior. **White a.,** Fraxinus americana.

**Ashan'tee pep'per.** African cubebs, W. African pepper, Guinea or African black pepper; derived from Piper clusii.

**Asiali'a** or **Asialoch'ia.** Deficiency or absence of saliva.

**Asialorrhœ'a** (*a*, priv., *sialon*, saliva, *rheo*, to flow). Diminution in flow of saliva.

**Asiat'ic bal'sam.** Balsamum gileadense. **A. chol'era,** see *Cholera.*

**Asim'ina tril'oba.** See *Carica papaya.*

**Asiminin'.** Principle of Asimina triloba; anæsthetic.

**Asit'ia** (*a*, priv., *sitos*, food). Abstinence from and loathing of food.

**As'keles.** Asceles.

**Aski'tes.** Ascites.

**Asklepi'adæ.** Asclepiadæ.

**Aso'des** or **Asso'des** (*ase*, disgust). Satiety accompanied with anxiety and nausea, as in *febris asodes*, fever so characterized.

**Aso'ma** (*a*, priv., *soma*, body). A monster without or with only a rudimentary body or trunk.

**Aso'matous.** Without body or trunk; applied to a monster so constituted.

**Aspalaso'mus** (*aspalax*, mole, *soma*, body). Monster with imperfect development of the eyes; also one in which the fissure and eventration extend chiefly upon the lower part of the abdomen, the urinary apparatus, genitals, and rectum opening externally by three distinct orifices; celosomus.

**Asparagin'.** See *Asparagus*. **Bil'iary a.,** taurin.

**Asparagin'ic acid.** Asparginic acid.

**Aspar'agus.** A plant of the genus *Asparagus*, ord. *Liliaceæ*. **A. officina'lis,** the fresh roots are diuretic, perhaps owing to a crystallzable principle, *asparagin* ($C_4H_8N_2O_3$), found in it as well as in marshmallow, licorice root, lettuce, and several other plants; they are also sedative. Acted on by acids, *aspartic acid* or amidosuccinic acid results. Extract of the roots is used as a sedative in heart affections.

**Aspar'amide.** Asparagin.

**Aspargin'ic** or **Aspar'tic acid.** $C_4H_7NO_4$. See *Asparagus.*

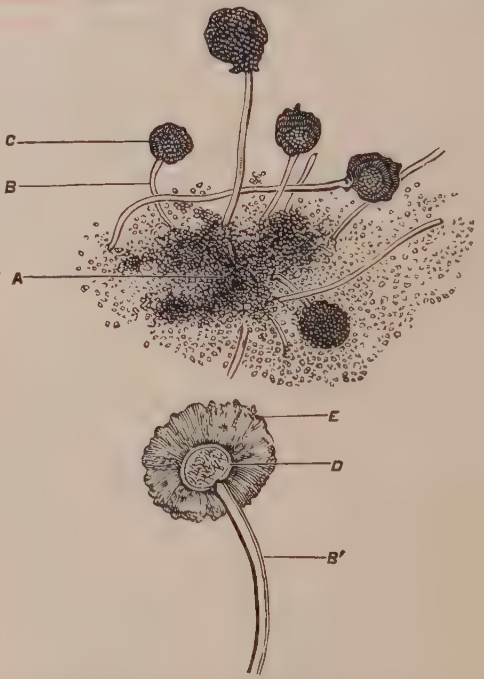
**As'parol.** Fluid extract of Asparagus officinalis.

**Aspa'sia.** Ball of wood soaked in infusion of galls; used for constringing the vagina.

**Aspergillin'.** Vegetable hæmatin; black pigment from the spores of Aspergillus nigrescens and other varieties of A.

**Aspergillo'sis.** Otomycosis.

**Aspergil'lus.** A hyphomycetous fungus, found under different names in different parts of the body. **A. auricula'ris,** in wax of human ear. **A. fla'vus** or **fumiga'tus,** A. nigrescens. **A. glau'cus,** found in the ear and in the lungs of animals, and also as a mould on dried apples and peaches. **A. malig'nus,** causing otomycosis in man and general mycosis on inoculation in other animals, such as rabbits. **A. mucoroi'des,** in gangrenous or tuberculous portions of the lungs; **A. ni'ger** or **nigres'cens,** in the ear and in mycoses of the lungs and in the nose. **A. ory'zæ,** a fungus converting starch and dextrin of rice into sugar, and converted by the yeast fungus into alcohol, forming the sacki wine of Japan.



Aspergillus nigricans. A, mycelium, covered with numerous fallen spores; B, B', hypha; C, sporangium with ripe spores; D, receptaculum; E, sterigmata with spores. (Politzer.)

**Asper'itas** or **Asperitu'do.** Asperity; hoarseness; trachoma. **A. arte'riæ as'peræ,** hoarseness. **A. cu'tis,** roughness of the skin from deficient secretion of sebaceous matter.

**Asper'ity.** Inequality on surface of bone, serving for insertion of fibrous structures.

**Asperm'al.** Aspermous.

**Asperma'sia** or **Asperma'tia.** Aspermatism.

**Aspermat'ic.** Aspermous.

**Asper'matism** (*a*, priv., *sperma*, sperm). Deficiency or absence of or inability to ejaculate the seminal secretion.

**Asperm'atous.** Aspermous.

**Asper'mia.** Aspermatism.

**Asperm'ous.** Deficient in amount of semen; affected with aspermatism.

**Asper'sion** (*aspergo*, to sprinkle). Act of sprinkling or pouring liquid *guttatim* over a wound, ulcer, etc.; cataplasm; fomentation.

**Asper'ula** (dim. of *aspĕr*, rough). Galium aparine. **A. odora'ta,** sweet-scented wood-roof; diuretic, tonic, astringent.

**Asphalge'sia.** Tactile impression of a burn made by contact with metals; generally noticed in hypnotism.

**As'phalt** or **Asphal'tum.** Black resinous material, sometimes found pure in nature. It enters into the composition of certain ointments and plasters.

**Asphalti'tes.** First lumbar vertebra.

**Asphod'elus.** Day lily, daffodil. Bulbs of this Southern European plant (ord. *Liliaceæ*) contain a fecula with which bread has been made, and have been considered diuretic; also used as an application in scabies.

**Asphyc'tic** or **Asphyc'tous.** Relating to asphyxia; pulseless.

**Asphyx'ia** (*a*, priv., *sphyxis*, pulse). Suspension of circulation or syncope; pulselessness; suffocation; suspended animation, produced by non-conversion of venous blood of the lungs into arterial, from interrupted respiration. Owing to the supply of air being cut off, the unchanged venous blood of the pulmonary artery passes into minute radicles of the pulmonary veins; but as the latter require arterial blood to excite them, more or less stagnation takes place in the pulmonary capillaries. Death occurs from this cause and from want of arterial blood, and not owing to venous blood being distributed through the system and poisoning it. Apparent death, death trance, is characterized by suspension or diminution of respiration and circulation to such a degree as to be scarcely or not at all perceptible. Several varieties of asphyxia have been designated: 1. *A. of the newborn*, often dependent upon feeble condition of the infant, or on torpor of the medulla oblongata not permitting respiration to be established. 2. *A. by inhalation of gases*, some of which cause death by producing spasmodic closure of the glottis; others by want of oxygen. 3. *A. from mechanical causes*, as by strangulation, or hanging, or suffocation. *A. by submersion*, a. by drowning, death occurring in this way in consequence of the medium being unfit for respiration. 5. *A. from torpor of medulla oblongata*. 6. *Cutaneous a.*, a condition resulting when an animal is shaved and the body coated over with varnish impenetrable to water and gases, death then occurring from asphyxia. For modes of resuscitation, see *Resuscitation*. **A. al'gida,** a. from exposure to cold. **A. cataph'ora,** a. with brief remissions. **Chol'era a.,** Asiatic cholera. **A. carbon'ica,** a. by inhalation of carbonic oxide and related gases. **Cuta'neous a.,** see *Asphyxia*. **A. flatulen'ta,** apoplexia flatulenta. **Heat a.,** sunstroke. **A. idiopath'ica,** fatal syncope owing to relaxation of the heart. **A. immerso'rum,** a. by submersion. **A. lethar'gica,** torpor with drowsiness. **A. liv'ida,** a. attended with cyanosis, vessels of the skin being swollen with blood. **Lo'cal a.,** see *Raynaud's disease*. **A. neonato'rum** or **neophyto'rum,** or **A. of new-born,** see *Asphyxia*. **A. pal'lida,** a. attended with pallor of the surface of the body. **A. pestilen'ta,** see *Cholera*. **So'lar a.,** sunstroke. **A. spina'lis,** a from extravasation of blood into the spinal canal. **A. suffocatio'nis,** a. from suffocation. **A. traumat'ica,** a. from injury. **A. valsalvia'na,** syncope from heart affection. **A. vig'il,** coma accompanied with delirium, see *Coma vigil*.

**Asphyx'ial** or **Asphyx'ic.** Relating to asphyxia.

**Asphyx'iant.** Producing asphyxia. **Tox'ic a.,** a substance which produces poisonous asphyxial symptoms.

**Asphyx'iated.** In a condition of asphyxia.

**Asphyx'y.** Asphyxia.

**As'pic.** Lavandula spica.

**Aspidin'.** A poisonous principle from male fern; also filicin, an inert anhydride of filicic acid.

**Aspidiopsori'asis** (*aspidion*, small shield). Psoriasis attended with shield-shaped scales.

**Aspidis'cus.** External sphincter ani.

**Aspid'ium** (Ph. U. S.). Filix mas (Ph. Br.), male fern, the rhizome of *Dryopteris* (*Aspidium*) *filix mas* and *D. marginalis;* employed in the treatment of tapeworm in doses of ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). The oleoresin is also official in the Ph. U. S.; it is given in the same doses and for the same purposes. **A. athaman'ticum,** South African fern; anthelmintic; used in powder, infusion, or electuary, especially in the treatment of tapeworm. **A. coria'ceum,** Calagualæ radix. **A. depas'tum,** Dryopteris filix mas. **A. dis'color,** Calagulæ radix. **A. ero'sum,** Dryopteris filix mas. **A. ferrugin'eum,** Calagualæ radix. **A. fi'lix fœm'ina,** Asplenium filix fœmina. **A. fi'lix mas,** Dryopteris filix mas. **A. margina'le,** marginal shield fern; rhizome has properties of A. filix mas. **A. rig'idum,** species growing near Pacific coast of U. S.; used in tapeworm. **A. spinulo'sum** also possesses tæniacide properties.

**As'pidol.** $C_{20}H_{34}O$. Material derived from Aspidium filix mas, having same reactions as cholesterin.

**Aspidosamine'.** $C_{22}H_{28}N_2O_2$. Emetic alkaloid derived from quebracho bark.

**Aspidosper'ma** (Ph. U. S.). Quebracho, the bark of Aspidosperma quebracho blanco, a tree of South America. It is used in diseases accompanied with dyspnœa, as emphysema, pleuritis, phthisis, etc., in doses of half a drachm; also as a tonic and for the relief of headache. The fluid extract (extractum aspidospermatis fluidum) is given in doses of ʒss–j (2.0–4.0).

**Aspidospermatine'.** Alkaloid from quebracho, isomeric with aspidospermine; antipyretic.

**Aspidospermine'.** $C_{22}H_{30}N_2O_2$. Weak alkaloid from quebracho, used in asthma, emphysema, etc., in doses of gr. ss–iij (0.032–0.2). The citrate, hypochlorate, and sulphate are used.

**Aspil'ia latifo'lia.** Hemorrhage plant; grows in Africa; used as astringent in hemorrhage.

**As'pirate.** To inspire; to pronounce the h-sound; to withdraw by suction, as the fluid from a cavity.

**Aspira'tion** (*aspiro*, to breathe). Inspiration; act of attracting or sucking; suction, as in cataract extraction; employment of aspirator; imbibition; pronunciation of a vowel with the h-sound. Pneumat'ic a., see *Aspirator*.

**As'pirator.** Pneumatic aspirator—an instrument consisting of a hollow, air-tight vessel, attached at one side to an air pump, at the other to a tube armed with a hollow needle. The latter is inserted into a cavity containing fluid, as an abscess or the ascitic abdomen, and the content is withdrawn by exhausting the air in the hollow vessel and so sucking up the fluid. **Tra'cheal a.,** a cylinder and piston to be attached to a tracheotomy tube, for use in removing mucus, false membrane, etc.

**Aspirin'.** Acetylsalicylic acid, occurring in the form of white needles, slightly soluble in water; used in rheumatism and other affections as a substitute for sodium salicylate, in doses of gr. v–xxx (0.32 2.0); it is broken up in the intestine and salicylic acid is set free.

**Asple'nium** or **Asple'num.** A genus of ferns. Spleenwort, miltwaste. **A. adian'tum ni'grum,** black maidenhair; rhizome is diuretic. **A. arbo'reum,** species of Jamaica and S. America; anthelmintic and expectorant. **A. au'reum,** A. ceterach. **A. cet'erach,** demulcent, anodyne; used in dropsy, asthma, and calculous affections. **A. esculen'tum,** species growing in India, China, etc.; antiperiodic, expectorant, laxative. **A. falca'tum,** species growing in Australia, India, etc.; rhizome is astringent in dysentery, etc.; herb is laxative. **A. fi'lix fœm'ina,**

female fern, spleenwort; root resembles that of male fern and possesses similar anthelmintic virtues. **A. hir′tum**, species growing in South Sea Islands, Java, Borneo, etc.; vermifuge and expectorant. **A. latifo′lium**, A. ceterach. **A. mura′le**, A. ruta. **A. obtu′sum**, A. ruta muraria. **A. ru′ta mura′ria**, wall-rue, white maidenhair, tentwort; used in same cases as A. filix fœmina. **A. scolopen′drium**, hart's tongue, spleenwort; properties like A. filix fœmina. **A. serra′tum**, of W. Indies and S. America; used in hepatic affections and diarrhœa. **A. trichom′anes** or **trichomanoi′des**, common maidenhair, dwarf spleenwort; properties like those of A. serratum.

**Asporogen′ic** or **Asporogenet′ic** (*a*, priv., *sporos*, spore, *genesis*, formation). Not giving rise to or producing spores; not reproduced by spores.

**Aspor′ous.** Without spores.

**Aspre′do** (*asper*, rough). Trachoma, urticaria. **A. milia′cea**, miliary fever.

**Aspritu′do.** Trachoma.

**As′sa.** Tamarind.

**As′sacou.** Hura brasiliensis.

**Assafe′tida** or **Assafœ′tida.** Asafœtida.

**Assa′la.** Nutmeg.

**Assana′tion.** Sanitary betterment.

**Assay′.** To analyze any substance, particularly to ascertain the proportion of its constituents; also the process of making such an analysis.

**As′serac.** Preparation of opium or other narcotic, used by the Turks.

**Asses′trix.** Midwife.

**As′sidens** (*assideo*, to sit by). Assident symptom.

**As′sident symp′toms.** Accessory or occasional, not pathognomic, signs of disease.

**Assim′ilable** (*ad*, to, *similis*, like, *habilis*, able). Susceptible of assimilation.

**Assim′ilate.** To effect assimilation.

**Assim′ilating** or **Assim′ilatory.** Effecting assimilation.

**Assimila′tion.** Act by which living bodies appropriate and transform into their own substance matters which may be placed in contact with them. The reverse action—separating and eliminating matters already assimilated in the act of nutrition—is termed *destructive assimilation*. **Men′tal a.**, the appropriation and incorporation of ideas and sensory impressions in the mind and the correct reference of them to their origin. **Pri′mary a.**, act by which food, after being converted into chyle, is taken up by the lacteals. **Sec′ondary a.**, change following primary assimilation occurring in the blood-making organs.

**Asso′ciate** or **Asso′ciated.** Connected or joined other than materially. **A. antag′onists**, muscular antagonists, which when acting together move the part in a direction between those effected by the muscles acting separately, as flexion or extension of a segment of a limb resulting from the combined action of the abductors and adductors. **A. move′ments**, movements sometimes seen to occur in a paralyzed part when the corresponding unaffected part is moved; also consensual movements occurring in response to the same stimulus, as flaring of the alæ nasi and expansion of the thorax in forced inspiration. **A. mus′cles**, congenerous muscles; those which concur in the same action. **A. paral′ysis**, paralysis of associated muscles. **A. spasm**, spasm of associated muscles.

**Associa′tion.** The condition of being associated; connection. **A. cen′tre**, the nerve centre assumed to preside over associated movements. **A. fi′bres**, cerebral fibres bringing into association the cortical areas of the same side of the brain.

**Asso′ciative fascic′uli.** Association fibres.

**As′sonance.** A form of alliteration in which words having the same vowel sounds are repeated; sometimes noted as a morbid phenomenon in cerebral disease.

**As′suetude** (*ad*, to, *suesco*, to accustom to anything). Habit; tolerance.

**Assump′tion** (*ad*, to, *sumo*, to take). Prehension; appropriation of oxygen or nutritive material by the blood.

**Assurin′.** Substance in the tissue of the brain, the properties of which are not definitely known.

**As′tacoid** (*astakos*, lobster, *eidos*, resemblance) **rash.** A form of smallpox eruption occurring as a diffused reddish coloration of the whole or the greater part of the body, the patient presenting the hue of a boiled lobster. This form of rash is said to be of evil prognostic import.

**Astac′olith** (*astakos*, lobster, *lithos*, stone). Concretion in the stomach of the crawfish; anciently used for gout, acid conditions, and hemorrhage.

**Asta′sia** (Gr., unsteadiness). Inability to stand, not necessarily due to paralysis or incoordination. **A. aba′sia**, a functional neurosis characterized by inability to stand or walk, the muscular, sensory, and coordinating powers being normal.

**Astat′ic.** Restless; not restrained as to movement; as *astatic magnetic needle*, or *astatic pair*, two magnetic needles in close proximity arranged with poles reversed so that one neutralizes the other, and the needles are free to turn in any direction.

**Asteato′des** (*a*, priv., *stear*, suet). Having the sebaceous secretion of the skin absent or defective.

**Asteato′sis.** Deficiency or absence of fat or sebaceous secretion. *Asteatoses* are diseases characterized by such absence or deficiency.

**As′ter** (*aster*, a star). Dividing nucleus in which fibrils are arranged in open loops and around a common centre, radiated like a star; see *Mitosis*. A name given to plants of several different genera. **A. amel′lus**, grows in Europe and Asia; used in bubo and hernia. **A. at′ticus**, bubonium. **A. cordifo′lius**, heart-leaved aster; A. puniceus, this plant, and other indigenous species, ord. *Compositæ*, possess aromatic properties; antispasmodic, diaphoretic, and nervine. **A. dysenter′icus**, Inula dysenterica. **A. hele′nium**, Inula helenium. **A. inguina′lis**, Eryngium campestre. **A. officina′lis**, Inula helenium. **A. punic′eus**, rough-stemmed a., see *A. cordifolius*. **A. tortifo′lius**, Sericocarpus tortifolius. **A. undula′tus**, Inula dysenterica.

**Asteracan′tha longifo′lia.** Hygraphila spinosa.

**Astereogno′sis** (*a*, priv., *stereos*, solid, *gnosis*, knowledge). Inability to distinguish by the sense of touch the form or character of a body.

**Aste′rias lu′tea.** Gentiana lutea.

**Aste′rion.** Point of junction of lambdoid, parietomastoid, and occipitomastoid sutures in the skull; used in craniometry.

**Aster′nal.** Not connected with the sternum.

**Aster′nia** (*a*, priv., *sternon*, sternum). Monstrosity in which there is absence of the sternum.

**Asteroceph′alus succi′sa.** Scabiosa succisa.

**As′teroid.** Resembling an aster; star-shaped.

**Asthene′ma.** Asthenia.

**Asthe′nia** (*a*, priv., *sthenos*, strength). Want of strength; debility; infirmity. **A. deglutitio′nis**, paralysis of the pharynx. **A. dolorif′ica**, angina pectoris. **A. infan′tum**, marasmus. **Mus′cular a.**, weakness of the muscular movements; paresis. **Ner′vous a.**, neurasthenia. **A. pectora′lis**, angina pectoris.

**Asthen′ic.** Relating to or accompanied by asthenia; weak, feeble, as asthenic diseases.

**Asthenicop′yra** or **Asthenicopyr′etus** (*asthenes*, weak, *pyr*, fever). Adynamic fever.

**Asthenom′eter.** Instrument for measuring the degree of muscular weakness.

**Astheno′pia** (*asthenes*, weak, *ops*, eye). Weakness of sight; weak-sightedness, with fatigue, strain, indistinctness, dread of light, etc. *True* or *accommodative a.* is observed in hypermetropia and astigmatism, and is curable by convex glasses. *Apparent a.* occurs in myopia, and occasionally in hyperæmia of the optic disk and retina. *Binocular* or *muscular a.*, sometimes mistaken for accommodative asthenopia, may arise from weakness or insufficiency of the internal recti muscles or of the ciliary muscles. *Nervous a.* may be produced by some affection of the nervous centres; it may be dependent on an over-sensitive and irritable retina, *retinal a.* *Tarsal a.* is the result of astigmatism produced by pressure of the eyelids on the cornea.

**Asthenop′ic.** Relating to or suffering from asthenopia or weakness of sight.

**Asthenop′yra** or **Asthenopyr′etus** (*asthenes*, weak, *pyr*, fever). Adynamic fever.

**Asth′ma** (Gr., panting). A chronic disease characterized by great difficulty of breathing, recurring at intervals, accompanied with wheezing sounds, a sense of constriction in the chest, and sometimes cough and expectoration. It is frequently hereditary. In some cases respiration is universally puerile during the attack. In the spasmodic form the respiratory murmur is very feeble or absent, and in all forms percussion elicits a clear pulmonary sound. The disease generally consists in a spasmodic constriction of the smaller bronchial ramifications. Treatment is one that relieves spasmodic action—anæsthetics, narcotics, counterirritants, change of air, etc. **A. acu′tum of Mil′lar,** spasm of glottis, laryngismus stridulus. **A. aër′ium,** pneumothorax. **Alve′olar a.,** emphysematous a. **Amyg′daline a.,** reflex a., caused by tonsillar disease or enlargement. **A. arthrit′icum,** angina pectoris. **A. bilio′sum,** a. due to dyspepsia. **Bron′chial a.,** essential a. **Bronchit′ic a.,** catarrhal or humid a. **Car′diac a.,** dyspnœa dependent upon disease of heart. **Catar′rhal a.,** a. with augmented secretion from bronchial tubes; humid a. **Cen′tral a.,** a. from a lesion of the central nervous system. **Convul′sive a.,** dry a.; spasm of glottis, angina pectoris. **A. crys′tals,** Charcot crystals, Leyden crystals; colorless crystalline bodies said to be found in the sputa of asthmatic patients. **A. cultrario′rum,** grinders' a. **Cuta′neous a.,** reflex a. from disease or irritation of the skin. **A. diaphragmat′icum** or **dolorif′icum,** angina pectoris. **Dyspep′tic a.,** a. dependent upon disease of the stomach. **Emphysem′atous a.,** pneumothorax. **Essen′tial a.,** true a., without any apparent organic lesions. **A. fullo′rum,** weavers' a. **Gas′tric a.,** reflex a. from dyspepsia or disease of the stomach. **Grind′ers' a.,** grinders' disease or rot; aggregate of phenomena induced by the inhalation of particles thrown off during the operation of grinding metallic instruments, etc.; the structural changes are enlargement of the bronchial tubes, expansion of pulmonary tissue, and eventually, in some cases, phthisis. **A. gyp′seum,** a. pulverulentum. **Hay a.,** see *Hay fever.* **Heb′erden's a.,** angina pectoris. **A. herpet′icum,** asthma associated with herpes. **Hu′mid** or **hu′moral a.,** spitting asthma, is when the disease is accompanied with expectoration; pulmonary œdema. **A. infan′tum** cynanche trachealis. **A. infan′tum spasmod′icum,** a. thymicum. **Intermit′tent a. of chil′dren,** a. thymicum. **Intrin′sic a.,** a. due to irritation of the lungs. **Kop′pian** or **Kopp's a.,** a. thymicum. **Laryn′geal a.,** laryngismus stridulus. **A. larynge′um infan′tum,** a. thymicum. **Mar′iners' a.,** beriberi. **A. metallario′rum,** miners' asthma. **Mil′lar's a.,** a. acutum. **Mil′lers' a.,** a. pulverulentum. **Mi′ners' a.,** see *Miners' asthma.* **Moist a.,** a. with purulent expectoration. **Na′sal a.,** reflex a. from disease or irritation within the nasal fossæ. **A. nephrit′icum,** a. associated with Bright's disease. **Ner′vous a.,** essential a. **A. noctur′num,** incubus. **Organ′ic a.,** cardiac a. **Pitu′itous a.,** catarrhal or humid a. **Pneumobul′bar a.,** a. from irritation of the pneumogastric nerve. **Pot′ters' a.,** a. pulverulentum pneumonokoniosis. **A. pulverulen′tum,** variety to which millers, bakers, grinders, and others are subject who are constantly exposed to the inhalation of solid particles in the form of dust. The disease is not true asthma, but rather an interstitial inflammation of the lungs due to the irritation of inhaled dust. **Reflex′ a.,** a. caused by irritation or disease in some distant part, as the nose, stomach, tonsils, etc. **Re′nal a.,** uræmic a. **A. seni′le** or **senio′rum,** a. of old persons. **A. sic′cum,** paroxysm is sudden, violent, and of short duration; cough slight and expectoration scanty, with spasmodic constriction. **A. spasmod′icum** or **spas′ticum,** convulsive a. **A. spas′ticoarthrit′icum incon′stans,** angina pectoris. **A. spas′ticum infan′tum,** a. thymicum. **Spit′ting a.,** moist a. **A. syncop′ticum,** angina pectoris. **Thy′mic a.** or **A. thy′micum,** laryngeal a., stridulous or spasmodic laryngitis, suffocative or internal convulsion, intermittent asthma of children, crowing inspiration, vocal asynergy, spasmodic, nervous, or hysterical cough, laryngeal chorea or vertigo, Koppian asthma, laryngismus stridulus, spasm of the larynx or glottis, croup-like inspiration of infants, child-crowing, spasmodic croup, pseudo-croup, spurious or cerebral croup, phrenoglottism, suffocating nervous catarrh. A disease of infants, characterized by suspension of respiration at intervals, great difficulty of breathing, with crowing inspiration, especially on waking, swallowing, or crying, ending often in a fit of suffocation with convulsions. These symptoms are frequently accompanied by rigidity of the fingers and toes, the thumb being drawn forcibly into the palm of the clenched hand, whence the name carpopedal spasm, so called by Kopp. **True a.,** essential a. **A. typ′icum,** a. characterized by periodicity. **Uræ′mic a.,** difficulty of breathing accompanying Bright's disease. **A. u′teri,** hysteria. **A.-weed,** Lobelia inflata.

**Asthmat′ic.** Broken-winded; short of breath; affected with asthma; relating to asthma. **A. drop′sy,** beriberi.

**Asthmogen′ic** (*asthma* + *genesis*, origin). Causing asthma or exciting an asthmatic attack.

**Astigmat′ic** (*a*, priv., *stigma*, point). Affected with or relating to astigmatism. **A. lens** is one used for ascertaining the amount of astigmatism.

**Astig′matism.** State of unequal refraction in the planes of the several ocular meridians, as a result of which the rays are not brought to one focus, but converge at different distances. As a rule, the meridian of greatest curvature in the eye, hence that in which the greatest refraction occurs, is one that is vertical or nearly so. *Astigmatism against the rule,* therefore, is a condition of a. in which the greatest refraction occurs in a horizontal meridian, while in *astigmatism with the rule* the greatest refraction is found, as normally, in a vertical meridian. **Acquired′ a.,** a. due to corneal or lenticular irregularity resulting from disease or injury. **A. against the rule,** see above. **Com′pound a.** is that in which hypermetropia (*compound hypermetropic a.*) or myopia (*compound myopic a.*) also exists in all the ocular meridians. **Congen′ital a.,** a. due to irregularity in the cornea or lens existing at birth, and not resulting from injury or disease. **Cor′neal a.,** that in which the cause resides in the cornea. **Hypermetrop′ic a.,** a. in which hypermetropia coexists; in *simple h. a.* the hypermetropia exists in one meridian; in *compound h. a.* it exists in both. **Irreg′ular a.** is that in which the a. is not equal in all parts of the same meridian, only a part of the cornea being affected. **Lentic′ular a.,** a. due to unequal refraction in the crystalline lens. **Mixed a.,** a. complicated with myopia in one meridian and hypermetropia in the other. **Myop′ic a.,** a. complicated with myopia; in *simple m. a.* the myopia exists in one principal meridian only; in *compound m. a.* it exists in all the meridians. **Reg′ular a.,** a. due to a defect in the entire cornea, and not, as irregular a., to localized inequalities in the refracting power of the cornea. **A. with the rule,** see under the prime.

**Astigmatom′eter** or **Astigmat′oscope.** An instrument for determining the degree of astigmatism.

**Astig′mia** (*a*, priv., *stigme*, point). Astigmatism.

**Astig′mic.** Astigmatic.

**Astig′mism.** Astigmatism.

**Astigmom′eter.** Astigmatometer.

**Astigmom′etry.** The art of measuring the degree of astigmatism.

**Ast′ley Coop′er's her′nia.** Crural hernia with multilobar sac.

**Asto'mia** (*a*, priv., *stoma*, mouth). Absence of mouth.

**As'tomous** or **Asto'matous.** Without mouth or oral orifice.

**Astragalec'tomy** (*astragalus*+*ektome*, excision). Excision of the astragalus.

**Astrag'alocalca'neal.** Relating to astragalus and calcaneum.

**Astrag'aloid** (*astragalus*+*eidos*, form). Resembling the astragalus.

**Astragaloi'des syphilit'ica.** Astragalus exscapus.

**Astrag'aloscaph'oid.** Relating to astragalus and scaphoid.

**Astragalot'omy** (*astragalus*+*tome*, cutting). Excision of the astragalus.

**Astrag'alus.** Short bone situated at the superior and middle part of the tarsus, where it is articulated with the tibia; hucklebone, slingbone, or first bone of the foot. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*, several of which yield gum tragacanth. **A. adscen'dens**, species growing in Persia, from which tragacanth is obtained. **A. brachyca'lyx,** also source of tragacanth. **A. cre'ticus**, species from Crete and Greece yielding tragacanth. **A. ex'scapus**, stemless milkvetch; diuretic, diaphoretic, antisyphilitic. **A. glycyphyl'lus,** herb of Europe and Asia; leaves are aperient, and have been used in retention of urine, strangury, etc. **A. gum'mifer**, from Persia, is a source of tragacanth. **A. mollis'simus,** loco-weed; plant of the western United States, poisonous to horses and other grazing animals, inducing in them symptoms of insanity; its active principle is narcotic, powerfully sialagogue, mydriatic, and tetanic. **A. pote'rium** grows in Granada; root is tonic and nervine **A. tragacan'thus,** a source of gum tragacanth. **A. ve'rus,** goatshorn, milkvetch, a source of gum tragacanth; see *Tragacantha.* Tragacanth is also credited to other species of astragalus than those above mentioned, such as A. parnassii, etc.

**Astran'tia.** Imperatoria. **A. diapen'sia,** sanicula. **A. ma'jor,** black sanicle, black masterwort of Central Europe; rhizome is purgative.

**Astrapapho'bia** (*astrape*, lightning, *phobos*, fear). Morbid dread of thunder and lightning, a storm often inducing in the sufferer nausea, vomiting, etc.

**Astric'tion** (*astringo*, to constringe). Action of astringents; constriction; constipation.

**Astricto'ria.** Astringents.

**Astrin'gent prin'ciple.** Vegetable principle existing in bark of numerous plants possessing constringing properties. **A. root,** Comptonia asplenifolia.

**Astrin'gents** (*astringo*, to contract). Agents which constringe organic textures, diminish secretion from mucous membranes, check hemorrhage, etc. Astringents act locally on the part to which they are applied, or remotely on internal organs after absorption into the blood. The following is a list of the important astringents: Acids, alcohol, alum, chalk, and lime. Salts of the heavier metals: bismuth salts, cadmium sulphate, copper sulphate, ferric chloride, lead acetate, silver nitrate, and zinc sulphate. Gallic and tannic acids. Vegetable substances containing gallic and tannic acids: catechu, galls, kino, oak bark, uva ursi, and arbutin. Adrenal preparations. Astringents which arrest hemorrhage from surfaces or vessels are called *styptics.* They do this by causing rapid formation of a clot or by contracting the vessels. The chief styptics are: Acids, actual cautery, alum, ferric chloride, gallic and tannic acids, lead acetate. Collodion and matico act mechanically. Cold (ice), digitalis, ergot, cocaine, and adrenal preparations contract the small vessels.

**As'troblast** (*astron*, star, *blastos*, germ). An embryonic cell developing into an astrocyte.

**Astrobole'sia** or **Astrobo'lia.** Apoplexy.

**Astrob'olism.** Apoplexy; sunstroke; gangrene.

**As'trocyte** (*astron*, star, *kytos*, cell). A stellate or star-shaped neuroglia cell, such as Deiter's cell.

**Astrokinet'ic** (*astron*, star, *kinesis*, motion). Relating to the movement of an aster or centrosome.

**Astrol'ogy** (*astron*, star, *logos*, discourse). Art of divining by inspecting the stars; anciently considered a part of medicine.

**Astroman'tia.** Astrology.

**Astropho'bia** (*astron*, star, *phobos*, fear). A morbid fear of going out on a starlit night.

**As'trosphere** (*astron*, star, *sphaira*, a ball). The attraction sphere surrounding the centrosome.

**Astrosta'sis** (*astron*, star, *stasis*, standing). The resting stage of a centrosome.

**Astrostat'ic.** Relating to or in a condition of astrostasis.

**Astu'chium.** Part of the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

**Astu'rian rose.** Endemic cutaneous affection of Asturia.

**Astyph'ia** or **Asty'sia** (*a*, priv., *styo*, to make erect). Impotence; want of erectile power.

**Asyllab'ia.** Want of power to express words syllabically.

**Asy'lum.** A place of refuge, care, or treatment for those affected with diseases of the organs of sense or of the mind. **A. ear,** morbid condition of external ear sometimes noticed in the insane. See *Hæmatoma auris.*

**Asymbo'lia** (*a*, priv., *symballo*, to connect). Aphasia; ability to express one's self by signs.

**Asymmet'rical** (*a*, priv., *syn*, with, *metron*, measure). Not symmetrical.

**Asym'metry.** Absence of usual similarity in appearance, shape, etc., of surfaces or organs characterizing opposite sides of the body. **Merid'ional a.,** the condition of the cornea underlying regular astigmatism.

**Asyn'chronism** (*a*, priv., *syn*, together, *chronos*, time). Want of synchronism.

**Asyn'clitism** (*a*, priv., *syn*, together, *klitos*, inclined). Want of parallelism of the planes of the fetal head to those of the pelvis.

**Asynech'ia** (*a*, priv., *synecheia*, connection). Absence of continuity.

**Asyn'ergy** (*a*, priv., *syn*, together, *ergon*, work). Want of correlation between organs. **Progres'sive locomo'tor a.,** progressive locomotor ataxia. **Ver'bal a.,** aphasia. **Vo'cal a.,** asthma thymicum; want of coordination of the laryngeal muscles, as in chorea.

**Asyne'sia** (*a*, priv., *syniemi*, to comprehend). Stupidity; dementia.

**Asyno'dia** (*a*, priv., *synodia*, copulation). Impotence; suspension of or lack of sexual intercourse.

**Asyno'via.** Deficiency or lack of synovial fluid.

**Asyn'trophy** (*a*, priv., *syn*, together, *trophe*, nourishment). Absence of symmetrical nourishment or growth.

**Asystemat'ic.** Lacking system; not systematized, as certain nerve cells.

**Asystole** (a-sis'to-ly), **Asysto'lia** or **Asys'tolism.** Incomplete systole or ventricular contraction, so that the ventricles are not completely emptied of blood; met with in degeneration and asthenia of the cardiac muscles.

**Asystol'ic.** Relating to asystolia or incomplete systole.

**Atac'tic** (*a*, priv., *taxis*, order). Erratic; irregular; ataxic. **A. apoph'yses,** term given to minute ramifications of veins.

**Atac'tically apha'sic.** One who can recall the names for things, but who cannot arrange words in proper sequence; one suffering from ataxaphasia.

**Atalan'tia monophyl'la.** Malabar shrub, bark of which is bitter and antispasmodic, and oil is used as an external application in rheumatism and paralysis.

**Atarax'ia** (*ataraxia*, peace of mind). Moral tranquility; absence of emotion.

**At'avism** (*atavus*, ancestor, forefather). The reappearance of a mental or physical family trait or an hereditary disease after its absence in one or more generations; the inheritance of some anomaly or characteristic from a remote ancestor.

**Ataxapha'sia.** An ataxic or disordered condition of aphasia, as shown in inability to speak sentences correctly.

**Atax'ia** (*a*, priv., *taxis*, order). Ataxy; disorder; irregularity, as of pulse; disorder of nervous system, especially that form characterizing nervous fevers and nervous condition; want of coordination of muscular movements. **Abort'ive locomo'tor a.,** a neuralgic affection, severe and long-continued pains being the chief characteristic. **Acute' cen'tral a.,** incoordination dependent upon a myelitis with numerous foci in the cord, pons, and usually the cerebrum, following acute infectious diseases. **Alcohol'ic a.,** form met with in alcohol drinkers, due to neuritis. **Briquet's** (bre-kase') **a.,** hysterical a. with cutaneous anæsthesia. **Bro'ca's a.,** hysterical a. **Bul'bar a.,** locomotor a., from disease or injury of pons Varolii or medulla oblongata. **Cen'tral a.,** a. dependent upon lesion of the coordination centre. **Cerebel'lar a.,** staggering form of a., from lesion of cerebellum. **Cer'ebral a.,** a. due to lesion of the cerebrum. **Chore'ic a.,** want of muscular coordination, seen in chorea. **A. cor'dis,** extremely violent and irregular palpitation of the heart. **Drunk'ard's a.,** alcoholic a. **Famil'ial a., Fam'ily a., Fried'reich's a., Gener'ic a.,** or **Hered'itary a.,** Friedreich's disease; an incurable disease resembling locomotor a., occurring in children, in which there is a. of the limbs and want of control of the muscles regulating speech, ending in paralysis and atrophy; the lesion is a sclerosis of the posterior and lateral columns of the spinal cord. **Hered'itary a.,** familial a. **H. cerebel'lar a.,** a symptom-complex of hereditary nature occurring in early life, with marked cerebellar characteristics. **Hyster'ical a.,** hysteria with ataxic symptoms. **Ley'den's a.,** acute central a. **Locomo'tor a.,** tabes dorsalis; posterior spinal sclerosis; a chronic morbid condition described by Duchenne of Boulogne, prominent symptom of which is loss of power to coordinate voluntary movements, with lightning-like pains in the back, viscera, and lower extremities; the tendon reflexes are lessened or obliterated, and disturbances and irregularities of sensory manifestations occur, together with trophic disturbances in the joints (Charcot's arthropathy). The lesion is a sclerosis of the posterior root-zones of the spinal cord. The affection occurs in middle age or later, and is generally regarded as parasyphilitic in origin. **A. men'suum** or **men'strual a.,** vicarious irregularity of menses. **Mo'tor** or **moto'rial a.,** progressive locomotor a. **Mus'cular a.,** want of coordination of muscles. **Progres'sive locomo'tor a.,** locomotor a. **Sang'er Brown's a.,** hereditary cerebellar a. **Spi'nal a.,** locomotor a. **A. spirit'uum,** nervous diathesis. **Stat'ic a.,** Brach-Romberg symptom—uncertainty or unsteadiness of gait or inability to stand still in the dark or with closed eyes. **Supe'rior a.,** muscular incoordination affecting chiefly the upper extremities. **Ther'mal a.,** irregular and rapid variations of body temperature. **Vasomo'tor a.,** irregular variations in tension of the blood-vessels; alternate flushing and blanching of the skin through variations in the calibre of the cutaneous capillaries.

**Atax'iagram.** Record made by an ataxiagraph.

**Atax'iagraph.** An instrument for recording the intensity of the Brach-Romberg symptom as indicating the degree of ataxia in tabes dorsalis.

**Ataxiamne'sic.** Both ataxic and amnesic.

**Atax'ic.** Having characters of ataxia; affected with ataxia. **A. arthrop'athy,** Charcot's arthropathy. **A. paraple'gia,** combination of paraplegia and ataxia, dependent on disease of the spinal cord.

**Ataxoadynam'ic.** A condition marked by ataxic and adynamic characteristics.

**Ataxophe'mia** (*ataxia* + *phemi*, to speak). Inability to combine words properly in speaking; want of coordination of speech.

**Ataxopho'bia.** Morbid apprehension of becoming ataxic; abnormal orderliness and intolerance of any irregularity in the position of objects or in walking and other repeated movements.

**At'axy.** Ataxia.

**Atec'nia** (*a*, priv., *teknon*, a child). Sterility.

**Atelec'tasis** (*ateles*, imperfect, *ektasis*, dilatation). Imperfect expansion or dilatation, as in a. pulmonum, imperfect expansion of the lungs at birth. A similar condition is observed in lungs which have received air, dependent, in many instances, on catarrhal condition of bronchial tubes, and variously called pulmonary collapse or collapse of the lung, collapsus pulmonis, apneumatosis.

**Atelencephal'ia** (*ateles*, imperfect *enkephalos*, brain). Imperfect development of the cranium or its contents.

**Atelepla'sia** (*ateles*, imperfect, *plasso*, to form). Imperfect development.

**Ate'lia** (*ateleia*, imperfection). Monstrosity in which there is want of some member.

**Atelio'sis.** A condition of dwarfism, or arrested development, occurring without evident cause.

**Atelo-** (*ateles*, imperfect). In composition, defective.

**Atelocar'dia** (*kardia*, heart). Imperfect formation of the heart.

**Atelocephal'ia** (*kephale*, head). Imperfect development of the skull or head.

**Atelochei'lia** (*cheilos*, lip). Imperfect development of the lip.

**Atelochei'ria** (*cheir*, hand). Imperfect development of the hand.

**Ateloencephal'ia.** Atelencephalia.

**Ateloglos'sia** (*glossa*, tongue). Imperfect development of the tongue.

**Atelogna'thia** (*gnathos*, jaw). Imperfect development of the jaw.

**Atelomye'lia** (*myelos*, marrow). Imperfect development of the spinal cord.

**Atelopo'dia** (*pous*, foot). Imperfect development of the foot.

**Ateloproso'pia** (*prosopon*, face). Imperfect development of the face.

**Atelorrhachid'ia** (*rhachis*, spine). Imperfect development of the spinal column.

**Atelosto'mia** (*stoma*, mouth). Imperfect development of the mouth.

**Athaman'ta.** A genus of plants, ord. *Umbelliferæ*. **A. an'nua,** A. cretensis. **A. aureoseli'num,** A. oreoselinum. **A. creten'sis** or **cre'tica,** candy carrot; seeds are acrid and aromatic, carminative, diuretic, and emmenagogue. **A. macedon'ica,** Bubon macedonicum. **A. me'um,** Æthusa meum. **A. oreoseli'num,** black mountain parsley; plant, seed, and roots are aromatic, deobstruent, and lithontriptic. Distilled oil has been used in toothache.

**Athamantin'.** A glucoside from the root and seeds of Athamanta oreoselinum; it has an acrid, bitter taste.

**Athana'sia** (*a*, priv., *thanatos*, death). Tansy; also an old remedy for diseases of the liver, jaundice, gravel, etc., consisting of saffron, cinnamon, lavender, cassia, myrrh, honey, etc.

**Athelas'mus** (*a*, priv., *thele*, breast or nipple). Impracticability of giving suck.

**Athe'les.** Without a breast; weaned; devoid of nipple; one that has not sucked or given suck.

**Athe'lia.** Absence of nipple.

**Athe'lus.** Atheles.

**Athel'xis** (pressing out). Act of giving suck or squeezing out milk.

**Atherin'.** Alcoholic solution of ammonium pyrogallate.

**Ather'mancy.** Condition of being athermanous; opaque in respect to heat rays.

**Ather'manous** (*a*, priv., *therme*, heat). Non-conductive of heat; absorbing heat rays.

**Atherma'sia** or **Athermo'sia** (*a*, priv., *thermasia*, heat). Absence of heat.

**Athermosystal'tic** (*a*, priv., *therme*, heat, *systaltikos*, contractile). Not contracting under influence of heat or cold, as a muscle.

**Athero'ma** (*athere*, pap or pulp). Wen or sebaceous cyst; also disease of the larger arteries of the trunk and limbs and at the base of the brain (arterial atheroma), in which there are yellowish patches covered by normal endothelium, infiltration taking place at first between the laminæ of the innermost coat of the vessel, followed by fibrous deposit, fatty degeneration, and calcification, or perhaps softening; the latter results in atheromatous abscess; or ulceration—atheromatous ulcer—may occur.

**Atheroma′sia.** Atheromatous degeneration.

**Atheromato′sis.** A condition of atheroma.

**Athero′matous.** Of the nature of atheroma. **A. ab′scess,** see *Atheroma.* **A. degenera′tion,** see *Atheroma.* **A. pulp,** bran-like pulp; the appearance presented by the metamorphosis of the products of fatty degeneration enclosed in a cavity whose walls are in a state of inflammatory irritation. **A. ul′cer,** see *Atheroma.*

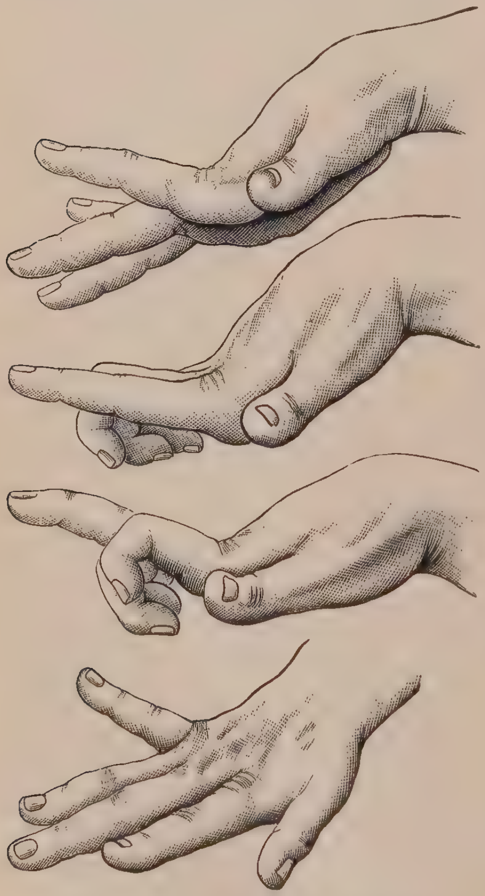
**Athero′sis.** Atheromasia.

**Atherosper′ma moscha′ta.** Australian sassafras; the bark is diaphoretic, diuretic, and sedative to the heart's action.

**Atherospermine′.** $C_{30}H_{40}N_2O_5$. Bitter alkaloid derived from Atherosperma moschata.

**Ath′etoid.** Relating to athetosis. **A. move′ments or spasms,** movements characteristic of athetosis.

**Atheto′sis** (*athetos,* without fixed position). Affection characterized by inability to retain the fingers in any position in which they are placed. The fingers and hands are in a constant state of slow movement, consisting in flexion, extension, adduction, abduction, supination, and pronation, following one after the other in almost rhythmical succession. The toes and feet may be affected in the same way. The condition has been called Hammond's disease, after the neurologist who first described it.



Examples of the positions of the fingers in the movements of athetosis. (Strümpell.)

**Ath′lete's heart.** Aortic incompetence from overexertion.

**Athoracoceph′alus** (*a,* priv., *thorax,* chest, *kephale,* head). Acephalogaster.

**Athrep′sia** (*a,* priv., *threpsis,* nourishment). Parrot's disease. Imperfect nutrition, of infants particularly, from faulty development, emaciation, vomiting, liquid passages, etc.

**A′thrix** (*a,* priv., *thrix,* hair). One who has lost his hair. **A. dep′ilis,** alopecia.

**Athy′mia** (*a,* priv., *thymos,* courage). Despondency; prostration of spirits; melancholy; groundless fear. **A. pleonec′tica,** insanity with desire for money, see *Pleonectica.*

**Athy′rea.** Condition resulting from the absence of the thyroid gland or the suspension of its functions; myxœdema; cretinism.

**Athyr′ium fi′lix fœ′mina.** Asplenium filix fœmina. **A. fi′lix mas,** Polypodium filix mas. **A. mol′le, ova′tum,** or **trif′idum,** Asplenium filix fœmina.

**Athyroida′tion.** Athyrea.

**A′tis.** Root of Aconitum heterophyllum. Tonic, antiperiodic. Alkaloid from it is called *atisine,* $O_{46}H_{74}N_2O_5$.

**Atlan′tad.** Toward the atlantal aspect.

**Atlan′tal.** Relating to the atlas. **A. as′pect,** aspect toward the region of the atlas. **A. extrem′ities,** upper limbs.

**Atlan′ticobasila′ris inter′nus.** Muscle passing between the atlas and basilar process of the os occipitis.

**Atlan′ticomastoide′us.** Muscle from the atlas to the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

**Atlan′tiobli′quus.** Obliquus superior capitis muscle.

**Atlant′ion.** Atlas.

**Atlan′tirec′tus.** Rectus capitis posticus minor muscle.

**Atlantoax′ial** or **Atlantoax′oid.** Relating to the atlas and axis, as atlantoaxial articulation, atlantoaxial ligaments, etc.

**Atlantodid′ymus.** A monster having two heads attached to one neck.

**Atlan′to-occipit′al.** Relating to atlas and occipital bone, as atlanto-occipital articulation.

**Atlan′to-odon′toid.** Relating to the atlas and odontoid process of the axis.

**At′las.** First cervical vertebra, supporting weight of the head, as Atlas is said to have supported the globe on his shoulders; by older anatomists, the last cervical vertebra.

**Atloax′oid.** Atloidoaxoid; relating to both atlas and axis.

**Atlod′ymus** or **Atlodid′ymus** (*atlas* + *didymos,* twin). Atlantodidymus, a monster single below and double above; one having a single body with two distinct heads supported on one neck.

**Atloi′doax′oid.** Relating to the atlas and axis, as **A. articula′tion,** articulation between first two cervical vertebræ. **A. lig′aments,** two in number, passing between those vertebræ.

**Atloidomastoide′us.** Obliquus superior capitis muscle.

**Atloidomuscula′ris.** Superior branch of occipital artery.

**Atloido-occip′ital.** Relating to the atlas and occiput. **A. mus′cle,** rectus capitis posticus minor.

**Atloido-odon′toid.** Relating to the atlas and the odontoid process.

**Atloi′dosuboccipita′lis.** Rectus capitis lateralis.

**Atmiat′ria, Atmidiat′ria** (*atmos,* vapor, *iatreia,* treatment). Treatment by fumigation or inhalation.

**At′mic.** Relating to vapor.

**Atmidalbu′min.** Product of the action of overheated steam on protein.

**Atmidal′bumose.** Albumose produced by the action of overheated steam.

**Atmocau′sis** or **Atmocauteriza′tion** (*atmos*, steam; *kauo*, to burn). Cauterization by steam.

**Atmocau′tery.** Apparatus for effecting cauterization by steam.

**At′mograph** (*atmos*, vapor, *grapho*, to describe). Spirograph; instrument for marking respiratory movement, as the sphygmograph does the movements of the pulse; the process is called *atmog′raphy*.

**Atmol′ysis** (*atmos*, vapor, *lysis*, separation). Analysis of gas, vapor, or atmospheric air.

**Atmom′eter** (*atmos*, vapor, *metron*, measure) or **Atmidom′eter.** Apparatus for determining amount of humidity in the air.

**At′mosphere** (*atmos*, vapor, *sphaira*, sphere). Spherical mass of respirable air surrounding the earth in every part for an indefinite height. It consists of 21 volumes of oxygen, 78 of nitrogen, and 1 of argon, carbonic oxide, and various organic impurities. Also any gaseous envelope or zone surrounding a body. See *Air*. **Elec′trical a.,** the zone surrounding an electrically charged body, within which the electrical influence or force is manifest.

**Atmospher′ic.** Relating to the atmosphere.

**Atmospheriza′tion.** Conversion of venous into arterial blood by introduction of oxygen.

**Ato′cia** (*a*, priv., *tokos*, child). Sterility in woman.

**Ato′cic.** Sterile; childless. A remedy to prevent conception.

**At′ocous.** Sterile; without children.

**At′om.** Smallest division of an element or smallest part capable of entering into chemical combination. **Compo′nent a.,** a. which by uniting with another atom of different character forms a compound atom. **Com′pound a.,** molecule. **Elemen′tary a.,** a. of an elementary body; primary atom.

**Atom′ic.** Relating to an atom, as *atomic weight*, weight of an atom of one substance compared with the weight of an atom of another taken as a standard. Hydrogen is usually accepted as such a standard, its atomic weight being considered as 1. See *Elements*. **A. heat,** specific heat of atoms. **A. the′ory,** theory that the molecules of matter are composed of atoms of definite and invariable number in each molecule.

**Atomic′ity.** Quantivalence.

**Atomiza′tion.** Act of reducing to minute particles, as of liquid into spray; pulverization.

**At′omized.** In the form of spray. See *Pulverization*.

**At′omizer.** Apparatus for producing and throwing a fine spray, for application of medicated liquids to the surface of the throat or other parts, for disinfection, etc. See *Pulverization*.

**At′omy.** Skeleton.

**Ato′nia** (*a*, priv., *tonos*, tone). Atony. **A. nutriti′va,** atrophy. **A. ventric′uli,** debility of the stomach.

**Aton′ic.** Wanting tone.

**At′ony.** Languor; want of tone; weakness of organs, particularly those that are contractile. **Nu′tritive a.,** atrophy.

**Atopomenorrhœ′a** (*atopos*, out of place, *men*, month, *rheo*, to flow). Vicarious menstruation.

**Atox′ic** (*a*, priv., *toxicon*, poison). Not poisonous.

**Atox′yl.** $C_6H_5NHAsO_2$. An arsenical preparation used in the treatment of cutaneous affections.

**At′rabile.** Atrabilis.

**Atrabil′iary** or **Atrabil′ious** (*ater*, black, *bilis*, bile). Melancholic and hypochondriac. **A. ar′teries, cap′sules,** and **veins,** suprarenal arteries, capsules, and veins; formation of black bile having been formerly attributed to them.

**Atrabi′lis** Atrabile; black bile; melancholy; imaginary thick, black, acrid humor, secreted by the pancreas or suprarenal capsules, causing hypochondriasis, melancholy, and mania.

**Atrache′lia** (*a*, priv., *trachelos*, neck). Monstrosity in which the neck is rudimentary or absent.

**Atracheloceph′alus** (*a*, priv., *trachelos*, neck, *kephale*, head). Monster whose neck and head are partially or wholly deficient.

**Atrach′elous.** Devoid of neck; short-necked.

**Atracten′chyma** (*atraktos*, spindle, *chyma*, plastic material). Tissue made up of spindle-shaped cells.

**Atrac′tylis gummif′era.** Gummy-rooted atractylis, pine thistle, ord. *Compositæ*, from the Mediterranean. Root, when bruised, yields a milky, viscid juice, concreting into tenacious masses, which are chewed for the same purposes as mastich. **A. lan′cea,** species from Japan and China; tea from the root is tonic and stomachic. **A. ova′ta,** used in China and Japan as a tonic, stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic.

**Atramen′tum** (ink). Mixture of galls and sulphate of iron; astringent, and formerly used as an external application in herpetic affections. **A. suto′rium,** ferri sulphas.

**Atre′mia** (immobility). Continuance in bed without sufficient sickness to warrant it; inability to walk, stand, or sit, yet without loss of voluntary motion.

**Atreselyt′ria** (*atretos*, imperforate, *elytron*, vagina). Atresia of the vagina.

**Atresente′ria** (*atretos*, imperforate, *enteron*, intestine). Atresia of the intestinal canal.

**Atre′sia** (*atretos*, without aperture). Imperforation of natural opening or canal, see *Monster*. **A. a′ni** or **anorec′tal a.,** imperforate anus; aproctia. **A. a′ni adna′ta,** congenital imperforation of anus. **A. au′ris,** adhesion of auricle to side of head, or of the walls of the external auditory meatus to each other. **A. i′ridis** or **A. pupil′læ,** imperforation of the iris, closing the pupil. **A. vagi′næ,** imperforation of the vagina; colpatresia. **A. vul′væ,** imperforation of the vulva.

**Atre′sic.** Relating to or characterized by atresia.

**Atresoblephar′ia** (*atretos*, imperforate, *blepharon*, eyelid). Adherence of the eyelids; symblepharon.

**Atresocys′ia** (*kysos*, anus). Atresia ani.

**Atresome′tria.** Imperforation of the uterus.

**Atre′ta.** Woman with atresia vaginæ.

**Atretelyt′ria.** Atreselytria.

**Atretente′ria.** Atresenteria.

**Atretis′mus.** Atresia.

**Atretoblepha′ria.** Atresoblepharia.

**Atretoceph′alus** (*atretos*, imperforate, *kephale*, head). Monster lacking natural apertures of the head.

**Atretocor′mus** (*atretos*, imperforate, *kormos*, trunk). Monster lacking natural apertures of the trunk.

**Atretocys′tia** or **Atretocys′tis** (*atretos*, imperforate, *kystis*, bladder). Atresia of the bladder.

**Atretogas′tria** (*atretos*, imperforate, *gaster*, stomach). Atresia of either extremity of the stomach.

**Atretolæ′mia** (*laimos*, œsophagus). Atresia of the pharynx or œsophagus.

**Atretome′tria.** Atresometria.

**Atretop′sia** (*ops*, eye). Atresia of pupil.

**Atretorrhin′ia** (*rhis*, nose). Atresia of the nostrils.

**Atretosto′mia** (*atretos*, imperforate, *stoma*, mouth). Imperforation of the mouth.

**Atretureth′ria.** Imperforation of the urethra.

**Atre′tus.** Imperforate; one whose anus or parts of generation are imperforate.

**At′ria** (pl. of *atrium*, hall of a house). Auricles of the heart. **A. mor′tis,** see *Death*.

**At′rial.** Relating to atria or an atrium.

**At′rices.** Condylomata of anus.

**Atrich′ia** or **Atrichi′asis** (*a*, priv., *thrix*, hair). Absence of hair; alopecia.

**Atricho′sis.** Disease attended with loss or deficiency of hair.

**At′richus.** One who has lost his hair.

**At′rici** (*atrium*, an entry). Small sinuses in the vicinity of the anus, not penetrating the rectum.

**A′trioventric′ular.** Auriculoventricular.

**At′riplex fœ′tida.** Chenopodium vulvaria. **A. horten′sis,** ord. *Chenopodiaceæ*. Herb and seed are antiscorbutic. Several other varieties of atriplex have similar properties. **A. littoral′is** possesses toxic properties, giving rise to œdema and nervous symptoms grouped under the term *atrip′licism*. **A. pat′ula,**

spreading orache; indigenous; expressed juice is cathartic; used like gamboge in dropsy and asthma.

**Atrip′licism.** See *Atriplex littoralis.*

**At′rium** (a hall). Ampulla, sinus; specifically, auricle of the heart; the lower part of a cavity of the tympanum; the sinus venosus. **A. bur′sæ omenta′lis,** contracted cavity of the peritoneum in the vicinity of the foramen of Winslow. **A. cor′dis dex′trum,** right auricle of the heart. **A. c. sinis′trum,** left auricle of the heart. **Infec′tion a.,** the point of entrance of the germ of an infectious disease. **A. laryn′gis,** portion of the larynx above the superior cords. **A. poste′rius** or **A. pulmona′le,** left auricle of the heart. **A. tympan′icum,** part of cavity of the tympanum directly opposite the opening of the external meatus. **A. vagi′næ,** vestibulum. **A. vena′rum cava′rum,** right auricle.

**At′ropa** (*Atropos,* immutable; the name of one of the Fates, from its fatal effects). A genus of plants of the order *Solanaceæ.* **A. belladon′na,** belladonna, deadly nightshade, common dwale; perennial plant, indigenous in Europe and Asia; see *Belladonna.* Dose, gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13); of the root, gr. j–ij (0.065–0.13). **A. mandrag′ora,** mandrake; growing in Europe; narcotic; the leaves are sometimes used as a poultice to indolent swellings.

**Atropamine′.** An alkaloid obtained from some specimens of belladonna; isomeric with belladonnine.

**Atro′phia.** Atrophy; tabes. **A. ablactato′rum,** weaning brash; cholera infantum. **A. an′glica,** a. nervosa. **A. cer′ebri,** atrophy of the brain. **A. cor′dis,** atrophy of the heart. **A. cu′tis,** atrophy of the skin. **A. c. universa′lis,** diffuse idiopathic atrophy of the skin. **A. den′tis,** atrophy of the teeth. **A. glandula′ris,** tabes mesenterica. **A. hep′atis,** atrophy of the liver. **A. infant′um,** marasmus; tabes mesenterica. **A. intestino′rum,** intestinal atrophy. **A. lactan′tium,** atrophy of nursing women. **A. lie′nis,** atrophy of the spleen. **A. maculo′sa et stria′ta,** a form of morphœa occurring in spots and lines. **A. mesenter′ica,** tabes mesenterica. **A. musculo′rum lipomato′sa,** pseudomuscular hypertrophy. **A. nervo′sa,** loss of flesh, appetite, etc., without discoverable organic disease. **A. pigmento′sa,** xeroderma pigmentosum. **A. pilo′rum pro′pria,** atrophy of the hair; it may be symptomatic, as in phthisis, syphilis, etc., or idiopathic. **A. seni′lis,** atrophy due to the katabolic processes of old age. **A. spina′lis,** tabes dorsalis. **A. testic′uli,** atrophy of the testicle. **A. un′guium,** atrophy of the nails.

**Atroph′ic.** Relating to atrophy. **A. na′sal catarrh′,** ozæna. **A. prolifera′tion,** multiplication of the nucleus noticed in atrophy. **A. spi′nal paral′ysis,** inflammation of the gray matter of the anterior part of the spinal cord.

**Atrophoder′ma** or **Atrophoder′mia** (*atrophia + derma,* skin). Atrophy of the skin; atrophia cutis. **A. neurit′icum,** glossy skin, glossy fingers; the fingers are tapering, smooth, hairless, glossy, and pink, ruddy, or blotched, this change being accompanied by intense burning of the parts.

**At′rophy** (*a,* priv., *trophe,* nourishment). Defective nutrition; progressive morbid diminution in bulk of the whole body or part. **Acute yel′low a. of the liv′er,** disease marked by delirium, coma, etc., following jaundice, with general glandular degeneration, and with atrophy and yellow discoloration of the liver, usually fatal. **Ad′ipose a.,** wasting of the fatty tissues of the body. **Amphibles′troid a.,** a. of retina. **Brown a.,** a. of the liver, spleen, or heart of old people, marked by a brownish discoloration of the affected tissues. **Compres′sion a.,** pressure a. **Concen′tric a.,** term applied to the atrophy of an organ containing cavities, as the heart, in which the calibre of such cavities is reduced. **Cor′related a.,** sympathetic a. **Cruveilhier′s′ a.,** progressive muscular a. **Cyanot′ic a.,** a. of the liver from obstructed circulation through it. **Degen′erative a.,** a. with degeneration and absorption of material. **Déjerine′-Sot′ta a.** destruction of nerve structure through hypertrophy of the interstitial fibrous tissue. **A. of disuse′,** a. resulting from immobilization of a part or want of exercise of it for any cause. **Excen′tric a.,** term applied to a. of an organ containing cavities, such as the heart, in which the calibre of such cavities is increased. **Fat′ty a.,** a. with fatty degeneration. **Fat′ty mus′cular a.,** pseudohypertrophic spinal paralysis. **Gran′ular a.,** a. from chronic interstitial inflammation of an organ, with excess of granular matter. **Gray a.,** degeneration of the optic disk, which becomes grayish; resulting from retinitis or organic disease of the central nervous system. **Hemifa′cial a.,** a. of one side of the face. **Hemilin′gual a.,** a. of a lateral half of the tongue. **Hered′itary mus′cular a.,** variety of pseudohypertrophic spinal paralysis. **Idiopath′ic mus′cular a.,** myopathic a. **In′fantile a.,** tabes mesenterica. **Intersti′tial a.**; **Landou′zy-Déjerine′ a.,** a. of the face, side of the neck, and shoulder. **Lin′ear a.,** form of morphœa, occurring in bands or lines, chiefly about the forehead, arms, and legs. **Lipo′matous mus′cular a.,** pseudohypertrophic paralysis. **Mesenter′ic a.,** tabes mesenterica. **Mus′cular a.,** wasting of muscular tissue from any cause. **Myopath′ic a.,** muscular dystrophy; atrophy of the muscles, occurring in early life, and not connected with any lesion of the nervous system. **Necrobiot′ic a.,** numerical a. **Neu′ral a.,** a. of a nerve, from thickening or inflammation. **Neurot′ic a.,** muscular a. from affection of the trophic nerves of a part. **Numer′ical a.,** advanced stage of simple atrophy, some elements actually perishing. **A. of op′tic nerve,** see *Optic nerve.* **Par′rot′s a.,** marasmus neonatorum. **Pas′sive a.,** a. from pressure, lack of nutrition, exhausting visceral diseases, etc. **Physiolog′ical a.,** a. of a part after it has subserved its function, as of the uterus after parturition, or of certain fetal parts after birth. **Pig′mentary a.,** form of a. in which there is a deposit of yellow pigment in the fat cells. **Pres′sure a.,** a. from direct pressure on a part. **Progres′sive fa′cial a.,** partial or unilateral a. of face; a. of one side of face, generally the left, with discoloration, loss or waste of fatty, bony, or cartilaginous parts; perhaps due to lesion of the cervical portion of the sympathetic system. **Progres′sive mus′cular a.,** Cruveilhier's atrophy or paralysis or disease, creeping palsy, peripheral paralysis, wasting palsy, anterior poliomyelitis: a chronic malady, in which the muscles become so greatly atrophied that they cannot perform their functions; there is a granular degeneration of the voluntary muscles, dependent on degeneration of the anterior roots of the spinal nerves and atrophy of the cells of gray matter of the anterior horns of the spinal cord. **Progres′sive ner′vous a.,** a. of the roots of the spinal nerves from compression by fibrous bands. **Qual′itative a.,** degeneration. **Quan′titative a.,** simple a. **Red a.,** cyanotic a.; acute cirrhosis of the liver. **A. of the ret′ina,** see *Optic nerve.* **Rheumat′ic a.,** muscular atrophy consequent on rheumatism. **Rig′id a.,** tonic a. **Se′nile a.,** a. of old persons. **Se′rous a.,** a. in which there is transudation of serum, the fat having disappeared. **Sim′ple a.,** a. not dependent on pathological changes or conditions. **Spi′nal a.,** tabes dorsalis. **Sympathet′ic a.,** wasting of one of paired parts after disease or injury of the other. **Ton′ic a.,** muscular a. with rigidity. **Trophoneurot′ic a.,** a. from defective nervous supply or distribution, as in musuclar atrophy from lesion of a nerve. **Unilat′eral fa′cial a.,** progressive facial a. **Va′ricose a.,** cyanotic a. **White a.,** a. of the nerve tissue, leaving the interstitial connective tissue only. **Yel′low a. of the liver,** acute yellow atrophy.

**Atropi′na** (Ph. U. S. and Br.). Atropine; active principle of Atropa belladonna, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$; white, bitter alkaloid, intensely poisonous, soluble in 600 parts of water at 15° C. or 59° F., in 35 parts of boiling water; very soluble in alcohol. It may also be obtained from stramonium. It dilates the pupil, and its therapeutic effects are the same as those of belladonna. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ – $\frac{1}{75}$ (0.00032–0.00086).

Hydriodate of atropine, *atropinæ hydriodas*, is employed as a mydriatic in solution. Oleate of atropine, *atropinæ oleas*, is made by dissolving atropine in oleic acid and olive oil; it is sometimes used in suppositories in place of extract of belladonna. The salicylate, *atropinæ salicylas*, has been used in place of the sulphate, having been recommended for hypodermic use, as its solution is said to keep better than that of the other salts. Santonate or santoninate of atropine, *atropinæ santonas* or *santoninas*, is an amorphous, soluble powder, used as a non-irritating mydriatic in 1:2000 solution. Stearate of atropine, *atropinæ stearas*, contains 50 per cent. of atropine; it is used as a substitute for the extract of belladonna in ointments and suppositories. Sulphate of atropine, *atropinæ sulphas*, is official in the Ph. U. S. and Br. It is more soluble than atropine, but the medicinal effects are analogous. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{150}-\frac{1}{40}$ (0.00043–0.0016). Valerianate of atropine, *atropinæ valerianas*, has also been used.

**Atrop′ic.** Relating to the plant Atropa belladonna or to the alkaloid atropine.

**Atropine′.** See *Atropina.*

**At′ropinism** or **At′ropism.** Constitutional effects of belladonna or atropine.

**Atropiniza′tion.** Process of inducing full effects of atropine.

**Atrosanguin′eous** (*ater*, black, *sanguis*, blood). Color of dark red blood.

**Atroscine′.** An alkaloid, isomeric with hyoscine, obtained from scopolamine; it is said to equal hyoscine in its mydriatic action, but to influence accommodation much more powerfully.

**At′rosine.** Red coloring-matter in Atropa belladonna.

**Attack′.** Access; sudden invasion or onset of disease; seizure.

**At′tar of ro′ses.** See *Rosa centifolia.*

**Atten′uants** (*tenuis*, thin). Medicines which dilute or diminish the action of other remedies.

**Atten′uated.** Weakened or reduced as to toxic action, said of microorganisms or virus.

**Attenua′tion.** Thinness, emaciation; system of diet or medication to reduce corpulency; term used by homœopathic practitioners in the sense of dilution or division of remedies into infinitesimal parts; process of weakening the activity of a microorganism by inoculation, cultivation, etc.

**At′tic.** Pyramidal cavity in the tympanum lying above and opening into the atrium, partially filled by the malleus and incus; called also tautologically the *tympan′ic attic.* **A. disease′**, otitis media.

**At′ticomas′toid.** Relating to the tympanum and the mastoid cells.

**At′titude.** Situation, position of body, posture, often enabling physician to pronounce at once upon the character of the disease, the degree of nervous or cerebral power, etc. In hysteria and hystero-epilepsy the attitudes are peculiar and often characteristic; they are seen in all the stages of the convulsive attack; in the epileptoid stage the most common is the *crucifixion attitude*, in which the arms are extended at right angles to the trunk and lower extremities or rigidly held in the axis of the body; the first part of the stage of clownism is called that of *illogical attitudes*, the positions assumed by the patients being of the most bizarre description, the body usually forming the arc of a circle curved anteroposteriorly or laterally (opisthotonos or pleurosthotonos); the third stage of the attack is called by the French writers the stage of *emotional* or *passional attitudes*, the positions expressing graphically the patient's mental conceptions or hallucinations, such as anger, joy, sadness, fear, surprise, expectation, etc.

**Attol′lens au′rem, au′ris,** or **auric′ulæ** (*ad*, to, *tollo*, to raise). Muscle of the ear, arising thin, broad, and tendinous from the tendon of the occipito-frontalis, and inserted into the upper part of the ear opposite the antihelix; it raises the ear. **A. glan′dulæ thyroi′deæ,** portion of inferior constrictor muscle of the pharynx passing to the thyroid gland. **A. hu′meri** or **hu′merum,** deltoid. **A. lin′guæ,** mylo-glossus. **A. maxil′lam tempora′lis,** temporalis. **A. max′imus,** temporoauricularis externus. **A. oc′uli** or **oc′ulum,** rectus superior oculi. **A. os′sis hyoide′i,** geniohyoideus. **A. scap′ulam,** levator anguli scapulæ. **A. se′dem,** levator ani. **A. superio′rem pal′pebram,** levator palpebræ superioris.

**Atton′itus** (*attono*, to stun). Stupefied; stricken with apoplexy. **A. mor′bus,** apoplexy.

**Attrac′tion.** The force drawing bodies together. **A. bod′y,** a. sphere. **Cap′illary a.,** the force of attraction exerted by the inner walls of a minute tube upon a fluid in which it is immersed, raising the latter above the surrounding level. **Chem′ical a.,** chemical affinity; the attractive force between the atoms of certain substances which compels them to unite and form a new substance. **A. of cohe′sion,** cohesion. **Elec′tive a.,** chemical a. **Elec′trical a.,** a. shown by substances for one another when charged with an opposite variety of electricity. **A. of gravita′tion,** see *Gravity.* **Magnet′ic a.,** the force by which a magnet draws to itself certain bodies, such as those of iron. **A. sphere,** atmosphere; the zone surrounding the centrosome, in which are seen the delicate radiating protoplasmic fibrils attracted by the centrosome.

**At′trahens.** Attrahent. **A. a′læ na′si,** compressor naris muscle. **A. au′rem, auric′ulæ,** or **au′ris,** anterior auris muscle.

**At′trahent** (*ad*, to, *traho*, to draw). Attracting or drawing toward; a remedy attracting fluids to parts to which it is applied; blisters and rubefacients, for example.

**Attri′ta** (*ad*, to, *tero*, to rub) or **Attri′tus.** Chafing.

**Attri′tion.** Friction or bruising; chafing; cardialgia accompanied with panting; violent contusion.

**Atyp′ic** or **Atyp′ical** (*a*, priv., *typos*, type). Not having or being a type; irregular, as atypical or irregular intermittent.

**Au.** The chemical symbol for gold (aurum).

**Auan′sis** (desiccation). Morbid dryness.

**Auan′tic.** Withered; atrophic; desiccated.

**Aubert's** (o-bears′) **phenom′enon.** A deceptive optical phenomenon, sometimes noted; when the head is inclined laterally a vertical line appears deflected obliquely to the opposite side.

**Aucheniat′ria** (*auchen*, neck, *iatreia*, treatment). Treatment of diseases of the throat or neck.

**Auchen′ium.** Part of the neck below the nucha.

**Auchenome′lus** (*auchen*, neck, *melos*, member). Monster having parts abnormally united to the neck.

**Auchenos′chisis** (*auchen*, neck. *schisis*, fissure). Fissure of the neck or of the cervical vertebræ.

**Auctioneer's′ cramp** or **spasm.** A professional spasm, of the same nature as writer's cramp, occuring in auctioneers.

**Au′da brasilien′sis.** Plant of South America, the seeds of which are purgative.

**Audim′eter** or **Audiom′eter** (*audio*, to hear, *metron*, measure). Instrument to test the degree of hearing.

**Audiom′etry.** Measurement of the degree of acuteness of hearing.

**Au′diphone** (*audio*, to hear, *phone*, sound). Fan-shaped instrument for the use of the deaf, by means of which sounds are made to pass to the auditory nerve by bone conduction, the apparatus being in contact with the teeth.

**Audi′tion** (*audio*, to hear). Hearing; act of hearing; sensation arising from the impression made on the auditory nerves by vibrations of air produced by a sonorous body. Audition may be active or passive; hence the difference between listening and simply hearing. **Chromat′ic** or **col′ored a.,** suggestion of a color associated with a sound.

**Au′ditive.** Relating to hearing; auditory; one in whom auditory impressions are recalled by memory or suggestion rather than by actual sounds.

**Au′ditory** Relating to audition or the ear. **A. amne′sia,** word-deafness. **A. a′rea,** centre in the cerebrum in which the sense of hearing is presumed to be located; also auditory field. **A. ar′teries** and **veins**, vessels entering the auditory canals; they are the external auditory artery, given off by the styloid, a branch of the external carotid; internal auditory artery, branch of the basilary artery accompanying the auditory nerve, and distributed to it. The auditory veins empty into the internal and external jugulars. **A. au′ra**, auditory impression preceding an epileptic attack. **A. bulb**, membranous labyrinth of the ear. **A. canal′**, the *external* canal commences at the bottom of the concha, at the foramen auditivum, passes inward, forward, and downward, and terminates at the membrana tympani; it is partly cartilaginous, partly osseous, partly fibrous. The *internal* canal is situated on the posterior surface of the pars petrosa of the temporal bone; from the foramen auditivum internum, where it commences, it passes forward and outward, and terminates by a *cul-de-sac*, perforated by many holes, *maculæ cribrosæ*, one of which is the orifice of the aquæductus Fallopii; the others communicate with the labyrinth. **A. cap′sule**, a cartilaginous capsule of embryonic life, which later develops into the external ear. **A. cells**, cells in the delicate structure of the internal ear, having upon them a hair-like prolongation of epithelial cells, *auditory hairs* or *cirri*. **A. cen′tre**, a. area. **A. cir′ri**, see *A. cells*. **A. duct**, ductus cochlearis. **A. dysæsthe′sia**, excessive pain or discomfort caused by the hearing of certain sounds. **A. field**, area in which a sounding body can be heard. **A. hairs**, see *A. cells*. **A. hyperæsthe′sia**, excessive acuteness of hearing. **A. mea′tus**, see *A. canal*. **A. nerve**, portio mollis of the seventh pair, arises from the corpus restiforme, from the floor of the fourth ventricle, and by means of white striæ from the sides of the calamus scriptorius. As it leaves the encephalon it forms a flattened cord, and proceeds with the facial nerve through the foramen auditivum internum as far as the bottom of the meatus, where it separates from the facial, dividing into two branches, one going to the cochlea, *cochlear nerve*, the other to the vestibule and semicircular canals, *vestibular nerve*. **A. nu′clei**, nuclei of origin of the auditory nerve. **A. os′sicles**, three (in fetal life four) small bones in the middle ear, named, from without inward, malleus, incus (os orbiculare), and stapes; see these words. **A. pit**, a. sac. **A. plate**, roof of external meatus of the ear, extending from beneath the squamous process inward to the tympanum. **A. proc′ess**, rough lip of bone at the entrance of the external meatus, for attachment of the auricle. **A. roots**, roots of auditory nerve. **A. sac**, depression in epiblast on each side of the after-brain in the embryo. **A. teeth**, teeth-like processes on the free border of the labium vestibulare, in the cochlea of the ear. **A. tube**, external auditory meatus or canal. **A. veins**, see *Auditory arteries*. **A. ver′tigo**, Ménière's disease. **A. ves′icles**, minute sacs in the lower animals substituting more complicated apparatus of hearing in the higher animals and man; part of the external germ layer of the fœtus, afterward to be developed into the internal ear.

**Audi′tus.** Hearing.

**Auenbrug′ger's sign.** Prominence of the epigastrium, indicative of great accumulation of serum in the pericardium.

**Au′erbach's gan′glion** or **plex′us.** A collection of sympathetic nervous ganglia between the longitudinal and circular muscular layers of the intestine.

**Auf′recht's sign** or **symp′tom.** A short, weak breathing sound heard above the jugular fossa when the stethoscope is placed over the trachea, indicative of stenosis of this tube.

**Au′ge.** Reservoir into which liquids flow in an interrupted manner, such as the ventricles and auricles of the heart.

**Augmenta′tion** (*augeo*, to increase). Accretion; stage of disease in which symptoms are increasing.

**Augna′thus** (*au*, again, *gnathos*, jaw). Monster with double or supplementary lower jaw.

**Au′la** (Lat., hall). Y-shaped canal between the third and lateral ventricles of the brain.

**Aulat′ela** (*aula* + *tela*, tissue). Membrane covering the aula or anterior portion of the third cerebral ventricle.

**Auliplex′us.** That part of the choroid plexus which lies above the aula.

**Au′lix.** Shallow furrow on the side of the third ventricle of the brain; fissure of Monro.

**Au′lus** (*aulos*, fistula or pipe). Cannula; fistula; foramen; external orifice of the vagina.

**Au′ra.** Vapor or emanation from a body, surrounding it like an atmosphere. Sensation of a light vapor appearing to set out from the trunk or limbs and rise toward the head. It precedes attacks of epilepsy and hysteria—*aura epileptica, aura hysterica.* **Elec′tric a.**, sensation as of a breath of wind in a part subjected to a discharge of static electricity. **Epigas′tric a.**, epileptic aura localized in the epigastrium. **A. epilep′tica**, see *Aura*. **A. hyster′ica**, see *Aura*. **Mo′tor a.**, convulsive phenomena preceding at times an epileptic fit. **A. podag′rica**, sensation experienced preceding an attack of gout. **A. san′guinis**, odor exhaled by blood newly drawn. **A. sem′inis**, volatile principle at one time fancied to exist in sperm and to be the fecundating agent. **Sen′sory a.**, aura associated with sensations of cold or heat, pricking, pain, or numbness, headache, etc. **Vasomo′tor a.**, a. with local pallor, numbness, heat, etc. **A. vertigino′sa**, vertigo preceding an epileptic attack. **A. vita′lis**, vital principle.

**Au′ral** (*auris*, ear). Relating or appertaining to the ear or to an aura. **A. fun′gi**, see *Otomycosis*. **A. med′icine** and **sur′gery**, medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the ear. **A. ver′tigo**, Ménière's disease.

**Auramin′.** See *Pyoktanin*.

**Aurantiamarin′.** Bitter glucoside derived from orange-peel.

**Auran′tii ama′ri cor′tex.** See *Citrus aurantium*. **A. cor′tex**, see *Citrus aurantium*. **A. flo′res**, see *Citrus aurantium*. **A. flo′ris a′qua**, see *Citrus aurantium*. **A. fruc′tus**, bitter orange; ripe fruit of Citrus vulgaris; tonic and stomachic.

**Auran′tium.** Orange. See *Citrus*. **A. ama′rum**, bitter orange. **A. curassaven′tium**, Curacao orange; a stunted variety of an aromatic, bitterish flavor, used in the manufacture of a liqueur. **A. dul′ce**, bitter orange. The following are the official (Ph. U. S.) preparations of orange: **Auran′tii ama′ri cor′tex**, bitter orange-peel, the rind of the fresh fruit of Citrus vulgaris; *extractum a. a. fluidum*, fluid extract of bitter orange; *tinctura a. a.*, tincture of bitter orange. **Auran′tii dul′cis cor′tex**, sweet orange-peel, the rind of the fresh fruit of Citrus aurantium; *oleum a.*, oil of orange peel; *spiritus a.*, spirit of orange; *spiritus aurantii compositus*, compound spirit of orange, used in the manufacture of aromatic elixir; *syrupus a.*, syrup of orange; *tinctura a. dulcis*, tincture of sweet orange. The following are not official: **Auran′tii flo′res**, orange flowers; *Aqua a. florum*, orange-flower water; *a. a. f. fortior*, strong orange-flower water, used for making the preceding; *oleum a. f.*, orange-flower oil, used as a flavoring agent; *syrupus a. f.*, syrup of orange flowers.

**Au′ric.** Aural; relating to or made of gold. **A. acid**, gold trihydroxide; also gold trioxide.

**Au′ricle** (dim. of auris). Pavilion of the ear. One of the receiving cavities of the heart; see *Auricles*.

**Aur′icles of the heart.** Two cavities, one right, the other left, each communicating with the ventricle of its side. They receive the blood from every part of the body. Into the right auricle two venæ cavæ and the coronary vein open; into the left, four pulmonary veins. The right auricle has been called *sinus of the venæ cavæ, sinus dexter cordis;* the left, *sinus of the pulmonary veins, sinus sinister cordis.*

The foliated or dog's-ear portion of each auricle is called *appendix auriculæ*.

**Auric'ula.** Auricle. A genus of plants. **A. cor'dis,** auricle of heart; appendix of the auricle. **A. in'fima,** lobule of ear. **A. ju'dæ,** Peziza auricula. **A. mu'ris,** Hieracium pilosella. **A. mu'ris ma'jor,** Hieracium murorum.

**Auric'ular.** Belonging to or resembling the ear or an auricle of the heart. **A. ang'le,** any angle formed by lines meeting at the auricular point, *i. e.,* the middle of the external auditory meatus. The terms auriculocranial, auriculofacial, auriculofrontal, auriculo-occipital, and auriculoparietal are applied to the auricular angles whose lines pass through the cranium, face, frontal, occipital, and parietal regions, respectively. **A. appen'dage** or **appen'dix,** see *Auricles of the heart.* **A. arcs,** arcs indicating extent of space between the two lines forming the auricular angles. **A. ar'teries** and **veins** are anterior and posterior. The former arise from the temporal artery, and are distributed to the meatus auditorius externus and pavilion of the ear. The posterior auricular artery is given off by the external carotid, from which it separates in the parotid gland. Anterior and posterior auricular veins open into the temporal and external jugular. **A. diam'eter,** inferior parietal diameter of the skull. **A. fin'ger,** little finger, so called because readily introduced into the meatus auditorius. **A. fis'sure,** fissure between the tympanic bone and the mastoid process. **A. fora'men,** external opening of the meatus auditorius externus. **A. glands,** lymphatic glands behind and below the ear. **A. height,** distance from upper edge of outer opening of external auditory meatus to the apex of the cranium. **A. in'dex,** measurement of the auricle of ear, taken from the proportion of its breadth to its length. **A. mus'cles,** muscles attached to the external ear. **A. nerves** are: 1. Auricular branch, zygomaticoauricular, an ascending branch of cervical plexus; ramifies and spreads over the two surfaces of the pavilion. 2. Auricular or superficial temporal, given off from inferior maxillary; ascends between condyle of jaw and meatus auditorius externus; sends numerous filaments to meatus and pavilion, and divides into two twigs accompanying branches of temporal artery and distributed to integuments of head. There is also a posterior auricular furnished by the facial. **A. point,** middle of opening of external meatus; or, in case of measurement of auricular height, middle of upper or lower edge of the meatus. **A. ra'dii,** in craniometry, lines projected from the middle of the external meatus to certain points on the skull. **A. sep'tum,** partition between the two auricles of the heart. **A. si'nus,** cavity in right auricle of heart, between the two venæ cavæ; principal cavity of left auricle. **A. sul'cus,** groove or sulcus in the jugular fossa for auricular nerves from the vagus. **A. sur'face,** ear-shaped surfaces on the sacrum and ilium. **A. veins,** see *Auricular arteries.*

**Auricula'ris.** Auricular. **A. ante'rior,** anterior auris muscle. **A. a. profun'dus,** small muscle from temporal bone to tragus. **A. mag'nus,** auricular nerve. **A. poste'rior,** retrahens aurem muscle. **A. supe'rior,** attollens aurem muscle.

**Auric'ulobregmat'ic.** Relating to the auricular joint and point of junction of the coronal and sagittal sutures, as *auriculobregmatic diameter* or *radii.*

**Auric'ulocra'nial, Auric'ulofa'cial, Auric'ulofron'tal, Auric'ulo-occip'ital,** and **Auric'ulopari'etal angles** are angles, taking the centre of the external meatus as the constant point, measuring respectively the cranium, face, forehead, occiput, and junctions of lambdoid and sagittal sutures and of sagittal and coronal sutures.

**Auric'uloglos'sus.** See *Styloglossus.*

**Auric'uloinfraor'bital plane.** Cranial plane formed by projecting lines from the top of the auricular foramen to the inferior edge of the orbit. Used in craniometry.

**Auric'ulometal'lic.** Term applied to a metallic sound heard on auscultation of the heart.

**Auric'ulona'sal.** Relating to the ears and nose.

**Auric'ulo-occip'ital.** See *Auriculocranial.*

**Auric'ulopari'etal.** See *Auriculocranial.*

**Auric'ulospi'nal plane.** Plane so projected as to pass through two auricular points and spinal or subnasal points.

**Auric'ulotem'poral mus'cle.** Attrahens aurem and attollens aurem muscles viewed as one muscular mass. **A. nerve,** branch of the inferior maxillary to the auricle and temporal bone.

**Auric'uloventric'ular.** Belonging to auricles and ventricles of the heart. The tricuspid and mitral valves are auriculoventricular valves.

**Auric'ulozygomat'ic.** Relating to external ear and zygoma.

**Au'riform.** Ear-shaped.

**Auri'ga.** Lobus Spigelii; bandage for the ribs.

**Aurigenous** (aw-rij'en-us) **disease'.** Jaundice.

**Auri'go.** Icterus. **A. neophyto'rum,** icterus infantum. **A. typho'des,** yellow fever.

**Au'rilave** (*auris,* ear, *lavo,* to wash). Instrument for cleansing the external auditory meatus.

**Auripigmen'tum** (*aurum,* gold, *pigmentum,* paint). Orpiment. **A. ru'brum,** realgar.

**Auripunc'ture.** Puncture of the drum membrane.

**Au'ris.** Ear.

**Auriscal'pium** (*scalpo,* to scrape). Earpick.

**Au'riscope.** Otoscope.

**Au'rist.** Otologist, one who occupies himself with diseases of the ear and their treatment.

**Au'rium fluctua'tio** (gen. pl. of auris). Tinnitus. **A. marmora'ta,** cerumen. **A. sib'ilus,** tinnitus. **A. son'itus,** ringing or buzzing in the ears. **A. sor'des,** cerumen. **A. susur'rus,** ringing or buzzing in the ears. **A. tinni'tus,** bombus; subjective ringing or buzzing sound in the ear. See *Tinnitus aurium.*

**Au'roscope.** Auriscope.

**Au'rous.** Relating to gold; golden.

**Auru'go** (*aurum,* gold). Icterus.

**Au'rum.** Gold, which see. **A. folia'tum,** gold-leaf. **A. lepro'sum,** antimonium. **A. in libel'lis,** gold-leaf. **A. musi'vum,** sulphuret of tin, deutosulphuret or persulphuret of tin; used in some empirical preparations. **A. oxydula'tum muriat'icum,** chloride of gold. **A. sal'itum,** chloride of gold. **A. vegetab'ile,** pipitzahoic acid. The only official (Ph. U. S.) preparation of gold is **Au'ri et so'dii chlor'idum,** chlorides of gold and sodium, an orange-yellow powder composed of equal parts of each chloride salt; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ (0.0032–0.0065). Other preparations sometimes used in medicine are: **Au'ri brom'idum,** bromide of gold, occurring in orange-red crystals; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{5}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.013–0.032). **A. chlor'idum,** chloride of gold, orange-red crystals; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ – $\frac{1}{20}$ (0.0006–0.0032). **A. cyan'idum,** cyanide of gold; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$–$\frac{1}{3}$ (0.004–0.02). **A. et potas'sii brom'idum,** bromides of gold and potassium; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{2}{3}$ (0.01–0.04).

**Auscult'** or **Aus'cultate** (*ausculto,* to listen). To practise auscultation.

**Ausculta'tion.** Act of listening, to appreciate different sounds originating in the chest or elsewhere. Used in diagnosis of diseases of the heart, lungs, etc., either by aid of a stethoscope (*mediate auscultation*) or by direct application of the ear to the chest (*immediate auscultation*). **Cepha'lic** or **cer'ebral a.,** a. practised to detect unusual sounds in the circulation through the brain. **Imme'diate a.,** see *Auscultation.* **Me'diate a.,** see *Auscultation.* **Obstet'ric a.,** a. of the pregnant uterus or of the abdomen, to recognize the fetal or other sounds. **A. tube,** stethoscope. **Vo'cal a.,** a. of vocal sounds heard with the ear or stethoscope applied to the chest.

**Aus'cultator.** One who practises auscultation.

**Auscul'tatory.** Relating to auscultation. **A. fric'tion,** if the finger be drawn lightly over the skin, away from the point of application of the stethoscope or phonendoscope, an otherwise inaudible sound of friction will be loudly heard through the stethoscope, but only for a brief distance, beyond which it will cease. **A. percus'sion**, listening, by means of the stethoscope or phonendoscope, to the sounds elicited by percussion in the neighborhood.

**Austra'lian fe'ver tree.** Alstonia constricta. **A. gum**, variety of acacia from Australia. **A. ki'no**, juice from eucalyptus tree of Australia. **A. sas'safras**, Atherosperma moschata.

**Autal'gia** (*autos*, self, *algos*, pain). Localized pain. **A. doloro'sa**, facial neuralgia; pleurodynia. **A. prurigino'sa**, itching. **A. ver'tigo**, vertigo.

**Autech'oscope** (*autos*, self, *echos*, sound, *skopeo*, to examine). Instrument for self-auscultation.

**Aute'cic** or **Aute'cious.** Autœcic; autœcious.

**Auteme'sia** or **Autem'esis** (*autos*, self, *emesis*, vomiting). Vomiting without evident cause.

**Authygian'sis** (*autos*, self, *hygiazo*, to heal). Healing power of nature.

**Auto-** (*autos*, self). As a prefix, self.

**Au'toblast** (*autos*, self, *blastos*, germ). An independent cell, as an amœba or bacterium.

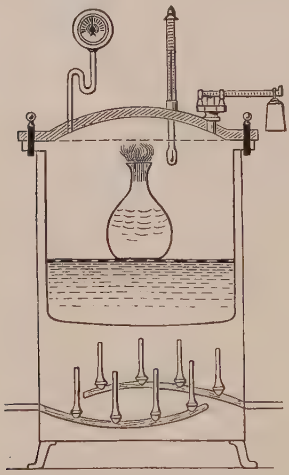
**Autocath'eterism** or **Autocatheteriza'tion.** Passage of a catheter on one's self.

**Au'tocheir** or **Au'tochir** (*autos*, self, *cheir*, hand). A suicide.

**Autoch'thonous** (*autos*, self, *chthon*, land). Indigenous; formed at the point where found, as *autochthonous clot* or thrombus.

**Autocine'sis** or **Autocinet'ic.** Autokinesis; autokinetic.

**Au'toclave** (*autos*, self, *clavis*, key). Self-closing, as erection closing channels of egress of the blood. Now signifying usually an apparatus for sterilization by steam under pressure, in which the proper degree of pressure, and consequently heat, is maintained by an automatic regulator, a modification of Papin's digester.



Autoclave. Sectional view.

**Autoc'rasy** (*autos*, self, *kratos*, strength). Independent force; action of vital principle or of instinctive powers; vis medicatrix naturæ.

**Autocto'nia** (*autos*, self, *ktonos*, murder). Suicide.

**Autocytotoxin'.** A cytotoxin acting upon the cells of the organism in which it is formed.

**Autodiges'tion.** Digestion of the mucous membrane of the stomach by the gastric juice.

**Autœ'cic** (*autos*, self, *oikia*, house). Term applied to parasites whose whole existence is spent in or on the same organism.

**Autœ'cious.** Autœcic. Monœcious or hermaphrodite.

**Autofun'doscope.** Instrument for examination of one's own fundus oculi.

**Autogen'esis** (*autos*, self, *genesis*, generation). Spontaneous generation; self-reparation, as after the division of a nerve.

**Autogenet'ic** or **Autogen'ic.** Relating to autogenesis or spontaneous generation.

**Autogenous**, aw-toj'en-us. Relating to spontaneous generation, or to parts or elements developed from distinct and independent centres. Apophyses that are outgrowths are *exogenous;* apophyses or epiphyses which are formed from independent centres of ossification are *autogenous*. **A. diseas'es**, diseases due to pathological condition of some cell or cells of the body, and not to any cause from without.

**Autog'raphism** (*autos*, self, *grapho*, to write). Dermographism, a condition of the skin resembling urticaria, in which lines or designs traced on the surface remain distinctly visible in elevation for a certain period.

**Autohyp'notism.** Induction of the hypnotic state in one's self.

**Autoimmu'nity.** Immunity, natural or acquired, effected by the unaided powers of the organism, independent of orrhotherapy or other external agencies.

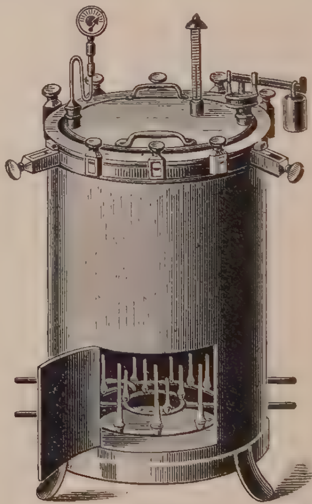
**Autoinfec'tion.** Self-infection from poison generated in one's own body.

**Autoinoc'ulable.** Capable of inoculation again in the same person, as the virus of a syphilitic chancre.

**Autoinocula'tion.** Self-inoculation.

**Autointoxica'tion.** Self-poisoning by toxic matters generated within the intestinal canal or other part of the body; autotoxæmia.

**Autokine'sis** (*autos*, self, *kinesis*, motion). Voluntary motion; motion without muscular or contractile fibres, as of spermatozoa, white corpuscles, etc.



Autoclave, pattern of Wiesnegg. External appearance.

**Autokinet'ic.** Possessing the power of voluntary motion.

**Autolaryngos'copy.** Self-inspection of the larynx by aid of a laryngoscope.

**Autolavage**, aw-to-lav-azh'. Lavage practised on one's self.

**Autol'ogy** (*autos*, self, *logos*, discussion). The science of self-study.

**Autolysin'.** A cytolysin acting upon the cells of the same organism in which it originates.

**Automat'ic** (*automatos*, spontaneous). That which acts of itself. Automatic movements are those executed without volition.

**Autom'atism.** Unconscious or non-voluntary movement.

**Automysopho'bia** (*autos*, self, *mysos*, uncleanness, *phobos*, fear). Morbid dread of personal uncleanliness.

**Auton'omous.** Independent in function; being a law or rule to one's self.

**Auton'omy** (*autos*, self, *nomos*, law). Mechanism of an organized body, or one of its parts, governed by its own laws and independent of any other part.

**Auto-ophthal'moscope** (*autos*, self, *ophthalmos*, eye, *skopeo*, to look at). An instrument by means of which it is possible to examine one's own eye.

**Auto-ophthalmos'copy.** Examination of one's own eye with an auto-ophthalmoscope.

**Autopath'ic.** Relating to disease arising from causes within the body.

**Autopathog'raphy** (*autos*, self, *pathos*, disease, *grapho*, to write). Description of one's own disease written by one's self.

**Autopep'sia** (*autos*, self, *pepto*, to concoct). Autodigestion.

**Autopha'gia, Autoph'agism,** or **Autoph'agy** (*autos*, self, *phago*, to eat). Feeding on one's self; said of the body when deprived of a due amount of food. Eating of one's own flesh, as sometimes attempted by the insane.

**Autopho'bia** (*autos*, self, *phobos*, fear). Morbid fear of being alone.

**Autopho'nia** or **Autoph'ony** (*autos*, self, *phone*, voice). Auscultatory sign, consisting in noting the character of the observer's own voice while speaking with head placed close to the patient's chest. Morbid state of hearing, in which speaker's own voice is over-distinctly heard by him. Suicide (*autos*, self, *phonos*, murder).

**Autophonoma'nia.** Suicidal insanity.

**Autoph'onous.** Relating to autophony.

**Autophthal'moscope.** Auto-ophthalmoscope.

**Au'toplast.** A cell formed in the mass of residual yolk seemingly independently, and not the result of cleavage of pre-existing cells.

**Autoplas'tic** (*autos*, self, *plastikos*, formative). Relating to autoplasty or plastic surgery.

**Au'toplasty.** Reconstruction of lost parts, as by transplantation from another part of the body.

**Autop'sia** or **Au'topsy** (*autos*, self, *opsis*, vision). Self-inspection. Post-mortem examination, necropsy; formerly called *autopsia cadaverica*. **A. wound,** dissection-wound.

**Autorrhinos'copy** (*autos*, self, *rhis*, nose, *skopeo*, to see). Self-examination of the nasal cavities.

**Au'toscope.** Instrument adapted for examination of the condition of one's own organs.

**Autos'copy** (*autos*, self, *skopeo*, to view). Self-inspection; examination of the condition of one's own organs by autechoscopy, autolaryngoscopy, etc.; autopsy.

**Au'tosite** (*autos*, self, *sitos*, food). Monster capable of self-existence. Organism containing a twin parasite.

**Autos'padon** (*autos*, self, *spadon*, eunuch). Self-castrator.

**Autospec'ulum** (*autos*, self, *speculum*). Vaginal speculum which patient may insert herself.

**Autosteth'oscope.** Instrument for self-auscultation.

**Autosty'lic** (*autos*, self, *stylos*, support). Articulated with the skull without the hyoid arch.

**Autosugges'tion.** Psychological suggestion based on reviving previous impressions. Influencing the bodily functions, or exciting or relieving morbid states, by mental processes arising independently of external hypnotic influences; the underlying fact is an extreme psychical impressionability. When this condition follows a severe shock, as in the case of a railway accident, it is sometimes called *traumatic suggestion*, and is at the bottom of various paralyses, dysæsthesiæ, neurasthenic affections (railway spine), etc.

**Autotem'nous** (*autos*, self, *temno*, to cut). Capable of spontaneous section or division.

**Autother'apy** (*autos*, self, *therapeia*, healing). Spontaneous cure; vis medicatrix naturæ.

**Autot'omy** (*autos*, self, *tome*, incision). Self-mutilation.

**Autotoxæ'mia, Autotoxico'sis,** or **Autotox'is** (*autos*, self, *toxicon*, poison, *haima*, blood). Self-poisoning by toxic material formed within one's own body.

**Autotoxin'.** A toxin produced by tissue changes within the system. The poisonous leucomains are autotoxins.

**Autotransfu'sion.** The application of tight bandages to the limbs in order to force the blood to the vital parts.

**Autotyphiza'tion.** Autotoxæmia simulating typhoid fever.

**Autovaccina'tion.** Vaccination with virus formed in the same body; autoinoculation.

**Autoxæ'mia.** Autotoxæmia.

**Autum'nal.** Relating to autumn; name given to certain malarial fevers.

**Auxe'sis** (Gr.). Augmentation; increase.

**Auxil'iary** (*auxilium*, aid). Assisting; adjuvant. **A. lig'aments** and **mus'cles** are those concurring in the same movement. **A. med'icine** assists the principal medicine or basis.

**Auxocar'dia** (*auxe*, increase, *kardia*, heart). Hypertrophy of the heart; enlargement in volume of the heart.

**A'va.** Kava-kava, an intoxicating narcotic drink made from the root of Piper methysticum.

**Av'aism.** Intoxication produced by ava.

**Av'alanche the'ory.** Theory that impression from a nervous centre grows in intensity as it passes along an efferent nerve, causing more energetic muscular contraction.

**Avas'cular.** Non-vascular; containing few or no blood or lymph vessels.

**Avasculariza'tion.** Rendering a part bloodless, usually by the pressure of a bandage.

**Avas'cularize.** To render bloodless.

**Avatar'.** An embodiment of an idea.

**Av'eling's curve.** Curve of the handles of obstetric forceps.

**Ave'na.** Oats. Seeds of *Avena sativa*, ord. *Gramineæ*.

**Avenin'.** Nitrogenous principle like legumin, derived from oats.

**Aven'olith.** Intestinal calculus having a grain of oat as a nucleus.

**Averrho'a bilim'bi.** Blimbing tree; Indian tree, fruit of which is used as a condiment and in syrup as a refrigerant. **A. caram'bola,** carambola or blimbing-bula tree; Indian tree, whose fruit is agreeably acid and used as a refrigerant in bilious fever and dysentery.

**Aver'sion** (*averto*, to turn from). Extreme repugnance, nausea; version, as of the uterus; change in disease by metastasis; counterirritation, revulsion, derivation.

**Aver'tebrate.** Without a vertebral column.

**A'vian** (*aves*, a bird). Belonging or relating to or derived from birds. **A. anat'omy,** dissection of or the science of the structure of birds; ornithotomy. **A. mala'ria,** a condition in birds, analogous to malaria in man, in which certain organisms (*Halteridium danilewski*, *Proteosoma grassi*, etc.) are found in the red blood corpuscles. **A. septicæ'mia,** a disease in birds caused by the presence of *Vibrio metchnikovi*. **A. tuberculo'sis,** a disease of birds analogous to (or a modification of ?) human tuberculosis.

**Avicen'nia officina'lis** or **resinif'era** (after Avicenna). Species of evergreen trees growing in India, Java, China, and Africa, resinous exudate from which is used as food. **A. tomento'sa,** plant which affords Malacca bean or Anacardium orientale, Semecarpus anacardium. Oil from the rind of the fruit is corrosive and vesicatory; resinous gum from the trunk is used as food; the root is aphrodisiac; the seeds are used in poultices.

**Avic'ular.** Avian.

**Avi'la.** Fruit of Feuillea cordifolia of W. Indies; emetic and cathartic; oil has same properties.

**Avir'ulent.** Not virulent.

**Avogad'ro's law.** Under the same physical conditions equal volumes of gaseous substances contain the same number of molecules.

**Avoirdupois'.** See *Weights and Measures.*

**Avornin'.** $C_{16}H_{18}O_8$. Glucoside from the bark of Rhamnus frangula (buckthorn).

**Avor'nus.** Rhamnus frangula.

**Avul'sion** (*a*, priv., *vello*, to pluck). Evulsion; extraction by force or tearing away. **A. of pulp,** removal of dental pulp *en masse.*

**Awa'kener.** See *Baunscheidtism.*

**Axanthrop'sia** (*a*, priv., *xanthos*, yellow, *opsis*, vision). Color-blindness to yellow.

**Ax'ea commissu'ra.** Pivot joint. See *Trochoid.*

**Ax'es.** Intermittent paroxysm. See *Axis.* **[A. of pel'vis,** see *Pelvis.*

**Ax'ial.** Relating to or situated in the axis. **A. cur'rent,** central current of blood in the small vessels in which the red corpuscles flow, the white moving along the walls. **A. fi'bres,** see *Nerve fibres.* **A. plane of the eye,** equatorial plane of the eye. **A. skel'eton,** the skeleton of a quadruped exclusive of the bones of the limbs.

**Ax'ile.** Axial. **A. bod'ies,** see *Corpuscula tactus.*

**Axilem'ma** (*axis*+*lemma*, husk). Sheath of the axis cylinder of a nerve, separating it from the myelin.

**Axil'la.** The armpit, space beneath junction of arm with shoulder; bounded anteriorly by portion of pectoralis major, posteriorly by latissimus dorsi.

**Ax'illary.** Relating to the axilla or armpit. **A. an'eurysm,** aneurysm of the axillary artery. **A. arch,** arch formed by the axillary fascia; also one of several offshoots from the latissimus dorsi muscle; see *Arch, axillary.* **A. ar'tery,** continuation of subclavian, extending from passage of latter between scaleni muscles as far as insertion of pectoralis major, when it takes the name of brachial artery. **A. fas'cia,** fascia of the armpit. **A. glands,** lymphatic glands seated in the armpit, into which lymphatic vessels of the upper extremity open. **A. nerve,** circumflex nerve, articular nerve; arises from the posterior part of the brachial plexus, particularly from the last two cervical pairs and first dorsal, and is chiefly distributed to the posterior margin of the deltoid. **A. plex'us,** brachial plexus. **A. space,** axilla. **A. vein** corresponds with a. artery, anterior to which it is situated; is a continuation of the brachial veins; at its termination it assumes the name of subclavian vein.

**Axin'.** A substance prepared from Coccus axinis, resolvent and vulnerary.

**Axin'ic acid.** An acid derived from Coccus axinis.

**Axiobli'quus.** Obliquus capitis inferior muscle.

**Ax'ion.** Axon; axis cylinder.

**Ax'ioplasm** (*axis*+*plasso*, to form). Neuroplasm.

**Axirec'tus.** Rectus capitis posticus major muscle.

**Ax'is** (axle). A straight line passing through the centre of a body. Second vertebra of neck, so called because it forms a kind of axis on which the head moves. The vertebral column. The central nervous system. The axis cylinder of a nerve fibre. **An'teroposte'rior a. of the eye,** see *Axis of the eye.* **A. of astig'matism** or **Astigmat'ic a.,** in simple astigmatism, the emmetropic meridian; in compound astigmatism, the least myopic or hypermetropic meridian; in mixed astigmatism, one of each of the two axes corresponding to the axes of the two cylinders which correct the astigmatism. **A. band,** a. cylinder. **Basibregmat'ic a.,** a line passing perpendicularly between the basion and the bregma, the length of which corresponds to the extreme height of the skull. **Ba'sicra'nial a.,** line from the centre of the anterior edge of the foramen magnum to the centre of the anterior edge of the cerebral surface of the sphenoid. **Ba'sifa'cial a.,** basicranial a., extended forward to the anterior point of the alveolar edge of the superior maxilla. **Biauric'ular** or **Binauric'ular a.,** imaginary line from one auricular point to the other. **Brain a.,** isthmus of the encephalon. **Cen'tral a.,** a. cylinder. **Cer'ebrospi'nal a.,** central nervous system, brain, and spinal cord. **A. of coch'lea,** modiolus. **Cœ'liac a.,** cœliac artery; sympathetic nerve plexus surrounding the artery. **A. cord,** spot at which commingling of ectoderm and mesoderm occurs. **A. cor'puscle,** corpuscle of touch. **Craniofa'cial a.,** bones constituting the floor of the cavity of the skull in higher animals. **Cra'niospi'nal a.,** cerebrospinal axis. **A. cyl'inder,** central part of nerve fibre, see *Nerve fibre.* **Intermus'cular a. c.,** the axis cylinder of a nerve after passing into the sarcolemma of a muscle. **A. c. pro'cess,** process passing from a nerve cell of the anterior cornu of gray matter in the central nervous system to become the axis cylinder of a nerve fibre. **A. of the eye,** visual axis, optic axis; a line falling perpendicularly on the eye and passing through the centre of the pupil. **Fron'tal a.,** a line passing horizontally through the globe of the eye, on which the upward and downward rotation takes place. **He'mal** or **hæ'mal a.,** aorta. **Horizon'tal a.,** a line projected in a horizontal plane, perpendicular to the anteroposterior and vertical axes of the eyeball. **A. of lens,** see *Lens.* **Neu'ral a.,** cerebrospinal axis. **Notochor'dal a.,** notochord. **Op'tic a.,** a. of the eye. **A. of the pel'vis,** see *Pelvis.* **A. of rota'tion,** that about which any body revolves. **Sagit'tal a. of the eye,** a line passing through the centre of the eyeball anteroposteriorly. **Spi'nal a.,** notochord. **Thora'cic a.,** common trunk of the superior thoracic and acromiothoracic arteries. **Thy'reoid** or **thy'roid a.,** a branch of the subclavian artery, see *Thyroid.* **A. trac'tion,** traction of obstetrical forceps on the child in the direction of the curve of the axis of the pelvis. **A. trac'tor,** obstetrical instrument devised to facilitate axis traction. **A. tube,** a. cylinder. **A. u'teri,** long diameter of the uterus; also a transverse line supposed to pass through the uterus on which it turns in anteversion or retroversion. **Vis'ual a.** or **A. of vis'ion,** a line projected from the point of direct vision on the retina to the fixation point.

**Ax'ite.** Terminal filament, by division, of the axis cylinder.

**Ax'le teeth.** Molar teeth.

**Axoden'drite** (*axis*+*dendron*, a tree). One of the lateral fibrils given off by the axon before its sheath begins. See *Cytodendrite.*

**Axof'ugal** (*axon*+*fugere*, to flee). Efferent; passing from the axon.

**Ax'oid.** Relating to the axis vertebra.

**Axoi'doat'loid** or **Ax'idoatloide'us.** Relating to the axis and atlas; the obliquus capitis inferior muscle.

**Axoi'dobasila'ris.** Muscular fibres from the axis to the basilar process of the occipital bone.

**Axoi'domastoide'us.** Obliquus capitis inferior muscle.

**Axoi'do-occipita'lis.** Rectus capitis posticus major muscle.

**Axolem'ma.** Axilemma.

**Ax'on.** Axis cylinder process of a neuron, neuraxon, axion; an efferent neural cell process; the body or skeletal axis of an animal. **A. hil'lock,** part of the neuron whence arises the axis cylinder.

**Axop'etal** (*axon*+*petere*, to seek). Afferent; passing to the axon.

**Ax'oplasm** (*plasso*, to form). Neuroplasm.

**Ax'unge** or **Axun'gia** (*axis*, axle, *ungo*, to grease). Adeps præparatus; pinguedo. **A. articula'ris,** synovia. **A. balsam'ica,** benzoinated lard. **A. cura'ta,** lard. **A. ga'di,** oleum jecoris aselli. **A. hom'inis,** human fat. **A. de mu'miâ,** marrow. **A. pe'dum tau'ri,** neat's-foot oil. **A. pisci'na mari'na,** cod-liver oil. **A. porci'na,** or **præpara'ta,** or **suil'la,** adeps præparatus.

**Ayapa'na** or **Ayapa'no.** Eupatorium ayapana; Brazilian plant; leaves are tonic.

**Ayden'dron.** Oily seeds of this Brazilian plant (Cujumary beans) are stimulant and stomachic.

**Ay'pnia** (*a*, priv., *hypnos*, sleep). Insomnia.

**Ayp′nos.** Sleepless.

**Azadarine′.** Bitter principle from Azadirachta indica, like quinine in action.

**Azadirach′ta in′dica.** See *Melia azedarach.*

**Aza′lea procum′bens.** Loiseleuria procumbens.

**Azaleïn′.** Fuchsin.

**Azed′arach** or **Azedara′cha amœ′na.** Melia azedarach.

**Azerin′.** A ferment present in various insectivorous plants; it resembles ptyalin.

**Az′ima tetracan′tha.** East Indian shrub, used in chest affections.

**Azoam′yly** (*a*, priv., *zoon*, animal, *amylon*, starch). The anatomical condition of the liver poor in glycogen.

**Azobenzene′, Azoben′zide,** or **Azoben′zol.** $C_{12}H_{10}N_2$. A compound produced by acting on nitrobenzene with sodium amalgam.

**Az′o-com′pound.** A compound resulting from the partial oxidation of an amido-compound, containing a double atom of nitrogen or azote.

**Az′o-dyes.** Coal-tar stains derived from simple azo-compounds.

**Azo′ic** (*a*, priv., *zoe*, life). Devoid of life. The *azoic period* of the geologist is that before living things appeared.

**Azoidynam′ia** (*a*, priv., *zoe*, life, *dynamis*, strength). Privation or diminution of vital powers.

**Azolitmin′.** $C_7H_7NO_4$. A red pigment derived from litmus.

**Azoög′eny** (*a*, priv., *zoe*, life, *genesis*, origin). Generation of defective beings.

**Azoösper′matism, Azoösper′mia,** or **Azoösperm′ism** (*a*, priv., *zoe*, life, *sperma*). Absence or diminished vitality of spermatozoa; sterility in the male.

**Azoösper′matous.** Relating to or affected by azoospermia.

**Azoöspermorrha′gia.** Discharge of unproductive semen.

**Azorel′la gleba′ria.** Species of umbelliferous plants from the Straits of Magellan, furnishing gum resin, *bolax gum*, formerly used in chronic discharges from the urethra.

**Azotæ′mia.** The presence of nitrogenous bodies (especially urea) in the blood.

**Az′otate.** Nitrate.

**Az′ote** (*a*, priv., *zoe*, life). Nitrogen.

**Az′oted** or **Az′otized.** Nitrogenized.

**Azotene′sis.** A morbid condition caused by excess of nitrogenous matter in the system.

**Azo′tic.** Relating to nitrogen. **A. acid,** nitric acid.

**Az′otous acid.** Nitrous acid.

**Azotu′ria** (*azote* + *ouron*, urine). Condition in which there is an increase of urea and urates in the urine; a disease of the horse characterized by hæmoglobinuria and paraplegia.

**Azoxybenzene′.** $C_{12}H_{10}N_2O$. A reduction product of nitrobenzene.

**Azulin′.** A blue anilin pigment.

**Azul′mic acid** or **Azulmin′.** Black substance deposited from solutions of prussic acid.

**Az′yges** (*a*, priv., *zygos*, yoke). Sphenoid bone, because it has no fellow; processus azyges, projecting from under the middle and forepart of that bone.

**Az′ygos** (*a*, priv., *zygos*, yoke). Azyges; not paired. **A. glan′dulæ thyroide′æ,** levator glandulæ thyreoideæ. **A. lin′guæ,** accessory slip of genioglossus muscle. **A. Morgagn′i,** a. uvulæ. **A. pharyn′gis,** middle constrictor muscle of the pharynx; also an occasional muscle from the pharyngeal spine of the occipital bone to the middle rhaphe of the pharynx. **A. pro′cess,** axyges. **A. u′vulæ,** azygous muscle of uvula. **A. vein,** azygous vein.

**Az′ygous.** Unpaired; see *Azyges, Azygos.* **A. ar′tery,** a. articular artery, a branch of the popliteal artery to knee-joint; artery on vaginal wall. **A. artic′ular ar′tery,** superior middle articular artery of the knee, see *Articular arteries of the knee.* **A. gan′glion,** coccygeal ganglion, see *Trisplanchnic nerve.* **A. mus′cle of thy′roid gland,** levator glandulæ thyroideæ. **A. mus′cle of u′vula,** a small muscle occupying the substance of the uvula; the name is inappropriate, as there are two distinct fasciculi alongside each other, forming the palatostaphylini, staphylini, epistaphylini, or staphylini medii muscles; they raise and shorten the uvula. **A. pro′cess of sphe′noid,** see *Azyges.* **A. vein** forms a communication between the vena cava inferior and the vena cava superior, permitting the blood to pass freely between the two. On the left side the *semiazygos*, left bronchial or left superior intercostal vein, has much the same distribution as the vena azygos.

**Azym′ia** (*a*, priv., *zyme*, leaven). Absence of a ferment. **A. humo′rum,** an old term denoting the ancient notion of a crudity of the humors.

**Azym′ic.** Preventing or not derived from fermentation.

**Az′ymous.** Unfermented; azymic.

**Az′zle teeth.** Molar teeth.

# B.

**B.** The chemical symbol for boron.

**Ba.** The chemical symbol for barium.

**Bab′bit met′al.** An alloy of copper and tin with a variable amount of antimony; used in dentistry.

**Babès′-Ernst bod′ies.** Metachromatic granules.

**Babe′sia** (from Babès, a pathologist of Bucharest). A genus of *Protozoa*. **B. bo′vis,** a ciliated protozoon found in the red blood corpuscles of cattle suffering from hæmoglobinuria or Roumanian cattle disease. **B. o′vis,** a protozoon resembling or identical with the preceding, and causing an analogous disease in sheep.

**Babin′ski's phenom′enon** or **re′flex** or **sign.** Extension, instead of flexion, of the toes on tickling of the sole of the foot; believed to point to a lesion of the pyramidal tract; lessening or abolition of the Achilles tendon reflex in true sciatica as distinguished from pain of hysterical origin.

**Babool′** or **Babul′ bark.** Bark of Acacia arabica; tonic and astringent, and externally applied to ulcers. **B. gum,** derived from Acacia arabica; expectorant and a diabetic food.

**Babuzica′rius.** Incubus; nightmare.

**Ba′by.** Infant. **B. farm,** name given in disparagement to an establishment in which infants are received and cared for, for pecuniary consideration, and often allowed to die of neglect.

**Bac′cæ** (pl. of *bacca*, berry) **bermuden′ses.** Sapindus saponaria. **B. cube′bæ,** cubebs. **B. domes′ticæ,** fruit of Rhamnus cathartica. **B. ac′tes,** see *Sambucus ebulus*. **B. ju′jubæ,** jujube. **B. junip′eri,** juniper berries. **B. myrtillo′rum,** see *Vaccinium myrtillus*. **B. norlan′dicæ,** Rubus articus. **B. phytolac′cæ,** pokeberry. **B. pi′peris gla′bri,** see *Piper cubeba*. **B. piscato′riæ,** see *Menispermum cocculus*. **B. ziz′yphi,** see *Jujube*.

**Bac′car.** A root and ointment formerly employed in uterine diseases; probably Asarum europæum.

**Baccel′li's meth′od.** Treatment of tetanus by subcutaneous injection of carbolic acid; treatment of foot-and-mouth disease by intravenous injections of bichloride of mercury. **B.'s sign,** transmission of the whispered voice through a serous pleural effusion, but not through a purulent one; also called aphonic pectoriloquy.

**Baccharine′.** Alkaloid from Baccharis cordifolia.

**Bac′charis alema′ni.** B. glutinosa; diaphoretic. **B. confer′ta,** Mexican shrub; diaphoretic; also used in dysuria. **B. cordifo′lia,** plant of northern part of S. America; diaphoretic. **B. genistelloi′des,** S. American shrub; antiperiodic. **B. glutino′sa** grows in S. America and United States; diaphoretic; used in bronchial and renal catarrhs. **B. halimifo′lia,** groundsel tree; indigenous; demulcent. **B. heterophyl′la,** Mexican shrub; same properties as B. glutinosa. **B. prostra′ta,** shrub of Peru; used in dysuria. **B. trim′era,** Brazilian species; tonic and diaphoretic. **B. vene′ta,** Apoploppus discoideus.

**Bac′chia** (*Bacchus*). Red or pimpled face of a drunkard. See *Gutta rosea*.

**Bac′chica** (sacred to Bacchus). Hedera helix.

**Bacci′na.** Henbane.

**Bace′las** or **Bace′lus** (castrated). One who has been castrated.

**Bach′elor's but′tons.** See *Strychnos nux vomica*.

**Bacilla′ceæ.** Bacilli. See *Bacillus*.

**Bacillæ′mia.** Presence of bacilli in the blood.

**Bacillar** (bas′il-lar) or **Bac′illary.** Like a rod; relating to bacilli. **B. lay′er of ret′ina,** tunica Jacobi.

**Bacil′li** (pl. of bacillus). Rods; rod-shaped microorganisms. See *Bacillus*. **B. acus′tici,** rods of Corti. **B. ret′inæ,** rods of the retina.

**Bacillici′dal.** Destructive to bacilli.

**Bacil′licide** (*bacillus* + *cædo*, to kill). Agent destructive of bacilli.

**Bacillici′dic.** Bacillicidal.

**Bacillicul′ture.** Growing of bacilli artificially outside of the living body.

**Bacil′liform.** Rod-shaped; resembling a bacillus.

**Bacillip′arous** (*bacillus* + *pario*, to beget). Producing bacilli.

**Bacillipho′bia.** Bacillophobia.

**Bacillogenous** (bas-il-oj′e-nous). Of bacillary origin.

**Bacillopho′bia.** A morbid dread of microorganisms as producers of disease.

**Bacillo′sis.** A morbid state caused by generalized bacillary infection.

**Bacil′lum** (stick or staff). Expectorant; troche having shape of a stick; suppository. **B. escharot′icum,** caustic rod or pencil, as of silver nitrate.

**Bacillu′ria.** The presence of bacilli in the urine when voided.

**Bacil′lus** (dim. of *baculus*, a staff). Genus of *Schizomycetes*, family *Bacteriaceæ;* a rod-shaped or elongated cell, usually straight and of a uniform, cylindrical outline, but sometimes very slightly curved or swollen in the centre or at one or both ends. Bacilli occur as single cells or two or more are joined end to end, rarely branching. They multiply by transverse division or by binary division and formation of endogenous spores; many of them are pathogenic, some being associated with specific infectious diseases. A brief mention is alone necessary of those bacilli, pathogenic and non-pathogenic, which have been thus far distinctly recognized. A table which was minute and exact in all the known details of morphology, biological characteristics, pathogenesis, etc., would necessarily be very voluminous and of value to the bacteriologist only; while a table in which a few details only were given would be so incomplete as to be of use neither to the bacteriologist nor to the general reader. It is not claimed that the following list is complete, for the number of species is too large and the confusion in the matter of nomenclature too great to make possible absolute accuracy, and some of the numerous bacilli mentioned will probably hereafter be found to be at least similar if not identical; moreover, new species are being so constantly discovered and described that a list to be complete must be added to almost daily. For information as to the pathogenesis of bacilli, their position in the systems of classification, etc., see *Bacteria*. **Bacil′lus accidenta′lis tet′ani,** small, vibratile rods found in wounds of those having inoculation tetanus; causing fatal septicæmia in rabbits, guinea-pigs, etc., with bloody local œdema, paralysis, and convulsions. **B. ace′ti** (Kütz), acetic or vinegar ferment, see *Bacterium aceti*. **B. ace′ticus** (Flügge), B. aceti. **B. ac′idi butyr′ici,** B. butyricus. **B. ac′idi lac′tici,** bacillus causing lactic acid fermentation (Hueppe); produces lactic acid in milk, precipitates the casein, and carbonic acid is formed; found in sour milk. **B. ac′idi lævolac′tici** (Schardinger), found in well water; produces fermentation. **B. acidifor′mans,** obtained by Sternberg (1888) from a piece of yellow-fever liver and also from two cadavers which were not of men dead of yellow fever; injected into the abdominal cavity of rabbits and guinea-pigs, the bacilli are pathogenic; they are met with in the blood. **B. of ac′ne contagio′sa,** obtained from the pus and scales from pustules of acne contagiosa of the horse. The discoverers (Dieckerhoff and Granitz, 1885) state that a culture of this bacillus brought into thorough contact with the skin of horses, calves, sheep, and dogs gives rise to typical acne pustules. **B. actinobac′ter** (Duclaux), from milk exposed to air. **B. aërog′enes** (Miller), small bacillus found in normal contents of the intestines. **B. a. capsula′tus,** discovered by Welch in the bloodvessels in a case of thoracic aneurysm; injections made with culture of this bacillus into the bloodvessels of rabbits did not produce any visible effect. **B. aërog′enes meningit′idis** (Cantini), found in meningitis; pathogenic and causing fermentation. **B. aëroph′ilus** (Liborius), found as an accidental contamination in bacterial cultivations; non-pathogenic. **B. of Afanas′siev** (1887), found in the sputum and purulent matter from patients affected with whooping-cough; injections of pure cultures into the air passages or parenchyma of the lungs in animals give rise to symptoms similar to those of whooping-cough; at the post-mortem very numerous bacilli are found in the bronchial and nasal mucus. **B. a′gilis cit′reus** (Menge), obtained from an infusion of peas. **B. al′bicans paterifor′mis,** found in the skin in seborrhœa; saprophytic. **B. albu′minis** (Bienstock), detected in feces; disintegrates albumin. **B. of albu′minous decomposi′tion,** see *B. putrificus coli.* **B. al′bus** (Eisenberg), discovered in water; non-pathogenic. **B. a. anaërobies′cens** (Vaughan), found in water; non-pathogenic. **B. a. cadav′eris** (Strassman and Stricker, 1888), found in blood of two cadavers soon after death; a small quantity of a culture of this bacillus in a liquefied state injected subcutaneously caused death in mice in six hours; also fatal to guinea-pigs. **B. a. pu′tidus** (De Bary, Maschek), found in water; when cultivated on gelatin this bacillus emits an offensive odor resembling that of manure; non-pathogenic. **B. of allanti′asis** (Müller), found in poisonous sausage; pathogenic; also causes fermentation. **B. allantoi′des** (L. Klein), found as an accidental contamination in culture of B. megatherium; non-pathogenic. **B. al′lii** (Griffiths), occurs superficially on putrefying onions; the cultures form sulphuretted hydrogen; non-pathogenic. **B. of alope′cia area′ta** (Kasauli and Sabourand), discovered in hair affected in this disease. **B. al′vei,** B. of foul-brood of bees (Cheshire, Watson-Cheyne, 1885); introduction of pure cultures of this bacillus into hives of bees gives rise to foul-brood; bees fed with food containing this bacillus also become infected. **B. amylobac′ter,** see *B. butyricus.* **B. a.** (Grueber), found in flour; causes fermentation. **B. a.** (Van Senus), found in fermenting cellulose; causes fermentation. **B. a.** (Van Tighen), found in soil and manure; causes fermentation. **B. amylov′orus** (Burrill), produces blight and death in pear trees and apple trees; also causes fermentation. **B. amylozy′ma** (Perdrix, 1891), found in hydrant water of Paris. **B. anaëro′bicus liquefa′ciens** (Sternberg), found in cultures from contents of the intestine of yellow fever cadaver; non-pathogenic. **B. anaëro′bius,** B. of milk; there are several kinds, poisonous and non-poisonous. **B. antennifor′mis** (Ravenel), found in soil; saprophytic. **B. an′thracis** (Pollender, 1849; Davaine, 1850), B. of splenic fever; found in blood of animals suffering from charbon and in those who have died from charbon; pathogenic for mice, guinea-pigs, cattle, horses, sheep, and rabbits; see *Anthrax.* **B. a. clavifor′mis** (Chauveau and Phisalix), found in anthrax, in soil, etc.; pathogenic; causes fermentation. **B. a. symptomat′ici,** B. causing symptomatic anthrax; also black-leg and quarter-evil of animals; see *B. carbonis.* **B. aphtho′sus,** found in cultures resembling B. coli; produces lesions resembling those of foot-and-mouth disease, ulcers, hemorrhages, etc. **B. a′pium,** B. of bees; similar to B. anthracis. **B. aquat′icus liquefa′ciens** (Podrovsky), detected in river and hydrant water. **B. aquat′ilis** (Frankland), discovered in water from a well at Kent, England; non-pathogenic. **B. a.** (Lustig), found in water; causes fermentation. **B. a. fluores′cens** (Lustig), found in water; saprophytic. **B. a. grave′olens** (Tataroff), found in water; chromogenic. **B. a. radia′tus** (Zimmermann), found in water; saprophytic. **B. a. sol′idus** (Lustig), found in water; causes fermentation. **B. a. sulca′tus** (Weichselbaum), five varieties of bacilli discovered in drinking water supplied to city of Vienna, Austria. **B. arbores′cens** (Frankland), discovered in the drinking water supplied to the city of London; non-pathogenic. **B. a. non-liquefa′ciens** (Ravenel), found in soil; saprophytic. **B. argent′eophosphores′cens** (Katz), No. 1, found in sea water at New South Wales; cultures on bouillon of this bacillus are phosphorescent; non-pathogenic. No. 2, from phosphorescent fish; non-pathogenic. No. 3, from cuttlefish; non-pathogenic. **B. a. liquefa′ciens** (Katz), found in sea water at New South Wales; non-pathogenic. **B. aromat′icus** (Pammel), found in cabbage leaves; photogenic. **B. arthrit′idis chron′icæ,** found in the articulations in chronic rheumatism; when inoculated in such locations in rabbits, chronic proliferative arthritis results; introduced hypodermically it produces septicæmia. **B. auranti′acus** (Frankland), discovered in well water. **B. aures′cens** (Ravenel), found in soil; saprophytic. **B. au′reus** (Adametz), discovered in water; also in eczema seborrhoicum, superficially on the body. **B. au′reus minutis′simus,** found in atmospheric air; produces in mice septicæmia, in rabbits abscesses. **B. "B"** (Hoffman), pathogenic bacillus detected in diseased larvæ of Liparis monacha. **B. of Babès′ and Opres′cu,** found in hemorrhagic septicæmia, resembling typhus exanthematicus. **B. baccarin′ii** (Macchiati), found in grapevine disease; pathogenic to plants. **B. of Belfan′ti and Pascaro′la** (1888), from suppurating wounds after tetanus; pathogenic for rabbits, guinea-pigs, mice, etc. **B. of beriber′i** (Eykamann) or **B. beriber′icus** (Lacerda), from the blood, spinal cord, etc., of those affected with beri-beri; resembles B. anthracis. **B. berolinen′sis in′dicus,** discovered by Clässen in the water of the river Spree; non-pathogenic. **B. of Bey′erinck,** see *B. radicicola.* **B. of Bien′stock,** found in human fæces; pathogenic; B. putrificus coli. **B. of blue milk,** B. cyanogenus. **B. of blue or green pus,** see *Bacillus pyocyaneus.* **B. boöcop′ricus** (Emmerling), found in the excrement of the cow; causes fermentation. **B. of Book′er,** B. *a* of Booker; pathogenic for mice and guinea-pigs. According to Booker, there are seven varieties of bacteria found in the excrement of children affected with cholera infantum, which he has classified into Bacilli of Booker, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *k*, and *n*; all these bacilli (*d–n*) bear a strong resemblance to bacterium coli commune. **B. of Borax′y,** see *Bacillus anthracis.* **B. botuli′nus,** found in botulismus; anaërobic; causes mydriasis, urinary and fecal retention in mice, guinea-pigs, etc., and paralysis of respiration and circulation. **B. of Bovet′** (1891), found in the intestine of a patient who had succumbed to an attack of enteritis with symptoms resembling cholera; injections into the peritoneum in guinea-pigs were followed by peritonitis, and proved fatal. **B. bovisep′ticus** (Wildseuche), found in the blood and fluid of œdema in fatal cases of European cattle plague; supposed to be identical with B. suisepticus; causes fatal septicæmia, with hemorrhages, pleuropneumonia, etc., in many animals, large and small. **B. bras′sicæ** (Pommer), from an infusion of cabbage leaves; non-pathogenic. **B. bremen′sis feb′ris gas′tricæ,** a bacillus resembling Gartner's B. enteritidis, found by Kurth in cases of a disease resembling yet distinct from typhoid fever. **B. breslavien′sis,** found in diseased meat; caused serious epidemic enteritis. **B. bre′vis** (Mori), found in sewage; pathogenic. **B. of Brie′ger,** B. cavicida. **B. bronchit′idis pu′tridæ** or **B. of bronchi′tis** (Lumnitzer), obtained from secretions of putrid bronchitis; causes metastatic abscesses in rabbits. **B. of bron′chopneumo′nia in cat′tle,** see *B. of cornstalk disease.* **B. brun′neus** (Adametz), found in water. **B. of bubon′ic plague,** B. pestis bubonicæ; B. of Kitasato; bacterium pestis; discovered simultaneously by Kitasato and Yersin in 1894, during an epidemic of this disease in China, in pus from buboes and lymphatic glands, rarely in internal organs and in the blood; also in feces of men and animals; short, thick rods, with rounded ends, frequently in short chains. **B. bucca′lis,** B. buccalis fortuitus. **B. b. fortu′itus** (Vignal), found in the secretions of healthy salivary glands in man; non-pathogenic. **B. b. max′imus** (Miller), found in mouth and secretions in pharyngomycosis. **B. b. minu′tus** (Vignal), Bacillus *g* of Vignal, found in the secretions of healthy salivary glands in man; non-pathogenic. **B. of buf′falo plague,** supposed to be identical with B. bovisepticus; found in various organs and fluids of the buffalo, causing a fatal form of fever, with exudations and congestions of mucous and serous membranes. **B. bu′tyl** or **B. buty′licus** (Fitz), B. butyricus. **B. of buty′ric acid fermenta′tion,** B. butyricus (Prazmowski). **B. buty′ri fluores′cens** (Lafar), found in butter; causes fermentation. **B. b. visco′sus** (Lafar), detected in butter. **B. butyr′icus** (Prazmowski), causing butyric acid fermentation; found in decomposing vegetable infusions, old cheese, etc.; non-pathogenic. **B. b. of Bot′kin,** found in cultures, from which the air was excluded, from milk, hydrant and well water, earth, and dust; non-pathogenic; resembles butyric acid ferment of Perdrix. **B. b. of Huep′pe,** B. found in imperfectly sterilized milk; non-pathogenic. **B. "C"** (Foutin), found in hailstones; excretes a pigmentary transformation product. **B. cadav′eris,** found by Sternberg (1889) insections of the liver and kidneys from yellow fever cadavers; subcutaneous injections from the liver, in which these bacilli are contained, are followed by marked œdema, and are very pathogenic for guinea-pigs. **B. canal′is capsula′tus** (Mori, 1888), found in sewer water. **B. c. par′vus** (Mori, 1888), found in sewer water. **B. of cana′ry septicæ′mia,** resembles B. choleræ gallinaceæ; causes septicæmia also in mice, and hepatic necrosis in canary birds. **B. of can′cer** (Rappin and Scheurlen and Domingo Freire), B. of Scheurlen. **B. can′dicans** (Frankland), found in the soil; non-pathogenic. **B. of Canestri′ni,** non-pathogenic; found in Italy in larvæ and bees from hives which were infected. It has been demonstrated that pure cultures of this bacillus cause a disease of bees of an infectious character in localities in Italy. **B. of Can′on and Pielic′ke,** found by these two observers in the blood of a number of patients suffering from measles; the bacilli were also present in the nasal and conjunctival secretions of patients with the measles. **B. capsula′tus** (Pfeiffer, 1889), from the blood of a guinea-pig; inoculations prove fatal to white mice and house mice in a few days; bacilli are present in the blood and all the organs. **B. c.** (Mori), found in sewage; pathogenic. **B. c. muco′sus** (Fasching), found in secretions from the nose in influenza. **B. c. pneumon′icus** (Banti), in exudation from the lungs of a person dying of peritonitis. **B. c. sep′ticus,** found in rag-pickers' disease, anthrax, etc.; resembles B. pneumoniæ; causes fatal septicæmia. **B. c. Smith′ii** or **B. cap′sule of Smith** (Theobald Smith), three kinds, similar to bacillus of Friedländer, have been procured from the intestines of swine. **B. cap′sule** (Loeb), detected in keratomalacia of young children. **B. c. of ozæ′na** (Marano), discovered in the secretions of that disease. **B. carabifor′mis** (Kaczynsky), found in the stomach of dogs fed on meat alone for several days; non-pathogenic. **B. of carbohy′drate fermenta′tion,** B. butyricus, B. acidi lactici, B. dysodes. **B. carbo′nis,** found in fluids of the body in animals dying of symptomatic anthrax and in the soil; cultures have the acid smell of rancid butter; inoculation with it causes symptomatic anthrax. **B. of carcino′ma,** B. of cancer. **B. carnic′olor** (Tils), found in water; chromogenic. **B. carota′rum** (A. Koch), found in cooked carrots and sugar-beets; these bacilli cause blood serum to liquefy; non-pathogenic. **B. caten′ula** (Duclaux), detected in cheese. **B. of cat′tle far′cy,** Streptothrix farcinica. **B. of cat′tle plague** (Metchnikoff), B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ. **B. caucas′icus** (Kern), from the ferment of Kefir. **B. cauliv′orus** (Galloway), found in potatoes; pathogenic to that vegetable. **B. cav′iæ fortu′itus** (Sternberg), found in a guinea-pig which had been inoculated with the liver of a yellow-fever cadaver; non-pathogenic. **B. cavici′dus,** Brieger's bacillus; found in feces and artificial products of decomposition. Subcutaneous injections are very fatal to guinea-pigs (mice and rabbits frequently possess immunity); bacilli are found in the blood; they resemble bacterium coli commune. **B. c. havanien′sis,** found by Sternberg (1889), in the intestinal contents of a yellow-fever cadaver, by inoculation of guinea-pigs. **B. of Ca′za and Baillard′,** found in cheesy nodules situated on the peritoneum and pancreas. **B. ce′reus cit′reus,** found in serous inflammation of the periosteum; produces osteitis, periosteitis, and hyperostosis. **B.of chan′croid** (Ducrey), discovered in pustules from a patient inoculated with chancroid virus. **B. of cheese,** see *Spirillum tyrogenum.* **B. chauvæ′i,** B. of sympathetic anthrax. **B. chlori′nus** (Engelmann), detected in infusions of putrescent vegetable matter. **B. chol′eræ,** spirillum choleræ asiaticæ. **B. c. ana′tum,** B. of duck cholera (Cornil and Toupet, 1888), from blood of ducks in Paris which had died of choleraic disease; resembles B. c. gallinarum, and causes a similar nisease. **B. c. columba′rum,** pathogenic for doves, causing disease like chicken cholera; fatal to rabbits. **B. c. gallina′rum,** B. of fowl cholera (Pasteur, 1881); B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ; pathogenic microorganism found in chickens and other animals suffering from infectious diseases, in putrefying flesh, etc.; inoculation of fowls produces a stupefied and somnolent condition. At the post-mortem hemorrhagic enteritis of the duodenum is found; bacilli are present in great numbers in the blood and organs. **B. of cholera′ic diarrhœ′a from meat poi′soning** (Klein), discovered in the blood and alvine discharges of those affected by tainted meat. **B. choleroi′des** (Bujwid), found in water; pathogenic. **B. cholog′enus,** resembles B. coli; found in purulent conditions, such as meningitis, abscess of kidney, thrombosis of the portal vein, etc.; pyogenic when injected hypodermically; fatal when injected into the peritoneum. **B. chro′moaromat′icus,** found by Galtier in a pig which had died from an infectious malady in which bronchopneumonia, pleurisy, enteritis, and swollen lymphatics coexisted. **B. of chylu′ria** (Wilson), discovered in coagulated chylous urine. **B. cinc′tus** (Ravenel), found in soil; causes frementation; is also chromogenic. **B. cir′culans** (Jordan), found to be present sometimes in the water from the Merrimac River; these bacilli possess the power of gradually reducing nitrates into nitrites. **B. cit′reus** (Unna and Tommasoli), detected in eczema seborrhoicum; chromogenic (lemon-yellow). **B. c. cadav′eris** (Strassmann), discovered in venous blood in a cadaver after accidental death; non-pathogenic. **B. clava′tus,** B. pseudodiphthericus. **B. clavifor′mis** (Duclaux), detected in decomposing casein. **B. clo′acæ** (Jordan), very frequently found in sewage; reduces nitrates; non-pathogenic. **B. cœru′leus** (Smith), in water of Schuylkill River; non-pathogenic. **B. c.** (Voges), found in water; causes excretion of blue pigment. **B. co′li commu′nis** (Escherich), supposed to be identical with Brieger's bacillus (B. cavicida); Emmerich's bacillus; from the blood and juice of various organs and the alvine discharges of cholera cadavers and cholera patients at Naples; introduced into the animal organism of guinea-pigs, cats, and a man. **B. c. colorab′ilis,** found in cholelithiasis and in the feces and in various organs in yellow fever; pathogenic to mice (causing septicæmia) and to dogs and rabbits. **B. c. concen′tricus** (Fitzpatrick), found in the alimentary canal in yellow fever; pathogenic. **B. c. dysenter′icus,** form of B. coli found in dysentery; acts especially on the large intestines; causes hemorrhagic dysentery. **B. c. icteroi′des** (Fitzpatrick), found in yellow fever. **B. c. immo′ bilis,** found in the feces; causes abscess, peritonitis, or septicæmia. **B. c. sim′ilis** (Sternberg), in human liver; non-pathogenic. **B. of Colomiat′ti,** in xerotic masses in an infant and in some conjunctival affections; non-pathogenic. **B. co′lon,** B. coli communis. **Com′ma, b.,** spirillum choleræ asiaticæ. **B. of conjuncti′val catarrh′** (Koch), B. of conjunctivitis; B. of pink-eye. **B. of conjunctivi′tis** (Weeks), B. conjunctivitidis; very small bacillus, shorter than that of tuberculosis; produces acute conjunctivitis by inoculation. **B. coralli′nus** (Slater), found in dust in the air; excretes red pigment. **B. constric′tus,** found in water; non-pathogenic. **B. coprog′enes fœt′idus** (Schottelius, 1885), found in the intestine of swine suffering from hog cholera. **B. c. par′vus** (Bienstock), in human feces. **B. of corn′-stalk disease′,** found in cattle suffering from bronchopneumonia; supposed to be identical with B. zeæ; fatal to mice, pigeons, rabbits, and guinea-pigs. **B. cortica′lis** (Haenlein), found in pine bark; causes fermentation. **B. cras′sus aromat′icus** (Tataroff), found in water; causes fermentation. **B. c. sputig′enus** (Kreibohm, 1886), in sputum and on the tongue; resembles bacillus pneumoniæ; pathogenic. **B. cunea′tus** (Rivolta), detected in blood and internal organs of animals which have been the victims of sepsis; pathogenic. **B. cunic′uli pneumon′icus,** resembles B. choleræ gallinarum; causes in rabbits and guinea-pigs pneumonia, pleurisy, and septicæmia. **B. c. sep′ticus,** found in diseased rabbits; causes in rabbits œdema, septicæmia, etc. **B. cuniculici′dus** (Koch), see *Bacillus septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ.* **B. c. havanien′sis** (Sternberg, 1889), found in the intestinal contents of patients who had died from yellow fever. **B. c. immo′bilis,** resembles B. choleræ gallinarum; causes serous inflammation in rabbits. **B. c. mo′bilis,** found in exudation after peritonitis in rabbits; causes septicæmia in mice and general infection in rabbits. **B. c. thermoph′ilus,** resembles B. choleræ gallinarum; causes septicæmia and serous inflammation in rabbits and guinea-pigs. **B. cuticula′ris** (Fils), found in water; forms in milk a superficial yellow membrane, and an odor of sulphuretted hydrogen is emitted; non-pathogenic. **B. c. al′bus** (Tataroff), found in water; saprophytic. **B. cyan′eofluores′cens** (Zangemeister), found in blue milk; causes excretion of blue pigment. **B. cyan′eofus′cus,** B. cyanofuscus. **B. cyan′eophosphores′cens** (Katz), from sea water, New South Wales; closely allied to bacillus phosphorescens of Fischer. **B. cy′anofus′cus** (Beyerinck), found in glue and size and Edam cheese. **B. cyano′genus** (Eueppe), B. of blue milk, found in milk; non-pathogenic; produces a blue pigment. **B. c.** (Jordan), found in water; causes excretion of blue pigment. **B. cystifor′mis** (Clado), found in the urine in a case of cystitis; non-pathogenic. **B. "D"** (Foutin), found in hailstones; saprophytic; **B. of Dan′tec** (1891), non-pathogenic bacillus found in salted codfish; it gives to codfish a red color. **Dan′ysz rat b.,** see *Danysz.* **B. of Davain's′ septicæ′mia,** B. septicæmiæ hæmorhagicæ. **B. delicat′ulus** (Gerdan), in the water supplied to the city of Lawrence, Massachusetts; reduces nitrates to nitrites; non-pathogenic. **B. of Dem′me** (1888), contained in tumors and pustules and also in the blood of individuals affected with erythema nodosum. **B. dendrit′icus** (Bordoni-Uffreduzzi), found in water in Italy; saprophytic. **Den′ecke's cheese b.,** spirillum tyrogenum. **B. denitrif′icans** (Giltay and Aberson), found in sewage, soil, and air; possesses the power of decomposing nitrates. **B. denta′lis vir′idans,** in carious dentine (Miller). **B. devo′rans** (Zimmermann), found in well water; non-pathogenic. **B. dian′thi** (Arthur and Bolley), bacillus pathogenic to plants; found in carnations that have undergone bacterial deterioration. **B. diatrypet′icus ca′sei** (Baumann), found in cheese; causes fermentation. **B. diffu′sus** (Frankland), in the soil; non-pathogenic. **B. diphthe′riæ** or **diphtherit′icus** (Klebs, 1883; Loeffler, 1884), bacillus found in diphtheritic membranes; brought into contact with the trachea of chickens, pigeons, and rabbits, it produces false membranes; subcutaneous inoculations prove fatal to guinea-pigs and small birds in a few days; hemorrhagic infiltrations of the subcutaneous tissue and pleural cavities are present. **B. d. a′vium,** causes epizoötic condition in birds, including pharyngitis, laryngitis, enteritis, and septicæmia. **B. d. columba′rum** (Loeffler, 1884), in diphtheritic false membranes in pigeons which had succumbed to diphtheria existing in certain localities in Germany among pigeons, and also among chickens. **B. d. cunic′uli,** found in rabbits with diphtheria; causes in them affections of the liver and spleen and mucous enteritis and necrosis of bowel. **B. d. spu′rius,** see *B. pseudodiphthericus.* **B. d. vitulo′rum** (Loeffler, 1884), long bacillus obtained from exudation of false embrane in the oral cavity of calves having infectious diphtheria; pathogenic for mice, but not for rabbits or guinea-pigs. **B. distor′tus** (Duclaux), detected in milk and cheese. **B. of Dö′derlein,** B. vaginalis. **Drum′stick b.,** B. putrificus coli. **B. du′bius,** found in feces in diarrhœa; pathogenic to mice. **B. d. pneumo′niæ,** found in pneumonic sputa; causes in various small animals local œdema and necrosis and hemorrhagic septicæmia. **B. dysenter′iæ** (Shiga), found in the intestine in dysentery; pathogenic for mice, rabbits, and guinea-pigs. **B. d. liquefa′ciens** (Ogata), found in Japanese dysentery; pathogenic to mice and rabbits. **B. dyso′des** (Zopf), in bread, giving it a strong smell. **E′berth's b.,** B. typhi abdominalis. **B. of Egyp′tian catar′rhal conjunctivi′tis,** B. of Kartulis. **B. of Em′merich,** B. coli communis, B. neapolitanus. **B. emphysemato′sus,** found in pneumothorax; produces in guinea-pigs inflammation, but not suppurative unless other bacilli are also present. **B. endocardi′tidis capsula′tus** (Weichselbaum, 1888), from spleen of case of endocarditis. **B. e. gris′eus** (Weichselbaum, 1888), from a case of ulcerative endocarditis; pathogenic for white mice and guinea-pigs. **B. of endocardi′tis,** B. pyogenes fœtidus. **B. enterit′idis** (Gärtner, 1888), from a cow dead from mucous diarrhœa, and from the spleen of a man who died from eating its flesh. **B. enterit′idis sporog′enes,** found in milk and in the passages in diarrhœa; causes diarrhœa. **B. entomotox′icon** (Duggar), found in diseased condition of the *Anasistris* or squash-bug; pathogenic. **B. epiderm′idis,** B. of Scheurlen. **B. e.** (Bizzozero), *Leptothrix epidermidis;* non-pathogenic; found in the epidermis of the interdigital spaces of the foot. **B. ep′silon of Miller,** B. of Finkler-Prior. **B. e′qui intestina′lis,** found in the intestine of the horse; resembles B. coli. **B. ero′dens** (Ravenel), found in soil; saprophytic. **B. erysipel′atos lep′oris** (Koch), in erysipelatous inflammation in the rabbit. **B. erysipel′atos su′is** (Loeffler, Schütz, 1885), B. of hog erysipelas, with which B. of mouse septicæmia (Koch, 1878) is identical; found in the blood and organs of swine, victims to hog erysipelas in Germany; pathogenic for swine, rabbits, pigeons, sparrows, etc. **B. erythem′atis,** found in the skin and blood in erythema nodosum; pathogenic. **B. erythros′porus** (Eidam), non-pathogenic bacillus found in water, in decomposing alkaloids, as putrefying flesh, etc. **B. esthace′ticus** (Frankland), bacillus which produces fermentation in arabinose. **B. esthacetosuccin′icus** (Frankland and New), bacillus which decomposes mannite and dulcite, producing alcohol and succinic and acetic acids. **B. ethace′ticus** (Frankland, Fox, Macgregor), found in the excrement of sheep; causes fermentation. **B. of Euro′pean cat′tle plague,** B. bovisepticus. **B. of E. swine plague,** see *B. suipestifer* and *B. suisepticus.* **B. exanthemat′icus,** found in hemorrhagic infection with morbidly dark skin; pathogenic. **B. ex pneumoenterit′ide su′is** (Klein), B. of hog cholera; pathogenic. **B. "F,"** B. buccalis. **B. faculta′tus** (Sadebeck and E. Fränkel), discovered in uncomplicated mucous pharyngitis.

**B. fæca′lis alcalig′enus,** found in feces; resembles B. typhosus; pathogenic. **B. of false hog chol′era,** B. parvus ovatus. **B. of false tuberculo′sis in rab′bits,** B. of pseudotuberculosis in rabbits. **B. fe′lis sep′ticus,** found in expectoration of the cat; pathogenic. **B. of fer′ret plague,** B. mustelæ septicus. **B. fig′urans** (Vaughan), from water; non-pathogenic; also name of one described by Crookshank, identical with B. mesentericus vulgatus; also by Flügge, in garden earth. **B. filament′ary,** found in the stomach in cancer only. **B. filifor′mis** (Duclaux), discovered in cheese and milk. **B. filifor′mis** (Tils), non-pathogenic; found in water. **B. f. havanien′sis** (Sternberg), non-pathogenic bacillus from yellow-fever liver. **B. of Fink′ler-Pri′or,** detected in those affected with cholera nostras; see *Spirillum Finkler-Prior*. **B. of Fioc′ca,** found in the saliva of cats and dogs. **B. fissura′tus** (Ravenel), found in soil; causes yellow pigment. **B. fitzia′nus** (Zopf), found in hay infusion; probably identical with B. subtilis. **B. flaves′cens** (Pohl, 1892), from swamp water; its importance is not yet determined. **B. flavocoria′ceus** (Eisenberg), small sulphur-yellow bacillus of Adametz and Urichmann, found in water; non-pathogenic. **B. fla′vus** (Macé), discovered in drinking water. **Flesh′-colored b.** (Tils), non-pathogenic, forming flesh-colored pigment. **B. floc′cus** (Warington), from garden soil. **B. fluores′cens** (Becker, Schrötter), from water and pus; forms pigment pyocyamin. **B. fluores′cens al′bus,** found in water; gives yellow color. **B. f. au′reus** (Zimmermann), short, non-pathogenic bacillus found in water. **B. f. liquefa′ciens,** frequently found in water and in putrefying infusions. **B. f. l. minutis′simus** (Unna and Tommasoli), non-pathogenic; found in eczema seborrhoicum. **B. f. lon′gus** (Zimmermann), non-pathogenic bacillus found in water. **B. f. minutis′simus,** found in water and decomposing infusions; causes fermentation and bluish-green color. **B. f. niva′lis** (Schmolck), non-pathogenic bacillus found in water and snow of Norway. **B. f. non-liquefa′ ciens** (Eisenberg and Kreuger), found in water and butter; causes fermentation and green color; not pathogenic. **B. f. ova′lis** (Ravenel), found in soil; saprophytic. **B. f. pu′tidus** (Flügge), non-pathogenic bacillus found in water, in putrefying flesh, etc. **B. f. ten′uis** (Zimmerman), non-pathogenic bacillus found in water. **B. f. undula′tus** (Ravenel), found in soil; saprophytic. **B. fœt′idus,** from exuation of profuse sweating of feet; cultivations have that odor. **B. f.** (Passet), found in soil; saprophytic. **B. f. lac′tis** (Jensen), discovered in milk; causes fermentation. **B. f. ozæ′næ** (Hajek), found in secretions from the nose in ozæna; pathogenic for mice; see *Micrococcus Loewenbergii*. **B. of foot-sweat,** see *B. fœtidus*, *B. saprogenes*, and *Bacterium graveolens*. **B. of foul-brood of bees,** B. alvei. **B. of chol′era,** B. choleræ gallinarum; B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ. **B. formo′sus** (Ravenel), found in soil; saprophytic. **B of Fraenk′el,** Micrococcus lanceolatus. **B. friedebergen′sis,** found in toxic sausage, liver, and horse-flesh; causes serious gastroenteritis and bacillæmia and occasionally paralysis. **B. of Fried′länder** or **B. pneumo′niæ,** pneumobacillus obtained from the exudation poured into the alveoli of the lungs in croupous pneumonia; it is, however, present in only a small proportion of cases; pathogenic for mice and guinea-pigs. **B. freudenreich′ii,** found in atmospheric air and in abscesses. **B. of Ful′les,** two have been described, both aërobic and non-liquefying; found in the soil. **B. ful′vus** (Zimmermann), non-pathogenic bacillus found in water. **B. fus′cus** (Schrötter), found in putrid infusions of maize; causes fermentation; yellow excretion. **B. f.** (Zimmermann), non-pathogenic bacillus found in water. **B. f. limba′tus** (Scheibenzuber), non-pathogenic bacillus from rotten eggs. **Gaff′ky's b.,** B. typhi abdominalis. **B. gallina′rum** (Klein, 1889), bacillus from disease similar to fowl cholera. **B. ganglifor′mis** (Ravenel), found in soil; causes fermentation. **B. of gan′grene,** B. œdematis maligni; B. saprogenes; B. of senile gangrene. **B. of gan′grenous septicæ′mia,** B. œdematis maligni. **Gas b.,** aërogenes capsulatus. **B. gasofor′mans** (Eisenberg), small bacillus found in water; non-pathogenic. **B. gastromyco′sis o′vis,** found in acute epizoötic disease of sheep with gastrointestinal hemorrhage. **B. gayto′ni** (Cheshire), produces disease of honey bees. **B. gem′inus ma′jor** (Ravenel), found in soil; saprophytic. **B. g. mi′nor** (Ravenel), found in soil; saprophytic. **B. genicula′tus** (De Bary), found in the stomach. **B. of Gess′ner,** found in the normal contents of the human intestine; it is similar to the bacillus lactis aërogenes. **B. gingi′væ** (Miller), found in alveolar abscess and in secretions of a foul mouth. **B. g. pyog′enes** (Miller), found in alveolar abscess and secretions of a foul mouth. **B. gingivit′idis,** found in scurvy; pathogenic to rabbits, guinea-pigs, and dogs. **B. ging′lymus** (Ravenel), found in soil; saprophytic. **B. of Giovanni′ni,** see *B. of purpura hæmorrhagica of Tizzoni*, **Gla′cier b.,** B. fluorescens nivalis. **B. of glan′ders,** bacillus mallei. **B. glau′cus** (Maschek), non-pathogenic bacillus, forming a gray pigment; found in water. **B. gliscrog′enus** (Malerba), see *Bacterium gliscroginum*. **B. glyceri′næ,** B. fitzianus. **B. grac′ilis** (Zimmermann), found in water; non-pathogenic. **B. g. anaërobies′cens** (Vaughan), from water; non-pathogenic. **B. g. cadav′eris** (Sternberg, 1889), from a section of human liver. **B. granulo′sus** (Russell, 1891), from mud in Gulf of Naples. **Grass b.,** resembles B. tuberculosis; found in various grasses, excrement of cow, and in milk and butter; causes pseudotuberculosis in guinea-pigs. **B. grave′olens** (Bordoni-Uffreduzzi), found in the epidermis between human toes; non-pathogenic. **B. of green diarrhœ′a in children** (Lesage), B. of Lesage. **B. of green pus,** B. pyocyaneus. **B. of grouse disease′** (Klein, 1889), from epidemic disease in the grouse. **B. of Guillebeau′,** three forms were obtained by him from the milk of cows suffering from inflamed breast. **B. gummo′sus** (Happ), causes conversion of cane sugar into gum, forming glucose, mannite, and adipous acids. **B. gutta′tus** (Zimmerman), found in water; non-pathogenic. **B. "H"** (Rosenberg), found in water; causes violet color. **B. hæmorrha′gicus,** found in purpura hæmorrhagica; causes intense septicæmia (hemorrhagic) in mice and rabbits. **B. h. nephrit′idis,** found in hemorrhagic nephritis; resembles B. choleræ gallinarum. **B. h. sep′ticus,** found in hemorrhagic septic poisoning; pathogenic. **B. h. veneno′sus,** found in the blood and skin in hemorrhagic infection; pathogenic. **B. haloph′ilus** (Russell, 1891), from water and mud of Gulf of Naples. **B. hanse′nii** (Raspmussen), found in certain dietetic solutions. **B. havanien′sis** ( Sternberg), short, oval bacillus; aërobic and chromogenic. **B. h. liquefa′ciens** (Sternberg), from external surface of patients with yellow fever **B. of Hav′elburg,** found in stomach after yellow fever; causes fermentation. **B. of hay infu′sions,** B. subtilis. **B. hel′volus** (Zimmermann), non-pathogenic bacillus found in water. **B. heminecrobioph′ilus** (Arloing, 1889), bacillus found in caseation of a lymphatic gland in a guinea-pig. **B. hepat′icus fortu′itus** (Sternberg), similar to B. coli communis in shape, etc; non-pathogenic; from the liver of a patient dead from yellow fever. **B. hes′sii** (Guillebeau), from milk of a cow. **B. of hog erysip′elas,** B. erysipelatos suis, see *B. rhusiopathiæ suis*. **B. of hog chol′era** (Klein, 1884; Salmon and Smith, 1885), found in the blood and tissues and in the intestinal contents of hogs affected with cholera; pathogenic for swine, rabbits, mice, guinea-pigs, and pigeons. **B. hom′inis capsula′tus** (Bordoni-Uffreduzzi), B. of rag-pickers' disease; discovered in the bodies of those dead from that disease. **B. of horse-pox** (Dieckorheff and Grawitz), procured from cases of acne contagiosa in horses. **B. of Huep′pe,** B. butyricus. **B. of hydropho′bia,** B. lyssæ. **B. hyacin′thi sep′ticus** (Heinz), non-pathogenic bacillus found in decaying hyacinths. **B. hyali′nus** (Jordan), non-pathogenic. **B. hydoph′ilus fus′cus** (Sanarelli, 1891), from infectious disease of hogs. **B. ianthi′nus**, B. janthinus. **B. of ice-cream poi′soning** (Vaughan and Perkins), found in ice-cream and cheese; pathogenic. **B. icterog′enes**, found in the liver and blood in acute yellow atrophy of the liver, and in the bowels in typhoid fever; resembles B. coli; pathogenic. **B. i. capsula′tus**, B. pneumoniæ, when found sometimes in the spleen in jaundice. **B. icteroi′des**, B. of Sanarelli; found in circulating blood and in the tissues in cases of yellow fever; pathogenic for many animals. **B. of ic′terus** (Karlinsky and Ducamp), discovered in the blood from a case of malignant jaundice. **B. ilidzen′sis capsula′tus** (Karlinsky), found in hot sulphur springs at Ilidze, in Bosnia; thermophilic. **B. implex′us** (Zimmermann), found in water; non-pathogenic. **B. inca′nus** (Pohl), from swamp water; its importance is not yet established. **B. in′dicus** or **ru′ber** (Koch), non-pathogenic bacillus found in intestinal contents of a monkey. **B. indigof′erus** (Claesen), discovered in river water; chromogenic; blue. **B. i.** (Voges), found in water; gives blue color. **B. indigog′enus** (Alvarez, 1887), bacillus from leaves of indigo; pathogenic to guinea-pigs. **B. infla′tus** (A. Koch), non-pathogenic bacillus found as an impurity in the air. **B. of influen′za** (Pfeiffer and Canon, 1892), thought to be the specific cause of influenza; it was discovered in the purulent secretion from the bronchi in epidemic influenza, and in the blood of those attacked with the latter. **B. of intes′tinal diphthe′ria in rab′bits** (Ribbert, 1887), bacillus from diphtheritic inflammation of the intestines; produces in rabbits and guinea-pigs diphtheritic ulceration of the small intestine, the bacillus being found in the blood, liver, and spleen. **B. intesti′ni** (Klein), from the large intestine of a diarrhœic rabbit. **B. intesti′nus mo′tilis** (Sternberg), non-pathogenic; from the intestines of those dead from yellow fever. **B. inunc′tus** (Pohl), from swamp water; its importance is not determined. **B. invisib′ilis** (Vaughan), from water; non-pathogenic. **B. iodococ′cus vagina′tus** (Miller), discovered in foul buccal secretions. **B. irides′cens** (Tataroff), found in water; saprophytic. **B. i′ris** (Frick), small, non-pathogenic bacillus. **B. janthi′nus** (Zopf), violet bacillus; non-pathogenic; found in water and sewage. **B. of Jef′fries**, similar to B. coli communis and B. lactis aërogenes; from fecal discharges of summer diarrhœa. **B. of jequir′ity** (Sattler and De Wecker), from infusion of jequirity and ophthalmia caused by the same; saprophytic. **B. of Karlins′ky**, B. murisepticus pleomorphus. **B. of Kartu′lis** (Koch, 1883, Kartulis), similar to B. murisepticus; from secretions of infectious catarrhal conjunctivitis. **Keph′ir b.** (Sorokin), B. caucasicus. **Kiel b.** (Breunig), found in water; causes blood-red excretion. **B. of Kitasa′to**, see *Bacillus of bubonic plague*. **B. klebs′ii** (Lustgarten), see *B. syphilidis* (Lustgarten). **Koch's b.**, B. tuberculosis; spirillum choleræ asiaticæ. **Koch's com′ma b.**, spirillum choleræ asiaticæ. **Koch-Weeks b.**, B. of conjunctivitis. **B. of Kouba′soff** (1889), procured from affected part in a case of cancer of the stomach. **B. lateric′eus** (Eisenberg), non-pathogenic; found in water. **B. lac′mus** (Schrötter), found in water; causes blue excretion. **B. of lac′tic acid fermenta′tion**, B. acidi lactici. **B. lac′ticus**, B. acidi lactici. **B. lac′tis**, generic name for about a dozen bacilli which make milk bitter after peptonizing and coagulating it. **B. l. ac′idi** (Marpmann), found in milk; causes fermentation. **B. l. aërog′enes** (Escherich), 1886), from intestines and fæces of children and cows fed upon milk. **B. l. al′bus** (Loeffler), found in milk; non-pathogenic. **B. l. cyanog′enes**, see *Bacillus cyanogenes* (Hueppe). **B. l. erythrog′enes** (Hueppe), B. of red milk; non-pathogenic; found in red milk and in the feces. **B. l. pepto′nans** (Sterling), found in pasteurized milk; causes fermentation. **B. l. pituito′si**, non-pathogenic bacillus found in milk. **B. l. sapona′cei** (Weigmann and Zirn), found in soapy milk; causes fermentation. **B. l. visco′sus** (Adametz), discovered in water and stringy milk; causes fermentation. **B. of La′ser** (1892), from epidemic disease of mice; pathogenic for guinea-pigs, rabbits, pigeons, etc. **B. lateric′eus** (Adametz and Wichmann), found in water; causes brick-red excretion. **B. leioder′mos**, B. liodermos. **Lem′on-yel′low b.** (Maschek), found in water; causes lemon-yellow excretion. **B. lep′oris letha′lis** (Gibier, 1888), so named by Sternberg; from fecal matter of yellow fever cases. **B. lep′ræ** (Hansen, 1879), B. of leprosy; it is found in various organs in leprous conditions, especially in the cells; it resembles the bacillus tuberculosis. **B. leptospo′rus** (L. Klein), similar to B. subtilis, found accidentally in the air; non-malignant. **B. of Lesage′** (1887), from discharges of green diarrhœa. **B. letha′lis** (Babès), discovered in the internal organs of a septicæmic patient; pathogenic. **B. of Let′zerich** (1887), from the urine in primary interstitial nephritis. **B. leukæ′miæ ca′nis**, found in leukæmic dogs; pathogenic. **B. le′vans**, found in sour dough; causes fermentation. **B. of Libo′rius**, B. amylobacter; B. butyricus. **B. of li′chen ru′ber** (Laser), discovered in the lymph in that disease. **B. limba′tus ac′idi lac′tici** (Marpmann), non-pathetic bacillus found in fresh milk. **B. limo′sus** (Russell, 1891), found in mud of Gulf of Naples. **B. line′ola**, see *Bacterium lineola*. **B. lioder′mos** (Loeffler), found in milk; similar to B. mesentericus vulgatus; non-pathogenic. **B. liquefa′ciens** (Eisenberg), found in water; non-pathogenic. **B. l. bo′vis** (Arloing), found in the diseased lungs of animals; pathogenic. **B. l. commu′nis** (Sternberg), from feces of yellow fever patients; non-pathogenic. **B. l. lac′tis ama′ri** (Freudenreich), found in bitter cream; causes fermentation. **B. l. mag′nus** (Lüderitz), bacilli in garden soil; non-pathogenic. **B. l. par′vus** (Lüderitz), bacilli in garden soil; non-pathogenic. **B. liq′uidus** (Frankland), non-pathogenic bacillus found in Thames River water; powerful reducing power over aqueous solution of nitrates. **B. litora′lis** (Russell, 1891), found in mud of Gulf of Naples. **B. liv′idus** (Plagge and Proskauer), non-pathogenic; found in water of Berlin. **B. of Loeb**, somewhat similar to B. capsulatus of Pfeiffer, from case of keratomalacia infantum; pathogenic for mice and guinea-pigs. **B. of Loef′fler**, B. mallei; B. diphtheriæ; B. lactis albus. **B. lubin′skii**, found in putrid abscesses; pathogenic. **B. lu′cens** (Van Tieghem), procured from water; saprophytic. **B. of Lucet′** (1891), similar to and perhaps identical with B. gallinarum (Klein); found in the epizoötic dysentery of chickens and turkeys; pathogenic to chickens and turkeys only. **B. of Lum′nitzer** (1888), found in sputa of putrid bronchitis; pathogenic to rabbits. **B. of lungs of cat′tle** (Lustig), obtained from healthy as well as unhealthy lungs. **B. lupuliper′da** (Behrens), found in hops; causes heat and fermentation. **B. of lu′pus**, B. tuberculosis. **B. of Lust′garten**, B. of syphilis. **B. lu′teus** (Dobrzyniecki), found in carious teeth; causes yellow color. **B. l.** (Flügge), obtained from gelatin plate culture; causes yellow color. **B. l. su′is** (Salmon, Smith), from fluids of the pericardial or peritoneal cavities of swine. **B. of lymph in fishes** (Oliver and Richet), discovered in the fluid named in its title. **B. lys′sae** (Pasteur), discovered by him in the salivary excretion of patients and animals affected with hydrophobia. **B. maddox′i**, found in water; effects decomposition of urea. **Magen′ta b.** (Pearmain and Moor), found in water; causes magenta color. **B. ma′idis** (Cuboni), non-pathogenic; found in corn soaked in water and in the feces of pellagric patients, but not proved to be the cause of pellagra. **B. malan′driæ** (Israel), see *B. mallei* (Loeffler). **B. mala′riæ** (Klebs and Tommasi-Crudeli, 1879), microorganism discovered near Rome, Italy, but proven by later investigations not to be an etiological factor in the production of malarial fevers. **B. of malig′nant œde′ma**, B. œdematis maligni. **B. mal′lei** (Loeffler and Schutz, 1882), B. of glanders, found in the discharges and blood of animals so infected; resembles B. tuberculosis in appearance; genuine glanders is produced in animals by the injection of pure cultures of this bacillus. **B. mari′nus** (Russell), spirillum marinum. **B. marsilien′sis** (Rietsch and Jobert), found in swine and ferrets attacked with the plague; pathogenic. **B. marti′nez** (Sternberg), found in the liver of a patient dead from yellow fever. **B. max′imus bucca′lls**, found in the secretions of the mouth in mycotic disease of the pharynx. **B. ma′ydis**, B. maïdis. **B. of meas′les**, see *Bacillus of Canon and Pielicke*. **B. of meco′nium** (Escherich), found in meconium; saprophytic. **B. megathe′rium** (De Bary), non-pathogenic; found on boiled cabbage leaves. **B. m.** (Ravenel), found in soil; causes brown color. **B. melanos′porus** (Eidam), found in air; causes black color. **B. melittoph′thorus** (Cheshire and Cheyne), see *B. alvei*. **B. melochlo′ros** (Winkler and Schrötter), found in in spoiling apples; pathogenic; gives green color; see *B. butyri fluorescens*. **B. membrana′ceus amethysti′nus**, non-pathogenic, forming a violet pigment; found in well water. **B. meningit′idis**, B. m. purulentæ. **B. m. aërog′enes**, found in meningitis; pathogenic. **B. meningit′idis purulen′tæ** (Neumann and Schaffer, 1887), pathogenic; found in a case of purulent meningitis; produced purulent inflammation when injected in guinea-pigs, white mice, rabbits, etc. **B. merismopædioi′des** (Zopf), procured from sewage filth; saprophytic. **B. mesenter′icus fus′cus** (Flügge), non-pathogenic; found in atmospheric air, water, etc. **B. m. ni′ger** (Biel and Lunt), found in potatoes; causes black color. **B. m. ru′ber**, found in water and potatoes; causes fermentation and pinkish or reddish color; not pathogenic. **B. m. vulga′tus** potato bacillus; non-pathogenic; found on potatoes, in milk, in water, and in the alimentary canal **Mil′ler's b.**, B. dentalis viridans. **M.′s b. of the intes′tines**, B. aërogenes; found in healthy intestines; causes fermentation. **M.′s b. ep′silon**, spirillum Finkleri. **B. minia′ceus** (Zimmermann), see *B. ruber*. **B. min′imus** (Klebs), see *B. erysipelatos suis*. **B. mirab′ilis**, Proteus mirabilis. **B. mollus′ci** (Domenico), discovered in molluscum contagiosum. **B. morbif′icans bo′vis**, in puerperal fever of cow; pathogenic; causes bacillæmia. **B. of mouse granulomasepticæ′mia**, identical with B. erysipelatos suis. **B. muco′sus ozæ′næ** (Lowenberg), B. ozænæ; found in the mucous membrane of the nostrils; saprophytic. **B. multifor′mis trichorrhex′idis** (Hodara), found in trichorrhexis nodosa of Turkish women; pathogenic. **B. multipedic′ulus** (Flügge), found in the atmosphere and in water. **B. muripest′ifer**, resembles B. typhi murium; causes epizoötic in mice. **B. murisep′ticus** (Gaffky), found in water; pathogenic. **B. m.** (Koch), in putrefying fluids; produces fatal septicæmia in mice and sparrows. **B. m. pleomor′phus**, see *Proteus of Karlinski*. **B. muscoi′des** (Liborius), non-pathogenic; found in soil, old cheese, and feces of cattle, and sometimes with bacillus œdematis maligni. **B. muste′læ sep′ticus**, found in the blood and organs in ferret plague; pathogenic. **B. mycoi′des** (Flügge), non-pathogenic; found in soil and in water; see *Bacillus figurans*. **B. m. ro′seus** (Scholl), non-pathogenic, forming a red pigment; found in the soil. **B. neapolita′nus**, B. coli communis. **B. necroph′orus** (Loeffler, 1884), found in rabbits inoculated with condyloma; pathogenic for rabbits and white mice. **B. of necro′sis of liv′er** (Eberth), one form discovered in badgers, another in guinea-pigs. **B. of nephri′tis** (Letzerich), B. of Letzerich. **Ni′trifying b.** (Burri-Stutzer), from the soil; oxidizes nitrites to nitrates. **N. b.** (Winogradsky), small bacillus obtained from the soil; its characteristics are not fully determined. **B. nitrobac′ter**, found in soil. **B. nitrosom′onas europæ′us.** **B. n. javanien′sis**, both are found in soil; change ammonia into nitrites. **B. niva′lis** (Schmolck), see *B. fluorescens nivalis*. **B. No.** 41 (Conn), found in butter; causes fermentation. **B. of Nocard′** (1888), aërobic bacillus first discovered in pus of abscesses in cattle with farcinia; when injected into some animals, as the guinea-pig, symptoms occur almost similar to those of miliary tuberculosis. **B. nodo′sus par′vus** (Lustgarten), non-pathogenic; found in the normal urethra. **B. no′mæ**, found in noma, at the junction of live and dead tissue; pathogenic. **B. nu′bilus** (Frankland), non-pathogenic; found in water. **B. ochra′ceus** (Zimmermann), non-pathogenic, producing a yellow pigment; found in water. **B. œdem′atis**, see *B. œdematis maligni* (Pasteur). **B. œ. aëro′bicus** (Klein), B. found in malignant œdema; pathogenic for guinea-pigs, rabbits, and white mice. **B. œ. malig′ni** (Joubert and Chamberlain), found in soil, dust, the intestines, musk, etc.; causes fermentation. **B. œ. m.** (Pasteur, 1877), B. of malignant œdema; found in soil, in foul water, putrefactive matters, etc.; pathogenic for man and other animals, producing progressive emphysematous gangrene. **B. œ. thermoph′ilus**, found in diseased animals; has great resistance to heat; pathogenic. **B. of Oka′da** (1891), found in floor dust; pathogenic to guinea-pigs and rabbits. **B. o′leæ** (Prillieux and Bioletti) or **B. o. tuberculo′sis** (Savartane), B. of the olive; causes tuberculosis of that tree; pathogenic to plant. **B. oög′enes fluores′cens** (Zoerkendoerfer), found in rotten eggs; causes fermentation and a pale green color. **B. o. hydrosulphu′ricus** (Zoerkendoerfer), found in rotten eggs; causes fermentation. **B. of Opres′cu**, see *B. of Babès*. **Or′ange red b.** (Adametz and Wichmann), found in water; causes orange-red color. **B. orchit′icus**, found in secretions of the nose in glanders; causes orchitis, local œdema, etc. **B. orthobutyl′icus** (Grimbert), found in leguminous seeds when in a state of fermentation; causes fermentation. **B. of osteomyeli′tis** (Kraske and Becker), discovered in cases of that disease; pathogenic. **B. ova′tus minutis′simus** (Unna), non-pathogenic; found in cases of eczema seborrhœicum. **B. oxalat′icus** (Zopf), found in air; causes a yellow color. **B. oxyto′cus pernicio′sus** (Wyssokowitsch), from stale milk; pathogenic to rabbits in large doses, producing fatal enteritis. **B. ozæ′næ**, resembles B. pneumoniæ; found in ozæna; pathogenic. **B. panif′icans** (Laurent), discovered in some kinds of bread, but not known to be concerned in the raising process. **B. paraco′lon** (Gwyn), found in blood in infected condition having character of typhoid fever; pathogenic. **B. paratypho′sus** (Archard and Bensaud), form of bacillus met with in a fever resembling typhoid; pathogenic. **B. par′vus ova′tus** (Loeffler), B. of swine plague. **B. of Pascoro′la**, B. of Belfanti. **Pas′set's pu′trefying b**,., B. pyogenes fœtidus. **B. of Pasteur′** (Miquel), also called Urobacillus pasteuri, found in decomposing urine. **B. pastoria′nus** (Van Laer), found in beer wort; causes fermentation. **B. peptofa′ciens** (Bernstein), found in milk; causes fermentation. **B. pertus′sis eppendor′fii**, the supposed pathogenic microbe of whooping-cough. **B. pes′tifer** (Frankland), non-pathogenic; found in the atmosphere. **B. pes′tis** or **B. p. bubon′icæ** (Kitasato and Yersin), see *B. of bubonic plague*. **Pfeif′fer's b.**, B. capsulatus. **B. phase′oli** (E. F. Smith), found as a parasite on leguminous plants; causes fermentation. **B. phasia′ni sep′ticus** resembles B. coli; found in a disease of pheasants. **B. phleg′monis emphysemato′sæ**, B. aërogenes capsulatus. **B. p. e.** (Fraenkel), found in pus in this form of emphysema; pathogenic. **B. phosphores′cens** (Fischer), obtained from sea water. **B. p. gel′idus** (Forster), non-pathogenic; found in phosphorescent fish. **B. p. in′dicus** (Fischer), non-pathogenic; found in sea water in West Indies. **B. p. indig′enus** (Fischer), non-pathogenic; found in sea water. **B. phospho′reus** (Cohn), obtained from marine fishes. **B. phylloxerici′dus** (Dubois), found in soil and manure; pathogenic, being destructive to phylloxera. **B. of Pielic′ke**, see *B. of Canon*. **Pink b. of spread′ing œde′ma** (A. B. Harris), B. œdematis. **B. of pink-eye** (Weeks), B. conjunctivitidis. **B. pinna′tus** (Ravenel), found in soil; causes fermentation. **B. pituito′si** (Loeffler), see *B. lactis pituitosi*. **B. plica′tus** (Zimmermann), non-pathogenic, producing a yellow pigment; found in water. **B. of pneumoenteri'tis su'is**, hog-cholera bacillus. **B. pneumo'niæ**, B. of Friedländer, found in pneumonia, otitis, and meningitis, and in mouth and air passages in health; causes in man pneumonia, particularly of a malignant type, pleurisy, inflammation of the middle ear, ulcers of the cornea, endocarditis, and pericarditis. **B. of pneumo'nia in cat'tle**, see *B. pneumonicus liquefaciens*. **B. of p. in turk'eys**, resembles B. choleræ gallinarum; pathogenic, particularly to turkeys, rabbits, and guinea-pigs. **B. pneumon'icus ag'ilis** (Schon), found in pneumonia of rabbits and in pneumonia and variola in man; pathogenic to a number of the small animals. **B. p. liquefa'ciens**, found in the lungs of cattle with contagious pneumonia. **B. pneumosep'ticus** (Babès, 1889), found in a case of septic pneumonia; pathogenic and fatal to rabbits, guinea-pigs, and mice. **B. polymyx'a** (Prazmowski), obtained from infusion of potatoes, etc.; nearly allied to B. amylobacter; saprophytic. **B. polypifor'mis** (Liborius), non-pathogenic; obtained from soil by inoculation, and from excrement of cattle; often accompanies B. œdematis maligni. **Pota'to b.**, B. mesentericus vulgatus. **B. of pota'to-rot** (Kramer, 1891), from potatoes affected with wet rot. **B. prausnit'zii**, found in water and soil; saprophytic. **Prazmow'ski's b. of buty'ric acid fermenta'tion**, B. butyricus. **B. preus'sii** (Ciesielski), B. alvei. **B. prodigio'sus** (Ehrenberg), found in food materials; causes fermentation and a red color. **B. pro'teus**, found in water, meconium, and with other species of proteus in animal matter, cases of putrid infection, etc.; occurs in filaments, spirilla, etc; causes putrefaction in animal tissue, developing a very toxic ptomain; the bacillus develops after destructive action of other bacilli, continuing and completing their work of infection; causes meat poisoning, cholera infantum, inflammation of the kidney and its pelvis, etc. **B. p. fluores'cens** (Jaeger), found in the organs of fowls affected with disease; pathogenic; causes Weil's disease. **B. p. letha'lis**, found in gangrene of the lungs and septic disease of the spleen; supposed to be identical with B. capsulatus septicus; pathogenic. **B. p. sep'ticus**, found in necrosis of mucous membrane of colon; pathogenic. **B. p. vulga'ris**, formerly called Bacterium termo. **B. pseu'dodiphtherit'icus**, non-pathogenic bacillus resembling B. diphtheriæ; found in non-diphtheritic affections of the throat. **B. pseudoœdem'atis** (Liborius), found in excremental matter of cattle and in mice inoculated with garden soil; pathogenic. **B. pseu'doinfluen'zæ**, found in catarrhal pneumonia, purulent otitis media, etc.; resembles B. influenzæ in form and action. **B.pseu'dopneumon'icus** (Flügge), in abscesses in man; resembles B. of Friedländer. **B. pseu'dosep'ticus** (Macé), B. pseudoœdematis; another similarly named (Bienstock) is found in the fæces of mice and in the fluid of œdema; pathogenic. **B. pseu'dotetan'icus aëro'bius** and **B. p. anaëro'bius**, probably two species of Bacillus tetani, which, through faulty growth, have lost their virulence; non-pathogenic. **B. pseu'dotuberculo'sis**, found in milk, dust of the atmosphere, etc.; resembles B. typhosus; pathogenic for rodents, producing pseudotuberculosis. **B. p.** (Pfeiffer, 1889), from the tissues of a horse with supposed symptoms of glanders. **B. p.** (Rabinowitsch), found in butter; pathogenic. **B. p. mu'rium**, **B. p. o'vis**, resemble B. diphtheriæ; pathogenic; cause pseudotuberculosis in mice and infectious disease in guinea-pigs. **B. p. of rab'bits** (Eberth, Malassez, and Vignal), discovered in the organs of animals with that disease. **B. p. sim'ilis**, resembles B. pseudotuberculosis; pathogenic. **B. pseu'dotypho'sus**, found in the soil, in water, and in some of the tissues and organs; supposed to be identical with B. typhosus. **B. psittaco'sis** (Widal and Sicard), found in man and parrots having psittacosis; pathogenic. **B. puerpera'lis** (Engel and Spillmann), discovered in cases of puerperal toxæmia; pathogenic. **B. of pul'monary gan'grene**, see *B. proteus lethalis*. **B. pul'pæ pyog'enes** (Miller), found in the gangrenous pulp of a tooth; pathogenic. **B. puncta'tus** (Zimmermann), non-pathogenic; found in water. **B. of pur'pura hæmorrhag'ica** (Babès, 1890), found in case of that disease with septicæmia; pathogenic for mice. **B. of p. h.** (Kolb, 1891), found in cases of purpura and fever; pathogenic for rabbits and mice. **B. of p. h.** (Lizzoni and Giovannini, 1889), found in some cases of purpura hæmorrhagica; pathogenic for dogs, rabbits, and guinea-pigs. **B. putrif'icus co'li** (Bienstock), non-pathogenic; found in human feces. **B. of pyæ'mia**, two varieties have been described; one of them (Beltzow) is similar to B. œdematis maligni; pathogenic. **B. pyocinnaba'reus**, found in wounds with red pus; causes red color; toxic. **B. pyocyan'eus** (Gessard), found in green or gray pus, in dust, water, and atmospheric air; gives rise to fermentation and blue coloration; not so pathogenic to man as to animals; in the latter causes abscesses, œdema, hemorrhages, albuminuria, paralysis, etc.; antagonistic to B. anthracis. **B. p. β** (Ernst), non-pathogenic, forming green pigment; found in pus. **B. pyog'enes anaëro'bius**, found in putrefied pus; causes suppuration of an offensive odor. **B. p. bo'vis**, see *B. renalis bovis*. **B. p. cloaci'nus**, found in sewage; like B. suisepticus; causes abscesses, purulent inflammation of various important organs, etc. **B. p. cras'sus**, see *B. pneumoniæ*. **B. p. fœt'idus** (Passet, 1885), derived from fetid anal abscess. **B. p. f. liquefa'ciens**, found in abscess of the ear communicating with the brain; pathogenic to rabbits. **B. p. gingi'væ**, found in alveolar abscess and green crusting of the teeth; pathogenic, causing abscesses and peritonitis in the smaller animals. **B. p. liquefa'ciens**, in pyæmia from inflammation of the ear; pathogenic for mice. **B. p. so'li** (Bolton), found in garden earth and in the excrement of rats inoculated with it; saprophytic. **B. of rab'ies**, B. lyssæ. **B. radia'tus** (Lüderitz), non-pathogenic; obtained from garden soil by inoculation of mice, etc. **B. r. aquat'ilis** (Zimmermann), non-pathogenic; found in water. **B. radicic'ola** (Beyerinck), found in small root nodules of leguminous plants and in soil; has the power of assimilating nitrogen from the atmosphere; causes fermentation. **B. radicifor'mis** (Tataroff), found in water; saprophytic. **B. radico'sus** (Zimmermann), found in water; saprophytic. **B. of rag'-pickers' disease'**, B. hominis capsulatus. **B. ramo'sus** (Frankland), Wurtzel bacillus; non-pathogenic; found in the soil and in water. **B. r. liquefa'ciens** (Flügge), found in the atmosphere. **B. ranici'dus** (Ernst), found in frogs with fatal septicæmia; pathogenic. **B. of Rausch'brand**, B. of sympathetic anthrax. **Red b.**, B. ruber. **B. of red bread**, B. prodigiosus. **B. of red milk**, B. prodigiosus and B. lactis erythrogenes. **B. rena'lis bo'vis**, resembles B. of Friedländer; pathogenic to the ox, causing severe forms of pyelonephritis, and diphtheritic cystitis and ureteritis. **B. reticula'ris** (Jordan), non-pathogenic; found in water. **B. rheumarthrit'idis** (Kussmaul), B. of rheumatism; discovered in arthritic swellings in that disease. **B. of Rhine water** (Burri), found in water of that river; saprophytic. **B. rhinit'idis atroph'icus**, found in the secretions in atrophic rhinitis; saprophytic. **B. rhinosclero'matis** (Cornil and Alvarez) or **B. of rhinosclero'ma** (v. Frisch, 1882), found in the fresh formations of this disease, in the lymphatics and in the tissues affected by it. **B. rhusiopath'iæ su'is**, found in the blood, particularly the white corpuscles, in erysipelas in the hog; resembles B. murisepticus; pathogenic; causing septicæmia in some of the smaller animals, erysipelas in others. **B. rodona'tus** (Ravenel), found in soil; gives rise to brownish or yellowish coloration. **B. rosa'ceum metalloi'des** (Dowdeswell), aërobic bacillus, producing a red pigment. **Ro'senbach's putrefac'tion b.**, B. saprogenes. **B. of Roth** (1890), several bacilli were discovered by him; one, similar to B. coli communis, pathogenic for rabbits and guinea-pigs; another from old rags, pathogenic for the same animals. **B. of rouget′**, B. erysipelatos suis. **B. rubefa′ciens** (Zimmermann), non-pathogenic; producing a light pink pigment. **B. rubel′lus** (Okada, 1892), non-pathogenic; from dust, by inoculation in guinea-pigs. **B. ru′ber** (Frank, Cohn, and Becker), bacillus discovered in water, boiled rice, etc.; produces blood-red pigment. **B. r. in′dicus**, see *Bacillus indicus ruber*. **B. r. kielen′sis** (Breunig), found in water; produces blood-red pigment. **B. r. ova′tus** (Bruyning), found in sorghum; pathogenic to plant. **B. r. sardi′næ**, found in sardines; causes red coloration and abscesses on the hands of those preparing sardines for the market. **B. rubes′cens** (Jordan), non-pathogenic; producing a light pink pigment; found in sewage. **B. ru′bidus** (Eisenberg), non-pathogenic; producing a reddish-brown pigment; found in water. **B. sac′charobuty′ricus** (v. Klecki), found in some forms of cheese; causes fermentation. **B. saliva′rius sep′ticus** (Biondi), Micrococcus pneumoniæ crouposæ. **B. salmonici′dus**, causes epizoötic disease in salmon, with abscesses, hemorrhage, etc. **B. of Sanarel′li**, B. icteroides. **B. san′guinis ty′phi** (Brannan and Cheeseman, 1892), B. found in the blood in typhus fever. **B. sapro′genes** (Rosenbach, 1884), found in the secretion of sweating feet and other foul secretions; pathogenic to rabbits. **B. s. vi′ni** (Kramer), found in urine; causes fermentation; there are several forms of this bacillus. **B. sca′ber** (Duclaux), obtained from cheese. **B. scarlati′næ** (Edington), in blood of scarlatina. **B. of scar′let fe′ver** (Crooke), discovered in buccal and pharyngeal secretions in cases of that disease. **B. Schaf′feri** (Freudenreich), found in cheese and potato in a state of fermentation. **B. of Scheur′len**, non-pathogenic; found in cancer, on healthy skin and mammæ, etc. **B. of Schimmel′busch** (1889), found in the necrosed portion of cancrumoris; caused abscesses when injected into rabbits. **B. of Schon** (1885), found in rabbits in pneumonia occurring after section of vagus nerve, and in normal secretions of the mouth of the same class of animals; pathogenic to rabbits. **B. of Schüt′zenberg**, Urobacillus schutzenbergii. **B. of granted septicæ′mia of mice**, B. murisepticus. **B. scis′sus** (Frankland), obtained from earth; saprophytic. **B. of seborrhœ′a** (Sabouraud), found in the hair and scalp in that disease; produces brick-red pigment. **B. seca′lis** (Burrill), found in bacterial disease of Indian corn; pathogenic to plant. **B. seidenglanzen′der** (Tataroff), found in well water; saprophytic. **B. of se′nile gan′grene** (Tricomi), discovered in the blood and in structures contiguous to the healthy surface, in the skin, and in the discharges in that disease. **B. of septicæ′mia** (Klein), found in the tissues and discharges in that disease. **B. of s. in cana′ry birds**, resembles B. choleræ gallinarum; pathogenic to such birds (causing necrosis of the liver) and to mice (septicæmia). **B. of s. in rab′bits**, see *B. cuniculicidus mobilis* and *B. cuniculi septicus*. **B. septicæ′miæ hæmorrhag′icæ** (Sternberg), found in septicæmic blood; pathogenic; the term includes B. accidentalis tetani, B. choleræ gallinarum, B. choleræ anatum, B. bovi septicus, and others similar in form and causing this disease. **B. sep′ticus** (Koch), B. erysipelatos suis. **B. s.** (Pasteur), B. œdematis maligni. **B. s. acumina′tus** (Babès, 1889), found in an infant a few days old, dead from septicæmia; pathogenic for rabbits and guinea-pigs. **B. s. agrig′enus** (Nicolaier), found in fertilized soil; is similar to B. of fowl cholera and that of rabbit septicæmia; pathogenic to rabbits. **B. s. keratomala′ciæ** (Babès, 1889), found in a case of septicæmia after keratomalacia; pathogenic for rabbits and mice. **B. s. pu′tidus**, found in a patient with cholera; pathogenic; resembles B. proteus in form and action. **B. s. spu′ti** (Kreibohm), found in the secretions of the human mouth; pathogenic. **B. s. sputig′enus** (Flügge), found in the saliva in health and disease (pneumonia); pathogenic. **B. s. s.** (Fränkel), Micrococcus pneumoniæ crouposæ. **B. s. ul′ceris gangræno′si** (Babès, 1889), found in a fatal case of septicæmia; pathogenic for mice and guinea-pigs. **B. s. vesi′cæ** (Clado, 1887), found in the urine in cystitis; pathogenic for mice, rabbits, and guinea-pigs. **B. ses′silis** (L. Klein), non-pathogenic; found in the blood of a cow dead, probably, from anthrax. **B. sim′ilis** (Bienstock), B. subtilis simulans. **B. smaragdi′nophosphores′cens** (Katz), found in phosphorescent fishes; produces light and color (emerald-green). **B. smaragdi′nus fœt′idus** (Reimann, 1887), B. from discharges from the nose in ozæna; pathogenic and fatal to rabbits. **B. of smeg′ma** (Bunge and Trautenroth), discovered in smegma of genital organs of both sexes. **B. of Smith**, see *B. capsule of Smith*. **B. sol′idus** (Lüderitz), non-pathogenic; obtained from garden soil by inoculation. **B. of South′ern cat′tle plague** (F. S. Billings), discovered in the blood, organs, and excrement of cattle so affected, and in the ticks upon such animals; pathogenic. **B. spinif′erus** (Unna), non-pathogenic; producing yellow pigment; found in cases of eczema seborrhœicum. **B. spino′sus** (Lüderitz), non-pathogenic; from garden soil by inoculation of mice, etc. **B. of sponta′neous rab′bit septicæ′mia** (Eberth), form of B. proven to be identical with B. of swine plague of Marseilles. **B. sputig′enus cras′sus**, B. crassus sputigenus. **B. s. ten′uis**, found in sputa of tuberculosis of the lungs and pneumonia; pathogenic to rabbits and rats. **B. of Stern′berg**, see *Micrococcus lanceolatus*. **B. stolona′tus** (Adametz), non-pathogenic; found in water. **B. stolonif′erus** (Pohl, 1892), from water of swamps. **B. stria′tus al′bus** (von Besser), non-pathogenic; found in normal mucus from the nose. **B. s. fla′vus** (von Besser), non-pathogenic; producing a yellow pigment; found in mucus of the nose. **B. s. vir′idis** (Ravenel), found in soil; saprophytic. **B. stuet′zeri** (Lehmann and Neumann), found in soil; causes fermentation. **B suave′olens**, found in water; causes fermentation. **B. subfla′vus** (Zimmermann), non-pathogenic; producing a yellow pigment; found in water. **B. subtilifor′mis** (Bienstock), B. subtilis simulans. **B. sub′tilis** (Ehrenberg), hay bacillus, in infusions of dried grasses; non-pathogenic; found in water, the soil, hay, etc. **B. s. sim′ilis** (Sternberg), non-pathogenic; found in cultures from the liver of a yellow fever patient. **B. s. sim′ulans** (Bienstock), two bacilli are described under this name, both found in human feces and non-pathogenic. **B. of sug′ar-beet disease′** (Arthur and Golden), found in sugar-beets. **B. suici′dus**, see *B. suisepticus*. **B. suipes′tifer**, found in blood and organs in fatal cases of hog cholera and swine plague; pathogenic; causing inflammation of viscera, bacillæmia, enteritis; in hogs, hog cholera, and swine plague, colitis, etc. **B. su′is** (Detmers), B. tardigradus. **B. suisep′ticus**, found in German swine plague; resembles B. choleræ gallinarum; pathogenic to various animals, causing septicæmia, necroses, hemorrhagic œdema, etc. **B. sulph-hydrog′enus** (Miquel), detected in water; causes fermentation. **B. sulphu′reum, I.** (Holschewnikoff), found in urine; saprophytic. **B. s. II.** (Holschewnikoff), found in mud; produces reddish-brown pigment. **B. sulphu′reus** (Lindenborn), non-pathogenic; found in water. **B. superficia′lis** (Jordan), non-pathogenic; found in sewage. **B. of swine erysip′elas**, see *B. rhusiopathiæ suis*. **B. of swine fe′ver**, B. suipestifer. **B. of swine pest** (Selander), B. ex pneumoenteritide suis. **B. of swine plague** (Klein, 1884), B. of hog cholera. **B. of s. p. of Marseilles** (Rietsch and Jobert), B. of ferret disease, B. of spontaneous rabbit septicæmia; these have been proven to be identical. **B. sycosif′erus fœt′idus** (Tommasoli), obtained from the hair in a case of sycosis; B. Tommasoli; pathogenic. **B. s. f.** (Jordan), found in sewage; saprophytic. **B. of symptomat′ic an′thrax** (Bollinger and Feser, 1878), found in the tissues of cattle suffering from this disease; pathogenic to cattle and guinea-pigs; resembles B. œdematis maligni. **B. syncy′anus** (Ehrenberg), found in water; produces blue pigment; B.

cyanogenus. **B. synxan'thus** (Schrötter), found in yellow milk; produces citron-yellow pigment. **B. of syph'ilis** (Eve and Lingard), detected in syphilis before mercurialization. **B. of s.** (Lustgarten, 1884), found in various lesions of syphilis and discharges from syphilitic ulcers, but not yet established definitely as pathogenic of that disease. **B. tachyc'tonus**, found in feces in cholera morbus; pathogenic to mice and guinea-pigs, causing fatal septicæmia. **B. tardecres'cens** (Warington), from a solution of nitrified ammonium carbonate. **B. tardigrad'us** (Detmers), detected in water, atmospheric vapor, and in animals suffering from swine plague. **B. tar'tricus** (Grimbert and Ficquet), found in fermenting solution of tartrate of calcium; causes fermentation. **B. ten'uis** (Duclaux), obtained in decomposition of cheese, albuminous food, etc. **B. t. sputig'enus** (Pansini, 1890), derived from sputa; pathogenic for rabbits and white rats. **B. ter'mo** (Macé), found in water; saprophytic. **B. t.** (Vignal) non-pathogenic; found in normal saliva; Bacterium termo. **B. terrig'enus** (Frank), found in soil; causes fermentation. **B. tet'ani** (Nicolaier), anaërobic bacillus, found in soil, excrement of horse, and in the organs in fatal cases of tetanus; pathogenic, causing tetanus; causes also fermentation; **B. t. of inocula'tion**, see *B. accidentalis tetani*. **B. t. traumat'ici** (Rosenbach), B. tetani. **B. of Tex'as cat'tle fe'ver** (F. S. Billings), B. of Southern cattle plague. **B. thalassoph'ilus** (Russell, 1891), found in deep mud of Gulf of Naples. **B. thermoph'ilus** (Miguel), non-pathogenic; found in sausage, the soil, and in the alimentary canal. **B. tholoi'deum** (Gessner), found in water, sewage, and intestinal secretions; pathogenic. **B. of tim'othy**, grass bacillus. **B. of Tizzo'ni**, see *B. of purpura hæmorrhagica*. **B. of Tommaso'li** (1889), found in the hair in a case of sycosis. **B. torulifor'mis** (Warington), from garden soil. **B. tremelloi'des** (Schottelius), non-pathogenic, producing a yellow pigment; found in water. **B. trem'uius** (Koch), found on the surface of vegetable infusions in a state of decomposition; saprophytic. **B. of Trico'mi** (1886), found in a case of senile gangrene; pathogenic to rabbits and guinea-pigs. **B. of trichorrhex'is nodo'sa** (Markusfeld), found in hair affected by that disease; pathogenic; causes fermentation. **B. trommelschla'gel** (Ravenel), found in soil; saprophytic. **B. tuberculo'sis**, tubercle bacillus; discovered by Koch, in 1882, in sputa of patients with pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis, in tuberculous cavities, joints, and bones, and glands in lupus; it is in the form of a rod with rounded extremities. It grows at a temperature of about 98° F. Koch found in cultures of this bacillus a toxin to which the name *tuberculin* was given, which is soluble in water and glycerin, and which, injected into tuberculous animals, has been supposed to give a possible immunity against tuberculosis; its importance, when used in cases of tuberculous disease in man, except as a means of diagnosis, has not yet been determined. **B. t. a'vium**, bacillus causing miliary tuberculosis in various birds; resembles B. tuberculosis. **B. t. gallina'rum** (Maffucci, 1889), B. of tuberculosis in chickens, very similar to that of tuberculosis in man, but entirely distinct. **B. t. of vines** (Corvo), productive of a morbid condition in vines generally considered due to phylloxera; phytopathogenic. **B. tuberig'enus**, found in root nodules of plants. **B. tumes'cens** (Zopf), non-pathogenic; found on beets. **B. tur'gidus** (Duclaux), detected in cheese. **B. tus'sis convulsi'va** (Afanasieff), in sputa in whooping-cough. **B. ty'phi abdomina'lis**, B. of typhoid fever, discovered by Eberth in 1880; it produces death when injected into the rabbit and the mouse but not the characteristic symptoms of typhoid fever. It also has been found in alvine dejecta and in the spleen, liver, mesenteric and other intestinal glands, and kidneys in fatal cases, but only in rare cases in the blood of typhoid fever patients. It is the only microorganism found in the internal organ in such cases; it is not putrefactive. **B. t. mu'rium** (Loeffler, 1889), found in mice which had died from epidemic disease. **B. typho'sus**, B. typhi abdominalis. **B. ubiq'uitus** (Jordan), found in sewage. **B. of ul'cerative stomati'tis of cat'tle** (Lingard and Batt), obtained from the skin and mucous membranes and pulmonary organs. **B. ul'ceris cancro'si**, found in organs and secretions in chancroid; cause of soft chancre. **B. of ul'cus mol'le** (Kröfting), B. of chancroid. **B. ul'na** (Cohn), non-pathogenic; found in solution of egg-albumin. **B. u. of Vignal'**, non-pathogenic; found in normal saliva. **B. ure'æ** (Leube), in stale urine. **B. u.** (Miquel), found in atmospheric air. **B. uroceph'alus** (Duclaux), found in decomposing animal matter. **B of Utpadel'** (1887), found in the contents of the small intestine, and in the filling of hospital quilts; produces inflammation and œdema and death in mice, cats, and guinea-pigs. **B. vacuola'tus** (Ravenel), found in soil; produces yellow ferment. **B. vacuolo'sis** (Sternberg, 1888), noticed in cultures from the digestive canal of yellow fever patients. **B. vagi'næ** or **B. vagina'lis** (Döderlein), found in the healthy secretions of the vagina; saprophytic. **B. of va'gus pneumo'nia**, B. pneumonicus agilis. **B. varico'sus conjuncti'væ** (Gombert, 1889), found in normal conjunctival sac. **B. vascula'ris** (Sternberg), found in organs in fatal cases of yellow fever. **B. vasculo'rum** (Cobb), found in gummy exudation of sugar-cane. **B. veneno'sus** (Vaughan), from water. **B. v. bre'vis** (Vaughan), from water. **B. v. invisib'ilis** (Vaughan), from water. **B. v. liquefa'ciens** (Vaughan), from water. **B. ventric'uli** (Raczynsky), non-pathogenic; found in the stomach of a dog fed on meat. **B. vermicula'ris** (Frankland), non-pathogenic; found in river water. **B. vermiculo'sus** (Zimmermann), non-pathogenic; found in water. **B. of verru'ga peruan'a** (Izquierdo), obtained from the parts in immediate vicinity of Peruvian warts. **B. verticilla'tus** (Ravenel), found in soil; causes fermentation. **B. vib'rio** (Müller and Ehrenberg), B. ulna. **B. of Vignal'**, B, non-pathogenic; found in normal secretions of the mouth. **B. of V. "F,"** non-pathogenic; found in normal saliva. **B. of Villard'**, see *Bacillus of Cazal*. **B. viola'ceus** (Becker), found in water; produces a deep violet pigment. **B. v.** (Frankland), non-pathogenic; forming a violet pigment; found in river water; powerful reducer of nitrates to nitrites. **B. v. lauren'tius** (Jordan), non-pathogenic; forming a violet pigment. **Vi'olet b.**, B. janthinus. **B. vi'rens** (Van Tieghem), obtained from stagnant pools; produces green pigment. **B. vires'cens** (Frick), non-pathogenic; found in sputum; forms a green pigment. **B. v. palles'cens**, see *B. fluorescens non-liquefaciens*. **B. vir'gula** (Duclaux), detected in albuminous liquids; spirillum choleræ asiaticæ. **B. vir'idans**, chromogenic microorganism, discovered in vesicles of herpes labialis; found also in water, producing a green pigment. **B. virides'cens liquefa'ciens** (Ravenel), found in soil; saprophytic. **B. v. non-liquefa'ciens** (Ravenel), found in soil; causes fermentation. **B. vir'idis** (Van Tieghem), obtained from water in which a fungus had been growing; produces green pigment. **B. v. flav'us** (Frick), similar to B. viridans; found in water; produces yellowish-green pigment. **B. v. palles'cens** (Frick), non-pathogenic; produces a light blue pigment. **B. visco'sus** (Frankland), non-pathogenic; forms a green pigment; found in river water. **B visco'sus** (Van Laer), obtained from stringy milk, viscid yeast and bread; causes fermentation. **B. v. cerevis'iæ** (Van Laer), obtained from viscid beer; causes fermenation. **B. v. lac'tis**, found in chalk; thickens milk. **B. v. sac'chari** (Kramer), obtained from thick fluids containing sugar; causes fermentation. **B. v. vi'ni** (Kramer), found in ropy wine; causes fermentation and mucilaginous change in white wine. **B. vulga'ris** (Hauser), found in putrefying matter; pathogenic; see *Proteus vulgaris*. **B. vulga'tus**, see *B. mesentericus vulgatus*. **B. of Weeks**, see *B. of conjunctivitis*.

**B. of Weig′mann,** found in bitter milk; causes fermentation. **B. weis′sen** (Eisenberg), found in water; saprophytic. **B. weis′ser** (Tataroff), found in well water; saprophytic. **White b.** (Maschek), found in water; saprophytic. **W. b. of wa′ter,** B. albus. **B. of whoop′ing-cough,** B. tussis convulsivæ. **B. of wild′seuche** (Loeffler), game bacillus; probably identical with B. cuniculicidus. **B. of Winograd′sky,** nitrifying bacillus. **B. Wurt′zel,** B. ramosus. **B. "X"** (Sternberg), obtained from the bodies of those dead of yellow fever. **B. xanthog′enus** (Fuchs and Ehrenberg), B. synxanthus. **B. xero′sis** (Fränkel), see *B. of xerosis epithelialis conjunctivæ* and *B. pseudodiphthericus.* **B. of xero′sis epithelia′lis conjuncti′væ** (Leber, Kuschbert, Fränkel, and Neisser), obtained from conjunctival scales in xerophthalmia. **Yel′low b.** (Lustig), found in water; saprophytic. **B. of yel′low fe′ver,** found in the organs in yellow fever, but none pathogenic of that disease; the chief forms are *B. cadaveris, B. icteroides, B. neapolitanus,* and *B. x.* **B. of yel′low milk** B. synxanthus. **B. of Yer′sin,** B. pestis bubonicæ. **B. ze′æ** (Burrill), found in bacterial contamination of Indian corn or maize. **B. zenk′eri,** Proteus zenkeri. **B. zop′fii,** from the intestines of chickens, etc. **B. zurnia′nus** (List), from water and air; causes fermentation.

**Back.** Dorsum; posterior portion of an organ, bone, etc. **B. draught,** whoop of whooping-cough. **B. friend,** hangnail. **B. sprent,** vertebral column. **B. stroke of the heart,** diastolic impulse.

**Back′ache.** Continuous dull pain in the back; dorsodynia; rachialgia. **B. root,** liatris.

**Backbone′.** Vertebral column.

**Back′set.** Relapse.

**Ba′cony degenera′tion** or **disease′.** See *Lardaceous.*

**Baco′pa.** Species of scrophulariaceous plants of Brazil, used in external application to burns.

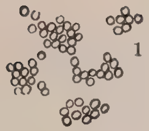
**Bacte′ria** (pl. of bacterium, *bakterion,* small stick). Schizomycetes, or fission-fungi, microscopic organisms formerly classed among the infusoria, but now regarded as belonging to the vegetable kingdom. They are unicellular vegetable organisms, reproducing by division or spore formation, containing no chlorophyle. Some are motile, others not; when motility is present it is usually effected by flagella, sometimes by an undulating membrane. They are variously designated as *aërobic* and *anaërobic,* according as they live and grow with or without oxygen; *saprophytic* and *parasitic,* according as they do or do not live and grow outside of a living organism; only a few are *obligatory parasites,* unable to live outside of a living organism, most of the parasites being *facultative* or capable of existence either within or without a living host. By far the greater number of known bacteria are saprophytic; these are not only harmless to animal life, but are most beneficial, being instrumental in the resolving of dead organic matter into its original elements and also in the initiation and conduct of many economic processes; the parasitic bacteria, on the other hand, are in many if not most cases *pathogenic,* that is, causing disease in the organism within which they multiply. *Acid-fast, acid-proof,* or *acid-resisting bacteria* are those which, when once stained, are not readily deprived of their color by acid decolorizing solutions. Bacteria are also distinguished according to the changes produced in the media in which they grow. We may thus have pigment-forming or chromogenic, fermentative, putrefactive, and pathogenic bacteria. *Chromogenic bacteria* form, while growing, definite color stuffs. *Fermentative* or *zymogenic bacteria* produce their changes in non-nitrogenized media. *Putrefactive bacteria* produce changes allied to fermentation in complex organic substances. *Pathogenic bacteria* are those associated with infectious diseases in man and the lower animals. To establish the pathogenic character of bacteria, according to Koch, it is necessary that (1) the microorganism must be found in the blood, lymph, or diseased tissue of man or animal suffering from or dead of the disease; (2) the microrganisms must be isolated from the blood, lymph, or tissues, and cultivated in suitable media, *i. e.,* outside the animal body; these pure cultivations must be carried on through successive generations of the organism; (3) a pure cultivation, thus obtained, must, when introduced into the body of a healthy animal, produce the disease in question; (4) in the inoculated animal the same microorganism must again be found.

In spite of many attempts, no entirely satisfactory classification of bacteria has yet been made. The simplest is that based upon morphology, the general groups being *Sphærobacteria* or *Cocci, Bacilli,* and *Spirobacteria* or *Vibriones.* The sphærobacteria are spherical or spheroid cells which may exist singly (*monococci*), in pairs (*diplococci*), in fours (*tetracocci*), in larger packets (*sarcinæ*), in chains (*streptococci*), or in clusters like grapes (*staphylococci*). The bacilli are the elongated rod-shaped microorganisms; they may be single or arranged end to end in pairs (*diplobacilli*), in greater number (*streptobacilli*), or as long threads without any visible nodes. The spirobacteria are the curved or spiral bacteria, vibriones, spirochætæ, spirilla, etc. (See Plate.) Cohn separates the bacilli into two classes: *Microbacteria,* small, rod-like cells, and *Dermobacteria* or *Filobacteria,* larger rod-like cells or straight threads.

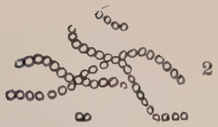
Zopf's classification of the *Schizomycetes* or bacteria is the following:

| Families. | Genera. |
|---|---|
| I. Coccaceæ. Up to the present time only known in the form of cocci. | 1. Streptococcus (chain cocci),<br>2. Merismopedia (plate cocci),<br>3. Sarcina (packet cocci),<br>4. Micrococcus (mass cocci),<br>5. Ascococcus (pellicle cocci). |
| II. Bacteriaceæ. Have for the most part spherical, rod-like, and filamentous forms; the first (cocci) may be wanting; the last are not different at the two extremities; filaments straight or spiral. | 1. Bacterium,<br>2. Spirillum,<br>3. Vibrio,<br>4. Leuconostoc,<br>5. Bacillus,<br>6. Clostridium. |
| III. Leptotricheæ Spherical, rod-shaped, and filamentous forms; the last show a difference between the two extremities; filaments straight or spiral; spore formation not known. | 1. Crenothrix. Threads articulated; cells sulphurless; habitat water.<br>2. Beggiatoa. Threads inarticulated; cells with sulphur granules; habitat water.<br>3. Phragmidiothrix. Threads jointless; successive subdvision of cells is continuous; cells sulphurless; habitat water.<br>4. Leptothrix. Threads articulated or unarticulated; successive subdivisions of cells not continuous; cells sulphurless. |
| IV. Cladotricheæ. Spherical, rod-shaped, filamentous, and spiral forms; the filamentous form presents pseudo-branches; spore formation not known. | 1. Cladothrix. |

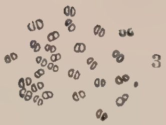
The classification usually followed is that of Migula; it is based upon the double characteristics



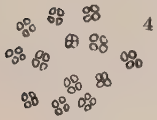
Staphylococci.



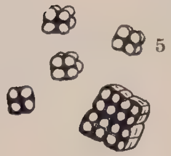
Streptococci.



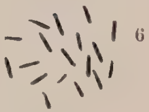
Diplococci.



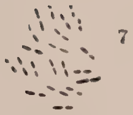
Tetrads.



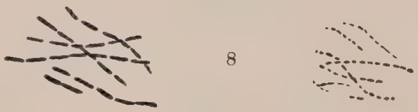
Sarcinæ.



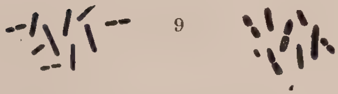
Single bacilli.



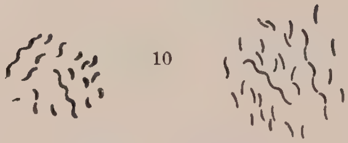
Bacilli in pairs.



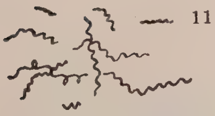
Bacilli in threads.



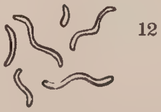
Bacilli of variable morphology.



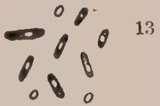
Spirilla in short segments and longer threads—the so-called comma forms and spirals.



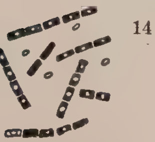
The forms known as spirochæta.



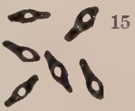
The thick spirals sometimes known as vibrios.



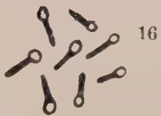
Bacillus subtilis with spores.



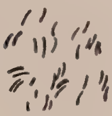
Bacillus anthracis with spores.



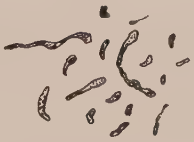
Clostridium form with spores.



Bacillus of tetanus with end-spores.



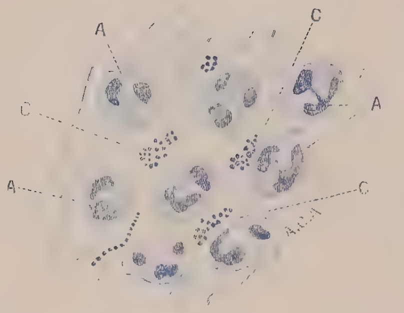
Spirillum of Asiatic cholera (comma bacillus); normal appearance in fresh cultures.



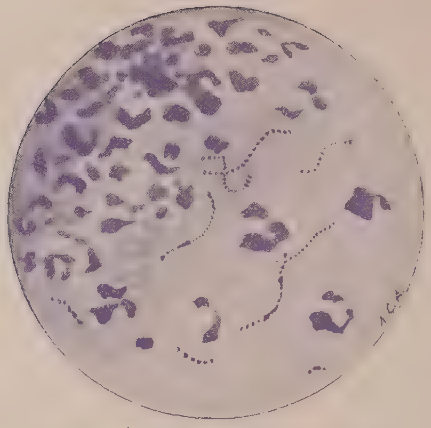
Involution-forms of the comma bacillus as seen in old cultures.

Morphological Characters of Bacteria (Schematic): 1–5, Micrococci; 6–9, Bacilli; 10–12, Spirilla; 13–16, Variations in Spore-formation. (Abbott.)

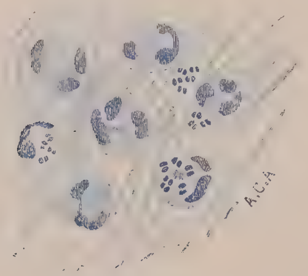
# BACTERIA



Preparation from pus, showing pus-cells, *A*, and staphylococci, *C*. (Abbott.)

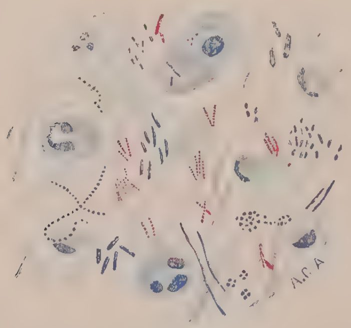


Streptococcus pyogenes in pus. (Abbott.)

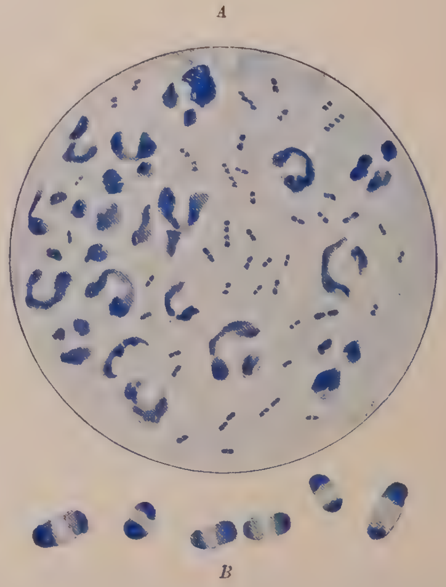


Pus of gonorrhœa, showing diplococci in the bodies of the pus-cells. (Abbott.)

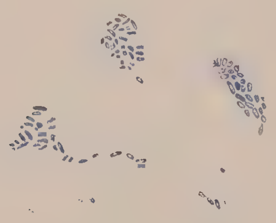
Micrococcus lanceolatus in blood of rabbit. Stained by method of Gram. Decolorization not complete. (Abbott.)



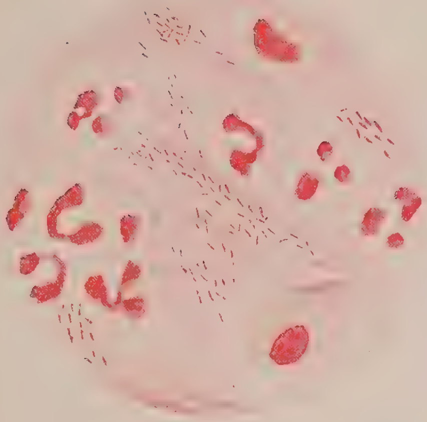
Tuberculous sputum stained by Gabbett's method. Tubercle bacilli seen as red rods; all else is stained blue. (Abbott.)



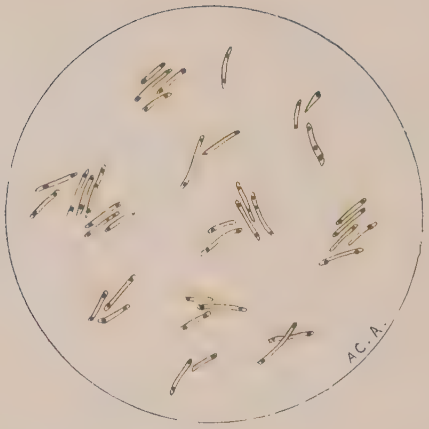
Bacillus of bubonic plague: *A*, in pus from suppurating bubo; *B*, the bacillus very much enlarged to show peculiar polar staining. (Abbott.)



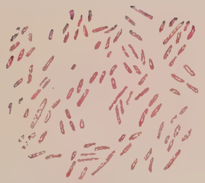
Bacillus dysenteriæ. (Shiza.)



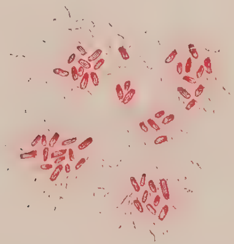
Bacillus of influenza in sputum. (Abbott.)



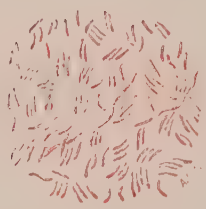
Bacillus of diphtheria, stained by Neisser's method. (Abbott.)



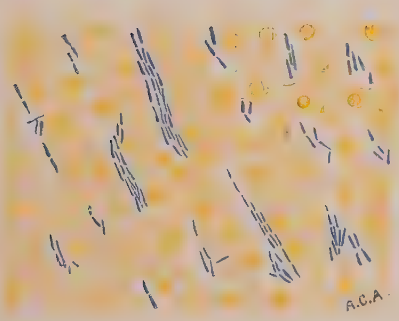
Bacillus typhosus, from culture twenty-fours old, on agar-agar. (Abbott.)



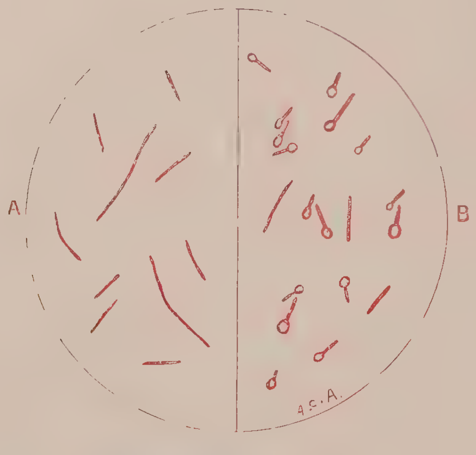
Bacillus typhosus, showing flagella stained by Loffler's method. (Abbott.)



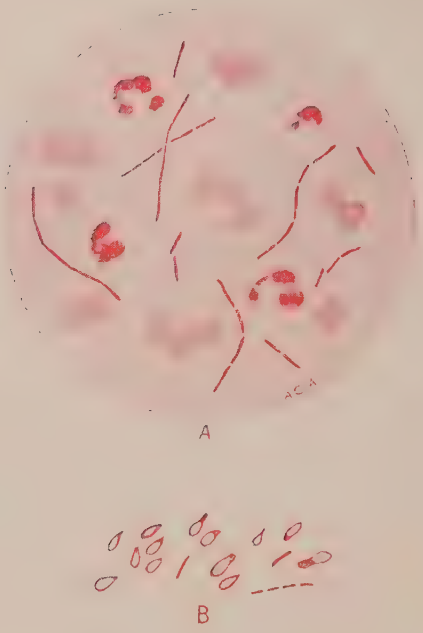
Cholera spirillum. Impression cover-slip four hours old. (Abbott.)



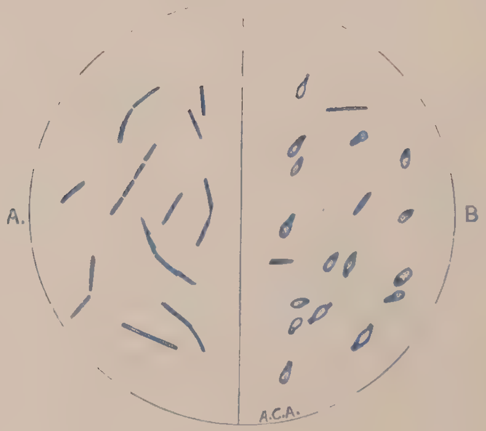
Anthrax bacilli in liver of mouse. × about 450 diameters. Bacilli stained by Gram's method; tissue stained with Bismarck-brown. (Abbott.)



Tetanus bacilli: A, vegetative stage; B, spore stage, showing pin-shapes. (Abbott.)



Bacillus œdematis maligni: A, œdema-fluid, from site of inoculation of guinea-pig, showing long and short threads; B, spore-formation, from culture. (Abbott.)



Bacillus of symptomatic anthrax: A, vegetative stage—gelatin culture; B, spore-forms—agar-agar culture. (Abbott.)

of the mode of reproduction and the means of locomotion. It is not fixed, however, and the author of it is constantly modifying and extending it. The following is that proposed by Migula in 1896. A new classification, made in 1900, is longer and more complicated.

| FAMILIES. | GENERA. |
|---|---|
| I. Coccaceæ. Cells which are globular in the free state, but slightly elongated before division. Division in one, two, or three dimensions. | 1. Streptococcus. Cells dividing in one dimension of space, and remaining attached they form beaded chains. No locomotion.<br>2. Micrococcus. Division in two dimensions; when the cells remain attached they form plate-like clusters—merismopedia. No locomotion.<br>3. Sarcina. Division in three dimensions; and the cells remaining attached, packet-like eight-celled cubes are formed. No lomocotion.<br>4. Planococcus. Division in two dimensions. Differ from micrococcus in possessing locomotion by means of flagella.<br>5. Planosarcina. Division in three dimensions, but differ from sarcina in seldom forming packets and in the fact of locomotion by means of flagella. |
| II. Bacteriaceæ. Short or long straight cylindrical cells; no sheath surrounds the chains resulting from division in one dimension of space. | 1. Bacterium. Cells of varying length without flagella; no locomotion; endospores supposed to be present, but not always discoverable.<br>2. Bacillus. Cells of varying length; motile by means of flagella, single or multiple, and attached to any part of the organism; endospores usually present, though not always discoverable.<br>3. Pseudomonas. Cells possess terminal flagella varying in number up to ten, and are actively motile; endospores are seldom present. |
| III. Spirillaceæ. Spiral cells, sometimes forming only one segment of a spiral; division in one dimension. | 1. Spirosoma. Rigid spiral or comma-shaped cells; non-motile; no endospores; often united in zoöglœa masses.<br>2. Microspira. Rigid spirals, formed of a number of comma cells united end to end; no endospores; one single wavy flagellum at one pole, sometimes one at each.<br>3. Spirillum. Corkscrew forms, actively motile, with bundles of flagella at one or both poles; endospores in a few of the species.<br>4. Spirochæte or spirochæta. Cells in the form of long coiled filaments, with slow, undulatory movement; no flagella and no endospores. |
| IV. Mycobacteriaceæ. Cells of varying length, filamentous, cylindrical, or clavate; no endospores, but segmentation results in conidia-like bodies; no flagella; dichotomous branching; no sheath. | 1. Mycobacterium. Rods of varying shape, bent, swollen, cuneate, or Y-shaped. No endospores; no flagella.<br>2. Streptothrix. Thread-like cells; no endospores; multiplication taking place by conidia. |
| V. Chlamydobacteriaceæ. Cells of varying shape, surrounded by a sheath; reproduction by conidia. | 1. Leptothrix. Non-branching filaments enclosed in a sheath; reproduction by non-motile conidia.<br>2. Phragmidiothrix. Cells first are filaments, then divide in three dimensions to form sarcina-like packets, and finally free cells; delicate sheath.<br>3. Crenothrix. Threads dividing first in one dimension, then in three; conidia, both large and small.<br>4. Cladothrix. Pseudo-branching filaments; reproduction by separation of branches and by motile conidia with flagella.<br>5. Thiothrix. Non-motile, unbranched threads; reproduction by conidia; contain sulphur granules. |
| VI. Beggiatoaceæ. Long threads without sheaths, but with undulating membrane giving motility. Contain sulphur granules. | 1. Beggiatoa. The only genus of this family. |

**Bacteria'ceæ.** Schizomycetes, microorganisms including micrococci, bacilli, and straight or spiral thread-like forms. In Zopf's classification this is the name of a family which includes the genera *Bacterium, Spirillum, Vibrio, Leuconostoc, Bacillus, Clostridium;* in Migula's classification it includes the genera *Bacterium, Bacillus,* and *Pseudomonas.*

**Bacteriæ'mia.** Presence of bacteria in the blood.

**Bacte'rial** or **Bacte'rian.** Relating to bacteria. **B. al'kaloid,** ptomain. **B. proteins',** poisonous proteids produced by bacteria; they differ from the toxalbumins in not being destroyed by the temperature of boiling water; they cause fever and inflammatory reaction.

**Bacterici'dal.** Destructive to bacteria; germicidal.

**Bacte'ricide** (*bacterium + cædo,* to kill). An agent which is destructive to bacteria; a germicide.

**Bacterid'ium.** Formerly considered a genus of *Vibriones.* **B. auranti'acum,** Micrococcus aurantiacus. **B. cyan'eum** (Schrötter), Micrococcus cyaneus (Cohn). **B. lu'teum** (Schrötter), Micrococcus luteus (Cohn). **B. prodigio'sum,** Bacillus prodigiosus.

**Bacte'riform** or **Bacte'rioid.** Resembling bacteria; rod-shaped.

**Bacterinu'ria** or **Bacteriu'ria** (*bacteria + ouron,* urine). The presence of bacteria in the urine when voided.

**Bacteriofluorescin'.** Blue, fluorescent coloring-matter produced by the so-called fluorescent bacteria.

**Bacterioidom'onas** (*bacteria + eidos,* form, and *monas,* unit). Genus of microorganisms intermediate between *Schizomycetes* and *Protozoa.*

**Bacteriol'ogist.** One skilled in bacteriology.

**Bacteriol'ogy** (*bacterium + logos,* description). That department of scientific investigation which has to do with bacteria.

**Bacteriolysin′** (*bacterium* + *lysis*, solution). A defensive substance formed in the body during the course of an infectious disease which has the property of destroying the specific bacterium of that disease.

**Bacteriol′ysis.** The destruction of bacteria. **Specif′ic b.,** if cholera bacilli are placed in the peritoneal cavity of an animal which has been immunized against cholera, the bacteria are dissolved by the peritoneal fluid; the same phenomenon occurs, *mutatis mutandis,* in the case of other pathogenic microorganisms and other fluids of the body; this is called specific bacteriolysis.

**Bacteriolyt′ic.** Causing the destruction of bacteria.

**Bacteriopathol′ogy.** The science of the relation of bacteria to disease and of the lesions caused by them.

**Bacteriophyto′ma** (*bacterium* + *phyton,* growth). Tumor composed of bacterial cells.

**Bacterioprotein′** or **Bacteriprotein′.** Bacterial protein.

**Bacte′riopurpurin′.** Purplish coloring-matter in protoplasm of some of the chromogenic bacteria.

**Bacterioscop′ic.** Relating to bacterioscopy.

**Bacterios′copy.** Microscopic examination of bacteria.

**Bacteriotherapeu′tic.** Relating to bacteriotherapy.

**Bacteriother′apy.** Treatment of disease by bacteria, as of phthisis by inhaling cultures of Bacterium termo.

**Bacteriotoxin′.** A substance exerting a poisonous action on bacteria.

**Bacte′rium.** There is some confusion in the employment of this word, as it has several general and specific meanings. It is used (in the plural) to denote microbes or microorganisms in general, or, in a more restricted sense, the vegetable microorganisms; or again, and properly, the fission fungi, or schizomycetes, as distinguished from the budding fungi, or saccharomycetes. In a still more limited application, the word is employed to mark one genus of the family *Bacteriaceœ.* See *Bacteria.* In writing the names of the different species the abbreviation *Bact.* is used in order to prevent confusion with Bacillus, written *B.* **Bact. accidenta′le tet′ani** (Belfanti and Pescorolo), found in an abscess in tetanus; pathogenic. **Bact. ace′ti** (Hansen), found in wine and beer; causes fermentation. **Bact. ace′ti** (Lanzi), Bacillus aceti. **Bact. ace′ti** (Peters), found in sour dough; causes fermentation. **Bact. ace′ticum** (Baginsky), found in beerwort; causes fermentation; Bacillus aceti; Bacillus aërogenes. **Bact. ace′ticum** (Zoidler), found in beerwort; causes fermentation. **Bact. ac′idi lac′tici,** name given to Bacillus aërogenes and another bacillus occurring in sour milk. **Bact. ac′idi lac′tici** (Grotenfeld), found in fæces, water, and milk; causes fermentation. **Bact. ac′ne contagio′sæ** (Dieckerhoff and Grawitz), found in that disease in the horse; pathogenic. **Bact. acti′noclad′othrix** (Afanassieff), actinomyces. **Bact. a′ëris minutis′simum** (Bey), found in atmospheric air; produces canary-yellow pigment. **Bact. aërog′enes** (Miller), from the normal alimentary canal; nonpathogenic; Bacillus aërogenes. **Bact. aërugino′sum,** Bacillus pyocyaneus. **Bact. al′lii,** Bacillus allii. **Bact. amab′ile** (Dyar), found in air; produces a yellow pigment. **Bact. ambig′uum** (Wright), found in water; saprophytic. **Bact. amethysti′num** (Eisenberg), found in water; produces dark blue pigment. **Bact. a. mo′bile** (Germano), produces blue-violet pigment. **Bact. anaëro′bicum** (Flügge), found in milk; causes fermentation. **Bact. annula′tum** (Wright), found in water; produces yellow pigment. **Bact. a′pii** (Brizi), found in bacterial degeneration of celery plants; pathogenic to plant. **Bact. an′thracis** (Zopf), Bacillus anthracis. **Bact. aphtho′sum** (Siegel), found in diseased liver and kidneys; pathogenic. **Bact. aquat′ile commu′ne** (Zimmermann), found in water; saprophytic. **Bact. a. sulca′tum quar′tum** (Weichselbaum), found in soil; saprophytic. **Bact. articula′tum** (Ehrenberg), Bact. lineola. **Bact. auranti′acum** (Trelease), found in water; produces orange pigment. **Bact. aureofla′vum** (Adametz), found in water; produces chrome-yellow pigment. **Bact. bacil′lus** (Pasteur), Bact. termo. **Bact. be′tæ** (Arthur and Golden), found in bacterial degeneration of sugar-beets; pathogenic to the plant. **Bact. bovisep′ticum** (Kitt), found in disease of buffaloes; pathogenic. **Bact. bras′sicæ** (Lehr and Conrad), found in sour-crout; causes fermentation. **Bact. breslavien′se** (Van Ermenghen), found in poisonous beef, etc.; pathogenic; also causes fermentation. **Bact. brun′neofla′vum** (Dyar), found in atmospheric air; produces brown or orange pigment. **Bact. brun′neum** (Schrötter), found in septic infusion of maize or Indian corn; produces brown pigment. **Bact. bucca′le fortu′itum** (Vignal), found in normal saliva; saprophytic. **Bact. bucca′le minu′tum** (Vignal), found in normal saliva; produces golden-yellow pigment. **Bact. of buff′alo plague** (Ratz), found in infectious disease of that animal; pathogenic; Bacillus of buffalo plague. **Bact. buty′ri colloi′deum** (Lafar), noticed in butter; saprophytic. **Bact. of butyr′ic acid fermenta′tion,** Bacillus butyricus. **Bact. campes′tre** (Pammel), found in spoiled turnips; causes fermentation, also a yellow pigment. **Bact. of cana′ry-bird septicæ′mia** (Rieck), pathogenic. **Bact. can′didum** (Trelease), chromogenic. **Bact. capita′tum** (Davaine), detected in albuminous solutions; saprophytic. **Bact. cap′sule,** form of bacterium in which the cell-membrane or its outer layers are thickened, so that the bacterium seems to be surrounded by a gelatinous envelope. **Bact. carbuncula′re** (Pollender, Brauell, Delafond, and Davaine), Bacillus anthracis. **Bact. carlsvergen′se** (Hansen), detected in the atmosphere; saprophytic. **Bact. car′neum** (Tils), found in water; produces flesh-colored pigment. **Bact. caten′ula** (Dujardin), detected in albuminous solutions, in blood in process of putrefaction, and in putrid urine; causes fermentation. **Bact. caucas′icum,** Bacillus caucasicus. **Bact. cauda′tum** (Wright), found in water; produces yellow pigment. **Bact. centrif′ugans** (Wright), found in water; causes fermentation; also greenish pigment. **Bact. chainette′,** Bacterium catenula. **Bact. chlori′num** (Engelmann), detected in water; produces green pigment. **Bact. chol′eræ columba′rum** (Leclancher), found in disease of wild pigeons; pathogenic. **Bact. chol′eræ gallina′rum** (Perroncito), found in chicken cholera; pathogenic. **Bact. cholog′enes** (Stern), found in angiocholitis; pathogenic. **Bact. chrysogloi′a** (Lafar), found in air and water; produces yellow pigment. **Bact. cit′reum** (Unna and Tomasoli), found in the skin in eczema; produces citron-yellow pigment. **Bact. cit′reum cadav′eris** (Strassmann and Strecker), found in the human body after death; produces citron-yellow pigment. **Bact. coadnu′tum** (Wright), found in water; saprophytic. **Bact. cohe′rens** (Wright), found in water; saprophytic. **Bact. co′li aërog′enes** (Lembke), found in excrement of dog; pathogenic. **Bact. c. anindol′icum,** found in excrement of dog; pathogenic; also causes fermentation. **Bact. c. commu′ne** (Escherich), found in the feces of man and domestic animals; pathogenic; Bacillus coli communis; B. neapolitanus. **Bact. c. immo′bile** (Germano and Maurea), found in feces; pathogenic; also causes fermentation. **Bact. c. mo′bile** (Messea), found in intestinal discharges of typhoid fever. **Bact. colorab′ile** (Naunyn), found in a fatal case of yellow fever; causes fermentation. **Bact. commu′ne** (Pasteur), Bact. termo. **Bact. conjunctivit′idis** (Morax), found in catarrh of conjunctiva and chronic conjunctivitis; pathogenic. **Bact. convolu′tum** (Wright), found in water; saprophytic. **Bact. of corn′stalk disease′** (Billings), found in that disease and in bronchopneumonia of cattle; pathogenic. **Bact. cunea′tum** (Rivolta), Bacillus cuneatus. **Bact. cunic′uli pneumon′icum** (Beck), found in infectious lung disease of rabbits; pathogenic. **Bact. cuniculici′dum**

**immo'bile** (Smith), found in infectious disease of rabbits; pathogenic. **Bact. c. sep'ticum** (Lucet), found in epizoötic disease of rabbits; pathogenic. **Bact. c. thermoph'ilum** (Lucet), in infectious disease of rabbits and guinea-pigs; pathogenic. **Bact. cyanog'enum,** Bacillus cyanogenus. **Bact. of Da'nish swine plague,** Bacillus suipestifer. **Bact. decal'vans** (Thin), Micrococcus areæ Celsi. **Bact. decidio'sum** (Wright), found in water; produces yellow pigment. **Bact. decol'orans ma'jor** (Dyar), found in atmospheric air; saprophytic. **Bact. decol'orans mi'nor** (Dyar), found in atmospheric air; saprophytic. **Bact. dela'bens** (Wright), found in water; saprophytic. **Bact. del'ta** (Dyar), found in water; produces a red pigment. **Bact. dendrit'icum** (Lustig), found in water; saprophytic. **Bact. denitrif'icans** (Gayon and Dupetit), found in atmospheric air, earth, excrement of horse, etc.; Bacillus denitrificans. **Bact. d.** (Stuetzer and Burri), found in manure; causes fermentation. **Bact. d. ag'ile** (Ampola and Garino), found in manure; causes fermentation. **Bact. diphthe'riæ,** Bacillus of diphtheria; B. of Friedländer. **Bact. d. a'vium** (Loir and Duclaux), epizoötic disease of birds and chickens; pathogenic. **Bact. d. cunic'uli** (Ribbert), found in diphtheritic disease of the intestines of rabbits; pathogenic. **Bact. discis'sum** (Dinwiddie), found in milk; causes fermentation. **Bact. domes'ticum** (Dyar), found in the air; produces yellow ferment. **Bact. dormita'tor** (Wright), found in water; produces bright yellow pigment. **Bact. du'bium** (Bleisch), found in feces; pathogenic. **Bact. du'bium pneumo'niæ** (Bunzi and Federn), found in rusty expectoration of pneumonia; pathogenic. **Bact. duplica'tum** (Wright), found in water; saprophytic. **Bact. dysente'riæ liquefa'ciens** (Ogata), found in dysentery; pathogenic. **Bact. dysente'riæ vitulo'rum** (Jensen), found in dysentery in calves; pathogenic. **Bact. dyso'des** (Zopf), Bacillus dysodes. **Bact. egre'gium,** found in the dust of the air; produces a yellow pigment. **Bact. ellenbachen'se** (Stuetzer and Hartleb), found in the earth and roots of graniferous plants; causes fermentation. **Bact. emphysemato'sum** (Fränkel), found in emphysematous suppurative inflammation of areolar tissue; pathogenic; also causes fermentation. **Bact. en'chelys** (Ehrenberg), found in water; saprophytic. **Bact. endometrit'idis** (Kaufmann), found in hepatic abscess complicating endometritis. **Bact. ep'silon** (Dyar), found in atmospheric air; produces pink pigment. **Bact. e'qui-intestina'lis** (Dyar and Keith), found in manure; saprophytic. **Bact. erysipel'atos su'um,** Bacillus rhusiopathiæ suis. **Bact. e'ta** (Dyar), found in atmospheric air; causes fermentation and produces a yellow pigment. **Bact. of Europe'an cat'tle plague,** Bacillus bovisepticus. **Bact. exanthemat'icum** (Babès and Oprescu), found in infectious and hemorrhagic disease; pathogenic. **Bact. exig'uum** (Wright), found in water; produces a salmon-pink pigment. **Bact. feca'le alcalig'enes** (Petruschky), found in feces; pathogenic; also causes fermentation. **Bact. fairmonten'se** (Wright), found in water; saprophytic. **Bact. farina'ceum** (Wigand), found in fermented sponge or dough; causes fermentation. **Bact. fe'lis sep'ticum** (Fiocca), found in septicæmia of cats; pathogenic. **Bact. ferrugin'eum** (Dyar), found in atmospheric air; produces brick-red pigment. **Bact. fimbria'tum** (Wright), found in water; causes fermentation. **Bact. finit'imum ru'brum** (Dyar), found in atmospheric air; produces pink-red pigment. **Bact. of fire blight,** Bacillus butyricus. **Bact. fisch'eri** (Beyernick), found in atmospheric air; produces yellowish pigment. **Bact. fitzia'num** (Zopf), Bacillus subtilis. **Bact. flexuo'sum** (Wright), found in water; saprophytic. **Bact. fluores'cens** (Lepierre), found in water; produces a yellow-green pigment. **Bact. f. convex'um** (Wright), found in water; saprophytic. **Bact. f. cras'sum** (Frick), found in air and water; pathogenic. **Bact. f. folia'ceum** (Wright), found in water; saprophytic. **Bact. f. immo'bile,** found in air and water; saprophytic. **Bact. f. incog'nitum** (Wright), found in water; saprophytic. **Bact. f. mutab'ile** (Wright), found in water; produces yellow-green pigment. **Bact. f. schuylkillien'se** (Wright), found in water; saprophytic. **Bact. fœt'idum** (Thin), Bacillus fœtidus. **Bact. friedbergen'se** (Ebert and Mandry), found in toxic sausages; pathogenic. **Bact. of French swine plague,** Bacillus suipestifer. **Frog-spawn bact. of su'gar fac'tories,** Leuconostoc mesenteroides. **Bact. fur'furis** (Wood and Wilcox), found in tanners' vat; causes fermentation. **Bact. fus'cum liquefa'ciens** (Dyar), found in atmospheric air; produces orange pigment. **Bact. fus'cum pal'lidum** (Dyar), found in atmospheric air; produces pink-orange pigment. **Bact. fusifor'me** (Warming), detected in ocean water; saprophytic. **Bact. gallina'rum** (Klein), found in intestinal inflammation of fowls; pathogenic. **Bact. gam'ma** (Dyar), found in atmospheric air; produces yellowish pigment. **Bact. gelatino'sum be'tæ** (Glazer), found in juice of beets; causes fermentation; pathogenic to the plant. **Bact. genicula'tum** (Wright), found in water; saprophytic. **Bact. gingi'væ pyog'enes** (Miller), found in inflamed and suppurating gums; pathogenic; produces yellowish pigment; Bacillus gingivæ pyogenes. **Bact. gliscrog'enum** (Malerba), found in viscid, acid urine; non-pathogenic. **Bact. gris'eum** (Warming), Micrococcus griseus. **Bact. gum'me** (Commes), productive of morbid gummy changes in vines, fig trees, orange trees, etc. **Bact. gummo'sum** (Ritsert), causes thick, cloudy appearance in infusion of digitalis. **Bact. hæmatoi'des** (Wright), found in water; produces a blood-red pigment. **Bact. hæmorrha'gicum** (Kolb), found in fatal septicæmia; pathogenic. **Bact. h. nephrit'idis** (Vassale), found in hemorrhagic nephritis; pathogenic. **Bact. h. sep'ticum** (Babès), found in septicæmia; pathogenic. **Bact. h. veneno'sum** (Tizzoni and Giovannini), found in purpura hæmorrhagica; pathogenic. **Bact. of hemorrha'gic septicæ'mia of swans,** pathogenic; **Bact. hes'sii** (Guillebeau), found in ropy milk. causes fermentation; Bacillus Hessii. **Bact. of hog chol'era,** Bacillus suipestifer. **Bact. hudso'nii** (Dyar), found in atmospheric air; produces yellow pigment. **Bact. hyacin'thi** (Walker), detected in the hyacinth. **Bact. hydrosulphu'reum pon'ticum** (Zelinsky), found in sea water; causes fermentation; also produces brown pigment. **Bact. ianthi'num,** Bacillus ianthinus. **Bact. icterog'enes** (Guarnieri), found in acute yellow atrophy of the liver and in the intestinal discharges of typhoid fever. **Bact. indigona'ceum** (Schneider), found in water; produces indigo-blue pigment. **Bact. of infec'tious pneumo'nia in the horse,** Streptococcus coryzæ contagiosæ equorum. **Bact. inu'tile** (Dyar), found in atmospheric air; pathogenic. **Bact. javanien'se** (Eijikmann), found in atmospheric air; causes fermentation. **Bact. of kef'ir,** Bacillus caucasicus. **Bact. koch'ii** (Hansen), found in atmospheric air; saprophytic. **Bact. kral'lii** (Dyar), found in atmospheric air; saprophytic. **Bact. kutzingia'num** (Hansen), found in stale beer; causes fermentation. **Bact. lac'ticum** (Gunther and Thierfelder), found in milk; causes fermentation. **Bact. lac'tis** (Lister), found in milk; causes fermentation; Bacillus lacticus. **Bact. l. aërog'enes** (Escherich), found in the milk and intestines of animals that live on milk as food; causes fermentation; Bacillus lactis aërogenes. **Bact. l. innoc'uum** (Wilde), found in milk; saprophytic. **Bact. lacuna'tum** (Wright), found in water; produces a yellowish pigment. **Bact. larvici'dum** (Dyar), found in morbidly affected larvæ of silkworm; pathogenic. **Bact. leukæ'miæ ca'nis** (Lucet), found in a leukæmic dog; pathogenic. **Bact. le'vans** (Lehmann and Wolffin), found in fermented sponge or dough; causes fermentation. **Bact. lindo'lum** (Fodor), found in soil; causes fermentation. **Bact. line'ola** (Müller and Cohn), found in water, vegetable infusions, and in the soil; saprophytic. **Bact. lito'reum** (Warming), detected in water of the ocean; saprophytic. **Bact. of liv'er ab'scess** (Korn), produces a yellow ferment.

**Bact. lu′cens** (Nuesch), found in phosphorescent beef, etc. **Bact. lu′cens** (Van Tieghem), Bacillus lucens. **Bact. ludwig′ii** (Karlinsky), found in hot sulphur springs in Bosnia; requires elevated temperature for its development. **Bact. lumino′sum** (Giard), found in the abdomen of a crustaceous animal, causing luminous effect; pathogenic. **Bact. lumino′sum** (Beyernick), found in ocean water, giving it a luminous appearance. **Bact. lu′teum** (List), found in water; non-pathogenic. **Bact. maddox′ii** (Miquel), found in fermenting urine. **Bact. ma′idis** (Cuvoni), Bacillus maidis. **Bact. martine′zii** (Sternberg and Dyar), found in a fatal case of yellow fever; also in atmospheric air; pathogenic. **Bact. merismopædioi′des** (Zopf), Bacillus merismopædioides. **Bact. mon′achæ** (Tubeuf), found in morbidly affected larvæ of the nun-moth; pathogenic. **Bact. monadifor′me** (Messea), found in intestinal discharges of typhoid fever; pathogenic. **Bact. morbif′icans bo′vis** (Basenau), found in puerperal fever of the cow. **Bact. morbil′li** (Lanzi), found in the urinary excretion in morbilli or measles. **Bact. mo′ri** (Boyer and Lambert), found in morbidly affected mulberry trees. **Bact. multistria′tum** (Wright), found in water; saprophytic. **Bact. muripes′tifer** (Laser), found in mice plague; pathogenic. **Bact. murisep′ticum** (Flügge), found in septic conditions of mice. **Bact. navic′ula** (Reinke and Berthold), found in potato-rot; Bacillus butyricus. **Bact. neapolita′num,** Bacillus neapolitanus. **Bact. nebulo′sum** (Wright), found in water; saprophytic. **Bact. nexib′ile** (Wright), found in water; saprophytic. **Bact. nitrif′icans** or **ni′trifying bact.** (Burri and Stuetzer), found in soil; causes fermentation; Bacillus nitrificans. **Bact. nitro′sofor′mæ no′væ,** found in soil; causes fermentation. **Bact. oblon′gum** (Boutroux), causes fermentation in beer. **Bact. œdem′atis thermoph′ilum** (Novy), found in decomposing solution of nuclein; pathogenic; causes fermentation. **Bact. o′leæ** (Archangeli), found in olives undergoing tuberculous decomposition. **Bact. orchit′icum** (Kuetscher), found in glanders in the horse. **Bact. ova′le** (Wright), found in water; produces yellow pigment. **Bact. ova′tum** (Lebert), the cause of an epidemic disease in silkworms called *pébrine*. **Bact. oxylac′ticum** (Dyar), found in atmospheric air; produces light yellow pigment. **Bact. palles′cens** (Henrici), found in cheese; saprophytic. **Bact. paradox′um** (Kruse and Pasquale), found in dysentery; pathogenic. **Bact. pasteuria′num** (Hansen) or **pastoria′num,** Bacillus pasteurianus. **Peach-colored, bact.** (Lankester), Beggiatoa persicina. **Bact. periplan′etæ** (Tichomiroff), detected in the cockroach; pathogenic. **Bact. pes′tis,** bacillus of bubonic plague. **Bact. pflü′geri** (Lüdwig), Photobacterium pflügeri. **Bact. phasia′ni sep′ticum,** found in diseased pheasants. **Bact. phosphores′cens** (Cohn), Photobacterium phosphorescens, Bacillus phosphorescens. **Bact. p.** (Hermes), Bacillus phosphoreus. **Bact. p. pflü′geri** (Foerster), found in luminous fish; Photobacterium pflügeri, Bacillus phosphorescens. **Bact. photomet′ricum** (Engelmann), found in water; produces a green pigment,. **Bact. pi′ni** (Vuillemin), found in galls; saprophytic. **Bact. of pneumo′nia,** Bacillus friedländeri; Micrococcus lanceolatus. **Bact. of pneumo′nia in turk′eys** (MacFadyean), pathogenic for that disease. **Bact. pneumo′niæ croupo′sæ** (Friedländer), Bacillus friedländeri. **Bact. pneumon′icum,** B. pneumoniæ, B. of Friedländer. **Bact. pneumon′icum liquefa′ciens** (Arloing), found in cattle lung plague. **Bact. pneumosep′ticum** (Klein), found in the characteristic sputa of pneumonia. **Bact. por′ri** (Tommasi-Crudeli), detected in warts. **Bact. of pota′to scab** (Bolley), pathogenic for potatoes. **Bact. pri′mum fulle′sii** (Dyar), found in water; causes fermentation. **Bact. prodigio′sum,** Bacillus prodigiosus. **Bact. pseu′doconjunctivit′idis** (Kartulis), found in the conjunctiva; produces a yellow pigment. **Bact. pseu′doinfluen′zæ** (Pfeiffer), found in bronchopneumonia and inflammation of the middle ear. **Bact. pseu′dopneumon′icum,** Bacillus pseudopneumonicus. **Bact. pseudotypho′sum** (Loesener), found in hepatic abscess; also in water; pathogenic. **Bact. pul′lulans,** found in water produces a yellow pigment. **Bact. punc′tum** (Rivolta), B. lineola. **Bact. pu′tidum** (Frick and Dyar), found in water and air; causes fermentation; produces a yellow pigment. **Bact. putred′inis** (Davaine), found in decaying vegetable matter. **Bact. pyocinnabar′eum** (Ferchmin), found in abscesses; produces reddish-yellow pigment. **Bact. pyog′enes anaërob′icum** (Fuchs), found in fetid pus of rabbits. **Bact. pyog′enes fœt′idum liquefa′ciens** (Lanz), found in cerebral abscess following inflammation of middle ear; pathogenic; produces also a citron-yellow pigment. **Bact. pyog′enes minutis′simum,** found in pus. **Bact. pyrifor′me** (Hansen), found in the atmosphere; saprophytic. **Bact. radicic′ola** (Prazmowski), detected in the soil. **Bact. recupera′tum** (Wright), found in water; saprophytic. **Bact. refrac′tans** (Wright), found in water; saprophytic. **Bact. rhodo′crous** (Dyar), found in atmospheric air; produces rose-colored pigment. **Bact. rhusiopath′iæ su′is** (Kitt), found in erysipelas in the hog; Bacillus rhusiopathiæ suis. **Bact. rosa′ceum metalloi′des** (Dowdeswell), Bacillus ruber. **Bact. ru′ber sardi′næ** (DuBois Saint Sévrin), found in oil of sardines; produces red pigment; causes fermentation. **Bact. rubes′cens** (Lankester), Beggiatoa roseopersicina. **Bact. rugo′sum** (Wright), found in water. **Bact. sali′væ minutis′simum** (Wilde), found in the salivary secretions in the mouth; pathogenic. **Bact. salmo′neum** (Dyar), found in atmospheric air; porduces salmon-pink pigment. **Bact. salmon′icum** (Emmerich and Weibel), found in diseased trout; pathogenic. **Bact. sanguina′rium** (Smith and Moore), found in virulent leukæmia of chickens, etc.; pathogenic. **Bact. sarcoph′ilum** (Dubois), found in luminous or phosphorescent meat. **Bact. sarrace′ni co′la** (Dyar), found in pitcher plant; causes fermentation. **Bact. secun′dum fulle′sii** (Dyar), found in air. **Bact. septicæ′miæ** (Koch), Bacillus septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ. **Bact. sep′ticum pu′tidum** (Roger), found in a fatal case of cholera; pathogenic. **Bact. sep′ticum sputig′enum,** Bacillus septicus sputigenus. **Bact. of sheep′pox,** detected in that disease; pathogenic. **Bact. sinuo′sum** (Wright), found in water. **Bact. of sporad′ic pneumo′nia in cat′tle,** pathogenic. **Bact. sputig′enes cras′sum** (Kreibohm) found in sputa; pathogenic. **Bact. s. ten′ue** (Pansini), found in the sputa in pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia; pathogenic. **Bact. subochra′ceum** (Dyar), found in atmospheric air; produces orange pigment. **Bact. sub′tile** (Buchner), Bacillus subtilis. **Bact. suipes′tifer** (Salmon and Smith), found in cholera in hogs; pathogenic. **Bact. suisep′ticum** (Schutz), found in swine plague; pathogenic. **Bact. sulca′tum liquefa′ciens** (Kruse), found in water; produces a yellow-brown pigment. **Bact. sulfura′tum** or **sulphura′tum** (Warming). Beggiatoa roseopersicina. **Bact. sulphu′reum** (Rosenheim), discovered in wine; causes fermentation. **Bact. syncyan′eum** (Ehrenberg and Schrötter), or **syncy′anum,** Bacillus cyanogenes, B. lactis cyanogenes. **Bact. synxan′thum** (Schrötter), Bacillus synxanthus. **Bact. tachyc′tonum** (Fischer), found in alvine evacuations in cholera nostras; pathogenic. **Bact. termo,** former name of Bacillus proteus vulgaris. **Bact. termo** (Dallinger and Drysdale), found in putrefying and decaying matter; causes fermentation. **Bact. ter′mo** (Vignal), found in the normal secretions of the mouth; produces a yellow-gray pigment; non-pathogenic. **Bact. the′ta** (Dyar), found in atmospheric air. **Bact. tholoid′eum,** Bacillus of Gessner. **Bact. tiogen′se** (Wright), found in water; saprophytic. **Bact. tracheiph′ilum** (Smith), found in spoiled or diseased melons. **Bact. trambus′tii** (Trambusti and Galcotti), found in water. **Bact. trem′ulans** (Trevisan), B. lineola. **Bact. trilocula′re** (Ehrenberg), B. lineola. **Bact. tuberculo′sis** (Zopf) or **Bact. tuberculo′sum** (Koch), Bacillus tuberculosis. **Bact. tumes′cens** (Zopf), Bacillus tumescens. **Bact. typho′sum,**

Bacillus typhi abdominalis. **Bact. ul′na,** Bacillus ulna. **Bact. ul′na** (Cohn), Micrococcus ureæ. **Bact ure′æ** (Jaksch), found in stale urine having an ammoniacal odor; causes fermentation. **Bact. u′væ** (Cugini and Macchiati), found in spoiled grapes; produces a yellow pigment. **Bact. vacuola′tum** (Dyar), found in the bladder of *Utricularia;* causes fermentation. **Bact. vagi′næ** (Doederlein), found in the secretions of the vagina. **Bact. of vario′la** (Cose and Feltz), found in vesicles in smallpox; pathogenic(?). **Bact. vermifor′me** (Ward), found in ginger beer after fermentation; causes fermentation. **Bact. vernico′sum** (Zopf), found in water; causes fermentation. **Bact. viola′ceum** (Bergonzini), found in solutions of egg-albumin while undergoing putrefaction; produces violet pigment. **Bact. viola′ceum sac′chari** (Agar and Dyar), found in atmospheric air; produces a violet pigment. **Bact. vir′ide** (Lesage), Bacillus viridis; found in green diarrhœa of young persons; produces a green pigment. **Wa′ter bact.,** commonly present in water; grows best at about 20° C. **Bact. xanthi′num,** Bacillus synxanthus. **Bact. xyli′num** (A. J. Brown), found in acetifying solutions of carbohydrates; causes fermentation. **Bact. ze′ta** (Dyar), found in atmospheric air; produces orange-red pigment. **Bact. zop′fii** (Kurth), found in the intestines of chickens; non-pathogenic. **Bact. zürnian′um** (List), found in water; non-pathogenic.

**Bacteriu′ria.** The presence of microorganisms in the urine when voided.

**Bac′teroid.** Resembling a rod, or a bacterium. (pl.) Zoöglœa-like microorganisms possessing the property of assimilating and combining nitrogen.

**Bac′tris min′ima** or **mi′nor.** A plant of tropical America, the pulp of which is used in bronchitis.

**Bactyrilo′bium.** Cassia fistula.

**Bac′uliform.** Rod-shaped.

**Bad.** Evil; sick. **B. disease′,** syphilis. **B. sick′ness** (of Ceylon), beriberi.

**Badal′s′ opera′tion.** Stretching or rupture of the infratrochlear branch of the nasal nerve in the treatment of glaucoma.

**Badia′ga.** Russian sponge, powder of which takes away livid marks from blows and bruises.

**Badier′a diversifo′lia.** Bastard lignum vitæ of W. Indies; properties similar to guaiacum.

**Bad′isis** or **Badis′mus.** Walking.

**Baduk′ka.** Capparis badukka.

**Bad′ula mecran′tha.** Plant of Mauritius; diuretic.

**Bad′ulam.** Ardisia humilis of Ceylon, whose fruit, made into syrup, is used as a cooling drink.

**Bæck′ea chinen′sis** or **frutes′cens.** Species of Asiatic myrtaceous plants; diuretic and abortifacient.

**Ba′el.** Covolam.

**Baelz's disease′.** Destructive ulceration of the mucous glands of the lips.

**Bæob′otrys pic′ta.** Saoria.

**Bæom′yces coccif′erus.** Species of European lichens used in intermittent fevers.

**Baer's plane,** a craniometrical plane touching the upper border of the zygomatic arches. **B.'s ves′icle,** the ovule, the ovum in the Graafian follicle.

**Bag.** A pouch or small sac; the scrotum; the mamma of cattle. **Barnes's b.,** see *Barnes'.* **Hon′eycomb b.,** the reticulum of ruminant animals. **Ice b.,** a bag, usually of rubber, to hold ice for application to the spine or other part. **Pol′itzer's b.,** see *Politzer's.* **B. of wa′ters,** see *Liquor amnii.*

**Ba′hel.** Plant of Malabar, whose bruised leaves are applied as cataplasms. **B. schul′li,** Genista spinosa indica.

**Bahi′a arachnoid′ea.** Butterfly plant of California; tonic and stomachic, especially in convalescence. **B. pow′der,** Goa powder.

**Baibu′la.** Plantago major.

**Baillarger's** (bi-yar-zhaze′) **lay′er.** Layer of nervous fibres in the cortex of the brain; near the calcarine fissure it is called Vicq d'Azyr's band. **B.'s sign,** difference in size of pupils in dementia paralytica.

**Ba′ker's cysts.** Projections of synovial membrane of an articulation through the fibrous capsule. **B.'s itch,** psoriasis; lichen; eczema; noticed on the hands of bakers. **B.'s leg,** genu valgum. **B.'s salt,** ammonium carbonate. **B.'s stig′mata,** hard, callous appearance on the fingers from kneading.

**Balæ′na mystice′tus.** Greenland whale, from which whale oil and whalebone are derived.

**Balan′ic.** Relating to the glans of either the penis or the clitoris.

**Bal′anism.** Application of a suppository or pessary.

**Balani′tis** (*balanos,* glans). Inflammation of the glans penis or clitoridis. **B. blennorrho′ica,** b. of gonorrhœal origin. **B. diabet′ica,** b. caused by contact with saccharine urine. **Gonorrhœ′al b.,** gonorrhœa involving the glans penis.

**Balanoblennorrhœ′a.** Gonorrhœal balanitis.

**Bal′anoplasty.** Plastic operation on the glans penis.

**Balanoposthi′tis** (*balanos,* glans, *posthe,* prepuce). Inflammation of the glans penis and prepuce.

**Bal′anoprepu′tial.** Relating to glans penis and prepuce.

**Balanorrha′gia** (*balanos,* glans, *rhegnymi,* to burst forth). Gonorrhœal balanitis.

**Balanorrhi′num.** Secretion occurring in balanitis.

**Balanorrhœ′a** (*balanos,* glans, *rheo,* to flow). Purulent balanitis.

**Bal′anos.** Suppository; glans penis. **B. phœ′nicos,** date.

**Balantid′ium.** A genus of Protozoa, ord. *Heterotricha.* **B. co′li** (Malusten), Paramecium coli, a ciliated organism, found in the feces of the pig and sometimes in diarrhœal discharges in man. **B. minu′tum** (Jakoby and Schaudinn), a form found in diarrhœal discharges; it is much smaller than B. coli and differs from it somewhat in morphology.

**Balan′tion.** Scrotum.

**Balantiophthal′mus** (*balantion,* bag, *ophthalmos,* eye). Bag-like appearance of the eyelids.

**Balbia′ni's nu′cleus.** Nucleus of yolk of ovum.

**Bal′bis.** Oblong cavity; olecranon cavity of humerus.

**Bal′bus.** Stammering or lisping; stammerer.

**Balbu′ties.** Stuttering, stammering; traulismus.

**Bald.** Without hair on the head.

**Bald′money.** Æthusa meum.

**Bald′ness.** Alopecia; calvities. **Lim′ited** or **par′tial b.,** porrigo decalvans.

**Bale′nas** (*balæna,* whale). Leviathan penis.

**Bal′four's disease′.** Chlorosarcoma. **B.'s treat′ment,** potassium iodide for internal aneurysms.

**Ball.** A bolus, used in veterinary medicine; the round part of the great toe or thumb. **B. of the eye,** globe of the eye. **B.-and-sock′et joint,** see *Enarthrosis.* **B. so′da,** British barilla, consisting of sodium carbonate and calcium oxysulphide. **B. throm′bus,** clot in the heart formed before death and having a spherical shape.

**Bal′last fe′ver.** Ship fever, yellow fever, or any tropical fever contracted on shipboard, contagion of which was formerly believed to come from the ballast.

**Ballet's′ sign.** External ophthalmoplegia, met with in hysteria and exophthalmic goitre.

**Ballis′mus.** Chorea; disordered muscular movement.

**Ballis′tic galvanom′eter.** Instrument for estimating the force of brief galvanic currents.

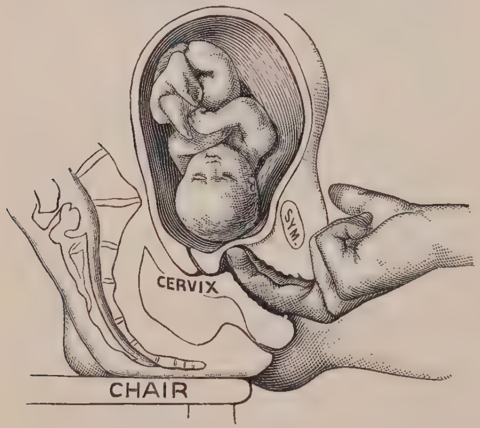
**Balloon′.** Receiver used in chemistry. **B. vine,** Cardiospermum heliocacabum.

**Balloon′ing.** Tympanitic distention of the abdomen; distending a cavity or canal, as the vagina or rectum, with air or water in air bags or water bags.

**Ballo′ta fœt′ida.** Black horehound, stinking h.; ord. *Labiatæ.* Antispasmodic, resolvent, and detersive. **B. lana′ta,** a plant growing in Siberia. Decoction of entire plant, except root, recommended in dropsy, rheumatism, and gout as diuretic. **B. ni′gra** grows in Europe; antispasmodic. **B. suave′-**

**olens**, plant of Antilles and India; nervine, sedative, diuretic, and laxative.

**Ballottement′** (Fr.). Agitation, succussion, repercussion. Motion impressed on the fœtus in utero by tapping the lower segment of the uterus with the index finger of one hand introduced into the vagina, the fœtus rising on the impact and then falling down against the finger. **Abdom′inal b.**, b. practised with the finger on the abdominal wall. **Oc′ular b.**, deposit of opaque matter in the vitreous humor after the fluids have been shaken by moving the eyeball. **Re′nal b.**, palpation so practised over the abdomen and lumbar region as to cause a movable kidney to strike the anterior wall of the abdomen. **Vag′inal b.**, ordinary b., practised with the finger in the vagina.



Ballottement. (Jewett.)

**Balm** (contracted from balsam). Melissa; healing ointment; anodyne medicine. See *Balsam*. **B. ap′ple**, Momordica balsamina. **Bas′tard b.**, Melitis melissophyllum. **B. of Gil′ead**, Amyris opobalsamum. **B. of Gil′ead pop′lar**, Populus candicans. **B. of Gil′ead, Sol′omon's**, see *Tinctura cardamomi*. **B. of Gil′ead tree**, Dracocephalum canariense. **In′dian b.**, Trillium latifolium. **Mount′ain b.**, Monarda coccinea. **Pop′lar b.**, Populus balsamifera. **Red b.**, monarda coccinea. **Scar′let rose b.**, monarda coccinea. **Stink′ing b.**, hedeoma. **B. tea**, infusion of melissa.

**Bal′mony.** Chelone glabra.

**Balnea′tion.** Bathing; balneotherapy.

**Bal′neatory.** Relating to bathing.

**Balneog′raphy** (*balneum*, bath, *graphe*, description). Description of baths and of bathing establishments at spas.

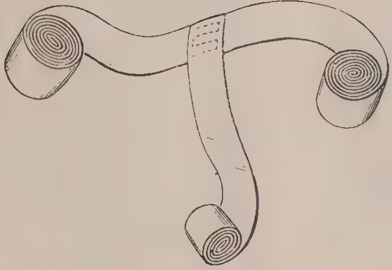
**Balneol′ogy** (*balneum*, bath, *logos*, description). Science of bathing, especially of the therapeutic use, both external and internal, of natural mineral waters.

**Balneophysiol′ogy.** Physiology of bathing and the use of water in general.

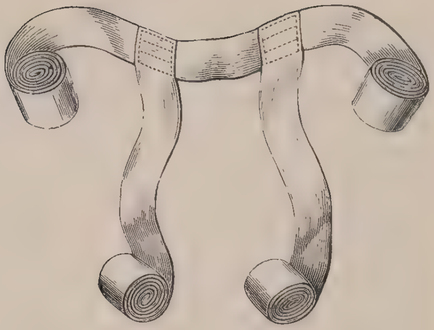
**Balneotherapeu′tics** or **Balneother′apy** (*balneum*, bath, *therapeia*, treatment). Treatment of disease by baths, especially the employment of natural mineral waters for this purpose.

**Bal′neum.** Bath. **B. ac′idum**, acid bath. **B. aë′reum** air bath. **B. aëroph′orum**, effervescing bath. **B. alkali′num**, alkaline bath. **B. am′yli**, starch bath. **B. anima′le**, animal bath. **B. aq′uæ**, water bath. **B. are′næ**, sand bath. **B calid′ulum**, warm bath. **B. cal′idum**, hot bath. **B. cœno′sum**, mud bath. **B. frig′idum**, cold bath. **B. fur′furis**, bran bath. **B. mari′æ**, water bath. **B. mari′num**, sea bath. **B. ma′ris**, water bath. **B. medica′tum**, medicated bath. **B. nu′triens** or **nutri′tium**, nutritive bath. **B. pen′sile**, shower bath. **B. rus′sicum**, Russian bath. **B. sic′cum**, dry bath. **B. sola′re**, sun bath. **B. sudato′rium**, sweat bath. **B. sulphurat′um** or **sulphu′reum** or **sul′phuris**, sulphur bath. **B. tep′idum**, tepid bath. **B. terres′tre**, earth bath. **B. therma′le**, warm bath. **B. tur′cicum**, Turkish bath. **B. va′poris**, vapor bath.

**Bal′sam.** Natural vegetable substance, concrete or liquid; very odorous, bitter, and piquant; composed of resin, benzoic or cinnamic acid, and sometimes essential oil, benzoic acid being disengaged by the action of heat; it is readily dissolved in volatile oils, alcohol, and ether; when treated with alkalies, affords soluble benzoate and throws down resin. Many pharmaceutical preparations and resinous substances possessed of balsamic smell are called balsams. **Acous′tic b.**, mixture of oils, sulphur, and tinctures of fetid gums; so named from the fact that it was dropped into the ear in atonic deafness. **Amer′ican b.**, see *Myroxylon peruiferum*. **Apoplec′tic b.**, an old remedy composed of several balsams, properly so called, resins, and volatile oils; it was worn about the person and smelled at in headaches, etc. **B. ap′ple**, Momordica balsami. **B. of Arcæ′us**, unguentum elemi compositum. **Can′ada b.**, see *Pinus balsamea*. **Capar′rapi** or **Caper′rapi b.**, derived from Laurus giganteus; used in chronic catarrh. **B. capi′vi** copaiba. **Carpa′thia b.**, Hungarian turpentine; resin of Pinus cembra, growing in Switzerland and Hungary. **Chalyb′eate b.**, mixture of nitrate of iron, alcohol, and oil, formerly applied with friction in pains of joints. **Comman′der's b.**, tinctura benzoini composita. **B. of copai′va**, copaiba. **B. for cuts**, tinctura benzoini composita. **B. of Fioravan′ti** or **of Fioraven′ti**, product of the distillation of resinous and balsamic articles and aromatic substances previously macerated in alcohol; used with friction in chronic rheumatism. The *spirituous balsam* was the first product of distillation from a sand bath; entirely alcoholic. The *oily balsam of Fioraventi* was obtained by removing the residue and distilling in an iron vessel at white heat. The *black balsam of Fioraventi* was a black oil obtained at a temperature sufficient to carbonize the substances in a cucurbit. **B. of fir**, see *Pinus balsamea*. **Fri′ard's b.**, said to be the correct name of **Fri′ar's b.**, tinctura benzoini composita. **B. of Gil′ead**, Amyrus opobalsamum. **Gurgi′na** or **Gur′jun b.**, see *Dipterocarpus*. **B. herb**, Justicia comata, Dianthera repens. **Hoff′man's b.**, b. of life of Hoffman. **B. of hon′ey**, cough mixture of benzoin, balsam of Tolu, honey, and alcohol. **B. of hore′hound**, tincture of horehound, licorice root, camphor, opium, benzoin, dried squills, oil of aniseed, and honey. **Hunga′rian b.**, resina strobilina from Pinus mughos **Hypnot′ic b.**, preparation containing opium, hyoscyamus, camphor, and othersedative substances; used externally in friction to produce sleep. **Hyster′ic b.**, preparation of opium, aloes, asafœtida, castor, distilled oils of rue, amber, etc., held to the nose, applied to the navel, or rubbed on the hypogastrium in hysterical cases. **In′dian b.**, see *Myroxylon peruiferum*. **Iod′ureted b.**, used by friction, in goitre, in Switzerland; composed of animal soap, iodide of potassium, alcohol, essence of lemon. **B. of life**, decoctum aloes compositum. **B. of life of Hoff′man**, tincture composed of essential oils and ambergris, employed internally and externally as a stimulant. **B. of life of Tur′lington**, see *Tinctura benzoini composita*. **B. of liquidam′bar**, solid balsam obtained from Liquidambar styraciflua. **B. of Mec′ca**, see *Amyris opobalsamum*. **Mex′ican b.**, see *Myroxylon peruiferum*. **Nat′ural b.**, see *Myroxylon peruiferum*. **Nephrit′ic b.**, a remedy composed of oils, resins and balsams, which are in an incipient state of carbonization from the action of concentrated sulphuric acid; formerly given in affections of the kidneys. **Ner′vous b.**, ointment of fatty bodies, volatile oils, balsam of Peru, camphor, etc.; employed with friction in sprains and rheumatic pains. **Nut′meg b.**, oil of mace, see *Myristica*. **B. pare′ira bra′va**, soft mixture of balsam, resin, muriate of ammonia, and powder of root of Pareira brava, given internally to excite urinary secretion. **B. of Peru′, red**, see *Toluifera balsamum*. **B. of Peru′, white**, see



Single T-bandage.



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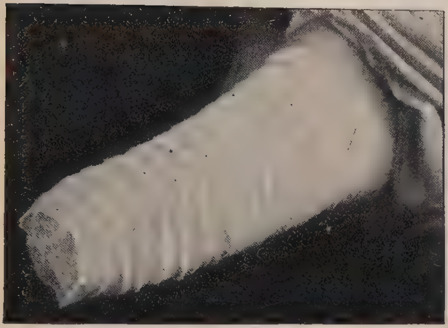
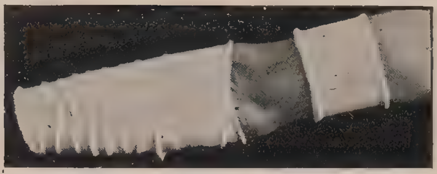
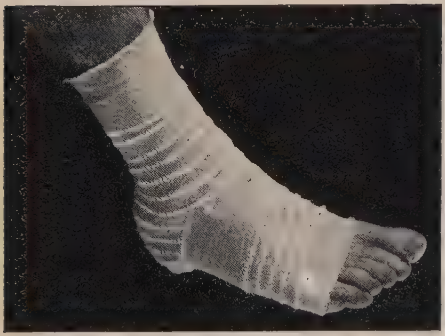


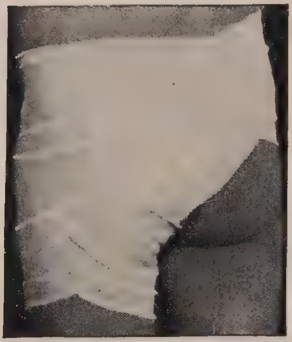
Recurrent bandage of a stump.



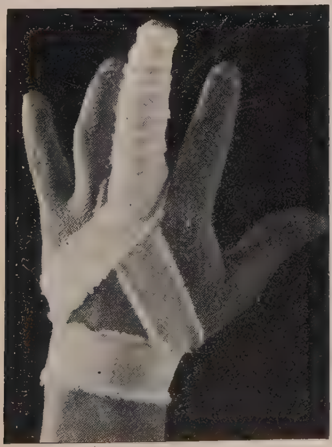
*a* Spica bandage.     *b* Circular bandage.



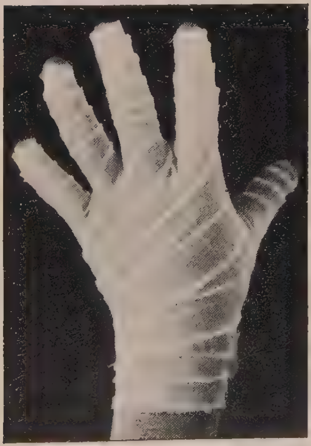
Spica-bandage of the foot.



Spica-bandage of buttock.



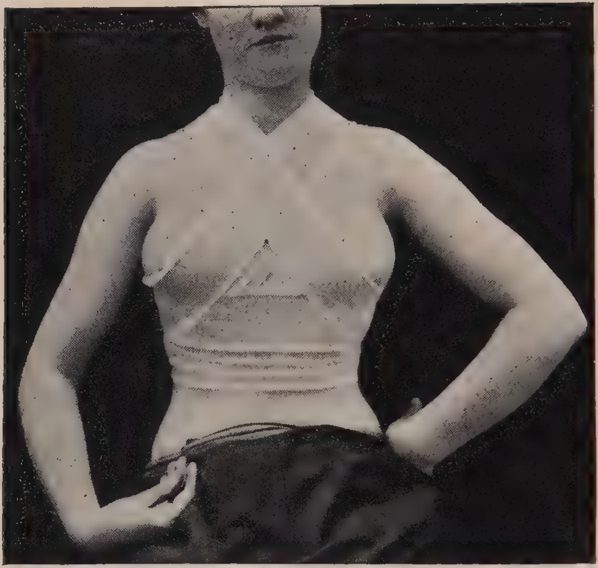
Spiral bandage of the finger.

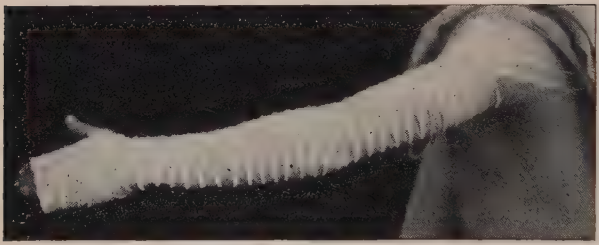


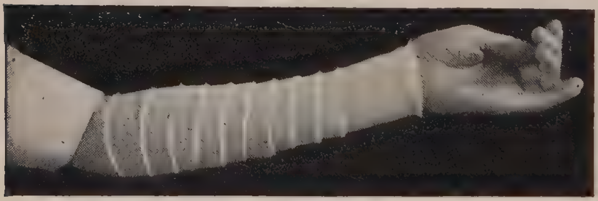
Gauntlet bandage.

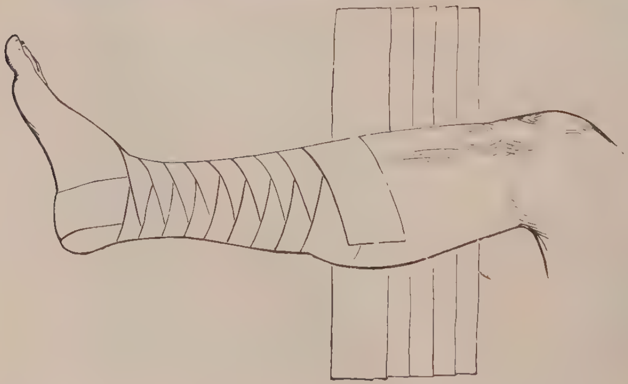
BANDAGES. (WHARTON.)

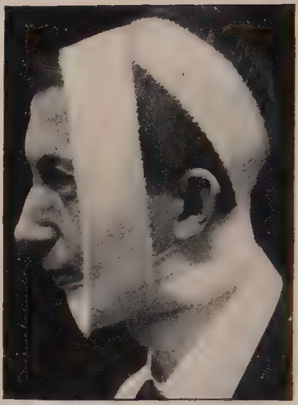
# BANDAGES

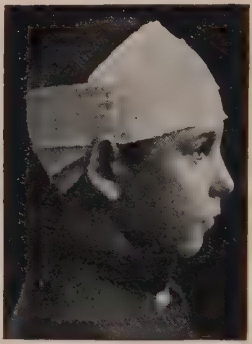

Suspensory and compressor bandage of both breasts.


Spiral reversed bandage of the upper extremity.


Descending spiral bandage.


Bandage of Scultetus.


Barton's bandage.


Occipito-frontal bandage.

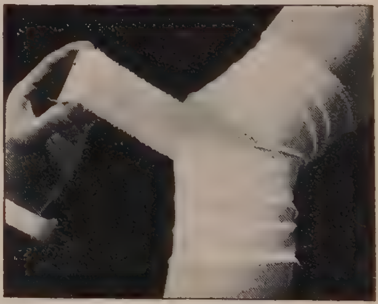
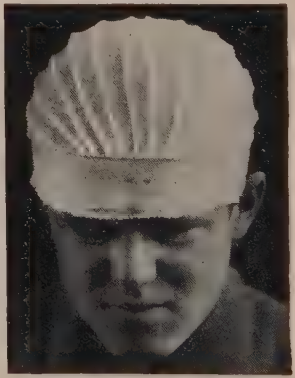


Figure-of-eight bandage of the knee.


Recurrent bandage of the head.

BANDAGES. (WHARTON.)

*Myroxylon peruiferum.* Pine b., Abies menziesii. **Pop'lar b.,** Populus balsamifera. **B. of the Samar'itan,** liniment prepared by boiling together, at gentle heat, equal parts of wine and oil. **Sax'on b.,** balsam of life of Hoffman. **Spruce b.,** Abies balsamea. **B. of sto'rax,** derived from Liquidambar orientale. **B. of sul'phur,** Balsamum sulphuris, solution of sulphur in oil. **B. of sul'phur, an'isated,** solution of sulphur in essential oil of aniseed; carminative. **B. of sul'phur, suc'cinated,** solution of sulphur in oil of amber; **B. of sul'phur, terebin'thinated,** Dutch drops; solution of sulphur in essential oil of turpentine; diuretic. **B. of sym'pathy,** balsam used in days when sympathetic influence was believed in, composed of raspings of the human skull, blood, and human fat, and applied to the instrument which had inflicted the wound. **Tamaco'ari b.,** derived from Moquilea utilis or Para pottery tree. **B. of Tolu',** see *Toluifera balsamum.* **Tran'quil b.,** liquid medicine employed externally by friction; prepared by macerating and boiling in olive oil narcotic and poisonous plants, belladonna, mandragora, hyoscyamus, etc., and afterward infusing aromatic plants; anodyne. **Tur'key b.,** Dracocephalum canariense. **Tur'lington's b.,** see *Tinctura benzoini composita.* **B. of tur'pentine,** Dutch drops; obtained by distilling oil of turpentine in a glass retort until a red balsam is left. **Umi'ri b.,** a fragrant b. derived from Humiria floribunda of Brazil. **Vul'nerary b. of Mindere'rus,** liniment of turpentine, resin elemi, oil of St. John's wort, and wax; employed in friction and as a dressing to wounds. **Wade's b.,** tinctura benzoini composita. **B. weed,** Impatiens fulva. **Wound b.,** tinctura benzoini composita.

**Balsama'ceæ** or **Balsami'fluæ.** Natural order of plants, including one genus, *Liquidambar.*

**Balsamaden'dron.** A genus of balsam-yielding plants; see *Balsamodendron.*

**Balsama'tion.** Embalming.

**Balsamelæ'on.** Myroxylon peruiferum, Amyris opobalsamum.

**Balsam'ic.** Possessing qualities of balsams, as balsamic odor.

**Balsami'ta fœm'ina.** Achillea ageratum. **B. ma'jor,** Tanacetum balsamita. **B. ma'ris,** B. odorata. **B. mas,** Tanacetum balsamita. **B. mi'nor,** Achillea ageratum. **B. odora'ta** or **suave'olens,** plant common in south of France, used for the same purposes as tansy, as a stimulant, vermifuge, etc. See *Tanacetum balsamita.*

**Balsami'to.** Alcoholic extract of fruit of Myroxylon pereiræ. Stimulant; diuretic; anthelmintic.

**Balsamoden'dron.** A genus of balsam-yielding plants. **B. africa'num,** shrub of W. Africa, source of gum resin called African bdellium. **B. ehrenbergia'num,** B. opobalsamum. **B. gileaden'se,** Amyris gileadensis. **B. mu'kul,** plant of India, from which East Indian bdellium is derived. **B. myr'rha,** tree of E. Africa and Arabia, a source of myrrh; see *Myrrha.* **B. opobal'samum,** African tree, from which balm of Gilead is procured. **B. roxburg'hii,** indigenous in India; a source of E. Indian bdellium.

**Balsamosac'charum.** Sugar rubbed up with balsam; elæosaccharum.

**Bal'samum.** See *Balsam.* The official (Ph. U. S. and Br.) balsams are: **B. peruvia'num,** balsam of Peru, obtained from Toluifera pereiræ; dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0); before the days of antiseptic surgery it was very extensively employed as a dressing for wounds. **B. toluta'num,** balsam of Tolu, obtained from Toluifera balsamum; dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). The following preparations are also official: *Syrupus tolutanus;* dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0); *tinctura tolutana;* dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0).

**Bal'ser's fat necro'sis.** Disease of the pancreas, with fat necrosis in various organs and tissues.

**Bamba'lia.** Balbuties.

**Bamba'lio.** One who stammers, lisps, or speaks indistinctly, as if the mouth were paralyzed.

**Bam'berger's bul'bar pulse.** Beating of the jugular vein synchronously with the systole of the heart, in insufficiency of the tricuspid valve. **B.'s disease',** saltatory spasm. **B.'s flu'id,** combination of albumin and mercury employed in syphilis. **B.'s hæmatogen'ic albuminu'ria,** albuminuria associated with well-marked anæmia. **B.'s sign,** perverted sensibility as to the location of tactile or painful impressions; it is a sign of tabes dorsalis. **B.'s type,** a form of hypertrophic pulmonary osteopathy attended especially with painful enlargement of the long bones.

**Bamboo'.** Young shoots of Bambos or Bambusa arundinacea and B. verticillata, plants of India containing saccharine pith, sometimes made into pickle; juice of the green leaves is emmenagogue and parturifacient; some of the species also possess astringent, antispasmodic, and anthelmintic properties. **B. bri'er,** Smilax sarsaparilla.

**Ba'mia moscha'ta.** Hibiscus abelmoschus.

**Bam'ma.** Liquid in which bodies are plunged to moisten or soften them.

**Bana'na.** Musa sapientum; the root is alterative.

**Banck'sia abyssin'ica.** Hagenia abyssinica.

**Bancoul' oil.** Oil obtained from Alemites triloba.

**Band.** Ligament; strip, cord, or anything that binds or constricts. **Amniot'ic b.,** b. of false membrane on the inner part of the amnion, sometimes constricting the fœtus. **Anogen'ital b.,** rudiments of the perineum in the embryo. **Ax'is b.,** primitive streak; axis cylinder. **Bel'ly b.,** belly bandage. **Den'tal b.,** epithelial b. **Den'tate b.,** fascia dentata. **Epithe'lial b.,** cells in the embryo from which teeth are formed. **Fetoamniot'ic b.,** amniotic b. **Flat'tened b.,** axis cylinder, see *Nerve fibre.* **Front'al b.,** circular head bandage. **Fur'rowed b.,** b. of gray matter between the uvulæ of the cerebellum and the amygdalæ. **Head b.,** frontal b.; strap that retains the mirror of the laryngoscope, etc., on the forehead. **Hippocam'pal b.,** tænia hippocampi. **Horn'y b.,** the anterior portion of the tænia semicircularis. **Iliotib'ial b.,** sheath of the tensor fasciæ muscle formed from the fascia lata. **Mesoblas'tic b.,** mesoblastic cells running full length of embryo. **Mod'erator b.,** columnæ carneæ of the ventricles of the heart. **Perine'al b.,** bandage passing over perineum in fractures. **Prim'itive b.,** axis cylinder. **B. of Reil,** triangular space on each side of crus cerebri; also moderator b. **B. of Remak',** axis cylinder, see *Nerve fibre.* **B. of Simonart',** an adhesion between amnion and fœtus which gradually becomes elongated into a band as the amniotic fluid increases in amount. **B. of Tari'nus,** horny b. **Vo'cal b.,** one of the vocal cords.

**Ban'dage.** A binder; a slip or square of cloth applied to a limb or other part for the purpose of compression, keeping severed parts in apposition, or retaining dressings or apparatus in place. A long strip of cloth, rolled up in the form of a cylinder to facilitate its application, is called a *roller bandage;* if rolled from both ends, the two cylinders meeting at the middle of the bandage, it is called a *double-headed roller.* A bandage or roller may be made of cotton, linen, flannel, cheese-cloth or other stuff capable of offering a certain amount of resistance. **A'pron b.,** folded cloth applied to the chest by strips. **Bar'ton's b.,** b. for fracture of head and jaw, forming three circles. **Bayn'ton's b.,** a b. of adhesive strips for treatment of ulcers of the leg. **Bel'ly b.,** body b. for compression of abdomen, especially for dropsy. **Bod'y b.,** band used for fixing dressings, etc., to the trunk; is formed of towel, napkin, or large compress folded three or four times, the ends being fastened by pins. This is again fixed by a scapulary b., which is an ordinary b. stitched to anterior and middle part of napkin, passing over the clavicles and behind the head, to be attached to back part of napkin. **Breast b.,** b. for support of one or both breasts. **Cap'eline b.,** bonnet of Hippocrates, for compressing head or retaining dressings. **Capis'trum b.,** b. for lower jaw, somewhat like Barton's b. **Chalk b.,** form of immovable b., composed of chalk and gum arabic.

**Chirothe′ca b.**, complete spiral reverse b. of hand and fingers. **Cir′cular b.**, b. with one or two simple turns around a part. **Com′pound b.**, see *Bandage*. **Compress′ing** or **compress′ive b.**, roller b. neatly and firmly applied in cases of ulcers, varices, etc., of limbs, or wherever compresion may be required. **Contain′ing b.**, retention b. **Contin′uous b.**, spiral b. **Cru′cial b.**, T-bandage. **Desault's′ b.**, b. employed in fractured clavicle, comprising a roll or cylinder for the axilla, two single-headed rollers, and some compresses. **Dextrin′ b.**, immovable b., made of dextrin, alcohol, and water. **Divi′ding b.**, a b. intended to keep the parts separated. **Double-head′ed b.**, see *Bandage*. **Eighteen′-tailed b.**, made of longitudinal portion of common roller, with sufficient number of transverse pieces or tails to cover as much of the part as is requisite; can be undone without disturbing the part. **Elas′tic** or **Es′march's b.**, a rubber b. tightly applied to limb before amputation, to remove blood from it and to act as a tourniquet. **Expel′ling b.**, compression b. to produce expulsion of pus, etc. **Fig′ure-of-8 b.**, a b. with turns crossing and recrossing in such a way as to resemble this figure. **Ga′len's b.**, b. of the poor; kind of cucullus or hood, divided into three parts on each side, to retain applications to the head; see *Cancer Galeni*. **Gar′retson's b.**, a b. for the lower jaw, retained by passing over the anterior and posterior portions of the skull, forming a V with the chin at the apex. **B. of Gen′ga**, b. of Theden. **Gib′son's b.**, a b. for fracture of the lower jaw. **Glass b.**, silicate b. **Glue b.**, immovable b., made of ordinary roller, cotton batting, glue, and alcohol. **Gum b.**, immovable b., gum arabic being the material employed. **Gyp′sum b.**, plaster-of-Paris b. **Hal′ter b.**, capistrum b. **Ham′ilton's b.**, compound b. for the lower jaw, consisting of leather strap and webbing. **Hand′kerchief b.**, loose b. made of handkerchiefs; various bandages may be so made. **Hard′ening b.**, immovable b. **B. of Heliodo′rus**, T-b. **Her′nial b.** see *Truss*. **Immov′able b.**, an apparatus for preventing motion in a part, made of a b. stiffened with starch, plaster-of-Paris, or the like. **In′guinal b.**, b. for keeping dressings applied to the groin; cincture, to which is attached triangular compress adapted for covering the groin; to its lower extremity one or two bandages are attached, passing under the thigh and fixed to the posterior part of the cincture. **Invag′inated b.**, one in which some of the tails pass through slits made in others. **Jaw b.**, see *Barton's b.*, *Garretson's b.*, *Gibson's b.*, etc. **Lar′rey's b.**, b. with several tails made adhesive, so as to unite when applied. **Lieb′rich's b.**, form of eye b. made of tapes. **Maisonneuve's′ b.**, several folds of cloth impregnated with gypsum, moulded to the part when moist, and retained by a roller b. until it is hard. **Many-tailed b.**, b. of separate strips. **Mar′tin's b.**, a b. for varicose veins made of elastic material. **Nap′kin b.**, handkerchief b. **Oblique′ b.**, spiral b. **Par′affin b.**, immovable b., in which paraffin is the stiffening agent. **Perine′al b.**, b. for support of perineum or merely traversing that space. **Per′manent b.**, immovable b. **Plas′ter-of-Par′is b.**, immovable b. in which gypsum is the stiffening material used. **B. of the poor**, see *Galen's b.* and *Cancer Galeni*. **Recur′rent b.**, roller b. applied in radiating turns over a round surface, such as the end of a stump, backward and forward. **Retain′ing b.**, b. applied to keep dressing, etc., in situ. **Reversed′ b.**, b. in which spiral turns are folded obliquely on themselves. **Rib′bail's b.**, spica b. for foot. **Richet's′ b.**, a b. of plaster of Paris and gelatin, said to be more elastic than one of gypsum alone. **Roll′er b.**, see *Bandage*. **Ro′tatory b.**, Winslow's b. **Sagit′tal b.**, T-bandage for the head, having turns around the head and over the forehead, with a median turn from front to back of the head. **Sayre's b.**, a b. made of adhesive strips for fracture of the clavicle. **Scap′ulary b.**, b. for application to shoulder. **Scarf b.**, handkerchief b. **B. of Sculte′tus** or **B. of sep′arate strips**, formed of linen strips, each capable of surrounding once and a half the part to which they have to be applied, and placed upon each other so as to cover successively one-third of their width; used chiefly for fractures requiring frequent dressing. **Seu′tin's b.**, starch b. **Sil′icate b.**, immovable b.; roller b. coated with a solution of silicate of potassium and sodium and whiting. **Sim′ple b.**, see *Bandage*. **Six-tailed b.**, Galen's b. **Spi′ca b.**, see *Spica*. **Spi′ral b.**, roller b. applied in spiral turns, see *Spiral*. **Starch b.**, a b. of loose-meshed cloth impregnated with starch and applied when moist, so as to make an immovable b. when dry. **Star′tin's b.**, see *Splint*. **Ste′arin b.**, immovable b., having stearin as the stiffening agent. **Suspen′sory b.**, b. applied for suspension of a part or organ, as the scrotum, breast, etc. **T.-b.**, a b. of two strips attached to each other in shape of a letter T, usually applied to keep dressings in place. **Tailed b.**, b. partly divided into two or more strips. **The′den's b.**, roller b. sometimes applied in brachial aneurysm or hemorrhage, commencing at fingers and ending at axilla. **Thillaye's′ b.**, b. with pads and tapes, used for bringing together lips of wound in harelip operations. **Uni′ting b.**, b. and strips used to bring together edges of wounds, fractured bones, etc. **Velpeau's′ b.**, b. for fracture of clavicle, with pad in each axilla (see cut under *Velpeau*). **Wins′low's b.** a roller b. rotated around foot, as in talipes; b. suggested by Winslow for wryneck, having circular turns of roller b. around the head and passed down over the shoulder on the opposite side, where it is secured. (Other bandages may be found described under their various names.)

**Bandl, ring of.** Constricting ring above the internal os uteri.

**Ban′dolin.** Mucilage of quince seed (Cydonium) with cologne water; used externally to keep the hair in place.

**Bands of Goll.** Columns of Goll.

**Ban′duc seeds.** See *Cæsalpina*.

**Bandu′ra.** Nepentha destillatoria.

**Ban′dylegged.** Bowlegged, or knock-kneed.

**Bane.** Rot, a disease in sheep.

**Bane′berry.** Root of Actæa spicata; purgative.

**Bane′wort.** Atropa belladonna, Ranunculus flammula.

**Bangue, Bhang, Bang, Bangi,** or **Beng.** Indian hemp. See *Cannabis*.

**Baniste′ria angulo′sa** (after Rev. John Banister, botanist). Grows in Brazil and Antilles; powerful sudorific and reputed to be an antidote to the poison of serpents. **B. prag′ua,** species from Brazil, root of which is laxative and emetic.

**Banks′ia abyssin′ica** (after Sir Joseph Banks, F.R.S.). Hagenia abyssinica. **B. marces′cens,** Australian shrub; root is emetic. **B. specio′sa,** costus.

**Bankul′ oil.** Fixed oil from kernel of seeds of Aleurites triloba; cathartic.

**Ban′ti's disease′.** Anæmia with enlargement of the spleen followed by cirrhosis of the liver and ascites, first described by Banti, of Florence, in 1894.

**Ban′tingism** or **Ban′ting cure.** Mode of treating corpulence dietetically, described and practised by a non-professional man named Banting, according to rules laid down for him by a medical practitioner of London; it consists mainly in regulating the quantity of fluids and diminishing the amount of amylaceous and saccharine articles of diet.

**Ba′obab.** Adansonia digitata of Africa, ord. *Bombacæ*. Its fruit is called monkey bread; refreshing drink is made from the pulp, which is used in fevers; the bark has been given as a substitute for cinchona.

**Baptin′.** Glucoside from Baptisia tinctoria; weak cathartic.

**Baptis′ia leucan′tha** or **tincto′ria.** Sophora tinctoria.

**Baptisin′.** Resinous extractive matter from Baptisia tinctoria; laxative. Alkaloid is called *baptisine*. Another alkaloid, very poisonous, from the same plant, is called *baptitoxine*; tonic in small dose.

**Baptitoxine′.** See *Baptisin.*

**Baptorrhœ′a** (*bapto,* to dye, *rheo,* to flow). Gonorrhœa.

**Baptothecorrhœ′a** (*bapto,* to dye, *theke,* vagina, *rheo,* to flow). Gonorrhœa in women.

**Bar.** Arch; projection inward of the symphysis pubis. **Hy′oid b.,** one of a pair of cartilages entering into the formation of the second visceral arch in the embryo. **Mercier's′ b.,** the posterior boundary of the trigone of the bladder, marked usually by a ridge.

**Baræsthesiom′eter** (*barys,* heavy, *aisthesis,* sensation, *metron,* measure). Instrument for estimating the sense of pressure; that is, to ascertain the least difference which can be felt at a given spot.

**Barb.** Fold on sides of the frænum linguæ in the horse.

**Bar′ba.** Beard. **B. Aaro′nis,** Arum maculatum. **B. cap′ræ,** Spiræa ulmaria. **B. hir′ci,** tragopogon. **B. Jo′vis,** Sempervivum tectorum.

**Barba′does al′oes.** See *Aloes.* **B. leg,** elephantiasis Arabum. **B. nut,** Jatropha curcas. **B. tar,** petroleum.

**Barbaloïn′.** Neutral crystallizable principle from Barbadoes aloes.

**Bar′bary gum.** Variety of gum acacia. **B. worm′-seed,** variety of artemisia.

**Barbas′co.** Plant of Mexico and Venezuela; stalk is medicinal; used in ophthalmic diseases.

**Bar′ben chol′era.** Choleraic affection from eating barbel or barbed sturgeon occasionally noted in Russia and other parts of Europe.

**Bar′ber-chirur′geons.** Corporation of London, instituted by King Edward IV. Barbers were separated from surgeons by 18 Geo. II., c. 15; latter were erected into Royal College of Surgeons at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Barber's pole of present day is a relic of the old staff that was grasped, and the colored strip passing spirally around it of fillet or tape employed in the operation of bleeding.

**Bar′berry.** Oxyacantha galeni. **Amer′ican b.,** see *Oxyacantha galeni.* **B. bark,** bark of root of Berberis vulgaris. **B. juice,** juice of fruit of Berberis vulgaris.

**Bar′bers′ itch.** Tinea barbæ or Tinea trichophytina.

**Bar′biers.** Variety of paralysis chiefly prevalent in India.

**Barbit′ium,** (*barba,* beard). Beard.

**Bar-bone.** Pubic bone.

**Barbotin′.** Santonica; tansy.

**Bar′bula capri′na.** Spiræa ulmaria. **B. hir′ci** or **tra′gi,** see *Tragus.*

**Barcelo′na fe′ver.** Yellow fever.

**Bar′clay's an′gle.** Angle between the facial line and a plane drawn through the line indicating the masticating surface of the teeth of the upper jaw. **B. plane′s,** plane at a tangent to the masticating surfaces of the teeth of the upper jaw.

**Bardan′a.** Arctium lappa; burdock. **Ma′jor b.,** lappa major. **Mi′nor b.,** xanthium.

**Bar′dane oil.** An oil derived from the seeds of Arctium lappa, or burdock.

**Bardinet's** (bar-din-aze′) **lig′ament.** Posterior portion of internal lateral ligament of elbow-joint.

**Bard's sign.** Increase or disappearance of nystagmic oscillations when the person examined looks at the motions of the physician's hand passed in front of the eye. The increase is thought to show organic trouble, the disappearance congenital trouble.

**Bareg′gi's reac′tion.** The retraction of the clot and the small amount of serum when blood is allowed to stand in a tube or small vessel indicates the existence of typhoid fever; a contrary condition indicates tuberculosis.

**Baregin′.** A glairy matter produced by Beggiatoa alba on the surface of sulphur spring water.

**Bar′ic.** Relating to barium.

**Ba′rium** (*barys,* heavy). Symbol, Ba. Metallic base of baryta, so called from the great density of its compounds. **B. bro′mide,** colorless, crystalline, soluble salt; poisonous; not used medicinally. **B. car′bonate** is used only to obtain the chloride. **B. chlo′ride** is made by the action of muriatic acid on carbonate of barium; occurs in the form of a crystalline powder or of clear, colorless crystals; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–j (0.0065–0.065); also given in the form of liquor barii chloridi in scrofula, worms, and cutaneous diseases; dose, gtt. v (0.32), two or three times a day; used externally in fungous ulcers and specks on the cornea. **B. diox′idum** (Ph. U. S.) barium dioxide or peroxide, a yellowish-white powder; used in the manufacture of hydrogen dioxide. **B. hy′drate,** caustic baryta, used as a test for sulphates. **B. i′odide** has been given in scrofulous and similar morbid conditions, and recently in aneurysm as a substitute for iodide of potassium; internally in dose of gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ (0.01) three or four times a day, and applied externally to scrofulous swellings, in the form of ointment (gr. iv–ℨj of lard). **B. loret′inate,** orange-colored needles. **B. ni′trate,** used as a test. **B. ox′ide** or **protox′ide,** baryta. **B. sul′phate** is used in pharmacy, like the carbonate, to obtain chloride of barium.

**Bark.** The integument covering the root, trunk or stem, and branches of a plant, see *Cortex.* Specfically, Peruvian bark or cinchona. **Ar′ica b.,** see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex.* **Ash b.,** see *Cinchona.* **Angostu′ra b.,** Galipea cusparia. **Babul′ b.,** bark of several acacias. **Bebee′ru b.,** see *Nectandra.* **Bit′ter b.,** Pinckneya pubens. **Bogota′ b.,** see *Cinchona.* **Boliv′ian b.,** variety of Cinchona calisaya. **Calisa′ya b.,** Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex. **Calisa′ya b., spurious,** see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex.* **Canel′la b.,** see *Canella.* **Carabay′a b.,** see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex.* **Caribbæ′an b.,** Cinchonæ caribbææ cortex. **Carthage′na b.,** see *Cinchona.* **Cascaril′la b.,** b. of Croton cascarilla and C. pseudochina. **Cas′sia b.** of Cinnamomum cassia. **Cher′ry b. wild,** Prunus virginiana. **Chit′tem b.,** b. of Rhamnus purshiana. **Cincho′na b.,** see *Cinchona.* **Cin′namon b.,** see *Cinnamon.* **Colom′bian b.,** of Cinchona lancifolia and C. cordifolia. **Conduran′go b.,** see *Condurango.* **Cones′si b.,** b. of Wrightia antidysenterica. **Copal′chi b.,** aromatic bitter tonic bark from Mexico. **Coquet′ta b.,** see *Cinchona.* **Co′to b.,** bark of an East Indian tree, used in diarrhœa and hyperidrosis; see *Coto.* **Cot′ton-root b.,** see *Gossypium.* **Crown b.,** Cinchona officinalis, best qualities of bark. **Cu′prea b.,** hard. **Cus′co b.,** see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex.* **Di′ta b.,** aletonia bark. **Dog′wood b.,** see *Cornus florida.* **Doom b.,** sassy bark. **Eleuthe′ra b.,** eleutheric or cascarilla bark. **Elk b.,** Magnolia glauca. **Elm b.,** see *Ulmus.* **Essen′tial salt of b.,** see *Cinchona.* **Euon′ymus b.,** see *Euonymus.* **False Angostu′ra b.,** of Strychnos nux vomica. **Fi′brous Carthage′na b.,** b. of Cinchona lancifolia. **Flor′ida** or **Geor′gia b.,** Pinckneya pubens. **Fran′gula b.,** see *Frangula.* **Fugagas′uga b.,** see *Cinchona.* **Gerem′ma b.,** astringent Brazilian bark from Acacia jurema. **Gray b.,** Cinchona pallida, see *Cinchona.* **Hard b.,** cinchona bark from species of remijia. **Huamil′ies b.,** b. of Cinchona purpurea, see *Cinchona.* **Huanu′co b.,** see *Cinchona.* **In′dian b.,** Magnolia glauca. **I′ron b.,** b. of Eucalyptus resinifera, see *Kino.* **Jack′et b.,** see *Cinchona.* **Jaen b.,** b. of Cinchona humboldtiana, see *Cinchona.* **Jamai′ca b.,** b. of Exostema caribbæum. **Jes′uit's b.,** cinchona. **Jure′ma b.,** geremma b. **Juriba′li b.,** astringent bark of Demarara; laxative, diaphoretic, antipyretic. **Lace b.,** Lagetta lintearia. **Li′ma b.,** Huanuco bark; bark of Cinchona micrantha, see *Cinchona.* **Lox′a b.,** Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex. **False l. b.,** Cinchona humboldtiana. **Malam′bo b.,** b. like that of Angustura, from Drimys granatensis, Croton malambo, etc., given in rheumatism, tetanus, diseases of stomach and bowels, etc. **Maracai′bo b.,** b. of Cinchona tucujensis, see *Cinchona.* **Massoy′** or **Missoy′ b.,** E. Indian bark, a variety of cinnamon.

**Neem b.**, Melia azedarach. **Negril′la b.**, b. of Cinchona heterophylla. **Oak b., white**, Quercus alba. **Or′ange b.**, b. of Cinchona lancifolia. **Orde′al b.**, sassy bark. **Pale b.**, Cinchona pallida, see *Cinchona;* Cinchona lancifoliæ cortex. **Peru′vian b.**, cinchona. **Philadel′phia b.**, Quercus tinctoria. **Pita′ya** or **Pita′yo b.**, b. of Cinchona pitayensis; Cinchonæ caribbææ cortex; see *Cinchona.* **Quercit′ron b.**, b. of Quercus tinctoria. **Red b.**, Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ cortex, see *Cinchona.* **Roy′al b.**, Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex. **Sa′cred b.**, b. of Rhamnus purshiana. **Saint Ann's b.**, see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex;* b. of Cinchona scrobiculata. **Saint Lu′cia's b.**, Cinchonæ caribbææ cortex; b. of Exostema floribundum. **San′ta Mar′ta's b.**, see *Cinchona.* **Sas′sy b.**, sassy bark. **Sev′en b.s.** Hydrangea arborescens. **Sil′ver b.**, gray or pale cinchona bark, see *Cinchona.* **Soap b.**, Quillajo bark. **String′y b.**, Eucalyptus b. **Sweetwood b.**, cascarilla b. **W. In′dies b.**, b. of Exostema caribbæum. **White b.**, b. of Cascarilla macrocarpa and several cinchonas. **White-wood b.**, Canella alba. **Wild cher′ry b.**, Prunus virginiana. **Win′ter's b.**, b. of Drimys winteri and other undetermined sources, reasonably cinnamon. **Worm b.**, b. of Andira inermis; anthelmintic. **Yel′low b.**, Cinchona flava; Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex.

**Bar′ker's point.** Place on the skull for trephining in abscess of the temporosphenoidal lobe of the cerebrum. It is situated an inch and a quarter above and behind the centre of the external auditory meatus.

**Bark′ing disease′.** Epidemic hysterical affection in Germany in the fifteenth century.

**Bar′kow's lig′aments.** Anterior and posterior ligaments of the elbow.

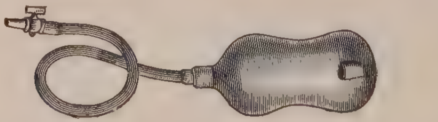
**Barle′ria buxifo′lia.** Dicranacanthus buxifolia; root is aperient. **B. mysosen′sis** of Ceylon has same properties. **B. prioni′tis** or **pubiflo′ra,** juice of this E. Indian plant is used in aphthæ and fevers.

**Bar′ley.** Hordeum. **B. bree**, cerevisia. **Caus′tic b.**, seeds of Veratrum sabadilla. **B. corn**, cerevisia. **B. flour** or **meal,** see *Hordeum.* **B. malt**, see *Hordeum.* **B. mole**, Acarus hordei. **Pearl b.**, see *Hordeum.* **Scotch b.**, hordeum. **B. wa′ter**, decoctum hordei.

**Bar′low's disease′.** Infantile scurvy or scorbutus, disease of infants, marked by pain in the extremities, a leaden hue of the face, œdema, purpuric spots, spongy gums, etc.

**Barm.** Yeast.

**Barnes's bag.** A rubber bag used for dilating the cervix uteri; it is inserted collapsed and then distended with air or fluid. **B.'s cer′vical zone**, lowest fourth part of inner cervical portion of surface of the uterus. **B.'s curve**, section of circle of pelvis, the centre of which is the promontory of the sacrum. **B.'s dila′tor**, Barnes's bag.



Barnes's bag.

**Baroelec′troæsthesiom′eter.** An instrument for determining by means of electricity the acuity of pressure sense.

**Bar′ograph.** A self-registering barometer.

**Baromacrom′eter** (*baros*, weight, *makros*, long, *metron*, measure). Instrument to indicate length and weight of the newborn.

**Barom′eter** or **Ba′roscope** (*baros*, weight, *metron*, measure). Instrument to measure weight or pressure of the atmosphere. **An′eroid b.**, barometer with thin metallic box, previously exhausted of air, and furnished with an index to denote the changes of atmospheric pressure.

**Baromet′rograph** (*baros*, weight, *metron*, measure, *grapho*, to write) or **Bar′ograph.** Instrument which records the different barometric changes on paper.

**Bar′oscope.** Barometer. Ureameter.

**Baros′ma betuli′na, B. crena′ta** or **crenula′ta,** and **B. serratifo′lia** furnish the long buchu leaves. See *Diosma crenata.*

**Barosmin′.** A preparation of buchu; buchu resin; diuretic.

**Barred pel′vis.** Projection or prolongation of symphysis pubis inward, rendering delivery difficult. **B. teeth,** molar teeth when the roots are spread or tortuous, so that they cannot be extracted without being broken or without a portion of the alveolar arch being removed.

**Bar′rel chest.** Condition of the chest after chronic hypertrophic pulmonary emphysema, in which lateral motion is impeded. **B. of ear,** tympanum.

**Bar′ren.** Sterile.

**Bar′renness.** Sterility.

**Barringto′nia acutan′gula.** Bengalese plant; root is laxative and tonic; seeds are carminative. **B. racemo′sa,** tree of E. Indies; fruit is errhine, and applied externally in throat affections.

**Bar′rows' grease.** Adeps præparatus.

**Bars of the hoof.** Reflection of the wall of the hoof at the heels of the horse.

**Barsa′ti.** Atrophic carcinoma, a disease of horses, especially of India.

**Bartholini′tis.** Inflammation of Bartholin's or the vulvovaginal glands.

**Bar′tholin's duct.** A tube formed by the union of two of the excretory ducts of the sublingual gland and opening into the duct of Wharton. **B.'s foram′en,** the obturator foramen. **B.'s gland,** vulvovaginal gland; Cowper's gland in the female.

**Bar′ton's ban′dage.** See *Bandage.* **B.'s frac′ture,** lower extremity of the facture of the radius, involving the articular surface. **B.'s opera′tion for ankylo′sis,** cutting out V-shaped portion of bone, first devised and executed by Dr. John Rhea Barton, of Philadelphia, in 1826.

**Bart′sia odonti′tes.** Plant of Asia and Europe; used in menorrhagia and odontalgia.

**Bar′uch's sign.** Impossibility of reducing rapidly the rectal temperature by a gradually cooled bath; pointing to typhoid fever.

**Baru′ria** (*barys*, heavy, *ouron*, urine). Urine having high specific gravity.

**Bar′wood.** Pterocarpus angolensis.

**Barycoc′calon.** Datura stramonium; D. metel.

**Barycoi′a** or **Baryëcoi′a** (*barys*, heavy, *akoe*, hearing). Hardness of hearing.

**Baryencepha′lia** (*barys*, heavy, *enkephalos*, brain). Dulness of comprehension or of intellect.

**Baryglos′sia** or **Baryglot′tia** (*barys*, heavy, *glossa*, tongue). Balbuties; thickness of speech; baryphonia.

**Baryglot′tic.** Having thickness of speech.

**Baryla′lia** (*barys*, heavy, *lalia*, speech). Baryglossia.

**Barymas′tus** (*barys*, heavy, *mastos*, breast). Having large breasts.

**Baryma′zia** or **Baryma′sia** (*barys*, heavy, *mazos*, breast). Condition of one who has heavy or large breasts.

**Baryod′mia** (*barys*, heavy, *odme*, odor). Strong, oppressive odor; subjective sense of offensive smell.

**Baryod′yne** (*barys*, heavy, *odyne*, pain). Dull, heavy pain.

**Barypho′nia** (*barys*, heavy, *phone*, voice). Difficulty or thickness of voice or speech; hoarseness.

**Barypic′ron.** Artemisia abrotanum.

**Barysoma′tia** or **Baryso′mia** (*barys*, heavy, *soma*, body). Obesity.

**Bary′ta** (*barys*, heavy). Protoxide of barium; heavy earth; ponderous earth. This earth and its soluble salts are corrosive poisons; externally applied, baryta is caustic, like potassa and soda. **B. wa′ter,** solution of barium hydrate in water; used as a reagent.

**Barythy′mia** (*barys*, heavy, *thymos*, mind). Melancholy.

**Ba′sad.** Toward the basal aspect.

**Ba′sal.** Relating to the base, as of the brain; basisphenoid; designating the part of a tooth crown next to the roots. **B. gan′glia,** optic thalami and corpora striata. **B. mem′brane,** basement membrane.

**Basa′lia.** Metacarpal bones.

**Basanastrag′ala** (*basanos,* torture, *astragalus*). Pain in the ankle-joint; gout in the foot.

**Bascula′tion.** Treatment of uterine retroversion by drawing the cervix downward and thrusting the fundus upward; the swinging movement of the fœtus in utero.

**Bas′cule move′ment.** Peculiar recoil of the heart which occurs during systole.

**Base.** Foundation or support; principal matter in mixture or combination. In anatomy, in former sense, as base of cranium, base of brain, base line (line connecting rotary centres of the eyes, etc.). In dentistry, a plate used as support for artificial teeth. In prescribing, the base is the chief substance entering into a compound formula. In chemistry, a body capable of combining with an acid. **An′imal b.,** a ptomain or leucomain. **B. line,** see *Base.* **Alloxu′ric b.,** purin b. **Nuclein′ic b.,** purin b. **Organ′ic b.,** an alkaloid. **Purin′ b.,** see *Purin.* **Xanthin′ b.,** purin b.

**Baseborn′.** Illegitimate.

**Bas′edow's disease** (after von Basedow, who described it). Exophthalmic goitre.

**Basel′la al′ba.** Plant of E. Indies; leaves are emollient and used as cataplasms. **B. ru′bra,** Malabar nightshade; Indian plant, the juice of which is used in infantile catarrh.

**Base′ment mem′brane.** See *Membrane.*

**Baseohy′oepiglot′ticus.** Occasional muscle from the hyoid bone to the base of the epiglottis.

**Bas-fond,** bah-fon′ (F.). Base of bladder.

**Ba′sham's mix′ture.** Mixture of tincture of chloride of iron, diluted acetic acid, solution of acetate of ammonium, elixir of orange syrup, and water; formerly official in Ph. U. S. under name *Mistura ferri et ammonii acetatis*; dose, f℥ss–j (16.0–32.0).

**Ba′sial.** Basal; body of vertebra.

**Basialve′olar.** Relating to the basion and alveolus. **B. length,** distance between the basion (point of anterior surface of occipital foramen lying in median line) and alveolar point (centre of anterior edge of upper alveolar arch).

**Basiarachni′tis.** Inflammation of the arachnoid at the base of the skull.

**Basia′tor.** Orbicularis oris.

**Ba′sic.** Relating to a base.

**Basic′ity.** Term signifying the number of atoms of replacable hydrogen in an acid.

**Basicra′nial.** Relating to the base of cranium. **B. ax′is,** line drawn within the cavity of the skull, from the central point between the condyles of the occipital bone to a point of union of the ethmoid and the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid.

**Basifa′cial.** Relating to the face and the base of the skull. **B. an′gle,** angle made by intersection of basifacial and basicranial axes. **B. ax′is,** line from the centre of the superior part of the sphenoid bone to that of the alveolar process of the upper maxillary bone.

**Ba′sifier.** In chemistry a substance which converts a body into a base.

**Basigen′ic** (*basis,* base, *gennao,* to produce). In chemistry, term applied to bodies which do not neutralize metals, but form with them electronegative compounds.

**Basihy′al** or **Basihy′oid.** Base of hyoid bone; a separate bone in some animals.

**Bas′il bush.** Ocymum caryophyllatum. **B. cit′ron,** Ocymum basilicum. **Com′mon b.,** Ocymum basilicum. **Small b.,** Ocymum caryophyllatum. **Wild b.,** Chenopodium vulgare, Cunila mariana, and Pycnanthemum incanum.

**Bas′ilad.** Toward the basilar aspect.

**Bas′ilar** or **Bas′ilary.** Basal; belonging to the base, especially base of the skull; a name given to several parts seeming to serve as basis to others, as the sacrum and sphenoid. See *Basiooccipital.* **B. an′gle,** angle included between radii from anterior edge of foramen magnum to prominent parts of cranium. **B. an′gle of jaw,** angle formed by lines from outer side of angle of each lower jaw to symphysis. **B. apoph′ysis,** b. process. **B. ar′tery,** union of two vertebral arteries; ascends along middle groove on inferior surface of tuber, terminates in posterior cerebral arteries. **B. as′pect,** aspect toward base of the head. **B. bone,** see *Basilar* and *Basiooccipital.* **B. cell,** nucleated matter at base of Corti's rod in internal ear. **B. diam′eters,** diameters of basilar region of cranium. **B. fi′bres,** fibres of basilar membrane of cochlea. **B. fos′sa,** upper surface of basilar process; groove for basilar artery on pons Varolii. **B. groove,** b. fossa. **B. mem′brane,** see *Corti* and *Membrana basilaris.* **B. meningi′tis,** inflammation of meninges at base of brain. **B. pit,** a depression in the crown of an incisor tooth, above its neck. **B. plex′us,** transverse sinus. **B. pro′cess,** cuneiform process, bony projection formed by inferior angle of os occipitis, which is articulated with sphenoid; lower extremity of outer hair cells of organ of Corti. **B. ra′dii,** lines projected from median point of anterior border of occipital foramen to selected points on skull. **B. si′nus,** sinus transversus. **B. sur′face,** inferior surface of b. process, covered by mucous membrane of pharynx. **B. su′ture,** suture between basilar process of occipital bone and sphenoid. **B. vein,** vein from base of brain emptying into vein of Galen. **B. ver′tebra,** fifth lumbar vertebra.

**Basilat′eral.** Pertaining to the base and one or both sides.

**Basilem′ma.** Basement membrane.

**Basil′ic** (*basilikos,* royal). Name given by the ancients to parts which they conceived to be important in the animal economy. **B. vein,** one on which bloodletting is performed, situated at the internal side of the fold of the elbow, and formed by interior and posterior cubital veins and median basilic; terminates in axillary vein. It was formerly thought that the basilic vein of the right arm had some connection with the liver, hence it was called hepatic; vein of the left arm, for similar reason, was called splenic. **Me′dian b. v.** is a branch of preceding, joins median cephalic by transverse branch, and receives branches of deep radial and cubital veins and subcutaneous vein—common median.

**Basil′icon** (*basilikos,* royal). Ointment of yellow wax, black pitch, resin, and olive oil; hence called *unguentum tetrapharmacum* (four drugs). In most pharmacopœias it is represented by *unguentum* or *ceratum resinæ*; used as a stimulating ointment.

**Basil′icum.** Basilicon; Ocymum basilicum. **B. citra′tum** or **B. ma′jus,** Ocymum basilicum.

**Basilis′cus.** Syphilis; corrosive sublimate.

**Basilobregmat′ic.** Belonging to basilar process and bregma, as basilobregmatic diameter.

**Basilomen′tal.** Relating to basilar process and chin, as basilomental radius, line from basion to anterior point of chin.

**Basil′ysis** (*basis,* base, *lysis,* dissolution). Destruction of fœtal skull by force, as in cranioclasty, or by perforation, the instrument being called *basilyst.*

**Bas′ilyst.** Instrument with which basilysis is performed.

**Ba′sin.** A shallow receptacle for fluids; the pelvis; the third cerebral ventricle. **Pus b.,** a receptacle for catching the pus flowing from an abscess and the water used in flushing a purulent surface or cavity, variously shaped so as to fit the part to which it is to be applied.

**Basina′sal length.** Distance between basion and middle point of nasofrontal suture.

**Basioalve′olar.** Relating to basion and centre of upper edge of alveolar arch.

**Basioccip′ital** (*basis,* base, *occipitalis,* occipital bone). Basilar process of occipital bone; relating to base of brain and occipital region. See *Basiooccipital.*

**Basiodeltoide′us.** Part of deltoid inserted on spinal part of scapula.

**Basioglos′sus** (*basis*, base, *glossa*, tongue). Portion of hyoglossus muscle inserted into the base of the os hyoides. See *Lingual muscles.*

**Basiohumeral′is.** Levator claviculæ muscle.

**Basioker′atochondroglos′sus** (*basis*, base, *keras*, cornu, *chondros*, cartilage, *glossa*, tongue). Hyoglossus muscle.

**Basiokeratoglos′sus.** Part of the hyoglossus muscle inserted into the cornu of the os hyoides and base of the tongue.

**Basiokes′trum** (*basis*, base, *kestra*, a dart). Instrument for opening the head of the fœtus in utero.

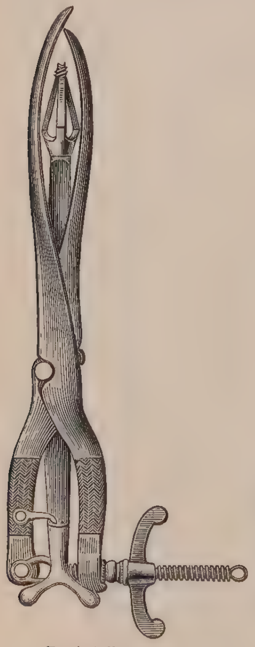
**Bas′ion.** Middle point of the anterior margin of the occipital foramen.

**Basio-occip′ital.** Relating to base of brain and occipital region; basilar process. The latter is called basilar bone when separate, as in some fishes.

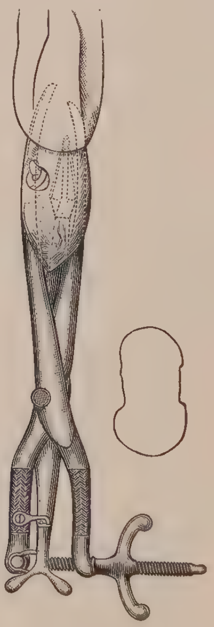
**Basiopharynge′us.** Fibres of constrictor pharyngis medius muscle.

**Basiot′icum.** Small fetal bone between basi-occipital and basisphenoid bones.

**Bas′iotribe** (*basis*, base, *tribo*, to destroy). Instrument for crushing the base of the fetal skull.



Basiotribe.



Basiotripsy.

**Basiotrip′sy.** Crushing the base of the fetal skull.

**Basipter′ygoid.** Relating to the base of the sphenoid or pterygoid bone.

**Basirrhi′nal.** Relating to the base of the brain and the nose. **B. fis′sure,** cerebral fissure at the base of the olfactory lobe.

**Ba′sis.** Base. See *Prescription.* **B. cer′ebri,** base of the brain. **B. cor′dis,** base of the heart. **B. cor′poris,** sole. **B. cra′nii,** base of skull. **B. infundib′uli,** tuber cinereum. **B. mandib′ulæ** or **maxil′læ inferio′ris,** horizontal ramus of lower jaw. **B. na′si,** base of outer part of nose. **B. occip′itis,** basilar process. **B. of pe′duncle,** see *Peduncles of the brain.* **B. pleu′ræ,** part of sac of pleura below the lung. **B. scap′ulæ,** spinal edge of scapula. **B. ver′tebræ,** body of vertebra. **B. vesi′cæ,** base of bladder.

**Basisphe′noid.** Back part of body of sphenoid bone; separate bone in the fœtus and in some animals.

**Basisyl′vian.** Relating to the basilar part of the fissure of Sylvius.

**Basitem′poral.** Small tongue-like process on the upper surface of the sphenoid bone.

**Basiver′tebral.** Relating to the body of a vertebra.

**Ba′sophile** (*basis* + *phileo*, to love). That which takes readily basic stains, such as fuchsin, methyl, and phenyl derivatives of rosanilin, etc.; applied to leucocytes possessing this property.

**Basophil′ic** or **Basoph′ilous.** Taking basic stains readily.

**Basopho′bia** (*basis*, step, *phobos*, fear). Fear to take a step, as in walking.

**Bass** or **Bast.** Linden tree; also its inner bark.

**Bass-deaf′ness.** Inability to distinguish low notes.

**Bas′sia** (after F. Bassi, an Italian physician of the eighteenth century). A genus of trees, indigenous in the tropics, ord. *Sapotaceæ.* **B. butyra′cea,** Indian butter tree; the expressed oil of which (a solid at ordinary temperatures), known as fulwa butter, is used in rheumatism. **B. latifo′lia,** mahwa tree, and **B. longifo′lia,** illupi or mee tree, yield an expressed oil, doli oil, similar to fulwa butter; the flowers are used for food and from them an ardent spirit is distilled.

**Bassi′ni′s opera′tion** (after Bassini, an Italian surgeon). Operation for effecting a radical cure of inguinal hernia by twisting and ligation of the sac, and suturing of the internal oblique, transversalis, and external oblique to Poupart's ligament, the cord resting just beneath the external oblique muscle.

**Basso′ra gum.** Gum originally brought from the neighborhood of Bassora. Insoluble portion is a peculiar principle, *bassorin*, $C_6H_{10}O_5$. The gum is not used in medicine, but to adulterate tragacanth.

**Bassorin′.** See *Bassora gum.*

**Bass′wood.** Tilia americana.

**Bast** (AS, bæst). The fibrous inner bark of certain trees. **B. tree,** the linden, Tilia americana or europæa.

**Bas′tard** (Celt., *bas* or *boas*, fornication, *tardd*, source). Illegitimate, hybrid, spurious. **B. car′damom,** seed of Amomum xanthoides. **B. dit′tany,** Dictamnus albus. **B. ipecacuan′ha,** root of Asclepias currasavica of West Indies. **B. mea′sles,** rubella. **B. pel′litory,** Achillea ptarmica. **B. saf′fron,** florets of Carthamus tinctorius.

**Bas′tardy.** Illegitimacy.

**Bas′tian's law** or **Bas′tian-Bruns's law.** Entire absence of tendon reflexes in the lower parts of the body, when there is a complete transverse injury of the spinal cord above the lumbar enlargement.

**Ba′syl.** Electropositive or metallic ingredient of a salt.

**Ba′sylous.** Referring to a basyl.

**Bata′ta jalap′a.** Mexican root; drastic. **B. de pur′ga,** purgative, feculent, gum-resinous roots of two plants of Convolvulaceæ of Brazil, one called Jeticucu, Mechoacan, Convolvulus mechoacaña, Piptostegia pisonis; the other, Convolvulus operculatus, Ipomæa, or Piptostegia operculata.

**Bata′tas.** Several tuberous roots of Peru, especially Convulvulus batatas or sweet potato. See *Solanum tuberosum.* **B. edu′lis,** Convolvulus batatas.

**Bate′man's disease′.** Molluscum contagiosum. **B.'s drops,** pectoral drops.

**Bates's cam′phorated lo′tion** or **wa′ter.** A red wash of copper sulphate, camphor, and other ingredients; diluted it forms Bates's collyrium.

**Bath.** Immersion or stay, for a longer or shorter duration, of the whole or a part of the body in some medium, as water; the vessel in which water is put for bathing; public or private establishment for bathing; in pharmacy, vessel placed over the fire and filled with any substance, into which another vessel is placed containing matters for digestion, evaporation, or distillation. Baths may be local or general, that is, applied to a part or to the whole of the body; they may be classified as follows:

- I. Water bath.
  - A. Simple,
    - Cold,
      - Ordinary full bath.
      - Affusions.
      - Spray.
      - Sitz bath.
      - Foot bath.
      - Cold pack.
      - Compresses.
      - Douches.
    - Hot,
      - Tepid bath.
      - Warm bath.
      - Hot bath
      - Hot foot bath.
      - Hot sitz bath.
  - B. Medicated,
    - Sea bathing.
    - Common saline bath. Artificial sea water.
    - Carbonic acid.
    - Acid bath.
    - Alkaline bath.
    - Sulphurated bath.
    - Mustard bath.
    - Pine bath.
- II. Vapor bath.
  - A. Aqueous,
    - Simple
      - Russian.
      - Simple vapor.
    - Medicated, Vinegar.
  - B. Volatilized drugs—*e. g.*, calomel.
- III. Air bath. Turkish bath.
- IV. Solid bath. Sand bath, mud bath, etc.

**Acid b.**, a bath containing hydrochloric acid in the strength of one-half to two pints in sixty gallons of water; or a pint of aqua regia (nitromuriatic acid) is mixed with an equal quantity of water, and three ounces of this dilute acid are added to every gallon of water. **Air b.**, a b. in which the body is exposed to air, usually hot air. **Al′kaline b.** made of half a pound or a pound of pearl ash or carbonate of sodium to sixty-six gallons of water. **An′imal b.**, consists in wrapping an animal, recently killed, or its skin, around the body or some part of it. **Antipso′ric b.**, recommended in cases of itch and other cutaneous diseases, containing four ounces of potassium sulphide in sixty gallons of water. **Antisyphilit′ic b.**, mercurial bath; made by dissolving from two drachms to an ounce of corrosive chloride of mercury in sixty gallons of water. **Artific′ial sea-wa′ter b.**, 1 part common salt to 30 parts of water. **Astrin′gent b.**, b. containing tannic acid, oak bark, etc.; used for ulcerations and cutaneous diseases. **Balsam′ic b.**, b. made of balsamic materials or turpentines, used in diseases of the head. **Blood b.**, b. in freshly drawn blood. **Bran b.**, b. containing bran; used in eczema and burns. **Brand b.**, a cool b. used in the treatment of typhoid fever. **Brine b.**, b. of salt water; used in scrofula, rheumatism, and to act on kidneys. **Cam′phor b.**, camphor on a hot plate, the vapor surrounding one and being inhaled. **Chalyb′eate b.**, b. containing a soluble preparation of iron; presumably tonic. **Chem′ical b.**, an apparatus containing sand, water, etc., surrounding the substance to be heated, so that the latter is shielded from the direct action of the flame. **Chlor′inated b.**, chlorine vapor bath, made with chlorine or chlorinated lime or soda. **Cold** or **cool b.**, employed as a tonic and stimulant and to reduce bodily temperature in fevers, etc.; the temperature of a cold bath is from 30° to 60° F.; of a cool bath from 60° to 75° F. **Douche b**,, see *Douche*. **Dry b.**, immersion in ashes salt, sand, etc., usually heated. **Earth b.**, a dry b. in which earth is used as the medium. **East′ern b.**, Turkish bath; Egyptian bath. **Egyp′tian b.**, form of Turkish bath in which the temperature is raised to the highest point and gradually lowered to the starting-point again. **Elec′tric b.** consists in placing person upon insulated stool communicating, by metallic wire, with the principal conductor of an electrical machine in action, or in such position as to include him in the galvanic circuit; bath in which a current of electricity is produced by decomposition of the components of the bath; it produces general excitement of all the functions, especially of circulation and secretion. **Emol′lient b.**, starch, oil, bran, malt, or other bath used in burns and some skin diseases as emollient to inflamed surfaces. **Ferru′ginous b.**, chalybeate b. **B. fe′ver**, a condition of malaise caused by excessive bathing or drinking of the waters at mineral spas. **Fin′nish b.**, Russian b. carried to a more elevated temperature. **Fir′-needle b.**, b. in an infusion of some preparation of needles of fir; stimulant and slightly irritating to the surface. **Foot b.**, b. for the feet, of hot water, mustard water, etc. **Galvan′ic b.**, electric b. **Gas b.**, air bath, hot air bath, vapor bath; the Turkish bath is included under this head, as well as baths of hydrogen sulphide gas, etc. **Gelat′inous b.**, made by dissolving gelatin or glue in a gallon of water; used to reduce irritability of the skin. **Gelat′inosul′phurous b.** may be made by adding gelatin or glue, previously dissolved in water, to sulphur bath. **Gen′eral b.**, one in which the whole body is plunged, except the head; in contradistinction to a partial bath. **Gly′cerin b.**, vapor bath containing glycerin. **Grape-lees b.**, a b. of fermenting grape-lees; tonic, and used in rheumatism. **Half b.**, one adapted for half the body, as the hips or extremities. **Head b.**, b. for the head; douche or shower bath. **Hip b.**, one in which lower part of trunk and upper part of thighs are immersed. **Hot b.**, one the temperature of which is 98° and upward; *warm bath*, from 92° to 98°; *tepid bath*, from 85° to 92°; *temperate bath*, from 75° to 85°; *cool bath*, from 60° to 75°; *cold bath*, from 30° to 60°; and *vapor bath*, from 100° to 130° and upward. *Warm-air bath* or *hot-air bath* is one in which the naked body is surrounded by air the temperature of which is raised. **Ind′ian b.**, Turkish bath combined with massage. **I′odine b.**, one containing iodine with iodide of potassium dissolved in water in a wooden bath tub; usually produces only slight rubefacient effect, though it sometimes causes the epidermis to peel off. **I′ron b.**, chalybeate b. **Malt b.**, emollient b. **Med′icated** or **medic′inal b.**, b. in decoctions or infusions of vegetable substances, or with any ingredient introduced into the water for therapeutic purposes; medicated *air* or medicated *vapor baths* are baths of air or vapor charged with medicated matters. **Mercu′rial b.**, antisyphilitic b. **Mud b.**, immersion in mud impregnated with the salts of some mineral spring; used in rheumatism, gout, paralysis, etc. **Must b.**, b. in grape-lees. **Mus′tard b.**, foot bath to which mustard is added to produce rubefaction or stimulation. **Narcot′ic b.**, water bath containing narcotic ingredients. **Oil b.**, emollient bath of oil. **Orien′tal b.**, Turkish b., Egyptian b., etc. **Ox′ygen b.**, gaseous bath of oxygen for inhalation in asphyxia and conditions attended with defective aëration of blood; locally to ulcers. **Pack b.**, bath in which the body is enveloped in cloths. **Par′tial b.**, b. for use to part of body only, such as a hand bath, sitz bath, douche, etc. **Peat b.**, containing peat, acting similarly to a mud bath. **Pine** or **pine′-needle b.**, similar to fir-needle b. **Plunge b.**, one in which the bather is suddenly completely immersed. **Ro′man b.**, form of hot-air bath followed by inunction. **Rus′sian b.**, a vapor b., a powerful sudorific agent, inapplicable in many cases of disturbed conditions of heart and lungs, fevers, etc. **Sa′line b.**, common salt is added to water. **Sand b.**, arenation; b. of sand heated to from 120° to 130° F., or of sandy mineral springs; diaphoretic effect. **Sea b.**, sea-water bath, having stimulant action of cold salt bath. **Sheet b.**, b. in which the body is enveloped in cloths. **Show′er b.**, one in which water is made to fall like a shower on the body; tonic, and by its shock revulsive. **Sitz b.**, one in which the bather sits in a tub of water, cold or hot, according to the indications, for a variable period. **Sol′id b.**, this form of bath includes mud b., sand b., earth b., and similar baths into which solids enter as important ingredients. **Sponge b.**, thorough application of water to the surface with a sponge. **Starch b.**, emollient b. **Steam b.**, chemical b. made by introducing steam into a properly closed vessel in place of water. **Succes'sion b.**, transition bath, or one in which there is rapid succession or transition from cold to warm or hot bath, or conversely. **Sul'phur b.**, sulphuretted bath; one much used in scabies and other chronic cutaneous affections; composed of diluted sulphuric acid, and sulphuret of potassium or of sodium, added to each bath, or simply of sulphuret of potassium. **Sul'phur va'por b.**, vapor bath of gaseous sulphurous acid. **Sun b.**, form of air bath in which the naked body is exposed to bright sunshine. **Sweat'ing b.**, b. employed for sudorific effect, as Turkish or Russian bath. **Tan b.**, astringent bath, prepared by boiling ground oak bark—as used by tanners—in water and then adding decoction to water of bath. **Tem'perate b.**, one in which the water has a temperature of from 75° to 85° F. **Tep'id b.**, one in which the water has a temperature of from 85° to 92° F. **Transi'tion b.**, succession b. **Turk'ish b.**, hot-air bath followed by rubbing, cold douche, and plunge. **Va'por b.**, one in which the body is exposed to hot or medicated vapor. **Warm b.**, one in which the temperature of the water is from 92° to 98° F. **Wa'ter b.**, in chemistry a vessel filled with water raised to the desired temperature, in which is placed another vessel containing the substance to be evaporated; in a water bath the temperature of the material in the inner vessel can never be raised above that of boiling water (212° F., 100° C.).

**Bath'ing.** See *Bath.*

**Bath'mis** (Gr., a step). Cavity of bone receiving eminence of another; especially two fossettes at the inferior extremity of the humerus, into which processes of the ulna are received during flexion and extension of the forearm. Also force as basis of growth

**Bath'mism.** The force in the body controlling nutrition, growth, and development.

**Bathyæsthe'sia** (*bathys*, deep, *aisthesis*, sensation). Deep-seated sensation in bone or muscle; more specifically the latter.

**Bathycente'sis** (*bathys*, deep, *kentesis*, piercing). Puncturing deeply; acupuncturation.

**Bathylimnet'ic** (*bathys*, deep, *limne*, marsh). Belonging to or living in deep watery places.

**Bathymet'rical.** Relating to bathymetry.

**Bathym'etry** (*bathys*, deep, *metron*, measure). Measurement of any cavity of the body.

**Bathymor'phia** (*bathys*, deep, *morphe*, shape). Myopia.

**Bat'ia.** A retort.

**Batopho'bia** (*batos*, passable, *phobos*, fear). Morbid dread of passing between two high walls or through the streets of a city.

**Batrach'oplasty.** See *Batrachus.*

**Bat'rachus** (frog). Ranula; plastic operation for its relief is called *batrachoplasty.*

**Batracin'.** Active principle from the skin of a batrachian, used as an arrow-poison.

**Bat'talism, Battalis'mus, Bat'tarism,** or **Battaris'mus** (*battarizo*, to stammer). Balbuties; stammering with incapacity to pronounce *r;* stuttering.

**Bat'talus** or **Bat'tarus** (stammerer). Stutterer.

**Bat'tery.** Apparatus for generating electricity by means of Leyden jars or voltaic cells. In optics, a series of prisms or lenses. **Con'stant b., galvan'ic b.**, etc., see the qualifying word.

**Bat'tey's opera'tion.** Normal ovariotomy; removal of one or both ovaries to produce the menopause, for relief of otherwise incurable disease.

**Battisego'la.** Centaurea cyanus, or blue-bottle; Euphrasia officinalis, or eyebright.

**Bat'tledore placen'ta.** Placenta with the cord attached near the rim.

**Bat'weed.** Lappa major.

**Bauchee'.** Seeds of Psoralia corylifolia, of E. Indies; used for leprosy.

**Baudelocque's' diam'eter.** External conjugate diameter of female pelvis, extending from just above the spinous process of the first sacral vertebra to the median line of the upper part of the symphysis pubis.

**Bau'den's amputa'tion.** A method of knee-joint disarticulation; see *Amputation.*

**Bauhin', valve of.** Valve of Tulpius, of Fallopius, or of Varolius; iliocæcal or ileocolic valve; valve situated transversely where the ileum opens into the cæcum, which Bauhin is said to have discovered in 1759. It had, however, been previously described.

**Bauhin'ia acumina'ta.** Leguminous plant of E. and W. Indies and China, used as laxative, anthelmintic, and carminative. **B. angui'na**, plant of E. Indies, etc., root of which is antipyretic. **B. articula'ta**, tree of tropical Africa; bark is astringent. **B. tomento'sa**, St. Thomas's tree, of Africa and Asia; leaves are used in dysentery; root-bark is anthelmintic and used in affections of the liver. **B. variega'ta**, bark of this E. Indian and Chinese plant is tonic, alterative and astringent.

**Bauhm's gland.** A mucous gland near the middle of the tip of the tongue

**Baun'scheidtism.** Kind of acupuncture proposed by a man nammed Baunscheidt, consisting in impelling on the skin, by means of a spring, a brush of wires, but not so as to draw blood, and then rubbing into the part a stimulating fluid having for its base mustard and black pepper or some irritant oil. The instrument has been called the awakener, on account of its energetic revellent action.

**Bava'rian splint.** An immovable dressing of plaster of Paris.

**Bay.** The laurel-tree. In anatomy a receding part. **B. cas'tor**, Magnolia glauca. **Lac'rymal, b.** see *Lacrymal.* **B. rose**, Rhododendron chrysanthemum. **Amer'ican b. r.**, Rhododendron maximum. **B. rum**, spiritus myrciæ. **B. salt**, chloride of sodium. **B. sore**, disease endemic in Honduras. **Sweet b.**, laurus. **B. tree**, Laurus nobilis, Magnolia glauca. **White b.**, Magnolia glauca and M. macrophylla.

**Bay'ard's ecchymo'ses.** Minute ecchymotic spots noticed in pleura and pericardium of newborn infants who have made respiratory efforts while still within the uterus.

**Bay'berry bark.** Bark of Myrica cerifera, wax plant, candleberry myrtle; tonic, stimulant, and astringent; used in dysentery. **B. tal'low**, wax obtained from fruit of Myrica cerifera. **B. tree**, Myrcia acris, see *Spiritus myrciæ.*

**Baycurine'.** Alkaloid from Baycuru.

**Baycuru'.** Plant growing on shores of Rio Grande and in South America, Statica braziliensis, root of which is a powerful astringent.

**Bayle's disease'.** Progressive general paralysis of the insane. **B.'s granula'tions**, tubercles of miliary consumption.

**Bayonet' joint.** A socket joint in which the male segment is fastened by a turn, as a bayonet is attached to the barrel of a musket; used in certain surgical instruments. **B. leg**, a deformity resulting from an inveterate backward dislocation of the leg bones on the thigh, resembling in contour a bayonet joint.

**Bazin's' disease'.** Psoriasis of the mouth; strumous ulcer of the leg; molluscum contagiosum. **B.'s erythe'ma**, erythema induratum scrofulosorum.

**Bdal'sis.** Sucking.

**Bdel'la.** Leech; varicose vein.

**Bdellat'omy.** Bdellotomy.

**Bdellepithe'cium** (*bdella*, leech, *epi*, upon, *theca*, a shield). Tube for protection and keeping of leeches during their application to the surface.

**Bdellepith'esis** (*bdella*, leech, *epithesis*, application). Application of leeches.

**Bdel'lium.** Gum resin from Levant and India, from several species of balsamodendron.

**Bdellom'eter** (*bdella*, leech, *metron*, measure). Instrument proposed as a substitute for the leech, consisting of cupping-glass to which a scarificator and exhausting syringe are attached.

**Bdellot'omy** (*bdella*, leech, *tome*, incision). Cutting a leech so that the blood will flow from it as rapidly as it sucks the same from the patient.

**Bdel'us, Bdelyg'mia**, or **Bdelyg'mus** (*bdelysso*, to cause disgust). Passage of wind from the rectum; morbid loathing of food.

**Bdes'ma.** Flatulence.

**Bdo'lus** (*bdeo*, to break wind). Bdelus.

**Bead'ed ribs.** Nodules at junction of the ribs with the cartilages, present in rickets.

**Beads, jum'ble** or **prayer.** See *Abrus precatorius* and *Jequirity*.

**Bead tree.** Melia azedarach.

**Beak of enceph'alon.** Extension forward of frontal lobe of cerebrum in lower animals. **B. of cal'amus scripto'rius** is its lower extremity. **B. of cor'pus callo'sum** is its posterior extremity, also B. of encephalon. **B. of sphe'noid bone,** rostrum.

**Bea'ker.** Small glass vessel used in chemical investigations. **B. cells,** goblet cells. **Taste b.,** see *Taste buds*.

**Beal.** Phlegmon. Suppuration.

**Beale's fi'bre.** Delicate spiral nerve fibre around the process of a ganglion cell in the frog.

**Beal'ing.** Pregnant; suppurating.

**Bean.** Seed of one of the *Leguminosæ*, particularly the Faba vulgaris. **Bush b.,** phaseolus. **Cal'abar b.,** ordeal nut. **Carthage'na b.,** habilla de Carthagena. **Cas'tor b.,** see *Ricinus communis*. **Egyp'tian b.,** Nymphæa nelumbo. **French b.,** Phaseolus vulgaris. **Gar'den b.,** Vicia faba. **In'dian b.,** catalpa. **Kid'ney b.,** Phaseolus vulgaris. **Malac'ca b.,** Avicennia tomentosa. **Orde'al b.,** see *Ordeal*. **Pichu'rim b.,** nectandra. **Pon'tic b.,** Nymphæa nelumbo. **Red b.,** Abrus precatorius. **Sa'cred b.,** Nelumbium luteum. **St. Igna'tius's b.,** Ignatia amara. **Snap b.,** phaseolus. **String b.,** phaseolus. **Ton'ka b.,** Dipterix odorata. **B. tree,** Catalpa bignonioides, Cratægus aria. **B. tre'foil,** Cytisus laburnum. **Vanil'la b.,** see *Vanilla*. **Wild b.,** Apios tuberosa.

**Bear'berry.** Arbutus uva ursi.

**Beard.** Hair covering part of the cheek, lips, and chin of the human male at puberty.

**Beard's disease.** Neurasthenia.

**Beard-Valleix's' points.** Painfully sensitive spots, felt in neuralgia, where the nerves enter or pass from fascial openings or emerge from bony canals

**Bear'ing down.** Contraction of the abdominal muscles with fixation of the diaphragm, making compression of the abdomen, as in defecation and parturition. **B.-d. pains,** pains caused by parturient efforts of the uterus.

**Bear's bed.** Polytrichum juniperinum. **B.'s breech,** Acanthus mollis. **B.'s foot,** Helleborus fœtidus, Polymnia uvedalia. **B.'s fright,** Heptallon graveolens. **B.'s grapes,** fruit of Arbutus uva ursi. **B.'s grass,** Yucca filamentosa. **B.'s weed,** Eriodictyon californicum, Veratrum viride. **B.'s whort'leberry,** Arbutus uva ursi.

**Beast'ings.** Colostrum.

**Beat.** Pulsation, as of the heart or an artery. **A'pex b.,** impulse caused by the beating of the heart against the chest wall felt in the fifth intercostal space on the left side. **Pulse b.,** see *Pulse*.

**Beat'son's meth'od.** Treatment of mammary cancer by ovariotomy.

**Beatty-Bright's fric'tion-sound.** Friction sound of pleuritis.

**Beaumès'-Col'les's law.** See *Colles's law*.

**Beaumès's sign.** Pain back of the breast-bone in angina pectoris.

**Beau'mont root.** Gillenia trifoliata.

**Beau's disease.** Imperfect systole of the heart; insufficiency or want of normal action of the heart.

**Beauvois's' disease'.** Chronic articular rheumatism.

**Bea'ver.** Castor fiber. **B. poi'son,** Cicuta maculata. **B. tree,** Magnolia glauca. M. macrophylla. **B. wood,** Celtis occidentalis, Magnolia glauca.

**Bebeeri'na,** or **Bebeerine'.** See *Bebeeru*.

**Bebee'ru.** Tree of British Guiana, bark of which yields two alkalies, *bebeerine*, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$ (*bebeerina*, *nectandria*, or *biberine*), and *sipeerine*; in its properties it resembles cinchona. It is properly Nectandra rodiei or rodiæi, bark of which is nectandra or greenheart bark, ord. *Lauraceæ*. Sulphate of bebeerine, *beberinæ sulphas*, is employed in same cases as sulphate of quinine, but is not so reliable. Hydrochlorate of bebeerine has also been employed.

**Becabun'ga** or **Beccabun'ga.** Veronica beccabunga.

**Becca'ria's sign** or **test.** Painful spots of a pulsatile character experienced during pregnancy in the back part of the head.

**Bechæsthe'sis** (*bex*, cough, *aisthesis*, sensation). Desire to cough.

**Be'chia** or **Be'chias.** Cough; hoarseness.

**Bech'ic** (*bex*, cough). Medicine to allay cough; relating to or caused by cough.

**Bechorthopnœ'a** (*bex*, cough, *orthos*, upright, *pneo*, to breathe.) Whooping-cough; orthopnœa.

**Be'chous.** Bechic.

**Bechterew's** (bekh-ter'effs) **disease.** Ankylosis of the spinal column, with muscular atrophy. **B.'s lay'er,** layer of nerve fibres in cortex of cerebrum. **B.'s nu'cleus,** lateral nucleus of the anterior root of the auditory nerve. **B.'s reac'tion,** diminution of force of electric current applied to muscles to check tetanic contraction, which might otherwise occur. **B.'s sign,** loss of sensibility in the popliteal space in tabes dorsalis. **B.'s tract,** middle portion of tegmentum or covering of the crus cerebri between the central part of the superior olivary body and the fillet.

**Beck'er's sign.** Pulsation of arteries of the retina in exophthalmic goitre.

**Béclard's** (ba-clarz') **amputa'tion.** A method of hip-joint disarticulation; see *Amputation*. **B.'s her'nia,** hernia occurring opposite the saphenous orifice. **B.'s nu'cleus,** lens-shaped bony nucleus in the lower cartilaginous portion of the femur, appearing about the end of the ninth month of intrauterine life. **B.'s su'ture,** form of suture used in wounds of intestines, by white and colored thread.

**Becquerel' rays.** See *Ray*.

**Bed.** That on which one habitually sleeps. **Air b.,** mattress of rubber or leather that can be filled with air. **B.-bug,** Cimex lectularius. **B.-case,** form of hysteria in which the patient lives in bed, under the impression that he or she is suffering from serious symptoms. **B.-fast,** bed-ridden. **Frac'ture b.,** bed arranged for proper rest and treatment of a fractured part. **Hydrostat'ic b.,** water-bed. **B.-pan,** pan for use of a patient in bed for purposes of urination or defecation. **B.-rest,** an appliance for supporting patients in bed in a semi recumbent position. **B.-rid'den,** confined to bed by a chronic ailment. **B.-sore,** decubitus, an excoriation or ulcer resulting from prolonged pressure on one spot, as in fevers, chronic disease, etc. **Wa'ter-b.,** a mattress of rubber that can be filled with water, affording a yielding surface upon which to lie.

**Bed'egar** or **Bed'eguar.** Excrescence on different species of wild roses, produced by puncture of a small insect, cynips rosæ; formerly employed as a lithontriptic, as a remedy for dysuria, and as a vermifuge.

**Bed'lam** (from Bethlehem lunatic hospital in London). Hospital for the insane.

**Bed'lamite.** An insane person.

**Bed'nar's aph'thæ** or **B.'s plaques.** An affection of early infancy, consisting of yellow, sharply defined spots of thinning of the epithelium localized on the mucous membrane over the posterior alveolar border of the hard palate, and sometimes in the median line of the palate; in addition to the thinning of the epithelium, there is a deposit of "epithelial pearls." The lesions cause no discomfort, and heal spontaneously in a few days.

**Bed'ouin itch.** Form of lichen tropicus.

**Bed'straw.** Galium verum, G. mollugo, G. asprellum.

**Bee.** Formerly used, dried and powdered, as diuretic. **Hon'ey b.**, apis mellifica.

**Bee'bread.** See *Propolis.*

**Beech.** Fagus sylvatica. **Al'bany b.**, Pterospora andromedea. **B. drop**, Orobanche virginiana, Epiphegus virginiana. **B. drops, false**, Hypopitys lanuginosa. **B. mast**, see *Fagus sylvatica.* **B. nut**, see *Fagus sylvatica.* **B. oil**, oil expressed from Fagus sylvatica. **B. tar**, procured by destructive distillation from Fagus sylvatica; creosote is obtained from it.

**Beef.** Flesh of ox or cow. **B. es'sence, B. ex'tract, B. juice**, see *Beef tea.* **B. meal**, beef dried and powdered for use as an article of diet by the sick. **B. tea**, infusion of beef; used in debilitating maladies and in convalescence.

**Beer.** Cerevisia, malt liquor in general; specifically an alcoholic liquor made of malt, hops, and water; lager beer, containing about 2 per cent. of alcohol.

**Beer's knife.** Triangular-shaped knife used in operations for cataract for section of the cornea. **B.'s opera'tion for cat'aract**, operation in which the cataract is extracted by a corneal flap without excision of the iris.

**Beest** or **Beest'ings.** Colostrum.

**Bees'wax.** See *Cera.*

**Bee'tleweed.** Galax aphylla.

**Beg'bie's disease'.** Exophthalmic goitre; rhythmic chorea, the spasms recurring at regular intervals.

**Beg'gar's bas'ket.** Pulmonaria officinalis. **B.'s blank'et**, Verbascum thapsus. **B.'s but'tons**, flowerheads of Arctium lappa. **B.'s lice**, Cynoglossum morisoni. **B.'s ticks**, Bidens connata, B. frondosa, Cynoglossum morisoni. **B.'s weed**, Polygonum aviculare.

**Beggiato'a.** Genus of *Schizomycetes* of the family *Beggiatoaceæ.* See *Bacteria.* **B. al'ba** (Vaucher), sewage fungus, common in stagnant and sulphurous water; forms baregin on the surface of the water. **B. arachnoid'ea** (Agardh), found in marshy places and in sea water in shallow places. **B. leptomitiform'is**, found in sulphur waters. **B. mari'na** (Cohn), found in stagnant sea water, as in aquaria. **B. min'ima** (Warning), found in sea water. **B. mirab'ilis**, found in sea water. **B. multisep'ta**, Phragmidiothrix multisepta. **B. ni'vea**, found in sulphurous waters. **B. nodo'sa** (Van Tieghem), a form having nodes upon it. **B. oersted'tii** (Rabenhorst), B. alba. **B. pellu'cida** (Cohn), found in sea water aquaria. **B. puncta'ta** (Trevisan), B. alba. **B. roseopersici'na** (Cohn), found in water of rivers and of the ocean; bacteriopurpurin is obtained from it. **B. tigri'na** (Rabenhorst), found in marshy regions.

**Beggiatoa'ceæ.** Family of *Bacteria*, see *Bacteria.*

**Beg'ma** (*bex*, cough). Coughing; sputum or expectorated matter.

**Bego'nia** (after M. Begon, French botanist in San Domingo). Begonia grandiflora and B. tomentosa have astringent roots; used in Peru in hemorrhage, scurvy, low fevers, etc. **B. ac'ida** is from Brazil; **B. acutifo'lia** from Jamaica; **B. grac'ilis** from Mexico; emetic and cathartic.

**Be'hen.** Bladder campion. **B. a'biad**, Centaurea behen. **B. al'bum**, Centaurea behen. **B. officina'rum**, Cucubalus behen. **B. oil**, ben oil. **B. ru'brum**, Statice limonium. **B. vulga'ris**, Cucubalus behen.

**Béhier'-Har'dy's symp'tom.** Aphonia preceding gangrene of the lungs.

**Beh'ring's law.** Transference of immunity against infectious disease is effected by the injection of the blood or serum of an immune person into the body of a non-immune.

**Bei'gel's disease'.** Fragility of the hair of the head, with bulbous tumefaction of the hair shafts.

**Beist'ings.** Colostrum.

**Bejui'o.** Carthagena bean; used as an antidote to serpent venom.

**Be'la** or **Be'læ fruc'tus.** Bael fruit; covolam.

**Belch'ing.** Eructation.

**Bel'enoid, Bel'onoid, Bel'emnoid**, or **Bel'oid** (*belos*, arrow, *eidos*, shape). Arrow-shaped; name given to styloid processes in general.

**Bel'gram oil.** Candelwort oil.

**Bell, Can'terbury.** Campanula trachelium. **B. pep'per**, capsicum annuum. **B. sound**, a clear sound, like that of a bell, heard in pneumothorax. **B. tym'pany**, b. sound.

**Bell's an'eurysm.** Aneurysmal varix. **B.'s an'gles**, angles formed by the meeting of the vertical line of Bell with Cowper's profile line, and with line projected from middle point of anterior border of occipital foramen to point of crossing of supraorbital and median lines. **B.'s disease'**, acute delirium, followed by exhaustion and death. **B.'s law**, rule that the anterior roots of nerves are motor; the posterior roots, sensory. **B.'s line**, a vertical line drawn through the centre of the foramen magnum. **B.'s ma'nia**, B.'s disease. **B.'s mus'cle**, muscular fibres on the inner surface of the bladder, running from the orifices of the ureters to the uvula vesicæ. **B.'s paral'ysis** or **pal'sy**, paralysis of the facial nerve. **B.'s phenom'enon**, oscillation of the eyeball when an effort is made to close the eye on the side affected with facial paralysis. **B.'s respi'ratory nerve**, the long thoracic nerve. **B.'s spasm**, convulsive tic douloureux. **B.'s ver'tical line**, B.'s line.

**Belladon'na** (beautiful lady). Deadly nightshade, Atropa belladonna, ord. *Solanaceæ;* indigenous in Asia and Europe. Its leaves, *belladonnæ folia*, and root, *belladonnæ radix*, are official in the Ph. U. S. and Br. The drug is anodyne, narcotic, antispasmodic, and mydriatic, and suppresses the various secretions. See *Atropine.* The following are the official (Ph. U. S. and Br.) preparations of belladonna: *Emplastrum belladonnæ* (from the leaves), used externally; *extractum belledonnæ alcoholicum* (Br.), prepared by concentration from the liquid extract; dose, gr. ss-j (0.032–0.065); *extractum belladonnæ foliorum alcoholicum*, (U.S.) dose, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ (0.01–0.016); *extractum belladonnæ liquidum* (Br.); dose, ♏ ss (0.032); *extractum belladonnæ viride* (Br.), made from the expressed juice of the fresh plant; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{3}{4}$ (0.016–0.048); *extractum belladonnæ radicis fluidum*, dose, ♏i–ij (0.06–0.13); *linimentum belladonnæ* (from the root), used externally; *tinctura belladonnæ foliorum*, dose, ♏v–xv (0.3–1.0); *unguentum belladonnæ* (from the leaves), used externally.

**Belladonnine'.** Resinous alkaloid from Atropa belladonna root; not important medicinally; atropine is sometimes so called.

**Bell-Bern'hardt phenom'enon.** Bell's phenomenon.

**Bell'flower.** Narcissus pseudonarcissus.

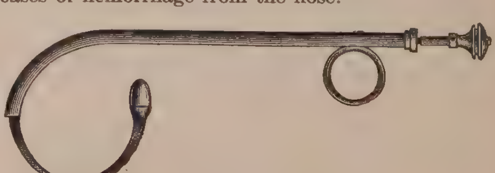
**Bellidoid'es.** Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

**Belli'ni's ducts** or **tubes.** Tubes converging from the cortex of the kidney to the apices of the papillæ. **B.'s lig'ament**, a band passing from the capsule of the hip-joint to the trochanter major.

**Bel'lis** or **Bel'lus.** Bruisewort, common daisy, day's eye; ord. *Compositæ.* Leaves and flowers are acrid, and were at one time used as a vulnerary; the root has been used in scurvy and in pulmonary diseases. **B. horten'sis**, bellis. **B. ma'jor**, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum. **B. mi'nor**, bellis. **B. peren'nis**, bellis. **B. praten'sis**, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

**Bell-Magendie' law.** Bell's law.

**Bellocq's' can'nula** or **sound.** Instrument used in the operation of plugging the posterior nares in cases of hemorrhage from the nose.



Bellocq's cannula.

**Bel′lows mur′mur** or **sound.** Blowing sound like that of bellows heard occasionally by ear applied to chest during contraction of ventricles, auricles, or large arteries; it coexists with affections of the heart, but is heard also without disease of that organ, as when an artery is compressed. **B. sound, encephal′ic,** this is heard on applying ear to occiput or top of head, and is considered to indicate turgescence of vessels or inflammation, compression from turgescence giving rise to the sound in question. **B. s., fu′nic,** single murmur of bellows kind, synchronous with the first sound of the heart, due to diminished calibre of umbilical arteries, either by pressure or stretching of funis, or both. **B. s., placent′al,** uteroplacental murmur, uterine murmur or rush; sound heard on auscultating over site of placenta in pregnant woman.

**Bell′wort, small′er.** Uvularia perfoliata.

**Bel′ly.** Abdomen; formerly all splanchnic cavities were called bellies, the lower belly or venter infimus being the abdomen; middle belly, venter medius, thorax; upper belly, venter supremus, head; also the womb. Fleshy part of a muscle. **B.-band,** Russian belt. **B.-bound,** constipated. **B.-but′ton,** the navel. **B.-pot,** physconia. **B.-stalk,** a short stalk or stem connecting the embryo with the blastodermic vesicle.

**Bel′lyache.** Colic. **Dry b.,** lead colic, colica metallica. **B. root,** Angelica lucida.

**Bel′nileg.** Myrobalanus.

**Be′loid** (*belos*, arrow, *eidos*, shape). Belenoid. **B. proc′ess,** styloid process.

**Belonepho′bia** (*belone*, needle, *phobos*, fear). Morbid dread of pins and needles.

**Bel′onoid.** Belenoid.

**Belt.** Girdle or band around the waist. **Abdom′inal b.,** Russian b. **Mercu′rial b.,** cingulum mercuriale. **Rus′sian b.,** bellyband; abdominal supporter; broad bandage applied to the abdomen to support and make methodical pressure.

**Belul′cum** (*belos*, dart, *helko*, to draw out). Instrument for extracting darts or arrows.

**Ben.** Guilandina moringa, Moringa pterygosperma. **B. of Judæ′a,** benjamin. **B. nut,** seed of Guilandina moringa, or of Moringa pterygosperma. **B. oil,** the expressed oil of the seed of Moringa pterygosperma or M. aptera.

**Bence-Jones's bod′ies.** Albumosic substances in urine in diseases of the bone-marrow. **B.-J.'s cyl′inders,** substances having this shape noticed in the urine, which have passed into it from the seminiferous tubules.

**Bend.** A flexure or curve. **Head b., Neck b.,** two curves in the outline of the embryo, the former about the level of the midbrain, the latter of the hindbrain.

**Bends** (pl.). Caisson disease.

**Benedic′ta sylves′tris.** Geum rivale.

**Benedic′tum laxati′vum** (blessed laxative). Confectio sennæ.

**Ben′edikt's, symp′tom-com′plex** or **syn′drome.** Palsy of muscles to which the oculomotor nerves of one side are distributed, with tremor and paralysis of the upper extremity on the opposite side.

**Benefic′ium al′vi.** Alvi profluvium; spontaneous diarrhœa, acting favorably in prevention or cure of disease. **B. natu′ræ** (benefit of nature), vis medicatrix naturæ.

**Bengal′ car′damom.** Seed of Amomum sublatum. **B. el′emi,** resin from Canarium commune. **B. ipecacuan′ha,** root of Tylophora asthmatica. **B. ki′no,** juice of Butea frondosa. **B. quince,** see *Covolam*. **B. root,** cassumuniar.

**Benign′, Benig′nant.** Mild, non-malignant; term applied to a tumor or disease of mild character, or to a medicine whose action is not violent.

**Beninca′sa cerif′era.** E. Indian plant, used for fevers, chest affections, dysuria, etc.

**Ben′jamin.** Benzoin. **B. bush,** Laurus benzoin. **Flow′ers of b.,** benzoic acid.

**Benjoi′num** or **Ben′jui.** Benzoin.

**Ben′ne.** Sesamum orientale. **B. oil,** Sesame oil.

**Ben′net herb.** Geum urbanum, G. virginianum.

**Ben′nett's cor′puscles.** Epithelial cells or corpuscles sometimes seen in ovarian cysts. See *Drysdale's corpuscles*. **B.'s frac′ture,** longitudinal fracture of the first metacarpal bone, involving the joint and associated with dislocation.

**Benzacetin′.** Acetamidomethylsalicylate; employed as a remedy for neuralgia in doses of 5 to 15 grains (0.32–1.0).

**Benzaconine′.** Picroaconitine; with acetic acid it forms aconitine.

**Ben′zal.** Benzylidene. **B. green,** malachite green.

**Benzal′cohol.** Benzyl alcohol.

**Benzal′dehyde.** Benzoic aldehyde; identical with oil of bitter almonds; may be prepared from toluol.

**Benzaldoxine′.** $C_7H_9NO$. Oleaginous material produced by the action of hydroxylamine on benzaldehyde.

**Benzam′ide.** $C_7H_7NO$. Benzoylamide; a crystallized substance produced by acting on alcoholic ammonia with benzoyl chloride, or by heating together ammonium thiocyanate and benzoic acid.

**Benzanal′gen.** $C_{18}H_{16}N_2O_2$. A derivative of chinolin. Ortho–oxyethal–anamo–benzoyl–amido–chinoline. Antiseptic and solvent of uric acid, antithermic, antineuralgic, antiarthritic. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.65–2.0) daily.

**Benzan′ilid.** White powder, like acetanilid, having the same relation to benzoic acid that acetanilid has to acetic acid; natipyretic; dose, gr. iij–x (0.19–0.65).

**Ben′zene.** Benzol. **B. ring,** benzol ring. **B.-sulphon′ic acid** ($C_6H_5SO_3H$), produced by boiling together equal parts of $H_2SO_4$ and benzene.

**Ben′zidam.** Anilin.

**Benzidine′.** $C_{12}H_{12}N_2$. Diamidodiphenyl; made by the action of tin and HCl on a solution of azobenzine in alcohol.

**Ben′zil.** $C_{14}H_{10}O_2$. A product of the oxidation of benzoin with chlorine.

**Ben′zimide.** $C_{23}H_{18}N_2O_2$. A product of the action of hydrocyanic acid on benzoyl hydride; derived also from oil of bitter almonds.

**Benzin′, Benzi′num** (Ph. U. S.). Petroleum ether, a mixture of various hydrocarbons obtained in distillation of coal gas, tar, and petroleum; used as a solvent of fats, caoutchouc, and resins.

**Ben′zoas.** Benzoate; salt of benzoic acid.

**Ben′zoate.** Compound of benzoic acid and a base. **B. of beta-naph′thol,** benzonaphthol. **B. of guai′acol,** benzosol. **B. of men′thol,** used in the local treatment of toothache, neuralgia, and migraine. **B. of mer′cury,** soluble crystalline substance, employed in the treatment of syphilis.

**Ben′zoated.** Benzoinated.

**Ben′zoe.** Benzoin.

**Benzoene′.** Toluene.

**Benzo′enil.** Vanilla.

**Benzo′ic acid.** Flowers of benjamin. This acid, $C_7H_6O_2$, exists in all balsams, but chiefly in benzoin, from which it is obtained by sublimation. It is in vanilla, canella, urine of infants and of herbivorous animals; its odor is aromatic and fragrant; taste hot, slightly acidulous, and agreeable; it is soluble in 200 parts of cold water and 24 of hot water; it is expectorant and diuretic. See *Benzoin*. **B. al′dehyde,** benzaldehyde. **B. sul′phinide,** saccharin.

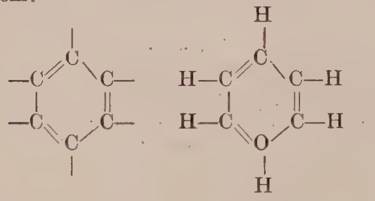
**Ben′zoin, Benzoi′num** (Ph. U. S.). Benjamin; resinous, dry, brittle substance, concrete juice of Styrax benzoin, Arbor benivi, Laurus benzoin, of Sumatra; odor is extremely fragrant, taste slightly aromatic; principle used for preparation of benzoic acid, employed in some vulnerary tinctures, and as an expectorant; also given in inhalation. Benzoic acid is obtained from it by sublimation; dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0); it is an ingredient in tinctura opii camphorata or paregoric. Purest benjamin is in amygdaloid masses. The following preparations of benzoin are official in the Ph. U. S.: *Adeps benzoinatus*, benzoinated lard, used as an ointment base; *tinctura benzoini*, dose ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0); *tinctura benzoini composita*, dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **B. bush**, Laurus benzoin. **Flow′ers of b.**, benzoic acid. **B. odorif′erum**, Laurus benzoin.

**Ben′zoinated** or **Ben′zoated.** Term applied to ointments of various ingredients incorporated with benzoic acid in order to impart a pleasant odor.

**Benzo′inol.** Oily material like liquid vaselin; used as an application to the nasal and nasopharyngeal passages.

**Ben′zo-i′odohydrin′.** Mixture of benzoyl iodide and epichlorhydrin; used as a substitute for potassium iodide, in same doses.

**Ben′zol** or **Ben′zene.** Hydruret or hydride of phenyl, hydrophenyl, $C_6H_6$. Constituent of coal-gas tar, obtained by distilling coal naphtha. Colorless, oleaginous liquid of agreeable odor; sp. gr. 0.85. Vapor, when inhaled, acts as an anæsthetic, and may be diffused through the room in whooping-cough. It has also been given internally for destruction of trichinæ, and mixed with lard externally in itch and parasitic skin diseases, and in rheumatic and neuralgic cases. Not to be confounded with benzin, which is a mixture of several hydrocarbons. **B. ring**, the assumed arrangement of the carbon atoms in the benzol radical, the six C-atoms being joined by alternately single and double union, forming a closed chain and leaving to each atom one unsaturated affinity; in benzol each of these is united to one hydrogen atom:



The H-atoms may one or all be substituted (theoretically, at least) by any univalent atom or radical, those unions constituting the side chains.

**Ben′zonaph′thalin.** Mixture of benzoic acid and naphthalin.

**Benzonaph′thol, β-naph′thol ben′zoate.** White, tasteless, odorless substance, analgous to β-naphthol salicylate or betol; diuretic; depresses the temperature and the action of the heart and lungs.

**Benzoni′tril.** $C_7H_5N$. Cyanbenzene; an oily substance produced by distilling benzene-sulphonic acid with potassium cyanide.

**Benzoparacre′sol.** Benzoylparacresol.

**Benzophe′non.** Diphenylketone; a crystallized substance produced by the distillation of calcium benzoate.

**Benzophe′noneid** or **Benzophe′noid.** Compound obtained by decomposition of an anilin dye; germicide and antiseptic; used in ulcers and inflammation of the cornea and purulent keratitis.

**Benzopurpurin.′** A scarlet pigment formed by acting on orthotoluidin with naphthionic acid.

**Benzoqui′none.** Quinone, derived from the benzene series.

**Benzosalicin′.** A benzoyl derivative of salicin; from poplar, hence called *populin*.

**Ben′zosol.** Substitution compound of guaiacol; colorless, odorless, tasteless powder; used in tuberculosis instead of guaiacol, as being more agreeable to the stomach.

**Ben′zoyl.** $C_7H_5O$. Radical of benzoic acid. **B.-acet′yl perox′ide**, acetozone. **B. aconine′**, japaconitine. **B.-amide**, benzamide. **B.-am′idophen′ylace′tic acid**, a combination of benzoyl chloride and amidophenylacetic acid in a solution of sodium hydrate; intestinal disinfectant. **B. an′ilid**, benzanilid. **B.-ecgonine′**, a product of the decomposition of cocaine; action like caffeine, not paralysant. **B.-eu′genol**, derivative of eugenol; colorless, odorless crystals, supposed to be useful in tuberculosis. **B.-glycocin′**, hippuric acid. **B.-guai′acol**, benzosol. **B.-methylecgonine′**, B. ecgonine. **B.-paracre′sol**, formed by the action of benzoyl chloride on sodium paracresol; intestinal antiseptic; dose, gr. iv (0.26); see *Cresol*. **B.-phenylhydrazin′** ($C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$), antiseptic. **B.-pseudotropine′**, see *Tropococaine*. **B.-quinine′**, a local anæsthetic. **B.-salicin′**, populin. **B.-sulphon′ic i′mide**, saccharin. **B.-tropine′**, substance formed by the union of the tropine molecule from atropine with benzoic acid; anæsthetic and mydriatic.

**Ben′zozone.** An antiseptic, now called *Acetozone*, which see.

**Ben′zyl.** When the oily matter in balsam of Peru undergoes fractional distillation in an atmosphere of carbonic-acid gas, and under diminished pressure, it furnishes *benzyl-hydrate* or *benzylic alcohol*, *benzoate of benzyl*, and *cinnamate of benzyl*. **B. al′cohol**, phenylmethyl alcohol; found naturally in storax and balsams of Peru and tolu; produced by hydration of benzoic aldehyde. **B.-ben′zoate**, found naturally in balsams of Peru and tolu, as is also **B.-cin′namate**. **B.-e′ther of morphine′**, peronin.

**Bérard's′ an′eurysm.** A form of varicose aneurysm.

**Béraud's** (ba-roze′) **lig′ament**, suspensory ligament of pericardium. **B.'s valve**, fold of mucous membrane at the bottom of the lacrymal sac.

**Berberin′.** See *Oxyacantha galeni*, *Cœlocline polycarpa*, and *Calumba*. **B. hydrochlo′rate**, see *Oxyacantha galeni*. **B. phos′phate**, employed in malaria and in vomiting of pregnancy.

**Ber′beris.** Oxyacantha galeni. **B. aquifo′lium**, mountain grape, Oregon grape; grows in Western N. America; tonic and alterative. **B. arista′ta**, **B. asiat′ica**, from E. Indies; tonic and antiperiodic. **B. canaden′sis**, see *Oxyacantha galeni*. **B. chinen′sis**, Chinese species, used for headache, weak eyes, etc. **B. frutico′sa**, Jamaica shrub; antisyphilitic. **B. ly′cium**, similar source and properties to B. canadensis; used as a local application in diseases of the eyes. **B. vulga′ris**, common barberry of Europe and U. States; root, leaves, and fruit are all used medicinally; tonic, astrigent, and antiscorbutic.

**Berg′amot.** Small orange of very agreeable taste and peculiar odor; from its rind an oil, *oleum bergamottæ* (Ph. U. S.), oil of bergamot, is obtained, much employed as a perfume and sometimes in medicine. **B. cam′phor**, solid, greasy compound derived from bergamot oil.

**Bergap′tene.** A derivative of oil of bergamot; bergamot camphor.

**Bergenin′.** A nerve tonic, derived from saxifrage.

**Ber′ger's paræsthe′sia.** Paræsthesia of one or both extremities in young persons with debility. **B.'s sign**, inequality of pupil noticed in some nervous affections.

**Bergeron's′ chore′a** or **disease′.** Localized rhythmic chorea. **B.'s meth′od**, rectal injection of sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic oxide in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

**Bergeron′-Hen′och's disease′.** Localized rhythmic chorea.

**Berg′mann's** or **Berg′mann-Dei′ter's fi′bres.** Radiating fibres or processes of superficial cerebellar neuroglia cells.

**Beriber′i** (*beri*, Singhalese for weakness, *beriberi*, great weakness). Disease of E. Indies, China, and Japan; kakke; bad sickness of Ceylon; acute anæmic dropsy, marked by debility and tremors of limbs or whole body, painful numbness of affected parts, anæmia, etc.; form of cachexia in which there is great muscular debility and feebleness of reparatory powers. It is a form of neuritis, almost always incurable, frequently fatal; treated by exercise, stimulant friction, sudorifics, etc. Sometimes called *barbiers*, although many consider this a different disease.

**Berlin′ blue.** See *Blue*.

**Berlin's′ disease′.** Œdema of the retina due to traumatism.

**Bernard's' cen'tre.** Centre for diabetes in floor of fourth ventricle of the brain. **B.'s duct,** accessory duct of pancreas. **B.'s gran'ular lay'er,** layer of cells in interior of acini of pancreas.

**Bernardin'.** Glycogen; named from Bernard, the French biologist.

**Ber'nay's sponge.** Prepared cotton fibre subjected to great pressure and then cut into various shapes.

**Bern'hardt's paræsthe'sia.** Paræsthesia or abnormal sensibility, with pain, due to irritation along the course of the external cutaneous nerve of the thigh.

**Bern'hardt-Roth's symp'tom-com'plex.** Bernhardt's paræsthesia.

**Bern'heimer's fi'bres.** Nervous fibres connected with the tractus opticus.

**Berthollet's** (behr-to-laze') **law.** If two salts soluble in a given medium can, when brought together in that medium, by mutual decomposition produce a salt less soluble than either, that salt will under such conditions be produced; or, if two salts by mutual decomposition can produce a salt more volatile than either of them, they will always form this salt when they are mixed together and dry heat is applied.

**Bertillon's' sys'tem** or **Bertillonage'.** The systematic recording of measurements and special characteristics of individuals for use in future identification; used in the case of recruits, criminals, and other aggregations of men; devised by Bertillon, a French criminologist.

**Bertin's** (behr-tans') **bones** or **spon'gy bod'ies** (after Bertin, French anatomist). Sphenoidal cornua. **B.'s col'umns,** processes of the cortical substance of the kidney, extending between the pyramids of Malpighi as far as the hilus. **B.'s lig'ament,** iliofemoral ligament.

**Ber'trand's su'ture.** Continued suture, resorted to in wounds of the intestines.

**Beryl'lium.** Glucinum.

**Besen'na.** Bark of Albizzia anthelmintica.

**Besnier's' rheu'matism.** Simple chronic articular rheumatism.

**Bestial'ity.** Sexual intercourse with one of the lower animals.

**Bes'tucheff's mix'ture** or **tinc'ture.** Ethereal tincture of iron chloride.

**Be'ta.** The beet; a genus of plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ.* The second letter (β) of the Greek alphabet, prefixed as a classifier in chemistry to denote the second of a series, the first being marked by alpha (*a*).

**Be'ta-eucaine'.** See *Eucaine.*

**Be'ta-gran'ules.** Fine granules present in the protoplasm of the leucocytes in certain pathological conditions; they are amphophilic, *i. e.*, reacting to both acid and basic dyes.

**Betaïne'.** $C_5H_{13}NO_3$. An alkaloid from Beta vulgaris, the common beet, and other plants: it is also produced by the oxidation of the ptomaïn, *cholin.*

**Be'ta-naph'thol.** Hydronaphthol; form of naphthol isomeric with *a*-naphthol ($C_{20}H_8O_2$), obtained from naphthalin; in white flakes, odorless, slightly soluble in water, more soluble in alcohol and ether. It is an intestinal antiseptic and a bactericide; used in typhoid fever and chronic diarrhœa; externally, in ointment, in prurigo, strength of 5 per cent. with lard or lanolin; internally, dose, gr. iij–viij (0.2–0.5). Has been used in chronic disease of the middle ear. **B.-n. antipyrin',** a compound of the two substances, formed by trituration. **B.-n. ben'zoate,** antiseptic and diuretic; used in phthisis; benzonaphthol: an intestinal antiseptic, used in dysentery, typhoid fever, etc., in doses of gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0). **B.-n. bis'muth,** bismuth naphtholate, orphol; a brown, insoluble powder containing 80 per cent. of bismuth and 20 per cent. of betanaphthol, which is decomposed in the stomach into its two constituents; an intestinal antiseptic, employed in gastroenteric catarrh, diarrhœa, dysentery, typhoid fever, cholera, etc., in doses of gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **B.-n. car'bonate,** the dinapthyl ester of carbonic acid, made by the action of phosgene on betanaphthol sodium; an intestinal antiseptic. **B.-n. sal'icylate,** betol, naphthalol, naphtosalol, salinaphthol, salicylate of naphthol ether, salicylate of betanaphthol; white, odorless, tasteless powder. soluble in oil and alcohol; obtained by reaction between betanaphthol and salicylic acid in presence of a dehydrating agent, such as oxychloride of phosphorus; it is antiseptic, antipyretic; used in cystitis and articular rheumatism, and externally in bougies in gonorrhœa; dose, gr. iv–viij (0.25–0.5).

**Beta-nitrophen'ylpiperazin'.** A derivative of piperazin; its therapeutic value is undetermined.

**Beta-phenet'idyl-croton'ic-eth'yl es'ter.** See *Phenetidyl.*

**Beta-phenylacryl'ic acid.** Cinnamic acid.

**Beta-phe'nylpropion'ic acid.** See *Phenylpropionic acid.*

**Beta-quinine'.** Quinidine.

**Beta-resalgin'.** Resalgin.

**Be'tel.** Species of pepper cultivated in India; leaves are chewed with lime and areca; tonic and astringent.

**Beth'root.** Trillium latifolium.

**Betin'.** A substance derived from the beet; action like that of ergot.

**Be'tol.** Betanaphthol salicylate.

**Beton'ica al'ba.** B. officinalis. **B. aquat'ica,** Scrophularia aquatica. **B. monta'na,** Arnica montana. **B. officina'lis,** betony, wood betony; ord. *Labiatæ;* formerly employed in decoction of the flowers and leaves, in gout, sciatica, cephalalgia, etc.; the leaves are aperient, the root, emetic. **B. paul'i** veronica. **B. vulga'ris,** B. officinalis.

**Bet'ony.** Betonica officinalis.

**Bet'telheim's gran'ules.** Blood dust.

**Bett'endorff's test.** Bettmann's test.

**Bett'mann's test.** For arsenic. To a mixture of hydrochloric acid and the suspected liquid a solution of tin chloride in hydrochloric acid is added; then upon the dropping of a bit of tin-foil in the mixture a brown precipitate is thrown down if arsenic is present.

**Bet'ula al'ba.** Birch; ord. *Betulaceæ.* The young leaves are astringent and bitter, antiscorbutic, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic. The young leaves are also applied to wounds and ulcers. The saccharine juice or sap is antiscorbutic and diuretic; bark is aromatic and astringent; oil or pitch from it is used, like other forms of pitch, in cutaneous affections, also in gonorrhœa. **B. al'nus,** Alnus glutinosa. **B. emargina'ta,** Alnus glutinosa. **B. glutino'sa,** Alnus glutinosa. **B. len'ta,** sweet birch, black birch, cherry birch, mountain mahogany; American species, bark and leaves of which have smell and taste of Gaultheria procumbens. Infusion is used as an excitant and diaphoretic; bark and leaves are stimulant and diaphoretic; volatile oil is nearly identical with that of gaultheria; gaultheria is obtained from the leaves and bark. **B. na'na,** dwarf birch; mountainous shrub of Switzerland; the sap is used in gout, and applied externally in skin diseases.

**Betulin'.** Crystalline resinous substance ($C_{36}H_{60}O_3$) from inner bark of Betula alba.

**Betz's gi'ant cells.** Large nerve cells or ganglia in the deeper portion of the cortex of the brain. Several of these in a group form what is called *Betz's nest.*

**Bev'elling.** In dentistry, the flaring outward of the edge of a tooth cavity.

**Bex** (cough). Cough; tussis. **B. convulsi'va,** pertussis. **B. hu'mida,** cough with expectoration. **B. sic'ca,** dry cough. **B. therio'des,** pertussis.

**Bez'oar.** Calculous concretion, found in stomach, intestines, and bladder of herbivorous animals, and esteemed alexipharmic. It was believed that no poison and no eruptive or pestilential disease could resist its influence.

**Bezoar'dic.** Medicines supposed to possess same properties as bezoar. **B. acid,** acid found occasionally in bezoardic concretions of animals.

**Bezoar'dica rad'ix.** Dorstenia contrayerva.

**Bezoar'dicum.** Bezoar. **B. huma'num,** urinary calculus, formerly supposed to be alexipharmic.

**Bez'old's gan'glion.** Ganglion found in septum between the auricles in the heart of the frog. **B.'s mastoidi'tis,** destructive suppurative inflammation of the mastoid process. **B.'s symp'tom,** sign of B.'s mastoiditis, being a swollen, inflamed spot near the seat of the inflamed mastoid process.

**Bhang.** Hashish, cannabis indica.

**Biartic'ulate** (*bis*, twice, *articulus*, joint). Having two joints.

**Biaster'ic diam'eter.** Occipital diameter.

**Biauric'ular diam'eter.** Distance between auricles on the skull.

**Biauric'ulate.** Having two auricles, as of the heart, or two ears.

**Biba'sic** (*bis*, twice, *basis*, base). Possessing two bases, or being able to unite with two equivalents of a base. **B. salts,** see *Salt.*

**Bibito'rius** (*bibo*, to drink). Rectus internus oculi, so called from habit of drinker looking into the glass.

**Bibo'rate.** Compound having one part of base to two of boric acid.

**Bibro'mide.** Compound having one part of an element to two of bromic acid.

**Bi'bron's an'tidote.** A remedy formerly in use for snake-bites, consisting of corrosive sublimate, potassium iodide, and bromine.

**Bib'ulous.** Drinking up or absorbing. **B. pa'per,** absorbent paper used in dentistry.

**Bicam'eral** (*bis*, twice, *camera*, room). Having two chambers or compartments, as *bicameral abscess.*

**Bicap'itate** (*bis*, twice, *caput*, head). Having two heads.

**Bicap'sular.** Having two capsules.

**Bicarbo'nas** or **Bicar'bonate.** Compound having one part of base to two of acid

**Bicau'dal** or **Bicau'date.** Having two tails. **B. mus'cle,** the retrahens auris muscle.

**Bicel'lular.** Having two cells.

**Bicephal'ic** or **Biceph'alous.** Having two heads.

**Bicephal'ium** (*bis*, twice, *kephale*, head). Large sarcoma on the head, like a double head.

**Biceph'alus.** Two-headed monster.

**Bi'ceps** (*bis*, twice, *caput*, head). That which has two heads; name given to two muscles—one in the arm, the other in the thigh. **B. ancone'us,** anconeus. **B. brach'ii** or **brachia'lis,** b. flexor cubiti. **B. cru'ris,** b. flexor cruris. **B. cu' biti,** b. flexor cubiti. **B. exten'sor,** triceps extensor. **B. exter'nus mus'culus,** long portion of triceps brachialis. **B. fem'oris,** b. flexor cruris. **B. flex'or cru'ris,** muscle on posterior part of thigh; one head arising from tuberosity of ischium, the other from great part of linea aspera; inserted into top of fibula; serves to bend leg on thigh. **B. flex'or cu'biti** or **f. ra'dii** or **f. hu'meri,** muscle situated at anterior and internal part of arm; extending from edge of glenoid cavity and from top of coracoid process to tuberosity of radius; it bends the forearm upon the arm. **B. hu'meri** or **inter'nus hu' meri,** b. flexor cubiti. **B. ma'nus** or **ra'dii,** b. flexor cubiti. **B. su'ræ,** gastrocnemius.

**Bichat's** (be-shaz') **canal'.** Arachnoid canal. **B.'s fat-ball,** collection of fat between buccinator and masseter muscles, especially in very young children. **B.'s fis'sure,** fissure below the posterior part of corpus callosum, through which the pia mater passes. **B.'s mem'brane,** tunica intima or inner coat of an artery.

**Bichlo'ral antipyrin'.** See *Dichloral.*

**Bichlo'ride.** Compound of one part of an element to two of chlorine.

**Bi'cho.** Portuguese name for a worm that penetrates the toes, pulex penetrans. Gangrene of the rectum.

**Bichro'mate.** A salt having one part of base to two of chromic acid.

**Bicip'ital** (*biceps*, two-headed). Two-headed; relating to biceps. **B. em'inence,** b. tubercle. **B. fas'cia,** aponeurosis of biceps muscle. **B. groove,** longitudinal groove between tuberosities of os humeri, lodging long head of biceps. **B. tu'bercle** or **tuberos'ity,** prominence near the upper extremity of the radius, to which the tendon of the biceps is attached.

**Bicolorin'.** Æsculin.

**Biconcave'** (*bis*, twice, *concavus*, concave). Doubly concave, both sides being concave; term applied to lenses, etc.

**Bicon'dylar diam'eter.** Diameter of jaw measured between given points on the condyles.

**Biconvex'** (*bis*, twice, *convexus*, convex). Doubly convex, both sides being convex.

**Bicor'nate** (*bis*, twice, *cornu*, horn). Having two horns, as *bicornate uterus*, in which cornua are divergent.

**Bicor'nis** (*bis*, twice, *cornu*, horn). Possessing or ending in two horns or processes, as the hyoid bone.

**Bicus'pid** (*bis*, twice, *cuspis*, spear). That which has two cusps or points, as *bicuspid teeth*, small molars; see *Molar.* **B. valve,** mitral valve.

**Bicus'pus.** Bicuspid tooth.

**Bicy'anide.** Compound in which there are two parts of the cyanide to one of the combining element.

**Bid'der's gan'glion.** Ganglion in the groove between the auricle and ventricle of the heart.

**Bi'dens acmel'la.** Spilanthus acmella. **B. bipinna'ta,** Spanish needle; indigenous plant whose seed and roots are emmenagogue and expectorant. **B. conna'ta;** swamp beggars' ticks, similar properties. **B. croca'ta,** Mexican plant; applied externally to syphilitic ulcers. **B. fer'vida,** Spilanthus oleracea. **B. frondo'sa,** beggars' ticks; indigenous; used in croup. **B. tetrago'na,** Mexican plant; leaves used for tea. **B. triparti'ta** grows in Europe; sialagogue.

**Bidet'.** Chamber bathing apparatus to be bestridden in case of hemorrhoids, prolapsus ani, affections of the sexual organs, etc.

**Bidig'ital.** Having two fingers.

**Bid'uoter'tian fe'ver.** A tertian fever with paroxysms lasting two days, the interval therefore being of very short duration; subcontinuous fever.

**Bid'uous.** Lasting two days. **B. fe'ver,** a term suggested for estivo-autumnal fever, because of the long duration of the paroxysm.

**Bieg's ento'tic test.** Test of power of conduction or non-conduction of sound through the small bones of the ear when an ear-trumpet is applied to the end of a catheter in the Eustachian tube

**Bielectrol'ysis.** Decomposition by electricity at both the positive and negative poles.

**Bien'stock's bacil'lus** or **putrefac'tive bacil'lus.** Bacillus putrificus coli.

**Bier'mer's anæ'mia.** Pernicious anæmia. **B.'s pitch,** lowering of pitch of the tympanitic sound in hydropneumothorax when the patient is seated.

**Biernac'ki's symp'tom.** Insensibility to pain in the ulnar nerve near the elbow-joint, occurring in locomotor ataxia and dementia paralytica.

**Bier'-right, trial by.** See *Trial by bier-right.*

**Biesiadec'ki's fos'sa.** Fossa iliacosubfascialis.

**Biest'ings** or **biest-milk.** Colostrum.

**Biett's** (be-ets') **col'lar.** Syphilitic zone of eruption on the neck.

**Bifem'orocalcane'us.** Gastrocnemius.

**Bi'fid.** Divided into two parts, see *Bifurcated.* **B. spine,** spina bifida. **B. tongue,** tongue with longitudinal cleft.

**Bifis'tular** (*bis*, twice, *fistula*, pipe). Possessing two tubes.

**Bi'flex canal'.** A reflection of the skin, making a sac between the claws of sheep.

**Bifo'cal.** Having a double focus, as a lens so ground that the refracting power in one half differs from that in the other.

**Bifor'ate** (*bis*, twice, *foris*, opening). Provided with two perforations or pores.

**Bifur'cate** or **Bi'furcated** (*bis*, twice, *furca* fork). Divided into two, as the roots of the lower molar or upper first bicuspid teeth. *Bifurcated* suggests normal, *bifid* abnormal, division.

**Bifurca'tion.** Division of a trunk into two branches, as bifurcation of the trachea, aorta, etc.

**Bigas'ter.** Digastric muscle.

**Big'bloom.** Magnolia macrophylla.

**Bigelo'via vene'ta.** A plant of the order *Compositæ,* in the S. W. United States and N. Mexico; a source of damiana.

**Big'elow's lig'ament.** Y-shaped ligament of Bigelow; iliofemoral ligament. **B.'s opera'tion,** litholapaxy. **B.'s sep'tum,** layer of compact osseous tissue in the neck of the thigh-bone.

**Bigem'inæ eminen'tiæ** (*bis,* twice, *gemini,* twins). Quadrigemina tubercula.

**Bigem'inal bod'ies.** Quadrigemina tubercula.

**Bigem'inous.** Term applied to a variety of pulse which intermits after every second beat.

**Bigem'inum.** One of the corpora quadrigemina in the fœtus.

**Big'gar.** Disease of Bengal with dangerous cerebral symptoms.

**Big jaw.** Actinomycosis of cattle.

**Big'leaf.** Magnolia macrophylla.

**Bigle'noid diam'eter.** Diameter taken from one glenoid fossa to the other on the skull.

**Bigno'nia antisyphilit'ica.** Cybistax antisyphilitica. **B. aquifocia'lis,** W. Indian and S. American plant, bark of which is astringent. **B. capreola'ta,** root and plant are employed in syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and cachexiæ in general. **B. caro'ba,** Jacaranda procera. **B. catal'pa,** catalpa. **B. copa'ia,** caroba. **B. cruci'gera,** B. capreolata. **B. in'dica,** leaves are employed in India as emollients to ulcers. **B. leucox'ylon,** trumpet tree; American tree, sap of which is antidote against manchineel. **B. ophthal'mica,** eye root, eye vine; indigenous in Guiana; pulp or juice of root dropped into the eye has been used in ophthalmia. **B. pur'gans,** leaves are antisyphilitic; bark of root is purgative. **B. radi'cans,** Tecoma radicans. **B. sempervi'rens,** Gelsemium nitidum.

**Bigo'nial.** Between or relating to the two gonions.

**Big'paunched.** Having a large belly; abdominous.

**Biju'gal diam'eter.** Diameter between points of junction of posterior vertical edge of malar bone and extended upper edge of zygoma.

**Biju'gular diam'eter.** Diameter between points of junction of mastooccipital suture with posterior border of jugular process.

**Bikh.** Aconitum ferox.

**Bi'labe** (*bis,* twice, *labium,* lip). Instrument with two blades for removing foreign bodies from the bladder through the urethra.

**Bi'late of so'dium.** Picromel. See *Glycocholate.*

**Bilat'eral.** Having relation to both sides of the body or to each of two paired organs, as *bilateral paralysis* or *bilateral squint.* **B. opera'tion,** see *Lithotomy.* **B. sym'metry,** see *Symmetry.*

**Bilat'eralism** or **Bilat'eralness.** The condition of being equal on the two sides; bilateral symmetry.

**Bil'berry.** Vaccinium myrtillus. **Bear's b.,** Arctostaphylus uva ursi. **Red b.,** Vaccinium vitis idæa.

**Bile.** Yellow, greenish, viscid, bitter, nauseous fluid secreted by the liver. It is called *hepatic* or *cystic* according as it flows into the duodenum from the liver or from the gall bladder. It consists of water holding salts in solution, with coloring-matters, fat, and mucus, the salts being especially those of sodium and potassium in combination with glycocholic and taurocholic acids. Its sp. gr. is 1.020 to 1.026. It contains no enzyme. Several pigments have been described in the bile, but bilirubin and biliverdin are the only ones found in normal bile. The fatty matter of bile chiefly consists of cholesterin combined with fatty acids and various products of disintegration of tissue, as xanthin, leucin, tyrosin, and hypoxanthin.

The use of bile is to emulsify and saponify fats, to dissolve fatty acids and the soaps of the alkaline earths, to promote peristalsis and absorption, and to retard putrefaction in the intestinal canal. The quantity of bile in twenty-four hours is estimated at 532.8 c. c. (v. Wittich), 453 to 566 c. c. (Westphalen); in round figures 500 c. c., with specific gravity of 1.0104 and 2.253 per cent. of solid residue. The proportion of solid matter to liquid in the bile is about 14 to 86. Frerichs and Gorup-Besanez made the following analysis of bile from the gall-bladder:

COMPOSITION OF THE BILE.

| In 100 parts. | Frerichs. | | | Gorup-Besanez. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Man æt.18 | Man æt.22 | Man æt.49 | Man æt.68 | Woman æt.28 | Boy æt.12 |
| Water . . . . . . | 86.00 | 85.92 | 82.27 | 90.87 | 89 81 | 82.81 |
| Solids . . . . . . | 14.00 | 14.08 | 17.73 | 9.13 | 10.19 | 17.19 |
| Salts of biliary acids | 7.22 | 9.14 | 10.79 | 7.37 | ..... . | 14.80 |
| Fat . . . . . . . | 0.32 | 0.92 | 4.73 | ...... | 3.09 | |
| Cholesterin . . . . | 0.16 | 0.26 | | | | |
| Mucus and pigment | 2.66 | 2.98 | 2.21 | 1.76 | 1.45 | 2.39 |
| Inorganic salts . . | 0 65 | 0.77 | 1.08 | ...... | 0.63 | |

**B. acids,** see *Bile.* **Black b.,** atrabilis. **B. canalic'uli** or **cap'illaries,** minute canals, commencement of biliary ducts. **Cys'tic b.,** see *Bile.* **B. ducts,** see *Choledoch duct.* **B. fat,** cholesterin. **B. fis'tula,** opening made artificially between the gall-bladder and the bowels. **Green b.,** form of bile met with in herbivorous animals; bile exposed to action of gastric juice, as in biliary vomit. **Hepat'ic b.,** see *Bile.* **B. of ox,** ox-gall; fresh gall of bos taurus (*fel bovis,* Ph. U. S.). Bitter stomachic and anthelmintic; tonic and laxative in cases of deficiency of biliary secretion. Inspissated ox-gall is an extract made by heating and evaporating ox-gall. **B. pig'ment,** coloring-matter of bile, see *Bile.* **B. salts,** sodium glycocholate and taurocholate. **B. of swine,** pig's bile, inspissated, has been used for the same purposes as ox-gall. **Test for b.,** see *Pettenkofer's test.*

**Bilhar'zia hæmato'bia** or **mag'na** (after Dr. Bilharz, of Cairo). Distoma hæmatobium.

**Bilharzio'sis.** The aggregate of symptoms caused by the presence of *Distoma hæmatobium,* which see.

**Bil'iary.** That which relates to bile. **B. ab'scess,** suppuration in the gall-bladder or bile-ducts. **B. acids,** bile acids, see *Bile.* **B. appara'tus,** collection of parts concurring in the secretion, storage, and excretion of bile, viz., liver-cells, ducts, and gall-bladder. **B. ar'tery,** cystic artery. **B. cal'culus,** see *Calculi.* **B. cirrho'sis,** Hanot's disease, a form of hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver, with jaundice, supposed by Charcot to be caused by an irritation coming from the contents of the bile ducts. **B. col'ic,** attack of violent pain from passage of a gallstone. **B. concre'tions,** concretions formed in the biliary apparatus. **B. ducts,** ducts which receive the bile from the penicilli of the liver and convey it to the hepatic duct. **B. fis'tula,** see *Fistula.* **B. or'gans,** see *Biliary apparatus.* **B. pas'sages,** see *Biliary apparatus.*

**Bilia'tion.** Excretion of bile.

**Bi'lic acid.** Combination of various acids of bile.

**Bilichol'ic acid.** Name given by Berzelius to a supposed biliary acid.

**Bilicholin'ic acid.** Choleic acid.

**Bilicyanin'** (*kyanos,* blue). Blue coloring-matter produced by oxidation of pigment of bile, by adding strong nitric acid to an ammoniacal solution of bilirubin.

**Bilifica'tion.** Formation of bile.

**Biliflavin'** (*flavus,* yellow). Yellow substance resulting from the action of silver oxide on biliverdin.

**Bilifulvin'** (*fulvus,* reddish yellow). Yellow coloring-matter from bile of the ox; bilirubin. See *Cholochrome.*

**Bilifuscin'** (*fuscus,* brown). $C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_4$. Dark brown substance similar in appearance to biliprasin.

**Bilihumin'.** Insoluble blackish-brown extractive matter of gallstones remaining after treating them with ether, water, acids, etc., and acting on the residue with ammonia-water.

**Bilim'bi** or **Bilim'bing te'res.** Averrhoa bilimbi.

**Bilin′.** Picromel; resinous matter resulting from the evaporation of bile from which mucus has been removed; mixture of glycocholate and taurocholate of sodium.

**Bilineurin′.** Neurin of bile; choline.

**Bil′ious.** Relating to bile, containing bile, or produced by bile, as b. temperament, b. symptoms, b. fever. Often used without any definite idea as regards bile being attached to it. *Biliousness* is a term to denote symptoms of disturbance of digestive functions, constipation, malaise, furred tongue, vomiting of bile, etc. **B. fe′ver,** term indefinitely applied to some forms of malarial or typhoid fever. **B. remit′tent fe′ver,** form of remittent fever in which vomiting of bilious matter, jaundice, and tenderness over the hepatic region are the chief symptoms. **B. tem′perament,** constitution possessed by those of sallow or dusky complexion, who suffer especially from slow digestion, torpid liver, and constipation; their mental processes are apt to be rather sluggish, and they naturally look on the dark side of life; when this latter tendency is specially marked the temperament is called the melancholic. **B. ty′phoid,** a grave form of relapsing fever complicated by jaundice.

**Biliphæin′** (*phaios,* dusky). Cholepyrrhin, cholophæin. See *Cholochrome.*

**Biliprasin′** (*prasinos,* dark green). $C_{16}H_{22}N_2O_6$. Greenish-black coloring-matter from gallstones.

**Bilipurpin′** or **Bilipurpurin′.** Purple material produced by action of oxide of silver on biliverdin.

**Bilipyrrhin′** (*pyrros,* reddish). See *Cholochrome.*

**Bilirubin′** (*bilis,* bile, *ruber,* red). $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_3$. Orange-red coloring-matter in minute granules, resulting from the decomposition of hæmatin; it is the only pigmentary ingredient in fresh hepatic bile in man; it is found in the urine in jaundice, and in gallstones; it exists usually as a neutral bilirubinate of sodium.

**Bilirubin′ic acid.** Bilirubin in its aspect as the acid element in sodium bilirubinate.

**Bi′lis.** Bile. **B. bovi′na** or **bu′bula,** ox-gall. **B. cys′tica** or **fel′lea,** cystic bile. **B. hepat′ica,** hepatic bile.

**Biliverdin′** (*bilis,* bile, *viridis,* green). $C_{32}H_{36}N_4O_8$. On adding acid to a solution of bilirubin, a precipitate of green flocculi takes place, possessing properties of chlorophyll or green coloring-matter of leaves; the same is found in the bile of the herbivora. It exists for the most part as a biliverdinate of sodium.

**Biliverdin′ic acid.** An acid obtained from biliverdin on oxidation with sodium chromate. The term has also been applied to the free pigment uncombined with sodium.

**Bill′roth's disease.** Malignant lymphoma, resembling Hodgkin's disease; pseudomeningocele.

**Bi′lobed** or **Bilob′ular.** Having two lobes.

**Biloc′ular** (*bis,* twice, *loculus,* small place). Having two cells or cavities.

**Bil′va.** Covolam.

**Bima′lar diam′eters.** Diameters between malar regions of face.

**Bima′na** (having two hands). Order of division of *Mammalia,* man being alone included. See *Bimanus.*

**Bi′manous** (*bis,* twice, *manus,* hand). Having two hands; man is the only animal possessing two perfect hands.

**Biman′ual.** By means of both hands. **B. palpa′tion,** examination of pelvis and contents by hands applied, the one within and the other without. **B. ver′sion,** see *Turning.*

**Bimas′toid.** Relating to mastoid process of both sides, as bimastoid diameter.

**Bimax′illary.** Relating to the jaw-bones of both sides, as bimaxillary diameter.

**Bi′nary.** Consisting of two parts; in chemistry, containing two elements; in anatomy, branching into pairs. **B. combina′tion,** in chemistry, combination of two elementary bodies. **B. com′pound,** in chemistry, compound of two elements, or of an element and a compound acting as an element.

**Binau′ral** or **Binauric′ular.** Relating to both ears, or (the second term) to both auricles, as binaural stethoscope (see *Stethoscope*). **Binauric′ular arc,** line drawn over the vertex between the two ears.

**Bind′er.** Bandage. **Obstet′ric b.,** bandage applied around the abdomen after delivery.

**Bind′ing.** Constipating.

**Bind′web.** Neuroglia.

**Bind′weed.** Polygonum aviculare. **Blue b.,** Solanum dulcamara. **False b.,** Ipomœa. **Fid′dle-leaved b**, Convolvulus panduratus. **Great b.,** Convolvulus sepium. **Hedge b.,** Convolvulus sepium. **Lav′ender-leaved b.,** Convolvulus cantamica. **Sea b.,** Convolvulus soldanella. **Virgin′ia b.,** Convolvulus panduratus.

**Bind′wood.** Hedera helix.

**Bini′odide.** Iodide containing two equivalents of iodine to one of the combining element.

**Binoc′ular** (*oculus,* eye). Relating to or affecting both eyes, as *binocular vision,* vision with both eyes; the images made upon the two retinæ amalgamated into one. **B. band′age,** figure-of-8 bandage covering both eyes.

**Bino′tic** (*ous,* ear). Binaural.

**Binov′ular.** Relating to two ova.

**Binox′alate.** A salt in which the proportion of oxalic acid is double that in a simple oxalate.

**Binox′ide.** Oxide containing twice as much oxygen as the first oxide of the same element.

**Binu′clear** or **Binu′cleate.** Having two nuclei.

**Bi′oblast** (*bios,* life, *blastos,* sprout). A mass of protoplasm in process of conversion into a cell; any young cell, an osteoblast, for example.

**Biochem′ia, Biochem′istry,** or **Biochym′ia** (*bios,* life, *chemia*). Vital chemistry; chemistry of living organisms as distinguished from that of the dead.

**Biochem′ical.** Relating to the chemistry of living organisms.

**Bi′od** (*bios,* life). Vital force.

**Biodynam′ics** (*bios,* life, *dynamis,* power). Doctrine of vital activity or force.

**Biogam′ia** (*gamos,* marriage). Animal magnetism.

**Bi′ogen.** The assumed ethereal substance of a spirit body. Magnesium dioxide; employed in anæmic conditions in doses of gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0).

**Biogen′esis** (*bios,* life, *genesis,* origin). Formation or development of organisms from those already existing. See *Archebiosis.*

**Biogenet′ic** or **Biogen′ic.** Relating to the formation or development of life.

**Biogno′sis** (*bios,* life, *gnosis,* knowledge). Knowledge or study of phenomena of life.

**Biokinet′ics** (*bios,* life, *kinesis,* motion). The science of the developmental changes of living beings.

**Biolog′ical** (*bios,* life, *logos,* description). Relating to laws or phenomena of life or of living bodies.

**Biol′ogist.** One who studies or is versed in biology.

**Biol′ogy.** Science of life or of living bodies; physiology.

**Biolych′nion** or **Biolych′nium** (*bios,* life, *lychnion,* lamp). Innate heat, vital heat, animal heat.

**Biol′ysis** (*bios,* life, *lysis,* solution). Destruction of life; cessation of life.

**Biolyt′ic.** Tending to destruction of life; an intensely depressing agent.

**Biomag′netism.** Animal magnetism.

**Biom′etry** (*bios,* life, *metron,* measure). Estimation of duration of life.

**Bi′on.** A living thing.

**Bion′ergy.** Vital force.

**Bion′omy** (*bios,* life, *nomos,* law). Physiology.

**Biophænomenolo′gia** (*bios,* life, *phainomenon,* appearance, *logos,* discourse). Physiology.

**Bioph′agism** or **Bioph′agy.** The act of feeding on or absorbing living matter.

**Bioph′agous** (*bios,* life, *phago,* to eat). Subsisting on living organisms, said of insectivorous plants.

**Biophil'ia** (*bios*, life, *phileo*, to love). Instinct of self-preservation.

**Biophysiog'raphy.** The description of living beings.

**Biophysiol'ogy.** The science of the origin, development, and functions of living organs and tissues.

**Bi'oplasm** (*bios*, life, *plasma*, formation). Bioplasmic or germinal matter; living or germinal self-propagating matter of living beings.

**Bioplas'mic.** Relating to bioplasm.

**Bioplas'son.** Protoplasm; bioplasm.

**Bi'oplast** (*bios*, life, *plasso*, to form). Distinct mass of bioplasm; minute living particle.

**Bioplas'tic.** Relating to bioplasm.

**Bi'opsy.** The excision of a lesion or a piece of morbid tissue for purposes of histological diagnosis.

**Bior'bital.** Pertaining to both orbits. **B. an'gle,** angle of divergence of axes of vision of both eyes. **B. diam'eters,** diameters of upper part of face. **B. plane,** plane of axes of the two orbits.

**Bi'oscope** (*bios*, life, *skopeo*, to see). Instrument used in *bioscopy* or examination of a dead infant to determine whether it was born alive.

**Bio'sis.** Vitality; life.

**Biosoph'ia** (*sophia*, wisdom). Biodynamics.

**Bi'ospheres.** Minute protoplasmic particles in a state of Brunonian oscillation.

**Biostat'ics.** The science of the physical properties, weight, etc., of living beings.

**Biostatis'tics** (*bios*, life, *statistics*). Vital statistics.

**Biotax'is** or **Bi'otaxy** (*taxis*, order). Taxonomy; arrangement or coordination of living organisms according to external characters; static biology.

**Biot'ic.** Vital.

**Biot'ics.** Physiology.

**Biot'omy** (*bios*, life, *tome*, incision). Vivisection.

**Biot's** (be-oze') **respira'tion.** Short and occasionally interrupted breathing, when occurring in meningitis regarded as of unfavorable prognostic import.

**Biparasit'ic.** Relating to two parasites, one living on the other.

**Bipari'etal.** Relating to both parietal bones. **B. diam'eter,** measurement from one parietal fossa to the other. **B. su'ture,** sagittal suture.

**Bip'arous** (*pario*, to bring forth). Giving birth to two offspring at a time.

**Bipar'tite.** Divided into two parts.

**Biparti'tion.** Division or partition into two parts, as cells.

**Bi'ped** (*bis*, twice, *pes*, foot). An animal walking on two feet only.

**Bip'edal.** Having or relating to two feet.

**Bipen'niform.** Double feather-shaped. See *Penniform.*

**Biper'forate.** Having two perforations.

**Biphos'phate.** Compound in which there is one part of the base to two parts of phosphoric acid.

**Bip'licate** (*bis*, twice, *plico*, to fold together). Possessing two folds.

**Bipo'lar** (*bis*, twice, *polus*, pole). Having two poles or processes, said of nerve cells found in the ganglia of the gray matter of the brain. **B. ver'sion,** see *Version.*

**Bipo'rous** (*bis*, twice, *porus*, pore). Possessing two pores.

**Bipubiot'omy** (*pubes*, *tome*, incision). Operation of sawing through the front of the pelvis, a substitute for the Cæsarean operation.

**Birch.** Betula alba. **Black b.,** Betula lenta. **B. cam'phor,** $C_{36}H_{60}O_3$, betulin. **Cher'ry b.,** Betula lenta. **B. oil,** see *Betula alba.* **Sweet b.,** Betula lenta.

**Bird cher'ry.** Prunus padus. **B. pep'per,** Capsicum baccatum. **B. pox,** epithelioma contagiosum. **B. weed,** Polygonum aviculare.

**Birds' bread.** Sedum acre. **B. nest,** Hypopitys lanuginosa. **B.-nest bod'ies** or **cells,** masses of epithelial cells in cancer, having such appearance. **B.-nest, ed'ible,** see *Hirundo esculenta.*

**Bird's for'mula.** The two final figures of the specific gravity of a specimen of urine express approximately the number of grains of solid matter in an ounce of the same urine. **B.'s sign,** absence of respiratory sounds, with dulness, in pulmonary hydatids.

**Birefrac'tive** or **Birefrin'gent.** Doubly refractive.

**Birhin'ia** (*bis*, twice, *rhis*, nose). A monstrosity marked by a double nose.

**Birk'ett's her'nia.** Protrusion of the synovial membrane through a rent in the capsular ligament of a joint.

**Birth.** Parturition. **Cross b.,** preternatural. **Live b.,** see *Born.* **B. mark,** nævus. **B. pal'sy,** spastic diplegia; spastic paralysis of all the extremities at birth or soon afterward, due usually to hemorrhage into the cerebral meninges. **Plu'ral b.,** the birth of more than one child at a time. **Post'humous b.,** birth of a child after the death of its father. **Prem'ature b.,** extrusion of the fœtus before the end of the ninth month of intra-uterine life; more definitely, during the seventh or eighth month. **B. root,** Trillium erectum. Aristolochia. **Still-b.,** birth of a dead, but fully developed, child; also the child so born. **Vir'gin b.,** parthenogenesis.

**Birth'root** or **Birth'wort.** Aristolochia. **B. snake'root,** Aristolochia serpentaria.

**Bisacro'mial.** Relating to both acromion processes.

**Bis'cara but'ton.** Aleppo button.

**Bische.** Malignant dysentery or gangrene of the lower bowel, which prevails in Brazil and on the coast of Africa.

**Bis'cuiting.** Primary drying and fixing of porcelain moulded into definite form for dentists' use.

**Bisec'tion.** Division into two parts.

**Biser'mas.** Salvia sclarea.

**Bisex'ual.** Having genital characteristics of both sexes; hermaphrodite.

**Bisfer'iens** or **Bisfer'ious** (*bis*, twice, *ferio*, to strike). Dicrotic; having double beat, as pulse.

**Bish** or **Bisk.** Aconitum ferox.

**Bish'op's weed.** Ammi.

**Bisil'iac.** Relating to both ilia, as *bisiliac diameter*, that between cristæ ilii, transverse diameter of pelvic inlet.

**Bisischiad'ic** or **Bisischiat'ic.** Relating to both ischia, as *bisischiadic diameter*, line between the two tuberosities of the ischia.

**Bisk'ra boil** or **but'ton.** See *Aleppo button.*

**Bislin'gua.** Ruscus hypoglossum.

**Bis'mal.** Bismuth methylenedigallate; employed as an astringent in diarrhœa, in doses of gr. ij–v (0.12–0.32).

**Bismal'va.** Althæa.

**Bis'marck brown.** Phenylene brown, triamidoazobenzene hydrochloride, a stain employed in microscopy.

**Bismutal'.** An antiseptic mixture of bismuth, sodium phosphate, and sodium salicylate.

**Bis'mutan.** Santan.

**Bis'muth** (symbol, Bi). Regulus of bismuth, tin glass; a metal of crystalline structure and of a grayish-white or pinkish color, sp. gr. 9.822; fusible at 507° F., volatilizable at a white heat. Its salts are used in gastroenteric disorders, as they are believed to check intestinal fermentation without interfering with the normal digestive processes. See also *Bismuthum.* **B. albu'minate,** grayish-white powder; used in spasmodic affections of the stomach and bowels. **B. and ammo'nium cit'rate** (Ph. U. S.), in small scales, formed by dissolving citrate of bismuth in water of ammonia. **B. ben'zoate,** white powder made by the action of a watery solution of sodium benzoate and any acid solution of bismuth nitrate; employed for dusting ulcers, soft chancres, etc. **B. betanaph'thol,** b. naphtholate, orphol, a brown, insoluble powder containing 80 per cent. of bismuth and 20 per cent. of betanaphthol, decomposed in the stomach into its two constituents; an intestinal antiseptic, employed in gastrointestinal catarrh, diarrhœa, dysentery, typhoid fever, cholera, etc.;

dose, gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). **B. bo′rate,** from fusion of bismuth trinitrate and boric acid, employed like subnitrate and as a substitute for iodoform. **B. borophe′nate,** markasol. **B. but′ter,** chloride of bismuth. **B. car′bolate,** b. phenol. **B. car′bonate** (Ph. Br.), b. subcarbonate. **B. and ce′rium sal′icylate,** reddish-white insoluble powder; useful in diseases of the gastrointestinal mucous membrane, especially diarrhœa and dysentery caused by ulceration. **B. chinolin′ rho′donate,** reddish-yellow powder; used as a local application to ulcers. **B. chrysophan′ate,** dermol, a yellow, insoluble powder, a mixture of chrysarobin and bismuth hydroxide; an astringent application in some forms of cutaneous disease. **B. cit′rate** (Ph. U. S.), white, insoluble powder; used for preparing citrate of bismuth and ammonium. **B. cres′ylate,** betacresol, a substitute for iodoform; also an intestinal antiseptic; dose, gr. xv–xlv (1.0–3.0) in a day. **B. dithiosal′icylate,** thioform. **B. gal′late,** b. subgallate. **B. loret′inate,** a combination of bismuth and loretin; astringent and antiseptic; used externally as a dusting-powder and ointment in wounds and skin diseases. **B. metacre′sol,** employed as an intestinal antiseptic. **B. meth′ylenedigal′late,** bismal. **B. naph′tholate,** b. betanaphthol. **B. ni′trate,** ternitrate of bismuth; crystalline salt from direct solution of bismuth in nitric acid. **B. no′sophen,** eudoxin. **B. o′leate,** used externally in skin diseases. **B. ox′ide** (Ph. Br.), a dull, lemon-yellow powder prepared by boiling b. subnitrate in a soda solution. **B. oxyben′zoate,** b. benzoate. **B. oxybro′mide,** yellow powder; used in nervous dyspepsia. **B. oxychlo′ride,** white, insoluble powder; used as a cosmetic. **B. oxyi′odide,** red, insoluble powder, result of action of potassium iodide on bismuth subnitrate; used externally as an antiseptic; resembling iodoform in action. **B. oxyiodogal′late,** airol, the oxyiodide of bismuth subgallate; used as a dusting-powder in wounds, ulcers, burns, chancres, etc. **B. oxyi′odometh′ylgal′lol,** iodogallicin. **B. oxyi′odopyrogal′lol,** yellow-red powder; surgical antiseptic. **B. oxysal′icylate** (Ph. Br.), b. salicylate. **B. pentox′ide,** $Bi_2O_5$; found in bismuthic acid. **B. phe′nate** or **phe′nolate,** b. phenol, a white, non-toxic powder, containing 80 per cent. of bismuth oxide and 18–19 per cent. of phenol; its doses and actions are similar to those of betanaphthol bismuth. **B. phos′phate,** obtained from fusion of bismuth oxide, caustic soda, and phosphoric acid; a gastrointestinal disinfectant; dose, gr. iij–x (0.2–0.65). **Pu′rified b.,** by heating bismuth with potassium nitrate contaminating metals are oxidized and separated. **B. pyrogal′late** or **pyrogal′lol,** a dark green powder, non-toxic, containing 50 per cent. of bismuth oxide and 50 per cent. of pyrogallol. Employed as a disinfectant in contagious intestinal diseases and as an antiseptic in the treatment of wounds, ulcers, psoriasis, etc. **Reg′ulus of b.,** bismuth. **B. resor′cinate,** a yellowish powder, result of action of resorcin on solution of bismuth trinitrate, used in catarrh of the stomach. **B. sal′icylate,** (Ph. Br.) pink powder precipitated when sodium salicylate is added to bismuth nitrate in solution in glycerin; used in catarrh of the intestines and stomach, diarrhœa, etc., as an intestinal antiseptic; externally as a substitute for iodoform in wounds, ulcers, etc. **B. and so′dium i′odide,** $Bi_34NaI$, an alterative associated with the therapeutic action of bismuth. **B. subben′zoate,** b. benzoate. **B. subcar′bonate** (Ph. U. S.), similar in properties to subnitrate and used as a substitute for it; white, insoluble powder. **B. subchlo′ride,** b. oxychloride. **B. subgal′late,** dermatol, odorless, insoluble yellow powder; employed externally as a substitute for iodoform in wounds, burns, ulcers, certain diseases of the eye and ear, eczema, caries of the teeth, etc.; internally, in gastrointestinal diseases in place of bismuth subnitrate; in powder, gauze, glycerin, etc. **B. subi′odide,** b. oxyiodide. **B. subni′trate** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), white bismuth, trisnitrate of bismuth, white oxide of bismuth, magistery of bismuth, pearl white, Spanish white; white, insoluble powder, prepared by the addition of purified bismuth to nitric acid and precipitation by water; it is tonic, astringent, anodyne, antispasmodic, local sedative, and antiseptic; used in gastrodynia, dyspepsia, diarrhœa, and dysentery, and externally as a drying application to ulcerated surfaces in leucorrhœa, coryza, etc., and for soothing effect to burns, ulcers, and excoriated surfaces, ozæna, etc. **B. subsal′icylate,** b. salicylate. **B. subtan′nate,** similar in action to b. subgallate. **B. sul′phite,** antiseptic; used in gastrointestinal fermentative affections; obtained by mutual action of sodium and bismuth nitrite solutions. **B. sulphocar′bolate** or **sulphophe′nate,** employed as a digestive and antiseptic astringent in doses of gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32). **B. tan′nate,** yellow, insoluble powder. **B. tribromcar′bolate** or **tribromphe′nate** or **tribromphe′nol,** xeroform, a yellowish-green, insoluble, non-toxic powder containing 49.5 per cent. of bismuth oxide and 50 per cent. of tribromphenol; intestinal antiseptic in diarrhœa, dysentery, typhoid fever, cholera, etc.; dose, gr. xv–xx (1.0–1.3). **B. triox′ide,** yellow, insoluble oxide. **B. trisni′trate,** b. subnitrate. **B. vale′rianate,** white, insoluble powder, with odor of valerianic acid; made by mixing a neutral solution of oxide of bismuth in nitric acid with sodium valerianate, washing and drying the precipitate; used in gastrodynia, chronic gastralgia, and neuralgia, and chronic palpitation as a nervine; dose, gr. ss–ij (0.032-0.13) three or four times a day, in pill. **White b.,** b. subnitrate.

**Bismu′thate.** Salt of bismuthic acid.

**Bismu′thic.** Belonging to or containing bismuth, as *bismuthic acid* or *bismuthic oxide*.

**Bismu′thol.** Bismutal.

**Bismutho′sis.** The constitutional toxic effects of bismuth when taken in excess.

**Bismu′thum.** Bismuth. **B. al′bum** or **B. oxydula′tum al′bum,** bismuth subnitrate. **B. purifica′tum,** purified bismuth. The official preparations are: (Ph. U. S.) *Bismuthi citras,* dose, gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32); *B. et ammonii citras,* dose, gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32); *B. subcarbonas,* dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0); *B. subnitras,* dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). (Ph. Br.) *Bismuthi carbonas,* same as the subcarbonate; *B. oxidum* dose, gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3); *B. oxysalicylas* or *salicylas,* dose, gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3); *B. subnitras,* dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). For further description of these and other salts, see under *Bismuth.*

**Bi′sol.** Soluble bismuth phosphate; employed in gastralgia, enteralgia, etc.

**Bispi′rus** (*bis,* twice, *spiro,* to breathe). Dipnous.

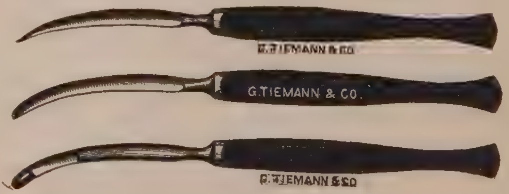
**Bis′sa.** Dropsy, in Egypt, of man and the lower animals.

**Bissul′cate** (*bis,* twice, *sulcus,* furrow). Possessing two grooves.

**Bistephan′ic.** Relating to the two stephanions or points of meeting of the temporal ridge and coronal suture.

**Bis′tort.** Polygonum bistorta. **Virgin′ian b.,** Polygonum virginianum.

**Bis′toury.** Small cutting-knife, used in surgery, composed of blade and handle, the former movable or fixed in the latter. The chief bistouries are:



Curved bistouries; the upper is sharp-pointed, the middle blunt-pointed, and the lower Sir Astley Cooper's.

*straight b.,* in which blade and cutting edge are straight, point being fine, round, or square; *convex b.,* blade being convex at cutting edge, concave at back; *concave b.,* blade being concave at edge and convex at back; *blunt-pointed b.*, blade having button at its extremity; *blunt* or *probe-pointed bistoury of Pott*, concave at cutting edge and its point blunt, so as to be carried on the palmar surface of the index finger, to divide stricture in strangulated hernia. *Sir Astley Cooper's bistoury* has an edge of not more than eight lines in length, situated about five lines from the point. *Bistouri caché* is a curved bistoury, the blade of which is placed in a cannula, whence it issues on pressing a spring.

**Bisul'phate.** Salt of sulphuric acid containing twice as much acid as a normal sulphate.

**Bisul'phide.** Compound of two atoms of sulphur with one of another element.

**Bisul'phite.** Acid sulphite; two equivalents of sulphurous acid are united with one of a base.

**Bisvigume'.** A new food introduced into the French army; the name is contracted from the French words *biscuit* (biscuit), *viande* (meat), and *legume* (vegetable). This food is compounded of ship-bread, meat, and vegetables, and is similar to the German pea-sausage (*Erbswurst*).

**Bitart'rate.** Compound in which there is one part of base to two parts of tartaric acid.

**Bitem'poral.** Relating to both temporal bones, as *bitemporal diameter* in the fœtus, a line drawn from one zygomatic process to the other.

**Bitot's** (be-toze') **spots.** Small areas of xerosis or abnormal dryness of the conjunctiva.

**Bit'ter.** Amarus. **B. al'mond,** Amygdalus amarus. **B. ap'ple,** colocynth. **B. ash,** quassia. **B. bark,** Pinckneya pubens, Alstonia constricta. **B. bloom,** Chironia angularis. **B. bu'gleweed,** Lycopus europæus; tonic and alterative. **B. can'dytuft,** Iberis amara. **B. cane,** Cana agria. **B. cassa'va,** Manihot utilissima. **B. cress,** cardamine. **B. cu'cumber,** Citrullus colocynthis. **B. cup,** cup made of quassia wood; it is filled with water, which is allowed to stand in it over night and is then taken in the morning as a tonic. **B. dock.** Rumex obtusifolia. **B. grass,** Aletris farinosa. **Ho'ly b.,** tiera picra. **B. kino'va,** kinovic acid. **B. or'ange,** Citrus vulgaris. **B. polyg'ala,** Polygala rubella. **B. prin'ciple,** principle contained in some vegetables, from which they derive their bitter character. **B. red'berry,** Cornus florida. **B. root,** Apocynum androsæmifolium, Gentiana catesbæi, Menyanthes verna. **B. salt,** magnesium sulphate. **B. tinc'ture,** compound tincture of gentian. **B. weed,** Ambrosia trifida. **Wel'ter's b.,** carbazotic acid. **B. wood,** quassia.

**Bit'tera febrif'uga.** Quassia.

**Bitterin'.** See *Quassia*.

**Bit'ters.** A class of drugs of vegetable origin, containing a bitter principle, employed chiefly to increase the appetite and improve digestion, and thus secondarily as tonics; also a class of semi-medicinal proprietary cordials and alcoholic preparations. The medicinally prescribed bitters are divided into several groups, as follows: *Aromatic bitters,* containing both bitter principles and aromatic oils, but no tannin; *astringent* or *styptic bitters,* containing bitter principles and tannin, but little if any aromatic oil; *simple bitters,* containing bitter principles only, with very little or no tannin or aromatic oil; *compound bitters* are mixtures of two or more bitters in definite proportions and flavored.

**Bit'tersweet.** Solanum dulcamara, Celastrus scandens.

**Bitu'men.** Mineral pitch or tar; one of the family of mineral resins or hydrocarbons.

**Bitu'minate of iod'oform.** Mixture of tar, 100 parts, and iodoform, 10 or 20 parts; used as an ointment to soft chancres.

**Bitu'minous.** Relating to or containing bitumen.

**Bi'uret.** $C_2O_2N_3H_5+H_2O$. A substance derived from urea by driving off ammonia by heat. **B. reac'tion,** reaction of a purple color resulting from adding Fehling's solution to a solution of peptone.

**Bivalent** biv'a-lent or bi'va-lent (*bis,* twice, *valeo,* to be able). Possessing the capability of displacing two atoms of hydrogen or combining with the same number.

**Bi'valve** (*bis,* twice, *valva,* a door). Having two folds or blades. **B. spec'ulum,** a speculum for the rectum or vagina, composed of two semicylindrical halves which can be separated after the instrument is in place.

**Biven'ter** (*bis,* twice, *venter,* belly). Double-bellied, digastric. **B. cervi'cis,** inner part of complexus muscles. **B. mandib'ulæ** or **maxil'læ,** digastric muscle.

**Biven'tral.** Having two stomachs or bellies. **B. lobe of cerebel'lum,** wedge-shaped lobe of cerebellum behind the amygdala.

**Bix'a america'na, orella'na,** or **orlea'na.** See *Terra orleana.*

**Bixin'.** An orange-red stain derived from bixa seeds or annotto.

**Bizygomat'ic.** Relating to zygoma of both sides, as *bizygomatic diameter,* distance between arches formed on each side by union of zygoma with temporal process of malar bone.

**Bizzozero's** (bit-tsots'er-oze) **blood plaques** or **plates** or **plate'lets.** Colorless round or oval disks of variable size occurring in the blood; their function is undetermined, but it is believed they are a source of the fibrin ferment, and thus an agent in coagulation. **B.'s cor'puscles,** nucleated red blood corpuscles. **B.'s crys'tals,** crystals of spermic phosphate found in the sputa of asthma, in feces, seminal fluid, and elsewhere.

**Blac'ciæ.** Rubeola.

**Black.** Destitute of color, owing to absorption of all the light rays; the antithesis of white. **B. al'der,** Prinos verticillatus; Rhamnus frangula. **B. ant'imony,** antimony sulphide. **B. ash,** Fraxinus sambucifolius. **B.-berry,** see *Rubus fruticosus.* **B. birch,** Betula lenta. **B. blood,** see *Blood.* **Bone b.,** animal charcoal. **B. bot'tle,** see *Infusum sennæ.* **B. can'cer,** melanosis. **B. cher'ry,** Prunus serotina. **B. co'hosh,** cimicifuga. **B. damp,** methane, fire-damp. **B. death,** see *Death.* **B. dog,** hypochondriasis. **B. dose,** see *Infusum sennæ.* **B. draught,** see *Infusum sennæ.* **B. drop,** acetum opii. **B. elm,** Ulmus effusa. **B. eye,** see *Ecchymosis.* **B. fe'ver,** malignant purpuric fever. **B. galls,** galls that have been collected before the egg has been hatched or the fly has escaped; see *Galls.* **B. gin'ger,** Amomum zingiber. **B. haw,** Viburnum prunifolium. **B. head,** comedo. **B. hel'lebore,** Helleborus niger. **B. indura'tion of the lungs,** anthracosis. **B. jaun'dice,** jaundice with dark discoloration. **B. lead,** plumbago. **B. leg,** sympathetic anthrax. **B. lep'rosy,** lepra nigricans. **B. li'on,** sloughing syphilitic ulcer, from which British soldiers suffered in Portugal. **B. mea'sles,** rubeola nigra. **B. mus'tard,** Sinapis nigra. **B. night'shade,** Solanum nigrum. **B. oak,** Quercus tinctoria. **B. pep'per,** Piper nigrum. **B. phthis'is,** miners' asthma. **B pitch,** pix nigra. **B. pock,** see *Variola.* **B. quar'ter** symptomatic anthrax. **B. rasp'berry,** Rubus occidentalis. **B. root,** Aletris farinosa, Pterocaulon pycnostachyum, Coryza pycnostachia, Leptandria purpurea. **B. Sam'son,** Rudbeckia purpurea. **B. snake'root,** cimicifuga. **B. spit,** sputum of anthracosis of miners. **B. spruce,** Abies nigra. **B. tang,** Fucus vesiculosus. **B. su'gar,** extractum glycyrrhizæ. **B. tongue,** dark appearance of that organ from accumulated impurities, spores, disintegrated epithelium, etc. **B. tur'peth,** turpethum nigrum. **B. vom'it,** yellow fever; also characteristic matter vomited in that disease. **B. wal'nut** Juglans nigra. **B. wash,** made by the addition of calomel to lime-water, used as an application to syphilitic sores. **B. wa'ter,** pyrosis. **B.-wa'ter fe'ver,** a malignant malarial affection of tropical and sub-tropical regions, characterized by hæmoglobinuria, bilious vomiting, and jaundice; supposed by some to be a manifestation of quinine poisoning. **B. wil'low,** Salix nigra.

**Blad'der.** A word originally signifying the urinary bladder, and subsequently extended to denote any similar membranous bag containing fluid; when employed without qualifying word it usually retains its original meaning. See under *Urinary*. Also used as a synonym of blister or vesicle. **Air-b., Swim-b.,** see *Air*. **Biloc′ular b.,** saculated bladder divided into two parts. **Brain-b.,** cerebral vesicle. **Colum′nar b.,** fasciculated b. **Daugh′ter-b.,** secondary hydatid. **Eye-b.,** optic vesicle. **Fascic′ulated b.,** condition of bladder in which interior of organ is marked by strong reticulated ridges or columns. **B. fe′ver,** pemphigus; cystitis; urethral fever. **Gall-b.,** see *Gall-bladder*. **Gas′trula b.,** perigastrula. **Germ-b.,** blastula. **Moth′er-b.,** hydatid cyst from which secondary cysts arise. **Sac′culated b.,** condition of bladder in which the mucous coat protrudes through the muscular, so as to produce hernia, which may form vesical sacculus or appendix vesicæ. **B. sen′na,** Colutea arborescens; purgative. **Stam′mering b.,** spasmodic micturition, with imperfect emptying of the bladder, from want of coordination of muscles employed in the act. **Swim-b.,** air-bladder. **U′rinary b.,** see *Urinary bladder*. **B.-worm,** cysticercus. **B.-wrack,** Fucus vesiculosus.

**Blade′bone.** Scapula.

**Blæ′sitas** (*blaisos*, halting). Stammering; balbuties; defect in pronunciation, substituting soft consonants for hard, as *z* for *s*, *d* for *t*; lisping.

**Blæso′sis.** Crookedness of limb.

**Blæ′sus.** One who is bowlegged; a stammerer; a general paralytic.

**Blain.** Pustule; blotch; blister; mark left by wound; discoloration after sore; swelling of glottis in horses.

**Blain′ville's ears.** Congenital lack of symmetry in the two ears.

**Blan′card's pills.** Pills of iodide of iron, imitated in *pilulæ ferri iodidi* (Ph. U. S.).

**Blanch′ing.** Making white; becoming white.

**Bland.** Soothing; demulcent.

**Blan′din-Nuhn's gland.** Blandin's gland.

**Blan′din's gan′glion** or **gland.** Mucous gland near the tip of the tongue, having its outlet on the inferior surface of the tongue.

**Blanks.** Epileptic vertigo.

**Blas alterati′vum.** Plastic force.

**Bla′sius's duct.** Duct of the parotid gland, better known as *Steno's* or *Stenson's duct*.

**Blast.** Infection of anything pestilential, destructive epidemic. A blighted bud or embryo. Flatulent affection of sheep. To wither, to blight or ruin.

**Blastelas′ma** (*blastos*, germ, *elasma*, plate). One of the secondary layers of the fecundated ovum derived from ectoderm and endoderm.

**Blaste′ma** (Gr., a sprout). Germinal or embryonic protoplasm. **B. den′tis,** pulp of a tooth. **Ossif′ic** or **os′sifying b.,** osteogenetic layer of the periosteum. **B. pi′li,** hair papilla.

**Blaste′mal** or **Blastemat′ic.** Relating to blastema.

**Blas′tide.** Space in segment of ovum preceding appearance of nucleus.

**Blastocar′dia** (*blastos*, germ, *kardia*, heart) or **Blas′tocele** (*blastos*, germ, *kelis*, spot). Germinal spot.

**Blas′tochyle** (*blastos*, germ, *chylos*, juice). Clear liquid contents of germinal vesicle or blastocele.

**Blas′tocœle, Blastocœlo′ma,** or **Blastocœ′lome** (*blastos*, germ, *koilos*, hollow). Cavity in ovum after division; central part or cavity of blastula.

**Blas′tocyst** (*blastos*, germ, *kystis*, bladder). Germinal vesicle.

**Blas′toderm** (*blastos*, germ, *derma*, skin). Germinal membrane or vesicle; membranous sac in fecundated ovum, consisting of nucleated cells or blastomeres formed by segmentation, original structure from which embryo is developed. At the outset it is a simple layer, afterward composed of two layers, endoderm or hypoblast and ectoderm or epiblast, between which, at a later stage of development, a third layer forms, called the mesoderm or mesoblast.

**Blastoder′mal** or **Blastoder′mic.** Relating to the blastoderm.

**Blas′todisc** or **Blas′todisk.** Germinal disk of the ovum of birds; archiblast.

**Blastogen′esis** or **Blastog′eny** (*blastos*, germ, *genesis*, production). Reproduction by budding; evolution of the body from the primitive substance.

**Blasto′ma.** Granuloma; a true tumor; a tumor composed of the products of aberrant growth of cells and tissues of the individual in whom it is developed. (Adami.)

**Blas′tomeres** (*blastos*, germ, *meros*, part). Nucleated cells formed in the first stages of development of the ovum, constituting the blastoderm. From these early cells all the fœtal tissues are afterward developed. See *Morula*.

**Blastomyce′tes** (*blastos*, germ, *mykes*, mushroom). Saccharomycetes or budding fungi; order of fungi multiplying by germination and sporification, including yeast fungi, torulaceæ, etc.

**Blastomyce′tic** or **Blastomycot′ic.** Relating to such fungi as yeast fungi, torulaceæ, etc. **B. dermati′tis,** disorder of the skin induced by the presence in it of a vegetable parasite of the yeast-plant family; it progresses slowly from one point of integument to another, with vegetations and wart-like elevations of surface, which may ulcerate and produce grave destruction of tissue; it resembles lupus vulgaris in the ulcerative stage.

**Blas′tophore** (*blastos*, germ, *phero*, to carry). Part of spermatospore which is not developed into spermatozoids.

**Blastophyl′la** (*blastos*, germ, *phyllon*, leaf). Ectoderm and endoderm.

**Blas′topore** (*blastos*, germ, *poros*, passage). Passage into cavity of innermost germ layer through the primitive streak.

**Blas′tosphere** (*blastos*, germ, *sphaira*, sphere). Single row of cells in the embryo arranged like a closed sphere; segmentation sphere of embryo, result of combination of the male and female elements. See *Blastula* and *Cytula*.

**Blastostom′ion** (*blastos*, germ, *stoma*, mouth). Blastopore.

**Blastostro′ma** (*blastos*, germ, *stroma*, bed). Portion of ovum giving origin to the blastoderm; embryonic area.

**Blas′tula.** Fecundated ovum, when in condition of hollow, spherical space filled with liquid or semiliquid material, the walls of the sphere being made up of a single cell layer; blastosphere.

**Blas′tulapore.** Passage into the interior of the blastula.

**Blastula′tion.** Development of the blastula or blastosphere.

**Blas′tule.** Blastula.

**Blat′ta.** Clot. A genus of insects; roach. **B. byzan′tia,** marine production from Conchylia, prescribed in epilepsy, hysteria, and hepatic obstructions. **B. lappo′nica,** Russian cockroach. **B. orienta′lis,** cockroach; active principle, called *antihydropin*, is diuretic and used in albuminuria, diminishing the amount of albumin and casts in the urine and dispelling accompanying œdema.

**Blaud's pills.** Pills of carbonate of iron, imitated in *pilulæ ferri carbonatis* (Ph. U. S.).

**Bla′wort.** Centaurea cyanus, Campanula rotundifolia.

**Bla′zing star.** Chamælirium luteum, Liatris, Aletris farinosa.

**Blea′berry.** Vaccinium myrtillus.

**Bleach′ing.** Dealbation, or subjecting to a process of whitening; losing color. Process of chemically removing discoloration of dental tissues by means of oxidizing or reducing agents. **B. pow′der,** chlorinated lime.

**Blear′edness.** Lippitudo; sore eyes from inflammation of the edges of the eyelids.

**Blear-eye** or **Blear′-eyedness.** Lippitudo.

**Blear-eyed.** Lippus, one affected with blear-eye.

**Bleb.** Bulla.

**Blech'non** or **Blech'num.** Polypodium filix mas. **B. lignifo'lium,** Asplenium scolopendrium. **B. squamo'sum,** Asplenium ceterach.

**Bleed'er.** Phlebotomist. Person suffering from hæmophilia.

**Bleed'ers' disease'.** Hæmophilia.

**Bleed'ing.** Hemorrhage; bloodletting. **B. boist,** cupping-glass. **B. heart,** Cypripedium luteum.

**Blem'matrope** (*blemma,* eye, *trepo,* to turn). Ophthalmotrope.

**Blen'na.** Mucus. Many compounds of this word (blenn-) were formerly in use, but most of them are now obsolescent or actually obsolete. Such words were: *Blennemesis* or *blennoëmesis,* vomiting of mucus; *blennenteria* or *blennenteritis,* mucous diarrhœa; *blennocystitis,* vesical catarrh, etc. **B. na'rium,** nasal mucus.

**Blennadeni'tis** (*blenna,* mucus, *aden,* gland). Inflammation of mucous follicles.

**Blennocys'tis,** pl. blennocyst'ides (*blenna,* mucus, *kystis,* cyst or bladder). Bursa mucosa.

**Blenno'des.** Blennoid; myxoid; mucous.

**Blennogen'ic** or **Blennog'enous** (*blenna,* mucus, *gennao,* to form). Mucific; forming or generating mucus.

**Blen'noid** (*blenna,* mucus, *eidos,* resemblance). Like mucus; myxoid; muciform.

**Blenno'ma.** Polypus.

**Blennomenorrhœ'a** (*blenna,* mucus, *men,* month, *rheo,* to flow). White menses; menstrual flow characterized by impoverished appearance of the blood in tuberculous and other debilitated subjects.

**Blennophthal'mia.** Ophthalmia, usually purulent.

**Blennorrha'gia** (*blenna,* mucus, *rhegnymi,* to break forth). Gonorrhœa; excessive mucous discharge.

**Blennorrha'gic.** Relating to blenorrhagia or gonorrhœa. **B. epididymi'tis,** hernia humoralis.

**Blennorrhin'ia** (*blenna,* mucus, *rhis,* nose). Coryza.

**Blennorrhœ'a** (*blenna,* mucus, *rheo,* to flow). Inordinate secretion and discharge of mucus; gonorrhœa. **B. benig'na,** leucorrhœa. **B. chron'ica,** gleet. **B. cilia'ris,** ophthalmia tarsi. **B. conjuncti'væ,** purulent conjunctivitis. **B. genital'ium,** leucorrhœa. **B. of lac'rymal sac,** see *Mucocele.* **B. luo'des,** gonorrhœa. **B. nasa'lis,** coryza. **B. neonato'rum,** ophthalmia neonatorum. **B. oc'uli,** purulent ophthalmia. **B. Stoerk'ii,** chronic catarrh of the upper air passages, with narrowness of the larynx, described by Stoerk as occurring in some parts of Europe. **B. tor'pida,** gleet. **B. urethra'lis,** gonorrhœa. **B. urina'lis,** cystitis with profuse mucous discharge. **B. vene'rea,** gleet. **B. ventric'uli,** gastrorrhœa. **B. vesi'cæ,** b. urinalis.

**Blennorrhœ'al.** Accompanied with profuse secretion and discharge of mucus; usually synonymous with gonorrhœal.

**Blenno'sis.** An affection of mucous membranes.

**Blennostasin'.** Cinchonidine hydrobromide; has the property of checking mucous secretion, hence employed in the treatment of coryza, bronchitis, etc. Dose, gr. v (0.32).

**Blennos'tasis** (*blenna,* mucus, *stasis,* rest). Suppression or suspension of mucous discharge.

**Blennostat'ic.** Remedy for suppression of mucous discharge.

**Blennotho'rax** (*blenna,* mucus, *thorax,* chest). Pulmonary catarrh, with excessive mucous secretion and abundant râles. **B. chron'icus,** asthma humidum.

**Blennotorrhœ'a** (*blenna,* mucus, *ous,* ear, *rheo,* to flow). Discharge of mucus from the ear; otorrhœa.

**Blennu'ria.** Presence of mucus in the urine.

**Blepharadeni'tis** (*blepharon,* eyelid, *aden,* gland). Ophthalmia tarsi; inflammation of the eyelids or of the Meibomian glands.

**Bleph'aral.** Relating to the eyelid; palpebral.

**Blepharanthraco'sis.** Gangrenous or carbuncular inflammation of the eyelids.

**Blepharelo'sis** (*blepharon,* eyelid, *eileo,* to roll). Entropion; ectropion.

**Blepharemphyse'ma.** Emphysema of the eyelid.

**Bleph'aric.** Relating to the eyelid; palpebral.

**Bleph'arism** or **Blepharis'mus.** Nictation; involuntary winking.

**Blephari'tis.** Ophthalmia tarsi; inflammation of the eyelids. **B. angula'ris,** b. intermarginalis. **B. cilia'ris,** b. marginalis. **B. gangræno'sa,** blepharanthracosis. **B. glandula'ris** or **glandulo'sa,** inflammation of Meibomian glands; chalazion. **B. intermargina'lis,** inflammation of lids and parts between, from altered secretion and lacrymation. **B. inter'na,** inflammation of conjunctival portion of the eyelids. **B. margina'lis,** inflammation of edges of the eyelids. **B. phlegmono'sa,** intense inflammation of the cellular tissue of the eyelids. **B. sim'plex,** simple inflammation of the edges of the eyelids, with redness, crusting, and gluing together of the lids. **B. squamo'sa,** b. marginalis, with the formation of scales. **B. ulcero'sa,** form of blepharitis with pustules at opening of hair glands, followed by ulceration. **B. variolo'sa,** inflammation of the lids in smallpox.

**Blepharoadeni'tis.** Blepharadenitis.

**Blepharoadeno'ma.** Glandular tumor of the eyelid.

**Blepharoathero'ma.** Tumor of lid, semifluid and gelatinous, with distinct cell wall; sebaceous cyst of the eyelid.

**Blepharoblennorrhœ'a.** Purulent ophthalmia. **B. neonato'rum,** see *Ophthalmia purulenta infantum.*

**Blepharocarcino'ma.** Cancer of the eyelid.

**Blepharochal'asis** (*blepharon,* eyelid, *chalasis,* relaxation). Relaxation of the skin of the upper lid, causing drooping.

**Blepharochromidro'sis** (*blepharon,* eyelid, *chroma,* color, *hidros,* sweat). Colored sweat, usually bluish, of the eyelids.

**Blepharoclei'sis** (*blepharon,* eyelid, *kleisis,* closure). Occlusion or adhesion of the eyelids.

**Blepharoclo'nus** Clonic spasm of the eyelids.

**Blepharocolobo'ma** (*coloboma,* cleft or shortening). Fissure of the eyelids; deficiency of the eyelid.

**Blepharoconjunctivi'tis.** Inflammation of the palpebral conjunctiva.

**Blepharodyschrœ'a** (*blepharon,* eyelid, *dys,* with difficulty, *chroa,* color). Discoloration of the eyelid; nævus of the eyelid.

**Blepharœde'ma.** Œdema of the eyelids. **B. agno'sum,** hydroblepharon.

**Blepharoemphyse'ma.** Emphysema of the eyelids.

**Blepharohæmatidro'sis** (*blepharon,* eyelid, *haima,* blood, *hidros,* sweat). Sweating of blood from the eyelids, probably local hemorrhage.

**Blepharohyperidro'sis.** Excessive sweating of the eyelids.

**Blepharolithi'asis** (*blepharon,* eyelid, *lithos,* stone). Formation of concretions in the eyelid.

**Blepharomelæ'na** (*blepharon,* eyelid, *melas,* black). Condition of the eyelids in which there is a deposit of black pigment; blepharochromidrosis.

**Blepharonco'sis** or **Blepharon'cus** (*blepharon,* eyelid, *onkos,* tumor). Tumor of the eyelid.

**Blepharopachyn'sis** (*blepharon,* eyelid, *pachynsis,* thickening). Abnormal thickness of the eyelid.

**Blepharoöphthal'mia.** Blepharophthalmia.

**Blepharophimo'sis** (*blepharon,* eyelid, *phimoo,* to constrict). Congenital diminution of space between the eyelids; blepharostenosis.

**Blepharoph'ryplasty** (*blepharon,* eyelid, *ophrya,* eyebrow, *plasso,* to form). Plastic operation on the eyelid and eyebrow.

**Blepharophlegma'sia.** Blepharitis.

**Blepharophthal'mia.** Ophthalmia tarsi. **B. glandulo'sa,** purulent ophthalmia of infants. **B. neonato'rum,** ophthalmia neonatorum. **B. purulen'ta,** blepharopyorrhœa. **B. ulcero'sa,** see *Ophthalmia tarsi.*

**Blepharophthal'mostat** (*blepharon,* eyelid, *ophthalmos,* eye, *statikos,* at standstill) Instrument to keep the eyeballs and eyelids immovable.

**Blepharophtheiri′asis.** Presence of lice or of their nits in the eyelashes.

**Blepharophy′ma** (*phyma*, swelling). Blepharoncosis.

**Bleph′aroplasty** (*plastikos*, forming). Formation of new eyelid; plastic surgery of the eyelid.

**Blepharople′gia.** Paralysis of the eyelid.

**Blepharopto′sis** (*blepharon*, eyelid, *ptosis*, fall). Falling down of the upper lid over the eye, caused by paralysis of the levator palpebræ superioris muscle. **B. ectro′pium**, ectropion. **B. entro′pium**, entropion. **B. lagophthal′mus**, lagophthalmus.

**Blepharopyorrhœ′a** (*blepharon*, eyelid, *pyon*, pus, *rheo*, to flow). Secretion of pus from the eyelids; purulent ophthalmia. **B. neonato′rum**, purulent ophthalmia of infants.

**Blepharor′rhaphy** (*blepharon*, eyelid, *rhaphe*, suture). Operation for bringing together the edges of the lids by stitches, as after removal of the eyeball or operation for ectropion.

**Blepharorrhœ′a.** Discharge of mucus or purulent matter from the eyelids.

**Bleph′arospasm.** Spasmodic action or tic of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle, generally occurring in scrofulous keratitis or conjunctivitis.

**Bleph′arospath** (*spathe*, spatula). Forceps applied to the eyelid to check hemorrhage during an operation.

**Bleph′arostat.** Elevator for the eyelids, enabling the surgeon to expose the parts thoroughly for examination or operation; eye speculum.

**Blepharosteno′sis.** Accidental or congenital diminution of space between the eyelids; blepharophimosis.

**Blepharosym′physis** (*symphysis*, growing together) Adhesion between the eyelids.

**Blepharosynech′ia** (*synecheia*, connection). Adhesion of eyelids; blepharosymphysis.

**Blepharot′omy** (*blepharon*, eyelid, *tome*, incision). Incision of the eyelid for the relief of spasm, for example.

**Blepharoto′sis.** Ectropion.

**Blepharoxys′tum** (*xuo* to scrape). Instrument for removing callosities from the eyelids, as in trachoma.

**Blephil′ia hirsu′ta.** Ohio horsemint, hairy horsemint; indigenous plant having the aromatic properties of the mint family.

**Bles′sed herb.** Geum urbanum. **B. this′tle,** Carduus benedictus.

**Ble′ta al′ba.** White or milky urine.

**Ble′tia campanula′ta.** Mexican plant used in dysentery.

**Blight.** Mildew; partial paralysis of the nerves of the face, from cold. **B. in the eye,** catarrhal ophthalmia; palsy of orbicularis palpebrarum and muscles of the eyebrow; extravasation of blood within the conjunctiva. **Sand′y b.** conjunctivitis with photophobia and sensation of grittiness.

**Blights.** See *Lichen urticatus.*

**Blind.** Without sight; without outlet, as blind canals. **B. boil,** see *Furunculus.* **B. gut,** the cæcum. **B. piles,** those without any discharge externally. **B. spot,** point of entrance of the optic nerve on the retina.

**Blind′ness.** Loss of sight. See *Cœcitas.* **Blue-b.** incapacity to distinguish blue color. **Col′or-b.,** the want of capacity to distinguish or appreciate colors; achromatopsia. **Cor′tical b.,** loss of sight from lesion of cortical centre for vision. **Day-b.,** hemeralopia **Light′ning b.,** see *Lighting.* **Men′tal** or **Mind-b.,** b. due to central lesion in which the brain is unable to recognize and interpret what the normal eye sees. **Moon-b.,** nyctalopia. **Ner′vous b.,** amaurosis. **Night** or **noctur′nal b.,** nyctalopia. **Ob′ject-b.,** mental b. with reference especially to objects. **Psych′ical b.,** form of blindness in which sight exists, but without power of recognition, the same as mental b. **Red-b.,** inability to distinguish red color. **Snow-b.,** see *Snow.* **Soul-b.,** mental b. **Word-b.,** aphasia.

**Blink′ing.** Winking.

**Blis′ter.** A circumscribed collection of serous fluid beneath the raised epidermis; also vesicant, vesicatory, blister plaster; a substance which, when applied to the skin, irritates it and occasions serous secretion, raising the epidermis and inducing vesicles, as cantharides, mustard, ammonia, etc. Blisters are used as counterirritants. A blister applied only long enough to produce this effect is termed a flying blister. A perpetual blister is one kept open by an issue or irritant dressings. **B. bee′tle,** cantharis. **Fe′ver b.,** herpetic eruption on the lip, see *Fever blister.* **Fly b.,** cantharis. **Fly′ing b.,** transient application of blister to produce rubefaction, see *Blister.* **Per′manent b.,** blister so treated as to prevent its healing. **B. plant,** Ranunculus acris. **B. plas′ter,** blister. **B. weed,** Ranunculus acris. **White b.,** Rupia escharotica.

**Bli′tum america′num.** Phytolacca decandra.

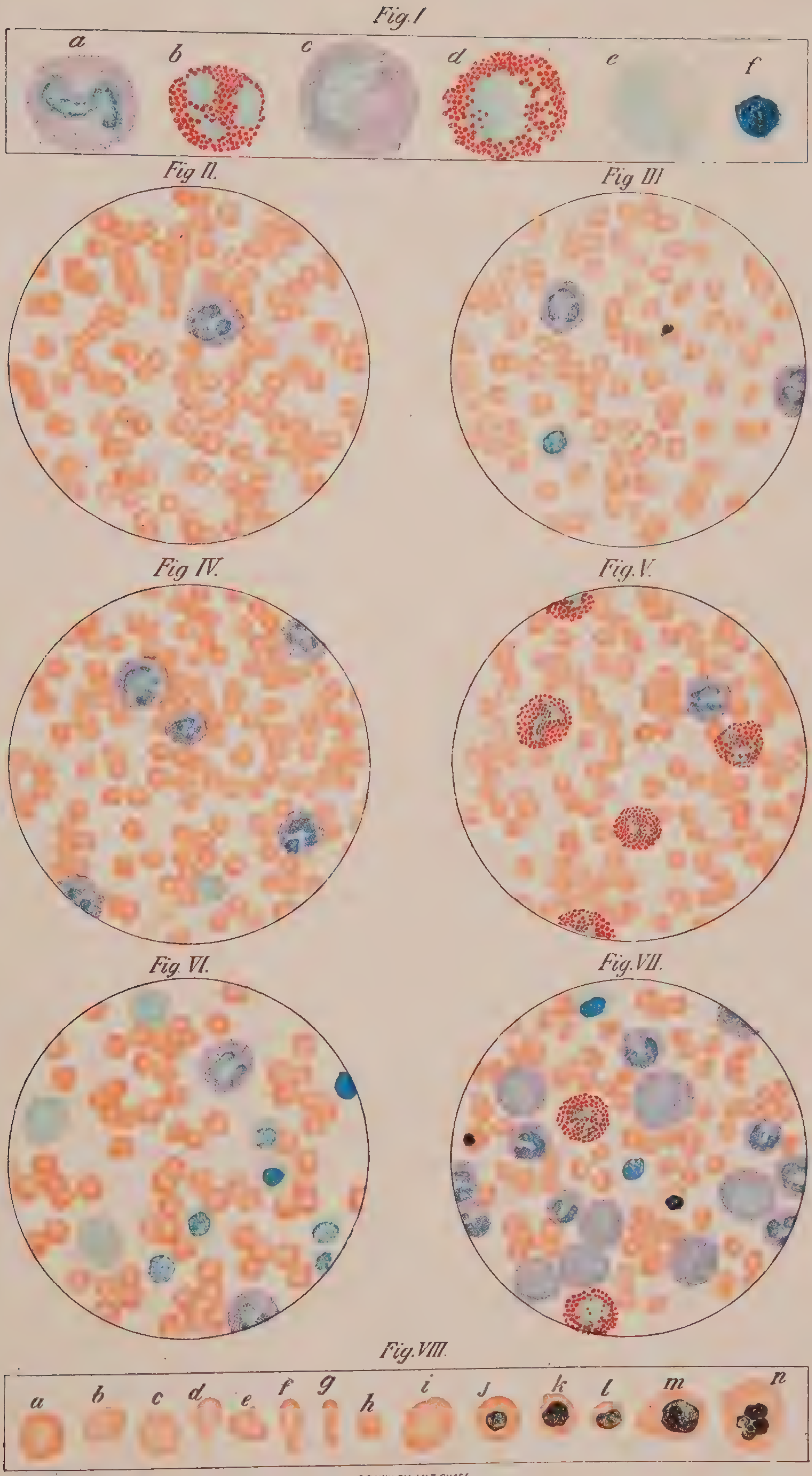
**Block teeth.** See *Teeth, block.*

**Blocq's disease′.** Astasia-abasia.

**Blood.** Animal fluid circulating in the arteries and veins, entering every organ and nearly every tissue, bringing new material for nutrition and removing the waste products of metabolism. Blood is white in molluscous and inferior animals, which are hence called white-blooded to distinguish them from the red-blooded, including the mammalia, birds, reptiles, and fishes. Arterial or red blood is florid, with a strong smell; sp. gr. 1.049. Venous or black blood is brownish-red; sp. gr. 1.051. The former, distributed from the heart, is nearly the same through its whole extent; venous blood is the arterial blood after different elements have been taken from it in nutrition, with addition of waste products resulting from the vital changes in the body. Blood taken from a vessel and left to itself becomes solid, separating into two distinct parts: *serum,* or watery, supernatant fluid, and *clot, coagulum,* or *crassamentum,* formerly called variously *cruor, hepar,* or *placenta sanguinis* or *cruoris, insula,* and *thrombus.* Serum is chiefly water holding in solution proteids and salts; clot contains fibrin, corpuscular elements, coloring-matter, hæmatin, a little serum, and a small quantity of salts. The blood is composed of the fluid part—liquor sanguinis, or plasma, and the solid elements—red and white corpuscles, or erythrocytes and leucocytes, platelets, and hæmoconia, or blood dust. The salts of the blood are chiefly sodium chloride and also potassium chloride, sodium phosphate, calcium phosphate, magnesium phosphate, sodium carbonate, and various sulphates. The proteids are fibrinogen, serum globulin, and serum albumin; in the serum after separation of the clot the fibrinogen is replaced by the fibrin ferment. The blood contains also, in varying quantities, urea and uric acid, creatin, creatinin, xanthin, hypoxanthin, fat, soap, cholesterin, and sugar. Its gases are carbon dioxide, oxygen, and nitrogen; the proportions of the first two differ in arterial and venous blood, the volume of oxygen being 20 in the former and 10 in the latter, while that of carbon dioxide is 40 in the former and 50 in the latter.

Blood taken from an artery coagulates in three to fifteen minutes. The coagulation of the blood is hastened by moderate warmth, 100° to 120° F.; by contact with foreign matters; by access of air; by rest, and by the addition of moderate amounts of water. It is retarded or prevented by greater heat or extreme cold; by contact with living tissues, especially the blood-vessels; by absence of air (after death by asphyxia the blood remains fluid, also when air is withheld from drawn blood, as by a film of oil); by agitation of the vessel; by more than twice the bulk of water; by addition of viscid substances, as glycerin or syrup; by addition of neutral salts, about 2 per cent. solution; by digestive ferments, and by strong acids or alkalies. (Manning.)

The *erythrocytes,* red globules, or corpuscles, or cells, or disks, are small bodies, circular in the mammalia, excepting the camel and the llama, and ellip-



DRAWN BY J.N.Z. CHASE

Blood Cells, Normal and Pathological. (I. P. Lyon.)

Fig. I. Types of leucocytes. *a.* Polymorphonuclear neutrophile. *b.* Polymorphonuclear eosinophile. *c.* Myelocyte (neutrophilic). *d.* Eosinophilic myelocyte. *e.* Large lymphocyte (large mononuclear). *f.* Small lymphocyte (small mononuclear). Fig. II. Normal blood. Fig. III. Secondary (postoperative) anæmia. Fig. IV. Inflammatory leucocytosis. Fig. V. Eosinophilic leucocytosis in a case of trichinosis. Fig VI. Lymphatic leukæmia. Fig. VII. Splenomyelogenous leukæmia. Fig. VIII. Varieties of erythrocytes. *a.* Normal red corpuscle (normocyte). *b, c.* Anæmic red corpuscles. *d-g.* Poikilocytes *h.* Microcyte. *i.* Megalocyte. *j-n.* Nucleated red corpuscles. *j, k.* Normoblasts. *l.* Microblasts. *m, n.* Megaloblasts.

tical in birds and cold-blooded animals; flattened biconcave, with a smooth surface; of yellow color when viewed by transmitted light; formerly thought to be composed of a central nucleus surrounded by a fluid enclosed in a membranous sac, now usually regarded as a homogeneous mass of hæmoglobin enclosed in a fine network. The corpuscles vary in size in different animals. In man they average 7.5 microns in diameter by 1.8 microns in thickness, or, approximately, $\frac{1}{3333}$ by $\frac{1}{13888}$ inch. The following table (from that of Gulliver and the observations of Chapman) exhibits a comparative view of the

AVERAGE DIAMETERS OF THE BLOOD CORPUSCLES IN DIFFERENT ANIMALS.

| *Mammals.* | | *Birds.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Animal. | Diameter. inch. | Animal. | Diameter. inch. |
| Manatee | $\frac{1}{2700}$ | Ostrich | $\frac{1}{1649}$ |
| Elephant | $\frac{1}{2745}$ | Owl | $\frac{1}{1763}$ |
| Ant-eater | $\frac{1}{2769}$ | Swan | $\frac{1}{1806}$ |
| Sloth | $\frac{1}{2865}$ | Pigeon | $\frac{1}{1973}$ |
| Whale | $\frac{1}{3099}$ | | |
| Camel | $\frac{1}{3123}$ | *Reptiles.* | |
| Man | $\frac{1}{3200}$ | Turtle | $\frac{1}{1231}$ |
| Orang | $\frac{1}{3383}$ | Viper | $\frac{1}{1274}$ |
| Chimpanzee | $\frac{1}{3412}$ | Lizard | $\frac{1}{1555}$ |
| Dog | $\frac{1}{3542}$ | | |
| Opossum | $\frac{1}{3557}$ | *Amphibia.* | |
| Rabbit | $\frac{1}{3607}$ | Amphiuma | $\frac{1}{363}$ |
| Black rat | $\frac{1}{3754}$ | Proteus | $\frac{1}{400}$ |
| Mouse | $\frac{1}{3814}$ | Siren | $\frac{1}{420}$ |
| Brown rat | $\frac{1}{3911}$ | Menopoma | $\frac{1}{563}$ |
| Gray squirrel | $\frac{1}{4000}$ | | |
| Ox | $\frac{1}{4267}$ | *Fishes.* | |
| Cat | $\frac{1}{4404}$ | | |
| Sheep | $\frac{1}{5300}$ | Pike | $\frac{1}{2000}$ |
| Goat | $\frac{1}{6366}$ | Perch | $\frac{1}{2461}$ |
| Pigmy musk deer | $\frac{1}{12325}$ | Lamprey | $\frac{1}{2134}$ |

There are also seen sometimes in the blood decolorized erythrocytes, called phantom cells, achromacytes, or shadow corpuscles. These are not a different form of corpuscle, but simply degenerated red cells. The *blood plaques* or *platelets* are pale yellowish or colorless corpuscles, from one-quarter to one-half the diameter of the red corpuscle, without nucleus. They are generally regarded not as cells or true blood corpuscles, but rather as pieces broken off from the red or white cells. The *blood dust* or *hæmoconia*, consists of minute specks, about one-eighth the diameter of a red corpuscle, highly refractive, swimming free in the plasma but without amœboid movements. Some regard them as the débris of broken-down blood cells; others suggest that they may carry the protective bodies upon which immunity depends; their function is, however, not yet determined.

Hayem differentiates three varieties of red corpuscles: large, with a diameter of 8.5μ; medium-sized, with a diameter of 7.5μ; small, with a diameter of 6.5μ (μ stands for micron or micromillimetre, or the $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a millimetre, equal to about $\frac{1}{25000}$ of an inch). Among 100 blood corpuscles 75 are of medium size. The following facts from Vierordt are of interest in regard to the corpuscles of the blood:

Size: greatest diameter, 7.4μ (minimum 4.5μ, maximum 9.7μ); greatest thickness, 1.9μ.

| | |
|---|---|
| Weight of a single red blood corpuscle | 0.00008 mg. |
| Specific weight | 1.105 (Welcker); 1.088–1.089 (C. Schmidt). |

Number of red corpuscles per mm.: 5,174,000 (Vierordt), 5,000,000 (Hayem), 5–6,000,000 (Patrigeon).

Ratio between white and red corpuscles:

| Observers. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gowers | 1:330 | 1:340 (on an average). |
| Welcker | 1:335 | |
| Moleschott | 1:357 (=2.8:1000) | |
| Bouchut and Dubrisay | for 20–30 years | 1:700 |
| | for 30–58 years | 1:616 |

Frey states that in his own case, while fasting, the ratio was 1:357. Two hours after dinner Frey obtained for himself 1:303; in a boy 4 years old, 1:345.

| | |
|---|---|
| Moleschott, 4 hours after breakfast | 1:466 |
| " 2 " " a meal containing little albumin | 1:356 |
| " 2 " " a meal containing much albumin | 1:282 |

The *leucocytes*, or white corpuscles, are colorless, nucleated cells, for the most part larger (7–12μ in diameter), but less numerous than the red corpuscles, the proportion between the two being approximately as 1:500. Several varieties of white cells have been described, the distinguishing characteristics being in structure, size, staining properties, etc. According to the first there are three varieties: 1. Small cells with large nucleus and scanty protoplasm, possessing little or no power of amœboid movement; they are usually called lymphocytes, as they are believed to be derived from the lymph. 2. Larger cells with more protoplasm and a single nucleus, possessing some power of amœboid movement; they are called uninucleated or mononucleated leucocytes. 3. Still larger cells, irregular in form, with a granular protoplasm and several nuclei, possessing active amœboid movements; they are called multinucleated or polynucleated leucocytes. The classification based upon the reaction to stains includes eosinophile (acidophile, oxyphile) cells, in which staining is effected only with acid dyes; basophiles, which are stained only with basic dyes; neutrophiles, staining only with neutral dyes; and amphophiles, which can be stained by both acid and basic dyes. These differences in staining properties depend upon the presence of various granules in the protoplasm, named from the Greek alphabet, α-, β-, γ-, δ-, and ε- granules. The functions of the leucocytes are various and not yet fully understood.

The numbers of the red and white cells, both relative and absolute, vary greatly in various diseases and at different times in the normal state, and the cells themselves also vary in size, structure, and appearance. These variations offer useful data for the determination of many points in the way of diagnosis and prognosis.

The following table exhibits the computations of different physiologists regarding the amount of the circulating blood, arterial and venous:

| | Lbs. |
|---|---|
| Harvey,<br>Lister,<br>Moulins,<br>Abildguard, | 8 |
| Blumenbach,<br>Lobb,<br>Lower and Lewes, | 10 |
| Sprengel, | 10 to 15 |
| Günther and Bock | 5 to 20 |
| Blake | 16½ to 18¾ |
| Weber and Lehmann | 17½ to 19 |
| Müller, Burdach, and P. Bérard | 20 |
| Wagner | 20 to 25 |
| Guesnai | 27 |
| F. Hoffmann | 28 |
| Haller | 28 to 30 |
| Young | 40 |
| Hamberger | 80 |
| Keill | 100 |

The estimate of Blake is probably approximately correct. It is generally believed that the amount of blood is about one-thirteenth of the body weight. The proportion of arterial blood to venous is about 4 to 9.

**Blood, arte′rial,** see *Blood.* **Black b.,** see *Blood.* **B. boil,** hæmatoma. **B. cal′culi,** see *Pseudocalculi.* **B. casein′,** globulin. **B. casts,** casts of renal tubes formed by extravasated and coagulated blood, seen in examining urine microscopically. **B. cells,** blood globules. **B. chan′nels,** canaliculi, devoid of walls, for the passage of blood in granulation tissue. **Char′coal b.,** see *Charcoal.* **B. circula′tion,** see *Circulation.* **B. clot,** coagulum, see *Blood.* **B. col′oring-mat′ter,** see *Blood.* **B. cor′puscles,** see *Blood.* **B. crys′tals,** hæmatoidin. **B. cyst,** sanguineous cyst, see *Hæmatoma* and *Hæmatocele.* **B. disease′,** any morbid condition, the materies morbi of which is presumed to exist in the blood. **B. disk** or **disk′let,** blood globule, b. plaque or plate. **B. dust,** hæmoconia, see *Blood.* **B. glands,** see *Ganglion.* **B. glob′ules,** see *Blood.* **B heat,** 98.6° F. (37° C.) on the thermometric scale. **B. isl′ands,** collections of small red spots in the vascular area in early embryonic life, afterward developing into blood-vessels. **B. leech,** the medicinal leech or any of the Hirudinea which sucks blood. **B. liq′uor,** liquor sanguinis. **B. mur′murs,** see *Murmurs.* **B. par′ticles,** blood corpuscles. **B. pict′ures,** picture or small pattern network speedily formed by human blood under the microscope, said to be distinguishable from that formed by other animals, which takes place more slowly with a larger pattern. **B. pig′ments,** see *Pigments.* **B. plaques,** see *Blood.* **B. plas′ma,** see *Blood.* **B. plates** or **plate′lets,** see *Blood* and *Hæmatoblasts.* **B. pois′oning,** presumed condition of the blood, in which its constitution is modified by reception into it of substances that render it noxious or unfit for healthy nutrition, as in pyæmia, septicæmia, etc. **B. pres′sure,** force exercised by the blood against the walls of the blood-vessels. This is modified by the condition of the heart, the elasticity of the vessels, etc. The causes of alteration in the blood pressure may be tabulated as follows (Brunton):

| *May be raised—* | *May be lowered—* |
|---|---|
| 1. By the heart beating more quickly. | 1. By the heart beating more slowly. |
| 2. By the heart beating more vigorously and more completely, and sending more blood into the aorta at each beat. | 2. By the heart beating less vigorously and completely, and sending less blood into the aorta at each beat. |
| 3. By contraction of the arterioles, retaining the blood in the arterial system. | 3. By dilatation of the arterioles, allowing the blood to flow more quickly into the veins. |
| | 4. By deficient supply of blood to the left ventricle, as from contraction of the pulmonary vessels or obstruction to the passage of blood through them, or from stagnation of blood in the large veins—*e. g.,* in shock. |

The following estimates have been made from direct experiments as to the nature of the blood pressure:

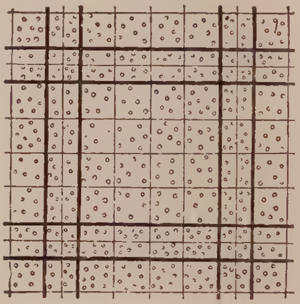
(*a*) *In the arteries* (Vierordt).

| | *Mercury.* | *Column of blood.* |
|---|---|---|
| In the newborn | = 111 mm. | = 1443 mm. |
| In 3-year-old | = 138 " | = 1794 " |
| In 14-year-old | = 171 " | = 2223 " |
| In adult | = 200 " | = 2600 " |

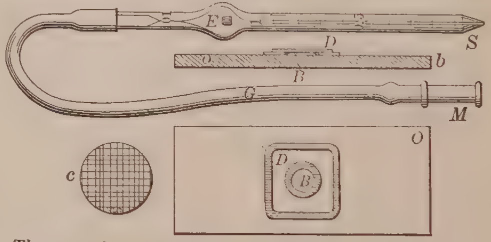
(*b*) *In the capillaries* (Kries): The blood pressure in the capillaries is about equal to one-half to one-fifth of the arterial pressure.

(*c*) *In the veins*: About $\frac{1}{20}$ of the pressure in the corresponding artery. In the large veins near the heart the pressure in general is negative during inspiration, positive during expiration. **B. quo′tient,** result obtained by dividing amount of hæmoglobin in the blood by the number of red corpuscles, in each case expressed as a percentage of the natural amount. **Red b.,** see *Blood.* **B. se′rum,** see *Blood.* **B. sounds,** see *Murmur, arterial.* **B. stone,** hæmatite. **B. stroke,** loss of sensation and motion resulting from cerebral hemorrhage or congestion of the vessels of the brain; hemorrhage in the areolar tissue of the face, lungs, skin, etc. **B. tab′lets,** b. plates. **B. tubes,** see *Arteries* and *Veins.* **B. tu′mor,** swelling, with effusion of blood; hæmatoma. **Ve′nous b.,** see *Blood.* **B. ves′icle,** blood globule. **B. ves′sel,** vessel destined to contain and convey blood. **B. weed,** Asclepias curassavica. **White b.,** lymph. **B. wort,** Hieracium venosum, Sanguinaria canadensis.

**Blood′-counting appara′tus.** Device by which the number of corpuscles, either white or red, in a cubic millimetre of blood can be determined.



Blood-counter; appearance of blood in the Thoma-Zeiss cell.



Thoma-Zeiss blood-counting apparatus; *O*, object-glass with a cell (*B*) $^1/_{10}$ mm. in depth; *D*, cover-glass; *S*, Potain mixer consisting of a graduated capillary tube, the upper end of which is blown into a chamber (*E*) holding 100 c. mm.; *G*, rubber tube; *M*, mouth-piece; *b*, object-glass in cross section; the bottom of the cell is ruled off into squares as shown (enlarged) at *c*.

**Blood′ing.** Bloodletting; flooding.

**Blood′less meth′od** or **opera′tion.** Operation, as amputation, in which Esmarch's elastic bandage and tourniquet are employed and bleeding is prevented.

**Blood′lessness.** Anæmia.

**Blood′letter.** Bleeder.

**Blood′letting.** Blooding, bleeding, letting blood; abstraction of blood from an artery (arteriotomy), a vein (phlebotomy, venesection), or the capillaries (arteriophlebotomy) for therapeutic purposes. Drawing blood from the capillaries is called local bloodletting in contradistinction to bleeding from an artery or vein, called general bloodletting. Bleeding is used during the existence of disease, as in inflammation, and in the way of prophylaxis: 1. To diminish the actual mass of blood, and in such case fluids ought not to be allowed too freely afterward. 2. To diminish turgescence in any organ; *revulsive bloodletting* or bleeding, venæsectio revulsoria, when performed far from the part affected, and *derivative bloodletting* when near. 3. To diminish the number of blood corpuscles *spoliative phlebotomy*. The immediate effects of bloodletting are diminution of the mass of blood and of fever, retardation of pulse, sometimes syncope.

Bloodletting from a vein, *phlebotomy*, is practised on the subcutaneous veins of the neck, face, forearm, and leg, sometimes of the hand or foot; the necessary apparatus consists of bandage or ribbon, compress, and lancet or fleam. The veins selected for operation are: 1. In the fold of the arm, cephalic, basilic, two median, and anterior cubital. 2. In the hand, cephalic and salvatella. 3. In the foot, great and little saphena. 4. In the neck, external jugular. 5. In the forehead, frontal. 6. In the mouth, ranine. Phlebotomy in the limb is performed by tying a circular bandage round it, to render the subcutaneous veins turgid by blood being obstructed, the bandage not being so tight, however, as to compress the arteries. Puncture is made into the vein and the desired quantity allowed to flow; the ligature is then removed and a compress and retaining bandage are applied.

Capillary local, or topical bloodletting, *arteriophlebotomy*, is practised on the skin or mucous membranes by means of leeches, the lancet, or cupping.

**Blood′like.** Sanguine.

**Blood′root.** Sanguinaria canadensis.

**Blood′shot.** Hyperæmic, as of the eye.

**Blood′y.** Sanguineous. Having the character of blood; relating to blood. **B. flux**, dysentery. **B. sweat**, hæmatidrosis; ephidrosis cruenta.

**Blotch.** Pustule; discolored eruption. **Milk b.**, crusta lactea.

**Blow′ball.** Leontodon taraxacum.

**Blow′ing sound.** Bellows sound.

**Blown.** Out of breath; stained with ova, as of fly.

**Blow′pipe.** Straight or bent tube through which a current of air is directed against a flame, in order to increase the heat of the same.

**Blue.** The color of the sky; livid; cyanotic. **B. bells**, Gentiana catesbæi. **Berlin′ b.**, material used for injecting the vascular system in pathological investigations, of which potassium ferrocyanide, sodium sulphate, and iron chloride are the main components. **B. berry**, Caulophyllum thalictroides, Lantana. **B. blind′ness**, see *Blindness*. **B. bon′nets**, Centaurea cyanus. **B. bot′tle**, Centaurea cyanus, Cyanus segetum. **B. disease′**, cyanosis. **B. flag**, Iris versicolor. **B. gen′tian**, Gentiana catesbæi. **B. gums**, blue line along the gums, indicating lead poisoning. **B. gum tree**, Eucalyptus globulus. **B. line**, b. gums. **Low b.**, Vaccinium pennsylvanicum. **B. mass**, mercurial pill, see *Massa hydrargyri*. **Meth′ylene b.**, see *Methylene*. **B. oint′ment**, mercurial ointment. **B. pill**, mercurial pill, see *Massa hydrargyri*. **B. pyoktanin′**, see *Pyoktanin*. **B. stone**, copper sulphate. **B. ver′vain**, Verbena hastata. **B. vi′olet**, Viola pedata. **B. vis′ion**, cyanopia. **B. vit′riol**, copper sulphate.

**Blues.** A depressed mental condition.

**Blume′a balsamif′era.** Plant of Asia, source of Ngai camphor, by distillation. **B. lac′era**, species from E. Indies, having the odor of turpentine; used in dyspepsia.

**Blu′menbach's cli′vus.** Portion of sphenoid bone back of posterior clinoid processes. **B.'s plane**, the plane of the base of the skull without the inferior maxilla. **B.'s proc′ess**, uncinate process of ethmoid.

**Blumeneau's′ nu′cleus.** Lateral nucleus of nucleus cuneatus.

**Blunt hook.** See *Hook*.

**Blush.** See *Flush*. **Inflam′matory b.**, erythema.

**Blush′wort.** Erythræa.

**Bo′a.** Eruption of red, ichorous pimples. See *Hidroa* and *Sudamina*. **B. u′pas**, upas. **B. vis′ta fe′ver**, yellow fever.

**Bo′as's rea′gent.** Reagent for determining presence of hydrochloric acid in the stomach or elsewhere; it consists of 5 parts of resorcin, 3 of sugar, and 100 of alcohol. **B.'s sign**, lactic acid in the stomach in cases of cancer of that organ. **B.'s test**, test for lactic acid, the latter being decomposed by sulphuric acid and dioxide of manganese into aldehyde and formic acid; the aldehyde becomes iodoform when conveyed into an alkaline solution of iodine. Also sound of gurgling of water in the intestines, produced by external pressure after a small quantity of water has been thrown up into the rectum; the quantity of water necessary to produce this sound is a measure of the degree of intestinal atony.

**Boat-belly.** Condition in which marked retraction of the abdomen is present.

**Boat′man's ring′worm.** A form of trichophyton which occurs in luxuriant vegetation upon smooth portions of the body in tropical countries.

**Boat-shaped abdo′men.** Boat-belly.

**Bo′ba.** Frambœsia.

**Boch′dalek's canal′.** Small canal taking an oblique direction through the membrana tympani. **B.'s gap**, space in the diaphragm between its attachments to the ribs and to the loins. **B.'s gan′glion**, small thickening formed by branch of anterior dental nerve uniting with branch of posterior nasal nerve from Meckel's ganglion. **B.'s mus′cle**, see *Triticeoglossus muscle*. **B.'s tubes**, cavities communicating, especially in fœtal life, with the back part of the thyroglossal duct (a canal between the thyroid gland and the tongue). **B.'s valve**, minute duplication of a portion of the investing membrane of the lacrymal duct.

**Bock's pharyn′geal nerve.** Pterygopalatine branch of the sphenopalatine ganglion.

**Bock′hart's impeti′go.** Suppurative epidermic inflammation of pyogenic microbic origin.

**Bo′do sal′tans.** Variety of flagellata sometimes met with on unhealthy ulcers. **B. urina′rius**, species found in albuminous urine of those suffering from cholera.

**Bod′y.** Human body as a collection of organs; the trunk; body of a bone, as of the femur, sphenoid, etc., to designate shaft or middle portion of those bones; body of the uterus, main part of that organ; corpse; distinct portion of matter perceived by the senses; the rectum, as in "coming down of the body," or proctocele; in artificial teeth, the basis of porcelain which gives form and on which the enamels are fused. **Ad′enoid b.**, **Allox′ur b.**, **Amyla′ceous b.**, etc., see the qualifying word. **B. of Aran′tius**, see *Corpora Arantii*. **B. of High′more**, corpus highmorianum. **Hy′aloid b.**, corpus vitreum. **B. of Lan′gerhans**, one of the rounded vascular aggregations of small cells between the lobules of the liver; probably imperfectly developed lobules. **B. louse**, Pediculus vestimenti. **Meiss′ner's b.**, tactile corpuscle. **Mu′riform b.**, mass of vitelline globes from segmentation of vitellus. **O′ken's b.**, mesonephros. **Pacchio′nian b.**, one of the numerous granular bodies on the surface of the dura mater in the course of the longitudinal sinus. **Perine′al b.**, see *Perineum*. **Postpyram′idal b.**, posterior pyramid. **Prepyram′idal b.**, anterior pyramid. **Pyram′idal b.**, corpus pyramidale. **Rhom′boid b.**, fourth ventricle. **Ro′senmüller's b.**, parovarium; epo-öphoron. **Touch b.**, tactile corpuscle. **Trap′ezoid b.**, trapezium-shaped portion of pons Varolii. **Wink′ler's b.**, one of certain pathological formations seen in syphilis. **Wolff′ian b.**, corpus wolffianum; mesonephros. **Yel′low b.**, corpus luteum.

**Bod′y-read′ing.** See *Muscle reading*.

**Bod′y-sear′cher.** A name formerly given to one who examined bodies to report as to the cause of death.

**Bod′y-snatch′er.** Resurrectionist.

**Boeck's scab′ies.** Norway itch or scabies crustosa. See *Radzyge*.

**Bœhme′ria cauda′ta.** Brazilian plant; sudorific; used also for hemorrhoids.

**Boer′haave's glands.** Sweat glands.

**Boerhaa′via dian′dra.** Plant of South America; root is emetocathartic. **B. diffu′sa** grows in W. Indies; root is purgative. **B. hirsu′ta,** same habitat; leaves are employed in diseases of the liver. **B. procum′bens,** plant of India; antipyretic, cathartic, anthelmintic. **B. scan′dens,** root of this shrub of W. Indies is used in gonorrhœa. **B. tubero′sa** grows in Peru; antisyphilitic.

**Boett′cher's cells.** Cells arranged in single layer on membrana basilaris of cochlea. **B.'s crys′tals,** crystals found in semen, supposed to be the same as Charcot's crystals. **B.'s test,** test for sugar; consists of mixing equal parts of the suspected urine and of liquor potassæ, then adding a small quantity of subnitrate of bismuth and boiling for some time; if sugar is present the bismuth becomes black or gray.

**Boett′ger's test.** Boettcher's test.

**Bog′bean.** Menyanthes trifoliata.

**Bogota′ bark.** Carthagena cinchona bark.

**Bog′ros's space.** Space between the peritoneum and the transversalis fascia through which the external iliac artery may be tied without injuring the peritoneum.

**Bogrow's** (bog′roffs) **fi′bres.** Nerve fibres going from the optic tract to the optic thalamus.

**Bog′rush.** Eleocharis palustris.

**Bog-spav′in.** Dilatation of the capsular ligament of the tibiotarsal joint in the horse.

**Bo′hon u′pas.** Antiaris upas.

**Boil.** Furunculus. **Alep′po b.,** see *Aleppo*. **Blind b.,** see *Furunculus*. **Bulam′a b.,** see *Bulama*. **Del′hi b.,** see *Delhi*. **Gum-b.,** alveolar abscess; parulis. **Malig′nant b.,** see *Furunculus*. **Trop′ical b.,** Aleppo b. **Wasp's-nest b.,** see *Furunculus*.

**Boi′na.** Cow-pox.

**Bo′la.** Myrrh.

**Bolbomelano′ma** or **Bolbomelano′sis** (*bolbos*, bulb). Melanosis of the eyeball; the second word also denotes the formation of such melanotic tumor.

**Boldine′.** Alkaloid from boldo; used in diseases of the bladder and liver and in gallstones.

**Bol′do.** Leaves of Boldoa fragrans or Peumus boldus; stimulant and antiseptic.

**Boldo′a aromat′ica.** Tree of Chili; leaves and bark in baths are given in rheumatic arthritis. **B. chilen′sis,** possesses properties similar to those of B. aromatica; yields boldine. **B. fra′grans,** B. aromatica.

**Boldoglucin′.** Glucoside derived from Boldoa fragrans; possesses hypnotic properties.

**Bole** (*bolos*, clod of earth). Argillaceous earth; used as an absorbent and alexipharmic; various boles were stamped or sealed, hence called *terræ sigillatæ* or sealed earths. **Arme′nian b.,** red, clayey earth from Armenia and other countries of Europe, once esteemed tonic and astringent; it consists of argil mixed with lime and iron. **White b.** is native aluminum, silicate, or argil, with a trace of iron; it has similar properties to those of Armenian b.

**Bolet′ic acid.** Acid existing in Boletus agaricus.

**Bole′tus.** A genus of mushrooms. **B. agar′icus,** B. laricis. **B. al′bus,** B. laricis. **B. cervi′nus,** Elaphomyces granulatus. **B. chirurgo′rum,** B. igniarius. **B. discoi′deus,** Dædalea suaveolens. **B. edu′lis,** edible species, of agreeable taste and smell. **B. esculen′tus,** edible mushroom; found in woods in Europe; much admired by gastronomes; formerly esteemed aphrodisiac. **B. fomenta′rius,** Polyporus fomentarius. **B. ful′vus,** B. igniarius. **B. hippoc′repis,** B. igniarius. **B. ignia′rius,** agaric, spunk, amadou, punk, agaric of the oak, touchwood, touchwood boletus, female agaric, tinder; formerly much used by surgeons as a styptic. **B. lar′icis,** white agaric; cathartic and emetic and used also in the sweats of phthisis. *Agaricin*, the active principle. is given for this purpose in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{20}-\frac{1}{10}$ (0.003–0.006); externally, B. laricis is styptic. **B. obtu′sus,** B. igniarius. **B. officina′lis,** B. laricis. **B. pur′gans,** B. laricis. **B. sal′icis,** Dædalea suaveolens. **B. suave′olens,** Dædalea suaveolens. **Touch′wood b.,** Boletus igniarius.

**Boli′tes.** Mushroom; perhaps Agaricus aurantiacus.

**Bollin′gera e′qui** (Saccardo). Micrococcus botryogenes.

**Bologni′ni's sign** or **symp′tom.** An early symptom of measles, being an impression as of friction imparted to the hand of the examining physician when he presses upon each side of the abdomen while the patient is supine in bed with his abdominal muscles relaxed.

**Bo′los.** Eruption of teeth.

**Bolt.** To swallow without chewing, as to "*bolt* one's food."

**Bo′lus** (*bolos*, lump or mass). Bole. Pharmaceutical preparation having pilular shape, but larger, although capable of being swallowed as a pill. **B. al′ba,** argil; formerly made into small cakes or flat masses, and stamped or sealed with certain impressions and called *terræ sigillatæ*; used like Armenian b. and brought from Etruria; see *Bole*. **Aliment′ary b.,** mass formed by the food after mastication and insalivation in the mouth and collected upon the tongue prior to deglutition. **B. arme′na,** Armenian bole. **Hyster′ical b.,** see *Hysteria*. **B. orienta′lis,** bolar earth from Constantinople; also Armenian bole. **B. ru′bra,** Armenian bole.

**Bomar′ea salsil′la** (after naturalist Valmont de Bomare). Used as a sudorific in Chili, and in infusion in cutaneous diseases.

**Bombardier′ bee′tle.** See *Brachinus crepitans*.

**Bom′bax.** A genus of silk-cotton trees. **B. malabar′icum,** tree of East Indies, various portions of which are emetic, astringent, laxative, diuretic, and antiphlogistic; see *Mocharas*. **B. septena′tum,** tree of West Indies and South America; seeds are demulcent, leaves are an article of diet, and root bark is emetic.

**Bom′bus** (humming of bees). Ringing or buzzing in the ears; borborygmus, or flatulent rumbling in the bowels.

**Bom′byx.** Vermiform process. **B. mo′ri,** see *Sericum*.

**Bo′na.** Phaseolus vulgaris. **B. fe′ver,** a malignant malarial fever prevailing among the troops of the garrison at Bona, Algeria, from 1832 to 1835.

**Bonan′nia officinal′is.** Sinapis alba.

**Bond′ea.** Erythrophlœum.

**Bon′duc.** Cæsalpina bonducella. Bonduc or bonducella seeds are tonic and antiperiodic, and in large doses emetic.

**Bonducin′.** Bitter, resinous principle from oily fruit of Guilandina bonducella; used in intermittent fever.

**Bon′due.** Gymnocladus canadensis.

**Bone.** Bones are solid and hard parts, forming the basis of the bodies of animals of the superior classes, union of which constitutes the skeleton. The human body has, at adult age, 240 bones, including 32 teeth and ossa wormiana, and excluding sesamoid bones. Anatomists divide them, from their shape, into: 1. *Long bones*, forming part of the limbs and representing columns for supporting the weight of the body, or levers of different kinds for the muscles to act upon. 2. *Flat bones*, forming parietes of the splanchnic cavities. 3. *Short bones*, in parts of the body where solidity and some mobility are necessary. Bones are formed of two different textures, spongy—substantia spongiosa—and compact—substantia compacta. They afford, on analysis, much phosphate and carbonate of lime, little phosphate of magnesium, phosphate of ammonium, oxide of iron and manganese, some traces of alumina and silica, gelatin, fat, and water. Lehman's analysis of bone is as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gelatin and bloodvessels | 33 | per cent. |
| Phosphate of calcium | 57 | " |
| Carbonate of calcium | 8 | " |
| Fluoride of calcium | 1 | " |
| Phosphate of magnesium | 1 | " |

The uses of the bones are usually mentioned under each bone. They give shape to the body, contain and defend the viscera, and act as levers to muscles. See cuts under *Cancelli* and *Haversian*, showing the structure of bone.

TABLE OF THE BONES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BONES OF THE HEAD. | *Bones of the cranium or skull.* | | Frontal | 1 |
| | | | Parietal | 2 |
| | | | Occipital | 1 |
| | | | Temporal | 2 |
| | | | Ethmoid | 1 |
| | | | Sphenoid | 1 |
| | *Bones of the face.* | | Superior maxillary | 2 |
| | | | Malar or cheek | 2 |
| | | | Nasal | 2 |
| | | | Lacrymal | 2 |
| | | | Palatine | 2 |
| | | | Inferior spongy | 2 |
| | | | Vomer | 1 |
| | | | Inferior maxillary | 1 |
| | *The teeth.* | | Incisors | 8 |
| | | | Cuspidate | 4 |
| | | | Molars | 20 |
| | *Bone of the tongue.* | | Hyoid | 1 |
| | *Bones of the ear.* | | Malleus | 2 |
| | | | Incus | 2 |
| | | | Orbicular | 2 |
| | | | Stapes | 2 |
| BONES OF THE TRUNK. | *Vertebræ.* | | Cervical | 7 |
| | | | Dorsal | 12 |
| | | | Lumbar | 5 |
| | *Sacrum* | | | 1 |
| | *Os Coccygis* | | | 1 |
| | *Thorax.* | | Sternum | 2 |
| | | | Ribs | 1 |
| BONES OF THE UPPER EXTREMITY. | *Pelvis* | | Innominate | 2 |
| | *Shoulder.* | | Clavicle | 2 |
| | | | Scapula | 2 |
| | *Arm* | | Humerus | 2 |
| | *Forearm.* | | Ulna | 2 |
| | | | Radius | 2 |
| | *Hand.* | *Carpus or wrist.* | Navicular | 2 |
| | | | Semilunar | 2 |
| | | | Cuneiform | 2 |
| | | | Orbicular | 2 |
| | | | Trapezium | 2 |
| | | | Trapezoid | 2 |
| | | | Magnum | 2 |
| | | | Unciform | 2 |
| | | *Metacarpus* | | 10 |
| | | *Phalanges* | | 28 |
| | *Thigh* | | Femur | 2 |
| BONES OF THE LOWER EXTREMITY. | *Leg.* | | Patella | 2 |
| | | | Tibia | 2 |
| | | | Fibula | 22 |
| | *Foot.* | *Tarsus or instep.* | Os calcis | 2 |
| | | | Astragalus | 2 |
| | | | Cuboid | 2 |
| | | | Navicular | 2 |
| | | | Cuneiform | 6 |
| | | *Metatarsus* | | 12 |
| | | *Phalanges* | | 28 |
| | | | Totals | 240 |

**Acetab′ular b.**, small bone in acetabulum of some of the vertebrata. **Adna′sal b.**, premaxillary bone of some animals. **Ador′bital b.**, lacrymal b.; malar b. of some animals. **Alisphe′noid b.**, bony cartilage in some animals corresponding to greater wing of sphenoid in man; bone forming front of auditory capsule. **An′gular b.**, bone aiding to form part of inferior maxillary bone. **An′kle b.**, astragalus. **Apohy′al b.**, bone in lower animals corresponding with lesser cornu of hyoid bone in man; epihyal bone. **Artic′ular b.**, delicate lamella of articular end of bone, beneath articular cartilage; one of the bones of the lower jaw or mandible in some animals. **Back b.**, vertebral column. **Bar b.**, pubic bone. **Basibranch′ial b.**, basihyal bone of fishes; row of minute bones from which four branchial arches proceed. **Basidig′ital b.**, metatarsal and metacarpal bones are so called. **Basihy′al b.**, bone in other animals corresponding to the body of the human hyoid bone; basibranchial b. **Bas′ilar b.**, sphenoid and occipital bones considered as a single bone; basioccipital bone, last lumbar vertebra, and sacrum have all received this name; basisphenoid bone of birds. **Basioccip′ital b.**, basilar part of occipital bone in fœtal life. **Basisphe′noid b.**, part of sphenoid bone from which back part of body of that bone and sella turcica are developed; in lower animals, bone between basioccipital and presphenoid bones. **Ber′tin's b.**, one of the sphenoidal cornua. **Blade b.**, scapula. **Boat-like b.**, scaphoid. **Breast b.**, sternum. **Calf b.**, fibula. **Can′non b.**, middle metatarsal bone of some animals. **Car′pal b.**, carpus. **Cav′alry b.**, drill b. **Cheek b.**, malar bone. **Col′lar b.**, clavicle. **Cor′acoid b.**, bone representing in some animals the coracoid process in man. **Coro′nal b.**, frontal bone. **Cot′yloid b.**, acetabular bone. **Cox′al b.**, coccyx; ilium. **Crib′riform b.**, ethmoid bone. **Crup′per b.**, coccyx. **Drill b.**, see *Drill.* **Epihy′al b.**, see *Epihyal.* **Epio′tic b.**, cartilage in lower animals corresponding to inferior portion of mastoid process in man. **Ex′ercise b.**, drill b. **Exoccip′ital b.**, lateral occipital bone of some animals, but in man part of occipital bone of fœtus, constituting lateral part of foramen magnum and condyle. **Face b.**, malar bone. **Fore′head b.**, frontal bone. **Frontona′sal b.**, nasal bone. **Haunch b.**, ilium; innominate bone. **Heart b.**, see *Heart bone.* **Heel b.** calcaneum. **Hip b.**, innominate bone. **Hook b.**, unciform bone. **Huck′le b.**, coccyx; astragalus. **Hyp′siloid b.**, see *Hyoid.* **B. of in′cus**, interparietal bone. **Intermax′illary b.**, bone in fœtus behind the anterior portion of the superior maxillary bone, afterward united to it; in lower animals it corresponds to the incisive portion of the upper jaw. **Interpari′etal b.**, see *Interparietal.* **Ju′gular b.**, malar bone; lacrymal bone. **Knuc′kle b.**, coccyx. **Lac′rymal b.**, see *Lacrymal.* **Lentic′ular b.**, orbicular bone. **Lig′ament b.**, sesamoid bone. **Lin′gual b.**. hyoid bone. **Lu′nar b.**, semilunar bone. **Mandib′ular b.**, inferior maxillary bone. **Mid′jaw b.**, intermaxillary bone. **Navic′ular b.**, see *Navicular* and *Scaphoid.* **Odon′toid b.**, odontoid process of axis vertebra when a separate bone. **Olfac′tory b.**, ethmoid bone. **Orbic′ular b.** orbicular process of incus. **Orbitosphe′noid b.**, lesser wing of sphenoid bone in lower animals. **Perone′al b.**, fibula. **Plough′share b.**, vomer. **Proö′tic b.**, bone in lower animals corresponding to parts of petrous and mastoid portions and of the labyrinth in man. **Ri′der's b.**, cavalry bone. **Rump-coc′cyx b.**, sacrum. **Seat b.**, ischium. **Ses′amoid b.**, see *Sesamoid.* **Share b.**, ilium; pubic bone. **Shin b.**, tibia. **Sling b.**, astragalus. **Splint′er b.**, fibula. **Spoke b.**, radius. **Spon′gy b.**, turbinated bone. **Stir′rup b.**, stapes. **Tail b.**, coccyx. **Thigh b.**, femur. **Tongue b.**, hyoid bone. **Trique′tra b.**, Wormian b. **Tympan′ic b.**, bony ring nearly encircling membrana tympani. **Ver′tex b.**, parietal bone. **Worm′ian b.**, see *Wormian.* **Wrist b.**, metacarpal bone. **Yoke** or **zygomat′ic b.**, malar bone.

**Bone ache** or **a′gue.** See *Osteocopus.* **B.-ash**, products of bones, usually of ox and sheep, burnt white, chiefly calcium phosphate, and a little carbonate; used in pharmacy. **B.-bind′er**, see *Osteocolla.* **B.-black**, animal charcoal. **B. canals′**, nutritive canals in the diploë. **B. car′tilage**, see *Cartilage of ossification.* **B. cell**, osteoblast; cell in the lacuna of bone. **B. conduc′tion**, conduction of sound through the bones of the face and head, distinguishing middle-ear deafness from labyrinthine deafness, in which bone conduction is lost. **B. cor′puscle**, **B. discs**, bone plates. **B.-doc′tor**, bone-setter. **B. earth**, b. ash. **B. fe′ver**, dengue, **B. nip′pers**, instrument for cutting off splinters. etc., of bone. **B. oil**, a tarry, ill-smelling, liquid obtained from the distillation of bone. **B. phos′phate,** $Ca_3(Po_4)_2$, tricalcium phosphate, found in bone. **B. plates,** perforated plates of ox bone used in the operation of intestinal anastomosis. **B.-set′ter,** one who pays special attention to treatment of fractures; generally applied to irregular or uneducated practitioners supposed to have special aptness in this direction, **B. spav′in,** bony growth in hock of horse. **B.-spir′it,** an ammoniacal liquid obtained in the process of making bone charcoal.

**Bone′let.** A small bone.

**Bone′set.** Eupatorium perfoliatum. **Rough b.,** Eupatorium teucrifolium. **Up′land b.,** Eupatorium sessilifolium.

**Bone′shave.** Femoropopliteal neuralgia.

**Bonfil's′ disease′.** Hodgkin's disease.

**Bonifa′cia.** Ruscus hypoglossum.

**Bonna′ya brachia′ta.** Plant of E. Indies, used in chronic cutaneous affections. **B. grandiflo′ra** has similar properties, and is also used in diseases of the liver. **B. integrifo′lia,** of E. Indies, used in gonorrhœa, epilepsy, and diseases of the eyes.

**Bon′net.** Reticulum. **B. pep′per,** Capsicum tetragonum.

**Bonnet's** (bon-aze′) **cap′sule.** Tenon's capsule.

**Bonnier's** (bon-ne-aze′) **rings.** Arrangement of ferrules and cork ring employed in operation of intestinal anastomosis.

**Bonplan′dia angustu′ra** (after the French naturalist Bonpland). Cusparia febrifuga. **B. trifolia′ta,** Cusparia febrifuga.

**Bon′tia daphnoi′des** (after Jacob Bontius, Dutch physician). Grows in W. Indies; flowers and berries in decoction are emollient; berries are also tæniacide. **B. ger′minans,** Avicennia tomentosa

**Bon′us ge′nius.** Peucedanum. **B. Henri′cus,** Chenopodium.

**Bo′ny.** Osseous.

**Boo′cho** or **Boo′ko.** Diosma crenata.

**Boo′hoo fe′ver** or **sick′ness.** A form of influenza (?) marked by great depression of spirits and gastroenteric disorder, prevalent in Samoa and the Hawaiian Islands.

**Book-worm.** The larva of the drug-store beetle, Sitodrepa panicea.

**Boo′mah nuts.** Fruit of Pycnocoma macrophylla.

**Bo′on u′pas.** Upas.

**Boo′na.** Phaseolus vulgaris.

**Boöph′ilus bo′vis.** Texas cattle tick; carrier of the germ of Texas fever.

**Boot, Junod's.** See *Junod.*

**Boot′ia vulga′ris.** Saponaria.

**Boracic acid** (bor-as′ik as′id). Boric acid.

**Bo′rage.** Borago officinalis.

**Bora′go officina′lis.** Borage, burrage; leaves and flowers are emollient, aperient, diuretic, and demulcent.

**Bo′ral.** Aluminum borotartrate; an astringent and disinfectant, prepared by the mutual action of watery solutions of borax and aluminum sulphate.

**Bo′rate.** Salt of boric acid.

**Bo′rated.** Containing borax or boric acid.

**Bo′rathron.** Juniperus sabina.

**Bo′rax** (Ph. Br). Sodii boras (Ph. U. S.), borate, biborate, or subprotoborate of sodium; inodorous salt, occurring as a white powder or transparent, colorless prismatic crystals, of a cool, somewhat alkaline taste; soluble in twelve parts of water. Borax is used as a lotion in aphthæ and other oral affections and in affections of the mucous membranes. Dose, gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0). **B. hon′ey,** mel boracis.

**Borbo′nia ruscifo′lia** (after Gaston de Bourbon, son of Henry IV. of France). S. African shrub, used in asthma and hydrothorax, and in decoction as a diuretic.

**Bor′borus** Fecal matter.

**Borboryg′mus.** Noise made by flatus in the intestines.

**Bor′derland cases.** Cases of mental disorder or eccentricity approaching the grade of positive insanity, but not definitely regarded as insane.

**Bordier-** (bor-de-a′) **Fränk′el's sign** or **symp′tom.** See *Bell's phenomenon.*

**Bore′tree.** Sambucus.

**Bo′ric** or **Borac′ic acid.** $H_3BO_3$. Acidum boricum (Ph. U. S. and Br.). White, crystalline soluble substance, made by the action of chlorohydric acid on sodium borate; antiseptic; used externally in diseases of the skin and in collyria, gargles, etc.

**Boricin′.** A mixture of borax and boric acid in water, from which a crystalline substance in formed, which is antiseptic and used in surgery as a substitute for boric acid.

**Bo′ride.** A compound of boron and a metallic base.

**Bo′rism.** A term used to denote the toxic effects of borax, as nausea and vomiting, eczema, dryness of the skin and mucous membranes from loss of fat, alopecia, constitutional skin rashes, emaciation, local swellings, albuminuria, heart failure.

**Bo′rium.** Boron.

**Borkhause′nia ca′va** (after Borkhausen, German botanist). Fumaria bulbosa.

**Born.** Brought forth from the womb. It has been decided by English judges that to "be born alive" means that acts of life must have been manifested after the whole body has been extruded, and that respiration in transitu is not evidence that a child was born alive; hence respiration may be a sign of life, but not of live birth.

**Bor′neëne.** Borneo camphor oil.

**Bor′neo cam′phor.** $C_{10}H_{18}O$. A solid substance obtained from Dryobalanops aromatica. **B.-c. oil,** $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained from Dryobalanops aromatica; it consists of a liquid hydrocarbon containing borneol in solution.

**Bor′neol.** Artificial Borneo camphor.

**Borocit′rate.** Combination of both boric and citric acid with a base.

**Boroformalin′.** White substance from a solution of aluminum hydrate in formic and boric acids; antiseptic and antibromic.

**Borofor′mol.** Boroformalin.

**Borofuchsin′.** Stain for Bacillus tuberculosis, being a solution in alcohol of fuchsin and boric acid, equal parts.

**Boroglyc′eride.** Combination of glycerin with boric acid, having antiseptic properties; employed especially in affections of the eye; borate of glyceryl.

**Boroglycerin′.** Boroglyceride.

**Boroglyc′erol.** Glyceritum boroglycerini.

**Bo′rol.** Sodium or potassium borosulphate, antiseptic, externally and internally, in diphtheria, erysipelas, gonorrhœa, burns, wounds, etc.

**Borolyp′tol.** Antiseptic combination of formaldehyde, myrrh, eucalyptus, etc.

**Bo′ron** (symbol, B). An element obtained by treating potassium with boracic acid; dark, olive-colored powder, devoid of taste and smell; heated in air or in oxygen, it is converted into boric acid.

**Borophe′nol.** A combination of borax and carbolic acid; disinfectant.

**Borophenyl′ic acid.** White, soluble powder; antiseptic and preservative.

**Borosal′icyl.** Made by triturating sodium salicylate and boric acid; antiseptic.

**Borosal′icylate of glycerin′.** Obtained by heating and dissolving boric and salicylic acids in the presence of glycerin; antiseptic and microbicidal.

**Borosalicyl′ic acid.** Result of the addition of a solution of boric acid to an alcoholic solution of salicylic acid; white powder; antiseptic. *Borosalicylate of sodium* is the chief salt of this acid.

**Borosal′yl.** See *Borosalicyl.*

**Borotar′trate.** Compound of a base with boric and tartaric acids conjointly, as *potassium borotartrate.*

**Borotar′trol.** Combination of boric acid and sodium tartrate; antiseptic.

**Borra′go.** Borago officinalis.

**Bor′ras.** Black vomit.

**Borsier′i's line.** Line made by the finger-nail on the skin early in a case of scarlatina; white at first and afterward resuming its red color.

**Bo'rum.** Boron.

**Borve'ria emet'ica.** Brazilian plant; root emetic.

**Bosom** (booz'um). Breast; mamma.

**Boss.** Prominence, as of bone.

**Bos'selated.** Having bosses or prominences.

**Bos'tock's catarrh'.** Hay fever.

**Bos'ton i'ris.** Iris virginica.

**Boswel'lia** (after Dr. John Boswell, of Edinburgh) **carte'rii,** African tree, source of olibanum. **B. floribun'da,** see *Juniperus lycia.* **B. frerea'na,** African tree, yielding elemi. **B. papyrif'era,** see *Juniperus lycia.* **B. serra'ta,** see *Juniperus lycia.* **B. thurif'era,** see *Juniperus lycia.*

**Bot** (*botus,* intestinal worm). Larva of fly of genus *Œstrus,* carried into the stomach and hatched there. **B. fly,** Gasterophilus equi and other species of fly, parasitic in the stomach of the horse, under the skin of ruminants, and in the nostrils of sheep, and sometimes of man.

**Botal's' canal'** or **duct.** Ductus arteriosus. **B.'s fora'men,** foramen of Galen, an opening in the fetal heart between the two auricles, through which blood passes from one to the other; named after Leonard Botallus, Botal, or Botalli, who wrote in 1562; it was spoken of, however, by Vesalius, and even by Galen. **B.'s lig'ament,** vestige of ductus arteriosus.

**Botan'.** Pæonia moutan.

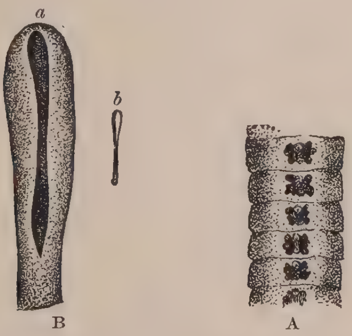
**Botan'ical doc'tor.** Herb doctor.

**Bot'any.** The science which treats of the nature, growth, uses, and classification of plants. **Med'ical b.,** science of the properties, characters, etc., of the plants used in medicine.

**Bot'any Bay gum.** Xanthorrhœa resin. **B. B. ki'no,** Australian kino.

**Botch.** Swelling of the skin; phlegmon.

**Bothrioceph'alus** (*bothrion,* small pit, *kephale,* head). A genus of cestoid worms. **B. la'tus,** the broad tapeworm, common in Switzerland, Russia, and some parts of France. It inhabits the intestines of man, and is sometimes of enormous length. Other varieties inhabit the intestines, as *B. cephalus corda'tus,* only about a foot long; *B. crista'tus* and *B. liguloi'des,* ribbon-like worm; *B. trop'icus,* variety found in those resident in Guinea.



Bothriocephalus latus. A, proglottides; B, head—*a*, from the side, enlarged; *b*, from the flat, natural size.

**Both'rion** or **Both'rium.** Alveolus or small fossa; small, deep ulcer on the cornea.

**Both'rus.** Fovea; pit; depression.

**Bo'tou.** Pareira brava.

**Bo-tree.** Ficus religiosa.

**Botrioceph'alus.** Bothriocephalus.

**Bot'rophis serpenta'ria.** Actæa racemosa.

**Botryococ'cus.** Botryomyces.

**Bot'ryoid** (*botrys,* bunch of grapes). Like a bunch of grapes, as syphilitic gummata of the liver.

**Botryomy'ces** (*botrys,* bunch of grapes, *mykes,* fungus). Micrococcus of horses, *Micrococcus botryogenus,* giving rise to small multiple fibromatous tumors in the lungs, subcutaneous tissue, and within the muscular structures. The condition is called *botryomyco'sis.*

**Botryophy'ma** (*botrys,* bunch of grapes, *phyma,* growth). Vascular fungous growth on the skin.

**Botryop'sis platyphyl'la.** Chondodendron tomentosum.

**Botryos'teophyte** (*botrys,* cluster of grapes, *osteon,* bone, *phyton,* growth). Bony growth—osteophyte—having the appearance of a bunch of grapes.

**Botryotherapeu'tics** or **Botryother'apy.** The grape cure.

**Bot'rys.** Chenopodium botrys. See *Vitis vinifera.* **B. ambrosioi'des,** Chenopodium ambrosioides. **B. america'na,** Chenopodium ambrosioides. **B. anthelmin'tica,** Chenopodium anthelminticum. **B. mexica'na,** Chenopodium ambrosioides.

**Botry'tis bassia'na.** Parasitic fungous formation, causing silkworm disease or muscardine. **B. tenel'la,** parasitic fungous growth producing disease in the larvæ of May-beetles. **B. ton'surans,** Trichophyton tonsurans.

**Bots.** Disease of cattle, horses, and sheep, attended with colic, spasms, etc., caused by the presence of parasitic larvæ. See *Bot.*

**Böttcher.** See *Boettcher.*

**Botti'ni's opera'tion.** Treatment for hypertrophy of the prostate gland by establishing a channel or opening through it by means of the galvanocautery.

**Bot'tle nose.** Gutta rosea.

**Bot'tom.** Buttock; nates.

**Bot'try-tree.** Sambucus.

**Bot'uliform** (*botulus,* sausage). Having the form of a sausage.

**Botulin'.** A poisonous ptomain found in spoiled sausage and various canned meats, the cause of botulism.

**Botulin'ic acid.** Acid detected in sausage poisoning.

**Bot'ulism** or **Botulis'mus.** Sausage or meat poisoning; allantiasis; form of ptomain poisoning caused by introduction into the system of the products of decomposition of sausages and various canned meats. The symptoms are those of marked disturbance of the central nervous system, with dryness of the mucous membranes, ptosis, contracted pupils, and depression of the mental faculties.

**Boucen'na.** Albizzia anthelmintica.

**Bouchard's** (boo-sharz') **coeffi'cient.** Proportion of urea in the urine to total amount of solid matter. **B.'s disease',** dilatation of the stomach caused by muscular atony of that organ. **B.'s nodos'ities,** knotty or hardened finger-joints, associated by Bouchard with gastric dilatation.

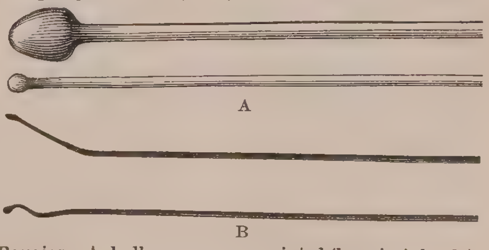
**Bouchut's** (boo-shueze') **tubes.** Tubes devised by Bouchut, a French physician, for use in intubation of the larynx. The procedure was bitterly opposed at the time and was abandoned, but was later independently introduced by O'Dwyer, of New York. See *Intubation of the larynx.*

**Boucne'mia** or **Bucne'mia.** Elephantiasis Arabum.

**Bou'da.** Disease of dissolute Abyssinian women, characterized by severe cataleptic paroxysms.

**Boudin's' law.** That malarial poison and tuberculosis are antagonistic.

**Bougie,** boo-zhe' (F., candle). Flexible cylinder, variable in size, to be introduced into the urethra, œsophagus, rectum, etc., to dilate these canals when



Bougies. A, bulbous or acorn-pointed (bougie à boule); B, filiform.

contracted. Bougies are composed of solid and insoluble substances, as plaster, wax, steel, German silver, elastic gum, gutta-percha, catgut, etc. They act, of course, only mechanically. Soluble bougies have been employed in gonorrhœa, gleet, etc. **Armed b.**, b. having some caustic attached to its extremity; caustic or corrosive bougie. **B. à boule** (F.), bougie with a bulbous tip, employed to ascertain if a stricture exists in the urethra. **Bul'bous b.**, bougie à boule. **Caus'tic b.**, armed b. **Fil'iform b.**, delicate, almost thread-like bougie. **Med'icated b.** has an addition of some escharotic or other substance to destroy the obstacle, as the caustic bougie, which has a small portion of lunar or other caustic inserted in its extremity. **U'terine b.**, uterine sound.

**Bouillaud's** (bwe-yoze') **disease.** Endocarditis, exhaustively described by Bouillaud, of Paris. **B.'s metal'lic tink'ling**, a faint sound like the clinking of coin, sometimes heard near the apex in cases of cardiac hypertrophy.

**Bouillon**, boo-yon' (F., *bouillir*, to boil). Broth, liquid food, made by boiling the flesh of animals in water. It is slightly nourishing owing to the gelatin, and stimulating because of the extractives it contains. It is used as a medium in the culture of bacteria.

**Boule'sis** (*boulomai*, to will). Will; voluntas.

**Boulim'ia** or **Bulim'ia** (*bous*, ox, *limos*, hunger). Almost insatiable hunger; canine appetite, sometimes seen in hysteria and pregnancy.

**Boul'ton's solu'tion.** A mixture of carbolic acid, iodine, and glycerin.

**Boun'cing bet.** Saponaria.

**Boun'dou.** Ordeal poison; akasga.

**Bou'nodont** (*bounos*, a mound, *odous*, a tooth). A molar tooth.

**Bouphthal'mos.** Buphthalmia.

**Bouquet** (boo-ka'). Flavor of old wine. **B. fe'ver**, dengue.

**Bourane'.** Arrow poison from Erythrophlœum guineense.

**Bourdin's' paste.** A mixture of nitric acid with flowers of sulphur; used as an escharotic.

**Bourdonnement'** (F.). Buzzing sound; murmur caused by fibrillar muscular contraction, heard on auscultation of any region.

**Bour'tree.** Sambucus nigra.

**Bousse'na.** Musenna.

**Bouton'** (F.). Bud; button; used vaguely for papule, vesicle, and pustule; see *Button*. **B. d'Amboine'**, framboesia. **B. terminal'**, enlargement of free extremities of sensory nerves.

**Boutonnière**, boo-ton-yair' (F., buttonhole). Long incision made into the urethra to extract a calculus from the canal when too large to be discharged by the natural passage; also a small incision in the peritoneum or above the pubis, to penetrate the bladder in retention of urine.

**Bouvar'dia angustifo'lia.** Used in Mexico in rabies. **B. hirtel'la**, **B. jacqui'ni**, and **B. triphyl'la** are credited with similar properties.

**Bouveret's** (boo-ver-aze') **disease'.** Paroxysmal tachycardia.

**Bovil'læ.** Rubeola.

**Bovi'na fa'mes** (*bovinus*, pertaining to oxen, *fames*, hunger). Boulimia.

**Bo'vine heart.** Hypertrophied heart. **B. lymph**, b. virus. **B. vi'rus**, vaccine matter from a cow or calf.

**Bovis'ta.** Lycoperdon.

**Bow.** Bending, as of the legs outward, *bowleg*. **La'bial b.**, a mechanical appliance used in tooth regulating, applied to the outside of the dental arches. **Lin'gual b.**, the same as labial b., but applied to the inside of the dental arches.

**Bowdich'ia** or **Bowditch'ia.** South American plant, the source of Alcornoque bark; the latter is astringent and emetic.

**Bow'ditch Isl'and ring'worm.** Tinea imbricata.

**Bow'el.** Intestine. **B. complaint'**, looseness of the bowels, especially in young children in the warm season. **Low'er b.**, rectum.

**Bow'knee** or **Bow'leg.** Genu varum.

**Bow'man's cap'sule.** See *Kidney*. **B.'s disks**, see *Sarcous elements*. **B.'s glands**, long follicles, either flask-shaped or with projections and twistings of their blind extremities, more clearly seen on the periosteum of the nasal septum of lower animals. **B.'s mem'brane**, layer of connective tissue below the corneal portion of the conjunctiva. **B.'s mus'cle**, ciliary muscle. **B.'s opera'tion**, operation for thick opacity after cataract, in which two shouldered or stop needles are introduced at opposite sides of the cornea, one fixing the membrane, the other effecting laceration. **B.'s probe**, probe for examination and dilatation of minute canals and the nasal duct. **B.'s root**, Euphorbia corollata, Gillenia trifoliata, Leptandria purpurea. **B.'s sar'cous el'ements**, muscle cases, elements entering into the formation of striated muscular fibres.

**Bow'man-Mül'ler's cap'sule.** Bowman's capsule.

**Box.** An evergreen shrub. **Moun'tain b.**, Arbutus uva ursi. **B. tree**, Buxus sempervirens; Cornus florida. **B. wood**, Cornus florida.

**Box'berry.** Gaultheria.

**Boy'er's bur'sa** or **cyst.** Bursa between hyoid bone and thyrohyoid membrane; called also subhyoid cyst.

**Boyle's fu'ming liq'uor.** Ammonium sulphide in solution. **B.'s law**, with a constant temperature the volume of a gas varies in inverse ratio to the pressure upon it.

**Boze'man's su'ture.** Suture used in operation for vesicovaginal fistula; a metal or button shield is used, oval and perforated, for passage of silver wires.

**Bozzi's** (bot'tsis) **fora'men.** Macula lutea of the retina.

**Bozzoli's** (bot'tso-lis) **sign** or **symp'tom.** Pulsation of arteries of the nose noticed in aneurysm of the thoracic aorta.

**Brab'ylon.** Prunum damascenum.

**Bra'chia** (pl. of brachium). Arms or processes. **B. cerebel'li**, see *Peduncles of cerebellum*. **B. copulati'va**, see *Peduncles of cerebellum*. **B. of op'tic lobes**, see *Brachium anterius* and *Brachium posterius*. **B. pon'tis**, see *Peduncles of cerebellum*.

**Bra'chial** (*brachium*, arm). Belonging to the arm. **B. aponeuro'sis**, aponeurosis formed particularly by expansions of tendons of latissimus dorsi, pectoralis major, and deltoid muscles, completely enveloping the muscles of the arm. **B. arch**, arch of brachial fascia at posterior border of axilla. **B. ar'tery**, humeral artery, extends from axilla to bend of elbow, where it divides into cubital or ulnar and radial arteries; it passes along the internal edge of the biceps, behind the median nerve, and between accompanying veins. **B. fas'cia**, fascia of the arm. **B. glands**, lymphatic glands in vicinity of elbow-joint. **B. lig'ament**, ligament from greater tuberosity of humerus to point of insertion of coracobrachialis muscle. **B. mus'cle, ante'rior**, situated at anterior and inferior part of arm, and below the elbow-joint; arises, fleshy, from middle of the os humeri, and is inserted into coronoid process of the ulna; it bends the forearm. **B. plex'us**, nervous plexus, formed by interlacing of anterior branches of last four cervical pairs and first dorsal; deeply seated in the hollow of the axilla, extending as far as the inferior and lateral part of the neck; it gives off thoracic, suprascapular and infrascapular, brachial (six in number), axillary, cutaneous, musculocutaneous, radial, cubital, and median nerves. **B. veins**, two in number, accompany the artery, frequently anastomosing with each other, and terminating in the axillary veins.

**Brachia'le** (bracelet). Carpus.

**Brachial'gia** (*brachion*, arm, *algos*, pain). Pain in the arm; neuralgia of the arm.

**Brachia'lis.** Brachial. **B. accesso'rius**, accessory muscle to b. anticus. **B. anti'cus**, brachial muscle. **B. exter'nus**, see *Triceps extensor cubiti*. **B. inter'nus**, brachial muscle. **B. posti'cus**, triceps brachii.

**Brachilu'vium.** Arm bath.

**Brachinin′.** Extract of Brachinus crepitans, the bombardier beetle; used in rheumatism.

**Brachi′nus crep′itans.** The bombardier beetle, fam. *Carabidæ;* it secretes when irritated an acrid fluid which has been used in the treatment of rheumatism.

**Brachio-.** In composition, brachium or arm.

**Brach′ioabdomina′lis.** Occasional separate muscle, usually part of pectoralis major.

**Brach′iocapsula′ris.** Rare muscle, passing from shaft of humerus to capsular ligament of shoulder.

**Brachiocephal′ic.** Relating to the arm and head. **B. ar′tery,** innominate artery. **B. veins,** innominate veins.

**Brachiocru′ral.** Relating to the arm and thigh conjointly.

**Brachiocu′bital.** Belonging to arm and forearm, as *brachiocubital ligament,* internal lateral ligament of elbow-joint, because attached to os brachii or humerus and to cubitus or ulna.

**Brachiocyllo′sis** or **Brachiokyllo′sis** (*brachion,* arm, *kyllosis,* act of making crooked). Curvature of the arm inward, sometimes causing paralysis.

**Brachiofa′cial.** Relating to the arm and face conjointly, as *brachiofacial paralysis.*

**Brach′iofascia′lis.** Slip from brachialis anticus muscle inserted into fascia of biceps.

**Brachiom′eter.** Instrument for measuring dimensions of the arm.

**Brachion′cus** (*brachion,* arm, *onkos,* swelling). Tumor or swelling of the arm.

**Brach′iora′dial.** Belonging to the humerus and radius; name applied to the external lateral ligament of the elbow-joint, because attached to the brachium or humerus and radius. The *brachioradial fascicle* is a small slip from the brachialis anticus muscle inserted on the radius.

**Brach′ioradia′lis mus′cle.** Supinator radii longus; also third head of the biceps muscle of the arm.

**Brach′iorrheu′ma** (*brachion,* arm, *rheuma,* defluxion, rheumatism). Rheumatism of the arm.

**Brachiostropho′sis** (*brachion,* arm, *strepho,* to twist). Injury of the arm by twisting.

**Brachiot′omy** (*brachion,* arm, *tome,* incision). Amputation of the arm; dissection of the arm.

**Brach′iplex.** The brachial plexus.

**Brachistoceph′alus** (*brachistos,* very short, *kephale,* head). Brachycephalus, especially one with a cephalic index of 86 degrees or over.

**Bra′chium** or **Bra′chion.** The arm or upper extremity from shoulder to wrist, especially the upper arm or part between shoulder and elbow; any process, especially in cerebral nomenclature. **B. ante′rius,** rounded process passing from anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina (*nates*) obliquely outward into the thalamus opticus. **B. cerebel′li,** restiform body; peduncle of the cerebellum. **B. cer′ebri,** b. anterius, b. posterius. **B. copulati′vum,** superior peduncle of cerebellum. **B. for′nicis,** pillar of fornix. **B. mo′vens quar′tus,** latissimus dorsi muscle. **B. of op′tic lobes,** b. anterius, b. posterius. **B. pon′tis,** middle peduncle of cerebellum. **B. poste′rius,** rounded process passing from posterior pair of corpora quadrigemina (*testes*) obliquely outward into the optic thalamus.

**Brach-Rom′berg symp′tom.** See *Romberg.*

**Brachu′na.** Nymphomania; satyriasis.

**Brachy-** (*brachys,* short). In composition, short.

**Brachyau′chen** (*brachys,* short, *auchen,* neck). Short neck, or one so constituted.

**Brachycar′dia.** Bradycardia.

**Brachycephal′ic** or **Brachyceph′alous.** Having a short head.

**Brachyceph′alus** (*brachys,* short, *kephale,* head). One with a short head; one of a race of people whose cerebral lopes do not completely cover the cerebellum; having *brachycephalic skull,* breadth being out of proper proportion to length. The condition is called *brachycepha′lia* or *brachyceph′alism.*

**Brachychei′lia** (*brachys,* short, *cheilos,* lip). Unusual shortness of the lip or lips.

**Brachychron′ic** (*brachys,* short, *chronos,* time). Continuing but a short time; acute.

**Brachydac′tylous** (*brachys,* short, *daktylos,* finger). Having short fingers or toes. The condition is *brachydactyl′ia* or *brachydac′tylism.*

**Brachyfa′cial.** Having a short face.

**Brachyglos′sia** (*glossa,* tongue). Shortness of tongue.

**Brachygnath′us** (*gnathos,* under jaw). One with abnormally short lower jaw. The condition is called *brachygnath′ia* or *brachyg′nathism.*

**Brachymetro′pia** (*brachys,* short, *metron,* measure, *ops,* eye). Myopia.

**Brachyno′sis** or **Brachyn′sis** (*brachyno,* to shorten). Unusual shortness; abbreviation.

**Brachyo′tous** (*ous,* ear). Having short ears.

**Brachypneu′ma** or **Brachypnœ′a** (*brachys,* short, *pneuma,* breath). Shortness of breath; dyspnœa.

**Brachyp′odous** (*brachys,* short, *pous,* foot). Having unusually short foot or feet.

**Brachyrrhyn′chus** (*rhynchos,* snout). Shortness of nose. Such an animal is said to be *brachyr′rhinous.*

**Brachysmus** (brak-iz′mus). Abbreviation; shortening.

**Brachys′tomus** (*brachys,* short, *stoma,* mouth). An animal having a short mouth.

**Bra′cing.** Corroborant; tonic.

**Brack′en.** Ptaris aquilina. **Rock b.,** Polypodium, P. incanum. **B. root,** Polypodium vulgare.

**Bradæsthe′sia** or **Bradyæsthe′sia** (*bradys,* tardy, *aisthesis,* sensation). Impaired sensation.

**Brady-** (*bradys,* tardy). In composition, difficult; tardy.

**Bradyar′thria** (*bradys,* tardy, *arthron,* articulation). Slowness of speech; bradylalia.

**Bradybolis′mus** (*bradys,* tardy, *ballo,* to throw). Bradyspermatism.

**Bradycar′dia** (*bradys,* slow, *kardia,* heart). Slow action of the heart.

**Bradycau′ma** or **Bradycau′sis** (*bradys,* slow, *kauo,* to burn). Slow combustion.

**Bradycaute′rium.** Slow, caustic action, as that of a moxa.

**Bradycine′sia** or **Bradycine′sis.** Bradykinesia.

**Brad′ycrote** (*bradys,* slow, *kroteo,* to strike). Agent that diminishes the number of pulsations of the heart, as veratrum viride.

**Bradycrot′ic.** Having slow pulse.

**Bradydias′tole** or **Bradydiasto′lia.** Prolonged diastole; a condition of the heart characterized by the prolongation or retardation of diastole; observed in aortic insufficiency, stenosis of mitral valve, etc.; usually associated with lesions of the cardiac muscle; a premonitory sign of dilatation.

**Bradyecoi′a.** Deafness.

**Bradyesthe′sia.** Bradæsthesia.

**Bradyfi′brin.** See *Corium phlogisticum.*

**Bradyglos′sia** (*bradys,* slow, *glossa,* tongue). Slowness of speech.

**Bradykine′sia** or **Bradykine′sis.** Slowness of movement.

**Bradylal′ia** (*bradys,* slow, *lalia,* speech). Slowness of speech.

**Bradylo′gia** (*bradys,* slow, *logos,* discourse). Difficulty or slowness of speech; bradylalia.

**Bradymase′sis** (*masesis,* mastication). Difficult or slow mastication.

**Bradyno′sus** (*nosos,* disease). Chronic disease.

**Bradypep′sia** (*bradys,* slow, *pepto,* to digest). Slow digestion; dyspepsia.

**Bradypha′sia** (*phasis,* speaking). Bradylogia.

**Bradyphra′sia** (*phrasis,* speech). Labored speech.

**Bradypnœ′a** (*bradys,* slow, *pneo,* to breathe). Slow or difficult breathing.

**Bradysper′matism.** Slow emission of sperm.

**Bradysu′ria** or **Bradyu′ria** (*bradys,* slow, *ouron,* urine). Slow evacuation of urine; dysuria.

**Bradyto′cia** (*tokos,* birth). Slow and difficult parturition.

**Braid′ism.** Animal magnetism; hypnotism.

**Brain.** Cerebrum; encephalon. **Abdom′inal b.,** solar plexus. **Af′ter b.,** metencephalon. **B. fag,** cerebral asthenia. **B. fe′ver,** meningitis. **Fore b.,** prosencephalon. **Great b.,** cerebrum. **Hind b.,** epencephalon. **Lit′tle b.,** cerebellum. **Mid b.,** mesencephalon. **B. mur′mur,** systolic murmur heard in rickets in ausculation over the anterior fontanelle or in the temporal region. **B. pan,** cranium. **Rail′way b.,** neurosis peculiar to railroad employés, consisting of disturbance of sensations and perceptions, insomnia, anæsthesia, paresis, etc. **B. sand,** acervulus cerebri; gritty matter in the pineal gland. **B. stem,** cerebellum and transverse fibres of pons Varolii. **B. tire,** cerebral asthenia.

**Brake.** Fern. **Com′mon b.,** Pteris aquilina. **Dock b.,** Polypodium incanum, Polypodium vulgare. **B. root,** Polypodium vulgare.

**Bram′ble.** The blackberry and other plants of the genus *Rubus*.

**Bran.** Furfur; external layer of wheat, separated from flour by bolting. **B. disease′,** a disease in the horse, probably osteitis deformans, supposed to be due to the substitution of bran for oats in the animal's dietary.

**Bran′ca german′ica.** Heracleum spondylium. **B. leo′nis,** Alchemilla vulgaris. **B. lupi′na,** Leonurus cardiaca. **B. ur′si** or **ursi′na,** Acanthus mollis. **B. ve′ra,** Acanthus mollis.

**Branch.** Division of an artery or nerve; used synonymously with ramus. Often it signifies the main division, while ramus denotes a smaller branch, and ramusculus a minute branch.

**Bran′chi.** Swelling of tonsils or parotid, or of thyroid gland.

**Bran′chia** or **Bran′chiæ.** Gills or respiratory organs of fishes, consisting of mucous membrane to which blood is liberally supplied.

**Bran′chial.** Relating to branchia. **B. arch′es,** visceral arches; tissue separating contiguous branchial clefts. **B. clefts** or **fis′sures,** clefts from pharynx to outside found in early embryonic life in vertebrates, and persistent in amphibians. **B. cyst,** remnant of branchial arches. **B. fis′tula,** fistula between pharynx or larynx and exterior of neck.

**Branchiog′enous.** Developing branchia or gills; or developed from or in a branchial cleft, as *branchiogenous cyst*.

**Branchiom′erism.** Division of the entoderm into a longitudinal series of homogeneous parts.

**Branchiosto′ma** (*branchia*+*stoma*, mouth). Opening of branchiæ or gills.

**Bran′chus.** Catarrhal affection of mucous membrane of fauces, trachea, etc.; hoarseness.

**Bran′ci.** Cynanche tonsillaris.

**Bran′cia.** Vitrum.

**Brand's meth′od.** Antipyretic treatment, as of typhoid fever, etc., by means of the cold water bath.

**Brandt's meth′od.** Massage of the Fallopian tubes in order to express from them pus or other retained fluids.

**Bran′dy.** Spiritus vini gallici (Ph. U. S. and Br.), spirit of French wine; first liquid product obtained by distilling wine; sp. gr. 0.925–0.941; composed of water, alcohol, and aromatic oily matter, which gives it its flavor. It ought to contain from 46–55 per cent. of alcohol by volume. Brandy is a powerful and diffusible stimulant. **B. bot′tles,** Nymphæa lutea. **B. face** or **nose,** acne rosacea.

**Brankursine′.** Acanthus mollis.

**Bran′ny tet′ter.** Pityriasis.

**Bras′dor's opera′tion.** Operation proposed by Brasdor, consisting in the application of a ligature on the distal side of an aneurysmal tumor.

**Brase′nia** or **B. hydropel′tis.** Frog-leaf, little water lily, water jelly, water shield, or water target, deer food; indigenous plant, ord. *Ranunculaceæ*, of southern United States, covering surface of ponds, marshes, etc.; fresh leaves, mucilaginous; have been used in pulmonary complaints, dysentery, etc., like cetraria. **B. pelta′ta,** B. hydropeltis.

**Brash.** Transient attack of sickness; disordered digestion; rash or eruption. **Wa′ter b.,** pyrosis. **Wean′ing b.,** severe form of diarrhœa supervening at times on weaning.

**Bras′ium.** Malt.

**Bras′mos.** Fermentation.

**Brass′-founders' a′gue** or **B.-workers' disease′.** Chronic zinc poisoning following the inhalation of the fumes of deflagrating zinc in brass foundries.

**Bras′sica.** Cabbage, ord. *Cruciferæ*. Vegetable more digestible when raw; when in a solid, globular mass, like a head, it is b. capitata. **B. al′ba,** Sinapis alba. **B. campes′tris,** wild navet; cultivated turnip. **B. cani′na,** Mercurialis perennis. **B. capita′ta,** head cabbage. **B. cu′mana,** brassica. **B. eru′ca,** garden rocket, Roman rocket, shinlock; considered by the Romans aphrodisiac. **B. flor′ida,** cauliflower, more tender and digestible variety; Broccoli, Brassica sabellica, B. italica belongs to this variety. **B. his′pida,** Beruca. **B. ital′ica,** B. florida. **B. jun′cea,** Indian mustard. **B. mari′na,** Convolvulus soldanella. **B. na′pus,** rape; seed yields, on expression, oil which at times forms part of liniments. **B. ni′gra,** Sinapis nigra. **B. oblon′ga,** B. rapa. **B. olera′cea,** brassica. **B. pompeia′na,** B. florida. **B. ra′pa,** turnip. **B. sabel′lica,** B. florida. **B. sati′va,** brassica. **B. sinapis′trum,** charlock; resembles black mustard.

**Bra′thu.** Juniperus sabina.

**Braun's canal′.** Neurenteric canal in the fœtus. **B.'s cords,** cellular cords in the embryonic kidney.

**Braune's canal′.** Canal or open space made during labor by the vagina and cavity of the uterus together for the passage of the fœtus.

**Bravais′-Jack′son ep′ilepsy.** Jacksonian epilepsy.

**Braw′lins.** Arbutus uva ursi, Vaccinium vitis idæa.

**Brawn.** Muscle.

**Braw′ny indura′tion.** Hardening of muscular and other tissues.

**Brax′ton-Hicks's sign.** Intermittent contractions of the uterus at about the fourth month of pregnancy.

**Brax′y.** Fatal disease of sheep, especially anthrax or carbuncular fever.

**Braye′ra** (after Brayer, German physician). The former official (Ph. U. S.) name of Kousso, Hagedenia abyssinica, now *Cusso*, which see.

**Brayerin′.** Resinous principle from brayera; kosin.

**Brazil′nut.** Nut of Bertholettia excelsa.

**Brazil-wood.** Cæsalpina echinata.

**Bread.** See *Triticum*. **B. crumb,** mica panis. **Glu′ten b.,** bread made of wheat dough deprived of most of its starch by washing; bread made of gluten only cannot be eaten, being too hard and tough; hence one-fifth of the normal quantity of starch is allowed to remain. **B. fruit.** Atocarpus. **In′dian b.,** Lycoperdon tuber. **Mon′key b.,** Adansonia digitata. **B. paste,** medium for culture of bacteria, a paste of stale, coarse bread. **B. root,** Camassia esculenta, Psoralea esculenta. **St. John's b.,** Ceratonia siliqua.

**Bread′berry.** Pap.

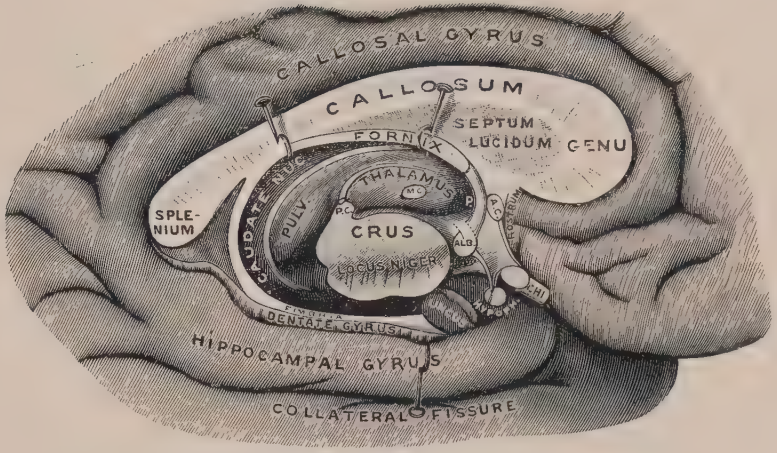
**Break′bone fe′ver.** Dengue.

**Break′er.** Arrangement for interrupting an electric current or circuit.

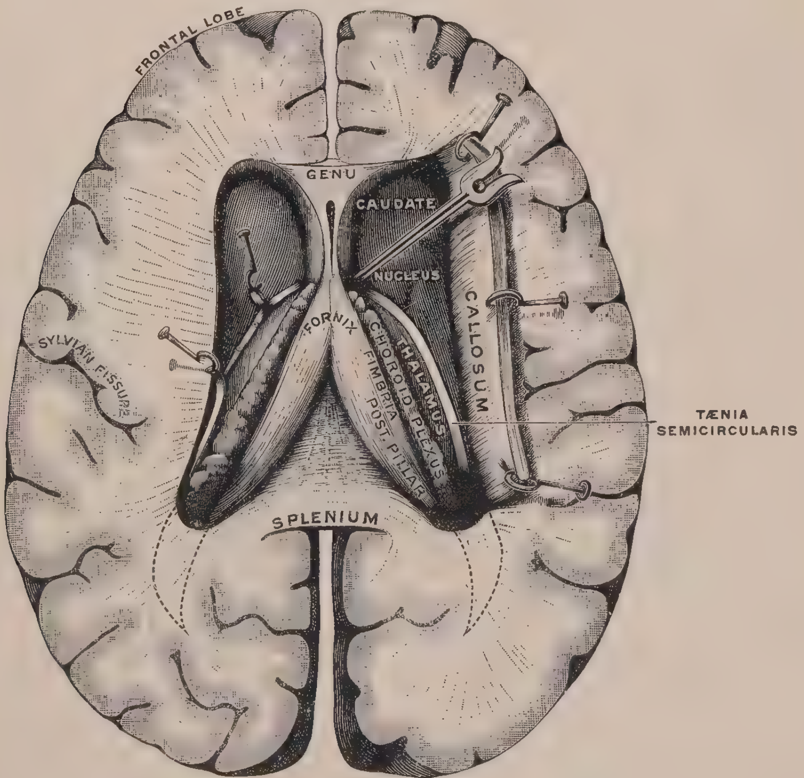
**Breast.** Thorax; mamma. **Bro′ken** or **gath′ered b.,** mammary abcess. **B. bone,** sternum. **Chick′en b.,** a narrowed and elongated thorax with projection forward of the sternum. **B. glass,** milk glass, glass applied to the nipple to receive milk when secreted copiously by the mamma. **Hyster′ical b.,** tender and swollen condition of mammary gland in hysterical girls. **Ir′ritable b.,** neuralgia of the breast; induration and tenderness of mammary gland. **B. pang** or **suf′focative b.,** angina pectoris. **Pig′eon b.,** chicken b. **B. pump,** antlia lactea. **B. weed,** Saururus cernuus.

**Breast′ings.** Colostrum.

**Breath.** Air expelled from the chest at each expiration. See *Respiration*. Offensive breath is

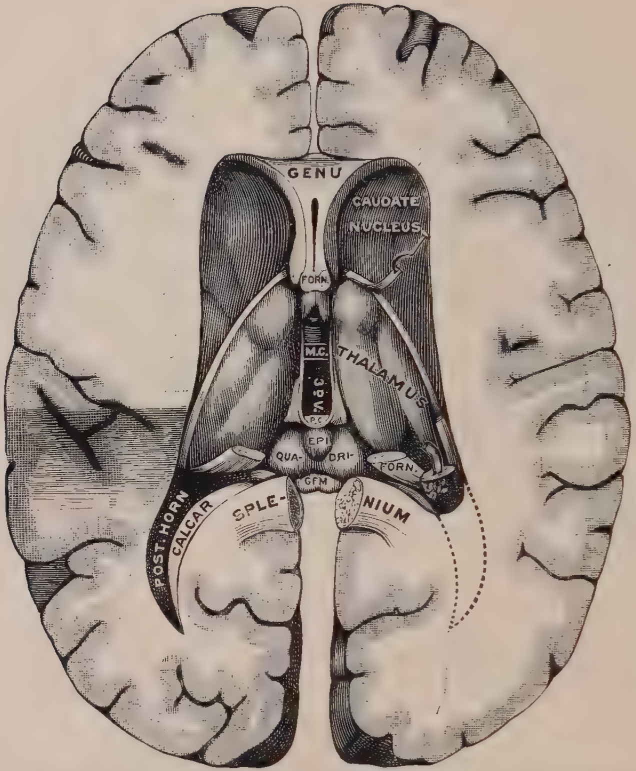


Parts of mesial and tentorial surfaces of left hemisphere, showing callosum in sagittal section with many of its relations: A. C., anterior commissure; ALB., corpus albicans; CHI., chiasma; HYPOPH., hypophysis; M. C., middle commissure; P., porta; P. C., posterior commissure; PULV., pulvinar. (Gerrish, after Testut.)

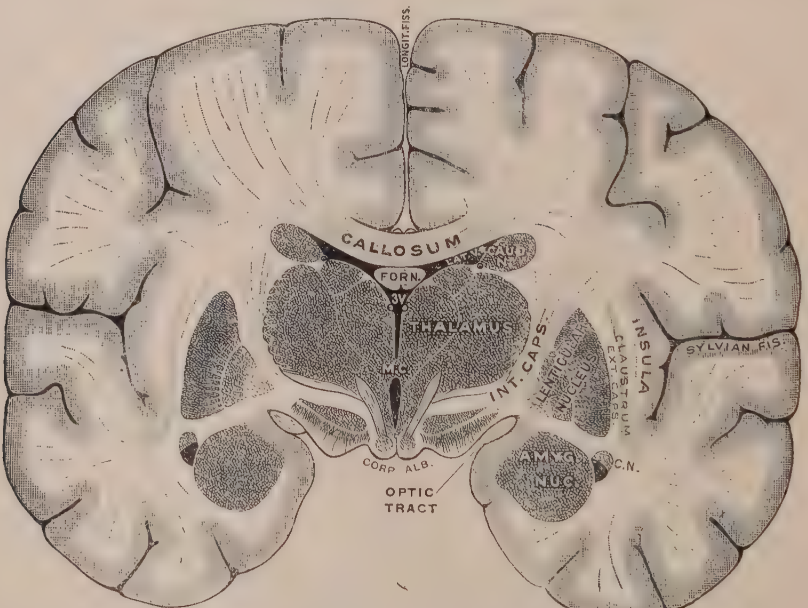


Floor of the lateral ventricles. On the left side the vein of the corpus striatum is lifted up. The director is in the right porta. Dotted outlines indicate the position of the posterior cornua. (Gerrish, after Testut.)

THE BRAIN.



Lateral and third ventricles from above. The fornix and velum interpositum have been removed. EPI., epiphysis; FORN., remains of fornix; 3D V., third ventricle; M. C., middle commissure; P. C., posterior commissure. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



Coronal section of the hemispheres through the middle commissure: AMYG. NUC., amygdaloid nucleus: C. N., caudate nucleus in the roof of the middle horn of the right lateral ventricle; CORP. ALB., corpora albicantia; EXT. CAPS., external capsule; FORN., fornix; INT. CAPS., internal capsule; M. C., middle commissure; LAT. V., body of lateral ventricle; 3D V., third ventricle. (Gerrish, after Testut.)

THE BRAIN.

usually dependent upon carious teeth or faulty state of the secretions of the air passages or disordered stomach. **B. pulse,** audible pulsation given to the breath as it issues from the mouth, by each beat of the heart; occasionally heard when there are dry, tuberculous cavities in the lung, with dense walls not separated from the heart by permeable lung tissue. **B. sounds,** respiratory sounds.

**Breath′ing.** Respiration. **Abdom′inal b., cog-wheel b., Cheyne-Stokes b.,** etc., see the qualifying word, also *Respiration.* **B. air,** air of respiration. **B. capac′ity,** amount of air that can be expelled from the lungs at forcible inspiration. **Mouth b.,** habitual breathing through the mouth instead of through the nose; In children it frequently depends upon the presence of adenoid growths in the pharynx. **B. a vein,** bloodletting.

**Brech′ma** or **Brech′mus.** Bregma.

**Brecht′s car′tilages.** Rudimentary cartilages which afterward become the episternal bone in some animals.

**Breech.** Nates. **B. presenta′tion,** appearance of the breech of child as the presenting part in parturition.

**Breed.** Race.

**Breed′ing.** Generation; pregnant. **Cross b.,** act of raising or breeding from different stocks or families. **In-and-in b.,** act of raising or breeding from the same stock or family.

**Breeze, elec′tric** or **stat′ic.** See *Aura.*

**Bregenin′.** Crystalline substance in brain tissue.

**Breg′ma** (*brecho,* to moisten). Anterior fontanelle, or top of head, because believed to be humid in infants, and to correspond to the most humid part of the brain; point of union of sagittal and coronal sutures; anterior fontanelle.

**Bregmat′ic.** Relating to bregma or anterior fontanelle. **B. bones,** parietal bones. **B. fontanelle′,** anterior fontanelle.

**Breg′matoante′rior presenta′tion.** Position of the fœtus in childbirth, descending head first, with the anterior fontanelle toward the obturator foramen of the mother. When it is toward the acetabulum of the mother it is called *bregmatocotyloid presentation;* when toward the sacroiliac articulation of the mother, *bregmatoposterior presentation.*

**Breg′matocot′yloid.** See *Bregmatoanterior.*

**Bregmatodym′ia.** See *Cephalodymia.*

**Breg′matolamb′doid arc.** Arc measured on the skull from the bregma to the point of junction of the sagittal and lambdoid sutures.

**Breg′matoposte′rior.** See *Bregmatoanterior.*

**Breis′ky′s disease′.** Kraurosis vulvæ, in which dryness of the mucous membrane is especially marked.

**Breph′ic** (*brephos,* infant). Relating to an infant or young child.

**Brepho-.** In composition, infant, as *brephopolysarcia,* obesity of infants; *brephohydrocephalus* or *brephydrocephalus,* hydrocephalus in infants, etc.

**Breschet′s** (bres-shaze′) **bone canals′** (after French anatomist). See *Diploic.* **B.′s helicotre′ma,** opening between the two scalæ of the cochlea. **B.′s si′nus,** sphenoparietal sinus. **B.′s veins,** see *Diploic.*

**Bres′lau test.** Test to discover if the infant had breathed before death: the floating of the stomach and bowels in water, when first taken from the body, was believed to show that the child had been born alive.

**Bretonneau′s′ diphthe′ria.** Pharyngeal diphtheria.

**Brevexten′sor.** Extensor brevis muscle. **B. digito′rum,** extensor brevis digitorum.

**Brev′ia va′sa** (short vessels). Branches of splenic arteries and veins distributed to the great cul-de-sac of the stomach.

**Brev′iceps** (*brevis,* short, *caput,* head). Having a short head, as a muscle.

**Brevicol′lis** (*brevis,* short, *collum,* neck). Having a short neck.

**Breviduc′tor.** Abductor brevis muscle.

**Breviflex′or.** Flexor brevis muscle; short flexor, as of the fingers, thumb, little finger, great toe. **B. hallu′cis,** flexor brevis pollicis pedis. **B. min′imi,** flexor brevis minimi digiti. **B. pol′licis,** flexor brevis pollicis.

**Brev′is cu′biti.** Anconeus. **B. ra′dii,** supinator brevis.

**Brevis′simus oc′uli.** Obliquus inferior oculi.

**Brevisupina′tor.** Supinator radii brevis muscle.

**Brezilin′.** Coloring-matter contained in Brazil wood; brazilin.

**Brick′dust depos′it.** A reddish urinary sediment composed of urates.

**Brick′layers′ itch.** Eczema impetiginoides.

**Brick′makers′ anæ′mia.** Disease in brickmakers due to the presence of ankylostoma duodenale.

**Bride′lia spino′sa.** Indian plant, the bark of which is astringent and anthelmintic.

**Bridge.** A protoplasmic bridle uniting two cells. **B. abut′ments,** in dentistry, abutment crowns; crowns anchored to the abutments; the portion of bridge lying between is called its body, each tooth of which is called a dummy. **Ju′gal b.,** zygomatic arch. **B. of nose,** arch formed by the junction of two nasal bones at the middle and upper part of the face. **B. work,** dental prosthetic devices supported entirely by anchorage to natural teeth as abutments.

**Bri′dle.** A device used in the regulation of the teeth, which has metal extensions protruding beyond the corners of the lips. A band or membranous fold extending from one part to another, sometimes in such a way as to produce a stricture. **B. stric′ture,** narrow band formed across a canal or outlet, as *bridle stricture of the urethra.*

**Brie′ger′s bacil′lus.** Bacillus cavicidus.

**Bri′er, bamboo′.** Smilax sarsaparilla. **Wild b.,** Rosa canina.

**Bright′ic.** Relating to Bright′s disease.

**Bright′ism.** Constitutional state associated with chronic Bright′s disease.

**Bright′s blind′ness.** Albuminuric retinitis, occurring in chronic nephritis. **B.′s disease of the kid′ney,** name applied to several forms of disease of the kidney in which there is albumin in the urine. **B.′s fric′tion sound,** the friction sound of pleuritis. **B.′s granula′tions,** granulations of chronic catarrhal nephritis or large white kidney.

**Brim of pel′vis.** Line of boundary of the superior strait of the pelvis.

**Brim′stone.** Sulphur. **Flow′ers of b.,** sublimated sulphur.

**Brine.** Solution of common salt, there being more than 3 per cent. of the salt. **B. bath,** tonic and stimulant bath of brine or sea water, artificially prepared.

**Brin′ton root.** Leptandria purpurea.

**Brin′ton′s disease.** Inflammation of the filamentous network of areolar tissue ensheathing the vessels of the stomach, with hyperplasia of connective tissue; plastic linitis.

**Brinvil′liers.** Spigelia anthelmintica.

**Briquet′s** (bre-caze′) **atax′ia or at′axy.** Hysterical loss of sensibility in a limb.

**Brisement forcé** (F., breeze-mon(g)′ for-say′). Forcible breaking up of parts, such as adhesions, which prevent free motion of an ankylosed limb or part.

**Brissaud-Marie′s** (bris-so′-mar-eze′) **syn′drome.** Hysterical hemispasm of the tongue and lips.

**Bris′tle bacil′lus.** Specific bacillus of tetanus existing in earth and garden mould. **B. cells,** ciliated cells at the end of the auditory nerve.

**Brit′ish gum.** Dextrin starch changed to a gummy condition by the action of dilute acids, diastase, or heat. **B. oil,** oil of petre, a variety of petroleum; also a mixture of camphor, rectified spirits of wine, sweet oil, and oil of hartshorn, boiled together.

**Brit′tle gum.** Product of Acacia albida of Senegambia.

**Brizo′ceras.** Ergot.

**Broach.** An instrument like a reamer for enlarging cavities in teeth.

**Broad.** A body is so termed whose transverse extent is considerable compared with its length. **B. bones**, plate-like bones which usually aid in forming the parietes of splanchnic cavities; such are the frontal, parietal, occipital, and iliac bones. **B. lig′aments**, suspensory ligament of liver; ligaments of the uterus; see *Uterus*. **B. mus′cles**, these generally form wholly or in part the parietes of cavities, especially those of the chest and abdomen.

**Broad′bent's sign.** A sign or symptom of adhesion of the pericardium, the interspaces between the ribs being retracted posteriorly during systole.

**Broad′nail.** Onychogryphosis.

**Bro′ca's an′gle.** A term applied to several angles of the skull in craniometry. **B.'s apha′sia**, cortical motor aphasia. **B.'s a′rea**, central portion of the anterior olfactory lobe. **B.'s cen′tre**, posterior portion of the left third frontal convolution; the centre for speech. **B.'s convolu′tion**, the third or inferior left frontal convolution of the brain in which the speech centre is located. **B.'s fis′sure**, the fissure surrounding the third left frontal convolution. **B.'s olfac′tory a′rea**, seat of origin of olfactory tract. **B.'s point**, centre of the orifice of the external auditory meatus. **B.'s pouch**, elastic pouch or sac in each labium majus, containing fat and connective tissue. **B.'s square**, a square applied to the head to indicate the location of the central fissure. **B.'s vis′ual plane**, plane of axes of orbits.

**Bro′chus.** One who has a very prominent upper lip or whose teeth project in front of the mouth.

**Bro′die's ab′scess.** Chronic abscess of bone, particularly of the head of the tibia. **B.'s disease′**, doughy condition of the knee-joint, obscuring points of bone. **B.'s joint**, pain in a joint, hysterical in origin. **B.'s pain**, pain when the skin is pinched in the vicinity of a neuralgic joint.

**Broes′ike's fos′sa.** Fossa in the peritoneal cavity located in the mesojejunum.

**Bro′kaw ring.** Catgut and rubber ring employed in intestinal anastomosis.

**Broke′leak.** Rumex hydrolapathum.

**Bro′ken breast.** Mammary abscess. **B. cir′cuit**, see *Circuit*. **B. do′ses**, see *Doses*. **B. wind′ed**, asthmatic.

**Bro′mal.** $C_2HBr_3O$. Oily liquid, chemical properties those of chloral; made by adding bromine to ether or absolute alcohol. **B. hy′drate**, $C_2H_3Br_3O_2$. Chemically analogous to chloral hydrate; white, crystalline, soluble substance, with odor like that of chloral, and pungent taste. Physiological effects resemble those of chloral hydrate, but bromal is more irritating, producing vomiting, diarrhœa, etc. Dose, gr. j–v (0.06–0.3). Externally it causes erythema and deep-seated infiltration of areolar tissue.

**Bromalbu′min.** Bromoalbumin.

**Bromalin′.** $(CH_2)_6N_4C_2H_5Br$. Bromethylformin; employed as a sedative in epilepsy; dose, 30 to 60 grains (2.0–4.0). **B. brometh′ylformin′**, hexamethylene-tetra minebromethylate, $C_6Br_4O_2$; a yellow compound produced by heating carbolic acid with bromine and iodine; it acts like potassium bromide, without its after-effects; its dose is larger; used in epilepsy and as a nervine and sedative. **B. hydrobro′mate**, bromamide.

**Bromaloïn′.** $C_{16}H_{15}Br_3O_7$. Preparation of aloin obtained by the action of bromine.

**Bro′mamide.** A member of the anilide group, largely consisting of bromine; antineuralgic and antipyretic.

**Bromammo′nium.** Ammonium bromide.

**Bromam′yl.** See *Amyl bromide*.

**Bro′mate.** A salt of bromic acid.

**Bro′mated.** Having bromine as a constituent, as **B. cam′phor**, see *Camphor*.

**Bromatoëc′crisis** (*broma*, food, *ekkrisis*, excretion). Lientery; discharge of unassimilated food.

**Bromatog′raphy** or **Bromog′raphy** (*broma*, food, *graphe*, description). Description of aliments; bromatology.

**Bromatol′ogy** (*broma*, food, *logos*, discourse). Sitiology; treatise on or description of foods; dietetics.

**Bromatotox′icon.** The active agent in food-poisoning.

**Bromatotoxin′.** A poisonous base of bacterial origin in decomposing food.

**Bromatotox′ism** or **Bromatox′ism** (*broma*, food, *toxikon*, poison). Food poisoning.

**Bromcam′phor.** Camphora monobromata.

**Brome′grass.** Bromus ciliatus.

**Brome′lia** (after Bromel, botanist of Sweden). A genus of tropical plants with rigid, spiny leaves. **B. anan′as**, the pineapple. **B. pin′guin**, pinguin, broad-leaved wild ananas, etc.; West India plant affording pinguin fruit, which is refrigerant; the berries are used for scurvy and for worms.

**Bromelin′.** A proteolytic ferment from the pineapple; used as a digestant.

**Brometh′yl.** Ethyl bromide.

**Brometh′ylene.** Ethylene bromide.

**Brometh′ylformin′.** Bromalin.

**Bromhidrosis′.** Bromidrosis.

**Bromhy′drate.** Hydrobromate.

**Bromhy′dric.** Hydrobromic.

**Bro′mic.** Containing bromine.

**Bro′mica.** A class of pharmaceutical substances, consisting of bromine and its compounds.

**Bro′mide.** A compound formed of bromine and another element. Many of the bromides have a therapeutic value in epilepsy and other diseases in which the indication is to allay nervous irritation.

**Bromidrosipho′bia** (*bromos*, fetor, *hidros*, sweat, *phobos*, fear). A morbid dread of or illusion as to unpleasant odors from the surface of the body.

**Bromidro′sis** (*bromos*, stench, *hidros*, sweat). Fetid sweat; at times general, *bromidrosis universalis*; at others partial, *bromidrosis localis*.

**Bro′mine** (symbol, Br). Bromum (Ph. U. S.); a non-metallic, volatile liquid element, of a reddish-brown color and highly offensive and suffocating odor, whence its name (*bromos*, stench); met with chiefly in sea water and in many animal and vegetable bodies living therein; also in many mineral waters. In chemical relations it may be placed between chlorine and iodine. With oxygen it forms bromic acid; with hydrogen, hydrobromic acid. It is used externally, either pure or dissolved in water, as an antiseptic and caustic. **B. chlo′ride** has been prescribed internally, as well as externally, in cancer and malignant tumors; chiefly in a caustic paste, either alone or with other chlorides, as of zinc, antimony, and gold.

**Bro′minism** or **Bro′mism.** General cachectic condition induced by bromine or the bromides, attended with drowsiness, general weakness, headache, cold extremities, foul breath, and eruptions on the skin.

**Bromipin′.** A non-official nerve sedative; an oily liquid, yellowish in color, obtained by the action of bromine on sesame oil; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0).

**Bro′mized.** Affected with symptoms of full or excessive doses of bromides.

**Bromoalbu′min.** A substance formed by the action of bromine on peptone, albumose, etc.; used in epilepsy.

**Bro′moform.** $CHBr_3$. Liquid substance produced by distilling a mixture of calcium bromide and alcohol; analogue of chloroform. As an anæsthetic it is similar to chloroform in its odor, taste, and effects; also hypnotic. Used in whooping-cough, and externally analgesic and antiseptic in ozæna, ulcers of the larynx, etc. In large doses it is narcotic. Dose, ♏ i-v (0.065-0.32). The symptoms induced by it in long-continued or toxic doses are grouped under the name *bromoformism*.

**Bromogal′lic acid.** See *Gallobromol*.

**Bromogal′lol.** See *Gallobromol*.

**Bromohæmatin′.** Hydrobromide of hæmatin.

**Bromohæ′mol.** Hæmol containing a small percentage of bromine; dose, gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0); alterative and sedative.

**Bromohyperidro′sis** (*bromos*, stench, *hyper*, excess, *hidrosis*, perspiration). Condition in which there is an increase in amount and offensive odor of sweat.

**Bro′mo-i′odism.** General cachectic condition or poisoning induced by large doses of bromine and iodine or their compounds.

**Bro′mol.** Tribromophenol, a white, crystallized substance of a sweetish, astringent taste, derived from precipitating a weak solution of phenol with bromine-water; antiseptic in solution, powder, or ointment. Internally it has been used in cholera infantum, typhoid fever, diphtheria, pertussis, etc., in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{5}$ (0.006–0.012).

**Bromoma′nia.** Mania from the abuse of bromine or bromides.

**Bromomenorrhœ′a** (*bromos*, fetid, *menes*, menses, *rheo*, to flow). Excessive and fetid discharge of menstrual blood.

**Bromophe′nol.** Orthobromophenol, a liquid with carbolic odor, resulting from the action of bromine on carbolic acid; a weak ointment is employed in erysipelas.

**Bromopyrin′.** $C_{11}H_{11}BrN_2O$. White, crystalline substance; antipyretic and antiseptic.

**Bromosin′.** Bromoalbumin.

**Bro′mous.** Fetid.

**Brompheʹnol.** See *Bromol*.

**Bromphenylacetan′ilide.** See *Antisepsin*.

**Bro′mum.** Bromine.

**Bro′murated** or **Bro′mureted.** Containing bromine or bromide.

**Bro′muret** or **Bromure′tum.** Bromide.

**Bro′mus.** Brome grass, a genus of grasses containing many species. **B. cathar′ticus,** species growing in Peru and Chili; rhizome is cathartic. **B. cilia′tus,** indigenous; emetic, anthelmintic, cathartic, diuretic. **B. gla′ber,** Triticum repens. **B. mol′lis,** soft brome grass; the seeds cause giddiness in man and are fatal to poultry. **B. temulen′tus,** Lolium temulentum.

**Bronchadenes,** bronk-ad′en-ees (*bronchia*+*aden*, gland). Bronchial glands.

**Bronchadeni′tis.** Inflammation of the bronchial glands.

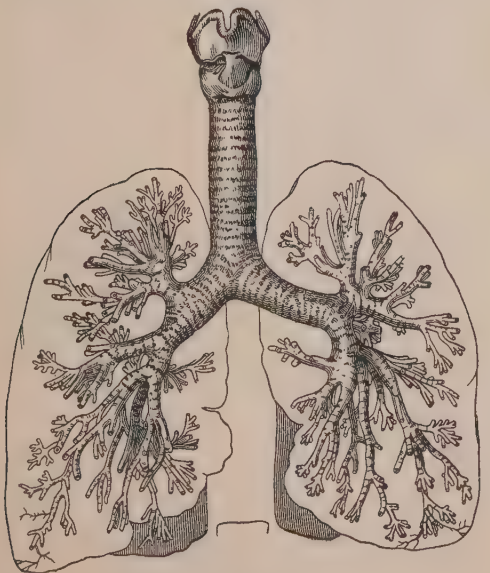
**Broncharc′tia** (*arcto*, to contract). Bronchiostenosis.

**Bronchecta′sia** or **Bronchec′tasis** (*ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of bronchia. See *Bronchiectasia*.

**Bronchelcho′sis** (*helkosis*, ulceration). Ulceration of bronchi.

**Bronchemphrax′is** (*emphraxis*, obstruction). Obstruction of bronchi.

**Bron′chi** (pl. of bronchus) and **Bron′chia** (pl. of bronchion). Two tubes, with their ramifications, arising from bifurcation of the trachea, carrying air into the lungs. The *bronchi* are the larger, the *bronchia* the smaller divisions of the bronchial tree, while the *bronchioles* are the minute terminal twigs ending in the pulmonary air cells. For measurements of bronchia, see *Trachea*. The Latins used the term *bronchus* for the whole trachea; its ramifications, *bronchia*. Term also applied to spongy bodies of the ethmoid bone.



Trachea and bronchial tubes.

**Bronchiadenoscir′rhus.** Scirrhus of the bronchial glands.

**Bron′chial.** Relating to the bronchia. **B. ar′teries,** generally two in number, one going to each lung, arising from the thoracic aorta and accompanying the bronchia in all their ramifications. **B. asth′ma,** asthma with bronchial symptoms. **B. breath′ing,** see *Murmur*. **B. cells,** pulmonary vesicles. **B. cough,** generally accompanies bronchial respiration, and indicates obstruction to entrance of air into air cells. **B. cri′ses,** see *Crises*. **B. glands,** glands of Vesalius; numerous glands of ovoid shape, of a reddish hue in infant, and subsequently brown and black, seated along the course of the bronchia. They may be presumed to be diseased when, in addition to existence of tumors in the neck, percussion gives a dull sound under the upper central part of the sternum, while there is no appreciable lesion of the lungs. **B. mus′cles,** unstriped muscles of the bronchial tubes. **B. nerves,** nerves furnished from the pneumogastric. **B. phthi′sis,** see *Phthisis, bronchial*. **B. plex′us,** pulmonary plexus. **B. respira′tion,** see *Murmur, respiratory*. **B. sep′tum,** spur or ridge projecting upward within the trachea at point of bifurcation. **B. sound,** sound of the air passing in and out the bronchia in respiration. **B. tubes,** see *Bronchi*. **B. veins** arise from last divisions of arteries of same name and pass on the right side into the vena azygos; on the left, into the superior intercostal vein. **B. voice,** bronchophony. **B. whis′per,** whispering bronchophony.

**Bronchiarc′tia.** Bronchiostenosis.

**Bron′chic.** Bronchial. **B. cel′lules,** pulmonary vesicles.

**Bronchiecta′sia** or **Bronchiec′tasis,** *ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of bronchial tubes; the most common situations for dilated bronchia are the scapular, mammary, and lateral regions.

**Bronchio-** or **Broncho-** (*bronchos*, throat, windpipe). In composition, bronchia or bronchus.

**Bronchiocatar′rhus.** Bronchial catarrh.

**Bron′chiole** (dim. of bronchium or bronchus). Minute terminal bronchial tube. See *Bronchi*.

**Bronchioli′tis.** Inflammation of the bronchioles; capillary bronchitis. **B. exudati′va,** inflammation of the bronchioles, accompanied with tough fibrinous or adhesive sputa.

**Bronchiopneumo′nia.** Bronchopneumonia.

**Bronchiorrhœ′a.** Bronchorrhœa.

**Bronchiorrhon′chus** (*rhonchos*, snoring sound). Bronchial râle.

**Bron′chiospasm.** Spasmodic contraction of the bronchial tubes.

**Bronchiosteno′sis** (*stenosis*, contraction). Contraction or narrowness of the bronchi.

**Bronchis′mus.** Spasmodic contraction of the bronchia.

**Bronchit′ic.** Relating to bronchitis.

**Bronchi′tis.** Inflammation of the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes, accompanied by cough, mucous expectoration, dyspnœa, and more or less uneasiness in breathing. Acute form is accompanied with all the signs of inflammation, and requires active treatment; the chronic form, winter cough, chronic catarrh, may be confounded with phthisis, from which it is distinguished mainly by the absence of hectic fever and of physical signs characteristic of the latter, as well as by the nature of the expectoration, which is generally mucous, at times mucopurulent, and contains no tubercle bacilli. When expectoration is little or none, bronchitis is said to be dry—dry catarrh; when fetid, the disease is fetid bronchitis. Plastic bronchitis is characterized by the formation of solid or tubular concretions of exudaton matter within the bronchial tubes. When bronchitis affects the smaller tubes it is termed capillary bronchitis or bronchiolitis, and is often fatal to children; vesicular bronchitis is sometimes called vesicular pneumonia of children. **Asthen'ic b.**, capillary bronchitis. **Cap'illary b.**, bronchiolitis. **Carbona'ceous b.**, see *Miners' asthma.* **Catar'rhal b.**, bronchitis with mucopurulent discharge. **Chron'ic b.**, see *Bronchitis.* **Convul'sive b.**, pertussis. **Croup'ous b.**, plastic b., b. in which fibrinous casts of the bronchial tubes are formed and coughed up. **Dry b.**, b. with little if any mucous discharge or secretion. **Epidem'ic b.**, influenza. **Exu'dative b.**, plastic b. **Fet'id b.**, see *Bronchitis.* **Fi'brinous b.**, croupous b. **Mechan'ical b.**, inflammation of lining membrane of air tubes, induced by inhalation of irritating particles. **Mem'branous b.**, plastic b. **Phthin'oid b.**, b. accompanying pulmonary tuberculosis, attended by purulent expectoration. **Plas'tic b.**, inflammation of the bronchial tubes in which a fibrinous exudate forms and is coughed up in the shape of a cast of one or more of the smaller tubes, sometimes resembling a collection of branching twigs. **Pol'ypoid b.**, plastic b. **Pot'ters' b.**, potters' consumption. **Pseudomem'branous b.**, fibrinous b. **Pu'trid b.**, fetid b., see *Bronchitis.* **Suf'focative b.**, capillary b. **Sum'mer b.**, hay fever. **Vesic'ular b.**, bronchopneumonia.

**Bron'chium.** See *Bronchi.*

**Bron'chius.** Sternothyroideus muscle.

**Bronchlemmi'tis** (*lemma*, sheath). Cynanche trachealis; croupous bronchitis.

**Bronchoalveoli'tis.** Catarrhal pneumonia.

**Bron'choblennorrhœ'a.** Purulent form of bronchitis.

**Bronchocace**, brong-kok'a-se (*kakos*, faulty). Bronchial disease, especially chronic bronchitis. **B. infan'tilis**, capillary bronchitis.

**Bronchocatar'rhus.** Bronchial catarrh.

**Bronchocav'ernous respira'tion.** Sound heard in tuberculosis of the lungs when a cavity is included in consolidated structure.

**Bron'chocele** (*kele*, tumor). Goitre; popularly, Derbyshire neck, or swelled neck; an enlargement of the thyroid gland common among those living in valleys among lofty mountains in every part of the world. Iodine will sometimes occasion its absorption when the case has not been of such duration that the thyroid gland is in a cartilaginous condition. Several varieties of bronchocele have been described—follicular, fibrous, amyloid, vascular, etc. Cysts in the thyroid gland are globular, tense, fluctuating tumors containing glairy fluid of the gland, or serous or sanguineous fluid, or old, grumous blood, constituting *cystic bronchocele.* See *Goitre.*

**Bronchocephali'tis.** Whooping-cough.

**Bronchoconstric'tion.** Bronchostenosis; narrowing of the bronchial tubes.

**Bronchohæmorrha'gia.** Hemorrhage from the bronchial tubes.

**Broncholemmi'tis.** Cynanche trachealis; croupous bronchitis.

**Bron'cholite** or **Bron'cholith** (*lithos*, stone). Concretion in a bronchial tube or gland.

**Broncholithi'asis.** The formation or presence of concretions in the bronchial tubes or trachea.

**Bronchomyco'sis** (*mykes*, fungus). Presence or development of microorganisms—mould fungi—in the bronchial tubes.

**Bron'cho-œsophage'us.** Unstriped muscular fibres passing from bronchus to œsophagus.

**Bronchoparal'ysis.** Asthma.

**Bronchop'athy** (*pathos*, disease). Disease of the bronchial tubes.

**Bronchoph'ony** (*phone*, voice). A resonant, tubular voice sound, such as is heard on auscultating the trachea while the subject counts aloud; heard over the lungs it indicates consolidation. **Pectoril'oquous b.**, combined b. and pectoriloquy. **Whis'pering b.**, a whispering sound of tubular, blowing character, heard under the same conditions as bronchophony, the subject counting in a whisper instead of aloud.

**Bronchophthi'sis.** Tuberculosis of the lungs accompanied with ulceration of the bronchial tubes.

**Bronchoplas'tic** (*plasso*, to form). Epithet given to operation for closing fistulæ in the trachea. The operation is called *bron'choplasty.*

**Bronchople'gia.** Bronchoparalysis.

**Bronchopleu'risy.** Bronchitis complicated with pleurisy.

**Bronchopleuropneumo'nia.** Bronchitis, pleurisy, and pneumonia associated in the same individual.

**Bronchopneumo'nia** or **Bronchopneumoni'tis.** Catarrhal pneumonia; lobular pneumonia; inflammation of the bronchia and lungs. **B. caseo'sa**, bronchopneumonia, with cheesy exudation. **B. indura'ti'va**, the same disease, with thickening or deposit in the connective tissue. **B. syphilit'ica**, syphilitic inflammation of the lungs and bronchia. **B. tubercu'lo'sa**, tuberculous inflammation of the lungs and bronchia.

**Bronchopul'monary.** Relating to the bronchial tubes and lungs.

**Bronchorrhæ'mia.** Bronchorrhagia.

**Bronchorrha'gia** (*rhegnymi*, to break forth). Hemorrhage from or into the bronchial tubes.

**Bronchorrhœ'a** (*rheo*, to flow). Increased secretion of mucus from the air passages, accompanied or not by inflammation; gleet, as it were, of the bronchial mucous membrane. **B. acu'ta**, chronic bronchitis. **Fet'id b.**, see *Breath.* **B. sero'sa**, b. attended with serous discharge; pituitous catarrh.

**Bronchorrhon'cus.** Bronchial râle.

**Bronchosta'sia** or **Bronchos'tasis** (*stasis*, stagnation). Bronchitis.

**Bronchosten'ia** or **Bronchosteno'sis** (*stenos*, narrow). Contraction or narrowness of the bronchial tubes.

**Bron'chotome** (*tome*, incision). An instrument for use in tracheotomy; also a knife for opening the bronchial tubes in post-mortem examination.

**Bronchot'omy.** Operation of opening the trachea (*tracheotomy*), larynx (*laryngotomy*), or both (*tracheolaryngotomy*) to extract foreign bodies or permit the passage of air to the lungs.

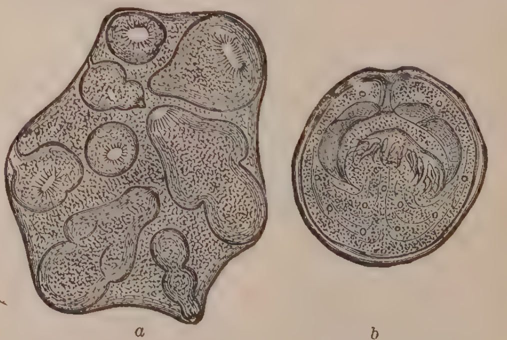
**Bronchotra'cheal.** Relating to the trachea and bronchi.

**Bronchovesic'ular respira'tion.** See *Respiration.*

**Bron'chus** (*bronchos*, windpipe). See *Bronchi.* **Heart b.**, an accessory bronchus passing from the right bronchus, mesially and dorsally, to the lower lobe of the right lung.

**Bronzed diabe'tes.** Diabetes accompanied with pigmentation of various secretory organs and with sclerosis of the liver and pancreas. **B. skin** or **B. s. disease'**, Addison's disease.

**Brood cap'sules** or **cells.** Cells having other cells contained within them; mother cysts enclosing daughter cysts.



Brood capsule of echinococcus. *a*, with tapeworm heads; *b*, scolex retracted. (Heller.)

**Brook'lime.** Veronica beccabunga.

**Broom.** Sophora tinctoria; Spartium scoparium. **But′cher's b.**, ruscus. **B. clo′ver**, Sophora tinctoria. **B. corn**, Sorghum vulgare. **In′digo b.**, Sophora tinctoria. **B. pine**, Pinus australis. **B. rape of Virgin′ia**, Orobanche virginiana. **Span′ish b.**, Spartium junceum. **Yel′low b.**, Sophora tinctoria.

**Bro′simum alicas′trum.** Breadnut tree from Jamaica. **B. galactoden′dron**, cow tree; indigenous in South America.

**Brossard's′ type.** Femorotibial type of progressive muscular atrophy, with clawfoot.

**Broth.** Weak decoction of meat, to which condiments may be added.

**Brousni′ka.** Vaccinium vitis idæa; the berries are used in Russia as a diuretic.

**Broussa′ist.** Believer in physiological and pathological opinions of Broussais. The system was called *Broussaism*, or the *physiological doctrine*, in which the excitability of the gastrointestinal mucous membrane was given much prominence.

**Broussone′tia tincto′ria.** Species of moraceous trees of West Indies and South America, the fruit of which is used in bronchitis.

**Brow.** Ridge over the orbit; front; acetabulum. **B. ache** or **pang**, facial or supraorbital neuralgia, hemicrania; when of malarial origin it is called *brow ague*. **B. presenta′tion**, position of the fœtus during birth, in which the brow presents. **B. shin′gles**, see *Herpes*.

**Brown.** A dusky color of a yellowish-reddish tinge. **B. at′rophy**, atrophy with morbid brown discoloration, as in *brown atrophy of the heart*. **Bis′marck b.**, an anilin dye used as a stain in histological work. **B. indura′tion**, induration or cirrhosis with morbid brown discoloration, as *brown induration of the lungs*. **B. mix′ture**, mistura glycyrrhizæ composita.

**Brown′ea coccin′ea.** A tree of Venezuela, decoction of the leaves of which is used in hemorrhoids.

**Brown′ian, Browno′nian,** or **Bruno′nian.** Relating to the system or opinions of Dr. John Brown, who attributed all morbid conditions to disordered excitability. **B. mo′tion** or **move′ments**, rapid oscillation observed in minute particles suspended in a fluid or semifluid medium.

**Brown′ism,** or **Bru′noism,** or **Bruno′nianism.** The doctrines of Dr. John Brown. See *Brownian*.

**Brown′ist, Browno′nian,** or **Bruno′nian.** Follower of the system of Brown. See *Brownian*.

**Brown's phenom′enon.** Brownian motion or movement. **B.'s sign**, Crichton Brown's sign; tremor of the lips and eyes in dementia paralytica.

**Brown-Séquard's′ disease′** or **paral′ysis** or **syn′drome.** Hemiparaplegia, with hemianæsthesia of the opposite side. **B.-S.'s elix′ir**, a preparation made from testicular juice, presumed to have the power of restoring the enfeebled vital forces.

**Bru′cea antidysenter′ica** or **ferrugin′ea** (after Bruce, Abyssinian traveller). Systematic name of a plant whence was obtained false angustura or false cusparia bark.

**Bruch's ag′gregate glands or fol′licles.** Trachoma glands of Henle; lymph follicles in the conjunctiva, similar in morphology to the glands of Peyer. **B.'s lay′er** or **mem′brane**, innermost layer of choroid coat of the eye.

**Brucine′.** $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$. Organic, salifiable alkaloid in false angustura (Brucea antidysenterica), and obtained from strychnos; pearly white; crystallizes in oblique prisms with parallelogrammatic base; very bitter, slightly acrid, and styptic; somewhat soluble in water, but more so in alcohol. Brucine is a less active poison than strychnine, and may be used as a substitute for it and for extract of nux vomica. Dose, gr. ss (0.03). It is also a local anæsthetic.

**Bruck's disease′** or **syn′drome.** A combination of fractures, osseous deformities, multiple deformities, and atrophy of muscular structures.

**Brück′e's lines.** Bands seen in striped muscular tissue. **B.'s mus′cle**, Bowman's muscle, the ciliary muscle; muscular tissue of the mucous membrane of the intestines. **B.'s tu′nica ner′vea**, layers of the retina, rods and cones excepted.

**Bruf′falo.** Follicular lumps or tumors of the hard palate seen in newborn children in Egypt.

**Brug′giser's her′nia.** Inguinal hernia in which the protruded parts have come down in front of the peritoneum.

**Bruise.** Contusion.

**Bruise′root.** Stylophorum diphyllum.

**Bruise′wort.** Bellis saponaria.

**Bruit** (brue-ee′). A French word meaning noise; sound heard on percussion or auscultation. Some of the chief *bruits* are the following, which, although French in nomenclature, have been accepted in lieu of any English equivalents: **B. d'airan′** (sound of brass), a metallic sound heard over a cavity either on auscultation or percussion. **Aneurys′mal b.**, a thrill heard upon listening over an aneurysmal tumor. **B. de clapotement′**, splashing sound heard over an organ or cavity containing gas or liquid. **B. de claquement′** (clacking sound), produced by striking of valves together, as the auriculoventricular valves during the contraction of the ventricles. **B. du cœur**, sound of beating of the heart. **B. du cœur fœtal′** (sound of the fœtal heart), pulsations of the fœtal heart heard in auscultation in the latter half of uterogestation. **B. de craquement′** (sound of crackling) or **B. de cuir neuf** (sound of new leather), sound produced by friction of the pericardium when dried and roughened by inflammation. **B. de diab′le** (sound of the *diable* or humming-top), venous hum; high degree of bruit de soufflet, heard on auscultating the arteries or veins—probably the latter—of the neck in chlorosis; denoting an impoverished state of the blood. **B. de drapeau′**, sound as of a flag moving with the breeze, caused by the upward and downward movement of neoplasms in the larynx and trachea during the act of respiration. **B. de frottement′** (sound of friction), sound produced by rubbing of the lung against the parietes of the chest during inspiration and expiration; distinctly heard in pleuritis when the pleura has become roughened. *Friction sounds, rubbing sounds, to-and-fro sounds* are also heard in pericarditis and peritonitis; may be produced in the situation of any of the organs contained in the abdominal cavity, or of morbid growth developed there, independent of acute inflammation. **B. de frou-frou**, a sound like the rustling of silk. **B. de galop′**, galloping sound in the narrowness of the mitral valve. **B. de lime**, file or saw sound in heart disease. **B. métallique′**, metallic sound. **B. de mouche** (fly sound), sound analogous to *bruit de diable*, a buzzing heard on auscultating the neck in chlorotic cases. **B. de moulin′** (water-wheel sound), friction sound heard in some cardiac affections, mixed with gurgling and splashing. **B. musculaire′** (muscular sound), sound accompanying first sound of the heart; called also *bruit rotatoire*, being thought to resemble the rumbling of distant wheels. **B. placentaire′** (placental sound), a bellows or blowing heard on auscultation over the placenta in pregnancy. **B. de pot fêlé**, cracked-pot sound; sound heard on percussion when a cavern in the lungs is filled with air and has a narrow outlet. **B. de rappel′**, a cardiac sound heard on auscultation, suggesting a drum beat. **B. respiratoire′**, respiratory murmur. **B. rotatoire′**, see *Bruit musculaire*. **B. de scie**, sawing sound. **B. de sifflement′**, hissing cardiac sound. **B. skodique′**, sound with a high pitch heard in the stage of lobar congestion in pneumonia and above the seat of pleuritic effusion; Skoda's sign. **B. de souffle**, bruit de soufflet; b. de diable. **B. de souffle placentaire′** or **utérin′**, bruit placentaire. **B. de soufflet′** (bellows sound, blowing sound), sound like that of bellows, heard occasionally by the ear applied to the chest during contraction of the ventricles, auricles, or large arteries; it coexists with affections of the heart, but is heard also without disease of that organ—whenever, indeed, an artery is compressed. *Encephalic bellows sound* is heard on applying the ear to the occiput or to the top of the head, and indicates turgescence of the vessels or inflammation. When such turgescence exists the vessels are compressed, and compression gives rise to the sound in question; see *Bellows sound*. **B. de taffetas′**, respiratory sound like that caused by the tearing of a piece of taffeta, indicating hepatization of the lung, limited to the surface in pneumonia. **B. tympanique′** (tympanic sound), clear sound afforded by percussing the stomach and intestines when containing air. **B. utérin′**, b. placentaire. **B. vésiculaire′**, respiratory murmur.

**Brunel′la vulga′ris.** Self-heal, heal-all; indigenous bitter tonic.

**Brunfel′sia** (after O. Brunfels, botanist of Metz), **uniflo′ra.** Scrophulariaceous plant of Brazil; emetocathartic and emmenagogue.

**Brun′ner's glands.** Solitary glands or follicles; second pancreas; compound muciparous follicles, seated between the mucous and muscular coats of the stomach, along the two curvatures of that organ, and in the duodenum; their discovery is generally attributed to Brunner, although he restricted the term solitary glands to glands of the duodenum.

**Brunn's cell-nests** or **epithe′lial nests.** Nests or collections of tesselated epithelial cells found in the normal ureters.

**Bruno′nian.** Brownian.

**Bruno′nianism.** Brownism.

**Brush.** A bunch of flexible material (hair, wire, broom, etc.) attached at one end to a handle of some sort. **Elec′tric b.**, metallic electrode for localized electrization, as in neuralgia. **End b.**, an occasional form of termination of a nerve-cell process in a tuft. **Hai′dinger's brushes**, colored, brush-like figures seen in polarizing sections of certain minerals; also seen sometimes with the naked eye in looking at a bright cloud in the sky. **Stom′ach b.**, brush to be passed down the œsophagus into the stomach as a stimulant and to remove mucus.

**Brush burn.** Contused wound produced by violent friction.

**Bru′ta.** Juniperus sabina.

**Bruxanel′li.** Malabar tree, bark and leaves of which are astringent, diuretic, and anthelmintic.

**Bry′ant's ampul′la.** Distention of an artery above a ligature. **B.'s il′iofem′oral tri′angle**, Bryant's rectangle. **B.'s line**, a vertical line constituting one of the sides of the iliofemoral triangle. **B.'s rec′tangle**, a right angle made by a perpendicular line from the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to the plane of the bed when the patient is supine in bed, and a line from the trochanter major perpendicular to the one just mentioned; in fracture the amount of displacement of the trochanter major is indicated by the difference in length of the latter line on the two sides.

**Bryce's test.** Test for successful vaccination; a second vaccination is made some days after the first, and if the first is successful the two lesions will reach maturity at about the same time.

**Bryg′ma** or **Bryg′mus.** Grinding of teeth; a common symptom, in children, of gastric or other derangement.

**Bryoidin′.** Bitter substance from elemi.

**Bry′one.** Bryonia alba.

**Bryo′nia.** (Ph. U. S.). Root of Bryonia alba and B. dioica; ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*. It is large and succulent, and has an acrid, bitter taste; drastic cathartic, and also employed in whooping-cough; externally applied, in cataplasm, in gout. The tincture is official; dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). Its active bitter principle, a glucoside, is called *bryonin*; it has been employed as an active hydragogue cathartic in dropsy. *Bryonidine* is an alkaloid derived from bryonia. **B. africa′na**, African bryony; South African plant, in the form of a decoction acting as an emetic, cathartic, and diuretic; used in cutaneous diseases, dropsy, and syphilis. **B. al′ba**, bryony; white bryony. **B. america′na** grows in West Indies; its properties are the same as B. alba. **B. dioi′ca**, red bryony; emetocathartic; locally, vesicant; used internally in dropsy and whooping-cough. **B. epigæ′a**, species growing in India; used as anthelmintic, and in dysentery and syphilis. **B. maderaspata′na**, diaphoretic and diuretic; used in cholera, gonorrhœa, calculous affections, etc. **B. mechoacan′na ni′gricans**, Convolvulus jalapa. **B. ni′gra**, Tamus communis. **B. peruvia′na**, Convolvulus angulatus. **B. rostra′ta**, root of this plant, growing in Java, is expectorant and refrigerant. **B. variega′ta**, Mexican; root is drastic and cathartic.

**Bryonidine′.** Amorphous, bitter alkaloid from Bryonia alba; powerful irritant to the gastrointestinal mucous membrane.

**Bryonin′.** $C_{48}H_{80}O_{19}$. Very bitter glucoside from Bryonia alba and B. dioica; styptic and vesicant. Internally it is used in pleurisy, pleuropneumonia, and acute rheumatism.

**Bry′ony.** Bryonia.

**Bryophyl′lum calyci′num.** Shrub of South Africa, Europe, and America, the leaves of which are sedative and refrigerant.

**Bryoplas′tic** (*bryon*, moss, *plasso*, to form). Forming growths like excrescences from the action of parasites, microorganisms, accretion, or other cause.

**Bryoretin′.** $C_{21}H_{35}O_7$. Derivative of bryonin.

**Bry′son's sign.** Lessened expansibility of the chest during the inspiratory period, seen sometimes in nervous prostration and exophthalmic goitre.

**Bu′ba.** Frambœsia.

**Bub′ble.** A spherical film of fluid enclosing gas. **Amphor′ic b.**, a sound resembling the gurgle of a liquid poured from a nearly full bottle, heard sometimes on ausculation of the chest in cases of hydropneumothorax. **B. fe′ver**, pemphigus.

**Bu′bo.** Formerly the groin or an inguinal gland; swelling or inflammation of one or more lymphatic glands in the groin or, sometimes, axilla. The term is now applied to three forms of inguinal tumor: 1. Simple or sympathetic bubo, independent of any virus in the economy. 2. Venereal bubo, occasioned by absorption of the virus of gonorrhœa, chancre, or chancroid. 3. Pestilential or malignant bubo, occurring in plague. **Chancroid′al b.**, venereal, usually virulent, b. **Creep′ing b.**, serpiginous bubo which has ulcerated and spread in serpiginous form to adjoining parts. **Gonorrhœ′al b.**, see *Bubo*. **Idiopath′ic b.**, primary bubo, not due to any apparent specific cause. **In′dolent b.**, chronic, painless, hard induration of one or more inguinal glands accompanying indurated chancre; multiple indolent bubo is a similar induration of the first row of inguinal glands only. **In′durated b.**, b. occurring with syphilitic chancre. **Malig′nant b.**, pestilential b. **Parot′id b.**, mumps. **Pestilen′tial b.**, bubo occurring as a symptom of the plague. **Pri′mary or prim′itive b.**, enlargement and suppuration of one or more inguinal glands, not preceded by any form of venereal disease nor associated with the plague. **Scrof′ulous b.**, indolent adenitis in the groin, of scrofulous origin. **Specif′ic b.**, syphilitic bubo. **Stru′mous b.**, scrofulous b. **Sup′purating b.**, b. in which the adenitis has gone on to suppuration. **Sympathet′ic b.**, swelling of gland, as in the groin, from irritation or injury. **Syphilit′ic b.**, b. following an indurated chancre. **Vene′real b.**, b. occurring with venereal disease, especially gonorrhœa or soft chancre. **Vir′ulent b.**, a very severe form of venereal bubo following chancroid.

**Bubon′.** The groin; bubo. **B. d'emblée′**, primary bubo.

**Bu′bon′ gal′banum.** Long-leaved or lovage-leaved galbanum, ord. *Umbelliferæ*; South African plant, wild celery; diuretic; decoction of leaves is given in dropsy and gravel. Galbanum is the gum resinous juice; the odor is fetid, taste bitter and acrid; it forms an emulsion when triturated with water; antispasmodic and expectorant; externally applied as cataplasm. **B. gummif′erum**, ammoniac gum. **B. macedon′icum**, Macedonian parsley; properties are similar to those of common parsley, but weaker.

**Bubo′na.** Nipple.

**Bubonadeni′tis.** Inflammation of the inguinal glands.

**Bubonal′gia** (*algos*, pain). Pain in the groin.

**Bubon′ic.** Belonging to or characterized by the presence of buboes or inflamed lymphatic glands (especially in the groin). **B. plague,** an infectious epidemic fever, having buboes as a prominent symptom.

**Bubo′nium.** Golden starwort; the plant, Aster atticus, formerly used in diseases of the groin.

**Bubon′ocele** (*kele*, tumor). Inguinal hernia, rupture in the groin; incomplete hernia limited to the groin. When it has descended to the scrotum it is called *oscheocele, scrotal hernia.* The rupture passes through the abdominal ring, and, because of the greater size of the opening in the male, is more frequent in that sex.

**Bubonon′cus** (*onkos*, swelling). Bubo.

**Bubonop′anus.** Bubo.

**Bubonorrhex′is** (*rhexis*, rupture). Bubonocele accompanied with division of the peritoneum; or, in other words, devoid of sac.

**Bubon′ulus** or **Bubun′culus** (dim. of bubo). Painful swelling of the lymphatics of the penis, an occasional accompaniment of gonorrhœa.

**Bubophthal′mia.** Buphthalmia.

**Buc′ca.** Cheek and hollow of cheek; vulva.

**Buc′cal.** Relating to the mouth or cheek. **B. ar′tery,** arises from internal maxillary or some of its branches, as deep anterior temporal or alveolar; it is distributed to buccinator muscle and buccal membrane. **B. cav′ity,** the cavity of the mouth or oral cavity. **B. glands,** mucous follicles in the buccal membrane; those near the molar teeth are called *molar glands,* and secrete a viscid humor, mixing with saliva and lubricating the mouth. **B. mem′brane,** mucous membrane lining the interior of the mouth. **B. nerve,** buccinator nerve, is given off by inferior maxillary, and sends branches to the cheek, especially the buccinator muscle. **B. sur′face of a tooth,** the surface lying next to the cheek, see *Surfaces of the teeth.* **B. vein** follows the course of the artery.

**Buc′cea.** An old name for nasal polypus, so called because it was believed to proceed from the mouth.

**Buccella′tio** or **Buccella′tion.** Mode of arresting hemorrhage by applying a pledget of lint to the bleeding vessel.

**Bucci′na** (Lat., trumpet). Turbinated bone.

**Buccinatola′bial.** Combination of orbicularis oris and buccinator muscles.

**Buccina′tor** (*buccino*, to sound a trumpet). Muscle situated in the substance of the cheeks, extending between the posterior portions of the alveolar arches of the jaws and the commissure of the lips, which it draws backward. It assists in mastication by keeping the food between the teeth; if the cheeks are distended by air its contraction forces the air out, hence its name.

**Buccocer′vical.** Pertaining to the neck of a tooth and its buccal surface.

**Buccola′bial.** Pertaining to both cheek and lip. **B. mus′cle,** anterior portion of buccinator. **B. nerve,** buccal nerve.

**Buccopharyn′geal.** Belonging to mouth and pharynx. The buccopharyngeal *aponeurosis* or *intermaxillary ligament* extends from the internal ala of the pterygoid process to the posterior part of the lower alveolar arch, affording attachment to the buccinator and constrictor pharyngis superior muscles. **B. fas′cia,** fascia covering the buccinator muscle. **B. mus′cle,** portion of the superior constrictor pharyngis muscle from the pterygomaxillary ligament.

**Buc′copharynge′us.** Buccopharyngeal muscle.

**Buc′cula** (dim. of bucca). Small mouth; fleshy part beneath the chin; "double-chin."

**Bu′ceras.** Trigonella fœnum.

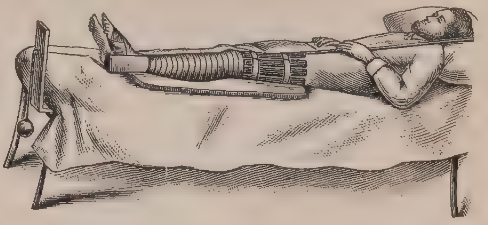
**Buchan′an's opera′tion.** See *Lithotomy.*

**Buchin′ha.** Fruit of Luffa purgans; drastic.

**Buch′ner's albu′minoid bod′ies.** Defensive proteids.

**Bu′chu.** (Ph. U. S.) The leaves of Barosma betulina and B. crenulata; diuretic; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0) in infusion. The fluid extract is also official; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **B. res′in,** barosmin.

**Buck's exten′sion.** Apparatus for extension to be used in fractures of the thigh, weights being fixed to the legs, and counterextension being effected by the weight of the body, the lower part of the bedstead being elevated. **B.'s fas′cia,** superficial perineal fascia continued upon the penis.



Buck's extension.

**Buck′bean.** Menyanthes trifoliata. **Amer′ican, b.,** Menyanthes verna.

**Buck′berry.** Vaccinium stamineum.

**Buck′brake.** Osmunda regalis.

**Buck′et fe′ver.** Dengue.

**Buck′eye.** Æsculus hippocastanum.

**Buck′horn.** Osmunda regalis.

**Buck′thorn.** Rhamnus catharticus; Rhamnus frangula. **Califor′nia b.,** Rhamnus purshiana.

**Buck′wheat.** Polygonum fagopyrum. **B. plant, east′ern,** Polygonum divaricatum.

**Bucne′mia** or **Boucne′mia** (*bous*, ox, *kneme*, leg), elephantiasis. **B. in′dica,** elephantiasis. **B. spargan-ot′ica,** phlegmasia dolens. **B. trop′ica,** elephantiasis.

**Buc′ton.** Hymen.

**Bud.** Gemmule.

**Bud′ding** or **B. germina′tion.** Growth by buds on cells; gemmation.

**Budd's cirrho′sis.** Cirrhosis of liver, caused by the autotoxic effect of materials within the gastrointestinal canal. **B.'s jaun′dice,** acute yellow atrophy of the liver.

**Budge's cen′tre.** Ciliospinal centre; also the genitospinal centre.

**Buec′phlysis** (*bous*, ox, *ekphlyo*, to boil up). Cowpox.

**Buehl′mann's fi′bre.** Line noticed on carious teeth.

**Bue′na magnifo′lia.** Tree of S. America, ord. *Rubiaceæ*; form of cinchona.

**Buetsch′li's nu′clear spin′dle.** Spindle form seen during karyokinesis.

**Buff, inflam′matory.** Corium phlogisticum.

**Buf′fer ac′cidents.** Contusion and severe internal injury of the abdomen and its viscera by tight jamming between the buffers of railway cars.

**Buf′fing.** Operation of smoothing and polishing a rough surface, as in dentistry.

**Buff′y coat.** Corium phlogisticum.

**Bugan′tia.** Chilblain.

**Bug′bane.** Cimicifuga.

**Bug′gery.** Sodomy; bestiality; carnal copulation against nature.

**Bugina′rium.** Medicated bougie.

**Bu′gle.** Prunella. **Com′mon b.,** Ajuga reptans. **Wa′ter b.,** Lycopus virginicus. **B. weed,** lycopus.

**Bu′gloss.** Anchusa officinalis. **Dy′ers' b.,** Anchusa tinctoria. **Gar′den b.,** Anchusa officinalis. **Up′right b.,** ajuga.

**Bu′gula.** Ajuga. **B. chamæ′pitys,** Teucrium chamæpitys. **B. pyramida′lis,** ajuga. **B. rep′tans,** Ajuga reptans.

**Buhl's desquam′ative pneumo′nia.** Caseous pneumonia. **B.'s disease′,** dangerous acute affection of newborn children, including various morbid conditions, such as fatty degeneration, purpura, jaundice, œdema, etc.

**Buhl-Ditt'rich's law.** Problematical, or rather unfounded, idea that in acute diffused miliary tuberculosis a chronic centre of caseation exists in some portion of the body.

**Bulam'a boil.** Boil observed in island of Bulama, west coast of Africa, produced by the larva or grub of an insect. **B. fe'ver,** yellow fever.

**Bulat'a.** Substance analogous to gutta-percha, from Sapota mülleri, or bullet tree, in Dutch Guiana.

**Bulb.** Name given to different parts resembling in shape bulbous roots. The bulb of the aorta is the great sinus of the aorta; bulb or root of the hair is the part whence hair originates; bulb of the urethra is the dilated portion formed by the commencement of the corpus spongiosum; the bulb of the corpus cavernosum is the enlarged portion at the root: the globe of the eye is also called the bulb. **Arte'rial b.,** anterior part of embryonic heart. **Aud'itory b.,** cochlea and membranous labyrinth together. **Brach'ial b.,** enlargement of spinal cord in the neck at origin of brachial plexus. **B. of cor'pus caverno'sum** and **c. spongio'sum,** see *Bulb.* **Den'tal b.,** pulp of tooth. **B. of eye,** eyeball. **B. of fe'male,** bulbus vestibuli. **B. of for'nix,** see *Mammillary eminences.* **Four bulbs,** corpora quadrigemina. **Gus'tatory b.,** see *Taste.* **B. of hair,** see *Hair.* **B. of ju'gular vein,** expansion existing near point of origin of external jugular vein. **Krause's b.,** see *Krause.* **Olfac'tory b.,** see *Olfactory nerves.* **B. of o'vary,** bulb-shaped mass of veins at the hilus. **B. paral'ysis,** paralysis from lesion of the medulla oblongata. **Rachid'ian b.,** medulla oblongata. **B. of spi'nal mar'row,** medulla oblongata. **B. of the throat,** tonsil. **B. of the ure'thra,** see *Urethra.* **B. of the vagi'na** or **of the vest'ibule,** or **vestib'ulovag'inal** or **vul'vovag'inal b.,** see *Bulbus vestibuli.*

**Bul'bar.** Relating to the eyeball, or to the rachidian bulb or medulla oblongata. **B. ar'teries,** branches of the anterior spinal artery to the medulla oblongata. **B. disease'** or **paral'ysis,** paralysis from causes seated in the medulla oblongata; term applied to *labioglosso-laryngeal paralysis,* a form of progressive paralysis of the facial muscles and of the tongue, lips, and larynx of both sides. **B. myeli'tis,** see *Myelitis.*

**Bul'bi** (pl. of bulbus) **B. for'nicis** or **B. prio'rum cru'rum for'nicis,** mammillary tubercles.

**Bulbip'arous.** Gemmiparous. See *Generation.*

**Bulbocast'anum.** Bunium bulbocastanum.

**Bulbocaverno'sus.** Accelerator urinæ; constrictor cunni.

**Bulbocav'ernous glands.** Cowper's glands.

**Bulboco'dium.** Narcissus pseudonarcissus.

**Bul'bonach.** Lunaria rediviva.

**Bulbonu'clear.** Relating to the medulla oblongata and the nerve nuclei pertaining to it.

**Bulborrhex'is** (*bulbus,* eyeball, *rhexis,* rupture). Rupture of the eyeball.

**Bul'boure'thral.** Relating to the bulb of the urethra. **B. glands,** Cowper's glands. **B. mus'cle,** bulbourethralis; the accelerator urinæ muscle.

**Bul'bous.** Bulbar. **B. nerves,** painful enlargement of the nerves at the extremity of the stump after amputation.

**Bul'bus.** Bulb; eyeball. **B. agres'tis,** Colchicum autumnale. **B. arterio'sus,** anterior of three compartments in a rudimentary heart, dividing afterward into the aorta and pulmonary artery; see *Bulb.* **B. cine'reus,** olfactory bulb. **B. cor'nu poste'rius,** bulbous prominence on the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain. **B. cor'poris caverno'si,** bulb of the corpus cavernosum. **B. cri'nis,** hair bulb. **B. for'nicis,** corpus albicans; see *Mammillary eminences.* **B. glandulo'sus,** proventriculus. **B. medul'læ spina'lis,** medulla oblongata. **B. oc'uli,** eyeball. **B. olfacto'rius,** see *Olfactory nerves.* **B. pi'li,** see *Hair.* **B. rachid'icus,** see *Medulla oblongata.* **B. scil'læ,** bulb of squills. **B. ure'thræ,** bulb of the urethra. **B. vagi'næ,** bulbus vestibuli. **B. ve'næ jugula'ris,** bulb of the jugular vein. **B. vestib'uli,** vulvovaginal gland, Bartholini's gland: a close-packed plexus of intricately anastomosing veins, enclosed in a fibrous investment, occupying the space between the vestibule of the vagina and the rami of the pubic arch on each side; analogue of the male bulb or Cowper's gland. **B. vomito'rius,** musk-grape flower, Hyacinthus muscari; emetic and diuretic.

**Bule'sis.** Will or power of will.

**Bulim'ia.** Boulimia; insatiable hunger.

**Bulim'ic.** Relating to boulimia.

**Bu'lithos** (*bous,* ox, *lithos,* stone). Bezoar found in the kidneys, gall bladder, or urinary bladder of the ox or cow.

**Bul'la.** Bleb; portion of the cuticle detached from the skin by interposition of serous or seropurulent fluid; pemphigus; hydatid. **Com'pound b.,** bulla with two or more chambers, from coalescence of adjacent vesicles. **B. ethmoida'lis,** elevation of ethmoid cells in the middle meatus of the nose. **B. hæmorrhag'ica,** blood blister; purpura. **B. os'sea,** the expanded portion of the osseous meatus externus of the ear. **Spi'nal b.,** a bleb resembling a burn, of trophic origin, occurring in certain diseases of the spinal cord. **B. syphilit'ica,** bullar syphilitic skin disease.

**Bul'læ** (pl. of bulla). A class of skin diseases having bullæ. **B. rotun'dæ cervi'cis u'teri,** Nabothi glandulæ.

**Bul'late.** Pertaining to bullæ; inflated; blistered.

**Bulla'tion.** Inflation; division into small spaces.

**Bull'dog.** See *Tabanus.* **B. for'ceps,** spring forceps for arresting hemorrhage.

**Bul'let for'ceps.** Forceps for the extraction of a bullet from a wound. **B. probe,** probe for the detection of location of a bullet; Nélaton's probe.

**Bull'fists.** Lycoperdon.

**Bull'ock's blood.** Given in anæmia, phthisis pulmonalis, and other diseases of debility **B.'s eye,** Sempervivum tectorum.

**Bul'lous.** Relating to bulla or bleb.

**Bul'lula** (dim. of bulla). Small vesicle or bleb.

**Bul'piss** (*bulny,* in the language of the Mosquito Indians, spotted, *piss,* gray). A cutaneous affection apparently peculiar to Nicaragua, and especially the Mosquito Indians; two forms are met with, the black and the white; the affection is papular and pruritic, and seems to be parasitic and contagious.

**Bumam'ma** (*bu,* intensive, *mamma,* breast). Excessively large mammary gland.

**Bumel'ia.** Fraxinus excelsior.

**Bump.** A swelling or protuberance; used in the plural (originally in derision) to designate the external inequalities on the skull which phrenologists associate with the "organs" or qualities of the mind, such as combativeness, amativeness, etc.

**Bu'na.** Coffee plant; Coffea arabica.

**Bu'nach.** Persian powder, made from Pyrethrum flowers, grown in California.

**Bunch.** Hunch.

**Bunch'backed.** See *Hunch.*

**Buncho'sia lanceola'ta.** A plant of Mexico; bark of root is astringent.

**Bun'dle.** An aggregation of fibres; fasciculus. **Aber'rant b.,** nerve fibres in the isthmus of the gyrus. **Ante'rior ground b.,** a part of the lateral tract of the spinal cord between the anterior roots and Türck's column. **Ante'rior mar'ginal b.,** the portion of the descending cerebellar tract in the spinal cord occupying the position indicated. **Lat'eral ground b.,** a part of the lateral tract of the spinal cord. **B. of Lenhos'sek,** the ascending root of the pneumogastric and glossopharyngeal nerves. **Mey'nert's b.,** Meynert's fasciculus. **Prim'itive b.,** muscular fibre. **Respi'ratory b.,** b. of Lenhossek; respiratory or solitary fasciculus. **B. of Vicq d'Azyr',** fibres of white nervous matter in the thalamus opticus.

**Bun'du** or **Bun'dou.** Ordeal poison of the Gaboon; a substance analogous to strychnine, from apocynaceous plant of Western Africa, by some considered identical with akasja.

**Bung′e's law.** That inorganic materials are obtained from the mineral salts of the blood, through the action of the mammary epithelial cells, in quantity just sufficient for the development and growth of the offspring.

**Bu′nias.** Brassica napus.

**Bu′nioid.** Napiform; like a turnip, as scirrhus.

**Bun′ion** (*bounos*, eminence). Enlargement and inflammation of the bursa mucosa at the inside of the ball of the great toe.

**Bu′nium bulbocast′anum.** Ord. *Umbelliferæ;* the systematic name of a plant whose tuberous root, agriocastanum, pignut, earthnut, hawknut, kippernut, is eaten raw or roasted. **B. car′vi,** carum.

**Bun′sen burn′er.** A gas-burner in which air mingles with the gas, insuring more perfect combustion and therefore greater heat. **B. double′-cell bat′tery,** constant battery, in which carbon, amalgamated zinc, diluted sulphuric acid, and nitric acid are the component parts.

**Bun′weed.** Senecio jacobæa.

**Buophthal′mia.** Buphthalmia.

**Buph′agous** (*bous*, ox, *phago*, to eat). Beef eating; having an excessive appetite.

**Bu′phlysis.** Buecphlysis.

**Buphthal′mi her′ba.** Anthemis tinctoria.

**Buphthal′mia** or **Buophthal′mia** (*bous*, ox, *ophthalmos*, eye, ox-eye). The first stage of hydrophthalmia; turgescence of the vitreous humor, which, pushing the iris forward, forms a sort of border around the crystalline.

**Buphthal′mum cret′icum.** Anthemis pyrethrum. **B. ma′jus,** Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

**Buphthal′mus.** Buphthalmia, hydrophthalmia; Sempervivum tectorum.

**Bupleu′rum rotundifo′lium.** Round-leaved hare's ear, ord. *Umbelliferæ.* Herb and seeds are aromatic.

**Bur or Burr.** Burdock; lobe of the ear; also the external auditory meatus; pancreas of the calf; a fluted, spherical tool used by dentists for drilling and polishing teeth; rhotacism.

**Burck′hardt's cor′puscles.** Yellow bodies, usually roundish, observed in the secretion of trachoma.

**Bur′dach's col′umn.** See *Column of Goll.* **B.'s fis′sure,** fissure between operculum and island of Reil. **B.'s nu′cleus,** nucleus cuneatus. **B.'s oper′culum,** operculum of the island of Reil.

**Bur′dock.** Arctium lappa; the root is official in the Ph. U. S. under the name *lappa,* which see. **Les′ser b.,** xanthium. **B. oil,** lappa oil, used externally to promote the growth of hair. **Prai′rie b.,** Silphium terebinthaceum.

**Burdwan′ fe′ver.** Malarial fever in Bengal.

**Buret′** or **Burette′.** A glass tube for measuring liquids.

**Bur′gundy pitch.** Pix burgundica.

**Bu′ris.** Hernia with scirrhus; scirrhus only.

**Burke.** To take away life by suffocation, as by closing the nose and mouth, preventing costal and abdominal breathing; called from a wretch who, in 1829, in Edinburgh, procured subjects for dissection in that way, for which offence he was executed.

**Burk′ing.** See *Burke.*

**Bur′mah boil.** Furunculus endemic in Burmah.

**Burmese′ ring′worm.** Tinea imbricata.

**Burn.** Injury produced by the action of too great heat. Burns have been divided into simple burns, or those of first degree, *dermatitis ambustionis erythematosa,* chiefly producing rubefaction; those of second degree, or accompanied with vesication, *dermatitis ambustionis bullosa;* and those of third degree, with destruction of the parts affected, from involvement of the papillary layer only to total destruction of tissues and charring of bone, *dermatitis ambustionis escharotica.*

**Bur′net, Can′ada** or **great.** Sanguisorba canadensis.

**Burnett's′ disinfect′ing liq′uid** or **fluid.** Solution of zinc chloride, first used by Sir William Burnett for preserving timber, canvas, etc., from dry rot, mildew, etc,. and afterward as a disinfectant and antiputrefactive, especially in case of dead bodies. The Ph. U. S. and Br. contain *liquor zinci chloridi,* made in the former by the action of nitromuriatic acid on zinc (in the latter an aqueous solution of chloride of zinc), distilled water and precipitated carbonate of zinc being added after evaporation.

**Burn′ing.** A disease mentioned by old historians, probably gonorrhœa and syphilis. **B. bush,** Euonymus purpureus.

**Burns's amauro′sis.** Blindness due to sexual excess. **B. lig′ament,** falciform process of the fascia lata. **B. space,** the space between the layers of the deep fascia of the neck.

**Burnt al′um.** Dried alum. **B. holes,** variety of rupia among children of the poor in Ireland; noma; pemphigus gangrænosus; see *Rupia escharotica.* **B. sponge,** Spongia usta. **B. su′gar,** caramel.

**Bu′row's opera′tion.** Plastic flap operation on the lip. **B. solu′tion,** a mixture of acetate of lead and alum dissolved in water. **B. veins,** portal veins occupying the place of the urachus.

**Burq′uism.** Metallotherapeutics.

**Burr.** See *Bur.*

**Bur′rage.** Borago officinalis.

**Bur′reed, great.** Sparganium ramosum.

**Bur′row.** The track of a subcutaneous parasite, as the itch mite; a sinus or fistula.

**Bur′sa.** Pouch or sac, especially synovial sac, *bursa mucosa,* which see, situated between the bones and their coverings of muscles, tendons, or skin; scrotum. **B. acromia′lis,** b. beneath deltoid muscle; also occasional b. over acromion **Adventi′tious b.,** artificial b. **B. ancone′i,** between olecranon and tendon of triceps extensor cubiti **B. an′guli mandib′uli,** rare subcutaneous b. over angle of jaw. **B. a. ster′ni,** subcutaneous b. over angle between first and second pieces of sternum. **B. a. superio′ris scap′ulæ,** b. at upper angle of scapula, in serratus magnus or between it and insertion of levator anguli scapulæ. **B. anseri′na,** b. between expansion of semitendinosus, gracilis, and sartorius muscles and long internal lateral ligament. **Artifi′cial b.,** a b. formed under the stimulus of pressure or friction in a part where only a rudiment existed before. **B. bicip′itis,** surrounding tendon of long head of biceps in bicipital groove. **B. b. cru′ris** or **bicip′itofibula′ris,** between external lateral ligament of knee and tendon of biceps **B. b. gastrocnemia′lis,** rare b. between sesamoid bone in external head of gastrocnemius muscle and tendon of biceps femoris or skin. **Boy′er's b.,** b. subhyoidea **B. brachia′lis infraspina′ti,** between infraspinatus tendon and capsule of the shoulder-joint. **B. calca′nea,** between tendo Achillis and back of calcaneum. **Capit′ulora′dial b.,** between head of radius and common tendon of extensors. **B. cap′sulæ oc′uli,** between capsule of Tenon and globe of the eye. **B. carpi′na vola′ris,** between tendon of carpi ulnaris and pisiform bone. **B. circumflex′i pala′ti,** at the point at which tendon of tensor palati turns around the hamular process. **B. clavic′ula,** between the clavicle and coracoid process of scapula. **B. coccyge′a,** between tip of coccyx and sphincter ani. **B. con′dyli exter′ni** and **B. c. inter′ni,** subcutaneous bursas over condyles of femur. **B. cor′acobrachia′lis,** between subscapularis and upper extremities of muscles arising from coracoid process. **B. c.-brachia′lis mi′nor,** under rare muscle of that name. **B. c.-clavicula′ris latera′lis,** between coracoid process and trapezoid ligament. **B. c.-c.-me′dia,** between conoid and trapezoid ligaments. **B. coracoide′a,** near base of coracoid process. **B. cor′dis,** pericardium. **B. cos′tæ pri′mæ,** between muscles of the back and tuberosity of the first rib. **B. cos′toclavicula′ris,** within fibres of rhomboid ligament. **B. cri′cothy′rothyroide′a,** between lateral lobes of thyroid body and cricothyroid. **B. cubita′lis extenso′ris car′pi radia′lis bre′vis,** occasional b. over head of radius, beneath origin of extensor carpi radialis brevior and extensor communis digitorum. **B. c.**

**interos′sea** or **cu′bitoradia′lis**, b. ulnoradialis. **B. cuculla′ris**, b. trapezii. **B. deltoide′a**, b. acromialis. **B. digas′trici ante′rior**, at point at which tendon of digastric muscle passes through fascia binding it to hyoid bone, or through stylohyoid muscle. **B. d. poste′rior**, between posterior belly of digastric and sternocleidomastoid. **B. epicon′dyli**, rare b. between skin and external condyle of humerus. **B. epiplo′ica**, lesser peritoneal sac. **B. epitroch′leæ**, between skin and inner condyle of humerus. **B. extenso′ris car′pi radia′lis brevio′ris**, b. cubitalis extensoris. **B. e. c. ulna′ris**, beneath origin of extensor carpi ulnaris. **B. e. digito′rum pe′dis bre′vis**, under extensor brevis digitorum of foot. **B. e. hallu′cis bre′vis**, between tendon and head of first metacarpal bone. **B. fibula′ris**, b. bicipitis cruris. **Fleisch′mann's b.**, b. sublingualis. **B. flexo′ris car′pi ulna′ris**, b. carpina volaris. **B. f. digito′rum subli′mis**, rare b. in tendon of origin of flexor digitorum sublimis, or between it and pronator radii teres. **B. fos′sæ infraclavicula′ris**, between two layers of coracoclavicular fascia in front of coracoid process. **B. fronta′lis**, over frontal eminences. **B. ga′leæ cap′itis**, between aponeurosis of occipitofrontalis and pericranium, over occipital protuberance. **B. gastrocnemia′lis exter′na** or **latera′lis**, occasional b. between outer head of gastrocnemius muscle and capsule. **B. g. inter′na** or **media′lis**, or **gastrocne′mii inter′ni**, between inner head of gastrocnemius and semimembranosus, behind inner condyle. **B. gemel′li superio′ris**, b. pyriformis. **B. gemello′rum**, rare b. between gemelli muscles and capsule of hip-joint. **B. genua′lis ante′rior**, b. anserina. **B. g. latera′lis exter′na** or **latera′lis exter′na ante′rior**, b. subtendinea tensoris fasciæ latæ. **B. g. l. e. infe′rior**, b. bicipitis cruris. **B. g. l. e. supe′rior**, b. tendinis poplitei. **B. g. l. inter′na infe′rior**, b. anserina. **B. g. l. i. me′dia**, b. sub ligamento interno. **B. g. l. i. supe′rior**, b. subtendinea sartorii. **B. g. poste′rior**, b. gastrocnemialis interna. **B. glute′i me′dii** or **me′dii ante′rior**, between anterior part of tendon of gluteus medius and trochanter major. **B. g. m. poste′rior**, between tendons of gluteus medius and pyriformis muscles. **B. g. min′imi**, between tendons of gluteus minimus and great trochanter. **B. gluteofascia′lis, gluteofemora′lis**, or **gluteotrochanter′ica**, between tendon of gluteus maximus and trochanter major. **B. Gru′beri**, b. sinus tarsi. **B. humera′lis flexo′ris digito′rum subli′mis**, b. flexoris digitorum sublimis. **B. hu′merotricipita′lis**, between anterior surface of triceps extensor cubiti and fat at lower extremity of humerus. **B. hyoide′a**, b. subhyoidea. **B. ili′aca**, between iliopsoas muscle and brim of pelvis. **B. i. ante′rior**, subcutaneous b. over anterior superior spine of ilium. **B. i. poste′rior**, subcutaneous b. over posterior superior spine of ilium. **B. il′iocos′tocervica′lis**, between iliocostal muscle and transverse process of seventh cervical vertebra. **B. il′iopectine′a** or **il′iopso′as**, b. subiliaca. **B. infragenua′lis** or **infrapatella′ris**, or **infrapatella′ris profun′da**, b. subpatellaris. **B. i. superficia′lis infe′rior**, b. præspinosa. **B. i. s. supe′rior**, b. præligamentosa. **B. infraspina′ta**, b. brachialis infraspinata. **B. infraspina′ti**, between superior margin of infraspinatus muscle and spine of scapula. **B. intermuscula′ris extenso′ris cru′ris**, occasional b. between tendons of rectus femoris and cruræus. **B. intertubercula′ris**, b. bicipitis. **B. intramuscula′ris pectora′lis majo′ris**, between clavicular and thoracic portions of pectoralis major. **B. intraserra′ta**, b. anguli superioris scapulæ. **B. intratendin′ea olec′rani**, within tendon of triceps extensor cubiti. **B. ischiad′ica**, between obturator internus and lesser sciatic notch. **B. i. glute′i max′imi**, between inferior margin of gluteus maximus and tuberosity of ischium. **B. latis′simi dor′si**, between tendon of latissimus dorsi and inferior angle of scapula. **Lusch′ka's b.**, b. pharyngea. **B. malle′oli exter′ni**, subcutaneous b. over external malleolus. **B. m. inter′ni**, subcutaneous b. over internal malleolus. **B. metacar′pea ulna′ris**, subcutaneous b. over head of fifth metacarpal bone. **B. muco′sa**, see *Bursæ mucosæ*. **B. mus′culi glute′i in tu′bere is′chii**, b. ischiadici glutei maximi. **B. obturato′ris exter′ni**, between obturator externus and capsule of hip-joint. **B. o. inter′ni**, b. obturatoris interni ovalis. **B. o. inter′ni circumflex′a**, b. ischiadica. **B. o. i. ova′lis**, between tendon of obturator and gemelli. **B. olec′rani**, subcutaneous b. over olecranon. **B. omenta′lis**, cavity formed by peritoneum in great omentum. **B. omen′ti majo′ris**, cavity of great omentum. **B. o. mino′ris**, cavity of lesser omentum. **B. omohyoide′i**, between sternomastoid and middle tendon of omohyoid. **B. ova′rica**, shallow depression in broad ligament of uterus, near ovary. **B. palma′ris lon′gi**, occasional b. between origin of palmaris longus muscle and capsule of hip-joint. **B. patel′læ** or **patella′ris**, subcutaneous b. over patella. **B. patel′læ amplifica′ta**, housemaid's knee. **B. patella′ris latera′lis** or **B. p. l. exter′na**, occasional b. between lateral expansions of tendons of quadriceps cruris and patella. **B. p. l. inter′na**, between inner lateral expansion of tendon of quadriceps and patella. **B. p. præligamento′sa**, between fascia and ligament of patella. **B. p. profun′da**, b. præpatellaris subaponeurotica. **B. p. subcuta′nea**, b. præpatellaris subcutanea. **B. pectine′a**, between insertion of pectineus and femur. **B. pectora′lis mino′ris**, beneath tendon of pectoralis minor muscle. **B. peroneo′rum commu′nis**, between peronei tendons and inferior part of fibula. **B. perone′i lon′gi**, sac over tendon of peroneus longus at calcaneum. **B. pharynge′a**, pouch in mucous membrane of back part of pharynx in middle line. **B. phren′icohepat′ica ante′rior**, between left lateral ligament of liver and under surface of diaphragm in front. **B. p. poste′rior**, occasional b. between left lateral ligament of liver and under surface of diaphragm behind. **B. planta′ris in capit′ulo os′sis metatar′si pri′mi** and **quin′ti**, subcutaneous bursa on sole beneath heads of first and fifth metatarsal bones. **B. poplite′a**, beneath popliteus muscle and on capsule of knee-joint and external tuberosity of tibia. **B. postcalca′nea profun′da**, b. calcanea. **B. p. superficia′lis** or **subcuta′nea**, between tendo Achillis and deep fascia. **B. postgenua′lis exter′na**, b. gastrocnemialis externa. **B. præligamento′sa**, b. over ligamentum patellæ. **B. præmenta′lis**, subcutaneous b. at inferior margin of symphysis of chin. **B. præpatella′ris latera′lis inter′na subligamento′sa**, between internal lateral ligament of knee-joint and capsules of joint. **B. p. me′dia**, between fascia over patella and quadriceps aponeurosis. **B. p. media′lis profun′da**, b. subligamento interna. **B. p. m. superficia′lis**, b. patellaris lateralis interna. **B. p. pri′ma**, subcutaneous b. in front of patella. **B. p. profun′da**, b. præpatellaris subaponeurotica. **B. p. secun′da**, b. præpatellaris subfascialis. **B. p. subaponeurot′ica** or **subtendino′sa**, between aponeurosis of extensors and front of patella. **B. p. subcuta′nea**, subcutaneous b. beneath aponeurosis over patella. **B. p. subfascia′lis**, between fascia of patella and aponeurosis of extensors of leg. **B. p. superficia′lis**, b. præpatellaris subcutanea. **B. p. ter′tia**, b. præpatellaris subaponeurotica. **B. præspino′sa**, over tuberosity of tibia. **B. præthyroide′a**, occasional b. between skin and superior portion of thyroid cartilage. **B. prætibia′lis, B. prætubero′sa**, b. præspinosa. **B. pyrifor′mis**, beneath tendon of insertion of pyriformis muscle. **B. quadra′ti fem′oris**, between quadratus femoris and trochanter minor. **B. radia′lis** or **ra′diobicipita′lis**, between tendon of biceps and tuberosity of radius. **B. r. subcuta′nea**, over styloid process of radius. **B. retrocondyloide′a exter′na me′dia**, b. bicipitogastrocnemialis. **B. r. e. profun′da** or **B. r. e. pro′pria**, b. gastrocnemialis externa. **B. r. e. subcuta′nea** or **superficia′lis**, subcutaneous b. over sesamoid bone in tendon of external head of gastrocnemius muscle. **B. r. inter′na**, b. gastrocnemialis interna. **B. re′troepitrochlea′ris**, occasional b. between triceps extensor muscle and ulnar nerve behind, and internal condyle of humerus and capsule of elbow-joint in front. **Ri′ders′ b.**, see *Riders*. **B. sac′culi lacryma′lis**, between lacrymal sac and internal palpebral ligament. **B. sacra′lis**, over spinous process of fourth or fifth sacral vertebra, or over articulation of sacrum and coccyx. **B. sarto′rii pro′pria**, between tendon of sartorius and femur. **B. semimembrano′sa**, between lateral part of semimembranosus tendon and inner condyle of tibia; also b. gastrocnemialis interna. **B. semimembrano′so-gastrocnemia′lis**, inferior part of b. gastrocnemialis interna. **B. semitendino′sa-bicipita′lis in tu′bere is′chii**, between conjoined tendon of semitendinosus and biceps and tuberosity of ischium. **B. sero′sa**, communicating with cavity of joint. **B. si′nus tar′si**, occasionally found between fascia over extensor longus digitorum and head of astragalus. **B. spi′næ scap′ulæ**, over spine of scapula, caused by carrying heavy weights. **B. s. sphenoide′æ**, between spine of sphenoid bone and capsule of temporomaxillary joint. **B. ster′nohyoide′i**, between insertion of sternohyoid muscle and hyoid bone. **B. sty′lohyoide′i**, under insertion of stylohyoid muscle. **B. subachille′a**, b. calcanea. **S. subacromia′lis**, upper part of b. deltoidea on muscles of shoulder-joint. **B. subcalca′nea**, between inferior surface of calcaneum and plantar fascia. **B. subcla′via**, b. costoclavicularis. **B. subcoracoide′a**, occasional b. between subscapularis muscle and subscapularis bursa; also b. coracobrachialis and b. scapularis. **B. subcrura′lis**, between quadriceps extensor and inferior portion of front surface of femur above patella. **B. subcuta′nea calca′nei**, b. subcalcanea. **B. s. capit′uli ul′næ**, over styloid process of ulna. **B. s. con′dyli radia′lis hu′meri** or **condyloide′a hu′meri exter′na**, b. epicondyli. **B. s. con′dyli ulna′ris hu′meri** or **condyloide′a hu′meri inter′na**, b. epitrochlei. **B. s. ge′nu**, b. præligamentosa. **B. s. latis′simi dor′si**, between skin and lumbar aponeurosis. **B. s. malle′oli exter′na** or **latera′lis**, subcutaneous b. over external malleolus. **B. s. m. inter′na** or **media′lis**, subcutaneous b. over internal malleolus. **B. s. olec′rani**, b. olecrani. **B. s. tu′beris is′chii**, subcutaneous b. over tuberosity of ischium. **B. subdeltoide′a** b. acromialis. **B. subfascia′lis**, between superficial insertion of quadriceps and inferior part of fascia lata. **B. subgemella′ris**, b. pyriformis. **B. subhyoide′a**, between hyoid bone and conjoined insertion of sternohyoid, omohyoid, and stylohyoid muscles, and thyrohyoid membrane. **B. subili′aca**, under tendon of iliopsoas muscle covering iliopectineal tubercle, anterior surface of tubes, and capsule of hip-joint. **B. subligamen′to-inter′na**, between internal lateral ligament of knee-joint and capsule of joint. **B. subligamento′sa**, b. subpatellaris. **B. sublingua′lis**, between tongue and mucous membrane. **B. submamma′ria**, between mammary gland and pectoralis major. **B. subpatella′ris**, between tendon of quadriceps extensor and front of tibia. **B. subscapula′ris**, between subscapularis muscle and coracoid process and neck of scapula. **B. subtendin′ea brachia′lis anti′ci**, between tendon of insertion of brachialis anticus and coronoid process. **B. s. extenso′ris car′pi radia′lis brevio′ris**, under tendon at its insertion into third metacarpal bone. **B. s. e. c. r. longio′ris**, under tendon at its insertion into second metacarpal bone. **B. s. e. lon′gi hallu′cis**, b. extensoris hallucis brevis. **B. s. flexo′ris car′pi ulna′ris**, b. carpina volaris. **B. s. ili′aci**, occasional b. between tendon of insertion of iliopsoas muscle and femur. **B. s. infraspina′ti**, b. brachialis infraspinata. **B. s. olec′rani**, above olecranon, in front or at side of triceps extensor tendon. **B. s. pectora′lis majo′ris**, between tendon of pectoralis major and b. bicipitis and tendon of latissimus dorsi. **B. s. p. mino′ris**, occasional b. beneath insertion of pectoralis minor. **B. s. perone′i ter′tii**, beneath tendon of that muscle at its insertion upon head of fifth metacarpal bone. **B. s. sarto′rii**, between tendon of sartorius and femur. **B. s. subscapula′ris**, occasional b. between tendon of subscapularis and capsule of shoulder-joint. **B. s. tenso′ris fas′ciæ lat′æ**, between iliotibial band and capsule of knee-joint. **B. s. tere′tis mino′ris**, beneath tendon of teres minor. **B. s. tibia′lis anti′ci**, beneath tendon of that muscle at insertion. **B. s. tricip′itis bra′chii**, b. subtendinea olecrani. **B. supra-acetabula′ris**, between head of rectus femoris and upper border of acetabulum. **B. supra-acromia′lis**, occasional b. over acromion process. **B. supra-ancone′a intratendino′sa**, b. intratendinea olecrani. **B. supracondyloid′ea inter′na** or **media′lis**, between inner tendon of gastrocnemius muscle and femur. **B. supragenua′lis**, b. subcruralis. **B. suprahyoide′a**, b. between superior surface of hyoid bone and geniohyoglossi muscles. **B. suprapatella′ris**, b. subcruralis; b. intermuscularis extensoris cruris; also b. occasionally found in shoemakers above the knee. **B. suprapu′bica**, beneath rectus abdominis at its attachment to pubes. **B. supraxiphoide′a**, subcutaneous b. over ensiform cartilage. **B. syno′viæ** or **syno′vial b.**, see *Bursa* and *Bursæ mucosæ*. **B. tar′sica subcuta′nea**, subcutaneous b. on dorsal surface of foot. **B. ten′dinis bicip′itis cru′ris**, b. bicipitis cruris. **B. t. poplite′i**, between external lateral ligament of knee-joint and tendon of popliteus. **B. tendino′sa radia′lis**, sheath surrounding tendon of long flexor of thumb. **B. t. ulna′ris**, sheath surrounding tendons of deep and superficial flexors of fingers in wrist and palm. **B. tenso′ris fas′ciæ la′tæ**, b. subtendinea tensoris fasciæ latæ. **B. t. ligamen′ti annula′ris ra′dii ante′rior**, b. palmaris longi. **B. t. ve′li palati′ni**, b. circumflexi palati. **B. tere′tis majo′ris**, between tendon of insertion of teres major and lesser tuberosity of humerus. **B. tes′tium**, scrotum. **B. thy′rohyoide′a**, b. subhyoidea. **B. thyroide′a latera′lis**, between inferior constrictor muscle and greater cornu of thyroid cartilage. **B. thy′rotrachea′lis**, between isthmus of thyroid gland and trachea. **B. tibia′lis anti′ci**, beneath tendon of tibialis anticus at its insertion. **B. t. inter′na**, b. anserina. **B. t. subcuta′nea**, subcutaneous b. over upper end of tibia. **B. trape′zii**, between aponeurosis of trapezius and base of spine of scapula. **B. trochanter′ica glute′i** or **B. t. g. max′imi**, b. trochanterica profunda. **B. t. g. me′dii ante′rior**, b. glutei medii anterior. **B. t. g. m. poste′rior**, b. glutei medii posterior. **B. t. g. min′imi**, b. glutei minimi. **B. t. profun′da**, between tendon of gluteus maximus and posterior and external portions of great trochanter. **B. t. superficia′lis**, b. subcutanea trochanteris majoris. **B. trochlea′ris oc′uli**, in pulley of superior oblique muscle of eye. **B. tubero′so-ischiad′ica**, b. ischiadica. **B. ulna′ris inter′na**, between pisiform bone and tendon of flexor carpi ulnaris. **B. ulna′ris subcuta′nea**, b. subcutanea capituli ulnæ. **B. ulnoradia′lis**, between tendon of biceps flexor cubiti and radial tuberosity externally, and ulna and contiguous muscle internally. **B. vagina′lis**, synovial sheath. **B. v. abducto′ris lon′gi** and **extenso′ris bre′vis pol′licis** surround tendons of these muscles. **B. v. ante′rior extenso′ris lon′gi hallu′cis**, anterior sheath of that muscle over first metatarsophalangeal joint. **B. v. extenso′ris car′pi ulna′ris**, sheath of that muscle. **B. v. e. lon′gi digito′rum pe′dis**, sheath for tendons of that muscle. **B. v. e. l. hallu′cis**, sheath for that muscle. **B. v. e. l. pol′licis**, separate sheath for that extensor muscle. **B. v. e. min′imi dig′iti**, small sheath for tendon of that muscle. **B. v. extenso′rum car′pi radialo′rum**, common sheath of such extensor muscles. **B. v. e. commu′nis et in′dicis**, synovial covering of tendons of common extensor and extensor of forefinger. **B. v. flexo′ris car′pi radia′lis**, on tendon of that muscle. **B. v. f. lon′gi digito′rum**, synovial sheath for tendon of that muscle. **B. v. f. l. hallu′cis**, sheath surrounding tendon of that muscle behind internal malleolus. **B. v. pectora′lis mino′ris**, around tendon of pectoralis minor. **B. v. perone′i**, sheath of peroneal tendons behind external malleolus. **B. v. p. lon′gi**, sheath of tendon of that muscle in groove of cuboid. **B. v. tibia′lis anti′ci**, sheath around tendon of that muscle. **B. v. t.**

**posti′ci,** sheath surrounding tendon of that muscle. **B. ver′tebræ prominen′tis,** between skin and spinous process of seventh cervical vertebra. **B. vesicula′ris glute′i me′dii,** b. glutei medii anterior. **B. viri′lis,** scrotum.

**Bur′sæ** (pl. of bursa). **B. abducto′ris min′imi dig′iti pe′dis,** b. between that muscle and sesamoid bone of peroneus longus; also b. between that muscle and tuberosity of fifth metatarsal bone. **B. aor′ticotrachea′les,** between aorta and trachea. **B. dorsa′les profun′dæ** or **subtendin′eæ,** between tendons of extensor muscles and capsules of metacarpophalangeal or metatarsophalangeal joints. **B. d. subcuta′neæ** or **superficia′les,** beneath skin of dorsum of foot and hand. **B. glute′i max′imi** or **glute′ofemora′les,** between tendons of gluteus maximus and femur. **B. intermetacar′pophalan′geæ,** between the heads of the second, third, fourth, and fifth metacarpal bones. **B. intermetatar′sophalan′geæ,** between metatarsophalangeal joints. **B. interos′seæ,** between tendons of interossei muscles and metacarpophalangeal joint; between interossei muscles and metatarsophalangeal joint. **B. lumbrica′lium pe′dis,** between lumbricales muscles of foot. **B. masseter′icæ,** between masseter and structures beneath. **B. mucilagino′sæ,** b. mucosæ. **B. muco′sæ,** synovial crypts or follicles; small, membranous sacs situated about joints, particularly large ones of the upper and lower extremities, and, for the most part, lying under tendons; they are naturally filled with an oily kind of fluid, to lubricate the surfaces over which the tendons play. The bursæ are generally either roundish or oval, and arranged under two classes, *spherical* and *vaginal*. **B. phalan′geæ dorsa′les,** subcutaneous b. on dorsal surface of phalangeal joints. **B. semimembrano′sæ in tu′bere isch′ii,** between tendon of semimembranosus and quadratus femoris muscles. **B. subcuta′neæ dorsa′les artic′uli metacar′pophalan′gei,** between skin and extensor tendons over metacarpophalangeal articulations. **B. s. vola′res artic′uli metacar′pophalan′gei,** between skin and fat and the flexor tendon with its sheath. **B. s. v. phalan′gis pri′mæ,** between skin and tissue beneath, and the flexor tendon in front of the first phalanx. **B. subtendin′eæ dorsa′les artic′uli metacar′pophalan′gei,** between extensor tendons on dorsum of hand and metacarpophalangeal joints.

**Bur′sal.** Relating to bursæ or the scrotum.

**Bursal′is.** Bursal; obturator internus muscle.

**Bursal′ogy.** Treatise on or description of bursæ.

**Bur′sera acumina′ta** or **gummif′era** (after Burser, Neapolitan botanist). Jamaica bark tree, resinous exudation from which has been used like balsams and turpentines in general.

**Bur′sic** or **Bursin′ic acid.** Bursin.

**Bursin′.** Yellow substance derived from Capsella bursa pastoris; astringent, styptic, and used subcutaneously as a substitute for ergot.

**Bursi′tis.** Inflammation of a bursa. See *Synovitis.*

**Bur′sula** (dim. of bursa). Scrotum.

**Bur′ton's line.** Blue marginal line on the gums in lead poisoning.

**Bur′wart.** Ranunculus acris.

**Bur′weed.** Xanthium.

**Bush, Jew.** Pedilanthus tithymaloides.

**Busk's diam′eter.** Diameter between the ear and bregma. **B.'s horizon′tal plane,** plane through the middle point of the upper edge of the external meatus, vertical to the plane passing through such points and the bregma.

**Butalamine′.** Derivative from the spleen or pancreas of an ox.

**Bu′tane.** $C_4H_{10}$. An anæsthetic derivative of petroleum.

**Butch′er's broom.** Ruscus aculeatus.

**Bu′tea frondo′sa** (after John, earl of Bute). Tree common in Bengal and India, ord. *Leguminosæ,* from which butea or Bengal gum or kino flows; vermifuge and cathartic; the leaves are astringent, tonic; the flowers are astringent and diuretic. **B. gum,** from B. frondosa. **B. ki′no,** b. gum. **B. parviflo′ra,** Indian shrub; gum is used in colic and hysteria.

**But′ter.** Unctuous substance or concrete oil obtained from cream forming on the surface of milk furnished by females of mammalia, especially by the cow and goat; employed as a substitute for oils in the treatment of rickets, etc. vegetable substances resembling butter obtained from milk also receive this name. Essential fatty matter in it is *butyrin* or *butyrate of glycerin;* see *Butyric acid.* **B. of an′timony,** antimonium muriatum. **B. bacil′lus,** B. butyricus. **B. of caca′o,** oil of cacao; oil of theobroma; concrete oil, of sweet and agreeable taste, obtained from the kernels of the fruit of Theobroma cacao or chocolate-nut; being firm, but fusible at body temperature, it is adapted to serve as a constituent of suppositories. **B. of co′coa,** fatty, concrete substance separating from the milk of the cocoanut. **B. and eggs,** Narcissus pseudonarcissus. **B. ko′kum,** see *Garcinia purpurea.* **B. of nut′megs,** see *Myristica.* **B. teeth,** incisive teeth. **B. of tin,** stannic chloride. **B. tree,** Bassia butyracea, B. latifolia, and B. parkii. **B. weed,** Erigeron canadense. **B. wort,** Pinguicola vulgaris. **B. of zinc,** zinc chloride.

**But′tercup.** Ranunculus acris and R. bulbosus.

**But′terfly.** A pledget of cotton, tied in the centre by a string but with loose ends; used in vaginal tamponnade. **B. lu′pus,** lupus erythematosus of the nose. **B. patch,** b. lupus. **B. weed,** Asclepias tuberosa.

**But′termilk.** An acidulous liquid separated from cream by churning; it contains casein and a little butter.

**But′ternut.** Juglans cinerea.

**But′tock.** Nates. **B. hump,** steatopyga.

**But′ton.** Bud; protuberance resembling a button. **Bis′kra, b.,** aleppo boil, a cutaneous affection in the Levant, characterized by tubercles on the face or limbs, which soften and become covered with a scar. Ulcerations formed are long in healing, and generally leave a scar. It is usually left to itself, but is said to be benefited by crucial incisions into the tubercle prior to the period of softening. The disease appears to be anthracoid in its character. **B. bush,** Cephalanthus occidentalis. **B. cau′tery,** see *Cautery.* **B. of hair,** see *Hair.* **Mur′phy's b.,** metallic device for connecting the ends of a divided intestine in the operation of anastomosis; see cut under *Murphy.* **B. of Na′ples,** bubo. **B. scur′vy,** epidemic cachectic affection in Ireland; indolent, button-like growths of the corpus papillare of the skin; allied to frambœsia. **B. snake′root,** Liatris spicata; Eryngium aquaticum. **B. su′ture,** see *Suture, twisted.*

**But′tonhole.** A slit in a tissue or a contraction of an orifice, giving the appearance of a buttonhole. **B. frac′ture,** see *Fracture.* **Mi′tral b.,** stenosis of the mitral orifice of the heart at an advanced stage. **B. opera′tion,** see *Boutonnière.*

**But′tonwood shrub.** Cephalanthus occidentalis.

**Bu′tua.** Pareira brava.

**Bu′tyl.** $C_4H_9$. A hypothetical hydrocarbon. **B. al′cohol,** $C_4H_9OH$; a liquid of which there are several forms. **B. bacil′lus,** Bacillus butyricus. **B. chlo′ral hy′drate,** $C_4H_5Cl_3O,H_2O$, croton-chloral hydrate, from the action of chlorine on aldehyde; chloral butylicum; analgesic and hypnotic; employed in neuralgia and insomnia. **B. chlo′ride,** a colorless fluid; anæsthetic; effects similar to amyl chloride. **B. hy′dride,** substance derived from rectified American petroleum; gaseous, condensable into liquid; inhaled, it produces sleep and unconsciousness, resembling nitrous oxide in action; if long continued, asphyxia results from the exclusion of air. **B. hyp′nal,** colorless, soluble crystals, a combination of antipyrin and butyl chloral, having the therapeutic action of its constituents. **B. mus′tard oil** (b. isothiocyanate or isosulphocyanate), $C_4H_9CNS$, liquid found in oil of scurvy grass or cochlearia.

**Butylamin′.** $C_4H_{11}N$. Ptomain found in cod-liver oil; a colorless, alkaline liquid. It stimulates action of the skin and kidneys, and in large doses it is narcotic and produces vomiting.

**Bu'tylene.** A hydrocarbon gas.

**Buty'phus** (*bous*, ox). Cattle plague.

**Butyra'ceous** (*butyron*, butter). Resembling butter.

**Bu'tyrate of glycerin'.** See *Butter*.

**Butyr'ic.** Derived from or relating to butter. **B. acid,** $C_4H_8O_2$, liquid, fatty acid in perspiration; muscle-juice, and associated with glycerin in butter; the odor of the latter, when rancid, is due to the presence of free acid. **B. e'ther,** ethyl butyrate. **B. fermenta'tion,** fermentation attended with the formation of butyric acid.

**Butyrin'.** A triglyceride, the characteristic constituent of butter. See *Butter*.

**Bu'tyroid tu'mor.** Form of milk tumor of the breast, the contents of which resemble butter.

**Butyrom'eter.** Device for determining the amount of fatty matter or butter in milk.

**Bu'tyrone.** $C_7H_{14}O$. Dipropylketone; obtained from the distillation of calcium butyrate.

**Bu'tyrous.** Containing, relating to, or resembling butter.

**Buxine'.** Alkaloid found in the leaves and bark of Buxus sempervirens; identical with bebeerine; antiperiodic and antipyretic in doses of gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0).

**Bux'us sempervi'rens.** Box tree, indigenous in Europe; the root, bark, and leaves are used for worms, dyspepsia, etc., and are also diaphoretic and antisyphilitic.

**Byrsodep'sicum princip'ium.** Tannin.

**Byrson'ima chrysophyl'la.** Tree of Cayenne; bark is astringent, tonic, and antipyretic. **B. cumingia'na,** Panama tree; the bark is used in skin diseases. **B. spica'ta,** a tree of West Indies and South America; the bark and fruit are astringent.

**Byssino'sis** (*byssos*, cotton). Pulmonary disease from inhalation of fine particles of cotton, affecting cotton-spinners.

**Byssocau'sis** (*byssos*, cotton, *kausis*, burning). The use of cotton moxa.

**Byssophthi'sis.** See *Byssinosis* and *Pneumonoconiosis*.

**Bys'sus.** Cotton; charpie; lint.

**Byth'ium.** An alleged chemical element said to enter into the composition of sulphur.

**Byth'us** (*bythos*, depth). Fundus of the stomach.

**Byttneria'ceæ.** Natural order of plants, including Theobroma cacao.

# C.

**C.** Chemical symbol of carbon; also used as an abbreviation for contact, closure, cathode, contraction, clonus, centimetre, cubic, color-sense, gallon (congius), centigrade, and cylindrical lens.

**Ca'a.** Ilex paraguayensis, maté; generic name, in Brazil, for an herb. **C.-ap'ia** is emetic and antidiarrhœic. **C.-atay'a,** plant of Brazil having cathartic properties.

**Caape'ba.** Pareira brava, Pothomorpha peltata and P. umbellata.

**Caapon'ga.** Crithmum maritimum.

**Caaro'ba.** Brazilian tree; its leaves, in decoction, promote perspiration. See *Caroba* and *Ceratonia.*

**Caballa'tion** or **Cabal'lion.** Cynoglossum.

**Cab'alline al'oes** (*caballus,* horse). Impure aloes; used by veterinary surgeons.

**Cabalon'ga.** Seeds of Strychnos ignatii.

**Cab'bage.** Brassica. **C. bark** or **Bas'tard c.,** bark of Andira inermis. **Cow c.,** Nymphæa odorata. **I'rish c.,** Dracontium fœtidum. **C. rose,** Rosa centifolia. **Skunk c.,** Dracontium fœtidum or Symplocarpus fœtidus; used sometimes as an antispasmodic in doses of ʒss–j (2.0–4.0) of the fluid extract. **Swamp c.,** skunk c. **C. tree,** Geoffræa inermis. **Wa'ter c.,** Nymphæa odorata.

**Cab'inet.** Chamber; museum. **Pneumat'ic c.,** an air-tight chamber having in it apparatus for compressing or rarefying the contained air; used in the treatment of affections of the chest.

**Cacæ'mia** (*kakos,* bad, *haima,* blood). Faulty or morbid condition of the blood.

**Cacaërom'eter** (*kakos,* bad, *aer,* air, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring the quantity of deleterious matter in depraved air.

**Cac'agogue** (*kakke,* excrement, *ago,* to expel). Cathartic; an ointment of alum and honey, formerly of reputation as a remedy for constipation when applied to the anus.

**Cacaine'.** Theobromine.

**Caca'lia.** A genus of plants, ord. *Compositæ.* **C. alpi'na,** used in bronchitis and bronchorrhœa. **C. antiuphor'bium,** a plant which tempers the caustic properties of euphorbium. **C. hasta'ta,** Siberian plant; purgative. **C. klein'ii,** Indian plant; alterative.

**Cacan'thrax.** Malignant anthrax. See *Anthrax.*

**Caca'o.** Cocoa or chocolate-nut; fruit of Theobroma cacao; see *Chocolate.* **C. but'ter,** oil of theobroma.

**Cacaostearin'.** Oil of theobroma.

**Cacaphrodi'te** (*kakos,* evil, *Aphrodite,* Venus). Syphilis.

**Cacaph'thæ.** Malignant form of aphthæ.

**Caca'tion** (*kakke,* excrement). Defecation.

**Cac'atory.** Having alvine discharges, as *cacatory fever,* fever accompanied with copious alvine evacuations.

**Cac'cagogue.** Cacagogue.

**Cacente'ria** (*kakos,* evil, *enteron,* intestine). Intestinal disorder.

**Cacha'na.** Root of balsamic Mexican plant.

**Cachec'tes.** A cachectic individual.

**Cachectic,** kak-ek'tic (*kakos,* bad, *hexis,* habit). One attacked with cachexia; relating to cachexia; remedy for cachectic condition. **C. diseas'es,** constitutional diseases—tuberculosis, for example.

**Cachelco'ma** or **Cachelco'sis** (*kakos,* bad, *helkos,* ulcer). Malignant ulcer.

**Cachet** (F.), kash-ay'. Wafer enclosing medicinal articles.

**Cachex'ia** or **Cachexy,** kak-eks'e (*kakos,* bad, *hexis,* habit). A state of malnutrition usually dependent upon some chronic constitutional affection, such as cancerous, tuberculous, or venereal disease. **C. africa'na,** earth eating, see *Chthonophagia.* **C. america'na,** ankylostomiasis. **Alcohol'ic c.,** constitutional effects of excessive use of alcoholic drinks. **C. aphtho'sa,** psilosis. **C. aquo'sa,** anæmia with dropsy, seen in the lower animals. **Arsen'ical c.** chronic poisoning from arsenic. **C. calculo'sa,** lithiasis. **Can'cerous** or **carcino'matous c.,** see *Cancer.* **Car'diac c.,** chlorotic condition observed in some forms of chronic heart disease. **Drunk'ard's c.,** alcoholic c. **C. dysthet'ica,** dyscrasia. **C. exophthal'mica,** exophthalmic goitre. **C. icter'ica,** jaundice; icterus. **Jail c.,** disturbed organic functions and malnutrition induced by confinement in prison. **Lead c.,** constitutional effects of chronic lead poisoning; saturnism. **C. londinen'sis,** impaired health or nutrition said to occur in inhabitants of London; seen also in those of other crowded cities. **C. lymphat'ica,** Hodgkin's disease. **Mala'rial** or **marsh c.,** state of cachexia observed in malarious districts; constitutional sequences of malarial fever. **Mercu'rial c.,** constitutional effect of chronic mercurial poisoning, as anæmia, arthritic pain, emaciation, etc. **Mi'ners' c.,** ankylostomiasis. **Ne'gro c.,** African c. **Os'teal c.,** cachectic condition of children in which the long bones become painful and swollen. **Pachyder'mic c.,** myxœdema. **Palu'dal c.,** or **C. palus'tris,** malarial c. **Perios'teal c.,** osteal c. **C. rena'lis,** kidney, Bright's disease of. **C. saturni'na,** lead colic; saturnism. **C. scorbu'tica,** see *Purpura.* **C. scrophulo'sa,** see *Scrofula.* **C. sple'nica** or **splenet'ica,** splenic leucocythæmia, a cachexia often accompanying diseases, especially enlargement, of the spleen; *splenalgia bengalensis* in India; leukæmia; pseudoleucocythæmia. **C. strumipri'va,** myxœdema or condition allied to it. **Stru'mous c.,** scrofula. **C. syphilit'ica,** anæmic condition due to syphilitic poison. **C. thyreopri'va,** c. strumipriva. **Thy'roid c.,** exophthalmic goitre. **Tuber'culous c.,** depressed constitutional state accompanying tuberculous disease. **U'rinary c.,** constitutional effects of chronic, especially suppurative, disease of the urinary tract. **C. u'teri** or **uteri'na,** fluor albus. **C. vene'rea,** syphilis. **Ve'nous c.** venosity. **Verm'inous c.,** constitutional effect of worms in the intestine, as anæmia, etc. **C. vir'ginum,** chlorosis.

**Cachinna'tion** (*cachinno,* to laugh aloud). Immoderate laughter, as in hysterical and maniacal affections.

**Cachou'.** Troche to perfume the breath.

**Cacoæsthe'sia.** Morbid subjective sensation, paræsthesia.

**Cacocho'lia** (*kakos,* bad, *chole,* bile). Depraved condition of bile.

**Cacochrœ'a** (*kakos,* evil, *chroia,* color). Change in the color of the skin from disease.

**Cacochy'lia** (*kakos,* evil, *chylos,* chyle). Deprave chylification; hence *cacochy'lous,* indigestible.

**Cacochy'mia** (*kakos,* evil, *chymos,* juice). Disordered chymification; dyspepsia.

**Cacochy'mic.** Dyspeptic.

**Cacocol'pia** (*kakos,* evil, *kolpos,* vagina). Gangrene of the vagina or vulva.

**Cacocynan'che.** Malignant angina.

**Cacodæ'mon.** Nightmare.

**Cacodæmonoma'nia.** Demonomania.

**Cacodon'tia** (*kakos,* bad, *odous,* tooth). Bad condition of the teeth.

**Cacodon'tic.** Having bad teeth.

**Caco'dorous.** Foul smelling.

**Cac'odyl** (*kakos,* bad, *ozo,* to smell, *hyle,* matter). $As(CH_3)_2$. A compound radical, dimethyl arsenide; a very offensive, volatile, inflammable liquid, giving off poisonous vapors; alkarsin; Cadet's fuming liquid; it unites with oxygen to form cacodylic acid.

**Cac'odylate.** A salt of cacodylic acid. **Fer'ric c.,** a yellowish-white powder; used in anæmia in doses of gr. ss–v (0.032–0.32). **Guai'acol c.,** a whitish, granular salt; used in tuberculosis in doses of gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13). **So'dium c.,** a deliquescent salt; employed in the treatment of tuberculosis, anæmia, cancer, diabetes mellitus, and malaria in doses of gr. ss–j (0.032–0.065).

**Cacodyli'acol.** Guaiacol cacodylate.

**Cacodyl'ic.** Relating to cacodyl. **C. acid,** $AsO(CH_3)_2OH$; dimethyl arsenic acid, a crystalline, odorless oxidation-product of cacodyl; dose, gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2). Its sodium salt is used in the treatment of tuberculosis.

**Cacoe'thes** (*kakos*, bad, *ethos*, disposition, habit). Bad habit, disposition, or character.

**Cacoeth'ic.** Of bad character; malignant.

**Cacogalac'tia** or **Cacogal'ia** (*kakos*, bad, *gala*, milk). Bad condition of milk.

**Cacogas'tric.** Dyspeptic; having a disordered stomach.

**Cacogen'esis** (*kakos*, bad, *genesis*, generation). Morbid or monstrous formation; malformation.

**Cacoglos'sia** (*kakos*, bad, *glossa*, tongue). Glossitis; cancer of the tongue.

**Cacome'tra** (*kakos*, bad, *metra*, uterus). Suppurative or gangrenous metritis.

**Cacomor'phia** or **Cacomorpho'sis** (*kakos*, bad, *morphe*, shape). Malformation; development of diseased tissue.

**Caconych'ia** (*kakos*, bad, *onyx*, nail). Morbid condition of nail.

**Cacoparonych'ia.** See *Paronychia*.

**Cacopath'ia** or **Cacop'athy** (*kakos*, bad, *pathos*, affection). Distressed state of mind; malignant disease.

**Cacopho'nia** or **Cacoph'ony** (*kakos*, bad, *phone*, voice). Dissonant condition of the voice.

**Cacophthal'mia** (*kakos*, bad, *ophthalmos*, eye). Malignant disease of the eye.

**Cacopla'sia** (*kakos*, bad, *plasso*, to form). Formation of morbid tissues. See *Cacoplastic*.

**Cacoplas'tic.** Susceptible of only a low degree of organization, as indurations resulting from low or chronic inflammation, fibrocartilage, cirrhosis, etc.; opposite of euplastic.

**Cacopra'gia** or **Cacoprax'is** (*kakos*, bad, *prasso*, to perform). Depraved condition of organic functions.

**Cacor'rhachis** or **Cacorrhachi'tis** (*kakos*, bad, *rhachis*, spine). Deformity or disease of the spine.

**Cacorrhyth'mic** (*kakos*, bad, *rhythmos*, rhythm). Irregular as to rhythm.

**Caco'sis.** Bad condition of the body; diseased condition in general.

**Cacosit'ia** (*kakos*, bad, *sition*, aliment). Disgust or aversion for food.

**Cacos'mia** (*kakos*, bad, *osme*, smell). Offensive odor.

**Cacosom'nia** (*kakos*, bad, *somnos*, sleep). Sleeplessness; restless sleep.

**Cacosper'mia** (*kakos*, bad, *sperma*, sperm). Abnormal condition of sperm.

**Cacosphyg'mia** or **Cacosphyx'ia** (*kakos*, bad, *sphygmos* or *sphyxis*, pulse). Bad state of the pulse.

**Cacosplanch'nia** (*kakos*, bad, *splanchnon*, viscus). Indigestion; emaciation dependent upon imperfect digestion.

**Cacosto'mia** (*kakos*, bad, *stoma*, mouth). Disordered state or gangrene of the mouth.

**Cacothana'sia** (*kakos*, bad, *thanatos*, death). Unnatural, painful, or distressing death.

**Cacotheline'.** $C_{42}H_{22}NO_{20}$. Alkaloid resulting from the action of nitric acid on brucine.

**Cacoth'esis** (*kakos*, bad, *thesis*, position). Faulty position or attitude.

**Cacothy'mia** (*kakos*, bad, *thymos*, mind, disposition). Depraved state of mind; mental depression.

**Cacotrib'ulus.** Centaurea calcitrapa.

**Cacotrich'ia** (*kakos*, bad, *thrix*, hair). Disease of the hair.

**Cacotro'phia** or **Cacot'rophy** (*kakos*, bad, *trophe*, nutrition). Disordered or defective nutrition. **C. folliculo'rum,** a form of keratosis pilaris widely distributed over the body and involving the deeper portion of the follicles. **C. pilo'rum,** keratosis pilaris; lichen pilaris.

**Cacou'cia coccin'ea.** Perennial shrub of South America; emetocathartic.

**Cac'ozyme** (*kakos*, bad, *zyme*, ferment). Disease-producing ferment.

**Cactine'.** The active principle of Cactus or Cereus grandiflorus.

**Cac'tus.** A plant of the order *Cactaceæ*, one of the Indian fig family. **C. grandiflo'rus,** night-blooming cereus; tincture is empoyed as a cardiac tonic in functional palpitation of the heart; it owes its action probably to direct stimulation of the intracardiac ganglia; dose, ♏ij–viij (0.13–0.5); the fluid extract is employed in doses of ♏ij–iv (0.13–0.26). **C. opun'tia,** Indian fig; grows in S. America, Spain, Italy, etc.; fruit is sweetish and colors urine red when eaten; leaves are refrigerant.

**Cacu'men.** The superior part of the vermis in the brain.

**Ca'cur.** Fruit of Cucumis myriocarpus.

**Cada'ba.** Genus of family *Capparidaceæ* of India and Arabia; young shoots of C. farinosa are used as an antidote against venomous bites; also cathartic and antiseptic. **C. in'dica** is anthelmintic, cathartic, emmenagogue.

**Cada'ver.** A dead body.

**Cadav'eric.** Cadaverous. **C. al'kaloids,** ptomains. **C. face,** facies hippocratica, see *Face*. **C. hyperæ'mia,** gravitation of the fluid blood to the dependent parts of the dead body. **C. posi'tion,** see *Gerhardt-Simon's law*. **C. rigid'ity,** rigidity occurring after death. **C. soft'ening of stom'ach,** condition sometimes seen after death in which the stomach is softened from the post-mortem action of the gastric juice.

**Cadaverin'.** $C_5H_{14}N_2$. Isomeric with saprin and neuridin and animal coniine; a ptomain in putrefying animal tissues in which Vibrio proteus (the Finkler-Prior bacillus) is present, as the heart, liver, or lungs, and in putrid eggs [and albumin of the blood; a heavy, syrupy liquid of offensive odor. It has power to excite suppuration and necrosis.

**Cadaveriza'tion.** Condition which, in paleness, coldness, and loss of vital manifestations, gives the appearance of a dead body, as in the collapse of cholera.

**Cadav'erous** or **Cadav'eric.** Belonging to a dead body; resembling a dead body.

**Cade.** Juniperus oxycedrus. **Oil of c.,** oleum cadinum (Ph. U. S. and Br.), oleum Juniperi empyreumaticum; a tarry oil obtained by the dry distillation of the wood of Juniperus oxycedrus; used externally in the treatment of skin diseases.

**Cadet's' fu'ming liq'uid.** Cacodyl; alkarsin.

**Ca'dia arab'ica** or **purpu'rea.** Egyptian leguminous plant; used in colic.

**Cadi'va insa'nia** (*cadivus*, falling). Epilepsy.

**Cad'mia.** Calamina; tutia. **C. metal'lica** or **nati'va,** arsenic.

**Cad'mium** (symbol, Cd). A metal resembling tin in general appearance, obtained in the smelting of zinc ores. **C. i'odide,** a white, soluble salt, is said to possess all the advantages of preparations of iodine; in ointment is used in scrofulous and other tumefactions. **C. ni'trate,** a poisonous salt, inducing vomiting and purging in dose of gr. ⅛ (0.008). **C. sal'icylate,** a white, soluble salt derived from the action of salicylic acid on cadmium carbonate or hydrate; antiseptic, and employed especially in purulent ophthalmia. **C. sul'phate,** a crystalline, soluble salt; used in affections of the eye, as a substitute for zinc sulphate, in solutions of gr. ss–j to ℥j; has also been recommended as an astringent injection in urethritis.

**Cadu′ca.** Decidua. **C. pas′sio,** epilepsy.

**Cadu′city** (*cado*, to fall). Old age; portion of human life preceding decrepitude.

**Cadu′cous.** Deciduous; tending to decay.

**Cadur′cus.** Vulva.

**Cæ′cal.** Blind; closed at one extremity; belonging to the cæcum; the cæcal arteries and veins are branches of arteriæ and venæ colicæ dextræ inferiores, distributed to the cæcum; cæcal or blind extremity of a duct is its closed termination. **C. appen′dix,** appendix vermiformis. **C. foram′ina,** foramina situated at fore and back parts of tuber annulare of the brain and at the extremities of the depression made by the vertebral artery; see also *Foramen cæcum.* **C. fos′sa,** depression made by the folds of the peritoneum going to the cæcum.

**Cæcec′tomy** (*cæcum* + *ektome*, excision). Excision of a portion of the cæcum.

**Cæ′citas** or **Cæcitu′do** (*cæcus*, blind). Cecity; blindness. **C. crepuscula′ris,** nyctalopia. **C. diur′na,** hemeralopia. **C. mi′nor,** amaurosis. **C. noctur′na,** nyctalopia. **C. verba′lis,** word-blindness, or inability to understand written or printed words; see *Aphasia.*

**Cæci′tis.** Inflammation of the cæcum; typhlitis; typhloenteritis.

**Cæcitu′do.** Cæcitas.

**Cæcos′tomy** (*cæcum* + *stoma*, mouth). Making of an artificial anus at the cæcum.

**Cæ′cum** (*cæcus*, blind). Blind gut, so called from being open at one end only; portion of intestinal canal seated between termination of ileum and commencement of colon, filling almost wholly the right iliac fossa, where the peritoneum retains it immovably; its length is about three or four fingers' breadth; the ileocæcal valve or valve of Bauhin prevents reflux from it into the ileum; the appendix vermiformis cæci is attached to it. **C. vestib′uli,** the inferior blind extremity of the scala media in the ear.

**Cæ′la.** Malabar plant employed in pustular affections and in gonorrhœa.

**Cærulo′sis neonato′rum.** Cyanosis of newborn.

**Cæsalpi′na** (after Andreas Cæsalpinus). Sappan or sampfen wood; Siamese tree, wood of which is used in decoction in contusions. **C. axilla′ris,** plant of Malabar, seeds of which are emetic and antiperiodic; Brazil wood, Pernambuco wood, used as astringent; is wood of Cæsalpina echinata. Another variety is brasiletto, from Cæsalpina brasiliensis and C. crista, growing in the West Indies; Nicaragua or peach wood, analogous to this, is derived from a species of Cæsalpina; the kernel of Cæsalpina bonducella, seed of which is called in India *kutkuleja* and *kutoo kurunja, banduc seeds, nickernuts,* is febrifuge tonic, antiperiodic, and anthelmintic; used, powdered and mixed with castor oil, in hydrocele. **C. coria′ria,** grows in Southern America; fruit is astringent and antiperiodic; used externally for piles and prolapse of rectum. **C. cris′ta,** shrub of Jamaica, bark of which is epispastic and stimulant to ulcers. **C. morin′ga,** root is diuretic. **C. pulcher′rima,** small tree of E. and W. Indies and S. America; flowers are used in cutaneous affections, malarial fevers, and diseases of the lungs; seeds and leaves are cathartic, diuretic, and abortifacient. **C. sap′pan,** seeds are emmenagogue; see *Cæsalpina.*

**Cæsa′rean** or **Cæsa′rian opera′tion** or **sec′tion** (*cædo*, to cut). Operation through parietes of abdomen and uterus to extract fœtus; Julius Cæsar is said to have been so extracted; it is also called hysterotomy, hysterotocotomy, gastrometrotomy, gastrohysterotomy. When the incision is made into the uterus through the vagina it constitutes vaginal Cæsarean section, gastroelytrotomy, gastrelytrotomy, gastrocolpotomy, laparocolpotomy, laparoelytrotomy. Cæsarean section may be required when the mother dies before delivery, when there is an invincible obstacle to delivery from faulty conformation of pelvis, or when the child has passed into the abdominal cavity in consequence of rupture of the uterus. See *Cœliotomy, Laparotomy, Porro's operation, Sänger's operation,* etc.

**Cæs′ium** (symbol, Cs). A rare metal, never isolated in uncombined form, found in certain natural mineral water. **C. bitart′rate,** recommended in palpitation, in doses of gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32). **C. bro′mide,** used with apparently good results in epilepsy and palpitation, in doses of gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32). **C. car′bonate,** a white, granular salt recommended in nervous affections. **C. chlo′ride** is used for the relief of tumultuous heart action. **C. hydrox′ide,** used in the treatment of epilepsy and as a nervine tonic. **C. sul′phate,** used in the treatment of epilepsy.

**Cæsu′ra** (*cædo*, to cut). Cut; incision.

**Caffearine′.** $C_{14}H_{16}N_2O_4$. An alkaloid derived from coffee.

**Caffe′ic acid.** $C_9H_8O_4$. Crystallizable acid derived from coffee, in which, combined with glucose, it forms caffeotannic acid.

**Caffeidin′.** Base derived from caffeine.

**Caffei′na.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.). See *Caffeine.*

**Caffeine,** kaf-fe-een′. White alkaloid, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2,H_2O$, in coffee, tea, guarana, etc.; odorless, long, white crystals; it retards metabolism, produces contraction of bloodvessels, etc.; used in migraine and as a heart tonic, and is also antispasmodic, diuretic, and stimulant to the digestive organs; dose, gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13). The official salt of caffeine is **C. cit′rate,** caffeina citrata (Ph. U. S.), citrated caffeine, caffeinæ citras (Ph. Br.), a loose combination of caffeine and citric acid; dose, gr. j–v (0.65–0.32). **Efferves′cent c. c.,** caffeina citrata effervescens, is a coarse, white, granular powder, effervescing when put in water; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). Other salts of caffeine have been used for their actual or presumed therapeutic action, as follows: **C. and ammo′nium bro′mide,** a white, soluble powder; hypnotic and antiepileptic; dose, gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). **C. bitar′trate,** employed in palpitation of the heart, of nervous origin, in doses of gr. iij–v (0.2–0.32). **C. borocit′rate,** a salt of caffeine recommended for hypodermic use, being soluble and non-irritant; it is antiseptic, having boric acid in its composition. **C. car′bolate,** c. phenate. **C. chlo′ral,** a soluble combination of caffeine and chloral; sedative and anodyne in doses of gr. iij–v (0.2–0.32). **C. cinnam′ylate,** a salt of caffeine recommended for hypodermic use, being soluble and non-irritant. **C. hydrobro′mate** or **hydrobro′mide,** in soluble crystals; used as a diuretic in cardiac dropsies, given hypodermically. **C. i′odol,** a molecular combination of caffeine and iodol; surgically antiseptic like iodol. **C. ni′trate,** a yellow, crystallized substance, having properties of caffeine preparations. **C. phe′nate,** used hypodermically where the virtues of caffeine and carbolic acid are indicated. **C. phthal′ate,** a salt of caffeine used hypodermically; soluble and non-irritant. **C. rubid′ium and ammo′nium bro′mide,** a white soluble powder; hypnotic and antiepileptic; dose, gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). **C. so′dium,** the salts of this series employed hypodermically are the benzoate, cinnamate, salicylate, and sulphonate. **C. trii′odide,** diiodocaffeinehydriodide, result of the action of a solution of hydriodic acid on a feeble solution of caffeine. **C. vale′rianate,** a mixture of valerianic acid and caffeine occurring in powder or irregular crystals having the odor of valerian; used in whooping-cough and hysterical vomiting in doses of gr. ss–iij (0.032–0.2).

**Caf′feinism** or **Caf′feism.** Chronic coffee poisoning; the chief symptoms are palpitation of the heart, insomnia, indigestion, mental depression, and tremor.

**Caf′feol** or **Caf′feone.** $C_8H_{10}O_2$. An oil of powerful aroma, the aromatic principle of coffee.

**Caf′feotan′nic acid.** Glucoside, $C_{10}H_4O_7$, in coffee; composed of glucose and caffeic acid. See *Caffeic acid.*

**Cagot** (ca-go′) **ear.** Deficiency of the lower lobe of the ear; said to be a peculiarity of the Cagots, an outcast race in the Pyrenees.

**Cahin'ca root.** Cainca or cainana root; bark of roots of Chiococca anguifuga, C. densifolia, or C. racemosa; ord. *Rubiaceæ*; a bitter tonic and diuretic. See *Cahincin.*

**Cahin'cic acid.** Cahincin.

**Cahincin'** or **Caincin'.** $C_{40}H_{64}O_{18}$. Bitter, white, crystallized glucoside in root and root-bark of Cainca or Chiococca racemosa; cahincic or caincic acid.

**Cai'eput oil.** Cajeput oil.

**Cain'cic acid** or **Caincin'.** Cahincin.

**Cais'son disease'.** Symptoms caused by working in compressed air, as in that of the caisson or diving-bell in tunnelling or bridge building, comprising intense neuralgic pains in the limbs and stomach, headache, vertigo, nausea and vomiting, paralysis, and coma.

**Cajal's** (cah-hahls') **cells.** Fusiform nervous cells in proximity to the cortex cerebri, from which branched processes are given off.

**Caj'eput oil.** Volatile oil of leaves of Melaleuca cajuputi, ord. *Myrtaceæ*, a native of Moluccas; has a strong, fragrant smell, like camphor; taste is pungent and aromatic; is stimulant and useful where essential oils in general are indicated; antispasmodic, stimulant, and anodyne in colic, neuralgia, toothache, earache, skin diseases, vomiting, etc. It is called oil of Witneben, from the person who first distilled it.

**Caj'eputene.** $C_{10}H_{16}$. A liquid hydrocarbon from *oil of cajeput.*

**Caj'eputol.** Oily liquid constituting larger part of oil of cajeput and of some other oils.

**Caj'uput.** Cajeput.

**Cake, a'gue.** Enlarged spleen in malarial cachexia. **Embryon'ic c.,** fœtal placenta. **Mater'nal c.,** uterine placenta. **Vas'cular c.,** placenta.

**Cal'abar bean.** Ordeal nut; physostigma.

**Calabarine'.** Alkaloid from physostigma, having action similar to strychnine.

**Cal'abash tree.** Crescentia cujete.

**Calabazil'la.** Cucurbita perennis, a California squash, the bruised and macerated root of which is used as an application in hemorrhoids.

**Cala'dium esculen'tum.** Arum esculentum. **C. segui'num,** plant of India, South America, and the West Indies; the juice is given in gout and rheumatism and as an anaphrodisiac; the tincture is used in pruritus vulvæ.

**Calaf'.** Egyptian willow, distilled water of flowers of which—macahalef—is said to be anaphrodisiac, antiseptic, and cordial.

**Calage'** (F.). Wedging; method of preventing or relieving seasickness by pressure of a pillow against the stomach, the patient being recumbent.

**Calage'ri** or **Calagi'rah.** Vernonia anthelmintica.

**Calagua'la root.** Root of Polypodium calaguala or adiantiforme or coriaceum or amnifolium or argenteum or politum; diuretic, and used in dropsy, pleurisy, contusions, abscesses, etc.

**Calamandri'na.** Teucrium chamædrys.

**Calam'ba, Calam'bac, Calam'bar, Calam'be,** or **Calam'bouk.** Aloes wood.

**Calame'don** (*kalamos,* reed). Oblique fracture of bone, fractured portions having the shape of the nib of a pen; longitudinal fracture; comminuted fracture.

**Calami'na** or **Calamine'** (*calamus,* reed, from its reed-like appearance). Native, impure carbonate of zinc; chiefly used for pharmaceutical purposes in the form of *calamina præparata,* prepared calamine, calamine reduced to impalpable powder by roasting and levigation; it is sprinkled or dusted on excoriated parts, or to prevent excoriation, etc; also alkaloid from Acorus calamus.

**Cal'amint.** Calamintha.

**Calamin'tha** (*kalos,* beautiful, *mentha,* mint). Melissa calamintha. **C. a'cinos,** basil thyme; stimulant, diaphoretic. **C. an'glica,** Melissa nepeta. **C. aquat'ica,** Mentha aquatica. **C. clinopo'dium,** wild basil; aromatic tonic. **C. erec'ta virginia'na,** Cunila mariana. **C. grandiflo'ra** of Southern Europe; carminative. **C. hedera'cea,** Glechoma hederacea. **C. humil'ior,** Glechoma hederacea. **C. mag'no flo're,** Melissa grandiflora. **C. monta'na,** Melissa grandiflora. **C. nep'eta,** Melissa nepeta. **C. officina'lis,** Melissa officinalis. **C. parviflo'ra,** Melissa nepeta. **C. pule'gii odo're,** Melissa nepeta. **C. trichot'oma,** Melissa nepeta.

**Cal'amus.** (Ph. U. S.) Sweet flag; the rhizome of Acorus calamus; carminative and tonic; dose, gr. v–xxx (0.32–2.0). The fluid extract, *extractum calami fluidum,* is official; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). A *tincture* is also prescribed in doses of ʒj (4.0). **C. alexandri'nus,** stalk of plant of India and Egypt; antihysteric and emmenagogue. **C. aromat'icus,** Acorus calamus. **C. aromat'icus asiat'icus,** C. alexandrinus. **C. aromat'icus ve'rus,** C. alexandrinus. **C. asiat'icus,** C. alexandrinus. **C. dra'co,** C. rotang. **C. in'dicus,** see *Saccharum.* **C. odora'tus,** Acorus calamus; Juncus odoratus. **C. ro'tang,** systematic name of a plant whence dragon's blood is procured; red, resinous juice, obtained in India from wounding bark of Calamus rotang; used as an astringent in hemorrhages, etc. **C. scripto'rius** (writing pen), a small, angular cavity at the superior extremity of the medulla in the fourth ventricle of the brain, supposed to resemble a pen. **C. vulga'ris,** Acorus calamus.

**Calan'the veratrifo'lia.** Species of orchid of Moluccas, used locally in œdema and internally in chronic diarrhœa.

**Calat'ropus gigante'a.** Tree of India, possessing the property of exciting powerful uterine contractions.

**Cala'ya.** Extract of the fruit of Anneslea febrifuga; antiperiodic in dose of gr. xxx (2.0).

**Calca'neal** (*calx,* heel). Relating to the calcaneum, as *calcaneal arteries,* branches from posterior tibial to the heel.

**Calca'nean.** Calcaneal.

**Calca'neoastrag'alar** or **Calca'neoastrag'aloid.** Relating to calcaneum and astragalus.

**Calca'neoca'vus.** Clubfoot, combining calcaneus and cavus or talipes arcuatus.

**Calca'neocu'boid.** Relating to calcaneum and cuboid.

**Calca'neofib'ular.** Relating to calcaneum and fibula. **C. lig'ament,** the middle part of the external lateral ligament of the ankle.

**Calca'neonavic'ular.** Relating to calcaneum and scaphoid bone.

**Calca'neoplant'ar.** Relating to the os calcis or heel, and the sole of the foot.

**Calca'neoscaph'oid.** Calcaneonavicular.

**Calca'neota'lar.** Calcaneoastragaloid.

**Calca'neotib'ial.** Relating to the os calcis and tibia.

**Calca'neoval'goca'vus.** Clubfoot, combining calcaneus, valgus, and cavus.

**Calca'neum** (*calx,* heel). The largest tarsal bone, forming the heel, situated at the posterior and inferior part of the foot; the posterior surface, the heel, gives attachment to the tendo Achillis.

**Calca'neus** (*pes,* foot, understood). Variety of clubfoot, in which the dorsum of the foot is drawn upward by contraction in the direction of the shin, the heel alone touching the ground.

**Cal'car** (a spur). Ergot. **C. a'vis,** hippocampus minor. **C. eques'trum,** Delphinium consolida or larkspur. **C. femora'le,** vertical plate of compact tissue just in front of the small trochanter. **C. pe'dis,** calcaneum.

**Calca'reous** (*calx,* lime). Containing lime or chalk, as calcareous concretions, degeneration, metastasis, etc. See *Calcification.*

**Calca'ria.** Lime. **C. carbon'ica,** see *Creta.* **C. caus'tica,** lime. **C. chino'vica,** calcium kinovate. **C. chlora'ta, C. chlo'rica, C. chlorin'ica,** calcium chloride. **C. hy'drica,** slaked lime. **C. muriat'ica,** calcium chloride. **C. oxymuriat'ica,** chlorinated lime. **C. phosphor'ica,** calcium phosphate. **C. pu'ra,** calx. **C. pu'ra liq'uida,** liquor calcis. **C. sacchara'ta,**

saccharate of lime; antidote to carbolic or oxalic acid. **C. sulfura′ta,** calcium sulphide. **C. us′ta,** lime.

**Cal′carine.** Spur-shaped. **C. fis′sure** or **sul′cus,** groove on the occipital lobe corresponding with the hippocampus minor of the lateral ventricle.

**Calcatrep′pola.** Centaurea calcitrapa.

**Calce′na, Calce′non, Calceno′nia, Calcino′nia.** Concretions of lime tartrate in the body.

**Calceola′ria** (*calceolus*, small slipper). Slipperwort. **C. corymbo′sa,** species of slipperwort; diuretic. **C. pinna′ta,** used in Peru as emetic and laxative. **C. puncta′ta,** South American shrub, the stem and leaves of which are cathartic and antisyphilitic. **C. res′eda,** species in Peru; antipyretic and antiseptic. **C. trif′ida** is a febrifuge and antiseptic.

**Calce′tus.** Abounding in tartrate of lime or abnormal calcareous matter.

**Cal′ceum equi′num.** Tussilago.

**Cal′cia.** Calcaneum.

**Cal′cic.** Relating to calcium or lime.

**Calcico′sis.** Chronic pneumonia occurring in stone-cutters, set up by the irritation of the inhaled dust; stone-cutters' phthisis.

**Calcif′erous canals′** (*calx*, lime, *fero*, to carry). Microscopic canaliculi in cartilages of bones, full of calcareous salts.

**Calcif′ic.** Converting or being converted into chalk-like matter.

**Calcifica′tion** (*calx*, lime, *facere*, to make). Conversion into chalky or osseous matter by the deposition of calcareous substance or lime salts in the tissues; calcareous degeneration, as in the larger arteries, in breaking-down inflammatory products, in new growths, as chondroma, etc. See *Cretefaction*. **An′nular c.** takes place occasionally in the middle coat of vessels of medium size, causing sometimes total occlusion in them.

**Calcif′raga** (*calx*, limestone, *frango*, to break, from supposed power of dissolving stone in the bladder). Scolopendrium asplenium.

**Cal′cify.** To impregnate with a lime salt.

**Calcig′erous** (*calx*, lime, *gero*, to bear). Lime-bearing. **C. cells,** cells in which a deposit of lime salts normally occurs, as osteoblasts and odontoblasts.

**Calcig′radus** (*calx*, heel, *gradus*, step). One who walks on his heels.

**Calcina′tion** (*calx*, lime). Submission to strong heat of a mineral substance, so as to deprive it of water or any other volatilizable substance entering into its composition.

**Cal′cine.** To subject to calcination.

**Calcino′nia.** Calcena.

**Calcit′rapa.** Centaurea calcitrapa; Delphinium consolida. **C. hippophæs′tum,** Centaurea calcitrapa. **C. stella′ta,** Centaurea calcitrapa.

**Cal′cium** (symbol, Ca). A metallic element of light yellow color, the base of lime. **C. ac′etate,** soluble, crystalline salt; diuretic and resolvent; also employed in scrofula. **C. ar′abate,** a source of gum Arabic. **C. ar′senate,** compound of calcium and arsenic acid; three are known. **C. ar′senite,** compound of calcium and arsenious acid. **C. ben′zoate,** white, crystalline salt, from boiling benzoic acid in milk of lime; antilithic. **C. be′tanaph′tholmonosul′phonate,** asaprol. **C. bisul′phite,** antizymotic; disinfectant. **C. bo′rate,** powder formed by the addition of borax to a solution of calcium chloride. **C. boroglyc′eride,** obtained by heating together glycerin and calcium borate; antiseptic. **C. broma′tum,** calcium bromide. **C. bro′mide,** calcii bromidum (Ph. U. S.); a deliquescent, white, granular salt, in taste resembling bromide of potassium, though more pungent; hypnotic and sedative in irritable conditions of the nervous system attended with exhaustion; dose, gr. v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **C. car′bolate,** used in diarrhœa. **C. car′bonate,** chalk, calcii carbonas præcipitatus (Ph. U. S. and Br.); a very fine, tasteless, white powder; used as a tooth-powder and as a dusting-powder, and internally as an antacid in diarrhœa and gastric acidity; dose, gr. x–xl (0.65–2.6). **C. chlo′ride,** calcii chloridum (Ph. U. S. and Br.), chloride of lime; occurs in translucent, deliquescent masses; a powerful disinfectant and bleaching agent; used as an application to foul ulcers, and occasionally employed internally in doses of gr. ij–xv (0.13–1.0) in the treatment of scrofulous glands. **C. cit′rate,** compound of calcium and citric acid; formerly used as a diuretic and in nephritis and calculus. **C. cres′ylate,** from the action of calcium hydrate on cresol; disinfectant like carbolic acid. **C. e′osolate,** a gritty powder of grayish color and acrid taste, derivative of creosote; antiseptic, employed in tuberculosis; dose, gr. ij–xv (0.13–1.0). **C. flu′oride,** $CaF_2$, crystalline substance present in bones, in enamel of teeth, mineral water, sea water, etc. **C. glycerobo′rate,** mixture by fusion of equal parts of c. borate and glycerin. **C. glycerophos′phate,** $CaC_3H_7PO_6$, a white, soluble powder; nerve tonic in neurasthenia, phosphaturia, etc.; dose, gr. ij v (0.13–0.32). **C. hip′purate,** compound of calcium and hippuric acid, by the action of the latter on lime-water; used in affections of the urinary organs, of the liver, ascites, and cutaneous diseases consequent on diseases of the liver. **C. hy′drate,** slaked lime. **C. hydrosul′phide,** $Ca(SH)_2$; gray substance, used as a powerful depilatory. **C. hydrox′ide,** c. hydrate. **C. hypochlo′rite** or **hypochloro′sum,** chlorinated lime. **C. hypophos′phite,** calcii hypophosphis (Ph. U. S. and Br.), calcium hypophosphite or hypophosphite of lime; occurs as a white powder or in translucent, colorless scales, having a nauseous, bitter taste; it is obtained by the union of phosphorus with milk of lime and long boiling (during which phosphuretted hydrogen gas is given off), purifying, and evaporating; the other hypophosphites are usually prepared from this by double decomposition; used in tuberculosis and other wasting diseases; dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0) in syrup. **C. hyposul′phite,** antizymotic. **C. i′odide,** prepared by the action of iodide of iron on milk of lime; given in doses of gr. j–iii (0.065–0.2) in phthisis, scrofula, erysipelas; also antiseptic. **C. iodobro′mide,** compound of calcium, iodine, and bromine; used in exophthalmic goitre **C. kino′vate,** combination of calcium and kinovic acid; used in diarrhœa and dysentery. **C. lac′tate,** used to obtain lactic acid and other lactates. **C. lactophos′phate,** lactophosphate of lime, freshly precipitated calcium phosphate dissolved in free lactic acid; it is official (Ph. U. S. and Br.) in the form of syrup, syrupus calcii lactophosphatis, containing two grains of the salt in each teaspoonful; employed to meet the same indications as the phosphate in doses of ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). **C. loret′inate,** there are two of these compounds, both antiseptic. **C. mu′riate,** c. chloride. **C. naph′tholsul′phonate,** asaprol. **C. ni′trate,** $Ca(NO_3)_2$, white, hygroscopic substance, noticed in places in which animals freely urinate. **C. orthophos′phate,** c. phosphate. **C. ox′alate,** in eight-sided crystals, deposited in urine; see *Calculi, urinary*, and *Oxaluria*. **C. ox′ide,** lime; see *Calx*. **C. oxyda′tum,** quicklime. **C. o. hydra′tum,** slaked lime. **C. perman′ganate,** soluble, powerfully antiseptic and bactericide, in gynecological and dental practice especially; a stronger preparation than potassium permanganate; dose, in diarrhœa of children, gr. i–ij (0.065–0.13). **C. phos′phate,** calcii phosphas (Ph. Br.), c. p. præcipitatus (Ph. U. S.), a very fine white powder; given in scrofula, rachitis, osteomalacia, etc., in doses of gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **C. phosphoglyc′erinate,** the combining acid is made by heating together anhydrous glycerin and commercial phosphoric acid; used as a substitute for calcium phosphate. **C. protox′ide,** calx. **C. sacch′arate,** sucrate; three compounds of calcium and saccharic acid are known. **C. sal′icylate,** white, odorless, tasteless powder; employed with bismuth salicylate in diarrhœa of children and inflammation of the stomach and bowels; dose, gr. viij–xx (0.5–1.3).

**C. san′tonate**, a white, soluble powder; anthelmintic; dose, gr. ss–jss (0.032–0.096). **C. su′crate**, compound of calcium and saccharose; formed when lime is dissolved in cane sugar. **C. sul′phate**, calcii sulphas exsiccatus (Ph. U. S.), dried gypsum; plaster-of-Paris; employed in the making of immovable dressings, plaster jackets and splints, etc. **C. sul′phide**, calcium sulphuret, hydrosulphate of lime; used in solution as a bath in itch and other cutaneous affections, and as a depilatory. Vleminckx's solution, used in itch and other cutaneous affections, is a solution of calcium sulphuret. **C. sul′phite**, see *Sulphurous acid*. **C. sulphocar′bolate**, or **C. sulphophe′nate**, obtained by the action of sulphophenic acid on calcium carbonate; a white, crystalline soluble powder; antiseptic, disinfectant, and astringent used in diarrhœa of children, rickets, etc., indoses of gr. iij–xv (0.2–1.0). **C. sul′phuret**, c. sulphide. **C. thioantimo′niate**, $Ca_3(SbS_4)_2$, made by calcining together oyster shells or chalk, sulphur, and antimony trisulphide; employed in gout, scrofula, rheumatism, etc. **C. thiosul′phate**, c. hyposulphite.

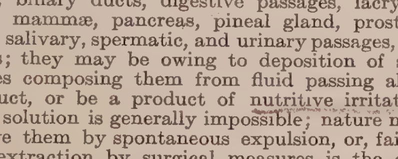
**Calcoglobulin′.** Union of salts of calcium with proteid in commencing change to bone.

**Cal′coid.** Neoplasm of a tooth pulp.

**Calcosubphalange′us min′imi dig′iti.** Abductor minimi digiti pedis muscle. **C. pol′licis**, abductor pollicis pedis muscle.

**Cal′cotar.** Ferri sulphas.

**Cal′culi** (pl. of calculus; dim. of *calx*, stone). Concretions in any part of the animal body, most frequently in organs acting as reservoirs and in excretory canals. They are met with in the tonsils, joints, biliary ducts, digestive passages, lacrymal ducts, mammæ, pancreas, pineal gland, prostate, lungs, salivary, spermatic, and urinary passages, and uterus; they may be owing to deposition of substances composing them from fluid passing along the duct, or be a product of nutritive irritation. Their solution is generally impossible; nature must remove them by spontaneous expulsion, or, failing this, extraction by surgical measures is the only practicable way of getting rid of them. **Al′ternating c.**, see *Table of urinary calculi*. **Al′vine c.**, calculi of the stomach and intestines; calculi of the stomach are rare, and are almost always carried thither by the antiperistaltic action of intestines; symptoms are those of chronic gastritis. Intestinal concretions are not uncommon in animals (see *Bezoard*), but are rare in man: they are fetid and formed, ordinarily, between valvulæ of the small intestines or in loops of large or old herniæ, and are generally evacuated *per anum*. **Arthrit′ic** or **artic′ular c.**, chalk stones, gout-stones, nodes; concretions forming in the ligaments, and within the capsules of joints, in persons affected with gout; composed of uric acid, soda, and some animal matter; rarely, urate of lime and chloride of sodium; see also *Concretions, articular*. **Au′ral c.**, ceruminous concretions in external auditory canal. **Bezoar′dic c.**, bezoar. **Bil′iary c.**, biliary concretions, gallstones, some being nothing more than secretion of bile thickened; the greater part are composed of cholesterin, with some coloring-matter of bile; biliary calculi are most frequently found in the gall bladder, *cystic calculi;* at other times in the substance of the liver, in branches of the ductus hepaticus, *hepatic calculi;* or in the ductus communis choledochus, *hepatocystic calculi;* antiphlogistics when there is inflammatory action, and anæsthetics and strong doses of opium to allay pain and spasm, with warm baths, are the chief remedies; olive oil has been used internally as a presumed solvent. **Blood c.**, fibrinous concretions in which are traces of blood, see *Pseudocalculi*. **Bone-earth c.**, see *Table of urinary calculi*. **Breast c.**, calculi of mammæ. **Bron′chial c.**, calculous concretions in bronchial tube. **Car′diac c.**, calcareous, fibrinous clots in the heart. **Chalk′y c.**, concretions of carbonate and phosphate of calcium, etc., found in various organs and regions of the body. **Com′pound c.**, see *Table of urinary calculi*. **Cor′al c.**, form of calculus occurring in the kidney, forming casts of the renal pelvis. **Cuta′neous c.**, hard, cutaneous concretions, generally sebaceous matter, sometimes chalky; milium. **Cys′tic c.**, see *Biliary* and *Table of urinary calculi*. **Cystin′** or **cys′tic-ox′ide c.**, yellow, greasy, friable, urinary calculi, made up chiefly of cystin. **Den′tal c.**, salivary c., **C. of ears**, concretions in the meatus auditorius externus; merely indurated cerumen, a frequent cause of deafness. **Encys′ted c.**, vesical calculi in pouch or sac in wall of the bladder. **Fi′brinous c.**, form of urinary calculi containing coagulated albumin, see *Blood calculi*. **Fu′sible c.**, see *Urinary*. **Gas′tric c.**, c. of stomach. **Hæ′mic c.**, blood c. **Hemp′seed c.**, calcium oxalate calculi in kidney. **Hepat′ic c.**, see *Biliary*. **Hep′atocyst′ic c.**, see *Biliary*. **Incar′cerated c.**, c., encysted. **In′digo c.**, c. of ureter, containing indigo-blue. **Lac′rymal c.**, concretions in lacrymal passages, where they may occasion abscess and fistulæ. **Lac′teal c.**, calculi of mammæ. **Lith′ic c.**, uric acid calculi, see *Urinary*. **Mam′mary c.**, lacteal calculi; concretions of yellowish-white color in the excretory ducts of the mammary gland. **Mul′berry c.**, calcium oxalate calculi, see *Urinary*. **Na′sal c.**, concretions in nasal passages; rhinoliths; see *Dacryolite*. **Nephrit′ic c.**, c. of kidney, see *Urinary*. **Organ′ic c.**, c. made up of organic materials, as blood, epithelium, etc. **Ox′alate of lime c.**, mulberry calculi, hempseed calculi; see *Table of urinary calculi;* these are usually rough, and occur in children, oxalate of lime being the chief ingredient. **Pancreat′ic c.**, c. of the pancreatic duct, usually chalky. **Parot′id c.**, c. of that gland or duct. **Phosphat′ic c.**, c. variously formed of ammonio-magnesium phosphate, calcium phosphate, and ammonio-magnesian and calcium phosphate. **Pin′eal c.** sabulous concretions in the pineal gland, composed of phosphate of lime; see *Acervulus*. **Prepu′tial c.**, spherical or ovoidal concretions, usually composed of uric acid; formed from urine, when prepuce is long and narrow, between prepuce and glans penis. **Prostat′ic c.**, symptoms are those common to tumefaction of prostate, sometimes those of calculi in the bladder. **Pul′monary c.**, lungstones, lung calculi; concretions in the lung or bronchial tubes met with in dead body, without seeming to have produced unpleasant symptoms during life; or they may have been accompanied with symptoms of phthisis (lithophthisis, phthisis calculosa); they are usually formed mainly of carbonate of lime and animal matter. **Re′nal c.**, calculi formed in any part of the kidney, see *Urinary*. **Sal′ivary c.**, concretions, usually of phosphate and carbonate of lime and animal matter, developed in the substance of the salivary glands or their excretory ducts; they may be extracted by incision in interior of the mouth. Calculus developed in sublingual ducts has been called sublingual calculus and ranula lapidea. **Scro′tal c.**, c. of integument of scrotum; c. of bladder or prostate found in scrotum. **Sem′inal c.**, spermatic c. **Se′rumal c.**, deposit of calcium salts upon the roots of the teeth, derived from serous exudations. **Spermat′ic c.**, concretions found in vesiculæ seminales after death, not detected during life. **Stercora′ceous c.**, fecal concretions. **Sublin′gual c.**, salivary concretions of sublingual gland; ranula. **Ton′sillar c.** calculous concretions occasionally formed in the tonsils; sometimes discharged by spitting, either alone or with pus of abscess occasioned by them. **Trip′le** or **trip′le-phos′phate c.**, see *Urinary*. **Ureter′ic c.**, c. in ureter, see *Urinary*.



Biliary calculi. *a*, cholesterin; *b*, pigmented stones.

**Ure′thral c.**, c in urethra, but usually formed in the bladder or kidney; see *Urinary*. **U′ric c.**, see *Table of urinary calculi*. **U′rinary c.**, concretions formed from crystallizable substances in urine, met with in any part of the urinary passages and in fistulous openings wherever urine stagnates naturally or accidentally; more common at the two extremities of life and in some countries and districts; at times a clot of blood, portion of mucus, etc., form a nucleus; symptoms and treatment vary according to the seat of the calculus; there is no such thing probably as a medical solvent.

The most important varieties of urinary calculi produced by combination or intermixture of different ingredients may be thus tabulated:

TABLE OF URINARY CALCULI.

| SPECIES OF CALCULI. | EXTERNAL CHARACTERS. | CHEMICAL COMPOSITION. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Lithic or Uric. | *Form*, a flattened oval. Sp. gr. generally exceeds 1.500. *Color*, brownish or fawn-like. *Surface*, smooth. *Texture*, laminated. | It consists principally of *uric acid*. When treated with nitric acid a beautiful pink substance results. This calculus is slightly soluble in water, abundantly so in the pure alkalies. | It is the prevailing species, but the surface sometimes occurs finely tuberculated. It frequently constitutes the *nuclei* of the other species. |
| 2. Mulberry. | *Color*, dark brown. *Texture*, harder than that of the other species; sp. gr. from 1.428 to 1.976. *Surface*, studded with tubercles. | It is *oxalate of calcium*, and is decomposed in the flame of a spirit-lamp, swelling out into a white efflorescence, which is *quicklime*. | This species includes some varieties which are remarkably smooth and pale colored, resembling *hemp-seed*. |
| 3. Bone-earth. | *Color*, pale brown or gray. *Surface*, smooth and polished. *Structure*, regularly laminated; the laminæ easily separating into concrete crusts. | Principally *phosphate of calcium*. It is soluble in muriatic acid. | |
| 4. Triple. | *Color*, generally brilliant white. *Surface*, uneven, studded with shining crystals, less compact than the preceding species. Between its laminæ small cells occur, filled with sparkling particles. | It is an *ammonio-magnesium phosphate*, generally mixed with phosphate of calcium. Pure alkalies decompose it, extracting its ammonia. | This species attains a larger size than any of the others. |
| 5. Fusible. | *Color*, grayish-white. | A compound of the two foregoing species. | It is very fusible, melting into a vitreous globule. |
| 6. Cystic. | Very like the triple calculus, but it is unstratified and more compact and homogeneous. | It consists of *cystic oxide*. Under the blowpipe it yields a peculiarly fetid odor. It is soluble in acids and in alkalies, even if they are fully saturated with carbonic acid. | It is a rare species. |
| 7. Alternating. | Its section exhibits different concentric laminæ. | Compounded of several species, alternating with each other. | |
| 8. Compound. | No characteristic form. | The ingredients are separable only by chemical analysis. | |

Chemists have demonstrated the existence of several components of urinary calculi, viz., uric acid, urates of ammonium, sodium, potassium, and magnesium, xanthic oxide, cystin, calcium oxalate, calcium and magnesium carbonates, ammonio-magnesium phosphate, phosphates of calcium, magnesium, and iron; mucus, nitrogenized matters, modified blood; coloring-matters; silica, mica, oxide of iron, and different foreign bodies; urea, benzoate of ammonium, oxalate of ammonium, ammonium chloride, and other immediate principles of the urine.

1. *Renal calculi.* Have very irregular shape; at times no indication of their presence; at others occasion attacks of pain in the kidneys, sometimes accompanied by bloody or turbid urine. Often they cause inflammation. Generally formed of uric acid or oxalate of lime, or phosphates with animal matter. Treatment varies with presumed constituents and absence or presence of inflammatory signs—relieving the irritation by opiates. Surgical operation is rarely applicable.

2. *Calculi of the ureters.* These come from the kidneys, and produce unpleasant effects when so large as to obstruct the course of the urine and occasion distention of the ureters, or when the rough surface irritates the mucous membrane and occasions pain, hemorrhage, abscesses, etc. Pain during the passage is very violent, extending at times to the testicle of the same side, and occasioning numbness of the thigh. Treatment consists in general or local blood-letting, warm bath, and opiates.

3. *Vesical calculi* (*stone in the bladder*) are the most common form, sometimes proceeding from the kid-

neys, most commonly formed in the bladder itself. Sense of weight in perineum, and sometimes of body rolling when the patient changes position; pain or itching at extremity of glans in men; frequent desire to pass urine; sudden stoppage to its flow and bloody urine are the chief phenomena producing suspicion of their existence. We cannot be certain without sounding the patient. Sometimes, when of small size, they are expelled; most commonly they remain in the bladder, disorganization of which they occasion unless removed by surgical operation.

4. *Urethral calculi* almost always proceed from the bladder. The obstruction they cause to the passage of urine, hard tumor, and noise occasioned when struck by the sound indicate their presence. They are removed by incision. They form at times, in the prostate gland, *prostatolithi*. Prostatic calculus may project into the urethra, and thus assist to form *prostatovesical calculus*.

5. *Calculi of fistulous passages* arise when there is a fistulous opening into the urethra. They may generally be extracted with facility.

**Cal′culi of the u′terus** are very rare; the signs indicating them during life are those of chronic engorgement. Their existence is not usually suspected. **Ve′nous c.**, vein stones; phleboliths. **Ves′ical c.**, see *Urinary*. **Ves′icoprostat′ic c.**, see *Urinary*. **Xanth′ic, xanthin′**, or **xanth′ic-ox′ide c.**, occasional form of greasy calculus, composed of xanthin and hypoxanthin.

**Calculif′ragous** (*calculus* + *frango*, to break). Lithontriptic.

**Cal′culoid.** Resembling calculus.

**Cal′culous.** Relating to or affected with calculus.

**Cal′culus.** See *Calculi*.

**Calda′ni′s lig′ament.** Fibrous ligament passing from the internal edge of the coracoid process to the inferior edge of the clavicle and superior edge of the first rib.

**Ca′lea zacatechi′chi.** Mexican plant, given in infusion as a tonic and antiperiodic.

**Calefa′cients** (*calidus*, warm, *facio*, to make). Substances exciting warmth in the part to which they are applied, as mustard, pepper, etc. They belong to the class of stimulants.

**Calefac′tio.** Augmentation of heat in the animal economy, evinced by sensation of heat, disposition to perspiration, great thirst, general indisposition, flushed countenance, etc; treated by antiphlogistics and abstinence. **C. vir′gæ**, chancre.

**Calei′dophone** (*kalos*, beautiful, *eidos*, form, *phone*, sound). Instrument for making visible the vibrations essential to the production of sound.

**Calen′dula alpi′na.** Arnica montana. **C. arven′sis**, wild marigold; the juice has been given in jaundice and cachexia. **C. officina′lis**, single or garden marigold; the flowers (*calendula*, Ph. U. S.) and leaves are aperient, diaphoretic, and have been used in cancer; employed chiefly as a vulnerary; the tincture, tinctura calendulæ, is official in the Ph. U. S. **C. palus′tris**, Caltha palustris.

**Calendulin′.** Amorphous principle from Calendula officinalis.

**Calentu′ra.** A general term for fever in Spanish America, usually applied to the milder forms of thermic fever.

**Calentu′ras.** Cinchona tree of the Philippine Islands; bitter and febrifuge. **C. pa′lo**, fever wood; cinchona and trees with similar properties.

**Calf.** Round, posterior portion of the leg, formed by the soleus and gastrocnemius muscles; sura.

**Calf′s foot.** Arum maculatum.

**Cal′ibrate.** To fix or note the degree marks on a thermometer.

**Cal′ibrator.** An instrument for measuring the internal dimensions of any passage, especially of the urethra.

**Cal′ibre.** Internal diameter; lumen.

**Califor′nia lau′rel.** Umbellaria californica, of the Western United States; the leaves are used in nervous headaches, neuralgia, etc.

**Californin′.** The bitter principle from Quina californica.

**Caliga′tion** (*caligo*, mist). Dazzling; cloudiness of the front part of the crystalline lens.

**Cali′go** (mist). Obscurity of vision; opaque cornea. **C. cor′neæ**, obscurity of vision due to a speck on the cornea; the speck itself. **C. humo′rum**, obscurity from opacity of humors. **C. len′tis**, cataract. **C. palpebra′rum**, opacity in the region of the eyelids. **C. pupil′læ**, closure of the pupil; synezisis. **C. synezi′sis**, synezisis. **C. tenebra′rum**, night-blindness; nyctalopia.

**Cal′ipers.** An instrument, shaped like a pair of compasses with curved legs, used for measuring the diameter of any cylindrical or spherical part of the body, such as the chest. **Beaudelocque′s′ c.**, see *Pelvimetry*.

**Calisa′ya bark.** Yellow cinchona bark, the bark of Cinchona calisaya, one of the sources of quinine.

**Calisthen′ics** (*kalos*, beautiful, *sthenos*, strength). Art of promoting, by appropriate exercises, the strength of the body and grace of movements.

**Cal′ix.** See *Calyx*.

**Cal′la palus′tris.** Water arum; indigenous; the rhizome is stimulant, expectorant, and diaphoretic. **C. virgin′ica**, Peltandra virginica.

**Cal′laway′s test.** In luxation of the humerus the circumference of the shoulder on that side, taken over the acromion process and through the axilla, is greater than that of the unaffected side.

**Callibleph′arum** (*kallos*, beauty, *blepharon*, eyelid). An agent for beautifying the eyelids.

**Callican′thus.** Calycanthus.

**Callicar′pa acumina′ta.** Order *Verbenaceæ*; purgative. **C. america′na**, French mulberry; indigenous; eutrophic in cutaneous diseases; used in dropsy. **C. bonplandia′na**, a species of verbenaceous plants of South America; diaphoretic and cathartic. **C. ca′na**, East Indian species; the leaves are diaphoretic and diuretic. **C. lana′ta**, a shrub of India; the bark is an aromatic bitter, and the leaves are diuretic and emollient. **C. rheed′ii**, a species growing in Malabar, the root and bark of which are used in fevers, diseases of the liver and skin. **C. tomento′sa**, C. lanata, C. cana.

**Callicoc′ca eve′as** or **ipecacuan′ha** (*kallos*, beauty, *kokkos*, berry). Ipecacuanha.

**Callion′ymos.** Convallaria maialis.

**Calliphyl′lum.** Asplenium trichomanoides, adiantum.

**Callisec′tion.** Vivisection of animals after they have been rendered unconscious by an anæsthetic.

**Cal′lisen′s opera′tion.** See *Colotomy*.

**Callisthen′ics.** Calisthenics.

**Callit′riche aquat′ica, heterophyl′la, interme′dia,** or **ver′na.** Water chickweed, water starwort; indigenous; diuretic; used in dropsy.

**Cal′litris ecklo′ni.** African tree from which gum exudes; used in fumigation in gout, rheumatism, œdema, etc. **C. quadrival′vis**, tree of N. Africa, source of gum sandarac.

**Calloma′nia** (*kallos*, beauty). Mania in regard to beauty.

**Callo′sal.** Relating to the corpus callosum; a term applied to a convolution of the brain. **C. gy′rus**, convolution or gyrus of the corpus callosum.

**Cal′lose.** Callous.

**Callos′itas.** Induration; callosity. **C. palpebra′rum**, scleriasis. **C. vesi′cæ**, enlargement of the bladder.

**Callos′ity** (*callus*, hard). Hardness, induration, and thickness of the skin, assuming horny consistence in places where exposed to pressure; induration of old wounds, old ulcers, fistulous passages, etc. See *Tyloma*, *Keratoma*.

**Callo′somar′ginal.** Relating to the corpus callosum and the margin of the hemispheres of the brain, as *callosomarginal fissure* or *sulcus*, fissure on the middle of the cerebral hemispheres.

**Cal′lous** (*callus*, hard). That which is hard or indurated.

**Callu'na atlant'ica, eri'ca,** or **vulga'ris.** Erica vulgaris.

**Cal'lus.** Osseous matter thrown out between the fractured extremities of bone, acting as a cement and as a new bony formation; callosity. **Defin'itive c.,** permanent c. **Ensheath'ing c.** or **Exter'nal c.,** provisional c. **Inter'nal c.** or **Inte'rior c.,** provisional callus in the medullary canal of the bone after fracture. **Per'manent c.,** callus deposited between the extremities of the fractured bone, afterward converted into new bone. **Provis'ional c.** or **Tem'porary c.,** callus deposited around a fracture and in the course of the medullary canal, keeping the fragments in apposition until union has occurred; it is then absorbed. Direct union between fragments may take place, as in soft parts, provisional callus—ensheathing callus of Paget—not being thrown out unless there has been some movement of the fragments.

**Cal'mant** or **Cal'mative.** Quieting; sedative.

**Calolac'tose.** An intestinal disinfectant composed of a mixture of calomel, lactose, and bismuth subnitrate.

**Calom'ba.** Calumba.

**Cal'omel.** A term formerly applied to æthiops mineral; now applied only to mild chloride of mercury, mercurous chloride, $Hg_2Cl_2$; see *Hydrargyrum.* **C. stools,** green, spinach-like evacuations occasioned by the use of calomel. **Veg'etable c.,** resin of podophyllum.

**Calo'nia.** Myrrh.

**Calophyl'lum cala'ba.** Tree of West Indies and South America; the source of ocuje oleoresin, used as a substitute for balsam of Peru and copaiva; expectorant, excitant, and diaphoretic in gonorrhœa, bronchitis, etc. **C. inophyl'lum,** see *Fagara octandra.*

**Ca'lor.** Heat. **C. anima'lis,** animal heat. **C. febri'lis,** fever heat. **C. fer'vens,** the temperature of boiling water. **C. inna'tus,** c. nativus. **C. inter'nus,** fever without appreciable elevation of surface temperature. **C. mor'dax** or **mor'dicans,** intense heat of the skin; internal heat conjoined with heat of the skin. **C. nati'vus,** animal heat.

**Calores'cence.** Phenomenon of making heat rays luminous, as by converging them on a piece of charcoal, which then becomes incandescent.

**Calor'ic.** Heat.

**Caloric'ity.** Faculty possessed by living bodies of generating sufficient caloric to enable them to resist atmospheric cold and to preserve an even temperature; animal heat.

**Cal'orie.** Calory.

**Calorifa'cient** or **Calorifi'ent** (*calor,* heat, *facio,* to make). Having power of producing heat.

**Calorif'ic.** Producing heat.

**Calorifica'tion.** The production of heat in organized bodies.

**Calorim'etry** (*calor,* heat, *metron,* measure). Measurement of the amount of heat in a body, or specific heat.

**Caloripunc'ture.** Puncture with the needle at high heat.

**Cal'ory.** The unit of heat; the amount of heat necessary to raise one kilogram of water one degree centigrade.

**Calosan'thes in'dica.** Tree of East Indies; diaphoretic; used in rheumatism.

**Calot'ropis gigan'tea** or **muda'rii.** Mudar. **C. hamilto'nia** or **heterophyl'la,** C. procera. **C. proce'ra,** tree of India and Africa, yielding mudar bark; diaphoretic, expectorant, and used as a substitute for ipecac.

**Cal'tha.** A ranunculaceous genus. **C. alpi'na,** Arnica montana. **C. arven'sis,** Calendula arvensis. **C. bish'ma** or **bis'mah,** a species of N. India, the root of which is febrifuge. **C. lute'ola,** Calendula officinalis. **C. ma'jor** or **marsh c.,** C. palustris. **C. monta'na,** Arnica montana. **C. officina'lis,** Calendula arvensis. **C. palus'tris,** marsh marigold, marsh caltha, cowslips, meadow bright, water buttercup; indigenous; syrup prepared from it for cough. **C. sati'va** or **vulga'ris,** Calendula officinalis.

**Cal'trap** or **Cal'trops.** See *Trapa natans.*

**Calum'ba.** Variously spelled colombo, calomba, colomba, columbo, calumbo; the root of Jateorrhiza palmata and of J. calumba (Ph. U. S. and Br.), Cocculus palmatus, ord. *Menispermaceæ;* indigenous in Mozambique; bitter aromatic tonic; dose, gr. x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). The official preparations are: *Flui'd ex'tract of c.,* extractum calumbæ fluidum; dose, ♏xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0). *Tinc'ture of c.,* tinctura calumbæ; dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). A crystallizable principle obtained from it is called *calumbin;* another principle in it seems identical with berberine. **Amer'ican c.,** American or Marietta columbo, Indian lettuce, yellow gentian, golden seal, meadow pride, pyramid; the root, frasera, is used in the same cases as true calumba.

**Calum'bæ rad'ix.** Official name in the Ph. Br. of calumba.

**Calum'bic acid.** A bitter principle from calumba, $C_{22}H_{24}O_7$.

**Calumbin'.** The neutral principle of calumba, $C_{42}H_{44}O_{141}$.

**Cal'va** (*calvus,* bald). Cranium, especially the vault of the cranium; skull-cap.

**Calva'ria.** Cranium.

**Calva'rium.** Calvaria.

**Calva'ta.** Calvities. **C. ferramen'ta,** surgical instruments with smooth head or button.

**Calvi'ties** (*calvus,* bald). Baldness; absence of hair, particularly on the top and at the back of the head; alopecia. **C. adna'ta,** congenital baldness. **C. palpebra'rum,** loss of the eyelashes; madarosis.

**Calvi'tium.** Calvities.

**Cal'vity.** Calvities.

**Cal'vus.** Bald; devoid of hair; athrix.

**Calx.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Protoxide of calcium; lime; occurring as white lumps, which on exposure to the air absorb moisture and crumble into powder. Calx also means heel, see *Calcaneum.* The following are the official preparations of lime or calx: *C. chlora'ta,* chloride of lime; chlorinated lime; a white, granular powder, or more often of a pasty consistence from the absorption of moisture, with an odor of hypochlorous acid; employed as a bleaching-powder and disinfectant. *C. sulphura'ta,* sulphurated lime; a gray powder with the odor of sulphuretted hydrogen; employed as a depilatory, and is also given internally in the treatment of skin diseases in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{5}$ (0.006–0.013). *Linimen'tum cal'cis,* lime liniment; Carron oil. *Li'quor cal'cis,* lime-water; antacid; astringent; dose, ʒj–℥j (4.0–32.0). *L. c. sacchara'tus* (Ph. Br.), saccharated solution of lime; dose, ♏xx–ʒj (1.3–4.0). *Potas'sa cum cal'ce,* potassa with lime; used as an escharotic. *Syr'upus cal'cis,* syrup, sucrate, or saccharate of lime; dose, ʒj–℥j (4.0–32.0). **C. extinc'ta,** slaked lime. **C. re'cens us'ta,** quicklime; sometimes used as a depilatory. **C. vi'va,** c. recens usta.

**Calycan'thus flor'idus** or **fra'grans,** Carolina allspice, sweet-scented shrub, sweet shrub. Indigenous plant; root is tonic and emetic and an aromatic stimulant; active principle is an alkaloid called *Calyanthine.*

**Caly'ciform** or **Cal'ycoid.** Calyx- or cup-shaped.

**Calyptran'thes caryophylla'ta.** Myrtus caryophyllata.

**Calyste'gia se'pium.** Convolvulus sepium. **C. reniform'is,** Convolvulus soldanella. **C. soldanel'la,** Convolvulus soldanella.

**Cal'yx** or **Cal'ix** (Gr., cup), pl. calices. One of numerous small, cup-like membranous canals surrounding the papillæ of the kidney and opening into its pelvis, whither they convey urine; cavity left on the ovary by rupture of the Graafian vesicle. **C. vomito'rius,** goblet made of antimony, water contained in which acquires emetic properties.

**Cam'ara** (vaulted room). Calva; fornix of brain; hollow part of external ear.

**Cam′arated.** Having the shape of an arch or dome, as the skull.

**Camara′tio, Camaro′sis,** or **Camaro′ma.** Species of fracture of the skull, camarated fracture, in which the fragments form a vault, with the base resting on the dura mater.

**Camas′.** Camassia esculenta or Quamasia quamash. **Death c.,** Zygadenus, the bulbs of several species of which are sometimes mistaken for those of the true camas, and eaten with fatal effect.

**Camas′sia esculen′ta.** Camass, kamas, or quamash root, bread root; prairie turnip; used as food by some tribes of Indians. **C. frase′ri,** species of United States with large edible bulb.

**Cambai′ba.** Curatella sambaiba.

**Cam′bery.** Myrtus pimenta.

**Cam′bie leaf.** Nymphæa alba, N. lutea.

**Cam′bing.** Tree of Molucca, from bark of which gum resin exudes; used in dysentery; resembles simarouba.

**Cam′bium.** Protoplasm; layer of periosteum adjacent to the bone.

**Cam′boc.** Aloes.

**Cambo′dia** or **Cambo′dium.** Cambogia.

**Camboge′.** Cambogia. **Amer′ican c.,** inspissated juice of Vismia guianensis and V. longifolia, of Brazil, possessing purgative properties similar to camboge.

**Cambo′gia.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Camboge or gamboge, ord. *Guttiferæ*; yellow gum resin, the inspissated juice of Garcinia hanburii and other plants of the order *Guttiferæ*; drastic cathartic, emetic, and anthelmintic; used in visceral obstructions and dropsy, and wherever a powerful hydragogue cathartic is required; dose, gr. ¼–v (0.016–0.32), in powder, united with calomel, squill, etc. **C. gut′ta,** Garcinia cambogia.

**Cambo′gic acid.** Yellowish, soluble acid obtained from camboge.

**Cambo′gium.** Camboge.

**Cam′buc.** Aloes.

**Cambu′ca** or **Cambuc′ca.** Bubo and venereal ulcer in the groin or near the genital organs.

**Cameli′na sati′va.** Grows in Europe and Asia; expressed oil of the seeds is like linseed oil, and is emollient in skin diseases; the herb has been used in inflammation of the eye.

**Camel′lia.** A genus of plants, ord. *Ternstræmiaceæ,* found in eastern Asia. **C. japon′ica,** the cultivated camellia, having beautiful flowers and large, handsome leaves. **C. the′a** or **theif′era,** Thea chinensis, tea plant; other species of camellia are sources of other teas.

**Cam′era.** Chamber; fornix; vault; an instrument for photographing; camara. **Ante′rior c.,** anterior cornu. **C. aquo′sa,** the anterior chamber of the eye. **C. arterio′sa,** right ventricle of the heart. **C. cerebel′li,** inferior occipital fossa. **C. cor′dis,** pericardium. **C. cra′nii,** calva. **C. lu′cida,** an appliance to facilitate the drawing of objects, consisting of a prism so arranged that the image of the object appears to rest upon the drawing paper, so that its outlines can be readily traced with a pencil. **C. medulla′ris,** centrum ovale. **C. obscu′ra,** a closed box provided with a round hole or lens through which the images of external objects are received and thrown on a screen; the most familiar form is the ordinary photographic camera. **C. oc′uli,** chamber of the eye. **C. o. ter′tia,** canal of Petit. **C. sep′ti lu′cidi,** fifth ventricle of the brain.

**Camin′ga.** Canella alba.

**Camis′ia fœ′tus** (fœtal shirt). Chorion.

**Cam′isole** (F.). Strait-jacket for restraining violently insane or delirious persons.

**Cam′omele.** Chamomile.

**Cam′omile.** Chamomile.

**Camo′tes.** Convolvulus batatas.

**Campan′ula** (dim. of *campana,* bell). A genus of plants, ord. *Campanulaceæ.* Bellflower. **C. glomera′ta,** species of Europe and Asia, the leaves of which are used in throat inflammations. **C. in′dica,** Convolvulus purpureus. **C. trache′lium,** Canterbury bell or throatwort; astringent, and used in decoction in relaxation of the fauces.

**Cam′pe.** Flexion.

**Campeach′y wood.** Hæmatoxylon.

**Cam′per's an′gle.** Maxillary angle, formed by lines drawn from the incisor teeth to the prominent point of forehead above and point of chin below. **C.'s chi′asm,** crossing of the fibres of the tendons of the flexor sublimis digitorum muscles. **C.'s lig′ament,** deep perineal fascia. **C.'s plane,** plane passing through the centres of both auditory meatuses and the centre of the lower border of the anterior aperture of the nose. **C.'s pro′file line,** middle line in a plane tangent to the most conspicuous points of the face, above and below.

**Camp fe′ver.** A continued fever occurring among bodies of troops; formerly often typhus fever, now usually typhoid fever. **C. mea′sles,** see *Rubeola.*

**Camphene′** or **Camphin′.** One of a number of volatile hydrocarbons with the general formula $C_{10}H_{16}$; terpene. The radical of camphor. The commercial name for oil of turpentine purified by distillation over caustic potassa or quicklime.

**Cam′phoid.** A thick solution of pyroxylon in an alcoholic solution of camphor, which when dried leaves a film on the surface; used as a substitute for collodion.

**Cam′phol.** See *Camphor.*

**Camphol′ic acid.** $C_{10}H_{18}O_2$. A solid, fatty acid.

**Campholure′thane.** Two isomeric bodies derived from Ngai camphor. Crystalline acid having the composition of urethanes.

**Camphopyraz′olone.** $C_{17}H_{20}N_2O$. A substance proposed as a substitute for camphor; composed of phenylhydrazine and camphocarboxylic acid.

**Cam′phor** or **Cam′phora** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Laurinole; a concrete volatile oil or stearoptene, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, distilled from Laurus or Persea camphora, Camphora officinarum, Cinnamomum camphora, trees of E. Indies, ord. *Laurineæ.* Two kinds of crude camphor occur in commerce—one from Batavia, but chiefly a product of Japan, called Dutch camphor and Japan camphor; the other, common crude camphor, China camphor, Formosa camphor, from India; it is refined by sublimation. Camphor is also obtained in Borneo and Sumatra—Borneo or Sumatra camphor—from Dryobalanops camphora. Camphor has a strong and fragrant odor; is volatile, not easily pulverizable; texture crystalline; soluble in alcohol, ether, oils, vinegar, and slightly so in water. It is stimulant, anodyne, anaphrodisiac, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, and sedative; dose, gr. ss–iij (0.03–0.2). Dissolved in oil or alcohol it is applied externally in rheumatic pains, bruises, sprains, etc.; in large doses it is a narcotico-irritant poison. Camphor oil or liquid camphor, camphol, of India, is obtained by piercing young camphor trees, Dryobalanops camphora; *oleum camphoræ,* oil of camphor, is a volatile oil obtained from Camphora officinarum. **A′lant c.,** a camphor obtained from Inula helenium, having a taste and smell like peppermint. **Artifi′cial c.,** made from oil of turpentine by treating it with hydrochloric acid. **Bar′us c.,** Borneo c. **Birch c.,** betulin. **Blu′men c.,** obtained from Blumen balsamifera, resembles Borneo c.; called also Ngai. **Bor′neo c.,** borneol, $C_{10}H_{18}O$; a white substance produced from Dryobalanops aromatica by chemical action; used in Eastern Asia for medicinal purposes and for embalming, etc. **Bro′mide of c.; brom′ized** or **monobrom′ated c.,** white or colorless, crystalline substance, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; formed by acting upon camphor, heated on water-bath, with bromine; dose, gr. ij–iv (0.12–0.24), in delirium tremens and analogous nervous diseases. **Car′bolized c.,** germicidal liquid, prepared by adding 1 part by weight of carbolic acid to 3 parts of camphor. **Ce′drene c.,** $C_{15}H_{26}O$, derived from red cedar oil. **C. ce′rate,** ceratum camphoræ. **Chlo′ral c.,** a liquid mixture of equal parts of camphor and chloral; used externally as an anodyne. **I'odized c.,** combination of iodine and camphor; employed as substitute for inhalation of iodine alone. **C. ju'lep,** mistura camphoræ. **C. lau'rel,** Cinnamomum camphora. **C. lin'iment,** linimentum camphoræ. **C. mix'ture,** mistura camphoræ. **C. monobro'mide,** bromide of c. **Naph'thol c.,** a liquid mixture of beta-naphthol and camphor; used externally as an antiseptic. **C. oil,** yellowish-brown oil found in all parts of the camphor tree. **C. o. of Bor'neo,** volatile, brownish oil derived from Dryobalanops aromatica. **C. oint'ment,** unguentum camphoratum. **Phen'ol c.,** a solution of camphor in carbolic acid; antiseptic, antipruritic, and locally anæsthetic. **Resorcin' c.,** a mixture of camphor and resorcin; employed as an antipruritic. **C. sal'icylate,** a mixture of salicylic acid and camphor; used externally and internally as an antiseptic; dose, gr. j–iv (0.06–0.24). **Sal'ol c.,** a mixture of salol and camphor; external antiseptic. **Spir'it of c.,** spiritus camphoræ. **C. tea,** domestic camphor-water; made by pouring boiling water on a lump of camphor. **Thyme c.,** thymol. **Tobac'co c.,** nicotianine. **C. wa'ter,** aqua camphoræ.

**Cam'phora.** Camphor. **C. monobroma'ta** (Ph. U. S.), monobromated camphor.

**Camphora'ceous.** Relating to or containing camphor.

**Cam'phorate.** A salt of camphoric acid. Various camphorates have been from time to time employed as substitutes for the corresponding valerianates.

**Cam'phorated.** Relating to camphor; containing camphor. **C. phe'nols,** combination of camphor with phenols, as thymol, resorcin, salol, etc.

**Camphor'ic acid.** Formed by the protracted action of hot nitric acid on camphor; it occurs in white, odorless crystals, and is used in the treatment of catarrhal inflammations of the respiratory mucous membranes, night-sweats, etc., in doses of gr. xx–ʒj (1.3–4.0).

**Camphoron'ic acid.** Produced by the oxidation of camphoric acid; antiseptic.

**Camphoros'ma hirsu'ta, monspeli'aca, monspelien'sis,** or **peren'nis.** Hairy camphorosma, stinking ground pine, ord. *Chenopodiaceæ;* this plant, growing near the Mediterranean, has the odor of camphor; it is diuretic, carminative, emmenagogue, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic; it is used in dropsy and asthma.

**Camphrene'.** $C_9H_{14}O$. A substance formed by the action of sulphuric acid on camphor.

**Cam'phyl.** The radical of Borneo camphor. **C. al'cohol,** Borneol or Borneo camphor.

**Camphylene'.** The commercial name of naphthalene; also a liquid terpene resulting from the action of lime on camphene at a very high temperature.

**Campim'eter.** An instrument for measuring the range of vision.

**Cam'pion rose.** Lychnis githago.

**Campomane'sia linearifo'lia** (after Campomanes, a Spanish naturalist). A tall tree of Peru, whose bright yellow fruit, palillo, has an exceedingly agreeable scent and is edible.

**Camp'sis.** Forcible bending of a bone or cartilage from its proper shape without breaking; unnatural curvature of a part, as a limb.

**Campylochei'rus** or **Campylochi'rus** (*kampylos,* crooked, *cheir,* hand). Crookedness of the hands or arms.

**Campylorrha'chis** (*kampylos,* crooked, *rhachis,* spine). Monster whose spine is crooked.

**Campylos'celus** (*kampylos,* crooked, *skelos,* leg). Having crooked or deformed legs.

**Campyl'otis** or **Cam'pylum** (*kampylotes,* flexion). Cataclasis.

**Ca'na a'gria.** Bitter cane; the juice is used in Brazil in diabetes. **C. fis'tula,** Cassia fistula.

**Can'ada bal'sam.** Turpentine from Abies balsamea. **C. bur'net,** Sanguisorba canadensis. **C. erig'eron,** Erigeron canadense. **C. flea'bane,** Erigeron canadense. **C. hemp,** Apocynum cannabinum. **C. horse disease,** a contagious disease of horses, a form of pustular eczema. **C. pitch,** Pix canadensis. **C. snake'root,** root of Ararum canadense.

**Canadine'.** An alkaloid of Hydrastis canadensis.

**Can'adol.** Hydrocarbon from petroleum, resembling rhigolene; local anæsthetic.

**Canal'.** Channel for affording passage to liquids or solids; a duct; a tube affording communication between two parts. See also *Canaliculi, Canaliculus,* and *Canalis.* **Abdom'inal c.,** inguinal canal. **Acces'sory pal'atine c.,** a passage in the palate bone for descending branches of the palatine artery. **Al'cock's c.,** the sheath of the internal pudic artery. **Alimen'tary c.,** the digestive canal or tube, alimentary duct or tube; a canal extending from the mouth to the anus, embracing the mouth, pharynx, œsophagus, stomach, small and large intestines. According to Vierordt, the digestive canal is, on an average, 8 metres in length, in the proportion of 5:1 to the length of the body:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Of adults | 10–11.5 m. | (Schwann). |
| Of newborn children | 4.5 m. | “ |
| Length of duodenum (12″) (convex side). | 0.32 m. | |
| Length of jejunum ($\frac{2}{5}$)<br>“ “ ileum ($\frac{3}{5}$) | 5.5–6.2 m. | |
| “ “ large intestine | 1.3–1.62 m. | |
| “ “ cæcum | 6–8 m. | |
| “ “ rectum | 0.16 m. | |

**Alisphe'noid c.,** a canal in the alisphenoid bone for the passage of the external carotid artery. **Alveoden'tal c.,** dental canal. **Alve'olar c.,** inferior dental canal. **Arach'noid c.,** a canal formed by the extension of the arachnoid over the transverse and longitudinal fissures of the brain, surrounding the vena magna Galeni; the orifice of the canal has been termed the *foramen of Bichat,* but this opening is probably made artificially in the act of removing the brain. **C. of Aran'tius,** ductus venosus. **Archine'phric c.,** duct of the primitive kidney or archinephron. **Ar'nold's c.,** a canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone giving passage to the auricular branch of the vagus nerve. **Arte'rial c.,** ductus arteriosus. **Aud'itory c.,** see *External auditory canal* and *Internal auditory canal.* **Auric'ular c.,** external auditory canal; a canal in the fœtus between the auricle and ventricle. **C. of Bar'tholin,** ductus Bartholinus; the duct of Bartholin's gland. **C. of Bernard',** supplementary ductus pancreaticus. **C. of Bichat',** arachnoid c. **Bil'iary c.,** hepatic duct. **Blastopo'ric c.,** the remains of the notochordal canal at the termination of the primitive axis in the embryo. **C. of Botal',** ductus arteriosus. **Braun's c.,** see *Braun's.* **Braune's c.,** see *Braune's.* **C. of Breschet',** venous channel in the diploë of the skull. **Bul'bular c. of Petit',** c. of Petit. **Carot'icotympan'ic c.** one of several short canals passing from the carotid canal to the tympanum and conveying minute branches of the carotid plexus. **Carot'id c.,** a canal in the petrous bone for the internal carotid artery. **Cen'tral c.,** medullary canal. **Cer'vical c.,** canal of the cervix uteri. **Cer'vicou'terine c.,** uterine canal. **Chol'edoch c.,** choledoch duct; bile duct. **C. of the chor'da tym'pani,** a canal for the passage of the chorda tympani nerve. **Cil'iary c.,** see *Ciliary.* **C. of Cloquet',** hyaloid canal. **Coch'lear c.,** spinal canal of the cochlea. **Con'dyloid c.,** the condyloid foramen. **Connect'ing c.,** coiled portion of the uriniferous tubule. **C. of Cor'ti,** a canal formed by the arches of Corti and the basilar membrane. **C. of Cotun'nius,** aquæductus vestibuli. **Cru'ral c.,** see *Crural.* **Cu'bital c.,** passage for the ulnar vessels at the bend of the elbow. **C. of Cu'vier,** ductus venosus; the cardinal vein. **Cys'tic c.,** see *Gall bladder.* **Def'erent c.,** vas deferens. **Den'tal c.,** the inferior dental canal. **Den'tinal c.,** calcigerous tubes or canaliculi of dentine. **Digest'ive c.,** the alimentary canal. **Ejac'ulatory c.,** ejaculatory duct. **C. of epidid'ymis,** convoluted duct forming the epididymis. **Eustach′ian c.**, a canal in the petrosal bone containing part of the Eustachian tube. **Exter′nal aud′itory c.**, a canal leading from the auricle to the membrana tympani. **Fa′cial c.**, aqueduct of Fallopius. **Fallo′pian c.**, aqueduct of Fallopius; oviduct. **Fem′oral c.**, inner part of the sheath of the femoral vessels. **C. of Ferrein′**, a canal between the edges of the closed lids and the globe of the eye. **C. of Fonta′na**, the ciliary canal. **Galactoph′orous c.**, the lactiferous tubule of the mammary gland. **C. of Gärt′ner**, see *Gärtner*. **Gui′di's c.**, Vidian canal. **C. of Hav′ers** or **Haver′sian c.**, see *Haversian*. **C. of Hen′le**, Henle's loop tubes; uriniferous tubules. **Hepat′ic c.**, the hepatic duct. **C. of Ho′vius**, c. of Fontana. **C. of Hu′guier**, a small canal at the inner side of the fissure of Glaser, through which the chorda tympani nerve leaves the cavity of the tympanum. **Hun′ter's c.** (after John Hunter), aponeurotic membrane, consisting of transverse fibres passing from the surface of the vastus internus to the abductor magnus and abductor longus muscles, and enclosing between the muscles named a passage, Hunter's canal, containing the femoral artery and vein and the saphenous nerve **Hy′aloid c.**, a cylindrical passage formed by the reflection of the hyaloid membrane into the interior of the vitreous body around the nutrient artery of the lens. **Inci′sive** or **Inci′sor c.**, see *Palatine c.* **Infraorb′ital c.**, suborbital canal. **In′guinal c.**, see *Inguinal*. **Inter′nal aud′itory c.**, internal auditory meatus. **Intes′tinal c.**, the portion of the digestive canal formed by the intestines, from the pylorus to the anus. **C. of Ja′cobson**, tympanic canal. **C. of Kovalev′sky**, neurenteric c. **Lac′rymal c.**, osseous canal containing the nasal duct. **Loe′wenberg's c.**, part of the canal of the cochlea above Corti's membrane. **Ma′lar c.**, a canal in the malar bone for the passage of the malar division of the temporomalar branch of the superior maxillary nerve. **Max′illary c.**, dental c. **Me′dian c.**, central canal of the spinal cord; aqueduct of Sylvius. **Med′ullary c.**, cylindrical cavity in the body or shaft of a long bone, containing marrow; the vertebral canal; the central canal of the spinal cord. **Mem′branous c. of the coch′lea**, c. of the cochlea, following the spiral turns of the lamina spiralis. **Mucip′arous** or **mu′cous c.**, a canal the interior of which has a mucous lining. **C. of Mül′ler**, a canal existing in the fœtus on the outer side of the Wolffian body. **Na′sal c.**, lacrymal canal. **Nasopal′atine c.**, incisor canal. **Neu′ral c.**, vertebral canal; medullary tube. **Neurenter′ic c.**, see *Canalis neurentericus*. **Neurocen′tral c.**, vertebral canal. **C. of Nuck** (from Nuck, who first described it), a cylindrical sheath formed around the round ligaments of the uterus by prolongation of the peritoneum into the inguinal canal, giving rise to hydrocelic cysts in the labium externum, readily mistaken for hernia of the labium. **Nu′trient c.**, nutritive canal of bone; Haversian canal. **Obstet′ric c.**, a canal formed by the uterus and vagina during parturition, after full dilatation of the cervix. **Ob′turator c.**, a canal in the ilium for the passage of the obturator vein and nerve; see *Obturator*. **Olfac′tory c.**, one of the nasal fossæ in early embryonic life. **Op′tic c.**, optic foramen. **Pal′atine c.**, see *Palatine*. **Pancreat′ic c.**, pancreatic duct. **Partu′rient c.**, obstetric canal. **Pel′vic c.**, canal of the pelvis included between the superior and inferior straits. **C. of Petit′**, see *Petit*. **Poplite′al c.**, a canal beneath the sulcus for the popliteal vessels and nerve. **Por′tal c.**, interlobular biliary canals. **Prim′itive c.**, a canal of early embryonic life; neural canal. **Pter′ygoid c.**, Vidian canal. **Pter′ygopal′atine c.**, posterior palatine canal. **Pul′moaor′tic c.**, ductus arteriosus. **Pulp c.**, central canal of the root of a tooth. **Rachid′ian c.**, vertebral canal. **C. of Reck′linghausen**, see *Canaliculi, serous*. **C. of Reiss′ner**, membranous canal of the cochlea; ductus cochlearis. **Rhachid′ian c.**, the vertebral canal. **C. of Rivi′nus**, duct of the sublingual gland. **C. of Ro′senthal**, spiral canal of modiolus. **Sac′culococh′lear c.**, communication between the saccule and the cochlea. **Sa′cral c.**, prolongation of the vertebral canal in the sacrum. **Sagit′tal c.**, the posterior semicircular canal. **C. of Saviot′ti**, any artefact of tubular form. **C. of Schlemm**, a minute circular canal, situated at the point of union of the cornea and sclerotica. **Semicir′cular c.**, see *Semicircular*. **Sem′inal c.**, one of the ejaculatory ducts, see *Ejaculatory*. **Se′rous c.**, see under *Canaliculus*. **Spermat′ic c.**, vas deferens; inguinal canal of male. **Spi′nal c.**, the vertebral canal. **Spi′ral c. of coch′lea**, see *Scalæ of cochlea*. **Spi′ral c. of modi′olus**, a minute canal surrounding the modiolus in the lamina spiralis. **Spi′roid c.**, aqueduct of Fallopius. **C. of Ste′no, Ste′non**, or, more correctly, **Sten′son**, ductus salivaris superior. **C. of Stil′ling**, hyaloid canal; central canal of the spinal cord. **Subor′bital c.**, infraorbital canal. **Supraor′bital c.**, a canal at the superior margin of the orbit for the supraorbital nerve and artery. **Tem′poral c.** or **Tem′poroma′lar c.**, zygomaticotemporal canal. **Thorac′ic c.** thoracic duct. **Tu′bal** or **Tu′bo-ova′rian c.**, oviduct. **Tubo-tym′panal c.**, internal portion of the first gill-cleft. **Tympan′ic c.**, canal opening on the lower surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, between the carotid canal and the groove for the internal jugular vein; it contains Jacobson's nerve. **U′rinary c.**, urethra. **Urogen′ital c.**, urogenital sinus. **U′terine c.**, canal of the neck and body of the uterus. **Vas′cular c.**, Haversian canal; cartilage canal. **Vec′tor c.**, Fallopian tube. **Ve′nous c.**, ductus venosus; a canal existing only in the fœtus, extending from the bifurcation of the umbilical vein to the vena cava inferior, into which it opens below the diaphragm; at times it ends in an infrahepatic vein. It pours into the cava part of the blood passing from the placenta by the umbilical vein. After birth it becomes a fibrocellular cord. **Ver′tebral c.**, a canal for the lodgment of the spinal cord in the vertebræ. **Vestib′ular c.**, urogenital sinus. **Volk′mann's c.**, see *Volkmann*. **Vomerobas′ilar c.**, see *Vomerobasilar*. **Vul′var c.**, vestibule of the vagina. **Vul′vou′terine c.**, vagina; the parturient canal. **Vul′vovag′inal c.**, the vulva and vagina regarded as one canal; the opening of the hymen. **C. of Whar′ton**, Wharton's duct, the ductus salivaris inferior. **C. of Wir′sung**, the pancreatic duct. **C. of Wolff**, the Wolffian duct. **Zygomat′icotem′poral c.**, the passage between the orbital and temporal surfaces of the malar bone conveying a branch of the superior maxillary nerve.

**Cana′la.** Spigelia.

**Cana′les.** Plural of canalis.

**Canalic′ular.** Having small canals. **C. ab′scess of breast**, abscess communicating with galactophorous ducts. **C. tis′sue**, tissue containing small canals, as that of bone.

**Canalic′ulated.** Grooved.

**Canalic′uli** (pl. of canaliculus). **C. accesso′rii**, canals for the passage of veins at the external margin of the anterior condyloid canal or canals. **C. bilia′rii** or **bilif′eri**, biliary ducts. **C. of bone**, small canals in bones connecting the lacunæ or the lacunæ with the Haversian canals; see *Lacunæ of bone*. **C. calcif′eri**, see *Calciferous canals*. **C. den′tium**, dentinal tubules. **C. Haversia′ni**, nutrient canals. **Juice c.**, serous canals. **C. lacryma′les**, lacrymal ducts. **C. limac′um**, lacrymal ducts. **Lymphat′ic c.**, serous c. **C. medulla′res**, Haversian canals. **C. petro′si**, canals in the petrous portion of the temporal bone for the petrosal nerves. **C. pterygoide′i**, c. sphenoidales. **C. semicircula′res**, semicircular canals. **C. semina′les**, see *Testicle*. **C. seminif′eri**, see *Testicle*. **Se′rous c.**, Recklinghausen's canals, minute channels in the connective tissue supposed to form the origin of lymphatic vessels; small vessels connecting with lymph vessels or forming communication between the lymphatic vessels and the capillaries. **C. sphenoida′les**, small canals or furrows in the sphenoid bone. **C. vasculo′si**, nutrient canals.

**Canaliculiza′tion.** Formation of canals in cartilage; a preparatory stage of ossification of cartilage by extension of the periosteal processes.

**Canalic′ulus** (dim. of canalis). Small channel or canal. See also *Canal*, *Canaliculi*, and *Canalis*. **C. Arnol′di**, a small canal in the temporal bone transmitting the auricular branch of the vagus. **C. arterio′sus**, ductus arteriosus. **C. basipharynge′us**, a canal between the sphenoid and palate bones for the passage of the pterygopalatine vessels and pharyngeal nerve to the pharynx. **Collect′ing c.**, collecting tubule of the kidney. **C. communicatio′nis**, a canal under the petrous portion of the temporal bone transmitting the vein from the middle cranial fossa to the lateral sinus. **C. innomina′tus**, c. basipharyngeus. **C. laqueifor′mis**, Henle's loop tube. **C. mastoide′us**, c. Arnoldi. **C. pharynge′us**, the canal formed by the sphenoid and palate bones and the ala of the vomer; c. basipharyngeus. **C. tympan′icus**, a canal in the petrous bone for Jacobson's nerve.

**Cana′lis.** Canal; meatus. **C. accesso′rius**, one of the passages for veins penetrating the jugular tubercle. **C. adducto′rius**, Hunter's canal. **C. aërif′erus**, air tube, see *Bronchi*. **C. alveola′ris**, the dental canal. **C. an′imæ**, trachea. **C. arterio′sus**, ductus arteriosus. **C. canalicula′tus**, gorget. **C. carot′icus**, carotid canal. **C. centra′lis**, central canal of the spinal cord. **C. centra′lis modi′oli** or **coch′leæ**, see *Tractus spiralis foraminulentus*. **C. cervica′lis** or **cervi′cis**, see *Uterus*. **C. choled′ochus**, ductus communis choledochus. **C. ciba′rius**, alimentary canal. **C. Cloquet′i**, hyaloid canal. **C. coch′leæ os′seus**, see *Scalæ of cochlea*. **C. cochlea′ris**, cochlear canal. **C. condyloide′us**, condyloid foramen. **C. cor′porum quadrigemino′rum**, aqueduct of Sylvius. **C. cra′niopharynge′us**, a fœtal canal from the bottom of the pituitary fossa, containing process of the dura mater **C. cyst′icus**, cystic duct, see *Gall bladder*. **C. def′erens**, vas deferens. **C. eminen′tiæ quadrigem′inæ**, aqnæductus Sylvii. **C. endolymphat′icus**, aqueduct of the vestibule. **C. ethmoida′lis**, internal orbital canal. **C. facia′lis**, aqueduct of Fallopius. **C. Fallo′pii** or **Fallo′piæ**, aquæductus Fallopii. **C. fibro′sus**, a canal made by the interosseous membrane of the leg for the anterior vessels and nerves. **C. Fontan′æ**, canal of Fontana. **C. gangliona′ris**, tractus spiralis foraminulentus; spiral canal of modiolus. **C. guttura′lis tym′pani**, the Eustachian tube. **C. hepat′icocyst′icus**, ductus choledochus communis. **C. hyaloide′us**, hyaloid canal. **C. hypoglos′si**, the anterior condyloid foramen. **C. incisi′vus**, the anterior palatine canal. **C. inci′sor**, incisor canal. **C. innomina′tus**, a canal for the passage of the superficial petrosal nerve. **C. intestina′lis** or **intestino′rum**, the intestinal tube. **C. lacryma′lis**, the lacrymal or nasal duct. **C. laqueifor′mis**, one of Henle's tubes; uriniferous tubules. **C. mandibula′ris**, inferior dental canal. **C. mastoide′us**, a canal for the passage of Arnold's nerve. **C. maxilla′ris infe′rior**, the inferior dental canal. **C. maxilla′ris supe′rior**, the foramen rotundum. **C. me′dius**, aquæductus Sylvii. **C. medul′læ spina′lis**, see *Vertebral column*. **C. medulla′ris**, the medullary canal. **C. membrana′ceus**, the cochlear duct. **C. membra′neus re′num**, one of the calices or membranous canals surrounding the papillæ of the kidney, see *Calyx*. **C. metacarpa′lis**, one of the spaces in the palm of the hands between the flexor tendons. **C. mus′culoperone′us**, space between the origins of the several muscles of the leg occupied by the lower part of the peroneal artery. **C. na′solacryma′lis**, lacrymal or nasal duct. **C. nasopalati′nus**, the palatine duct (anterior). **C. ner′vi facia′lis**, aqueduct of Fallopius. **C. neurenter′icus**, a canal in the embryo between the digestive and medullary canals. **C. Nuck′ii**, the canal of Nuck. **C. nutri′tius**, Haversian canal. **C. or′bitæ nasa′lis**, the lacrymal or nasal duct. **C. op′ticus**, optic foramen. **C. palati′nus tym′pani**, Eustachian tube. **C. peripher′icus modi′oli**, see *Tractus spiralis foraminulentus*. **C. Petit′i** or **petitia′nus**, canal of Petit. **C. pharyn′gotympan′icus**, embryonic canal in the pharynx and tympanum. **C. quadrigem′inæ**, aqueduct of Sylvius. **C. radi′cis**, a canal in the root of a tooth. **C. recur′rens**, Vidian canal. **C. reu′niens**, minute canal between the round saccule in the membranous labyrinth and the ductus cochlearis. **C. rosenthalia′nus** or **Rosenthal′ii**, spiral canal of modiolus. **C. rotun′dus**, foramen rotundum. **C. sacra′lis**, see *Sacral*. **C. sanguinif′erus**, a bloodvessel. **C. scala′rum commu′nis**, infundibulum of the cochlea. **C. Schlem′mii**, canal of Schlemm. **C. semicircula′ris**, see *Semicircular canals*. **C. semina′lis**, one of the ejaculatory ducts, see *Testicle*. **C. sphenopalati′nus** or **sphenopharynge′us** canaliculus basipharyngeus. **C. spina′lis**, vertebral canal; central canal of the spinal cord. **C. spira′lis coch′leæ**, see *Scalæ of cochlea*. **C. spira′lis modi′oli**, see *Tractus spiralis foraminulentus*. **C. supraorbita′lis**, supraorbital foramen. **C. Syl′vii**, aqueduct of Sylvius. **C. tar′si**, tarsal canal. **C. tempora′lis**, occasional opening in the temporal bone between the glenoid fossa and the tympanic portion. **C. transversa′rius**, canal formed by a series of transverse foramina of the cervical vertebræ. **C. tubæfor′mis**, semicircular canal. **C. tubercula′rium quadrigemino′rum**, aqueduct of Sylvius. **C. tympan′icus**, tympanic canal. **C. urina′rius**, urethra. **C. urogenita′lis**, urogenital sinus. **C. utric′ulosaccula′ris**, a canal between the utriculus and endolymphatic duct. **C. veno′sus**, ductus venosus. **C. vertebra′lis**, spinal cord. **C. vidia′nus**, pterygoid or Vidian canal. **C. zygomat′icofacia′lis**, malar canal. **C. zygomat′icotempora′lis**, temporal canal of the malar bone. **C. zygomat′icus**, temporomalar canal.

**Canaliza′tion** Process of the formation of channels or canals, blood-vessels, for example. Conversion of a vessel into a rigid tube. Method of drainage for wounds by the formation of canals, not by the insertion of tubes.

**Canan′ga odora′ta.** Tree of S. Asia, from which ylang-ylang oil is obtained.

**Canapa′cia.** Artemisia vulgaris.

**Cana′rium commu′ne.** Amyris elemifera.

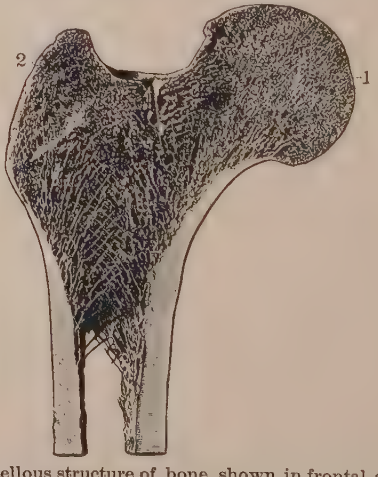
**Cana′ryseed.** Phalaris canariensis.

**Cana′ryweed.** Orchil.

**Can′camum** or **Can′camy.** Mixture of several gums and resins from Africa; formerly used as a vulnerary.

**Can′cellated, Cancel′lous,** or **Can′cellate** (made of lattice-work). Formed of cancelli.

**Cancel′li** (pl. of *cancellus*, lattice-work). Cellular or spongy texture of bones, consisting of numerous cells communicating with each other, containing



Cancellous structure of bone, shown in frontal section of the upper part of the femur. 1, caput femoris; 2, trochanter major.

fatty matter, analogous to marrow; met with principally at extremities of long bones; some short bones consist almost wholly of it. It allows of expansion of the extremities of the bones without adding weight, and deadens concussions.

**Cancel′lous.** Cancellated. See *Cancelli.*

**Can′cer** (Lat., crab). Carcinoma; a malignant new growth composed chiefly of epithelial cells, as distinguished from sarcoma, which is composed mainly of embryonic connective-tissue elements. Cancer is sometimes employed, however, to signify any malignant neoplasm. The name (crab) was probably given to it either on account of the hideous appearance which ulcerated cancer presents or on account of the great veins surrounding it, which the ancients compared to the claws of the crab. Cancers were formerly distinguished, according to the stages, into *occult, cancer occultus,* and *open, cancer apertus,* the former being the scirrhous form, the latter the ulcerated condition. The term cancer is much more limited at the present day in its application than formerly, and although it is necessary to define the different varieties previously recognized by their old and at one time familiar names, the description of cancerous or carcinomatous growths proper is greatly restricted and simplified. Cancers are defined at the present day as most atypical new formations of cells of the epithelial type, grouped irregularly in the alveoli of a more or less dense fibroid stroma. The epithelial type implies origin from epiblast or hypoblast and the absence of intercellular substance; it does not imply any specific form of cell. In cancer we have epithelial cells, often of the most abnormal form, filling up the lumina of gland tubes (if it start from a gland), bursting through their basement or limiting membrane, and ramifying in the spaces of connective tissue. (Green.) Cancer cells are of large size and of various forms—round, oval, fusiform, caudate, or polygonal, their nuclei and nucleoli are large and prominent, and they lie loosely in the alveoli without any intervening stroma; but there is no specific cancer cell different from that characterizing other new formations or even normal tissues. The stroma is of fibrillated tissue arranged so as to form communicating alveoli, in which are the cancer cells; numerous blood-vessels are in the stroma and surround the alveoli like a network, and lymphatics communicate freely with the alveoli. Cancers undoubtedly have an epithelial origin; that is, they originate either in the growth of a resting embryonic epithelial rudiment (Cohnheim) or on the multiplication of some epithelial cells. Other conditions being favorable, such as malignancy, the cells burst through any basement membrane and grow in the connective tissue along lymph spaces and channels. Glandular infection is thus easy to explain. (Green). Surrounding structures gradually become infiltrated, and secondary changes often occur, such as fatty degeneration, hemorrhage, pigmentation, colloid and mucoid degeneration, etc. According as the cancer cells spring from squamous or columnar epithelium, or the epithelium of acinous glands, cancers are divided into two classes: *Acinous cancer,* including scirrhus, and *epithelial cancer,* including squamous and columnar-celled epithelioma, the latter being also called adenoid cancer. Any of these varieties may develop into a colloid or gelatiniform degeneration that was once called *colloid* or *gelatiniform cancer.* Cancers occur usually after the age of thirty-five, are very malignant, grow rapidly, invade surrounding tissues to a serious extent, frequently ulcerate, involve the lymphatic glands at an early stage, and implicate the general system. The etiology of these neoplasms is obscure, and the varying influence of heredity, traumatism, and microparasitism is as yet undetermined. Their presence induces a peculiar diathesis or cachexia, *cancerous cachexia.* **Ac′inous,** see *Cancer.* **Acute′ c.,** encephaloid. **Ad′enoid c.,** adenocarcinoma. **C. al′bus,** c. aquaticus. **Alve′olar c.,** sometimes restricted to colloid cancer, but applicable to cancer generically, as having alveoli; see *Cancer.* **C. aper′tus,** cancerous ulceration. **Ap′inoid c.,** scirrhus having pearshaped structure in its interior. **C. aquat′icus,** variously called gangrenous inflammation of the mouth, canker of the mouth, gangrenous sore mouth, gangrenous erosion of the cheek, sloughing phagedena of the mouth, water canker, sloughing or gangrenous ulceration of the mouth, noma; formerly not uncommon in children's asylums. **Are′olar c.,** colloid. **C. as′tacus,** see *Cancrorum chelæ.* **Black c.,** melanotic c. **C. of the blood,** leucocythæmia. **C. caminario′rum,** chimney-sweepers' c. **Caul′iflower c.,** form of epithelioma having externally ulcerated fissures, resembling cauliflower. **C. cell,** cell at one time considered as characteristic of cancer; polygonal, caudate, fusiform, concentric, compound; it is not now considered that there is a distinct cell characteristic of cancer. See *Cancer.* **Cell′ular c.,** encephaloid medullary carcinoma; medullary sarcoma. **Cere′briform c.,** encephaloid; medullary sarcoma. **Chim′ney-sweep′ers' c.,** epithelioma or epithelial cancer of the scrotum; soot-wart; this affection begins with a superficial, painful, irregularly tubercular ulcer, with hard, elevated edges, occupying the lower part of the scrotum; sometimes the testicles are involved. **Chon′droid c.,** variety of scirrhus on section resembling cartilage. **Chron′ic c.,** scirrhus. **Clay-pipe c.,** smokers' c. **Col′loid c.,** see *Colloid.* **C. en cuirasse′** (Fr., shield), a shield-shaped, cutaneous cancer over the thorax. **Cyl′inder-cell c.,** cylindrical epithelioma. **Cyst′ic c.,** colloid; cystocarcinoma. **Dendrit′ic c.,** papilloma; villous c. **Ebur′neous c.,** a kind of waxy degeneration of the breast, but not strictly cancerous. **Embol′ic c.,** metastatic c. **Enceph′aloid c.** or **Encephalom′atous c.,** medullary sarcoma. **Endothe′lial c.,** villous endothelioma. **Epithe′lial c.,** see *Epithelial* and *Epithelioma.* **Fi′brous c.,** scirrhus; recurrent fibroid. **C. fungoi′des** or **fungo′sus,** fungus hæmatodes; scirrhus. **Fun′gous c.,** fungus hæmatodes. **C. Gale′ni,** bandage for head, the eight heads of the bandage resembling rudely crabs' claws; it is now supplied by a bandage with six heads, called bandage of Galen or bandage of the poor. **Gelat′iniform** or **gelat′inous c.,** colloid. **Gland′ular c.,** adenocarcinoma; cylindrical epithelioma. **C. globes,** c. nests. **Green c.,** chloroma. **Gum** or **gum′mous c.,** colloid. **Hæm′atoid c.,** fungus hæmatodes. **Hard c.,** scirrhus. **C. juice,** viscid, creamy fluid squeezed or scraped from the surface of section of a malignant growth. **Kan′gri-burn c.,** see *Kangri-burn.* **Lard′iform** or **lar′inoid c.,** lard-like form of scirrhus. **La′tent c.,** c. occultus. **Lob′stein's c.,** retroperitoneal sarcoma. **C. lu′pus,** lupus. **Med′ullary c.,** encephaloid medullary carcinoma; medullary sarcoma. **C. melæne′us,** melanotic cancer. **Melanot′ic c.,** black or melanoid cancer, see *Melanotic sarcoma.* **Milt′like c.,** medullary sarcoma, see *Miltlike.* **C. mol′lis,** encephaloid. **Mu′cous c.,** colloid. **C. mundito′rum,** chimney-sweepers' c. **Myxom′atous c.,** cancer that has been transformed into myxoma. **Na′piform c.,** cancer, turnip-like in appearance. **Neph′roid c.,** kidney-shaped medullary sarcoma. **C. nests,** cancer cells arranged in round masses like nests. **C. occul′tus,** see *Cancer.* **Os′teoid c.,** spina ventosa; cancer containing bony matter; osteoid chondroma; osteosarcoma; see *Osteoid sarcoma.* **Pancreat′ic c.,** cancer resembling the pancreas in appearance; cancer of the pancreas. **Pap′illary c.,** papillary epithelioma; papilloma. **Pig′mentary c.,** melanotic c. **Placent′al c.,** medullary sarcoma resembling the placenta in appearance; cancer of the placenta. **Pulp′y** or **pulpa′ceous c.,** colloid. **C. purgato′ris infumic′uli,** chimney-sweepers' cancer. **Ro′dent c.,** rodent ulcer. **C. root,** Orobanche virginiana; Phytolacca decandra; Conopholis americana; Epiphegus virginiana; Aphyllon uniflorum. **Sarcom′atous c.,** glandular cancer with sarcomatous degeneration. **C. scirrho′sus** or **Scir′rhous c.,** scirrhus. **C. se′rum,** c. juice. **Smo′kers' c.,** epithelioma of the mouth and lips from irritation caused by the pipe. **Soft c.**, fungus hæmatodes; medullary cancer; encephaloid. **So′lanoid c.**, see *Solanoid.* **Soot c.**, epithelioma supposed to be the result of irritation by soot, chimney-sweepers' cancer. **C. spongio′sus**, fungus hæmatodes. **Telangiectat′ic c.**, fungus hæmatodes. **C. ter′ebrans**, epithelioma. **C. tubero′sum**, carcinoma tuberosum; cheloid. **Tu′bular c.**, cylindrical epithelioma. **C. u′teri** metrocarcinoma. **C. verruco′sus**, wart-like form of epithelioma. **Vil′lous c.**, dentritic vegetation; cancer in mucous membranes when covered by villous growth; papilloma. **C. vulga′ris**, scirrhus. **Wa′ter c.**, c. aquaticus. **C. weed**, Goodyera pubescens; Salvia lyrata. **With′ering c.**, scirrhus.

**Cancera′tion.** Formation of or development into cancer.

**Cancerin′.** A ptomain detected in the urine in cancer of the uterus.

**Can′cerism.** Cancerous diathesis.

**Cancero′ma.** Carcinoma.

**Canceromy′ces.** Cladosporum cancerogenes; a microorganism believed by Neissen to be the cause of cancer.

**Can′cerous.** Relating to or affected with cancer.

**Can′cerwort.** Linoria spuria; L. elatine; veronica.

**Canchala′gua.** Chironia chilensis; Erythræa chilensis.

**Cancre′na.** Gangrene.

**Can′criform.** Cancroid.

**Cancro′des.** Cancroid.

**Can′croid** (*cancer* + *eidos*, form). Assuming a cancerous appearance; name given to certain cutaneous cancers by Alibert; called also *cheloid* or *keloid*, from their presenting a flattish, raised patch of integument resembling tortoise shell; epithelioma. **C. cor′puscles**, spheres of concentrically arranged epithelial cells occasionally found in cutaneous epithelioma. **C. ul′cer**, rodent ulcer.

**Cancroin′.** A supposed antitoxin of cancer, alleged to be curative of the disease when hypodermically administered.

**Cancro′ma.** Carcinoma.

**Cancro′rum che′læ.** Crabs' claws; like crabs' stones or eyes; concretions found, particularly, in *Cancer astacus* or *crayfish*, considered to be antacid.

**Cancro′sus.** Cancerous.

**Can′crum.** Cancer; ulceration having tendency to spread. **C. na′si**, gangrenous ulceration of the nose occurring in children in depressed states of health. **C. o′ris**, cancer aquaticus; stomacace; noma. **C. puden′di**, noma of the genital organs, occurring in young girls.

**Cande′la** (*candeo*, to glow). Bougie; candle. **C. candela′ria**, verbascum. **C. fuma′lis**, pastil. **C. medica′ta**, medicated bougie. **C. re′gia** or **re′gis**, Verbascum nigrum, V. thapsus.

**Candela′ria** (*candela*, candle). Verbascum nigrum.

**Can′dle.** Bougie. **C. ber′ry**, Myrica cerifera. **C. fish**, eulachon. **C. fish oil**, oil from Thaleichthys pacificus, eulachon or oulachon oil; similar properties to cod-liver oil. **Mercu′rial c.**, candle made of wax and vermilion, for mercurial fumigation. **C. nut**, Aleurites moluccana. **C. nut oil**, cathartic oil expressed from Aleurites triloba; kekune or kukui oil. **C. tree**, Parmentiera cerifera. **C. tril′oba**, Viola sebifera.

**Can′dytuft.** Iberis. **Bit′ter c.**, Iberis amara.

**Cane-sugar.** See *Saccharum.*

**Canel′la al′ba.** West Indian tree, so called because its bark is rolled up like a reed. Canella bark, formerly official in the Ph. U. S., ord. *Guttiferæ*, is pungent, aromatic, stimulant, tonic, and is often added to bitters and cathartics. **C. ama′ra**, bark of Cinnamomum culilawan. **C. caryophylla′ta**, Myrtus caryophyllata. **C. cuba′na**, C. alba; Laurus cassia. **C. dul′cis**, bark of C. alba. **C. jamaicen′sis**, C. alba. **C. magellan′ica**, bark of Drimys winteri. **C. malabar′ica**, Cinnamomum cassia. **C. silves′tris**, East Indian cinnamon. **White c.**, C. alba. **C. wintera′na**, C. alba. **C. zeylan′ica**, cinnamon; Daphnidium myrrha.

**Canellif′era malaba′rica.** Laurus cassia.

**Canellin′.** Principle extracted from Canella alba.

**Canelli′na.** Cinnamon bark.

**Caneo′tica** Crete boil or button; endemic ulcer.

**Canica′ceous.** Furfuraceous.

**Cani′cida** (*canis*, dog, *cædo*, to kill). Aconite.

**Canine′** (*canis*, dog). Pertaining to or resembling in structure, actions, etc., a dog. **C. ap′petite**, boulimia. **C. cusps**, pyramidal or cervical cusps of the molar and bicuspid teeth. **C. em′inence**, c. prominence. **C. fos′sa**, infraorbital or suborbital fossa; a small depression on the superior maxillary bone, above the canine tooth, giving attachment to the caninus or levator anguli oris muscle. **C. hun′ger**, boulimia. **C. laugh**, sardonic laugh; form of laugh, the facial expression of which is produced particularly by spasmodic contraction of the caninus muscle. Probably this expression, as well as cynic spasm, originated in the resemblance of the affection to certain movements in the upper lip of the dog. It is also called *risus sardonicus*, from similar symptoms having been induced by Ranunculus scleratus, growing in Sardinia. **C. mad′ness**, hydrophobia. **C. mus′cle**, levator anguli oris. **C. prom′inence**, protuberance of canine tooth of the upper jaw. **C. teeth**, eye teeth, peg teeth; teeth between the lateral incisors and small molars of the jaw, so named because resembling the teeth of a dog.

**Canin′iform.** Resembling the canines or cuspids; referring to the teeth.

**Caninilabia′lis.** Levator anguli oris muscle.

**Cani′nus.** Levator anguli oris muscle. **C. sen′tis**, Rosa canina.

**Cani′ram.** Strychnos nux vomica.

**Caniramine′.** Brucine.

**Caniru′bus.** Rosa canina.

**Can′is** (dog). Frænum præputii; vulva. **C. intersec′tor** (dog-killer), Veratrum sabadilla. **C. pon′ticus**, Castor fibre.

**Cani′tia**, **Cani′ties**, or **Canitu′do** (*canus*, white). Blanching, whiteness, or grayness of the hair, and especially that of the head. Sometimes it happens suddenly, apparently as a result of mental emotion.

**Can′ker** (cancer). Violent or corrosive ulceration. Disease of a horse's foot or dog's ears. Stomatitis, aphtha, cancer aquaticus, stomacace. **C. ber′ry**, fruit of Rosa canina and Solanum bahamense. **C. flow′er**, Rosa canina. **C. nail**, hangnail. **C. rash**, sore throat; cynanche maligna. **C. root**, sorrel. **C. rose**, Papaver rhœas; Rosa canina. **C. sore**, aphtha; ulcer of the mucous membrane of the lips, usually near the line of junction with the gums, occurring often in consequence of overindulgence in sweets. **Wa′ter c.**, cancer aquaticus. **C. weed**, Senecio jacobæa, S. silvaticus, S. tenuifolius.

**Can′na** (reed). A genus of plants, ord. *Marantaceæ.* **C. angustifo′lia**, a plant of Brazil; diaphoretic, stimulant, antirheumatic. **C. ar′rowroot**, tous-les-mois. **C. brach′ii**, ulna. **C. domes′tica cru′ris**, tibia. **C. edu′lis**, tous-les-mois. **C. fis′tula**, Cassia fistula. **C. gut′turis**, trachea. **C. in′dica**, Sagittarium alexipharmacum. **C. ma′jor**, tibia. **C. mi′nor**, fibula; radius. **C. odorif′era**, Acorus calamus. **C. orienta′lis**, C. indica; juice is used in earache. **C. pulmo′nis**, trachea. **C. soluti′va**, Cassia fistula. **C. starch**, tous-les-mois; Queensland arrowroot.

**Can′nabene.** $C_{18}H_{20}$. The main ingredient of the volatile oil of Cannabis indica. **C. hy′dride** contains two atoms of hydrogen more than simple cannabene; it is found along with the latter in the volatile oil of Indian hemp.

**Cannabin′.** Glucoside obtained from a watery extract of Cannabis indica; hypnotic. **C. tan′nate**, cannabinum tannicum.

**Cannabine′.** Brown, syrupy alkaloid derived from Cannabis indica; hypnotic.

**Cannabinine′.** Volatile alkaloid from Cannabis indica.

**Cannab'inol.** Oil obtained from Cannabis indica; assumed to contain the active principles of the drug.

**Cannabino'na** or **Cannabinone'.** $C_{\text{[illegible]}}H_{12}O$. A soft, resinous substance derived from Indian hemp; hypnotic.

**Cannabi'num.** See *Cannabin.* **C. tan'nicum,** cannabin tannate. Astringent, brownish powder; hypnotic; obtained by precipitating a watery extract of Indian hemp by tannic acid.

**Can'nabis.** Hemp; fruit of Cannabis sativa. **C. america'na,** American hemp; flowering tops of Cannabis sativa, cultivated in the southern United States. **C. in'dica,** Indian hemp; according to the Ph. U. S., the flowering tops of the female plant of Cannabis sativa, grown in the East Indies, from which the resin has not been removed (Ph. Br.). The leaves and flowers are narcotic and astringent; they are chewed and smoked. The seeds, mixed with opium, areca, and sugar, cause intoxication. An alcoholic extract of the dried tops, churrus, *extractum cannabis indicæ* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), has been used in Europe and in this country as a narcotic and anticonvulsive, in the dose of gr. ¼ (0.016), increased cautiously and gradually. The other official preparations are: *Fluid Ex'tract of c. i.*, extractum cannabis indicæ fluidum; dose, ♏ij–xx (0.12–1.2). *Tinc'ture of c. i.*, tinctura cannabis indicæ; dose, gr. xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0). Tannate of cannabin has also been prescribed as a narcotic and hypnotic. The dried plant which has flowered, and from which resin has not been removed, called gunjah, ganjah, guaza, and guazah, haschisch, hashish, or hasheesh, consists of the tops and tender parts only of the plant, collected immediately after inflorescence, and simply dried. **C. sati'va,** common hemp of Asia, America, and Europe. The seed, hempseed, is oily and mucilaginous; a decoction is sometimes used in gonorrhœa.

**Can'nabism.** The toxic action of hemp.

**Cannabitetanine'.** An alkaloid derived from hemp and having a tetanic action.

**Cannaco'rus rad'ice cro'cea.** Curcuma longa.

**Can'nel.** Laurus cinnamomum; Cinnamomum zeylanicum. **C. bone,** clavicle. **C. wa'ter,** aqua cinnamomi.

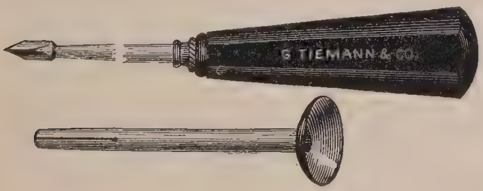
**Cannel'la.** Canella; cinnamon.

**Can'nellate** or **Can'nellated.** Grooved. **C. bod'ies,** corpora striata.

**Can'non.** Metatarsal and metacarpal regions of horses, cattle, and sheep. **C. bone,** metacarpal bone of the horse.

**Can'non-Pfeif'fer bacil'lus.** Bacillus of influenza.

**Can'nula.** Small metal, wood, or rubber tube used in surgery, usually inclosing a trocar, by means of which it is passed into the abdomen or other cavity which it is desired to drain. **Bellocq's' c.,** a silver tube, with movable rod and curved steel spring, used in plugging the posterior nares in hemorrhage from the nose and its cavities; see cut under *Bellocq.* **C. à chemise',** see *Chemise.* **Lac'rymal c.,** a small tube introduced into the lacrymal duct in constriction of its calibre. **Perfu'sion c.,** a double c. for flushing out a cavity by means of an inflowing and an outflowing stream. **C. pulmo'num,** trachea.



Cannula with trocar.

**Can'nulæ** (pl. of cannula). Bronchia.

**Can'nular** or **Can'nulate.** Tubular.

**Canoe' birch.** Betula papyracea. **C. wood,** Liriodendron tulipifera.

**Cano'pum.** Elder flower. See *Sambucus.*

**Can'or stethoscop'icus** (*canor*, tune). Metallic tinkling heard on auscultation.

**Canquoin's' caus'tic paste.** Pasta zinci chloridi.

**Cantab'rica** (from *Cantabri*, people of Spain). Convolvulus cantabrica.

**Canta'ni's di'et.** An exclusive meat diet, recommended in diabetes.

**Cantarel'la.** Acqua tofana; Meloe proscarabæus.

**Cantarel'lus.** Meloe proscarabæus.

**Can'taris.** Fumaria officinalis; cantharis.

**Can'tel.** Vertex.

**Can'tering rhythm.** A reduplicated heart sound resembling the beat made by a cantering horse.

**Can'thal.** Relating to the canthus or angle of the eyelids.

**Cantharel'lus ciba'rius.** Chanterelle, a form of fungus prized in Europe as an article of food.

**Canthari'asis.** Condition of infection from cantharis or other coleopterous insect.

**Can'tharic acid.** $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$. Acid derived from cantharidin by the action of hydriodic acid.

**Canthar'idal.** Relating to or containing cantharides. **C. collo'dion,** collodion with cantharides, collodium cantharidatum (Ph. U. S.), collodium vesicans (Ph. Br.).

**Canthar'idate.** Salt of cantharidic acid and a base. **C. of so'dium and cocaine',** a mixture of sodium cantharidate with cocaine hydrochlorate; it has been employed in the treatment of tuberculosis in dose of gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ (0.0006), subcutaneously administered.

**Canthar'idated.** Containing cantharides.

**Canthar'ides.** See *Cantharis.* **C. ce'rate,** ceratum cantharidis. **C. lin'iment,** linimentum cantharidis. **C. pa'per,** charta cantharidis.

**Cantharid'ic.** Relating to cantharides. **C. acid,** $C_{10}H_{14}O_4$; acid derived from cantharidin. **C. acid, anhyd'rous,** cantharidin.

**Cantharidin'.** See *Cantharis.*

**Cantharidin'ic acid.** Cantharic acid.

**Cantharidi'num.** Cantharidin.

**Canthar'idism.** Symptoms resulting from the employment of cantharides, either internally or externally, such as strangury, pain or swelling of the genital organs, and bloody urine, due to inflammation of the kidneys or bladder or gastrointestinal irritation.

**Can'tharis** (pl. cantharides). (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Blistering fly, blister fly, blister beetle, Spanish fly. This fly (Cantharis vesicatoria, ord. *Coleoptera*) is originally, perhaps, a native of Italy and Spain. It is found on a species of *Oleaceæ*, as ash, privet, and lilac; and of *Caprifoliaceæ*, as elder and lonicera. It is the most common vesicatory; given internally, and even when absorbed from the skin, it stimulates the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels and affects the urinary organs, exciting strangury. This may be prevented, in cases of blisters, by interposing between the blistering plaster and the skin a piece of tissue paper. Diluents relieve the strangury. If kept dry the flies will retain their activity for many years. Their active principle, *cantharidin*, *cantharidinum*, or *vesicatorin*, anhydride of cantharic acid, in colorless scales or prisms, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, is a colorless substance used in lieu of cantharides in cerates, plasters, blistering fluid, etc. Internally cantharidin has been recently prescribed in tuberculosis. Cantharis vesicatoria is the ordinary blistering insect used in Europe. Cantharis or Lytta vittata and C. atrata, C. marginata, and C. cinerea, of America; C. atomaria, of Brazil; C. ruficeps, of Sumatra and Java; C. gigas, Lytta cærulea, of Guinea and East Indies; C. violacea, Lytta gigas mas, of East Indies; C. syriaca, Lytta segetum, of Arabia; Mylabris, M. punctata, M. pustulata, and M. cichorii, of China and E. Indies; Meloe proscarabæus and M. maialis, or true mayworm, possess similar properties. The official preparations are the following: *Ce'rate of c.*, ceratum cantharidis. *Collo'dion of c.*, cantharidal collodion, collodium cantharidatum; used for blistering. *Plas'ter of pitch with c.*, emplastrum califaciens; emplastrum picis cantharidatum. *Tinc'ture of c.*, tinctura cantharidis, dose, ♏j–x (0.065–0.65).

**Canthec'tomy** (*kanthos*, angle of eye, *ektome*, excision). Division or excision of the canthus or angle of the eye.

**Canthi'tis.** Inflammation of the canthus of the eye.

**Can'thium corona'tum.** Gardenia or Randia dumetorum.

**Canthol'ysis** (*kanthos*, angle of eye, *lysis*, loosening). Division of the canthus of the eye and the canthal ligament.

**Can'thoplasty** (*kanthos*, angle of eye, *plastikos*, formative). Formation, by plastic operation, of the angle of the eye, usually the outer angle; an operation performed when the eyelids are not sufficiently cleft.

**Canthor'rhaphy** (*kanthos*, *rhaphe*, suture). Suture of the angle of the eye for the restoration of normal interpalpebral fissure.

**Canthot'omy** (*kanthos*, angle of eye, *tome*, incision) Simple division of the canthus of the eye, generally external canthus.

**Can'thus.** Corner or angle of the eye. The greater or major canthus is the inner angle; the lesser or external or minor canthus, the outer angle. See *Palpebra*. **Na'sal c.**, inner canthus of the eye. **Tem'poral c.**, outer canthus.

**Can'tion.** Crystallized sugar, candy.

**Cantong'.** A plant of the Philippines; edible, laxative, and externally applied to wounds, burns, and scrofulous sores.

**Can'tus gal'li** (Lat., cock-crowing). Laryngismus stridulus.

**Can'ula.** Cannula.

**Canutil'lo.** Ephedra antisyphilitica, growing in Texas; used internally in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa, externally as a styptic.

**Can'vum.** Cannabis sativa.

**Caoutchouc** (koo'chook). E. Indian name for india rubber; substance formed by drying milky juice of Hævea or Hevea guaniensis, Jatropha elastica, Siphonia cahuchu, S. elastica, Seringue tree, and of Ficus indica and Artocarpus integrifolia, and other S. American trees; insoluble in water and alcohol. It may be sulphured or vulcanized; that is, combined with sulphur by aid of heat, which process, long continued, converts it into hard rubber. Boiling water softens and swells it. Used in the fabrication of catheters, bougies, pessaries, court plaster, elastic stockings, bandages, etc.

**Cap.** Conical end of lymph follicle; tegmentum. **C. of Bro'ca**, *preoperculum*. **Chin c.**, part of an appliance for the correction of prognathism. **Fri'ar's c.**, Aconitum napellus. **Head c.**, part of an appliance for the correction of prognathism. **Pitch c.**, see *Depilatory*. **Reg'ulating c.**, a series of metallic caps fitted to the natural teeth for purpose of orthodontia. **Sol'dier's c.**, friar's c.

**Capac'ity.** The power of containing or doing. **Breath'ing c.**, see *Vital capacity*. **Calorif'ic c.**, specific heat. **Combi'ning c.**, atomicity. **Lung, pulmon'ic, pul'monary,** or **res'piratory c.**, see *Vital capacity*. **Testamen'tary c.**, mental power sufficient to enable a person to make a will. **Ther'mal c.**, specific heat. **Thorac'ic** or **vi'tal c.**, see *Vital*.

**Cape horse sick'ness.** Anthrax.

**Capeli'na** or **Capelli'na** (woman's hat). A recurrent bandage, resembling a riding-hood, applied to the head, to the clavicle in fractures of that bone or of the acromion process, spine of scapula, etc., and to stumps after amputation. **C. of am'putated limb**, bandage applied around a stump. **C. of clav'icle**, employed in fractures of acromion, clavicle, and spine of scapula.

**Cap'eline ban'dage.** Capelina.

**Ca'per** (goat). Odor of axilla; bromidrosis. **C. bush** or **plant**, Capparis spinosa; Euphorbia lathyris.

**Cap'etus.** Small pit or fossa.

**Cape'weed.** Roccella tinctoria. **Austra'lian** or **New Zea'land c.**, Hypochœris radicata.

**Caphopicrin'** or **Caphopic'rite.** Brown, bitter acid from rhubarb.

**Cap'iat** (let it take). Instrument for seizing and removing foreign matters from the uterus, as remains of placental or other structures.

**Capillamen'tum** (*capillus*, hair). Villous or hairy fibril or covering.

**Capillar'ity.** Attraction of liquids to the walls of capillary tubes; capillary attraction. Hair-like condition, as of fibrils.

**Cap'illary** (*capillus*, hair). Hair-like; very small or fine. **C. attrac'tion**, attraction of the walls of a tube for any contained liquid, raising the latter above the level of that outside of the tube. **C. bronchi'tis**, see *Bronchitis*. **C. drain'age**, insertion of a wick or other material in order to drain a cavity by capillary attraction. **C. fis'sure**, minute slender fissure or cleft. **C. næ'vus**, birth-mark; form of nævus vascularis, in which the capillaries are distended and massed together. **C. tubes**, tubes of delicate calibre. **C. ves'sels**, extreme radicles of arteries and veins, together constituting the capillary, intermediate, or peripheral vascular system. Arterial capillaries are those terminating minute arterioles; biliary and gall capillaries are the intralobular bile ducts; lymph capillaries are the extremely fine lymph vessels; pulmonary capillaries are those between pulmonary arteries and veins; venous capillaries are those immediately preceding the minute veins.

**Capilla'tio.** Trichismus; condition of being covered with hair.

**Capillicul'ture.** The care of the hair.

**Capillimen'tum.** Hair or hairy covering.

**Capillit'ium.** Capillamentum; entropion; scalp. **C. distich'ia**, distichiasis. **C. intrica'tum**, plica polonica.

**Capillo'rum deflu'vium.** Alopecia.

**Cap'illurgy.** The art of removing superfluous hair.

**Capil'lus.** Hair; hair of the head; see *Hair*. **C. ven'eris**, Adiantum capillus veneris. **C. v. canaden'sis**, Adiantum pedatum or canadense.

**Capistra'tio** (*capistrum*, halter). Phimosis; trismus.

**Capis'trum.** Capelina; trismus. **C. au'ri**, borax. **C. sim'plex**, bandage for the head or jaw; capelina.

**Cap'ita** (pl. of caput) **cor'porum cavernoso'rum.** Crura of penis. **C. diaphrag'matis**, crura of diaphragm. **C. medul'læ oblonga'tæ**, thalami optici.

**Cap'ital.** Belonging to the head; important. **C. opera'tions**, important or major operations.

**Cap'itate.** Having a head or heads. **C. papil'læ**, fungiform papillæ.

**Capita'tum.** Os magnum.

**Capitel'late.** Having small head or prominence.

**Capitel'lum** (dim. of caput). Alembic; head of a small bone or small head of bone; round lower end of humerus.

**Capitilu'vium** (*caput*, head, *luo*, to wash). Bath or wash for the head.

**Capit'ium.** Head bandage. **C. mag'num quadrangula're** or **quadra'tum**, four-cornered head bandage. **C. mi'nus** or **triangula're**, three-cornered head bandage.

**Capitoduc'tor** (*caput*, head, *duco*, to lead). Obstetrical forceps.

**Capit'ular pro'cess.** Process on dorsal vertebra for attachment of rib.

**Capit'ulum** (dim. of *caput*, head). Alembic; condyle; head of small bone; small head or process. **C. arytenoide'um**, corniculum laryngis. **C. cos'tæ**, head of a rib, see *Costa*. **C. laryn'gis**, corniculum laryngis. **C. mar'tis**, Eryngium campestre. **C. medul'læ spina'lis**, optic thalamus. **C. pi'li**, bulb of hair. **C. Santori'ni**, corniculum laryngis. **C. stape'dis**, elevation for articulation of stapes and incus. **C. ul'næ**, round projection at lower end of ulna.

**Capni'sis** or **Capnis'ma** (*kapnos*, smoke). Fumigation.

**Capnoi'des ca'va** or **Capnor'chis.** Fumaria bulbosa.

**Cap′nos** or **Cap′nus** (*kapnos*, smoke). Fumaria.

**Capotement′** (Fr.). A splashing sound sometimes heard in cases of dilatation of the stomach.

**Cap′paris** or **Cappa′ria.** Caper bush, prickly caper bush; grows on the shore of the Mediterranean; ord. *Capparideæ.* Bark of the root is astringent and diuretic; the buds are stimulant and antiscorbutic. The latter are a well-known pickle—capers. **C. ægypti′aca,** species of Egypt; the root is diuretic and anthelmintic. **C. amygdali′na,** the root and fruit of this South American plant are anodyne and laxative; the flowers are used in jaundice and amenorrhœa; the leaves are antispasmodic. **C. aphyl′la,** this Indian plant is employed as an application to boils, skin diseases, arthritic affections, etc. **C. baduc′ca,** a species of caper, cultivated in India. A liniment is made with its juice and rubbed on painful parts. The flowers are purgative. **C. brevispi′na,** E. Indian plant; the leaves and flowers are cathartic. **C. brey′nia,** plant of West Indies; the bark of the root is diuretic, purgative, and emmenagogue. **C. coria′cea,** plant of Peru; employed in epilepsy and hysteria. **C. cynophalloph′ora,** plant of West Indies; bark of the root is diuretic and purgative; the fruit is antispasmodic. **C. ferrugin′ea,** plant of West Indies; bark of the root is diuretic, cathartic, and emmenagogue. **C. moriso′nia,** of South America, is antispasmodic. **C. sati′va,** C. spinosa. **C. soda′da,** of Asia and Africa; unripe berries are used as a condiment; when ripe they are used for cases of sterility. **C. spino′sa,** capparis.

**Capped hock.** An enlarged bursa with thickened skin over the point of the os calcis in the horse. **C. knee,** bursal enlargement over the knee in the horse.

**Capragi′na** or **Capro′go.** Galega officinalis.

**Cap′rate.** A salt of capric acid.

**Cap′re.** Marabou mulatto, of five combinations, the white element in combination being 40–48, the colored 80–88.

**Capreola′ria va′sa.** Spermatic arteries and veins.

**Cap′reolary** or **Cap′reolate** (*capreolus*, tendril). Twisted, spiral, as the spermatic vessels.

**Capre′olus** (tendril). Helix.

**Cap′ria.** Capparis spinosa.

**Cap′ric acid.** $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$. An acid possessing a more or less marked goat-like odor, found in butter, sweat, and other substances; caproic acid.

**Capricor′nus.** Plumbum.

**Caprifo′lia** (*caper*, goat, *folium*, leaf). Lonicera periclymenum.

**Caprifo′lium distinc′tum.** Lonicera periclymenum. **C. pericly′menum,** Lonicera periclymenum. **C. sympervi′vens,** Lonicera sempervivens. **C. sylvat′icum,** Lonicera periclymenum.

**Caprilo′quium** (*caper*, goat, *loquor*, to speak). Egophony.

**Caprin′ic acid.** Capric acid.

**Capri′zans pul′sus** (*caper*, a goat). Bounding pulse. See *Pulse, caprizant.*

**Cap′roate.** A salt of caproic acid. **C. of gly′ceryl,** caproin.

**Capro′ic** or **Capron′ic acid.** $C_6H_{12}O_2$. An oily substance occurring with capric acid in butter.

**Caproin′.** Caproate of glyceryl; tricaproin is found in butter.

**Cap′rone.** $C_{11}H_{22}O$. Caproic ketone, a volatile oil found in butter and in oil of rue.

**Capron′ic acid.** Caproic acid.

**Cap′royl.** Hexyl.

**Caproylamin′.** $C_6H_{15}N$. Ptomain occurring in the putrefaction of yeast and in cod-liver oil. See *Ptomains* (table).

**Cap′ryl.** Radical of a series including caprylic acid.

**Cap′rylate.** A salt of caprylic acid.

**Cap′rylene.** $C_8H_{16}$. A hydrocarbon derived from caprylic acid.

**Capryl′ic acid.** $C_8H_{16}O_2$. An acid found in butter and cocoanut oil; it forms caprylates.

**Caprylin′.** Caprylate of glyceryl; tricaprylin is found in butter.

**Capsel′la bur′sa pasto′ris.** Thlaspi bursa.

**Cap′sici fruc′tus** (Ph. Br.) The dried ripe fruit of Capsicum minimum. See *Capsicum.*

**Capsi′cia.** A camphor derived from capsicum.

**Capsicine′** or **Capsici′na.** A volatile alkaloid derived from capsicum.

**Cap′sicol.** A volatile oil derived from capsicum.

**Cap′sicum.** (Ph. U. S.) Cayenne or African pepper, the fruit of Capsicum fastigiatum, ord. *Solanaceæ.* The pungent aromatic properties of baccæ capsici, capsicum berries, known in commerce as Guinea pepper, pod pepper, chillies, are yielded to ether, alcohol, and water. Capsicum is highly stimulant and rubefacient, and is used as a condiment. Powdered capsicum has been found efficacious in delirium tremens, in doses of gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). The following are the ordinary preparations, all but the first being official: *C. bags,* small muslin bags containing powdered capsicum, applied as a counterirritant to the gums. *C. plas′ter,* emplastrum capsici; used externally. *Fluid ex′tract of c.,* extractum capsici fluidum; dose, ♏j–iij (0.06–0.19). *Oleores′in of c.,* oleoresina capsici; dose, ♏¼–j (0.016–0.065). *Tinc′ture of c.,* tinctura capsici; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **C. an′nuum,** chiefly grown in this country, was formerly regarded as the main and official source of capsicum. **C. bacca′tum,** bird pepper. **C. fastigia′tum,** see *Capsicum.* **C. frutes′cens,** of East Indies, spur pepper, goat pepper. These three plants are indigenous in the warmer regions of Asia and America, and are cultivated all over the world. **C. gros′sum,** bell pepper, is considered a variety of C. frutescens. **C. hispan′icum,** Capsicum annuum. **C. lon′gum,** C. annuum. **C. min′imum,** the source of the preparation official in the Ph. Br. **C. tetrago′num,** boneset pepper, from Jamaica; variety of C. annuum.

**Cap′sis.** Quick breathing or swallowing.

**Capsi′tis.** Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

**Capsocat′aract.** Capsular cataract.

**Capsot′omy.** Capsulotomy.

**Cap′sula** (dim. of capsa). Capsule. **C. adipo′sa,** external capsule. **C. aq′uea cartilagino′sa,** membrane of Descemet. **C. articula′ris,** capsular ligament. **C. atrabilia′ria,** suprarenal capsule. **C. bul′bi oc′uli,** capsule of Bonnet. **C. commu′nis Glisso′nii,** capsule of Glisson. **C. crystalli′na,** capsule of the crystalline lens. **C. den′tis,** dental follicle or capsule. **C. fibro′sa,** sclerotica; fibrous capsule of the kidney. **C. Glisso′nii** or **hepat′ica,** capsule of Glisson. **C. hæmat′ica,** hæmatic capsule. **C. humo′ris aq′uei,** membrane of Descemet, see *Aqueous humor.* **C. len′tis,** capsule of the crystalline lens. **C. lie′nis,** a splenic corpuscle. **C. lumba′ris,** receptaculum chyli. **C. Malpi′ghii,** a splenic corpuscle. **C. Muller′ii,** Bowman's capsule. **C. nervo′rum,** neurilemma; perineurium. **C. nu′clei cerebel′li,** the white fibres around a dentate body. **C. ova′rii,** the peritoneal covering of the ovary. **C. præaquo′sa,** membrane of Descemet. **C. prostat′ica,** pelvic and prostatic fascia. **C. re′nis** or **rena′lis,** the suprarenal capsule. **C. Ret′zii,** c. prostatica. **C. semina′lis,** seminal vesicle. **C. sequestra′lis** or **seques′tri,** see *Sequestrum.* **C. suprarena′lis,** suprarenal capsule. **C. synovia′lis,** synovial bursa. **C. ve′næ por′tæ,** capsule of Glisson.

**Cap′sular.** Relating to or resembling a capsule. **C. advance′ment,** operation to produce displacement of the insertion forward of the tendon of an ocular muscle, drawing Tenon's capsule with it. **C. ar′teries,** suprarenal arteries and veins; vessels belonging to the suprarenal capsules, divided into the superior, middle, and inferior; the first proceed from the inferior phrenic, the second from the aorta, the third from the renal artery; corresponding veins enter the phrenic, vena cava, and renal veins. **C. cat′aract,** cataract of the capsule of the lens. **C. lig′ament,** articular or fibrous capsule; membranous, fibrous, and elastic bags or capsules, of whitish consistence, thick and resisting, which surround joints, are so called.

**Capsula′ris hu′meroscapula′ris.** Brachiocapsularis muscle.

**Capsula′tion.** Enclosing drugs in capsules to facilitate their administration.

**Cap′sule** (box or case). Name given by anatomists to various enveloping parts which bear no analogy to each other. A gelatin case used to inclose drugs of disagreeable taste. **Artic′ular c.**, capsular ligament of joints. **Atrabil′iary c.**, suprarenal capsule. **Aud′itory c.**, otic vesicle. **C. bacil′lus of Loeb, of ozæna, of Smith**, see *Bacillus*. **C. of Bonnet′**, ocular sheath at equator of eyeball, is pierced by tendons of the oblique muscles and more anteriorly by those of the recti muscles; the posterior portion of the sheath, up to the passage of the tendons, is called the capsule of Bonnet; the anterior portion, the capsule of Tenon. **Bow′man′s c.**, see *Kidney*. **Brood c.**, mother cyst enclosing daughter cysts. **C. of a cell**, cell membane. **Cell′ular c. of the eye**, see *Eye*. **Crys′talline c.**, c. of the lens. **Exter′nal c.**, layer of fatty and connective tissue around the kidney; layer of white nerve-fibres between the claustrum and nucleus lenticularis. **Fi′brous c.**, capsular ligament. **Gel′atin c.**, a capsule of gelatin, in which drugs of unpleasant taste are contained. **C. of Glis′son**, membrane described by Glisson, nothing more than a dense areolar membrane surrounding the vena porta and its ramifications in the liver. **C. of the glomer′ulus**, see *Capsule of Bowman*. **C. of the heart**, pericardium. **Hemorrhoi′dal c.**, an instrument which, embracing the base of a hemorrhoidal tumor, forms a capsule into which Vienna paste may be applied. **Hy′aloid c.**, membrana limitans of the retina. **Inter′nal c.**, white nerve-fibres between the optic thalamus and nucleus caudatus and nucleus lenticularis. **C. of the kid′ney**, fibrous covering of the kidney; renal c. **C. of the lab′yrinth**, bony investment of the membranous labyrinth. **C. of the lens**, a transparent membrane surrounding the crystalline lens. **C. of Malpi′ghi**, Bowman′s c. **C. of Mül′ler**, Bowman′s c. **Na′sal c.**, olfactory c. **C. of nerves**, neurilemma. **Oc′ular c.**, c. of Tenon, see *Eye*. **Olfac′tory c.**, cartilaginous or bony structure in animals in which the olfactory organs are situated. **Op′tic c.**, cartilaginous or bony structure in animals corresponding with the sclerotica in man. **Ova′rian c.**, Graafian vesicle. **Persist′ent c.**, cuticula dentis. **Re′nal c.**, suprarenal or atrabiliary or adrenal capsule, adrenal or suprarenal body; a flat, triangular body covering the upper part of each kidney as with a helmet. The hollow cavity in its interior contains brown, reddish, or yellowish fluid. The adrenal capsules were long supposed to be secretory organs of fancied atrabilis; they are ductless glands, and much larger in the fœtus than in the adult. The following facts are of interest: The weight of the right suprarenal body is 4 g.; left, 4.6 g. (E. Bischoff); height, 20–34 mm.; breadth, 41–54 mm.; thickness (anteroposterior), 3–6 mm., 9 mm. at base (the left is generally smaller and higher than the right). Globular projections occasionally seen on their surface are called *renunculi succenturiati*. *Suprarenal cachexia*, the leading characteristics of which are anæmia, general languor, and debility, remarkable feebleness of the heart′s action, irritability of the stomach, and a peculiar bronzed skin, was first described by Dr. Thomas Addison, of London, as connected with a diseased condition of the suprarenal capsules; hence called *Addison′s disease, bronzed-skin disease*. **Sem′inal c.**, extremity of vas deferens, which is sensibly dilated in the vicinity of the vesiculæ seminales; also the vesiculæ themselves. **Sense c.**, a cavity in animals, as ear, nose, orbit, etc., in which the organs of sense are contained. **C. of spleen**, fibrous investment of that organ. **Suprare′nal c.**, renal c. **Syno′vial c.**, membranous bag surrounding movable articulations and canals and giving passage to tendons; the synovial capsules exude from their articular surface a fluid to favor motions of the parts upon each other; see *Bursa mucosa* and *Synovia*. **C. of teeth**, enamel cuticle. **C. of Ten′on**, see *Capsule of Bonnet*. **C. of urinif′erous tu′bule**, Bowman′s c.

**Capsuli′tis.** Inflammation of a capsule; specifically, of the capsule of the crystalline lens. **C. ocula′ris**, inflammation of the fibrous capsule of the globe of the eye.

**Cap′sulocilia′ris.** Relating to the capsule of the crystalline lens and the ciliary body.

**Cap′sulolentic′ular.** Relating to the crystalline lens and its capsule.

**Cap′sulopu′pillary.** Relating to both the capsule of the lens and the pupil.

**Capsulot′omy** (*capsula*+*tome*, incision). Division of the capsule of the crystalline lens, as practised in cataract operations. The instrument used is called a *cap′sulotome*.

**Capta′tion.** First stage of hypnotism, in which the subject′s attention is fixed.

**Cap′tol.** A brown powder, made by the action of tannic acid on chloral; antiseptic and astringent, and employed also in the treatment of hair and scalp diseases.

**Capula′ga.** Amomum cardamomum.

**Cap′ulum.** Contortion or curvature of the eyelids or other parts.

**Cap′uron′s card′inal points.** Fixed points on the pelvis—the ileopectineal eminence in front, the sacroiliac articulations behind.

**Cap′ut** (head). The head. Top of bone or other part; the head of a small bone is sometimes termed capitulum, cephalidium, cephalis, cephalium. Glans penis. **C. angula′re**, head of quadratus labii superioris muscle. **C. as′peræ arte′riæ**, larynx. **C. auricula′re**, muscular slip from styloglossus muscle, arising from cartilage of ear. **C. cæ′cum co′li** or **C. co′li**, the cæcum. **C. cor′dis**, base of the heart. **C. cor′nu poste′rius**, expanded extremity of posterior horn of lateral half of gray substance of the spinal cord. **C. epididym′idis**, head of epididymis; globus major. **C. galea′tum**, child′s head born with a caul. **C. gal′li, gallina′ceum**, or **gallinag′inis**, an oblong, rounded projection of the mucous membrane in the prostatic portion of the urethra, on the sides of which the ejaculatory ducts open; the veru montanum. **C. gelatino′sum**, mass of gray matter on the back and inner margin of posterior gray column of the spinal cord; substantia gelatinosa. **C. genita′le**, glans. **C. inclava′tum** or **incuvea′tum**, head of child impacted during birth. **C. infraorbita′le**, infraorbital head of quadratus labii superioris. **C. lie′nis**, head or upper end of spleen. **C. ma′jus**, head of epididymis; globus major. **C. medul′læ**, cerebrum. **C. medul′læ oblonga′tæ**, optic thalamus. **C. Medu′sæ**, venous dilatation around the navel in newborn child, and occurring also in cirrhosis and cancer of the liver. **C. mi′nus**, tail of epididymis. **C. mon′achi**, Leontodon taraxacum. **C. obli′quum**, adductor hallucis. **C. ob′stipum**, torticollis. **C. pancrea′tis**, head of pancreas. **C. pe′nis**, glans penis. **C. pur′gia**, remedies for purging the head: errhines, sternutatories, apophlegmatisantia, etc. **C. quadra′tum**, rectangular appearance of the skull noticed in rickets. **C. scap′ulæ**, acromion. **C. succeda′neum** (succedaneous head), tumefied scalp, which first presents in certain cases ol labor. **C. ta′li**, head of astragalus. **C. ter′tium**, adductor magnus femoris. **C. tes′tis**, epididymis. **C. vit′uli**, antirrhinum majus. **C. zygomat′icum**, a head of quadratus labii superioris; levator anguli oris.

**Caque′ta bark.** Carthagena bark.

**Car′a.** Head, as of a bone. **C. schul′li**, Malabar plant, applied externally; maturative and resolvent; decoction of root used internally in ischuria.

**Caraa′te.** Mal de las pintos.

**Carabac′cium.** Aromatic wood of India; tonic, stomachic, and antiscorbutic.

**Carabay′a bark.** From Brazil; allied to cinchona bark; Cinchona elliptica.

**Car′abus.** Genus of coleopterous insects, recommended for toothache, pressed between the fingers and rubbed on the gum and tooth. Some species are vesicant.

**Cara'che.** Pustular eruption on negroes in Peru.

**Caraga'na fla'va** or **macrophyl'la.** Shrub, roots of which are considered in China as tonic and emollient, and used also in gout and rheumatism.

**Carageen'** or **Caragheen'.** Irish moss. See *Chondrus*.

**Carai'pa angustifo'lia.** Astringent tree of Guiana, S. America. **C. fascicula'ta,** S. American tree yielding balsam of tamacoari; used in scabies.

**Caraman'nia gum.** Bassora gum.

**Carama'ta.** Tree in Pomeroon, febrifuge bark of which is used in typhoid and remittent fevers.

**Caram'bola.** Averrhoa carambola.

**Car'amel.** Sugar subjected to the action of heat, nearly 400° F., until partly decomposed; deliquescent, of brown color, and strong, agreeable, empyreumatic odor.

**Caran'na** or **Carag'na.** Tacamahaca caragna, gum caranna; gum resin flowing from Icico caranna, in tropical America, and formerly used as vulnerary and in plasters.

**Cara'pa.** A genus of trees of the order *Meliaceæ*, natives of the tropics. **C. guianen'sis,** andiroba; S. American tree, ord. *Meliaceæ;* bark is bitter and astringent; antiperiodic and anthelmintic, virtues depending upon a peculiar bitter principle, *carapin;* oil of the nuts, oleum carapæ, or crab oil, is bitter and anthelmintic, and poisonous to insects. **C. guineen'sis,** indigenous in Senegal; oil expressed from it—kundah or tallicoonah oil—is purgative and anthelmintic; decoction of wood is tonic, and the resin is used as fumigative in chronic otorrhœa. **C. in'dica** or **moluccen'sis,** E. Indian tree, bark and root of which are bitter, tonic, and used in diarrhœa and dysentery; seeds are used in colic. **C. rumph'ii,** of E. Indies, has similar properties. **C. toulou'couna,** bark has properties similar to C. guineensis; from it a bitter resinoid, *touloucounin,* is obtained.

**Car'apat.** Castor oil; Ricinus communis.

**Cara'te** or **Cara'thes.** Form of endemic chloasma in S. America, affecting colored races particularly; pinta disease.

**Car'away.** Carum. **C. seeds,** see *Carum.* **C. wa'ter,** aqua carui.

**Car'bamate.** A salt of carbamic acid. **C. of eth'yl,** urethane.

**Carbam'ic acid.** Carbonic acid in which OH is replaced by $NH_2$.

**Car'bamide.** Urea, regarded as the union of an acid radical with the compound radical amidogen, $NH_2$; or compound of urea and a radical.

**Car'banil.** $C_7H_5NO$. Phenylisocyanate, resulting from the distillation of oxanilide.

**Carbanilam'ide.** Phenylurea or amide of carbanitic acid.

**Carbanil'ethane.** Ethyl phenylcarbamate; phenylurethane.

**Carban'ilide.** $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$. Diphenyl urea, resulting from the heating of carbanilamide with anilin, or from the action of phosgene gas on anilin.

**Car'basa** or **Car'basus.** Lint; surgical gauze.

**Car'bazol.** Diphenylimide.

**Carbaz'otate.** Picrate. **C. of ammo'nium,** picrate of ammonium; combination of ammonia with carbazotic or picric acid; found efficient in intermittent fever and whooping-cough.

**Carbazot'ic acid.** Picric acid.

**Carbe'nia benedic'ta.** Blessed thistle; tonic.

**Car'bide.** Carburet.

**Car'binol.** Methyl alcohol.

**Car'bo.** Carbon (chemical symbol C); an element extensively distributed in nature, the presence or absence of which forms the distinguishing mark of organic and inorganic chemical compounds respectively; mineral coal; charcoal; also anthrax. In the Ph. U. S. and Br., charcoal, the official preparations being distinguished as *carbo animalis* and *carbo ligni,* see these titles. **C. anima'lis,** animal charcoal; usually prepared by subjecting bones to red heat in close vessels; result is bone-black or ivory-black; given in same cases as carbo ligni. The Ph. U. S. contains a formula for the preparation of *carbo animalis purificatus,* purified animal charcoal, employed in pharmaceutical manipulations. **C. car'nis,** c. animalis. **C. fu'ci vesiculo'si,** charcoal prepared from seawrack; applied externally in scrofulous enlargements. **C. huma'num,** human excrement. **C. lig'ni** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), charcoal, wood charcoal; fresh charcoal is antiseptic; used to improve digestion; as cataplasm to gangrenous and fetid ulcers, tinea, etc., and unwisely as a tooth-powder; dose, gr. v–ʒj (0.32–4.0). **C. os'sium,** animal charcoal. **C. pal'pebræ** or **palpebra'rum,** anthracosis. **C. pa'nis,** burnt bread. **C. san'guinis,** burnt blood. **C. spon'giæ,** spongia usta. **C. vegeta'bilis** or **vegeta'lis,** wood charcoal.

**Carbohæ'mia** (*carbo + haima,* blood). Accumulation of waste and excrementitious carbon or of carbon compounds in the blood.

**Carbohy'drates.** Composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, the H and O forming water; starch, dextrin, and sugar are carbohydrates. They generally contain six atoms of carbon or a multiple of six; most of them are white, solid, and soluble in water. The most important carbohydrates are the sugar and starch groups, saccharoses, glucoses, and amyloses, as arranged in the following table (Simon):

| | Glucoses. | Saccharoses. | Amyloses. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $C_6H_{12}O_6$. | $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. | $C_6H_{10}O_5$. |
| Vegetable | Grape sugar,<br>Fruit sugar,<br>Mannitose, | Cane sugar,<br>Melitose,<br>Maltose, | Starch.<br>Dextrin.<br>Gums.<br>Cellulose. |
| Animal, | Inosite, | Milk sugar, | Glycogen. |

**Carbohydratu'ria.** Glycosuria.

**Car'bolate.** Salt formed by the union of carbolic acid with a base. Carbolates, especially calcium carbolate, have been much used as deodorizen and disinfectants, and internally in diarrhœa, etc.

**Car'bol-fuchsin'.** A mixture of a 5 per cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid, 90 parts, and a 10 per cent. alcoholic solution of fuchsin, 10 parts; used in the staining of histological specimens.

**Carbol'ic acid** (*carbo + oleum,* oil). $C_6H_{51}HO$. Phenic acid, phenylic acid, phenol, coal-tar, creosote, hydrated oxide of phenyl, phenylic alcohol, phenyl hydrate. Solid substance obtained from the products of distillation of coal-tar, between 180°–190° C. (356°–374° F.). More closely identified in composition with alcohols than acids; white or colorless when pure; odor and taste like creosote; fusible at from 93° to 106° F., forming an oily liquid, soluble in 20 parts of water at 60° F., and in alcohol, ether, glycerin, and essential oils. It is officinal in Ph. U. S. and Br., under the name *acidum carbolicum,* which see. It is generally employed externally; when applied pure or in strong solution, it is a strong irritant, exciting burning pain, which is followed by local anæsthesia. It prevents or corrects putrefaction in animal substances, and has therefore been used in cases of purulent infection, dissection wounds, hospital gangrene, etc. It has also been extensively employed as a disinfectant, and in microparasitical diseases, such as scabies, porrigo, thrush, etc., applied in a weak solution or ointment. Carbolic acid may be prescribed externally in aqueous, alcoholic, and ethereal solutions, solution in glycerin—*glyceritum acidi carbolici* (Ph. Br.)—lard, etc., in form of carbolized or antiseptic liniments, ointments (*unguentum acidi carbolici,* Ph. U. S. and Br.), plasters, etc. The Ph. Br. has *acidum carbolicum liquefactum,* carbolic acid, liquefied by the addition of 10 per cent. of water. *Acidum carbolicum crudum* (Ph. U. S.) consists of carbolic and cresylic acids, with impurities derived from coal-tar, and is used externally or for disinfecting purposes.

**Car'bolism.** Deleterious effects upon the system by the absorption of carbolic acid when taken internally to excess or applied to a denuded surface, with perhaps vomiting and diarrhœa, coma, anæsthesia, dark urine, and sometimes a fatal result. If the acid has been swallowed, albuminous drinks, sweet oil, lime-water, or a soluble sulphate should be given.

**Car'bolized.** Carbolated; treated with carbolic acid, so as to make the substance antiseptic.

**Carbolu'ria.** Occurrence of an aromatic compound in the urine following the internal administration of carbolic acid.

**Car'bon** (symbol, C). A chemical element found in all organic compounds. See *Carbo*. **C. bichlo'ride,** carbonic chloride, tetrachloride of carbon; transparent, colorless fluid with ethereal odor; made from chloroform by the action of chlorine, by passing dry chlorine through a bottle containing sulphuret of carbon, or by the decomposition with chlorine of olefiant gas. As an anæsthetic it resembles chloroform, but has a more depressing effect on the action of the heart. It has been used hypodermically in neurotic affections in doses of ♏x (0.65). **C. bisul'phide,** c. sulphide. **C. diox'ide,** carbonic acid. **C. monox'ide,** carbonic oxide. **C. sesquichlo'ride,** c. trichloride. **C. sesqui-i'odide** or **sesqui-i'oduret,** made by mixing concentrated alcoholic solutions of iodine and carbonate of potassium until the former loses its color; a solution is thus obtained from which water throws down a yellow precipitate, sesqui-iodide of carbon; used in enlarged glands and in cutaneous affections; applied externally. **C. sul'phide** or **sul'phuret,** carburet of sulphur, a transparent, colorless fluid, with very penetrating, disagreeable odor and taste, cooling at first, but afterward acrid and aromatic; diffusible, excitant, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue, and antispasmodic; used externally when a cooling influence must be rapidly exerted and as a local anæsthetic, and also inhaled as an anæsthetic. **C. terchlo'ride** or **trichlo'ride,** formed by the action of chlorine on chlorohydric ether under the influence of sunlight; has been given in cholera and applied to correct the fetor of foul ulcers. **C. tetrachlo'ride,** carbon bichloride.

**Carbona'ceous.** Carboniferous.

**Carbonæ'mia.** Undue quantity of carbon—carbon dioxide—in the blood.

**Carbon'agogue** (*carbon + agogos,* leading). Agent that expels carbon.

**Carbonaphthol'ic acid.** Oxynaphthoic acid; antiseptic.

**Carbo'nas.** Carbonate; generic name for salt formed by the combination of carbonic acid with salifiable base.

**Car'bonate.** A salt of carbonic acid.

**Car'bonated.** Impregnated with carbonic-acid gas.

**Carbo'nei disul'phidum.** (Ph. U. S.) Carbon bisulphide or disulphide; internally not important except as a poison; externally, counterirritant and a local anæsthetic; used as a solvent.

**Carbo'neum.** Carbon.

**Carbon'ic.** Relating to or derived from carbon. **C. acid,** factitious or fixed air, carbonaceous or calcareous or aërial or mephitic acid, mephitic air, carbon dioxide; gas supporting neither respiration nor combustion, exhaled from the lungs in respiration. It has been used in medicine by rectal insufflation for the control of spasmodic affections, such as whooping-cough. It is the main agent in effervescent draughts, fermenting poultices, etc. It is often found occupying the lower parts of mines—then called choke-damp—caverns, tombs, wells, brewers' vats, etc., and not unfrequently has been a cause of death; lime thrown into such places absorbs the carbonic acid. **C.-a. wa'ter,** aqua acidi carbonici, water impregnated with carbonic-acid gas. **C. anhy'dride,** carbonic-acid gas. **C. ox'ide,** carbonous oxide; gas resulting from passing carbonic acid over red-hot charcoal or metallic iron; positively deleterious, often causing injurious phenomena which have been ascribed to the inhalation of carbonic acid; when directed on the denuded surface it produces anæsthetic effects.

**Carbonif'erous** (*carbo + fero,* to bear). Containing carbon.

**Carboniza'tion.** Process by which substances are changed into charcoal by combustion.

**Car'bonize.** To change into charcoal, or char.

**Carbonom'etry** (*carbo + metron,* measure). Estimation of the amount of carbonic acid in the air of expiration.

**Car'bonous.** Relating to or containing carbon.

**Car'bonyl.** An assumed bivalent radical, CO, which in combination with hydroxyl, OH, forms carboxyl.

**Carborun'dum.** A mineral substance formed in the electric furnace, harder than emery and used as an abrasive.

**Carbosty'ril.** $C_9H_7NO$. Oxyquinolin, a crystalline substance formed by the digestion of quinolin with a solution of calcium chloride.

**Carbosulphu'ric acid.** Sulphocarbolic acid.

**Carboxyhæmoglo'bin.** Compound of hæmoglobin and carbon monoxide, occurring in poisoning by the latter gas; owing to its not being broken up on contact with oxygen it causes suffocation by paralyzing the erythrocytes.

**Car'boxyl.** An assumed radical, $CO_2H$, existing in organic acids, compounded of carbonyl and hydroxyl, various salts being formed by the replacement of the H by metals.

**Car'buncle** (dim. of *carbo,* live coal). Localized, deeply seated suppurative inflammation involving the skin and cellular tissue, accompanied with a hard, painful swelling and asthenia; often erroneously termed anthrax, although allied to it in symptoms, etc. **C. ber'ry,** terminthus. **Fa'cial c.,** œdematous, inflammatory swelling of the lip involving the nose and cheek, often preceded by a pustule or vesicle; painful, sloughing, and accompanied with constitutional depression; it is sometimes malignant, being then miscalled malignant pustule. **Fun'gous c.,** chronic fungous, discharging tumor on the head or trunk; terminthus. **C. of tongue,** glossanthrax.

**Car'buncled face.** Gutta rosea.

**Carbun'cular** or **Carbun'culate.** Relating to or resembling carbuncle; anthracoid. **C. erysip'elas,** symptomatic anthrax. **C. exan'them,** anthracia.

**Carbuncula'tion.** Formation of carbuncle; development of gangrene.

**Carbun'culoid.** Resembling carbuncle.

**Carbunculo'sis.** Anthracosis.

**Carbun'culus.** Carbuncle; anthrax. **C. angino'sus,** cynanche maligna. **C. benig'nus,** boil. **C. bul'bi,** carbuncular inflammation of the eye. **C. contagio'sus,** see *Anthrax*. **C. epizoöt'icus,** malignant pustule. **C. fungoi'des,** fungous carbuncle. **C. gal'licus,** see *Anthrax*. **C. hungar'icus,** see *Anthrax*. **C. labio'rum et gena'rum,** cancer aquaticus. **C. mag'nus** or **malig'nus,** contagious anthrax. **C. oc'uli,** anthracosis of the eye. **C. palpebra'rum,** gangrenous inflammation of the eyelids. **C. pestilentia'lis,** contagious anthrax. **C. polo'nicus,** see *Anthrax*. **C. pulmo'num,** gangrenous inflammation of the lungs. **C. septentriona'lis,** see *Anthrax*. **C. sep'ticus,** contagious anthrax. **C. sibe'ricus,** malignant pustule. **C. sim'plex** or **sporad'icus,** anthrax. **C. symptomat'icus,** a carbuncle occurring as a symptom of other affections, as certain fevers or diabetes. **C. ulcusculo'sus,** cynanche maligna.

**Car'buret.** Compound of carbon and some other element; carbide.

**Car'bureted hy'drogen.** See *Hydrogen*.

**Car'byl.** Ethylene in its action as a basic radical.

**Carbylam'ine.** Hydrocyanic acid; also a class of colorless, malodorous liquids isomeric with nitrites, and decomposed with facility into formic acid and amines.

**Carcassone's' lig'ament.** Deep layer of the superficial fascia of the perineum.

**Carcinæ′mia.** Cancerous cachexia.

**Carcinelco′sis** (*karkinos*, cancer, *helkosis*, ulceration). Cancerous ulcer.

**Carcino′des.** Cancerous or canceroid.

**Car′cinoid.** Canceroid.

**Carcino′ma** (*karkinos*, cancer). Cancer; sometimes employed, by those who apply the term cancer to all malignant neoplasms, to designate epithelial cancer as opposed to sarcoma. **C. alveola′re,** colloid cancer. **C. asbol′icum,** chimney-sweepers' cancer. **Atroph′ic c.,** barsati. **C. caminario′rum,** chimney-sweeper's cancer. **C. collo′des** or **colloi′des,** see *Colloid.* **C. cuta′neum** or **cu′tis,** cancer of the skin. **C. cylindromato′sum,** a cancer in which the cells are cylindrical in form and in which hyaline degeneration is usually present. **C. du′rum,** scirrhus. **C. encephaloi′des,** encephaloid cancer. **C. epithelio′des** or **epithelio′sum,** epithelial cancer. **C. fascicula′tum,** spindle-celled sarcoma. **C. fibro′sum,** scirrhus. **C. gelatino′sum,** colloid cancer. **C. gigan′to-cellula′re,** a form of cancer marked by the presence of giant cells. **C. glandula′re,** glandular cancer. **Gum c.,** colloid cancer. **C. hæmato′des,** hæmatodes fungus. **C. hyali′num,** colloid cancer. **C. lenticula′re,** scirrhous cancer of the skin, afterward involving the glands. **C. medulla′re** or **medullo′sum,** encephaloid. **C. melano′des** or **melanot′icum,** melanotic cancer. **C. mol′le,** encephaloid. **C. mucip′arum** or **muco′sum,** colloid. **C. myxomato′des,** cancer in which mucous tissue is involved. **C. ni′grum,** melanotic cancer. **C. osteoi′des,** spina ventosa; osteoid cancer. **C. reticula′re** or **reticula′tum,** scirrhus. **C. sarcomato′des,** sarcomatous cancer. **C. scirrho′sum,** scirrhus. **C. scro′ti,** chimney-sweepers' cancer. **C. sim′plex,** scirrhus. **C. spongio′sum,** encephaloid; hæmatodes fungus. **Squam′ous-celled c.,** epithelial cancer. **C. testic′uli,** see *Sarcocele.* **C. tubero′sum,** cancer involving connective tissue, nodules appearing on various parts, going on to softening and ulceration. **Tu′bular c.,** cylindroma. **C. u′teri,** metrocarcinoma; metroscirrhus. **C. ventric′uli,** gastroscirrhus. **C. villo′sum,** villous cancer; papilloma.

**Carcino′matous.** Relating to carcinoma.

**Carcinomelco′sis.** Carcinelcosis.

**Carcino′ses.** A family of diseases embracing different forms of cancer.

**Carcino′sis.** General development of carcinoma; cancerous cachexia. **Mil′iary c.,** a generalization of cancer, the disease appearing as disseminated nodules in various parts of the body.

**Carcino′sus.** Cancerous.

**Car′cinous.** Cancerous.

**Car′cinus.** Cancer.

**Cardaman′tica.** Cardamine pratensis; Lepidium iberis.

**Cardamine** (kar-dam′i-ne). A genus of shrubs of the order *Cruciferæ.* **C. ama′ra,** European bitter cress; antiscorbutic. **C. chelido′nia,** herb of S. Europe; antiscorbutic. **C. fonta′na,** Sisymbrium nasturtium. **C. hirsu′ta,** a species of small bitter cress; its properties are those of C. amara. **C. impa′tiens,** a species of England and France, with similar properties. **C. mi′nor,** Tropæolum majus. **C. nastur′tium,** Sisymbrium nasturtium. **C. praten′sis,** cardamom, cardamum, ladies' smock, cuckoo flower, common bitter cress, meadow cress. The flowers are alterative, antiscorbutic, and antispasmodic. **C. umbro′sa,** C. amara.

**Car′damom.** Fruit of Elettaria repens (Ph. U. S.) and various species of amomum and elettaria; carminative and aromatic; dose, gr. iij–ʒj (0.2–4.0); of the *tincture* and of the *compound tincture* (both official), ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **Bengal′ c.,** Amomum maximum. **Clus′ter c.,** Amomum cardamomum. **Great′er c.** or **great′er Ja′va c.,** Amomum grana paradisi. **Ja′va c.,** Amomum maximum. **Les′ser c.,** Amomum cardamomum. **Long c.,** fruit of Elettaria major, from Ceylon. **Madagas′car c.,** fruit of Amomum angustifolium or A. grana paradisi. **Mal′abar c.,** variety of lesser cardamom, see *Amomum cardamomum.* **Nepal′ c.,** Amomum maximum. **Offic′ial** or **offic′inal c.,** Amomum cardamomum. **Round c.,** Amomum cardamomum. **Small c.,** lesser c. **True c.,** Amomum cardamomum.

**Cardarel′li's symptom.** See *Oliver's symptom.*

**Car′den's amputa′tion.** See *Amputation.*

**Car′dia** (the heart). Superior or œsophageal orifice of the stomach. The heart.

**Car′diac.** Relating to the heart or to the upper orifice of the stomach; a cordial; tonic to the heart. **C. an′eurysm,** aneurysm of the heart. **C. ap′oplexy,** hemorrhage in the structure of the heart. **C. ar′teries,** coronary arteries, two in number; they arise from the aorta, a little above the free edge of the sigmoid valve, and are distributed on both surfaces of the heart. **C. asth′ma,** asthma dependent on disease of the heart. **C. cy′cle,** period of a systole and diastole of the heart. **C. gan′glia,** minute ganglia upon nerves distributed to the heart. **C. gan′glion,** ganglion of Wrisberg, nerve ganglion situated beneath the arch of the aorta, to the right side of the ligament of the ductus arteriosus in the superficial cardiac plexus. **C. glands,** small glands at the cardiac opening of the stomach; small lymphatic glands in the mediastinum. **C. im′pulse,** visible elevation of the chest wall from movement of the heart. **C. mur′murs,** see *Murmurs.* **C. mus′cle,** the muscular substance of the heart. **C. nerves,** commonly three on each side, superior, middle, and inferior, furnished by the corresponding cervical ganglia. Usually there are two on the left side, the upper and middle, drawing their origin from the last two cervical ganglia. There are, besides, cardiac filaments from the pneumogastric nerve, confounded with the above. **C. notch,** space on the anterior surface of the left lung for the apex of the heart. **C. or′ifice,** opening between the stomach and the œsophagus. **C. or′ifices,** openings between the cavities of the heart. **C. plex′us,** there are three plexuses: 1. *Great cardiac plexus,* situated upon the bifurcation of the trachea; formed by the convergence of the middle and inferior cardiac nerves, and by branches from the pneumogastric, descendens noni, and first thoracic ganglion. 2. *Anterior cardiac plexus,* situated in front of the ascending aorta, near its origin; it is formed by filaments from the superior cardiac nerves, from the cardiac ganglion, and from the great cardiac plexus; filaments from this plexus accompany the left coronary artery, and form the anterior coronary plexus. 3. *Posterior cardiac plexus,* seated upon the posterior part of the ascending aorta, near its origin; it is formed by branches from the great cardiac plexus, and divides into two sets of branches, which together constitute the posterior coronary plexus. **C. revolu′tion,** period of a systole and diastole of the heart. **C. sed′atives,** substances which diminish the force and frequency of the action of the heart. **C. stim′ulants,** substances which speedily increase the force and frequency of the pulse in cases of depressed vitality, etc. **C. ton′ics,** substances which do not exhibit any immediate action on the heart, but which gradually increase the force of the pulse. **C. valves,** see *Heart.* **C. veins,** coronary veins, commonly four in number, two anterior and two posterior; of the former—venæ innominatæ of Vieussens—one, which runs along the right border of the heart, is called the vein of Galen; the cardiac veins open into the right auricle by one orifice, furnished with a valve.

**Cardi′aca cris′pa** or **lyc′opus.** Leonurus cardiaca. **C. pas′sio,** cardialgia. **C. triloba′ta** or **vulga′ris,** Leonurus cardiaca.

**Cardiag′ra** (*kardia*, heart, *agra*, seizure). Gout or pain of the heart.

**Cardiag′raphy** (*kardia*, heart, *graphe*, description). Anatomical description of the heart.

**Car′dial.** Relating to the heart; cardiac.

**Cardial′gia** (*kardia*, heart, *algos*, pain). Pain of the stomach; stomach-ache; heartburn; impaired appetite, with gnawing or burning pain in the stomach or epigastrium; a symptom of dyspepsia; neuralgia of the stomach; pyrosis. **C. inflammato′ria,**

gastritis. **Ner′vous c.,** a painful affection of the stomach not dependent on a perceptible change of structure. **C. sputato′ria,** pyrosis.

**Cardial′gic.** Relating to or affected with cardialgia.

**Cardial′gy.** Cardialgia.

**Cardial′ogy** (*kardia,* heart, *logos,* discourse). The science of the development, structure, and functions of the heart.

**Cardiamor′phia** (*kardia,* heart, *a,* priv., *morphe,* shape). Malformation of the heart.

**Cardianæsthe′sia** or **Cardianæsthe′sis.** Loss of sensibility of the heart.

**Cardianas′trophe** (*kardia,* heart, *anastrophe,* turning round). Transposition or displacement of the heart.

**Cardianeu′ria** (*kardia,* heart, *a,* priv., *neuron,* nerve). Deficient nervous power of the heart.

**Cardianeurys′ma.** Aneurysm or extreme dilatation of the heart; dilatation of the cardiac orifice of the stomach.

**Car′diant.** Medicine affecting the action of the heart.

**Cardiaple′gia.** Cardioplegia.

**Cardiarc′tia** (*kardia,* heart, *arctus,* narrow). A term denoting diminution of the cavities of the heart from hypertrophy of the walls; cardiostenosis.

**Cardiasth′ma.** Cardiac asthma.

**Cardiatax′ia** (*kardia,* heart, *a.,* priv., *taxis,* order). Want of coordination in the movements of the heart.

**Cardiatax′ic.** Relating to or affected with cardiataxia.

**Cardiate′lia.** Defective development of the heart; atelecardia.

**Cardiat′omy.** Cardiotomy.

**Cardiatroph′ia.** Atrophy of the heart.

**Cardiaux′e** (*kardia,* heart, *auxe,* increase). Hypertrophy of the heart.

**Cardicente′sis** (*kardia,* heart, *kentesis,* puncture). Puncture of the heart; aspiration of the heart.

**Cardiechem′ata** (*echema,* sound). Heart sounds.

**Cardiecta′sia** or **Cardiec′tasis** (*kardia,* heart, *ektasis,* extension). Dilatation of the heart; cardianeurysma. **C. partia′lis,** aneurysm of the heart.

**Cardielco′sis** (*helcos,* ulcer). Ulceration of the heart.

**Cardiethmolipo′sis** (*kardia,* heart, *ethmos,* sieve, *lipos,* fat). Deposit of adipose matter in the connective tissue of the heart; steatosis cordis.

**Cardieurys′ma.** Cardianeurysma.

**Cardihelco′sis.** Ulceration of the heart.

**Car′dinal.** Chief; main; of prime importance; red in color. **C. flow′er,** Lobelia cardinalis. **C. f., blue,** Lobelia syphilitica. **C. plant,** Lobelia cardinalis. **C. points,** principal nodal and focal points associated with refraction of spherical surfaces. **C. veins,** veins in the embryo passing from the Wolffian bodies to the heart.

**Cardinamen′tum** (*cardo,* hinge). Ginglymus; gomphosis; articular surface of the inferior extremity of the humerus.

**Cardine′.** An animal extract made from bullocks' or sheep's hearts, which has been used as a cardiac tonic and diuretic.

**Cardioaor′tic.** Relating to the heart and the aorta.

**Car′dioarte′rial.** Relating to the heart and arteries. **C. in′terval,** difference in time between the apex beat and the radial pulse.

**Cardiobot′anum.** Centaurea benedicta.

**Car′diocele** (*kele,* rupture). Hernia of the heart, especially into the abdominal cavity.

**Cardiocente′sis.** Cardicentesis.

**Cardiocla′sis** (*klasis,* rupture). Rupture of the heart.

**Cardiode′mia,** (*demos,* fat). Fatty heart.

**Cardiodyn′ia** (*kardia,* heart, *odyne,* pain). Pain in the heart or cardiac region; cardialgia. **C. spasmod′ica intermit′tens,** angina pectoris.

**Cardiodyn′ic.** Relating to pain in the heart.

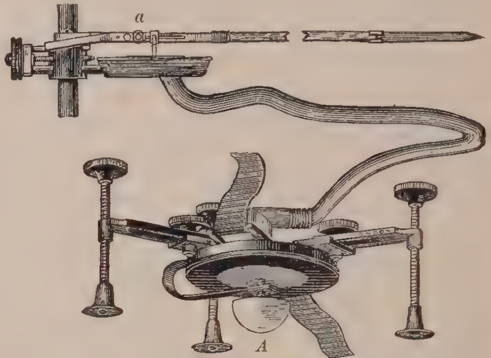
**Cardiodysæsthe′sia** or **Cardiodysæsthe′sis.** Impaired sensibility of the heart.

**Cardiodysneu′ria.** Impaired nervous supply to the heart; want of tone in the heart.

**Cardiog′mus.** Cardialgia; palpitation; obscure aneurysm of the heart or great vessels; angina pectoris. **C. cor′dis sinis′tri,** angina pectoris. **C. strumo′sus,** exophthalmic goitre.

**Car′diogram.** Tracing of the movements or apex-beat of the heart by a cardiograph.

**Car′diograph** (*kardia,* heart, *grapho,* to write). Instrument in which the cardiac movements are recorded by means of a writing lever, similar to a sphygmograph.



Cardiograph. *A*, pad applied to the thorax over the heart; *a*, recording style.

**Cardiog′raphy.** Examination with the cardiograph.

**Cardiohepat′ic.** Relating to both the heart and the liver. **C. tri′angle,** area in right fifth interspace separating the right heart and the liver. The apex of the triangle points to the sternal edge, the base to the axilla.

**Cardioinhib′itory cen′tre.** Supposed nerve centre in medulla oblongata arresting the heart's action when stimulated. **C. nerves,** fibres of the spinal accessory nerve to the par vagum.

**Cardiokine′sis** (*kardia,* heart, *kinesis,* movement). Cardiac action.

**Cardiokinet′ic.** Causing movement of the heart; any drug or other agent that stimulates the cardiac movements.

**Car′diolith** (*kardia,* heart, *lithos,* stone). Concretion within the heart or its muscle.

**Cardiol′ogy.** Cardialogy.

**Cardiomala′cia** (*kardia,* heart, *malakia,* softness). Softening of the heart from inflammation or as a consequence of a lesion of the function of nutrition.

**Cardiom′eter.** See *Hæmodynamometer.*

**Cardiom′etry** (*kardia,* heart, *metron,* measure). Measurement of the heart, as by percussion and auscultation.

**Cardiomyolipo′sis** (*kardia,* heart, *mys,* muscle, *lipos,* fat). Steatosis cordis; fatty degeneration of the heart.

**Cardion′cus** (*kardia,* heart, *onkos,* tumor). Aneurysm of the heart.

**Cardioneural′gia.** Neuralgia of the heart; angina pectoris.

**Cardiopal′mus** (*kardia,* heart, *palmos,* palpitation). Rapid and feeble palpitation or fluttering of the heart.

**Cardioparap′lasis** or **Cardioparaplas′mus** (*kardia,* heart, *paraplazo,* to lead astray). Malformation of the heart.

**Cardiopath′ia** or **Cardiop′athy** (*kardia,* heart, *pathos,* affection). Disease of the heart.

**Cardiopericardi′tis.** Inflammation of both heart muscle and pericardium.

**Car′diophone** (*kardia,* heart, *phone,* sound). An instrument for rendering the heart sounds more distinct.

**Cardiophthal′mos** (*kardia,* heart, *ophthalmos,* eye). Exophthalmic goitre.

**Cardioplec'tic.** Relating to cardioplegia; one so affected.

**Cardiople'gia** (*kardia*, heart, *plege*, a stroke). Paralysis of the heart; wound of the heart; spasm of the cardiac orifice of the stomach.

**Cardiopleth'ora.** Engorgement of the heart with blood.

**Cardiopneumat'ic** (*kardia*, heart, *pneumon*, lung). Relating to the heart and lungs. **C. move'ments,** movements of the air in respiration, due to pulsations of the heart and the great vessels.

**Cardiopneu'mograph** (*kardia*, heart, *pneumon*, lung, *grapho*, to write). Instrument devised to describe or register the movement of the air in respiration as affected by the systole and diastole of the heart and the action of the larger vessels.

**Cardiopolyæ'mia** Cardiaplethora.

**Cardiopto'sis** (*kardia*, heart, *ptosis*, falling). An abnormally low position of the heart.

**Cardiopul'monary** or **Cardiopulmon'ic.** Cardiopneumatic.

**Cardiopunc'ture.** Puncture of the heart, as with a needle, to study its movements cardiographically; cardiocentesis.

**Cardiopylo'ric.** Relating to both cardiac and pyloric orifices of the stomach.

**Car'diorespi'ratory mur'mur.** See *Murmur*.

**Cardiorrheu'ma** (*kardia*, heart, *rheuma*, defluxion). Rheumatism of the heart.

**Cardiorrhex'is** (*kardia*, heart, *rhexis*, laceration). Laceration or rupture of the heart.

**Cardioscirrho'sis.** Scirrhus of the heart.

**Cardiosclero'sis** (*kardia*, heart, *skleros*, hard). Induration of the heart through overgrowth of fibrous tissue.

**Car'dioscope** (*kardia*, heart, *skopeo*, to see). Instrument for observing heart movements.

**Car'diospasm.** Spasmodic action of the cardiac orifice of the stomach.

**Cardiosper'mum halicac'abum.** Root of this plant of India, winter cherry, balloon-vine, heartseed, growing in U. S., is aperient; leaves are expectorant; externally is applied to rheumatic parts.

**Cardiosphyg'mograph.** Cardiograph and sphygmograph combined.

**Cardiosteno'sis** (*kardia*, heart, *stenosis*, narrowing). Contraction of the openings or cavities of the heart.

**Cardiothy'roid exophthal'mos.** Exophthalmic goitre.

**Cardiot'omy** (*kardia*, heart, *tome*, incision). Dissection of the heart; incision into the heart.

**Cardiotox'ic** (*kardia*, heart, *toxicon*, poison). Poisonous to the heart.

**Cardiotrau'ma** (*kardia*, heart, *trauma*, wound). Wound of the heart.

**Cardiot'romus** (*kardia*, heart, *tromos*, tremor). Rapid and feeble palpitation or fluttering of the heart.

**Cardiotroph'ia** (*kardia*, heart, *trophe*, nourishment). Nutrition of the heart.

**Car'diovalvuli'tis.** Inflammation of the valves of the heart.

**Cardiovas'cular.** Relating to both heart and bloodvessels.

**Cardipericardi'tis.** Cardiopericarditis.

**Cardit'ic.** Cardiac; relating to carditis.

**Cardi'tis.** Inflammation of the myocardium or muscular substance of the heart; myocarditis. The symptoms are often confounded with those of pericarditis. Carditis is also employed to denote general inflammation of the heart, and includes endocarditis, myocarditis, and pericarditis. **C. exter'na,** pericarditis. **C. inter'na,** endocarditis. **C. membrano'sa,** pericarditis. **C. muscula'ris,** myocarditis. **C. polypo'sa,** polypi of the heart. **C. sero'sa,** pericarditis.

**Cardivalvuli'tis.** Cardiovalvulitis.

**Car'do** (a hinge). Ginglymus.

**Car'dol.** Acrid vesicating oil from the juice of the cashew nut, Anacardium occidentale. Also the name of a synthetic remedy used as an hypnotic and intestinal antiseptic; tribromsalol.

**Cardo'leum.** See *Anacardium occidentale*.

**Cardoon'.** Cynara cardunculus.

**Cardopath'ium, Cardopat'ium,** or **Cardopa'tum corymbo'sum.** Acronarcotic herb of Southern Europe; employed externally in cutaneous affections, as the itch, to check gangrene, and for odontalgia.

**Cardopat'ium.** Cardopathium; also Carlina acaulis.

**Cardopericardi'tis.** Cardiopericarditis.

**Car'duus.** A genus of herbs of the order *Compositæ*. **C. acan'thus,** Acanthus mollis. **C. al'tilis,** Cynara scolymus. **C. benedic'tus,** Centaurea benedicta. **C. brazilia'nus,** Bromelia ananas. **C. cni'cus,** Centaurea benedicta. **C. domes'ticus cap'ite majo'ri,** Cynara scolymus. **C. hæmorrhoida'lis,** Cirsium arvense. **C. maria'nus** or **Mari'æ,** common milk thistle, ladies' thistle; ord. *Compositæ*; bitter tonic; seeds are oleaginous. **C. pi'neus,** Atractylis gummifera. **C. sati'vus,** Carthamus tinctorius. **C sati'vus nonspino'sus,** Cynara scolymus. **C. solstitia'lis,** Centaurea calcitrapa. **C. stella'tus,** Centaurea calcitrapa. **C. tomento'sus,** Onopordium acanthium. **C. ven'eris,** Dipsacus fullonum.

**Care'na.** Twenty-fourth part of a drop.

**Care'num.** Head.

**Care'taker.** Nurse.

**Ca'reum.** Carum.

**Ca'rex arena'ria.** German sarsaparilla. See *Sarsaparilla*. **C. dis'ticha,** root of this herb of Europe and N. America is diaphoretic and emollient.

**Car'gile mem'brane.** Sterilized animal membrane (such as gold-beaters' skin), employed in abdominal operations for the purpose of preventing the reunion of previously adherent peritoneal surfaces.

**Ca'riated.** Carious.

**Car'ica.** A genus of plants of the order *Papayaceæ*. See also *Ficus carica*, or fig. **C. papa'ya,** papaw tree, melon tree; native of America, India, and Africa; fruit has the flavor of pumpkin, and is eaten like it; milky juice of plant—papaw juice—and seed and root are anthelmintic. The juice has been used as digestive of albuminoid substances and to remove diphtheritic membrane.

**Caricin'.** Amorphous material derived from precipitating the juice of Carica papaya with alcohol; formerly considered its active peptonizing agent.

**Ca'ries** (decay). Ulceration or molecular decay of bone, necrosis being the death of the bone in mass; recognized by swelling and discoloration of the bone preceding and accompanying it, by abscesses it occasions, fistulæ which form, the sanious character, peculiar odor, and quantity of suppuration, and by the evidence afforded by probing. **C. articulo'rum,** fungous arthritis. **C. callo'sa,** syphilitic chancre. **C. carno'sa,** c. fungosa in which there are fleshy granulations. **C. centra'lis,** caries of bone caused by inflammation beginning in central part of medullary structure. **Den'tal c.,** chemical decomposition of the calcic tissues of a tooth, caused by the action of a microorganism, possibly Leptothrix buccalis. **C. den'tis** or **den'tium,** dental caries. **Dry c.,** rarefying osteitis; carious arthritis without suppuration. **C. fungo'sa,** tuberculous caries; fungous arthritis. **C. gal'lica,** syphilitic chancre. **C. gangræno'sa,** caries. **C. granulo'sa,** fungous arthritis. **C. inter'na,** c. centralis. **C. mol'lis,** c. granulosa. **C. necrot'ica,** caries with necrosis. **C. pudendo'rum** or **puden'dagra,** see *Chancre*. **C. scrofulo'sa** or **strumo'sa,** tuberculous caries. **C. sic'ca,** dry c. **C. of the spine,** Pott's disease of the spine. **C. tubercu-lo'sa,** tuberculous caries. **Ver'tebral c.,** Pott's disease of the spine. **C. vir'gæ,** chancre of the penis.

**Cari'na** (keel). Vertebral column, especially that of the fœtus. Prominence on the roof of the aqueduct of Sylvius. Breastbone bent inward. **C. for'nicis,** ridge on the surface of the fornix cerebri. **C. tra'cheæ,** projection of rings of bronchi at the bifurcation of trachea. **C. vagi'næ,** projection of the anterior wall of the vagina near the vestibule.

**Car'inate.** Shaped like a keel.

**Car'iol.** A toxic principle from parsley, similar to apiol in some of its medicinal actions, and prescribed in atonic conditions of the genitourinary apparatus.

**Carios'ity.** Caries.

**Ca'rious.** Relating to or affected with caries.

**Caris'sa caran'das.** A shrub of India, the ripe fruit of which is stomachic; when unripe it is astringent. **C. xylopic'ron**, a tree of the island of Bourbon; bitter tonic, vermifuge, and antipyretic.

**Carissin'.** A glucoside from the bark of Carissa ovata. It resembles strophanthin in therapeutic action.

**Ca'rium ter'ræ.** Calx; gluten.

**Carli'na.** A genus of plants, ord. *Compositæ*. **C. acau'lis**, Carline thistle, growing in the Pyrenees, Switzerland, Italy, etc.; tonic, stimulant, emmenagogue, diuretic, and sudorific. **C. chamæ'leon**, c. acaulis. **C. gummif'era**, Atractylis gummifera. **C. vulga'ris**, diaphoretic and diuretic.

**Car'line this'tle.** Carlina acaulis.

**Carlin'ic acid.** Atractylic acid.

**Carls'bad.** A town in Bohemia celebrated for its hot baths. There are several springs, differing chiefly in temperature. The principal salts are sulphate of sodium, sulphate of potassium, chloride of sodium, carbonate of calcium, carbonate of sodium, etc. The waters are stimulating, alterative, and aperient; temperature, 121° to 167° F.

**Carmin'.** Leucomain from yeast, wine, etc.

**Car'minants** or **Carmin'atives** (*carmen*, a charm). Remedies which allay pain "like a charm," by causing expulsion of flatus from the alimentary canal; they generally belong to the classes of aromatic oils, alcohols, or ethers, and act by increasing gastric and intestinal peristalsis. The chief carminatives (Brunton) are:

Allspice and its oil.
Anise and its oil.
Asafœtida.
Cajeput oil.
Capsicum.
Caraway and its oil.
Cardamoms.
Chilies.
Chloroform.
Cinnamon and its oil.
Cloves and its oil.
Coriander and its oil.
Dill and its oil.
Ether and acetic ether.
Fennel.
Ginger.
Horseradish.
Mace.
Mustard.
Nutmeg and its oil.
Pepper.
Peppermint and its oil.
Spearmint and its oil.
Spirits.
Valerian and its oil.

**Car'mine.** Pigment of an intense crimson color derived from cochineal; used for histological staining.

**Carmin'ic acid.** The coloring principle of cochineal. When acted upon by dilute sulphuric acid the product is *red carmine*.

**Carmin'ophile.** A cell or other element that stains readily with carmine.

**Carminoph'ilous.** Taking carmine stains easily.

**Carnaba'dia.** Carum (seed).

**Carnaba'dium.** Cuminum cyminum.

**Car'nal.** Fleshly. **C. in'tercourse** or **know'ledge**, sexual intercourse.

**Carnas'sial.** Flesh-eating. **C. teeth**, molars and premolars of the carnivora.

**Carna'tion.** Dianthus caryophyllus.

**Carnau'ba.** Root of Copernicia cerifera; used as an alterative in place of sarsaparilla. The tree also furnishes a wax, called by the same name.

**Car'neous** (*caro*, flesh). Fleshy; consisting of flesh; resembling flesh. **C. col'umns**, columnæ carneæ. **C. fi'bres**, fleshy fibres; muscular fibres.

**Car'neum marsu'pium** (fleshy pouch). Ischiotrochanterianus.

**Car'nic acid.** $C_{10}H_{15}N_3O_5$. An acid resulting from the decomposition of carniferrin; antipeptone.

**Carnic'ula** (dim. of *caro*, flesh). The gums.

**Carniferrin'.** A German preparation of phosphoric acid and iron, prescribed in anæmia in daily dose of gr. vijss (0.5).

**Carnifica'tio.** Carnification. **C. pulmo'num**, hepatization of the lungs.

**Carnifica'tion** (*caro*, flesh, *fio*, to become). Transformation into flesh; morbid state of certain organs, in which the tissue acquires a consistence like that of fleshy or muscular parts. It is sometimes observed in hard parts, the texture becoming softened, as in osteosarcoma. When it occurs in the lungs, as from pressure of exudation of pleurisy, they present a texture like that of the liver, as in the fœtal lung; splenization; amyloid degeneration. **C. of bone,** osteosarcosis. **Pul'monary c.,** consolidation of the lung; conversion of the lung structure into apparently muscular structure; hepatization; splenization.

**Car'nified.** Transformed into flesh or flesh-like material.

**Car'niform** (*caro*, flesh, *forma*, form). Flesh-like. **C. ab'scess**, abscess ordinarily occurring near the articulations, whose orifice is hard and whose sides are thick and callous.

**Carnin'.** $C_7H_8N_4O_3$. White, bitter leucomain in muscle and meat extracts.

**Carniv'ora.** See *Carnivorous*.

**Carniv'orous** (*caro*, flesh, *voro*, to eat). Eating flesh; any substance which destroys excrescences in wounds, ulcers, etc., as an escharotic. Flesh-eating animals form a separate order of mammalia, under the name of *Carnivora*.

**Carniza'tion.** Carnification.

**Car'nochan's opera'tion.** Excision of the ganglia of Meckel and the infraorbital nerve.

**Car'nogen.** A mixture of fibrin and red bone-marrow; used as a supplement to the ordinary diet in tuberculosis and other wasting diseases.

**Carno'sa cu'tis** (fleshy skin). Panniculus carnosus. **C. tu'nica**, fleshy layer.

**Car'nose.** Fleshy; like flesh; also the name of a proprietary meat preparation.

**Carnos'ity.** Fleshy excresence; polysarcia. **C. of the ure'thra**, caruncle in the urethra; a small, fleshy excresence or fungous growth in the male urethra. **Vene'real c.**, cutaneous, cellular, and membranous tumor, dependent upon syphilitic virus; condyloma.

**Carno'sus.** Carneous.

**Car'nous.** Carneous.

**Ca'ro.** Flesh, as of muscles. **C. accesso'ria**, see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans* (*accessorius*). **C. anseri'na**, horrida cutis. **C. carcino'des**, cancerous growth. **C. contu'sa**, bruise of the flesh. **C. cru'da**, raw meat. **C. em'inens** or **excres'cens**, excrescence. **C. fungo'sa**, proud flesh; fungosity. **C. gallina'cea**, horrida cutis. **C. glandulo'sa**, gland; epiglottic gland. **C. luxu'rians**, proud flesh; fungosity. **C. orbicula'ris**, placenta. **C. parenchymat'ica**, parenchyma. **C. quadra'ta**, palmaris brevis. **C. quadra'ta Syl'vii**, see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans* (*accessorius*). **C. vis'cerum**, parenchyma.

**Car'ob tree.** Creatonia siliqua.

**Caro'ba.** Bark of Bignonia copaia, Jacaranda caroba or Brasiliana or procera, Kordelestris; genus of order *Bignoniaceæ*, of Brazil; the leaves are alterative, diuretic, and sudorific, and are used in syphilis and syphilides; the fruit of Ceratonia siliqua.

**Carobin'.** Crystallized principle from caroba.

**Carobi'nha.** Caroba.

**Caro'des.** Carotid

**Car'oid.** A ferment from Carica papaya; used as a digestant in doses of gr. j–v (0.065–0.32).

**Caroli'na all'spice.** Calycanthus floridus. **C. ip'ecac**, Euphorbia ipecacuanha. **C. jas'mine**, Gelsemium sempervivens. **C. pink**, Phlox carolina.

**Caro'ny bark.** Angustura or cusparia bark; Galipea officinalis.

**Ca'ros.** Carus; caraway.

**Caro'sis.** Profound sleep; carus.

**Caro'ta** (carrot). See *Daucus carota*.

**Carot'ic** (*karos*, stupor). Carotid; comatose; relating to or producing stupor; relating to carotids.

**Carot'icothyroide'us.** Stray fibres of the sternothyroid muscle from the carotid sheath.

**Carot'icus.** Carotic or carotid.

**Carot'id** (*karos*, stupor). The name given to certain arteries of the neck and head or to parts associated with them. **C. ar'teries**, cephalic arteries; the great arteries of the neck, carrying blood to the head; they are divided into: 1. *Primitive* or *common carotid artery*, the left of which arises from the aorta, and the right from the trunk common to it and the subclavian. 2. *External*, or *pericephalic carotid*, branch of the primitive extending from the last to the neck of the condyle of the lower jaw. 3. *Internal carotid*, cerebral or encephalic artery, another branch of the primitive, which, arising at the same place as the external, enters the cranium, and terminates on a level with the fissures of Sylvius, dividing into several branches. **C. canal'**, a canal in the temporal bone, through which the carotid artery and several nervous filaments pass. **C. foram'ina**, the internal and external arc at each extremity of the carotid canal. **C. gan'glion**, see *Carotid nerve*. **C. gland**, a ductless gland formerly regarded as an intercarotid ganglion of the great sympathetic. **C. groove**, depression on the sphenoid bone from contact of the internal carotid artery. **C. nerve**, carotic nerve; a branch from the superior cervical ganglion of the great sympathetic, ascending by the side of the internal carotid; divides into two portions, which enter the carotid canal, and by communication with each other and the petrosal branch of the Vidian form the carotid plexus. They frequently form a small gangliform swelling on the under part of the artery, carotic or carotid or cavernous ganglion, ganglion of Laumonier. **C. plex'us**, see *Carotid nerve*. **C. sheath**, process of the fascia of the neck, in which are the carotid artery, pneumogastric nerve, and jugular vein. **C. si'nus**, venous plexus in the carotid canal. **C. tri'angle**, see *Cervical triangles*. **C. tu'bercle**, tubercle on the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra; the carotid artery may be compressed against it.

**Carotin'.** Red coloring-matter from the root of a carrot.

**Caro'tis.** The carotid artery. **C. cephal'ica** or **cerebra'lis**, internal carotid artery. **C. commu'nis**, common carotid artery. **C. exter'na** or **facia'lis**, external carotid artery. **C. inter'na**, internal carotid artery. **C. primiti'va**, common carotid artery.

**Carot'ta.** Daucus carota.

**Car'oy-seeds.** Seeds of Carum carvi.

**Carpag'ra.** Pain or gout in the wrist.

**Carpaïne'.** $C_{14}H_{27}NO_2$. An alkaloid from Carica papaya; a cardiac remedy, employed in aortic insufficiency and stenosis as a substitute for digitalis; given hypodermically in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ (0.006–0.01).

**Car'pal** (*karpos*, wrist). Belonging or relating to the carpus or wrist. **C. arch'es**, network of branches of arteries distributed to the wrist and vicinity. **C. articula'tions**, articulations of bones of the wrist. **C. bones**, see *Carpus*. **C. bur'sæ**, bursæ of the wrist-joint. **C. joints**, articulations of the carpal bones. **C. lig'aments**, see *Carpal*.

**Carpa'lia.** Bones of the wrist.

**Carpa'thian bal'sam.** Thin turpentine from Pinus cembra.

**Carpenta'ria.** Achillea millefolium.

**Car'penter's leaf.** Galax aphylla.

**Carpho'des** (*karphos*, flocculus). Flocculent, stringy, as mucus.

**Carpholo'gia** or **Carphol'ogy** (*karphos*, flocculus, *lego*, to gather). Floccilation; floccitation; action as of gathering flocculi; a delirious picking of bedclothes, denoting great cerebral irritability and debility; an unfavorable sign in fevers, etc. **C. spasmod'ica**, subsultus tendinum.

**Car'phos.** Trigonella fœnum.

**Car'pia** (*carpo*, to pluck). Lint; charpie.

**Carpiæ'us.** Palmaris brevis.

**Car'pial.** Belonging to the carpus. **C. lig'aments**, fibrous fasciæ uniting the bones of the carpus; annular ligaments.

**Car'pian.** Carpial.

**Carpi'nus bet'ulus.** Hornbeam, ironwood, horn beech, horse beech, white beech. Tree of the Oak family, ord. *Cupuliferæ*, resembling beech, in the woods of Europe. Leaves contain tannin, hence are astringent.

**Carpis'mus.** Carpus.

**Carpobal'samum.** Fruit of Balsamodendron gileadense; allspice. See *Amyris opobalsamum* and *Pimento*.

**Carpocace**, kar-pok'a-se (*carpos*, wrist, *kakos*, evil). Disease of the carpus.

**Carpocar'pal.** Relating mutually to the bones of the carpus.

**Carpocer'vical.** Relating to the wrist and neck, as carpocervical tie, an arm-sling.

**Carpolog'ia** or **Carpol'ogy.** Carphologia.

**Carpometacar'pal.** Relating to the carpus and metacarpus, as carpometacarpal articulations.

**Carpometacar'pus min'imi dig'iti.** Abductor metacarpi minimi digiti. **C. min'imi pol'licis**, opponens pollicis.

**Car'po-olec'ranal.** Relating to wrist and olecranon process; term given to a sling so applied.

**Carpope'dal** (*carpus* + *pes*, foot). Relating to the wrist (or hand) and foot. **C. spasm**, cerebral croup; spasmodic affection of the chest and larynx accompanied by convulsions, occurring between the third and ninth month, and characterized by excessive dyspnœa and loud croupy noise on inspiration. The seat of the disease is evidently in the cerebrospinal axis, perhaps owing to erethism seated elsewhere, but communicated to the cerebrospinal centre, and reflected to the respiratory and other muscles concerned. See *Asthma thymicum*.

**Carpophalange'us min'imi dig'iti.** Abductor minimi digiti.

**Carpophalangi'nus.** Carpophalangeus.

**Carpopo'gon pru'riens.** Mucuna pruriens.

**Carpopol'licis.** Flexor brevis pollicis manus.

**Carpopto'sis.** Wrist-drop.

**Car'pos.** Fruit.

**Car'poside.** A glucoside from Carica papaya.

**Carpot'ica** (*karpos*, fruit). Diseases affecting or incidental to impregnation or parturition.

**Carpozy'ma** (*karpos*, fruit, *zyme*, ferment). Alcoholic ferment.

**Car'pus.** The wrist; part between the forearm and hand. Eight bones compose it (in two rows). In the superior row, from without to within, are the scaphoid or navicular, lunar or semilunar, cuneiform, and orbicular or pisiform. In the lower row, trapezium, trapezoid, os magnum, and unciform.

**Carrageen'** or **Carragheen'.** Fucus crispus; Irish moss.

**Carrageen'ia.** Mucilage of Chondrus crispus or carrageen; converted by the action of nitric acid into mucic acid.

**Car'raway.** Carum.

**Carrefour' sensitif'** (Fr., sensitive crossroads). The posterior third of the posterior limb of the internal capsule.

**Carricht'era vel'læ.** Herb of S. Europe, the leaves of which are antiscorbutic.

**Carrion's' disease'.** Verruga peruviana.

**Car'ron oil.** Linimentum aquæ calcis; a mixture of linseed oil and lime-water, used as an application to burns.

**Car'rot.** Daucus carota. **C. can'dy**, Athamanta cretensis. **Dead'ly c.**, Thapsia.

**Carrotin'.** $C_{18}N_{24}O$. The coloring-matter of carrots and tomatoes.

**Car'sickness.** Symptoms resembling those of seasickness, only milder, caused by riding in railway cars.

**Carsu'ta.** Gentiana purpurea.

**Cars'well's grapes.** Tuberculous disease around the smaller bronchi, the enlarged glands having the appearance of a bunch of grapes.

**Carthage'na barks.** See *Cinchona*.

**Carthamin′.** $C_{14}H_{16}O_7$. Coloring-matter derived from Carthamus tinctoria and other plants.

**Car′thamus lana′tus.** Species of composite herbs of Europe, Asia, and Africa; bitter tonic and stomachic; its root is diaphoretic and antipyretic. **C. macula′tus,** Carduus marianus. **C. tincto′rius,** saffron flower, safflower, safflow, bastard saffron, dyer's saffron, ord. *Compositæ.* The seeds are aromatic, cathartic, and diuretic, yet to parroquets they are an article of food. The flowers are cosmetic and diaphoretic.

**Carthe′gon.** See *Buxus.*

**Carthu′sian pow′der.** Kermes.

**Car′tilage.** Gristle; solid part of the animal body, of medium consistence between bone and ligament, which in the fœtus is a substitute for bone, but in the adult exists only in joints, at the extremities of the ribs, etc. Cartilages are whitish, flexible, compressible, and very elastic. Several varieties are met with, as hyaline, which has a translucent matrix; white fibrocartilage, the matrix being made up of white, fibrous tissue; yellow elastic, with a matrix of elastic tissue. When cartilage, in any of its forms, is boiled it yields chondroid, with the exception of those connected with joints—articular cartilages. Cartilages, with the exception of articular c., are covered by white, fibrous, elastic tissue, the perichondrium, to which vessels and nerves are distributed. **Access′ory c.,** sesamoid c. **A′lar c.,** nasal c. **An′nular c.,** cricoid c., c. between conchal c. and the meatus auditorius externus. **Anon′ymous c.,** cricoid c. **Aor′tic c.,** second right costal c., situated in front of the arch of the aorta. **Arthro′dial c.** or **Artic′ular c.,** layer of c. over the articulating surface of a bone. **Aryt′enoid c.,** see *Arytenoid.* **Aster′nal c.,** costal c. not connected with the sternum. **Aud′itory c.,** embryonic auditory capsule. **Auric′ular c.,** c. of the external ear. **C. bone,** a bone formed by the ossification of cartilage. **C. cap′sule,** capsule around c. cell. **C. cells,** connective-tissue cells found in cartilaginous structure. **Cel′lular c.,** c. made up chiefly of cells; found only in embryonic life in man. **Cen′tral c.,** an opaque spot in the centre of the crystalline lens. **Cil′iary c.,** tarsal c. **Circumferen′tial c.,** c. around the edges of the articular cavity. **Connect′ing c.,** c. of which that of the symphysis pubis is an example, where the joint has little motion. **C. cor′puscles,** c. cells. **Cos′tal c.,** the cartilage forming the anterior end of the rib, which is articulated with the sternum. **Cri′coid c.,** see *Cricoid.* **Cu′neiform c.,** c. of Wrisberg, see *Cuneiform cartilages of the larynx.* **Dentin′al c.,** the framework of dentine left after dissolving out the earthy matter. **Diarthro′dial c.,** arthrodial c. **C. of the ear,** see *Ear.* **Elas′tic c.,** see *Cartilage.* **En′siform c.,** see *Xiphoid* and *Sternum.* **Epac′tal c.,** one of the small cartilaginous bodies on the superior border of the alar nasal cartilage. **Epiglot′tic c.,** epiglottis. **Epiphys′eal c.,** a layer of c. between the shaft and epiphysis of a long bone. **Eusta′chian c.,** triangular c. between the bony part of the Eustachian tube and the pharynx. **Fi′bro-c.,** see *Fibrocartilage.* **Float′ing c.,** loose c. in an articulation. **Hy′aline c.,** see *Hyaline.* **C. of incrusta′tion,** arthrodial c. **Innom′inate c.,** cricoid c. **Interartic′ular c.,** fibrocartilage between the articulating surfaces of bones. **Interos′seous,** see *Arthrodial* or *Articular c.* **Inter-ver′tebral c.,** fibrocartilage placed between the vertebræ. **Invest′ing c.,** articular c. **C. of Ja′cobson,** cartilaginous nodule in the nasal septum situated above the anterior nasal spine. **Lat′eral c.,** see *Lateral.* **Loose c.,** floating c. **C. of Lusch′ka,** cartilaginous nodule in the true vocal cord. **Mandib′ular c.,** Meckel's c. **Meat′al c.,** auricular c. **Meckel's′ c.,** c. in intrauterine life, the upper part of which forms the malleus and its handle; the lower part a rod, on the external surface of which the lower jaw is developed. **Obdu′cent c.,** articular c. **C. of ossifica′tion,** one which, in the progress of ossification, has to form the integrant part of bones; the centres in the long bones of the newborn infant are termed *temporary,* the others being *permanent.* **Parachor′dal c.,** see *Parachordal.* **Parenchy′matous c.,** cellular c. **Perio′tic c.,** see *Periotic.* **Per′manent c.,** see *Cartilage of ossification.* **Plex′iform c.,** elastic c. **Precur′sory c.,** c. of ossification. **Primor′dial c.,** temporary c. **Pul′monary c.,** left second costal c., situated in front of the pulmonary orifice of the heart. **Quad′rate c.,** see *Quadrate.* **Reich′ert's c.,** see *Reichert.* **Retic′ular c.** or **Re′tiform c.,** elastic c. **Santori′ni's c.,** see *Corniculum laryngis.* **Semilu′nar c.,** see *Semilunar.* **Sep′tal c.,** nasal c. **Ses′amoid c.,** small c. occasionally found in tendons. **Sig′moid c.,** semilunar c. **Ster′nal c.,** costal c. **Supra-aryt′enoid c.,** corniculum laryngis. **Tar′sal c.,** see *Tarsus.* **Tem′porary c.,** see *Cartilage of ossification.* **Thy′roid c.,** see *Thyroid.* **Tu′bal c.,** Eustachian c. **Uni′ting c.,** connecting c. **C. of Weit′brecht,** interarticular c. in the acromio-clavicular joint. **C. of Wris′berg,** see *Cuneiform cartilage of the larynx.* **Xi′phoid c.,** see *Xiphoid* and *Sternum.* **Y-c.,** the cartilage in the triradiate fissure at the bottom of the acetabulum.

**Cartilagin′.** Organic ingredient of cartilage; converted by boiling into chondrin.

**Cartilaginifica′tion** (*facio,* to make). Production or generation of cartilage; chondrogenesis.

**Cartilagin′iform.** Resembling cartilage.

**Cartila′ginis arytenoid′eæ capit′ulum.** Corniculum laryngis.

**Cartilaginoid,** kar-til-aj′in-oid. Resembling cartilage.

**Cartilaginous,** kar-til-aj′in-us. Belonging to, composed of, or resembling cartilage. **C. tis′sue,** see *Cartilage.* **C. tu′mor,** chondroma; enchondroma.

**Cartila′go.** Cartilage. **C. annula′ris,** cricoid cartilage. **C. auric′ulæ** or **aur′is,** cartilage of the ear. **C. basila′ris,** cricoid cartilage; fibrocartilage in foramen lacerum medium. **C. clypea′lis,** thyroid cartilage. **C. cornicula′ta,** corniculum laryngis. **C. cricoide′a,** cricoid cartilage. **C. cuneifor′mis,** see *Cuneiform cartilages of the larynx.* **C. ensifor′mis,** xiphoid cartilage. **C. epiglot′tica,** epiglottis. **C. gingiva′lis,** fibrous covering of alveolar groove at birth. **C. guttura′lis,** arytenoid cartilage. **C. innomina′ta,** cricoid. **C. lin′guæ,** septum of tongue. **C. mucrona′ta,** xiphoid cartilage. **C. osses′cens,** temporary cartilage. **C. pelta′lis,** thyroid cartilage; xiphoid cartilage. **C. pelta′tus,** thyroid cartilage. **C. peren′nis,** permanent cartilage. **C. per′manens,** permanent cartilage. **C. quadrangula′ris,** cartilage of nasal septum. **C. reticula′ris,** reticular cartilage, as of epiglottis, cornicula laryngis, pinna of ear. **C. santorinia′na,** corniculum laryngis. **C. scutifor′mis,** thyroid cartilage. **C. sep′ti na′rium,** see *Nasal cartilage.* **C. triangula′ris** or **trique′tra car′pi,** triangular cartilage of the wrist. **C. triti′cea,** see *Thyreohyoid membrane.* **C. tu′bæ,** cartilage of lining of the Eustachian tube. **C. u′vifer,** uvula. **C. ve′ra,** hyaline cartilage. **C. Wrisberg′ii,** see *Cuneiform cartilages of the larynx.* **C. xiphoi′des,** xiphoid cartilage.

**Car′tridge, sem′inal or spermat′ic.** Spermataphore.

**Ca′rum.** (Ph. U. S.) Caraway; carraway; fruit or seeds of Carum carvi, caraway seeds, are carminative; dose, gr. j–x (0.065–0.65). The oil, *oleum cari,* official, has properties of the seeds; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **C. aj′owan,** see *Ajwain.* **C. bul′bocas′tanum,** Bunium bulbocastanum. **C. car′ui,** carum. **C. petroseli′num,** Apium petroselinum. **C. vulga′re,** C. carui.

**Car′uncle** (dim. of *caro,* flesh). Small portion of flesh; fleshy excrescence, as *lacrymal caruncle,* on the conjunctiva, near the inner canthus. **Ure′thral c.,** fibrovascular tumor at the aperture of the female urethra; see *Carnosities, Caruncula,* and *Carunculæ.*

**Carun′cula.** Caruncle. **C. cuticular′is,** nympha. **C. hymena′lis,** c. myrtiformis. **C. innomina′ta,** lacrymal gland. **C. lacryma′lis,** lacrymal caruncle; small, reddish, follicular body at the inner angle of the eye; secretes a gummy substance. **C. ma′jor,**

small papilla or elevation on duodenal mucous lining at the point of emptying of the biliary and pancreatic ducts. **C. mammilla'ris**, olfactory tubercle; extremity of a lactiferous tubule in the nipple. **C. mi'nor**, small papilla or elevation in the duodenum at the point of entrance of the accessory pancreatic duct. **C. Morgagn'ii**, middle lobe of the prostate, see *Prostate*. **C. myrtifor'mis**, one of several small, reddish tubercles near the orifice of the vagina, formed by mucous membrane; they are regarded as remains of the ruptured hymen. **C. oc'uli**, lacrymal caruncle. **C. papillar'is**, papilla of the kidney. **C. prostat'ica**, middle lobe of prostate gland. **C. saliva'ris** or **sublingua'lis**, sublingual caruncle at the opening of Wharton's duct. **C. semina'lis**, gallinaginis caput. **C. ure'thræ**, gallinaginis caput, see *Carnosities*. **C. uteri'na**, one of the fleshy excrescences of the lining membrane of the uterus. **C. vagina'lis**, c. myrtiformis.

**Carun'culous** or **Carun'cular.** Relating to caruncles or carnosities.

**Ca'ruon.** Carum.

**Ca'rus.** Profound sleep; last degree of coma, with complete insensibility, which no stimulus can remove. Sopor, coma, lethargia, and carus are four degrees of the same condition. **C. apoplex'ia**, cerebral apoplexy. **C. asphyx'ia**, asphyxia. **C. catalep'sia**, catalepsy. **C. ec'stasis**, ecstasis. **C. hydrocephal'icus**, hydrocephalus internus. **C. lethar'gus**, lethargy. **C. l. cataph'ora**, somnolency. **C. l. vig'il**, coma vigil. **C. paral'ysis** paralysis. **C. p. paraple'gia**, paraplegia. **C. veter'nus**, lethargy.

**Ca'rus, curve of.** See *Pelvis*.

**Car'vacrol.** $C_{13}H_{14}O$. Thick oil, with smell and taste of creosote; obtained by acting on oil of caraway with caustic potassa or glacial phosphoric acid; antiseptic and of service in toothache. **C. i'odide**, iodocarvacrol or iodocrol; has been employed externally in same cases as iodoform.

**Car'vene.** A terpene derivation of caraway oil.

**Car'vol.** $C_{10}H_{14}O$. Aromatic, odorous liquid, produced by acting on oleum cari with sulphide of hydrogen and digesting the product with caustic potash.

**Car'vum.** Caraway.

**Car'ya.** Hickory; Juglans regia. **C. basil'ica**, Juglans regia.

**Caryd'ion.** Corylus avellana.

**Car'yochrome** (*karyon*, nucleus, *chroma*, color). A smell nerve cell, the staining properties of which are mainly resident in the nucleus.

**Caryocine'sis** (*karyon*, nucleus, *kinesis*, motion). Term expressive of the various structural phases undergone by a nucleus in the course of the indirect division of cells or other nuclei; see *Mitosis*.

**Caryocinet'ic.** Relating to caryocinesis.

**Caryodaph'ne densiflo'ra.** Plant of Java having bitter bark, and leaves that are used in colic.

**Caryol'ysis** (*karyon*, nucleus, *lysis*, loosening). Caryocinesis.

**Caryolyt'ic.** Relating to caryolysis.

**Caryom'itome** (*karyon*, nucleus, *tome*, incision). Nuclear fibril.

**Caryomito'sis.** Caryocinesis, mitosis.

**Caryomitot'ic.** Relating to caryomitosis.

**Car'yon.** See *Juglans regia*. **C. heracleon'ticon**, **lep'ton**, or **pon'ticon**, Corylus avellana (nut). **C. trip'ton**, nutmeg.

**Caryophyl'la.** Geum urbanum.

**Caryophylla'ta alpi'na, aquat'ica,** or **lu'tea.** Geum rivale. **C. monta'na**, Geum rivale and G. montanum. **C. nu'tans** or **riva'lis**, Geum rivale. **C. urba'na**, Geum urbanum. **C. vulga'ris**, Geum urbanum.

**Caryophyllin'.** $C_{20}H_{32}O_{21}$. White, resinous substance obtained from cloves; when treated with nitric acid *caryophyllinic acid* results, $C_{20}H_{32}O_8$.

**Caryophyl'lum.** Eugenia caryophyllata. **C. ru'brum**, Dianthus caryophyllus.

**Caryophyl'lus.** (Ph. U. S.) Cloves, the unexpanded flowers of *Eugenia caryophyllata*, which see; a carminative; dose, gr. j–x (0.065–0.65). The official oil of clove, oleum caryophilli, is used externally in toothache; internally it may be given in doses of ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **C. america'nus**, see *Myrtus pimenta*. **C. aromat'icus**, Eugenia caryophyllata. **C. horten'sis** or **mul'tiplex**, Dianthus caryophyllus. **C. pimen'ta**, Myrtus pimenta. **C. vulga'ris**, Geum urbanum.

**Car'yoplasm** (*karyon*, nucleus, *plasma*, formative material). Nuclear protoplasm.

**Caryorrhex'is** (*karyon*, nucleus, *rhexis*, rupture). Rupture of the envelope of the cell nucleus or of the cell nucleus itself.

**Cas'amum.** Cyclamen.

**Casamu'nar.** Cassumuniar.

**Cas'ca bark.** Erythrophlæum.

**Cas'cara** (Sp., bark). Name under which cinchona bark is known in Peru; the gatherers are called cascarilleros. **C. amar'ga**, Honduras bark; bark of Picramnia antidesma, of Central America; alterative; used in syphilis and chronic skin diseases. **C. sagra'da**, dried bark of Rhamnus purshianus; mild laxative in habitual constipation; see *Rhamnus*.

**Cascaril'la** (Sp., little bark). (Ph. U. S. and Br.) The bark of Croton eluteria, an astringent bitter; dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). The infusion and tincture are official in the Ph. Br.; dose of the infusion, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0); of the tincture, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **C. carabay'a**, see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex*. **C. colora'da**, Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ cortex. **C. rox'a**, Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ cortex.

**Cascarillin'.** $C_6H_9O_2$. White, crystalline substance derived from bark of Croton eleuteria. See *Croton cascarilla*.

**Cascarin'.** $C_{12}N_{10}O_5$. A glucoside isolated from Cascara sagrada, and identical with rhamnoxanthin, which is found in Rhamnus frangula, or buckthorn; employed in habitual constipation in doses of gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2).

**Case.** Box for the preservation of instruments or medicines; a pocket-case contains small instruments in constant use with the surgeon. An instance of disease under treatment or observation; often incorrectly employed as synonymous with patient. **Dress'ing c.**, case of instruments for dressing wounds. **Heart c.**, pericardium. **Mus'cle c.**, elements entering into the formation of striated muscular fibre.

**Casear'ia astrin'gens.** Bark of this S. American plant is used as a poultice to indolent ulcers. **C. cauzia'la**, E. Indian tree; bitter; pulp of fruit is diuretic.

**Casease**, ka'ze-aze. A bacterial ferment capable of dissolving albumin.

**Ca'seate.** To undergo caseation; also a salt of caseic acid.

**Casea'tion** or **Caseifica'tion** (*caseus*, cheese). Degeneration, as of inflammatory exudations, into a cheesy or curdy mass, tending to further decomposition or transformation. Precipitation of casein in the coagulation of milk.

**Ca'seic acid.** An acid derived from cheese; probably the same as lactic acid.

**Ca'seiform.** Cheesy or caseous.

**Casein'.** Caseous matter; the great nitrogenized constituent of milk, occurring in the proportion of 2 to 6 per cent; identical in composition with the chief constituents of blood, fibrin, and albumin, all being compounds of protein; contains a large quantity of phosphorus. A similar principle exists in vegetables, vegetable casein or legumin, vegetable gluten, chiefly in leguminous seeds—peas, beans, lentils. Like vegetable albumin, casein is soluble in water, and the solution is not coagulable by heat. Casein is precipitated from milk by acid and by rennet at 104° F. Casein also occurs in the sebaceous secretion of the surface of the body. **An'imal c.**, see *Casein*. **C. of blood**, albuminose; globulin. **Glu'ten c.**, vegetable c., see *Casein*. **Milk c.**, see *Casein*. **C. of sali'va**, ptyalin, see *Saliva*. **C. of small intes'tine**, albuminose. **Veg'etable c.**, see *Casein*.

**Casein′ogen.** A proteid in milk that produces casein when subjected to the action of a digestive ferment.

**Caseo-i′odine.** An iodine compound of casein; used in the treatment of goitre.

**Ca′seose.** A proteose resulting from the digestion of casein.

**Ca′seous.** Cheesy. **C. degenera′tion,** caseation. **C. mat′ter,** the cheesy mass resulting from caseation. **C. pneumo′nia,** see *Pneumonia.*

**Cashew′.** Anacardium occidentale. **C. gum,** see *Anacardium occidentale* and *Swietania mahogani.* **C. nut,** fruit of Anacardium occidentale; irritant and escharotic. **Orien′tal c. nut,** fruit of Semecarpus anacardium; called also marking-nut, marsh-nut, Malacca bean.

**Cashoo′.** Aromatic pectoral drug of India; catechu.

**Casimiro′a ed′ulis.** Mexican tree, ord. *Rutaceæ,* the fruit of which is eatable, also anthelmintic; the pulp is hypnotic; bark is a bitter.

**Cas′sa.** Thorax. **C. bark,** sassy bark.

**Cassa′da.** Cassava.

**Cas′sareep** or **Cas′saripe.** A non-poisonous extract of cassava root; antiseptic.

**Cassa′va.** Various species of manihot, especially *Jatropha manihot,* which see. **C. flour** or **meal,** dried, ground residue in the roots of Manihot utilissima or Jatropha manihot after the juice has been expressed. **C. starch,** starch obtained from expressed juice of Manihot utilissima; Brazilian starch; by drying on heated plates it is converted into tapioca.

**Cassee′na** or **Casse′na.** Ilex vomitoria.

**Cas′ser's fontanelle′.** That formed by the edges of the occipital, parietal, and temporal bones. **C.'s gan′glion** or **Casse′rian g.,** the Gasserian ganglion. **C.'s mus′cle,** name given to what was formerly called the laxator tympani minor muscle. **C.'s per′forating nerve,** external cutaneous nerve of the arm.

**Cas′sia.** Laurus cassia. **C. ab′sus,** absus. **C. acutifo′lia,** C. senna. **C. ala′ta,** ringworm shrub, winged senna plant; a species of cassia, from West Indies, used externally in diseases of the skin, as herpes and eczema; also cathartic. **C. alexandri′na,** C. fistula. **C. angustifo′lia,** Indian senna; C. elongata. **C. auricula′ta** grows in India; the root is used in skin diseases and those of the urinary organs, the bark in syphilis, the leaves in skin diseases, the flowers in diabetes, and the seeds in diabetes and rheumatism. **C. bark,** Chinese cinnamon; bark of Cinnamomum aromaticum. **C. bonplandia′na,** C. fistula. **C. brazilia′na,** C. grandis. **Brown c.,** C. glandulosa. **C. buds,** unripened flowers of several species of cinnamomum. **C. canel′la,** Laurus cassia. **C. caryophylla′ta,** Myrtus caryophyllata. **C. cathart′ica,** plant of Brazil; cathartic like senna. **C. chamæcris′ta,** prairie senna, partridge pea, wild senna; indigenous; ord. *Leguminosæ;* resembles Cassia marilandica. **C. cinnamo′mea,** Laurus cassia. **Egyp′tian c.,** senna. **C. elonga′ta,** Cassia senna. **C. emargina′ta,** tree of West Indies; leaves have action like senna, pods like those of C. fistula. **C. excel′sa,** C. fistula. **C. fis′tula** (Ph. U. S.), purging cassia, pulp of Cassia fistula or Cathartocarpus fistula, pudding pipe tree; see *C. pulp.* Laxative in dose of ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0) Pods of Cassia moschata of New Granada are smaller, but have like properties. **C. glau′ca,** tree of East Indies and Australia; used in gonorrhœa, diabetes, and gout. **C. gran′dis,** horse cassia, from Brazil; purgative. **C. lanceola′ta,** C. senna. **C. leniti′va,** C. acutifolia. **C. ig′nea,** Laurus cassia. **C. lig′nea malabar′ica,** Laurus cassia. **C. marilan′dica,** American or wild senna, locust plant; its leaves are similar in virtue to those of Cassia senna, but inferior in strength. **C. med′ica** or **medicina′lis,** C. angustifolia. **C. mol′lis,** C. grandis. **C. moscha′ta,** see *Cassia fistula.* **C. ni′gra,** C. fistula. **C. occidenta′lis,** stinkweed or stinkwood, grows in Southern United States; styptic; root is diuretic; bark is antipyretic; leaves are purgative. **C. officina′lis,** senna. **C. orienta′lis,** C. senna. **C. pulp,** sweet, mucilaginous matter obtained from carefully prepared recent pods of Cassia fistula, or by diffusion in water, straining, and evaporation; it is the chief cathartic ingredient in them. **Pur′ging c.,** Cassia fistula. **C. sen′na,** name of plant affording senna. Senna (Ph. U. S.) is leaflets of Cassia acutifolia and elongata; of C. angustifolia (Ph. Br.). Varieties of senna in commerce are Tinnivelly senna, Bombay or common India senna, Alexandrian senna, Tripoli senna, and Aleppo senna. **C. sensiti′va** or **seric′ea,** shrub of South America and West Indies; juice has been used in inflammation of the nates and legs. **C. siliquo′sa,** C. fistula. **C. sopho′ra,** roots of this East Indian herb are used in diseases of the skin and liver; bark and seeds in diabetes. **C. to′ra** or **toroï′des,** East Indian herb; leaves are laxative and used as applications to ulcers, pustules, etc.; root is used externally in ringworm.

**Cassi′ala.** Hyssopus.

**Cas′sida galericula′ta.** Scutellaria galericulata.

**Cassi′na.** Ilex. **C. carolinian′a,** Ilex paraguensis. **Ev′ergreen c.,** Ilex vomitoria. **C. par′agua,** Ilex paraguensis. **C. ve′ra,** Ilex vomitoria.

**Cas′sis.** Ribes nigrum.

**Cassom′ba** or **Cassom′bo.** Carthamus tinctorius.

**Cas′su.** Superior form of catechu, from Areca catechu.

**Cassumu′niar, Cassumu′nar,** or **Casamu′nar.** Bengal root, from East Indies; aromatic bitter, tonic, and stimulant; once considered a panacea.

**Cassu′vium.** Anacardium. **C. pomif′erum,** Anacardium occidentale.

**Cas′syta** or **Cas′sytha filifor′mis.** South African plant, employed by Cape colonists as a wash in scald head and as an antiparasitic; also in gonorrhœa, ophthalmia, ulcers, etc., and as a cooling drink in fevers.

**Cast.** Anything formed in a mold, as it were; hence, cylindrical bodies of varied constitution formed in the urinary tubules, the nasal cavities, the trachea, bronchi, etc., in disease of these parts. **Bron′chial c.,** a branching mass of pseudomembrane formed in the bronchial tubes. **Cork′screw c.,** spiral c. **Epithe′lial c.,** cast of the epithelial cells of urinary tubules. **C. in the eye,** strabismus. **Hy′aline c.,** translucent cast, probably from coagulation of albuminoid substance, found in the urine, coming either from the kidney or testicle. **Mu′coid c.** or **Mu′cous c.,** cast-like matter made up of mucus. **Re′nal c.,** tube c. **Spi′ral c.,** renal cast twisted over itself in the urinary passages. **Testic′ular c.,** form of cast, like renal cast, sometimes noticed in spermatorrhœa. **Transpa′rent c.,** hyaline c. or waxy c. **Tube c.,** see *Tube casts.* **U′rinary c.,** tube c. **Wax′y c.,** renal cast having a resemblance to wax.

**Casta′lia specio′sa.** Nymphæa alba.

**Casta′nea.** (Ph. U. S.) Chestnut leaves, the leaves of Castanea dentata; astringent in doses of ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0) in infusion. The fluid extract, *extrac′tum casta′neæ flu′idum* is given in doses of ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). See also *Fagus castanea pumila.* **C. denta′ta,** the source of the official (Ph. U. S.) castanea. **C. equi′na,** Æsculus hippocastanum. **C. pu′mila,** Fagus castanea pumila. **C. ves′ca,** Fagus castanea. **C. vulga′ris.** Fagus castanea.

**Caste′la nicholso′ni.** Shrub of tropical India, Africa, and America, having antiperiodic properties; similar qualities are assigned to its active principle, *amargosin.*

**Castelli′no's sign.** Oliver's symptom.

**Casti′gans** (*castigo,* to correct). Corrigent.

**Castiglio′nia loba′ta** (after L. Castiglioni). Pinoncillo tree; tree of Peru; when an incision is made into the stem a clear liquid flows out, which becomes black and horny-like, and is a powerful caustic; Jatropha curcas.

**Castil′lon pow′ders.** See *Powders, Castillon.*

**Castin′.** Bitter extractive from Vitex agnus-castus.

**Cas′tor.** Beaver. A plant, *Ricinus,* the source of castor oil. **Amer′ican** or **Cana′dian c.,** American variety of Castor fiber. **Bay c.,** Magnolia glauca. **C. bean,** see *Ricinus.* **Cana′dian c.,** American c. **Eng′lish c.,** American c. **C. fi′ber,** the beaver, which furnishes castor, an odorous secretion used, as a nervine and antispasmodic; see *Castoreum.* Its blood, urine, bile, and fat were also formerly used in medicine. **C. gal′liæ,** French and European variety of C. fiber. **C. oil,** expressed oil of Ricinus communis; cathartic; used externally in ointments, hair-washes, etc.; see *Ricinus communis.* **Prus′sian** or **Rus′sian c.,** castor procured from the European or Asiatic beaver; more valuable medicinally than American castor. **C. seeds,** seeds of Ricinus communis. **C. wood,** magnolia glauca.

**Casto′reum.** Castor; peculiar concrete matter found in follicles between the anus and the external genitals of the beaver (Castor fiber) in both sexes; the odor is strong, unpleasant, and peculiar; taste bitter, subacid; antispasmodic and nervine; dose, gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). **C. america′num** or **C. canaden′se,** from Castor americanus. **C. europæ′um,** Russian castor; known also under the names c. germanicum, c. moscoviticum, c. rossicum, c. sibericum.

**Castorin′.** White, waxy, crystalline derivative of castor.

**Castran′gula.** Scrophularia aquatica, S. nodosa.

**Cas′trate.** To remove one or both testicles or ovaries.

**Castra′tion** (*castro,* to emasculate). Orcheotomy, orchidectomy, gelding, spaying; operation of removing the testicles or one testicle only. *Spaying, female castration,* is a term usually restricted to the removal of the ovaries. See *Oöphorectomy.*

**Castra′tus.** One deprived of testicles. An animal in this condition is said to be "altered."

**Cas′ual.** Temporary; accidental. A temporary patient in a hospital; one brought in for treatment of injury or sudden, transient illness. **C. ward,** a hospital ward in which casuals or transient patients are received; casualty ward.

**Cas′ualty.** An accident resulting in bodily injury or death. **C. ward,** a hospital ward for the reception of cases of accidental injury; casual ward.

**Casuari′na.** A genus of plants of Australasia and India. **C. equisetifo′lia** or **in′dica,** astringent bark of this plant of the E. Indies is used in diarrhœa and dysentery. **C. litora′lis, lito′rea,** or **muriat′ica,** tinian pine of India, has similar properties; also tonic.

**Casumu′niar.** Cassumuniar.

**Ca′sus** (*cado,* to fall). Case; symptom; prolapsus; accident. **C. pal′pebræ superio′ris,** falling down of the upper eyelid, see *Blepharoptosis.* **C. u′vulæ,** relaxation and tumefaction of the uvula.

**Cat-foot.** Gnaphalium polycephalum. **C.-mint,** Nepeta cataria. **C.-tail,** Typha latifolia. **C. thy′me,** Teucrium marum.

**Cata-** or **Cath-** (*kata,* down, after). A prefix signifying down; at times adding emphasis to the radical; also written kata.

**Catab′asis** (*katabaino,* to descend). Expulsion of humors downward; descent, as of the testicles; decline of disease.

**Catabat′ic.** Having a tendency to fall, descend, or decline.

**Catabol′ic.** Relating to catabolism; retrograde.

**Catabolin′.** A product of catabolic action.

**Catab′olism** (*kataballo,* to throw down). Normal tissue disintegration; retrograde metabolism.

**Catab′olite.** Catabolin.

**Catabythismoma′nia** (*katabythismos,* submersion). An insane impulse to suicide by drowning.

**Catacas′mus** (*akazo,* to prick). Cupping; scarification.

**Catacathar′tic.** Purgative, as distinguished from anacathartic or emetic; cathartic downward.

**Catacau′ma** (*kauo,* to burn). Burn or scald.

**Catacau′sis.** Alleged spontaneous combustion of the human body, especially in alcoholic subjects.

**Catac′lasis** (*kataklazo,* to break to pieces). Distortion or spasmodic fixation of the eyes; spasmodic occlusion or eversion of the eyelids. Fracture of a bone.

**Catadei′sis** (locking up). Morbid union of the eyelids.

**Catacrot′ic** or **Catac′rotous** (*kata,* again, *kroteo,* to strike). Pulse with double beat, two notches being observed in the downward line of the sphygmographic tracing.

**Catac′rotism.** Catadicrotism.

**Catadicrot′ic** or **Catadic′rotous** (*kata, di,* twice, *kroteo,* to strike). Marked by catadicrotism.

**Catadic′rotism.** A double break in the pulse beat, pictured by two upward notches in the descending line of the sphygmographic tracing.

**Catadid′ymus.** Twin monster as regards the lower parts, but joined above.

**Cataglos′sum** (*kata,* down, *glossa,* tongue). Instrument for pressing down the tongue.

**Catag′ma.** Fracture. **C. fissu′ra,** see *Contrafissura.* **C. fractu′ra,** fracture.

**Catagmat′ics.** Remedies supposed to be capable of occasioning a formation of callus to unite fragments of bone.

**Catagraphol′ogy** (*katagrapho,* to write down, *logos,* discourse). Art of writing prescriptions.

**Cat′alase.** A comparatively persistent enzyme of very general occurrence in the animal and vegetable world, the most striking peculiarity of which is its ability to break down hydrogen peroxide.

**Catalen′tia.** Epilepsy; epileptiform disease.

**Catalep′sia.** Catalepsy. **C. pulmo′num,** spasm of the glottis.

**Cat′alepsy** (*katalambano,* to seize upon). Disease in which there is a sudden suspension of action of the senses and of volition, the limbs and trunk preserving the different positions given to them; the affection occurs at times as a form of or in association with hysteria, insanity, and ether or chloroform intoxication. **Artific′ial c.,** c. induced in the hypnotic state. **Feigned, sim′ulated,** or **spu′rious c.,** form of catalepsy imitated by malingerers; distinguished by the fact that there is no loss of sensation or of sensibility to pain.

**Catalep′tic.** Relating to catalepsy; affected with catalepsy. **C. meth′od,** administration of external agents when internal agents are inapplicable.

**Catalep′tiform** or **Catalep′toid** (*eidos,* resemblance). Resembling catalepsy.

**Catalot′ic.** Remedy which removes cicatrices.

**Catal′pa.** Catawba tree, bean tree, Indian bean; a decoction of the pods of catalpa, an American tree, Didynamia angiospermia; has been used in chronic nervous asthma; seeds are antispasmodic and expectorant, wood is emetic, and bark anthelmintic; leaves are emollient and anodyne, applied externally. **C. arbo′rea, bignonioi′des, cordifo′lia,** or **syringæfo′lia,** catalpa.

**Catal′ysis** (*katalyo,* to decompose). Paralysis; dissolution, as by death; chemical decomposition induced by the mere presence of a body, catalytic agent, which body itself does not undergo any change, or, if modified temporarily, is restored to the original state before the decomposition process is concluded.

**Cat′alyst.** Substance producing catalysis.

**Catalyt′ic.** Pertaining to, characterized by, or resulting from catalysis; also in therapeutics, alterative, a remedy acting by destruction or counteraction of morbid agencies in the blood. **C. a′gent,** in chemistry, a substance inducing catalysis seemingly by its simple presence; in medicine, an alterative. **C. force,** the supposed inherent property by which a catalytic agent exerts its specific action.

**Catame′nia** (*kata,* according to, *men,* month). Menses. **C. al′ba,** leucorrhœa usually preceding, taking the place of, or increased by the monthly menstrual discharge.

**Catame′nial.** Menstrual; relating to the catamenia.

**Catam′ysis.** Occlusion or closure of the eyelids.

**Catanan′che.** A genus of herbaceous plants of

S. Europe. **C. cæru'lea,** the blue cupidone; considered laxative.

**Catantochas'mus** (*katanta,* downward, *chasma*). Term applied to skulls in which the line connecting the staphylion and basion looks forward when referred to the radius fixus as a horizontal, making with it an angle of from 0° to 13°.

**Catantop'ylus** (*katanta,* downward, *pyle,* orifice). Term applied to skulls in which the foramen magnum looks slightly backward (1° to 8°) when referred to the radius fixus as a horizontal.

**Catantorrhi'nus** (*katanta,* downward, *rhis,* nose). Term applied to skulls in which the line from the hormion to the subnasal point lies below the radius fixus, making with it an angle of from 1° to 16.5°.

**Catantos'tomus** (*katanta,* downward, *stoma,* mouth). Term applied to skulls in which the line connecting the hormion and alveolar point lies below the radius fixus, making with it an angle of from 9° to 25.5°.

**Cantanturanis'cus** (*katanta,* downward, *ouraniskos,* roof of mouth). Term applied to skulls in which the line connecting the posterior border of the incisive foramen and alveolar point looks backward when referred to the radius fixus as a horizontal, making with it an angle of from 1° to 20°.

**Catantur'anus** (*katanta,* downward, *ouranos,* palate). Term applied to skulls in which the line connecting the staphylion and alveolar point looks backward when referred to the radius fixus as a horizontal, making with it an angle of from 1° to 17°.

**Cat'apasm** (*katapasso,* to sprinkle). A powder to be dusted over a part; also gentle friction.

**Catapau'sis** (*pausis,* sedation). Sedation.

**Catapep'sis** (*kata,* intensive, *pepsis,* digestion). Normal complete digestion.

**Catapha'sia** (*kata,* down, *phasis,* speech). Repetition of a word or words to a morbid degree.

**Catapho'nic** (*kata,* down, *phone,* sound). Relating to reflection of sound.

**Cataph'ora** (*kataphora,* fall). State resembling sleep, with privation of feeling and voice; somnolency; profound sleep, synonymous with sopor; lethargy. **C. co'ma,** sanguineous apoplexy. **C. hydrocepha'lica,** serous apoplexy. **C. magnet'ica,** hypnotism.

**Cataphore'sis** (*kataphero,* to drive down). Act of transferring remedial agents through the skin by means of the constant current to deeply situated tissues. **Anæ'mic c.,** c. in which the action of the remedy is limited to a special part by pressure or other means of restricting the circulation in that part, and thus preventing absorption.

**Cataphoret'ic.** Relating to cataphoresis.

**Cataphor'ia** (*kata,* downward, *phoreo,* to carry). Condition of the eyes in which the visual axes are inclined below the horizontal plane.

**Cataphor'ic.** Relating to power of inducing passage of fluids through membranes by medium of the constant current, or to cataphora, or to cataphoria.

**Cataphrix'is** (*kata,* intensive, *phrisso,* to shiver). Chilliness and pain from exposure to cold.

**Catapi'esis** (*katapiezo,* to press down). Depression.

**Catapino'sis** (*pino,* to drink). Absorption.

**Cat'aplasm** (*kataplasso,* to besmear). Poultice; a remedy applied externally, under the form of a thick pap. Cataplasms are formed of various ingredients and used for different objects, being anodyne, emollient, antiseptic, etc. A simple poultice acts only by virtue of its warmth and moisture. Mealy, fatty substances, such as ground flaxseed, leaves of plants, certain fruits, crumb of bread, slippery elm, yeast, etc., are the most common bases.

**Cataplas'ma.** Cataplasm; poultice. **C. aëra'tum,** yeast poultice. **C. antisep'ticum,** poultice containing charcoal, creosote, carbolic acid, or other antiseptic material. **C. astrin'gens,** poultice of galls, alum, or other astringent substance. **C. carbo'nis,** charcoal poultice; made by adding powdered charcoal to common cataplasm; antiseptic to foul ulcers, etc. **C. cerevis'iæ,** yeast poultice. **C. commu'ne,** flaxseed poultice. **C. coni'i,** hemlock cataplasm; poultice made by spreading soft extract of hemlock on flaxseed poultice; used in malignant, painful ulcers. **C. dau'ci,** carrot cataplasm; made by boiling carrot root until soft enough to form a poultice; used in fetid ulcers. **C. emol'liens,** flaxseed poultice. **C. fæc'ulæ cerevis'iæ** or **fermen'ti,** yeast cataplasm or poultice (wheaten flour, beer-yeast, and water); antiseptic, and good application to bruises; a cataplasm of beer-grounds, cataplasma fæculæ cerevisiæ, is used in the same cases. **C. li'ni,** linseed or flaxseed poultice; made by mixing boiling water with linseed meal. **C. rubefa'ciens,** mustard poultice or plaster. **C. sina'pis,** sinapism, mustard cataplasm, poultice, or plaster (mustard and linseed meal equal parts and boiling water); rubefacient and stimulant; applied to the painful part in rheumatism, localized pains, etc. **C. so'dæ chlorina'tæ** or **chlora'tæ,** chlorine poultice; made by adding solution of chlorinated soda to flaxseed cataplasm; applied to foul, offensive ulcers. **C. ul'mi,** slippery-elm poultice, made by adding boiling water to powdered bark of Ulmus fulva, stirring constantly; light, agreeable cataplasm.

**Cataplec'tic** (*kataplesso,* to strike down). Striking suddenly, as a cataplectic attack.

**Cataplex'ia** or **Cataplex'y.** A sudden mental shock causing profound prostration; apoplexy; extreme sensibility of teeth.

**Catapone'sis** (*kataponeo,* to overcome with fatigue). Exhaustion from overwhelming exertion or labor.

**Catapo'sis** (*posis,* drinking). Deglutition.

**Catap'otra.** Cardiac opening of the stomach.

**Catapsyx'is** (*katapsycho,* to refrigerate). Coldness of the body or limbs, without rigor and horripilation.

**Catapto'sis** (*kata,* down, *ptosis,* fall). Fall of a patient with epilepsy or apoplexy; sudden resolution of a paralytic limb.

**Catapu'tia ma'jor.** Ricinus communis. **C. mi'nor,** Euphorbia lathyris.

**Cat'aract** (*kataraktes,* waterfall, cataract). Opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule, preventing the passage of rays of light and precluding vision. Cataracts have been divided into spurious and genuine; the former, pseudocataracta, when the obstacle to vision is between the capsule of the lens and the uvea; the latter, when it is in the lens or capsule.

*Lenticular cataract* is seated in the lens, capsular or membranous in the capsule. *Capsular cataract* is divided again into anterior, posterior or polar, and complete capsular cataract. When the anterior form is elevated above the surface of the capsule it has been termed *pyramidal cataract*. *Lamellar* or *zonular cataract* consists of a layer of opaque lens substance lying between the nucleus and the transparent portion of the cortical substance; it is generally congenital or developed in infancy. *Cortical cataract* usually commences at the margin, grayish-white stripes being observed running toward the centre of the lens, cloudiness soon involving the whole lens. *Nuclear* or *hard senile cataract* is a form usually met with in old people. When the capsule is rendered opaque, in consequence of injury (*traumatic cataract,* suffusio ex vulnere) which cuts or ruptures any part of it, it thickens and becomes leathery; this condition has been called *aridosiliquose cataract*. *Morgagnian, lacteal,* or *puriform cataract* is a milky variety, in which the crystalline is transformed into a liquid similar to milk, or in which there is opacity of the fluid between the lens and its capsule. *Capsulolenticular cataract* affects both lens and capsule.

Cataracts are also called *hard,* sclerocataracta, suffusio dura; *soft,* phacomalacia, suffusio mollis; *stony; milky* or *cheesy,* galactocataracta, cataracta lacticolor, according to their density; white, pearly, yellow, brown, gray, green, black, according to their color; fixed or vacillating, cataracta capsulolenticularis fixa or tremula, according as they are fixed or movable behind the pupil. In diabetic cataract the opacity is probably dependent on impaired nutrition connected with diabetes.

Cataract may be *simple* or *complicated* with adhesion, amaurosis, specks, etc.; and *primary* or *primitive*, when opaque before operation; *secondary*, when the opacity is a result of operation. Cataract is commonly a disease of elderly individuals, although not infrequently it is congenital, suffusio congenita. It forms slowly; objects are at first seen as through a mist; light bodies appear to fly before the eyes, and not until after months or years is sight wholly lost.

Operation alone will obviate the evil by removing the obstacle to the passage of light to the retina. The following methods are employed for this purpose, the operator observing the rules of antiseptic surgery: the flap operation, linear extraction, the modified or peripheral linear (Von Graefe), the short flap (De Wecker), the needle operation, and the suction method. The old operation of couching or depression has been quite generally abandoned by ophthalmic surgeons. The *needle operation*, or *discission*, consists in opening the capsule of the lens; the aqueous humor comes in contact with the substance of the lens, and absorption is brought about. This mode of operating is adapted to cataracts in children. The *suction method* consists in lacerating the anterior lenticular capsule with needles; an incision is made in the cornea large enough to allow the aspirator to be introduced, suction is made with it, and the lens matter removed in this manner. Selection of the most appropriate operation must depend upon the peculiar nature of the case.

**Af′ter-c.**, a secondary capsular c. **Ante′rior cen′tral c.**, polar c. **Arbores′cent c.**, one in which the opacity has a branching appearance. **Ar′idosil′iquose** or **Aridosil′iquate c.**, one in which the opacity is due to a leathery thickening or calcareous deposit in the capsule. **Ax′ial c.**, nuclear c. **Ax′illary c.**, spindle c. **Black c.**, nuclear c. darkened by the absorption of hæmatin, with inflammation of the inner part of the eye; at one time amaurosis was so called. **Calca′reous c.**, c. with calcareous deposits, often so hard as to receive the name *osseous*. **Cap′sular c.**, see *Cataract*. **Cap′sulolentic′ular c.**, see *Cataract*. **Ca′seous c.**, cheesy c. **Cen′tral c.**, neutral c.; centradiaphanes. **Chee′sy c.**, an over-ripe c. which has undergone degeneration into an opaque, cheesy mass. **Choles′terin c.**, c. having particles of cholesterin glistening in the lens. **Complete′ c.**, one in which the opacity involves the entire lens. **Com′plicated c.**, see *Cataract*. **Congen′ital c.**, see *Cataract*. **Contu′sion c.**, traumatic c. **Cor′tical c.**, see *Cataract*. **Crys′talline c.**, lenticular c., see *Cataract*. **Cys′tic c.**, see *Cataracta cystica*. **Diabet′ic c.**, cataract associated with diabetes. **Dot′ted c.**, punctated c. **Dry-shell c.**, aridosiliquose c. **False c.**, opacity of the cornea or aqueous humor not involving the lens. **Fi′brinous** or **Fi′broid c.**, false c., in which plastic lymph is deposited on the lens or its capsule. **Fixed c.**, see *Cataract*. **Flu′id c.**, see *Cataracta cystica*. **Fu′siform c.**, spindle-shaped nuclear c. **Gen′eral c.**, one in which both lens and capsule are involved. **Gen′uine c.**, see *Cataract*. **Glass′blower′s c.**, a c. due to exposure of the eyes to great heat. **Glauco′matous c.**, one associated with glaucoma. **Glycosu′ric c.**, diabetic c., see *Cataract*. **Green c.**, cataract complicated with glaucoma. **Hard c.**, see *Cataract*. **Hy′aloid c.**, c. probably dependent upon opacity of the vitreous humor. **Hypermature′ c.**, over-ripe c. **Im′mature c.**, a forming c. or one not involving the entire lens or capsule. **Incip′ient c.**, a beginning c.; a minor degree of immature c. **In′fantile c.**, c. occurring in early life, lamellar in form. **Intersti′tial c.**, lenticular c. **Intumes′cent c.**, one accompanied by swelling of the lens. **Lac′teal c.**, milky c. **Lamel′lar, lam′inar**, or **lam′inated c.**, opacity of several lamellæ of the lens, not of the whole lens itself; generally congenital. **Lentic′ular c.**, see *Cataract*. **Lymph c.**, cataracta cystica. **Mature′ c.**, a c. in which the entire lens is involved and ready for operation. **Mem′branous c.**, see *Cataract*. **Milk′y c.**, soft, milk-like opacity of the lens. **Mixed c.**, opacity of the lens, at first cortical, afterward nuclear also. **Morgag′nian c.**, cataracta cystica. **Nu′clear c.**, see *Cataract*. **Opaque′ c.**, see *Cataract*. **Os′seous c.**, see *Calcareous cataract*. **Over-ripe′ c.**, one in which the lenticular substance has become entirely opaque and degenerated into a fluid or a shrivelled, hard state. **Par′tial c.**, one not involving the entire lens. **Perinu′clear c.**, lamellar c. **Pigmen′tous c.**, spurious c. due to traumatism, causing detachment of pigment. **Po′lar c.**, opacity of the centre of the capsule of the lens anteriorly, *anterior central* or *polar c.*; or posteriorly, *posterior central* or *polar c.* **Pri′mary** or **prim′itive c.**, see *Cataract*. **Progres′sive c.**, one which has not yet reached the stage of maturity, but in which the opacity is increasing. **Pseudomem′branous c.**, opacity of the lens, having white maculæ, the result of iritis. **Punc′tate c.**, dotted form of c. of the cortex of the lens. **Pur′ulent c.**, hypopyon. **Pu′trid c.**, hypopyon. **Pyram′idal c.**, see *Cataract*. **Recur′rent cap′sular c.**, secondary c. **Ripe c.**, mature c. **Sec′ondary c.**, c. consequent on some disease in the vicinity, tumor, etc., or one in which the capsule becomes opaque after removal or destruction of the lens. **Se′nile c.**, hard cataract of old age. **Sha′king c.**, tremulous c. **Sim′ple c.**, see *Cataract*. **Soft c.**, see *Cataract*. **Sol′id c.**, hard c. **Spin′dle-shaped c.**, a fusiform opacity of the centre of the lens. **Spu′rious c.**, see *Cataract*. **Sta′tionary c.**, an immature c. in which the opacity does not appear to be increasing. **Stel′late c.**, a cortical c., so called because of the stellate arrangement of the lines of opacity in the cortical portion of the lens. **Sto′ny c.**, see *Cataract*. **To′tal c.**, one involving the entire lens. **Traumat′ic c.**, see *Cataract*. **Trem′ulous c.**, condition in which, from laceration of parts or other cause, there is unusual mobility of the lens and iris. **True c.**, lenticular c. **Unripe′ c.**, immature c. **Vac′illating c.**, tremulous c. **Zon′ular c.**, lamellar c.

**Catarac′ta.** Cataract. **C. accre′ta**, cataract with adherent iris. **C. arbores′cens**, cataract with pigmentary deposit on the lens. **C. argante′a**, cataract with fatty matter of bile in the lens. **C. ar′ida siliquo′sa**, see *Cataract*. **C. axia′lis**, cataract with central opacity; nuclear cataract. **C. calca′rea**, calcareous cataract, **C. capsula′ris**, capsular cataract. **C. cap′sulolenticula′ris**, see *Cataract*. **C. centra′lis**, cataract from obscurity of the central portion of the lens. **C. cys′tica**, cystic or fluid condition of the lens, especialy its cortex. **C. fusifor′mis**, spindle-shaped opacity of the lens. **C. glau′ca**, glaucoma. **C. grumo′sa**, cataract with blood deposit in the pupil. **C. gyp′sea**, c. accreta. **C. lac′tea** or **lactic′olor**, milky cataract. **C. liq′uida**, liquid or fluid form of cataract. **C. marmora′cea. C. morgagnia′na, C. ni′gra**, amaurosis. **C. nuclea′ris**, nuclear cataract. **C. puncta′ta**, punctate cataract. **C. pyramida′ta**, opacity having pyramidal shape. **C. secunda′ria**, after-cataract, **C. seni′lis**, cataract of old people. **C. stella′ta**, stellate cataract. **C. traumat′ica**, see *Cataract*. **C. vir′idis**, glaucoma.

**Catarac′tous.** Of the nature of a cataract; relating to a cataract.

**Cata′ria** or **C. vulga′ris.** See *Nepeta*.

**Catarrh′** (*katarrheo*, to flow down). Discharge of fluid from a mucous membrane. The term was originally applied to simple inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nasal and respiratory passages (a cold), but is now extended to all mucous membranes, as of the stomach, bladder, etc. Catarrh, in the English sense, nasal or bronchial catarrh, a cold, is a superficial inflammation of the mucous follicles of the nose or of the trachea and bronchi; commonly of but little consequence, but apt to relapse and become chronic. It is characterized by cough, thirst, lassitude, fever, watery eyes, with increased secretion of mucus from the air passages; antiphlogistic regimen and time usually remove it; sometimes inflammation of the bronchial tubes may prove fatal. **Acute c.**, a common cold, marked, first, by dryness or swelling of the mucous membrane of the nasal passages, followed by a stage of profuse secretion, serous and mucous at the beginning, later becoming more or less purulent. **Alcohol'ic c.**, gastrointestinal irritation of habitual drinkers. **Alve'olar c.**, engorgement of the alveoli of the lung occurring in bronchopneumonia. **Atroph'ic na'sal c.**, chronic disease characterized by atrophy of the lining membrane of the nose and turbinated bones, with offensive discharge; see *Ozæna* and *Rhinitis*. **Autum'nal c.**, hay fever. **C. of the blad'der**, see *Cystitis*. **Bos'tock's c.**, hay fever. **Bron'chial c.**, bronchitis. **Choler'iform c.**, see *Cholera infantum*. **Chron'ic c.**, a slow inflammation of the mucous membranes of the respiratory or alimentary tract, accompanied usually by the discharge of a thick, mucopurulent secretion. **Dry c.**, see *Bronchitis*. **Epidem'ic c.**, catarrh prevailing throughout an extensive area, sometimes affecting a whole country—influenza. **Follic'ular c.**, catarrh involving the follicles, which become elevated and granular. **Gas'tric c.**, gastritis. **Hemorrhag'ic c.**, catarrh in which fluid secreted is mixed with blood, as in cases of variola, pyæmic poisoning, etc. **Hypertroph'ic na'sal c.**, chronic disease characterized by hypertrophy of the lining membrane of the nose and pharynx. **Intes'tinal c.**, enteritis. **Laennec's' c.**, see *Laennec*. **Laryn'geal c.**, laryngitis. **Na'sal c.**, coryza. **Pap'illary c.**, c. of the papillæ of the kidney. **Pitu'itous c.**, chronic bronchorrhœa, with excessive secretion; humid asthma. **Pul'monary c.**, bronchitis. **Rose c.**, an affection similar to hay fever occurring in June. **Rus'sian c.**, influenza. **Se'rous c.**, mucous membrane inflammation attended with a thin, clear, or slightly bloody secretion. **C. of skin**, dermatitis. **Spring c.**, vernal c. **Suf'focative c.**, capillary bronchitis; asthma. **Sum'mer c.**, hay fever. **C. of u'terus**, metritis. **Vag'inal c.**, see *Leucorrhœa*. **Ver'nal c.**, conjunctivitis occurring in the spring. **Ves'ical c.**, cystitis.

**Catar'rhal.** Relating to or resembling catarrh. **C. pneumo'nia**, bronchopneumonia or lobular pneumonia.

**Catarrheu'ma** (*rheuma*, defluxion). Catarrh.

**Catarrhex'ia** or **Catarrhex'is** (*katarrhexis*, breaking down). Evacuant action from the bowels, stomach, or other organs. **C. ve'ra**, discharge of blood from the bowels.

**Catarrho'pia** (*kata*, down, *rhope*, inclination). Afflux of fluids toward inferior parts, and especially toward the viscera of the abdomen; *anarrhopia* expresses the opposite phenomenon, tendency toward upper parts.

**Catarrhopneumo'nia.** Catarrhal pneumonia.

**Catarrhos'chesis** (*katarrhoos*, catarrh, *schesis*, suppression). Suppression of mucous discharge or catarrh.

**Catar'rhous.** Catarrhal; affected with catarrh.

**Catar'rhus.** Catarrh; defluxion; tussis. **C. æsti'vus**, hay fever. **C. bellinsula'nus**, mumps. **C. benig'nus**, common cold. **C. bronchia'lis** or **bronchio'rum**, bronchitis. **C. à. conta'gio**, influenza. **C. epidem'icus**, influenza; epidemic catarrh. **C. febri'lis**, catarrhal fever. **C. feri'nus**, whooping-cough. **C. à. frig'ore**, a cold, see *Catarrh*. **C. genita'lium**, urethritis or leucorrhœa. **C. gonorrhœ'a**, gonorrhœa. **C. intestina'lis**, diarrhœa. **C. larynge'us** or **laryn'gis**, laryngitis. **C. ad na'res** or **nasa'lis**, coryza. **C. pec'toris**, **pulmona'lis**, or **pulmo'num**, bronchitis; catarrh. **C. rubeolo'sus**, catarrh incident to measles. **C. rus'sicus**, influenza. **C. seni'lis**, chronic bronchitis of the aged. **C. sic'cus**, dry catarrh. **C. soffocati'vus barbaden'sis**, suffocative catarrh. **C. trachea'lis**, catarrh of the trachea alone or of the larynx and trachea. **C. ure'thræ** or **urethra'lis**, urethritis; gonorrhœa. **C. vesi'cæ**, cystitis.

**Catasar'ca** (*kata*, down, *sarx*, flesh). Anasarca.

**Cat'aschasm** (*schazo*, to scarify). Blood-letting; scarification.

**Catastag'mus** (*kata*, down, *stazo*, to drop). Catarrh; coryza.

**Catastal'tic** (*katastello*, to repress). Hæmostatic, sedative, astringent, styptic; passing downward, as nervous force.

**Catas'tasis** (*katastasis*, constitution). Constitution, state, condition; reduction of bone; sedation.

**Cat'astate.** A product of catabolic action.

**Catat'asis** (*katateino*, to extend). Extension; extension and reduction of a fractured limb; reduction of a dislocation.

**Catath'esis** (act of depositing). Depression.

**Catathlip'sis** (*katathlibo*, to depress). Oppression.

**Catato'nia, Catat'ony** (*kata*, intensive, *tonos*, tone, or tension). Disease of the brain, of the nature of intense melancholy and general paresis of the insane.

**Catatricrot'ic.** Relating to catatricrotism.

**Catatric'rotism.** A condition of the pulse in which there are two abortive beats following the main one, indicated by two interruptions in the descending stroke of the sphygmograph.

**Catatro'pia** (*kata*, down, *tropa*, turning). An abnormal downward deflection of the eyes; cataphoria.

**Cataw'ba.** A native grape and the wine made from it. **C. tree**, catalpa.

**Catch fly.** Apocynum androsæmifolium; Silene virginica. **C. weed**, Galium aparine.

**Catechin'.** $C_{19}H_{18}O_8$. White, astringent principle derived from catechu; catechuic acid.

**Catechin'ic acid.** Catechin.

**Cat'echol.** $C_5H_6O_2$. An antiseptic and antipyretic preparation made from guaiacol.

**Cat'echu** (East Indian term, signifying juice of a tree). Extract prepared from wood of Acacia catechu (Ph. U. S.), black catechu or cutch, and from leaves and young shoots of Nauclea or Uncaria gambir (Ph. Br.), pale catechu, Oriental trees. Catechu is a powerful astringent, used in diarrhœa, intestinal hemorrhage, leucorrhœa, ulcers, sore throat, etc.; dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). The compound tincture, *tinctura catechu composita*, contains cinnamon; dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **C. ni'grum**, Acacia catechu. **C. pal'lidum**, Uncaria gambir.

**Cat'echutan'nic acid.** Peculiar form of tannic acid derived from catechu.

**Catelec'trode.** Cathode.

**Catelectroton'ic** or **Catelectrot'onous** (*cathode* + *electrotonus*). Relating to or producing catelectrotonus.

**Catelectrot'onus.** Increased excitability or irritability of a nerve at the negative pole after the passage of a current through it.

**Cat'enating.** Connecting as the links of a chain; as *catenating ague*, intermittent fever alternating with some other disease.

**Catesbœ'a mecran'tha** or **spino'sa.** W. Indian shrub, bark of which is tonic and antipyretic.

**Cat'foot.** Antennaria dioica.

**Cat'gut.** The intestine of the sheep twisted into strings of varying thickness; used in medicine as sutures and ligatures; also Galega virginiana.

**Cath'a ed'ulis.** Shrub of Asia and Africa, leaves of which are used as a drink, similar to coffee, and in insomnia and migraine.

**Cathar'sis** (*kathairo*, to purge). Natural or artificial purgation of any passage—mouth, anus, vagina, etc.; usually from the bowels only.

**Cathar'tate.** A salt of cathartic acid.

**Cathar'tic.** Producing catharsis; medicine which, when taken internally, increases the number of alvine evacuations. Some substances act upon the upper part of the intestinal canal, as calomel and colocynth; others on the lower part, as aloes, and some on the whole extent, as saline purgatives. Cathartics are divided into laxatives, simple cathartics, drastic cathartics, saline cathartics, hydragogues, and cholagogues, as follows (Brunton):

*Laxatives.*

Cassia.
Castor oil (in small doses).
Figs.
Gingerbread.
Honey.
Magnesia.
Manna.
Molasses.
Prunes.
Stewed apples.
Sulphur.
Tamarinds.

*Simple Cathartics.*

Aloes.
Cascara sagrada.
Castor oil.
Magnesia.
Magnesium carbonate.
Olive oil.
Rhamnus frangula.
Rhubarb.
Senna.
Sulphur.

*Drastic Cathartics.*

Colocynth.
Croton oil.
Elaterium.
Gamboge.
Jalap.
Podophyllin.
Scammony.

*Saline Purgatives.*

Magnesium citrate.
Magnesium sulphate.
Potassium bitartrate.
Potassium and sodium tartrate.
Potassium sulphate.
Potassium tartrate.
Sodium phosphate.
Sodium sulphate.
Sodium sulphovinate.

*Hydragogues.*

Elaterium.
Gamboge.
Potassium bitartrate.

*Cholagogues.*

Aloes.
Euonymin.
Iridin.
Mercurial preparations (blue pill, calomel, hydrargyrum cum cretâ.

**C. acid**, glucoside, $C_{180}H_{90}N_2SO_{82}$, active principle of senna.

**Cathartin′.** Bitter purgative substance from senna or jalap; also principle derived from Rhamnus catharticus.

**Cathartocar′pus excel′sus.** Cassia fistula. **C. fis′tula** or **fistuloi′des**, Cassia fistula. **C. moscha′tus**, Cassia moschata.

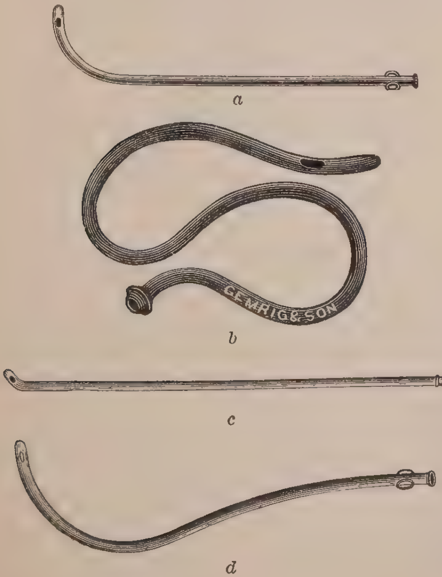
**Cathartogen′ic acid, Cathartogenin′.** Brown substance, product of the action of dilute acids, as hydrochloric acid, upon cathartic acid.

**Cathartoman′nit.** Saccharine principle from senna leaves, $C_{21}H_{44}O_{19}$.

**Cathemer′inus** or **Cathemer′ius** (*kata*, according to, *hemera*, day). Quotidian.

**Catheret′ic** (*kathaireo*, to destroy). Mild caustic applied to warts, exuberant granulations, etc.

**Cath′eter** (*katheter*, a probe). Hollow tube introduced into the urethra or other passage to draw off fluid or to dilate the passage. Catheters may also be passed into the nasal dust or Eustachian tube see *Bougie*. **Bent** or **el′bowed c.**, a catheter, extremity of which is an elbowed curve; used especially in prostatic affections. **Elast′ic c.**, flexible c. **Eustach′ian c.** or **Fau′cial c.**, catheter for dilating the Eustachian tube or introducing medicated vapor or fluid into the tympanum. **Fe′male c.**, a short catheter, to be passed into the female urethra. **C. fe′ver**, adynamic form of fever after catheterization; urethral fever. **Flex′ible c.**, catheter made of flexible material, as rubber. **C. gauge**, a plate containing perforations of various sizes corresponding to the usual catheter scale, by which the diameter of a catheter can be measured. **Lac′rymal c.**, instrument adapted for catheterizing the lacrymal duct. **Mercier's′ c.**, bent or elbowed c. **Na′sal c.**, lacrymal c. **Prostat′ic c.**, c. with a wide curve for use in cases of enlarged prostate. **Ure′thral** or **ves′ical c.**, c. to be passed through the urethra into the bladder for drawing off the urine in cases of retention.



a
b
c
d

Urethral catheters: *a*, metallic; *b*, flexible; *c*, elbowed; *d*, prostatic.

**Cath′eterism** or **Catheteriza′tion.** Introduction of a catheter, hollow sound, or tube into a natural passage, as through the urethra into the bladder, Eustachian tube, larynx, etc.; in the latter cases called tubage; probing a wound.

**Cath′eterize.** To introduce a catheter; to probe or sound a cavity.

**Cathidry′sis** (*kathidryo*, to set in place). Reduction of a part to its natural situation.

**Cath′ion.** Cation.

**Cath′odal.** Cathodic.

**Cath′ode.** Negative pole or electrode, point of exit of the galvanic current. **C. rays**, rays originating in a vacuum-tube at the negative pole when a discharge of electricity is passed through the tube; at the point where these rays infringe the *x*-rays are generated; see *Ray*.

**Cathod′ic** (*kata*, down, *hodos*, a way). Relating to cathode; term referring to downward or efferent course of nervous action. **C. clo′sure contrac′tion**, muscular contraction, either clonic (**c. c. clo′nus**) or tonic (**c. c. tet′anus**), taking place when the galvanic circuit is completed. **C. o′pening contrac′tion**, muscular contraction, either clonic (**c. o. clo′nus**) or tonic (**c. o. tet′anus**), taking place when the galvanic circuit is broken.

**Cath′odus.** Downward or efferent course of nervous action, or downward afflux of blood.

**Cathol′icon.** Panacea; purging electuary.

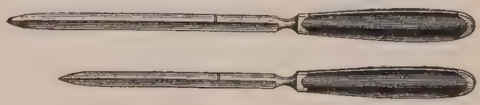
**Cathor′asis** (*kathorao*, to look intently). Acuteness of sight.

**Cathyp′nia** or **Cathypno′sis** (*kata*, intensive, *hypnos*, sleep). Profound sleep.

**Cat′ion.** The electropositive element, that which passes to the cathode or negative pole.

**Cati′vi.** Contagious cutaneous disease of Honduras, characterized by numerous colored spots.

**Cat′ling** or **Cat′lin.** Double-edged knife.



Catlings.

**Cat′mint, Cat′nep,** or **Cat′nip.** Nepeta cataria; Catamintha officinalis.

**Catocathar′tic** (*kato*, down, *kathairo*, to purge). Medicine purging downward, catacathartic.

**Cat′oche.** Catalepsy; coma vigil; tetanus; fever with coma.

**Catochei′lon** (*kato*, down, *cheilos*, lip). Lower lip.

**Cat′ochus.** Catoche. Induration of connective tissue. **C. cervi′nus**, tetanus. **C. holoton′icus**, tetanus. **C. infan′tum**, induration of the cellular tissue.

**Catocœ′lia** (*kato*, down, *koilia*, abdomen). Hypogastrium; lower part of the abdomen.

**Catomis′mus** (*kato*, down, *omos*, shoulder). Reducing luxation of the humerus by raising the body by the arm.

**Catop′ter.** A reflecting speculum.

**Catop′tric** (*katoptron*, mirror). Relating to catoptrics or reflection of light. **C. examina′tion of the eye**, or **C. test**, when a lighted candle is held before the eye, the pupil of which has been dilated by belladonna, three images of it are seen—two erect, one inverted—the former owing to the reflection from the cornea and anterior surface of the crystalline; the latter, to reflection from the posterior layer of the crystalline, inverted, and between the other two; a means of diagnosis between cataract and amaurosis, in the latter all the images being seen. The ophthalmoscope is now used as a substitute for this method.

**Catop′trics.** Part of physics treating of reflected light.

**Catop′tron.** A mirror speculum.

**Catoret′ic** or **Catoter′ic.** Purgative.

**Cator′rhinus** (*kato*, down, *rhis*, nose). Term applied to skulls in which a line from the hormion (the point or middle line of junction of posterior border of vomer and sphenoid) to subnasal point (centre of inferior border of anterior nasal aperture) lies below the radius fixus (linear distance between the hormion and inion), the resulting angle being from 16.5° to 35°.

**Catos′tomus** (*kato*, down, *stoma*, mouth). Term designating skulls which have line between the hormion and alveolar point (centre of anterior margin of superior alvelor arch) below the radius fixus, the angle being from 25.5° to 42.5°.

**Catouranis′cus** (*kato*, down, *ouraniskos*, roof). Craniometrical term to designate skulls in which the line between posterior border of the incisive foramen and alveolar point looks backward when referred to the radius fixus as a horizontal, the resultant angle being from 20° to 40°.

**Catour′anus** (*kato*, down, *ouranos*, roof of mouth). Craniometrical term used to designate skulls in which line between the staphylion (median point of posterior nasal spine) and alveolar point (centre of anterior margin of superior alveolar arch) looks backward when referred to the radius fixus as a horizontal, the resultant angle being 17° to 34°.

**Catox′ys** (*kata*, intensive, *oxys*, acute). Highly acute, as a disease.

**Cat's ear,** deformity of the concha of the human ear causing it to resemble that of a cat. **C.'s eye,** opalescent appearance of the pupil and of the fundus of the eye, which reflect light in various colors or degrees of intensity, according to the direction in which the eye is turned; see *Amaurotic cat's eye.* **C.'s-eye pu′pil,** elongated pupil in the human eye resembling that in a cat's eye. **C.'s foot,** Antennaria dioica. **C.'s hair,** Euphorbia piluifera. **C.'s purr,** peculiar thrill sometimes heard in diseases of the heart.

**Cat′tail.** Typha latifolia. **C. flag,** Typha latifolia.

**Cat′tle far′cy.** See *Farcy.* **C. fe′ver,** see *Southern cattle fever.* **C. plague,** rinderpest.

**Cat′tle-poi′son plant.** Australian name for different varieties of gastrolobium.

**Catulot′ic.** Promoting cicatrization.

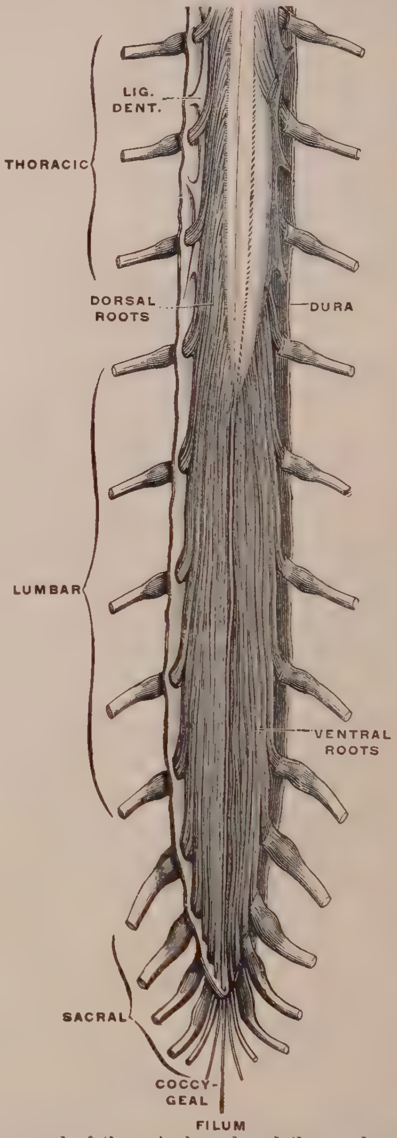
**Catu′rus speciflo′rus.** E. Indian shrub, used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

**Caucal′is caro′ta.** Daucus carota. **C. baucoi′des,** bur-parsley, hedge-parsley, of Europe; fruit is diuretic and emmenagogue. **C. latifo′lia,** bastard parsley of Europe; diuretic. **C. sanic′ula,** sanicula.

**Caucaloi′des** (like caucalis). Patella.

**Cauca′sian.** See *Homo.*

**Cau′da** (a tail). Tail; elongated extremity of a muscle or other structure. **C. agres′tis,** Acalypha betulina. **C. cauda′ti,** c. corporis striati. **C. cerebel′li,** vermiform process. **C. coccyge′a,** coccyx. **C. collic′uli cauda′ti,** c. corporis striati. **C. cor′poris stria′ti,** posterior extremity of corpus striatum. **C. epididym′idis,** tail of epididymis. **C. equi′na** (horse's tail), the terminal division of the spinal cord, at about the level of the second lumbar vertebra, into a mass of separate nerves having a resemblance to a horse's tail; hence the name. **C. fe′lis,** caturus. **C. hel′icis,** tail of the process of the helix of the ear. **C. lie′nis,** lower extremity of spleen. **C. mus′culi,** see *Muscle.* **C. pancre′atis,** tail of the pancreas, a prolongation of the organ extending to the left. **C. pri′or flexo′ris bre′vis,** abductor brevis alter. **C. puden′di,** clitoris; polypus uteri. **C. sa′lax,** penis. **C. stria′ti,** delicate termination of nucleus caudatus.



Lower end of the spinal cord and the cauda equina, dorsal aspect. The dorsal roots of the right side have been removed. (Gerrish, after Testut.)

**Cau′dad.** In a direction toward the tail or posterior extremity.

**Cau′dal** or **Caud′ate** (*cauda*, tail). Relating to a tail; having a tail or tail-like appendage. **C. lig′ament,** lower extremity of the spinal cord. **C. ver′tebræ,** coccygeal and sacral vertebræ, those belonging to the tail.

**Cau′date.** Caudal. **C. lobe of liv′er,** see *Liver.* **C. nu′cleus,** see *Corpus striatum.*

**Cauda′tion** (*cauda*, tail). Clitorism.

**Cauda′tum.** Caudate nucleus.

**Cau′dex cer′ebri** (*caudex,* stem). Peduncle of brain. **C. dorsa′lis,** spinal cord; medulla oblongata. **C. enceph′ali,** cerebral peduncle; medulla oblongata; crus cerebri; pons Varolii. **C. medulla′ris,** cerebral peduncle.

**Cau′diduct.** To draw backward or toward the tail.

**Cau′dofem′oral.** Agitator caudæ muscle.

**Caudolentic′ular.** Having reference to both the caudate and lenticular nuclei of the corpus striatum.

**Caul** (*caula,* sheepfold). When a child is born with membranes intact or covering the face it is said to be *born with a caul.* The caul is popularly supposed to bring luck to the possessor; hence the membranes are dried, and sometimes sold for a high price and even bequeathed, and are occasionally carried about for a long series of years. The peritoneum, pericardium, or serous investment of any viscus; the epiploon.

**Caul′iflower.** Brassica florida. **C. can′cer,** ulcerated cancer of the cervix uteri. **C. excres′cence,** excrescence appearing about the origin of the mucous membranes, chiefly about the anus and vulva, and resembling in appearance a head of cauliflower; it is often syphilitic. *Cauliflower excrescence of the uterus* is an epitheliomatous growth from the circumference of the os uteri, and at times from the interior of the cavity of the uterus.

**Caul′is.** Penis; cervix uteri; crus cerebri. **C. flor′ida,** Brassica florida. **C. u′teri,** cervix uteri.

**Caulophyllin′.** Resinous matter derived from caulophyllum; tonic.

**Caulophyl′lum.** (Ph. U. S.) Blue cohosh, the rhizome and roots of C. thalictroides,, called also blueberry cohosh, papoose-root, squaw-root, blue ginseng, yellow ginseng; plant of ord. *Berberidaceæ,* growing all over the United States. Said to be emmenagogue, diaphoretic, diuretic, and antispasmodic; dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0) in decoction. There is also an unofficial fluid extract, of which the dose is ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0).

**Caulorrha′gia.** Hemorrhage from the penis. **C. ejaculato′ria,** discharge of blood from the urethra in the act of emission of sperm. **C. stillati′tia,** hemorrhage from the urethra.

**Caulorrhœ′a.** Discharge from the penis. **C. benig′na,** non-veneral urethritis.

**Caul′us.** Penis; neck of uterus; crus cerebri.

**Cau′ma** (burn part). Great heat of the body or atmosphere; inflammation; internal inflammation; inflammatory fever; spot burned by cautery. When prefixed to bronchitis, nephritis, otitis, etc., it signifies an intensity of the inflammatory process.

**Caumat′ic.** Febrile; pyretic.

**Caun′ga.** Areca.

**Cau′sa.** Cause. **C. ab′dita,** latent or remote cause. **C. actua′lis,** occasional cause. **C. conjunc′ta** or **con′tinens,** proximate cause. **C. exci′tans,** exciting cause. **C. prægu′mena,** predisposing cause. **C. præincip′iens** or **procatarc′tica,** predisposing cause; occasional cause. **C. prox′ima,** proximate cause.

**Cau′sal.** Relating to a cause.

**Causal′gia** (*kausos,* heat, *algos,* pain). Burning pain, commonly in the foot, but also elsewhere in the region of an injured nerve.

**Cause.** Act preceding another, and seeming to be a necessary condition for the concurrence of the latter. **Acces′sory c.,** one which has only secondary influence in the production of disease. **Acciden′tal c.,** one which acts only in certain given conditions and does not always produce the same disease; cold, for example. **Antece′dent c.,** remote or predisposing cause. **Constitu′tional c.,** one residing in the body, such as a diathesis or predisposition. **Endopath′ic c.,** one arising within the body. **Essen′tial c.,** one that produces the effect without regard to other causes. **Exci′ting c.,** occasional c.; proximate c. **Exopath′ic c.,** external c. **Exter′nal c.,** one acting from without, as air, cold, etc. **Hid′den c.,** occult c. **Imme′diate c.,** essential or proximate c. **Inter′nal c.,** endopathic c. **La′tent c.,** occult c. **Mechan′ical c.,** one acting mechanically, as pressure upon the windpipe in inducing suffocation. **Neg′ative c.,** anything the privation of which may derange the functions, as abstinences too long continued; opposed to *positive causes,* which directly induce disease, as the use of indigestible food, spirituous drinks, etc. **Obscure′ c.,** occult c. **Occa′sional c.,** exciting c.; one which immediately produces a disease. **Occult′ c.,** hidden cause; obscure cause. **Phys′ical c.,** one acting by virtue of physical properties, as form, hardness, etc. **Physiolog′ical c.,** one acting only on living matter; narcotics, for example. **Pos′itive c.,** one which induces disease directly. **Predispo′nent** or **predispo′sing c.,** remote cause; one which renders the body liable to disease; *general,* affecting a number of people, or *particular,* affecting only one person. **Pri′mary c.,** proximate c. **Prin′cipal c.,** one exerting the chief influence in the production of disease, as distinguished from accessory cause. **Procatarc′tic c.** (relating to the origin or beginning), a word used with different significations, synonymously with predisponent or remote cause and with occasional or exciting cause. **Prox′imate c.,** one producing direct and immediate effect; superabundance of blood, for example, being the proximate cause of plethora. **Remote′** or **sec′ondary c.,** predisponent c. **Specif′ic c.,** one which always, when effective, produces the same disease. **Ult′imate c.,** the first cause, or the one farthest removed in point of time from the actual outbreak of disease.

**Cau′sis** (Gr., a burning), Burn, cauterization, combustion, ebullition, fermentation.

**Caus′tic** (*kaustikos,* that which burns). A term applied to bodies having the property of burning or disorganizing animal substances. The most active are called *escharotics,* completely decomposing the tissues to which they are applied. Caustics are also termed corrosives. **C. al′cohol,** sodium ethylate. **C. ammo′nia,** aqua ammoniæ fortior. **C. ar′rows,** small, sharp-pointed cones of paste, containing zinc chloride or other caustics, introduced into the substance of tumors. **C. bary′ta,** barium hydrate. **C. bear′er,** instruments for carrying lunar caustic. **Black c.,** concentrated sulphuric acid made into paste with saffron; used in cancer. **Can′quoin's c.,** pasta zinci chloridi. **C. collo′dion,** solution of corrosive sublimate, 4 parts, in collodion, 30 parts, used for destroying nævi. **Com′mon c.,** causticum commune. **C. of Fil′hos,** a mixture of melted potassa, 100 parts, lime, 20 parts, poured into moulds. **Landol′fi's c.,** a mixture of chlorides of bromine, zinc, gold, and antimony. **Lu′gol's c.,** iodine and iodide of potassium, each ℥j, dissolved in water f℥ij; used in lupus and fungous granulations. **Lu′nar c.,** argenti nitras. **Mit′igated c.,** diluted nitrate of silver. **C. paste,** Canquoin's pasta zinci chloridi. **C. points,** c. arrows. **C. pot′ash,** potassium hydrate. **Rousselot's′ c.,** see *Rousselot.* **C. so′da,** sodium hydrate. **Vien′na c.,** potassa cum calce.

**Caustic′ity.** Impression made by caustic bodies on the organ of taste; property distinguishing those bodies.

**Caus′ticum.** Caustic. **C. æthiop′icum,** paste made by rubbing powdered saffron with concentrated sulphuric acid; used as a caustic in gangrenous and carcinomatous ulcers. **C. alkali′num,** potassa fusa. **C. america′num,** Veratrum sabadilla. **C. antimonia′le,** antimonium muriatum. **C. chirur′gicum,** potassa fusa. **C. commu′ne,** potential cautery, common caustic, consisting of quicklime and black soap, equal parts; potassa fusa. **C. c. acer′rimum,** potassa fusa. **C. c. for′tius,** potassa cum calce. **C. luna′re,** argenti nitras. **C. ni′grum,** black caustic. **C. potentia′le,** potassa fusa. **C. sali′num,** potassa fusa. **C. viennen′se,** potassa cum calce.

**Cau′sus** (*kausos,* heat). Ardent fever; gastric intermittent fever. **C. trop′icus endem′icus,** yellow fever.

**Cau′ter.** Cautery.

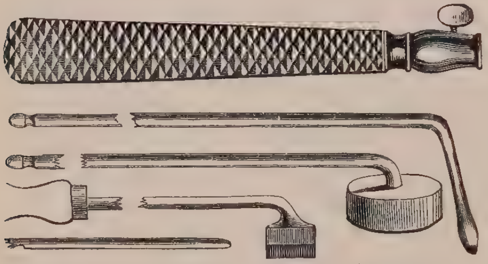
**Cau′terant** or **Cauteret′ic.** Possessing caustic effects.

**Caute′rium.** Cautery.

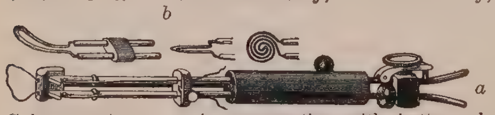
**Cauteriza′tion.** Act of applying caustic or cautery; effect of the cautery or caustic.

**Cau′terize.** To apply a cautery or caustic; to burn with a cautery or caustic.

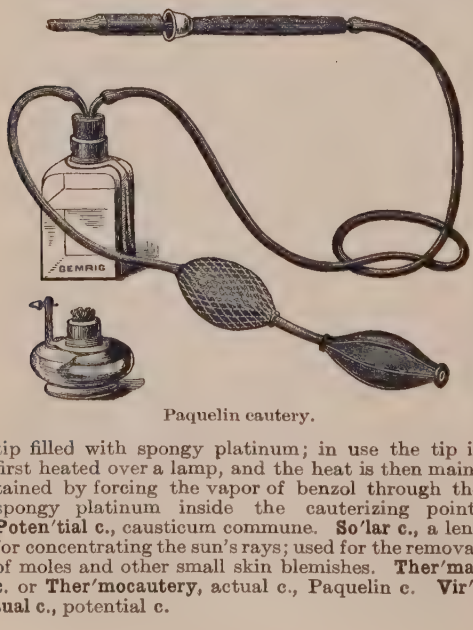
**Cau′tery.** Substance used for firing, burning, or disorganizing parts to which it is applied. Cauteries were formerly divided into actual and potential. The word is now restricted to the former, *i. e.*, the red-hot iron, or thermocautery, or galvanocautery, potential cauteries being now usually called caustics. It was formerly much used for preventing hemorrhage from divided arteries and also as a blister. The "button cautery," recommended by Sir Dominic Corrigan for "firing" or producing speedy rubefaction, consists of a thick iron wire shank inserted into a small wooden handle, having on its slightly curved extremity an iron disk or button. **Ac′tual c.,** cautery. **But′ton c.,** see *Cautery*. **Clamp c.,** instrument for cauterizing the pedicle of an ovarian tumor. **Galvan′ic c.** or **Gal′vanocautery,** actual cautery, in which wire is made intensely hot by electricity. **Gas c.,** application of heat through metallic or porcelain instruments heated by ordinary burning gas. **Lin′ear c.,** c. applied in a straight line. **Paquelin′ c.,** thermocautery consisting of a hollow platinum tip filled with spongy platinum; in use the tip is first heated over a lamp, and the heat is then maintained by forcing the vapor of benzol through the spongy platinum inside the cauterizing point. **Poten′tial c.,** causticum commune. **So′lar c.,** a lens for concentrating the sun's rays; used for the removal of moles and other small skin blemishes. **Ther′mal c.** or **Ther′mocautery,** actual c., Paquelin c. **Vir′tual c.,** potential c.



Actual cautery: handle and tips of various shapes.



Galvanocautery: *a*, wires connecting with battery; *b*, tips of various shapes.



Paquelin cautery.

**Ca′va** (hollow). Any cavity, as orbit, vulva, etc. **Ve′na c.,** see *Vena*.

**Cav′al.** Appertaining to the vena cava. **C. ap′erture,** opening in the central tendon of the diaphragm for the passage of the ascending vena cava.

**Cav′alry bone.** Osseous deposit in the adductor muscles of the thigh, from pressure in the saddle; riders' bone.

**Cav′ascope** (*cavum*, a cavity, *skopeo*, to look at). An instrument with which to illuminate a cavity for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.

**Cava′tio** (*cavus*, hollow). Cavity; excavation.

**Cave of Ret′zius.** See *Retzius*.

**Caver′na** (cavern). Cavity, as in the lungs; female organs of generation. **C. den′tis,** see *Alveoli*. **C. fron′tis,** see *Frontal sinuses*.

**Caverni′tis.** Inflammation of the corpora cavernosa penis.

**Caverno′ma.** A cavernous angioma.

**Cav′ernous.** Having small cavities or caverns, especially such connecting with or composed of blood-vessels, and so filled or capable of being filled with blood. Hollow (as to sound heard on auscultation). **C. angio′ma,** a vascular tumor, composed mainly of large and communicating blood-vessels or spaces filled with blood. **C. ar′tery,** artery of the corpus cavernosum. **C. bod′ies,** corpora cavernosa; two cylindrical sacs made up of spaces communicating with blood-vessels, separated by a vertical, incomplete septum, and forming nearly two-thirds of the penis. The corpus cavernosum on each side arises from the ascending portion of the ischium and terminates obtusely behind the glans. The filling of the cells or spaces in these bodies with blood causes the phenomenon of erection. **C. bod′ies of the clit′oris,** two hollow crura, forming the clitoris, similar in structure and function to the cavernous bodies of the penis. **C. bod′y of the vagi′na,** a structure composed of blood-vessels and cells, similar to those of the penis and clitoris, covering the outer extremity of the vagina on each side; it contracts the entrance to the vagina during coition; see *Bulbus vestibuli*. **C. breath′ing,** c. respiration. **C. gan′glion,** see *Carotid nerve*. **C. groove,** carotid groove. **C. lymph tu′mor,** lymphangioma. **C. nerves,** nerves from the prostatic plexus to the corpora cavernosa. **C. plex′us,** plexus of sympathetic nerves in the carotid groove; plexus of nerves on the membranous urethra. **C. râle,** c. rhonchus. **C. respira′tion,** when a cavity exists in the lungs, and one or more ramifications of the bronchi terminate in it, a loud, tubal noise is heard on auscultation provided the cavity is not full of fluid; this is called cavernous respiration, and the cough under these conditions is also cavernous. When the capacity of the cavern is great the sound of respiration is like that produced by blowing into a decanter with the mouth at a little distance from the neck—*amphoric respiration* (*amphora*, a flask). The *veiled puff* is a modification of cavernous respiration, in which, according to Laennec, a sort of movable veil interposed between the excavation and the ear seems to be agitated to and fro. **C. rhon′chus,** see *Cavernous respiration* and *Gurgling*. **C. si′nus,** venous cavity of the dura mater, filled with a multitude of reddish, soft filaments, intersecting each other, and, as it were, reticulated; the anterior extremity of each cavernous sinus has been named ophthalmic sinus. **C. tex′ture** or **tis′sue,** spongy substance forming the greater part of the penis and clitoris. **C. tu′mor,** a tumor having a loosely reticulated or spongy structure, similar to that of the corpora cavernosa penis, often communicating with a blood-vessel. **C. voice,** a hollow sound of the voice heard on auscultation of the chest when cavities exist in the lung substance. **C. whis′per,** blowing sound heard over cavities when words are whispered.

**Cavic′ula** or **Cavil′la** (*cavus*, hollow). Ankle or space between malleoli; cuneiform bone; astragalus.

**Cavita′ria.** See *Entozoa*.

**Cav'itary.** Forming cavities, as *cavitary myelitis.*

**Cav'itas** (*cavus*, hollow). Cavity. **C. antro'sa au'ris**, tympanum. **C. arachnoida'lis**, subarachnoid or subdural space. **C. bucca'lis**, cavity of mouth. **C. buccina'ta**, cochlea. **C. cer'ebri**, a ventricle of the brain. **C. cochlea'ta**, cochlea. **C. con'chæ**, inner, hollowed part of concha. **C. cotyloide'a**, acetabulum. **C. den'tis**, pulp cavity. **C. digita'ta ventric'uli latera'lis**, cornu posterius ventriculi lateralis. **C. du'ris ma'tris**, a sinus of the dura mater. **C. ellip'tica**, dilatation at one end of the semicircular canals of the ear. **C. glenoide'a**, glenoid cavity. **C. hemisphær'ica**, see *Crista vestibuli.* **C. hu'meri glenoi'des**, glenoid cavity of the scapula. **C. innomina'ta**, navicular fossa; cardiac auricle. **C. intermalleola'ris**, glenoid cavity of the tibia. **C. interscapula'ris**, the depression between the scapula and the spinous processes of the vertebræ. **C. labyrin'thi**, see *Labyrinth.* **C. nasa'lis** or **na'rium**, nares. **C. oc'uli**, orbit. **C. orbicula'ris**, see *Crista vestibuli.* **C. o'ris**, mouth. **C. ova'lis**, see *Crista vestibuli.* **C. pri'ma** or **quin'ta**, fifth ventricle. **C. pul'pæ**, see *Tooth.* **C. rhomboida'lis**, fourth ventricle. **C. rotun'da**, see *Crista vestibuli.* **C. semiluna'ris**, sigmoid fossa. **C. semiova'lis**, see *Crista vestibuli.* **C. sigmoide'a**, sigmoid fossa. **C. subrotun'da**, see *Crista vestibuli.* **C. Syl'vii**, fifth ventricle. **C. tym'pani** or **tympan'ica**, tympanic cavity. **C. Valsal'væ**, mastoid cavity. **C. Vieussen'ii**, fifth ventricle.

**Cav'ity.** Any hollow, as of the cranium, mouth, nasal fossæ, etc. **Abdom'inal c.**, see *Abdomen.* **Aë'rial c.**, air-cell. **Amniot'ic c.**, the space over the back of the embryo containing the amniotic fluid. **An'cyroid** or **An'kyroid c.**, posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle. **Arach'noid c.**, subdural space. **C. of Aran'tius**, ventricle of Arantius or of Aranzi. **Aud'itory c.**, c. of tympanum. **Cerebral c.**, one of the ventricles of the brain. **Cleav'age c.**, blastocele. **Closed c.**, a serous sac. **Cot'yloid c.**, acetabulum. **Cra'nial c.**, the cavity formed by the skull, containing the brain and its membranes. **Decid'ual c.**, c. between the decidua vera and decidua reflexa in early fœtal life. **Den'tal c.**, pulp cavity. **Dig'ital c.**, ancyroid c. **Epiplo'ic c.**, omental bursa. **Glen'oid c.**, see *Glenoid.* **Gut'tural c.**, c. of the pharynx. **Lymph c.**, see *Lymph spaces.* **Mar'row** or **med'ullary c.**, c. in bone in which marrow is contained. **Mas'toid c.**, see *Mastoid.* **Neu'ral c.**, spinal canal; neural canal. **O'ral c.**, c. of the mouth. **Or'bital c.**, orbit. **Pel'vic c.**, portion of c. of abdomen situated below the level of linea ileopectinea and promontory of sacrum. **Pericar'dial c.**, hollow space between the pericardium and the heart. **Perienter'ic c.**, cœloma. **Peritone'al c.**, abdominal, c.; space between layers of peritoneum; see *Peritoneum.* **C. plate**, a dental plate containing a vacuum chamber. **Pleu'ral c.**, c. between layers of the pleura. **Pleu'roperitone'al c.**, cœlom or embryonic body cavity. **Preperitone'al c.**, loose, areolar space in the subperitoneal tissue of the anterior wall of the abdomen. **Pul'monary c.**, c. formed by the morbid process, chiefly tuberculous, in the tissue of the lungs. **Pulp c.**, c. in a tooth in which the dental pulp is found. **C. of reserve'**, one of the cavities under the deciduous teeth in which the permanent teeth afterward appear. **Respi'ratory c.**, air-cell. **C. of Ret'zius**, see *Cavum Retzii.* **Ro'senmüller's c.**, see *Rosenmüller.* **Segmenta'tion c.**, space between the entoderm and ectoderm, afterward occupied by the mesoderm. **Se'rous c.**, any cavity or lymph space enclosed by a serous membrane. **Sig'moid c.**, see *Sigmoid.* **Somat'ic c.**, pleuroperitoneal c. **Splanch'nic c.**, one of the three great cavities of the body—cranial, thoracic, and abdominal. **Subger'minal c.**, blastocœle; yolk cavity. **Thorac'ic c.**, see *Thorax.* **Tympan'ic c.**, tympanum. **Vas'cular c.**, pulp cavity. **Ven'tral c.**, c. of the abdomen. **Ventric'ular c.**, cavity of a ventricle of the brain, of the heart, or of the larynx. **Vis'ceral c.**, abdominal c. **Yolk c.**, a minute space in the impregnated ovum.

**Cavoval'gus.** Pes cavus and valgus (clubfoot) united in the same individual.

**Ca'vum.** Cavity. **C. abdom'inis**, cavity of the abdomen. **C. arachnoidea'le** or **arachnoide'um**, subdural space. **C. bucca'le**, cavity of the mouth. **C. cervi'cis u'teri**, cervical canal. **C. coch'leæ**, cavity of cochlea. **C. cra'nii**, cavity formed by the proper bones of the cranium. **C. den'tis**, see *Tooth.* **C. Douglas'ii**, Douglas's pouch. **C. endolymphat'icum**, cavity of the membranous labyrinth. **C. fau'cium**, isthmus of fauces. **C. laryn'gis**, cavity of larynx. **C. mastoide'i**, mastoid cavity. **C. Meckel'ii**, space between the layers of the dura mater in which is the Gasserian ganglion. **C. mediasti'ni** or **mediastina'le**, see *Mediastinum.* **C. medulla're**, medullary canal. **C. na'rium** or **na'si**, nares; nasal fossæ. **C. o'ris**, mouth. **C. pericard'ii**, see *Pericardium.* **C. perilymphat'icum**, cavity between membranous and osseous labyrinths. **C. pharyn'golarynge'um**, part of cavity of the pharynx nearest the larynx. **C. pharyn'gonasa'le**, portion of the pharynx nearest the nose. **C. pharyn'go-ora'le**, continuous space of the mouth and pharynx. **C. pul'pæ**, pulp cavity of a tooth. **C. Retz'ii**, loose, areolar space in the subperitoneal tissue of the anterior wall of the abdomen. **C. thora'cis**, see *Thorax.* **C. tym'pani**, tympanum. **C. u'terorecta'le**, recto-uterine fossa. **C. u'terovesica'le**, uterovesical fossa.

**Ca'vus.** Talipes arcuatus or cavus.

**Cayapo'na globulo'sa.** Plant of Brazil, used as a purgative; active principle, *cayaponine*, is a prompt purgative in dose of gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ (0.006).

**Cayenne' pep'per.** Capsicum.

**Caz'enave's lu'pus.** Lupus erythematosus. **C.'s vitili'go**, alopecia areata.

**Cb.** Chemical symbol for columbium.

**C. c.** Abbreviation for cubic centimetre.

**CCC.** Abbreviation for cathodal closure contraction.

**CCTe.** Abbreviation for cathodal closure tetanus.

**Cd.** Chemical symbol for cadmium. Abbreviation for caudal (vertebra).

**Ce.** Chemical symbol for cerium.

**Ceano'thus.** Cirsium arvense. **C. america'nus**, celastrus, red root or New Jersey tea. **C. reclina'tus**, Columbrina reclinata; alkaloid derived from it is called *ceanothine.* **C. triner'vis**, celastrus.

**Ceas'ma.** Fissure; fragment.

**Ceas'mic.** Fissured. **C. monstros'ity**, a monstrosity resulting from the persistence of one or more of the fissures of embryonal life.

**Cebadil'la.** Sabadilla.

**Cebipi'ra.** Brazilian tree, whose bitter and astringent bark is used in antirheumatic baths and fomentations.

**Ceboceph'alus** (*kebos*, ape, *kephale*, head). Monster in which the nose does not project and the interocular region is narrow and plane, giving the physiognomy a striking resemblance to that of the ape. The condition is termed *cebocephal'ia* or *ceboceph'aly.*

**Ce'cal, ce'cum**, etc. See *Cæcal, Cæcum*, etc.

**Ce'cis.** Gallnut. See *Quercus infectoria.*

**Ce'city.** Blindness.

**Ce'cograph.** An instrument for writing by the blind.

**Cecro'pia pelta'ta.** Tree of S. America, bark of which is astringent and mucilaginous in diarrhœa, ulcers, etc.

**Cecu'tiency.** Incipient obscurity or cloudiness of vision.

**Ce'dar.** A tree of the cone-bearing genus *Cedrus.* **C. of Leb'anon**, Cedrus libani. **Red c.**, Juniperus virginiana. **White c.**, Cupressus thyroides.

**Ced'ma.** Aneurysm; varix; bubo; rheumatic pain of the joints, especially of the hips, groin, or genital organs.

**Cedre'la febrif'uga.** See *Swietenia febrifuga.* **C. odora'ta**, Barbadoes bastard cedar, Jamaica cedar; bark and wood are antiperiodic. **C. rosmari'nus**, tree of Cochin China; flowers are nervine and diuretic, and employed in headache, catarrh, rheumatism, etc. **C. too′na,** Indian mahogany, white cedar; bark is astringent, and used also in same cases as cinchona.

**Cedrele′um** (*kedros*, cedar, *elaion*, oil). Oil of cedar.

**Ce′drene.** A hydrocarbon in oil of cedar.

**Ced′ria** or **Ced′reum.** Oil of resin which flows from cedar of Lebanon, identical with oil of cedar.

**Cedrin′.** Bitter principle derived from Simaba cedron.

**Ced′ron.** See *Simaba cedron*.

**Cedronel′la.** Melissa. **C. mexica′na,** Mexican plant, flowering tops of which are used in place of melissa. **C. triphyl′la,** Dracocephalum canariense.

**Cedros′tis.** Bryonia alba.

**Ce′drus baccif′era.** Juniperus lycia; Juniperus sabina. **C. libanot′ica** or **lib′ani,** cedar of Lebanon, from which a variety of manna is obtained. **C. mahog′ani,** Swietenia mahogani.

**Ceke** (the-ke). Elephantiasis of the scrotum (Fiji term).

**Cel′andine.** Impatiens; chelidonium. **Com′mon c.,** Chelidonium majus. **Les′ser c.,** Ranunculus ficaria. **C. pop′py,** Stylophorum diphyllum.

**Cela′rium.** Epithelium of the body cavity in the embryo.

**Celastrine′.** Alkaloid obtained from Celastrus edulis, possessing properties resembling cocaine.

**Celas′trus.** New Jersey tea; red root; used like lobelia in syphilis; also in splenic enlargement. It is bitter and astringent; a strong infusion of dried leaves and seeds is used in aphthæ, and as a gargle in scarlatina. **C. panicula′tus,** shrub of India and South America; oil of the seeds is tonic, stimulant, and diaphoretic, but is chiefly used in veterinary medicine. **C. scan′dens,** climbing staff tree, climbing bittersweet, waxwork; American shrub, the bark of which is emetic, diaphoretic, and narcotic.

**Cel′ery.** Apium graveolens. **C. pine,** Phyllocladus trichomanoides. **Wa′ter c.,** Ranunculus sceleratus. **Wild c.,** Bubon galbanum.

**Celiot′omy.** Cœliotomy.

**Ce′lis** (*kelis*, spot, stain). Macula or spot on the skin. See *Kelis*.

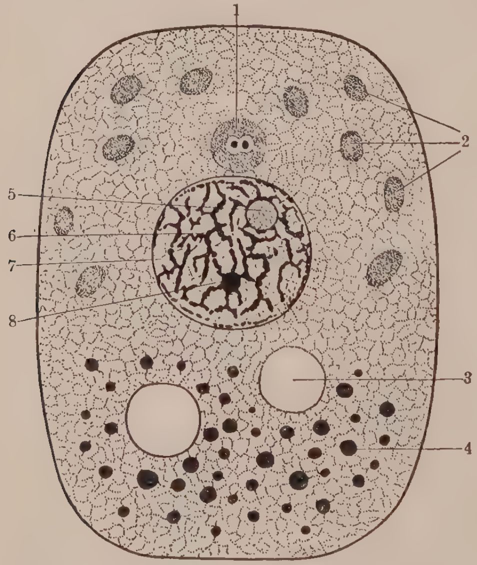
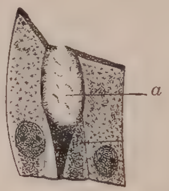


Diagram of a cell. (Wilson.) 1, attraction sphere inclosing the centrosomes; 2, plastids lying in the cytoplasm; 3, vacuole; 4, lifeless bodies (metaplasm) suspended in the cytoplasm reticulum; 5, plasmosome or true nucleolus; 6, chromatin network; 7, linin network; 8, karyosome.

**Cell.** Elementary or protoplasmic structure of which organic substances are formed or from which they are developed. The whole organized body may be regarded as a congeries of cells having different endowments, each set being concerned in special acts connected with absorption, nutrition, and secretion wherever the action of selection or elaboration has to be effected. When cells give rise to other cells they are termed parent or mother cells, the resulting cells being termed daughter cells. A small cavity. Element of the galvanic battery; see *Galvanism*. For special cells not defined in the following list, see the qualifying word. **Acid c.,** the cells in the cardiac extremity of the stomach. **Adelomor′phous c.,** one of the columnar cells lining the secretory portion of the gastric glands. **Ad′ipose c.,** see *Fatty vesicles*. **Air-c.,** pulmonary vesicle. **Albu′minous c.,** cell containing albumin, but not mucus. **Alve′olar c.,** c. in the wall of acinus of a gland. **Amœ′boid c.,** c. capable of changing shape like an amœba; wandering cell. **Apo′lar c.,** nerve cell; devoid of poles or processes, particularly of sympathetic system. **Apoplec′tic c.,** see *Apoplectic*. **Ba′sal** or **bas′ilar c.,** layer of these cells constitutes the deepest layer of the epithelium.



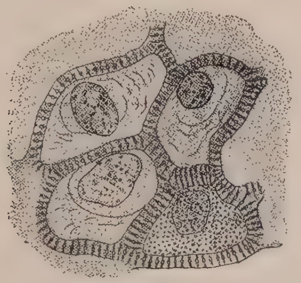
Beaker cell (*a*) from the small intestine of a mouse. (Pantek.)

**Beak′er c.,** goblet-shaped cell observed on mucus-secreting surfaces. **Bipo′lar c.,** nerve cell with two poles or processes. **Blood c.,** blood corpuscle. **C.-body,** mass of a cell. **Bone c.,** c. in lacuna of bone. **Bron′chic c.,** pulmonary air cell. **Bud′ding c.,** gemmation; cytogenesis. **Bun′sen′s c.,** see *Bunsen*. **Calcig′erous c.,** see *Tooth*. **Cal′iciform c.,** beaker c. **Can′cer c.,** round cell, with large nucleus, observed in some forms of cancer, but not diagnostic of it; see *Cancer cell*. **C.-cap′sule,** cell-wall. **Car′rier c.,** wandering c.; phagocyte. **Car′tilage c.,** nucleated c. of cartilage, often containing glycogen and fatty matter. **Cen′tral c.,** adelomorphous c. **Cil′iated c.,** see *Cilia*. **Colum′nar c.,** cylindrical c., as in the small intestine.

Columnar epithelial cells from the tongue of *Pseudopus*; the central cell contains a vacuole. (Seiler.)

**Connec′tive-tis′sue c.,** connective-tissue corpuscle. **C. of Cor′ti,** external hair cells of the organ of Corti. **C.-cov′er,** operculum. **Daugh′ter c.,** see *Cell*. **Decid′ual c.,** c. appearing in the uterus after impregnation. **Dei′ter′s c.,** small cells in the cochlea. **Delomor′phous c.,** a large c. in the secreting portion of a peptic gland. **Dem′ilune c.,** crescent-shaped cells in the submaxillary and parotid glands of dogs and rabbits. **C.-devel′opment** or **forma′tion,** cytogeny. **Denti′nal c.,** see *Tooth*. **C.-divis′ion,** formation of new or daughter cells by the separation of mother cells; see *Mitosis*. **C.-doc′trine,** the doctrine or theory of the formation of cells and of tissues from cells. **Elemen′tary c.,** see *Cell*. **Embryon′ic c.,** one of the cells from which embryonic organs and tissues are developed, or which in the adult resemble cells of the embryo. **Endog′enous c.,** developmental cells within mother cells. **Endothe′lial c.,** pavement corpuscle of the blood-vessels, the pleura, and the peritoneum.

**Epider′mic c.**, one of the numerous cells or corpuscles that cover the free membranous surfaces of the body and form the epidermis and epithelium. **Epithe′lial c.**, epidermic c. **Exuda′tion c.**, see *Corpuscles, exudation.* **Fibre c.**, c. forming minute connective tissue fibres. **Floor c.**, auditory cell in the organ of Corti. **C.-force**, plastic or formative force seated in a cell, by the agency of which different tissues are developed; **C.-forma′tion**, cytogeny. **Fou′lis's c.**, see *Foulis.* **C.-gen′esis**, cytogeny. **Germ c.**, cytoblast. **Germ′inal c.**, see *Cytoblast.* **Gi′ant c.**, see *Giant.* **Gob′let-shaped c.**, beaker c. **Hepat′ic c.**, one of the cells constituting the glandular structure and lobules of the liver. **C.-islets**, occasional groups of cells distinct from those lining the glandular acini in the pancreas. **C. life**, life possessed by the separate cells that form tissues, and by which nutrition of the tissues is presumed to be effected. **Lym′phoid c.**, c. having amœboid movement. **Mast c.**, a basophilic leucocyte. **Mas′toid c.**, cell in the interior of the mastoid process. **C. mem′brane**, capsule or tissue surrounding a cell; membrane forming the wall of capillary vessels. **Moth′er c.**, see *Cell.* **Mo′tor c.**, motor cellule; the cell whence nerve-power sets out to be distributed to muscular fibre. **Mu′cous c.**, cells having mucus in their interior or engaged in its secretion. **C.-multiplica′tion**, cytogenesis. **Mus′cular c.**, contractile c. of muscular fibre. **Nerve c.**, nerve corpuscle or vesicle; cell characteristic of nervous substance. **Neuromus′cular c.**, the lower forms of cell life, having partly nervous and partly muscular qualities. **Nu′cleated c.**, see *Cytoblast.* **Olfac′tory c.**, sensory c. of olfactory organs. **Os′seous c.**, lacuna of bone. **Pa′rent c.**, see *Cell.* **Pig′ment c.**, pigment cells mingled with epidermic cells, most manifest in the colored races and best seen on the inner surface of the choroid of the eye, where they form pigmentum nigrum. **Prick′le c.**, one of the cells forming the rete mucosum of the skin, from the surfaces of which numerous minute spines project.



Prickle cells from human stratified epithelium. (Rabl.) The lower right-hand cell is just below the upper surface of the section, and its surface is seen covered with minute spots, which are end views of the prickles directed toward the observer.

**Pri′mary c.**, see *Cell.* **Primor′dial c.**, see *Cell.* **C.-proc′ess**, prolongation of cell-substance. **C.-prolifera′tion**, cytogenesis. **C.-pro′toplasm**, protoplasm. **C. of Purkin′je**, cells forming fibres of Purkinje in the heart; spindle-shaped nerve cells forming a layer between the outer and nuclear layer of the cortex of the cerebellum. **Pyram′idal c.**, nerve cells found in the cortex of all regions of the cerebellum. **C.-sap**, protoplasm. **C. of Schult′ze**, olfactory cells. **Sperm c.**, see *Sperm.* **Squam′ous c.**, pavement cells. **C.-stro′ma**, matrix of cell. **C.-ter′ritory**, according to Virchow, district of intercellular substance ruled over by a cell lying in the middle of it and exercising influence on neighboring parts. **C.-the′ory**, cell-doctrine. **C.-wall**, see *Cell* and *Cytoblast.* **Wan′dering c.**, see *Wandering* and *Amœboid.*

**Cel′la.** Cell. **C. latera′lis**, lateral ventricle of the brain. **C. me′dia**, middle cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

**Cel′læform.** Having the shape of a cell; cytoid.

**Cellif′erous** (*cella*, cell, *fero*, to carry). Cell-bearing or producing.

**Cel′loid.** Resembling a cell or cellule.

**Celloidin′.** Concentrated collodion from which the ether has been evaporated; used for embedding histological specimens.

**Cel′lula** (dim. of cella). Cellule.

**Cel′lular.** Relating to or composed of cells or cellules. **C. mem′brane**, membrane formed of cellular or areolar tissue; generally used for the tissue itself. **C. pathol′ogy**, doctrine of cell agency in the causation of disease. **C. sys′tem**, whole areolar tissue of the human body. **C. tis′sue**, loose, fibrous connective tissue. **C. tis′sue of bones**, see *Cancelli.*

**Cel′lulated.** Containing or made up of small cells.

**Cel′lule.** Small cell or cavity. Cellules are small cavities between the laminæ of the cellular tissue, corpora cavernosa, etc.

**Cellulif′ugal cur′rents.** Nervous currents passing from the neuron through the axis cylinder processes.

**Cellulin′.** Cellulose.

**Cellulip′etal cur′rents.** Nervous currents passing into the neuron through the protoplasmic processes.

**Celluli′tis.** Inflammation of cellular or areolar tissue. **C. or′bitæ**, inflammation of cellular tissue of the orbit. **Para-u′terine c.**, parametritis. **Pel′vic c.**, parametritis, often associated with abscess-formation and profound systemic disturbance. **Peri-u′terine c.**, parametritis. **C. venena′ta**, inflammation from dissection wound or from absorption of any animal poison, see *Wound.*

**Cellulocuta′neous.** Relating to or composed of skin and areolar tissue.

**Cellulofi′brous.** Fibrocellular.

**Cel′luloid.** Artificial substance, resembling hard rubber in its properties, made from pyroxylin and camphor.

**Cellulo′sa.** Cellular tissue.

**Cel′lulose.** A substance forming cell-walls and tissues of plants; it forms almost the entire portion of woody fibre, linen, and cotton fibre. Cellulose is left after the action on vegetable tissue of solvents fitted to dissolve out matter deposited in its cavities and interstices. It is identical with starch in its chemical constitution. **C. degenera′tion**, see *Lardaceous.*

**Cellulos′ity.** Condition of having small cells or spaces.

**Cellulo′sus** or **Cel′lulous.** Cellular.

**Celocol′ica.** Colic produced by strangulated hernia.

**Ce′loid.** Keloid.

**Celol′ogy** (*kele*, hernia, *logos*, discourse). Doctrine or description of hernia.

**Celo′ma.** Cœloma.

**Celo′sia arven′sis.** African plant; seeds are anthelmintic. **C. irig′yna**, plant of Africa; leaves are astringent. **C. nit′ida**, plant of W. Indies; seeds and flowers are astringent.

**Celoso′mus** (*kele*, hernia, *soma*, body). Monster in which the trunk is malformed and eventration or displacement of viscera exists.

**Cel′otome** (*kele*, hernia, *tome*, incision). Knife for operation on hernia.

**Celot′omy.** Operation for the relief or radical cure of hernia; herniotomy.

**Cel′sia coromandelia′na.** Bengalese plant; sedative and astringent.

**Cel′sus, a′rea of.** Alopecia areata. **C., chan′cre of**, soft chancre; chancroid. **C., ke′rion of**, a form of ringworm accompanied with suppuration. **C., meth′od of**, see *Lithotomy.* **C., pap′ulæ of**, lichen agrius.

**Cel′tis austra′lis.** Nettle tree; European tree; branches are astringent. **C. obli′qua** or **occidenta′lis**, sugarberry, hackberry, American nettle tree, beaverwood; indigenous; bark is anodyne and cooling; berries are sweet and astringent; used in dysentery. **C. orienta′lis**, Asiatic tree, having aromatic root and bark. **C. ta′la**, plant of S. America; leaves are expectorant.

**Cement′.** Substance for binding together by adhesion two opposing surfaces. A substance introduced into a carious tooth to fill the cavity and prevent access of air or other extraneous matters. Layer of bone covering the neck and root of a tooth. **C. cor′puscles,** see *Corpuscles.* **Den′tal c.,** the substances used for this are the oxychloride, phosphate, and oxysulphate of zinc. **Nerve c.,** the connective tissue supporting nervous tissue; neuroglia.

**Cementine′.** The material connecting and binding together the cells of squamous epithelium.

**Cement′oblasts** (*blastos,* bud or cell). Cement-forming cells.

**Cemento′ma.** A neoplasm resembling in its structure tooth cementum.

**Cemen′tum.** Cement; the bony covering of the roots of the teeth, to which the pericementum (dental periosteum) is attached. **C. lamina′tion,** deposition of the dental cementum in strata.

**Cenesthe′sia.** Cœnæsthesia.

**Cenogen′esis** or **Cenog′eny** (*kenos,* empty, *genesis,* generation). False development, not in accordance with the evolution of species or ancestral type.

**Cenosiophthi′sis** (*kenosis,* evacuation, *phthisis,* wasting). Wasting from excessive evacuations or discharges.

**Ceno′sis** (*kenoo,* to empty). Evacuation.

**Cenot′ic.** Drastic; evacuant.

**Centau′rea.** A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Compositæ.* **C. behen′,** white behen; astringent. **C. benedic′ta,** blessed thistle, Virgin Mary thistle; strong decoction is emetic; strong infusion diaphoretic; light infusion tonic and stomachic. **C. calcitra′pa,** calcitrapa, common star thistle, star knapweed; tonic given in intermittents, dyspepsia, etc. **C. centau′rium,** greater centaury of S. Europe; root is bitter, tonic, and astringent. **C. cy′anus,** corn flower, blue bottle or bonnets; plant of Europe and United States; juice is used for collyria; flowers were once much used as a cordial, tonic, etc., and in ophthalmia. **C. ja′cea,** species growing in Asia and Europe; bitter astringent, root of which is diuretic and also used in gargles. **C. ni′gra,** black centaury or knapweed, bellwood, buttonweed; properties similar to C. jacea. **C. sic′ula** or **solstitia′lis,** St. Barnaby thistle, yellow-flowered centaury; flowers are bitter and antiperiodic; root is diuretic. **C. stella′ta,** Centaurea calcitrapa.

**Centaurin′.** Bitter principle from Erythrœa centaurium.

**Cen′taury.** A name applied to the knapweed and other plants. **Amer′ican c.,** Chironia angularis; Sabbatia angularis. **Austra′lian c.,** Erythrœa australis. **Europe′an c.,** Chironia centaurium. **Great′er c.,** Centaurea centaurium or Chlora perfoliata. **Les′ser c.,** Chironia or Erythrœa centaurium.

**Centena′rian.** One who has attained a hundred years.

**Cen′ter.** See *Centre.*

**Cente′sis** (*kenteo,* to perforate). Paracentesis; puncture.

**Centi-** (*centum,* a hundred). In composition, a hundred.

**Cen′tigrade** (*centum,* a hundred, *gradus,* degree). Term applied to the thermometric scale having 100 degrees between the freezing and boiling points of water. See *Thermometer.*

**Cen′tigramme** or **Cen′tigram.** Hundredth part of a gramme, equal to about the fifth part of a French grain, 0.1543 Troy grain. See *Weights and Measures.*

**Cen′tilitre.** Hundredth part of a litre—0.61028 English cubic inch, equal to nearly 2.7053 fluiddrachms. See *Weights and Measures.*

**Cen′timetre.** Hundredth part of a metre, equal to about four lines, 0.3937 English inch. See *Weights and Measures.*

**Centimor′bia.** Lysimachia nummularia.

**Centiner′via.** Plantago major.

**Centino′dia.** Polygonum aviculare.

**Centinor′mal.** Having a strength of $\frac{1}{100}$ of the normal.

**Cen′trad.** Toward the centre.

**Centradiaph′anes** (*kentron,* centre, *a,* priv., *diaphanes,* transparent). Central cataract.

**Cen′tral.** Relating to the centre of a body or to a nervous centre. **C. ar′teries of brain,** branches to the central ganglia from circle of Willis. **C. ar′tery of ret′ina,** central artery of Zinn; artery given off from the ophthalmic artery, penetrating the optic nerve a little behind the ball of the eye, running in axis of nerve and spreading out into many small branches upon the inside of the retina. When the nerve is cut across near the eye the orifice of the divided artery is observable; this was formerly called porus opticus. **C. as′pect,** aspect toward the centre of an organ. **C. canal′,** medullary canal; space in the optic nerve for the central artery and vein of the retina; canal in modiolus for branch of cochlear nerve. **C. convolu′tions,** convolutions of the brain separated by the central sulcus. **C. fis′sure,** central sulcus. **C. gy′ri,** central convolutions. **C. inci′sors,** the incisor teeth on either side of the median line. **C. lig′ament,** filum terminale. **C. lobe,** insula cerebri. **C. lob′ule,** small lobule of superior vermiform process of the cerebellum in the incisura anterior. **C. myeli′tis,** inflammation of the central matter of the spinal cord. **C ner′vous sys′tem,** the whole brain and the spinal cord. **C. point of perine′um,** point of intersection of tendons in front of the anus. **C. spin′dle,** nuclear spindle. **C. sul′cus,** fissure separating the frontal and parietal lobes of the cerebrum. **C. ten′don of the di′aphragm,** see *Diaphragm.*

**Centra′le.** Bony element in the embryonic carpus or tarsus, becoming afterward the tubercle of the scaphoid carpal bone or navicular tarsal bone.

**Cen′traphose.** A sensation of darkness or absence of light (*aphose*) originating in the visual centre.

**Cen′tre.** Middle point of a figure or body. A collection of nerve-cells to which external impressions are carried and whence impulses are sent out; see *Localization.* **Abdom′inal c.,** a c. for reflexes from the skin of the upper part of the abdomen, located in the dorsal spinal cord. **Accel′erating c.,** hypothetical centre in medulla oblongata, producing acceleration of pulsation of the heart. **Acous′tic c.,** sensory centre of the auditory nerve in the back part of the superior temporal convolution. **C. of ac′tion,** viscus in which a function is executed and to which several other organs contribute; as the stomach during chymification, duodenum during chylification, or uterus during gestation. **Anospi′nal c.,** nervous centre at the level of the fifth, sixth, and seventh lumbar vertebræ, controlling defecation. **Anoves′ical c.,** centre in spinal cord, near origin of third and fourth sacral nerves, regulating sphincters of rectum and bladder. **Arm c.,** c. in the cortical portion of the brain having charge of the movements of the arm. **Associa′tion c.,** c. having charge of associated movements. **Aud′itory c.,** point in brain—probably in the temporosphenoidal lobes—to which auditory impressions are conveyed; acoustic centre. **Bro′ca's c.,** see *Broca.* **Budge's c.,** genitospinal c. **Car′diac c.,** part of the inferior cervical and superior dorsal regions of the spinal cord, which exert excitomotory action on the heart. **Car′dioaccel′eratory c.,** accelerating c. **Car′dioinhib′itory c.,** centre in the medulla producing slowness of pulsation of the heart. **Cer′ebrospi′nal c.,** cerebrospinal axis. **Cil′iospi′nal c.,** nervous centre in the lower part of the cervical portion of the spinal cord regulating the dilatation of the pupil. **Col′or c.,** c. in the occipital cortex for the perception of color. **Convul′sion c.** c. in the floor of the fourth ventricle, stimulation of which produces spasm. **Coord′inating c.,** part of the nervous system supposed to regulate and control coordination, as cerebellum, cerebral ganglia, and gray matter of the spinal cord. **Cor′tical c.,** regions of the cortex of the brain to which special functions have been ascribed. **Cough'ing c.**, nervous centre connected with coughing, in the medulla above the respiratory centre. **Defeca'tion c.**, anospinal c. **Degluti'tion c.**, swallowing c. **Diabet'ic c.**, c. in the medulla spinalis and floor of the fourth ventricle, causing glycogen to be changed to sugar. **Ejacula'tion** or **ejac'ulatory c.**, nervous centre, about the fourth lumbar vertebra, controlling the ejaculation of semen. **Epigas'tric c.**, ganglions and nervous plexuses formed by the great sympathetic and pneumogastric nerves in the epigastrium, around the cœliac artery; solar plexus. **Epio'tic c.**, c. of ossification of mastoid bone. **Erec'tion c.**, genitospinal centre. **Expi'ratory c.**, c. in the medulla spinalis controlling expiration. **C. of flux'ion**, the part toward which fluids are particularly attracted, as an irritated organ. **Gen'ital c.** or **Gen'itospi'nal c.**, see *Genitospinal.* **Gen'ito-u'rinary c.**, centre in lumbar region in the spinal cord controlling the genito-urinary apparatus. **Gus'tatory c.**, centre in the brain for taste, in uncinate gyrus. **Heat c.**, thermogenic c. **Inhib'itory c.**, moderator c. **Inspi'ratory c.**, several centres are described, being in the optic thalamus, corpora quadrigemina, and the medulla oblongata. **Leg c.**, seated in the ascending frontal convolution and controlling the movements of the leg. **Mastica'tion c.**, c. in the medulla presiding over mastication. **Med'ullary c.**, part of the embryonic nervous system afterward developed into the brain and spinal marrow. **Micturi'tion c.**, vesicospinal c. **Mo'tor cor'tical c.**, ascending parietal and frontal convolutions, the centre for origination of voluntary movements. **Ner'vous c.**, organs whence the nerves originate, as the brain and spinal marrow. **Neu'ral c.**, medullary c. **Nutri'tion c.**, trophic c. **Olfac'tory c.**, gustatory c. **Opistho'tic c.**, c. of ossification of petrous portion of the temporal bone. **Op'tic c.**, see *Optic centre.* **C. of ossifica'tion**, point of commencing ossification of the bone. **O'val c.**, when the two hemispheres of the brain are sliced away, down to a level with the corpus callosum, the medullary part in each is of oval shape, hence called centrum ovale minus; two centres of opposite sides, together with the corpus callosum, form the centrum ovale of Vieussens. **Pant'ing c.**, polypnœic c. **Parturi'tion c.**, reflex centre in the medulla spinalis, opposite the first and second lumbar vertebræ, associated by nerves with the uterine plexus. **Peristal'tic c.**, c. in the medulla oblongata controlling the peristaltic action of the intestines. **Phren'ic c.**, central aponeurosis; central or cordiform tendon of the diaphragm. **Polypnœ'ic c.**, causes panting, seated in the tuber cinereum. **Pu'pillary c.**, c. in the quadrigeminal body causing contraction of the pupil; c. in the medulla spinalis (lower cervical portion) controlling its dilatation; called also *Ciliospinal centre.* **Re'flex c.**, part of gray nervous matter which transforms into a motor impulse a sensory impulse it has received. **Respi'ratory c.**, region in the medulla oblongata, or floor of the fourth ventricle, for inducing and coordinating the movments of respiration. **C. of rota'tion**, term used in ophthalmology to designate the point about which the eye revolves; located about 14 mm. behind the cornea. **Sal'ivary** or **saliva'tion c.**, c. seated in the floor of the fourth ventricle, regulating the secretion of saliva. **Sen'sory c.**, region in the brain for the reception of the sensory impressions; it includes those for the special senses. **Smell c.**, olfactory c. **Sneez'ing c.**, c. in the medulla oblongata, sending nerves to the expiratory muscles. **Spasm c.**, convulsion c. **Speech c.**, centre in the third left frontal convolution controlling speech. **Sudorif'ic c.**, c. in the spinal cord causing diaphoresis. **Swal'lowing c.**, nervous centre in the floor of the fourth ventricle controlling such action. **Sweat c.**, sudorific c. **C. of sympathet'ic irradia'tions**, any organ which excites, sympathetically, the action of other organs, more or less distant, with which it seems to have no immediate communication. **Taste c.**, gustatory c. **Ten'dinous c. of di'aphragm**, phrenic centre. **Thermogen'ic c.**, c. for the generation of heat; supposed to be the caudate nucleus and medulla spinalis. **Ther'moinhib'itory c.**, c. for inhibiting the generation of heat; supposed to be in the gray nervous matter near the fissure of Sylvius and tuber cinereum. **Thermolyt'ic c.**, thermoinhibitory c. **Troph'ic c.**, centre presiding over nutrition, seated in the gray matter of the brain, spinal cord, and sympathetic ganglia. **Vasoconstric'tor c.**, nervous centre producing contraction of the blood-vessels. **Vasodila'tor c.**, nervous centre producing dilatation of the blood-vessels. **Vasomo'tor c.**, region of the medulla oblongata and spinal cord regulating the movement of the smaller vessels. **Vasoton'ic c.**, vasomotor c. **Ves'ical** or **vesicospi'nal c.**, nervous centre in the lumbar region, connected with the cerebrum, controlling urination. **Vis'ual c.**, nervous centre of vision, in occipital lobe. **C. of vis'ual direc'tions**, point between the eyes from which the direction of the vision is measured. **Vi'tal c.**, respiratory centre. **Vom'iting c.**, c. in the medulla regulating this action. **Word c.**, portion of the auditory or visual centres associated with the intelligent understanding of words.

**Cen'tric.** Relating to a centre.

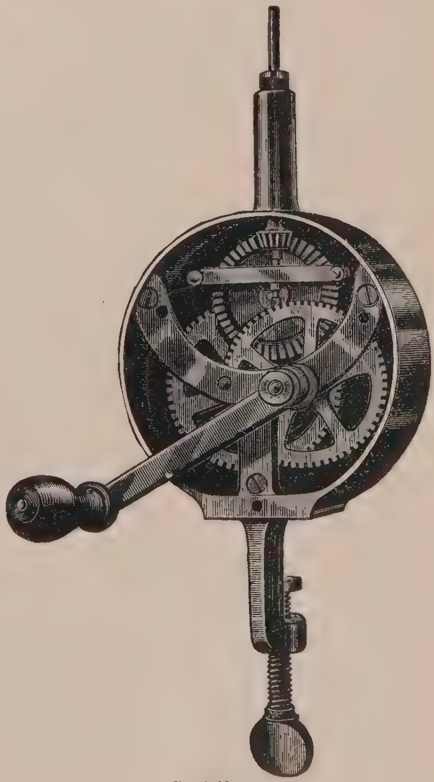
**Centric'iput** (*caput*, head). Second segment of the cranium between the upper and back parts of the head.

**Centrif'ugal** (*fugio*, to fly from). In a direction away from the centre. Efferent, as the motor nerves, which are centrifugal nerves conveying impressions to the periphery from the central parts of the nervous system. **C. machine'**, a centrifuge.

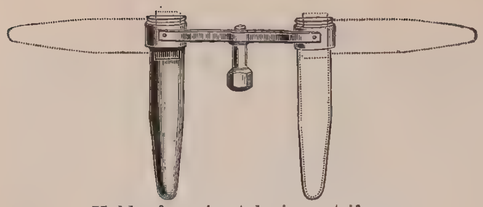
**Centrifugaliza'tion.** Act of separating solid particles of a liquid, such as the blood, from the liquid portions by centrifugal force. The instrument employed is called a *centrifuge.*

**Centrif'ugalize.** To rotate rapidly to divide solid from liquid constituents by centrifugal action.

**Cen'trifuge.** Instrument to perform centrifugalization.



Centrifuge.



Holder for urine-tube in centrifuge.

**Centrip'etal** (*peto*, to seek). In a direction toward the centre. Afferent, as the sensory nerves, which are centripetal nerves conveying impressions from the periphery to the central nervous system.

**Centrodes'mus.** The incipient central spindle formed by the band of junction between the centrosomes.

**Centrolec'ithal** (*lekithos*, yolk of egg). A term applied to ova in which the yolk mass is in the centre.

**Centromyrs'ine.** Ruscus.

**Cen'trophose.** A sensation of light (*phose*) originating in the optic centre.

**Centrosclero'sis.** Formation of bone in the medulla of a long bone.

**Cen'trosome** (*soma*, body). Dynamic centre of the cell, a minute round, refractive body or point.

**Cen'trosphere.** Attractive sphere.

**Centrostal'tic** (*kentron*, centre, *stello*, to send). Relating to centre; a term applied to the action of nervous force in the spinal centre.

**Centrosteosclero'sis.** Ossification in the central spaces of the long bones.

**Cen'trum.** Centre; body of vertebra; projection of the spine. **C. cer'ebrospina'le**, cerebrospinal axis. **C. cine'reum**, posterior gray commissure. **C. commu'ne**, solar plexus. **C. ner'veum**, phrenic centre. **C. op'ticum**, optic centre. **C. ova'le**, see *Oval centre*, under *Centre*. **C. perine'i**, central region of the perineum. **C. phren'icum**, central tendon of the diaphragm. **C. semicircula're gem'inum**, tænia semicircularis. **C. semiova'le**, centrum ovale majus. **C. tendin'eum** or **tendino'sum**, phrenic centre. **C. Vieussen'ii**, centrum ovale majus. **C. vita'le**, term applied to the medulla oblongata or to the medulla oblongata and spinal cord as far as the second cervical nerve, in any part of which a wound would be instantly fatal.

**Cen'tum cap'ita** (hundred heads). Eryngium campestre.

**Centumno'dia.** Polygonum aviculare.

**Cen'tury plant.** Agave americana.

**Ce'pa** (onion). Allium cepa. **C. ascolon'ica** or **fis'silis**, Bulbus esculentus. **C. mari'na**, scilla. **C. victoria'lis**, Allium victoriale. **C. vulga'ris**, Allium cepa.

**Cephaeline'.** An alkaloid derived from ipecac, or Cephaelis ipecacuanha; said to be much more powerful than emetine; in combination with the latter it forms the substance formerly called emetine.

**Cephae'lis.** A genus of plants of the order *Rubiaceæ*, native of tropical America. One variety growing in the West Indies is used in respiratory affections. **C. ipecacuan'ha**, ipecacuanha. **C. musco'sa**, root of this Cuban tree is emetic, as is that of the Jamaica shrub, **C. punice'a.**

**Ceph'alad.** Toward the head.

**Cephalæ'a** (*kephale*, head). Headache; cephalalgia; periodical, violent, or chronic headache.

**Cephalæmat'ocele** (*kephale*, head, *haima*, blood, *kele*, tumor). Effusion under the scalp of blood coming from a sinus of the dura mater through an opening in the cranium. **Stro'meyer's c.**, see *Stromeyer.*

**Cephalæmato'ma** (*kephale*, head, *haima*, blood). Sanguineous tumor, sometimes developed between the pericranium and bones of the head of a newborn child; caput succedaneum. **C. du'ræ ma'tris**, sanguineous tumor between the dura mater and bone of the skull in the newborn child. **Inter'nal c.**, c. duræ matris. **C. neonato'rum**, caput succedaneum.

**Cephalæ'mia** (*kephale*, head, *haima*, blood). Hyperæmia or congestion of the brain; accumulation of blood in the vessels of the brain.

**Cephalag'ra** (*kephale*, head, *agra*, seizure). Pain in the head; gouty or rheumatic headache.

**Cephalagraph'ia** (*kephale*, head, *graphe*, description). Anatomical description of the head.

**Cephalal'gia** (*kephale*, head, *algos*, pain). Pain in the head; headache; generic name for every kind of headache, whether symptomatic or idiopathic. **C. anæ'mica**, headache from anæmia, the cranial blood-vessels being spasmodically contracted. **C. arthrit'ica**, gouty or rheumatic headache. **C. catamenia'lis**, headache at the time of the menses or from their suppression. **C. catarrha'lis**, headache from cold or catarrh. **C. congesti'va**, congestive headache. **C. contagio'sa**, influenza. **C. gravida'rum**, headache of pregnant women. **C. inflammato'ria**, headache of inflammations, as of phrenitis. **C. neurasthen'ica**, headache of nervous exhaustion. **C. period'ica**, intermittent headache; headache returning periodically; migraine. **C. pulsat'ilis**, headache accompanied with pulsation in the head or temples. **C. rheumat'ica**, rheumatism affecting the frontal, occipital, or temporal muscles, scalp, and cranial periosteum. **C. spasmod'ica** or **stomach'ica**, sick headache, characterized by partial spasmodic pain, often shifting from one part of the head to another; usually commencing in the morning, with sickness and faintness, and extremely apt to recur.

**Cephalal'gic.** Relating to cephalalgia; one affected with or subject to headache.

**Cephalal'gy.** Cephalalgia.

**Cephalal'ogy** (*kephale*, head, *logos*, discourse). Anatomy of the head.

**Cephalan'dra in'dica.** Plant of S. Africa and S. Asia; the root and leaves are used in smallpox.

**Cephalanthin'.** A glucoside derived from cephalanthus.

**Cephalan'thus occidental'is.** Buttonwood shrub, buttonbush, whiteball, little snowball, swampwood, pond dogwood, globe flower; shrub growing all over the United States; bark of the root is antiperiodic, tonic, expectorant, and laxative.

**Cephala'ria centauroi'des.** Plant of S. Europe and Asia; aperient and depurative.

**Cephalar'tic** (*kephale*, head, *artizo*, to make complete). Cephalic remedy.

**Ceph'alatome.** Instrument for performing cephalatomy.

**Cephalat'omy.** Anatomy, or dissection, or opening of the head.

**Cephalhæmat'ocele** (*kephale*, head, *haima*, blood, *kele*, rupture). Cephalæmatocele.

**Cephalhæmato'ma.** Cephalæmatoma.

**Cephalhy'drocele** (*kephale*, head, *hydor*, water, *kele*, tumor). Accumulation of water under the cranial fascia.

**Cephal'ic.** Relating to the head. **C. ar'tery**, common carotid artery. **C. flex'ure**, see *Flexure*. **C. hood**, part of fold of external germ-layer nearest to the anterior extremity of the fœtus. **C. in'dex**, proportion of longitudinal to transverse diameter of the cranium, obtained by assuming the former to be 100 and reducing the latter to this denomination. **C. nerves**, nerves of the cranium. **C. rem'edy**, a remedy for headache. **C. tet'anus**, see *Tetanus*. **C. vein**, great superficial vein at outer part of arm and forearm, beginning on the back of the hand by radicles, which unite into a single trunk, called cephalic, at the thumb. The name cephalic was given to it because it was supposed to have connection with the head, and that bloodletting ought to be performed from it in head affections. **C. ver'sion**, see *Turning.*

**Cephal'ica pol'licis.** Superficial radial vein.

**Cephalid'ium** (dim. of kephale). Small head.

**Cephalin'.** Substance like lecithin, obtained from the brain.

**Cephalin'dex.** Cephalic index.

**Cephali'tis.** Phrenitis; encephalitis.

**Cephal′ity.** Undue size or preponderance of the head to the rest of the body.

**Cephal′ium.** Cephalidium.

**Cephalocathar′tic.** Cleansing to the head passages, such as catarrh remedies promoting secretion.

**Ceph′alocele** (*kephale*, head, *kele*, rupture). Encephalocele.

**Cephalocente′sis** (*kephale*, head, *kentesis*, puncturing). Puncturing of the head, as for hydrocephalus.

**Cephalocer′cal** (*kephale*, head, *kerkos*, tail). That which relates to both head and tail in animals, *i. e.*, the long axis of the body.

**Cephalocla′sia** (*kephale*, head, *klasis*, breaking). Cephalotripsy.

**Ceph′alocysts** (*kephale*, *kystis*, cyst). Broad worms, cestoidea; parasitic in the intestines of various animals.

**Cephalodes′mion** (*kephale*, head, *desmos*, band). Bandage for the head.

**Cephaloduc′tor.** Obstetric forceps.

**Cephalodym′ia** (*kephale*, head, *dyo*, to enter into). Class of double monstrosities, in which the heads are united; divided into two genera, frontodymia and bregmatodymia. In the former union is between the ossa frontis; in the latter, between the bregmata.

**Cephalodyn′ia** (*kephale*, head, *odyne*, pain). Cephalalgia; epicranial rheumatism.

**Cephalœde′ma** (*kephale*, head, *oidema*, swelling). Hydrocephalus; œdema of the head.

**Cephalofa′cial in′dex.** Relation of the capacity of the skull to the combined capacity of the orbits and nasal fossæ, including the cavities contiguous to the latter.

**Cephalogas′ter.** Anterior portion of the enteric canal in fœtal life.

**Cephalogen′esis** (*kephale*, head, *genesis*, generation). Generation or development of the skull or head.

**Ceph′alograph** (*kephale*, head, *grapho*, to describe). Instrument for measuring the shape and proportions of the head.

**Cephalog′raphy.** Anatomical description of the head; use of a cephalograph.

**Cephalohæmato′ma.** Cephalæmatoma.

**Cephalohæ′mia.** Cephalæmia.

**Cephalohæmom′eter.** Instrument for determining changes in blood pressure within the cranium.

**Cephalohumeral′is.** Muscle in the horse corresponding to the human deltoid and upper part of the sternocleidomastoid.

**Cephalohyoepiglot′ticus.** Fibres of glossoepiglottic muscle arising from the hyoid bone.

**Ceph′aloid** (*kephale*, head, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling a head; encephaloid.

**Cephalol′ogy** (*kephale*, head, *logos*, discourse). Treatise on or description of the head.

**Cephalolox′ia** (*kephale*, head, *loxos*, oblique). Wryneck.

**Cephalo′ma.** Encephaloid; soft form of carcinoma.

**Cephalom′elus** (*kephale*, head, *melos*, limb). Monster having one or two accessory limbs on the head.

**Cephalome′nia.** Sialorrhœa, rhinorrhœa, or other head symptoms of vicarious menstruation.

**Cephalomeningi′tis** (*kephale*, head, *meninx*, membrane). Inflammation of the membranes of the brain; meningoencephalitis.

**Cephalom′eter** (*kephale*, head, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring different dimensions of the head, especially of the fœtal head during delivery.

**Cephalom′etry.** Craniometry.

**Cephalomonodid′ymi** (*kephale*, head, *monos*, alone, *didymos*, twin). Monstrous twins, united at the head or having only one head.

**Cephalomyi′tis** (*kephale*, head, *mys*, muscle). Inflammation of the muscles of the head.

**Cephalomyodyn′ia** (*kephale*, head, *mys*, muscle, *odyne*, pain). Pain in the muscles of the head.

**Cephalona′sal in′dex.** Proportionate capacity of the cranium and nasal cavities.

**Cephalo′nia.** Abnormal development of the cranium and brain.

**Cephalon′osus** (*kephale*, *nosos*, disease). Any cerebal disease or fever.

**Ceph′alo-or′bital in′dex.** Proportionate capacity of orbits and cranium.

**Ceph′alo-or′bitona′sal in′dex.** Cephalofacial index.

**Cephalop′agus** (*kephale*, head, *pegnymi*, to join together.) Twin monstrosity united by the head, the condition being called *cephalop′agy*.

**Ceph′aloparasit′icus.** Twin monsters united by the head, one imperfectly formed as a parasitic growth on the other.

**Cephalopath′ic** (*kephale*, head, *pathos*, disease). Relating to disease of the head.

**Cephalop′athy.** Generic term for disease of the head.

**Cephalopharynge′us** (*kephale*, head, + *pharynx*). Belonging to the head and pharynx. Portion of the constrictor pharyngis superior muscle attached above to the inferior surface of the basilar process of the os occipitis. Cephalopharyngeal aponeurosis is a thin, fibrous membrane attached to basilar process, and giving insertion to fibres of the constrictor pharyngis superior muscle.

**Cephalophy′ma** (*kephale*, head, *phyma*, tumor). Tumor of the head; cephalæmatoma.

**Cephalopo′nia** (*kephale*, head, *ponos*, pain). Cephalalgia.

**Cephalopyo′sis** (*kephale*, head, *pyon*, pus). Abscess of the head.

**Cephalorachid′ian** or **Cephalorrhachid′ian.** Cerebrospinal; relating to both head and spinal column. **C. flu′id,** cephalorachidian fluid, cerebrospinal fluid, subarachnoidean fluid; fluid beneath the arachnoid, wherever the pia mater exists in connection with the brain and spinal cord. **C. in′dex,** comparative area of foramen magnum and cubic capacity of the cranium.

**Cephalorrhæ′mia** (*kephale*, head, *rheo*, to flow). Hemorrhage of the brain.

**Cephalorrheu′ma.** Rheumatism of the head.

**Cephalosomatodym′ia** (*kephale*, head, *soma*, body, *dyo*, to enter into). Double monstrosity, in which union is between heads and trunks.

**Ceph′alospi′nal.** Cephalorrhachidian.

**Ceph′alostat.** Head-rest for securing immobility of the head, as in operations on the eye.

**Ceph′alostyle** (*kephale*, head, *stylos*, pillar). Osseous sheath of the chorda dorsalis.

**Cephalothla′sia** (*kephale*, head, *thlao*, to crush). Operation of crushing the fœtal head.

**Ceph′alothlast.** Cephalotribe, for crushing the fœtal head.

**Cephalothoracop′agus.** Twin monstrosity, having heads and chests united.

**Ceph′alothoracosteru′menos** (*kephale*, head, *thorax*, chest, *stereo*, to rob). Monster without a head or chest.

**Cephalothryp′sis** (*kephale*, head, *thrypsis*, breaking up). Cephalotripsy.

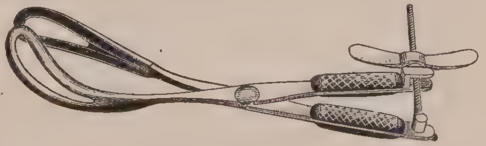
**Cephalothryp′tor.** Cephalotryptor.

**Ceph′alotome.** Instrument for perforating the cranium.

**Cephalot′omy.** Craniotomy; cephalatomy.

**Cephalotrac′tor** (*kephale*, head, *traho*, to draw). Obstetrical forceps.

**Ceph′alotribe** (*kephale*, head, *tribo*, to crush). Instrument for crushing the head of the fœtus in utero during parturition.



Lusk's cephalotribe.

**Cephalotrid′ymus.** Three-headed monster.

**Ceph'alotripsy.** Operation of crushing the head of the fœtus in utero.

**Cephalotrype'sis** (*kephale*, head, *trypesis*, perforation). Trepanning or trephining.

**Cephalotryp'tor.** Trephine; cranium perforator.

**Cephalul'cus.** Fillet with which to facillitate expulsion of the fœtal head.

**Cepul'la** (dim. of cepa). Allium cepa.

☞**Ce'ra.** Wax. See *Ceratum*. **C. al'ba**, see *Cera flava*. **C. amyla'ta**, pulverizable beeswax, basis for pills. **C. citri'na**, cera flava. **C. fla'va**, yellow wax; peculiar concrete animal substance prepared by the bee—Apis mellifica—and by some plants, as Ceroxylon and Myrica cerifera. By bleaching, cera alba, or white wax, is produced; demulcent and emollient; sometimes given in emulsion, in diarrhœa and dysentery, but chiefly in cerates and ointments. Many vegetable products also contain wax, hence the name *vegetable wax*.

**Cera'ceous.** Waxy.

**Ceradine'.** Alkaloid derived from veratrum album.

**Ceram'ium.** Liquid measure containing over seven gallons. **C. helminthochor'tus**, Corsican moss; Corallina corsicana; see *Helminthochorton*.

**Ce'ras** (horn). Cornu; cornea.

**Ceraseïn'.** Resinous matter from the bark of the wild cherry tree; diuretic and sedative.

**Cerasin'.** Insoluble material derived from gummy exudation from cherry, peach, and plum trees; identical with metarabin.

**Cer'asus.** A genus of trees of the order *Rosaceæ;* cherry tree. **C. ac'ida**, Prunus cerasus. **C. a'vium**, Prunus avium; P. nigra. **C. capronia'na**, Prunus cerasus. **C. dul'cis**, Prunus nigra. **C. duraci'na**, Prunus cerasus. **C. fimbria'ta**, Prunus virginiana. **C. horten'sis**, Prunus cerasus. **C. laurocer'asus**, Prunus laurocerasus. **C. pa'dus**, Prunus padus. **C. pe'nis**, glans penis. **C. racemo'sus sylves'tris**, Prunus padus. **C. ru'bra**, Prunus cerasus. **C. serot'ina**, Prunus virginiana. **C. virginia'na**, Prunus virginiana. **C. vulga'ris**, Prunus cerasus.

**Ce'rate** (*cera*, wax). Pharmaceutical preparation of wax and oil or lard, with or without other ingredients. **Blis'tering c.**, cerate of cantharides. **C. of cal'amine**, known also as cerate of carbonate of zinc, Turner's cerate, is a mixture of calamine, yellow wax, and lard. **C. of canthar'ides**, blister or blistering ointment, ointment of Spanish flies, is a mixture of spermaceti cerate and powdered cantharides. It is used to keep blisters, issues, etc., open. Cerate of cantharides is official under the name of *ceratum cantharidis* (Ph. U. S.). **Goulard's' c.**, ceratum plumbi compositum. **Hu'feland's c.** contains zinc oxide and lycopodium, of each 2 parts, in simple cerate, 30 parts. **Sim'ple c.**, a mixture of white wax (3 parts) and lard (7 parts); emollient and used as a base for various medicated cerates. **Soap c.**, ceratum saponis. **Spermace'ti c.**, ceratum cetacei. **Tur'ner's c.**, cerate of calamine. **C. of zinc car'bonate**, cerate of calamine.

**Cerate'a** or **Cerat'ia.** Ceratonia siliqua.

**Ceratecta'sia** (*keras*, cornea, *ektasis*, extension). Staphyloma of the cornea; abnormal projection of the cornea. **C. con'ica**, ceratoconus; conical staphyloma. **C. sphæ'rica**, spherical staphyloma.

**Ceratec'tomy** or **Cerec'tomy** (*keras*, cornea, *ektome*, cut out). Kerectomy of keratectomy; section or incision of the cornea, as in cataract, or to give exit to pus effused in the eye, in hypopyon, etc.

**Cerati'asis** (*keras*, horn). Morbid condition characterized by corneous growths.

**Ceratin'.** Horny matter existing in hair, nails, epidermis, etc.

**Cera'tion.** Siliqua. Cornu of uterus.

**Cerati'tis.** Inflammation of the cornea; corneitis, see *Keratitis*.

**Cera'tium.** Ceratonia siliqua. Ceration.

**Cerato-** (*keras*, horn or cornea). In composition, cornu or horn or cornea; for words so beginning, see *Kerato-*.

**Ceratococ'cus.** Sphærococcus.

**Ceratocri'coid.** Merkel's muscle; rare muscle of the larynx, first described by Merkel, of Leipsic; existing only on one side, arising close to the origin of the outer fibres of the cricoarytenoidæus posticus, and attached to the posterior margin of the inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage.

**Cer'atoid** (*keras*, horn, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling horn; cornea.

**Cerato'ma.** Horny growth or formation.

**Ceratomalag'ma.** Cerate.

**Cerato'nia sil'iqua.** Algaroba or St. John's bread, carob tree, sweet-pod; fruit is mucilaginous, and employed in decoction where mucilages are indicated.

**Ceratonyx'is** (*keras*, horn, *nysso*, to puncture). Operation to depress the crystalline by means of a needle introduced into the eye through the cornea. See *Cataract*.

**Ceratopharynge'us.** Small, fleshy bundles forming part of the hyopharyngeus muscle.

**Ceratostaphyli'nus.** Fleshy fibres of the thyrostaphylinus muscle.

**Ceratostro'ma** (*keras*, horn, *stroma*, layer). Ichthyosis.

**Ceratostro'sis.** Development of ichthyosis, or the formation of a layer of horny tissue on the skin.

**Cera'tum.** (Ph. U. S.) Simple cerate, composed of 30 per cent. white wax and 70 per cent. lard. **C. al'bum**, c. cetacei; c. Galeni. **C. cam 'phoræ** (Ph. U. S.), camphor cerate; made of camphor liniment (10 per cent.) in cerate; somewhat stimulating dressing. **C. canthar'idis** (Ph. U. S.), cerate of cantharides (cantharides 32 per cent., yellow wax, resin, lard, and oil of turpentine); (in Ph. Br. cantharides, yellow wax, prepared suet, prepared lard, and resin). **C. de cerus'sâ**, unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis. **C. ceta'cei** (Ph. U. S.), spermaceti cerate; cerate made of spermaceti (10 per cent.), white wax (35 per cent.), and olive oil (55 per cent.); emollient and used as a base for medicated cerates. **C. citri'num**, ceratum resinæ. **C. coni'i**, made of ointment of conium, spermaceti, white wax; used in cancerous and scrofulous sores, etc. **C. epilot'icum**, cerate of calamine. **C. extrac'ti canthar'idis** (formerly official in the Ph. U. S.), cantharides, resin, yellow wax, lard, and alcohol. **C. fla'vum**, cerate made of yellow wax, expressed oil of almonds, and water. **C. Gale'ni**, Galen's cerate; made of cold cream, white wax, oil of sweet almonds, and water or rose-water; mild application to chaps, etc. **C. Goular'di**, c. plumbi subacetatis. **C. hydrar'gyri compos'itum**, compound cerate of mercury (made of unguentum hydrargyri, ceratum saponis compositum, and camphor); is discutient to indolent tumors. **C. lap'idis calamina'ris**, cerate of calamine. **C. laudanisa'tum**, mixture of Sydenham's laudanum and Galen's cerate **C. lithar'gyri aceta'tis compos'itum**, c. plumbi subacetatis. **C. lyt'tæ**, cerate of cantharides. **C. mercuria'le**, unguentum hydrargyri. **C. myris'ticæ**, yellow wax, olive oil, and expressed oil of nutmeg. **C. pica'tum**, oily matter from boiling pitch; same uses as tar. **C. pi'cis**, c. resinæ pini. **C. plum'bi compos'itum**, c. p. subacetatis. **C. plum'bi subaceta'tis** (Ph. U. S.), compound lead cerate, Goulard's cerate, Goulard's ointment; it is composed of liqor plumbi subacetatis. (20 per cent.) in ceratum camphoræ. **C. plum'bi superaceta'tis**, cerate of superacetate or sugar of lead; it is made of acetate of lead, white wax, and olive oil; cooling and astringent. **C. refrig'erans Gale'ni**, c. Galeni. **C. resi'næ**, resin cerate or ointment, yellow basilicon, basilicon ointment; it is made of resin (35 per cent.), yellow wax (15 per cent.), and lard (Ph. U. S.); of resin, yellow wax, and simple ointment (Ph. Br.); a stimulating application to old ulcers, etc. **C. resi'næ compos'itum**, compound resincerate, Deshler's salve; it is made of resin, sevum, cera flava, terebinthina, oleum lini. **C. resi'næ pi'ni**, yellow wax, pine resin, turpentine. **C. rosa'tum**, rose cerate. **C. sabi'næ**, savin cerate or ointment; it is made of extractum sabinæ fluidum and ceratum resinæ; irritative; used in the same cases as cerate of cantharides. **C. sapo'nis** soap cerate; it is made of emplastrum saponis, cera flava, oleum olivæ; applied in sprains or fractures. **C. satur'ni**, c. plumbi compositum. **C. spermace'ti**, c. cetacei. **C. sulphura'tum**, washed sulphur, almond oil, and Galen's cerate. **C. tetraphar'macum**, pisselæum. **C. vir'ide**, unguentum subacetatis cupri. **C. zin'ci carbona'tis**, cerate of carbonate of zinc; it is made of zinci carbonas præparata and unguentum simplex; used in the same cases as cerate of calamine.

**Cer'bera.** A genus of trees of tropical Asia and Africa. **C. aho'vai**, see *Strychnine*. **C. man'ghas**, tree of the East Indies; the leaves and juice are emetic and purgative. **C. odol'lam**, poisonous tree of the East Indies; yields a poisonous glucoside called cerberin; the bark and leaves are purgative. **C. saluta'ris**, tree of Cochin China; root and nut are employed in colic and affections of the stomach. **C. tan'ghin**, tanghinia; tree of Madagascar; kernel of the fruit is a deadly, paralyzing poison, formerly used as an ordeal poison. **C. theve'tia**, see *Strychnine*.

**Cerberin'.** See *Cerbera odollam*.

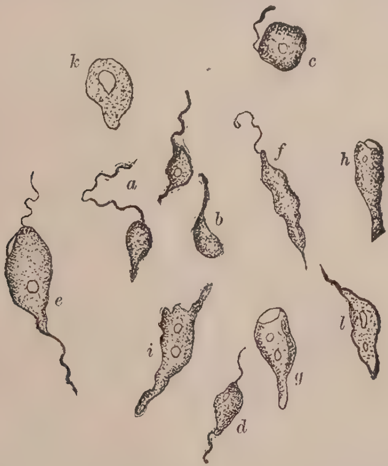
**Cerca'ria** (*kerkos*, tail). Larval form of trematode worms, of a tadpole or spermatozoon shape.

**Cer'cis.** A genus of trees of the order *Leguminosæ*. **C. canaden'sis**, red bud, Judas tree; astringent bark is used in diarrhœa and dysentery and as an injection in leucorrhœa and gleet.

**Cerco'ma schaeff'eri.** Species of vesicating coleopterous insects in France.

**Cercomo'nad** (*kerkos*, tail, *monas*, unit). An organism of the genus *Cercomonas*.

**Cercomo'nas.** Genus of flagellate infusoria. **C. glob'ulus**, species found in incrustations on human teeth. **C. hom'inis** or **intestina'lis**, infusoria found in evacuations, especially of typhoid fever, diarrhœa, and cholera; Megastoma intestinale. **C. vagina'lis**, infusoria found in the vagina, *trichomonas vaginalis*.



Cercomonas intestinalis. *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, ordinary forms; *e*, *f*, well-developed forms; *g*, *h*, *i*, degeneration forms; *k*, *l*, abortive forms. (Simon.)

**Cerco'sis** (*kerkos*, tail). Nymphomania and elongation of the clitoris; clitorism.

**Ce'rea.** Cerumen.

**Cerea'lia** (*Ceres*, goddess of corn). Gramineous plants, the seeds of which serve for the nourishment of man; as wheat, barley, rye, etc.

**Cerealin'.** Albuminoid matter derived from cereals.

**Cerebel'lar.** Relating to the cerebellum. **C. an'gle**, suboccipital angle. **C. ap'oplexy**, effusion of blood into the substance or on the surface of the cerebellum. **C. ar'teries**, arteries supplying the cerebellum, derived from the vertebral and basilar. **C. cap'sule**, white fibres surrounding the corpus dentatum. **C. gan'glion**, the corpus dentatum. **C. hem'ispheres**, two hemispheres of the cerebellum. **C. lam'inæ**, narrow folds of the cortical layer of the cerebellum. **C. pro'cesses**, superior peduncles of the cerebellum. **C. sec'tor**, space in the middle plane of the skull, between lines projected from the hormion to the opisthion and inion. **C. veins**, veins from the cerebellum emptying into the venæ Galeni or venous sinuses at the base of the skull.

**Cerebellif'ugal** (*fugo*, to flee from). A term applied to nervous influences proceeding from the cerebellum.

**Cerebellip'etal** (*peto*, to seek). In the direction toward the cerebellum; a term applied to nerve currents or impulses.

**Cerebelli'tis.** Inflammation of the cerebellum.

**Cerebel'lo-ol'ivary.** Relating to both cerebellum and olivary body.

**Cerebel'lospi'nal.** Part of the nervous system which includes the cerebellum and spinal cord.

**Cerebel'lous.** Cerebellar.

**Cerebel'lum** (dim. of **cerebrum**). Little brain; portion of medullary mass contained in the cavity of the cranium, filling the lower occipital fossæ below the tentorium and embracing the tuber annulare and the medulla. It is composed, like the cerebrum, of vesicular and tubular substance, so that on section it has an arborescent appearance—arbor vitæ. The cerebellum is divided into two lobes or hemispheres or lateral masses, superior anterior or quadrangular lobe and superior posterior or semilunar lobe; each lobe is again subdivided into monticuli or lobules. The hemispheres are separated in front by a deep notch, incisura cerebelli anterior, and behind by the incisura cerebelli posterior.

**Cer'ebral.** Relating to the brain, or specifically to the cerebrum. **C. an'gle**, angle between lines projected from auricular point to the glabella and inion. **C. apoph'ysis**, pineal gland. **C. ar'teries**, these are three on each side: anterior, or artery of corpus callosum; middle, sylvian artery, furnished by internal carotid; posterior or posterior and inferior artery of the brain, profunda cerebri, from the vertebral. **C. com'missures**, commissures uniting the hemispheres of the brain. **C. convolu'tions**, tortuous divisions of the cortical substance of the cerebrum. **C. exhaus'tion**, neurasthenia. **C. fe'ver**, meningitis. **C. gan'glia** optic thalami and corpora striata. **C. hemiple'gia**, hemiplegia due to cerebral hemorrhage. **C. hem'ispheres**, two portions into which the cerebrum is divided by the great longitudinal fissure; united at the inferior part by the corpus callosum. **C. in'dex**, relation of transverse diameter of the brain to longitudinal. **C. lobes**, see *Cerebrum*. **C. localiza'tion**, apportionment of functions to various localities on the substance of the brain, see *Localization*. **C. mac'ula**, redness of the skin following slight irritation, supposed to be connected with inflammation of the brain. **C. nerves**, those arising within the cranium. **C. neurasthe'nia**, cerebrasthenia. **C. pe'duncles**, crura cerebri. **C. pneumo'nia**, see *Pneumonia*. **C. protu'berance**, pons Varolii. **C. rheum'atism**, rheumatic inflammation of membranes of the brain. **C. sec'tor**, space in middle plane of the skull between lines projected from the hormion to the nasion and basion or from the hormion to the nasion and inion. **C. si'nuses**, sinuses of the dura mater. **C. surprise'**, instantaneous stupor occurring after a sudden compression or laceration of the brain. **C. tri'gone**, fornix cerebri. **C. veins**, veins lying within the pia mater. **C. ven'tricles**, ventricles of the brain. **C. ves'icles**, bulbous expansions on the primary neural tube of the early embryo, developing into the brain.

**Cerebral'gia.** Deep-seated cephalalgia; cerebral neuralgia.

**Cerebrasthe'nia** (*cerebrum* + *astheneia*, weakness). Weakness of the brain; mental exhaustion; neurasthenia due to cerebral disturbance or lesion.

**Cerebrasthen'ic.** Relating to cerebrasthenia.

**Cerebra'tion.** Action of the brain during any mental or moral manifestation. **Uncon'scious c.**, unconscious exercise of the mind during sleep or mental preoccupation.

**Cere′bria.** Spontaneous acute, general inflammation of the substance of the brain uncomplicated with meningitis; cerebritis. **C. partia′lis,** monomania.

**Cer′ebric.** Cerebral. **C. acid,** nitrogenous material existing in the gray substance of the brain; impure cerebrin.

**Cereb′riform** (*cerebrum*+*forma,* form). Encephaloid.

**Cerebrif′ugal** (*fugo,* to flee). Passing from the brain, a term applied to nerve fibres or nervous impulses.

**Cerebrin′.** Substance in the form of a light, white, crystalline powder obtained from brain matter; forms nearly 10 per cent. of the white nervous matter.

**Cerebrine′.** An extract of ox brain, said to be useful in epilepsy and other nervous affections.

**Cerebrin′ic acid.** Weak acid found in brain tissue.

**Cerebrinine′.** An extract of calves' brain, which has been recommended for the treatment of chorea and other nervous affections.

**Cerebrip′etal** (*peto,* to seek). Passing to the brain, a term applied to nerve fibres or nervous impulses.

**Cerebri′tis.** Inflammation of the substance of the brain; encephalitis.

**Cer′ebroid.** Encephaloid.

**Cer′ebrol** (*cerebrum*+*oleum,* oil). An oily substance extracted from brain matter.

**Cerebrol′ogy** (*cerebrum*+*logos,* discourse). The aggregation of scientific facts relating to and their application in the study of the brain and its functions.

**Cerebro′ma.** A tumor composed of brain substance; hernia of the brain.

**Cerebromala′cia** (*cerebrum*+*malakia,* softness). Softness of brain substance.

**Cerebromed′ullary.** Cerebrospinal. **C. tube,** the neural tube, formed by the infolding of the medullary plate in the embryo, from which is developed the cerebrospinal axis.

**Cerebrom′eter** (*cerebrum*+*metron,* measure). An instrument devised for recording cerebral action.

**Cerebrop′athy** (*cerebrum*+*pathos,* affection). Mental disorder.

**Cerebrophysiol′ogy.** The physiology of the brain.

**Cerebropon′tile.** Relation to both cerebrum and pons Varolii.

**Cerebropsycho′sis** (*psyche,* mind). Cerebral disease with mental disturbance.

**Cerebrorachid′ian** or **Cerebrorrhachid′ian** (*cerebrum*+*rhachis,* spine). Cerebrospinal.

**Cerebrosclero′sis.** Sclerosis or induration of the brain.

**Cere′broscope.** Opthalmoscope used to determine the condition of the cerebral blood circulation.

**Cerebros′copy** (*cerebrum*+*skopeo,* to see). Examination of the brain, encephaloscopy; use of the ophthalmoscope for the diagnosis of brain diseases.

**Cer′ebrose.** Saccharine matter, $C_6H_{12}O_6$ in brain tissue, isomeric with glucose. Also (adj.) cerebrous.

**Cer′ebrosides.** Substances in the tissue of the brain containing cerebrose.

**Cerebro′sis.** Brain disease.

**Cerebrospi′nal.** Relating to the brain and spinal cord. **C. ax′is,** the brain and spinal cord considered as one organ. **C. fe′ver,** cerebrospinal meningitis. **C. flu′id,** cephalospinal fluid. **C. mening′itis,** see *Meningitis.* **C. nerves,** nerves arising from the brain and spinal cord, as distinguished from those belonging to the sympathetic nervous system. **C. sclero′sis,** multiple sclerosis of the brain and spinal cord. **C. seg′ment,** portion of the motor tract passing from the cerebral cortex to the anterior cornua of the gray matter in the spinal cord. **C. sys′tem,** brain and spinal cord and nerves connected therewith.

**Cerebrospi′nant.** A remedy exercising a special influence over the functions of the brain and spinal cord.

**Cerebrosu′ria.** Excretion of cerebrose in the urine.

**Cer′ebrote.** White, fatty amyloid principle in the brain.

**Cerebrot′omy** (*cerebrum*+*tome,* incision). Dissection of the brain; encephalotomy.

**Cer′ebrous** or **Cer′ebrose.** Maniacal; passionate.

**Cer′ebrum.** The brain; the whole contents of the cranium, or the upper portion only, the posterior and inferior portions being called the cerebellum. (See plates under *Brain.*) The brain, properly so called, extends from the os frontis to the superior occipital fossæ. Anteriorly it rests on the orbital vault; behind this, on the middle fossæ of the base of the cranium; and posteriorly on the tentorium cerebello superextensum. The upper surface is divided by a deep median cleft into two halves or hemispheres, united at the base by the corpus callosum. On its surface are numerous convolutions. (See plates under *Convolutions.*) The inferior surface exhibits, from before backward, three lobes, distinguished as anterior, middle, and posterior. The cerebrum is contained in a triple envelope, dura mater, pia mater, and arachnoid (see *Meninges*). Two substances may be distinguished in it: white, medullary, tubular or fibrous—medulla cerebri; and cineritious, vesicular, or gray—cortex cerebri. The former occupies all the interior and base of the brain; the latter is grayish and softer, and is situated particularly at the surface.

The brain is the material organ of mental and moral manifestations. Three primary vesicles are developed at an early period of fœtal life from the medullary canal, and, with their lining of epiblast, constitute the primitive brain, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I. Anterior primary vesicle. | 1. Prosencephalon, fore-brain. | Cerebral hemispheres, corpora striata, corpus callosum, fornix, lateral ventricles, olfactory bulb (rhinencephalon). |
| | 2. Thalamencephalon, diencephalon, interbrain. | Thalami optici, pineal gland, pituitary body, third ventricle, optic nerve (primarily). |
| II. Middle primary vesicle. | 3. Mesencephalon, mid-brain. | Corpora quadrigemina, crura cerebri, aqueduct of Sylvius, optic nerve (secondarily). |
| III. Posterior primary vesicle. | 4. Epencephalon, metencephalon, hindbrain. | Cerebellum, pons Varolii, anterior part of fourth ventricle. |
| | 5. Myelencephalon, after-brain. | Medulla oblongata, fourth ventricle, auditory nerve, cerebellar peduncles. |

The brain differs in weight in different nations and races. According to Davis:

| | *Men.* | *Women.* |
|---|---|---|
| European races.. | 1367 grammes. | 1204 grammes. |
| Oceanic " .. | 1319 " | 1219 " |
| American " .. | 1308 " | 1187 " |
| Asiatic " .. | 1304 " | 1194 " |
| African " .. | 1293 " | 1211 " |
| Australian " .. | 1214 " | 1111 " |

The average human brain weighs from 48 to 50 ounces, in a newborn child 10 to 14 ounces, and at the age of seven years already averages 40 ounces. The average weight of the adult female brain is about 44 ounces, or about five ounces less than that of the adult male. (Kirkes.) The blood circulating in the brain amounts to about $\frac{1}{15}$ of its volume. The relative weights of the cerebrum, cerebellum, etc., are as follows (Quain):

| | *Male.* | *Female.* |
|---|---|---|
| Cerebrum | 43.98 oz. | 38.75 oz. |
| Cerebellum | 5.25 " | 4.76 " |
| Pons and medulla | 0.98 " | 1.01 " |
| Entire encephalon | 50.21 " | 44.52 " |
| Ratio of cerebrum to cerebellum | 1 to $8\frac{4}{7}$ | 1 to $8\frac{1}{4}$ |

The brain consists chemically of about 75 per cent. of water, 15 of fats, 7.5 of albuminoids, 1.5 of salts, 1 of extractives, including cerebrin, lecithin, cholesterin, fat, fatty acids, phosphorus, sodium chloride, salts of lime, potash, and magnesia. The amount of phosphorus is from 1.3 to 1.7 per cent. (Chapman.)

**Cer'ebrum abdomina'le.** Solar plexus. **C. elonga'tum,** medulla oblongata. **C. exsicca'tum,** dried and powdered cortical substance from calves' brains; has been used in the treatment of cerebral and other nervous diseases. **C. lon'gum** or **oblon'gum,** spinal cord. **C. par'vum, C. poste'rius,** cerebellum.

**Cere'cloth.** Cloth impregnated with wax and so made moisture proof. **Antisep'tic c.,** cloth or thin calico saturated with melted paraffin, to which oil, wax, and carbolic acid are added; used for wounds.

**Cerefo'lium.** Scandix cerefolium. **C. hispan'icum,** Chærophyllum odoratum. **C. sylves'tre,** Chærophyllum sylvestre.

**Cerelæ'um** (*keros,* wax, *elaion,* oil). Cerate.

**Ceresin'.** Paraffin derived from ozocerite; used to adulterate wax.

**Ce'reus** (*cera,* wax). Bougie. A genus of cacti. **C. flagellifor'mis,** poisonous Mexican plant; antispasmodic and anthelmintic; externally rubefacient. **C. grandiflo'rus,** Cactus grandiflora. **C. medica'tus,** bougie. **C. monilifor'mis,** plant of West Indies; used in fomentations and cataplasms in inflammatory diseases of the skin and rheumatism. **Night-bloom'ing c.,** Cactus grandiflora. **C. panicula'tus,** pulp of the fruit is used in bilious affections and fevers.

**Cerevis'ia.** Malt liquors, as ale, beer, porter.

**Cerevis'iæ fermen'tum.** (Ph. Br.). Beer-yeast; a ferment obtained in brewing beer, and produced by Saccharomyces cerevisiæ.

**Ce'ria.** Celia; cerevisia; flat intestinal worm.

**Ce'rii ox'alas.** Oxalate of cerium; official in Ph. U. S. and Br. See *Cerium*

**Cerin'.** The portion of beeswax which is soluble in alcohol; probably cerotic acid.

**Cerine'.** $C_{20}H_{32}O$. A waxy alkaloid derived from cork shavings.

**Cerin'tha ma'jor.** Honeywort, wax-plant; European plant; astringent and employed in affections of the eye.

**Cer'ion** (honeycomb). See *Favus, Porrigo favosa.*

**Ce'rium** (chemical symbol, Ce). Metal resembling iron; oxidizable at ordinary temperatures in a moist atmosphere. Nitrate and oxalate are the only compounds used medicinally. Salts of cerium are sedative and tonic, and have been used in dyspepsia, vomiting of pregnancy, chorea, etc., resembling subnitrate of bismuth in action. The oxalate of the sesquioxide is official in the Ph. U. S. and Br., under the name *cerii oxalas;* dose, gr. j–x (0.065–0.65).

**Ceroco'ma.** Genus of coleopterous insects, all species of which are vesicant.

**Cero'leum** (*cera,* wax, *oleum,* oil). Cerate.

**Cero'ma** (*keros,* wax). Cerate; amyloid degeneration.

**Cer'omel** (*cera,* wax, *mel,* honey). Mixture of wax and honey, used in India as an application to indolent ulcers.

**Cero'nia.** Ceratonia siliqua.

**Cerope'gia acumina'ta.** Species of asclepiadaceous plants of the East Indies; used as a stomachic tonic and in diseases of the bowels of children.

**Cero'sis.** Waxy condition of a membrane.

**Cerostro'ma** or **Cerostro'sis** (*keras,* horn, *strosis,* spreading). Hystriciasis; ichthyosis hystrix.

**Cerot'ic acid.** A crystalline, fatty acid soluble in alcohol; found in beeswax.

**Cerox'ylon** (*keros,* wax, *xylon,* wood). See *Cera flava* and *C. alba.* **C. andic'ola,** large Peruvian tree, from which wax is obtained.

**Ceru'men** (*cera,* wax). Unctuous excretion, similar to wax, in the meatus auditorius externus, secreted by glands beneath the skin lining the meatus. It lubricates the meatus, preserves suppleness of the lining membrane, prevents the introduction of bodies floating in the atmosphere, and by its bitterness and unctuousness prevents insects from penetrating.

**Ceru'minal.** Relating to or secreting cerumen; ceruminous.

**Cerumino'sis.** Condition of or causing excessive secretion or accumulation of cerumen in the external auditory canal.

**Ceru'minous.** Relating to or secreting cerumen. **C. fol'licles** or **glands,** glands or follicles secreting cerumen.

**Ceruse'.** Plumbi subcarbonas.

**Cerus'sa.** Plumbi subcarbonas. **C. aceta'ta,** plumbi superacetas. **C. al'ba hispan'ica,** plumbi subcarbonas. **C. al'bi no'rica,** plumbi subcarbonas. **C. ni'gra,** graphites. **C. psym'mithron,** plumbi subcarbonas. **C. serpenta'riæ,** see *Arum maculatum.*

**Cerva'ria al'ba.** Laserpitium latifolium.

**Cer'vi bole'tus.** Elaphomyces granulatus. **C. el'aphi cor'nu,** cornu cervi, see *Cervus.*

**Cer'vical** (*cervix,* neck). Trachelian; relating to the neck or to the cervix uteri. **C. ar'teries,** these are three in number: 1. Ascending, superior, or superficial, branch of the inferior thyroid. 2. Transverse, branch of the axillary or subclavian artery. 3. Posterior or profound, branch of subclavian; see *Princeps cervicis artery.* **C. bend,** bend made between the medulla spinalis and myelencephalon in the embryonic development of the cerebrospinal axis. **C. canal',** canal of the neck of the uterus. **C. curve,** curve of the cervix uteri. **C. em'inence,** prominence of the spine of the seventh cervical vertebra. **C. fas'cia,** sheath of the muscles of the neck. **C. gan'glion,** one of the three ganglions of the great sympathetic in the neck; lymphatic gland of the neck; also the ganglion formed by the union of several ganglia in the uterovaginal plexus. **C. glands,** lymphatic glands of the neck. **C. lig'aments,** two in number: 1. Anterior, extending from the basilar process of the occipital bone to the anterior part of the first cervical vertebræ. 2. Posterior or supraspinous, ligamentum nuchæ, extending from the outer occipital protuberance to the spinous process of the seventh cervical vertebra; in animals with large heads it is very strong; see *Nucha.* **C. mar'gin,** portion of a tooth cavity at its neck **C. nerves,** these are eight in number on each side, and form eight cervical pairs. **C. nu'cleus,** mass of gray matter in the spinal cord opposite the third and fourth cervical nerves. **C. pachymeningi'tis,** see *Pachymeningitis.* **C. plex'us,** nervous network formed by the anterior branches of the first three cervical nerves, above the posterior scalenus muscle, and at the outer side of the pneumogastric nerve, carotid artery, and jugular vein. **C. preg'nancy,** development of fœtus in the cervical canal. **C. re'gion, ante'rior deep,** prevertebral region; region of the neck occupied by three pairs of muscles placed immediately in front of the cervical and three superior dorsal vertebræ—viz., the rectus capitis anticus major, the rectus capitis anticus minor, and the longus colli—hence termed prevertebral muscles. **C. ribs,** prolongations like ribs occasionally seen in connection with the vertebræ of the neck. **C. tri'angles,** the side of the neck is divided into two large triangles by the sternomastoid muscle—anterior triangle or triangular space, and posterior triangle or triangular space. The anterior triangular space is divided into three smaller triangles by the digastric muscle above and by the anterior belly of the omohyoid below; named, from below upward, inferior carotid triangle, superior carotid, and submaxillary. The posterior triangle or triangular space is crossed by the posterior belly of the omohyoid, which divides it into two triangles—upper or occipital, and lower or subclavian. **C. veins** have nearly the same distribution as the arteries. **C. ver'tebræ**, first seven vertebræ of the spine, see *Vertebræ.*

**Cervical'is.** Cervical. **C. ascen'dens**, iliocostalis cervicis muscle; four or five fleshy slips forming an extension of the iliocostalis accessory muscle into the neck. **C. descen'dens**, hypoglossus muscle; fasciculus of the sacrolumbalis muscle.

**Cervica'ria.** Name given to several varieties of campanula.

**Cer'viciplex.** Cervical plexus.

**Cerviciscapula'ris.** Levator anguli scapulæ muscle.

**Cervicispi'nal.** Relating to the neck and spinal column.

**Cervici'tis.** Trachelitis; inflammation of the cervix uteri.

**Cervico-** (*cervix*, neck). In composition neck, or neck of the uterus.

**Cervicoacromia'lis.** Part of the trapezius muscle passing from the neck to the acromion process.

**Cervicoauricula'ris.** Relating to the back of the neck and ear, or to one of several muscles so distributed in the lower animals.

**Cervicobas'ilar.** Relating to the neck and region of the basilar process of the occipital bone.

**Cervicobrach'ial.** Relating to the neck and arm, or the brachial plexus and cervical nerves.

**Cervicobranch'ial fis'tula.** Branchial fistula.

**Cervicobregmat'ic.** Relating to the neck and vertex of the head, as cervicobregmatic diameter.

**Cervicocos'tohumera'lis.** Rare muscle passing from the sixth cervical vertebra and first rib to the humerus.

**Cervicodyn'ia** (*cervix*, neck, *odyne*, pain). Pain in the neck; rheumatism of the neck.

**Cervicofa'cial.** Belonging to the neck and face; smaller main division of facial nerve distributed to the face and neck.

**Cervicohu'meral.** Levator claviculæ.

**Cervicomastoide'us.** Relating to the neck and mastoid process; splenius capitis.

**Cervicona'sal.** Relating to the neck and nose, as muscle in lower animals so distributed.

**Cervico-occip'ital.** Cleido-occipital; relating to the neck and occipital bone.

**Cervicoscap'ular ar'tery.** Transverse cervical artery.

**Cervicospi'nal.** Relating to the neck and spine.

**Cervicosubscapula'ris.** Rhomboideus muscle of some lower animals, arising from the posterior cervical ligament.

**Cervicovag'inal.** Relating to the neck of the uterus and vagina.

**Cervicoves'ical.** Relating to both the cervix uteri and urinary bladder.

**Cervicoves'icovag'inal.** Relating to the cervix uteri, bladder, and vagina; as cervicovesicovaginal fistula.

**Cervim'eter.** An instrument for measuring the cervix uteri.

**Cervispi'na.** Rhamnus.

**Cer'vix.** Neck, neck of uterus, etc. **C. cor'nu**, narrow portion of posterior cornu of medulla spinalis. **C. cor'poris restifor'mis**, narrowed portion of restiform body. **C. cos'tæ**, neck of rib. **C. den'tis**, neck of a tooth. **C. fem'oris**, neck of the femur. **C. glan'dis**, narrow portion of penis back of the glans. **C. obsti'pa**, torticollis. **C. pedunculo'rum**, c. corporis restiformis. **C. pe'nis**, c. glandis. **C. rig'ida**, torticollis. **C. u'teri**, neck of the uterus. **C. vesi'cæ**, neck of the bladder. **C. vesi'cæ fel'leæ**, neck of the gall-bladder.

**Cer'vus** (stag). Horn of cervus elaphus; hartshorn; it contains 27 parts of gelatin in the 100; jelly made from the shavings is emollient and nutritive. See *Cornu cervi*. Cornu ustum, burnt hartshorn, is a weak antacid.

**Cesa'rean.** Cæsarean.

**Cessa'tio men'sium.** Amenorrhœa; menopause.

**Cesto'da** or **Cesto'des.** Order of parasitic worms. Tænia is an example. See *Parasites* and *Worms.*

**Ces'toid entozo'a.** See *Parasites* and *Entozoa.*

**Ces'tron** or **Ces'tros.** Betonica officinalis; trocar.

**Ces'trum auricula'tum.** Yerba santa; leaves of this shrub of Peru are used in fevers. **C. hediun'dinum**, shrub of Peru; emollient and astringent; applied to hemorrhoids. **C. par'qui**, Chilian plant; decoction of leaves is used for tinea.

**Ceta'ceous.** Relating to spermaceti; like spermaceti.

**Ceta'ceum** (*cetus*, whale). Official in Ph. U. S. and Br. Spermaceti; sperm. Inodorous, insipid, white, crystallized, friable, unctuous substance, obtained from Physeter macrocephalus or spermaceti whale; demulcent and emollient, but mostly used in the preparation of cerates and ointments.

**Cet'erach officina'lis** or **officina'rum.** Asplenium ceterach.

**Cetin'.** White substance resulting from the crystallization of spermaceti from boiling alcohol.

**Ceto'nia aura'ta.** Beetle in Russia, used medicinally.

**Cetra'ria.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Iceland moss; Cetraria or Lichen islandicus. Employed in pulmonary and intestinal affections. The decoction, *decoctum cetrariæ*, is official; dose, ℥ij–iv (64.0–128.0).

**Cetrar'ic acid.** Bitter acid, $C_{18}H_{16}O_8$, in Cetraria islandica, to which its tonic properties are ascribed.

**Cetrarin'.** $C_{18}H_{16}O_8$. Bitter principle from Cetraria islandica; in white, bitter crystals; employed in chlorosis, because it is thought to augment the number of red blood globules; also stimulates salivary, biliary, and pancreatic secretions, and hence used in chronic constipation; dose, gr. ij–iij (0.13–0.2).

**Cet'yl.** $C_{16}H_{33}$. Hypothetical radical of cetyl alcohol. **C. al'cohol** or **C. hy'drate**, $C_{16}H_{34}O$, ethal; white, crystalline substance, soluble in ether and alcohol, resulting from the saponification of spermaceti

**Cevad'ic acid.** $C_5H_8O_2$. Acid obtained from cevadilla.

**Cevadil'la.** See *Veratrum sabadilla.* **C. hispano'rum**, Veratrum sabadilla.

**Cevadilline'.** $C_{34}H_{53}NO_8$. Alkaloid derived from cevadilla.

**Cevadine'.** $C_{32}H_{49}NO_9$. Alkaloid from cevadilla. When saponified, *cevine*, $C_{27}H_{43}NO_8$, results.

**Cevine'.** See *Cevadine.*

**Ceylon', bad sick'ness of.** Beriberi. **C. card'amom**, product of a variety of Elettaria cardamomum in Ceylon. **C. cin'namon**, bark of Cinnamomum zeylanicum. **C. moss**, edible moss from Ceylon; Gracilaria lichenoides, a source of agar. **C. sore mouth**, psilosis.

**Ceys'satite.** A fossil earth, almost wholly silica, employed as a dusting-powder on exposed or injured surfaces.

**Chabert's** (shab-airs') **disease'.** Sympathetic anthrax; blackleg; an endemic disease of cattle.

**Chærefo'lium.** Scandix cerefolium.

**Chæroma'nia** (*chairo*, to be pleased). Gay form of insanity, called also amenomania.

**Chærophyl'lum.** Chervil; a genus of plants, ord. *Umbelliferæ.* **C. angula'tum**, C. sylvestre. **C. anthris'cus**, C. vulgaris. **C. aromat'icum**, musk chervil; diuretic. **C. cerefo'lium**, Scandix cerefolium. **C. monog'ynum**, C. sylvestre. **C. odora'tum**, sweet cicely; has aromatic smell of aniseed. **C. sati'vum**, scandix. **C. sylves'tre**, bastard hemlock, wild chervil, or cowweed; slightly fetid and aromatic. **C. tem'ulum**, Chærophyllum sylvestre. **C. verticilla'tum**, C. sylvestre.

**Chæto′sis** (*chaite*, mane). Bristliness of the hair.

**Chafe′weed.** Gnaphalium.

**Chaff′bone.** Lower jaw.

**Cha′fing.** Fret; gall of the skin; red excoriations occurring in consequence of friction by ill-fitting clothing or boots, or of one part on another (intertrigo), or between the folds of the skin, especially in fat or neglected children. Washing with cold water and dusting with hair-powder is the best preventive.

**Cha′gres fe′ver.** Pernicious fever, malarial or yellow fever, contracted on the Isthmus of Panama.

**Chag′ual gum.** Chilian gum from Pourretia lanuginosa.

**Chain.** A connected series; in chemistry, a series of multivalent atoms so connected that some of their affinities are left unsaturated. **C. bacte′ria,** streptobacteria; cocci or other bacterial forms which are arranged in linear groups, forming chain-like threads. **Closed c.,** in chemistry, a chain in the form of a ring, the two extremities being joined; see *Benzol ring.* **O′pen c.,** in chemistry, a chain the two extremities of which are not united, but present free affinities. **Side c.,** the atom or radical groups taking the place of the hydrogen atoms in the benzol ring. **S.-c. the′ory,** Ehrlich's theory of antitoxin production, namely, that every protoplasm molecule consists of a functionating nucleus and side chains (receptors) which latter possess the property of binding toxins; when this binding occurs the protoplasm forms other side chains to supply the deficiency resulting from the union with the toxin; once started, this process goes on to such an extent that a number of superfluous side chains are formed, and these are cast off by the protoplasm of the cell and enter the blood; in the blood they retain their power of binding toxins, and so seize upon them before they can be joined to the cells and damage them; these cast-off side chains therefore constitute the antitoxins. The same theory is extended in explanation of cytolysis.

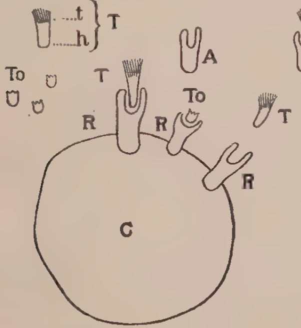


Diagram illustrating the side-chain theory of immunity. *C*, cell; *R*, receptor; *T*, toxin; *h*, haptophore and *t*, toxophore group; *To*, toxoids; *A*, free receptor, or antitoxin; *I*, union of toxin and antitoxin, effecting immunity. (For definitions of the terms here employed, see these words.)

**Chair.** A seat; a professorship in a university. **Bath c.,** a wheeled chair in which an invalid is transported. **Obstet′ric c.,** a specially constructed chair in which a woman sits during her confinement; formerly much in use. **Whirl′ing c.,** chair in which insane were formerly placed, made to revolve with great rapidity, as a tamer in furious mania.

**Chairamine′.** $C_{22}H_{26}N_2O_4$. Alkaloid from Remijia purdiana bark.

**Chairoma′nia.** Chæromania.

**Chala′cium.** Chalazion.

**Chalasis** (kal′as-is) or **Chalas′mus** (*chalao*, to relax). Relaxation; atony; separation of the cornea from the sclerotic; obstruction of the pupil by the iris.

**Chalastoder′mia** or **Chalasoder′mia** (*chalastos*, relaxed, *derma*, skin). Chalodermia.

**Chalaza** (kal-az′ah), **Chala′zion, Chala′zium,** or **Chalazo′sis** (*chalaza*, hail). Tarsal tumor; tarsal or Meibomian cyst; hard, round, transparent tumor, developed in the eyelid by the distention of a Meibomian gland. Cicatricula of egg, or more dense internal layer of albumin, which adheres to the yolk and is continued, in spiral twisted bands, toward the extremities of the egg.

**Chalazif′erous mem′brane.** Membrane with which the chalaza is connected in the egg.

**Chala′zion.** Chalaza. Meibomian cyst.

**Chalazoder′mia.** Dermatolysis; chalodermia.

**Chalazonephri′tis.** Bright's disease.

**Chalcosis,** kal-ko′sis (*chalkos*, brass). A deposit of fine particles of metallic copper in the tissues.

**Chal′ice.** A cup. **C. cells,** goblet cells. **C. flow′er,** Narcissus pseudonarcissus.

**Chalico′sis** (*chalix*, gravel). Deposit of dust in the lung; stone-cutters' phthisis; fibroid phthisis.

**Chalinoplas′ty** (*chalinos*, frænum, *plasso*, to form) Operation for forming new frænum; plastic operation on the corner of the mouth.

**Chalk.** Creta; calcium carbonate. **C. eat′ing,** see *Limosis.* **C. and gum band′age,** form of immovable apparatus or bandage made by adding boiling water to equal parts of gum arabic and precipitated chalk. **C. mix′ture,** mistura cretæ. **Precip′itated c.,** creta præcipitata. **Prepared′ c.,** creta præparata. **Red c.,** rubrica fabrilis. **C.-stones,** arthritic calculi; gouty concretions, mainly about the knuckles, composed chiefly of sodium urate.

**Chalmoo′gra.** Chaulmoogra.

**Chaloder′mia.** A form of hypertrophy of the skin in which the integument hangs in loose folds, like an ill-fitting undergarment, having lost its elasticity.

**Chalyb′eate** (*chalyps*, iron or steel). Ferruginous, martial, ferrated; of or belonging to iron; containing iron, as chalybeate tonic or chalybeate springs.

**Chal′yps** (*chalyps*, steel). Steel; protocarburet of iron. As a medicine steel does not differ from iron, **C. tartariza′tus,** ferrum tartarizatum.

**Cham′a.** Yawning, gaping.

**Chamæac′te.** Sambucus ebulus.

**Chamæ′batos.** Fragaria; rubus.

**Chamæ′cedrus.** Artemisia santonica.

**Chamæcephal′ic** or **Chamæceph′alous** (*chamai*, on the ground, *kephale*, head). Having a skull with a cephalic index of 70 or less. The condition is called *chamæceph′aly.*

**Chamæcis′sus.** Glechoma hederacea.

**Chamæclem′a.** Glechoma hederacea; Nepeta glechoma. **C. hedera′cea,** Glechoma hederacea.

**Chamæcon′chus** (*chamai*, or the ground, low, *konchos*, eye-socket). Having an orbital index of 80° or less.

**Chamæcra′nius** (*chamai*, on the ground, *cranion*, skull). A term applied to skulls having a ratio of length to height from 59.6 to 74.5.

**Chamæcyparis′sus.** Artemisia santonica.

**Chamædolichoceph′alous.** Both chamæcephalous and dolichocephalous.

**Chamæ′drops.** Teucrium chamædrys.

**Chamæ′drys** (*chamai*, on the ground, *drys*, the oak). Rubus chamæmorus, Teucrium c., hamædrys **C. inca′na marit′ima,** Teucrium marum. **C. ma′rum,** Teucrium marum. **C. mi′nor re′pens,** or **C. officina′lis,** Teucrium c. hamædrys. **C. palus′tris,** Teucrium scordium. **C. scor′dium,** Teucrium scordium. **C. spu′ria,** Veronica officinalis. **C. vulga′ris,** Teucrium c. hamædrys.

**Chamælæ′a.** Daphne alpina.

**Chamælæag′nus.** Myrica gale.

**Chamæ′leon al′bum** (*chamai*, on the ground, *leon*, lion). Carlina acaulis; Atractylis gummifera.

**Chamæleu′ce** (*chamai*, on the ground, *leukos*, white). Tussilago.

**Chamæ′linum** (*chamai*, on the ground, *linon*, flax). Linum catharticum.

**Chamælirin′.** Bitter glucoside from Chamælirium luteum; cardiac depressant.

**Chamælir'ium lu'teum** (*chamai,* on the ground, *leirion,* lily). Devil's bit, blazing star, unicorn root; an indigenous plant said to possess remedial properties in leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, and dysmenorrhœa.

**Chamæme'lum** (*chamai,* on the ground, *melon,* apple). Anthemis nobilis. **C. chrysan'themum,** Leucanthemum vulgare. **C. fœt'idum,** Anthemis cotula. **C. no'bile** or **C. odora'tum,** Anthemis nobilis. **C. vulga're,** Matricaria chamomilla.

**Chamæmesoceph'alous.** Being both chamæcephalous and mesocephalous.

**Chamæ'morus** (*chamai,* on the ground, *morea,* mulberry tree). Teucrium chamæpitys; Rubus chamæmorus. **C. norweg'ica,** Rubus chamæmorus.

**Chamæopis'thius** (*chamai,* on the ground, *opisthios,* behind). Term applied to skulls having an angle of 17° to 24.5° formed between a line from the hormion to the lambda and the radius fixus.

**Chamæpeu'ce** (*chamai,* on the ground, *peuke,* pine). Camphorosma monspeliaca.

**Chamæ'pitys** (*chamai,* on the ground, *pitys,* pine). Teucrium chamæpitys. **C. anthyl'lus,** Teucrium iva; Ajuga iva. **C. monspeli'aca** or **moscha'ta,** Teucrium iva; Ajuga iva.

**Chamæ'plion.** Erysimum; sissymbrium.

**Chamæproso'pic** (*chamai,* on the ground, *prosopon,* face). Having a low face.

**Chamæ'rops serrat'ula.** Saw palmetto; used in urinary disorders.

**Cham'ber.** A room, compartment, enclosed space. **A'queous c.,** there are two chambers in the eye called by this name; the *anterior* is the space between the cornea and the anterior part of the iris; the *posterior* was formerly described as the space between the iris and the anterior surface of the crystalline; but the only space to be called the posterior chamber is a narrow chink between the peripheral part of the iris, the suspensory ligament, and the ciliary processes. They are filled with aqueous humor, and communicate through the opening of the pupil. **Car'diac c.,** one of the four cavities of the heart. **Laryn'geal c.,** cavity of the larynx. **Pulp c.,** pulp cavity of a tooth. **Res'onance c.,** a hollow space sometimes attached to a tuning-fork in order to increase the resonance. **Vac'uum c.,** depression in a dental plate from which the air is exhausted. **Vit'reous c.,** the portion of the eye between the retina and the lens containing the vitreous humor.

**Cham'omile.** Anthemis nobilis; official in Ph. U. S. and Br.; see *Anthemis*. **Dog's c.,** Anthemis cotula; Matricaria chamomilla. **Dy'er's c.,** Anthemis tinctoria. **Eng'lish c.,** Anthemis nobilis. **C. flow'ers,** Anthemis nobilis. **Ger'man c.,** Matricaria chamomilla. **Ro'man** or **Scotch c.,** Anthemis nobilis. **Span'ish c.,** Anthemis pyrethrum. **Stink'ing c.,** Anthemis cotula. **C. tea,** infusum anthemidis. **Wild c.,** Anthemis cotula; Matricaria glabrata.

**Chamomil'la.** Chamomile; Anthemis nobilis. **C. fœt'ida,** Anthemis cotula. **C. ma'jor** or **no'bilis,** Anthemis nobilis. **C. nos'tras,** Matricaria chamomilla. **C. officina'lis** or **officina'rum,** Matricaria chamomilla. **C. roma'na,** Anthemis nobilis. **C. silves'tris** or **vulga'ris,** Matricaria chamomilla. **C. spu'ria,** Anthemis cotula. **C. vulga'ris,** matricaria.

**Champagne'.** An effervescent wine containing from 6 to 12 per cent. of alcohol; a diffusible stimulant.

**Cham'pakol.** A camphoraceous substance from the champac tree; Michelia champaca.

**Champignon'** (Fr., mushroom). Chronic suppurative inflammation of the spermatic cord, sometimes following castration in the horse.

**Chance'bone.** Ischium.

**Chancela'gua.** Canchalagua.

**Chancre,** shank'er (Fr., from *cancer*). Sore arising from the direct application of venereal virus; the term now applied to the syphilitic chancre, the initial lesion of syphilis, while the simple, non-infecting sore is called a *chancroid*; or the two are sometimes distinguished as hard and soft chancres, respectively. The following table shows the situation of the enlarged glands accompanying chancres in various locations (Culver and Hayden):

| | |
|---|---|
| Chancres of the genital organs, of the integument in their immediate neighborhood, or of the anus. | Inguinal glands. |
| Chancres of the lips and chin. | Submaxillary glands. |
| Chancres of the tongue. | Subhyoid glands. |
| Chancres of the eyelids. | Preauricular glands. |
| Chancres of the fingers. | Epitrochlear and axillary glands. |
| Chancres of the arm and breast. | Axillary glands. |

Chancres have been classified into two varieties: *hard*—indurated, Hunterian, infecting, ulcus venereum durum or syphiliticum; *soft*—non-indurated, ulcus venereum molle, chancroid. *Mixed chancre* or *Rollet's chancre* is one existing in an individual who has at the same time soft chancre and syphilis. *Phagedenic chancre* or *chancroid* is an erosive, ulcerating, sloughing, non-syphilitic, venereal sore having a tendency to spread widely from the original point of infection. *Serpiginous chancre* is a phagedenic chancroid extending from several points, in the form of portions of circles. *Fungating chancre* is a non-syphilitic chancroid with fungous granulations on the surface. *Concealed* or *masked chancre* is one situated in the urethra or vagina or os uteri. The French use the word chancre, in popular language, for cancerous ulcers, malignant aphthæ of children, etc. The term chancre has also been applied to corroding ulcer, tartar of the teeth, carbuncle of the tongue in animals, and ulcer of the mucous membrane of the nose.

**Chancrelle'.** Chancroid.

**Chancroid,** shang-kroid' (*chancre*+*eidos,* resemblance). Soft, suppurating, non-syphilitic, venereal ulcer. **Diphtherit'ic c.,** a chancroid incrusted with lymph. **Phageden'ic c., Serpig'inous c.,** see under *Chancre*.

**Chancroid'al.** Relating to chancroid. **C. bu'bo,** enlargement, sometimes proceeding to suppuration and the formation of an ulcer, of the lymph glands of the groin, present in about one-third of the cases of chancroidal disease. **C. ul'cer,** chancroid.

**Chan'crous.** Resembling or relating to chancre.

**Change of life.** Period of life when the menses cease. See *Menopause* and *Menses*.

**Chan'nel.** Canal. **Ju'gular c.,** space for jugular vein between levator humeri and sternomaxillaris muscles in lower animals. **Lymph c.,** lymph sinus. **Lymphat'ic** or **plasmat'ic c.,** serous canaliculi, see *Canaliculi*.

**Chan'nelled.** Canaliculate.

**Chantran'sia rivula'ris.** Species of algæ in European rivers; used for asthma and tuberculosis, and applied externally to wounds, fractures, burns, etc.

**Chap.** Superficial abrasion of the skin, the process being called *chapping*; see *Rhagades*. The jaw.

**Chap'pa.** A disease occurring in West Africa, characterized by pains in the muscles and joints, followed by swelling and effusion in the joints and the appearance of subcutaneous nodules in various parts of the body; these nodules are later absorbed or break down and give rise to chronic ulceration; eventually the joints also become disorganized; the knees, elbows, and wrists are the parts chiefly affected.

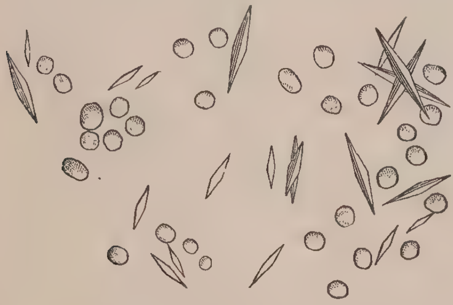
**Char'acter** (mark or impression). In pathology, stamp or appearance; special nature or history of a disease. That which distinguishes one individual from another as regards his understanding and passions.

**Charan'tia.** Momordica elaterium.

**Charbon'** (Fr.). Gangrenous swelling; carbuncle; anthrax.

**Char'coal.** Carbo; carbo ligni. **An'imal c.,** carbo animalis. **Blood c.**, animal charcoal derived from carbonizing dried blood with carbonate of potassium and washing product with water. **Bone c.**, charcoal from bones of animals. **C. poul'tice**, cataplasma carbonis. **C. res'pirator**, see *Respirator*. **Veg'etable** or **Wood c.**, see *Carbo*.

**Charcot's** (shar-koze') **ar'tery.** Artery—the lenticulostriate—considered by Charcot to be a common location of rupture of the vessel and hemorrhage in cerebral apoplexy. **C.'s arthrop'athy**, a trophoneurotic affection of a joint, commonly the knee, accompanied by effusion of fluid, dislocation, and eventually disorganization of the joint structures, accompanying tabes dorsalis, syringomyelia, and other spinal affections. **C.'s cirrho'sis of the liv'er**, hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver. **C.'s crys'tals**, crystals of phosphoric acid and albuminous matter detected in the sputum of asthmatic patients, in phthisis and fibrinous and acute bronchitis, in the spleen and other parts, and in semen—phosphate of spermin—in leukæmia, etc. **C.'s disease'**, sclerosis of the spinal cord occurring in scattered patches; lateral amyotrophic sclerosis; trophoneurotic arthropathy. **C.'s fe'ver**, form of fever met with in jaundice attending the formation and impaction of gallstones **C.'s gait**, that characteristic of Friedreich's ataxia, dependent on exaggerated concavity of the sole, with hyperextension of the toes. **C.'s joint**, trophoneurotic arthropathy. **C.'s pain**, hysterical ovarian pain. **C.'s poste'rior root-zone**, back and external portion of the spinal cord. **C.'s sens'ory cross'way**, posterior portion of posterior limb of the internal capsule, or fibrous tract between the crura and cortex cerebri. **C.'s sign**, elevation of the eyebrow in facial paralysis; depression of it in facial rigidity. **C.'s syn'drome**, intermittent lameness in arteriosclerosis. **C.'s zones**, zones in hysterical subjects, which when pressed upon produce an hysterical attack.



Charcot's crystals. (Scheube.)

**Charcot-Guinon's' disease'.** Dementia with progressive muscular dystrophy. **C.-Ley'den's crys'tals**, see *Charcot's crystals*. **C.-Marie's' symp'tom**, tremor, general or partial, met with in exophthalmic goitre. **C.-Marie's type**, neural progressive muscular atrophy. **C.-Marie-Tooth's type**, see *Charcot-Marie's type*. **C.-Neu'mann's crys'tals**, see *Charcot's crystals*. **C.-Robin's' crys'tals**, see *Charcot's crystals*. **C.-Vigouroux's' sign**, diminution of the sensitiveness of the skin to the application of galvanism in exophthalmic goitre.

**Chardonin'.** Bitter substance of Carduus benedictus.

**Charistoloch'ia.** Artemisia vulgaris.

**Charlatan**, shar'lat-an (I., *ciarlare*, to talk much). Quack; empiric. Originally, itinerant vender of a medicine, to which he attributed marvellous properties; by extension, any one who endeavors to deceive the public by passing himself off as more skilful than he really is.

**Char'latanism** or **Char'latanry.** Conduct or action of a charlatan; quackery; empiricism.

**Charles's law.** Under constant pressure the volume of a gaseous substance is in direct proportion to the temperature.

**Char'lock.** Sinapis arvensis.

**Charm** (*carmen*, verse, because charms often consisted of verses). Trick; spell; enchantment.

**Charpie**, shar-pe' (Fr.). Lint.

**Charrière's' guillotine'.** An instrument for amputating the tonsil.

**Char'ta** (paper). Paper medicated for therapeutic purposes. A piece of paper used for wrapping up a powder; and, by extension, the powder itself. **C. antiarthrit'ica** or **antirheumat'ica**, gout paper. **C. arsenica'lis**, arsenical cigarrettes. **C. atropisa'ta**, fine paper containing a solution of sulphate of atropia, to place on the eyelid, just as **C. calabar'ica**, paper similarly treated with extract of physostigma, is used. **C. canthar'idis** (Ph. U. S.), cantharides or blistering paper, made of oleum olivæ, terebinthina canadensis, cantharides, and water; intended as a convenient substitute for common blistering plaster. **C. cera'ta**, fine paper coated with a thin layer of wax. **C. epispas'tica** (Ph. Br.), c. cantharidis. **C. potas'sii nitra'tis** (Ph. U. S.), strips of unsized paper dipped into a saturated solution of potassium nitrate and dried; used by burning and inhaling the fumes for the relief of asthma. **C. resino'sa**, c. antirheumatica. **C. sina'pis** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), mustard paper (made of *sinapis nigra* and *liquor guttæ perchæ*, spread on stiff paper, four inches square, and dried). This is intended as a substitute for mustard plaster. Before application to the skin the mustard paper is to be dipped for about fifteen seconds in warm water. **C. vesicato'ria**, see *Sparadrapum vesicatorium*. **C. virgin'ea**, amnion.

**Charta'ceous.** Paper-like.

**Chartreuse', liqueur' de.** Celebrated cordial elixir.

**Chart'ula.** Small paper; paper in which powdered medicine is enclosed.

**Chas'ma.** Yawning; spasm of the respiratory muscle.

**Chassaignac's** (shas-sane-yak's') **ax'illary mus'cle.** Muscular fasciculi passing from the inferior edge of the latissimus dorsi muscle to the inferior edge of the pectoralis minor or fascia of the arm. **C.'s drain'age-tube**, tube of small calibre with numerous perforations near one end, used as a drain for wounds. **C.'s opera'tion**, operation for excision of the shoulder-joint, in which the biceps tendon is not divided. **C.'s tu'bercle**, carotid tubercle on the sixth cervical vertebra.

**Chaste' tree.** Vitex.

**Chaudepisse**, shode-peese' (Fr., *chaud*, hot, *pisse*, urine). Burning on urination in gonorrhœa.

**Chaule.** Maxillary bone.

**Chaulmoo'gra** or **Chaulmu'gra.** Fruit of Gynocardia odorata; chaulmoogra; ord. *Capparideæ*, of India. Bland, fixed oil is obtained by expressing the dried seed, which is used in leprosy. Seeds are given internally, in dose of about ʒss (2.0) in the day, and the eruption is rubbed with the oil. The oil is also used externally in psoriasis, and internally in pulmonary tuberculosis, rheumatism, and syphilis. *Gynocardic acid* is the active principle.

**Chaussier's** (sho-se-aze') **are'ola.** Areola indicating the extent of the inflammation and hardening in malignant pustule. **C.'s line**, rhaphe of corpus callosum. **C.'s tube**, tube resembling a catheter in shape; employed in artificial respiration in children.

**Cha'vel.** Maxillary bone.

**Chav'ica be'tle.** Betel. **C. officina'rum**, Piper officinarum. **C. roxburgh'ii**, Piper longum.

**Chavic'ic acid.** Acid obtained from chavicine.

**Chavicine'.** Alkaloid of pepper.

**Chaw'bone.** Maxillary bone.

**Chaw'stick.** Chewstick.

**Chea'dle-Bar'low's disease'.** Barlow's disease.

**Check lig'aments.** Odontoid ligaments.

**Check'en.** Cheken.

**Check'erberry.** Arbutus uva ursi; Mitchella repens.

**Cheek.** Side of the face. **C.-bone**, malar bone. **C. teeth**, molar teeth.

**Cheese** (A.-Sax., *cyse*). An aliment prepared from caseous and oleaginous parts of milk. The flavor of cheese is owing to an ammoniacal caseate. Cheese itself is not easy of digestion, although it may stimulate the stomach to greater exertion, and thus aid the digestion of other substances. **C. bacil'lus**, Spirillum tyrogenum. **C. poi'son**, tyrotoxicon. **C. ren'net**, Galium verum.

**Cheese'lope.** Rennet.

**Chee'sy.** Having the nature of cheese. **C. degenera'tion**, caseation, see *Degeneration*.

**Cheilal'gia** (*cheilos*, lip, *algos*, pain). Pain in the lip.

**Cheili'tis.** Inflammation of the lip. **C. glandula'ris**, chronic inflammation of the lip originating in the glandular structures.

**Cheilo-** (*cheilos*, lip). In composition, lip.

**Cheiloan'gioscopy** (*cheilos*, lip, *angeion*, blood-vessel, *skopeo*, to examine). Microscopic examination of the circulation of the lips.

**Cheilocace**, ki-lok'a-se (*cheilos*, lip, *kakos*, evil). Disease characterized by swelling, induration, and slight redness of the lips, without inflammation; also the thickened upper lip of scrofulous children.

**Cheilocarcino'ma.** Cancer of the lip.

**Cheilodiæ'resis** (*cheilos*, lip, *diairesis*, partition). Harelip.

**Cheilogenios'chesis.** Fissure of the lip and alveolar process.

**Cheilogram'ma** (*cheilos*, lip, *gramma*, line). Line extending downward from the angle of the mouth, supposed to indicate pulmonary or cardiac disease in children.

**Cheilomala'cia** (*cheilos*, lip, *malakia*, softening). Cancer aquaticus; stomacace.

**Chei'lon.** Inflammatory swelling of the lips; one who has a thick lip.

**Cheilon'cus** (*cheilos*, lip, *onkos*, swelling). Swelling of the lip.

**Cheilophy'ma** (*cheilos*, lip, *phyma*, tumor). Cheiloncus.

**Chei'loplasty** (*cheilos*, lip, *plastikos*, forming). Operation for an artificial lip.

**Cheilorrha'gia** (*cheilos*, lip, *rhegnymi*, to break forth). Hemorrhage of the lips.

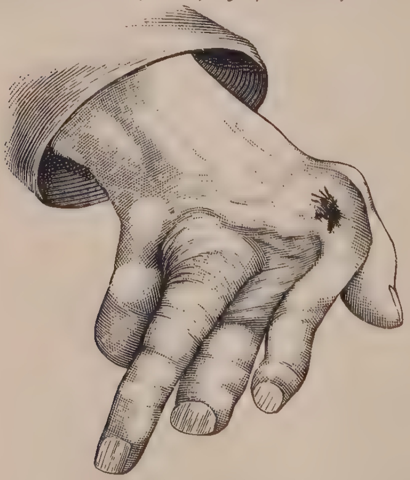
**Cheilos'chisis** (*cheilos*, lip, *schisis*, a splitting). Harelip.

**Cheilosto'matoplasty** (*cheilos*, lip, *stoma*, mouth, *plasso*, to form). Plastic operation for forming the mouth after removal of the lower lip.

**Cheilosynclei'sis** (*cheilos*, labium, *syn*, together, *klino*, to incline). Congenital adhesion of the labia majora; cellular atresia of the vulva.

**Cheimet'lon** (*cheimon*, winter, *tlao*, to suffer). Chilblain.

**Cheirag'ra** (*cheir*, hand, *agra*, seizure). Gout in the hand, especially tophaceous gout with deflexion and torsion of the fingers.



Cheiragra; the "seal-fin" type of gouty deformity of the hand. (Duckworth.)

**Cheiran'thus chei'ri** (*cheir*, hand, *anthos*, flower). Systematic name of the common yellow wallflower; flowers have been esteemed nervine, narcotic, and deobstruent.

**Cheirap'sia** (*cheir*, hand, *hapto*, to touch). The action of rubbing or scratching.

**Cheirarthroc'ace** (*cheir*, hand, *arthron*, joint, *kakos*, evil). Inflammation of the articular surfaces of the wrist.

**Cheiri'ater**, (*cheir*, hand, *iatros*, physician). Surgeon.

**Cheiromeg'aly** (*cheir*, hand, *megas*, large). Increase in the size of the arm, hand, and fingers seen in acromegaly and sometimes in other diseases, as syringomyelia.

**Cheirop'odist** (*cheir*, hand, *pous*, foot). One who treats corns and other minor ills of the feet and hands.

**Cheiropom'pholyx** (*cheir*, hand, *pompholyx*, small vesicle). Bullous eruption on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet.

**Cheiroptery'gium** (*cheir*, hand, *pterygion*, little wing). The typical five-fingered limb.

**Chei'rospasm.** Writers' cramp.

**Cheiroste'mon platanoi'des.** Mexican plant; hand-flower tree.

**Chekanine'.** Volatile alkaloid obtained from the leaves of Myrtus cheken.

**Chek'en, Chek'an.** Leaves and root of Chilian Myrtus chekan; used in catarrh of the mucous membranes; diuretic and expectorant.

**Chela**, ke'lah (*chele*, claw, hoof, etc.). A forked probe used for extracting polypi from the nose. *Chelæ.*

**Che'læ** (pl. of chela). Chaps or cracks on the feet; claws, especially those of the crab; see *Cancrorum chelæ*.

**Chela'pa.** Convolvulus jalapa.

**Che'lene.** Ethyl chloride.

**Chelerythrine'.** Alkaloid of chelidonium, possibly identical with sanguinarine.

**Chelidon**, kel'id-on (*chelidon*, the swallow). Hollow at the bend of the arm.

**Chelidon'ic acid.** An acid derived from Chelidonium majus.

**Chelidonine'.** Alkaloid of Chelidonium majus. **C. phos'phate, C. sul'phate, C. tan'nate**, all these salts are slightly narcotic; used in painful and cancerous conditions of the stomach and bowels; dose, of sulphate, gr. j (0.6); of phosphate and tannate, gr. ij–iij (0.13–02).

**Chelidonin'ic acid.** An acid derived from Chelidonium majus.

**Chelido'nium.** A genus of plants of the order *Papaveraceæ*. **C. diphyl'lum**, Stylophorum diphyllum. **C. hæmato'des**, C. majus. **C. ma'jus**, Chelidonium (Ph. U. S.); celandine; root and recent plant have been considered aperient and diuretic; externally the juice has been employed in cutaneous diseases; dose, gr. x–xv (0.65–1.0); of the juice ♏ v (0.32). **C. mi'nus**, Ranunculus ficaria.

**Chelidoxanthine'.** A bitter, crystalline component of celandine.

**Chelis**, ke'lis. Kelis.

**Cheloid**, ke'loid (*chele*, claw, *eidos*, resemblance). A fibroma of the skin appearing often at the seat of a scar and prone to recur, after excision, in the cicatrix; it sends forth prolongations or spurs from the central mass. Often incorrectly written, keloid. **Ad'dison's c.**, Addison's keloid or kelis. **Al'ibert's c.**, simple cheloid.

**Chelo'ma.** Cheloid.

**Chelo'ne** (Gr., tortoise) Instrument for extending a limb; so called because in its slow motions it resembles a tortoise; see *Testudo*. A plant of the ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*. **C. glab'ra**, common snakehead, turtlehead, turtlebloom, shellflower, balmony; indigenous plant, blossoming from July to November;

leaves are bitter and tonic; without any aromatic smell, and with very little astringency.

**Chelonin′.** Concentrated extract of Chelone glabra; cathartic and anthelmintic.

**Chelo′nion** or **Chelo′nium** (*chelone*, tortoise). Upper, gibbous part of the back, so called from its resembling in shape the shell of the tortoise; scapula.

**Chel′tenham salts.** Sometimes made from the waters; at others factitiously, in imitation of the celebrated purgative Cheltenham waters of England.

**Chelys, ke′lis.** Thorax.

**Chemi′a.** Chemistry.

**Chemi′ater** (*chemia* + *iatros*, physician). Chemical physician.

**Chem′iatry.** Medical practice based on the idea that diseases must be treated on chemical principles.

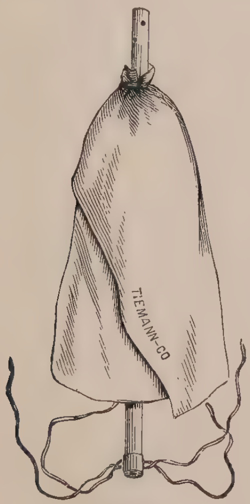
**Chem′ical.** Relating to chemistry. **C. equa′tion,** symbolic statement of a given reaction. **C. food,** see *Ferri phosphas*. **C. med′icine,** medicine formed by the aid of chemistry, in contradistinction to galenical medicine. **C. rays,** rays of light which influence chemical action; actinic rays.

**Chemicocau′tery.** Cauterization electrolysis or chemical dissolution of the tissues.

**Chemicohistol′ogy.** Science in relation to the organic chemistry and morphology of the tissues.

**Chemiotax′is.** Chemotaxis.

**Chemise′.** A piece of muslin attached to a catheter or larger tube, between which and the tube a packing is inserted after the appliance has been placed in situ; employed chiefly after operations in the rectum and perineotomy.



Chemise.

**Chem′ism.** The aggregate of chemical actions appertaining to a function, as chemism of respiration.

**Chem′ist.** One acquainted with chemistry. In Great Britain, and occasionally in the United States, the term is used synonymously with apothecary or druggist.

**Chem′istry.** Branch of the natural sciences whose object is to investigate the nature and properties of bodies, simple and compound, inorganic and organic, and to study the force or power by virtue of which every combination is effected. It investigates the action between the integrant molecules or atoms of bodies. **Analyt′ical c.,** chemistry applied to the analysis of organic or inorganic bodies, especially the former. **Inorgan′ic c.,** chemistry of substances not endowed with properties or characteristics of organized bodies, or, more accurately, of substances not containing carbon. **Organ′ic c.,** chemistry of organized bodies or of substances containing carbon in combination. **Physiolog′ical c.,** chemistry of the vital processes taking place in the bodies of animals and plants; chemistry of nutrition.

**Chemol′ysis** (*chemeia*, chemistry, *lyo*, to loosen). Decomposition of organic bodies by chemical means.

**Chemolyt′ic.** Relating to chemolysis.

**Chemo′sis** (*cheme*, aperture). Name given to ophthalmia when the conjunctiva surrounding the cornea forms a high ring, making the cornea seem, as it were, at the bottom of a well; it is, essentially, œdema of the subconjunctival areolar tissue.

**Chemotac′tic.** Relating to chemotaxis.

**Chemotax′is** (*chemeia*, chemistry, *taxis*, order). The property possessed by certain chemical agents of attracting or repelling living cells; the former is *positive*, the latter is *negative* chemotaxis.

**Chemot′ic.** Relating to chemosis.

**Chemot′ropism** (*chemeia*, chemistry, *trope*, a turning). Influence of chemical agents in the blood on living cells; mutual antagonism of bacteria and leucocytes.

**Chenobos′con.** Potentilla anserina.

**Chenocholal′ic** or **Chenochol′ic acid** (*chen*, goose, *chole*, bile). Acid derived from goose-bile.

**Chenopo′dium** (*chen*, goose, *pous*, foot). A genus of plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ*, many of them common weeds. **C. al′bum,** lambsquarters; a common garden vegetable in the United States; antiscorbutic. **C. ambrosi′acum,** C. ambrosioides. **C. ambrosioi′des,** Mexican or Spanish tea; an infusion was once drunk as tea; has been given in paralytic cases, and in the United States is used as an anthelmintic indiscriminately with C. anthelminticum; at Rio Janeiro it is called *herva de Santa Maria* in Portugal, *herva formigueira*, and at the Azores, *uzaidella*. **C. anthelmin′ticum,** wormseed, worm goosefoot, wormseed goosefoot, Jerusalem oak of America, goosefoot, stinkweed. This plant grows plentifully in the United States; fruit (chenopodium, Ph. U. S.) is much used as a vermifuge, in doses of gr. xx–xxx (1.3–2.0); the oil *oleum chenopodii* (Ph. U. S.), in doses of 5 to 10 drops (0.32–0.65), is more frequently exhibited. **C. bo′nus Henri′cus,** English mercury, allgood, angular-leaved goosefoot, mercury goosefoot, Good King Henry; leaves are emollient and have been applied to ulcers, etc.; considered refrigerant and eccoprotic. **C. bo′trys,** Jerusalem oak; possesses anthelmintic properties. **C. fœ′tidum,** Chenopodium vulvaria. **C. ol′idum,** C. vulvaria. **C. qui′noa,** quinua; nutritious, wholesome, and agreeable article of food with the Peruvians; the leaves, before the plant attains maturity, are eaten as spinach; the seeds are used as food. **C. sagitta′tum,** C. bonus Henricus. **C. suffructico′sum,** C. ambrosioides. **C. vulva′ria,** stinking orache or goosefoot; the fetid smell has occasioned it to be used as an antispasmodic and nervine.

**Cheoplas′tic** (*cheo*, to pour, *plastikos*, formative). Applied to a process for mounting artificial teeth, consisting in pouring an alloy of metals into a properly prepared matrix.

**Cherchev′sky′s disease′.** Ileus of a nervous character, being rather nervous colic than intussusception or obstruction, met with sometimes in neurasthenia.

**Cher′ry.** See *Prunus cerasus*. **Bird c.,** Prunus padus. **Choke c.,** Prunus virginiana. **Ground c.,** Physalis viscosa. **C.-lau′rel,** Prunus laurocerasus; the distilled leaves yield hydrocyanic acid and a volatile oil; it is used diluted to 0.05 per cent. of hydrocyanic acid; see *Prunus laurocerasus*. **C.-l. wa′ter,** aqua laurocerasi. **Black c.,** Prunus avium. **Red c.,** Prunus cerasus. **Wild c.,** Prunus virginiana. **Wild clus′ter c.,** Prunus padus. **Win′ter c.,** Physalis.

**Cher′vil.** Scandix cerefolium. **Wild c.,** Chærophyllum sylvestre.

**Chest.** Thorax. **Bar′rel-shaped c.,** peculiar formation of chest existing in chronic empyema, in which the chest resembles a barrel in shape, and moves up and down during respiration as if consisting of one piece; lateral expansion is absent. **Flat c.,** phthinoid c. **Fun′nel c.,** deformity of the chest marked by depression of the sternum. **C. meas′urer,** stethometer; one form, described by Dr. Sibson, is used for determining the mobility of the chest; it is a spring, which when applied to the parietes of the chest measures the modifications of its diameters, and indicates by the motion of the index hand on a dial any movement of respiration to the hundredth of an inch. **Phthin′oid c.,** deformity of the chest marked by a flattening of the anterior wall.

**Chest′nut.** Castanea nux. **Horse-c.,** Æsculus hippocastanum. **C. oak,** Quercus prinus; the bark possesses marked astringent properties. **C. tree,** Fagus castanea.

**Chew′ing.** Mastication.

**Chew′stick.** Gonania domingensis; so named because employed as a masticatory and dentrifice.

**Cheyne's nystag′mus.** A form of nystagmus characterized by a marked rhythm.

**Cheyne-Stokes asth′ma** or **respira′tion,** called also **Cheyne-Stokes gasp** or **Tidal-wave breath′ing.** A form of dyspnœa, consisting of inspirations becoming shorter, deeper, and more labored until temporarily suspended, and then resumed with the same succession. An alarming symptom, especially of heart affection, aortic disease, etc., and from cutting off of the supply of arterial blood from the brain or respiratory centre in the medulla.

**Chezanan′ce** (*chezo,* to go to stool, *ananke,* necessity). Ointment composed of honey and alum, and rubbed on the anus to occasion evacuations.

**Chi′a, Chi′a ter′ra** (*Chios,* the island whence obtained). A kind of white earth. **C. seed,** fruit of Salvia chian and S. columbariæ.

**Chiaie** (ke-ah′ye) **teeth.** A blackening of the teeth, with loss of enamel, common among the inhabitants of the Italian littoral, supposed to be due to the use of water impregnated with volcanic gases.

**Chi′an tur′pentine.** Turpentine obtained from bark of Pistacia terebinthinus.

**Chi′asm** (*chiazo,* to mark like the letter X). Crossing or intersection or decussation of parts, as the optic commissure or chiasm of the optic nerves.

**Chiastom′eter** (*chiastos,* crosswise, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring the distance between the eyes.

**Chick′en-breast′ed.** Projection of the sternum, caused by forward curvature of the vertebral column or extreme narrowness of the thorax.

**Chick′en chol′era.** Cholera of barnyard fowls, due to the presence of the Bacillus choleræ gallinarum. **C.-fat clot,** yellowish, fatty looking blood clot. **C. grapes,** fruit of Vitis cordifolia. **C. pep′per,** Ranunculus abortivus. **C. tuberculo′sis,** tuberculosis of chickens, ducks, etc., and sometimes of men and cattle, due to the presence of the Bacillus tuberculosis avium. The tubercles are generally found in all the important organs except the lungs, which they rarely invade.

**Chick′enpox.** Varicella.

**Chick′enwort.** Alsine media.

**Chick′weed.** Alsine media; Anagallis arvensis. **Wa′ter c.,** Callitriche verna.

**Chic′ory.** Cichorium intybus; tonic and stimulant; used to adulterate coffee.

**Chiene's lines.** Hypothetical lines for localization of centres in the brain when a surgical operation is about to be performed upon it.

**Chig′ger, Chig′go, Chig′gre,** or **Chig′oe.** See *Chique.*

**Chignon** (shin-yon′) **fun′gus.** Growth of fungous nodules on the hair, probably due to a microorganism.

**Chilal′gia.** Labial neuralgia.

**Chil′bladder.** Chilblain.

**Chil′blain.** Erythematous inflammation of the feet, hands, etc., occasioned by cold. It is very common in youth—not so in the adult or in advanced age—and is apt to degenerate into painful, indolent ulcerations. Chilblains are prevented by accustoming the parts to exposure, and are treated by stimulant, terebinthinate, and balsamic washes, ointments, and liniments. **Ne′crotizing c.,** necrotic granuloma.

**Child.** A son or daughter; infans, puer.

**Child′bearing.** Parturition.

**Child′bed.** Parturition; the state of parturiency. **C. fe′ver,** puerperal fever.

**Child′birth.** Parturition.

**Child′crowing.** Laryngismus stridulus; asthma thymicum.

**Child′hood.** Infancy.

**Child-mur′der.** Infanticide.

**Chil′dren's bane.** Cicuta maculata.

**Chili saltpe′ter.** Sodium nitrate.

**Chiliophyl′lon** (*chilioi,* a thousand, *phyllon,* leaf). Achillea millefolium.

**Chili′tis.** Inflammation of the lip.

**Chill.** Rigor. **Conges′tive c.,** the cold stage of congestive fever. **Dumb c.,** masked malarial fever.

**Chil′li, Chil′lies.** Capsicum.

**Chills and fe′ver.** Intermittent malarial fever.

**Chimaph′ila** or **C. umbella′ta.** (Ph. U. S.) Pipsissewa; the leaves are the parts used in medicine; tonic and diuretic. The fluid extract, *extractum chimaphilæ fluidum,* is given in doses of ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). Pyrola umbellata.

**Chimaphilin′.** Crystalline product of the aqueous distillation of wintergreen.

**Chimet′lum.** Chilblain.

**Chim′ney-sweepers' can′cer.** Scrotal epithelioma. See *Cancer.*

**Chim′neyweed.** Lichen roccella.

**Chin.** Inferior and middle part of the face, below the lower lip. **C.-cough,** pertussis. **C.-jerk,** jaw-jerk.

**Chi′na.** Cinchona. **C. root,** Smilax china.

**Chinamine′.** Alkaloid obtained from the cultivated Indian bark of Cinchona siccarubra.

**Chinaph′thol** or **Chinap′tol.** An intestinal antiseptic, due to its splitting up, in the digestive canal, into naphthol-sulphonic acid and quinine; dose, gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0).

**Chinasep′tol.** Diaphthol; a yellowish, crystalline substance; used in solution as an antiseptic.

**Chincapin′.** Fagus castanea pumila. **C. wa′ter** Nelumbium luteum.

**Chin′che** (Sp., a bedbug). Cimex.

**Chinchona** (chin-ko′nah). Cinchona.

**Chin′-cough.** Pertussis.

**Chinese′ an′ise.** Star anise. **C. cin′namon,** see *Cinnamon.* **C. galls,** see *Rhus semialata.* **C. ring′-worm,** tinea tricophytina of the leg.

**Chi′nic acid.** Quinic acid.

**Chinidin′.** Quinidine.

**Chininom′etry.** See *Quiniometry.*

**Chini′num.** Quinine.

**Chin′ium.** Quinine.

**Chin-jerk.** Jaw-jerk. See *Reflex.*

**Chinoform,** kin′o-form. Compound of formaldehyde with cinchotannic acid. Internally, intestinal antiseptic and astringent; externally, used in burns, piles, pruritus, ozæna, etc.

**Chinoidine′.** Chinoidinum (formerly Ph. U. S.); quinoidine. Substance separated from cinchona, occurring in black or dark brown masses or cylindrical rolls, resembling resin; has been supposed to be a mixture of quinine, cinchonine, and a peculiar resinous matter, but according to Liebig simply the alkaloid quinine in an amorphous state—amorphous quinine—sometimes called precipitated extract of the bark. In the Ph. U. S. it was defined as a mixture of alkaloids, mostly amorphous, obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of the crystalllizable alkaloids from cinchona. A fluorescent substance closely resembling quinine has been found in the animal body, and hence has been called animal chinoidine or quinoidine.

**Chin′ol.** Chinolin hydrochloride.

**Chinolin′.** $C_9H_7N$. A tertiary amine, prepared by the distillation of quinine or cinchonine, and afterward synthetized by other processes; colorless, pungent liquid; antiseptic, antipyretic, and antifermentative. **C. hydrochlo′ride,** antipyretic and analgesic; dose, gr. iij–v (0.2–0.32). **C. rho'donate,** c. sulphocyanate. **C. sal'icylate,** a white powder; antipyretic and antiseptic; dose, gr. vii–xv (0.5–1.0). **C. sulphocy'anate,** a white, soluble powder; antipyretic and antiseptic; dose, gr. vij–xv (0.5–1.0); active microbicide, even in weak solutions. **C. tar'trate,** colorless substance having properties somewhat similar to those of the salicylate, and given in the same doses.

**Chinone** (ki'none). Quinone.

**Chinopyrin'.** Quinopyrin.

**Chinosol** (ki'no-sol). $C_9H_6NKSO_4$. Oxychinolin-sulphonate of potassium; a yellow powder; antipyretic; externally, astringent, styptic, and antiseptic; powerful bactericide, even in minute doses.

**Chinovin'.** $C_{30}H_{38}O_8$. A glucoside derived from cinchona.

**Chin'quapin.** Fagus castanea pumila.

**Chin'whelk.** Sycosis.

**Chionablep'sia** (*chion*, snow, *ablepsia*, blindness). Snow-blindness.

**Chionanthin'.** A principle precipitated from the tincture of the bark of Chionanthus virginica; cathartic, diuretic, and tonic; dose, gr. i–iij (0.065–0.2).

**Chionan'thus virgin'ica.** Fringe tree, snowdrop tree; indigenous; ord. *Oleaceæ*. Infusion of the root has been used as an antiperiodic and tonic.

**Chionotyphlo'sis** (*chion*, snow, *typhlosis*, blindness). Snow-blindness.

**Chion'yphe car'teri** (*chion*, snow, *hyphe*, texture). A name given to the parasite of fungous foot. See *Mycetoma* and *Parasites*.

**Chi'que** (Sp., *chico*, small). Pulex penetrans, tick, chiggre, chigoe, chiggo, chegre, chigoë, sikka of Cayenne, bicho, tunga of Brazil, nigua of Mexico, pique of Paraguay, jigger; small insect of tropical America, which penetrates the epidermis and excites great irritation.

**Chir'ades** or **Cheir'ades.** Chaps of the hand.

**Chiræ'ta.** Gentiana chirata.

**Chirag'ra.** Cheiragra.

**Chirap'sia.** Friction; massage.

**Chirarthri'tis** (*cheir*, hand, *arthron*, joint + *itis*). Inflammation of the joints of the hand.

**Chirarthroc'ace.** Cheirarthrocace.

**Chira'ta** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) or **Chiret'ta.** Swertia or Centiana or Ophelia chirata, an East Indian bitter, similar to gentian in action and uses. Dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). The fluid extract, *extractum chiratæ fluidum*, and tincture, *tinctura chiratæ*, are official, and given in doses of ʒss–j (2.0–4.0).

**Chiratin'.** Bitter principle of chirata.

**Chiro-** (*cheir*, hand). In composition, hand. For words not found here, see under *Cheiro-*.

**Chi'romancy** (*cheir*, hand, *manteia*, divination). Palmistry; art of divining by inspection of the hand.

**Chiroma'nia** (*cheir*, hand, *mania*). Masturbation.

**Chiro'nia** (after Chiron, the Centaur, who is said to have discovered its use). Genus of plants, ord. *Gentianaceæ*; also Tamas communis. **C. angula'ris,** American centaury, rose pink, wild succory, bitter-bloom, centry. Every part of this plant is a pure and strong bitter, which property is communicated alike to alcohol and water; tonic and stomachic. **C. centau'rium,** smaller or lesser centaury; European centaury; tops of the lesser centaury are aromatic and tonic, and are sometimes employed as such. **C. chilen'sis,** very bitter plant; indigenous in Chile; possesses the virtues of the *Chironeæ*.

**Chiro'nian ul'cer.** Chironium.

**Chiro'nium.** An ulcer difficult of cure—of a swollen, hard, and callous nature—Chironian ulcer.

**Chirono'mia.** Cheironomia.

**Chiropodal'gia** (*cheir*, hand, *pous*, foot, *algos*, pain). Painful affection of the wrist and ankles. See *Acrodynia*.

**Chirop'odist** (*cheir*, hand, *pous*, foot). One who treats corns and bunions and other minor ailments of the feet or hands.

**Chirop'ody.** Treatment of the minor ailments of the feet and hands.

**Chiropom'pholyx.** Cheiropompholyx.

**Chirorrheu'ma.** Rheumatism of the hands.

**Chirostropho'sis** (*cheir*, hand, *strepho*, to turn). Distortion of the hand.

**Chirothe'ca,** (*cheir*, hand, *theke*, sheath). Bandage for the hand; a kind of bandage in which the fingers and hand are enveloped in spiral turns. When the whole hand and fingers are covered it is called the *double* or *complete*, and when only a finger is covered, the *half* or *incomplete*.

**Chirotrib'ia** (*cheir*, hand, *tribo*, to rub). Friction with the hand.

**Chirur'geon.** Surgeon.

**Chirur'gia** (*cheir*, hand, *ergon*, work). Surgery.

**Chirur'gical.** Surgical.

**Chi'rurgy.** Surgery.

**Chitin,** ki-tin' (*chiton*, a covering). The substance forming the exterior surface of crustaceans and insects.

**Chi'tinous.** Relating to or consisting of chitin. **C. degenera'tion,** amyloid degeneration, so called from chitin, which combined with an albuminous material constitutes the amyloid substance.

**Chi'ton.** Tunic.

**Chitonis'cus** (dim. of chiton). Indusium.

**Chit'tem** or **Chit'tim bark.** Bark of Rhamnus purshianus.

**Chittramoo'lum.** Plumbago zeylanica.

**Chives.** Allium schœnoprasum, a variety of garlic.

**Chloas'ma** (*chloos*, greenish-yellow). Liver-spot, moth-patch; cutaneous affection characterized by one or more broad, irregular-shaped patches, of a yellow or yellowish-brown color, occurring most frequently on the front of the neck, breast, abdomen, and groins. The patches do not generally rise above the surface. There is usually some degree of itching. A cryptogamous growth has been found in certain cases of chloasma, called *Microsporon furfur*. Sulphur internally generally removes the discoloration speedily. Should there be difficulty, the external use of the remedy in baths or fumigations may succeed. A form of chloasma or of pityriasis versicolor, called *mal de los Pintos, pinta, quiricua*, and *tinna*, occurs in tropical America. **C. al'bum,** achroma. **C. cachectico'rum,** a form of chloasma accompanying some cachexia, such as the tuberculous, cancerous, etc. **C. gravida'rum,** chloasma occurring in pregnant women. **C. hepat'icum,** discoloration due to liver disorder. **C. phthisico'rum,** c. occurring in tuberculosis, marked especially on the face. **C. tox'icum,** c. due to the action of some poison circulating in the blood. **C. traumat'icum,** c. from injury or undue pressure. **C. uteri'num,** c. gravidarum. **C. vulga're,** c. hepaticum; also tinea versi-color.

**Chlorace'tic acid.** Caustic, somewhat similar in its action to nitric acid, producing a rapid and deep cauterization; formed by the action of chlorine on acetic acid, the latter losing one equivalent of hydrogen and taking chlorine in its place. The salts are *chlorac'etates*.

**Chloracetiza'tion.** Local anæsthetization by means of acetic acid and chloroform.

**Chloræ'mia** (*chloros*, green, *haima*, blood). Chlorosis.

**Chlo'ral.** $C_2HCl_3O,H_2O$. (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Substance formed by the prolonged action of chlorine on pure anhydrous alcohol; hence its name (from chlorine and alcohol). The impure oily liquid thus obtained is distilled and purified, and anhydrous chloral, an oily, colorless fluid, is the result. This undergoes decomposition by standing, and is converted into a solid. It combines with water to form acicular crystals of the hydrate of chloral, *chloral hydrate* (of the formula above given in the official form of chloral), a soluble substance, decomposed by alkalies, producing chloroform in a pure state. Some of its effects have, indeed, been ascribed to the partial decomposition of chloral into chloroform in the circulation. It is prescribed as an anodyne and soporific, causing extreme muscular relaxation, etc., in doses of gr. v–xxx (0.32–2.0) in solution, in insomnia, delirium tremens, eclampsia, neuralgia, colic, etc. **C. al′coholate,** crystalline product of absolute alcohol and chloral hydrate. **C. ammo′nium,** trichloramidoethylic alcohol, $CCl_3COH,NH_3$; a white, crystalline powder, prepared by passing ammonia gas through a solution of chloral in chloroform; analgesic and hypnotic; dose, gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). **C. antipyrin′,** hypnal; oily substance produced by mixing concentrated solutions of hydrate of chloral and antipyrin; hypnotic, but depressant to the heart's action. **C. butyl′icum,** butyl-chloral hydrate; occurring in white, crystalline scales; dose, gr. v–xxx (0.32–2.0) in fresh solution. **C. caffeine′,** a combination of the two substances; occurring in white scales; used in rheumatism, asthma, and nervous irritability in doses of gr. iij–iv (0.2–0.26). **C. cam′phor,** a liquid composed of equal parts of camphor and chloral; used externally as an analgesic. **C. car′bamide,** occurs in liquid form; used rarely as a hypnotic. **C. car′bol,** a mixture of chloral and carbolic acid; employed as a local analgesic. **C. car′mine,** a staining fluid composed of chloral, alcohol, hydrochloric acid, and carmine. **C. chlo′roform,** a pure preparation of chloroform, obtained from chloral hydrate. **Cro′ton c.,** crotonate of chloral; formed by the action of chlorine on allyl; it is an anæsthetic, producing profound cerebral insensibility and, if continued, loss of function of the spinal cord and paralysis of the medulla oblongata. **C. cyanhy′drate** or **cyanhydrin′,** c. hydrocyanate. **C. form′amide,** chloralamide. **C. hy′drate,** see *Chloral.* **C. hydrocy′anate,** in white prisms; used as a substitute for bitter-almond water and cherry-laurel water. **C. men′thol,** oily liquid resulting from heating together equal parts of chloral and menthol; used in neuralgia of the face, migraine, odontalgia, etc. **C. phe′nol,** c. carbol. **C. thy′mol,** a mixture of equal parts of chloral and thymol. **C. ure′thane,** ural.

**Chloralam′ide.** Chloral formamide or formamidate, a compound of chloral anhydride with formamide; colorless, crystallized substance; used as a hypnotic and analgesic and as a substitute for chloral hydrate; average hypnotic dose for an adult is about 30 grains.

**Chloral′imide.** Derivative of chloral resulting from the action of ammonium acetate on chloral hydrate; in colorless, tasteless, odorless crystals; used at one time as a substitute for chloral hydrate.

**Chloralin′.** A fluid consisting chiefly of mono- and tri-chlorphenol; a local and general disinfectant.

**Chlo′ralism.** Condition produced by the habitual use of chloral, marked by cerebral anæmia, sleeplessness, melancholy, joint pains, feeble heart, slight paralysis, eruptions, etc.

**Chloraliza′tion.** Administration of chloral; effect of chloral.

**Chlo′ralize.** To submit to the effects of chloral.

**Chloraloin′.** Product of the combination of chlorine and aloin.

**Chlo′ralose.** A white, crystalline, very bitter substance, a condensation product of anhydrous chloral and glucose; used as an analgesic and hypnotic in doses of gr. ij–vij (0.13–0.5).

**Chloralox′imes.** Compounds of chloral with oximes, such as chloral camphoroxime, acetoxime, etc., all of which are credited with hypnotic properties.

**Chloralox′ylose.** Compound of chloral and xylose.

**Chloral′um.** Chloral. Also a name given to several preparations employed as disinfectants; they contain varying proportions of chloride of aluminum, hence the name. **C. formamida′tum,** chloralamide.

**Chloram′yl.** A preparation consisting of two drachms of amyl nitrite to one pound of chloroform; used cautiously for inhalation when amyl nitrite is indicated.

**Chloranæ′mia.** Chlorosis.

**Chlo′ranil.** $C_6Cl_4O_2$. A gold-colored substance derived from compounds of benzene by the action of chlorine or potassium chlorate and hydrochloric acid.

**Chloran′thus.** Plant of the order *Chloranthaceæ*. *C. brachystachys* and *C. officinalis* are natives of Japan; used as aromatic stimulants. **C. inconspic′ius,** used in China for scenting tea.

**Chlo′ras.** Chlorate.

**Chloras′ma** (*chloros*, green). Chlorosis.

**Chlo′rate.** Salt of chloric acid with a base.

**Chloraur′ate of ammo′nium.** Ammoniochloride of gold.

**Chlorcam′phor.** Combination of chlorine and camphor.

**Chlorepati′tis** (*chloros*, green, *hepar*, liver). Hepatitis complicated with chlorosis.

**Chlorephidro′sis** (*chloros*, green, *ephidrosis*, perspiration). Green perspiration.

**Chlore′thane.** Ethyl chloride.

**Chloreth′yl.** Ethyl chloride.

**Chlorethyl′idene.** Ethylidene chloride.

**Chlo′retone.** Made by adding caustic potash to chloroform and acetone; a white, camphoraceous compound; anæsthetic, general and local, and hypnotic; dose, gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65).

**Chlore′tum.** Chloride.

**Chlorhy′drate.** Hydrochlorate; muriate.

**Chlorhy′dric.** Hydrochloric.

**Chlori′asis** (*chloros*, green). Chlorosis.

**Chlor′ic.** Relating to or containing chlorine. **C. acid,** $HClO_3$; its salts are chlorates. **C. e′ther,** see *Ether.*

**Chlo′ride.** Compound containing an element or radical in combination with chlorine. **C. of eth′yl,** $C_2H_5Cl$; prepared by treating alcohol with hydrochloric acid; colorless, inflammable, volatile liquid; used as a local anæsthetic in spray form in minor surgery. **C. of gold,** auri chloridum; salt used therapeutically in phthisis and tuberculous diseases; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{160}$ (0.0004). (For chlorides of iron, sodium, potassium, etc., see *Iron, Sodium, Potassium,* etc.)

**Chlo′ridene.** Ethylidene chloride.

**Chlorim′etry** (*chlorine*+*metron*, measure). Measurement of the quantity of chlorine contained in a compound.

**Chlo′rinated.** Containing or combined with chlorine. **C. lime,** calx chlorinata. **C. so′da,** combination of sodium chloride and sodium hypochlorite. *Liquor sodæ chloratæ*, Ph. U. S., is a solution of this preparation in water; it is disinfectant, deodorant, and locally stimulant to offensive and indolent ulcers.

**Chlo′rine** (symbol, Cl) (*chloros*, green). An elementary substance, a greenish-yellow gas, of a strong, suffocating smell and disagreeable taste, incapable of maintaining combustion and respiration, and very soluble in water. One of its characteristics is that of destroying almost immediately all vegetable and animal colors. It is employed in fumigations as a powerful disinfecting agent. A dilute solution, *aqua chlori* (Ph. U. S.), liquor chlori (Ph. Br.), chlorine-water, or solution of chlorine, contains 0.4 per cent. of chlorine; it has been administered internally in diarrhœa and chronic dysentery in doses of ʒss (2.0).

**Chlor′ite.** Compound of chlorous acid with a base.

**Chlormeth′yl.** Methyl chloride.

**Chloroanæ′mia** (*chloros*, green+*anæmia*). Chlorosis.

**Chlorobo′rate of so′dium.** White, crystalline powder, soluble in water; said to possess antiseptic properties.

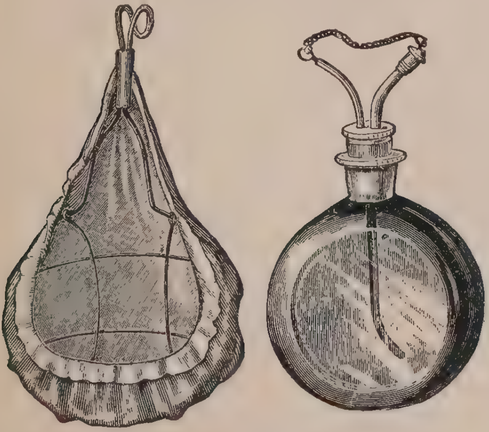
**Chlo′robrom.** A solution of 30 grains each of chloralamide and potassium bromide in one ounce of water, flavored with licorice; hypnotic, and has been employed in seasickness in doses of ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0).

**Chlorocar′bon.** Carbon bichloride.

**Chlorocruorin′.** Greenish substance present in the blood of some annelids, analogous to the hæmoglobin of the blood of mammalia.

**Chlo′rodyne.** A preparation, originally secret, and said to consist of "perchloric acid with a new alkaloid." Later analyses proved it to consist of a variety of substances, and it has been imitated by combining morphine, dilute muriatic and hydrocyanic acids, capsicum, chloroform, ether, cannabis indica, oil of peppermint, etc., in formulæ varying with different chemists. Given as an anodyne chiefly in serous diarrhœas and cramps in the stomach; dose, ♏v–x (0.32–0.65).

**Chlo′roform** (*chlorine + formyl*). $CHCl_3$. Perchloride and terchloride of formyl, chloroformyl, trichloromethane, called also, but not correctly, terchloride of carbon and chloric ether, is a colorless, oleaginous liquid, of a sweetish, ethereal odor, hot, aromatic, and peculiar taste. Specific gravity of *chloroformum venale*, a liquid containing at least 98 per cent. of chloroform, is 1.47. This preparation is used only externally and as a solvent. The Ph. U. S. preparation (formerly called *chloroformum purificatum*), contains 99 per cent. of absolute chloroform and has a sp. gr. of 1.485 to 1.490 at 59° F. The chloroform of the Ph. Br. has a sp. gr. of 1.490 to 1.495, and contains about ½ per cent. by weight of alcohol. Chloroform is used with great advantage in asthma and in diseases in which a grateful soothing agent is required. It is largely prescribed as an anæsthetic agent in painful diseases, and to obtund sensibility in surgical operations and in parturition by inhalation. The usual quantity to be inhaled with this view is from fʒss to fʒij (4.0–8.0). **A′cetone c.**, c. obtained by the decomposition of acetone. **An′schütz's c.**, c. salicylide. **Chlo′ral c.**, c. obtained from chloral. **C. emul′sion**, *emulsum chloroformi* (Ph. U. S.), contains 4 per cent. of chloroform; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). **Gel′atinized c.**, mixture of chloroform with white of egg; used as a liniment. **C. inha′ler**, an appliance for exhibiting chloroform by inhalation in order to induce general anæsthesia; Esmarch's inhaler consists of a wire frame covered with thin flannel, upon which chloroform is dropped from a specially constructed bottle. **C. lin′iment**, see *Linimentum chloroformi*. **Meth′yl c.**, $CH_3CCl_3$; used in the production of general anæsthesia as a substitute for chloroform, than which it is believed to be safer. **C. mix′ture**, see *Mistura chloroformi*. **C. sal′icylide**, Anschütz's c., a crystalline substance from which chloroform vapor is liberated on gently heating. **C. wa′ter**, *aqua chloroformi* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), is a saturated solution (1:200) of chloroform in distilled water; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0).


Esmarch's chloroform inhaler and bottle.

**Chloroformam′ide.** Chloralamide.

**Chlo′roformism.** Addiction to chloroform by inhalation or internally.

**Chloroformiza′tion.** The aggregate of anæsthetic phenomena occasioned by the inhalation of chloroform. To *chloroformize* a patient is to induce such phenomena.

**Chlorofor′mum.** Chloroform.

**Chloroform′yl.** Chloroform.

**Chlorogen′ic acid.** Caffeotannic acid.

**Chlorogenine′.** Alstonine.

**Chlorohæ′matin.** Hydrochloride of hæmatin, a crystalline substance obtained from the blood.

**Chloro-iodolip′ol.** Mixture of creosote and chlorinated phenols; disinfectant and antiseptic; used also for inhalation in bronchial and pulmonary diseases in 5 per cent. solution.

**Chloroleu′cos** (*chloros*, green, *leukos*, white). Greenish-white.

**Chlorolin′.** Solution of a chlorphenol; disinfectant and antiseptic.

**Chloro′ma** (*chloros*, green). Chlorosarcoma; a peculiar form of tumor, containing a yellow-green substance, which takes the place, at times, of muscles and periosteum. A form of this disease, known as *Balfour's disease*, is a grave affection of childhood, showing on examination after death fibrosarcomas, particularly periosteal deposits, of that character.

**Chlorometh′yl** or **Chlormeth′yl.** Methylene bichloride.

**Chloroper′cha** (*chloros*, green). Gutta-percha dissolved in chloroform.

**Chlor′ophane.** See *Chromophane.*

**Chlorophe′nol.** Trichlorphenol; omol; a derivative of phenol, three atoms of chlorine replacing those of hydrogen. **C. sal′icylate**, chlorsalol.

**Chlorophthis′is** (*chloros*, green, *phthisis*). Phthisis accompanied with chlorosis.

**Chlo′rophyl** (*chloros*, green, *phyllon*, leaf). Green coloring-matter of leaves.

**Chloro′pia** or **Chlorop′sia** (*chloros*, green, *opsis*, vision). State of vision in which everything seen seems to be of a green color.

**Chloroplas′tid.** A chlorophyl body.

**Chloroquin′ones.** Compounds of chlorine with quinone.

**Chlorosarco′ma.** Chloroma.

**Chloro′sis** (*chloros*, green). Disease which affects adolescent girls, more particularly those who have not menstruated. It is characterized by a pale complexion, languor, listlessness, disordered appetite and digestion, palpitation, etc. It generally disappears on the occurrence of the menstrual flux; but sometimes it is long before this is established, and at times the catamenia are in larger quantity than usual. The blood of chlorotics is generally thin, light colored, and deficient in red corpuscles and in iron, and the clot is in less proportion to the serum than in health. On auscultation a bellows sound is almost invariably detected over the heart, and a continuous, blowing sound in the larger arteries (especially the carotids and subclavians), reinforced by each systole of the ventricle, and resembling the buzzing of a humming-top, the cooing of doves, the whistling of air through a keyhole, etc. Very similar sounds are heard in the arteries after copious hemorrhage; they seem, therefore, to indicate enfeebled circulation. Tonics, especially iron, are usually required in the treatment, the disease most commonly occurring in those in whom there is considerable torpor of the system. **C. Æthio′pum**, chlorosis with an irresistible desire to eat dirt, see *Chthonophagia.* **C. amato′ria**, hectic fever. **Egyp′tian c.**, ankylostomiasis; a disease first studied carefully in Egypt and Italy, characterized by bloody stools, slowly progressive emaciation, debility, and anæmia, caused by the presence of an entozoon, *Ankylostoma duodenale*, in the bowels. **C. gigante′a**, see *Polysarcia.* **C. trop′ica**, anæmia tropica.

**Chloros′ma** (from *chloros*, green). Chlorosis.

**Chlorot′ic.** Affected with chlorosis or pertaining to chlorosis; as a chlorotic girl, chlorotic murmur (see under *Chlorosis*), chlorotic symptoms, etc.

**Chlo′rous.** Chlorine in combination with oxygen, the latter being in a small quantity, as *chlorous acid*, $HClO_2$, the salts of which are chlorites.

**Chloroxan'thous** (*chloros*, green, *xanthos*, yellow). Greenish-yellow.

**Chlor'ozone.** A combination of chlorine and caustic soda; employed as a disinfectant.

**Chlorphe'nol.** $C_6H_4Cl,OH$. Monochlorphenol; a mixture of chlorinated phenol, alcohol, menthol, and eugenol. Volatile liquid; antipyretic; has been employed in the treatment of tuberculosis in the shape of inhalations; possesses antiseptic properties; applied locally to wounds and ulcers. **C. sal'icylate,** chlorsalol.

**Chlorsal'ol.** Chlorphenol salicylate; salicylic chlorphenol ester; employed as a substitute for salol; it is produced by mixing orthochlorphenol and parachlorphenol, and acting upon the mixture with phosphorus pentachloride.

**Chlo'rum.** Chlorine.

**Chlor'uret.** Chloride.

**Chlor'yl.** A mixture of methyl chloride with ethyl chloride; employed as an anæsthetic.

**Choa'na** (*choane*, funnel). Infundibulum; pelvis; in the plural, *choanæ*, denotes the posterior nares. **C. cer'ebri**, infundibulum of the brain.

**Choanoid'.** Funnel-shaped; relating to a muscle found in the eyes of certain animals.

**Choanorrha'gia** (*choane*, funnel, *rhegnymi*, to break forth). Epistaxis.

**Choc'olate.** An alimentary paste prepared from the kernels of Theobroma cacao with sugar, and often aromatics. See *Cacao*. **C. root,** Geum rivale; G. virginianum.

**Chœradenterophthi'sis** (*choiros*, swine, *aden*, gland, *enteron*, intestine, *phthisis*, wasting). Intestinal phthisis; tabes mesenterica.

**Chœ'ras** (*choiros*, swine). Scrofula.

**Chœrocnes'mus** (*choiros*, vulva, *knesme*, itching). Itching of the vulva.

**Chœ'rus** (Gr., *choiros*). Vulva.

**Choke cher'ry.** Prunus virginiana. **C.-damp,** carbonic acid gas.

**Choked disk.** Engorged condition of the optic disk, symptomatic of intracranial affection; inflammation of the papilla of the eye, indicating inflammation of the optic nerve (optic neuritis). Papillitis is therefore a better term than choked disk.

**Chokes.** Throat.

**Cho'la** (Gr., *chole*). Bile.

**Cholæ'mia, Cholhæ'mia,** or **Cholihæ'mia** (*chole*, bile, *haima*, blood). Morbid state, in which bile exists in the blood; jaundice.

**Chol'agogue** (*chole*, bile, *ago*, to expel). Causing an increased discharge of bile into the intestine, or a remedy possessing this property. The most important cholagogues are ox-gall, and the salicylates. The salines and the salts of mercury cause an increased flow of bile as a direct result of their purgative action.

**Chol'alate.** Salt of cholalic acid.

**Cholal'ic acid.** Cholic acid.

**Cholangioï'tis, Cholangei'tis,** or **Cholangi'tis** (*chole*, bile, *angeion*, vessel + *itis*). Inflammation of the bile ducts.

**Cholangios'tomy** (*chole*, bile, *angeion*, vessel, *stoma*, mouth). The establishment of communication by an operation through the liver substance to reach gallstones in the ducts of the liver or in a very contracted gall-bladder.

**Cholas'ma.** Cholosis.

**Cho'late.** A salt of cholic acid.

**Chole.** Bile.

**Chol'eate.** A salt of choleic or cholic acid.

**Cholec'chysis** (*chole*, bile, *ekchysis*, effusion). Effusion of bile.

**Cholechlorin'** (*chole*, bile, *chloros*, green). Green coloring-matter of the bile; biliverdin.

**Chol'ecrome.** Cholocrome.

**Cholecyanin'.** Bilicyanin.

**Cho'lecyst** (*chole*, bile, *kystis*, bladder). Gall-bladder.

**Cholecystal'gia.** Pain in the gall-bladder; biliary colic.

**Cholecystecta'sia** (*cholekystis*, gall-bladder, *ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of the gall-bladder.

**Cholecystec'tomy** (*chole*, bile, *kystis*, bladder, *ektome*, amputation). Excision of the gall-bladder.

**Cholecystend'ysis** (*chole*, bile, *kystis*, bladder, *endysis*, entrance). Operation on the gall-bladder for the removal of calculi, etc.

**Cholecystent'eroanastomo'sis.** Cholecystenterostomy.

**Cholecystenteros'tomy** (*chole*, bile, *kystis*, bladder, *enteron*, intestine, *stoma*, opening). Operation for making a communication between the gall-bladder and bowel, for the purpose of relieving obstruction in the common bile-duct or for removal of the gall-bladder.

**Cholecysteurys'ma** (*chole*, bile, *kystis*, bladder, *eurysma*, dilatation). Dilatation of the gall-bladder.

**Cholecys'tis** (*chole*, bile, *kystis*, bladder). Gall-bladder.

**Cholecysti'tis.** Inflammation of the gall-bladder. **C. calculo'sa,** inflammation of the gall-bladder caused by the presence of calculi.

**Cholecystocolos'tomy** (*cholekystis*, gall-bladder, *colon* + *stoma*, mouth). The establishment of a fistulous communication between the gall-bladder and the colon.

**Cholecystocolot'omy** (*chole*, bile, *kystis*, bladder, *colon* + *tome*, incision). Operation involving the gall-bladder and colon when these parts are mutually affected with disease.

**Cholecystoduodenos'tomy.** Establishment of a fistulous communication between the gall-bladder and the duodenum.

**Cholecys'tointes'tinal.** Relating to the gall-bladder and the intestine.

**Cholecystolith'otripsy** (*chole*, bile, *kystis*, bladder, *lithos*, stone, *tribo*, to crush). The operation of crushing gallstones in the bile-duct or the gall-bladder.

**Cholecyston'cus** (*chole*, bile, *kystis*, bladder, *onkos*, tumor). Hypertrophy of the gall-bladder.

**Cholecystor'rhaphy** (*cholekystis*, gall-bladder, *rhaphe*, suture). Cholecystotomy combined with suture of the gall-bladder to the margins of the wound.

**Cholecystos'tomy** (*chole*, bile, *kystis*, bladder, *stoma*, mouth). Operation for the production of an artificial opening into the gall-bladder.

**Cholecystot'omy** (*chole*, bile, *kystis*, bladder, *tome*, incision). Opening the gall-bladder by an abdominal operation, as for the removal of gallstone.

**Chol'edoch** or **Choled'ochus** (*chole*, bile, *dochos*, containing). Conveying bile. The *ductus choledochus*, or choledoch duct, is the duct formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts, which pours the hepatic and cystic bile into the duodenum.

**Choledochi'tis.** Inflammation of the choledoch duct.

**Choled'ochoduodenos'tomy.** Operation for artificial communication between the common bile-duct and the duodenum.

**Choled'ochoenteros'tomy.** Surgical operation for the production of an artificial communication between the choledoch ducts and the small intestine.

**Choled'ocholithot'omy.** Operation on the common choledoch duct for removal of gallstones.

**Choled'ocholith'otripsy.** Operation of crushing a calculus in the choledoch duct.

**Choledochos'tomy.** The establishment of a fistulous communication with the choledoch duct by incision through the abdominal wall.

**Choledochot'omy.** Operation on the choledoch duct.

**Choled'ochous.** Choledoch.

**Choledog'raphy** (*chole*, bile, *grapho*, to describe). Description of what relates to the bile and biliary organs.

**Choledol'ogy** (*chole*, bile, *logos*, discourse). Science of the bile and biliary organs.

**Cholehæ'mia** (*chole*, bile, *haima*, blood). Icterus.

**Cholei'a** (*cholos*, lame). Claudication.

**Chole'ic.** Relating to bile. **C. acid,** taurocholic acid.

**Cholein'.** A fatty principle of bile.

**Chol'elith** (*chole,* bile, *lithos,* stone). Gallstone.

**Cholelith'ia** or **Cholelithi'asis** (*chole,* bile, *lithos,* stone). Aggregate of phenomena caused by biliary calculi.

**Cholelithot'omy** (*chole,* bile, *lithos,* stone, *tome,* incision). Operation for the removal of gallstones.

**Cholelith'otripsy** or **Cholelithot'rity** (*chole,* bile, *lithos,* stone, *tribo,* to crush). Operation of crushing a gallstone in situ.

**Choleme'sia** or **Cholem'esis** (*chole,* bile, *emesis,* vomiting). Vomiting of bile.

**Cholen'chysis.** Cholecchysis.

**Cholepoie'sis** or **Cholopoie'sis** (*chole,* bile, *poiesis,* fabrication). Secretion of bile.

**Cholepoiet'ic** or **Cholopoiet'ic** (*chole,* bile, *poietikos,* producing). Bile secreting.

**Cholep'yra** (*chole,* bile, *pyr,* fever). Bilious fever.

**Cholepyrrhin'** or **Cholepyrrin'** (*chole,* bile, *pyrrhos,* of a golden color). See *Cholochrome.*

**Chol'er.** Bile. Anger was supposed to be produced by a superabundance of bile; hence the term *choler* for anger.

**Chol'era** (*chole,* bile). An acute, infectious disease, of very rapid course, endemic in certain parts of India and making occasional epidemic incursions into other countries. In a typical case there are three stages: first, of diarrhœa; second, of rice-water evacuations, vomiting, cramps, coldness and lividity of the skin, etc., with a peculiar pinched expression of the face—*facies cholerica*—and collapse; and a third stage, in favorable cases, of reaction or consecutive fever. In temperate climates common cholera is not usually a disease of much consequence. It requires that the stomach and bowels should be cleared, and afterward the irritation be allayed by full doses of opium. *Sporadic* or *bilious cholera* is a less severe form of the disease, characterized by anxiety, gripings, spasms in the legs and arms, and by vomiting and purging (generally bilious). Vomiting and purging are, indeed, the essential symptoms. The disease is most common in hot climates and in temperate climates during summer. In *Asiatic cholera* the treatment must vary with the stage of the disease, the efforts of the physician during that of collapse being directed to the restoration of animal heat by external applications, etc. Proper sanitary conditions and pure drinking water, as has been demonstrated in the epidemic in Hamburg in 1892, which was due to obtaining polluted drinking water from the Elbe, may prevent outbreaks of the disease. Robert Koch, in an investigation of cholera discharges, has shown the presence of a special bacillus, to which the causation of the disease is ascribed. From its shape it is called the *Comma bacillus;* see *Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ.* The following are some of the names which have been given to this disease: *Spasmodic, Asiatic, malignant, Indian, epidemic, pestilential, serous, algid, convulsive, nervous, Eastern* or *Oriental cholera, asphyxia pestilenta, pestilential asphyxia, choleric pestilence, cholera orientalis, cholera indica, cholera epidemica, cholera asphyxia, cholera pestifera, cholera serosa, cholera spastica, typhoid fever of India, rice disease* (because supposed by some to be caused by damaged rice). **Al'gid c.,** Asiatic c. **Asiat'ic c.,** or **C. asiat'ica,** see *Cholera.* **Bil'ious c.,** see *Cholera.* **C. blue** colored substance observed in cholera culture in meat extract containing peptone and gelatin. **C. cells,** c. fungi. **Chick'en c.,** epidemic disease of fowls, with inflammation and ulceration of the organs of digestion, etc.; see *Bacillus choleræ gallinarum.* **C. cor'puscles,** c. fungi. **Eng'lish** or **Europe'an c.,** sporadic cholera, see *Cholera.* **C. fun'gi,** c. cells, c. corpuscles, comma bacilli. **C. hand,** the appearance presented by the cyanotic hand of a patient in the collapse of cholera. **Hog c.,** a very fatal and epidemic disease occurring among hogs, of a contagious nature, characterized by skin eruptions, coughing, and dyspnœa. It runs its course very fast, and is accompanied with rapid emaciation, debility, and frequently paralysis of the extremities. **In'dian c.** or **C. in'dica,** see *Cholera.* **C. infan'tum,** choleraic fever of infants, cholera of infants; a disease occurring during the hot weather, hence called the "summer complaint." Chief symptoms are vomiting, purging of green or yellow matter, mucus, or blood, attended with pain or uneasiness, and swelling of the abdomen, with some pyrexia, generally. The heat of the weather seems to be the predisposing cause. A microorganism has been discovered in the stools which seems to be identical with Shiga's dysentery bacillus. It is a very fatal disease in towns, differing little, if at all, from what is vulgarly called the "watery gripes" in England. **Malig'nant c.,** Asiatic c. **C. mor'bus,** a popular term for severe acute gastroenteritis accompanied by vomiting, purging and colic; it occurs in the hot months, and is believed to be frequently a manifestation of food poisoning. **C. nos'tras,** bilious or sporadic cholera. **Orien'tal c.,** Asiatic c. **C. pep'tone,** a toxalbumin formed in cultures of the cholera spirillum **C. pestif'era** or **pestilen'tial c.,** Asiatic c. **C. pois'on,** see *Poison.* **C. reac'tion,** the color reaction of mineral acids upon the cholera bacillus. **C. red,** coloration produced on the addition of nitric acid to filtered cholera stools or rice-water stools. **Se'rous c.,** Asiatic c. **C. sic'ca,** pneumatosis of the digestive passages, in which there is a copious discharge of gas upward and downward. **Spasmod'ic c.** or **C. spas'tica,** Asiatic c. **Sporad'ic c.,** bilious c., see *Cholera.* **Sum'mer c.** cholera infantum or cholera morbus. **C. toxoglobulin',** a toxalbumin formed in cultures of the cholera spirillum. **Ty'phoid c.,** term applied to the secondary symptoms that often follow the cholera attack proper, as excessive adynamia, etc. **C. vulga'ris,** cholera morbus.

**Choleragen'ic** (*cholera*+*gennao,* to produce). Cholera breeding.

**Cholera'ic.** Relating to cholera. **C. face,** the sharp, pinched, and peculiarly altered face in spasmodic cholera. **C. fe'ver of in'fants,** cholera infantum. **C. tem'perament,** bilious temperament. **C. voice,** cholerophonia.

**Chol'eric.** Belonging to bile. Irascible. Choleraic.

**Choler'iform.** Choleroid.

**Cholerine'.** Choleraic diarrhœa, a diarrhœa prevailing during cholera epidemics; first stage of epidemic cholera; precursory symptoms of cholera; mild form of cholera.

**Cholerodiarrhœ'a.** Diarrhœa of cholera; mild attack of that disease.

**Chol'eroid** (*cholera*+*eidos,* resemblance). Resembling cholera, as a choleroid diarrhœa.

**Choleroma'nia.** Morbid dread of cholera to such an extent sometimes that the disease is actually simulated in the individual.

**Cholerophо'bia** (*cholera*+*phobos,* dread). Choleromania.

**Cholerophо'nia** (*cholera*+*phone,* voice). A weak, husky voice in one gravely attacked by cholera and in the stage of collapse.

**Choleroty'phus.** Typhoid or malignant form of cholera.

**Cholerrha'gia** (*chole,* bile, *rhegnymi,* to break forth). Active discharge of bile; cholera.

**Cholerrhœ'a** (*chole,* bile, *rheo,* to flow). Flow of bile; bilious diarrhœa. **C. lymphat'ica,** cholera.

**Cholerythrin'** (*chole,* bile, *erythros,* red). Bilirubin. See *Cholochrome.*

**Cholestearin'.** Cholesterin.

**Cholestearino'ma** (*chole,* bile, *stear,* suet). Cholesteatoma.

**Cholesteatin'.** Cholesterin.

**Cholesteato'ma** (*chole,* bile, *stear,* suet). Pearl tumor; encysted tumor, presenting upon the anterior of the cyst several superimposed layers of cholesterin, which glisten like pearl; hence it was named by Cruveilhier *laminated nacreous fatty tumor,* and it is sometimes termed *adipoceriform* tumor.

**Cholesteræ′mia** (*cholesterin* + *haima*, blood). A morbid condition in which an accumulation of retained cholesterin is supposed to exist in the blood.

**Cholesterin′.** $C_{26}H_{43}OH$. Cholesterine, cholestearin, cholesteatin, adipocere, cholin. It is an alcohol, *cholesteric alcohol;* an inodorous, insipid substance, in white, shining scales; fusible, and crystallizing, on cooling, in radiated fibres. It forms the crystalline part of certain biliary calculi; is found in the blood, the brain and nerves, the liver and spleen, the meconium, the crystalline lens, and in various tumors, deposits, and degenerations, as well as in the seeds of many plants, olive oil, etc. It is an ingredient of bile. See *Adipocere.* **C. degenera′tion** or **disease′**, see *Lardaceous.*

**Choles′teryl.** $C_{26}H_{43}$. Radical of cholesterin.

**Choletelin′.** Derivative of ordinary bile pigment by oxidation; found in the urine of patients suffering from affections of the liver.

**Cholether′apy** (*chole*, bile, *therapeuo*, to cure). The treatment of a disease in which there is a deficiency of bile by the administration of bile or ox-gall.

**Choleuria**, ko-le-u′ri-a. Choluria; bile in the urine.

**Choleverdin′** (*chole*, bile, *viridis*, green). Product of the oxidation of biliverdin.

**Cholhæ′mia.** Cholæmia.

**Cholic** (kol′ik) **acid.** A biliary acid liberated by the decomposition of glycocholic or taurocholic acid.

**Cholin′.** $C_5H_{15}NO_2$. Cholesterin. Also a ptomain or leucomain found in bile and elsewhere, with an action similar to, but more virulent than neurin. Obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on hog bile, but may be prepared synthetically. It is also found in fatty seeds and nuts, yolk of egg, in the blood, lungs, heart, eye, placenta, etc. It is derived from the decomposition of lecithin. The four ptomains cholin, neurin, betain, and muscarin form the cholin group. See *Ptomains* (table).

**Cholochloin′** (*chole*, bile, *chloos*, greenish-yellow). See *Cholochrome.*

**Cholochlorin′** (*chole*, bile, *chloros*, green). See *Cholocrome.*

**Chol′ochrome** (*chole*, bile, *chroma*, color). Cholecrome. Term proposed by Thudicum to designate the coloring-matter of bile in all its varieties. *Cholophæin, cholepyrrhin, biliphæin,* and *bilifulvin* are synonymous terms for the brown coloring-matter, and *cholochlorin, cholochloin,* and *biliverdin* for the green coloring-matter.

**Cholocyanin′.** Bilicyanin.

**Cho′locyst, Cholocysti′tis, Cholodochi′tis,** etc. See *Cholecyst,* etc.

**Chol′oid** (*chole*, bile, *eidos*, resemblance). Having the appearance of bile.

**Choloidin′ic acid.** $C_{24}H_{38}O_4$. An anhydride of cholalic acid.

**Cholophæin′.** $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_4$. See *Cholochrome.*

**Cholo′sis** (*cholos*, lame). Claudication; Hippocrates employs this word particularly for a lameness of the hand which renders a person onehanded. Also icterus; bilious dyscrasy. **C. america′na,** yellow fever.

**Cholu′ria** (*chole*, bile, *ouron*, urine). Presence of bile in the urine; greenish appearance of the urine suggestive of bile.

**Chon′dral.** Relating to cartilage.

**Chondral′gia** (*chondros*, cartilage, *algos*, pain). Pain in a cartilage.

**Chondrarthrocace**, kon-drar-throk′a-se (*chondros*, cartilage, *arthron*, joint, *kakos*, evil). Disease affecting the articular cartilage.

**Chondrec′tomy** (*chondros*, cartilage, *ektome*, excision). Excision of a cartilage or a part of it.

**Chondrexarthro′ma** or **Chondrexarthro′sis** (*chondros*, cartilage, *exarthreo*, to dislocate). Displacement of a cartilage.

**Chon′dric.** Cartilaginous.

**Chondrifica′tion** (*chondros*, cartilage, *facio*, to make). Formation of or conversion into cartilage.

**Chon′drigen** (*chondros*, cartilage, *gennao*, to form). A substance contained in cartilage which on boiling yields chondrin.

**Chondriglu′cose.** A sugar derived from chondrin.

**Chondrin′** (*chondros*, cartilage). A gelatinous substance, obtained by boiling the cornea, the permanent cartilages, and the bones before they are ossified.

**Chondrin′ogen.** Chondrigen.

**Chondri′tis.** Inflammation of cartilage.

**Chondro-** (*chondros*, cartilage). In composition, cartilage.

**Chon′droblast** (*chondros*, cartilege, *blastos*, germ). Cell forming cartilage.

**Chondrocatag′ma** (*chondros*, cartilege, *katagma*, fracture). Fracture of a cartilage.

**Chon′drocele.** Sarcocele whose contents resemble cartilage.

**Chondroc′lasis** (*klasis*, fracture). Fracture of a cartilage.

**Chon′droclasts** (*chondros*, cartilage, *klao*, to prune). Cells which are believed to exert an influence on the absorption of cartilage.

**Chondrocoracoide′us.** Variation of the pectoralis major muscle.

**Chondrocos′tal** (*chondros*, cartilage, *costa*, rib). Having relation to the ribs and their cartilages, as *chondrocostal articulation,* etc.

**Chon′drocra′nium** (*chondros*, cartilage, *kranion*, skull). Embryonic form of the cranium of the higher vertebrates.

**Chondroden′dron tomento′sum.** Climbing vine, ord. *Menispermaceæ,* inhabiting Peru and Brazil; root furnishes pareira.

**Chondrodes′ma** (*chondros*, cartilage, *desma*, ligament). Cartilaginous ligament.

**Chondrodial′ysis** (*chondros*, cartilage, *dialysis*, dissolution). Decomposition or dissolution of cartilage.

**Chondrodyn′ia** (*chondros*, cartilage, *odyne*, pain). Pain in a cartilage.

**Chondrodystro′phia.** Achondroplasia.

**Chondrodys′trophy.** Chondrodystrophia.

**Chon′dro-epitrochlear′is.** Chondrocoracoideus.

**Chondrofibro′ma.** Chondroma with elements of fibroma.

**Chon′drogen.** Chondrigen.

**Chondrogen′esis** (*chondros*, cartilage, *genesis*, formation). Formation of cartilage; morbid conversion of parts into cartilage.

**Chondroglos′sus** (*chondros*, cartilage, *glossa*, tongue). Fasciculus of fleshy fibres passing from the lesser cornu of the os hyoides to the tongue; forms part of the hyoglossus muscle.

**Chondrog′raphy** (*chondros*, cartilage, *graphe*, a description). Description of cartilages.

**Chon′droid** (*chondros*, cartilage, *eidos*, resemblance). Cartilaginiform; resembling cartilage.

**Chondroit′ic acid.** $C_{18}H_{27}NSO_7$. Chondroitin-sulphuric acid; the result of the disintegration of chondromucoid, and occurring also in the matrix of cartilage.

**Chondroitin′.** $C_{18}H_{27}NO_{14}$. Gummy acid obtained by decomposition of chondroitic or chondroitin-sulphuric acid. **C.-sulphu′ric acid,** see *Chondroitic acid* and *Chondroitin.*

**Chon′drolith** (*chondros*, cartilage, *lithos*, stone). Cartilage in a state of concretion.

**Chondrol′ogy** (*chondros*, cartilage, *logos*, discourse). Treatise on or description of cartilages.

**Chondro′ma.** Benign osteosarcoma; osteochondrophyte; cartilaginous growth, not a simple overgrowth or hyperplasia of pre-existing cartilage. Chondroma rarely arises from permanent cartilage; it usually proceeds from bones. It involves especially the extremities of the long bones and the bones of the hands and feet. The term, as well as *enchondroma,* is also applied to growths which, histologically, resemble cartilage. To a pouched cartilaginous growth the term *cylindroma* has been given. The latter term has also been applied to a sarcomatous tumor met with in the eyelids, orbit, etc.

*Ecchondroses* are simple outgrowths from normal cartilage. Cartilaginous tumors may also be developed in soft parts entirely distinct from the bones or cartilages, as in the testicles, lung, etc., and especially in the vicinity of the parotid gland. **Os′teoid c.**, periosteoma.

**Chondro′mala′cia** or **Chondromalaco′sis** (*chondros*, cartilage, *malakia*, softening). Softening of cartilage.

**Chondromatous.** Relating to a cartilaginous growth, or chondroma.

**Chondromu′coid.** Proteid united with chondroitic acid, obtained from cartilage; mucin from chondrin.

**Chondromy′ces** (*chondros*, *mykes*, fungus). Fungoid degeneration of cartilage.

**Chondromyo′ma.** A mixed chondroma and myoma; a tumor with both cartilaginous and muscular elements.

**Chondromyxo′ma.** Mucous enchondroma.

**Chondropharynge′us.** Fibres of the muscular coat of the pharynx, arising from the lesser cornu of the os hyoides and forming part of the constrictor medius.

**Chondrophy′ma** (*chondros*, cartilage, *phyma*, tumor). Cartilaginous tumor; tumor involving cartilage.

**Chon′drophyte** (*chondros*, cartilage, *phyton*, plant). Cartilaginous growth of a fungoid character.

**Chon′droplast** (*chondros*, cartilage, *plasso*, to form). Cartilage cell See *Osteoplast*.

**Chondroporo′sis** (*chondros*, cartilage, *poros*, pore). The formation of open spaces in cartilage, constituting the first stage of cartilaginous ossification.

**Chondrosarco′ma.** Cartilaginous sarcoma.

**Chondroscap′ular mus′cle.** Muscular band occasionally found extending from the first costal cartilage to the superior margin of the scapula.

**Chondrosidin′.** A crystalline substance derived from chondrosin.

**Chondrosin′.** $C_{12}H_{21}NO_{11}$. A gummy acid resulting from the hydration of chondroitin.

**Chondro′sis.** Morbid formation or condition of cartilage.

**Chondroster′nal** (*chondros*, cartilage, *sternon*, the breast-bone). Having relation to the cartilages of the ribs and the sternum, as *chondrosternal ligament*.

**Chondrosyndes′mus** (*chondros*, cartilage, *syndesmos*, ligament). Union of bones by means of fibrocartilage; synchondrosis.

**Chondrot′omy** (*chondros*, cartilage, *tome*, incision). Section or division of cartilages, the instrument used being a *chondrotome*.

**Chondroxi′phoid** (*chondros*, cartilage, *xiphoid*, the cartilage so called). Having relation to the xiphoid cartilage, as *chondroxiphoid ligament*.

**Chon′drus.** (Ph. U. S.) Irish moss or carragheen, the sea algæ, Chondrus crispus and Gigartina mamillosa; demulcent and astringent; used in bronchitis and in diarrhœa; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0) in decoction. Also cartilage—xiphoid or ensiform cartilage in particular.

**Chonus**, ko′nus (*chonos*). Infundibulum.

**Chopart's′ amputa′tion.** Amputation at the mediotarsal articulation. See *Amputation*. **C.'s joint**, the mediotarsal articulation, through which C.'s amputation is performed. **C.'s mix′ture** consists of copaiba, alcohol, sweet spirit of nitre, syrup of tolu, and peppermint-water.

**Chop′nut.** Calabar bean.

**Chorah**, ko′rah (region). Any void space; also the orbit of the eye.

**Chorda**, kor′dah (*chorde*, a catgut string). Cord. It has several meanings, as tendon, nerve, etc. **C. acus′tica**, stria acustica. **C. arte′riæ umbilica′lis**, remains of the umbilical artery. **C. dorsa′lis**, dorsal chord; notochord; axis around which, according to von Baer, the first parts of the fœtus are formed, the rudiment of the future vertebral column. **C. duc′tus arterio′si**, remains of the ductus arteriosus, chord from the pulmonary artery to the arch of the aorta. **C. d. veno′si**, remains of the ductus venosus, extending from the left branch of the portal vein to the vena cava. **C. Ferren′ii**, vocal cord. **C. Hippoc′ratis**, tendo Achillis. **C. internun′cia**, a nerve, see *Internuncial*. **C. Lancis′ii**, one of the longitudinal striæ on the corpus callosum, see *Raphe*. **C. longitudina′lis cor′poris callo′si**, c. Lancisii. **C. mag′na**, tendo Achillis. **C. obli′qua cu′biti**, oblique ligament. **C. œsophage′a**, one of the œsophageal nerves. **C. pe′nis**, chordee. **C. serpenti′na**, one of the small striæ on the floor of the fourth ventricle, in front of the fovea anterior. **C. spasmod′ica**, chordee. **C. spermat′ica**, spermatic cord. **C. spina′lis**, spinal cord. **C. tendin′ea**, one of the tendinous, cord-like bands which connect the columnæ carneæ of the ventricles of the heart to the valves. **C. transversal′is Willis′ii**, one of the transverse striæ on the *corpus callosum*, which see. **C. tym′pani**, funiculus tympani; a branch of the seventh pair of nerves, according to some; of the fifth pair, according to others, which passes through the tympanum. **C. umbilica′lis**, umbilical cord. **C. ve′næ umbilica′lis**, round ligament of the liver. **C. vene′rea** or **ven′eris**, chordee. **C. vertebra′lis**, spinal cord. **C. voca′lis**, vocal cord. **C. volu′bilis**, c. serpentina. **C. Willis′ii**, trabecula Willisii, one of the small fibres crossing the sinuses of the dura mater; so called from Willis, who first described them.

**Chor′dal.** Relating to a chorda. **C. sali′va**, secretion of saliva which occurs when the chorda tympani nerve is irritated. **C. tis′sue**, variety of connective tissue existing in the notochord.

**Chordap′sus** (*chorde*, intestine, *hapto*, to tie). Constriction or twisting of the intestines; ileus.

**Chordee**, kor-de′ (F.). Painful erection of the penis attending gonorrhœa, and happening chiefly at night. It occurs when the violence of the inflammation is such that the urethra cannot expand as much as the corpora cavernosa during erection, and consequently the glans seems painfully drawn downward.

**Chordi′tis.** Inflammation of the spermatic or the vocal cords. **C. tubero′sa** or **voca′lis**, inflammation of the vocal cords.

**Chordoskel′eton.** Part of the fœtal skeleton surrounding the notochord.

**Chordurethri′tis** (*chordee* + *urethritis*). Gonorrhœa accompanied with chordee.

**Chorea**, ko-re′ah (*choreia*, a dance). St. Vitus's dance, St. John's dance. An affection characterized by irregular and involuntary motions of one or more limbs, of the face, and of the trunk. It is a disease usually occurring before puberty, and is generally connected with rheumatism and often valvular disease of the heart. Its duration is long, but it is usually devoid of danger, although frequently but little under the control of medicine. The spasms do not continue during sleep. Indications of treatment are to strengthen the general system and to repress the nervous excitability. Rest, mental and physical, an occasional laxative, chalybeates, and nervines, with appropriate regimen, will fulfil these. **C. Anglo′rum**, chorea proper. **Automat′ic c.**, c. in which the motions, though actually involuntary, seem to be intentional. **Ber′geron's c.**, a rhythmical, spasmodic affection, but not strictly choreic. **But′tonmakers' c.**, a form of tic or occupation neurosis occurring in buttonmakers. **Cen′tral c.**, c. dependent upon a lesion of the central nervous system. **Chron′ic c.**, hereditary c. occurring in adults; Huntingdon's c. **C. cor′dis**, chorea with disordered action of the heart. **Degen′erative c.**, Huntingdon's c. **C. diaphragmat′ica**, laryngeal c. **C. dimidia′ta**, hemichorea. **Elec′tric c.**, convulsivocerebral typhus, Dubini's disease; affection seen in certain districts of Lombardy, so called in consequence of the similarity between the convulsive shock of the limbs and the shocks caused by the action of the induction coil; very fatal. **Epidem′ic c.**, the dancing mania. **C. of the eye**, c. oculi. **Fa′cial c.**, spasm of the facial muscles; tic non-douloureux. **C. festi′nans**, form of chorea in which the patient is irresistibly impelled to run forward or backward; see also *Paralysis agitans*. **Fi′brillary c.**, c. characterized by spasmodic contractions of the muscle fibres. **C. Germano′rum**, c. magna. **C. gesticulato′ria**, chorea. **Hab′it c.**, irregular, spasmodic action of a muscle or set of muscles, beginning with disordered facial expression or gestures. **Hen′och's c.**, Bergeron's c. **Hered′itary c.**, Huntingdon's c. **Hun′tingdon's c.**, form of chronic chorea of adults, affecting whole families, with irregular movements, confusion of speech, and dementia. **Hyster′ical c.**, see *Hysteria*. **Im′itative c.**, a form of habit c. in which the actions of others are mimicked. **C. insan′iens**, disease of adults, particularly of the period of pregnancy, in which there are violent movements, with delirium, fever, etc. **Laryn′geal c.**, a peculiar cry or bark accompanying tic non-douloureux. **C. mag′na** or **C. mag′na Germano′rum**, c. accompanied with convulsive motions, observed in hysterical persons or due to a psychosis. **C. ma′jor**, this form includes certain hysterical and hypnotic affections, often of an epidemic character, as rhythmical hysterical spasms, tarantism, etc.; c. magna. **Mal′leatory c.**, c. in which the patient seems as if hammering or using a mallet. **Mani′acal c.**, c. insaniens. **Method′ical c.**, c. saltatoria. **Mimet′ic c.**, imitative c. **C. mi′nor**, ordinary c. **Mor′van's c.**, fibrillary c.; confined to the muscles of the lower extremities or at most the trunk as well, and never extending to the face. **C. neural′gica**, tic douloureux. **C. nu′tans**, c. in which there are nodding movements. **C. oc′uli**, clonic spasm of the muscles of the iris. **C. oscillato′ria**, characterized by measured oscillations of the head, trunk, or limbs. **Tandem′ic c.**, c. major. **Paralyt′ic c.**, involuntary choreic movements associated with paralysis of voluntary movements. **Par′tial c.**, see *Tic*. **Posthemiple′gic c.**, **Prehemiple′gic c.**, choreiform movements before and after attack of hemiplegia. **Rhyth′mic c.**, c. saltatoria. **C. rotato′ria**, a form characterized by rotation or oscillation of the head or trunk or one limb. **C. saltato′ria**, a form of the disease characterized by involuntary jumps, often taking place methodically or rhythmically. **C. Sanc′ti Johan′nis** or **Modes′ti**, chorea. **C. S. Valenti′ni**, chorea; tarantismus. **C. S. Vi′ti**, chorea. **C. scripto′rum**, writers' cramp. **Sec′ondary c.**, c. dependent upon some organic lesion of the brain. **C. seni′lis**, paralysis agitans and senile tremor. **Syd′enham's c.**, ordinary chorea. **Tic c.**, spasmodic movements of a rhythmical character associated in some way with tic, and called, according to the location affected or the special nature of the spasms, *laryngeal*, *diaphragmatic*, *gesticulatory*, *saltatory*, etc., *chorea*.

**Chore′al.** Relating or appertaining to or having the characters of chorea; affected with chorea; choreic.

**Chore′gia** (*choros*, a troop of dancers and singers, *ago*, to lead). Hippocrates uses this term for the whole of the apparatus necessary for a physician or surgeon.

**Chore′ic.** Relating or appertaining to or having the characters of chorea; one affected with chorea.

**Chore′iform.** Resembling chorea.

**Choreoma′nia.** Epidemic chorea, the dancing mania of the middle ages.

**Cho′rial.** Relating to the chorion.

**Choriocapilla′ris.** Inner layer of capillaries of the choroid coat of the eye.

**Cho′riocele** (*chorion*, membrane, *kele*, tumor). Protrusion of the choroid tunic of the eye, resembling a hernia in appearance.

**Chorioepithelio′ma.** Decidua malignum.

**Cho′rioid.** Choroid.

**Chorioidere′mia** (*eremia*, want of). Absence of the choroid.

**Chorioidi′tis.** Choroiditis.

**Choriodocycli′tis.** Inflammation of the choroid extending to the ciliary body.

**Choriodo-iri′tis.** Inflammation of the choroid involving the iris; as in *choriodoretinitis*, the retina is similarly affected.

**Chorio′ma.** Deciduoma malignum.

**Cho′rion** (*chorion*, skin). The true chorion; thin, transparent membrane surrounding the fœtus in utero on every side. It is a complex membrane made up of two parts, viz., the membranes of the ovum, external to the pleuroperitoneal cavity—that is to say, of the vitelline membrane and false amnion—and of the allantois, which is a diverticulum of the splanchnopleura and hypoblast pushed out into the pleuroperitoneal cavity. (Gray.) Soon after the entrance of the ovum into the uterus, villous prolongations are formed on its surface, which have given it the name shaggy chorion or chorion frondosum. These villi are the agents of the absorption of nutritive matter for the fœtus. By some anatomists the chorion is considered to be formed of two layers: the outer, called by Burdach exochorion; the inner, endochorion. The chorion is exterior to the amnion. The term is also used, but rarely, to designate the corium or true skin; and by some the zona pellucida. **C. frondo′sum**, see *Chorion*. **C. fungo′sum**, decidua. **C. læ′ve**, non-villous part of the chorion. **Prim′itive c.**, zona pellucida. **C. reticula′tum**, decidua. **Shag′gy c.**, see *Chorion* and *Decidua*. **C. spongio′sum** or **Spon′gy c.**, see *Decidua*. **C. tomento′sum**, see *Decidua*. **Vil′lous c.**, shaggy c.

**Chorion′ic.** Relating to the chorion. **C. vil′li**, vascular prolongations on the surface of the chorion.

**Chorioni′tis.** Inflammation of the true skin or corium, resulting in scleroderma.

**Chorioret′inal.** Relating to the choroid tunic and the retina.

**Chorioretini′tis.** Choroiditis complicated with retinitis. **C. dissemina′ta**, chorioretinitis, usually syphilitic, followed by exudation and atrophy. **Equato′rial c.**, chorioretinitis affecting the periphery of the retina.

**Choristoceph′alus.** Monster with two heads.

**Cho′roid**, more properly **Cho′rioid** (*chorion*, skin, *eidos*, resemblance). Several parts are so called which resemble the chorion in the multitude of their vessels, especially the choroid tunic. **C. ap′oplexy**, effusion of blood from the choroidal vessels, from traumatic causes, between the choroid and retina; detected by ophthalmoscopic examination. **C. ar′teries**, anterior choroid; small branch of the internal carotid, distributed especially to the choroid plexus; the posterior, similarly distributed, comes from the posterior cerebral. **C. cleft**, an opening in the eye of the embryo through which the middle germ layer passes to form the vitreous humor. **C. coat**, c. tunic. **C. fis′sure**, c. cleft; also the anterior transverse fissure of the brain. **C. mem′brane**, c. tunic. **C. mus′cle**, ciliary muscle. **C. plex′us**, two membranous and vascular duplicatures of the pia mater, situated in the lateral ventricles; they are fixed to the tela choroidea by one edge, and are loose and floating at the other. **C. tu′nic**, or simply the *choroid*, a thin, highly vascular membrane, of a very dark color, which lines the sclerotica internally. The part behind the iris is called the *uvea*. Situated between the sclerotica and retina, it has an opening posteriorly for the passage of the optic nerve, and terminates anteriorly at the great circumference of the iris, where it is continuous with the ciliary processes. Its outer surface is pretty intimately attached to the sclerotica by blood-vessels and nerves, as well as by a delicate brown tissue, which has been called the *lamina fusca*. Its inner surface is smooth, and lies in contact with the retina. The choroid consists mainly of a dense capillary plexus and of small arteries and veins to and from this plexus. On its external surface, next the sclerotic, is a thin membrane of fine, elastic fibres arranged in lamellæ, the *lamina suprachoroidea*, continuous with the lamina fusca of the sclerotic, and covered with endothelium and forming spaces which communicate, by perforations in the sclerotic through which the vessels and nerves enter, with the capsule of Tenon. Internal to this is the *choroid proper*, consisting of two layers, the outermost composed of small arteries and veins, with pigment cells interspersed between them, and the inner consisting of a capillary plexus. The *external layer* consists, in part, of the larger branches of the short ciliary arteries, but is formed principally of veins, the *venæ vorticosæ*, which converge to four or five equidistant trunks that pierce the sclerotic midway between the margin of the cornea and the entrance of the optic nerve. Interspersed between the vessels are dark, star-shaped pigment cells, fibrous offsets from which, communicating with similar branchings from neighboring cells, form a delicate network or stroma, which toward the inner surface of the choroid loses its pigmentary character. The *internal layer* consists of an exceedingly fine capillary plexus formed by the short ciliary vessels, and known as the *tunica Ruyschiana*, on the inner surface of which is a very thin, structureless—or, according to Kolliker, faintly fibrous—membrane, called the *lamina vitrea*, closely connected with the stroma of the choroid and separating it from the pigmentary layer of the retina. (Gray.) The layers of pigment cells, called pigmentum nigrum, stratum pigmenti, ophthalmochroites, Æthiops animal, absorb the rays of light after they have traversed the retina. Others make the choroid consist of three layers, the innermost of which is the *membrana pigmenti* or *Bruchii*, *membrane of Bruch*. **C. veins,** two veins that creep along the tela choroidea, into which almost all those of the lateral ventricles of the upper part of the cerebellum, of the pineal gland, and the corpora quadrigemina open. The venæ Galeni open into the *sinus quartus* or *fourth sinus*.

**Choroid′al.** Relating to the choroid. **C. ring,** the outer ring, seen with the ophthalmoscope, which bounds the choroid coat of the eye at the entrance of the optic nerve. **C. te′la,** a kind of vasculomembranous prolongation of the pia mater which lines the lower surface of the fornix united with the corpus callosum. It is stretched above the third ventricle, and covers the posterior commissure and corpora quadrigemina. Anteriorly, the tela choroidea is continuous with the plexus choroides.

**Choroide′a infe′rior.** Choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle. **C. supe′rior,** choroid plexus of the lateral ventricles.

**Choroidere′mia** (*choroid*+*eremia*, want of). Absence of the choroid.

**Choroidi′tis.** Chorioiditis; internal ophthalmia. Inflammation of the choroid coat of the eye may be either specific, as from syphilis—*syphilitic choroiditis*—or non-specific—*simple choroiditis*. *Choroiditis disseminata* or *exudativa* is characterized by disseminated exudations of a buff color on the surface and into the tissue of the choroid, producing atrophy of the choroid. Choroiditis may be complicated with inflammation of the retina, sclerotica, iris, etc., as *retinochoroiditis*, *scleroticochoroiditis*, *choroido-iritis*, etc. *Suppurative choroiditis* involves all the tissues of the eye, and is generally of traumatic origin; see *Panophthalmitis*.

**Choroidocycli′tis.** Inflammation of the choroid and ciliary parts.

**Choroido-iri′tis.** See *Iridochoroiditis*.

**Choroidoretini′tis.** Chorioretinitis.

**Choroma′nia** (*choros*, dance, *mania*). Dancing mania; epidemic chorea.

**Chortasth′ma** (*chortos*, hay). Hay fever.

**Chrem′ma** (*chremma*, sputum). Sputum.

**Chremp′sis.** Exspuition.

**Chris′ma.** The act of anointing; also the salve or liniment used.

**Chris′tian sci′ence.** The tenets of a religious sect, the members of which, among other beliefs, look upon disease as non-existent except in thought, and hold consequently that the use of medicines or other physical remedies is useless or even harmful, because it perpetuates the thought of non-existent disease. Death is explained by the fact that, in the end, the thought of disease becomes so strong, even among the believers, that it suffices to remove the soul of the thinker from his body, or causes him to die.

**Chris′tison's form′ula.** Formula for calculating the solids in urine. Multiply the last two figures of the specific gravity by 2 for specific gravities below 1018, and by 2.33 for specific gravities above 1018, the result being the amount of solids per 1000 parts.

**Christ′mas rose.** Helleborus niger.

**Chris′topher herb.** Actæa spicata.

**Christophoria′na canaden′sis racemo′sa.** Actæa racemosa. **C. spica′ta,** Actæa spicata.

**Chro′a.** Chroma; color in general; surface of the body; skin

**Chro′atol.** A dark green liquid resulting from the action of iodine on turpentine; used in skin diseases.

**Chro′ma.** Color.

**Chromacrin′ia** (*chroma*, color, *krino*, to separate). Secretion of colored matter, as from the skin, by perspiration.

**Chromæsthe′sia** (*chroma*, color, *aisthesis*, sensation). The sense of color perception; also the subjective sensation of color aroused by the action of the auditory and other senses.

**Chromasciam′eter** or **Chromaskiam′eter** (*chroma*, color, *skia*, shadow, *metron*, measure). Apparatus for testing color sense by contrasting colors.

**Chromaskiop′tikon** (*chroma*, color, *skia*, shadow, *optikos*, seeing). Apparatus for detecting color-blindness by the use of colored shadows.

**Chro′mate.** Salt of chromic acid.

**Chromatelop′sis** (*chroma*, color, *ateles*, incomplete, *opsis*, sight). Color-blindness.

**Chromat′ic.** Relating to color. **C. aberra′tion,** see *Aberration*. **C. audi′tion,** a subjective sensation of color associated with the perception of sound. **C. gran′ules,** granular portion of the cell-body which is readily and deeply stainable. **C. sub′stance,** c. granules.

**Chromatin′.** Cell substance having special capacity for coloration; a delicate plexus of fibrils found in the nuclei of cells; see *Nucleoplasm* and *Karyoplasm*.

**Chro′matism.** Color production; unnatural coloration or pigmentation.

**Chro′matize.** To charge or impregnate with a chromate.

**Chromatodyso′pia** (*chroma*, color, *dys*, with difficulty, *opsis*, vision). Partial color-blindness.

**Chromatogen′ic** or **Chromatog′enous** (*chroma*, color, *gennao*, to generate). Chromogenic; producing color. **C. appara′tus,** glandular apparatus for producing the coloring-matter of the skin, formerly supposed to exist.

**Chromatog′raphy** (*chroma*, color, *grapho*, to write). A treatise on colors.

**Chromatol′ogy** (*chroma*, color, *logos*, description). Science of colors; examination of color spectroscopically.

**Chromatol′ysis** (*chroma*, color, *lysis*, loosening). The breaking up and solution of the chromatic cell material.

**Chromatolyt′ic.** Relating to chromatolysis.

**Chromatom′etry.** Measurement of color intensity. The instrument employed is called a *chromatometer*.

**Chromatopath′ic** (*chroma*, color, *pathos*, disease). Affecting the pigment system of the skin. Chromatopathic affections include melasma, leucasmus, xanthocroia, achroma, ephelis, etc.

**Chro′matophile** (*chroma*, color, *phileo*, to love). Having an affinity for stains; said of cells and other histological elements.

**Chromatophil′ia.** The condition of being chromatophilic.

**Chromatophil′ic.** Chromatophile.

**Chromatopho′bia** (*chroma*, color, *phobos*, dread). Morbid sensibility to certain colors.

**Chro′matophore** (*chroma*, color, *phoreo*, to carry). A pigment cell.

**Chromatoph′orous.** Pigmented; relating to or resembling a chromatophore.

**Chromatopseudop′sia** (*chroma*, color, *pseudes*, false, *opsis*, vision). Achromatopsia.

**Chromatop′sia** (*chroma*, color, *opsis*, vision). Iridescent vision; state of vision in which a colored impression, as of the spectrum, is made on the retina.

**Chromatoptom′etry.** Measurement of the color sense.

**Chromato′ses.** Skin diseases characterized by excess or absence or deficiency of pigment.

**Chromato′sis.** Abnormal pigmentation of tissue.

**Chromatoskiam′eter.** Chromaskiopticon.

**Chromatu′ria** (*chroma*, color, *ouron*, urine). Discharge of urine of an unnatural color.

**Chrome-al′um.** Sulphate of chromium and potassium.

**Chromhidro′sis** (*chroma*, color, *hidros*, sweat). Abnormal coloration of the perspiratory secretion, as in stearrhœa nigricans, seborrhœa nigricans, and pityriasis nigricans.

**Chromhydro′sis** (*chroma*, color, *hydor*, water). Chromhidrosis.

**Chro′mic.** Relating to or derived from chromium. **C. acid**, acidum chromicum, $H_2CrO_4$; obtained by crystallization from a mixture of bichromate of potassium and sulphuric acid. **C. anhy′dride**, $CrO_3$; has been used as an escharotic in external hemorrhoids, and is well suited to the destruction of morbid growths, condylomata, excrescences, etc., being said to give less pain than other caustics. It is used in dentistry as a hæmostatic, for painting on syphilitic ulcers, as an application to tender and sweaty feet, in ozæna, and in gonorrhœa. **C. hydrox′ide** or **ox′ide**, Guignet's green, a pigment prepared by heating potassium bichromate with borax.

**Chro′micize.** To impregnate with chromic acid.

**Chro′micized.** Treated with chromic acid. **C. cat′gut**, catgut soaked in a solution of chromic acid, 1 : 4000, whereby it is rendered less absorbent and less absorbable.

**Chromidro′sis** Chromhidrosis.

**Chro′mioles.** Minute bodies contained in the homogeneous chromoplasm composing the chromosomes.

**Chro′mium** (Symbol, Cr). A metallic element whose compounds, except chromic acid, are but little used in medicine; chromic acid is a teroxide. **Hy′drated sesquiox′ide of c.**, this substance has been employed as an astringent and tonic in cholera infantum and other diseases of the alimentary canal.

**Chromobacte′rium viola′ceum** (Bergonzini). Bacterium violaceum.

**Chro′moblast** (*chroma*, color, *blastos*, bud). A pigment-producing cell.

**Chromocrin′ia** (*chroma*, color, *krino*, to separate). Secretion of colored matter, as from the skin, by perspiration; chromidrosis.

**Chro′mocyte** (*chroma*, color, *kytos*, cell). A pigmented cell, such as an erythrocyte.

**Chromocytom′eter.** Instrument for determining the amount of hæmoglobin in the blood.

**Chro′mogen** (*chroma*, color, *gennao*, to produce). A collective term for plant pigments.

**Chromogenet′ic.** Chromatogenic.

**Chromogen′ic** or **Chromog′enous.** Chromatogenic.

**Chromolep′tic** (*chroma*, color, *lambano*, to take). Staining easily; chromatophile.

**Chro′momere** (*chroma*, color, *meros*, part). A granule of a chromosome.

**Chromom′etry.** Determination of the degree of color in a body. The instrument used is called a *chromom′eter*.

**Chromop′aric** or **Chromop′arous** (*chroma*, color, *pario*, to give birth to). Producing pigment; applied to chromatogenic bacteria.

**Chro′mophane** (*chroma*, color, *phaino*, to show). Coloring substance of the retina; chlorophane, xanthophane, and rhodophane—green, yellow, and red.

**Chro′mophile** or **Chromophil′ic.** Chromatophile.

**Chromoph′ilous** (*chroma*, color, *phileo*, to love). Chromatophilic; chromoleptic; term applied in particular to cell nucleus.

**Chro′mophose.** A subjective sensation of color when looking at an uncolored object or when the eyes are closed.

**Chromophyto′sis** (*chroma*, color, *phyton*, growth). In this country synonymous with tinea versicolor; in continental Europe with pityriasis versicolor; phytosis versicolor.

**Chro′moplasm** (*chroma*, color, *plasso*, to form). Rete or network of the nucleus of a cell which is chromatophilic or readily stainable.

**Chromoplas′tid.** A protoplasmic pigment granule.

**Chromopro′teid.** A native compound of a proteid with an animal pigment, such as hæmoglobin.

**Chromopseudop′sis.** Color-blindness.

**Chromop′sia.** Chromatopsia.

**Chromoptom′eter** (*chroma*, color, *opto*, to see, *metron*, measure). Apparatus for testing color sense.

**Chro′moscope** (*chroma*, color, *skopeo*, to see). An instrument used in testing for color-blindness.

**Chro′mosome** (*chroma*, color, *soma*, body). A thread of chromatin substance in a cell nucleus.

**Chromosteato′des** (*chroma*, color, *stear*, fat). Affection of the skin characterized by alteration in the color of the sebaceous secretion.

**Chron′ic** (*chronos*, time). Of long duration. **C. diseas′es** are those whose duration is long or whose symptoms proceed slowly; the antithesis to chronic is acute, and between the two is *subacute*.

**Chronic′ity.** State of being chronic, as a disease.

**Chro′nograph** (*chronos*, time, *grapho*, to write). Instrument for recording intervals of time.

**Chronogyn′ia** (*chronos*, time, *gyne*, a woman). Menstruation.

**Chro′noscope** (*chronos*, time, *skopeo*, to view). Electro-magnetic clock for recording fractional parts of a second.

**Chronother′mal** (*chronos*, time, *therme*, heat). Relating to time and temperature; epithet given to a system, which at one time prevailed slightly, which maintained that there could be no increase or diminution of temperature without motion; that motion consisted in attraction and repulsion, and these being peculiar to electric action, medicines must change the motions of the system and be electrical in their operation.

**Chroöp′sy** (*chroa*, color, *opsis*, vision). Chromatopsia.

**Chry′sa fibrau′rea.** Coptis.

**Chrysal′ea.** Nitromuriatic acid.

**Chrys′alis** (*chrysos*, gold). The pupa of insects.

**Chrysam′mic acid** (*chrysos*, gold, *ammos*, sand). Acid obtained from aloes or from treating chrysophanic acid with nitric acid.

**Chrysanilin′.** Anilin yellow.

**Chrysan′themum** (*chrysos*, gold, *anthemon*, flower). A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*. **C. leucan′themum**, ox-eye daisy, whiteweed, maudlinwort; flowers and herb are slightly acrid, and were once used in pulmonary diseases. **C. parthe′nium**, Matricaria parthenium.

**Chrysarobin′** (*chrysos*, gold, *araroba*). $C_{30}H_{26}O_7$. Chrysarobinum (Ph. U. S. and Br.); a neutral principle extracted from Goa powder, obtained from Andira araroba, of Brazil; a yellow powder, found very useful in cutaneous affections, as psoriasis and chronic eczema; internally it is emetic and cathartic; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.008–0.032).

**Chryse**, kris′e (*chryseos*, golden). Name of an ancient yellow plaster, composed of thus, alum, lead, colophony, resin, oil, and orpiment, boiled in vinegar.

**Chrys′ene.** $C_{18}H_{12}$. A hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar.

**Chrysobal′anus Gale′ni.** See *Myristica moschata*.

**Chrysocol′la** (*chrysos*, gold, *kolla*, glue). An old name of borax.

**Chrysoc′oma** (*chrysos*, gold, *kome*, hair). Achillea millefolium.

**Chrysokreatinin′** (*chrysos*, gold, *kreas*, meat). A leucomain, resembling kreatinin, from muscle.

**Chrysolach′anum** (*chrysos*, gold, *lachanon*, pot-herb). Chenopodium bonus Henricus.

**Chrysolep′ic acid** Picric acid.

**Chrysome′lia** (*chrysos*, gold, *melon*, apple). See *Citrus aurantium*.

**Chrys′ophan** (*chrysos*, gold, *phaino*, to shine). Yellowish powder obtained from senna and rhubarb.

**Chrysoph′anate of zinc.** Brownish-red powder; compound of chrysophanic acid and zinc.

**Chrysophan′ic acid.** Acid derived from Goa powder, senna, rhubarb, and several other vegetable substances; and by oxidation from chrysarobin.

**Chrysophyl′lum buran′hem** (*chrysos*, gold, *phyllon*, leaf). Monesia. **C. caini′to**, broad-leaved star apple; tree of the Antilles, ord. *Sapotaceæ*, which produces one of the best fruits of the country; there are several varieties of it. **C. glyciphlæ′um**, monesia.

**Chrys′opus.** Cambogia.

**Chrysosper′mum** (*chrysos*, gold, *sperma*, seed). Sempervivum tectorum.

**Chrysosple′nium.** Genus of *Saxifragaceæ*. **C. alternifo′lium** and **C. oppositifo′lium**, two species, the herbs of which were formerly employed as mild laxatives.

**Chrysotoxin′.** A principle derived from ergot; combined with ergochrysin it forms sphacelotoxin.

**Chthonopha′gia** or **Chthonoph′agy** (*chthon*, earth, *phago*, to eat). Dirt-eating, geophagism, cachexia africana; a disorder of the nutritive functions observed among the negroes of the South and of the West Indies, in which there is an irresistible desire to eat dirt. It is accompanied by most of the signs of chlorosis. In many cases, it is believed, the disorder is associated with uncinariasis. The Ottomacs on the Orinoco and the natives of portions of the Hudson's Bay territory are earth-eaters, the earth being a form of steatite.

**Chvos′tek's symp′tom.** Augmented irritability of the motor nerves, particularly of the face; a symptom met with in some forms of tetanic spasm.

**Chyaz′ic.** Relating to hydrocyanic acid.

**Chyla′ceous.** Relating to chyle.

**Chylæ′mia.** The presence of chyle in the blood.

**Chylangio′ma** (*chylos*, chyle, *angioma*). Dilated condition of the intestinal lymphatics.

**Chyla′queous.** A term applied to a watery fluid containing lymphocytes.

**Chyle**, kile (*chylos*, juice). The word, in Hippocrates, means decoction of barley; chylarion. Galen first used it in its present sense—*i. e.*, of a nutritive fluid, extracted by intestinal absorption from food which has been subjected to the action of the digestive organs. It is of a whitish appearance, and is formed from the chyme in the small intestines. It is taken up by the chyliferous vessels, which arise at the mucous surface of the intestine. Along these it passes through the mesenteric glands to the thoracic duct, and is finally poured into the left subclavian vein. It is composed, like the blood, of a fluid—liquor chyli—and of chyle corpuscles or globules, the average size of which is about $\frac{1}{4600}$ of an inch. See *Chyme*. **C. blad′der**, receptaculum chyli. **C. cor′puscle**, one of the cells of the chyle, resembling white blood corpuscles or lymphocytes. **C. res′ervoir**, receptaculum chyli. **C. ves′sels**, lymphatics of the mesentery.

**Chylidro′sis** (*chylos*, chyle, *hidrosis*, sweating). Sweating of a milky fluid.

**Chylifac′tion.** Chylification.

**Chylifac′tive.** Forming chyle.

**Chylif′erous** (*chylos*, chyle, *fero*, to carry). Chyle-bearing. **C. ves′sels**, lacteals; vessels which convey the chyle from the intestines to the thoracic duct. They have also been called galactophorous vessels.

**Chylifica′tion** (*chylos*, chyle, *facio*, to make). The formation of chyle during the digestive processes. The term has at times been applied to the changes produced on the aliment in the small intestine, but is now restricted to the act of forming chyle at the radicles of the chyliferous vessels.

**Chy′locele** (*chylos*, chyle, *kele*, tumor). Effusion of lymph into the tunica vaginalis testis.

**Chy′locyst** or **Chylocys′tis** (*chylos*, chyle, *kystis*, bladder). Receptaculum chyli.

**Chyloder′ma** (*chylos*, chyle, *derma*, skin). Elephantiasis, especially of the scrotum.

**Chylodiabe′tes.** Chyluria.

**Chylodiarrhœ′a.** Cœliac flux.

**Chylodoch′ium** (*dechomai*, to receive). Receptaculum chyli.

**Chylogas′ter** (*chylos*, chyle, *gaster*, stomach). The duodenum; literally, the chyle stomach.

**Chylog′raphy.** Description of the chyliferous vessels.

**Chylopericar′dium.** Effusion of chyle within the pericardium.

**Chyloperitone′um.** Effusion of chyle into the peritoneal cavity.

**Chylopoie′sis.** Chylification.

**Chylopoiet′ic** (*chylos*, chyle, *poieo*, to make). Relating to or connected with the formation of chyle; chiefly applied to the organs immediately concerned in it, as the stomach, intestine, omentum, and mesentery. *Assistant chylopoietic* organs are viscera which aid in the formation of chyle, as the liver and pancreas.

**Chylorrhœ′a** (*chylos*, chyle, *rheo*, to flow). Excessive flow of chyle; diarrhœa with milk-colored discharges; cœliac flux. **C. pec′toris**, chylothorax. **C. rena′lis**, chyluria. **C. urina′lis**, chyluria.

**Chylo′sis.** Chylification.

**Chylotho′rax.** Effusion of chyle into the chest, owing to the rupture of a chyliferous vessel.

**Chy′lous.** Relating to chyle or having some analogy to that fluid. **C. u′rine**, chyluria.

**Chylu′ria.** Chylous urine; discharge of milky urine without any apparent lesion of the kidneys or bladder.

**Chyme**, kime (*chymos*, juice). Chymus; a pulp formed by the food mixed with the digestive secretions after it has been for some time in the stomach. In this state it continues until it reaches the biliary and pancreatic ducts, which open into the duodenum, where the conversion into chyle occurs; this is absorbed by the chyliferous vessels, the excrementitious portion of the food traversing the large intestine, to be evacuated *per anum*. *Chyme* and *chyle* were used by the ancients in an inverse sense to that accepted at present.

**Chym′ical, Chym′ist, Chym′istry**, etc. See corresponding words commencing with *Chem*.

**Chymifica′tion** (*chymos*, chyme, *facio*, to make). Formation of chyme.

**Chymoplan′ia** (*chymos*, juice, *plane*, wandering). Transposition of secretions; a term formerly used to include icterus, uroplania, menoplania, and galactoplania.

**Chymorrhœ′a** Cœliac flux; lientery.

**Chymosep′sis.** Fermentative putrefaction of the chyme.

**Chymosin′.** Rennin, an ingredient of the gastric juice.

**Chymosin′ogen.** A preënzyme, analogous to peptinogen, from which chymosin is derived.

**Chymo′sis.** Chemosis; chymification.

**Chy′mous.** Relating to or resembling chyme.

**Chyt′len ra′dix.** A root, bitter and inodorous, brought from China; the Chinese regard it as a stomachic.

**Cibis′itome** (*kibisis*, pouch, *tome*, incision). An instrument devised for opening the capsule of the lens in cataract operations.

**Cibopho′bia** (*cibum*, food, *phobos*, fear). Sitophobia.

**Cibo′tium** or **Cibo′tion.** Genus of ferns. **C. bar′ometz**, growing in China; rhizome possesses astringent properties; the hairs are also employed in medicine.

**Ci′bus.** Aliment. **C. deo′rum**, asafœtida.

**Cicatric′ia.** Relating or appertaining to or having the character of a cicatrix. **C. tis′sue,** variety of connective tissue in which but few cells and vessels are present; it exists in wounds and ulcers when they are undergoing the process of healing.

**Cicatric′iform** or **Cicat′riform.** Resembling a cicatrix.

**Cicatric′ula** (dim. of cicatrix). Small cicatrix; the term is also applied to a small white spot, called the *tread chalaza* or *chalazium,* observable at the surface of a fecundated egg; archiblast; the blastoderm of an egg.

**Cicatrisan′tia.** Remedies which favor cicatrization; cicatrizants.

**Cica′trix** (Lat.). Scar; a new formation, of a reddish color, afterward whitish, and of variable thickness, which takes place at the surface of wounds or ulcers after their cure. A cicatrix may vary much in shape, consistence, and thickness. The cicatrix of a bone is called callus. **Atroph′ic c.,** cicatrix depressed below the level of the surrounding surface. **Hypertroph′ic c.,** cicatrix elevated above the surrounding surface. **C. vari′olæ,** pockmark. **Vic′ious c.,** one which interferes with the action of the parts on which it occurs.

**Cicat′rizant.** Favoring cicatrization, especially any agent possessing this property.

**Cicatriza′tion.** Process by which a cicatrix is formed. Every tissue, except the nails, epidermis, hair, and enamel, is probably capable of cicatrization.

**Cicho′rium.** A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.* **C. agres′te** or **cris′pum,** C. intybus. **C. endiv′ia,** endive, a common potherb of the East, and eaten as salad; the root roasted and ground is often mixed with coffee. **C. in′tybus,** chicory or wild endive; it is bitter and has been given as a tonic and alterative; the root, roasted and ground, is often used instead of or mixed with coffee. **C. officina′rum** or **silves′tre,** C. intybus.

**Cicu′ta.** Conium maculatum; æthusa. **C. amo′mum,** seeds are diuretic and carminative. **C. angustifo′lia,** variety of C. virosa, used externally in rheumatism; very poisonous. **C. aquat′ica,** C. virosa, water hemlock, cowbane, brook tongue, deathin, devil's salep, scoots, poison turnip; not used internally; violent poison, often eaten by mistake for wild smallage, Apium graveolens; it produces tremors, vertigo, burning at the stomach, and all the symptoms occasioned by the narcotico-acrid class of poisons. **C. califor′nica,** variety of C. virosa growing in the United States near the Pacific. **C. cyna′pium,** Æthusa cynapium. **C. macula′ta,** American water hemlock, American hemlock, snakeweed, water parsley, poisonroot, wild hemlock, children's bane, spotted cowbane, is analogous in botanical character and medical properties to the European species; see *Conium maculatum.* **C. ma′jor** or **ma′jor fœt′ida,** or **vulga′ris,** Conium maculatum. **C. officina′le,** fresh young parts of Conium maculatum. **C. stoerk′ii,** Conium maculatum. **C. tenuifo′lia,** C. angustifolia. **C. terres′tris,** Conium maculatum. **C. viro′sa,** Cicuta aquatica. **C. vulga′ris,** Conium maculatum.

**Cicuta′ria.** Chærophyllum sylvestre. **C. aquat′ica,** Cicuta aquatica; Phellandrium aquaticum. **C. odora′ta,** Chærophyllum odoratum. **C. viro′sa,** Cicuta aquatica.

**Cicutine′.** Volatile alkaloid from Cicuta virosa.

**Cicutoxin′.** Poisonous acid liquid obtained from Cicuta virosa.

**Ci′der.** The expressed juice of the apple; before fermentation called *sweet cider;* after fermentation called *hard cider,* containing alcohol.

**Cigar′.** Small, tubular roll of tobacco, used for smoking.

**Cigarette′.** Dried leaves of tobacco or other plants rolled in paper, used for smoking. Cigarettes of belladonna contain 1 gr. each of the leaf of belladonna; cigarettes of digitalis each contain 1 gr. of digitalis; while those of eucalyptus contain each 1 gr. of eucalyptus. Mercurial cigars or cigarettes are made by steeping denarcotized tobacco in a weak corrosive sublimate solution, opium being added. Arsenical cigarettes are made of paper impregnated with an aqueous solution of arsenous acid or of arsenate of sodium and dried. Those of nitre are prepared by soaking blotting-paper in a nearly saturated solution of nitrate of potassium.

**Cil′ia** (pl. of cilium). Eyelashes; hairs on the eyelids. Their use seems to be to prevent the entrance into the eye of light bodies flying in the atmosphere, and to diminish in certain cases the intensity of light. Also the tarsi or eyelids. Likewise hair-like appendages of certain animal and vegetable cells. These ciliated cells are found on parts of the body habitually in contact with more or less fluid matters, and produce motion in these fluids, impelling them along the surface of the parts. Cilia have been found to exist in all animals except *Crustaceæ,* having been discovered on the respiratory, uterine, and other membranes of mammalia, birds, and reptiles. **Invert′ed c.,** turning in of the eyelashes or of the free edges of the eyelids upon the ball of the eye. **Vi′bratile** or **vi′bratory c.,** see *Cilia.*

Columnar cells with cilia.

**Cil′iar.** Ciliary.

**Cilia′ris.** Ciliary. Orbicularis palpebrarum muscle. **C. circula′ris,** circular fibres of the ciliary muscle. **C. radia′lis,** radiating fibres of the ciliary muscle. **C. Riola′ni** (after Riolan, the French anatomist), transversely striated muscular fasciculi in the eyelid, running parallel with and close to the margin of the lid.

**Ciliar′iscope.** An instrument used in inspection of the ciliary region.

**Cil′iary.** Relating to the eyelashes or to the cilia; term also applied to different parts entering into the structure of the eye, from the resemblance between some of them (ciliary processes) and the eyelashes. **C. ar′teries,** these are furnished by the ophthalmic artery. They are distinguished into: 1. *Short* or *posterior,* thirty or forty in number, which are distributed to the ciliary processes. 2. *Long,* two in number, which by the anastomosis of their branches form two arterial circles at the anterior surface of the iris. 3. The *anterior, arteriæ ciliares anteriores* of Haller, the number of which is variable. These pierce the sclerotic a few lines from its union with the cornea, and are principally distributed to the iris. **C. bod′y,** ciliary disk; a ring of the choroid surrounding the crystalline in the manner of a crown, placed behind the iris and the ciliary circle; resembling the disk of a radiated flower, and formed by the union of the ciliary processes. See *Ciliary muscle.* **C. canal′,** canal of Fontana; a small, extremely narrow circular space, formed between the ciliary circle, the cornea, and the sclerotica; it can be filled by injection, and it is not certain that it is not the cavity of a blood-vessel, and hence has been called *circulus venosus iridis.* **C. cir′cle,** ciliary ligament. **C. disk,** ciliary body. **C. epithe′lium,** see *Epithelium.* **C. gan′glion,** ophthalmic ganglion. **C. lig′ament,** c. circle or ring, commissure of the uvea; a grayish ring, of a pulpy consistence, situated between the choroid, iris, and sclerotica. The internal surface of the choroid is uniform until it approaches within ten lines and a half of the edge of the cornea; here a dentated line is observed, termed *ora serrata.* The outer surface presents the annulus albidus or gangliformis, the anterior edge of which joins with the inner surface of the sclerotica and constitutes the ciliary ligament. **C. mar′gin of the eye′lids,** edge in which the cilia or eyelashes are stituated. **C. mo′tion,** phenomenon exhibited by the cilia of the epithelial cells lining the bronchi or other tubes, the action of which is to aid the progression of fluids within the tube; the motion is in the direction of the outlet. **C. mus'cle,** the part of the orbicularis palpebrarum in the vicinity of the ciliary margin; also, the grayish, semitransparent structure behind the ciliary ligament, and covering the outside of the ciliary body; by its contraction the ciliary processes, and with them the lens, must be drawn toward the cornea. It appears to be the same muscle as the *tensor choroideæ, protrahens lentis, musculus brueckianus, choroid muscle* of some anatomists. Its circular fibres constitute the *compressor lentis muscle.* **C. mus'cle of Riolan',** ciliaris Riolani. **C. nerves,** twelve to sixteen in number. They arise from the nasal nerve, and particularly from the anterior part of the ophthalmic ganglion, and unite in two fasciculi, which pass around the optic nerve and pierce the sclerotica near the entrance of that nerve into the eye; they are lost in the ciliary ligament. **C. neural'gia,** neuralgic pain in the brow, temples, etc. **C. plex'us,** c. ligament. **C. proc'esses,** triangular folds, sixty or eighty in number, placed at the side of each other, and radiating so as to resemble the disk of a radiated flower; they are lodged in depressions at the anterior part of the vitreous humor. **C. re'gion,** region at inferior part of the cornea and ciliary body. **C. ring,** ciliary ligament. **C. stri'æ** are numerous pale, radiated striæ in the posterior portion of the ciliary body, but so covered by pigment as not to be distinctly seen until this is removed. The ciliary processes are formed by these striæ. **C. veins** follow nearly the same course as the arteries; in the choroid they are so tortuous that they have received the name *vasa vorticosa;* they open into the ophthalmic vein. **C. zone,** under the corpus ciliare the capsule of the vitreous humor sends off an external lamina, which accompanies the retina, and is inserted with it into the forepart of the capsule of the lens, a little before its anterior edge; this is the *zonula ciliaris* or *Zinnii, zonula* or *zone of Zinn, zone of Haller;* it is of a striated appearance and circular form, and assists in fixing the lens to the vitreous humor.

**Cil'iate** or **Cil'iated.** Provided with cilia, as ciliated epithelium, the epithelium to which vibratory cilia are attached.

**Cilia'tion.** State of being possessed of cilia.

**Cil'iform.** Resembling a cilium.

**Cilioret'inal.** Relating to the ciliary body and the retina.

**Ciliospi'nal.** Relating to the ciliary body and the spinal cord. **C. cen'tre,** that portion of the spinal cord where resides the control of ciliary or pupillary movement.

**Cil'ium.** Eyelash. See *Cilia.*

**Cil'lo.** Name given by some authors to a perpetually tremulous upper eyelid; formerly called *life's blood.*

**Cillo'sis.** Cillo.

**Cim'bia.** Fasciculus arciformis pedis of the brain.

**Ci'mex.** A genus of insects, the best known of which is **C. lectula'rius,** bedbug or chinch; once used medicinally.

**Cimicif'uga** (*cimex,* bug, *fugo,* to drive away). (Ph. U. S. and Br.). The rhizome and rootlets of Cimicifuga or Actæa racemosa, black snakeroot or black cohosh; tonic and antispasmodic; employed in rheumatism, chorea, uterine troubles, etc.; the official preparations are the extract, *extractum cimicifugæ;* dose, gr. i–v (0.065–0.32); fluid extract, *extractum cimicifugæ fluidum;* dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0); tincture, *tinctura cimicifugæ;* dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **C. fœt'ida,** fetid bugbear, so called from its offensive odor. **C. racemo'sa,** the official cimicifuga, Actæa racemosa. **C. serpenta'ria,** species of the United States.

**Cimicifugin'.** A resinoid principle obtained from cimicifuga; dose, gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2).

**Cimina'lis.** Gentiana.

**Cimmaro'ma.** The pulp of this plant of Spain and Brazil is laxative.

**Cimo'lia.** Cimolite, from Kimolos, an island in the Cretan Sea, where it was procured; formerly used as an astringent. **C. purpures'cens,** fuller's earth; compact bolar earth employed in the arts; used at times as a cooling application to inflamed nipples, etc.

**Ci'na.** Artemisia santonica and other varieties of artemisia; anthelmintic. **C. ci'na,** cinchona. **C. levan'tica,** see *Cina* and *Artemisia santonin;* this is the only variety of cina now imported.

**Cinab'aris.** Cinnabar.

**Cinæ'bene.** A constituent and volatile oil of artemisia.

**Cinæ'dia** (*kinaidia*). Masturbation; pæderasty; excessive indulgence of sexual appetite.

**Cin'ara.** Artichoke. **C. horten'sis,** Cynara scolymus. **C. scol'ymus,** Cynara scolymus.

**Cinchamidine'.** Hydrocinchonidine; an alkaloid from mother-water from which cinchonidine has been extracted.

**Cin'chene.** $C_{19}H_{20}N_2$. Base obtained from cinchonine.

**Cinchocerotin'.** $C_{27}H_{48}O_2$. Substance derived from some forms of South American calisaya bark.

**Cin'chol.** $C_{20}H_{34}O$. Substance like cholesterin, from Cinchona officinalis.

**Cincholine'.** Volatile, oily liquid alkaloid from mother-water of quinine.

**Cincho'na** (from the Spanish viceroy's lady, the Countess de Chinchon, who was cured of fever by it at Lima, about 1638). Called also Jesuit's bark or powder, cortex patrum, because it was introduced into Europe by the Jesuits; also Countess's powder and Cardinal del Lugo's powder, because he introduced it at Rome; and in France, Talbor's powder and English remedy, because successfully used there by Sir Robert Talbor, who kept it a secret. Cinchona is called also santonica bark, Peruvian bark, kina or quina, bark of barks, kinkina, cina cina, quinquina, magnum dei donum, and in Peru cascara and cascarilla. Pharmacopœial name (Ph. U. S. and Br.) of the bark of *Cinchona calisaya, Cinchona officinalis,* and other varieties of cinchona yielding not less than 5 per cent. of the total alkaloids and 2½ per cent. of quinine. The richest in the antiperiodic alkaloids is said to be the bark of *Cinchona succirubra,* of Ecuador, which, with other species, has been transplanted to India, Java, Jamaica, and other countries. The productiveness in alkaloids seems to have been increased by such transplantation. Dose, gr. x–ʒj (0.65–4.0) in decoction. (See also *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex, Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex,* and *Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ cortex.*) A large number of natural alkaloids have been obtained from cinchona bark, and many artificial ones, which will be referred to under their appropriate heads. Several of these possess therapeutic interest, the chief of which, quinine, cinchonine, and other alkaloids, exist in combination with kinic, cinchonic, or quinic acid as kinates. *Quinine,* $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$, is derived largely from the yellow; *cinchonine,* $C_{29}H_{22}N_2O$, from the pale bark *Quinidine,* $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$, is another alkaloid, isomeric with quinine; *cinchonidia* or *cinchonidine,* $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$, with cinchonine; and *quinicia* or *quinicine* and *cinchonicia* or *cinchonicine* are isomeric with cinchonine and cinchonidine, from which they are derived by heat. *Quinamine,* $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$, and *conquinamine,* $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$, and a number of other comparatively unimportant alkaloids, are also derived from the cinchona barks. (See *Quinine, Cinchonine,* etc.) Certain acid principles are also contained in the cinchona barks, as *quinic* or *chinic acid, cinchonic acid, cinchotannic acid,* and *kinovic* or *quinovic acid.* They also contain *quinovin,* which is decomposed by the action of muriatic acid into quinovic acid and a saccharine matter. **C. amygdalifo'lia.** See *Cinchonæ cordifolæ cortex.* **C. angustifo'lia,** C. lancifolia. **C. austra'lis,** species of cinchona growing in Bolivia; an inferior bark. **C. bark,** bark of any species of cinchona. **C. b. tan'nin,** cinchotannic acid. **C. ba'ses c.** alkaloids, see *Cinchona.* **C. bi'color,** an inferior bark; used as a substitute for genuine cinchona. **C. bolivia′na**, see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex.* **C. calisay′a**, see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex.* **C. carabayen′sis**, see *Cinchonæ caribææ cortex.* **C. carolinia′na**, Pinckneya pubens. **C. cine′rea**, C. pallida. **C. coccin′ea**, species of Guayaquil; bark is a variety of red cinchona bark. **C. condamine′a**, see *Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex.* **C. cordifo′lia**, bark of New Granada and Peru; known as Santa Martha bark and common yellow Carthagena bark or yellow bark of Santa Fé. **C. cris′pa**, species of Cinchona officinalis. **C. ellip′tica**, Carabaya bark is obtained from it. **C. erythan′thra**, a species affording quinamine. **C. excel′sa**, of India, Hymenodictyon excelsum, supposed to possess the antiperiodic virtues of the true cinchonas, does not contain any quinine or cinchonine; the bitter principle rather resembles that of the horse-chestnut. **C. feb′rifuge**, mixture of cinchona alkaloids procured from various barks. **C. fla′va**, see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex.* **C. hirsu′ta**, variety of C. pubescens; bark is a variety of Loxa bark. **C. lanceola′ta**, Peruvian species yielding Carthagena bark. **C. lancifo′lia**, yellow bark, variously called Colombia bark, Bogota bark, Coquetta bark, etc. **C. ledgeria′na**, variety of C. calisaya. **C. lox′a**, pale bark from Ecuador and Peru, recognized by a number of pharmacopœias. **C. micran′tha**, see *Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex.* **C. nit′ida**, pale cinchona bark, forming the principal part of Huanuco bark and imported sometimes as Loxa bark. **C. officina′lis** (yellow bark), see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex.* **C. ova′ta**, see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex.* **C. pal′lida**, C. lancifolia. **C. peruvia′na**, native of Peru and cultivated in India; yields pale bark. **C. pitay′a** or **pitayen′sis**, Pitaya bark. **C. pubes′cens**, see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex.* **C. ru′bra**, red cinchona. **C. scrobicula′ta**, see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex.* **C. succiru′bra**, see *Cinchona* and *Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ cortex.* **C. of Virgin′ia**, Magnolia glauca.

**Cincho′næ caribæ′æ cor′tex.** Bark of Exostema caribæum, Caribbæan or Saint Lucia bark; has properties similar to those of Peruvian bark, but contains neither quinine nor cinchonine. **C. cordifo′liæ cor′tex**, Cinchona calisaya, C. flava (Ph. U. S.); yellow, royal, or calisaya cinchona bark. Odor aromatic; taste strong, bitter, astringent. The active principle is *quinine.* The *false* or *spurious calisaya barks* are those of Cinchona calisaya, C. boliviana, C. ovata, called in Peru Cascarilla carabaya—the Carabaya bark of commerce, C. scrobiculata, C. pubescens, which furnishes the Cusco or Arica bark, and C. amygdalifolia. **C. lancifo′liæ cor′tex**, Cinchona pallida (Ph. U. S.), pale cinchona bark, Loxaor crown bark; bark of Cinchona condaminea and C. micrantha. Its odor is aromatic; taste pleasant, bitter, and astringent. Its active principle is *cinchonine.* **C. oblongifo′liæ cor′tex**, Cinchona rubra (Ph. U. S.), red cinchona bark, red bark, Cascarilla roxa and C. colorada, of South America. Odor and taste the same as the pale, but more intense. This variety of bark is assigned to the *Cinchona oblongifolia* and *C. succirubra*, but in the Ph. U. S. to the latter alone. Active principles, *cinchonine* and *quinine.* The last three are the only official varieties in the Pharmacopœia of the United States. There are many other varieties, however, which are genuine cinchona barks, and yet have not been considered worthy of an official position, as *Cinchona cinerea, gray bark, silver bark,* or *Huanuco* or *Lima bark,* which is obtained around Huanuco, in Peru, and, with the *Jaen* or *ash bark* and the *Huamilies bark,* belongs to the class of pale or Loxa barks. Among the genuine but inferior barks are those brought from the northern Atlantic ports of South America, which in commerce are variously called *Pitaya, Bogota, Carthagena, Maracaybo,* and *Santa Martha barks.* The *Bogota* is also called *Fusagasuga* and *Coquetta bark.* All these barks are bitter, astringent, tonic, and eminently febrifuge. While the alkaloids derived from the bark are usually prescribed, there are cases in which the bark in substance is often demanded. It is employed in every disease in which there is deficient tone; but in cases in which the stomach is much debilitated the powder should be avoided in consequence of the woody fibre, which might disagree. It is also used in enemata, gargles, etc., and in gangrenous ulcerations. *Bark jackets* were formerly employed, especially in the agues of children, consisting of waistcoats with powdered cinchona quilted between the layers.

**Cinchonamine′.** $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$. Alkaloid in cuprea bark, usually associated with cinchonine; sialagogue, and far more toxic than quinine.

**Cin′chonate.** A salt of cinchonic acid.

**Cinchonetine′.** Substance obtained by acting on cinchonine sulphate with iron peroxide.

**Cincho′nia.** Cinchonine.

**Cinchon′ic.** Appertaining or relating to cinchona. **C. acid**, see *Cinchona.*

**Cinchonicine′.** When a salt of cinchonine is exposed to heat, with certain precautions, the alkaloid is changed into another, isomeric with itself, to which this name has been given. Cinchonicine and its sulphate possess the same medical properties as cinchonine and its salts. Dose, gr. v–xxx (0.32–2.0).

**Cinchonid′ia.** Cinchonidine.

**Cinchonidine′.** See *Cinchona.* Various salts are employed, as the benzoate, bromhydrate, hydrochloride, salicylate, sulphate, etc. **C. sul′phate**, *cinchonidinæ sulphas* (Ph. U. S. and Br.); neutral sulphate of cinchonidine; an alkaloid of exceedingly bitter taste, obtained from the bark of various species of cinchona; its action is similar to that of quinine, but it is less powerful; dose, gr. v–xxx (0.32–2.0).

**Cinchonine′.** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$. *Cinchonina* (Ph. U. S.); an alkaloid obtained from various species of cinchona; of a white color and bitter, slightly astringent taste; very soluble in alcohol and ether, but almost insoluble in water; dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **C. iodosul′phate**, antiseptol. **C. sul′phate**, *cinchoninæ sulphas* (Ph. U. S.), a salt of cinchonine which is sometimes substituted for sulphate of quinine; the action of the sulphate of cinchonine is similar to that of the sulphate of quinine, but it is less energetic, and consequently must be given in larger doses—gr. v–xxx (0.32–2.0).

**Cin′chonism.** The symptoms of poisoning by cinchona or its alkaloids, consisting chiefly of ringing in the ears, deafness, headache, and sometimes dimness of vision, also called quininism or quinism.

**Cin′chonize.** To saturate with cinchona or its alkaloids; to place in a condition of cinchonism.

**Cinchonol′ogy.** The scientific study of the botany of cinchona, and of the preparation and therapeutic uses of cinchona bark and the alkaloids derived from it.

**Cinchonom′etry.** Analysis of cinchona barks to determine the proportion of alkaloids in them.

**Cinchoquinine′.** White, tasteless, preparation, said to contain all the alkaloids of the cinchona barks, as quinine, cinchonine, quinidine, etc., but probably devoid of quinine.

**Cinchoratine′.** Aricine.

**Cinchotan′nic acid.** A form of tannic acid derived from cinchona bark.

**Cinchotine′.** $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$. Alkaloid in various cinchona barks and cuprea barks.

**Cincin′nulus** (dim. of cincinnus). A curled or frizzled lock; hair on the temples.

**Cin′clisis** or **Cinclis′mus** (*kinklisis*, agitation). Movement of the thorax in dyspnœa; used, also, synonymously with winking.

**Cinc′ture feel′ing.** Girdle sensation.

**Cinefac′tion** (*cinis*, ash, *facio*, to make). Incineration.

**Cin′eol.** $C_{10}H_{18}O$. A constituent of the oils of wormseed, cajeput, and eucalyptus.

**Cinera′ceous.** Ash-colored; livid.

**Cinera′ria.** A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.* **C. marit′ima**, a plant of Venezuela and other parts of tropical America, the juice of which has been recommended for the absorption of cataract.

**Cinera'tion.** Reducing to ashes; incineration.

**Cine'rea** (fem. of *cinereus*, ashy). Gray substance of the brain and nerves.

**Cine'real.** Relating to the cinerea or gray matter of the brain and spinal cord.

**Cineri'tious** (*cineres*, ashes). Of the color of ashes; the gray substance of the brain has been so called.

**Cine'sia.** For this and other words beginning with *Cine-* (derived from *kinesis*, motion), see under K.

**Cin'gula.** Band or belt **C. of Bur'dach,** upper part of gyrus fornicatus.

**Cingula'ria.** Lycopodium.

**Cin'gulum** (*cingo*, to gird). Zone; cincture; girdle; waist; herpes zoster; bundle of fibres in the gyrus fornicatus. **C. abdom'inis mus'culoaponeurot'icum,** the abdominal muscles. **Den'tal c.,** rounded projections of enamel at the palatocervical aspects of the teeth, particularly on the upper incisors. **C. Hilda'ni,** leathern girdle formerly used for the reduction of luxations and fractures of the extremities. **C. hu'meri,** pectoral arch. **C. mercuria'le,** mercurial belt; woollen girdle or belt containing mercurial ointment; was used as an antisyphilitic and in diseases of the skin. **C. pudicit'iæ,** a device formerly used to cover the female genitals, intended to prevent coition. **C. Sanc'ti Joan'nis,** Artemisia vulgaris. **C. Ven'eris,** corona Veneris. **C. veno'sum prostat'ico-urethra'le,** plexus of veins around the prostate and rectum which connect the veins of each side.

**Cinin'.** Santonine.

**Cin'nabar.** Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum. **C. Græco'rum,** see *Calamus rotang*.

**Cin'namate.** A salt of cinnamic acid. **Ben'zyl c.,** cinnamein. **Cin'namyl c.,** styracin. **So'dium c.,** betol.

**Cinnameïn'.** $C_9H_7O_2,C_7H_7$. Benzyl cinnamate; an oleaginous liquid in balsam of Peru and balsam of Tolu.

**Cin'namene.** $C_8H_8$. Colorless oil having an agreeable aroma, derived from cinnamic acid, storax, and other substances.

**Cinnam'ic.** Pertaining to or derived from cinnamon. **C. acid,** $C_9H_8O_2$; a crystalline acid obtained from Tolu and several other balsams; it is procured by the oxidation of cinnamic aldehyde, **C. al'dehyde,** $C_9H_8O$, main constituent of oil of cinnamon.

**Cinnamoden'dron axilla're.** Bitter bark of Brazil; used in asthenic fevers and scurvy. **C. cortico'sum,** aromatic bark of the Antilles; used as a substitute for Wintera aromatica.

**Cin'namole.** Cinnamene.

**Cinnamo'mic acid.** Cinnamic acid.

**Cinnamo'mum.** (Ph. U. S.) Cinnamon, cassia bark; the bark of C. cassia, C. saigonicum, and C. zeylanicum; carminative, astringent; dose, gr. j–x (0.065–0.65). The following preparations are official: *Water*, aqua cinnamomi; dose, ʒi-℥i (4.0–32.0). *Oil*, oleum cinnamomi; dose, ♏j–iij (0.065–0.2). *Spirit*, spiritus cinnamomi; dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). *Tincture*, tinctura cinnamomi; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). *Aromatic powder*, pulvis aromaticus, and *aromatic fluid extract*, extractum aromaticum fluidum, contain Ceylon cinnamon. **C. acu'tum,** Ceylon cinnamon. **C. al'bum,** Canella alba. **C. aromat'icum lig'num,** Canella alba. **C. cam'phora,** indigenous in China, Japan, and E. Asia; calmative in nervous diseases, used in spasmodic cough and asthmatic affections; and externally in the form of liniment. **C. cas'sia** or **C. chinen'se,** Chinese cinnamon. **C. culil'awan,** Laurus culilawan; bark is bitter and used in intestinal affections, blennorrhœa, etc. **C. iners',** tree of Sumatra; bark is a condiment; seeds are used in dysentery and bronchial affections of children. **C. saigon'icum,** Saigon cinnamon. **C. ve'rum,** Ceylon cinnamon. **C. win'teri,** Canella alba. **C. zeylan'icum,** tree of Ceylon, see *Cinnamon, Ceylon*.

**Cin'namon.** Cinnamomum. **Bas'tard c.,** Canella alba; cascarilla. **Black c.,** Pimenta acris, a plant of Jamaica. **Ceylon' c.,** Cinnamomum zeylanicum and its inner bark; carminative and astringent. **Chi'na** or **Chinese' c.,** bark of Cinnamomum cassia or other species of China. **Mal'abar c.,** Laurus cassia. **C. oil,** oleum cinnamomi. **Saigon' c.,** Cinnamomum saigonicum. **True c.,** Cinnamomum zeylanicum. **C. wa'ter,** aqua cinnamomi. **Wild c.,** Laurus cassia.

**Cinnamos'ma.** Stimulant and aromatic bark, resembling canella.

**Cin'namyl.** $C_9H_7O$. Radical in cinnamic acid or hydrate of cinnamyl. **C. al'cohol,** $C_9H_{10}O$, from heating styracin with a caustic alkali. **C. al'dehyde,** $C_9H_8O$; oil derived from oxidation of cinnamyl alcohol; main constituent of oil of cinnamon. **C. cin'namate,** styracin. **C. eu'genol,** derivative of eugenol; in colorless, odorless, tasteless crystals; presumed to be useful in tuberculous affections. **C. guai'acol,** see *Guaiacol*.

**Cinnam'ylate of caffeine'.** Said to be well adapted for hypodermic injections; a diuretic and cardiac stimulant.

**Cinnamyl'ic acid.** Cinnamic acid.

**Cinquefoil,** sink'foil. Potentilla reptans and other species of potentilla. **Marsh c.,** Comarum palustre. **Nor'way c**, Potentilla norvegica.

**Cin'ta** (*cingo*, to apply a belt). Girdle. **C. beriber'ica,** feeling of tightness around the waist, symptomatic of beriberi.

**Cinzil'la.** Herpes zoster.

**Ci'on** (*kion*, a column). Uvula. Excrescence of vulva. Eruption on the nose.

**Cionec'tomy** (*kion*, uvula, *cktome*, excision). Cionotomy.

**Cioni'tis** (*kion*, uvula + *itis*). Uvulitis, staphylitis.

**Cionopto'sis** (*kion*, uvula, *ptosis*, a falling down). Elongation of the uvula.

**Cionorrhaph'ia** (*kion*, uvula, *rhaphe*, suture). Staphylorraphy.

**Cion'otome** (*kion*, uvula, *tome*, incision). Curved scissors for cutting off the uvula.

**Cionot'omy.** Excision of the uvula; staphylotomy.

**Cipu'ra martinicen'sis.** Species of herbs, root of which is tonic, astringent, and emmenagogue.

**Circæ'a** (after Circe, the enchantress). Atropa mandragora. **C. lutetia'na,** Parisian circæa, enchanter's nightshade, or bindweed, mandrake. This plant, common in the vicinity of Paris, was formerly considered resolvent and vulnerary, and supposed to possess magical properties. **C. pubes'cens** or **vulga'ris,** C. lutetiana.

**Circel'li** (pl. of circellus). Small circles. **C. cerebel'li,** laminæ of the cerebellum. **C. veno'si spina'les** or **vertebra'les,** transverse veins between the anterior and posterior longitudinal spinal veins.

**Circel'lus.** Small circle; applied to circular anastomoses. **C. veno'sus foram'inis intervertebra'lis,** plexus of veins around the intervertebral foramen. **C. v. hypoglos'si,** plexus of veins around the hypoglossal nerve in the anterior condyloid foramen.

**Cir'cinate.** Resembling a ring in shape; term applied to the appearance of cutaneous lesions.

**Cir'cinus** (dim. of *kirkos*, circle). Herpes zoster.

**Cir'cle.** Circulus; circuit. **C. of Ca'rus,** Carus's curve. **Cil'iary c.,** ciliary ligament. **Diffu'sion c.,** indistinct image resulting from the rays not being focused exactly at the retina. **C. of Hal'ler,** circulus Halleri. **Tym'panal c.,** annulus of the tympanum. **C. of Wil'lis,** see *Circulus*.

**Cir'cuit.** In pathological language, generally means period, course, revolution. In electricity, the path of the current from one pole to the other of a battery or electrical machine. **Bro'ken c.,** term applied to galvanic circuit when the path of the current is interrupted. **Closed c.,** term applied to the galvanic circuit when there is no impediment to the current of electricity. **Interrup'ted c.,** broken c. **O'pen c.,** broken c. **Short c.,** a circuit of limited extent formed between two points on a larger circuit; also a current confined to a battery cell.

**Cir′cular** (*circulus*, circle) Having the form of a circle, as circular amputation, circular bandage, etc. **C. insan′ity,** insanity alternating in different manifestations, interspersed with lucid intervals; periods of depression and excitement, for example, recurring alternately. **C. si′nus of Rid′ley,** see *Sinus coronarius.*

**Circula′ris.** Circular or orbicular muscle, as of the lips or eyelids or sphincter ani.

**Cir′culating.** Carried around in the blood-current to the tissues of the body. **C. flu′id,** see *Blood.* **C. pro′teid,** a proteid which simply floats about in the circulating fluids and is then excreted without being utilised in the body.

**Circula′tion.** Physiologists give this name to the motion of the blood through the different vessels of the body (*sanguimotion*); to that function by which the blood, setting out from the left ventricle of the heart, is distributed to every part of the body by the arteries through the capillaries, proceeds into the veins, returns to the heart, enters the right auricle, and passes into the corresponding ventricle, which sends it into the pulmonary artery, to be distributed to the lungs, whence it issues by the pulmonary veins and passes into the left auricle; from this it is sent into the left ventricle, and is again distributed by means of the arteries. Circulation also denotes continuous movement of the air. **Arte′rial c.,** the movement of blood through the arteries. **Cap′illary c.,** that which takes place in the capillary vessels, and is, in some measure, independent of the action of the heart. See *Capillary vessels.* **Collat′eral c.,** circulation through other vessels when the supply of blood by vessels important in the ordinary system of circulation is cut off or closed, as after ligation, amputation, etc. **Compen′satory c.,** collateral c. **Deriv′ative c.,** the direct passage of blood from the arterial to the venous system without going through the capillaries. **First c.,** vitelline c. **Fe′tal c.,** see *Fetal.* **Great′er c.,** systemic c. **Les′ser c.,** pulmonary c. **Placen′tal c.,** c. of the blood of the fœtus through the umbilical arteries, fœtal veins, etc., and of the blood of the mother through the uterine arteries, sinuses, etc., and uterine veins. **Por′tal c.,** see *Vena porta.* **Prim′itive c.,** vitelline c. **Pul′monary** or **pulmon′ic c.,** the circle from the right to the left side of the heart through the lungs. **System′ic c.,** the circulation of blood from the left ventricle through the aorta and general arterial system into the capillaries, thence into the veins and back to the right auricle of the heart. **Ve′nous c.,** the sluggish movement of dark blood through the veins toward the heart. **Vitel′line c.,** circulation during existence of the umbilical vesicle, to the vitellus and back to the heart, before the establishment of the placental circulation at the beginning of the third month.

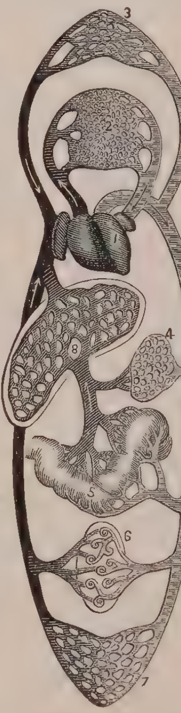


Diagram of the circulation. (Dalton.) 1, heart; 2, lungs; 3, head and upper extremities; 4, spleen; 5, intestine; 6, kidney; 7, lower extremities; 8, liver.

**Cir′culatory.** Relating to the circulation of the blood; sanguimotor.

**Cir′culus.** Circle or ring; cycle; any part of the body which is round or annular, as *circulus oculi,* globe of the eye; also applied to objects which are by no means round, as the circle of Willis. **C. arterio′sus Halle′ri,** plexus of vessels on the surface of the sclerotic where the optic nerve enters that membrane. **C. a. i′ridis,** c. iridis. **C. a. mus′culi cilia′ris,** very small arteries arranged in circular form in the centre of the ciliary muscle. **C. a. ner′vi op′tici,** plexus of arteries in the sclerotic, circular in form, around the optic nerve, consisting of branches from the short posterior ciliary arteries. **C. a. umbilica′lis,** circular anastomosis of vessels around the umbilicus. **C. a. Willis′ii,** circle of Willis; an anastomotic circle at the base of the brain, formed by the anterior and posterior cerebral arteries and the communicating arteries of Willis. **C. a. Zinn′ii,** circulus arteriosus nervi optici. **C. artic′uli vasculo′sus,** vascular circle around the cartilages of the joints. **C. callo′sus Halle′ri,** fibrocartilaginous ring around each auriculoventricular opening of the heart, to which the tricuspid and mitral valves are attached. **C. cilia′ris,** ciliary ligament. **C. conjuncti′væ,** see *Corona conjunctivæ.* **C. Halle′ri,** circle of Haller; circular anastomosing chain formed under the areola by the veins of the nipple. **C. i′ridis** or **C. i. ma′jor,** arterial circle at anterior border of the ciliary muscle, formed by branches of the long posterior ciliary and of the anterior ciliary arteries. **C. i. mi′nor,** a circle of anastomoses formed by the arteries of the iris near the pupillary margin. **C. Mascagn′ii,** circle of minute capillaries in the vicinity of zonule of Zinn in the fœtus. **C. membrana′ceus** or **membrano′sus,** hymen. **C. mi′grans,** geographical tongue. **C. os′seus,** tympanic portion of the temporal bone. **C. quad′ruplex,** fourfold bandage used by the ancients. **C. san′guinis aor′ticus** or **ma′jor,** systemic circulation. **C. s. mi′nor** or **pulmona′lis,** pulmonic circulation. **C. tonsilla′ris,** plexus formed by tonsillar branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve around the base of the tonsil. **C. umbilica′lis,** circle around the umbilicus in the subperitoneal tissue by branches from the superior and inferior epigastric and superior vesical arteries. **C. veno′sus,** venous circle in the embryo which bounds the area vasculosa or vascular area. **C. v. are′olæ,** venous circle formed by the union of the veins around the nipple; it embraces, however, only two-thirds of the circuit. **C. v. cilia′ris** or **v. cor′neæ,** canal of Schlemm. **C. v. Halle′ri,** c. v. mammæ. **C. v. i′ridis,** ciliary circle. **C. v. ischiad′icus,** anastomosis between internal iliac and sciatic veins. **C. v. mam′mæ,** plexiform anastomosis of subcutaneous veins around the nipple. **C. v. obturato′rius,** anastomosis between internal circumflex and external and internal iliac veins around the obturator foramen. **C. v. orbicula′ris cilia′ris,** canal of Fontana. **C. v. Rid′leyi,** sinus coronarius. **C. v. trachea′lis,** circle formed around the trachea by the thyroid veins just below the thyroid gland. **C. v. umbilica′lis,** circle of vessels around the umbilicus. **C. Willis′ii,** c. arteriosus Willisii. **C. Zin′nii,** c. arteriosus nervi optici.

**Circum-** (Lat.). As a prefix, around.

**Circuma′nal** (*circum,* around, *anus*). Surrounding the anus. **C. glands,** glands around the anus.

**Circumbuc′cal** (*circum,* around, *bucca,* mouth). Around the opening of the mouth.

**Circumbul′bar.** Around the eyeball.

**Cir′cumcise.** To remove the foreskin of the penis.

**Circumci′ser.** One who practises circumcision, especially ritual circumcision.

**Circumcis′ion.** The removal, in whole or in part, of the foreskin of the penis; posthetomy. **C. of the conjuncti′va,** or **C. of the cor′nea,** peritomy. **Rit′ual c.,** c. performed on infants as a religious rite; practised among the Hebrews, Mohammedans, and others. A similar operation is practised among the Egyptians, Arabians, and Persians on the female, *circumcisio fœminarum,* by removing a portion of the nymphæ and at times the clitoris.

**Circumclu′sion** (*cludo,* to close). Closure of an artery by a pin and wire loop; a form of acupressure.

**Circumcor′neal.** Around the cornea.

**Circumduc′tion** (*duco,* to lead). Circular motion impressed on a luxated bone for the purpose of reducing it.

**Circumferen'tia articula'ris.** The cylindrical surface which produces lateral articulation of the radius; also the surface by which the head of the ulna similarly articulates with the lower end of the radius.

**Circumferen'tial car'tilage.** Circular fibrocartilage surrounding the cavity of a joint.

**Cir'cumflex** (*circumflecto*, to bend round). Curved circularly; name given to several organs **C. ar'teries of the arm** are distinguished into anterior and posteror; they arise from the axillary, and are distributed around the shoulder. **C. ar'teries of the thigh**, distinguished as external and internal, are given off from the profunda, and surround the head of the thighbone. **C. il'iac ar'teries**, see *Iliac*. **C. mus'cle**, muscle arising from the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, and inserted into the velum pendulum palati; it stretches the velum. **C. nerve**, axillary nerve. **C. of pal'ate**, circumflexus palati muscle. **C. veins**, follow the arteries.

**Circumflex'or.** Muscle that bends or twists, as the circumflexor muscle of the Eustachian tube.

**Circumflex'us.** Circumflex. **C. pala'ti** or **C. p. mol'lis**, tensor palati; abductor of the Eustachian tube.

**Circumgyra'tion** (*gyrus*, circle). Vertigo.

**Circumin'sular.** Around the island of Reil.

**Circumlen'tal.** Around a lens; specifically, the crystalline lens.

**Circumnu'clear.** Around a nucleus.

**Circumnuta'tion.** Describing a circle by variable arcs.

**Circumoc'ular.** Surrounding the eye.

**Circumor'bital.** Around the orbit.

**Circumpo'lar.** Surrounding a pole.

**Circumpolariza'tion.** Rotation of polarized light.

**Cir'cumscribed** (*circum*, around *scribo*, to write). Limited; a term applied in pathology to tumors which at their base are distinct from the surrounding part.

**Circumsec'tion** (*seco*, to cut). Circumcision.

**Circumval'late** (*vallo*, to intrench). Surrounded by a ridge or prominence. **C. papil'læ**, papillæ on the posterior portion of the tongue, conical in shape and surrounded by a narrow trench-like ring.

**Circumvas'cular.** Around a blood-vessel or lymphatic.

**Circumvolute'.** Twisted.

**Circumvolu'tion.** A winding around; convolution; coil. **Cris'tate c.**, dentate convolution.

**Cir'cus** (circle). Circular bandage. **C. move'ments**, circular locomotion observed in brain affections of a certain character.

**Cirrhag'ra** (*cirrus*, curl, *agra*, seizure). Plica. **C. Polono'rum**, plica polonica.

**Cirrhono'sis** (*kirrhos*, yellow). Cirrhosis.

**Cirrhon'osus** (*kirrhos*, yellow, *nosos*, disease). Disease of the fœtus in which there is a yellow coloration of the serous membranes.

**Cirrho'sis** (*kirrhos*, yellow). Pathological condition in which the tissues become indurated in consequence of an excessive formation of connective tissue followed by contraction. The term was originally applied to a granular condition of the liver caused by yellow coloring-matter sometimes secreted in the tissues. **Alcohol'ic c.**, c. occurring in those addicted to an immoderate use of alcoholic liquors. **Atroph'ic c.** or **C. atroph'ica**, the later stage of c., in which the liver is reduced in size through contraction of the newly formed fibrous tissue and destruction of the acini. **Bil'iary c.**, c. affecting the tissues around the bile ducts. **Car'diac c.** or **C. cor'dis**, c. of the liver associated with chronic interstitial inflammation of the heart. **Charcot's' c.**, hypertrophic c. **Fat'ty c.**, c. hypertrophica adiposa. **Glis'son's c.**, perihepatitis. **C. hep'atis**, c. of the liver; interstitial hepatitis, granulated, granular, mammillated, tuberculated, or hobnailed liver. The granular induration of drunkards is sometimes called lobular cirrhosis. **Hypertroph'ic c.** or **C. hypertroph'ica**, c. of the liver in which the great increase in the connective-tissue stroma causes an increase in size of the organ. **C. hypertroph'ica adipo'sa**, interstitial inflammation of the liver with fatty degeneration. **Ir'ritative c.**, c. from irritation by some deleterious agent, such as alcohol. **C. jec'oris**, c. of the liver. **C. of the kid'ney**, interstitial nephritis **Laennec's' c.**, c. hepatis. **C. of the liv'er**, c. hepatis. **Lob'ular c.**, alcoholic c. **C. of the lung**, interstitial pneumonia; condition of the lung, the general character of which is a tendency to consolidation or contraction of the pulmonary tissue, with dilatation of the bronchial tubes. It has been termed fibroid degeneration of the lung. **Mala'rial c.**, c. due to the action of the malarial poison. **Multilob'ular c.**, c. hepatis. **Mus'cular c.**, neurotic atrophy of muscle from injury or disease of the ganglion cells of the anterior cornu of the cord, medulla, or pons, or of the efferent nerve fibres connecting them with the muscles. **C. of the o'vary**, interstitial oöphoritis. **C. parasita'ria**, interstitial hepatitis caused by a parasite, Distomum campanulatum. **C. perito'ne'i**, peritonitis deformans. **Peripor'tal c.**, atrophic c. **Pig'mentary c.**, a form of c. hepatis sometimes occurring in diabetes. **C. pulmo'nis** or **pulmo'num**, interstitial pneumonia; c. of the lung. **C. re'num**, interstitial nephritis. **C. of the stom'ach**, chronic interstitial gastritis. **Syphilit'ic c.**, lobular disease of the liver, with gummata and deformity; or interstitial inflammation of the liver, with hyperplasia of connective tissue. **Unilob'ular c.**, c. hepatis, involving single lobules. **C. ventric'uli**, c. of the stomach.

**Cirrhot'ic.** Affected with or having the character of cirrhosis. **C. inflamma'tion**, cirrhosis.

**Cir'ri** (pl. of cirrus). Locks of hair; tendrils. **Aud'itory c.**, hair-like elements in the internal ear, presumably associated with audition.

**Cirsaneurys'ma** (*kirsos*, varix). Cirsoid aneurysm.

**Cir'sicus.** Varicose.

**Cir'sium arven'se.** Common plant, used in France in the form of cataplasm in hemorrhoids, and worn as an amulet. **C. macula'tum**, Carduus marianus.

**Cirsobleph'aron** (*kirsos*, varix, *blepharon*, eyelid). Varicosity of the eyelid.

**Cir'socele** (*kirsos*, varix, *kele*, hernia). Varicose hernia; by some authors employed synonymously with varicocele; by others, *varicocele* is the tumor formed by the veins of the scrotum; *circocele*, the varicose dilatation of the spermatic veins. The scrotum feels as if it contained earth worms; it is commonly an affection of no consequence, demanding merely the use of a suspensory bandage, but sometimes requires an operation. See *Varicocele*.

**Cir'soid** (*kirsos*, varix, *eidos*, resemblance). Varicose, or resembling a varix; term once applied to the upper part of the brain, as well as to the spermatic vessels. **C. an'eurysm**, see *Aneurysm*.

**Cirsom'phalos** or **Cirsom'phalus** ((*kirsos*, varix, *omphalos*, navel). Varicose dilatation of the veins surrounding the navel. The term has likewise been applied to the aneurysmal dilatation of the arteries of that region; called also *varicomphalus*.

**Cirsophthal'mia** (*kirsos*, varix, *ophthalmos*, eye). Varicose ophthalmia; a high degree of ophthalmia, in which the vessels of the conjunctiva are considerably injected; varicose condition of corneal staphyloma.

**Cirsot'omy** (*kirsos*, varix, *tome*, incision). Operation for the removal of varices by incision.

**Cirsul'cus.** Varicose ulcer.

**Cir'sus** (Pr., *kirsos*). Varix.

**Cis'sa.** Softening; malacia.

**Cissampe'lia** or **Cissampeline'.** Principle in pareira root ($C_{18}H_2NO_3$). See *Pareira brava*.

**Cissam'pelos abu'tua.** Chondodendron tomentosum. **C. capen'sis** grows in the mountainous parts of the Cape of Good Hope; root is used as an emetic and cathartic by the Boers. **C. glaber'rima**, see *Pareira brava*. **C. microcar'pa**, C. pareira. **C. parei'ra**, Pareira brava.

**Cis′sus ac′ida.** Sacred vine of India; roots are applied externally to buboes and piles. **C. ala′ta** has astringent leaves. **C. digita′ta,** native of Arabia; leaves are antipyretic. **C. glau′ca,** elephants′ vine; juice is used in form of plaster; leaves are antipyretic. **C. heptaphyl′la,** native of India; used in diseases of the eye. **C. quadrangula′ris** grows in E. Indies and Africa; the leaves are used in affections of the bowels, and are applied externally in lumbago. **C. quinquefo′lia,** Ampelopsis quinquefolia.

**Cis′tern.** A receptacle for water or other fluid. See *Cisterna*. **Lum′bar c.,** receptaculum chyli. **C. of Pecquet′,** receptaculum chyli.

**Cister′na** (*cista*, chest). Term applied to various parts of the body which serve as reservoirs for different fluids: fourth ventricle of the brain; common meeting of the lactiferous vessels in the mamma. **C. am′biens,** arachnoid canal: subarachnoid space around crura cerebri. **C. cer′ebri,** fourth ventricle. **C. cerebromedulla′ris,** subarachnoid space. **C. chias′matis,** interpeduncular space. **C. chy′li,** receptaculum chyli. **C. cor′poris callo′si,** third ventricle; subarachnoid reservoir or confluence of vessels at the fossa of Sylvius. **C. fos′sæ Syl′vii,** c. corporis callosi. **C. intercrura′lis profun′da,** space between the arachnoid and a cerebral peduncle. **C. intercrura′lis superficia′lis,** c. pontis. **C. lumba′ris,** receptaculum chyli. **C. mag′na,** fourth ventricle; part of the subarachnoid space above the transverse fissure of the cerebellum. **C. Pecquet′i,** receptaculum chyli. **C. perilymphat′ica vestib′uli,** space separating the utricle and saccule from the osseous wall of the vestibule. **C. pon′tis,** subarachnoid space. **C. sem′inis,** receptacle of the semen. **C. subarachnoida′lis,** subarachnoid space.

**Cis′tus.** A genus of glants of the order *Cistaceæ*. **C. canaden′sis,** Helianthemum canadense.. **C. cre′ticus,** gum cistus, rock rose; systematic name of the plant whence labdanum, labdamen, or ladanum, a blackish-green, gum-resinous substance of agreeable smell, is obtained. Formerly it was a component of warm plasters, and prescribed internally as a stomachic. Ladanum is also obtained from *Cistus ladaniferus* and *C. laurifolius*. **C. gum,** C. creticus. **C. salvifo′lius,** C. creticus. **C. taur′icus,** C. creticus.

**Cith′arus.** Thorax.

**Citra′go** or **Citra′ria.** Melissa.

**Cit′ral.** $C_{10}H_{16}O$. An aldehyde in oil of lemon.

**Cit′ras.** Citrate.

**Cit′rate.** A salt of citric acid.

**Cit′rea mal′us.** See *Citrus medica*.

**Cit′rene.** ($C_{10}H_{16}$). Terebinthinate volatile oil. from rind of the lemon. **C. hy′drate** or **C. terpin′,** crystallized substance from adding water to citrene.

**Citre′olus.** Cucumis sativus.

**Cit′reous.** Lemon-like.

**Cit′ric.** Relating to lemon. **C. acid,** $H_3C_6H_5O_7,H_2O$, acidum citricum (Ph. U. S. and Br.), acid of lemons; is found in the juice of the lemon, lime, cranberry, etc., from which it is obtained, and has an extremely acid, but agreeable taste; employed in medicine as an antiseptic, refrigerant, and diuretic.

**Cit′rine oint′ment.** Ointment of nitrate of mercury.

**Citromy′ces** (*mykes*, fungus). Genus of fungi which have the property of changing sugar into citric acid.

**Cit′ron.** The fruit of Citrus medica; also the lemon.

**Citronelle′.** Artemisia abrotanum; melissa.

**Cit′rophen.** Compound of citric acid and paraphenetidin; white, soluble powder; antineuralgic and antiperiodic; dose, gr. vij–xv (0.5–1.0).

**Citrophos′phate.** Combination of a citrate and a phosphate.

**Citropyrophos′phate.** Combination of a citrate and a pyrophosphate.

**Cit′rul, Sicil′ian.** Cucurbita citrullus.

**Citrul′lus.** Cucurbita citrullus. **C. ama′rus,** African plant, called by the Boers bitterapple of wild watermelon, the pulp of which, like that or colocynth, is a drastic cathartic. **C. colocyn′this** or **vulga′ris,** Cucumis colocynthis.

**Cit′rus.** A genus of trees of the order *Rutaceæ*. **C. ac′ida,** see *Lime*. **C.a′cris,** species of Citrus medica; its fruit is called lime. **C.auran′tium,** systematic name of the orange tree. The flowers of the orange, *aurantii flores*, are highly odoriferous, and are used as a perfume. On distillation they yield a small quantity of essential oil, *oleum aurantii*, oleum or essentia neroli, neroli, forming with spirit and water, *aqua aurantii florum* (Ph. U. S.), *aqua aurantii floris* (Ph. Br.), or orange-flower water. They were once used in convulsive and epileptic cases; the leaves *folia aurantii*, have a bitterish taste and furnish an essential oil, and have been used for the same purposes as the flowers. The yellow rind of the fruit, *aurantii cortex* (Ph. Br.), of Citrus bigaradia, bigarade or bitter orange, orange-peel, is an aromatic bitter, and is used in dyspepsia and when that class of remedies is required. The juice, succus aurantii, orange juice, is a grateful acid, and used as a beverage in febrile and scorbutic affections. The Ph. U. S. has *aurantii amari cortex*, bitter orange-peel, the rind of the fruit of Citrus vulgaris; and aurantii dulcis cortex, sweet orange-peel, the rind of the fruit of Citrus aurantium. Citrus aurantium has a large number of varieties in different parts of the world, the fruit differing in appearance, taste, and quality. **C. berga′mia,** Citrus mella rosa. **C. bigara′dia,** see *Citrus aurantium*. **C. decuma′na,** shaddock. **C. limet′ta,** see *Citrus mella rosa* and *Lime;* also a variety of C. medica. **C. limo′num,** C. medica. **C. med′ica,** systematic name of the lemon tree. The lemon has a fragrant odor, depending upon the essential oil of the rind, oleum limonis. The outer rind, cortex limonum, *limonis cortex* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), lemon-peel, is used in the same cases as the cortex aurantii. The juice, *succus limonis* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), limonum succus, is sharp but gratefully acid, the acidity depending upon the citric acid it contains, and is given as a refrigerant beverage in febrile affections. In doses of half an ounce to an ounce, three times a day, it has appeared to some to exert a sedative influence on the circulation, and has been given, apparently with benefit, in acute rheumatism and rheumatic gout. Alone, or combined with wine, it is prescribed in scurvy, putrid sore throat, etc. Its general properties are refrigerant and antiseptic. Sweetened and diluted, it forms lemonade. *Artificial lemon juice* is made by dissolving an ounce of citric acid in fourteen fluidounces of water, adding a few drops of essence of lemon. *Citron tree* is likewise considered to belong to the same species—Citrus medica. Its fruit is called *cedromela*. It is larger and less succulent than the lemon. **C. mel′la ro′sa,** another variety of Citrus medica, affords the bergamot, as also do Citrus limetta and C. bergamia; see *Bergamot*. **C. vulga′ris,** bitter orange; Seville orange, from East Indies, China, and Cochin China, Southern Europe, Northern Africa, and the West Indies. The leaves are employed in nervous diseases, and the rind is tonic and carminative.

**Cit′tos.** Hedera helix.

**Citto′sis.** Chlorosis; malacia.

**Cit′y a′vens.** Geum urbanum.

**Civ′et.** Unctuous perfume, of very penetrating odor, obtained from different mammalia of the Viverra kind, particularly from Viverra civetta, contained in a fold of the skin situated between the anus and the organs of generation; very seldom employed as an antispasmodic.

**Civet′ta.** Civet.

**Civiale′s′ opera′tion.** Lithotrity.

**Civini′ni′s spine.** Prominence on the outer edge of the external pterygoid plate.

**Cl.** Chemical symbol for chlorine.

**Clab′bergrass.** Galium verum.

**Clack′ing.** Sound made by valves coming together, as at the mouth of the pulmonary artery or of the aorta during the dilatation of the ventricles.

**Cla′des glandula′ria** (glandular scourge). Plague.

**Cladis′cus** (*klados*, young shoot). Ramusculus.

**Clad′odont** (*klados*, branch, *odous*, tooth). A tooth having a branched crown.

**Cladon′ia islan′dica.** Lichen islandicus. **C. pyxida′ta,** species at one time prescribed for intermittent fever and whooping-cough. **C. rangiferi′na,** European plant; pectoral and stomachic. **C. sanguin′ea,** Brazilian species; employed in aphthæ. **C. vermicula′ris,** species of South America; stomachic.

**Cladoph′ytum** (*klados*, branch, *phyton*, vegetable). Growth of mycoderma in the intestines of animals.

**Cladospo′rum cancerog′enes.** Canceromyces.

**Clad′othrix** (*klados*, branch, *thrix*, hair). A genus of *Schizomycetes*, of long, filamentous formation. See *Bacteria*. **C. asteroi′des,** Streptothrix eppingeri. **C. bo′vis,** Actinomyces bovis. **C. ca′nis,** resembles Actinomyces bovis. **C. dichot′oma** (Cohn and Zopf), Leptothrix ochracea; found in impure water. **C. foers′teri** (Cohn), causes concretions in the tear ducts; Streptothrix foersteri. **C. intrica′ta** (Russel), detected in earthy deposit in the Bay of Naples. **C. liquefa′ciens,** Streptothrix alba. **C. ochra′cea,** obtained from water containing carbonate of iron; the latter becomes oxidized.

**Cladras′tis tincto′ria.** Yellow ash, fustic tree, yellow locust; indigenous tree, flourishing from Kentucky to Alabama. The bark of the tree and the roots are cathartic.

**Cla′dus.** Ramus.

**Clam′my** (Sax., *clam*, D., *klam*, moist). Viscous; glutinous. **C. weed,** Polanisea graveolens.

**Clam′or.** Cry; loud exercise of the voice; vociferation.

**Clamp.** Arrangement for holding fast to a tumor, artery, etc., by compression.

**Clan′gor** (*klange*, loud clang or noise). A resonant, sharp, metallic sound. **C. infan′tum,** asthma thymicum; laryngismus stridulus.

**Clap.** Gonorrhœa ("leper with a *clap dish*, to give notice he is infectious."—Massinger). **C. threads,** albuminous filaments in the urine in gonorrhœa.

**Clapotage′** or **Clapotement′** (Fr.). Succussion sound.

**Clap′ton's line.** A sign of the chronic toxic action of copper, being a green discoloration of the teeth and gums.

**Clap′ton-Ha′vers's glands.** Mucilaginous glandules or fatty masses in the synovial articular fringes, and presumed by Havers to secrete the synovial fluid.

**Clap′wort.** Orobanche americana.

**Clar′et.** French wine, which may be used whenever wine is required; also a wine impregnated with spice and sugar, called likewise *vinum hippocraticum*. **C. stain,** a form of angioma or nævus.

**Claret′a** (*clarus*, clear). Albumen ovi.

**Clarif′icant** (*clarus*, clear, *facio*, to make). That which has the effect of making a liquid clear.

**Clarifica′tion** (*clarus*, clear, *facio*, to make). Depuration; pharmaceutical operation consisting in separating from a liquid every insoluble substance held in suspension by it that affects its transparency. Decanting and filtering are the operations necessary for this purpose.

**Clar′ified hon′ey.** See *Mel despumatum*.

**Clar′ify.** To make clear a liquid in which foreign matter is in solution or suspension.

**Clarke's col′umn.** A mass of cells occupying a tract in the dorsal region of the spinal cord, to the side and a little back of the central canal. **C.'s corrod′ing ul′cer,** ulcer of the neck or of the portio vaginalis of the uterus. **C.'s tongue,** indurated and fissured tongue, due to syphilitic inflammation of that organ. **C.'s vesic′ular col′umn,** C.'s column.

**Clark's sign.** Tympanitic sound elicited over the region of the liver in tympanites caused by perforative peritonitis.

**Cla′ry, com′mon.** Salvia scla

**Cla′sis.** Fracture; fragment.

**Clas′ma.** Fragment.

**Clasmat′ocytes** (*klasma*, anything broken in pieces, *kytos*, cell). Very large branched cells discovered by Ranvier in the connective tissue, which tend to break up into small particles. They resemble mast cells, but contain no basophilic granules; they are believed by some observers to be mast cells in which these granules have been destroyed by fixatives containing osmic acid.

**Clasmatocyto′sis.** The formation of cells by division; also the breaking up into small particles, of clasmatocytes.

**Clasp-knife rigid′ity.** Reflex spasm of the legs in myotatic irritability of the spinal cord, the peculiar motion of extension suggesting the name.

**Clasps.** Split cylinders embracing teeth; used as retainers for dental plates.

**Class.** Assemblage of a certain number of objects: in natural history and in medicine, a group of objects or individuals having one or more common characters. Classes are divided into *orders*, orders into *families*, families into *genera*, genera into *species*, and these last into *varieties*.

**Classifica′tion** (*classis*, class, *facio*, to make). Formation of classes; methodical distribution of any object whatever—as in natural history—into subkingdoms, classes, orders, families, genera, species, and varieties. See *Nosography* and *Nosology*.

**Clas′tic** (*klao*, to break). Easily broken; capable of being taken apart piecemeal. **C. anat′omy,** see *Anatomy*.

**Clas′tothrix** (*klastos*, broken, *thrix*, hair). Trichorrhexis nodosa.

**Clathrocys′tis** (*klethra*, trellis, *kystis*, pouch). Genus of bacteria which form zoöglœa in circular layers. **C. ro′seopersici′na** (Cohn), Beggiatoa roseopersicina.

**Claudica′tio** (*claudico*, to halt). Claudication. **C. anat′ica,** staggering; waddling. **C. sponta′nea,** limping from the hip-joint, a symptom noticed at an early period of hip-joint disease in children.

**Claudica′tion.** The act of halting or limping; lameness. This condition may be the result of the shortening or elongation of one of the lower limbs, of ankylosis of the joints, palsy of the muscles, pain, etc. **Intermit′tent c.,** a term employed by Charcot to denote the occurrence of a sudden limp occasioned by walking and relieved by rest; it is due to arteriosclerosis causing obliteration of the arterioles or to aneurysm of a larger artery in the limb.

**Clau′dius, cells of.** Large, conoidal nucleated cells situated in the organ of Corti on either side of the arches to the outer side of the ciliated cells. **C., fos′sa of,** ovarian fossa; a depression in the back wall of the pelvis in which the ovary rests.

**Claustropho′bia** (*claustrum*, a closed place, *phobos*, fear). Morbid dread of confinement in closed places.

**Claus′trum.** Barrier: layer of gray cerebral matter situated between the island of Reil and the external capsule. **C. gut′turis,** isthmus of the fauces. **C. o′ris** or **pala′ti,** velum pendulum palati. **C. virginita′tis** or **virgina′le,** hymen.

**Clausu′ra** (*claudo*, to shut). Imperforation of any canal or cavity.

**Cla′va.** Calamus aromaticus. Posterior pyramid; enlargement of funiculus gracilis in the medulla oblongata. **C. rugo′sa,** Acorus calamus.

**Clavæfor′mis** (*clava*, knotty branch, *forma*). Club-shaped.

**Clava′ria coralloi′des.** Coralwort, ord. *Fungi;* said to be corroborant and astringent.

**Clav′ate.** Club-shaped. **C. nu′cleus,** nucleus of gray matter in the funiculus gracilis in the medulla oblongata.

**Clava′tio** (*clavus*, a nail). Gomphosis.

**Claveliza′tion** (*clavelée*, sheeppox). Inoculation with the virus of sheeppox; ovination.

**Clav′ellate.** Club-shaped.

**Clavel′li cinnamo′mi.** Cassia buds.

**Cla'ves** (pl. of *clavis*, key) **calva'riæ.** Wormian bones.

**Clav'iceps.** Parasitic fungi, from one species of which ergot of rye is derived. **C. purpu'rea,** ergot of rye fungus, from which the official ergot, *ergota* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), is obtained. Other ergots are also included in this species.

**Clav'icle** (dim. of *clavis*, key). Collarbone. The clavicle is shaped like the letter S, and is placed transversely at the upper part of the thorax. It is articulated at one extremity with the sternum, at the other with the acromion process of the scapula. It gives attachment above to the sternocleidomastoid; below, to the subclavius; before, to the pectoralis major and deltoid; and behind, to the trapezius. It serves as a point of support for the muscles of the arm, and protects the vessels and nerves passing to that extremity.

**Clavic'ula.** Clavicle.

**Clavic'ular.** Relating to the clavicle or collarbone. **C. nerves,** branches of the fourth cervical nerve which are distributed to the clavicular region. **C. re'gion,** upper part of the thoracic region about the clavicle.

**Clavicula'ris.** Clavicular; subclavius muscle.

**Clavic'ulate.** Provided with clavicles.

**Clavic'ulus** (dim. of *clavus*, nail). One of the fibres connecting the lamellæ or plates of a flat bone; called also nail, or Sharpey's fibre.

**Clav'iform.** Club-shaped.

**Clavim'anus.** Having a club-hand.

**Claviotrache'lian.** Relating to the clavicle and neck; occasional muscle from the transverse process of the third and fourth cervical vertebræ to the outer third of the clavicle.

**Clavipec'toral.** Relating to clavicle and chest.

**Clavipes,** klav'e-pes. Having club-feet.

**Cla'vis** (key). Clavicle; key. **C. an'glica,** key.

**Clav'ism.** Ergotism.

**Clavister'nal.** Sternoclavicular. **C. bone,** manubrium.

**Claviven'tris.** Having a club-shaped belly.

**Clavo'sus.** Nail-shaped.

**Clav'ulate.** Club-shaped.

**Clavu'liger** or **Clavaligero'sus.** Possessing a club-shaped appendage.

**Cla'vus** (nail). This word is employed in medicine in various senses. It means a corn, from its resemblance to the head of a nail; condylomatous excrescence of the uterus; callous tumor which forms on the white of the eye, and resembles a nail, clavus oculi, considered by some as synonymous with staphyloma, by others with staphyloma of the cornea; the penis. **C. cerea'lis,** ergot. **C. hyster'icus,** acute pain confined to a small point of the head, described by the sick as resembling that which would be produced by a nail driven into the head; particularly noticed in hysterical females, hence its its name. It is called *ovum hystericum* when the pain occupies a greater extent. **C. oculo'rum,** staphyloma. **C. secali'nus,** ergot. **C. seca'lis,** ergot. **C. silig'inis,** ergot. **C. syphilit'icus,** a hard, corneous substance in the hand or foot, regarded as syphilitic in origin.

**Claw'foot.** Atrophy of the foot with forced extension of the first phalanges and flexion of the others, a deformity similar to clawhand.

**Claw'hand.** Deformity of the hand in which the wrist is extended and the fingers are permanently flexed, so as to produce the effect of a claw; there is a loss of the normal convexity of the back of the hand, the tendons on the extensor surface standing out in ridges, the proximal phalanges being drawn backward toward the wrist, the second and third phalanges being drawn toward the palm of the hand. The condition is due to atrophy and paralysis of the interossei muscles and lumbricales supplied by the median and ulnar nerves.

**Claw'toe.** Incurved toes; clawfoot.

**Clay'-eater.** Geophagist.

**Clay'-eating.** Geophagism.

**Clay'ton gas.** A mixture of anhydrous, sulphurous and sulphuric acids employed as a disinfectant and to rid ships of vermin.

**Clayto'nia tubero'sa.** Plant growing in Siberia and North America; bulbs are used as food.

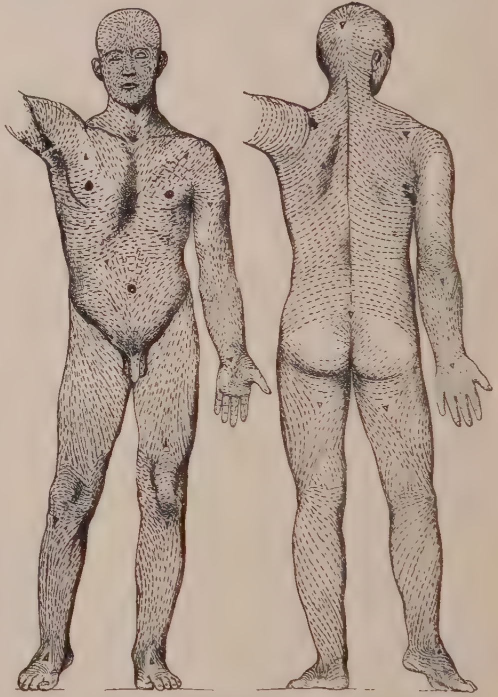
**Clean'liness.** Condition of being free from dirt of all kinds. **Sur'gical c.,** a condition of freedom from microscopic dirt or bacteria; asepsis.

**Cleans'ings.** Lochia.

**Clear'ing-nut.** Seed of Strychnos potatorum.

**Clear'weed.** Pilea pumila.

**Cleav'age.** The natural line of separation exhibited by certain substances, as minerals, when subjected to mechanical force. The term has been applied to the separation of muscles into longitudinal and circular striæ when mechanical violence is used; also to the segmentation or furrowing of the vitellus in early fœtal life. See *Segmentation*. **C. lines of the skin,** arrangement of connective-tissue bundles in the corium, in accordance with which a small, punctured wound assumes an elongated shape; these bundles are disposed symmetrically, after a definite arrangement, and are separated by minute spaces which constitute lines, along which the skin is cleavable. **C. nu'cleus,** segmentation nucleus. **C. of o'vum,** see *Segmentation*.



Cleavage lines of the skin. (Toldt.)

**Cleav'ers.** Galium aparine.

**Cleave'wort.** Galium verum.

**Cleft.** Rima. See *Monster*. **Acces'sory c.,** calibre of a portion of the Eustachian tube resembling a slit. **Bran'chial c.,** cleft or fissure occurring in early fœtal life in the development of the cranium. **Chorioi'dal** or **choroi'dal c.,** optic vesicle. **Hy'oid** or **hy'obran'chial c.,** space existing between the hyoid and the first branchial arches. **Hyomandib'ular c.,** c. between the mandibular and hyoid arches in the embryo. **Maxillo-intermax'illary c.,** space existing between the frontonasal and the maxillary plates in the fœtus; if this space remains open, cleft palate ensues. **C. of the na'tes,** space between the nates. **Oc'ular c.,** embryonic cleft between the frontonasal process and the superior maxillary plate. **C. pal'ate,** see *Harelip*. **Prim'itive cer'ebral c.,** noticeable depression in the embryonic roof of the cerebrum dividing the prosencephalon from the thalamencephalon. **C. ster'num,** congenital fissure of the sternum due to cartilaginous defect. **Vis'ceral c.,** four branchial openings in the fœtus, only one of which remains open, and from it the meatus auditorius, Eustachian tube, and tympanum are developed. **C. of the vul'va,** space embraced between the labia majora of the vulva.

**Cleidag'ra** (*cleis*, clavicle, *agra*, seizure). Cleisagra.

**Cleid'al.** Pertaining to the clavicle.

**Cleidarthri'tis** or **Cleidarthroc'ace.** Disease of the clavicle.

**Cleido-.** In composition, clavicle.

**Cleidoatlan'ticus.** Levator claviculæ muscle.

**Cleidobrachia'lis.** Relating to the clavicle and arm.

**Cleidocervica'lis.** Relating to the clavicle and neck.

**Cleidocos'tal.** Costoclavicular.

**Cleidoepistrophe'us.** Relating to the clavicle and to the cervical vertebræ.

**Cleidofascia'lis.** Cleidocervicalis.

**Cleidohy'oid.** Sternohyoid. **C. mus'cle,** accessory to the sternohyoid.

**Cleidomastoide'us.** Posterior portion of the sternocleidomastoideus, considered as a separate muscle.

**Cleidonar'thex** (*narthex*, splint). Splint for the clavicle.

**Cleido-occip'ital.** Relating to the clavicle and occiput.

**Cleido-omohyoide'us.** Omohyoid muscle.

**Cleidoster'nal.** Sternoclavicular.

**Cle'is.** Clavicle; key.

**Cleisag'ra** (*cleis*, clavicle, *agra*, seizure). Gouty pain in the clavicle.

**Cleithropho'bia** (*kleithron*, lock of a door, *phobos*, fear). Claustrophobia.

**Clematidin'.** Substance obtained from Aristolochia clematitis; has properties similar to aristolochia.

**Clematine'.** Alkaloid of Clematis vitalba.

**Clem'atis.** Genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ*. **C. alpi'na,** leaves act as an irritant, and seeds possess purgative properties. **C. angustifo'lia** grows in Southern Europe and parts of Asia; tea is prepared from dried leaves in Siberia. **C. biterna'ta,** roots and part of stem possess sudorific and diuretic properties. **C. cam'phor,** substance with a pungent odor derived by distillation from some varieties of clematis. **C. chinen'sis,** used in China; same properites as C. biternata. **C. corymbo'sa,** C. erecta. **C. cris'pa,** see *Clematis vitalba*. **C. daphnoi'des ma'jor,** Vinca major. **C. dioi'ca,** Jamaica clematis. **C. erec'ta,** upright virgin's bower; leaves contain an acrid principle; have been esteemed antivenereal, and in the form of powder have been used as an escharotic. **C. flam'mula,** sweet-scented virgin's bower, see *Clematis vitalba*. **C. rec'ta,** C. erecta. **C. se'pium,** C. vitalba. **C. seric'ea,** Mexican clematis. **C. vior'na,** leather-flower, see *Clematis vitalba*. **C. virgin'ica,** common virgin's bower, see *Clematis vitalba*. **C. vital'ba,** travellers' joy, common virgin's bower; has been used in the same cases as C. erecta; in infusion it has been applied in cases of itch. Leaves *C.* of *crispa*, *C. flammula*, *C. virginica*, and *C. viorna* have similar properties to C. vitalba.

**Clematitin'.** Clematidin.

**Clemati'tis erec'ta.** Clematis erecta.

**Clem'en's solu'tion.** A solution of bromide of arsenic.

**Cle'ome.** Spider-flower; genus of the *Capparidaceæ*. **C. dodecan'dra** grows in India and United States; the root is employed as a vermifuge in the latter country. **C. feli'na** grows in India; employed in that country in epistaxis. **C. frutes'cens,** found in French Guiana; the leaves have vesicant properties. **C. frutico'sa,** employed as a vermifuge. **C. icosan'dra** has vesicant properties.

**Cleo'ne pentaphyl'la.** Gynandropsis pentaphylla.

**Cleonic'ion.** Clinopodium vulgare.

**Cleo'nis collyr'ium.** Collyrium described by Celsus, composed of equal parts of Samian earth, and myrrh, mixed with white of egg (called, doubtless, after its inventor). **C. glu'ten,** astringent formula of myrrh, frankincense, and white of egg.

**Clepsyd'ra** (*klepto*, to conceal, *hydor*, water). Instrument contrived by Paracelsus to convey fumigations to the uterus; also, a water clock.

**Cleptoma'nia** (*klepto*, to steal). Kleptomania.

**Cler'gymen's sore throat.** Chronic catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane of the pharynx and larynx, with alteration of the voice, to which clergymen and public speakers are especially liable. See *Phar yngitis, follicular*.

**Clerk-Max'well's exper'iment.** In looking across a solution of chrome alum the purple coloring-matter of the macula is noticed.

**Cleroden'dron** or **Cleroden'drum.** Genus of shrubs or trees. **C. iner'me** grows in India, where it is used in syphilis and scrofulosis; said to be a tonic and febrifuge. **C. infortuna'tum,** a shrub of India, where it is employed as an antiperiodic and vermifuge. **C. phlomoi'des,** juice of the leaves is employed in the treatment of syphilis. **C. serra'tum,** employed internally in India in fevers; also externally as an ointment.

**Cleth'ra.** Alnus. **C. anifo'lia,** sweet pepperbush, white alder; indigenous; ord. *Ericaceæ;* leaves and flowers are diaphoretic and excitant.

**Clethropho'bia** (*klethron*, a bar or bolt, *phobos*, fear). Morbid dread of enclosed places.

**Cle'venger's fis'sure.** Inferior occipital fissure.

**Cliamon'none.** Jatropha gossypifolia.

**Click'.** A sharp, non-resonant sound. See *Râle, sibilant*.

**Cli'der.** Galium aparine.

**Cliffor'tia ilicifo'lia** (after George Clifford, burgomaster of Amsterdam). Ord. *Rosaceæ;* common South African plant used by the Boers as an emollient expectorant in catarrh.

**Clig'notte.** Fatal disease which occurred in the mountainous part of Spain in the year 1849, characterized by ulcers in various parts of the body.

**Cli'ma.** Climate.

**Climac'ter** (*klimax*, staircase). Climacterium.

**Climacter'ic.** Relating to certain times of life regarded as critical. It is now chiefly applied to periods of life at which great changes may occur, independently of any numerical estimate of years; such are the period of puberty in both sexes and that of the cessation of menses in women. **C. years,** according to old beliefs, those in the life of man which are multiples of the number seven—*septenniads*. Some have admitted only three *climacterics;* others have extended them to the third, fifth, seventh, and ninth multiples of seven, the sixty-third year being the *grand climacteric*—sixty-three being the product of the multiplication of seven by nine.

**Climacte'rium.** Period of life at which the menstrual functions cease.

**Cli'matal.** Climatic.

**Cli'mate** (*klima*, region). This term embraces, in a general manner, all the physical circumstances, especially the meteorological phenomena, belonging to any country or region, which exert an influence on living beings. The complexion of the inhabitants of one zone, as well as the prevalent diseases, are modified by climate or locality. Hot climates predispose to abdominal affections or to abdominal complications in febrile affections; cold or changeable climates, to thoracic complications, etc. One of the most important considerations is the comparative fitness of climates for the residence of invalids, and especially those liable to or suffering under bronchitic or pulmonary affections. The great object is to select a climate which will admit of regular and daily exercise in the open air, so that the invalid may derive every advantage which this form of revulsion can effect. The temperature of the winter months is a most important object of attention. Equability of temperature is essential, as all sudden changes interfere with the great desideratum of exercise in the open air. Chronic rheumatism and gout are benefited by a warm climate, which, again, is unfavorable to those predisposed to cerebral diseases, especially to such as are characterized by debility and mobility of the nervous system. Hypochondriasis and dyspepsia require rather a change of climate and travelling exercise than a sojourn in any one.

**Climat′ic.** Climatal; belonging to or dependent upon climate. **C. diseas′es,** such as are caused by climate.

**Clima′tion.** Acclimation.

**Climatolog′ical.** Relating to climatology.

**Climatol′ogy** (*klima*, region, *logos*, discourse). The science of climates, their effects on the physical condition of man in health and disease, etc.

**Climatotherapeu′tics** or **Climatother′apy** (*klima*, climate, *therapeuo*, to cure). Climatic treatment of diseases.

**Cli′max.** The height or period of greatest intensity of a disease.

**Climb′er, wood′y.** Ampelopsis quinquefolia.

**Climb′ing staff tree.** Bark and root of Celastrus scandens; alterative, diuretic, narcotic.

**Cling.** Diarrhœa occurring among sheep.

**Cling-ras′cal.** Galium aparine.

**Cliniat′er** (*kline*, bed, *iatros*, a physician). Clinical physician.

**Cliniat′ria.** Clinical medicine.

**Clin′ic** (*kline*, a bed). Instruction at the bedside; but the term now includes instruction also on cases brought before a class even when the patient is not in bed; also the place where such instruction is given to a class.

**Clin′ical.** Relating to a clinic. **C. lec′ture,** one given at the bedside or on a particular case or cases. **C. med′icine,** that which is occupied with the investigation of diseases at the bedside or individually. **C. physic′ian,** one who practises or teaches clinical medicine. **C. thermom′eter,** thermometer for determining the temperature of the body.

**Clin′ically.** Viewed from a clinical standpoint.

**Clini′cian.** Clinical physician.

**Clin′icist.** Clinician; also pupil attending a clinic.

**Clinique′** (Fr.). Clinical; clinic.

**Clinocephal′ia** or **Clinoceph′aly** (*kline*, bed, *kephale*, head). Monstrosity in which the head is usually flattened, owing to synostosis of the parietal and sphenoid bones—*saddle-head.*

**Clinoceph′alus.** One affected with clinocephalia; saddle-headed.

**Clinodac′tylous** (*klino*, to flex, *daktylos*, finger). Flexed-fingered or toed.

**Clin′oid** (*kline*, bed, *eidos*, form). Resembling a bed. **C. plate,** rough plate behind the sella turcica. **C. pro′cesses,** four processes at the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, which have been compared to the posts of a bed. On them the pituitary gland rests. They are divided into *anterior* and *posterior;* each of the anterior processes terminates in a point called the *transverse spinal process.*

**Clinol′ogy** (*klino*, to decline, *logos*, discourse). Science relating to the retrograde changes following the period of maturity in the life of man.

**Clinomastoide′us.** Cleidomastoideus.

**Clinom′eter.** An apparatus devised for the determination of the amount of inclination of the vertical meridians of the cornea.

**Clinop′ale** (*kline*, bed, *pale*, wrestling). Excess of sexual intercourse.

**Clinopo′dia.** Thymus mastichina.

**Clinopodion′tes.** Polygonum aviculare.

**Clinopo′dium arven′se.** C. vulgare. **C. inca′num,** Pycnanthemum incanum. **C. ma′jus,** C. vulgare. **C. vulga′re,** wild basil; European plant, ord. *Labiatæ;* formerly considered to be an antidote to the bites of venomous animals, to facilitate labor, relieve strangury, stop diarrhœa, etc.

**Cli′noscope.** Clinometer.

**Clinospor′eæ** (*kline*, bed, *spora*, seed). Division of fungi embracing ergot, etc.

**Clinot′rochos.** Acer campestre.

**Clipped speech.** Incomplete pronunciation of the words which are begun but not always terminated; often noted in general paralysis of the insane.

**Cliseom′eter** (*klisis*, inclination, *metron*, measure). Instrument intended to measure the degree of inclination of the pelvis and to determine the relation between the axis of the pelvis and that of the body.

**Clit′bur, Clite, Clithe,** or **Clith′eren.** Galium aparine; Arctium lappa.

**Clit′eon.** The central portion of the anterior edge of the clivus.

**Clitoral′gia.** Pain of a neuralgic nature in the clitoris.

**Clitoricarcino′ma.** Cancer of the clitoris.

**Clitoridau′xe** (*clitoris+auxe*, augmentation). Enlargement of the clitoris.

**Clitorid′ean.** Relating to the clitoris.

**Clitoridec′tomy** (*clitoris+ektome*, excision). Amputation of the clitoris.

**Clitoriderec′tor.** Erector clitoridis muscle.

**Clitor′ides inferior′es la′ti et pla′ni mus′culi.** Constrictores cunni.

**Clitorid′ian.** Clitoridean.

**Clit′oris** (Gr., *kleitoris*). Small, round organ situated at the upper part of the vulva, and separated by a small space from the anterior commissure of the labia. Its base is surrounded by a slight fold, similar to the prepuce, and it is, internally, of the same structure as the corpora cavernosa penis. The artery of the clitoris is a branch of the internal pudic. The vein communicates with the internal pudic and the nerve with the pudic. **C. cri′ses,** occasional attacks of sexual excitement in tabetic women.

**Clit′orism.** The abuse made of the clitoris to satisfy an unnatural sexual desire; also, the condition in which an unusually large clitoris is present.

**Clitori′tis** or **Clitoriti′tis.** Inflammation of the clitoris.

**Clito′rium.** Vulva.

**Clitoroma′nia.** Nymphomania.

**Clitorot′omy** (*clitoris+tome*, incision). Operation upon or incision of the clitoris.

**Clitorrha′gia.** Hemorrhage from the clitoris.

**Clits.** Galium aparine.

**Cli′ver.** Galium aparine.

**Cli′vus.** A slope. **C. Blumenbach′ii,** inclined surface behind the dorsum ephippii of the sphenoid bone, which is continuous with the basilar process of the occipital bone. **C. cerebel′li,** the inclined upper surface of the vermis of the cerebellum. **C. os′sis sphenoi′dis,** c. Blumenbachii.

**Cliz′ia.** Helianthus annuus.

**Cloa′ca** (Lat., a sewer). Pouch at the extremity of the intestinal canal, in which the solid and liquid excretions are commingled in birds, fish, and reptiles; in the male it gives exit to the fæces, sperm, and urine; in the female to the eggs, fecal matters, and urine. Term used in surgery to denote a cavity containing pus, from which it cannot escape, or the fistula leading down to a cavity containing necrosed bone. **C. congenita′lis,** congenital abnormality in which the opening of the rectum is located in the genitourinary tract. **Urogen′ital c.,** congenital condition in which the vagina and urethra have a common opening. **Ves′icorec′tovag′inal c.,** a condition in which the bladder, rectum, and vagina have a common opening.

**Clo′acal.** Relating to the cloaca. **C. cav′ity,** a cavity produced in an early stage of fœtal life by the anus and urogenital tract.

**Cloacis′mus.** Anal discharge of urine.

**Cloac′ula.** Small cloaca.

**Clo′anx.** Orpiment.

**Clock.** Leontodon taraxacum; also the Plantago lanceolata. **C.-face, astigmat′ic,** employed in tests for astigmatism, consists of a card provided with lines, which extend from a centre and are marked with numbers, similar to the face of a clock.

**Clod′weed.** Filago germanica.

**Cloff′ing.** Species of hellebore.

**Clog.** Cone of Pinus picea.

**Cloisonnement′** (Fr.). The division of a hollow organ, such as the bladder, vagina, uterus, or into two portions by a septum.

**Clon′ic** (*klonos*, tumultuous movement). Term applied to irregular convulsive motions, convulsion with alternate relaxation; in contradistinction to *tonic*, which signifies a constant rigidity; clonus; clonospasm. **C. spasm,** convulsion marked by alternate contraction and relaxation of the affected muscles.

**Clo′nis.** Sacrum.

**Clon′ism.** Clonic spasm.

**Clo′nospasm.** Clonic spasm.

**Clo′nus** (*klonos*, tumultuous movement). Tremulous and chronic agitation of various muscles. **Ankle** or **foot c.,** morbid condition characterized by rhythmical contractions of the muscles of the calf of the leg when sudden flexion of the foot is made by pressure on the sole while the leg is extended; observed in lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord; similar conditions affect the jaw, the toe, and the wrist. **Dor′sal c.,** ankle c. **Fin′ger c.,** palmar reflex. **C. nictita′tio,** nictation. **C. palpita′tio,** palpitation. **C. pendicula′tio,** pendiculation. **C. pendicula′tio maxilla′rum,** yawning. **C. singul′tus,** hiccough. **C. sternuta′tio,** sneezing. **C. subsul′tus,** twitching of tendons. **Toe c.,** toe reflex. **Wrist c.,** wrist reflex.

**Cloquet's** (klo-kaze′) **an′gle.** Cloquet's method of obtaining the facial angle—the intersection of the facial angle with the base being, by his method, at the centre of the superior alveolar border. **C.'s canal′,** hyaloid canal, transmitting the hyaloid artery in the fœtus. **C.'s fas′cia,** crural septum. **C.'s gan′glion,** an elargement of the nasopalatine nerve in the anterior palatine canal. **C.'s her′nia,** femoral hernia passing behind the femoral vessels; pectineal hernia. **C.'s lig′ament,** cord formed by the closure of the canal between the peritoneal cavity and that of the tunica vaginalis.

**Closed cir′cuit.** See *Circuit.*

**Close′stool.** A chamber cabinet for use in evacuating the bowels or bladder.

**Closh.** Founder; a disease attacking the feet of cattle.

**Closs.** Juncus acutiflorus.

**Clostrid′ium** (*closter*, a spindle). A genus of *Bacteria*, the spores of which occur within enlarged rods. **C. butyr′icum,** Bacillus butyricus. **C. of char′bon,** Bacillus chauvæi. **C. fœt′idum** (Liborius), Bacillus fœtidus. **C. of sympathet′ic an′thrax** (Neelsen and Ehlers), Bacillus chauvæi. **C. polymyx′a** (Prazmowski), Bacillus polymyxa.

**Clot.** Coagulum. See *Embolism* and *Thrombosis.* **An′te-mor′tem c.,** clot formed in the heart before death; thrombus. **Exter′nal c.,** see next term. **Inter′nal c.,** clot formed by the coagulation of blood inside the vessel, that formed without the vessel being called an **exter′nal clot. Lam′inated c.,** a clot formed by the successive deposit of fibrin in layers, occupying the cavity of an aneurysm, or forming vegetations on the heart valves. **Maras′mic** or **Maran′tic c.,** clot due to stagnation of blood from cardiac weakness, general diminution of vascular tonus, and dilatation of the veins (Virchow). **Strat′ified c.,** laminated c. **Post-mor′tem c.,** clot formed in the heart after death. **Washed** or **White c.,** a clot from which the coloring-matter has been absorbed.

**Clot′bur.** Xanthium spectrosum.

**Clot′tage.** Coagulation. **C. of the u′reters,** term applied to a surgical process intended to check profuse hæmaturia from a kidney due to traumatism or occurring in carcinoma. The soft clots are removed from the ureter by an aspirator, and pressure is exerted so that a firm coagulum is made to form.

**Clot′ted.** Coagulated.

**Clot′ty.** Composed of clots.

**Clot′weed.** Xanthium strumarium.

**Cloud.** Film appearing in an otherwise clear fluid.

**Cloud′berry tree.** Rubus chamæmorus.

**Cloud′iness.** Turbidity.

**Cloud′y swel′ling.** A form of degeneration frequently found in the kidney, liver, and heart muscle, consisting of increase in the size of the cells and their minute granular appearance under the microscope. The cloudy swelling precedes breaking up, disintegration, and detachment of the cells, and occurs in infectious diseases and in some forms of irritant or corrosive poisoning.

**Clove** (*clavus*, nail). See *Eugenia caryophyllata.* **C. bark,** see *Myrtus caryophyllata.* **C. hitch,** noose-knot formed of two loops, made by combining two half hitches. **C. pink,** Dianthus caryophyllus.

**Clo′ven spine.** Spina bifida.

**Clo′ver.** Trifolium. **Win′ter c.,** Mitchella repens.

**Clo′ver's appara′tus.** An apparatus employed in the production of anæsthesia by ether or chloroform inhalation, by means of which the amount inhaled can be accurately determined and controlled. **C.'s syr′inge,** syringe connected with a catheter, and employed in emptying the bladder.

**Clove-stalks.** Flower-stalks of Eugenia caryophyllata, from which a volatile oil is obtained; ground cloves are sometimes adulterated with it.

**Clove-tongue.** Helleborus niger.

**Clovorubrin′.** Resin of a red color obtained by treating oil of cloves with concentrated sulphuric acid.

**Clown′ism.** Term given by Charcot to symptoms of emotion or contortions occurring in hysteroepilepsy.

**Clubbed.** Club-shaped; having a thickened extremity. **C. fin′gers,** Hippocratic fingers, a knobbed appearance of the ends of the fingers, with curved nails, observed in some forms of disease of the heart and lungs. **C. hip,** coxa vara. **C. pe′nis,** see *Penis.*

**Clubfoot′.** Talipes.

**Clubhand′.** Talipomanus, manus curva; a deformity of the hand analogous to that of the foot in talipes.

**Club-moss.** Lycopodium. **Com′mon c.-m.,** Lycopodium complanatum. **C.-m. fir,** Lycopodium selago. **Up′right c.-m.,** Lycopodium selago.

**Clump′ing.** Gathering together in clumps or shapeless masses; a term applied specifically to the massing together of bacilli in the agglutination test; see *Widal.*

**Clune′sia** (*clunes*, nates). Inflammation of the buttocks.

**Clu′nis.** Sacrum; natis.

**Clu′nium.** Fissure between the nates.

**Clu′pea thrys′sa.** Yellow-billed sprat; a very poisonous fish of the West Indies.

**Clupeïn′.** $C_{30}H_{57}N_{17}O_5+4H_2O$. A ptomain derived from the herring.

**Clu′sia.** Balsam tree; genus of plants, order *Guttiferæ.* **C. insig′nis,** species of Brazil; resin is obtained from the flowers and stamens, and used as an application to sores. **C. ro′sea,** juice possesses cathartic properties; resin is utilized in plasters.

**Clu′tia cascaril′la** (after T. A. Cluyt (L. *Clutius*), an apothecary of Leyden). Croton cascarilla. **C. colli′na,** species growing in East India; bark and rind of nuts are poisonous **C. elute′ria,** Croton cascarilla.

**Clut′tering.** Impairment of speech in which shortening of syllables and words and excessive rapidity of speech coexist.

**Cluy′tia.** Clutia.

**Clydas′mus** (*klydasmos*, surging of waves). Condition in which splashing of fluids is present in the stomach or other cavities of the body.

**Cly′don.** Flatulence.

**Clypea′lis** (*clipeus* or *clypeus*, a shield). Thyroid.

**Clyp′eate** or **Clyp′eiform.** Shield-shaped.

**Cly′sis.** Application of a clyster; washing out by means of an injection.

**Clys′ma.** Clysis; clyster. **C. ton′icum,** enema fœtidum.

**Clys′mic** (*klyzo*, to wash out). Suitable or employed for washing out.

**Clys′mus.** Application of a clyster; washing out by means of a clyster.

**Clys′ter** (*klyzo,* to wash away). Enema; rectal injection; a liquid thrown into the large intestines by means of a syringe or bladder and pipe properly prepared, etc., the nozzle of the syringe or pipe being introduced into the anus. See *Enema.* **C. pipe,** tube for the injection of fluid into the bowels. **C. uteri′nus,** injection into the vagina.

**Clyste′rion.** Clyster.

**Cm.** Abbreviation of centimetre.

**Cna′phos.** Dipsacus fullorum.

**Cne′cion.** Genista tinctoria.

**Cne′cos.** Carthamus tinctorius.

**Cne′me.** Leg; tibia.

**Cnemelephanti′asis.** Elephantiasis of the leg.

**Cnemerysip′elas.** Erysipelas of the leg.

**Cne′mial** (*kneme,* leg). Relating to the leg or tibia.

**Cnemi′tis.** Inflammation of the tibia.

**Cnemodactylæ′us.** Extensor communis digitorum pedis muscle.

**Cnemolordo′sis.** Bending of the leg forward.

**Cnemoscolio′sis.** Bending of the leg sideways; the state of being bowlegged or bandylegged, outkneed; valgus.

**Cneo′ron** or **Cneo′rum.** Daphne gnidium. **C. ni′grum,** Daphne gnidium. **C. pulverulen′tum** grows in the Canary Islands; occasionally substituted for cinchona. **C. tricoc′cum,** spurge olive, widow-wail, ord. *Terebinthaceæ,* a native of Southern Europe; contains a very irritating acrid principle; the ancients employed its leaves as a powerful purgative; it is now sometimes used for deterging ulcers.

**Cne′sis** or **Cnes′ma.** Painful itching.

**Cnesmopom′pholyx.** Intensely itching pompholyx.

**Cnes′mos** or **Cnes′mus.** Itching; prurigo.

**Cnice′læum** (*cnicus+elaion,* oil). Oil of carthamus.

**Cnicin′.** $C_{42}H_{56}O_{15}$. A bitter, crystalline substance derived from Centaurea benedicta.

**Cni′cus.** Thistle. **C. benedic′tus,** Centaurea benedicta. **C. sylves′tris,** Centaurea benedicta.

**Cni′da** (*knede,* nettle). One of the stinging-cells of the jellyfish.

**Cni′de.** Urtica, nettle.

**Cnidefem′era** (*knide,* nettle, *ephemeros,* empheeral). Urticaria ephemera.

**Cnidelæ′on.** Oil made from the Grana cnidia or mezereon berries.

**Cnid′ia gra′na.** Cnidii cocci; berries of the Daphne gnidium.

**Cnid′ian school** (from Knidos, a city of Greece). A Grecian school of medicine which existed before Hippocrates.

**Cnid′ium sil′aus.** Peucedanum silaus. **C. tenuifo′lium,** Sison ammi.

**Cni′doblast** (*knide,* nettle, *blastos,* cell). A germinating thread cell.

**Cni′docell.** A thread-cell; cnida.

**Cnido′ma** (*knide,* nettle). Urticaria.

**Cnidomecphlogiois,** nid-om-ek-flo-je-o′is. Smallpox in a modified form accompanied by a rash bearing a resemblance to urticaria.

**Cnidopsydra′cia** (*knide,* nettle, *psydrakion,* small vesicle). Vesicles bearing a resemblance to lesions existing in urticaria.

**Cnidos′colus** (*knide,* nettle, *skolos,* thorn) **quinquelo′bus.** Jatropha urens; possesses purgative properties. **C. stim′ulans,** tread softly; grows in Southern United States; leaves are provided with hairs which are very irritating to the touch; roots can be eaten.

**Cnido′sis.** A pungent itching compared to that produced by the nettle; urticaria; urtication.

**Cnip′otes.** Itching; dry ophthalmia, xerophthalmia.

**Cnopo′dium.** Polygonum aviculare.

**Cny′ma.** Slight itching; also a puncture.

**Co.** Chemical symbol of cobalt.

**Co-.** As a prefix, like *cum,* with.

**Coa′con.** Black plaster, mentioned by Celsus, and composed of litharge and resin, the litharge being first boiled in oil.

**Coac′tus.** Coagulated or curdled.

**Coagmenta′tion** (*coagmento,* to join together). Immovable articulation, as of the teeth; gomphosis.

**Coag′ula.** Plural of coagulum.

**Coagulabil′ity.** Capability of being coagulated.

**Coag′ulable.** Capable of coagulation. **C. lymph,** fibrin; liquor sanguinis.

**Coag′ulants.** Substances formerly supposed to possess the power of coagulating the blood or to give consistency to animal fluids; now the term is applied only to agents having that effect upon other bodies, as rennet on milk.

**Coag′ulate.** To bring together into a clot.

**Coag′ulated.** Curdled; clotted.

**Coagula′tio.** Coagulation. **C. cal′ida,** coagulation by heat. **C. frig′ida,** coagulation by cold.

**Coagula′tion.** Conversion of a liquid into a more or less soft and tremulous or jelly-like mass. Many animal and vegetable fluids are capable of coagulation. See *Blood.* **C. necro′sis,** a circumscribed necrosis from local asphyxia, in the midst of or adjoining healthy tissue with normal blood supply. **Ther′mic c.,** coagulation by heat.

**Coag′ulative.** Having a tendency to coagulate.

**Coagulin′.** An antibody formed in the blood of an animal after inoculation with a coagulable substance. It is specific in its action only against the substance employed for inoculation, causing coagulation of this substance when brought in contact with it in a fluid medium of a proper dilution. Coagulins specific for certain substances are probably present normally in the blood.

**Coag′ulum.** Clot; soft mass formed in a coagulable liquid. The clot of the blood is particularly so called—the cruor, insula, placenta, or hepar sanguinis, crassamentum, sanguis concretus—the red mass, composed of fibrin, serum, and coloring-matter, which separates when the blood is left to itself. See *Blood, Thrombosis,* and *Embolism.* **C. alu′minis,** alum curd or cataplasm, is made by beating the white of egg with a little alum until a coagulum is formed; it was formerly much used in cases of ophthalmia when an astringent was necessary.

**Coales′cence** (*coalesco,* to grow together). Adhesion or union of parts previously separated, as in case of wounds, and abnormal adhesions or malformations. See *Monster.*

**Coales′cent.** In a condition of coalescence.

**Coal′fish.** See *Oleum jecoris aselli.*

**Coali′tion** (*coalesco,* to grow together). Union of particles in one mass; symphysis; concretion.

**Coal-lung.** See *Anthracosis.*

**Coal-mi′ners′ phthi′sis.** Anthracosis.

**Coal-oil.** Petroleum.

**Coal-tar.** This dark, thick, semiliquid substance, which is obtained as a product of the dry distillation of bituminous coal, not only supplies many valuable materials in the arts, but several which have a therapeutical importance, such as amyl, benzole, carbolic acid, creosote, etc. It is itself disinfectant, and mixed with plaster-of-Paris forms a powder, which may be applied on lint or mixed with poultices, or thickly sprinkled on fetid, gangrenous, and other ulcers, or applied to offensive suppurating surfaces, etc. *Coal-tar creosote* is carbolic acid.

**Coalter′nate fe′vers.** Name given to two intermittents attacking a person at the same time, but whose paroxysms are distinct, so that the attack of one supervenes when the other has ceased. The term *double intermittent* expresses the same meaning.

**Coapta′tion** (*coapto,* to adjust). The act of adapting the two extremities of a fractured bone to each other, or of restoring a luxated bone to its place.

**Coarcta′tion** (*coarcto,* to press together). Stricture; contraction.

**Coarctot′omy** (*coarctatus,* constricted, *tome,* incision). Urethrotomy; division of a stricture in the urethra.

**Coartic′ulated.** Articulated together.

**Coarticula′tion.** Diarthrosis; synarthrosis.

**Coat.** Covering; fur, as of the tongue. **Buf′fy c.**, corium phlogisticum.

**Coat′ed.** Covered; having a fur, as of the tongue.

**Coat′ing of pills.** Wrapping pills in sugar, glycerin, etc., to mask their taste.

**Coat′l** or **Coat′li.** Wood of Hæmatoxylon campechianum.

**Co′balt** (symbol, Co). Metal of a reddish-gray color; as an oxide much used as a pigment. **Protox′ide of c.**, smalt.

**Cobal′toni′trate of potas′sium.** Double salt of potassium and cobalt, occurring in yellow crystals; said to be of value in cardiac dropsy.

**Co′bra bean.** Physostigma amazonica, a climbing plant of Brazilian Guiana. **C. poi′son,** poison of the cobra.

**Co′bra di capel′lo.** Hooded snake, spectacled snake; a very venomous reptile of India, of the family *Viperidæ*—the *Naja tripudians*.

**Cob′web.** Araneæ tela.

**Co′ca.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) The leaves of Erythroxylon coca, a small shrub, native of Peru, ord. *Erythroxylaceæ*. Coca leaves are chewed in Peru by the Indians, and the plant is used very extensively in South America, serving in lieu of tea and coffee. A wine is made of the leaves, and is considered to be of value as a tonic, and is recommended in affections of the voice in singers. A powerful nerve stimulant; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). The official preparation is the fluid extract, *extractum cocæ fluidum* (Ph. U. S.) or *liquidum* (Ph. Br.); dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0).

**Cocai′na.** Cocaine; an alkaloid obtained from the leaves of Erythroxylon coca.

**Cocai′næ hydrochlor′as** (Ph. U. S.) or **hydrochlor′idum** (Ph. Br.). White, crystalline powder, easily soluble in water; employed as a local anæsthetic to the mucous membranes in 2 to 10 per cent. solutions and as a mydriatic; internally it is given in doses of from gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–j (0.008–0.065); it is a diuretic nerve stimulant. **C. phen′as,** analgesic and local anæsthetic; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–j (0.016–0.065).

**Cocaine,** ko-kah-een′. Alkaloid of Erythroxylon coca. **C. alu′minum cit′rate,** a crystalline salt; astringent, and local anæsthetic. **C. a. sul′phate** has similar therapeutic action. **C. ben′zoate,** employed as a local anæsthetic in diseases of various organs and in operations upon them, and internally in nausea and irritability of the stomach. **C. bo′rate,** a reliable preparation of cocaine, on account of its stability and antiseptic qualities when used hypodermically or for eye-washes. **C. canthar′idate,** a white, saline powder; employed in tuberculosis of the larynx. **C. car′bolate,** cocainæ phenas. **C. hydrobro′mide,** $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$,HBr, a salt of cocaine with the properties of cocaine and of the bromides; local anæsthetic. **C. hydrochlo′rate,** cocainæ hydrochloras. **C. lac′tate,** a soluble salt employed in the local treatment of tuberculous cystitis. **C. ni′trate,** employed alone or in combination with silver nitrate in genitourinary diseases. **C. o′leate,** see *Oleate*. **C. phen′ate,** cocainæ phenas. **C. phen′ylate,** used to produce local anæsthesia in dentistry. **C. sac′charate,** employed in solution as an agreeable application in throat affections. **C. sal′icylate,** a soluble salt; used hypodermically in asthma; dose, gr. v (0.32). **C. ste′arate,** used as a substitute for c. oleate; also in oily solution or ointment, or in suppositories.

**Cocainidine′.** An alkaloid derived from coca, similar in its action to, but weaker than cocaine.

**Co′cainism.** Untoward effects of the habitual use of cocaine, as blindness, loss of speech, nausea and vomiting, epileptiform convulsions, etc.

**Cocainiza′tion.** The process of bringing the organism or a part under the influence of cocaine.

**Cocainoma′nia.** Cocainism; addiction to cocaine.

**Cocainoma′niac.** One who is addicted to the use of cocaine.

**Cocamine′.** An alkaloid derived from coca; called also truxalline and isotropococaine.

**Cocapyrin′.** Mixture of antipyrin, 100 parts, and cocaine, 1 part.

**Cocatan′nic acid.** Variety of tannic acid from the leaves of Erythroxylon coca.

**Cocca′ceæ.** A family of the *Bacteria* or *Schizomycetes*. See *Bacteria*.

**Coc′ci** (pl. of coccus). Single, unaggregated spheroidal cells of *Schizomycetes;* also insects of the order *Hemiptera*. See *Bacteria*, *Micrococci*, and *Coccus*. **C. gra′num,** kermes. **C. orienta′les,** see *Menispermum cocculus*.

**Coccid′ial.** Relating to or caused by a coccidium.

**Coccidio′sis.** Peculiar non-contageous parasitic disease of rabbits, resembling cancer; morbid condition caused by the presence of a coccidium.

**Coccid′ium.** Genus of the *Sporozoa*. **C. ovifor′me,** parasite found in the liver of rabbits and also in the human liver. **C. sarkoly′tum,** a protozoon believed by some to be the microparasite of carcinoma.

**Coccilla′na.** Bark of a West Indian and South American plant, Guarea swartzii; emetocathartic, and in large doses narcotic; used in bronchial catarrh; dose of the fluid extract, gtt. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0).

**Coccinel′la.** Coccus cacti; cochineal. **C. sep′tem puncta′ta,** ladybird, ladycow, ladybug, cowlady, cushy-cowlady.

**Coccionel′la.** Coccus cacti.

**Coccobacil′lus.** A spheroidal bacillus or elongated coccus. **C. pyog′enes ure′æ** (Rörsing), Coccobacterium ureæ.

**Coccobacte′rium.** An elongated coccus or spheroidal bacterium. **C. lys′sæ,** Bacillus lyssæ. **C. sep′ticum,** Billroth includes under this term all cocci, bacilli, or bacteria which have the power of causing peptic fermentation. **C. ure′æ,** Diplococcus pyogenes ureæ.

**Coccobal′samum.** See *Amyris opobalsamum*.

**Coccog′enous** (*kokkos*, berry, *gennao*, to engender). Producing cocci; due to the presence of pus cocci; a term employd by Unna in sycosis non-parasitica.

**Coccog′lia** (*kokkos*, berry, *glia*, glue). Collection of micrococci joined together by a substance resembling glue.

**Coccognid′ia.** Cnidia grana.

**Coccol′oba austra′lis.** Polygonum tamnifolium. **C. grandiflo′ra,** C. pubescens. **C. niv′ea** grows in the West Indies; used as a refrigerant and in hemorrhage; the fruit can be eaten. **C. pubes′cens** grows in the West Indies; the fruit can be eaten. **C. sagittæfo′lia,** root has astringent properties. **C. uvif′era,** the seaside grape, a West Indian species yielding a variety of kino.

**Coccomelas′ma.** Cutaneous granular melanosis.

**Coc′cos.** Schizomyces with single round cell.

**Coccos′teophyte** (*kokkos*, berry, *osteon*, bone, *phyton*, outgrowth). Granular or warty bony outgrowth.

**Coc′cothrix** (*kokkos*, berry, *thrix*, hair). Rod form, consisting of cocci in a row united by cement substance.

**Cocculin′.** Picrotoxin.

**Coc′culus.** A genus of menispermaceous plants of tropical habitat. **C. crisp′us** (dim. of coccus), Menispermum tuberculatum. **C. in′dicus,** see *Menispermum cocculus*. **C. palma′tus,** columba. **C. subero′sus,** Menispermum cocculus. **C. toxif′erus,** a poisonous species, resembling curare in its effects.

**Coc′cum** (*kokkos*, berry). See *Cnidia grana*. **C. baph′icum, C. infecto′rium, C. scarlati′num,** or **C. tincto′rum,** kermes.

**Coc′cus.** Coccus cacti; pilula. **C. america′nus,** Coccus cacti. **C. cac′ti,** systematic name of the cochineal insect, coccus (Ph. U. S. and Br.), ord. *Hemiptera*. The cochineal insects are blackish-red externally, purple-red within. They are used chiefly for giving a red color to tinctures, etc. They were at one time esteemed astringent, stimulant, diuretic, and anodyne. Coccus (Ph. U. S. and Br.) refers only to the female insect. **C. i'licis,** kermes. **C. in'dicus,** see *Menispermum cocculus.* **C. in'dicus tincto'rius,** Coccus cacti. **C. polon'icus,** Coccus cacti.

**Coccyal'gia** (*coccyx* + *algos,* pain). Coccygodynia.

**Coccyceph'alus** (*coccyx* + *kephale,* the head). Monster whose head has the shape of the os coccygis.

**Coccygeal,** kok-sij'e-al. Relating to the coccyx. **C. ar'tery,** branch of the sciatic artery. **C. bod'y,** c. gland. **C. gland,** gland of Luschka, nervous gland of the pelvis; ductless gland about the size of a pea in front of the top of the coccyx; its functions are unknown; as it mainly consists of a rich plexus of capillary vessels, the name *plexus vasculosus coccygeus* has been given to it; the intervascular tissue of this gland is very liberally supplied with nerves. **C. joint,** articulation between the sacrum and coccyx. **C. lig'aments,** see *Sacrococcygeal ligaments.* **C. mus'cle,** coccygeus. **C. nerve,** see *Sacral nerve.* **C. ver'tebræ,** see *Coccyx.*

**Coccygec'tomy** (*coccyx* + *ektome,* excision). Excision of the coccyx or of a portion of it.

**Coccygerec'tor.** Extensor coccygis muscle.

**Coccyge'us.** Coccygeal. The muscle *ischiococcygeus, levator coccygis, triangularis coccygis,* which arises from the spinous process of the ischium, and is inserted into the extremity of the sacrum and into nearly the whole length of the os coccygis laterally. It supports the coccyx and raises it.

**Coccygexarthro'sis** (*coccyx* + *exarthrosis,* dislocation). Dislocation of the coccyx.

**Coccygoceph'alus.** Coccycephalus.

**Coccygodyn'ia** (*coccyx* + *odyne,* pain). Neuralgic or rheumatic pain in and about the coccyx.

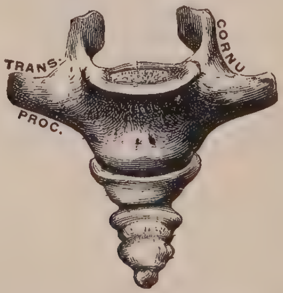
**Coccygot'omy.** Coccygectomy.

**Coccyme'lia.** Prunus domestica.

**Coccyodyn'ia.** Coccygodynia.

**Coccyperone'al mus'cle.** Muscular band extending from the coccyx to the biceps femoralis.

**Coc'cyx** (*kokkux,* cuckoo, whose bill it is said to resemble). Rump-bone or crupper-bone; an assemblage of small bones attached to the lower part of the sacrum, the curvature of which it prolongs and of which it seems to be an appendage. In man it consists of four bones, usually ankylosed together. Behind the base of the coccyx are two small tubular eminences, called *cornua of the coccyx.*



Coccyx, ventral surface. (Gerrish, after Testut.)

**Co'chia.** Ancient name for several forms of purgative pills, usually compounded of aloes and colocynth.

**Co'chin Chi'na diarrhœ'a.** Diarrhœa occurring in endemic form in Cochin China; a parasite, the Rhabdonema intestinale, is found in the stools. **C. C. leg,** elephantiasis. **C. C. ul'cer,** endemic disease, whose chief symptom is an ulceration following even upon a trivial lesion of the skin, in the lower extremities especially, and which attacked the foreign soldiers in China.

**Co'chin leg.** See *Elephantiasis.*

**Coch'ineal** (from coccinella). Coccus cacti.

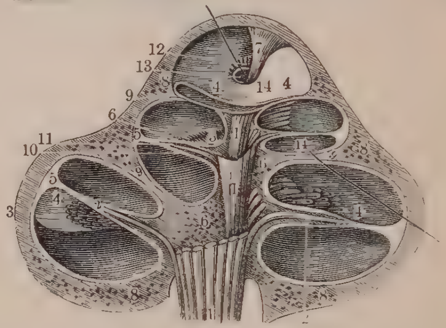
**Cochinelif'era cochinil'la.** Coccus cacti.

**Cochinilin'.** Carminic acid; the coloring-matter of cochineal.

**Cochinil'la.** Coccus cacti.

**Cochinillin'.** Cochinilin.

**Coch'lea** (snail's shell). Anatomists have given this name to the most anterior of the three cavities which constitute the labyrinth of the ear, and that of the *scalæ of the cochlea* to two spiral cavities in the interior of the cochlea. One of these scalæ terminates at the fenestra rotunda, and is called *scala tympani;* the other opens at the anterior and inferior part of the vestibule, and is called *scala vestibuli.* See *Corti.*



Vertical section of cochlea, highly magnified to show the arrangement and connection of its parts. 1. Trunk of auditory nerve; 2, 2, filaments of it in the zona ossea; 3, anastomoses in the zona vesicularis; 4, 4, zona membranacea; 5, 5, doubling-up of its external edge; 6, 6, axis of cochlea; 7, modiolus; 8, 8, exterior osseus wall of cochlea; 9, 9, bony plates of lamina spiralis; 10, scala tympani; 11, scala vestibuli; 12, hamulus cochleæ; 13, infundibulum; 14, 14, bristle passed through the course of the lamina spiralis.

**Coch'leaform.** Resembling a cochlea in shape.

**Coch'lear.** Relating or appertaining to the cochlea. **C. ap'erture,** fenestra rotunda. **C. ar'tery,** branch of the internal auditory artery. **C. canal',** osseous canal of the cochlea. **C. duct,** ductus cochlearis. **C. fos'sa,** recess in the vestibule. **C. nerve,** see *Auditory nerve.*

**Cochlea're.** A spoon or spoonful; abbreviated in prescriptions usually to *coch;* also a scoop. **C. am'plum,** tablespoonful. **C. auricula're,** ear-pick. **C. mag'num,** tablespoonful. **C. me'dium,** dessert-spoonful or papspoonful. **C. min'imum,** teaspoonful.

**Cochlea'ria.** A genus of cruciferous herbs. **C. an'glica,** English scurvy-grass; properties like those of C. officinalis. **C. armora'cia,** horseradish; root is frequently used as a condiment, and is official in the Ph. Br. under the name Armoraciæ radix; stimulant and diuretic; dose of the fluid extract, ʒj (4.0); externally it is rubefacient. **C. britan'nica,** C. anglica. **C. coron'opus,** wild scurvy-grass, swine's cress; European plant, considered to be diuretic and antiscorbutic. **C. horten'sis,** Cochlearia officinalis. **C. officina'lis,** lemon scurvy-grass, common scurvy-grass; has been considered a powerful antiscorbutic; sometimes eaten in salad. **C. oil,** volatile oil obtained from C. officinalis. **C. pyrena'ica,** C. officinalis. **C. vulga'ris,** C. officinalis.

**Cochlea'riform** (*cochleare,* spoon, *forma,* shape). Spoon-shaped. **C. pro'cess,** small, very thin plate separating the bony portion of the Eustachian tube from the canal for the passage of the tensor tympani.

**Cochlearin'.** Crystalline substance from Cochlearia officinalis.

**Cochlea'ris.** Gelatinous-looking tissue, seen on opening the cochlea, by which the membranous zone is connected, at its outer or convex margin, with the outer wall. It was supposed to be muscular and to have a preservative office, being placed to defend the cochlear nerves from undue vibrations of sound, in a way analogous to that in which the iris protects the retina from excessive light.

**Cochlea'rium.** Cochleare.

**Cochlearthro'sis.** Hinged articulation with slight capacity for angular movement.

**Coch′leary.** Relating to the cochlea.

**Coch′leate** or **Coch′leated.** Winding like the spiral shell of the snail; having the shape of the cochlea.

**Cochleat′im.** By spoonfuls.

**Cochleifor′mis.** Cochleariform.

**Cochlei′tis.** Inflammation of the cochlea.

**Coch′leous.** Cochlear or cochleate.

**Cochleovestib′ular.** Relating to both the vestibule of the labyrinth and the cochlea.

**Cochli′tis.** Inflammation of the cochlea.

**Cochlosper′mum gossyp′ium.** Tree, native of India; kuteerah gum is obtained from it. **C. insig′ne** resembles Cochlospermum gossypium; grows in Brazil, where the fruit is eaten by the Indians. **C. tincto′rum** grows in Senegambia, where it is used for dyeing; employed externally in amenorrhœa.

**Cocho′ne.** Junction of the ischium, near the seat or breech; the breech proper, from the hip-bones to the anus; the perineum; the coccyx.

**Cocilla′na bark.** Bark of Sycocarpus rusbyi; possesses action similar to that of ipecac; irritant narcotic in large doses; medicinal dose of the fluid extract, ♏x–xx (0.65–1.3).

**Cocin′ic acid.** Fatty acid derived from cocoanut oil.

**Cocinin′.** Fatty substance which is the principal constituent of cocoanut oil.

**Cock′eye.** Strabismus.

**Cock′grass.** Lolium temulentum.

**Cock′le, corn.** Lychnis githago.

**Cock′lebur.** Agrimony; xanthium.

**Cock′mint.** Tanacetum balsamita.

**Cock′roach.** Blatta orientalis; reputed to possess diuretic properties.

**Cock′spur** or **C. rye.** Ergot.

**Cock′s tu′mor.** Epithelioma-like ulceration of the scalp, following an unhealed sebaceous cyst.

**Cock′up hat.** Stillingia.

**Cock′ybaby.** Arum maculatum.

**Co′co.** Frambœsia; Cocos nucifera. **C. of the Maldives′,** fruit of a palm called lodoicea; formerly termed, in the shops, Nux medica.

**Co′coa.** Cocos nucifera; cacao. **C. but′ter,** a fatty concrete substance separated from the cocoanut. **C. cacavif′era,** cacao. **C. nibs,** crushed seeds of Theobroma cacao. **C. palm,** Cocos nucifera. **C. root,** root of Colocasia antiquorum; used as food in the tropics.

**Co′coanut.** Fruit of Cocos nucifera.

**Co′cobay.** Mal de San Lazaro.

**Cocoölein′.** See *Cocos nucifera.*

**Co′cos.** See *Arum esculentum.* **C. butyra′cea,** name of the plant which affords the palm oil, *oleum palmæ,* obtained chiefly from the fruit; is of the consistence of an ointment, with little taste and a strong, though not disagreeable, smell. It is applied to sprains, etc., but has no advantage over other oils. It has been used as the excipient for suppositories. It is procured likewise from the *Elais guineensis* and *Elais occidentalis,* two species of palms. **C. nucif′era,** the cocoanut palm; the fruit is agreeable to the taste, but is not easy of digestion. Emulsions, orgeat, etc., are made from it; the juice of the cocoa, *toddy,* when fermented forms wine, and arrack is distilled from it. The expressed oil, *cocoanut oil—cocoölein*—has been found efficacious in tuberculosis and other wasting diseases. The milk of the fresh cocoanut is used in India as a blood purifier; also in phthisis and debility, and in large doses as a purgative.

**Cocostea′ric acid.** Cocinic acid.

**Cocostearin′** or **Cocoste′aryl.** Cocinin.

**Co′cowort.** Thlaspi bursa.

**Coc′tion** (*coquo,* to boil). This word has been employed in various senses; with the ancients it meant the alteration which food experiences in the digestive organs, particularly in the stomach; a preparation from its crude state; it expressed the maturation or change which the humoral pathologists believed morbific matter experienced before elimination. It was considered that coction was produced during the violence of the disease, and hence this was called the period of coction. See *Humorism.*

**Coctolab′ile** (*coquo, coctum,* to boil, *labilis,* unstable). Destroyed or altered by boiling.

**Coctosta′ble** (*coquo, coctum,* to boil, *stabilis,* stable). Unaltered by boiling.

**Cod.** The codfish, Gadus morrhua. Scrotum. **C. oil,** cod-liver oil.

**Coda′gam.** Hydrocotyle asiatica.

**Codaga′pala bark.** Nerium antidysentericum.

**Codamine′** or **Coda′mia.** $C_{20}H_{25}O_4$. See *Porphyroxine.*

**Cod′dington lens.** A spherical lens with an opaque equator.

**Code.** Codex. **C. of eth′ics,** laws regulating the rules of intercourse among medical men, their duties to the public, to the profession, and to their own patients.

**Co′deate.** Salt of codeic acid.

**Codei′a.** Codeine.

**Code′ic.** Relating to codeine. **C. acid,** acid derived from codeine.

**Codei′na.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Codeine.

**Codeine,** ko-de-een′ (*kodeia,* poppy head). Codeina (Ph. U. S. and Br.); alkaloid discovered by Robiquet in opium, in 1832; soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and unites readily with acids; as a hypnotic one grain of codeia is equal to half a grain of morphine; it has been prescribed also in diabetes mellitus and as a remedy for cough; dose, gr. ss–ij (0.03–0.13). *Apocodeine* has been obtained from codeine; it has therapeutic qualities very similar to those of codeine; see *Apocodeine.* **C. phos′phate,** white, bitter substance, soluble in water; used in mental diseases.

**Codeinum** (kod-e-e′num). Codeine.

**Codesel′la.** Anthrax.

**Codeth′ylene.** Compound of morphine and ethyl.

**Co′dex.** Collection of laws; also a collection of approved medical formulæ, with the processes necessary for forming the compounds referred to in it; the French pharmacopœia.

**Codiæ′um.** Chrysosticton; shrub, native of parts of Asia and the Molucca Islands; employed in indigestion and as a sudorific.

**Cod-liver oil.** Oleum jecoris aselli; oleum morrhuæ (Ph. U. S.). **C.-l. olein′,** see *Oleum morrhuæ.*

**Cod′ocele.** Bubo.

**Co′dol.** Retinal.

**Cod′orarth.** Atropa belladonna.

**Codoscel′la.** Bubo.

**Cod′weed.** Centaurea nigra.

**Cœ′citas.** Blindness.

**Coeffi′cient.** A number expressing rate of progress, as of some chemical or physical process. **C. of absorp′tion,** expressive of volume of gas absorbed by unit volume of liquid at 0° C. and 760 m.m. pressure. **Biolog′ical c.,** a figure expressing the energy consumed by the body at rest. **C. of conductiv′ity,** exhibits the amount of heat going in a unit of time through a unit depth of surface during a change of 1° C. **C. of expan′sion,** exhibits the amount of expansion in a body when the temperature is raised 1° C. **C. of extinc′tion,** reciprocal of the thickness of a layer of a solution reducing the intensity of a beam of light passing through it to one-tenth of its natural value. The *absorption ratio* is the ratio between this coefficient and the amount of light-absorbing substance in the solution. **Isoton′ic c.,** see *Isotonic.* **C. of partage′** (Fr.) or **Parti′tion c.,** a number indicating the proportionate amount of a chemical body removed by ether from an aqueous solution of that body and the amount left in it unremoved. **C. of viscos′ity,** expresses the relative amount of viscous matter in the circulating blood.

**Cœla′rium.** Epithelial membrane of the body cavity or cœlom.

**Cœlelmin′tha** (*koile,* hollow place, *helmins,* worm). Class of hollow worms, such as ascarides, trichinæ, etc., found in the human intestines, muscles, etc.

**Cœlen′teron.** Archenteron.

**Cœ'lia** (*koilia*, a cavity). A cavity in the body, the abdomen in particular; the alimentary canal. One of the cerebral ventricles.

**Cœ'liac.** Relating to the cavity of the abdomen. **C. ar'tery,** a blood-vessel situated above the pancreas and behind the upper part of the stomach; it arises from the anterior part of the abdominal aorta, where it passes between the pillars of the diaphragm, and soon divides into the *coronaria ventriculi, hepatic* and *splenic* arteries, the division being called tripus cœliacus or tripus Halleri. **C. ax'is,** c. artery. **C. flux,** cœliac passion; species of diarrhœa in which the food is discharged by the bowels in an undigested condition; by some defined to be diarrhœa attended with discharges of chyle or chyme; it is, in general, symptomatic of tuberculous disease of the mesenteric glands; see *Lientery*. **C. gan'glion,** semilunar ganglion. **C. glands,** lymphatic glands around the cœliac axis. **C. pas'sion,** cœliac flux. **C. plex'us,** solar plexus; is formed of numerous nervous filaments which proceed from the semilunar ganglia of the great sympathetic; it is strengthened by several branches of the right and left pneumogastric nerves; is seated around the trunk of the cœliac artery, behind the stomach, and furnishes the secondary plexuses—the diaphragmatic, coronary of the stomach, splenic, and hepatic, which accompany the arteries of the same name.

**Cœliadel'phus** (*koilia*, abdomen, *adelphos*, brother). Anocœliadelphus; double monster, in which the two bodies are united at the abdomen.

**Cœliæ'mia.** Hyperæmia or congestion of the blood-vessels of the abdomen.

**Cœliag'ra** (*koilia*, abdomen, *agra*, seizure). Gout of the abdomen.

**Cœlial'gia** (*koilia*, abdomen, *algos*, pain). Tormina, colic.

**Cœlianeurys'ma.** Aneurysm within the abdomen.

**Cœliecta'sia** or **Cœliec'tasis** (*koilia*, abdomen, *ektasis*, dilatation). Abnormal distention of the abdomen.

**Cœliec'tomy** (*koilia*, abdomen, *ektome*, excision). Operation for the removal of an abdominal organ.

**Cœlii'tis.** Abdominal inflammation.

**Cœlio-** (*koilia*, abdomen). In composition, the abdomen.

**Cœ'liocele** (*koilia*, abdomen, *kele*, rupture). See *Hernia*.

**Cœliocystec'tomy, puer'peral** (*koilia*, abdomen, *kystis*, cyst, *ektome*, excision). Excision of an ectopic gestation cyst.

**Cœliocystot'omy, puer'peral** (*koilia*, abdomen, *kystis*, cyst, *tome*, incision). Incision into an ectopic gestation cyst for evacuation of its contents.

**Cœliodyn'ia** (*koilia*, abdomen, *odyne*, pain). Colic.

**Cœlioelytrot'omy** (*koilia*, abdomen, *elytron*, vagina, *tome*, incision). A more correct term for gastroelytrotomy and laparoelytrotomy.

**Cœliohæ'mia.** Cœliæmia.

**Cœliogastrot'omy.** Gastrotomy through an abdominal section.

**Cœliohysterec'tomy** (*koilia*, abdomen, *hystera*, uterus, *ektome*, excision). Excision of the uterus by an incision through the abdomen.

**Cœliohysterot'omy** (*koilia*, abdomen, *hystera*, uterus, *tome*, incision). Cæsarean section.

**Cœliomyal'gia** (*koilia*, abdomen, *mys*, muscle, *algos*, pain). Pain in the muscles of the abdomen.

**Cœliomyi'tis.** Inflammation of the abdominal muscles.

**Cœliomyodyn'ia** (*koilia*, belly, *mys*, muscle, *odyne*, pain). Cœliomyalgia.

**Cœlion'cus** (*koilia*, abdomen, *onkos*, tumor). Tumor of the abdomen.

**Cœlionephrec'tomy** (*koilia*, abdomen, *nephros*, kidney, *ektome*, excision). Operation for excision of the kidney through the abdomen.

**Cœlioparacente'sis** (*koilia*, abdomen, *parakentesis*, tapping). Paracentesis of the abdomen.

**Cœliophy'ma** (*koilia*, abdomen, *phyma*, tumor). Tumor or tubercle of the abdomen.

**Cœliopyo'sis** (*koilia*, abdomen, *pyosis*, suppuration). Suppuration of the abdominal viscera or parietes.

**Cœliopyot'ic.** Relating to or suffering from cœliopyosis.

**Cœliorrheu'ma** (*koilia*, abdomen, *rheuma*, rheumatism). Rheumatism of the muscles of the abdomen.

**Cœliorrhœ'a** (*koilia*, abdomen, *rheo*, to flow). Diarrhœa.

**Cœlios'chisis** (*koilia*, abdomen, *schisis*, a splitting). Abdominal congenital fissure.

**Cœlioschis'tic.** Pertaining to or suffering from cœlioschisis.

**Cœ'lioscope** (*koilia*, abdomen, *skopeo*, to look at). An instrument for examination of the abdominal cavity.

**Cœ'liospasm.** Spasm or cramp of the abdomen.

**Cœliospas'tic.** Pertaining to or suffering from cœliospasmus.

**Cœliosphongio'ma** (*koilia*, abdomen, *sphongos*, sponge). Fungoid tumor of the abdominal cavity.

**Cœliostegno'sis** (*koilia*, abdomen, *stegnosis*, a stopping). Constipation.

**Cœliot'omy** (*koilia*, abdomen, *tome*, incision). Abdominal section or laparotomy.

**Cœli'tis.** Cœliitis.

**Cœlo-** (*koilos*, hollow). In composition, hollow.

**Cœlocli'ne polycar'pa.** Berberin tree, yellow dye tree, tree of Soudan; a small tree growing in Soudan, Sierra Leone, and other parts of Western Africa, the bark of which is employed topically in the treatment of obstinate ulcers, both in powder and decoction.

**Cœ'lodont** (*koilos*, hollow, *odous*, tooth). Having hollow teeth.

**Cœ'lom** or **Cœlo'ma** (*koilos*, hollow). Embryonic body cavity, separated at a later period into the cavities of the peritoneum, pleura, and pericardium.

**Cœlo'ma.** Round ulcer of the cornea, broader and deeper than that described under the name *bothrion*. See also *Cœlom*.

**Cœlophlebi'tis** (*koilos*, hollow, *phleps*, vein). Inflammation of the vena cava.

**Cœlophthal'mic** (*koilos*, hollow, *ophthalmos*, eye). Hollow-eyed.

**Cœlophthal'mus** ((*koilos*, hollow, *ophthalmos*, eye). One who is hollow-eyed.

**Cœlorrhi'zous** (*koilos*, hollow, *rhiza*, root). Hollow-rooted, applied to teeth.

**Cœl'oscope** (*koilos*, hollow, *skopeo*, to view). Instrument for examining one of the cavities of the body by means of electric light.

**Cœlo'sis.** Formation of a cavity. **Endocyt'ic c.,** formation of a cavity within a cell. **Paracyt'ic c.,** formation of a cavity among cells.

**Cœlosto'mia** (*koilos*, hollow, *stoma*, mouth). A defect in speaking, when the voice seems as if it came from a cavern—that is, obscure and as if at a distance.

**Cœ'lum.** Cavity; cœlom.

**Cœn-** or **Cœno-** (*koinos*, common). In composition, common or general.

**Cœnadel'phus** (*koinos*, common, *adelphos*, brother). Double monster, the two portions having, in common, one or more organs indispensable to life.

**Cœnæsthe'sia** or **Cœnæsthe'sis** (*koinos*, common, *aisthesis*, feeling). Common feeling. Some German writers mean by this a sixth sense, the feeling of self-existence or individuality, manifested by the sense of buoyancy or depression which we experience without any known cause—by involuntary shuddering, feeling of chill or glow, etc.

**Cœnæsthet'ic.** Pertaining to cœnæsthesis.

**Cœ'noblast** (*koinos*, common, *blastos*, germ). The primitive germinal layer.

**Cœnot'ic.** Having the same connections; applied to fungi.

**Cœnu'rus** (*koinos*, common, *oura*, tail). An hydatid, which is the larval condition of Tænia cœnurus of the dog, and is the cause of the disease in the sheep called sturdy, staggers, gid, and turnsick.

**Coer′cive force.** The power that prevents a magnet from losing its magnetic action.

**Cof′fea arab′ica.** Plant of the order *Rubiaceæ*, which affords coffee; originally from Yemen. The infusion of coffee is an agreeable and usually wholesome article of diet, when used in moderation, to a certain extent tonic, and employed as such in convalescence from fevers, etc. In cases of poisoning by opium and in old asthmas its use has been extolled. Coffee is a cerebrospinal stimulant, and possesses marked diuretic action. A highly nitrogenized alkaloid was first found in coffee, and called *caffeine*. It was afterward discovered in the leaves of the tea plant, and called *theine*, then in guarana, and called *guaranine*.

**Cof′fee.** See *Coffea arabica*. **Wild c.**, triosteum.

**Coffee-bean tree of Kentuck′y.** Gymnocladus canadensis.

**Cof′fee-ground vom′it.** Vomiting of a dark brown or blackish material, occurring in cases of gastric cancer, yellow fever, and other affections; the matter is blood acted upon by the gastric juice.

**Cof′fee tree.** Coffea arabica. **Califor′nia c. t.**, Rhamnus californica. **Kentuck′y c. t.**, Gymnocladus canadensis.

**Coffe′ic acid.** Caffeic acid

**Coffei′na.** Caffeine.

**Cof′fer dam.** Sheet vulcanite used by the dentist to isolate the teeth from moisture.

**Coffeurin′.** Substance detected in the urine, it is stated, after excessive use of coffee.

**Cof′fin bone.** The os pedis of the horse. **C. joint**, second interphalangeal joint of the horse; the joint within the hoof. **C.-lid crys′tals**, crystals of triple phosphate noticed in the urine.

**Cof′finism.** Treatment of disease advocated by one Dr. Coffin, resembling Thomsonianism in its principles.

**Cognac**, kone-yak′. Brandy made of grapes grown in France.

**Cog′wheel respira′tion.** See *Respiration*.

**Cohabita′tion.** The act of dwelling together with or without marriage. In legal medicine it means the consummation of marriage or copulation.

**Co′hen′s meth′od.** Method of inducing premature labor by injecting water between the walls of the uterus and membranes enveloping the fœtus.

**Cohe′rent.** Holding fast together; logical in construction as representing thought, when the term relates to speech.

**Cohe′sion** (*cohæreo*, to stick together). Force of cohesion; attraction of cohesion or of aggregation; that force in the particles of matter whereby they are connected in such a way as to resist any attempt toward their removal or separation.

**Cohib′iting.** Preventing.

**Cohn′heim′s a′reas.** Polygonal distribution of cross-section of muscular fibre; perhaps showing arrangement of separate fibrillæ into larger prismatic bundles. **C.′s fields**, C.′s areas. **C.′s frog**, frog in which blood in the vessels is substituted by saline solution. **C.′s the′ory**, that faulty development in the embryo is responsible for the subsequent formation and development of all true tumors in after life, these originating from **C.′s tu′mor germs**, small masses of tissue in embryonic life.

**Cohn′ia ro′seopersici′na** (Winter and Kützing). Beggiatoa roseopersicina.

**Cohn′s law.** That each form of bacteria rests upon a definite and unchangeable basis. **C.′s liq′uid**, 1 part of ammonium tartrate, 1 part of yeast ashes in 100 parts of distilled water; used for bacteriological cultures.

**Cohn′stein′s opera′tion.** Cæsarean section in which the incision is made in the posterior wall of the uterus.

**Cohoba′tion** (*cohob*, Paracelsian term for repetition). Distillation of a liquid, already distilled, from the same substances; when this is repeated three or four times it is called *recohobation*. The term is also applied to diseases which recur, although treated properly medicinally.

**Cohol′** (syn. of alcohol). A dry collyrium.

**Cohosh′.** Actæa racemosa, Caulophyllum thalictroides. **Black c.**, Actæa racemosa. **Blue c.**, Caulophyllum thalictroides. **Red c.**, Actæa rubra. **White c.**, Actæa alba.

**Coil.** Anything wound spirally or looped, particularly a wire, as in electricity, or a tube for the condensation of vapor in distillation. **C. glands**, the sudoriparous or sweat glands. **Induc′tion c.**, a double wire coil—one, the *primary*, of coarse wire, the other, the *secondary*, of very fine wire outside the first and insulated from it; an electrical current is induced in the outer coil on the opening or closing of the circuit in the inner or primary coil. **Lei′ter′s c.**, see *Leiter*. **Ruhm′korff c.** induction c.

**Coin-catch′er.** A probang constructed so as to remove a coin lodged in the œsophagus. **C. sound** or **test**, a metallic sound elicited in pneumothorax by listening on the back of the chest while one coin is struck on another anteriorly on the chest.

**Coin′dicant signs** (*indico*, to indicate). Those which furnish the same indications or which confirm the indication afforded by another sign.

**Coindica′tion.** Correspondence of signs with reference to an effect.

**Coir′a.** Catechu.

**Coir′as** (*choiros*, hog). Scrofula.

**Co′ital.** Relating to coitus.

**Coi′tion** (*coeo*, to go together). Coitus, copulation, sexual intercourse; carnal union of the sexes.

**Coitopho′bia** (*coitus* + *phobos*, fear). A dread of sexual intercourse, even when licit.

**Co′itus.** Coition. **C. nervo′rum optico′rum**, chiasm or crossing of the optic nerves.

**Co′ko disease′.** Disease occurring in the Sandwich Islands, and having a resemblance to yaws.

**Colal′gia** (*colon* + *algos*, pain). Pain in the colon.

**Colanin′.** A glucoside in cola

**Co′la-nut.** The seed of Sterculia or Cola acuminata, containing a large proportion of caffeine; a powerful stimulant to the heart and nerves; see *Kola*.

**Cola′tion.** Straining a liquid.

**Colato′rium** Strainer of any kind.

**Co′lature.** A filtered or strained liquid.

**Colaux′e.** Dilated condition of the colon.

**Colchiceï′na** or **Colchiceïne′.** A whitish, crystalline substance made from colchicine; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{64}$–$\frac{1}{32}$ (0.001–0.002).

**Colchici′na** or **Colchicine′.** The active principle of colchicum; a colorless or yellowish, amorphous alkaloid derived from colchicum root; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ (0.0005–0.001). **C. sal′icylate**, colchisal; a combination of methyl salicylate with chemically pure colchicine; employed in gout and gouty headaches, articular and chronic rheumatism, and rheumatoid affections.

**Col′chicores′in.** Substance of a brown color from Colchicum autumnale.

**Col′chicum** (from Colchis, in Asia, where it is said to have been common). A genus of liliaceous plants. **C. autumna′le**, meadow saffron; the bulb or root or cormus, *Colchici radix* (Ph. U. S.), and the seeds, *Colchici semen* (Ph. U. S.), *C. semina* (Ph. B.), are the parts used in medicine. The taste is acrid, excoriating the mouth, but the acrimony is lost by drying; it is narcotic, diuretic, and cathartic, and has been given in dropsy, gout, and rheumatism; dose, gr. j–vj (0.065–0.4) of the root or seeds. The official (Ph. U. S.) preparations are: *Extractum colchici radicis*, extract of colchicum root; dose, gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13). *Extractum colchici radicis fluidum*, fluid extract of colchicum root; dose, ♏ij–iv (0.13–0.26). *Vinun colchici radicis*, wine of colchicum root; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). *Extractum colchici seminis fluidum*, fluid extract of colchicum seeds; dose, ♏ij–v (0.13–0.32). *Tinctura colchici seminis*, tincture of colchicum seeds; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). *Vinum colchici seminis*, wine of colchicum seeds; dose, ♏xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0). The active principle is called *colchicine;* very poisonous; employed in gout and rheumatism hypodermically. *Colchiceine* has also been obtained from it; it is very poisonous, acting on the great nervous centres; used subcutaneously in gout and rheumatism. Colchicum, in an overdose, is an acronarcotic poison. **C. zeylan'icum,** Kæmpferia rotunda.

**Colchisal'.** Colchicine salicylate; used in gout and rheumatism in dose of gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ (0.0006).

**Col'cothar.** Brown-red, ferric oxide; red oxide of iron, obtained by calcining sulphate of iron to redness with or without the contact of air; possesses styptic and tonic properties.

**Cold.** Sensation produced by the abstraction of caloric from the body. See *Heat.* Three degrees of cold are generally distinguished in disease: 1. The simple feeling of cold (*algor*); 2. *Chilliness* (*horror*); 3. *Shivering* (*rigor*). Cold is employed in medicine chiefly as a refrigerant, sedative, and nerve tonic. The word is also vaguely and indefinitely used for a morbid affection supposed to be induced by cold. "To take cold" is to be affected by a disease presumed to be caused by cold. Nosologically, it has no definite meaning. See *Catarrh* and *Coryza.* **C. ab'scess,** see *Abscess.* **C. bath,** see *Bath.* **C.-blood'ed,** a term applied to animals with a body temperature at or but little above that of the surrounding atmosphere. **C. chill,** intermittent fever. **C. cream,** unguentum aquæ rosæ. **C. pack,** the moist packing of hydropathic treatment. **C. plaque,** cerebrospinal meningitis occurring in epidemic form among horses. **Rose c.,** hay fever. **C. sore,** herpes labialis. **C. spots,** localities on the skin where sensation of cold is present.

**Colde'nia procum'bens.** Herb growing in India, where it is employed in powder form to hasten suppuration.

**Colebril'la.** Guinea worm.

**Colec'tomy** (*kolon,* the colon, *ektome,* excision). Excision of a part of the colon.

**Colein'.** See *Chitin.*

**Colei'tis** (*koleos,* vagina or sheath). Inflammation of the vagina.

**Col'eocele** (*koleos,* vagina or sheath, *kele,* rupture). Vaginal hernia.

**Coleop'tosis** (*koleos,* vagina or sheath; *ptosis,* fall). Prolapsus vaginæ.

**Coleorrhex'is** (*koleos,* vagina or sheath, *rhexis,* rupture). Laceration or rupture of the vagina.

**Coleosi'tis.** Leucorrhœa.

**Coleostegno'sis** (*koleos,* vagina or sheath, *stegnosis,* constriction). Narrowness of the vagina, natural or acquired; colpostegnosis.

**Co'leothrix methys'tes.** A microorganism found in spoiled rum, and which causes fermentation.

**Col'eps** or **Colep'ium.** The hollow of the knee; also the colon.

**Cole's pad.** A device employed in treating aneurysm by means of pressure; it consists of a cotton and hair pad connected to a shank with springs.

**Cole'seed.** Rapeseed.

**Co'leus.** Sheath, scrotum, testicle, or vagina. A genus of plants, ord. *Labiatæ.* **C. amboin'icus,** herb growing in Cochin China and the Moluccas; antiasthmatic, antiepileptic, and carminative; leaves are edible. **C. malabar'icus** grows in the East Indies and Indian Archipelago; the root is employed by the natives in dysentery and in ailments of the stomach. **C. scutellarioi'des** has the same properties as Coleus malabaricus.

**Cole'wort.** Brassica oleracea and Brassica napus.

**Co'ley's mix'ture.** A mixture of the toxins of the streptococcus of erysipelas and Bacillus prodigiosus; it is said to be curative in many cases of sarcoma.

**Col'ic** (*kolon,* the colon). Relating to the colon or to colic. In its etymological acceptation colic signifies an affection or pain in the colon, but it is employed in a more extensive signification; it includes every acute pain of the abdomen, aggravated at intervals; the word has often, however, epithets affixed to it which render it more or less precise; see *Colica.* **C. ar'teries** are six in number, three of which, given off by the *superior mesenteric,* are called *colicæ dextræ,* and three, proceeding from the inferior mesenteric, *colicæ sinistræ.* All proceed toward the colon, passing between the two laminæ of the peritoneum, which form the mesocolon, where they ramify and anastomose with each other. The first, *colica dextra,* is called *colica dextra superior;* the second, *colica dextra media, colica media;* and the third, *colica dextra inferior* or *ileocolica.* Of the three *colicæ sinistræ,* the first or *superior* is called, by Chaussier, *colica magna sinistra;* the *second* or *media* is not distinguished from the preceding, as the two often arise from a common trunk; and the third is called *colica parva sinistra.* To these arteries as many *colic veins* correspond, which open into the great and little mesenteric veins. **C. lobe of the liver,** great lobe of that organ. **C. root,** Aletris farinosa, Dioscoreo villosa. **C. veins,** see *Colic arteries.* **C. weed,** Dicentra canadensis.

**Col'ica.** Colic. **C. accidenta'lis,** colica crapulosa. **C. acu'ta,** enteritis. **C. appendicular'is,** the severe pain accompanying appendicitis. **C. arthrit'ica** cœliagra. **C. bilio'sa,** bilious colic, occasioned by an accumulation of bile in the intestines or in its own passages; marked by bilious stools and vomiting; the treatment required is that proper for colica convulsiva. **C. callo'sa,** colic attended with a sense of stricture in some parts of the intestinal canal, often with flatulency and pain; the flatus gradually passing off by the stricture; the bowels tardy, and at length discharging small, liquid stools. **C. convulsi'va,** colic not the symptom of any other affection, characterized by griping pain in the bowels, chiefly about the navel, with vomiting and costiveness, the pain increasing at intervals. The indications are to clear the intestines and allay spasm. Carminatives, calomel and opium, castor oil and opium, emollient and cathartic enemata, with fomentations, wet or dry, to the abdomen, usually succeed. **C. crapulo'sa,** colic arising from eating indigestible aliments or digestible aliments in too great abundance; the remedy is obvious. **C. damnonio'rum** or **damnonien'sis,** c. metallica. **C. febrico'sa,** colica inflammatoria. **C. figulo'rum,** colica metallica. **C. flatulen'ta,** colic arising from an accumulation of gas in the intestines; very common in infants, and may be relieved by aromatics, especially when combined with antacids—for example, oil of aniseed with magnesia. **C. hæmorrhoida'lis,** a kind of colic supposed to precede hemorrhoids or to supervene on their suppression. **C. helluo'num,** colica crapulosa. **C. hepat'ica,** gallstone or hepatic colic; pain in the region of the liver, chiefly about the gall-bladder, occasioned by the passing of a biliary calculus through the cystic and choledoch ducts. **C. idiopath'ica,** colica convulsiva. **C. il'eus,** ileus. **C. inflammato'ria,** enteritis. **C. lappon'ica,** see *Seta equina.* **C. lochia'lis,** diminution or suppression of the lochial discharge. **C. madriden'sis,** Madrid colic; a species of colic, endemic in several provinces of Spain, whose nature is not clear; the symptoms resemble those occasioned by lead; see *Colica metallica.* **C. menstrua'lis,** menstrual colic; colic preceding or accompanying the menstrual evacuation, or which is owing to the suppression of that evacuation. **C. metal'lica,** metallic colic, painters' colic, colic of Poitou, colic of Surinam, Devonshire colic, dry bellyache, dry gripes, saturnine colic, lead colic, plumbers' colic; under this head is generally described the colic produced by lead, as well as the other colics mentioned in the synonymy, and they certainly resemble each other greatly, although some of them are more like bilious colic. There is not much to distinguish this variety of colic from others. The same violent pain about the navel is present, with retraction of the abdomen toward the spine, but it may be distinguished by the presence of palsy. The only difference of treatment is in the necessity for employing more opium along with the purgative. The paralytic sequelæ must be met by change of air, rubbing the spine, exercise, etc. The colics of Madrid, of Poitou, Devonshire, Normandy, etc., have been called *vegetable colic*, because ascribed to the use of new wine or cider, unripe fruit, etc., although really, perhaps, owing to the adulteration of wines and cider by litharge; all the symptoms, indeed, are those of colica metallica. **C. nephrit′ica,** nephritic or renal colic; acute pains accompanying nephritis, and especially calculous nephritis, or the passage of a calculus into the ureter; see *Gravel*. **C. nervo′sa,** colica convulsiva; colica metallica. **C. pas′sio,** colica. **C. phlogis′tica,** colica inflammatoria. **C. pic′tonum,** colic of Poitou, see *Colica metallica*. **C. picto′rum,** painters' colic, c. metallica. **C. pituito′sa,** colica convulsiva. **C. plethor′ica,** colica inflammatoria. **C. plumbario′rum,** colica metallica. **C. pulsa′tilis,** inflammatory c. **C. rachial′gia,** colica metallica. **C. rena′lis,** colica nephritica. **C. rheumat′ica,** a painful affection of the muscular coat of the intestines, occurring after exposure of the skin, especially of the feet and abdomen, to cold. **C. saturni′na,** colica metallica. **C. scorto′rum,** colic of prostitutes; a form of colic observed among that class; uterine colic. **C. sic′ca,** c. metallica. **C. spasmod′ica,** colica convulsiva; ileus. **C. sterco′rea** or **stercora′cea,** a species of colic ascribed to the retention of fecal matters in the intestines; the retention is itself, however, an effect that may be caused in the same manner as the colic pains themselves. **C. stipa′ta,** colica stercorea. **C. uteri′na,** uterine colic; pain seated in the uterus, sometimes called *hysteralgia*. **C. ventric′uli,** cardialgia. **C. vermino′sa,** worm colic; abdominal pain occasioned by the presence of worms in the intestines. **C. zin′ci,** colic due to chronic zinc poisoning; see *Zinci oxidum*.

**Col′icky.** Having a resemblance to the pain of colic.

**Colicodyn′ia** (*odyne*, pain). Colic.

**Colicoliena′lis.** Relating to the colon and spleen.

**Colicople′gia** (*plege*, a stroke). Colica metallica, with paralysis.

**Col′icweed.** Caudates glauca.

**Colicysti′tis.** Inflammation of the bladder, due to the presence of Bacillus coli.

**Colicystopyeli′tis.** Inflammation of the bladder and renal pelvis, due to the presence of Bacillus coli.

**Co′liform.** Resembling a sieve.

**Coli′tis.** Inflammation of the peritoneal or mucous membrane of the colon. The former is termed *serocolitis* and *exocolitis;* the latter, *endocolitis* and *dysentery*. **Follic′ular c.,** see *Follicular colitis*.

**Col′la.** Glue. **C. anima′lis,** animal glue. **C. pis′cium** (fish glue), ichthyocolla.

**Collæ′mia.** The presence of uric acid in colloidal form in the blood.

**Col′lagen** (*kolla*, glue, *gennao*, to produce). A constituent of connective tissue, bone, and cartilage, containing the principle which is developed into glue or gelatin by boiling.

**Collag′enous.** Resembling or yielding gelatin.

**Collapse′.** Complete prostration of strength, either at the commencement or in the progress of a disease. **C. of the lung,** see *Atelectasis*. **Ner′vous c.,** neurasthenia. **Pul′monary c.,** see *Atelectasis*.

**Collapsed′.** In a condition of collapse.

**Col′larbone.** Clavicle.

**Col′lard.** Dracontium fœtidum.

**Collar′gol** or **Collar′golum.** Soluble silver; antiseptic; used in gonorrhœa, gonorrhœal ophthalmia, pyæmia, etc.

**Collasin′** or **Collosin′.** An application for the skin, made of traumaticin and collodion.

**Collat′eral** (*latus*, side). That which accompanies or proceeds by the side of another. One of the delicate branches of an axis cylinder process; paraxon. **C. ar′teries of the arm** are given off by the brachial, and are distinguished into: 1. The *superior* or *external collateral*, which arise from the inner part of the brachial and extend as far as the inferior and external part of the arm. 2. The *inferior* or *internal collateral*, which arise from the brachial, near the elbow-joint, and descend toward the upper part of the forearm. The vessels which pass to the fingers and toes are also called *collateral*. Speaking generally, *collateral branches* are those which follow nearly the same course as the vessel whence they emanate. **C. circula′tion,** circulation which is established through anastomosing vessels (which usually enlarge under the new demands) when the main artery supplying the part has been obliterated by disease or operation. **C. fis′sure,** a cerebral fissure between the subcollateral and hippocampal convolutions.

**Collateral′is.** Ischiocavernosus muscle.

**Collati′tious.** Assisting digestion.

**Collec′ting plate.** Plate in the galvanic cell at which the hydrogen or other decomposition products collect. **C. tu′bule,** the portion of a tubule receiving the uriniferous secretion and discharging into the excretory duct.

**Collec′tion** (*colligo*, to gather). This word is often united to the epithet *purulent, serous*, etc., to express a gathering of pus, serum, etc. **C. lig′ament,** triangular liagment of the abdomen.

**Colle′sis** (*kolla*, glue). Agglutination.

**Col′les's fas′cia.** Inferior perineal fascia. **C.'s frac′ture,** fracture of the lower end of the radius, transverse or oblique, with displacement of the lower fragment backward. **C.'s law,** fact observed by Colles, that mothers, even when not diseased themselves, may nurse their own syphilitic children with immunity, while other women nursing such children frequently contract chancre of the nipple. **C. lig′ament,** ligamentous fibres from Poupart's ligament to the linea alba. **C.'s space,** space beneath the perineal fascia, in which are several important muscles, the bulb of the urethra, vessels, nerves, and areolar tissue.

**Col′les-Baumès** (bo-mase′) **law.** Colles's law.

**Collet′ic.** Agglutinant.

**Colli′ciæ.** Drains to collect and convey away water. **C. puncto′rum lacryma′lium,** union of the ducts passing from the puncta lacrymalia.

**Collic′ular ar′teries.** Arteries entering the corpora quadrigemina from the posterior cerebral arteries.

**Collic′ulus** (dim. of *collis*, hill). A word employed in anatomy to denote a small eminence or tubercle. **C. bul′bi,** a collection of spongy tissue surrounding the urethra at the beginning of the bulbous portion; see *Corpus spongiosum urethræ*. **C. cauda′tus,** nucleus caudatus. **C. ca′veæ posterio′ris ventriculo′rum latera′lium,** hippocampus minor. **C. infe′rior,** one of the posterior quadrigeminal bodies. **C. ner′vi ethmoida′lis,** corpus striatum. **C. ner′vi op′tici,** the papilla of the optic nerve; also the optic thalamus. **C. papilla′ris,** tuberculum papillare of the liver. **C. semina′lis,** caput gallinaginis. **C. subpinea′lis,** small eminence situated near the posterior commissure of the brain. **C. supe′rior,** one of the anterior quadrigeminal bodies. **C. vagi′næ,** nympha.

**Collidine′.** $C_8H_{11}N$. Poisonous alkaloid, derivable from putrid gelatin.

**Col′liers' lung** or **phthi′sis.** The hepatic condition induced in the lungs of coal miners from inhalation of dust; anthracosis pulmonum; pneumonoconiosis.

**Colliga′men** (*colligo*, to bind together). Ligament.

**Colligamen′tum.** Ligament; also liquid in which the primary embryonic rudiments have their origin.

**Colliga′tio.** Binding together by ligaments.

**Collilon′gus.** The longus colli muscle.

**Collin′.** Gelatin in soluble form.

**Collin′ic** (*kolla*, glue). Relating to or obtained from glue.

**Collinso′nia** (after Peter Collinson). Horseweed, horsebalm, richweed, richleaf, healall, stoneroot, knotroot, knootweed, knobweed, ord. *Labiatæ;* indigenous plant possessed of diuretic properties, which seem to reside in a volatile oil; infusion is the best form of administration; leaves in domestic practice are applied to wounds and bruises.

**Col′linson's flow′er.** Collinsonia.

**Colliquamen′tum** (*colliqueo*, to melt). First rudiments of an embryo.

**Colliqua′tion.** Solution, dissolution, act of melting; degeneration accompanied by liquefaction of the tissues.

**Colliq′uative** (*colliqueo*, to melt). Profuse or excessive in flow, noting various discharges which produce rapid exhaustion; hence we say colliquative sweats, colliquative diarrhœa, etc; also applied to any process in which liquefaction of the tissues occurs. **C. fe′ver,** hectic fever. **C. necro′sis,** humid necrosis.

**Collispinal′is.** Spinatus colli muscle.

**Collisplen′ius.** Splenius colli muscle.

**Col′located.** Placed or situated with or immediately adjacent to another part.

**Collo′dion.** Collodium (Ph. U. S. and Br.), liquid cuticle, ethereal solution of guncotton, Maynard's adhesive liquid; solution obtained by dissolving guncotton—pyroxylin—in a mixture of rectified ether and alcohol. Pyroxylin is formed by mixing nitric acid and sulphuric acid gradually and adding cotton (freed from impurities). The U. S. Pharmacopœia contains a formula for the preparation of collodion (pyroxylin, 4; stronger ether, 70; alcohol, 26). When applied to a part the ether evaporates, and the solid, adhesive material is left, which contracts; hence it is used in cases of wounds to keep their edges together. It has been applied as a coating for abrasions and in cases of burns. Various non-official preparations of collodion have been employed, the formulæ for several of which are herewith given (see also *Collodium*): **Abort′ive c.,** consists of hydrargyrum bichloride, 3 parts to 500 parts of collodion; employed for the purpose of aborting smallpox vesicles. **Canthar′idal c.,** *collodium cantharidatum* (Ph. U. S.), *collodium vesicans* (Ph. Br.); the Ph. U. S. contains a formula for its preparation, including as the ingredients cantharides, flexible collodion, and commercial chloroform; in the Ph. Br., pyroxylin and liquor epispasticus; by painting the surface with a little of this solution vesication is produced, as with the plaster of cantharides. **Caus′tic c.,** prepared by dissolving 4 parts of corrosive sublimate in 30 of collodion; has been used for destroying nævi materni. **Elas′tic c.,** flexible c. **Epispas′tic c.,** vesicating c., consisting of a mixture of oil of mustard, glacial acetic acid, and collodion. **Ferru′ginous c.,** mixture of equal parts of collodion and tincture of chloride of iron. **Flex′ible c.,** *collodium flexile* (Ph. U. S.), is a mixture of collodion, Canada turpentine, and castor oil; in the Ph. Br., collodium, Canada balsam, and turpentine; the other ingredients give to the collodion softness and elasticity. **Glyc′erized c.,** mixture of glycerin and collodion, which accommodates itself to the motions of the part and does not crack when applied. **I′odized c.,** mixture of iodine, gr. x–xx, in collodion, ℥j, proposed to obtain rapidly the effects of iodine, especially on tumors. **Io′doform c.,** consists of 1 part of iodoform dissolved in 20 parts of flexible collodion. **Mercu′rial c.,** caustic collodion; prepared by dissolving corrosive sublimate in collodion, in the proportion of 1 part of the former to 6 of the latter; has been used in cases of nævi, and, more diluted, in different cutaneous affections, syphilitic discolorations, for example; also to prevent pitting in smallpox. **Ric′inated c.,** mixture of collodion and castor oil; used for the same purpose as terebinthinated c. **Silk c.,** silk fibre is dissolved in chloride of zinc, and the zinc is then removed. **Styp′tic c.,** *collodium stypticum* (Ph. U. S.); styptic colloid; xylostyptic ether; preparation made of tannic acid, alcohol, stronger ether, and collodion; applied externally to wounded or abraded surfaces; carbolic acid, iodine, morphine, etc., may be added to it. **Terebin′thinated c.,** preparation of collodion and turpentine, used by the Germans and French as a covering in erysipelas, burns, bedsores, and chronic cutaneous diseases. **Ves′icating c.,** epispastic c. **Zinc c.,** prepared by dissolving sulphate of zinc in styptic collodion.

**Collo′dium.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Collodion. **C. antisep′ticum,** antiseptic collodion; prepared by saturating linen or silk in a solution of mastic, narcotine in powder form, Peruvian balsam, and chloroform; it is then allowed to dry. **C. canthar-ida′tum,** official (Ph. U. S.) name of cantharidal collodion. **C. carbol′icum,** carbolized collodion; mixture of carbolic acid and collodion, equal parts; employed locally in toothache in the cavity of a tooth. **C. chrysarobina′tum,** chrysarobin collodion; mixture of chrysarobin, 3 parts, in collodion, 20 parts; used locally in the treatment of psoriasis. **C. corrosi′vum,** caustic collodion. **C. creosot′icum,** creosote collodion; preparation made of creosote and collodion; employed in dental caries. **C. crotona′tum,** croton-oil collodion; preparation consisting of croton oil and collodion, equal parts of each. **C. epispas′ticum,** see *Epispastic collodion*. **C. escharot′icum,** caustic collodion. **C. ferra′tum,** preparation made of ferric chloride and collodion in the proportion of 1 to 6; used as a hæmostatic. **C. flex′ile,** official (Ph. U. S. and Br.) name of flexible collodion. **C. glycerina′tum,** glycerized collodion. **C. hæmostat′icum,** styptic collodion. **C. lentes′cens,** glycerized collodion. **C. mercuria′le ioda′tum,** iodized mercurial collodion; a preparation made of mercurial iodide, potassium iodide, alcohol, ether, and soluble guncotton. **C. phenyla′tum,** c. carbolicum. **C. plum′bicum,** lead collodion; consists of lead plaster, alcohol, ether, and collodion; applied to cutaneous irritations and scales. **C. ricina′tum,** terebinthinated collodion. **C. salicyla′tum compos′itum,** compound salicylated collodion, salicylic collodion; preparation made of extract of cannabis indica, alcohol, salicylic acid, and flexible collodion. **C. saturni′num,** c. plumbicum. **C. styp′ticum,** official (Ph. U. S.) name of styptic collodion. **C. tan′nicum,** c. stypticum. **C. terebinthina′tum,** terebinthinated collodion. **C. ves′icans,** official (Ph Br.) name of cantharidal collodion.

**Col′loid** (*kolla*, glue, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling glue; also any substance, as gum, gelatin, or albumin, which in solution passes with difficulty, or not at all, through minutely porous septa. **An′odyne c.,** amyl colloid. **C. can′cer,** alveolar cancer, gelatinous, areolar, or gum cancer; epithet applied to a product of morbid secretion resembling glue or particles of jelly inlaid in a regular alveolar bed; see *Cancer*. **Carbol′ic c.,** solution of carbolic acid in styptic colloid. **C. cysts,** see *Cysts*. **C. degenera′tion,** colloid softening; metamorphosis consisting of transformation of the tissues into a brownish substance like thin glue or mucilage; its chemical composition is not constant; it occurs in glandular carcinoma and other growths. **C. metamorpho′sis,** c. degeneration. **C. mil′ium,** see *Milium*. **C. solu′tion,** colloidal solution. **Styp′tic c.,** xylostyptic ether; a compound fluid for instant and ready use in the dressing of wounded surfaces, which is at the same time styptic, antiseptic, and a complete means of excluding wounded, abraded, or ulcerated parts from the air. It is made by saturating ether with tannin and guncotton, and may be applied with a brush or mixed with an equal quantity of ether in the form of a spray. It may also be made by adding together collodion, carbolic acid, tannin, and benzoic acid.

**Colloid′al.** Colloid. **C. solu′tion,** a solution in which the particles of the dissolved substance are so large as to impart viscidity to the fluid.

**Colloidin′.** Albuminoid substance found in colloid tumors.

**Collo′ma** (*kolla*, glue). Gelatiniform matter, of common occurrence in cysts; is transparent, amorphous, and devoid of vessels and nerves.

**Collone′ma.** Colloid sarcoma, myxoma; a peculiar gelatinous tumor, consisting of a remarkably soft, gelatiniform tissue, which trembles on being touched.

**Colloph'ora u'tilis** (*kolla*, glue, *phoreo*, to bear). Brazilian lorveria; caoutchouc is obtained from the sap.

**Colloturine'.** Alkaloid obtained from bark of Symplocos racemosa.

**Colloxylin'** (*kolla*, glue, *xylinos*, made of cotton). Pyroxylin.

**Col'lum.** The neck; the part of the body situated between the head and chest; also a part of an organ resembling the neck, as in the following cases: **C. anatom'icum hu'meri**, anatomical neck of the humerus. **C. astrag'ali**, neck of the astragalus; depression separating the anterior extremity of the astragalus from its body. **C. chirur'gicum hu'meri**, surgical neck of the humerus. **C. cos'tæ**, neck of a rib; narrow part of a rib between the head and tubercle. **C. den'tis**, neck of a tooth; part of the tooth between the corona and fang which is embraced by the gum. **C. distor'tum**, wryneck. **C. duc'tus urinif'eri**, neck of uriniferous tubule. **C. fem'oris**, neck of the thighbone; the long, narrow, and oblique portion of the os femoris which separates the head of the two trochanters. **C. fib'ulæ**, neck of the fibula; slight narrowness seated below the head or upper extremity of the fibula. **C. glan'dis**, see *Glans*. **C. hu'meri**, neck of the humerus; circular, depressed portion which separates the head of the os humeri from its two tuberosities; some surgeons place the neck below the tuberosities, no precise line of demarcation indicating its extent. **C. mandib'ulæ** or **maxil'læ inferio'ris**, neck of the lower jaw; depression observable on each side of the lower jaw, immediately below the condyle. **C. obsti'pum**, torticollis. **C. os'sis mag'ni** or **capita'ti**, neck of the os magnum; circular depression beneath the head of this bone of the carpus. **C. pe'dis**, instep. **C. ra'dii**, neck of the radius; narrow portion of the radius which supports the head of the bone. **C. scap'ulæ**, neck of the scapula; narrow portion observable below the glenoid cavity of the scapula, which seems to separate it, as it were, from the rest of the bone. **C. stape'dis**, neck of the stapes. **C. ta'li**, neck of the astragalus. **C. u'teri**, neck of the uterus; narrow, cylindrical, and flattened portion of the uterus, which terminates it inferiorly and opens into the vagina by the os uteri or os tincæ; this neck is perceptible on examination per vaginam until near the end of utero-gestation; as the uterus enlarges, however, it becomes shorter and wider, so that a manifest difference exists between its condition at seven and nine months. **C. vesi'cæ**, neck of the bladder; anterior part of the base of the bladder, which resembles the neck of a bottle and is continuous with the urethra. **C. v. fel'leæ**, neck of the gall-bladder.

**Colluna'rium.** Nasal douche.

**Colluto'rium.** Mouth-wash. **C. adstrin'gens**, mel boracis. **C. o'ris**, mouth-wash.

**Col'lutory.** Mouth-wash.

**Collu'vies.** Filth; excrement; discharge from an old ulcer. **C. gas'trica**, gastric disorder.

**Collyr'ium** (*kollyrion*, eye-salve). Formerly a solid medicine, of long, cylindrical shape, proper to be introduced into the vagina, anus, or nostril; suppository. At the present day collyrium means an eye-lotion. **C. adstrin'gens**, aqua ophthalmica aluminosa. **C. alumino'sum**, aqua ophthalmica aluminosa. **C. ammoniaca'le**, preparation used in France in amaurosis and nervous debility of the eye, consisting of slaked lime, muriate of ammonia, charcoal, cinnamon, cloves, and Armenian bole, moistened, and kept in a well-stopped bottle; the stopper being removed the bottle is moved beneath the affected eye. **C. a'ni**, suppository. **C. antiphlogis'ticum**, liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **Bates's c.**, see *Bates's camphorated lotion*. **C. of the Benedic'tines**, preparation made of extract of soot disolved in vinegar, to which extract of roses is added; a once popular application in scrofulous ophthalmia. **Ferru'ginous c.**, mixture of sulphate of iron and white sugar. **Gim'bernat's c.**, solution of caustic potash in water. **C. opia'tum**, prepared by dissolving extract of opium in rose-water. **C. plumba'tum**, liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **C. sic'cum**, a powder for the local treatment of the conjunctiva. **C. zin'cicum**, unguentum zinci oxidi.

**Colobo'ma** (*koloboma*, anything truncated). Mutilation or defect of any part, especially of the eye. **Bridge c.**, c. iridis crossed by a band of iris tissue. **C. of the cho'roid**, a large defect in the choroid, usually in its lower part; coloboma of the iris and ciliary body generally coexist in this condition. **Fuchs's c.**, see *Fuchs*. **C. i'ridis**, fissure of the iris; congential peculiarity of the iris, consisting of a fissure of its lower portion, and a consequent prolongation of the iris to the margin of the cornea; see *Iridorrhagus*. **C. len'tis**, defect in the crystalline, generally occurring with a similar defect in the iris and choroid, due to a relaxation of the zonule of Zinn. **C. of op'tic-nerve sheath**, congenital rare peculiarity due to imperfect closure of fetal fisures. **C. pal'pebræ**, vertical fissure of the eyelid, passing through it so as to divide it into two flaps, somewhat resembling the two portions of a harelip.

**Colobomat'ic.** Affected with coloboma.

**Colobo'sis.** Mutilation.

**Coloca'sia.** A genus of *Aroideæ*. **C. antiquo'rum**, cultivated in India and Egypt and used for food; juice of the leaves possesses styptic properties. **C. esculen'ta**, variety of Colocasia antiquorum known as laro.

**Colocente'sis** (*colon* + *kenteo*, to pierce). Operation of puncturing the colon, as in case of paralytic distention of that bowel to give exit to gas.

**Colocholo'sis** (*chole*, bile). Bilious dysentery.

**Coloclei'sis** (*kleisis*, occlusion). Occlusion of the colon.

**Coloclys'ter.** A high enema, thrown up into the colon.

**Colocolos'tomy** (*colon* + *colon* + *stoma*, mouth). Operation of forming an artificial communication between two portions of the colon.

**Col'ocynth.** The fruit of Citrullus colocynthis, bitterapple. See *Colocynthis*.

**Colocyntheïn'.** A derivative of colocynthin; purgative.

**Colocynthin'.** A purgative glucoside derived from colocynthis. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{5}$ (0.006–0.013).

**Colocynth'is.** (Ph. U. S.) Colocynth, the fruit of Citrullus (cucumis) colocynthis; the official name in the Ph. Br. is Colocynthidis pulpa. The following are the official preparations: *Extractum colocynthidis* (Ph. U. S.), extract of colocynth; dose, gr ij–v (0.13–0.32). *Extractum colocynthidis compositum* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), compound extract of colocynth; contains colocynth, aloes, scammomy, cardamom, and soap; dose, gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). *Pilula colocynthidis composita* (Ph. Br.), compound colocynth pill; contains about one-third of its weight of aloes; dose, gr. iv–viij (0.26–0.52).

**Colodac'tylus** (*kolos*, curtailed, *daktylos*, finger). Provided with incomplete fingers or toes.

**Coloenteri'tis.** Colitis with inflammation of the small intestine.

**Cologne' wa'ter.** Spiritus odoratus.

**Colom'ba.** Calumba.

**Colombine', com'mon.** Aquilegia vulgaris.

**Co'lon.** That portion of the large intestine which extends from the cæcum to the rectum. It is usually divided into four portions: 1. The *right lumbar* or *ascending, colon dextrum*, situated in the right lumbar region and commencing at the cæcum. 2. *Transverse colon, colon transversum, transverse arch of the colon*, the portion of the colon which crosses from the right to the left side at the upper part of the abdomen. 3. The *left lumbar* or *descending colon, colon sinistrum*, extending from the left part of the transverse arch, opposite the outer portion of the left kidney, to the corresponding iliac fossa. 4. The *iliac colon* or *sigmoid flexure of the colon*, the portion of the intestine which makes a double curvature in the left iliac fossa and ends in the rectum. The muscular fibres, as in the cæcum, are in three flat stripes. **C. bacil'lus,** B. coli communis **C. b. of Esch'erich,** B. neapolitanus. **Tor'por of the c.,** disease in which the muscular coat of the colon acts with deficient energy, giving occasion to distention of the intestine, which, by pressing upon the other organs, may interfere so much with their functions as to lead to distressing gastric, cardiac, and other disorders.

**Colon'ic.** Pertaining to the colon.

**Coloni'tis.** Colitis; dysentery.

**Coloniza'tion.** Method employed in the treatment of the insane or the epileptic, which consists in keeping them in colonies and in giving them employment and providing for them in families.

**Colonop'yra.** Colopyra.

**Colon'oscope** (*skopeo*, to view). Instrument for examining the upper part of the rectum and colon.

**Col'ony.** A collection of bacteria resulting from the culture of the same in favorable media. **C. treat'ment,** see *Colonization.*

**Colopex'ia** (*pexis*, fixation). Fixation by suture of the colon (the sigmoid flexure usually) to the wall of the abdomen.

**Colopexot'omy.** Fixation of the colon by incision and suture.

**Co'lopexy.** See *Colopexia.*

**Coloph'any.** Colophonia.

**Col'ophene.** Volatile oil from colophony.

**Colophol'ic.** Relating to or obtained from colophony. **C. acid,** acid derived from turpentine; employed in making plasters and soaps.

**Co'lopho'nia** (from Colophon, a city of Ionia). Colophany, colophony, black rosin, pitch, brown rosin; a black resin remaining in the retort after the distillation of common turpentine by means of a strong fire. It is used like the turpentines in general and in some pharmaceutical preparations. **C. mauritia'na,** tree of Mauritius yielding Mauritius elemi.

**Colophon'ic acid.** Colopholic acid.

**Colopho'nium.** Colophony

**Coloph'ony.** Colophonia.

**Coloproc'tia** (*proktos*, anus). Colostomy.

**Colopto'sis** (*ptosis*, falling). Prolapse or falling of the colon. See *Enteroptosis.*

**Colopunc'ture.** Operation of puncturing the colon; colocentesis.

**Colop'yra** (*pyr*, fire). Variety of dysentery accompanied with white discharges.

**Col'or.** The visual perception arising from the reflection of light after it has undergone various changes induced by the diverse refrangibility of its component rays. **Acciden'tal c.,** complementary c. **C.-blind'ness,** inability to distinguish colors accurately, see *Achromatopsia.* **C. cen'tre,** see *Centre.* **Comp'lement'ary c.,** if the eye has been for some time regarding a particular color the retina becomes insensible to this color, and if afterward it is turned to a sheet of white paper the paper will be of the color that arises from the union of all the rays of the solar spectrum except the one to which the retina has become insensible. Thus, if the eye be directed for some time to a *red* wafer, the sheet of paper will seem to be of a *bluish-green* in a circular spot of the same dimensions as the wafer. This bluish-green image is called an *ocular spectrum,* because it is impressed upon the eye and may be retained for a short time; and the color *bluish-green* is said to be the *accidental* or *complementary color* of the *red.* If this experiment be made with wafers of different colors, other accidental colors will be observed, varying from the color of the wafer employed, as in the following table:

| *Color of the wafer.* | *Accidental color, or color of the ocular spectrum.* |
|---|---|
| *Red* | Bluish-green. |
| *Orange* | Blue. |
| *Yellow* | Indigo. |
| *Green* | Violet with a little red. |
| *Blue* | Orange-red. |
| *Indigo* | Orange-yellow. |
| *Violet* | Yellow-green. |
| *Black* | White. |
| *White* | Black. |

If all the colors of the spectrum are ranged in a circle, in the proportions they hold in the spectrum itself, the complementary color of any particular color will be found directly opposite; hence the two colors have been termed *opposite colors.* If the primary color, or that to which the eye has been first directed, be added to the accidental color, the result must be the same impression as that produced by the union of all the rays of the spectrum—*white* light. The accidental color, in other words, is what the primitive color requires to make it white light. The primitive and accidental colors are therefore *complements* of each other, and hence accidental colors have been called *complementary colors.* They have also been termed *harmonic,* because the primitive and its accidental color *harmonize* with each other in painting. **C.-gusta'tion,** a condition in which a certain color calls up a certain subjective sensation of taste, or *vice versa;* pseudogeusæsthesia. **Harmon'ic c.,** complementary c. **C.-hear'ing,** a condition in which the senses of hearing and color are commingled, analagous to c.-gustation; pseudochromæsthesia. **C.-in'dex** see *Blood quotient.* **C. percep'tion,** ability of seeing and distinguishing colors. **C. p., abnor'mal,** color-blindness.

**Colora'tion.** The acquiring of color or any special hue; the effect of staining.

**Colorecti'tis.** Inflammation of the colon and rectum; dysentery.

**Colorectos'tomy** (*colon* + *rectum, stoma,* mouth). Operation for formation of anastomosis between the rectum and colon.

**Colorif'ic.** Producing or giving color.

**Colorim'eter** (*metron*, measure). An instrument with which color intensity in liquids is measured.

**Colos'tomy** (*colon* + *stoma*, mouth). Operation for artificial anus, consisting in making a large, permanent aperture in the colon.

**Colostra'tion.** Disease in newborn children, attributable to the colostrum.

**Colos'tric.** Relating to the colostrum.

**Colostrococ'ca.** Colostrum corpuscles.

**Colos'trous.** Containing colostrum.

**Colos'trum.** Green milk, beastlings, beistings, beestings, biestings, beastings or beest. First milk after accouchement; contains more serum and butter and less casein than common milk, and seems to possess a laxative property, which renders it effective in the expulsion of the meconium. Chemical analysis of the colostrum and the normal milk of woman, according to Simon, gives the following results:

| | *Colostrum.* | *Normal milk.* |
|---|---|---|
| Water | 828 | 887.6 |
| Fat | 50 | 25.3 |
| Casein | 40 | 34.3 |
| Sugar of milk | 70 | 48.2 |
| Ashes | 3 | 2.3 |

Colostrum formerly meant an emulsion prepared of turpentine and yolk of egg. **C. cor'puscles,** granular, round yellow corpuscles, abundant in the colostrum, and disappearing in the course of a week or more.

**Colot'omy** (*colon* + *tome*, incision). Operation of cutting into the colon, as for the formation of an artificial anus. *Callisen's operation* was applied to the descending, that of *Amussat* to the ascending, colon. **In'guinal c.,** Littré's method; the incision is made in the inguinal region. **Lum'bar c.,** Amussat's method; the incision is made in the loin, a spot being selected where the bowel is not covered by peritoneum.

**Coloty'phus.** Typhoid fever accompanied with dysentery.

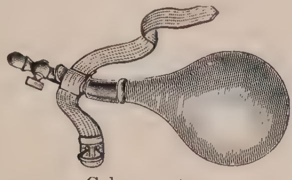
**Colpal′gia** (*kolpos*, vagina, *algos*, pain). Pain in the vagina.

**Colpatre′sia** (*kolpos*, vagina, *atretos*, without opening). Imperforation of the vagina.

**Colpecta′sia** (*kolpos*, vagina, *ektasis*, distention). Condition of the vagina in which marked dilatation exists.

**Colpemphrax′is** (*kolpos*, vagina, *emphraxis*, obstruction). Obstruction of the vagina by foreign bodies.

**Colpeuryn′ter** (*kolpos*, vagina, *euryno*, to dilate). Speculum vaginæ; also a dilatable bag for dilating the os uteri or upper part of the vagina.



Colpeurynter.

**Colpeu′rysis.** Distention of the vagina by means of the colpeurynter.

**Colpi′tis.** Inflammation of the vagina.

**Colpo-** (*kolpos*, vagina). In composition, vagina.

**Colpocace,** kol-pok′a-se (*kolpos*, vagina, *kakos*, evil). Gangrene of the vagina and labia. **C. infanti′lis,** gangrene of the genitals in young girls. **C. puerpera′rum,** sloughing of the vagina and genitals in puerperal women.

**Col′pocele** (*kolpos*, vagina, *kele*, rupture). Vaginal hernia; elytrocele.

**Colpoclei′sis** (*kolpos*, vagina, *kleisis*, closure). Operation for occlusion of the vagina.

**Colpocystarchosyr′inx** (*kolpos*, vagina, *kystis*, bladder, *archos*, rectum, *syrinx*, passage). Fistula between the vagina, bladder, and rectum.

**Colpocys′tic** (*kolpos*, vagina, *kystis*, bladder). Relating to the vagina and bladder.

**Colpocystit′ic.** Relating to or suffering with colpocystitis.

**Colpocysti′tis** (*kolpos*, vagina, *kystis*, bladder). Inflammation of the vagina and bladder.

**Colpocyst′ocele** (*kolpos*, vagina, *kystis*, bladder, *kele*, rupture). Intrusion or prolapse of the bladder into the vagina.

**Colpocystosyr′inx** (*kolpos*, vagina, *kystis*, bladder, *syrinx*, passage). Vesicovaginal fistula, one communicating with the bladder and vagina.

**Colpocystot′omy** (*kolpos*, vagina, *kystis*, bladder, *tome*, incision). Operation for buttonholing the bladder by suturing its mucous membrane to that of the vagina. Lithotomy through the vagina.

**Colpodesmorrhaph′ia** (*kolpos*, vagina, *desmos*, ligament, *rhaphe*, suture). Removal of a part of the mucous membrane of the vagina for the radical cure of prolapse of the vagina and uterus.

**Colpœde′ma** (*kolpos*, vagina, *oidema*, swelling). Œdema of the vagina.

**Colpohyperpla′sia.** Thickening of the vaginal mucous membrane accompanied with increased secretion of mucus. **C. cys′tica,** c. with gaseous blebs formed on the mucous membrane.

**Colpohysterec′tomy** (*kolpos*, vagina, *hystera*, uterus, *ektome*, excision). Excision or ablation of the uterus through the vagina.

**Colpohysterot′omy** (*kolpos*, vagina, *hystera*, uterus, *tome*, incision). Incision of or operation on both the vagina and uterus, or on the uterus through the vagina.

**Colpoklei′sis.** Colpocleisis.

**Colpoleucorrhœ′a** (*kolpos*, vagina, *leukos*, white, *rheo*, to flow). Vaginal leucorrhœa.

**Colpomyomec′tomy** (*kolpos*, vagina, *myoma*, muscular tumor, *ektome*, excision). Removal of a uterine myoma through the vagina.

**Colpomyomot′omy.** Operation upon a uterine myoma through the vagina.

**Colpomyot′omy.** Excision of a uterine myoma through the vagina; colpomyomotomy.

**Colpop′athy** (*kolpos*, vagina, *pathos*, disease). Any disease affecting the vagina.

**Colpoperine′oplasty** (*kolpos*, vagina, *perineum* + *plasso*, to form). Plastic operation for the repair of lesions of the vagina and perineum.

**Colpoperineor′rhaphy** (*rhaphe*, suture). Operation for ruptured perineum by suture to preserve the vaginal mucous membrane as much as possible, and to form a projecting ridge or crest along the middle of the posterior column of the vagina which will act as a column of support and hold up the anterior wall and the bladder.

**Colpophleghymeni′tis** (*phlegma*, mucus, *hymen*, membrane + *itis*). Inflammation of the lining membrane of the vagina.

**Col′poplasty.** Plastic operation on the vagina.

**Colpopol′ypus.** Vaginal polypus.

**Colpopto′sis** (*ptosis*, fall). Prolapsus vaginæ.

**Colporrha′gia** (*rhegnymi*, to break forth). Discharge of blood from the vagina.

**Colpor′rhaphy** (*rhaphe*, suture). Operation of closing the vagina by suture; elytrorrhaphy.

**Colporrhex′is** (*rhexis*, rupture). Rupture of the vagina; discharge of blood from the vagina.

**Colporrhœ′a** (*rheo*, to flow). Leucorrhœa.

**Colpo′sis** (*kolpos*, vagina). Inflammation of the vagina.

**Colpospas′mus** (*kolpos*, vagina, *spasmos*, spasm). Spasm of the vagina.

**Colpospas′tic.** Relating to or affected with colpospasmus

**Colpostegno′sis** (*stegnoo*, to close). Atresia or narrowness or obliteration of the vagina.

**Colpostenocho′ria** (*kolpos*, *stenos*, narrow, *choros*, space). Atresia or narrowness or obliteration of the vagina.

**Colposteno′sis.** Narrowing or constriction of the vagina.

**Colposynize′sis** (*synizesis*, falling together). Atresia or narrowness or obliteration of the vagina.

**Colpot′omy** (*kolpos*, vagina, *tome*, incision). Incision of the vagina in parturition or for stenosis.

**Colpo-ureterocystot′omy.** Incision through the walls of the vagina and bladder to reach the ureters.

**Colpo-ureterot′omy.** Operation upon the ureter through the vagina.

**Colpoxero′sis** (*kolpos*, vagina, *xerosis*, dryness). Abnormal dryness of the vagina.

**Colt's foot.** Asarum canadense; tussilago. **C.'s tail,** Erigeron canadense.

**Col′uber.** A genus of non-venomous snakes.

**Colubri′na.** A term for non-venomous snakes, ord. *Ophidia*. Polygonum bistorta. **C. dracon′tia,** Arum dracunculus. **C. lusitan′ica,** Euphorbia capitata. **C. rectina′ta,** source of mabee-bark; employed in the West Indies in fevers and as a stomachic. **C. virginia′na,** Aristolochia serpentaria.

**Co′lum.** Colon; also a strainer or filter.

**Columba′rium.** A place used for keeping vases in which are contained the ashes of cremated bodies.

**Colum′bian bark.** Carthagena bark.

**Colum′bic acid.** Calumbic acid.

**Columbin′.** Calumbin.

**Col′umbine.** Aquilegia vulgaris. **Wild c.,** Aquilegia canadensis.

**Colum′bium.** Niobium.

**Colum′bo.** Calumba.

**Columel′la** (dim. of columna). Uvula. A bone in the ear of birds corresponding to the stapes in man. **C. coch′leæ,** modiolus. **C. na′si,** cartilaginous septum narium.

**Columel′lar.** Like a pillar. Relating to a columella.

**Col′umn.** In anatomy, a part of greater length than thickness, resembling more or less in general shape a column or pillar. See also *Columna* and *Columnæ*. **Ante′rior c.,** a bundle of white matter in each half of the cord, between the anterior cornu and roots of nerves and the anterior median fissure.

**C. of Ber'tin**, columnæ Bertini. **C. of Bur'dach**, column of Goll. **Car'neous c.**, see *Columæ carneæ.* **C. of Clarke**, a mass of cells restricted to the dorsal region of the spinal cord, lying to the side and a little back of the central canal. **Cu'neiform c.**, c. of Goll. **Direct' cerebel'lar c.**, white matter external to the lateral pyramidal tract. **Dor'sal c.**, posterior c. **Enam'el c.**, one of the hexagonal rods forming the enamel of the teeth. **Fat c.**, see *Fat.* **C. of Goll**, C. of Burdach, cuneiform c.; a bundle of small, wedge-shaped fibres of white substance in the median subdivision of the posterior columns of the spinal cord. **C. of Gow'ers**, see *Gowers.* **Lat'eral c.**, white matter in each half of the cord between the posterior cornu and roots of nerves and the anterior cornu and roots of nerves. **C. of Morgagn'i** or **of the rec'tum**, see *Rectum.* **Mus'cle c.**, muscle prism or rod. **Poste'rior c.**, white matter in the cord between the posterior cornu and roots of nerves and the posterior median fissure. **Poste'rior me'dian c.** (of the medulla oblongata), funiculus gracilis. **Pos'tero-exter'nal c.**, external large division of the posterior column of the spinal cord. **Posterome'dian c.**, central portion of the posterior column of the spinal cord. **Posterovesic'ular c.**, Clarke's column. **Respi'ratory c.**, fibres passing between the internal capsule and lenticular nucleus and adjacent parts. **C. of Rolan'do**, see *Rolando.* **C. of Serto'li**, see *Sertoli.* **Spi'nal c.**, see *Vertebral.* **C. of Spitz'ka-Lis'sauer**, see *Lissauer.* **C. of Türck**, anterolateral column of the spinal cord situated between the anterior median fissure and the nerve roots. **C. of the vagi'na**, see *Vagina.* **Ven'tral c.**, anterior c. **Ver'tebral c.**, see *Vertebral.* **Vesic'ular c.**, a nerve cell in the posterior cornu of the spinal cord.

**Colum'na.** Column. Anatomists use this word for parts resembling a column or pillar. **C. ad'stans inguin'ibus**, penis. **C. dor'si**, vertebral column. **C. foram'inis ova'lis**, see *Ovalis fossa.* **C. for'nicis**, see *Fornix.* **C. me'dia**, see *Thyroid gland.* **C. na'si**, cartilaginous part of septum of the nostrils; see *Nares.* **C. o'ris**, uvula. **C. spina'lis**, vertebral column. **C. val'vulæ Vieussen'ii**, see *Valvula Vieussenii.* **C. vertebra'lis**, vertebral column. **C. virginita'tis**, hymen.

**Colum'næ** (pl. of columna) **adipo'sæ.** See *Fat columns.* **C. Berti'ni**, columns of Bertin, septula renum; processes of the cortical substance of the kidney which extend between the pyramids of Malpighi as far as the hilus. **C. car'neæ** (fleshy columns), small, fleshy columns which project, more or less, into the auricles and ventricles of the heart, whose use appears to be to prevent too great a dilatation of those cavities. A few of these *columnæ* are attached by one extremity to the walls of the heart, and by the other give insertion to the chordæ tendinæ. **C. car'neæ of the rec'tum**, see *Rectum.* **C. car'neopapillo'sæ**, columns of the vagina. **C. cor'dis**, columnæ carneæ. **C. for'nicis**, pillars of the fornix. **C. Morgagn'ii**, see *Rectum.* **C. papilla'res**, see *Columnæ carneæ.* **C. plica'rum**, foliate papillæ of the tongue; columns of the vagina. **C. rec'ti**, columnæ Morgagni. **C. vagina'les**, columns of the vagina.

**Colum'nar.** Resembling a column. **C. epithe'lium**, see *Epithelium.* **C. lay'er of the ret'ina**, the layer of rods and cones.

**Colum'nea longifo'lia.** Bahel.

**Col'umning the vagi'na.** Introduction of tampon or sponges in oiled silk bag into the vagina for the purpose of giving support to the vaginal walls and to elevate the uterus when prolapsed.

**Co'lus Jo'vis** (staff of Jove). Salvia sclarea.

**Colu'tea arbores'cens.** Bladder senna; ord. *Leguminosæ;* leaves are slightly purgative, and are often mixed with those of the Cassia senna. **C. aper'ta**, species having purgative leaves. **C. cruen'ta**, Colutea aperta. **C. hirsu'ta**, Colutea arborescens. **C. orienta'lis**, Colutea aperta. **C. vesica'ria**, Colutea arborescens.

**Colymbif'era mi'nor.** Mentha crispa.

**Colyth'rum.** Esenbeckia febrifuga.

**Colyt'ic** (*kolytikos*, preventive). Inhibitory; obstructive; antiseptic.

**Col'za oil.** Variety of rapeseed oil.

**Co'ma.** A profound, soporous condition from which at times it is extremely difficult to rouse the individual; a symptom occurring in many diseases. Two varieties are distinguished: 1. *Coma vigil, typhomania,* which is accompanied with delirium. The patient has his eyes closed, but opens them when called and closes them again immediately; this state is accompanied with considerable restlessness. 2. *Coma somnolentum* or *comatodes,* in which the patient speaks when roused, but remains silent and immovable in the intervals; coma is a deeper sleep than *sopor,* but less deep than *lethargy* and *carus.* Also formerly hair; capillus (*komeo,* to adorn). **C. agrypno'des**, coma vigil. **Alcohol'ic c.**, coma due to alcoholism. **Apoplec'tic c.**, cerebral apoplexy. **C. cæsa'rea**, plica. **C. comato'des**, see *Coma.* **Diabet'ic c.**, a variety of coma which generally ends fatally, occurring in the latter stage of diabetes mellitus. **C. diacet'icum**, coma due to uræmia. **Epilep'tic c.**, period of unconsciousness occurring after an attack of epilepsy. **Hyster'ical c.**, a form of coma sometimes occurring in hysterical attacks. **Kuss'maul's c.**, see *Kussmaul's symptom.* **C. somnolen'tum**, somnolency, see *Coma.* **Trance c.**, hypnotic lethargy. **Uræm'ic c.**, a form of coma accompanying an uræmic seizure. **C. vig'il**, see *Coma.*

**Coma'con** or **Coma'cum.** Myristica moschata.

**Co'mal** (*kome,* hair). Having resemblance to a hair tuft.

**Coman'dra umbella'ta.** Bastard toadflax; indigenous; has been used in fevers by some Indian tribes.

**Com'arum palus'tre.** Marsh cinquefoil; indigenous plant; is possessed of astringent virtues.

**Com'arus.** Arbutus unedo.

**Co'mata.** Diseases characterized by diminution of the powers of voluntary motion, with sleep or impaired condition of the senses.

**Comato'des.** Comatose.

**Co'matose** or **Co'matous.** Relating to or resembling coma.

**Combi'ning capac'ity.** Quantivalence.

**Combre'tum raimbault'ii.** Plant of Western Africa, called kinkeibah; tonic, diuretic, emetic; used in hæmaturic bilious fever.

**Combus'tion** (*comburo,* to burn). Burning. **Sponta'neous c.**, the alleged rapid destruction of the human body by being reduced to ashes, either spontaneously or on contact with an ignited substance. It is said to have occurred in the obese and the hard drinkers.

**Com'edo** (pl. comedones) or **Com'edon** (*comedo,* to eat up, squander). A minute cylinder of inspissated sebum with a blackened tip, occupying one of the sebaceous follicles of the face; a blackhead.

**Comen'ic acid.** A derivative of meconic acid.

**Côme's arsen'ical pow'der.** See *Powder, arsenical, of Côme.*

**Co'mes** (an associate). A blood-vessel accompanying a nerve. **C. ner'vi ischiad'ici**, branch from the sciatic artery to the great sciatic nerve. **C. n. media'ni**, branch from the anterior interosseous artery to the median nerve. **C. n. phren'ici**, small branch of the internal mammary artery, arising from that vessel where it enters the chest and descending to the diaphragm with the phrenic nerve.

**Comes'tible** (*comedo,* to eat up). Edible; when this word is used substantively it means solid food.

**Cometoc'ora** (*cometes,* comet, *kore,* pupil). Term applied to the different shapes of the pupil in coloboma of the iris.

**Com'frey.** Symphytum. **Spot'ted c.**, pulmonaria. **Wild c.**, Cynoglossum virginicum.

**Com'itant.** Being companion to. **C. heteropho'ria**, c. squint. **C. squint**, conditions in which a wrongly inclined eye moves when the other eye does, so that the deflection is nearly constant.

**Com'ma bacil'lus.** Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ. **C. degenera'tion**, degeneration of the comma tract, as in tabes dorsalis. **C. tract,** tract situated in the middle of the external posterior column of the spinal cord in the cervical and thoracic regions.

**Commanduca′tio** (*commanduco*, to chew up). Mastication.

**Commely′na med′ica.** Aneilema medica; tubers are employed in disorders of the liver and chest.

**Commem′orative** (*commemoro*, to cause to remember). That which recalls, or, rather, which is recalled. **C. signs** are those deduced from circumstances which have gone before; or rather, according to others, those which point out the preceding condition of the patient. They are also called *amamnestic signs*.

**Commen′sal** (*com*, with, *mensa*, table). Term applied to an organism existing within another, but not feeding upon it as a parasite, obtaining its support either from without or from the food-stuff immediately accessible.

**Commen′sum** (*com*, with, *metior*, to measure). Symmetry.

**Com′minuted** (*comminuo*, to break to pieces). Broken into pieces. A comminuted fracture is one in which the bone is broken into a number of pieces.

**Comminu′tion.** Fracture of a bone into a number of pieces.

**Commiph′ora.** Balsamodendron.

**Commissu′ra** (*committo*, to join together). Articulation; commissure. **C. al′ba ante′rior** or **al′ba medul′læ spina′lis,** white commissure of the spinal cord; band of nerve fibres running along the entire length of the spinal cord, situated at the bottom of the anterior median fissure; see *Spinal commissure*. **C. ansa′ta,** fibres extending from the lamina terminalis cinerea over the chiasma opticum to the tuber cinereum. **C. ante′rior accesso′ria,** anterior gray cornu of the spinal cord. **C. ante′rior al′ba,** c. alba anterior. **C. ante′rior cer′ebri,** anterior commissure of the brain. **C. arcua′ta ante′rior,** fibræ arcuatæ orbitales of the optic chiasm. **C. arcua′ta poste′rior,** fibræ arcuatæ cerebrales posteriores of the optic chiasm. **C. basa′lis,** transverse fibres in the tuber cinereum uniting the two hemispheres. **C. ba′seos al′ba,** thin, white lamella connecting the rostrum of the corpus callosum with the lamina cinerea. **C. ba′seos gris′ea,** gray matter forming the floor of the third ventricle. **C. ba′sis sep′ti pellu′cidi,** commissura baseos alba. **C. bre′vis,** a lobule or prominence of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum, situated in the incisura posterior, below the horizontal fissure. **C. cerebel′li,** pons Varolii. **C. cerebel′li ad cer′ebrum,** superior peduncles of the cerebellum. **C. cere′bri ante′rior,** anterior commissure of the brain. **C. cer′ebri mag′na** or **max′ima,** corpus callosum. **C. cer′ebri me′dia** or **mol′lis,** middle commissure of the brain. **C. cer′ebri poste′rior,** posterior commissure of the brain. **C. cine′rea,** gray commissure; a band of gray matter situated at the bottom of the posterior median fissure of the spinal cord, connecting the columns of gray matter in the two lateral halves of the cord; see *Spinal commissure*. **C. crucia′ta,** decussating fibres of the optic tract. **C. exter′na,** minor canthus of the eye. **C. for′nicis,** transverse band below the crista fornicis. **C. gris′ea,** gray commissure, see *Spinal commissure*. **C. gris′ea ante′rior,** part of the gray commissure in front of the central canal, see *Spinal commissure*. **C. habena′rum,** transverse fibres connecting the striæ medullares above the ventriculus conarii. **C. hemisphærio′rum,** one of the cerebral commissures. **C. infe′rior,** Gudden's commissure. **C. inter′na,** major canthus of the eye. **C. labio′rum o′ris,** commissure of the lips. **C. labio′rum puden′di,** commisure of the vulva. **C. lemnis′ci,** fibres from the deep layer of the lemniscus, decussating beneath the corpora quadrigemina. **C. mag′na cer′ebri,** corpus callosum. **C. max′ima cer′ebri,** corpus callosum. **C. me′dia,** the middle commissure, see *Cerebral commissures*. **C. medul′læ spina′lis,** spinal commissure. **C. mol′lis,** soft commissure, see *Cerebral commissures*. **C. ner′vea,** syndesmosis. **C. oliva′rum,** arcuate fibres apparently passing from one olivary body to the other. **C. os′sium car′nea,** union of bones by means of muscles. **C. palpebra′rum,** commissure of eyelids. **C. pedunculo′rum cona′rii,** commissura habenarum. **C. pedunculo′rum sep′ti pellu′cidi,** commissura baseos alba. **C. poste′rior cer′ebri,** posterior commissure of the brain. **C. poste′rior cine′rea,** c. cinerea. **C. prosta′tæ poste′rior,** middle lobe of the prostate. **C. puden′di,** commissure of the vulva. **C. sim′plex,** lobule on the upper surface of the vermis of the cerebellum, near the posterior notch. **C. ten′uis,** folium cacuminis. **C. transver′sa sulca′ta,** ala uvulæ. **C. vul′væ,** commissure of the vulva.

**Commissu′ral.** Of or belonging to a commissure.

**Com′missure.** Commissura; a point of union between two parts: thus the commissures of the eyelids, lips, etc., are the angles which they form at the place of union. **Ante′rior c. of the brain,** small, medullary fasciculus, situated transversely at the anterior part of the third ventricle and uniting the two hemispheres. **Ar′cuate c.,** posterior optic commissure. **Ba′sal c.,** c. of Meynert. **C. of the cerebel′lum,** decussation of white fibres occurring above the roof nucleus (**great anterior commissure**) and in the posterior part of the corpus trapezoides (**posterior commissure**). **C. of the eye′lids,** commissura palpebrarum; union of the lids at the outer and inner angles of the eye. **C. of floc′culus,** pedunculus flocculi; unites the flocculus with the posterior medullary velum. **Gray c.,** commissura cinerea. **Great c. of the brain,** unites the two hemispheres for some extent, and is the *corpus callosum*. **C. of Gud′den,** see *Gudden's commissure*. **Intercer′ebral c.,** see *Valvula Vieussenii*. **C. of lips,** place of union of the lips at either angle of the mouth. **C. of Mey′nert,** commissura basalis. **Mid′dle c. of the brain,** layer of gray substance uniting the thalami optici. **Oblique′ c.,** see *Valvula Vieussenii*. **Op′tic c.,** see *Chiasm*. **Poste′rior c. of the brain,** medullary band situated at the posterior part of the third or middle ventricle. **Short c.,** lobule on the inferior surface of the vermis of the cerebellum, in the incisura posterior. **Soft c.,** middle c. of the brain. **C. of the spi′nal cord,** see *Spinal commissure*. **C. of the u′vea,** ciliary ligament. **C. of the vul′va,** place of union of the labia majora, above and below. **C. of Wer′nekinck,** commissura lemnisci. **White c.,** commissura alba.

**Com′mon.** Term applied to structures which form or are formed by two or more structures of similar position or function, as the common bile duct, common carotid artery, etc.

**Commo′tio.** Motion; concussion. **C. cer′ebri,** concussion of the brain. **C. ret′inæ,** œdema of the retina due to traumatism.

**Commo′tion.** Concussion.

**Commu′nicable** (*communico*, to communicate, *habilis*, able). Contagious; infectious.

**Commu′nicans** (*communico*, to communicate). That which communicates or establishes a communication, communicating; as the two *arteriæ communicantes*, within the cranium—the one *anterior*, very short, and extending transversely from one anterior cerebral artery to the other; the other *posterior*, called *communicans Willisii*, passing from the internal carotid to the posterior cerebral artery. It is a branch of the basilary. **C. hypoglos′si,** c. noni. **C. no′ni,** long, slender, nervous branch, formed by filaments from the first, second, and third cervical nerves, descending upon the outer side of the internal jugular vein and forming a loop with the descendens noni over the sheath of the carotids. **C. perone′i,** see *Communicans poplitei*. **C. poplite′i,** large nerve arising from the popliteal, and, at a variable distance below the articulation of the knee, receiving the *communicans peronei* from the peroneal nerve, the two forming the external saphenous nerve. **C. tibia′lis,** communicans poplitei. **C. Willis′ii,** see *Artery* (table) and *Communicans*.

**Commu′nicating.** Establishing communication. See *Communicans*.

**Com′mutator** (*commuto*, to exchange). A device for alternating in direction a galvanic current, with any desired frequency.

**Co′mose.** Profuse in hair; hairy.

**Compact′** (Lat., *compactus*). Solid; close. The term *compact tissue* is given to the hardest and closest parts of bone.

**Compa′ges** (setting together). Articulation; commissure. **C. vertebra′rum,** vertebral column.

**Compar′ative anat′omy.** Comparative study of each organ in different animals or different classes of animals.

**Com′pass plant** (so called from its leaves pointing, quite uniformly, north and south). Silphium laciniatum.

**Compatibil′ity.** Quality of being compatible.

**Compat′ible.** Term applied to a drug which can be prescribed with another without destroying its chemical composition or especially its medicinal activity.

**Com′peba.** Piper cubeba.

**Compelled′ move′ments.** Involuntary movements.

**Com′pensating cur′rent.** Current of electricity which neutralizes the force of a muscle current; the apparatus employed is called a *compensator*. **C. opera′tion,** tenotomy of a healthy eye for paralysis of the other eye.

**Compensa′tion** (*compenso*, to compensate). Counterbalancing of a defect; a term implying especially an increase in size and power of some of the cavities of the heart, so that the arteries receive their full supply of blood in spite of valvular or other obstruction or of regurgitation. **Lost c.,** a condition the reverse of that just described, the heart being unable to supply fully the arteries, and pulmonary and venous congestion resulting.

**Com′pensator.** See *Compensating*.

**Compen′satory.** Acting as a substitute for that which is absent, or counterbalancing a defect. **C. hyper′trophy,** increase in size of some organ or part induced by the extra work necessary to supply a defect in some other organ or part; see *Compensation*.

**Com′peper** or **Com′piper.** Piper cubeba.

**Complaint′.** Disease. **Bow′el c.,** diarrhœa. **Sum′mer c.,** cholera infantum or cholera morbus.

**Complement′.** The active element of hæmolysis in immune serum; it is analogous in its constitution to toxin, being composed of a haptophore group, by means of which the amboceptor anchors it to the erythrocyte, and a toxophore group which effects the destruction of the red cell; the action of this latter group is called zymotoxic.

**Complemen′tal** or **Complemen′tary.** Supplying a lack; completing. **C. air,** see *Respiration*. **C. col′ors,** see *Colors*.

**Complement′ophile** (*phileo*, to love). Term designating the haptaphore group in the intermediary or immune body which combines with the complement.

**Com′plex** (*complecto*, to twist together). Embracing several distinct things; complicated. **C. of symp′toms,** syndrome.

**Complex′io.** Coition; complexion; confusion; temperament.

**Complex′ion.** Often employed to denote the color or the condition of the skin of the face, as "a *good complexion*," "a *sallow complexion*," etc. It formerly had a more extensive signification, denoting the aggregate of physical characters presented by any individual considered with respect to his external arrangement or condition. It meant more than *constitution*, for which it was used synonymously in many cases, and differed from *temperament*, which is less the external condition of the body than the state or disposition of the organs in health.

**Complex′us.** Complex. **C. ma′jor,** c. musculus. **C. mi′nor** arises from the transverse processes of the last four cervical vertebræ, and is inserted into the mastoid process. **C. mus′culus,** muscle situated at the back part of the neck, extending from the interval that separates the two prominent ridges on the posterior surface of the os occipitis to the transverse and articular processes of the six cervical vertebræ, as well as to those of the first five dorsal. It serves to straighten, incline, and turn the head.

**Complica′tion** (*complico*, to fold together). In medicine, the presence of several diseases or of several adventitious circumstances foreign to the primary disease.

**Compo′nent.** Forming a portion of another composite.

**Com′pos** (Lat., having the mastery or control) **men′tis.** Sane; sound in mind.

**Compos′ite.** Made up of several substances. See *Composition*. **C. mar′ginal cells,** see *Crescents of Gianuzzi*. **C. pho′tograph,** a photograph printed from the superimposed negatives of a series of persons or objects of a similar character, such as the heads of many individuals of the same race or class or occupation in life, the object being to obtain a picture of the type.

**Composi′tion** (*compono*, to place together). The act of composing or compounding—of medicines, for example; also the thing compounded; likewise, a combination.

**Compos′itors′ cramp.** An occupation neurosis impairing the finger and arm action of type-setters.

**Compound′.** To mix medicines; to mingle different ingredients into one whole. Used adjectively, *com′pound* signifies the result of the union of several medicinal agents, as a compound medicine, compound cathartic pills, for example. **C. frac′ture,** see *Fracture*.

**Compound′ing.** The pharmaceutical preparation of a prescription.

**Comprehen′sio** or **Compren′sio** (*comprehendo*, to take hold of). Catalepsy.

**Com′press** (*comprimo*, to press together). Folded pieces of lint or rag, so contrived as, by the aid of a bandage, to make due pressure upon any part. According to their shape, direction, and use, compresses have been called long, square, triangular, prismatic, graduated, split, oblique, circular, dividing, uniting, etc. **Crib′riform c.,** a c. with numerous perforations to permit of the escape of secretions from the subjacent parts. **Fenes′trated c.,** one containing an opening for drainage or to permit of inspection of the part beneath. **Grad′uated c.,** one composed of layers of decreasing size, forming a pyramid. **Wet c.,** a cloth, well wetted with cold water, applied to the surface near the supposed seat of disease, securely covered with a dry cloth and changed as often as it becomes dry. It is sometimes covered with a layer of oiled silk, to prevent evaporation.

**Compres′sion.** Pressure; methodical compression is a measure frequently had recourse to in surgery. We compress a limb affected with œdema, varices, hydrops articuli, callous ulcer, etc. The abdomen is compressed after delivery, after paracentesis abdominis, etc. The compression is produced by means of the roller, laced stocking, etc., according to the part and to the particular case. Moderate compression aids the contractility of parts and modifies their nutritive action, so that even large tumors may disappear after it has been used for some time. A greater degree of pressure is apt to impede the circulation. Compression is often used to stop or moderate the flow of blood in cases of aneurysm or wounds of arteries and veins. In such cases the compression may be *immediate* when applied upon the artery itself, or it may be *mediate* when applied through the integuments and soft parts. **C. at′rophy,** wasting of an organ or a part resulting from the pressure of a tumor, an effusion, etc., or from mechanical pressure. **C. of the brain** may arise from coagula of blood, soft tumor, bony excrescence, depressed portion of the skull, or the presence of some foreign body. The effects vary according as the compression takes place suddenly or gradually; when suddenly, the symptoms are of the comatose or apoplectic character; when gradually, mania, convulsions, etc., are more likely to occur. Compression arising from a depressed portion of the skull requires the use of the trephine, but surgical interference is not always practical or judicious. In local suppuration, however, when the matter is collected between the bone and dura mater or in the cavity of the arachnoid, good results may follow from puncturing. Compression may also be caused by sudden hemorrhage in the interior of the brain, as from the lenticulostriate artery, the artery of cerebral hemorrhage of Charcot, or the middle meningeal artery.

The following table gives the differential diagnosis of compression and concussion of the brain (Roberts):

| *Compression.* | *Concussion.* |
|---|---|
| 1. Symptoms may not be immediate after injury. | Symptoms always immediate. |
| 2. Complete unconsciousness and total insensibility to impressions upon the organs of sense. | Partial unconsciousness, and only impaired sensibility to impressions upon the organs of sense. |
| 3. Respiration slow, stertorous, and puffing. | Respiration quiet. |
| 4. Pulse slow and full. | Pulse frequent and feeble. |
| 5. No vomiting. | Sometimes vomiting. |
| 6. Retention of urine, and often of fæces. | Incontinence of urine and fæces. |
| 7. Paralysis, usually hemiplegia, of opposite side. | No paralysis. |
| 8. Pupils insensible to light. | Pupils react somewhat to light. |
| 9. Deglutition impossible. | Deglutition possible. |

**C. of the cord,** a condition produced in a manner similar to that causing compression of the brain. Paralysis (paraplegia usually and loss of power in the rectum and bladder) and disturbances of sensation below the seat of the lesion usually occur. **C. myeli′tis,** myelitis produced by compression, as in Pott's disease.

**Compres′sive.** That which compresses; a *compressive bandage* is one that compresses the parts to which it is applied.

**Compres′sor.** Anything that exerts the force of compression, as a muscle or surgical instrument or an arterial compressor. **C. bul′bi,** accelator urinæ. **C. b. pro′prius,** deep layer of bulbocavernosus, situated directly over the bulb of the urethra. **C. of Deschamps′,** see *Deschamps.* **C. of Dupuytren′,** instrument for compressing the femoral artery. **C. hemisphærio′rum bul′bi,** compressor bulbi proprius. **C. la′bii,** musculus labii proprius; fibres of the orbicularis oris muscle. **C. laryn′gis,** group of muscles, regarded as a whole, situated between the wings of the thyroid cartilage and the cricoid cartilage. **C. len′tis,** see *Ciliary muscle.* **C. na′ris,** muscle situated at the sides of the nose; flat and triangular; arises from the inner part of the fossa canina and passes to the dorsum of the nose, where it is confounded with that of the opposite side. **C. na′si,** compressor naris. **C. of Nuck,** instrument for compressing the urethra to obviate incontinence of urine; it consists of a metal belt to which is fixed a plate that compresses the urethra in the perineum. **C. pros′tatæ,** muscle, admitted by Albinus, which is formed of the anterior fibres of the levator ani, that embrace the prostate; it is the *prostaticus superior* of Winslow. **C. sac′culi laryn′gis,** see *Sacculus laryngis.* **C. tu′bæ Eustach′ii,** levator veli palati. **C. ure′thræ,** muscle consisting of two portions—one of which is *transverse* in its direction, and, in consequence of its having been particularly described by Guthrie, has been called *Guthrie's muscle;* it arises from the ramus of the ischium and passes inward to embrace the membranous urethra. The other portion is *perpendicular,* descending from the pubis and passing down to be inserted into the transverse portion of the muscle—*pubio-urethralis.* This portion has been considered by many to be only the anterior fibres of the levator ani, and, having been described by Wilson, it has been called *Wilson's muscle.* **C. ve′næ dorsa′lis pe′nis,** small muscle distinctly seen in animals, less distinctly in man, which arises from the ramus of the pubis, and, ascending in a direction forward, is inserted above the vena dorsalis, joining with its fellow of the opposite side on the mesial line. Its use is supposed to compress the vein in erection. It is sometimes called the *muscle of Houston,* after Houston, of Dublin. **C. vesic′ulæ et duc′tus semina′lis,** muscular coat surrounding the vesiculæ seminales and vas deferens.

**Compresso′rium.** Compressor.

**Compto′nia asplenifo′lia** (after Compton, bishop of London). Sweet fern, shrubby sweet fern, sweet bush, fern bush, fern gale, spleenwort bush, meadow fern; astringent root; indigenous shrubby plant which grows in sandy or stony woods from New England to Virginia. Possesses tonic and astringent properties, and is used as a domestic remedy in diarrhœa, etc., in the form of decoction.

**Compul′sory move′ments.** Forced movements of coordination, from lesion of the nervous centres; circus movements.

**Con,** as a prefix, like *cum,* with.

**Conæsthe′sis.** See *Cœnesthesis.*

**Conamarin′.** Bitter principle of Conium maculatum.

**Cona′rial.** Relating to the conarium or pineal gland. **C. tube,** hollow stalk of the pineal gland in the early embryo.

**Conariohypophys′eal.** Relating to the pineal gland and pituitary body.

**Cona′rium** (*konos,* cone). Pineal gland.

**Concarna′tio** (*con, caro,* flesh). Union of bones by means of muscles.

**Concassa′tion.** Pharmaceutical process for reducing roots, woods, etc., into small fragments, in order that their active principles may be more readily separated from them.

**Concat′enate** (*con,* with, *cateno,* to link). In a linked condition.

**Conca′to's disease′.** Tuberculosis of different serous membranes, generally followed by tuberculosis of the lungs.

**Concau′sa.** A cause which co-operates with another in the production of disease.

**Concava′tion.** Anterior gibbosity, or projection of the sternum forward.

**Con′cave.** Hollowed and curved, like the wall of a sphere viewed from the centre.

**Concav′itas conchula′ris cer′ebri.** Infundibulum of the brain. **C. u′teri,** cavity of the uterus.

**Concav′ity.** Hollowness.

**Conca′vo-con′cave.** Concave on opposite sides.

**Conca′vo-con′vex.** Concave on one side and convex on the other.

**Conca′vum pe′dis.** Sole of the foot.

**Conceive′.** To become pregnant. To form a mental image.

**Con′centrated.** Term applied to solutions that contain a large proportion of the dissolved ingredients; also to the pulse of arterial tension.

**Concentra′tion.** Evaporation of part of the fluid portion of a mixture, by which the latter gains relative strength.

**Concen′tric.** Peripheries having a common centre; a term sometimes applied to a series of circles so arranged.

**Concen′tric globes.** Epithelial pearls or nests; concentric masses of cells characteristic of epithelioma.

**Con′cept.** A definite form of thought.

**Conceptac′ula** (pl. of conceptaculum) **semina′ria.** Vesiculæ seminariæ or seminales.

**Conceptac′ulum** (receptacle). Uterus; vessel.

**Concep′tio.** Conception. **C. vitio′sa,** extra-uterine pregnancy.

**Concep′tion** (*concipio,* to conceive). Impregnation of the ovum by the positive contact of the male sperm, whence results a new being. The whole subject of conception is most mysterious. It seems to occur as follows: During the sexual union the male sperm passes along the uterus and Fallopian tubes, the fimbriated extremities of the latter seize hold of the ovarium, and the sperm in this manner comes in contact with a matured ovum and impregnates it. The fecundated ovum remains some time in the ovarium, but at length bursts its covering, is held by the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tubes, and passes along the tube into the cavity of the uterus, where it remains for the full period of uterogestation. Some are of the opinion that the ovum is not usually impregnated until it has entered the Fallopian tube or uterus. Also the formation of a mental image, or the image formed. **False c.,** a mole. **Imper′ative c.,** mental condition observed to exist among lunatics, in which they entertain the most erratic and false ideas.

**Concep′tus.** First rudiments of the fœtus after conception; also conception. **C. fal′sus,** a mole.

**Concha** (kon′kah) or **Con′chus** (*konche*, concave shell). Anatomists apply this term to several hollowed parts of the body. The concha of the ear is the hollow part of the cartilage of the external ear, with which the external auditory canal commences; the root of the helix divides it into two portions, the upper and smaller of which is the *cymba*. The term has also been applied to the genital organs of the female, the patella, and the middle turbinated bone. **C. au′ris inter′na,** cochlea. **C. cer′ebri,** infundibulum of the brain. **C. ge′nu,** patella. **C. infe′rior,** inferior turbinated bone. **C. labyrin′thi,** cochlea. **C. morgagnia′na,** superior turbinated bone. **C. na′rium supe′rior,** superior turbinated bone. **C. santonia′na** or **Santori′ni,** small bone of the nose occasionally met with, situated above the superior turbinated bone. **C. sphenoida′lis,** sphenoidal turbinated bone. **C. supre′ma,** c. santoniana.

**Con′chæ** (pl. of concha). **C. na′rium,** turbinated bones. **C. prepara′tæ,** burned oyster shells. **C. ven′eris,** turbinated bones.

**Conchairamadine′.** $C_{22}H_{26}N_2O_4 + H_2O$. Alkaloid from cinchona.

**Conchairamine′.** $C_{22}H_{26}N_2O_4 + H_2O + C_2H_6O$. Alkaloid from cinchona bark.

**Conchial** (kon′ki-al). Relating to the concha of the ear.

**Conchinamine′.** Quinidamine.

**Conchinine′.** Quinidine.

**Conchi′tis.** Inflammation of the concha of the ear.

**Conchohe′lix.** Small, fleshy fasciculus attached to the concha of the ear and helix; also called the *small muscle of the helix*.

**Con′choid** or **Conchoid′al.** Shell-like.

**Con′choscope** (*concha*, turbinated body, *skopeo*, to view). Speculum for examining the anterior and middle parts of the nose.

**Con′chotome** (*concha*, turbinated body, *tome*, incision). An instrument for dividing the turbinated bones.

**Con′chus.** Concha; cranium. In the plural it means the orbital cavities. **C. oc′uli,** orbit.

**Conchyl′ia** (*concha*, shell). Turbinated bones.

**Conciden′tia.** Collapse.

**Concoc′ted** (*concoquo*, to boil together). Brought to maturity; ripe; digested.

**Concoc′tio.** Coction; digestion. **C. tar′da,** dyspepsia.

**Concoc′tion.** Coction; the mixing of medicinal substances.

**Concom′itant** (*comito*, to go with). That which accompanies, as a symptom accompanying others.

**Concremen′tum.** Concretion.

**Concres′cence.** Union; growing together of parts normally or previously separate.

**Concres′cible.** Capable of solidifying.

**Concrete′** (*concretus*, compacted). Condensed to solidity.

**Concre′tion** (*concresco*, to grow together). The act of becoming thick or solid; also a mass which has solidified. It was once used synonymously with adhesion or growing together—as *concretion of the toes*. Most commonly it is applied to extraneous and inorganic bodies, of a solid character, met with in different textures after certain chronic inflammations, or which make their appearance in the joints or in the reservoirs for excrementitial fluids. They are calcareous, chalky, fibrinous, etc. Concretion is therefore frequently synonymous with calculus; accidental ossifications or deposits of phosphates of lime—*calcareous concretions*—in certain organs, and especially in the liver and lungs, were formerly called *osseous concretions*. **Al′vine c.,** intestinal c. **Am′yloid c.,** see *Corpora amylacea*. **Calca′reous c.,** see *Concretion*. **Fi′brinous, pol′ypiform, pol′ypous,** or **sanguin′eous c.** of the heart, see *Polypus*. **Intes′tinal c.,** calculus of the stomach or intestines; bezoar. **C. of the ton′sils,** caseous and calcareous concretions in the crypts or follicles of the tonsils.

**Concu′bitus** (*concubo*, to lie with). Coition.

**Concur′sus** (*concurro*, to run, to meet together). The congeries or collection of symptoms which constitute and distinguish a particular disease.

**Concusconine′.** Alkaloid from some of the cinchona barks.

**Concus′sion.** A term employed to denote the agitation often communicated to one organ by a fall upon another, as to the brain from a fall on the breech, etc; a jar or shaking of one of the less solid organs. **C. of the brain** sometimes gives rise to alarming symptoms, even to the abolition of the functions of the brain, yet without any sensible organic disease. Slight concussion of the brain, called stunning, is marked by vertigo, tinnitus aurium, loss of memory, and stupefaction, all these being temporary. When more severe there is instant loss of sensation and volition, with vomiting, the patient being as if in a sound sleep, but there is no stertorous breathing; the pulse is variable, generally more rapid and feeble than in compression; the extremities are cold. (For table of the differential diagnosis of compression and concussion, see *Compression*.) **C. cat′aract,** form of cataract due to traumatism. **C. myeli′tis,** see *Myelitis*. **C. of the lab′yrinth,** condition caused by a blow or an explosion, attended with deafness, vertigo, ringing in the ears, etc. **C. of the ret′ina,** œdema of the retina due to traumatism, with disturbance of vision. **Spi′nal c.** or **C. of the spine,** injury of the spinal cord resulting from a violent shaking or jar, marked by peripheral pains, atrophy, and paresis of the muscles, neurasthenia, etc.; from the fact that this form of injury is often a result of the violent shock of a railway accident, the complex of symptom has been called railway spine.

**Concus′sor.** Apparatus for stimulating muscles in a paralyzed condition.

**Concu′tiens.** Shaking. **C. ca′put,** intertransversalis colli muscles.

**Condamin′ea corymbo′sa.** Tree of Peru; bark is employed as substitute for Peruvian bark. **C. ve′ra,** variety of Cinchona condaminea.

**Condensa′tion.** Increase in density of a fluid or solid, with decrease in size of the latter.

**Conden′ser.** An appliance for reducing gases to the liquid state or liquids to the solid state; see *Alembic*; also an arrangement of lenses for concentrating the rays of light upon the object viewed under the microscope. **Ab′bé c.,** see *Abbé*. **Lieb′ig's c.,** distilling arrangement invented by Liebig, in which the tube conveying the vapor is made to pass through another tube, the calibre of which is such as to leave a space between the two, through which a stream of water may be made to run.

**Conden′sing.** Causing or attended with condensation or solidification, as *condensing osteitis*, an inflammation of bone with induration.

**Con′dom** (from its proposer, Dr. Condom). Armor, French letter, Cytherean shield. The cæcum of a sheep, properly prepared by removal of the mucous coat, which is drawn over the penis prior to coition, to prevent venereal infection and pregnancy, condoms are also made of gold-beater's skin.

**Condril′la** or **Condril′lon.** Gum resin obtained from Atractylis gummifera.

**Conduc′tion.** Term usually applied to the conveyance or transmisson of heat, sound, or electricity. **Aë′rial** or **air c.**, conveyance of sound through the air, the external and internal ear. **C. apha′sia**, amnesic aphasia. **Bone c.**, conveyance of sound to the ear through the bones of the face and head. **Tis′sue c.**, bone c. **Vibra′tions of c.**, see *Sound*.

**Conductiv′ity.** The ability of some media to convey certain forces, such as nervous impulses, heat, sound, and electricity. **Specif′ic c.**, relative ability possessed by some substances for the conveying of certain forces.

**Conduc′tor.** That which conducts. The conductor was an instrument, formerly used in the high operation for stone, for directing the forceps into the bladder. **Pin c.**, instrument for conducting a long pin through tissues. **Sono′rous c.**, name given to nerve fibres in the floor of the fourth ventricle.

**Conduran′go.** Cundurango.

**Con′dylar.** Relating to a condyle.

**Condylarthro′sis** (*kondylos*, condyle, *arthron*, joint). Articulation by condyles; an elongated head or condyle received into an ellipical cavity.

**Con′dyle** (*kondylos*, knuckle). Articular eminence, round in one direction, flat in the other; a kind of process met with more particularly in the ginglymoid joints, such as the condyles of the occipital bone, inferior maxillary bone, etc. Some anatomists have applied the term, however, to eminences that are not articular—as to the lateral tuberosities at the inferior extremity of the os humeri; and even to certain depressions—as to the concave articular surfaces at the upper extremity of the tibia. The transverse root of the zygomatic process has been called *condyle of the temporal bone*. **C. of the fe′mur, of the hu′merus**, etc., see these words.

**Condylec′tomy** (*ektome*, excision). Excision of a condyle.

**Condyl′ion.** Extremity of the inferior maxilla.

**Con′dyloid** (*condylos* + *eidos*, shape). Having the shape of a condyle. **C. articula′tion**, jointing by condyles, an elongated head or condyle being received into an elliptical cavity. **C. foram′ina** are four in number, seated in the occipital bone; two anterior and two posterior to the condyles or condyloid processes of the same bone, and to depressions which are called *fossæ condyloideæ*.

**Condyloid′eocoracoide′us.** Relating to the coracoid process and the head of the scapula.

**Condylo′ma** (Gr., a knob or eminence). Mucous patch or tubercle, moist papule; a soft, fleshy excrescence, of an indolent character, which appears near the orifice of the female genital organs and rectum, occasionally on the fingers and toes, and also in other parts of the body, as the scrotum, penis, mouth, tonsils, etc. The whitish pellicle seen in the mouth especially is called the *opaline patch*. **C. acumina′tum**, cauliflower excrescence. **C. cla′vus**, condylomatous excrescence of the uterus. **C. eleva′tum**, c. acuminatum. **C. endocys′ticum**, molluscum contagiosum. **Flat c.**, c. latum. **C. i′ridis**, iritis gummosa. **C. la′tum**, broad syphilitic eruption on the skin, contagious in character. **C. porcela′neum**, molluscum contagiosum. **C. syphilit′icum**, condyloma latum. **C. ty′lus**, tyloma.

**Condylo′sis.** Condyloma.

**Condylot′omy.** Excision of part of a condyle.

**Con′dylus** (*kondylos*, knuckle). Condyle. **C. exter′nus** or **extenso′rius hu′meri**, external condyle of humerus. **C. flexo′rius** or **inter′nus hu′meri**, internal condyle of humerus. **C. latera′lis fem′oris**, external condyle of femur. **C. l. hu′meri**, external condyle of humerus. **C. media′lis fem′oris**, internal condyle of femur. **C. m. hu′meri**, internal condyle of humerus.

**Con′dy's disinfec′ting li′quid** or **fluid.** A two per cent. solution of potassium permanganate; disinfectant. *Darby's fluid* is a similar preparation.

**Cone.** Triangular area of reflected light-rays visible on the membrana tympani, passing inferiorly and anteriorly from the umbo. **C. fi′bres**, the processes connecting the retinal cones with the outer molecular layer. **C. flow′er**, Rudbeckia laciniata. **Pur′ple c.**, Echinacea purpurea. **C. of the kid′ney**, pyramid of Malpighi. **C. of the ret′ina**, one of the structures intermingled with the rods, in the columnar layer of the retina.

**Cones′si cor′tex.** Nerium antidysentericum.

**Conessine′.** Alkaloid contained in the bark of Nerium antidysentericum, Halarrhena africana, and H. antidysenterica; used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

**Cones′sium.** Wrightia antidysenterica.

**Confec′tio** (*conficio*, to make up). Confection; comfit. In general it means anything made up or preserved with sugar. In the Ph. U. S. and Br. it includes the articles before called electuaries and conserves. **C. alker′mes**, alkermes. **C. amygdala′rum**, almond confection, almond paste (sweet almonds, gum acacia, white sugar); a good mode of keeping almonds in a state fit for making emulsions. In the British Pharmacopœia the ingredients are rubbed to a coarse powder called pulvis amygdalæ compositus, compound powder of almonds. **C. archig′eni** (castor, long pepper, black pepper, storax, galbanum, costus, opium, saffron, syrup of wormwood), a stimulant in nervous affections. **C. aromat′ica**, aromatic confection, Sir Walter Raleigh's cordial (aromatic powder, clarified honey); dose, gr. xx–ʒj (1.3–4.0). Under the name *pulvis cretæ aromaticus*, aromatic powder of chalk, the British Pharmacopœia has a substitute for confectio aromatica, made by mixing prepared chalk, powered cinnamon, nutmeg, saffron, cloves, cardamom seeds, and refined sugar, and passing the powder through a sieve. **C. aurantio′rum** or **C. auran′tii cor′ticis**, confection of orange or of orange-peel (sweet orange-peel, rectified sugar); stomachic and agreeable vehicle, corrigent, and adjuvant for other remedies; dose, ℥ss (16.0). **C. cardi′aca**, confectio aromatica. **C. cas′siæ**, cassia confection (cassia pulp, manna, tamarind pulp, syrup of roses); gently laxative; dose, ℥ss (16.0). **C. cat′echu compos′ita**, compound confection of catechu, catechu, kino, cinnamon, nutmeg, opium, sherry, syrup of red roses); 1 grain of opium is contained in 200 grains of the mass; dose, as an astringent, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **C. Damoc′ratis**, mithridate. **C. Ham′ec**, from an Arabian physician (yellow myrobalans, black myrobalans, violets, pulp of colocynth, polypodium of the oak, leaves of wormwood, thyme, aniseed, fennel, red roses, pulp of prunes, raisins, sugar, honey, senna, rhubarb, etc.); was used as a purgative in clysters. **C. hyacin′thi**, hyacinth confection; tonic and slightly astringent confection (terra sigillata, crabs' stones, cinnamon, leaves of dittany of Crete, myrrh, saffron, syrup of lemon, camphor, Narbonne honey, oil of lemon, hyacinth, etc.). **C. o′pii** or **opia′ta**, opium confection (compound powder of opium, gr. c, syrup, gr. ccc); narcotic and stimulant; dose, gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). **C. ex capit′ibus papav′eris**, diacodium. **C. pauli′na**, confectio archigeni. **C. pi′peris** (Ph. Br.), black pepper, caraway fruit, clarified honey; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0), three or four times a day; used for fistula. **C. raleigha′na**, confectio aromatica. **C. ro′sæ** (Ph. U. S.), confection of red rose (red rose leaves, 8 parts, sugar, in fine powder, 64 parts, clarified honey, 16 parts, rose-water, 12 parts); astringent, and chiefly used as a vehicle for other remedies. **C. ro′sæ cani′næ**, confection or conserve of dogrose or hips (pulp of dogrose, refined sugar); acidulous and refrigerant; chiefly used as a vehicle for other remedies. **C. ru′tæ**, confection of rue (rue leaves, caraway seed, bayberries, sagapenum, black pepper, honey); given in clysters as an antispasmodic and carminative. **C. de san′talis**, confection of sanders; formerly used as an astringent. **C. scammo′nii**, confection of scammony (powdered scammony, oil of cloves, powdered ginger, oil of caraway, syrup, clarified honey); stimulating cathartic; dose, gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). **C. sen′næ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), confection of senna, lenitive, electuary, etc. (senna in fine powder; coriander in fine powder; purging cassia; tamarind; sliced prune; bruised fig; sugar, in coarse powder; water); laxative; used in habitual constipation and in constipation during pregnancy; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **C. sulph′uris** (Ph. Br.), confection of sulphur (sublimed sulphur, potassium bitartrate, syrup of orange-peel); laxative and alterative; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **C. terebin′thinæ,** confection of turpentine (oil of turpentine, powdered licorice, clarified honey); agreeable mode of administering turpentine; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **C. de thu′re,** frankincense confection; a compound of coriander seeds, nutmeg, spruce resin, licorice, mastich, cubebs, prepared hartshorn, conserve of red roses, sugar, etc.

**Confec′tioners′ disease.** Disease of the nails resulting from handling the ingredients of confectionery.

**Confer′tus.** Pressed together or standing close together, as a cutaneous eruption.

**Confer′va helminthocor′tos.** Corallina corsicana. **C. riva′lis,** species of river weed, which has been recommended in cases of spasmodic asthma, phthisis, etc.

**Confer′vus.** Strophulus.

**Configura′tion.** Shape of an object.

**Confine′ment.** Parturient state; childbed.

**Confirmed′.** Established, as confirmed consumption.

**Con′fluence.** Point of union of two or more canals. **C. of the si′nuses,** torcular Herophili.

**Con′fluent** (*confluo,* to flow together). Running together; an epithet for certain exanthematous affections, in which the pimples, pustules, etc., run together; particularly applied to smallpox. **C. articula′tion,** running together of the syllables in speaking.

**Confo′cal.** Having the same focus; term applied to lenses.

**Conforma′tion** (*conformo,* to arrange). Structure; natural disposition or arrangement of the body. *Faulty conformation* is a vice of original formation, existing, of course, from birth.

**Con′formator.** An appliance for taking an outline in reduced size of the skull; used by hatters as well as by anthropologists.

**Confrica′tion** (*confrico,* to rub together). The action of reducing a friable substance to powder by rubbing it between the fingers. Masturbation.

**Confrica′trix.** Female masturbator.

**Confronta′tion.** Method employed as an aid in the diagnosis of syphilis, which consists in bringing together the patient and the one from whom the affection was contracted.

**Confu′sæ feb′res.** Intermittents whose paroxysms are irregular and confused.

**Confu′sio** (*confundo,* to mix together). Confusion, derangement, synchysis; a term formerly applied to a morbid state of the vitreous body; see *Synchysis.*

**Confu′sion col′ors.** Colors used in testing for color-blindness.

**Confu′sional.** Characterized by mental uncertainty or confusion; a term applied to a form of insanity.

**Confus′tus.** Irregular; a term applied to fevers.

**Congee′ dischar′ges.** Rice-water discharges.

**Congela′tio.** Congelation; catalepsy; frost-bite. **C. bulbo′sa,** frost-bite accompanied with the formation of blebs. **C. erythemato′sa,** frost-bite accompanied with erythematous reddish or purplish spots, which become gangrenous and slough. **C. escharot′ica,** frost-bite accompanied with gangrene.

**Congela′tion.** The action of congealing, of passing to the solid state by the abstraction of heat; as congelation of water, mercury, etc. The term had once other acceptations, as concretion, coagulation; any disease produced by cold, or disease in which there is a kind of stupor or torpor, particularly catalepsy; also frost-bite. Congelation of a part by the application of powdered ice or of a freezing mixture, in a bladder or gauze bag, has been employed to induce local anæsthesia in minor surgical operations; also used in external inflammation.

**Con′gener** (Lat., of the same race). Of the same kind or species; resembling each other in some manner. When applied to muscles it means that they concur in the same action; in opposition to *antagonist,* acting in the opposite direction.

**Congener′ic** or **Congen′erous.** Of the same genus or species.

**Congen′ital** *congenitus,* born with). Originating or existing at birth.

**Conge′ries.** Collection of small bodies or particles into one mass.

**Conges′ted.** Hyperæmic.

**Conges′tio** (*congero,* to carry, to amass, accumulate, etc.). Congestion; hyperæmia.

**Conges′tion.** Engorgement; accumulation of blood in an organ; an important symptom in febrile and other disorders; may arise either from an extraordinary flow of blood by the arteries or from a difficulty in the return of blood to the heart by the veins. More often, perhaps, it is owing to the latter cause, and is termed *venous congestion, stasis,* or *stagnation,* being not unusually attended with symptoms of oppression and collapse. **Ac′tive c.,** see *Hyperæmia.* **Hypostat′ic c.,** congestion resulting from long maintenance of the position on the back in bed, as in pneumonia, in infancy, etc. **Pas′sive c.,** venous c., see *Congestion.* **C. papil′la,** see *Papilla.*

**Conges′tive.** Belonging or relating to or affected with congestion. **C. chill, C. fe′ver,** pernicious malarial fever complicated by congestion of the lungs, brain, or abdominal organs.

**Con′gius.** A gallon.

**Conglacia′tion** (*glacies,* ice). Congelation.

**Conglo′bate** (*conglobo,* to collect, to gather into a ball). Collected into a ball. **C. gland,** globate gland, lymphatic ganglion; a round body formed of lymphatic vessels, connected together by cellular structure, but having neither cavity nor excretory duct, as mesenteric, inguinal, and auxiliary glands.

**Conglom′erate** (*conglomero,* to gather in a heap). Composed of large or small lobes. **C. glands,** those whose lobules are united under the same membrane, as the liver, kidney, testicle, mamma, etc.; acinous glands.

**Conglutin′.** Emulsin.

**Conglu′tinant** (*gluten,* glue). Causing or promoting adhesion; substance that causes adhesion.

**Conglutina′tion.** Gluing together, as in atresia of the os uteri or in adhesion of the pleura to the lungs, or in the massing together of the erythrocytes of the blood.

**Con′go-red test.** Test for free acid from the stomach by means of Congo-red paper, which becomes blue when brought in contact with hydrochloric acid.

**Con′gregate glands.** Agminated glands.

**Con′gress** (*congradior,* to go together). Coition.

**Conhydrine′.** $C_8H_{17}NO$. Alkaloid from the flowers of Conium maculatum.

**Co′ni** (pl. of *conus,* cone) **Hal′leri.** C. vasculosi. **C. hu′muli** or **lu′puli,** strobiles of hops. **C. Malpigh′ii,** pyramids of Malpighi, see *Papillæ of the kidney.* **C. re′num,** see *Papillæ of the kidney.* **C. ret′inæ,** cones of the retina. **C. testic′uli,** c. vasculosi. **C. tubulo′si,** see *Papillæ of the kidney.* **C. vasculo′si,** conical bundles formed by the vasa efferentia of the testis, having their base toward the epididymis, into the tube of which they enter.

**Coni′a.** Coniine.

**Coni′asis** (*konia,* plaster). Incrustation. **Bil′iary c.,** biliary calculus.

**Con′ical.** Cone-shaped. **C. cor′nea,** keratoconus. **C. papil′læ,** papillæ on the surface of the tongue.

**Conid′iospore.** A mould spore.

**Coniferin′.** Glucoside analogous to salicin, from a special species of *Coniferæ*, the Abies excelsa, for example.

**Coni′ic acid.** Acid in conium, probably malic acid.

**Coniine′.** $C_8H_{17}N$. A liquid alkaloid, the active principle of conium. It or a salt—hydrobromate or hydrochlorate—has been given as a sedative to the nervous centres in neuralgic and spasmodic diseases, but it is an energetic poison, and is chiefly used as a collyrium in ophthalmia and locally in neuralgia. Also (then spelled coniin) a ptomain or cadaveric alkaloid resembling coniine, probably identical with cadaverin.

**Conine′.** Coniine.

**Coniosele′nium canaden′se.** Hemlock parsley, growing in the northern parts of the United States and Canada; antidysenteric.

**Conio′sis.** A morbid condition caused by the inhalation of dust.

**Coniosto′sis** (*konis*, dust). Pulverization.

**Conito′mia** (*konis*, dust). Multiplication of cells by the successive division of the nuclei, or multiplication by pulverization.

**Coni′um** or **C. macula′tum.** Common or poison hemlock, poison parsley, spotted parsley, St. Bennett's herb; ord. *Umbelliferæ*. The fresh leaves and young branches, *Conii folia* (Ph. Br.), are narcotic. The full grown fruit of Conium maculatum is official under the name *conium* (Ph. U. S. and Br.). The powder has been used as a palliative in cancer and other painful affections. Externally, it has been applied in fomentation to cancerous and scrofulous ulcers. Its active alkaloid principle is coniine or cicutine, an oily liquid, forming crystalline salts. Conium also contains another alkaloid, *methylconine*. The ripe fruit dried, *Conii fructus*, hemlock fruit, and juice, *succus conii* (Ph. Br.), are also employed, the latter in doses of ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). The Ph. U. S. contains the *extract* (extractum conii), dose, gr. ss–j (0.032–0.065), and the *fluid extract* (extractum conii fluidum), dose, ♏ij–vj (0.12–0.36).

**Conjoined′.** Joined together. **C. manipula′tion,** examination of the parturient uterus with both hands; bimanual version. **C. ten′don,** the blended tendinous mass from the internal oblique and transversalis muscles.

**Con′jugal** (*con*, with, *jugum*, yoke). Relating to married life; applied to diseases affecting both man and wife or conveyed from one to the other.

**Con′jugate.** Joined or acting together. **C. devia′tion of the eyes,** condition noticed in early stages of hemiplegia, in which the head and eyes are turned to the side of the lesion. **C. diam′eter,** anteroposterior diameter of brim of pelvis, taken in median plane from promontory of sacrum to pubic symphysis. **Exter′nal c.,** distance from posterior part of upper portion of sacrum to anterior part of pubic symphysis, including soft parts. **C. fo′ci,** foci so placed that a ray from one will be reflected to the other. **Obstet′rical c.,** shortest line from promontory of sacrum to pubic symphysis.

**Conjuga′tion** (*con*, with, *jugum*, yoke). Assemblage; union; copulation; fusion of spores; anastomosis (erroneously so called) of the nerves. **C. nu′cleus,** segmentation nucleus.

**Conjugatio′nis foram′ina.** Apertures at the sides of the spine, formed by union of the notches of the vertebræ, giving passage to the spinal nerves and to vessels entering or issuing from the vertebral canal.

**Conjunc′ti** (*conjungo*, to join together) **mor′bi.** Diseases joined together, going on either simultaneously, *morbi connexi*, or succeeding each other, *morbi consequentes*.

**Conjuncti′va.** Mucous membrane uniting the globe of the eye with the eyelids. It covers the anterior surface of the eye, *c. bulbi;* the inner surface of the eyelids, *c. palpebrarum;* and the caruncula lacrymalis. It possesses great general sensibility, communicated to it by the fifth pair. The place where the conjunctiva is reflected upon the globe is called fornix conjunctivæ. **C. cor′neæ,** a layer of epithelium on the cornea, really a continuation of the conjunctiva proper. **C. for′nicis,** part of c. uniting ocular and palpebral portions. **Oc′ular c.,** c. bulbi. **C. scle′ræ,** portion of c. covering the sclerotic. **C. tar′si,** c. palpebrarum.

**Conjuncti′val.** Appertaining or relating to the conjunctiva. **C. fold,** fold formed by reflection of the conjunctiva from the lids to the eyeball. **C. mem′brane,** conjunctiva. **C. re′flex,** see *Reflex*.

**Conjunc′tive tis′sue.** Connective tissue.

**Conjunctivi′tis.** Inflammation of the conjunctiva. See *Ophthalmia*. **C. ægypti′aca,** purulent ophthalmia endemic in parts of Egypt; trachoma. **C. ar′ida,** inflammation of the conjunctiva unattended by discharge. **C. blennorrha′gica,** gonorrhœal ophthalmia. **C. catarrha′lis,** catarrhal ophthalmia. **Croup′ous c.,** c. with the formation of membrane on the lids. **Cutic′ular c.,** c. arida. **Diphtherit′ic c.,** croupous c. **Exanthem′atous c.,** see *Ophthalmia*. **Follic′ular c.,** a form of catarrhal ophthalmia in which the follicles contain adenoid tissue. **C. gonorrho′ica,** gonorrhœal ophthalmia. **Gran′ular c.,** trachoma. **Gum′my c.,** c. with a deposit of gummatous matter in the conjunctiva or tissues underlying it. **Lac′rymal c.,** c. caused by obstruction of the lacrymal gland or its ducts. **Mem′branous c.,** croupous c. **Phlycten′ular c.** or **C. phlyctenulo′sa,** see *Ophthalmia*. **C. pustulo′sa,** see *Ophthalmia*. **C. scrofulo′sa,** see *Ophthalmia*. **Spring c.,** a form of c. occurring in the spring and summer months. **C. strumo′sa,** see *Ophthalmia*. **C. trachomato′sa,** trachoma; granular conjunctivitis. **Ver′nal c.,** spring c.

**Con′nate** (*connatus*, born together). Congenital. United. Ossifying from the same centre. **C. diseas′es,** those which an individual is born with. Diseases or conditions dependent upon original conformation may be called congenital, while those supervening during gestation or delivery are termed connate.

**Conna′tion.** Fusion or coalescence of parts, as in fetal life.

**Connect′ing car′tilages.** Fibrocartilages between osseous structures.

**Connec′tion.** Relation of parts; joining. **Sex′ual c.,** coition.

**Connec′tive** (*connecto*, to bind together) **tis′sue.** Cellular tissue; a group of tissues forming the skeleton with its various connections—bones, cartilages, and ligaments—and affording a supporting framework and investment to the various organs. The term is usually restricted to what is variously called reticulated, filamentous, laminated, cribriform, porous, areolar, cellular, conjunctive tissue, or reticular or cellular substance. This is the most common organic tissue. It contains irregular areolæ—not cells, therefore not properly called cellular tissue—between the fibres, as well as serum, fat, and adipose tissue. Of the fibres, some are of yellow elastic, but the greater part are of white fibrous tissue, and frequently present a form of broad, flat bands without distinct fibrous arrangement. Connective tissue unites every part of the body, determines its shape, and by its elasticity and contractility, and by fluid contained in its areolæ, facilitates motion of parts on each other. It has been divided by anatomists into external, general, or common connective tissue, which does not penetrate organs; connective tissue forming envelopes of organs; and that which penetrates into organs, accompanying and enveloping all their parts, constituting the basis of all the organs.

**Connec′tive-tis′sue tu′mors.** These include a variety of neoplasms of differing pathology, such as fibroma, chondroma, lipoma, myxoma, angioma, myoma, osteoma, and sarcoma.

**Con′nell su′ture.** A through-and-through suture, with the knot turned into the lumen of the intestine.

**Connerva′tion** (*nervus*, sinew). Union by means of ligament.

**Connex′io cartilagin′ea.** Synchondrosis. **C. liga-**

**mento′sa,** union by means of ligaments. **C. os′sium carno′sa,** union or connection of bones by muscles.

**Connicta′tion** (*nicto*, to wink). Winking.

**Conni′vens** (drawing together). In circular folds, as the valvulæ conniventes of the intestine.

**Connutri′tus** (*con*, with, *nutrio*, to nourish). A disease is so called which has grown up, as it were, with an individual or been connate with him.

**Conocephal′ic** (*konos*, cone, *kephale*, head). Having a cone-shaped skull.

**Conoho′ria cus′pa.** Tree of tropical America, bark of which (fever bark) is febrifuge.

**Co′noid** (*konos*, cone, *eidos*, shape). Conical; resembling a cone. **C. bod′y,** pineal gland. **C. lig′ament,** ligament passing from the coracoid process to the scapula, and forming part of the coracoclavicular ligament of some anatomists. **C. sub′stance of the kid′ney,** pyramids of Malpighi, see *Kidney*. **C. tu′bercle,** tuberosity of the scapula for attachment of the conoid ligament.

**Conomyoidin′** (*konos*, cone, *mys*, muscle, *eidos*, like). A material existing between the cones of the retina, to which it imparts motion as it contracts or expands under the stimulus of light.

**Conoph′ilis america′na.** Squawroot, cancerroot of U. S. and Canada; astringent and tonic.

**Conophthal′mia** (*konos*, cone + *ophthalmia*). Staphyloma corneæ; conical cornea.

**Conquinine′.** Quinidine.

**Conra′di's line.** Imaginary line from the base of the xiphoid process to the point of the apex beat of the heart. This usually indicates the superior limit of dulness on percussion of the left lobe of the liver.

**Consanes′cent** (*sanus*, well). Convalescent.

**Consanguin′eous** (*con*, with, *sanguis*, blood). Related by common origin or descent, as of same family.

**Consanguin′ity.** Blood relationship.

**Con′scious** (*conscio*, to know). Occurring with cerebral appreciation, as conscious movement.

**Con′sciousness.** Cerebral appreciation. **Doub′le c.,** somnambulistic condition in which the individual leads, as it were, two lives, recollecting in each condition what occurred in previous conditions of the same character, but knowing nothing of the occurrences of the other; see *Duality*. **Mus′cular c.,** muscular sense.

**Consec′utive** (*consequor*, to follow). Following in order or as a sequel. **C. phenom′ena** or **symp′toms,** such as appear after the cessation of a disease or during its decline, but without having direct connection with it.

**Consenes′cence** (*consenesco*, to grow old). Progress toward old age.

**Consen′sual** (*con*, with, *sentio*, to feel). Not regulated by will; sympathetic; reflex. See *Instinctive*.

**Consen′sus.** Agreement; concord; sympathy. **C. oculo′rum,** united action of the two eyes.

**Conser′va.** Conserve.

**Conserva′tion** (*conservo*, to preserve). Preservation of health, or of any object from decay.

**Conserv′ative.** Tending to the saving of injured parts, as c. surgery.

**Con′serve.** A pharmaceutical preparation composed of a vegetable substance and a sufficient quantity of sugar beaten into a uniform mass; electuary, confection.

**Consol′ida in′dica.** Nicotiana tabacum. **C. ma′jor,** symphytum. **C. me′dia,** ajuga; Chrysanthemum leucanthemum. **C. mi′nor,** prunella. **C. rega′lis,** Delphinium consolida. **C. ru′bra,** tormentil. **C. saracen′ica,** Solidago virgaurea.

**Consolida′tion.** Change to a more solid condition, as in hepatization of the lungs, healing and cicatrization of wounds, and union of fractures.

**Con′sonance** (*consono*, to sound together). Agreement of parts. See *Sound*.

**Con′sonant.** Alphabetic sound only properly expressed when conjoined with a vowel; physiologically, a breath or sound produced in the larynx, which suffers more or less interruption in passing through the vocal tube.

**Consor′tium** (*con*, with, *sors*, lot). Sympathy.

**Con′stancy.** Quality of not changing, as possessed, for example, by bacteria under cultivation.

**Con′stant.** Unfailing; term applied to a current of electricity which is uninterrupted or of not greatly varying intensity. The term constant is also given to the galvanic current as distinguished from the faradic or interrupted current.

**Consterna′tion** (*consterno*, to confuse). Stupor; night-terrors of children.

**Con′stipated** (*constipo*, to cram close). Costive; affected with constipation.

**Con′stipating.** Rendering the bowels less open; having the power to induce constipation.

**Constipa′tion.** Costiveness, fecal retention, alvine obstruction, stopping or stoppage of the bowels; state of the bowels in which the evacuations do not take place as frequently as usual, or are inordinately hard and expelled with difficulty, owing to diminished action of the muscular coat of the intestines or to diminished secretion from the mucous membrane, or to both. The exciting and predisponent causes must be inquired into and obviated to render the cure permanent. A distinction is sometimes made between constipation (infrequency of stool) and costiveness (dryness and hardness of the fæces).

**Constit′uent.** Vehicle; ingredient; component.

**Constitu′tio** (*constituo*, to set up, to make). Constitution. **C. lymphat′ica,** status lymphaticus.

**Constitu′tion.** Nature or temperament or individual characteristics; collection of several parts, forming a whole structure; state of all the organs of the body considered as to arrangement, order, or activity A good constitution is one in which every organ is well developed and endowed with due energy, so that all perform their functions with equal facility. **Apoplec′tic c.,** condition supposed to predispose to apoplexy, as a large head, short neck, red face, etc. **Arte′rial c.,** form of plethora in which the blood is rich in fibrin and red corpuscles. **C. of at′mosphere,** condition of the atmosphere, as regards dryness and humidity, temperature, etc., considered in its influence on the animal economy. **Epidem′ic c.,** aggregate of meteorological conditions, during which diseases prevail epidemically.

**Constitu′tional.** Belonging to the constitution of an individual, to his manner of being. Sporadic disease is said to be constitutional when arising from some tendency to morbid development impressed on the cells of nutrition, but independently of communication from without. See *Cachectic*. Epithet given also to diseases produced by the constitution of the atmosphere. Congenital.

**Constric′tion** (*constringo*, to bind). Stricture; narrowing or drawing together; systole.

**Constric′tive.** Styptic.

**Constric′tor.** Compressor. A muscle which binds in a circular direction or closes an orifice, as the sphincters. Instrument for occluding an artery by constriction. **C. a′læ na′si,** compressor naris. **C. a′ni,** sphincter ani externus. **C. cun′ni,** sphincter vaginæ, see *Constrictores cunni*. **C. fau′cium,** see *Constrictores pharyngis*. **C. isth′mi fau′cium,** palatoglossus and palatopharyngeus muscles, glossostaphylinus. **C. isth′mi ure′thræ,** deep fibres of ischio-urethralis muscle. **C. labio′rum,** orbicularis oris. **C. na′si,** compressor naris. **C. of Nuck,** compressor of Nuck. **C. œsoph′agi,** constrictor of the œsophagus; fasciculus of fleshy, circular fibres at the upper part of the œsophagus. **C. o′ris,** orbicularis oris. **C. palpebra′rum,** orbicularis palpebrarum. **C. pharyn′gis,** see *Constrictores pharyngis*. **C. radi′cis pe′nis,** bulbocavernosus muscle. **C. ure′thræ,** ischio-urethralis muscle. **C. vagi′næ,** c. cunni. **C. v. profun′dus,** fibres of ischio-urethralis surrounding the vagina. **C. v. urina′riæ,** detrusor urinæ. **C. vestib′uli,** c. vaginæ profundus. **C. v. laryn′gis,** arytenoepiglottic muscle. **C. vul′væ,** c. cunni.

**Constricto′res** (pl. of constrictor) **ala′rum na′si.** Depressor alæ nasi. **C. cun′ni** or **vagi′næ** or **vul′væ,** small muscles which originate beneath the clitoris, descend along the sides of the vagina, and terminate by becoming confounded with the transversus perinæi and external sphincter ani muscles. They contract the entrance of the vagina. **C. laryn′gis,** cricoarytenoideus lateralis, and thyroarytenoideus muscle combined. **C. na′si,** compressor naris. **C. o′ris,** orbicularis oris. **C. palpebra′rum,** orbicularis palpebrarum. **C. pharyn′gis,** constrictors of pharynx; muscular expansions assisting in forming the parietes of the pharynx: 1. Constrictor pharyngis or faucium inferior, cricopharyngeus, and thyropharyngeus; broad, very thin, quadrilateral, seated superficially, extending from the thyroid and cricoid cartilages as far as the middle of the pharynx, and uniting on the median line with that of the opposite side. 2. Constrictor pharyngis medius, hyopharyngeus and chondropharyngeus, syndesmopharyngeus, occupying the middle part of the pharynx; triangular, and attached anteriorly to the great and little cornu of the os hyoides, to the stylohyoid ligament, and terminating, posteriorly, by joining its fellow of the opposite side. 3. Constrictor pharyngis superior, cephalopharyngeus, gnathopharyngeus, glossopharyngeus, mylopharyngeus, pterygopharyngeus, quadrilateral, and extending from the internal ala of the pterygoid process, from the intermaxillary ligament, from the internal oblique line of the jaw, and from the base of the tongue, to the posterior part of the pharynx. The constrictors contract the pharynx, and can likewise approximate the ends to each other. **C. vagi′næ,** c. cunni. **C. vul′væ,** c. cunni.

**Constrin′gent.** Astringent; styptic.

**Construc′tive** (*construo*, to build). Building up; anabolic.

**Constupra′tion** (*constupro*, to commit rape). Rape.

**Consuetu′do** (*con*, with, *suesco*, to become accustomed). Habit. **C. men′strua,** menses.

**Consul′tant.** Consulting physician or surgeon.

**Consulta′tion** (*consulo*, to hold council). Meeting of two or more practitioners to deliberate on any case of disease.

**Consult′ing physic′ian** or **sur′geon.** Consultant; one who consults with the attending practitioner regarding any case of disease.

**Consumma′tus** (*consummo*, to accomplish). Confirmed, established, as phthisis consummata, confirmed consumption; incurable.

**Consump′tion** (*consumo*, to waste away). Wasting, wearing; progressive emaciation or wasting away; condition preceding death in some chronic diseases, particularly in phthisis pulmonalis; on this account phthisis has received the name consumption; see *Phthisis*. **Apostem′atous c.,** pulmonary phthisis with purulent expectoration. **Black c.,** anthracosis. **C. of the bow′els,** tuberculosis of the intestines; enterophthisis; tabes mesenterica. **Bron′chial c.,** bronchial phthisis. **Catar′rhal c.,** catarrhal phthisis. **Dyspep′tic c.,** dyspeptic phthisis. **Fe′brile c.,** see *Phthisis pulmonalis*. **Gal′loping c.,** phthisis pulmonalis rapidly running its course to a fatal termination. **C. of the lungs,** phthisis pulmonalis. **Mi′ners′ c.,** anthracosis. **Ner′vous c.,** condition in which all the symptoms of phthisis are present except those of a pulmonary character. **Pot′ters′ c.,** potters′ bronchitis; pathological condition similar to that observed in grinders′ bronchitis; see *Asthma, grinders′*. Primarily, it is an acute or subacute bronchitis; secondarily, chronic bronchitis with emphysema. **Pul′monary c.,** phthisis pulmonalis. **Se′nile c.,** see *Phthisis*. **C. of the spi′nal cord,** progressive locomotor ataxia; tabes dorsalis. **Tuber′culous c.,** phthisis pulmonalis.

**Consump′tive.** Affected with phthisis; one so affected. **C. fe′ver,** hectic fever. **C.′s weed,** Eriodictyon californicum.

**Contabes′cence** (*contabesco*, to grow lean). Consumption; marasmus; atrophy.

**Con′tact** (*con*, with, *tango*, to touch). State of two bodies touching each other. In the theory of contagious diseases we distinguish immediate or direct contact, as when we touch a patient laboring under such disease; mediate or indirect contact, when we touch objects that have touched him. See *Contagion*. **C. ac′tion,** catalysis. **C. break′er,** rheotome.

**Conta′gion.** Transmission of a disease from one person to another by direct or indirect contact. See *Contact*. Also at one time applied to the supposed action of miasmata arising from dead animal or vegetable matter, bogs, fens, etc. Contagion and infection are generally esteemed synonymous. Frequently, however, the latter is applied to diseases not produced by contact, as measles, etc., while contagion is used for those that require positive contact, as itch, syphilis, etc. Diseases which are produced only by contagion are said to have their origin in specific contagion or infection, as smallpox, cowpox, syphilis, etc. **Men′tal** or **psy′chic c.,** transference of nervous disease by imitation on the part of the second person.

**Conta′gionist.** One who believes in or advocates the contagious character of any particular disease.

**Contagios′ity.** Property of being contagious.

**Conta′gious.** Communicable; capable of being transmitted by mediate or immediate contact.

**Conta′giousness.** Property of being contagious.

**Conta′gium.** Contagion; miasm; contagious matter; disease germ; pathogenic bacterium. **C. halituo′sum,** contagion by exhalation, as by the breath. **C. vi′vum,** contagion by a living organism.

**Conten′tion** (*con*, with, *tendo*, to stretch). Tension; retention.

**Contex′ture** (*con*, with, *texo*, to cover, to weave). Arrangement of parts; texture. See *Tissue* and *Texture*.

**Contigu′ity** (*con*, with, *tingo*, to touch). Close relation, contact, continuity; the condition of two things which are near each other or touch without uniting, as the head of the humerus and the glenoid cavity of the scapula. **Amputa′tion in c.,** amputation performed through a joint. **Diarthro′sis of c.,** see *Continuity*. **Sym′pathy of c.,** see *Sympathy*.

**Con′tinence** (*contineo*, to restrain). Self restraint; abstinence from or moderation in indulgence of the sexual appetite.

**Con′tinent.** Restrained; continued. **C. cause,** proximate cause. **C. fe′ver,** continued fever; one preserving during its whole course the same degree of intensity, without remission or sensible exacerbation.

**Contin′ued.** Uninterrupted in its course; free from intermissions or remissions. **C. cur′rent,** galvanic current. **C. disease′,** disease continuing uninterruptedly. **C. fe′ver,** one which preserves, during its whole course, nearly the same degree of intensity, without remission or sensible exacerbation. Older writers made distinction between continual fever (febris continua) and synochus (febris continens); the latter fever being of one paroxysm from beginning to end, the former being allied to intermittents.

**Continu′ity.** Adhesion of two things to each other, so that they cannot be separated without fracture or laceration. **Amputa′tion in c.,** amputation performed through a bone and not through a joint. **Diarthro′ses of c.,** movable joints in which the bones do not touch immediately, having between them a ligamentous substance permitting motion; the vertebral articulations are examples. *Diarthroses of contiguity* are movable articulations in which the bones are not continuous, but touch by surfaces covered with a cartilaginous layer moistened by synovia. **Le′sion of c.** or destruction of continuity from disease. **Solu′tion of c.,** division of parts previously continuous, as occurs in wounds and fractures. **Sym′pathy of c.,** see *Sympathy*.

**Contin′uous.** Uninterrupted. **C. cur′rent,** direct current from a galvanic battery. **C. tre′mor,** form of clonic spasm, continuous during waking hours; may be diminished or arrested for a short time by voluntary effort.

**Contor′tion** (*contorqueo*, to twist about). Violent movement of a part, accompanied with torsion, twisting, or writhing; sprain; partial dislocation.

**Con'tour.** The outline or configuration of a part.

**Contra-** (Lat.). In composition, counter, against.

**Con'tra-ap'erture** (*aperio*, to open). Counteropening; incision made in the most depending part of a wound or abscess when the first opening is not situated in a manner favorable for the discharge of the pus.

**Contrac'tile** (*contraho*, to draw together). Capable of contracting, as fibre of muscles.

**Contractil'ity.** Vital property which gives to certain parts the power of contracting. Muscles of locomotion are endowed with a power of voluntary contractility dependent immediately on the action of the brain. Muscles of the viscera of digestion and other internal organs possess involuntary contractility. Contractility and irritability are frequently used synonymously to signify the property of contracting on the application of appropriate stimulus. **Elec'trical c.**, muscular contractility under electric stimulation.

**Contrac'tion.** Action of contracting. Contraction. **Ano'dal clo'sure c., Ano'dal o'pening c.**, see *Anodal*. **Carpope'dal c.**, a spasmodic affection in children, marked by a disposition to convulsions, with a cramp-like contraction of the joints of the upper and lower extremities. **Catho'dal clo'sure c., Catho'dal o'pening c.**, see *Cathodal*. **Cicatric'ial c.**, contraction of a scar. **Clon'ic c.**, a series of contractions alternating with periods of relaxation; the opposite to tonic c. **Dupuytren's' c.**, contraction of the palmar fascia, causing permanent flexion of the fingers. **C. of the extrem'ities**, tetanilla. **Fi'brillar** or **Fi'brillary c.**, contraction of different fibrillæ of muscles after division of the main trunks or their motor nerves. **Front-tap c.**, variety of ankle clonus excited when the muscles of the front of the leg are tapped. **Gow'ers's c.**, front-tap c. **Hour-glass c.**, irregular contraction of the uterus, which assumes such shape. **Idiomus'cular c.**, c. produced by direct stimulation of a weakened muscle. **Idiopath'ic** or **Intermit'tent rheumat'ic c.**, tetanilla. **Myotat'ic c.**, tendon reflex. **Paradox'ical c.**, tetanic contraction of the tibialis anticus muscle, noticed in the early stage of locomotor ataxia, in multiple sclerosis, paralysis agitans, etc. **Pel'vic c.**, narrowness of the diameters of the pelvis. **Peristal'tic c.**, see *Peristalsis*. **Per'manent c.**, contracture. **Remain'der c.**, power of contraction still existing in a muscle after the withdrawal of the stimulus. **Rheumat'ic c.**, tetany. **C. ring of Bandl**, firm ring made by unequal contractions of segments of the uterus in parturition, a precursor of rupture of that organ. **Tetan'ic c.**, prolonged continuous contraction of a muscle, like that occurring in tetanus. **Ton'ic c.**, tetanic c. **Vermic'ular c.**, peristalsis. **West'phal's c.**, paradoxical c., see *Westphal*.

**Contrac'tor chor'dæ.** Muscular fibres in the chordæ tendinæ of the heart.

**Contrac'ture.** Muscular stiff-joint; permanent rigidity and progressive atrophy of the flexor muscles, preventing the motion of extension beyond a certain limit. The affected muscles form hard cords beneath the skin; on dissection they are found converted into tendinous fibres, the fleshy fibres having almost disappeared when the disease has been of any duration. Warm baths, vapor baths, or thermal waters, oleaginous embrocations, mechanical extension of the limbs, electricity, etc., are the chief means of treatment. **Essen'tial c.**, tetanus. **Myopath'ic c.**, c. from morbid alterations in the muscular structure. **Ner'vous, neuropath'ic,** or **pri'mary c.**, c. arising from disorder of the nervous system. **Nur'ses' c.**, tetany in nursing mothers. **Paralyt'ic c.**, c. of normal muscular structure, in which the extremities of the muscles are permanently approximated to a condition due to paralysis of their antagonists. **Protopath'ic c.**, myopathic c. **Rheumat'ic** or **rheumatis'mal c.**, tetany. **Sec'ondary c.**, paralytic c.

**Contraexpec'torants.** Medicines that diminish the amount of expectoration.

**Contraexten'sion.** Counterextension.

**Contrafissu'ra** (*findo*, to cleave). Counterstroke; fracture, contusion, or injury produced by a blow in a part distant from that struck; of frequent occurrence in the cranium.

**Contrain'dicated.** Prohibited by the pathological condition, or not in accordance with the indications for treatment or diet of the patient.

**Contraindica'tion.** Counterindication.

**Contrairrita'tion.** Counterirritation.

**Contralat'eral mus'cles.** Muscles which act in conjunction with muscles of the opposite side, the sternomastoid muscle, for example.

**Contraluna'ris** (*luna*, moon, month). Epithet for a woman who conceives during menstruation.

**Contrastim'ulant.** Medicine that diminishes vital action; nauseant, for example.

**Contrastimula'tion.** Action or employment of a contrastimulant.

**Contrastim'ulus, Controstim'ulus,** or **Contrastim'ulism, doc'trine of.** Name given by Rasori to a medical doctrine founded on the contrastimulant or Rasorian property attributed to certain medicines, by virtue of which living beings are endowed with aptitude for feeling the action of external agents or exciting influences, and of reacting to those influences. When this excitability is too great, there is excess of stimulus or hypersthenia; when too little, there is deficiency or hyposthenia. Diseases, general and local, were divided into three great classes—hypersthenic, hyposthenic, and irritative. Contrastimulant physicians admitted only two classes of medicines—stimulants and contrastimulants.

**Con'trast-stain.** Counter-stain.

**Contrayer'va.** Dorstenia contrayerva. **C. balls**, pulvis contrayervæ compositus. **Lis'bon c.**, Dorstenia contrayerva. **Mex'ican c.**, Psoralea pentaphylla. **C. no'va**, Psoralea pentaphylla. **C. virginia'na**, Aristolochia serpentaria.

**Contre-coup**, kontr-koo' (Fr.). Contrafissura.

**Control'.** Check; determination of the accuracy of one experiment by means of another, the latter, called the *control experiment*, being made under certain determinate or normal conditions. A *control animal* is one not previously treated (immunized, for example) which is subjected to the same conditions as those employed in the experiment; if such animal dies while the previously treated animal survives the assumption is that immunity has been conferred by such treatment.

**Contund'ing** or **Contu'sing** (*contundo*, to bruise). Causing contusions, as vulnerating projectiles, which bruise or lacerate parts without cutting them.

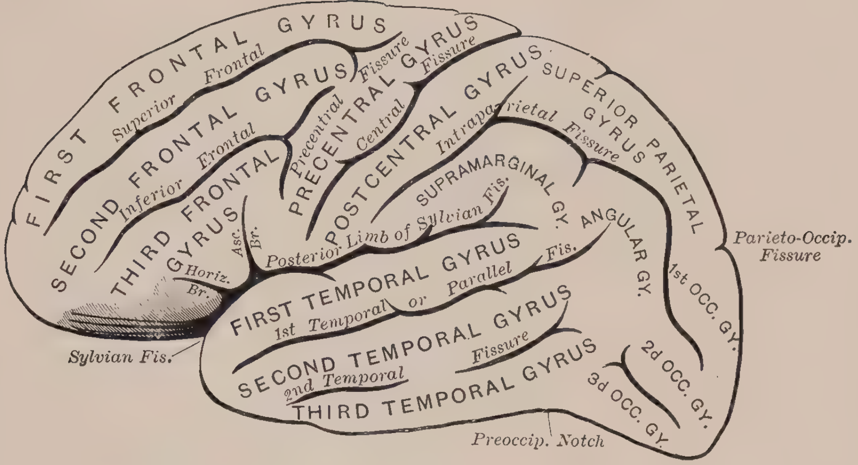
**Conturba'tion** (*conturbo*, to disturb). Night-terrors of children.

**Contused'.** Bruised. **C. wound**, see *Contusion*.

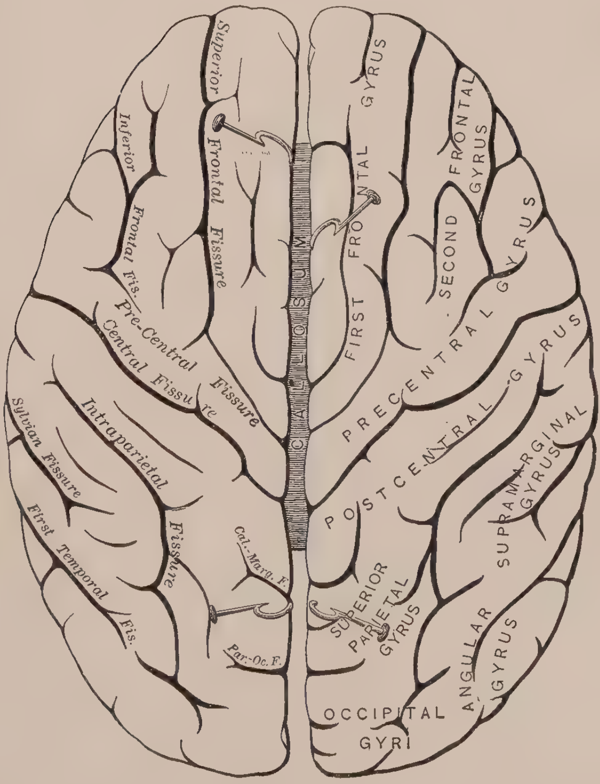
**Contu'sion.** Bruise; an injury or lesion arising from the impact of a body with a blunt surface, and presenting no loss of substance and no apparent wound. If the skin be divided the injury takes the name of contused wound. Deep contusion of the soft parts has been called sarcothlasis and sarcothlasma. **C. pneumo'nia**, inflammation of the lungs following a contusion or injury of the chest. **Wind c.**, see *Wind of a ball*.

**Contu'sor.** Instrument for crushing the head of the fœtus.

**Co'nus.** Cone; posterior staphyloma; modiolus of the ear; pineal gland. **C. arterio'sus** (arterial cone), infundibulum of the heart; portion of the right ventricle from which the pulmonary artery proceeds, forming a prominence on the right side of the anterior furrow of the heart, and prolonged toward the left, becoming narrower so as to form a funnel-shaped projection (conus arteriosus) extending a little beyond the base of the ventricles. **C. coch'leæ**, modiolus. **C. cor'dis**, ventricle of the heart; c. arteriosus. **C. cor'poris stria'ti**, anterior rounded extremity of the corpus striatum. **C. elas'ticus**, cone-shaped inferior portion of the submucous membrane of the larynx. **C. Malpigh'ii**, one of the

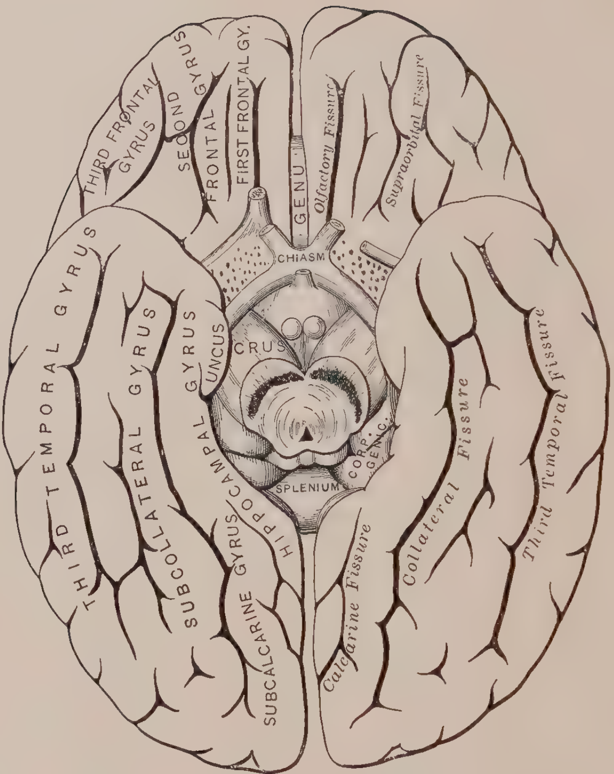


The gyri and fissures of the external lobes of the left hemisphere. (Gerrish.)

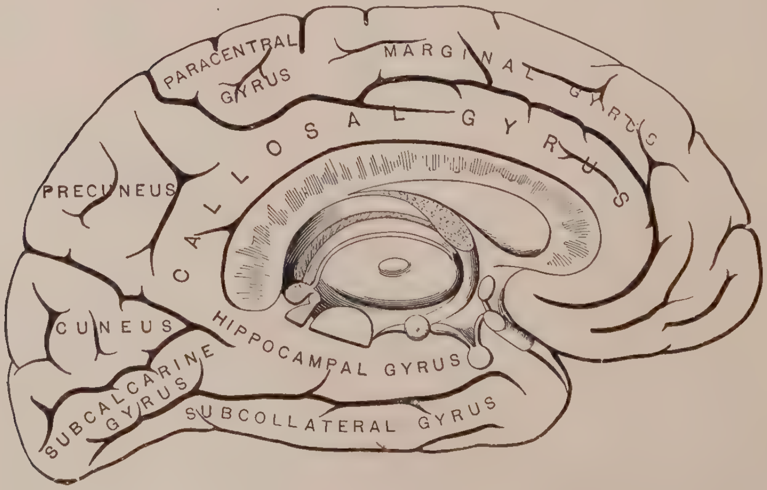


The hemispheres viewed from above. The fissures are labelled on the left side, the gyri on the right. (Gerrish.)

THE CEREBRAL CONVOLUTIONS.



The hemispheres viewed from below. The gyri of the right hemisphere are labelled, the fissures of the left. (Gerrish.)



The mesial and tentorial surfaces of the left hemisphere, showing the gyri (Gerrish.)

THE CEREBRAL CONVOLUTIONS.

pyramids of Malpighi. **C. medulla′ris** or **termina′lis,** conical part of the spinal cord below its enlargement in the lumbar region. **C. vasculo′sus,** see *Coni vasculosi.*

**Convales′cence** (*convalesco,* to grow well). Recovery of health after disease; time which elapses between the termination of a disease and complete restoration.

**Convales′cent.** In a state of convalescence.

**Convallamaretin′.** Product of the action of sulphuric acid on convallamarin.

**Convallamarin′.** $C_{23}H_{44}O_{12}$. Bitter glucoside from Convallaria maialis; emetic; strengthens the action of the heart and augments the blood pressure; dose, gr. ss–j (0.032–0.065).

**Convallaretin′.** $C_{25}H_{52}O_6$. Product of the decomposition of convallarin by dilute acids; emetic.

**Convalla′ria.** Official (Ph. U. S.) name of the rhizome and roots of Convallaria maialis, or lily of the valley. The official preparation is the *fluid extract of convallaria* (extractum convallariæ fluidum); dose, ♏iv–viij (0.25–0.5). **C. angulo′sa,** C. polygonatum. **C. canalicula′ta,** great Solomon's seal, and **C. pubes′cens,** smaller Solomon's seal; indigenous; a decoction of the roots is cathartic, diuretic, and diaphoretic. **C. maia′lis, maja′lis,** or **map′pi,** lily of the valley, May lily; recent flowers are aromatic, cephalic, errhine, cathartic, and cardiac stimulant; the rhizome and roots are official (Ph. U. S.); it contains two active principles—convallarin and convallamarin; the former is purgative, the latter emetic and sedative, resembling digitalis, aconite, and veratrine. **C. multiflo′ra,** growing in this country and Europe; has properties analogous to those of C. maialis. **C. polygona′tum,** systematic name of Solomon's seal, Convallaria angulosa; root is astringent and tonic; also a reputed cosmetic. **C. pubes′cens,** see *Convallaria canaliculata.*

**Convallarin′.** $C_{34}H_{31}O_{11}$. A glucoside extracted from Convallaria maialis; dose, gr. ss–j (0.032–0.065).

**Convec′tion** (*con,* with, *veho, vectum,* to carry). Conveyance of heat or electricity by continuous onward movement of heated or electrified particles and their replacement by new particles not yet subjected to the same influences.

**Conver′gence.** Tending toward a common point; said, for example, of the visual axes. **C. cen′tre,** special nerve centre controlling the convergence of the eyes. **C. excess′,** exaggerated impulse from the c. centre, producing excessive convergence. **C. insuffi′ciency,** diminished or deficient impulse from the c. centre, producing insufficient convergence. **C. near-point,** nearest point to which the two eyes may converge. **C. paral′ysis,** absence of all impulse from the c. centre, resulting in inability to focus the eyes equally on a near-point. **C. reac′tion,** contraction of the pupil accompanying convergence of the eyes.

**Conver′gent.** Proceeding toward a common point. **C. fi′bres,** see *Fibres.* **C. squint** or **strabis′mus,** see *Strabismus.*

**Conver′sion** (*converto,* to turn round). Change from one state into another. **C. of diseas′es,** change or transformation of one disease into another.

**Con′vex.** Having a rounded, protruding surface.

**Convex′ity.** Rounded prominence or protrusion; the opposite of *concavity.*

**Convex′o-con′cave.** See *Concavo-convex.*

**Con′voluted tu′bules.** Twisted or convoluted portions of the uriniferous tubules.

**Convolu′tion** (*convolvo,* to entwine). Rolling of anything upon itself. The convolutions or *gyri* of the brain are numerous smooth and tortuous eminences which characterize the surface of the hemispheres of the brain, with intervening fissures or sulci. See also *Gyrus.*

**Convolvulin′.** $C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$. A glucoside derived from jalap; purgative in doses of gr. j–ij (0.065–0.13).

**Convol′vulus** (*convolvo,* to entwine). Ileus; intussusception; volvulus. A genus of plants of the order *Convolvulaceæ.* **C. africa′nus,** Ipomæa cathartica. **C. america′nus,** jalapa. **C. arven′sis,** small bindweed; purgative. **C. bata′tas,** sweet potato; only esculent root of the genus. **C. cantab′rica,** cantabrica, lavender-leaved bindweed; anthelmintic and cathartic. **C. dis′color,** species of S. America; leaves are used in gonorrhœa. **C. formo′sus,** root is purgative; leaves are used for poultices in skin diseases. **C. in′dicus,** C. batatas. **C. jala′pa,** name of the plant once thought to be the jalap plant; now referred to Ipomœa jalapa; see *Jalapa.* **C. ma′jor al′bus,** Convolvulus sepium. **C. marit′imus,** Convolvulus soldanella. **C. mecho′acan,** Mexican convolvulus, root of which is aperient; used instead of jalap in dropsy. **C. megalorrhi′zus,** C. panduratus. **C. nil,** blue morning glory; Indian plant, naturalized in Western States; seeds and root are cathartic. **C. opercula′tus,** see *Batata de purga.* **C. orizaben′sis,** see *Convolvulus jalapa.* **C. pandura′tus,** fiddle-leaved bindweed, hog potato, Virginian bindweed, wild potato, mechameck, wild jalap, man in the ground, wild rhubarb, kassauder, kassader, kussauder; in some parts of the United States the root is used in cases of gravel, in powder or decoction. **C. pelta′tus,** species used in inflammation of the lungs and in bronchial affections. **C. peren′nis,** Humulus lupulus. **C. pesca′præ,** bargada; plant used in India as a cataplasm in arthritis. **C. re′pens,** C. sepium. **C. scammo′nea** or **scammo′nia,** systematic name of the scammony plant, Syrian and Mexican plant, concrete gum-resinous juice of which (scammony, mahmoudy) is in blackish-gray fragments. See *Scammony.* **Sea c.,** C. soldanella. **C. se′pium,** great or hedge bindweed; concrete juice of this plant is German scammony; violently purgative, and given in dropsical affections. **C. soldanel′la,** systematic name of sea convolvulus, sea bindweed, soldanella; leaves of this plant are drastic cathartic. **C. syri′acus,** C. scammonea. **C. tugurio′rum,** C. sepium. **C. turpe′thum,** systematic name of turbith plant; cortical part of root of this species, from East Indies, is cathartic.

**Convul′sant.** A medicine that produces tetanic effects or convulsions.

**Convulsed′** (*convello,* to pull together). Affected with convulsions.

**Convulsibil′ity.** Tendency to convulsions.

**Convul′sio.** Convulsion. **C. cani′na,** risus sardonicus, see *Canine laugh.* **C. cerea′lis,** singular disorder of the convulsive kind, attended with a peculiar tingling and formication in the arms and legs, said to have been endemic in Germany, and to arise often from the use of spoiled corn; see *Raphania.* **C. flatulen′ta,** muscular spasm from flatulence. **C. habitua′lis,** chorea. **C. in′dica,** tetanus. **C. rapha′nia,** raphania. **C. solonien′sis,** c. cerealis; ergotism. **C. ton′ica** tonic spasm. **C. u′teri,** abortion.

**Convul′sion.** Clonic spasm; alternate contraction, violent and involuntary, of muscles which habitually contract only under the influence of the will. Contracture or tonic spasms. Such contraction, when slight, is called tremor; when strong and permanent, tetanus, trismus, etc. Spasms, cramp, eclampsia, risus sardonicus, and St. Vitus's dance are forms of convulsions. **Catalep′tic c.,** irregular muscular action seen in catalepsy. **C. cen′tre,** see *Centre.* **Chore′ic c.,** spasms characteristic of St. Vitus's dance. **Clon′ic c.,** c. characterized by alternate contraction and relaxation of muscles involved. **Epilep′tic c.,** c. associated with epileptic paroxysms. **Epilep′tiform c.,** c. which resembles that of epilepsy. **Essen′tial c.,** spontaneous c. **Hyster′ical c.,** a convulsive hysterical attack. **Hysteroepilep′tic c.,** c. occurring in hysteroepilepsy. **Inter′nal** or **in′ward c.,** slight convulsion without unconsciousness, of brief duration; asthma thymicum. **Lo′cal c.,** spasm. **Mim′ic** or **mimet′ic c.,** convulsive tic. **Puer′peral c.,** c. occurring during pregnancy or parturition. **Salaam′ c.,** c. in children in which there is peculiar bobbing of the head forward, and sometimes spasm of the face and eyelids, squinting, or cramps of the limbs. **Stat′ic c.**, convulsive condition in which movements of position or locomotion are not controllable. **Suf′focative c.**, laryngismus stridulus. **Tetan′ic c.**, spasms of tetanus. **Ton′ic c.**, c. apparently without relaxation, as in tetanus. **Uræ′mic c.**, c. from uræmia.

**Convulsionnaire′** (Fr.). Name given, during the eighteenth century, to individuals who had or affected to have convulsions produced by religious impulses, but who were really subjects of epidemic chorea.

**Convul′sive.** That which is accompanied by or is analogous to convulsion, as c. cough, c. disease, etc. A spastic or tetanic agent, such as strychnine. **C. tic**, spasm in the area of distribution of the facial nerves. **C. trem′or**, severe paroxysmal affection attended with marked muscular tremor.

**Cony′za.** Inula dysenterica. **C. bifolia′ta**, Sericocarpus tortifolius. **C. co′ma au′rea**, Solidago virgaurea. **C. ma′jor**, C. squarrosa. **C. me′dia**, Inula dysenterica. **C. pycnostach′ya**, Pterocaulon pycnostachyum. **C. squarro′sa**, great fleabane or spikenard, European plant, whose strong and disagreeable odor was considered destructive to flies, fleas, etc. Infusion of the plant in wine was regarded as emmenagogue and antiicteric; in vinegar antiepileptic.

**Cool′wood.** Pilea pumila.

**Cool′wort.** Tiarella cordifolia.

**Coöper′culum oc′uli.** Eyelid.

**Coop′er's disease.** Cystic disease of the mammary gland. **C.'s fas′cia**, deep layer of superficial fascia of the groin, fascia transversalis; cellular layer under the dartos muscle; Scarpa's fascia. **C.'s her′nia**, encysted hernia of the tunica vaginalis. **C.'s ir′ritable breast**, neuralgia mammæ; neuralgia of the breast. **C.'s ir′ritable tes′ticle**, neuralgia of the testis. **C.'s ir′ritable tu′mors of the breast**, small, very sensitive tumors of that region, of a fibromatous or neuromatous nature. **C.'s lig′ament**, a name given to two ligaments: 1. inferior part of fascia transversalis, passing from the pubic spine to the iliopectineal eminence; 2. fibres from olecranon to coronoid process, on the inner side of the elbow-joint. **C.'s suspen′sory lig′aments**, these pass between the convex portion of the mammary gland and the adjacent skin.

**Coöperto′rium.** Thyroid cartilage.

**Coor′dinate.** Working in harmony; of the same degree. **C. cramps**, compulsory movements.

**Coordina′tion.** Consentaneous action, as of muscles; adjustment or regulation of separate actions of muscles.

**Coor′dinator, oculonu′chal.** Posterior longitudinal fasciculus beneath the floor of the fourth ventricle.

**Coös′trum.** Middle part of the diaphragm.

**Copahin′.** Resinous extract from copaiba.

**Copai′ba.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Resinous juice or oleoresin of various species of copaifera. Balsam of copaiba or copaiva has a pungent, bitter taste and syrupy consistence; is yellowish and transparent; is soluble in ether, alcohol, and expressed oils. It is stimulant and diuretic; in large doses purgative. It acts on the lining membrane of the urethra and on mucous membranes in general; is given in gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, bronchitis, etc., in doses of ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). The following are the official (Ph. U. S.) preparations: *Massa copaibæ;* dose, gr. x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). *Oleum copaibæ;* dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). *Resina copaibæ;* dose, gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). Brazil is the chief source of supply. **West In′dian c.**, Copaifera officinalis.

**Copai′fera.** See *Copaiba.*

**Copai′va.** Copaiba.

**Co′pal.** Gum copal; resinous substance from E. Indies, S. America, and western coast of Africa, flowing spontaneously from Elæocarpus copalliferus and different species of hymenæa. Stimulant like all resins, but is now employed only in varnishes.

**Copal′che** or **Copal′chi bark.** Bark of Croton pseudoquina and Strychnos pseudoquina. A bitter principle found in it is called *copalchin.*

**Copallin′.** Resin of Liquidambar styraciflua.

**Copho′ma, Copho′sis,** or **Copho′tes** (*kophos*, deaf). Diminution or loss of hearing.

**Copho′nia.** Auscultatory percussion; see *Acouophonia.*

**Copio′pia** or **Copiop′sia** (*kopos*, fatigue, *opsis*, sight). Fatigue or weakness of vision; asthenopia.

**Copodyskine′sia** (*kopos*, fatigue, *dyskinesia*, difficulty of movement). Difficulty of movement from the fatigue of repeating similar actions; occupation neurosis; professional cramp.

**Cop′per,** symbol Cu. A reddish metal, many of the salts of which are of importance in therapeutics or in toxicology. See *Cuprum.*

**Cop′peras.** Ferri sulphas. **Blue c.**, cupri sulphas. **White c.**, zinci sulphas.

**Cop′pernose.** Gutta rosea.

**Copracra′sia** or **Copracra′tia** (*kopros*, excrement, *a.*, priv., *kratos*, strength). Inability to retain fæces; involuntary evacuation of the bowels.

**Copræ′mia** (*kopros*, excrement, *haima*, blood). Condition arising from retention of fæces and absorption of excrementitious matters into the blood.

**Co′pragogue** (*kopros*, excrement, *ago*, to bring away). Cathartic.

**Cop′raol.** A solid fat from cocoanut, used as a substitute for cocoa-butter in making suppositories.

**Copreme′sia, Coprem′esis,** or **Copriem′esis** (*kopros*, excrement, *emeo*, to vomit). Vomiting of fæces.

**Coprodæ′um.** Inner cloacal chamber of the embryo.

**Coproëm′esis.** Vomiting of fæces.

**Coprolal′ia** (*kopros*, excrement, *laleo*, to talk). Indecency of language as symptomatic of disease of the brain.

**Cop′rolith** (*kopros*, excrement, *lithos*, stone). Concretion of fecal matter in the bowels.

**Coproph′agy** (*kopros*, excrement, *phago*, to eat). Eating fæces.

**Coprophore′sis** or **Copropho′ria** (*kopros*, excrement, *phoreo*, to carry forward). Catharsis.

**Coproplane′sis** (*kopros*, excrement, *planesis*, wandering). Passage of fæces through an unusual outlet, as in fistula.

**Copropoie′sis** (*kopros*, excrement, *poiesis*, making). Formation of fæces.

**Coprorrhœa** (*kopros*, excrement, *rheo*, to flow). Diarrhœa.

**Cop′ros.** Fæces.

**Coprosclero′ma** or **Coprosclero′sis** (*kopros*, excrement, *skleros*, hard). Induration of fecal matters.

**Copro′sis.** Formation of fæces; defecation.

**Coprosta′sia** or **Copros′tasis** (*kopros*, excrement, *stasis*, standing). Constipation or obstruction of the bowels, usually from stricture or constriction.

**Coptine′.** An alkaloid derived from Coptis trifolia.

**Cop′tis** or **C. trifo′lia.** Goldthread; mouthroot. The root of this evergreen is used in aphthous and other ulcerations of the mouth as a local application; internally it is a pure bitter. The alkaloid *coptine* has been obtained from it. **C. tee′ta**, root is a tonic and stomachic.

**Cop′ula** (band). Ligament, articulation, commissure. Immune body. **C. carna′lis**, coition. **C. cartilagin′ea**, see *Synchondrosis.* **C. mag′na cer′ebri**, corpus callosum. **C. nervo′rum optico′rum**, optic chiasm.

**Copula′tion** (*copulo*, to bind together). Coition.

**Cop′ulatory.** Assisting or effecting copulation, as the *copulatory organs.*

**Cor.** Heart. Corn. **C. adipo′sum**, fatty degeneration of the heart muscle or increase of fat around the heart. **C. arterio′sum**, left auricle and ventricle together. **C. bilocula′re**, congenital deficiency of both auricles and ventricles may exist, the heart consisting of only two chambers. **C. bovi′num** (ox heart), an excessively hypertrophied heart. **C. dex′trum**, right auricle and ventricle of heart together.

**C. hirsu′tum** or **his′pidum**, cor villosum. **C. membrano′sum**, auricular portion of the heart. **C. musculo′sum**, ventricular portion of the heart. **C. pulmona′le**, c. dextrum. **C. sem′inis**, embryo. **C. sinis′trum**, left auricle and ventricle together. **C. tauri′num**, hypertrophy of the heart. **C. tomento′sum**, cor villosum. **C. veno′sum**, right auricle and ventricle of the heart. **C. villo′sum**, condition of the heart at times after pericarditis, when it is studded with projections of fibrinous matter from its surface.

**Coraco-.** In composition, appertaining or relating to the coracoid process.

**Coracoacro′mial.** Relating to the coracoid and acromion processes, as coracoacromial ligaments.

**Coracobrachiæ′us.** Coracobrachialis.

**Coracobra′chial.** Belonging to both the coracoid process and the arm, as coracobrachial bursa and ligament.

**Coracobrachia′lis** or **Coracobrachiæ′us.** Muscle situated at the inner and upper part of the arm, arising from the coracoid process of the scapula and inserted at the middle part of the inner side of the humerus. It carries the arm forward and upward, raising the humerus a little, and can also, by acting inversely, depress the shoulder.

**Coracocapsula′ris.** Relating to the coracoid process and capsular ligament of the shoulder; anomalous muscle is so called which has a similar origin and insertion.

**Coracocervica′lis.** Relating to the coracoid process and cervical region; anomalous muscle with such origin and insertion.

**Coracoclaviax′illary lig′ament.** Suspensory ligament of the axilla.

**Coracoclavic′ular.** Belonging to the coracoid process and clavicle. **C. lig′ament**, omoclavicular ligament, unites the clavicle to the coracoid process; it is very irregular and formed of two fasciculi, the conoid and trapezoid ligaments.

**Coracoclavicula′ris anti′cus** or **singula′ris.** Anomalous muscle from the clavicle and capsular ligament of the shoulder to the coracoid process. **C. posti′cus**, anomalous muscle from the clavicle inserted into the coracoid process and superior surface of the scapula.

**Coracocosta′lis.** Relating to the coracoid process and ribs.

**Coracocubita′lis.** Relating to the coracoid process and forearm.

**Coracoglenoida′lis.** Relating to the coracoid process and glenoid cavity.

**Coracoglenoradia′lis.** Relating to the coracoid process, glenoid cavity, and radius; term applied to the biceps flexor cubiti muscle.

**Coracohu′meral.** Coracobrachialis.

**Coracohy′oid.** Omohyoideus muscle.

**Cor′acoid** (*korax*, crow, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling the beak of a crow; name given by Galen to the short, thick process situated at the anterior part of the upper margin of the scapula. **C. lig′ament**, small, fibrous fasciculus converting the notch at the superior margin of the scapula into a foramen. **C. notch**, suprascapular notch. **C. pro′cess**, see *Coracoid*.

**Coraco-olecrana′lis.** Muscular slip from coracoid process, uniting with the common tendon of the triceps muscle.

**Coracopectora′lis.** Pectoralis minor.

**Coracoradia′lis.** Biceps flexor cubiti, or its short head only.

**Coracoscap′ular.** Relating to the coracoid process in its relation to other parts of the scapula, as coracoscapular foramen.

**Coraco-ulna′ris.** Relating to the coracoid process and ulna; part of the biceps flexor cubiti muscle inserted into the fascia of the forearm near the ulna.

**Corallin′.** A reddish-pink pigment containing rosolic acid. **Red c.**, pæonin.

**Cor′alloid** (*coral*+*eidos*, like) **fun′gus.** Clavaria coralloides.

**Corallorrhi′za multiflo′ra** or **odontorrhi′za.** Coral-root; plant of the United States, whose root is diaphoretic.

**Cor′alroot** or **Cor′alwort.** Clavaria coralloides.

**Cor′chorus hu′milis.** Weed of the East Indies; demulcent, emollient, astringent, diuretic, and aphrodisiac.

**Cor′culum** (dim. of *cor*, heart). Small heart. **C. germ′inis**, germinal spot, see *Molecule*.

**Cord.** An anatomical structure resembling a cord or string. See *Chorda*. **Ax′is c.**, primitive streak in embryology. **Bioplas′son c.**, reticulum of branching cells; reticulum of the umbilical cord. **Braun's c.**, see *Braun*. **Dor′sal c.**, notochord. **False c.**, superior vocal cord of the larynx. **C. of Ferrein′**, true vocal c. **Gan′gliated c.**, trisplanchnic nerve. **Gen′ital c.**, cord-like appearance made by fusion of the Wolffian ducts with the ducts of Müller; see *Genital*. **Gubernac′ular c.**, fibrous part of the gubernaculum testis, see *Gubernaculum*. **Lumbosa′cral c.**, lumbosacral nerve. **Lymphat′ic c.**, see *Bubonulus*. **Lymph′oid c.**, lymph-tube. **Med′ullary c.**, medullary tube. **C. of Mül′ler**, duct of Müller. **Sex′ual c.**, one of the seminiferous tubules in the embryo. **Sono′rous c.**, membranous, semicircular canals of the ear. **Spermat′ic c.**, see *Spermatic*. **Spi′nal c.**, medulla spinalis, see *Spinal*. **Testic′ular c.**, spermatic cord. **Tympan′ic c.**, chorda tympani. **Umbil′ical c.**, funiculus umbilicalis. **Vo′cal c.**, one of two ligaments in the larynx, to the vibration of which voice production is due; these ligaments (called also cords of Ferrein) are the inferior thyreoarytenoid ligaments; the superior thyreoarytenoid ligaments are called the *false* vocal cords, the inferior being the *true;* see *Thyreoarytenoid ligament*. **C. of Weit′brecht**, the orbicular ligament of the elbow. **Wilde's c.**, see *Wilde*.

**Cor′da.** Chorda; cord. **C. Hippoc′ratis** or **C. mag′na**, Achillis tendo. **C. spina′lis**, medulla spinalis.

**Cord′ate.** Heart-shaped.

**Cor′dia africa′na** (after Cordius, a German botanist). Sebestena. **C. bossie′ri**, Mexican species, the source of anacahuite wood; used in consumption. **C. calococ′ca**, species from Jamaica; fruit is expectorant and aphrodisiac, and the root and leaves are used in skin diseases. **C. domes′tica**, sebestena. **C. globo′sa**, from this West Indian species gout-tea is prepared; the leaves are used in dropsy and cutaneous affections. **C. myx′a, obli′qua**, or **officina′lis**, sebestena. **C. sebeste′na** or **specio′sa**, sebestena. **Smooth-leaved c.**, sebestena.

**Cor′dial** (*cor*, heart). Tonic or excitant medicine, judged to be proper for exciting the heart; warm stomachic. **God′frey's c.**, see *Godfrey*. **War′ner's c.**, see *Tinctura rhei et sennæ*.

**Cor′diceps purpu′rea.** Claviceps purpurea.

**Cord′iform.** Heart-shaped. **C. ten′don of the di′aphragm**, central tendon of the diaphragm.

**Cordo′lium** (*cor*, heart, *dolor*, pain). Cardialgia.

**Cordon′ sanitaire′** (Fr.). Line of soldiers or others to prevent communication with an infected district.

**Co′re.** Pupil; axile body or corpuscle. In composition, the pupil.

**Core.** Furunculus; central part of a boil or carbuncle.

**Corec′lisis** or **Coroclei′sis** (*kore*, pupil, *kleio*, to close). Closure or obliteration of the pupil.

**Corecta′sia** or **Corec′tasis** (*kore*, pupil, *ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of the pupil.

**Corecte′nia** (*kore*, pupil, *ektenia*, extension). Dilatation of the pupil by prolapse of the iris, from external injury of the cornea.

**Cor′ectome.** A knife for performing corectomy.

**Corectomedial′ysis** (*kore*, pupil, *ektome*, excision, *dialysis*, separation). Coretomy.

**Corec′tomy** (*kore*, pupil, *ektome*, excision). See *Coretomy* and *Iridectomy*.

**Corecto′pia** (*kore*, pupil, *ek*, out of, *topos*, place). Displacement of the pupil; condition of the iris in which one segment is larger than the other, so that the pupil is not in the centre.

**Coredial′ysis.** Iridodialysis; coretomy.

**Coredias'tasis** or **Coredias'tole** (*kore*, pupil, *diastasis* or *diastole*, dilatation). Dilatation of the pupil.

**Corel'ysis** (*kore*, pupil, *lysis*, solution). Operation for the detachment of adhesions between the edge of the pupil and the anterior capsule of the lens.

**Coremetamorpho'sis** (*kore*, pupil, *metamorphosis*, transformation). Irregularity in contour of the pupil.

**Coremetath'esis.** Operation for artificial pupil. See *Iridodesis*.

**Coremorpho'ma** (*morphe*, shape). Morbid change in the shape of the pupil; artificial pupil.

**Coremorpho'sis** or **Coromorpho'sis** (*morphosis*, formation). Coreplasty; operation for artificial pupil. See *Coretomy* and *Iridectomy*.

**Corenclei'sis** (*kore*, pupil, *enkleio*, to include). Operation for artificial pupil, consisting in drawing out, through an incision in the cornea, a portion of the iris and cutting it off; iridencleisis.

**Coreom'eter.** Instrument to measure the diameter of the pupil. The process is called *coreom'etry*.

**Coreon'cion,** or **Coron'cion** (*kore*, pupil, *onkos*, a hook). Instrument hooked at its extremity, used by Langenbeck for the formation of artificial pupil; double-hooked forceps, used by von Gräfe, is similarly named.

**Coreop'sis trichosper'ma.** Tickweed or tickseed sunflower; indigenous plant, with large golden-yellow rays; used as an alterative.

**Coreparel'kysis** (*kore*, pupil, *parelkysis*, drawing aside). Operation for artificial pupil. See *Iridodesis*.

**Corephthi'sis** (*kore*, pupil, *phthisis*, wasting). Shrinking or contraction of the pupil.

**Cor'eplasty** (*kore*, pupil, *plasso*, to form). Operation for artificial pupil.

**Coresteno'ma** (*stenos*, narrow). Narrowness of the pupil, congenital or acquired, by growths from the margin of the iris.

**Coretodial'ysis.** Coretomy; iridodialysis.

**Coretomedial'ysis.** Coretomy; iridectomy.

**Coret'omy** (*kore*, pupil, *tome*, incision). Iridectomy. Various operations for the formation of artificial pupil are included under this term. Simple incision of the iris for that purpose is variously called coretomy, iridotomy, coretotomy, and corotomy. Excision of the iris or incision with loss of substance is called iridectomy, coretonectomy, and corectomy. Simple separation or tearing asunder of the iris from the ciliary ligament is termed iridodialysis, corodialysis, coredialysis, and coretodialysis. Such separation with excision of the iris is called coretomedialysis and iridotomedialysis. Such separation with excision of the part of the iris detached is termed iridectomedialysis. When a portion of the iris is left strangulated in the wound it is termed iridencleisis.

**Coretonec'tomy.** See *Coretomy*.

**Coretot'omy.** Coretomy.

**Coriamyrtin'.** See *Coriaria myrtifolia*.

**Corian'der.** Coriandrum.

**Corian'drol.** A derivative of coriander seed, resembling borneol in composition.

**Corian'drum.** (Ph. U. S.) The fruit or seeds of *Coriandrum sativum;* carminative; used chiefly as a flavoring ingredient in prescriptions; dose of the powder, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). The *oleum coriandri*, oil of coriander, is also official; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **C. cicu'ta,** C. sativum, Cicuta aquatica, Conium maculatum. **C. cyna'pium,** Æthusa cynapium. **C. latifo'lium,** Sium latifolium. **C. macula'tum,** Conium maculatum. **C. sati'vum,** coriander.

**Coria'ria** (*corium*, leather, owing to its leaves containing tannin). Small genus of plants, of which the most known is **C. myrtifo'lia,** myrtle-leaved sumach; plant of Southern Europe; its leaves were formerly used for the adulteration of senna. The leaves and fruit are narcotico-acrid poisons in large doses, owing to the presence of a peculiar principle, *coriamyrtin*, $C_{30}H_{36}O_{101}$, resembling picrotoxin in its action; an alkaloid, *coriarine*, is also extracted from it.

**Coriarimyrtin'.** Coriamyrtin.

**Coriarine'.** An alkaloid derived from Coriaria myrtifolia.

**Cor'igin.** Fucus crispus.

**Corii'tis.** Inflammation of the corium, a form of dermatitis.

**Corindin'.** Ptomain analogous to parvolin and collidin.

**Corinthia'ceæ.** See *Vitis corinthiaca*.

**Co'rion.** Corium, chorion. Hypericum perforatum, Ranunculus sceleratus.

**Co'ris.** A genus of plants, ord. *Primulaceæ*, the only known species of which is **C. monspelien'sis,** Symphytum petræum.

**Co'rium.** Skin of animals. Cutis vera, or thickest part of the skin, of which it constitutes the inner layer; derma; enderon. Connective-tissue basis for epithelium of mucous membranes. **C. phlogis'ticum,** inflammatory crust or buff, buffy coat, a grayish crust or buff, varying in thickness, observed on blood drawn from a vein during existence of violent inflammation, pregnancy, etc.; particularly manifest in pleurisy. For its production there must be increase in the proportion of the fibrous element of the blood over that of the red corpuscles, with augmented aggregation of the latter. The blood is then longer in coagulating, and the red corpuscles have time to subside. In highly inflammatory conditions the buffy coat assumes a concave appearance on its upper surface, and the blood is therefore said to be *cupped*. When blood presents the above appearance it is said to be buffy or sizy. The buffed and cupped appearance are also seen in chlorosis on account of the deficiency in the number of the white corpuscles.

**Cork tree, East In'dian.** Adansonia digitata.

**Cork'wood.** Duboisia myoporoides; agave.

**Corm.** Solid portion of the bulb of a plant that is beneath the surface of the ground.

**Cormotrid'ymus** (*kormos*, neck, *tridymos*, triple). Monster with three distinct heads and necks.

**Corn** (*cornu*, horn). In Great Britain, ceralia, or seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; in the United States, Indian corn, *Zea mays*. Small, hard, corneous tumor forming upon the foot, generally the toes; commonly produced by the friction of ill-fitting shoes. The deeper portion, its base, is of conical shape, buried in the integuments, occasionally as far as the tendons and periosteum. Corns can be destroyed by knife or caustic, or by paring them down and pulling them out by the roots. In the way of palliation they must be constantly pared; and to prevent pressure a thick plaster may be applied, with a central hole to receive the corn. Lunar caustic, rubbed over the surface, will generally diminish its irritability. A combination of salicylic acid, cannabis indica, and collodion has been found efficacious in removing the corn. **C.-cock'le,** Lychnis githago. **C.-er'got,** see *Ergot*. **C.-flag,** Gladiolus vulgaris. **C.-flow'er,** Centaurea cyanus. **Guin'ea-c.,** Panicum italicum. **In'dian c.,** Zea mays. **C.-mint,** Mentha arvensis. **C.-pop'py,** Papaver rhœas. **C. sal'ad,** Valeriana dentata. **C.-silk,** long, delicate stigmata of Zea mays; diuretic in the dropsy of heart and kidney disease. **C.-smut,** stigmata of maize and Indian corn. **Soft c.,** a corn between the toes which is constantly macerated by the sweat. **Squir'rel c.,** Dicentra canadensis. **C.-starch,** starch from seed of Zea mays. **Wild c.,** Matricaria chamomilla.

**Corna'lian bod'ies.** Corpuscles of Cornalia, or sporospermia, a parasitic organism in pebrine, a disease of silkworms.

**Cor'nea** (*cornu*, horn). One of the coats of the eye, so called because of its resemblance to horn. It is termed transparent to distinguish it from the opaque—cornea opaca or sclerotic. It is convex anteriorly, concave posteriorly, forming nearly one-fifth of the anterior part of the eye, and representing a segment of a sphere about 0.625 in. in diameter. It is constituted of fine laminæ or lamellæ, in superposition: 1. Epithelial layer, made up of three layers of cells of different shape, flattened, tooth-like, and cylindrical. 2. Bowan's membrane or anterior basal membrane. 3. Parenchyma or proper substance. 4. Posterior basal membrane, or membrane of Demours or of Descemet. 5. Endothelial layer. Between these layers are areolæ or spaces—interlamellar spaces—assuming a tubular arrangement, hence called corneal tubes. The corneal groove, limbus corneæ, is the margin of the cornea where it joins the sclerotica. **C. cacumina′ta,** staphyloma of the cornea. **Cloud′iness of the c.,** caligo. **Con′ical c.,** see *Keratoconus*. **C. consump′ta,** atrophy of the cornea. **C. globo′sa,** see *Keratoglobus, Buphthalmos, Hydrophthalmos,* all of which are characterized by prominence of the cornea. **Her′nia of the c.,** keratocele. **C. lu′cida,** cornea. **C. opa′ca,** sclerotic. **C. pellu′cida,** cornea. **C. scle′ra,** sclerotic. **C. semicircula′ris,** tænia semicircularis. **Su′garloaf c.,** staphyloma of the cornea. **C. tabefac′ta,** atrophy of the cornea.

**Cor′neal.** Relating or appertaining to the cornea. **C. cor′puscles,** star-shaped bodies in the corneal spaces. **C. lacu′næ,** c. spaces. **C. mu′coid,** a mucus-like substance from the cornea. **C. spa′ces,** interstices between the lamellæ of the cornea. **C. tubes,** c. spaces.

**Cornei′tis.** Keratitis; inflammation of the cornea; may be simple, strumous, or scrofulous, marginal, commencing at the extreme border of the cornea, chronic interstitial—dependent on hereditary syphilis—suppurative (see *Keratitis suppurans*), phlyctenular (see *Herpes corneæ*), or complicated with iritis, corneo-iritis. Fascicular corneitis is a rare form, in which a narrow bundle of subconjunctival vessels is seen to extend on to the surface of the cornea.

**Cor′nel, alter′nate-leaved.** Cornus alternifolia. **Amer′ican red-rod c.,** Cornus sericea. **Large-flow′ered c.,** Cornus florida. **Pan′icled c.,** Cornus paniculata. **Round-leaved c.,** Cornus carcinata. **C. tree,** Cornus mas. **White c.,** Cornus paniculata. **Wild c.,** Cornus florida.

**Corneobleph′aron** (*cornea* + *blepharon,* eyelid). Adhesion between the cornea and the eyelid.

**Corneo-iri′tis.** Inflammation of both cornea and iris.

**Cor′neoscle′ra.** Cornea and sclerotic considered as one membrane.

**Cor′neous** (*cornu,* horn). Horny; having the nature or appearance of horn. **C. lay′er of skin,** see *Skin*. **C. tis′sue,** that which forms the nails.

**Cornic′ula** (pl. of corniculum). Small horns. **C. of the hy′oid bone,** small cornua of that bone. **C. inter′na,** c. of the hyoid bone. **C. laryn′gis or santorinia′na,** supra-arytenoid cartilages, cartilages of Santorini; small, very movable cartilages articulating with the upper part of the arytenoid cartilages.

**Cornic′ular pro′cess.** Coracoid process.

**Cornic′ulopharyn′geal.** Relating to the cornicula of the larynx and the pharynx.

**Cornic′ulum** (dim. of cornu). Horn-shaped body; also a corneous nodule, as **C. laryn′gis,** a horny nodule on the arytenoid cartilage.

**Cornifica′tion** (*cornu,* horn, *fio,* to become). Conversion into corneous or horny tissue.

**Corn′ified.** Converted into corneous or horny tissue.

**Cornin′.** Bitter principle from Cornus florida; an alkaloidal principle from it has been called *cornine*.

**Cor′nix** (crow's beak). Fornix cerebri. Sharp process of bone.

**Corn-stalk disease′.** Disease of cattle caused by a bacillus, probably the same as B. zeæ, and having for its main character severe enteritis, septicæmia, or catarrhal pneumonia.

**Cor′nu.** Corn. Horn; conical, hard, epidermic projection, growing on the heads of certain animals, serving as a weapon of offence and defence. Anatomists have given this name to parts of the human body having nearly the same shape as the horns of animals. Horny excrescence; a corneous wart growing from the skin. Zygomatic process of the temporal bone. **C. acus′ticum** ear-trumpet. **C. ammo′nis,** hippocampus major or pes hippocampi major; broad eminence, curved on itself, and situated at the posterior part of the lateral ventricle; the accessorius pedis hippocampi, prominence usually formed by the base of the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain, is merely a fold of the hemisphere. **C. ante′rius, or anti′cum ventric′uli latera′lis,** anterior cornu of the lateral ventricle; portion of the lateral ventricle lodged in the middle of the lobe, and forming the commencement of that cavity. **C. arie′tis,** c. ammonis; hipppocampus major. **C. cartilag′inis thyroide′æ,** one of the eminences on the thyroid cartilage—great or superior, articulated with the great cornu of the os hyoides, and small or inferior, united with the cricoid cartilage. **C. cer′vi or cervi′num,** hartshorn; horns of various species of the stag; they contain about 27 per cent. of gelatin. The shavings, boiled in water, have been esteemed emollient and nutritive. When burnt the shavings constitute *cornu cervi calcinatum* or *cornu ustum,* consisting of 57.5 per cent. of phosphate of lime. It has been given in osteomalacia, from a presumption that the latter is due to deficiency of earthy matter in the blood, the fault, however, being in the agents of assimilation or the cells of nutrition. It has been proposed also as an excitant to the healthy action of the cells in tuberculosis. See also *Cervus, Plantago coronopus*. **C. coccyge′um,** one of two small tubercles at the base of the coccyx which articulate with corresponding eminences on the sacrum. **C com-bus′tum,** cornu cervi. **C. cuta′neum,** cornu; horny excrescence from the skin; ichthyiasis. **C. descen′dens ventric′uli latera′lis,** digital cavity, descending or inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle; termination of the lateral ventricle in the middle lobe of the brain, behind the fissure of Sylvius. **C. el′aphi,** c. cervi. **Ethmoid′al c.,** middle turbinated bone. **C. huma′num,** cutaneous horn. **C. of hy′oid bone,** four fragments of the os hyoides situated above the body of the bone, and distinguished as the small or superior and the great or lateral. **C. lacryma′lium,** lacrymal duct. **C. lima′cum,** lacrymal duct, see *Lacrymal puncta*. **C. medul′læ spina′lis,** anterior and posterior cornua of the spinal cord. **Mid′dle c.** middle turbinated bone, descending horn of the lateral ventricle. **C. occipita′le,** posterior horn of the lateral ventricle. **C. poste′rius or posti′cum ventric′uli latera′lis,** posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle; triangular prolongation of the lateral ventricle of the brain into the substance of the occipital lobe. **C. rupica′præ,** horn of the chamois, having the same properties as cornu cervi. **C. sa′cri,** one of two tubercles situated at the posterior and inferior surface of the sacrum, sometimes united. **Sphenoid′al c.,** see *Sphenoidal cornua*. **Sty′loid c.,** see *Hyoid bone*. **C. of thy′roid car′tilage,** c. cartilaginis thyroideæ. **C. us′tum,** c. cervi. **C. u′teri,** angles of the uterus where the Fallopian tubes arise; Fallopian tubes themselves. **C. ventric′uli,** c. cerebri.

**Cor′nua** (pl. of cornu). See *Cornu*.

**Corn′ual.** Relating to the cornua of the spinal cord, as *cornual myelitis*.

**Cornucommissu′ral.** Relating to one of the cornua and to a commissure in the spinal cord.

**Cornuco′pia.** Extensions of the choroid plexuses of the fourth ventricle of the brain in the lateral recesses.

**Cor′nus al′ba.** C. sericea. **C. alternifo′lia,** alternate-leaved cornel; indigenous; ord. *Cornaceæ;* the bark is diaphoretic and astringent. **C. amo′mus,** C. sericea. **Blue′berried c.,** C. sericea. **C. circina′ta,** round-leaved cornel or dogwood; the bark has been used for similar purposes with that of Cornus florida. **C. fem′ina,** C. sericea. **C. flor′ida,** dogwood, dog-tree, box-tree, bitter redberry, large-flowered cornel, male great-flowered dogwood, Florida dogwood, Virginian dogwood, boxwood; the bark of this tree, growing everywhere in the United States, has been long employed as a substitute for cinchona; the bark of the root was formerly official (Ph. U. S.) under the name *cornus;* dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). Active principle separated from it has received the name of *cornin*. **C. mas** or **mas′cula,** cornel tree, cornelian cherry; indigenous in Greece; the fruit, called krania, is agreeably acid and prized by the Turks; flowers are astringent. **C. mas odora′ta,** Laurus sassafras. **C. panicula′ta,** panicled or white cornel or dogwood; indigenous; it has been used as a substitute for Cornus florida. **C. rubigino′sa,** C. sericea. **C. sanguin′ea,** C. sericea. **C. seri′cea,** swamp dogwood, red willow, rose willow, New England dogwood, female dogwood, silky-leaved dogwood, American red-rod cornel, red rod, red osier, blueberried dogwood, blueberried cornus; the bark, it is said, is little inferior to that of Cinchona pallida in intermittents. **C. tomento′sa,** C. circinata.

**Cornutine′.** Alkaloid, active derivative from ergot by the action of hydrochloric acid; very poisonous, acting upon the vascular system; used in hemorrhage from abortion and as a putrifacient; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ (0.005–0.01). **C. cit′rate,** a salt employed in uterine hemorrhage or atony; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{24}$–$\frac{1}{12}$ (0.003–0.005).

**Corol′la** (dim. of corona) **infundibulifor′mis.** See *Fallopian tube.*

**Coro′na.** Crown; rim of the os uteri externum. **C. cilia′ris,** ciliary body. **C. cor′dis,** auricle of the heart. **C. den′tis,** crown of a tooth. **C. glan′dis,** crown of the glans penis. **C. infe′rior,** coronoid process of the ulna. **C. poste′rior ul′næ,** olecranon. **C. ra′dians** or **radia′ta,** radiating crown of Reil, fibrous cone; fasciculi of white fibres radiate from the surface of the optic thalamus, excepting its inner side; the anterior fibres pass directly forward, the middle fibres outward, and the posterior backward, forming the corona radians; expansion of the fibres of the cerebral peduncles; remains of the discus proligerus; c. ciliaris. **C. re′gia,** trifolium melilotus. **C. Reil′ii,** c. radians. **C. supe′rior,** olecranon. **C. trep′ani,** crown of trephine. **C. ul′næ,** olecranon. **C. vene′rea** or **Ven′eris,** crown of Venus; syphilide of the forehead.

**Cor′onad.** Toward the corona or crown.

**Coro′næ** (gen. or pl. of corona) **cilia′ris membran′ula.** Ciliary zone. **C. palpebra′rum,** see *Tarsus.* **C. tubulo′rum,** crypts of Lieberkühn. **C. vagina′les,** pieces of cotton for local intravaginal applications of remedies.

**Cor′onal.** Relating to a crown. **C. aponeuro′sis,** epicranial aponeurosis. **C. as′pect,** aspect toward the plane of the corona or crown. **C. bone,** frontal bone. **C. su′ture,** suture of the head extending from one temporal bone to the other over the crown of the head, and uniting the parietal bones with the frontal. The French anatomists call by this term the suture uniting the two halves of the os frontis at the early period of life; prolongation of the sagittal suture.

**Corona′ria.** Coronary artery or vein. **C. ventric′uli,** a gastric artery found on the lesser curvature of the stomach; it connects the superior pyloric branch of the hepatic artery with the gastric artery.

**Corona′rius.** Coronal; coronary; term applied to a nerve, the branches of which take the shape of a crown. **C. stomach′icus,** ramification of the eighth pair of cranial nerves in the vicinity of the cardiac orifice of the stomach.

**Cor′onary.** Resembling a crown. **C. ar′teries of the heart,** cardiac arteries. **C. ar′teries of the lip,** branches of the facial artery supplying the lips, labial glands, etc. **C. ar′tery of the stom′ach,** branch of the cœliac passing toward the superior orifice of the stomach, extending along its lesser curvature, and ending by anastomosing with the pyloric branch of the hepatic. It furnishes branches to the inferior part of the œsophagus, the cardiac orifice, the great cul-de-sac, the middle part of the stomach, and the lesser omentum, and anastomoses with the other arteries of those organs. **C. lig′ament of the liv′er,** reflection of the peritoneum surrounding the posterior margin of the liver. The same term is likewise applied to ligaments uniting the radius and ulna, and to the internal ligaments of the knee-joint. **C. plex′us of the heart,** anterior and posterior coronary plexuses of the heart are derived from the anterior and posterior cardiac plexuses; see *Cardiac plexus.* **C. plex′us of the stom′ach,** plexus of nerves given off from the upper part of the solar plexus. **C. si′nus of the heart,** sinus coronarius. **C. si′nus of Rid′ley,** sinus coronarius. **C. ten′dons,** fibrocartilaginous rings at the orifices of the coronary arteries and aorta. **C. valve,** fold of the lining membrane of the auricle of the heart, protecting the orifice of the coronary sinus. **C. vein of the stom′ach** accompanies the artery and terminates in the vena porta; pyloric vein. **C. veins of the heart,** cardiac veins.

**Coro′ne.** Coronoid process of lower jaw; cornix.

**Cor′oner** (*corona,* crown). Officer of the Crown in Great Britain, or of a county in the United States, whose duty it is to verify death and its causes, with the assistance of a jury, in all questionable cases. **C.'s in′quest,** examination by the coroner as to the cause of accidental, sudden, or violent death.

**Cor′onet.** Superior portion of a horse's hoof at its union with the skin.

**Coronil′la em′erus.** Plant of Southern Europe; purgative. **C. jun′cea,** plant of Southern Europe; galactagogue. **C. scorpioi′des,** species of leguminous plant of the south of France, which with its glucoside, *coronillin,* is a diuretic and heart tonic. **C. va′ria,** juice of this plant is emetic; leaves are purgative and diuretic.

**Coronillin′.** $C_7H_{12}O_3$. A glucoside derived from Coronilla scorpioides; dose, gr. j–ij (0.065–0.13).

**Coroni′tis.** Inflammation of the coronary substances of a horse's hoof.

**Coro′nofa′cial an′gle.** Angle formed by a line from the incisor teeth and protuberance of the forehead, prolonged to meet a line projected in the plane of the coronal suture.

**Cor′onoid** (*korone,* a crow, *eidos,* resemblance). Resembling the beak of a crow; name given to two processes, one situated at the anterior and superior part of the ramus of the inferior maxillary bone, and affording attachment to the temporal muscles; the other, a sharp process, situated at the superior part of the ulna, anterior to the great sigmoid fossa, and forming a part of the hinge of the elbow-joint. **C. depres′sion** or **fos′sa,** depression on the humerus for the reception of the coronoid process of the ulna.

**Coro′noju′gal in′dex.** Frontozygomatic index.

**Coro′nopari′etal in′dex.** Relation of the greatest frontal and the transverse diameter of the skull.

**Coronopo′dium.** Plantago coronopus.

**Coron′opus.** Cochlearia coronopus. **C. depres′sus,** Cochlearia coronopus. **C. ruel′lii,** Cochlearia coronopus. **C. vulga′ris,** Cochlearia coronopus.

**Coros′copy** (*kore,* pupil, *skopeo,* to look at). Skiascopy.

**Corosys′tele** (*kore,* pupil, *systole,* contraction). Contraction of the pupil.

**Corot′omy.** Coretomy; iridotomy.

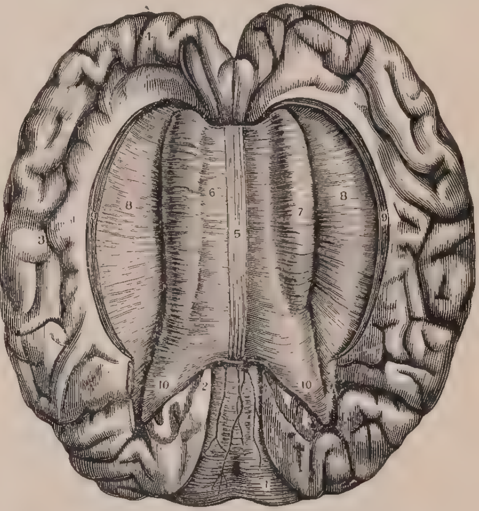
**Cor′pora** (pl. of corpus). Bodies. **C. albican′tia,** mammillary eminences. **C. amyla′cea,** amylaceous or amyloid bodies, starch corpuscles, animal starch; a name given by Virchow to microscopic bodies found in the human brain and spinal marrow—in the ependyma ventriculorum and its prolongations, in the prostate, and in the lungs, mingled with the proper nerve elements; having chemical characters of cellulose; see *Glycogenic matter;* they differ, however, from starch in being nitrogenized. **C. Aran′tii,** noduli Arantii tubercula. **C. arena′cea,** abnormal concretions like grains of sand in the dura mater; psammoma. **C. bigem′ina,** see *Quadrigemina.* **C. bul′bi forn′icis,** c. candicantia. **C. candican′tia,** corpora albicantia; mammillary eminences. **C. caverno′sa,** cavernous bodies of the penis. **C. chalcedo′nica,** c. arenacea. **C. erectil′ia,** erectile tissues, as of the penis. **C. fibro′sa,** tough, semiopaque fibrous bodies occasionally found in the ovaries, probably due to fibrous changes in the tissue of the corpus luteum. **C. fibrospongio′sa,** cavernous bodies. **C. fimbria′ta,** fimbriated or fringed bodies; thin, flattened, and delicate band situated along the concave edge of the cornu ammonis, which is a continuation of the posterior crura of the fornix. **C. genicula'ta,** eminences situated at the lower and outer part of the optic thalami; each optic tract commences at the corpus geniculatum externum; the corpus geniculatum internum is merely a tubercle inserted into the bend or knee formed by the corpus geniculatum externum. **C. glandulo'sa,** seminal vesicles. **C. globo'sa cervi'cis u'teri,** Nabothi glandulæ. **C. granulo'sa,** granular leucocytes; corpuscles of the colostrum. **C. labo'sa,** Malpighian corpuscles. **C. latera'lia,** cavernous bodies. **C. lie'nis,** see *Spleen.* **C. lu'tea,** see *Corpus luteum.* **C. malpighia'na,** Malpighian bodies, corpuscles or glomerules of Malpighi; scattered through the plexus formed by the blood-vessels and uriniferous tubes in the kidney, a number of small dark points may be seen with the naked eye, which received their name from Malpighi, their describer; each of these, under the microscope, consists of a convoluted mass of blood-vessels, constituting the true glandule, corpuscle, or glomerule of Malpighi; it has been supposed that their office may be to separate the watery portions of the blood to be mixed with proper urinous matter; see *Kidney.* For corpora malpighiana of the spleen, see *Spleen.* **C. mammilla'ria,** mammillary eminences. **C. menstrua'lia,** see *Corpus luteum.* **C. Morgagn'ii,** hydatids of Morgagni; one or more short processes of the tunica vaginalis testis, containing fine blood-vessels, situated on the front of the globus major. **C. ner'veospongio'sa pe'nis,** cavernous bodies. **C. nervo'sa,** cavernous bodies. **C. oliva'ria** or **ova'ta,** oblong, whitish eminences situated at the occipital surface of the medulla oblongata, exterior to the corpora pyramidalia. **C. op'tostria'ta,** optic thalami and corpora striata regarded as one mass. **C. oryzoi'dea,** rice-like growths in the sheaths of tendons, bursæ, or joints; sputa sometimes seen in phthisis. **C. ova'ta** or **ova'lia,** corpora olivaria. **C. Pacchio'ni,** Pacchionian bodies. **C. period'ica,** see *Corpus luteum.* **C. pisifor'mia,** mammillary tubercles. **C. pyramida'lia,** two medullary bundles placed on either side of the anterior fissure; called corpora pyramidalia antica to distinguish them from c. olivaria or pyramidalia lateralia; over a space commencing eight or ten lines below the pons and extending to the lower end of the medulla oblongata, a portion of each pyramid crosses to the opposite side—decussation of the pyramids. **C. pyramida'lia posterio'ra,** see *Corpora restiforma.* **C. pyramida'lia tes'tis,** coni vasculosi. **C. quadrigem'ina,** see *Quadrigemina.* **C. restifor'ma,** posterior pyramids, peduncles of the medulla oblongata, inferior peduncles of the cerebellum; two medullary projections, oblong and of whitish appearance, proceeding from each side of the upper extremity of the medulla oblongata, and contributing to the formation of the cerebellum; the posterior pyramids—fasciculi graciles—described as distinct from the restiform bodies, are situated in contact with each other, one on each side of the posterior median fissure; they become closely applied to the restiform bodies, and have been considered to be blended with them, and to proceed to form the cerebellum; according to some, they ascend to the cerebrum. **C. santorinia'na,** cornicula laryngis. **C. sesamoide'a,** c. Arantii. **C. spongio'sa,** cavernous bodies; bulbi vestibuli; see *Corpus spongiosum urethræ.* **C. stria'ta,** the anterior cerebral ganglion; pyriform eminences, of slightly brownish-gray color, forming part of the floor of the lateral ventricles of the brain; when cut a mixture of white and gray substance is seen, arranged alternately, to which they owe their name; the tract of fibres ascending from the anterior pyramids passes chiefly into them. **C. stria'ta super'na posterio'ra,** thalami nervorum opticorum. **C. tendin'ea,** cavernous bodies. **C. triti'cea,** see *Hyoides os.* **C. vestib'uli,** bulbi vestibuli. **C. wolffia'na,** see *Corpus wolffianum.* **C. wrisbergia'na,** cuneiform cartilages.

**Corpse** (*corpus,* body). Dead body; cadaver. **C. fat,** adipocere. **C. poi'sons,** ptomains.

**Corp'ulence.** Obesity.

**Cor'pulent** (*corpus,* body, *lentus,* thick). Fat, fleshy, obese; having unusual development of fat or flesh in proportion to the frame of the body.

**Cor'pus.** Body; any object which strikes one or more of the senses. Gases, liquids, metals, vegetables, animals are so many bodies. Natural bodies have been divided into animal, vegetable, and mineral; or into inorganic, including the mineral kingdom, and organized, including the animal and vegetable. The chief differences between organized and inorganic bodies consist in the former having an origin of generation, growth by nutrition, and termination by death; the latter a fortuitous origin, external growth, and termination by chemical or mechanical force. See *Body* and *Corpora.* **C. adenifor'me adeno'des** or **adenoi'des,** prostate. **C. adipo'sum,** pinguedo. **C. adventi'tium** or **alie'num,** extraneous or foreign body. **C. al'bicans,** see *Corpora albicantia.* **C. al'bum subrotun'dum,** anterior tubercle of the optic thalamus. **C. alie'num,** extraneous or foreign body. **C. annula're,** pons Varolii. **C. bigem'inum,** see *Quadrigemina.* **C. callo'sum,** white, medullary band perceived on separating the two hemispheres of the brain, which it connects with each other; it was formerly regarded as the seat of the soul; on it are seen longitudinal and transverse fibres—striæ longitudinales Lancisii, nerves of Lancisi (see *Raphe*) and striæ or chordæ transversales Willisii; the anterior portion is termed genu, the posterior flexure, splenium or tuber; fibres curving backward into the posterior lobes from the posterior border of the corpus callosum have been termed forceps; those passing directly outward into the middle lobes from the same point, tapetum; and those curving forward and inward from the anterior border to the anterior lobe, forceps anterior; the part extending backward from the genu is the rostrum. **C. camera'tum,** fornix cerebri. **C. cand'icans** or **cand'idum,** see *Corpora albicantia.* **C. cauda'tum,** see *Corpus striatum.* **C. caverno'sum,** see *Cavernous bodies* and *Corpus spongiosum urethræ.* **C. caverno'sum vestib'uli,** bulbus vestibuli. **C. cilia're,** ciliary body; corpus dentatum; see *Ciliary.* **C. cine'reum,** lamina cinerea; corpus dentatum. **C. clitor'idis,** body of clitoris. **C. collic'uli stria'ti,** anterior extremity of the corpus striatum. **C. communio'nis cer'ebri,** fornix cerebri. **C. con'icum Rosenmüll'eri,** paro-



Corpus callosum, seen from above, the hemispheres being turned over on either side. 1, cerebellum; 2, 3, 4, convolutions on the inner side of the hemispheres; 5, median tract or raphe; 6, transverse fibres; 7, fibres curved inward upon the outer side; 8, 8, converging fibres of hemispheres; 9, 9, concave surface of hemispheres which overlap the corpus callosum; 10, 10, posterior extremities.

varium; epoöphoron. **C. conifor′me** or **conoi′des,** pineal gland. **C. cor′dis,** ventricle of the heart. **C. cribro′sum,** rete mucosum. **C. crystal′linum** or **crystalloi′des,** crystalline lens. **C. denta′tum** or **denticula′tum,** central oval nucleus, of cineritious substance, met with in the cerebellum, the circumference of which exhibits a number of indentations, surrounded by medullary substance; it is seen by dividing the cerebellum vertically into two equal parts. The term corpus dentatum, nucleus olivæ, is also given to the ganglion of the corpus olivare, a yellowish-gray, dentated capsule, open behind and containing medullary matter, from which a fasciculus of fibres proceeds upward to the corpora quadrigemina and thalami optici. **C. discoi′des,** crystalline. **C. epididym′idis,** body of the epididymis. **C. exter′num** or **extra′neum,** extraneous or foreign body. **C. fibro′sum,** fibrous tumor. **C. fimbria′tum,** olivary nucleus, see *Corpora fimbriata.* **C. genicula′tum,** see *Corpora geniculata.* **C. glandifor′me** or **glando′sum** or **glandulo′sum,** prostate; corpus luteum. **C. glandulo′sum muli′erum,** vascular, spongy eminence surrounding the orifice of the female urethra and projecting at its under part. **C. globo′sum,** pons Varolii. **C. Highmo′ri** or **highmoria′num,** oblong eminence along the superior edge of the testicle, which seems formed of a reflection of the tunica albuginea, through which the principal trunks of the seminiferous vessels pass before reaching the epididymis. **C. hyali′num** or **hyaloide′um,** c. vitreum. **C. incomprehensib′ile,** thymus gland. **C. innomina′tum,** see *Organ of Giraldès;* paradidymis. **C. lenticula′tum,** lenticular nucleus; dentate nucleus of cerebellum. **C. Lieutau′dii,** trigone of the bladder. **C. lu′teum** (yellow body), a small, yellowish body perceived in the ovarium and left after the rupture of one of the vesicles; for every follicle in the ovary from which the ovum is discharged a corpus luteum will be found; it was for a long time considered an evidence of impregnation, but corpora lutea or menstrualia or periodica are met with in unquestionable virgins, although the corpora lutea of virgins differ materially in size and character from those of impregnation, *true corpora lutea,* in contradistinction to the other, *false corpora lutea.* The following table by Dalton well exhibits the distinguishing characteristics of these two forms of corpus luteum:

| | *Corpus luteum of menstruation.* | *Corpus luteum of pregnancy.* |
|---|---|---|
| At the end of 3 weeks. | ¾ in. in diameter; central clot reddish; convoluted wall pale. | |
| One month. | Smaller; convoluted wall bright yellow; clot still reddish. | Larger; convoluted wall bright yellow; clot still reddish. |
| Two months. | Reduced to the condition of an insignificant cicatrix. | ⅞ in. in diameter; convoluted wall bright yellow; clot perfectly decolorized. |
| Four months. | Absent or unnoticeable. | Size about as at two months; clot pale and fibrinous; convoluted wall dull yellow. |
| Six months. | Absent. | Still as large as at the end of the second month. Clot fibrinous; convoluted wall paler. |
| Nine months. | Absent. | ½ in. in diameter; central clot converted into a radiating cicatrix; external wall tolerably thick and convoluted, but without any bright yellow color. |

Sometimes the corpora lutea assume a cystic form, cystic corpora lutea. **C. Luys′ii,** c. subthalamicum. **C. mam′mæ,** strictly glandular part of mamma. **C. mammilla′re,** mammillary eminences, see *Corpora albicantia.* **C. mandib′ulæ,** body of lower jaw. **C. mediasti′num,** c. highmorianum. **C. medulla′re,** c. dentatum of cerebellum; centrum ovale. **C. menstrua′le,** see *Corpus luteum.* **C. muco′sum,** rete mucosum, second layer of the skin, situated between the cutis vera and cuticle, and giving color to the body; in the white varieties of our species it is colorless, in the negro black. **C. nervo′sum cu′tis,** c. papillare; papillary layer of the skin. **C. ni′gricans** or **ni′grum,** c. luteum containing dark pigment or blood clot. **C. occip′itis,** basilar process. **C. oken′se,** corpus wolffianum, mesonephros. **C. oli′væ, oliva′re,** or **oliva′rium,** see *Corpora olivaria* and *Corpora restiformia.* **C. op′tostria′tum,** thalamus opticus and corpus striatum, regarded as anatomically one. **C. pampinifor′me,** plexus or retiform arrangement of the spermatic arteries and veins in the cavity of the abdomen, anterior to the psoas muscle; parovarium; epoöphoron. **C. papilla′re,** nervous and vascular papillæ situated beneath the epidermis, called by Breschet *neurothelic apparatus;* derma. **C. phacoi′des,** crystalline lens. **C. pinea′le,** pineal body. **C. pituita′re** or **pituita′rium,** pituitary gland. **C. psalloi′des,** lyra. **C. pyramida′le,** pyramid; restiform body; c. dentatum; septum lucidum; c. striatum; olivary body; pineal gland; see *Corpora pyramidalia.* **C. restifor′me,** see *Corpora restiformia.* **C. reticula′re,** c. mucosum; c. papillare. **C. retifor′me,** bulbus vestibuli. **C. rhomboida′le** or **rhomboide′um,** c. dentatum; trapezium; c. fimbriatum. **C. ru′brum,** c. luteum, reddened by blood passing through it. **C. semiova′le,** see *Corpora olivaria.* **C. serra′tum,** c. dentatum. **C. specula′re,** septum lucidum. **C. sphenoida′le,** body or central portion of sphenoid. **C. spongio′sum ure′thræ,** this substance arises before the prostate gland, surrounds the urethra, and forms the bulb; it then proceeds to the end of the corpora cavernosa, and terminates in the glans penis, which it forms; where the urethra enters the bulb it is surrounded by a layer of erectile tissue, called by Kobelt colliculi bulbi. Kobelt describes in the female, as the analogue of the corpus spongiosum of the male, a venous plexus, which, as it lies between the glans clitoridis and the part that corresponds in the male to the bulb of the urethra, he terms pars intermedia. **C. spongiovascula′re,** c. spongiosum urethræ. **C. stern′i,** mesosternum. **C. stria′tum,** lentiform nucleus, see *Corpora striata.* **C. subthalam′icum,** nucleus of gray matter in the tegmentum of the crus cerebri. **C. suprarena′le,** renal capsule. **C. te′res,** eminentia or fasciculus teres. **C. thymia′num** or **thy′micum,** thymus. **C. thyreoide′um,** thyroid gland. **C. tib′iæ,** shaft of tibia. **C. trapezoi′des** or **trapezoide′um,** trapezium. **C. trigo′num,** see *Urinary bladder.* **C. trit′icum** or **tritic′eum,** cartilago triticea. **C. turbina′tum,** pineal gland. **C. varicifor′me** or **varico′sum tes′tis,** epididymis. **C. varico′sum,** c. pampiniforme; spermatic cord; spermatic plexus; see *Spermatic veins.* **C. ver′tebræ fronta′lis** or **ter′tiæ,** presphenoid bone. **C. v. nasa′lis,** vomer. **C. v. occipita′lis** or **pri′mæ,** basioccipital bone. **C. v. parieta′lis** or **secun′dæ** basisphenoid bone. **C. vit′reum,** vitreous humor or body; transparent mass of a gelatinous consistence which fills the eye behind the crystalline lens; it is contained in cells formed by the tunica hyaloidea. **C. wolffia′num,** Wolffian body; primordial kidney. At a very early period of fetal formation bodies are perceptible, first described by Wolff as existing in the fowl, and by Oken in the mammalia; according to Müller, they disappear in man very early, so that but slight remains of them are perceptible after the ninth or tenth week of intrauterine life; they cover the region of the kidneys and renal capsules, which are formed afterward; remains of the tubules of the Wolffian body sometimes become the seat of formation of large cysts, Wolffian cysts, cysts of the broad ligament.

**Cor'puscle** (dim. of *corpus*, body). Small body or particle; cell. **Amniot'ic c.**, small growths from the amnion surrounding the umbilical cord. **Amyla'ceous** or **Am'yloid c.**, corpora amylacea. **Assimila'tion c.**, c. assisting in the assimilation of food. **Ax'ile** or **Ax'is c.**, central part of tactile corpuscle. **Ben'nett's c.**, Drysdale's cell, see *Drysdale*. **Bizzo'zero's c.**, a form of corpuscle considered by some as a hæmatoblast. **Black c.**, osteoplast. **Blood c.**, globule of the blood. **Bone c.**, see *Lacunæ of bone*. **Burck'hardt's c.**, see *Burckhardt*. **Calca'reous c.**, calcigerous cell. **Car'tilage c.**, see *Cartilage;* granular matter separating the nucleus of a cartilage-cell from the capsule. **Cau'date c.**, see *Caudate*. **Cement' c.**, bone-cell in the cement of the teeth. **Chro'mophile c.**, a Nissl body, making up small, granular masses in the protoplasm of the nerve cells; see *Chromophilic*. **Chyle c.**, see *Chyle*. **Col'loid c.**, one of the corpora amylacea. **Colos'trum c.**, bodies in colostrum containing oil globules. **Concen'tric c.**, Hassall's c. **C. of Corna'lia**, ovoid body in the blood, tissues, etc., of silkworms; see *Cornalia*. **Cor'neal c.**, corpuscle of Toynbee or Virchow; nucleated cell, giving off processes to unite with other processes to form a cellular network traversing the whole cornea. **Cy'toid c.**, leucocyte, see *Cytoid*. **C. of Donné'**, colostrum c. **Drys'dale's c.**, see *Drysdale*. **Dust c.**, hæmokonia. **Eich'horst's c.**, microcyte in the blood of those affected with pernicious anæmia. **Elemen'tary c. of Zim'mermann**, see *Globules of blood*. **End c.**, terminal c.; end bulb. **Exuda'tion c.**, plastic corpuscle; organizable nucleus, exudation-cell; one of the cells contained in fibrinous fluids, which are the origin of the new tissues formed from such fluid. **Fec'undating** or **fer'tilizing c.**, spermatozoids. **Gan'glion** or **ganglion'ic c.**, see *Neurine*. **Gas'tric c.**, epithelial cell or corpuscle of the stomach. **Gen'ital c.**, nerve terminal in the external genitalia. **Germ c.**, germ cell. **Gi'ant c.**, giant cell; megalocyte. **Glan'diform c.**, acinus, see *Spleen*. **C. of Glu'ge**, one of the fat-granules seen in chronic cerebral softening and fatty degeneration. **Gran'dry's c.**, see *Grandry*. **Hæm'atoblast c.**, see *Hæmatoblast*. **Has'sall's c.**, striated c. in the medulla of the thymus gland. **C. of Hayem'**, blood plaque. **Hen'sen's c.**, elliptical c. in the outer hair cells of the organ of Corti. **Herbst's c.**, see *Herbst*. **Inflam'matory c.**, exudation c. **C. of Krau'se**, end bulb of Krause; Pacinian corpuscle. **C. of Laennec'**, fibroid granule on the pericardium. **C. of Lang'erhans**, see *Langerhans' cells*. **Le'ber's c.**, Hassall's c. **Los'torfer's c.**, see *Lostorfer*. **Lymph, lymphat'ic**, or **lymph'oid c.**, see *Lymph*. **C. of Malpig'hi**, one of the corpora malpighiana. **Mar'ginal c.**, see *Marginal*. **Med'ullary c.**, cells of marrow; odontoblast. **C. of Meiss'ner**, tactile c. **Mer'kel's c.**, Grandry's c. **C. of Mie'scher**, Rainey's body. **Mi'gratory c.**, wandering cell; lymph corpuscle. **Milk c.**, oil globule of that fluid. **Mu'cous c.**, see *Mucus*. **Mus'cular c.**, cell-like body in striated muscular tissue. **Nerve c.**, see *Neurine*. **C. of Nor'ris**, hæmatoblast; one of the colorless transparent bodies in the blood, probably red blood corpuscles deprived of hæmoglobin. **Nu'clear c.**, nucleolus. **Os'seous c.**, see *Lacunæ of bone*. **C. of Pacchio'ni**, glands of Pacchioni. **Pacin'ian c.**, from Pacini, an Italian physician; the Pacinian corpuscles appear to have been depicted in 1741 by Lehmann, from a preparation by A. Vater, who called them papillæ and papillæ nervæ; hence called Vaterian corpuscles or corpuscles of Vater; they are small bodies connected with the cutaneous nerves of the palm and sole; found sparingly and inconstantly in the nerves at the wrist and elbow, the upper arm, forearm, and thigh, and in the intercostal nerve, the sacral plexus, solar plexus, and the plexuses adjacent to it; in each corpuscle there is the termination of a nervous filament. **Palpa'tion c.**, tactile c. **Phan'tom c.**, decolorized erythrocyte. **Plas'tic c.**, exudation corpuscle. **Po'lar c.**, centrosome. **C. of Purkin'je**, see *Purkinje*. **Pus** or **py'oid c.**, see *Pus*; **Rai'ney's c.**, see *Rainey*. **Red c.**, erythrocyte. **C. of Reiss'ner**, see *Reissner*. **Sal'ivary c.**, globule in the saliva like a white corpuscle of the blood. **Sen'sual c.**, end bulb. **Shad'ow c.**, decolorized erythrocyte. **Spleen** or **sple'nic c.**, corpuscle of Malpighi, see *Spleen*. **Starch c.**, one of the corpora amylacea. **Tac'tile** or **touch c.**, corpuscle of Wagner or of Meissner, axile body; body composed of a horizontally laminated mass of areolar tissue, found in the papillæ of parts endowed with great tactile sensibility; nerves of touch communicate with the touch c., and their function is probably to render the sense more acute. **Ten'don c.**, one of the connective-tissue cells between the primary bundles in the tendons. **Ter'minal c.**, one of the terminal points of the sensory nerves. **Third c.**, see *Blood globules*. **C. of thy'mus**, Hassall's c. **Touch c.**, tactile c. **C. of Toyn'bee**, one of the star-shaped bodies in the corneal lacunæ. **Transpa'rent c. of Nor'ris**, hæmatoblast. **Trau'be's c.**, phantom c. **C. of Tröltsch**, c. situated between the fibres of the layers of the membrane of the tympanum. **Valen'tin's c.**, Valentinian vesicle, see *Molecule*. **C. of Va'ter**, Pacinian c. **C. of Vir'chow**, see *Corpuscle, corneal*. **C. of Wag'ner**, tactile c. **Weber'ian c.**, uterus masculinus, see *Ejaculatory ducts*. **White c.**, see *Blood globule*. **C. of Zim'mermann**, hæmatoblast.

**Corpus'cula.** Plural of corpusculum.

**Corpus'cular.** Relating to or containing corpuscles or atoms.

**Corpuscula'tion.** Increase in dimensions and number of the blood corpuscles.

**Corpus'culum** (dim. of *corpus*, body). Corpuscle.

**Corra'go.** Borago officinalis.

**Correc'tant.** Corrective; corrigent.

**Correc'tion** (*corrigo*, to correct). Act of correcting medicines—that is, of diminishing their energy or obviating unpleasant effects—by mixing them with substances which modify their operation. Removing abnormal condition or deformity.

**Correc'tive.** Corrigent.

**Correc'tor.** Corrigent.

**Correla'tion** (*cor*, with, *refero*, *relatum*, to accomplish). Relation or dependence of one part on another. See *Synergy*.

**Correspond'ing points.** Points on the two retinas which coincide and are absolutely identical.

**Cor'rigan's cau'tery.** Button cautery. **C.'s disease'**, insufficiency of the sigmoid valves of the aorta; also cirrhosis of the lung. **C.'s line**, a bluish or purplish line on the gums in chronic lead poisoning. **C.'s pulse**, jerking or water-hammer pulse produced by aortic regurgitation. **C.'s respira'tion**, peculiar weak, blowing respiration of low fevers. **C.'s sign**, peculiar dilatory sensation of pulsation noticed in aneurysm of the abdominal aorta.

**Cor'rigent.** That which corrects; in a pharmaceutical formula a substance added to a medicine to mollify or modify its action, as oleum menthæ in a prescription containing aloes.

**Corrobal'.** Corroval.

**Corrob'orant** or **Corrob'orative** (*corroboro*, to strengthen). Restorative, bracing; substance which strengthens and gives tone; tonic.

**Corro'dent** or **Corro'ding** (*corrodo*, to gnaw to pieces). Corrosive.

**Corro'sion.** Action or effect of corrosive substances. **C. anat'omy**, branch of anatomy which displays the important features of a part or region by the use of corrosive materials which destroy the less important parts. **C. prepara'tions**, a name given to the result thus obtained, sometimes only a cast of the original.

**Corro'sive.** Epithet applied to substances which when placed in contact with living parts gradually disorganize them, as caustic alkalies, mineral acids, corrosive sublimate, etc. They act either directly, by chemically destroying the part, or indirectly, by causing inflammation and gangrene. **C. chlo'ride**, hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum. **C. poi'son**, see

*Poison.* **C. sub′limate,** hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum.

**Corroval′.** An arrow poison used by the aborigines of Colombia, causing symptoms similar to those produced by curare. A poisonous alkaloid called *corrovaline* has been procured from it.

**Corruga′tion** (*corrugo*, to wrinkle). Wrinkling, frowning; contraction of the corrugatores supercilii muscles. Corrugation of the skin may be produced by the application of styptics.

**Cor′rugator.** A muscle drawing the skin into folds. **C. coite′rii** or **supercil′ii,** a muscle situated in the eyebrows, attached by its inner extremity to the superciliary ridge, and confounded externally with the occipitofrontalis and orbicularis palpebrarum; it carries the eyebrow inward and wrinkles the skin of the forehead. **C. cu′tis a′ni,** dilator ani internus; termination of the fibres of the muscularis mucosæ of the rectum. **C. glabel′læ,** c. supercilii. **C. la′bii inferior′is,** part of depressor anguli oris from the angle of the mouth, which puckers the lower lip. **C. posti′cus,** occipitalis transversus.

**Corrup′tion** (*corrumpo*, to destroy). Act of corrupting; state of being corrupted; state of puriform, putrid, or other breaking down of parts or humors; pus; abortion.

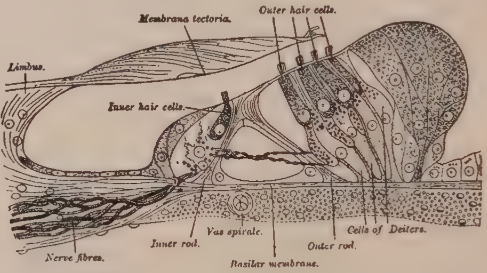
**Cor′set** (*corpus*, body). Article of dress for women closely embracing the trunk. Bandages or other close-fitting apparatus embracing the greater part of the chest and abdomen are also called corsets. An orthopedic corset is one intended to obviate deviation of the stature or spinal deformity.

**Cor′sican fe′ver.** Form of malarial fever endemic in Corsica.

**Cort.** (abbrev. for cortex). Bark.

**Cor′tex.** Bark; often applied exclusively to cinchona, but it means also any bark. **C. adstrin′gens brasilien′sis,** astringent bark first introduced from Brazil into Germany; said to be obtained from Mimosa cochleacarpa or virginalis, but now referred to Stryphnodendron barbatimao; used in all cases in which astringent barks are indicated. **C. alcorno′co,** alcornoco bark. **C. ma′rus,** bark of Croton pseudochina. **C. angustu′ræ,** cusparia bark. **C. ani′si stella′ti,** see *Illicium anisatum.* **C. antifebri′lis,** cinchona bark. **C. antiquar′tius,** cinchona bark. **C. antiscorbu′ticus,** Canella alba. **C. auran′tii,** see *Citrus aurantium.* **C. auran′tii ama′ri,** bitter orange-peel. **C. bebe′ru,** Nectandræ cortex. **C. benedic′tus,** bark of Guaiacum officinale. **C. braye′ræ anthelmint′icæ,** see *Rottlera schimperi.* **C. cabar′ro,** alcornoco bark. **C. canel′læ malabar′icæ,** Laurus cassia. **C. Cardina′lis del Lu′go,** cinchona. **C. caryophylla′tus,** see *Myrtus caryophyllata.* **C. caryophylloi′des,** Laurus culilawan. **C. cerebel′li,** the greater part of the gray substance of the cerebellum is on the surface or cortex. **C. cer′ebri,** cortical, cineritious, vesicular, or gray substance of the brain; the gray portion is observed at the exterior of the cerebrum and cerebellum. **C. chabar′ro,** alcornoco bark. **C. chacaril′læ,** Croton cascarilla. **C. chi′næ,** cinchona. **C. chi′næ calisa′yæ,** yellow cinchona. **C. chi′næ fla′vus** or **lu′teus,** yellow cinchona. **C. chi′næ ru′ber,** red cinchona. **C. cincho′næ,** cinchona bark. **C. c. flav′æ,** yellow cinchona. **C. c. fus′cus** or **pal′lidæ,** pale cinchona. **C. c. ru′ber,** red cinchona. **C. corno′va** or **coro′a,** bark of an East Indian plant; stomachic and febrifuge. **C. cor′ticis,** external part of the cortical portion of the kidney. **C. crass′ior,** Laurus cassia. **C. culil′aban** or **culi′lawan,** Laurus culilawan. **C. den′tium,** enamel. **C. eleuthe′riæ,** Croton cascarilla. **C. febrif′ugus** or **febri′lis,** cinchona bark. **C. fla′vus,** yellow cinchona; Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex. **C. garou′,** bark of Daphne mezereum. **C. of hair,** the fibrous portion of shaft of hair. **C. hippocas′tani,** horse-chestnut bark. **C. jesuit′icus,** cinchona. **C. lavo′la,** see *Illicium anisatum.* **C. magellan′icus,** see *Wintera aromatica.* **C. malico′rii,** pomegranate rind. **C. monspeli′acus,** C. garou. **C. muse′næ,** see *Rottlera schimperi.* **C. nectan′dræ,** bebeeru bark. **C. os′seus den′tis,** see *Tooth.* **C. o′vi,** cortical membrane; usually regarded as a uterine production, and designated decidua reflexa; see *Decidua membrana.* **C. pal′lidus,** pale bark; Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex; C. cinchonæ fuscus. **C. pa′trum,** cinchona. **C. perua′nus** or **peruvia′nus,** cinchona. **C. proflu′vii,** Nerium antidysentericum. **C. re′gius,** Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex. **C. re′nis,** see *Kidney.* **C. ru′ber,** red cinchona bark; Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ cortex. **C. sapona′rius,** bark of Mimosa saponaria. **C. stria′tus den′tium,** enamel of the teeth. **C. thu′ris,** Croton cascarilla. **C. thyme′leæ,** mezereon. **C. ul′mi,** slippery-elm bark. **C. wintera′nus,** Winter's bark. **C. wintera′nus spu′rius,** Canella alba.

**Cor′ti's arch′es.** See *Corti's organ.* **C.'s canal′,** see *Corti's organ.* **C.'s cells,** external hair cells of C.'s organ. **C.'s fi′bres,** see *C.'s organ.* **C.'s gan′glion,** ganglion Cortii. **C.'s mem′brane,** see *C.'s organ.* **C.'s or′gan,** peculiar and complicated arrangement in the cochlea, including various cellular and rod-like structures covered by the membrana tectoria or membrane of Corti, resting on the membrana basilaris or basilar membrane—lamina spiralis membranacea—and arranged like piano-forte keys. The fibres or rods or arches of Corti are attached to the margins of the inner zone of the basilar membrane; they meet like the beams of a roof, and from their junction a very delicate network extends, the lamina or membrana reticularis or velamentosa. Resting on the articulating ends of the inner rods is a row of ciliated cells, while three rows are placed external to the outer rods, attached by their pointed extremities to the membrana basilaris (cells of Corti). Alternating with the latter are the cells of Dieters, while epithelial cells cover the upper surface of the remaining portion of the basilar membrane. Rods and cells of Corti probably admit of movement on one another, and, from their intimate connection with the ganglionic nervous structure, doubtless play an important part in the perfection of audition. The part of the membranous labyrinth between the tectorial and basilar membranes is called the *canal of Corti.* The tunnel formed by the arches of Corti and the basilar membrane is called the *tunnel of Corti.* **C.'s rods,** see *C.'s organ.* **C.'s teeth,** auditory teeth; tooth-like processes on the border of the limbus laminæ spiralis of the ear. **C.'s tun′nel,** see *C.'s organ.*



Section through the organ of Corti, magnified. (Retzius.)

**Cor′tical** (*cortex*, bark). Belonging to the bark or cortex. **C. arch,** part of the cortex of the kidney passing from one cortical column to another. **C. ar′teries,** those distributed to the cortical part of the brain or spinal cord. **C. blind′ness,** blindness dependent on disease or injury of the cortical part of the brain. **C. cat′aract,** cataract dependent on opacity of the cortex of the crystalline lens. **C. col′umns,** processes of the cortical substance of the kidney, passing between the pyramids. **C. ep′ilepsy,** Jacksonian epilepsy. **C. mat′ter of the brain,** cortex cerebri. **C. mem′brane,** cortex ovi. **C. paral′ysis,** paralysis from disease or injury of the cortical portion of the brain. **C. sub′stance of the brain,** cortex cerebri. **C. s. of the kid′ney,** see *Kidney.* **C. s. of the teeth,** see *Tooth.*

**Corticine′.** Alkaloid from the bark of Populus tremula.

**Corticin′ic ac′id.** $C_{12}H_{10}O_6$. An acid obtained from cork.

**Cor′ticopedun′cular.** Relating to or associated with the cerebral cortex and peduncles.

**Cor′ticospi′nal.** Relating to or associated with the cortex of the cerebrum and spinal cord.

**Cortu′sa america′na** (after Prof. J. A. Cortusi, botanist of Padua). Heuchera cortusa.

**Corty′ces vari′olæ.** A supposed protozoan parasite of cowpox and variola.

**Corun′dum.** An aluminum oxide of extreme hardness; used in grinding porcelain, dental enamel, etc.

**Corusca′tion** (*corusco*, to flash). A subjective sensation of flashes of light.

**Corvisar′tia helen′ium** (after Corvisart, physician to Napoleon I.). Inula helenium.

**Corvisart's** (kor-ve-sars′) **disease′.** Idiopathic hypertrophy of the heart. **C.'s fa′cies,** the appearance of the face in cardiac insufficiency.

**Coryban′tiasm** or **Coryban′tism** (from Corybas, one of the Corybantes). Name formerly given to frenzy or acute mania and convulsive movements in which the sick were tormented by fantastic visions and perpetual want of sleep.

**Corydaline′.** $C_{18}H_{19}HO_4$. Alkaloid from Corydalis formosa and Corydalis tuberosa; tonic, diuretic, alterative, and antiperiodic; dose, gr. j–v (0.065–0.32).

**Coryd′alis bulbo′sa.** Fumaria bulbosa. **C. canaden′sis,** Dicentra canadensis. **C. ca′va,** Fumaria bulbosa. **C. formo′sa,** turkey corn or pea; the root of this indigenous plant is tonic, diuretic, and alterative. **C. tubero′sa,** Fumaria bulbosa.

**Cor′yl.** A local anæsthetic mixture of ethyl and methyl chloride.

**Coryleur′.** Apparatus for atomizing coryl.

**Cor′ylus** or **C. avella′na.** Hazelnut tree, ord. *Amentaceæ.* **C. rostra′ta,** beaked hazel; indigenous shrub; the short, thick bristles have been given as an anthelmintic in the same cases and doses as mucuna.

**Cor′ymbose** (*korymbos*, cluster). Term used for cutaneous affections characterized by the arrangement of eruption in groups or clusters.

**Cory′za** (*korys*, the head). Catarrh; nasal catarrh; vulgarly, running at the nose, cold in the head; inflammation attended with increased discharge of the Schneiderian membrane lining the nose and the sinuses communicating with it; it generally subsides without medical treatment. Chronic coryza is termed also ozæna when accompanied by an offensive discharge. See *Ozæna.* **C. blenorrho′ica,** purulent coryza. **C. caseo′sa,** caseous matter in the nasal passages. **C. contagio′sa equo′rum,** strangles, a swelling in the throat of the horse. **C. diplococ′cus,** Micrococcus cereus aureus. **C. enton′ica,** ozæna. **Idiosyncrat′ic c.,** hay fever. **C. malig′na,** ozæna. **C. neonato′rum,** nasal catarrh or snuffles of newborn children. **C. œdemato′sa,** œdema of the inferior and middle turbinated bones. **C. ozæno′sa** or **purulen′ta,** ozæna. **Period′ic c.,** hay fever. **C. scarlatino′sa,** morbid condition of the Schneiderian membrane in bad cases of scarlatina. **C. ulcero′sa** or **virulen′ta,** ozæna. **C. u′teri,** leucorrhœa. **Vasomo′tor c.,** hay fever.

**Cosaprin′.** Compound of acetyl and sodium sulphanilate; antipyretic; used as a substitute for acetanilid.

**Cosme′sis** (*kosmeo*, to adorn). Use of cosmetics; method of improving and preserving natural beauty.

**Cosmet′ic.** That which beautifies or preserves the beauty; art of improving the beauty, and different means employed for that purpose. All the compounds used, however—as zinc oxide, bismuth subnitrate, magnesia, etc.—injure the skin and may give rise to unpleasant cutaneous affections. Frequent ablution with cold water and bathing are the best cosmetics. Cosmetics include essences, soaps, and all the preparations intended for the toilet. **C. opera′tion,** an operation performed with a view of correcting any defect which mars the personal appearance.

**Cosmetol′ogy** (*kosmeo*, to adorn, *logos*, discourse). Treatise on dress and cleanliness of the body.

**Cosmibue′na acumina′ta.** Peruvian tree once supposed to be a source of cinchona; cascarilla.

**Cos′mic disease′** (world-wide disease). Syphilis.

**Cosmin′.** Agathin.

**Cosmoline′.** See *Petrolatum.*

**Cos′sus** or **Cos′sis.** Worm in intestines of horses. Small, vermiform pimples on the face (comedo), from inflammation of the sebaceous follicles.

**Cos′ta** (Lat.). Rib. The ribs are twenty-four in number, twelve on each side. They are irregular, long, bony curves, slightly flattened, and situated obliquely at the sides of the chest. Intervals between them are called intercostal spaces, and they are numbered first, second, third, etc., reckoning from above to below. They have been distinguished into *costæ veræ* or true ribs, and *costæ spuriæ* or false ribs. *True* or *sternal ribs* are the first seven, articulated at one extremity to the spine, and at the other by cartilages, hæmopophyses of Owen, to the sternum. The *false, asternal,* or *short ribs* are the remaining five, the uppermost three being united by cartilages to the cartilage of the last true rib. The others are free at their sternal extremity, and hence have been called *floating ribs,* costæ fluctuantes. The slightly expanded vertebral extremity of each rib is called the head of the rib, capitulum costæ; the space between this and the tubercle is the collum or neck. Anterior to the tubercle is the angle, angulus or cubitus costæ. The angle is the part where the bone bends to form the lateral part of the thorax.

**Cos′tal.** Appertaining or relating to a rib. **C. an′gle,** angle of rib. **C. arch,** curve made by the edges of the inferior costal cartilages at the lower opening of the thorax. **C. car′tilages,** the cartilaginous prolongations uniting the ribs to the sternum or to the cartilage of the last true rib; see *Costa.* **C. nerves,** intercostal nerves. **C. pleu′ra,** pleura lining the ribs and spaces between. **C. respira′tion,** respiration effected by the rising and falling of the ribs.

**Costal′gia** (*costa*, rib, *algos*, pain). Pain over the ribs; intercostal neuralgia.

**Costa′lis.** Muscle attached to a rib. **C. dor′si,** iliocostalis dorsi muscle.

**Cos′tatome.** See *Costotome.*

**Costicar′tilage.** Costal cartilage.

**Costicervica′lis.** Cervicalis ascendens muscle.

**Costicosta′lis.** Musculus accessorius ad sacrolumbalem.

**Costif′erous** (*costa*, rib, *ferro*, to carry). Having ribs, as *costiferous vertebræ.*

**Cos′tiform** (*costa*, rib, *forma*, shape). Rib-shaped. **C. apoph′ysis,** anterior tubercle of the transverse process of a vertebra of the neck.

**Costispina′les.** Levatores costarum muscles.

**Cos′tive.** Constipated.

**Costo-** (*costa*, rib). In composition, relating or appertaining to a rib.

**Costoabdom′inal.** Relating to the ribs and the belly. Obliquus externus abdominis muscle.

**Costoacro′mioclavicula′ris.** Costodeltoid muscle.

**Costoarticula′ris.** Relating to the ribs and the sternoclavicular articulation.

**Costoax′illary veins.** Branches from the intercostal veins to the axillary.

**Costoba′siscapula′ris.** Serratus magnus muscle.

**Costocen′tral.** Name given to articulations of the ribs with the bodies of the vertebræ or to ligaments connected with them.

**Costocer′vical ar′tery.** Portion of the superior intercostal artery.

**Costocervica′lis.** An occasional slip from the sternothyroid muscle to the cervical fascia.

**Costochon′dral.** Relating to a rib and its cartilage.

**Costoclavic′ular.** Belonging to the ribs and clavicle. **C. lig′ament,** cleidocostal or rhomboid ligament; fibrous, flattened fascia, extending obliquely from the cartilage of the first rib to the inferior surface of the clavicle. **C. line,** line from internal extremity of the clavicle to the tip of the eleventh costal cartilage.

**Costoclavicula′ris.** Subclavius muscle.

**Costocol′ic.** Relating to both ribs and colon. **C. lig′ament,** phrenocolic ligament.

**Costocor′acoid.** Relating to the ribs and the coracoid process. **C. lig′ament,** inferior edge of c. membrane. **C. mem′brane,** see *Pectoralis minor.*

**Costocoracoide′us.** Pectoralis minor muscle.

**Costodel′toid.** Muscular slip from the axillary surface of the scapula, joining with the deltoid at its insertion on the acromion, or inserted into the aponeurosis.

**Costoepitrochlea′ris.** Occasional muscle from the front of the thorax to the internal condyle of the humerus,

**Costofascia′lis cervica′lis.** Costocervicalis muscle.

**Costohumera′lis.** Muscle generally fused with pectoralis major, arising from the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, variously inserted on the humerus or scapula. Wandering slip of sternothyroid muscle from cartilage of first rib to hyoid bone.

**Costohy′oid.** Omohyoid muscle.

**Costoinfe′rior.** Pertaining to the lower ribs; a term applied to respiration in which expansion is confined almost entirely to the lower portion of the thorax.

**Costointer′nus.** Lumboabdominalis muscle.

**Costolumba′lis.** Relating to the ribs and lumbar region.

**Costopericar′dial lig′ament.** Upper of two bands passing from the pericardium to the manubrium and ensiform process of the sternum.

**Costopleu′ral.** Relating to both ribs and pleura.

**Costopleu′rover′tebral.** Relating to ribs, vertebræ, and pleura.

**Costopu′bic mus′cle.** Rectus abdominis muscle.

**Costopul′monary.** Relating to both ribs and lung.

**Costoscapula′ris.** Serratus magnus muscle.

**Costospi′nal.** Costocentral.

**Costoster′nal.** Relating to the ribs and sternum, as articulation of the latter with the anterior extremity of the first seven ribs.

**Costosupe′rior.** Relating to the upper ribs; term applied to respiration effected almost entirely by expansion of the upper portion of the thorax.

**Costothorac′ic ar′tery.** Long thoracic artery.

**Costothy′roid mus′cle.** Rare muscular slip from sternothyroid muscle, passing from the cartilage of the first rib to the thyroid cartilage.

**Cos′totome** (*costa*, rib, *tome*, incision). Instrument for cutting a rib or its cartilage; the operation is called *costot′omy* or *Est′lander's operation.*

**Costotrache′lian.** Relating to the ribs and the neck; anterior and posterior scaleni muscles.

**Costotransverse′.** Relating to the ribs and the transverse processes, as articulation of the tuberosities of the ribs with the transverse processes of the vertebræ, connected with which are the c. ligaments.

**Costover′tebral.** Belonging to the ribs and vertebræ. **C. articula′tion,** that of the head of the ribs with the vertebræ, connected with which are the costovertebral or centrovertebral ligaments.

**Costoxi′phoid.** Ligament uniting the cartilage of the seventh rib to the xiphoid or ensiform cartilage.

**Cos′tus.** The ancients gave this name to several plants, C. arabicus, C. indicus, C. speciosus or amarus, C. dulcis or orientalis, Amomum hirsutum, Hellenia grandiflora, Banksia speciosa, the root of which is aromatic, tonic, carminative, diuretic, emmenagogue, etc. **C. ama′rus,** costus; Canella alba. **C. arab′icus,** costus. **C. costico′sus,** Canella alba. **C. dul′cis,** bark of Canella alba. **C. horto′rum,** Tanacetum balsamita. **C. horto′rum mi′nor,** Achillea ageratum. **C. in′dicus,** costus. **C. ni′gra,** Cynara scolymus. **C. specio′sus,** costus. **C. spica′tus,** root is stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic.

**Co′ta.** Anthemis cotula.

**Cotard's** (ko-tars′) **syn′drome.** A suicidal form of paranoia with delusions of denial, sensory vagaries, etc.

**Cotarnine′** (word formed from letters of narcotine). $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3$. Alkaloid formed by the oxidation and decomposition of narcotine; styptic, sedative, and analgesic. **C. hydrochlo′ride,** stypticin; it has been used per os or subcutaneously in the treatment of severe hemorrhages from the uterus, stomach, or lungs, in doses of gr. ss–j (0.032–0.065).

**Co′tis.** Occiput; nucha.

**Co′to bark.** Bark of E. Indian tree used in diarrhœa, cholera, and profuse sweating; dose of the powder, gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0); of the fluid extract, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0); of the tincture, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). Three principles, *cotoin, paracotoin,* and *cotonetin,* have been obtained from it. Cotoin has been given in dose of gr. ss (0.032) in night-sweats and cholera.

**Cotoin′.** $C_{22}H_{18}O_6$. See *Coto bark.*

**Coto′nea.** Pyrus cydonia.

**Cotonetin′.** An active principle derived from coto bark, possessing properties similar to those of cotoin.

**Cot′ting's opera′tion.** Slicing off the side of the toe for the relief of ingrowing toe-nail.

**Cot′ton** (Arab., *kutn* or *kutun*). Gossypium. **Absorb′ent c.,** see *Gossypium.* **Gun-c.,** see *Pyroxylin* and *Collodion.* **Hæmostat′ic c.,** absorbent cotton saturated with astringent solutions, as Monsel's, or with alum, ferric chloride, etc.; used for the stilling of surface bleeding. **C. oil,** c.-seed oil. **C. phthi′sis,** see *Phthisis.* **C. pneumo′nia,** see *Phthisis.* **C.-root,** see *Gossypium.* **C.-seed,** see *Gossypium.* **C.-seed oil,** fixed oil from seed of Gossypium herbaceum and other species; used in liniments and to adulterate sweet oil. **Styp′tic c.,** hæmostatic c. **C. wool,** absorbent cotton, see *Gossypium.*

**Cotugno's** (ko-toon′yos) **aq′ueduct, canal′,** etc. See *Cotunnius.*

**Cot′ula.** Anthemis cotula. **C. fœt′ida,** Anthemis cotula. **C. multif′ida,** S. African plant; used in rheumatism, scalds, and cutaneous diseases.

**Cotun′nius's aq′ueduct** or **canal′.** Aqueduct of vestibule. **C.'s disease′,** sciatica. **C.'s liq′uor,** perilymph; transparent, slightly viscid fluid surrounding the membranous labyrinth. **C.'s nerve,** nasopalatine nerve. **C.'s wa′ter,** C.'s liquor.

**Cot′yle** or **Cot′yla** (*kotyle*, cup). Cotyledon. Hollow cavity of a bone receiving the head of another bone, and particularly the cotyloid cavity. Hollow of the hand.

**Cotyle′don.** Cotyle. The embryonic leaf in the seed of a plant. One of numerous tubercular projections from the uterine mucous membrane in certain animals. One of the aggregations of villi on the uterine surface of the placenta, forming the so-called lobes. **C. mari′na,** Umbilicus marinus. **C. orbicula′ta,** plant of S. Africa; fresh juice is used in epilepsy; leaves form a good application to hard corns. **C. umbili′cus,** pennywort, navelwort, Venus's navelwort; plant growing in Europe on old walls and rocks; leaves are emollient, and are applied externally to piles, inflamed parts, etc.; internally the juice has been given in epilepsy; the flowers in urinary lithiasis and dropsy.

**Cot′ylis.** Acetabulum.

**Cot′yloid** (*kotyle*, drinking cup, *eidos*, form). Relating to the acetabulum, or hemispherical cavity in the os innominatum which receives the head of the os femoris; variously called *fossa cotyloidea, sinus coxæ, acetabulum, a. cotyle, pyxis.* **C. bone,** acetabular bone. **C. cav′ity,** acetabulum, see *Cotyloid.* **C. fora′men,** a foramen formed by the transverse ligament closing in the cotyloid notch. **C. lig′ament,** very thick fibrocartilaginous ring surrounding the cotyloid cavity, the depth of which it increases. **C. ma′rgin,** margin of cotyloid cavity. **C. notch,** depression in the margin of the acetabulum for the passage of vessels and nerves to the joint.

**Cotylopu′bic.** Relating to the acetabulum and pubis. **C. arch,** pubic arch.

**Cotylosa′cral.** Relating to the acetabulum and sacrum. **C. arch,** arch above and back of the acetabulum.

**Cot′ylus.** Cotyle.

**Couch′grass.** Triticum repens.

**Couch′ing.** Operation of depressing the lens in the vitreous humor, by means of an instrument called a *couching-needle,* and allowing it to undergo absorption there, in cases of cataract. The operation is now practically obsolete. See *Cataract.*

Couching-needle.

**Coucin′ea coccin′ea.** Cacoucia coccinea.

**Cough.** Tussis. **Bronch′ial c.,** tubal c. **C. cen′tre,** see *Centre.* **Chin-c.,** whooping-cough. **Dry c.,** cough without expectoration. **Ear-c.,** see *Ear.* **Hoop′ing-c.,** pertussis. **Hu′mid c.,** mucous cough. **Hyster′ical** or **ner′vous c.,** see *Hysteria* and *Asthma thymicum.* **Laryn′geal c.,** c. from the irritation of the larynx. **Mu′cous c.,** c. with copious expectoration of mucus. **Re′flex c.,** c. caused by some irritation external to the respiratory passages. **C. root,** Trillium latifolium. **Spasmod′ic c.,** asthma thymicum. **Tooth-c.,** reflex cough from dental irritation. **Trigem′inal c.,** form of continuous and violent sneezing, coughing, etc., due to reflex action of the trigeminal nerve, induced by irritation in the nose, pharynx, or ears. **Tu′bal c.,** bronchial cough; cough in which the succussion communicated by it to the parietes of the chest is very energetic, and a sensation is experienced by the ear as if a column of air were traversing tubes with solid walls, with much noise, strength, and rapidity. **U′terine c.,** c. induced by disease of the uterus. **Va′gus c.,** c. from irritation of the vagus nerve. **Whoop′ing-c.,** pertussis. **Win′ter c.,** c. of chronic bronchitis, recurring each winter.

**Cough′wort.** Tussilago.

**Coulomb′** (after French electrician). Unit of electrical quantity produced by the force of one volt operating for one second against one ohm of resistance; in static electricity, unit determined by the charge developed in a Leyden jar having a capacity of one farad by one volt of force.

**Coulombmeter,** koo-lom′me-ter. Galvanometer to measure the quantity of electricity.

**Coumarin′.** Odorous principle of tonka bean.

**Coumarou′na odora′ta.** Dipterix odorata.

**Coun′tenance.** Visage; form of the face; features.

**Coun′terbane.** Antidote.

**Coun′terdie.** A female die, used in dentistry.

**Counterexten′sion.** This consists in retaining firmly and immovably the upper part of a limb while extension is practised on the lower; used in fractures, luxations, joint diseases, etc.

**Coun′terfissure.** Contrafissura.

**Counterindica′tion.** Indication contrary to another; any circumstance acting as an obstacle to the employment of such therapeutical means as seem to be indicated by other circumstances.

**Counterir′ritant.** See *Counterirritation.* **Gran′-ville's c.'s.** See *Granville.*

**Counterirrita′tion.** Irritation excited in one part of the body with the view of relieving a morbid process existing in another part; remedies so used are called counterirritants. See *Derivation.*

**Countero′pening.** Contra-aperture.

**Coun′terpoison.** Antidote.

**Coun′terpressure.** Pressure to accomplish a certain result by force applied to opposite points.

**Coun′terpuncture.** A puncture made opposite to one already existing.

**Coun′tersink.** Conical enlargement of an orifice, a term employed in dentistry.

**Coun′terstain.** A stain used to color elements little or not at all affected by a stain previously employed, the object being to bring out the latter more vividly by contrast.

**Coun′terstroke.** Contrecoup; contrafissura.

**Count′ess's pow′der.** Powdered cinchona bark.

**Coun′try fe′ver.** Malarial fever.

**Coup de soleil,** kood-sol-aye′ (Fr.). Sunstroke; insolation; affection produced by the action of the sun on some region of the body, as the head, hands, arms, etc. It is also called thermic fever, heat asphyxia, solar asphyxia, heatstroke, solar exhaustion, heat apoplexy.

**Coup′le.** Pair. To unite; to join in a series.

**Cou′rap.** Distemper common in India, in which there is perpetual itching and an herpetic eruption on the skin of the axilla, groins, breast, and face.

**Couron′di** or **Couron′do.** Evergreen tree of Malabar, juice of which, mixed with warm whey, is used in dysentery.

**Cou′ros.** Human fœtus at full term.

**Couroupi′ta guianen′sis.** Cannon-ball tree of Guiana; decoction of the fruit is given by enema in chronic diarrhœa.

**Cour′ses.** Menses.

**Court plas′ter.** Isinglass plaster on silk or other fine material.

**Courvoisier's** (koor-voaz-yaze′) **law.** When the common bile-duct is obstructed by gallstones the gall-bladder does not enlarge, but it does enlarge when the obstruction is from other causes.

**Cous′so.** Hagenia abyssinica.

**Couta′rea specio′sa.** Plant of Guiana; tonic, antiperiodic, and laxative.

**Coutou′bea al′ba** or **spica′ta.** Plant of Guiana; very bitter, tonic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, antidyspeptic, and antipyretic.

**Couvage′,** koo-vazh (Fr.). Incubation; preservation and rearing of a child in a couveuse.

**Couveuse′** (Fr.). Incubator for ill-developed or prematurely born children.

**Cov′er.** Operculum.

**Cov′er-shame.** Juniperus sabina; so called because employed to produce abortion.

**Co′volam.** Bengal quince, bael, bela; bark of this E. Indian tree is tonic; the unripe fruit astringent; used in diarrhœa and dysentery; see *Extractum belæ liquidum.*

**Cow′age.** Cowhage.

**Cowa′nia stansburia′na** (after James Cowan, English botanist, and Captain Stansbury, U. S. army). Plant growing in the vicinity of Salt Lake; general astringent and local styptic.

**Cow′bane.** Cicuta aquatica. **Spot′ted c.,** cicuta maculata.

**Cow bas′il.** Vaccaria vulgaris.

**Cow′bean.** Cicuta virosa.

**Cow′berry.** Vaccinium vitis idæa.

**Cow′flop.** Digitalis purpurea.

**Cow′hage** or **Cow′itch.** Dolichos pruriens.

**Cow′lick.** Tuft of hair on the head, pressed out of place and seeming as if it had been licked by a cow.

**Cowl′-muscle.** Trapezius.

**Cow-mum′ble.** Anthriscus sylvestris; Heracleum spondylium.

**Cow pars′nip.** Heracleum.

**Cowpe′rian cysts.** Nabothi glandulæ.

**Cowperi′tis.** Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

**Cow′per's glands.** Accessory glands, bulbocavernous glands, glands of Méry; two small, ovoid groups of reddish mucous follicles, situated behind the bulb of the urethra, anterior to the prostate, the excretory ducts of which open into the bulbous portion of the urethra. The terms anterior prostate and anteprostatic glands are sometimes given to them, but usually these are applied to a third glandular body, occasionally found in front of and between Cowper's glands. **C. glands in the fe′male,** glands of Duverney or of Bartholin; these are situated at each side of the entrance of the vagina, beneath the skin covering the posterior or inferior part of the labia; they are rounded, but elongated, flat, and bean-shaped; they are not invariably present. The secretion from them is a thick, tenacious, grayish-white fluid, emitted in quantity during sexual intercourse; probably the fluid supposed, of old, to be female sperm. **C.'s lig'ament**, portion of the fascia lata attached to the pubic crest.

**Cow'pock** or **Cow'pox.** Vaccina. **C. inocula'tion**, vaccination. **C. itch**, see *Itch*. **C. ves'icle**, see *Vaccination*.

**Cow's mouth.** Primula veris.

**Cow'slick.** Bryonia dioica.

**Cow'slip.** Caltha palustris; Primula veris. **Jeru'salem c.**, pulmonaria.

**Cowstrip'ling** or **Cowstrop'ple.** Primula veris.

**Cowth'wort.** Matricaria; Leonurus cardiaca.

**Cow' tree of Ceylon'.** Gymneura lactiferum. **C. of S. Amer'ica**, Galactodendron utile.

**Cow'weed.** Chærophyllum sylvestre; Anthriscus sylvestris.

**Cow'wort.** Geum urbanum.

**Cox'a.** Haunch, hip, or hip-joint. Optic thalamus. **C. va'ra**, inclination outward of the head of the femur, with resulting deformity.

**Coxag'ma** (*coxa*, hip, *agma*, fracture). Fracture of the hip.

**Coxag'ra** (*coxa*, hip, *agra*, seizure). Pain in the hip; sciatica; hip-joint disease.

**Cox'al.** Relating to the hip. **C. bone**, ilium.

**Coxal'gia** (*coxa*, hip, *algos*, pain). Pain in the hip; hip-joint disease. Sciatica.

**Coxankylom'eter** (*coxa*, hip, *ankyle*, adhesion, *metron*, measure). Instrument to measure the amount of deformity at the hip-joint.

**Coxarthri'tis** (*coxa*, hip, *arthritis*, inflammation of joint). Inflammation of the hip-joint.

**Coxarthrocace**, kox-ar-throk'a-se (*coxa*, hip, *arthron*, joint, *kakos*, evil). Fungous inflammation of the hip-joint.

**Coxarthrop'athy** (*pathos*, disease). Coxarum morbus.

**Coxa'rum mor'bus.** Hip-disease; tuberculous caries, and often spontaneous luxation of the head of the os femoris, occasioning permanent shortening of the limb, and not infrequently hectic fever and death—*ischiophthisis*. In advanced life another form of chronic hip-disease sometimes occurs, often attended with osseous protuberances, known as morbus coxæ senilis, a variety of chronic osteo-arthritis.

**Coxen'dix.** Haunch; ischium; ilia.

**Coxe's hive syr'up.** Syrupus scillæ compositus.

**Coxi'tis.** Inflammation of the hip-joint. **C. cotyloide'a**, hip-joint inflammation, involving especially the acetabulum. **Se'nile c.**, rheumatoid affection of the hip-joint in old persons.

**Coxocace**, kox-ok'a-se. Coxarum morbus.

**Coxodyn'ia** (*coxa*, hip, *odyne*, pain). Coxalgia.

**Coxofem'oral.** Belonging to the coxal bone or ilium and to the os femoris; iliofemoral has the same signification. **C. articula'tion**, iliofemoral a.; hip-joint; the head of the femur and the articular cavity are covered by a diarthrodial cartilage and synovial capsule, and by a very strong capsular or articular ligament attached to the circumference of the cotyloid cavity and to the neck of the femur; the round or interarticular ligament passes from the inferior notch of the cotyloid cavity to the rough depression at the top of the caput femoris; and the cotyloid ligament, a thick, cartilaginous ring, is situated on the edge of the cotyloid cavity, converting the inferior notch into a foramen.

**Crab'-louse.** Pediculus pubis.

**Crabs' claws, eyes, or stones.** Abrus precatorius; cancrorum chelæ.

**Crab'yaws.** In the W. Indies, ulcers on the soles of the feet, with edges so hard that they are difficult to cut.

**Cracked-met'al res'onance.** Bruit de pot félé.

**Cracked-pot sound.** Bruit de pot félé.

**Crack'ling.** Crepitant, crepitation, or crepitus.

**Cradi'na.** Ferment from the juice of the common fig-tree; yellow mass, with action similar to that of pepsin and papain.

**Cra'dle.** Semicircle of thin wood, or strips of wood, to prevent contact of bedclothes in wounds, fractures, etc. **C. cap**, seborrhœal incrustations on the heads of young children.

**Cramp.** Sudden, involuntary, and highly painful contraction of a muscle or muscles; most frequently experienced in the lower extremities, and a common symptom of certain affections, as of colica pictonum and cholera morbus. Friction and compression of the limb by a ligature applied around it above the muscles affected will usually remove the spasm, and the latter applied at bedtime will often prevent frequently recurring nocturnal attacks. **Auctioneers'' c.**, analogous cramp to that of writers except that the orbicularis oris muscle is affected. **C.-bark**, bark of Viburnum opulus. **C.-bone**, patella of sheep. **Cigar'makers' c.**, see *Cramp, writers'*. **Coach'men's c.**, see *C., writers'*. **Compos'itors' c.**, see *C., writers'*. **Coor'dinate c.**, see *Compulsory movements*. **Dan'cers' c.**, see *C., writers'*. **Glass'-blowers' c.**, see *C., writers'*. **Intermit'tent c.**, tetany. **Milk'ing c.**, see *C., writers'*. **Musi'cians' c.**, see *C., writers'*. **Occupa'tion c.**, professional c. **Pian'ists' c.**, see *C., writers'*. **Profes'sional c.**, involuntary cramp or spasmodic contraction of a part upon attempted use of it, caused by strain of the affected muscles from overuse; *writers' c.* is the type of this form of neurosis. **C. rings**, rings, solemnly consecrated, given out by English kings of old for the prevention or cure of cramp. **Scriv'eners' c.**, writers' cramp. **Semp'stress's c.**, see *C., writers'*. **Shoe'makers' c.**, see *C., writers'*. **C. of the stom'ach**, sudden, violent, and most painful affection of the stomach, with a sense of constriction in the epigastrium; effect of the spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat of the stomach, and requiring the use of the most powerful stimulants and antispasmodics, of which opium is the best. **C. stone**, stone carried as a preventive of cramp. **Wri'ters' c.**, scriveners' cramp or palsy, pen palsy, stammering of the fingers; the type of professional neuroses; a functional spasm of the fingers in which they are unable to hold the pen, or in which one or more muscles of the fingers are irregularly and irresistibly contracted. A similar condition of the nerves and muscles concerned is seen in other occupation cramps.

**Crampto'nian mus'cle.** Muscular fibres passing from the annular ligament to the sclerotic coat in the eyes of some birds.

**Cram-stunt.** College term to express the effect on the mind of the student of cramming or overtaxing his mental resources.

**Cran'berry.** Vaccinium oxycoccos. **Al'pine c.**, Vaccinium vitis idæa. **Up'land c.**, Arbutus uva ursi.

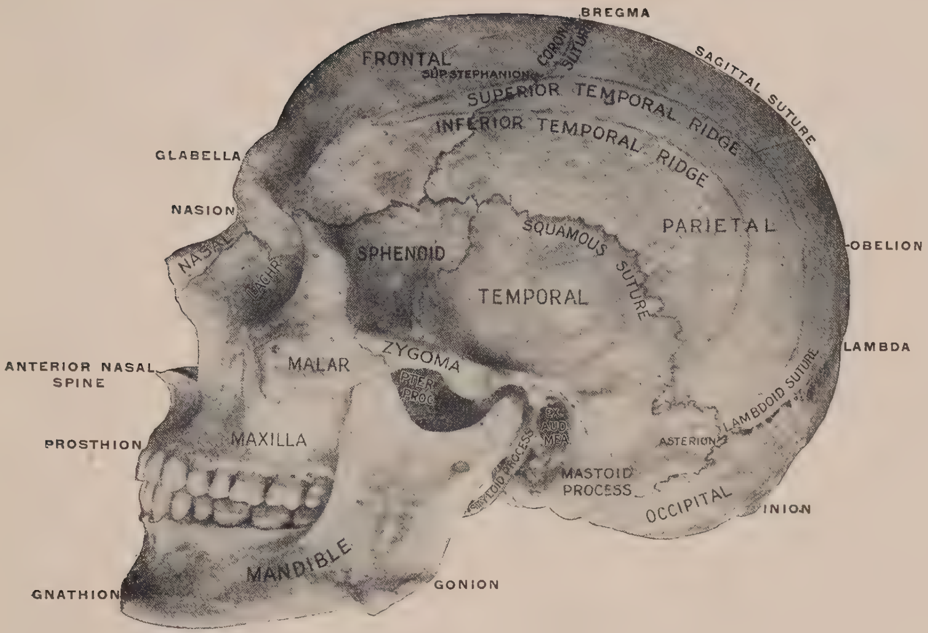
**Crane's bill.** Geranium. **Spot'ted c. b.**, Geranium maculatum. **Stink'ing c. b.**, Geranium robertianum.

**Craniacro'mial.** Relating to the skull and shoulder.

**Cra'nial.** Relating to the cranium. **C. bones**, the eight bones of the skull as distinguished from those of the face. **C. flex'ures**, curving of those of the medullary tube on itself in early embryonic life, by which the primary vesicles are displaced and the future head commences its development; flexures of the brain. **C. fos'sæ**, fossæ of the skull. **C. nerves**, the twelve pairs of nerves which emerge from foramina in the skull, see *Nerve*. **C. re'flex**, see *Reflex*. **C. seg'ments**, three divisions of the bones of the skull corresponding to the three cerebral vesicles of the embryo; these segments are the frontal (frontal bones and part of the sphenoids), parietal (parietals and part of the sphenoid bones), and occipital (the occipital bone). **C. si'nuses**, sinuses of the dura mater. **C. su'tures**, see *Sutures*. **C. ver'tebræ**, see *Vertebræ*.

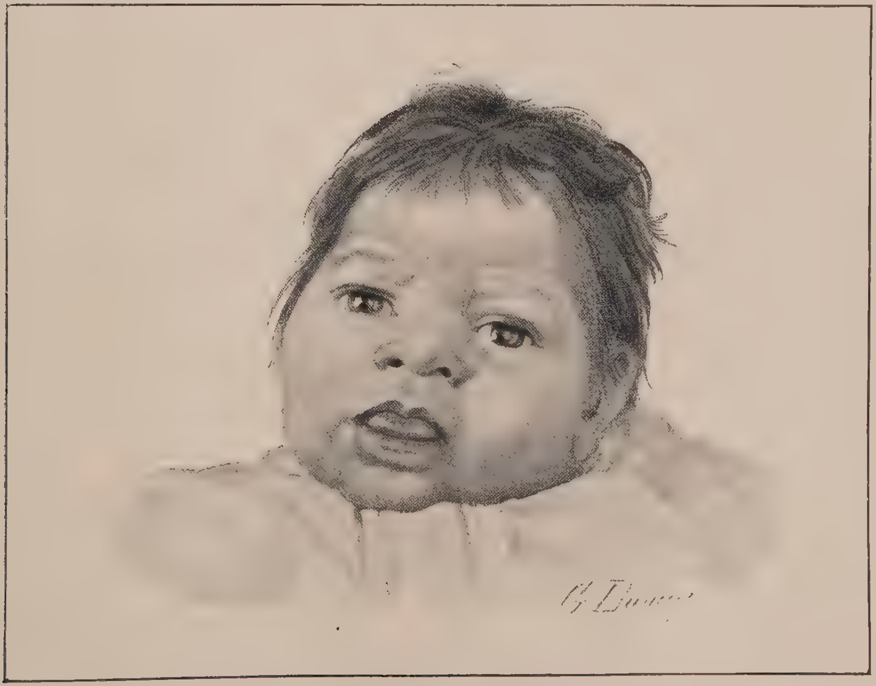
**Craniec'tomy** (*kranion*, skull, *ektome*, excision). Excision of a strip of skull in young children for the

## CRANIOMETRY



Skull, viewed from the left side, showing the principal craniometric points. (Cryer.)

## CRETIN



Congenital sporadic cretinism. Infant, four weeks old. (Koplik.)

condition of microcephalia, hyperostosis, or hydrocephalus. **Lin′ear c.**, linear craniotomy, practised in cases of early closure of the sutures.

**Cranio-.** In composition, the cranium.

**Cra′nioabdom′inal.** Relating to cranium and abdomen.

**Cra′nioau′ral.** Relating to both skull and ear.

**Cra′niocele** (*kranion*, skull, *kele*, tumor). Encephalocele.

**Craniocer′ebral.** Relating to the skull and brain in common.

**Craniocer′vical.** Relating to the cranium and cervical region.

**Cranioc′lasis** or **Cra′nioclasm** (*kranion*, skull, *klao*, to break). Breaking up of the child's head, as by the craniotomy forceps.

**Cra′nioclast.** Instrument for crushing the head of the fœtus.

**Craniodid′ymus** (*didymos*, twin). Cephalopagus; monstrosity with two heads.

**Craniofa′cial.** Relating to the cranium and face. **C. an′gle**, the angle formed by the meeting of the basifacial and basicranial axes. **C. notch**, a defect in the bone between the orbital and the nasal cavities in the median line.

**Craniog′nomy** (*kranion*, skull, *gnome*, judgment). Deductions as to the character, mental characteristics, etc., from a study of the external configuration of the skull.

**Cra′niograph** (*grapho*, to describe). Apparatus for graphic outlining of the skull, *craniog′raphy* or *cephalol′ogy*.

**Craniohæmaton′cus** (*kranion*, skull, *haima*, blood, *onkos*, swelling). Cephalæmatoma.

**Craniola′ria an′nua.** A tropical plant, root of which is a bitter tonic.

**Craniolin′gual.** Relating to the cranium and tongue.

**Craniol′ogy** (*logos*, description). The science relating to the size, configuration, and other characteristics of the skulls of individuals and races.

**Craniomala′cia** (*kranion*, skull, *malakia*, softness). Softening and thinning of the cranial bones, especially the occipital bone, from pressure, often due to rickets; craniotabes.

**Cra′niomancy** (*kranion*, skull, *manteia*, divination). Divination by means of the cranium.

**Craniomandib′ular.** Relating to the cranium and inferior maxillary bone.

**Craniom′etry** (*kranion*, skull, *metron*, measure). Measurement of the skull; a compass used for this purpose is called a *craniom′eter* or *cephalom′eter*.

**Craniop′agus** (*kranion*, skull, *pegnymi*, to join together). Cephalopagus; double monster, the twins being joined by the heads. The condition is called *craniop′agy*.

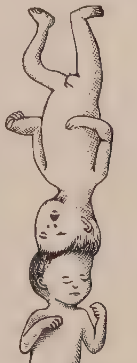
**Craniop′athy** (*pathos*, disease). Disease of the skull.

**Craniopharynge′us.** Relating to the cranium and pharynx.

**Cra′niophore** (*phoreo*, to bear). Apparatus for holding a skull in a proper position for study of it.

**Cra′nioplasty** (*kranion*, skull, *plasso*, to form). Operation for the restoration of the soft parts and bones of the cranium.

**Craniorrhachischisis**, kra-ne-or-ak-is′kis-is (*kranion*, skull, *rhachis*, spine, *schisis*, fissure). Congenital fissure of the skull and spine.



Craniopagus.

**Cranioschisis**, kran-e-os′kis-is (*schisis*, fissure). Congenital fissure of the skull and spine.

**Craniosclero′sis.** Induration and enlargement of the bones of the skull.

**Cranios′copy** (*kranion*, skull, *skopeo*, to view). Craniomancy; phrenology; description or simply an examination of the different parts of the external surface of the cranium to deduce from it a knowledge of the different intellectual and moral dispositions. The incorrect theory upon which this assumed science is based is that the cranium being moulded to the brain there are as many prominences on the bone as there are projections at the surface of the brain. According to Gall, each projection, which he calls an organ, is the seat of a particular intellectual or moral faculty, and all persons endowed with the same faculty have, at the same part of the brain, a prominence, indicated externally by a bump or projection in the bony case.

**Craniospi′nal.** Cephalospinal. **C. ax′is**, see *Encephalon*.

**Craniostegno′sis** or **Craniosteno′sis** (*kranion*, skull, *stenos*, narrow). Contraction of the skull. See *Microcpehalus.*

**Craniosto′sis** (*kranion*, skull, *osteon*, bone). Early ossification of sutures of the skull.

**Cra′niostyle** (*stylos*, column). Cartilage of the nasal septum.

**Craniota′bes** (*tabes*, wasting). Craniomalacia.

**Cra′niotome** (*kranion*, skull, *tome*, incision). Instrument used in craniotomy; trephine.

**Craniot′omy.** Operation of opening the fetal head in parturition. **C. for′ceps**, instrument, resembling the lithotomy forceps, for laying hold of and breaking down the bones of the fetal head in parturition.

**Craniotonos′copy** (*tonos*, tone, *skopeo*, to view). Determination of the capability of the cranial bones for conveying sound.

**Craniotrac′tor** (*traho*, to draw). Cranioclast used for traction.

**Craniotrip′sotome** (*tribo*, to crush, *tome*, incision). Cranioclast arranged as a trephine perforator.

**Craniotrype′sis** (*trypao*, to perforate). Trephining.

**Craniotympan′ic.** Relating to the skull and drum of the ear conjointly.

**Craniover′tebral.** Cephalospinal; cephalorrhachidian.

**Crani′tis.** Inflammation of the cranial bones.

**Cra′nium** (*kranion*, skull). Brain-pan; the skull; collection of bones forming the case for lodging the brain and its membranes, as well as their vessels and some of the nerves. These bones are eight in number—the frontal, occipital, two parietal, two temporal, the sphenoid, and ethmoid. There might also be considered as belonging to the cranium the cornua sphenoidalia, the bones of the ear, and the ossa Wormiana. Typical forms of the skull are sometimes described according to the width of the bregma or space between the parietal bones: *stenobregmate*, narrow or Ethiopian variety; *mesobregmate*, middle or Caucasian variety; and *platybregmate*, broad or Mongolian variety. (See cuts under *Skull.*) **Cartilag′inous c.**, chondocranium. **Mem′branous c.**, c. of the embryo before the period of ossification.

**Cra′nomancy** (*kranion*, head, *manteia*, divination). Art of divining, from the inspection of the head or cranium, the moral dispositions and inclinations of individuals; phrenology.

**Cran′ter** (*kraino*, to finish). Wisdom tooth.

**Crap′ula** (Lat., drunkenness) or **Crap′ulence.** Alcoholic intemperance.

**Crap′ulent** or **Crap′ulous.** Produced by or indulging in the excessive use of alcoholic drinks; crackling sound heard on auscultation, as in tuberculosis of the lungs.

**Craquement de cuir neuf**, krak-mon(g)′ d'kweer-nuff′ (Fr.). Sound like new leather heard on auscultation when the pericardium is thickened with plastic deposits.

**Cra′sis.** Mixture of the constituents of a fluid, as blood, humors, etc. Constitution, temperament, etc. **Parasit′ic c.**, a debilitated condition favoring infestation by parasites, or one caused by such infestation.

**Cras′pedon.** Staphylœdema.

**Cras′sa** (thick, *membrana*, understood). Sclerotica; decidua reflexa.

**Crassa'men** or **Crassamen'tum** (*crassus*, thick). Thick part or deposit of any fluid; particularly applied to clot of blood. **C. san'guinis,** see *Blood*.

**Cras'sitas** or **Crassitu'do.** Thickening, as of the valves of the heart; corpulence.

**Cras'sula** (dim. of *crassus*, thick). Sedium telephium. **C. arbores'cens,** see *Cotyledon orbiculata*. **C. ma'jor,** sedum. **C. tetrago'na,** S. African succulent plant, somewhat astringent; boiled in milk it is used in diarrhœa.

**Cras'sum** (thick, *intestinum*, understood). Colon.

**Cras'sus** (thick). Corpulent. Full or turgid—a term applied to the pulse.

**Cratæ'gus a'ria.** White bean tree; fruit of size of small pear, slightly astringent; employed in diarrhœa.

**Cratæ'va mar'melos.** Plant of Society Islands, etc.; leaves are diuretic and tonic; root is alterative. **C. ner'vula,** same habitat; leaves are aromatic, stomachic, and diuretic; root is alterative; bark is used externally in rheumatism. Covolam.

**Craterauch'en** (*krateros*, strong, *auchen*, neck). One with a strong neck; a strong neck itself.

**Cratic'ula.** Omentum.

**Cravat'.** Form of necktie or neckcloth; name given to different bandages or slings, as carpocervical c., carpo-olecranial c., etc. **Swiss c.,** band of the longitudinal or superficial layer of the muscular fibres of the stomach, along the lesser curvature.

**Craw.** Crop of fowl. Ranunculus bulbosus.

**Craw'craw.** Species of itch or eczematous parasitic disease common on the African coast.

**Crawcrow'foot** or **Craw'foot.** Ranunculus.

**Craw'feet.** Scilla nutans; Orchis mascula.

**Cra'yon.** Pencil or stick with which caustics, astringents, etc., as nitrate of silver, sulphate of copper, tannic acid, or iodoform, may be locally applied.

**Cra'ziness.** Insanity.

**Crazolaryngis'mus** (*krazo*, to crow). Laryngismus stridulus.

**Cra'zy.** Insane. **C. bone,** funny bone.

**Cre'a.** Shin.

**Crealbin'.** An albumin compound of creolin; an internal antiseptic.

**Cream.** Thick, unctuous matter of a yellowish-white color and sweet, agreeable taste, which rises to the surface of milk if kept at rest. It constitutes about 15 per cent. of the milk, and is composed of butter, serum, and casein. **Cold c.,** ceratum Galeni; unguentum aquæ rosæ. **C. of tar'tar,** potassii supertartras; Adansonia gregorii. **C. whey,** beverage made by adding two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar to a pint of milk.

**Crease.** Line caused by folding. **Gluteofem'oral c.,** the crease just below the nates on each side. **Ileofem'oral c.,** the groin.

**Cre'asol.** $C_8H_{10}O_2$. Phenol from wood-tar creosote.

**Cre'asotal.** Creosotal; carbonate of creosote.

**Cre'asote** (*kreas*, flesh, *soter*, preserver). Creosote.

**Creatin'** (*kreas*, flesh). $C_4H_9N_3O_2$. Nitrogenized, crystallizable alkaloid obtained from muscular tissue of man and other animals. By the action of strong acids creatin is converted into creatinin or kreatinin, $C_4H_7N_3O$, a substance having a strong alkaline reaction and forming crystallizable salts with acids. It pre-exists to a small extent in the juice of flesh and in conjunction with creatin in the urine.

**Creatinæ'mia.** An excess of creatin in the blood.

**Creatinin'.** $C_4H_7N_3O$. See *Creatin*.

**Creatoph'agus** (*kreas*, flesh, *phago*, to eat). Carnivorous.

**Creatozo'ma** or **Creazo'ma** (*kreas*, flesh, *zomos*, broth). Meat broth.

**Credé's** (kreh-days') **meth'od.** Assistance rendered the uterus to expel the placenta, consisting in seizing that organ between the fingers and thumb through the abdominal walls, thus producing expulsion of the after-birth; also a plan for the prevention of ophthalmia of the newborn by disinfecting the vagina during delivery and treatment of the eyes at once after delivery by the application of a 2 per cent. solution of nitrate of silver. **C.'s oint'ment,** an ointment of soluble silver, applied by inunction in dose of ʒss–j (2.0–4.0) twice a day, in the treatment of pyæmia and septicæmia.

**Creep'er, trum'pet.** Tecoma radicans. **Virgin'ia c.,** Ampelopsis quinquefolia; Tecoma radicans.

**Creep'ing sick'ness.** Ergotism.

**Cremas'ter** (*kremao*, to suspend). The spermatic cord, or all the parts by which the testicle is, as it were, suspended, formerly received this name; but its meaning is now limited to a very thin muscular fascia, sometimes hardly perceptible, which detaches itself from the internal oblique muscle, passes through the abdominal ring, and vanishes around the tunica vaginalis; serving to draw up the testicle and to move it slightly. Suspensory muscle of the testicle; in the fœtus the gubernaculum testis.

**Cremaster'ic.** Appertaining or relating to the cremaster. **C. ar'tery,** branch of the epigastric artery; corresponding artery in the female supplies the labia majora. **C. re'flex,** retraction of the testicle following irritation of the integument of the thigh at its upper and inner part; see *Reflex*.

**Crema'tion** (*cremo*, to burn). Reduction to ashes by intense heat; method of disposing of a dead body in a furnace or room arranged with this object—*cre'matory* or *cremato'rium*; also similar disposal of garbage.

**Crem'nos** or **Crem'nus.** Labium pudendi; prominent edges of an ulcer.

**Cre'mor** (Lat.). Cream. **C. frig'idus,** cold cream. **C. lac'tis,** cream. **C. tar'tari,** potassii tartras; cream of tartar. **C. uri'næ,** pellicle on urine, see *Urine*.

**Cre'na** (notch) or **Cren'ature.** In plural, the small teeth or projections in the bones of the cranium producing accurate junction at the sutures. **C. a'ni,** clunium, fissure between the nates.

**Crena'ted** (*crena*, notch). Notched.

**Crena'tion** (*crena*, notch). Notched appearance of the red corpuscles of the blood.

**Cren'othrix** (*krene*, spring, *thrix*, hair). A genus of schizomycetes of the family *Chlamydobacteriaceæ*, found in stagnant and running water. It consists of unbranched threads, cell-division occurring in three planes; a deposit of oxide of iron is often found within the sheath. **C. goers'teri** (Cohn), Cladothrix foersteri. **C. kühnia'na** (Saccardo and Rabenhorst), C. polyspora. **C. polyspo'ra** (Cohn), found in stagnant or running water, and contains iron; it is uncertain whether or not it is pathogenic for man.

**Cre'ole** (Sp., *criollo*). White native of America or of the West Indies.

**Creolin'.** Dark brown, syrupy liquid from the dry distillation of coal-tar, some resins, etc. It forms a milky emulsion with water, and is used as a local antiseptic, germicidal, deodorant, and disinfectant in cases in which corrosive sublimate and carbolic acid are applicable, in one to two per cent. solution. It has also been used internally in gastric and intestinal fermentation, dysentery, phthisis, vesical catarrh, etc.

**Creoph'agus** (*kreas*, flesh, *phago*, to eat). Carnivorous.

**Creoph'ila.** Flesh flies.

**Cre'osal.** Tannosal, tannic acid ester of creosote; used as a substitute for creosote.

**Creo'soform.** Compound of creosote and formaldehyde; antiseptic; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0).

**Cre'osol.** Creasol; homoguaiacol; an antiseptic, oily liquid.

**Creoso'tal.** Creosote carbonate, a liquid preparation consisting of 92 per cent. of the purest beechwood-tar creosote in combination with 8 per cent. of carbonic acid; used as a substitute for creosote, in pneumonia and tuberculosis, in doses of gr. iij–xv (0.2–1.0).

**Cre'osote** or **Creoso'tum.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Colorless, oily, neutral liquid, of a strong, characteristic, penetrating odor and acrid, burning taste, consisting of a mixture of phenols (chiefly creosol and guaiacol) obtained from beechwood-tar by distillation; transparent, freely soluble in alcohol and acetic acid; sp. gr. 1.035–1.085. It coagulates albumin, whence its hæmostatic power, and is a powerful antiseptic. It has been largely administered in hemorrhages, both internally and externally, and as an external application in burns, ulcers, especially those of a sloughing character, fetid discharges, diphtheria, etc., and chronic cutaneous affections. Internally, it is a sedative in small doses; it has been administered in pulmonary phthisis, pneumonia, vomiting, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, typhoid fever, fermentative diseases of the stomach and bowels, diabetes mellitus, nervous diseases, glanders, etc. In overdoses it is a violent poison. Dose internally, ♏ss–ij (0.032–0.13); externally, it is sometimes applied pure, at others diluted, and commonly with water (ʒss–℥vj), or in the form of ointment (ʒss–℥j of cerate). *Aqua creosoti* (Ph. U. S.), creosote-water, is made of creosote 1 part, distilled water 99 parts; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). *Mistura creosoti* (Ph. Br.) is a flavored solution, weaker than the water; dose, ʒij–℥j (8.0–32.0). *Unguentum creosoti* (Ph. Br.) is of 10 per cent. strength. **C. car′bonate**, creosotal. **Coal-tar** or **min′eral c.**, heavy oil of coal-tar, containing carbolic acid; sometimes used as substitute for creosote; carbolic acid. **C. formal′dehyde**, creosoform. **C. plant**, Laurea mexicana. **C. phos′phate**, phosphotal, an oily liquid; antiseptic; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **C. vale′rianate**, eosote, an oily liquid; antiseptic; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **C.-water**, aqua creasoti.

**Crepa′lia temulen′ta.** Lolium temulentum.

**Crepanel′la.** Plumbago europæa.

**Crepatu′ra.** Hernia of the intestines. Discharge of wind per anum.

**Crepid′ines** (pl. of *crepido*, border) **palpebra′rum.** Cartilages of the eyelids.

**Crep′itant** or **Crep′itating** (*crepito*, to crackle). Crackling; subcrepitant. **C. râle**, sound heard during respiration in severe pneumonia and œdema of the lung; it resembles the sound produced by rubbing slowly and firmly between the finger and thumb a lock of hair near the ear, and is probably produced by the air of inspiration passing into the air cells obstructed by viscid secretion from their interior.

**Crepita′tio.** Crepitation. **C. den′tium**, chattering of the teeth. **C in′dux**, crepitant râle heard at the commencement of hepatization of the lung in pneumonia. **C. re′dux**, crepitant râle heard when solidification of lung is disappearing in pneumonia. **C. vesicula′ris**, crepitation.

**Crepita′tion** (*crepito*, to make a noise). Crackling. In surgery, noise of fractured bones when moved in certain directions; detected by the immediate application of the ear or by the use of the stethoscope. It is likewise met with in gangrene when air is effused into the areolar membrane, if the part be carefully examined with the fingers. Cracking of the joints in health or disease. In medicine a form of râle; see *Crepitant*.

**Crep′itus.** Crepitation; crepitant râle; discharge of wind from the rectum. **Bo′ny c.**, see *Crepitation*. **False c.**, a sensation of crepitation obtained in the movement of a joint containing little or no synovia. **C. in′dux**, see *Crepitatio*. **Joint c.**, false c. **C. lu′pi**, lycoperdon. **C. re′dux**, see *Crepitatio*. **Sil′ky c.**, a joint c. resembling friction between two pieces of silk, obtained in certain cases of serous effusion.

**Cres′alol.** A salicylic ester of cresols; a white powder produced by heating together, at an elevated temperature, salicylate of sodium and cresylate of sodium with phosphoric chloride. There are three cresalols, metacresalol, orthocresalol, and paracresalol, all possessing similar properties, being antiseptic, especially in intestinal conditions, and also antiarthritic. Dose, gr. iij–x (0.2–0.65).

**Cresamin′.** Mixture of tricresol and ethylene diamin; antiseptic in ulcers and skin diseases.

**Cres′aprol.** Disinfectant liquid produced by the action of a solution of cresol on a solution of sodium cresoxyl acetate.

**Cres′cent.** Anything shaped like the moon in its first or last quarter. One of the cornua of gray matter in the spinal cord. One of the forms of the malarial plasmodium. White, semilunar appearance at the macular margin of the optic disk, from deficient or atrophied choroid. **C. of Gianuz′zi**, see *Gianuzzi*. **Mala′rial c.**, see *Plasmodium malariæ*. **Myo′pic c.**, crescentic appearance of the papilla from choroidal atrophy and detachment from the sclerotic; observed especially in myopia.

**Crescen′tia** (*cresco*, to grow). Growth. **C. ala′ta** (after Crescentio, Italian writer on agriculture), Mexican plant; used in Mexico in hæmoptysis. **C. cuje′te**, narrow-leaved calabash tree; pulp of the fruit of this W. Indian plant is acidulous; used in diarrhœa, headache, and diseases of the chest.

**Cres′era** (a sieve). See *Cribration*.

**Cresin′.** Cresaprol.

**Cresochin**, kres-o-kin′. A soluble preparation of chinolin and tricresol; antiseptic and disinfectant.

**Cre′sol.** Cresylic acid. Cresols are derived from coal-tar by fractional distillation, and are present in the portion distilled over between 200° and 210° C.; they are named orthocresol, metacresol, and paracresol; antiseptic and disinfectant, and not so toxic as carbolic acid. **C. an′ytol**, solution of metacresol in anytin (a 33 per cent. aqueous solution of sulphoichthyolic acid). **C. bis′muth**, bismuth cresylate. **C. i′odide**, yellow, resinous powder; antiseptic. **C. naph′thol**, an antiseptic fluid preparation. **C. sal′icylate**, see *Cresalol*. **C. tan′nate**, tannosal. **C. val′erate**, eosote, a fluid employed in tuberculosis and diseases of the bowels.

**Cresolin′.** Creolin.

**Cresol-sal′ol.** Cresol salicylate.

**Cresomagne′sol.** A combination of caustic potash, magnesia, and creosote.

**Cresot′ic acids.** There are three of these, orthocresotic, metacresotic, and paracresotic acids, made by the mutual action of sodium and carbon dioxide and the three isomeric cresols, and by other processes. They are white, prismatic needles. The paracresotic salt of sodium is alone employed therapeutically as an antipyretic.

**Cresotin′ic acid.** Crystallized acid obtained by the action of carbonic acid on sodium cresylate; resembles salicylic acid therapeutically.

**Crespi′nus.** Oxyacantha galeni.

**Cress.** Plants of the order *Cruciferæ*. **Bit′ter c.**, Cardamine pratensis. **Dock c.**, Lapsana. **Gar′den c.**, Lepidium sativum. **In′dian c.**, Tropæolum majus. **Marsh wa′ter-c.**, Nasturtium palustre. **Mead′ow c.**, Cardamine pratensis. **Pen′ny c.**, Thlaspi. **Sciat′ica c.**, Lepidium iberis. **Swine′s c.**, Cochlearia coronopus. **Wa′ter-c.**, Sisymbrium nasturtium or Nasturtium officinale.

**Cress′wort.** Eupatorium perfoliatum.

**Crest.** Crista. **Aud′itive c.**, crista acustica. **Canine′ c.**, prominence on superior maxillary bone over root of canine teeth. **C. of clit′oris**, bony ridge for attachment of crura clitoridis. **Den′tal c.**, projections of vascular fibrous tissue along the line of future teeth in the fœtus. **C. of eth′moid bone**, crista galli; superior turbinate crest. **Fron′tal c.**, crest on internal surface of frontal bone. **Gin′gival c.**, dental c. **Il′iac c.** or **C. of il′ium**, crista ilii. **Inci′sor c.**, prolongation anteriorly of the nasal crest. **Infe′rior tur′binate c.**, prominence on nasal surface of superior maxilla to articulate with inferior turbinate bone. **Infratem′poral c.**, prominence on external surface of greater wing of sphenoid bone. **Lac′rymal c.**, ridge dividing the outer surface of the lacrymal bone. **Na′sal c.**, c. on palatal process of superior maxilla; prolongation backward of internal face of nasal bone. **Occip′ital c.**, vertical ridge on exterior of occipital bone. **Or′bital c.**, inferior edge of orbital surface of sphenoid bone. **C. of the pu′bis**, see *Cristi ilii*. **C. of the sa′crum**, longitudinal c. on the posterior surface of that bone. **Sphenoi′dal**

c., prominent margin of bone on front part of body of sphenoid bone. **Sphenomax′illary c.,** bony ridge formed partly by the front portion of the great wing of the sphenoid and partly by the pterygoid process, forming the margin of the sphenomaxillary fissure. **Supramas′toid c.,** ridge of bone above the external auditory meatus. **Tem′poral c.,** c. of os frontis from external angular process, continuous with temporal line of parietal bone. **C. of the tib′ia,** crista tibiæ. **Tur′binated c.,** two ridges on the internal surface of the palate bone. **C. of the ure′thra,** gallinaginis caput. **Zygomat′ic c.,** anterior margin of great wing of sphenoid, articulating with malar bone.

**Cres′yl.** $C_7H_7$. A hypothetical radical of a number of aromatic compounds. **C. hy′drate,** cresylic alcohol.

**Cres′ylate.** A combination with cresol in which the hydrogen of its hydroxyl is substituted by a base.

**Cresyl′ic.** Relating to cresyl. **C. acid,** cresol. **C. al′cohol,** $C_7H_8O$, cresyl hydrate, a colorless fluid found in certain tars and mineral creosote.

**Cre′ta.** $CaCO_3$. Chalk; carbonate of lime; native friable carbonate of calcium. **C. præpara′ta** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), prepared chalk (prepared by levigation); used externally as an absorbent; internally, antacid; dose, gr. x–ʒj (0.65–2.0).

**Creta′ceous** (*creta,* chalk). Containing or relating to or having the characters of chalk.

**Cretefac′tion** or **Cretifica′tion** (*creta,* chalk, *facio,* to make). Mineral or earthy degeneration; calcification; calcareous degeneration; formation of or conversion into chalk, as the conversion of tubercles into calcareous or cretaceous concretions. Calcification was formerly erroneously regarded as synonymous with ossification.

**Cre′tin.** One affected with cretinism.

**Cre′tinism.** Endemic goitre, occurring in deep, narrow valleys in Switzerland, the Pyrenees, Tyrol, China, Syria, etc., associated with idiocy, dwarfish deformity of the head and body, due to premature ossification, sometimes with deaf-mutism and loss of reproductive power; regarded by some as a congenital myxœdema. It is sometimes remarkably benefited by thyroid-gland preparations. **Sporad′ic c.,** congenital myxœdema or cretinism occurring elsewhere than in the regions where the endemic affection prevails.

**Cre′tinoid.** Resembling a cretin; having appearance like that of cretinism. **C. œde′ma,** myxœdema.

**Cre′tinous.** Relating to a cretin or affected with cretinism.

**Crew′el.** Primula veris; cowslip.

**Crew′els.** Cruels.

**Crib′ra** (pl. of cribrum). See *Cribration.* **C. orbita′lia,** porous condition of orbital plate of frontal bone behind margin of orbit.

**Crib′rate.** Having holes like a sieve.

**Cribra′tion** (*cribro,* to sift). Sifting; a pharmaceutical operation consisting in separating the finer parts of drugs from the coarser.

**Crib′riform** (*cribrum,* sieve, *forma,* form). Sieve-like; the ethmoid bone was formerly called os cribriforme. **C. com′press,** square piece of linen pierced with holes; spread with cerate and applied to a suppurating surface, the holes being intended for the escape of the pus. **C. fas′cia,** see *Fascia.* **C. lamel′la,** lamina cribrosa; a circular spot perforated with small holes, seen when the optic nerve is regarded from the inside after removing the retina and choroid. **C. mac′ulæ,** maculæ cribrosæ. **C. mem′brane,** membrana decidua. **C. plate,** the horizontal lamina of the ethmoid bone, so called because perforated like a sieve; through the perforations (foramina cribrosa) the olfactory nerves pass.

**Cribro′sa** (*membrana,* understood). Decidua vera.

**Cribro′sum** (*os,* understood). Ethmoid bone.

**Crichton** (kri′ton) **-Browne's sign.** Tremor of the commissures of the lips and eyelids in paralytic dementia.

**Crick in the neck.** Acute torticollis; sudden, painful, rheumatic affection of the muscles of the neck, causing a person to hold his head to one side in a characteristic manner.

**Crico-.** In composition, cricoid cartilage.

**Cri′coaryt′enoid.** Relating to the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages. **C. mus′cle,** cricoarytænoideus anterior, anticus, or lateralis; muscle proceeding from the lateral part of the superior edge of the cricoid cartilage to the outer and anterior part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. It carries the arytenoid cartilage outward and forward. **C. m., poste′rior,** cricoarytænoideus posticus; small, triangular muscle in the back part of the larynx, extending from the prominent line at the middle of the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage to the outer and posterior part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. The cricoarytenoideus superior of Winslow forms part of the arytenoideus muscle of modern anatomists.

**Cricocornicula′tus.** Occasional slip from the cricoid cartilage to the corniculum laryngis.

**Cricocornic′ulopharynge′us.** Relating to the cricoid cartilage, cartilages of Santorini, and pharynx.

**Cricoepiglot′ticus.** Relating to the cricoid cartilage and epiglottis; epiglotticus muscle.

**Cricohy′oid.** Relating to the cricoid cartilage and hyoid bone; anomalous muscle from the hyoid bone to the cricoid cartilage.

**Cri′coid** (*krikos,* a ring, *eidos,* form). Having the form of a ring; name given to a cartilage of the larynx (cartilago innominata) situated at its lower part, between the thyroid and the first ring of the trachea.

**Cricoidec′tomy** (*ektome,* excision). Excision of the cricoid cartilage.

**Cricomembrano′sus.** Cricoepiglotticus.

**Cricoœsophage′us.** Relating to the cricoid cartilage and œsophagus; muscle related to those parts.

**Cricopharyn′geal.** Relating to the cricoid cartilage and pharynx. The cricopharyngei muscles of Winslow are a fleshy bundle forming part of the constrictor pharyngis inferior, the other part being called thyropharyngeus, the whole mass being named thyrocricopharyngeus.

**Cricosantorin′ian.** Relating to the cricoid cartilage and cartilages of Santorini, as cricosantorinian ligaments.

**Cricothy′reoarytænoide′us.** Relating to the three cartilages named.

**Cricothy′reoid** or **Cricothy′roid.** Relating to the cricoid and thyroid cartilages. **C. ar′tery,** a small branch from the lower cornua of the thyroid cartilage. **C. mem′brane,** fibrous membrane extending from the upper edge of the cricoid cartilage to the inferior edge of the thyroid. **C. mus′cle,** small, fleshy bundle of a triangular shape at the anterior and inferior part of the larynx, extending from the outer surface of the cricoid cartilage to the lateral parts of the inferior margin of the thyroid cartilage. **C. space,** space on anterior part of the neck between the cricoid and thyroid cartilages.

**Cricothyreopharynge′us.** Relating to the cartilages named and the pharynx.

**Cricothyreot′omy.** Operation of opening into the air-passages through the cricoid and thyroid cartilages.

**Cricot′omy** (*krikos,* ring, *tome,* incision). Laryngotomy through the cricoid cartilage.

**Cricotra′cheal.** Relating to the cricoid and trachea; name given to anomalous muscular fibres between the tracheal rings and cricoid cartilage; also to c. ligament connecting the cricoid cartilage and trachea.

**Cricotracheot′omy.** Cricotomy and tracheotomy combined.

**Cri′no.** Dracunculus; nematoid worm in the skin of animals; comedo.

**Crin′on.** Lilium candidum.

**Crino′ses** (*krino,* to separate). Diseases of secretion.

**Crinos′ity.** Hairiness.

**Crin′um asiat′icum, bractea′tum,** or **defix′um.** Species of amaryllideæ; diaphoretic, emetic, and used externally in local inflammations, felon, etc.

**Crip′ple.** One who is so injured, malformed, or diseased as to be disturbed in his natural powers of movement or exercise of his functions.

**Cri′ses.** Plural of crisis. **Bron′chial c.,** attacks of bronchial pain or cough and dyspnœa occurring in tabes dorsalis. **Car′diac c.,** intense, lancinating pain in the cardiac region, with dyspnœa, distress, etc. **Clit′oris c.,** paroxysms of sexual excitement in women, noticed in tabes dorsalis. **Cer′ebral c.,** attacks of apoplexy, convulsions, or hemiplegia occurring in tabes dorsalis. **Gas′tric c.,** violent shooting and burning pains radiating from the epigastric region, accompanied with nausea and vomiting. **Gen′ital c.,** violent burning and boring pain in the genital organs in tabes dorsalis, or intensely painful venereal orgasm. **Genitou′rinary c.,** violent pain in the ureters or urethra, with tenesmus of the bladder. **Intes′tinal c.,** pains similar to those of gastric crises occurring particularly in the umbilical region. **Laryn′geal c.,** paroxysmal cough with intense pain, hoarse, rough respiration, etc. **Mus′cular c.,** muscular fatigue and soreness. **Nephral′gic c.,** violent pain in the kidney or along the ureter occurring in tabes dorsalis. **Pain c.,** paroxysms of excessive pain occurring in tabes dorsalis; a pathognomonic symptom. **Rec′tal c.,** burning pain radiating from the rectum. **Ure′thral c.,** attacks of violent pain in the urethra met with in tabes dorsalis. **Ves′ical c.,** attacks of violent pain in the bladder met with in tabes dorsalis.

**Cri′sis** (decision). Sudden change in the course of an acute disease, usually applied to a change for the better. A disease which terminates by crisis is one in which the beginning of recovery is marked by a sudden and unmistakable decrease in the intensity of the febrile and other symptoms; one in which the improvement is so gradual as to be imperceptible, except by comparison with the previous day, for example, is said to terminate by lysis. The term is also applied to painful paroxysms occurring in the course of tabes and other spinal diseases. See *Crises.*

**Crispa′tion** (*crispo,* to wrinkle). Contraction or spasmodic contraction, supervening in certain parts, either spontaneously or under the influence of some morbific cause or therapeutic agent. Crispation of the nerves is a slight, involuntary convulsive motion of external or internal parts.

**Crispatu′ra.** Contracture. **C. ten′dinum,** contraction of palmar aponeurosis or tendons.

**Cris′ta.** Crest; name given to several bony projections, to the clitoris, and also to a fimbriated excrescence forming at the anus and near the genital organs, commonly of syphilitic origin. **C. acus′tica,** yellowish-white, semicircular spot on the ampullæ of the semicircular canal, near the mouth of the utriculus, at the termination of the twig of the nervus acusticus. **C. ampulla′ris,** one of the ridges between the ampullæ of the semicircular canals and the vestibule. **C. arcua′ta,** oblique line of thyroid cartilage. **C. basila′ris,** prominence on ligamentum spirale for attachment of lamina basilaris; ridge on basilar process of occipital bone. **C. capit′uli,** ridge on head of rib, dividing its articular portion into two parts. **C. of clit′oris,** or **C. clitor′idis,** one of the bony ridges for the attachment of the crura clitoridis nymphæ. **C. cribro′sa** or **ethmoida′lis** ethmoidal spine of sphenoid bone; superior turbinate crest. **C. falcifor′mis,** circular ridge at bottom of internal auditory meatus. **C. fem′oris,** linea aspera. **C. for′nicis,** elevation on caudal surface of fornix. **C. gal′li** (comb of a cock), flat, triangular process rising above the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, and resembling a cock's comb; it gives attachment to the anterior part of the falx cerebri. **C. gallina′cea,** Verbena officinalis. **C. gingiva′lis,** gingival crest. **C. glutæo′rum,** intertrochanteric line. **C. hel′icis,** portion of the cartilage of the ear above the orifice of the external auditory canal. **C. il′ii,** crest of the ilium, the superior margin of the ilium. **C. iliopectine′a,** iliopectineal line. **C. incisi′va,** incisor crest. **C. inter′na,** frontal spine. **C. intertrochanter′ica,** intertrochanteric line. **C. juga′lis,** zygomatic crest. **C. lacryma′lis,** lacrymal crest. **C. ligamen′ti spira′lis,** ridge on the stria spiralis, parallel with the ligamentum spirale. **C. mandib′ulæ,** prominence on the anterior surface of coronoid process of lower jaw for origin of buccinator muscle. **C. mastoide′a,** prominence on mastoid portion of temporal bone. **C. obturato′ria,** spine of pubes; ridge along upper edge of obturator foramen. **C. orbita′lis,** orbital crest. **C. pectora′lis hu′meri,** pectoral ridge. **C. pe′nis,** ridges on descending rami of pubes for attachment of crura penis. **C. petro′sa** external auditory process. **C. pharynge′a,** pharyngeal spine. **C. pu′bis,** crest of the pubis, the posterior sharp edge on the upper surface of that bone. **C. pyramida′lis,** c. vestibuli. **C. Reiss′neri,** ridge in the pelvis of the fenestra rotunda. **C. sagitta′lis,** linea semicircularis. **C. scap′ulæ,** spine of scapula. **C. semiluna′ris,** anterior part of the border of fenestra rotunda. **C. sphenoida′lis,** sphenoidal spine. **C. spina′rum,** ridge on anterior arm of tympanic ring, above the anterior spine. **C. spira′lis,** see *Lamia spiralis.* **C. supercilia′ris,** superciliary ridge. **C. teg′minis tym′pani,** ridge on roof of the tympanum; the continuation of it on the roof of the mastoid antrum is called *crista tegminis mastoidei.* **C. tib′iæ,** crest of the tibia; the anterior edge or shin. **C. transver′sa,** superior turbinate crest; crista falciformis. **C. turbina′lis,** turbinate crest. **C. tympan′ica,** ridge on anterior arm of tympanic ring, below the anterior spine. **C. ul′næ,** external border of the ulna. **C. ure′thræ** or **urethra′lis,** crest of the urethra; gallinaginis caput; verumontanum. **C. vagi′næ,** rugæ or folds of the vagina. **C. vestib′uli,** crest dividing the vestibule of the ear into two fossæ—one inferior and hemispherical, fovea or cavitas or fossa orbicularis, subrotunda, rotunda, or hemisphærica, sinus rotundus; the other superior and semielliptical, fovea or cavitas or fossa ovalis, semiovalis, orbicularis, elliptica, semielliptica, or hemielliptica, terminating in a conical projection—*pyramis vestibuli, eminentia pyramidalis.* Morgagni has described a third groove-like fossa, recessus or fovea or fossa sulciformis, sinus sulciformis, sulcus ad aquæductum vestibuli, recessus labyrinthi, situated at the mouth of the common orfice of the two superior semicircular canals.

**Cristallin′.** Collodion made with methyl alcoho .

**Cristalloidi′tis.** Inflammation of the crystalline lens; phacitis.

**Crith′mum mari′num** or **marit′imum.** Plant growing on the seacoasts, having a spicy, aromatic flavor; diuretic, anthelmintic, and aromatic, and used, pickled, as a condiment.

**Crit′ical.** Belonging to a crisis, real or expected. **C. age,** age when menstruation ceases. **C. days,** those on which a crisis, it is imagined, is most likely to happen. According to Hippocrates and Galen, the greatest number of fevers terminated favorably on the seventh day, many on the fourteenth—these days being the most propitious; next to these came, in order of efficiency, the ninth, eleventh, twentieth or twenty-first, seventeenth, fifth, fourth, third, eighteenth, twenty-seventh, and twenty-eighth. On the sixth day the crises were generally unfavorable; after this the most unfavorable were the eighth, tenth, twelfth, sixteenth, and nineteenth. The thirteenth was a neutral day. **C. pe′riod** or **time,** period of cessation of the menses, see *Menses.*

**Cro′cated.** Containing saffron (crocus), as crocated tincture or wine of opium.

**Cro′cus.** C. sativus; saffron, ord. *Iridaceæ;* stigmata of crocus (Ph. U. S. and Br.) brought from the East are the parts used in medicine; its virtues are yielded to alcohol, wine, vinegar, and water; it is stimulant, exhilarating, and diaphoretic. Dose, gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3) in infusion. The *tincture, tinctura croci,* is official; used as a coloring-matter, and given internally in doses of ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **C. antimo′nii**, oxidum stibii sulphuratum. **C. austri′acus**, crocus. **C. autumna′lis**, Colchicum autumnale. **Frog c.**, Colchicum autumnale. **C. german′icus**, Carthamus tinctorius. **C. in′dicus**, Curcuma longa. **C. mar′tis adstrin′gens**, colcothar. **C. mar′tis ape′riens**, ferri subcarbonas. **C. mar′tis vitriola′tus**, colcothar. **Mead′ow c.**, Colchicum autumnale. **C. metallo′rum**, oxidum stibii sulphuratum. **C. officina′lis**, crocus. **C. orienta′lis**, crocus. **Pur′ple c.**, Colchicum autumnale. **C. saracen′icus**, Carthamus tinctorius. **C. sati′vus**, crocus. **C. silves′tris**, Carthamus tinctorius.

**Crocydocarcino′ma** (*krokys*, wool). Fibrous form of cancer; fibroma.

**Crom′myon.** Allium cepa.

**Crookes's tube.** A glass tube, exhausted of air, through which electricity is passed in the production of the Roentgen rays.

**Crop.** Expansion of the lower part of the œsophagus of birds; ingluvies. Polyponum fagopyrum.

**Cross of aor′ta.** See *Aorta*. **C. of Jeru′salem**, Lychnis chalcedonica. **Plan′tar c.**, plantar arch.

**Cross-birth.** Presentation of fœtus by any other part than the head or breech.

**Cross-breed.** Progeny of parents of different breeds.

**Crossed.** Term applied to decussating nervous fibres, or to paralysis occurring in the side of the body opposite to that of the lesion producing it; to amblyopia and diplopia from similar cause. **C. amblyo′pia**, amblyopia in one eye produced by a lesion of the brain on the opposite side, possibly in the angular and supramarginal convolutions. **C. anæsthe′sia**, anæsthesia of one side of the face and of the body on the opposite side, from disease in the upper portion of the pons. **C. diplo′pia**, heteronymous diplopia; the image of the left eye is on the right side; the visual axes are divergent. **C. hemiple′gia**, paralysis of the upper extremity on one side and of the lower on the other. **C. lens**, one in which there is a different curvature to the front and back surfaces. **C. paral′ysis**, c. hemiplegia; also paralysis of the facial muscles on one side and of the extremities on the other. **C. re′flexes**, reflex irritation in the side of the body opposite to the point affected.

**Cross-eye.** Strabismus.

**Cross-eyed.** Affected with strabismus.

**Cross-flower.** Polygala vulgaris.

**Cross-foot.** Talipes.

**Cross′ing.** Union of an animal of one race with one of another, to improve the breed.

**Cross-legged.** Walking with one foot crossing the other or getting in front of it; a condition noticed in certain lesions of the spinal cord.

**Cross′wort.** Eupatorium perfoliatum; Lysimachia quadrifolia.

**Crotala′ria al′ba.** Baptisia alba. **C. espadil′la**, shrub of Venezuela; sudorific. **C. verruco′sa**, plant of E. and W. Indies; its bitter leaves are emetic, and are also used in skin diseases; the root is given in colic.

**Crotalin′.** A poisonous proteid in rattlesnake virus.

**Crotaloph′orus** (*krotalon*, rattle, *phero*, to carry). Crotalus horridus.

**Crot′alus duris′sus** or **hor′ridus.** Rattlesnake; class *Reptilia*, ord. *Ophidia*; venomous reptile of North America; its poison, *crotalin*, is virulent. Crotalus is so called from the rattle on its tail.

**Crotaph′ion.** Pulsatory pain in the temples, with tinnitus aurium. The tip of the great wing of the sphenoid regarded as a point in craniometry.

**Crot′aphite ar′teries.** Temporal arteries.

**Crotaphit′ic.** Temporal. **C. nerve**, superior maxillary branch of the fifth nerve.

**Crotaphoceph′alus** (*krotaphos*, temple, *kephale*, head). Double monster having the temporal bones fused.

**Crotaphogan′glion** (*krotaphos*, temple). Otic ganglion.

**Crot′chet** (dim. of *croc*, hook). Small hook or crook; obstetrical instrument whose name indicates its shape; used in extraction of the fœtus when necessary to destroy it to expedite delivery.

**Crotin′.** A general name for the toxic albumins, crotonallin and croton globulin, in the seeds of Croton tiglium.

**Cro′ton.** A genus of plants, ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*. **C. antisyphilit′icus**, from Brazil; the leaves are used in syphilis, and externally in poultices. **C. argyran′themum**, indigenous in the Southern States; infusion is used in colic, in diarrhœa, and in sore throat. **C. ben′zoe**, benjamin. **C. cascaril′la**, the bark of Croton eluteria of the Bahamas, Cortex thuris, cascarilla (Ph. U. S.), has a slightly aromatic odor and bitterish, aromatic taste; the active parts are essential oil and bitter extractive; it is tonic and stomachic; dose, gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0), in powder. The bitter principle is called cascarillin. **C. chlo′ral**, butyl chloral, see *Chloral*. **C.-chlo′ral hy′drate**, butyl-chloral hydrate. **C. dioi′cus**, plant of Mexico; root and seeds are drastic purgatives; the oil has similar effects to croton oil. **C. eleute′ria, eleuthe′ria**, or **elute′ria**, C. cascarilla. **C. ful′vus**, root of this Brazilian plant is antisyphilitic. **C. jamalgo′ta**, C. tiglium. **C. laccif′erum**, see *Lacca*. **C. linea′ris**, species from the Antilles; used in colic. **C. loba′tum**, species from E. Indies, oil of which is used externally in rheumatism, and leaves for abscesses and furuncles. **C. malam′bo**, see *Matias*. **C. oblongifo′lium**, bark of root of this plant of E. Indies is a cholagogue cathartic; externally applied in sprains and rheumatic pains. **C. oil**, see *C. tiglium*. **C. perd′iceps**, herb of Brazil; the leaves are used for wounds; diuretic and antisyphilitic. **C. pseudochi′na**, copalche or copalchi bush; S. American plant yielding a bark, cortex copalche or copalchi, very like cascarilla. **Purg′ing c.**, C. tiglium. **C. racemo′sum**, beenel; small Malabar tree, the aromatic root of which is employed as a liniment in headache and rheumatism. **C. seeds**, see *C. tiglium*. **C. tig′lium**, purging croton; Ceylonese plant, every part of which is endowed with medicinal power. The root is a drastic cathartic; the wood (pavana-wood) and the seeds have like virtues. The croton seeds, purging nuts, yield croton oil, *oleum tiglii* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), by expression; of a pale brownish-yellow color, and hot, biting taste, owing to crotonic acid; a most powerful drastic cathartic; dose, half a drop to two drops (0.032–0.13), made into pills with crumbs of bread. Applied externally, it is a rubefacient, three to five drops being rubbed on the part, or one part of the oil and three parts of olive oil.

**Crotonallin′.** See *Crotin*.

**Crotonarin′.** A substance extracted from croton oil.

**Croto′ne** (a tick). Fungus growing on trees and produced by an insect; by analogy, a fungous tumor developed on the periosteum.

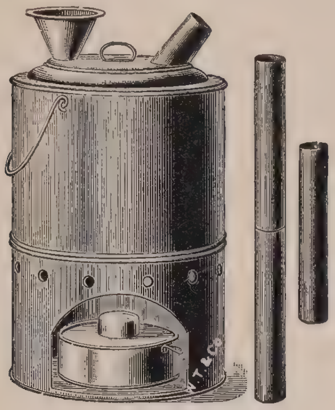
**Croton′ic acid.** $C_4H_6O_2$. An acrid acid found in croton oil.

**Crotonine′.** An alkaloid from the seeds of Croton tiglium.

**Cro′tonol.** $C_9H_{14}O_2$. Crotonoleic acid.

**Crotonole′ic acid.** An acid in croton oil; its active vesicating and cathartic principle.

**Croup.** Term variously applied to acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx alone, or larynx and trachea combined, with production of fibrinous exudation, diminishing the calibre of this portion of the air passages and causing a peculiar cough and breathing characteristic of this disease. The term is often used synonymously with diphtheria with laryngeal or laryngotracheal symptoms. **Ascen′dant c.**, see *Pharyngeal c.* **Bron′chial c.**, croupous bronchitis; polypus bronchialis. **Catar′rhal c.**, see *Cynanche trachealis.* **Cer′ebral c.**, asthma thymicum. **Cer′ebral spasmod′ic c.**, carpopedal spasm. **Chron′ic c.**, polypus bronchialis. **Diphtherit′ic c.**, see *Croup*. **False c.**, laryngismus stridulus. **Fi′brinous c.**, see *Croup*. **Hyster′ical c.**, spasmodic affection of the laryngeal muscles in hysterical females. **C.-ket′tle**, a kettle from which steam escapes in the room occupied by a croupous patient. **Laryn′geal c.**, croup restricted to the larynx. **Mem′branous c.**, pseudomembranous c.; true c.; see *Croup*. **Pal′pebral c.**, diphtheritic conjunctivitis. **Pharyn′geal c.**, condition of the pharyngeal mucous membrane in which, in addition to the symptoms of catarrhal angina, croupous deposits are seen, which spread from the larynx to the pharynx, or conversely. **Pseu′do-c.**, false croup; asthma thymicum. **Pseudomem′branous c.**, cynanche trachealis. **Sec′ondary c.**, see *Cynanche trachealis*. **Spasmod′ic c.**, false croup. **Spu′rious c.**, false croup; asthma thymicum. **True c.**, see *Croup*. **U′terine c.**, croupous endometritis.



Croup-kettle.

**Croup′al.** Croupous.

**Croup′ine.** Laryngismus stridulus.

**Croup′ion.** Sacrococcygeal region.

**Croup′ous** or **Croup′y.** Relating or appertaining to or resembling croup; attended with pseudomembranous exudation; hoarse, husky. **C. cough**, a husky cough. **C. inflamma′tion**, inflammation of the mucous membrane attended with pseudomembranous exudation. **C. mem′brane**, pseudomembrane, an unorganized, fibrinous exudation. **C. pneu′monia**, acute lobar pneumonia. **C. voice**, a hoarse, husky voice.

**Crow′corn.** Aletris farinosa.

**Crowd′-poisoning.** Ochlesis.

**Crow′foot.** Geranium maculatum; ranunculus. **Brist′ly c.**, Ranunculus pennsylvanicus. **Bul′bous c.**, Ranunculus bulbosus. **Bul′bous-rooted c.**, Ranunculus bulbosus. **Cel′ery-leaved c.**, Ranunculus sceleratus. **Crushed c.**, Ranunculus sceleratus. **Marsh c.**, Ranunculus sceleratus. **Mead′ow c.**, Ranunculus acris. **Small-flow′ered c.**, Ranunculus abortivus. **Tall c.**, Ranunculus acris. **Wa′ter c.**, Ranunculus flammula.

**Crown.** See *Corona*. In anatomy, name given to parts of a circular form surmounting other portions of the same body. The os uteri acts as a crown to the child's head during expulsion in labor. **C. bark**, Loxa bark. **Cil′iary c.**, ciliary zone. **C. of the glans**, round, almost circular ring circumscribing the base of the glans penis. **C. of the head**, vertex. **C. pars′nip**, Leontodon taraxacum. **C. rhu′barb**, Russian variety of rhubarb. **C. of a tooth**, portion of a tooth projecting above the gum. **C. of the trepan′**, species of saw, in form of a crown, or rather of a portion of a cylinder, having grooves on its external surface and teeth at its lower extremity; the other being fitted to the handle of the trepan. **C. of Ve′nus**, red, rosy pustules, dry or moist, on the face, particularly on the forehead and temples, owing to constitutional syphilis.

**Crown′ing.** Action of retraction of the neck of the uterus over the head of the fœtus or other presenting part during labor.

**Cru′cial** (*crux*, cross). Having the shape of or relating to a cross. **C. ban′dage**, T-bandage. **C. inci′sion**, incision made in the form of a cross, employed for exposing the cranium for application of the trepan. **C. lig′ament of the at′las**, annular ligament of the atlas. **C. lig′aments**, two strong ligaments within the knee-joint; the anterior passes obliquely from a depression anterior to the spine of the tibia to the posterior and inner part of the external condyle of the femur; the posterior extends from the posterior part of the spine of the tibia to the anterior and outer part of the internal condyle.

**Cru′cible.** Vessel for incineration, as of bodies in a crematory.

**Crucifix′ion at′titude.** Peculiar attitude of patient with hysteroepilepsy, described by Charcot, in which the head is thrown back, the spine curved, the feet extended, the patient resting on the occiput and heels, the arms being thrown back above the level of the shoulders; it is really *hysterical opisthotonos*.

**Cru′ciform** (*crux*, cross, *forma*, shape). Cross-shaped; name given to the ligaments closing the articulations of the phalanges, and to the crucial ligaments.

**Crude.** Raw, unripe; not digested.

**Cru′dity** (*crudus*, raw). Rawness; crudeness; quality of aliments which have not experienced the action of fire. Condition of undigested matters in the digestive tube, *cruditas ventriculi;* condition of morbific matter in a sick individual, *cruditas morbi*. In the plural, *crudities* signifies crude matters contained in the stomach and intestines.

**Crudiv′orous** (*crudus*, crude, *voro*, to eat). Eating raw food habitually.

**Cru′els.** Zoster; scrofulous adenitis in the neck.

**Cruenta′tion.** Bloody oozing, as from a dead body.

**Cruentin′.** Substance formed by the action of sulphuric acid on hæmoglobin.

**Cruenture′sis** (*cruentus*, bloody, *ouron*, urine). Hæmaturia.

**Cru′men.** Lacrymal sinus.

**Crume′na.** Small sac or bag. **C. nuptia′lis**, scrotum. **C. urina′riæ** or **vesi′cæ**, urinary bladder.

**Crumenophthal′mus** (*crumena*, sac, *ophthalmos*, eye). Hairy, baggy, or sac-like appearance around the eye.

**Cru′or** (Lat.). Coagulated blood; gore; blood in general. **C. san′guinis**, see *Blood*.

**Cruorin′.** Hæmoglobin.

**Crup′per** (*croupe*, rump). Croupion; the buttocks of a horse. **C. bone**, coccyx. **C. inci′sion**, originated by Malgaigne in oval amputation, of the shape of a longitudinal cut, extending from the apex of the oval, and having the appearance of a crupper.

**Cru′ra** (pl. of *crus*, a leg). Applied to some parts of the body from resemblance to legs or roots, as c. cerebri, c. cerebelli, etc. **C. anterio′ra medul′læ oblonga′tæ**, peduncles of the brain. **C. bifurca′ta**, c. helicis. **C. cerebel′li**, peduncles of the cerebellum. **C. cerebel′li ad cor′pora quadrigem′ina**, see *Peduncles of the cerebellum*. **C. cerebel′li ad pon′tem**, see *Peduncles of the cerebellum*. **C. cer′ebri**, peduncles of the brain. **C. clitor′idis inter′na**, bulbus vestibuli. **C. cor′porum cavernoso′rum pe′nis**, see *Cavernous bodies*. **C. diaphrag′matis**, see *Diaphragm*. **C. of the for′nix**, pillars of the fornix. **C. hel′icis**, two ridges on the outer surface of the external ear. **C. labio′rum majo′rum**, crura of nymphæ. **C. medul′læ oblonga′tæ**, corpora restiformia; thalami nervorum opticorum; see *Peduncles of the cerebellum*. **C. of nym′phæ**, folds of nymphæ embracing the clitoris. **C. of pe′nis**, part of corpora cavernosa attached to the rami of the ischium and pubis. **C. posterio′ra medul′læ oblonga′tæ**, peduncles of the cerebellum. **C. u′teri**, round ligaments of the uterus. **C. ventriculo′rum**, horns of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

**Cruræ′us.** Cruralis.

**Cru′ral** (*crus*, thigh or leg). What belongs to the thigh or lower limb. **C. arch**, inguinal or femoral arch, Poupart's ligament, ligament of Fallopius; arch formed by the internal portion of the inferior edge of the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus muscle, which is attached at one end to the pubis, at the other to the anterior and superior spinous process of the ilium. At its posterior and inner part the aponeurosis forming the arch sends off a falciform reflection attached along the crest of the pubis, and known under the name of Gimbernat's ligament. **Deep c. arch,** a band of fibres passing from Poupart's ligament to the iliopectineal line over the beginning of the crural sheath. **C. ar'tery,** femoral artery; continuation of the external iliac artery extending from the crural arch to the aperture in the triceps or to the ham; also trunk extending from the primitive or common iliac to the tibial arteries, embracing, of course, the external iliac, femoral, and popliteal. **C. bulb,** enlargement of the spinal cord in the lumbar region. **C. canal'** or **ring,** femoral canal or ring; canal nearly an inch long, triangular, more spacious above than below, and shorter and broader in the female than in the male. Upper orifice is bounded anteriorly by the crural arch; posteriorly by the crista of the pubis; on the outer side by the psoas and iliacus muscles, covered by the iliac aponeurosis; and at the inner by Gimbernat's ligament. This orifice is covered by the peritoneum, and is closed by a septum, septum crurale, crural septum. Its inferior orifice is formed by the foramen of the fascia lata, giving passage to the vena saphæna. At the upper orifice of this canal the femoral or crural hernia occurs, which would be more common were it not for the fibrous, cellular septum. **C. her'nia,** femoral hernia, see *C. canal* and *Hernia.* **C. mo'nospasm,** spasm limited to the leg. **C. nerve,** this proceeds from the lumbar plexus, and is situated at the outer side of the psoas muscle and crural artery; after it has passed under the crural arch it divides into cutaneous and muscular branches. One branch, larger than the rest, is called the saphæna nerve. The remainder of the branches of the crural are distributed to the anterior and inner part of the thigh. The accessory of the crural nerve includes the fourth and fifth pairs of lumbar nerves. **C. plex'us,** union of the anterior branches of the last four pairs of lumbar nerves and the first four sacral, forming the lumbar and sacral plexuses. **C. pro'tospasm,** spasm beginning in one leg and extending to the other limb and half the body, or both sides of the body. **C. ring,** crural canal. **C. sep'tum,** see *C. canal.* **C. sheath,** sheath formed by the transversalis fascia continued in front of, and the pelvic fascia behind, the upper portion of the femoral artery. **C. vein,** femoral vein, has the same arrangement as the artery; it receives only one great branch, the saphæna vein.

**Crura'lis** or **Cruræ'us.** Muscle situated at the anterior, outer, and inner part of the thigh; arising, fleshy, from between the two trochanters, adhering firmly to most of the forepart of the os femoris, and inserted, tendinous, into the upper part of the patella, behind the rectus. It assists the vasti and rectus muscles in the extension of the leg. Small, muscular slips, sometimes found under the cruræus muscle and inserted into the capsular ligament of the knee-joint, have been called subcruræi and subcrurales.

**Cru'ris ra'dius.** Fibula.

**Crurogen'ital.** Relating to the thigh and genital organs.

**Cruro-in'guinal.** Relating to the thigh and groin.

**Crus** (Lat.). Leg. See *Crura.* **C. ante'rius hel'icis,** crista helicis. **C. barbad'icum,** elephantiasis, see *Barbadoes leg.* **C. cerebel'li,** see *Crura cerebelli.* **C. cer'ebri,** see *Crura cerebri.* **C. commu'ne,** combined part of the posterior and superior semicircular canals. **C. exter'num,** folds of nymphæ forming the prepuce. **C. for'nicis,** see *Fornix.* **C. glan'dis,** folds of nymphæ passing beneath the clitoris and attached to the glans forming the frenulum. **C. inter'num,** c. glandis. **Lam'ellated c.,** see *Crusta.* **C. me'dium,** middle peduncle of cerebellum. **C. pe'nis,** see *Penis.* **C. præputia'le,** c. externum. **C. transver'sum,** transverse ligament of the atlas. **C. u'teri,** round ligament of the uterus.

**Crush'er.** Ecraseur; lithotrite.

**Crusocreatinin'.** $C_5H_8N_4O$. Golden-yellow leucomain found in muscular tissue.

**Crust.** Scab; eschar. See *Crusta.* **French c.,** syphilis. **Lam'ellated c.,** see *Crusta.* **Milk c.,** crusta lactea; porrigo larvalis. **C. of ped'uncle,** anterior portion of crus cerebri, see *Peduncles of the brain.*

**Crus'ta.** Crust or scab; assemblage of small flakes formed by the drying up of a fluid secreted by the skin; ordinary crust is a solid mass, the result of the drying up of exuded fluids or of extravasated blood; at times it is lamellated, consisting of layers placed one over the other. The lower or anterior portion of each crus cerebri, pes pedunculi. The lining membrane of the stomach and intestines has been called crusta villosa. **C. adamanti'na den'tium,** enamel of the teeth. **C. carno'sa,** muscular coat of the stomach and intestines. **C. cru'ris cer'ebri,** crust of the cerebral peduncle. **C. fibro'sa,** cement, see *Tooth.* **C. ge'nu equi'næ,** sweat-scab or knee-scab, encircled hoof-knees, hangers, dewclaws, night-eyes, horse-crust; morbid secretion from the horse, formerly used in epilepsy and other nervous diseases. **C. inflammato'ria,** buffy coat; corium phlogisticum. **C. lac'tea,** porrigo larvalis; porrigo lupinosa. **C. lamello'sa,** see *Crusta.* **C. membrana'cea,** villous or mucous coat of the intestines. **C. petro'sa,** see *Tooth.* **C. phlogis'tica** or **pleurit'ica,** buffy coat; corium phlogisticum. **C. prurigino'sa,** gutta rosea. **C. serpigino'sa,** gutta rosea. **C. vermicula'ris,** mucous coat of the stomach and bowels. **C. villo'sa,** mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels. **C. v. lin'guæ,** see *Tongue.* **C. v. ventric'uli,** mucous membrane of the stomach.

**Crus'tal.** Relating to the crusta cruris cerebri.

**Crusta'tion.** Incrustation.

**Crus'tula** (dim. of crusta). Small shell or scab; ecchymosis of the conjunctiva.

**Crutch.** Staff with a cross-piece at the top, placed under the shoulder or arm-pit, to support the lame or infirm in walking. **C. disease',** simple gastric ulcer. **C. pal'sy** or **paral'ysis,** paralysis produced by pressure of a crutch on the nerves of the axilla.

**Cruveilhier's** (krue-vel-yaze') **at'rophy.** Progressive muscular atrophy. **C.'s fas'cia,** superficial layer of perineal fascia. **C.'s paral'ysis,** C.'s atrophy. **C.'s plex'us,** plexus of nerves from the great occipital nerve and first and second cervical nerves; plexus of varicose veins, as in angioma. **C.'s ul'cer,** simple gastric ulcer.

**Crux cer'vi.** Bone in the heart of the stag, once used as a remedy in heart diseases.

**Cry.** Sound of the unarticulated voice; native voice. The cry of the newborn child has been called vagitus. The *hydrocephalic cry* or shriek is a single, violent cry or shriek, resembling the cry of a person suddenly exposed to great danger. The *epileptic cry* is a peculiar, discordant cry or yell uttered just before arrest of respiration in an epileptic fit. **C. cen'tre,** nervous centre in the rabbit, puncture of which causes a peculiar cry. It lies between the optic thalamus and the corpus striatum.

**Cryæsthe'sia** (*kryos,* cold, *aisthesis,* sensation). Extreme sensitiveness to cold.

**Cryalge'sia** (*kryos,* cold, *algos,* pain). Pain caused by the application of cold.

**Cry'ing.** Production of cry. **C. cen'tre,** see *Cry centre.*

**Crymo'des** (*krymos,* cold). Intensely cold sensation in algid fever. Term applied to continued fever in which the skin feels cold.

**Crymodyn'ia** (*krymos,* cold, *odyne,* pain). Pain of chronic rheumatism which is worse in cold and damp weather.

**Crymo'ses** (*krymos,* cold). Diseases caused by cold.

**Crymother'apy** (*krymos*, cold, *therapeuo*, to cure). The therapeutic use of cold. One form is the stimulation of the appetite, applying cold to the epigastrium and region of the liver half an hour before meals by interposing cotton-wool between the skin and a packet containing 2 grammes of "carbonic snow," so that while the temperature of the snow is very many degrees (centigrade) lower, that of the skin is about +5° C. (41° F.).

**Cryohy'drate** (*kryos*, cold). A salt whose water of crystallization is at a very reduced temperature.

**Cryos'copy** (*kryos*, cold, *skopeo*, to examine). Determination of the freezing point of an organic fluid by means of which information is obtained regarding the amount of matter held in solution therein.

**Cry'ostase.** An antiseptic mixture, in equal proportions, of camphor, carbolic acid, and saponin, with a minute amount of oil of turpentine.

**Cryph'alum** (*kekryphalos*, a net hood). Reticulum; second stomach of ruminant animals.

**Crypsor'chis.** Cryptorchis.

**Crypt** or **Cryp'ta** (*kryptos*, concealed). Folliculose gland, follicle; a small, pit-like secreting cavity formed by a depression of the skin or mucous membranes, *crypta mucosa, folliculus mucosus.* Cryptal or follicular secretion keeps the parts on which it is poured supple and moist, and preserves them from the action of irritating bodies. Little, rounded appearances or glomeruli at the ends of the small arteries in the cortical substance of the kidney are also called *crypts.* **Den'tal c.**, the bony space occupied by a developing tooth. **C. of the i'ris**, one of the small crypts or follicles on the anterior surface of the iris. **C. of Lie'berkühn**, see *Lieberkühn.* **C. of Littré'**, see *Littré.* **C. of Morgagn'i**, one of numerous small depressions in the mucous membrane of the rectum; one of numerous pits in the mucous membrane of the urethra, especially in the bulbous portion. **Syno'vial c.**, bursa mucosa. **C. of Ty'son**, preputial gland.

**Cryptan'drous** (*kryptos*, concealed, *aner*, man). Not having distinct male generative organs.

**Cryptidine'.** $C_{11}H_{11}N$. Alkaloid produced by the dry distillation of quinine.

**Crypti'tis.** Folliculitis; inflammation of a crypt or follicle.

**Crypto-** (*kryptos*, concealed). In composition, concealed.

**Cryptocar'ya densiflo'ra.** Bark contains bitter substance, used in puerperal convulsions, etc.

**Cryptoceph'alus** (*kryptos*, concealed, *kephale*, head). Monster whose head is excessively small or does not appear externally.

**Cryptococ'cus** (*kryptos*, concealed, *kokkos*, berry). Saccharomyces. **C. alvea'reus**, Bacillus alvei. **C. cerevis'iæ** (Robin), Saccharomyces cerevisiæ. **C. cla'va** (Wedl), detected in the contents of the stomachs of ruminantia. **C. fermenta'tum** (Kützing), Saccharomyces cerevisiæ. **C. glu'tinus** (Ferson), Saccharomyces glutinus. **C. guttula'tus** (Robin), Saccharomyces guttulatus. **C. na'tans**, Bacterium termo. **C. nebulo'sus** (Kützing), Bacterium termo. **C. xanthogen'icus** (Domingo Freire), supposed by its discoverer to be the germ of yellow fever.

**Cryptocys'tis trichodec'tis.** Larva of Dipylidium caninum.

**Cryptodid'ymus** (*kryptos*, concealed, *didymos*, twin). Monstrosity in which one fœtus is found contained in another—fœtus in fœtu, included fœtus.

**Cryptog'amous** or **Cryptogam'ic** (*kryptos*, concealed, *gamos*, marriage). Epithet applied to plants whose organs of fructification are concealed or not manifest, there being no flowers, reproduction occurring by means of spores.

**Cryptogen'ic** or **Cryptogenet'ic** (*kryptos*, concealed, *genesis*, production). Term applied to inflammations or other morbid processes in which the causes are obscure, there being no obvious mechanical, chemical, or physical injury. *Idiopathic* is an almost synonymous term.

**Cryptogenous**, krip-toj'en-us. Cryptogenic.

**Cryptoglio'ma.** An early stage in retinal glioma, before its presence becomes apparent.

**Crypto-impeti'gines.** Group of skin diseases, such as maculæ and squamæ.

**Cryp'tolith** (*kryptos*, concealed, *lithos*, stone). Encysted calculus, or one concealed in a crypt or follicle.

**Cryptolithi'asis.** Formation of or tendency to formation of encysted calculi, or calculi concealed in crypts or follicles. Calcification of tumors of the skin.

**Cryptoneu'rus** (*kryptos*, concealed, *neuron*, nerve). Having no apparent or visible nervous system.

**Cryptophan'ic acid.** $H_2C_5H_7NO_5$. Acid to which the acidity of the urine is credited.

**Cryptophlogo'sis** (*kryptos*, concealed, *phlogosis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the follicles of the skin.

**Cryptophtha'lmia.** Congenital atresia of the eyelids, hiding the eyeball from sight; closure of palpebral fissure by skin, the globe and orbit being absent. One so affected is said to be *cryptophthal'mus.*

**Crypto'pia** or **Cryptopine'** (*kryptos*, concealed, +*opium*). $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$. Alkaloid obtained from weak, spirituous washings of crude, precipitated morphine; hypnotic in dose of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0.008).

**Cryptopy'ic** (*kryptos*, concealed, *pyon*, pus). State of disease kept up by concealed suppuration.

**Cryptorchid**, krip-tor'kid (*kryptos*, concealed, *orchis*, testicle). One whose testicles have not descended into the scrotum.

**Cryptor'chidism** or **Cryptor'chism.** Non-descent of the testes.

**Cryptor'chis.** Cryptorchid.

**Cryp'toscope** (*kryptos*, concealed, *skopeo*, to see). Apparatus for holding a fluorescent screen in making examination with the *x*-rays; fluoroscope.

**Crypto'ses.** Diseases of the crypts or mucous follicles.

**Cryptosteno'sis.** Diseases of the follicles of the skin in which they are in a contracted condition.

**Crys'tal.** A solid body having a definite outline formed of various plane surfaces. **Asth'ma c.**, Charcot's c. **Blood c.**, c. of hæmatoidin in the blood. **Bött'cher's c.**, see *Böttcher.* **Charcot', C.-Ley'den, C.-Neu'mann, C.-Robin' c.**, see *Charcot.* **Cof'fin-lid c.**, c. of triple phosphate in the urine. **Dumb-bell c.**, microscopic c. of lime oxalate in the urine. **Ear c.**, otolith. **Hedge'hog c.**, see *Hedgehog.* **Knife-rest c.**, coffin-lid c. **Lu'nar c.**, nitrate of silver. **Teich'mann's c.**, see *Teichmann.* **Ve'nus's c.**, copper sulphate c. **Vir'chow's c., Whet'stone's c.**, see these names.

**Crystallin'.** Globulin of the crystalline lens. A substitute for collodion, consisting of guncotton dissolved in methyl alcohol and amyl acetate.

**Crystalli'na** (*krystallos*, crystal). Vesicle or phlyctæna filled with serum and appearing on the prepuce or in the vicinity of the anus, surrounded by a reddish, extravasated aureola. **C. tu'nica**, arachnoid membrane.

**Crys'talline.** Resembling crystal; transparent. Crystalline lens. Formed of crystals. **C. lens** or **bod'y** or **hu'mor**, lenticular, transparent body, situated between the vitreous and aqueous humors of the eye, at the union of the anterior third with the two posterior thirds of the organ. It is composed of a soft exterior substance, and an interior made up of albuminoid substance, forming a solid nucleus, in which a number of elliptical layers is perceptible. It is contained in a capsule, capsule of the lens, which receives, at its posterior surface, a small branch of the central artery of the retina, always readily distinguishable in the fœtus prior to the seventh month of uterogestation. The crystalline refracts rays of light and serves as an achromatic glass, for which its laminæ or layers, increasing in refractive power from the circumference to the centre, admirably adapt it.

**Crystalli'no-capsuli'tis.** Inflammation of the lens and its capsule. See *Phakitis*. **C. ante'rior,** inflammation of anterior portion of the capsule of the lens.

**Crystal'linocele.** Hernia of the crystalline lens.

**Crystal'lion.** Plantago psyllum.

**Crystalli'tis.** Phakitis.

**Crystalliza'tion.** Aggregation of component particles into regular geometrical shapes.

**Crystallocatarac'ta.** Cataract.

**Crystallocatath'esis** (*katathesis*, laying down). Couching the lens. See *Cataract.*

**Crys'talloid.** Resembling crystal or the crystalline; capsule or membrane of the crystalline; crystalline lens itself. Substance passing with facility through porous septa. See *Colloid.*

**Crystalloidi'tis.** Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

**Crys'tallose.** Soluble crystalline sodium salt of saccharin.

**Cs.** Chemical symbol of cæsium.

**Cte'don.** Fibre.

**Cu.** Chemical symbol of copper (cuprum).

**Cuba'tio** (*cubo*, to lie down). Decubitus; anteversion or retroversion of the uterus.

**Cu'beb.** Cubeba.

**Cube'ba.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Cubeb; the unripe fruit of Piper cubeba; it is a stimulant expectorant and diuretic; employed in the treatment of bronchitis, asthma, gonorrhœa, and leucorrhœa; dose, of the powder, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). The following preparations are official: *Fluid extract* (extractum cubebæ fluidum); dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). *Oleoresin* (oleoresina cubebæ); dose, ♏v–xx (0.32–1.3). *Oil* (oleum cubebæ); dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). *Tincture* (tinctura cubebæ); dose, ʒss–iv (2.0–16.0). *Trochees* (trochisci cubebæ); dose, 1–6 daily. **C. cam'phor,** $C_{30}H_{48}.2H_2O$; obtained from the oil of cubeb. **C. officina'lis** or **officina'rum,** Piper cubeba.

**Cubeb'ic acid.** $C_{14}H_{16}O_4$. Resin derived from cubebs, laxative and diuretic.

**Cubebin'.** $C_{10}H_{10}O_3$. Crystallized substance derived from cubebs.

**Cu'bic.** Solid in three dimensions; relating to a cube. **C. cen'timetre,** etc., see *Weights and Measures.* **C. space,** amount of space that should be allowed to a patient in a hospital, 1000 cubic feet being considered the proper amount.

**Cu'biform** (*cubus*, cube, *forma*, shape). Cuboid.

**Cu'bit.** Ulna; elbow; forearm. **Top of c.,** olecranon.

**Cubitæ'us.** Cubital; cubitalis.

**Cu'bital.** Connected with or relating to the cubitus or to the inner and posterior part of the forearm. **C. ar'tery,** this artery arises from the humeral a little below the bend of the elbow, proceeds along the anterior and inner part of the forearm, passes anterior to the annular ligament of the carpus, and goes to form, in the palm of the hand, the superficial palmar arch. Besides the numerous other branches which it gives off it sends posteriorly the common trunk of the interosseous arteries, and internally the two cubital recurrents, anterior and posterior—articular branches anastomosing on the inside of the elbow with the divisions of the humeral artery. **C. mus'cles** are two in number: 1. *Cubitalis anterior* or *internus*, flexor carpi ulnaris or flexor ulnaris internus, a long muscle situated at the anterior and inner part of the forearm, arising from the inner condyle of the os humeri, at the inner side of the olecranon, and from the posterior edge of the ulna, and inserted by a tendon into the os pisiforme. It bends the hand on the forearm by directing it slightly inward. 2. *Cubitalis posterior* or *externus*, extensor carpi ulnaris, ulnaris externus, cubitæus externus, situated at the posterior part of the forearm. It arises from the external condyle of the os humeri, and is inserted into the superior extremity of the fifth bone of the metacarpus. It extends the hand, inclining it a little inward. **C. nerve,** ulnar nerve; this is furnished by the last two or three nerves of the brachial plexus, and is distributed to the inner and anterior side of the forearm, to the inner part of the palm and the back of the hand, and to the little and ring fingers. **C. veins,** the recurrent cubital veins, accompanying the corresponding arteries. The superficial or cutaneous cubital belong to the basilic.

**Cubita'le** (*os*, understood). Cuneiform bone.

**Cubita'lis.** Cubital; anconæus; cuneiform bone of the hand. See *Cubital muscles.* **C. ante'rior,** flexor carpi ulnaris. **C. exter'nus,** extensor carpi ulnaris. **C. gra'cilis,** palmaris longus. **C. inter'nus,** flexor carpi ulnaris. **C. poste'rior,** extensor carpi ulnaris. **C. Riola'ni,** anconæus.

**Cubito-.** In composition, the cubitus or ulna.

**Cubitocar'pal.** Relating to the forearm or ulna and carpus or wrist.

**Cubitocarpe'us.** Cubitocarpal; flexor carpi ulnaris.

**Cubitocuta'neous nerve.** Internal cutaneous nerve of the arm.

**Cubitodig'ital.** Relating to the forearm or ulna and fingers.

**Cubitopalma'ris.** Relating to the forearm or ulna and palm of the hand. **C. ar'tery,** superficial palmar arch.

**Cubitophalangettia'nus.** Relating to the forearm or ulna and phalanges; flexor digitorum profundus.

**Cubitopræphalange'us.** Analogue in some lower animals of the extensor minimi digiti.

**Cubitora'dial.** Relating to the radius and ulna; pronator quadratus muscle.

**Cubitosuprametacar'pal.** Relating to the ulna and upper part of metacarpus; extensor carpi ulnaris; extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis.

**Cubitosuprapalma'ris.** Belonging to the cubitus and suprapalmar or dorsal surface of the hand; small artery given off by the cubital or ulnar, a little above the wrist; vein accompanying this artery.

**Cubitosupraphalan'geal.** Relating to the ulna or forearm and the upper part of the phalanges, as cubitosupraphalangeal muscle, extensor primi internodii pollicis.

**Cu'bitus** or **Cu'bitum.** Elbow; ulna. Decubitus. Ancient name of a measure 18 inches long. **C. cos'tæ,** see *Costa.* **C. supi'nus,** see *Decubitus.*

**Cu'boid** (*kybos*, cube, *eidos*, form). Having the form of a cube. A bone of the tarsus, situated at the anterior and outer part of the tarsus, and articulated, behind, with the calcaneum; before, with the last two metatarsal bones; and within, with the third cuneiform bone, and sometimes with the scaphoid.

**Cuboidonavic'ular** or **Cuboidoscaph'oid.** Relating to the cuboid and scaphoid bones.

**Cu'ca.** Coca.

**Cucaine'.** Cocaine.

**Cuck'le** or **Cuck'old.** Arctium lappa. **C. cap,** Aconitum napellus.

**Cuck'oo-bread.** Oxalis acetosella; Cardamine pratensis. **C. flow'er,** Cardamine pratensis; lychiris. **C. pint,** Arum maculatum; Orchis mascula.

**Cucu'balus bac'cifer.** Herb employed as an astringent and styptic. **C. be'hen,** spatling poppy; plant once considered alexipharmic and cordial. **C. visco'sus,** species employed as emetic. All the forms of cucubalus are varieties of silena.

**Cucul'la** (monkshood). Lower portion of the trapezius muscle, so called from its shape.

**Cucul'læ** (pl. of cuculla). Cartilages of the nose.

**Cuculla'ris.** Trapezius muscle.

**Cuculla'ta.** Sanicula; pinguicula.

**Cucul'lus** (hood). Cucupha; infundibulum of the cochlea. **C. Hippoc'ratis,** turbinate bone.

**Cu'cumber.** Cucumis sativus. **Ass's c.,** Momordica elaterium. **In'dian c.,** Medeola virginica. **Squirt'ing** or **wild c.,** Momordica elaterium. **Star c.,** one-seeded c.; Sycios angulatus. **C. tree,** Magnolia acuminata.

**Cu'cumer.** Cucumis sativus.

**Cu'cumis** (gourd). Cucumber; Cucumis sativus. **C. agres'tis,** Momordica elaterium. **C. amaris'simus,** species used as a substitute for colocynth. **C. caf'fer,** see *Cucurbita citrullus.* **C. citrul'lus,** watermelon; Cucurbita citrullus; diuretic. **C. colocyn'this,** colocynth or bitterapple, bittergourd, bitter-cucumber; ord. *Cucurbitaceæ;* Turkish and Cape of Good Hope plant; the spongy part or medulla of the fruit, *colocynthis* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), is the fruit of Citrullus colocynthis deprived of its rind; it has a bitter, nauseous, and acrimonious taste, and is a strong cathartic, acting chiefly on the upper part of the intestines; its virtues are dependent upon a bitter principle, colocynthin or colocynthite; but another principle, colocynthitin, has been derived from it. **C. me′lo,** systematic name of melon plant, melo, common melon; fruit is an agreeable article of diet, but not very digestible unless when ripe; seeds possess mucilaginous properties. **C. sati′vus,** systematic name of cucumber plant; the cucumber is used, when young, as a pickle, when it is called a gherkin; it is not easy of digestion; seeds are mucilaginous. Ointment of green cucumbers—cucumber ointment—is used as a cooling, emollient salve; made by combining, by means of heat, the juice of green cucumbers with lard and suet. **C. sylves′tris,** Momordica elaterium. **C. trigo′nus,** species from E. Indies; purgative.

**Cucur′bita.** Gourd; cupping-glass. **C. angu′ria,** C. citrullus. **C. cathar′tica,** Citrullus colocynthis. **C. citrul′lus,** systematic name of the watermelon plant; juice of fruit is very abundant, whence its name; seeds of the watermelon have been employed as a domestic remedy in strangury and other affections of the urinary passages. **C. cruen′ta,** wet-cup, or cup applied to promote flow of blood after scarification, etc.; see *Cupping.* **C. lagena′ria,** the gourd; the pulp of the root is a drastic purgative. **C. leucan′tha,** see *Cucurbita pepo.* **C. le′vis,** dry cup. **C. max′ima,** red gourd, growing in Europe, Asia, and America; diuretic and anthelmintic. **C. melope′po,** see *Cucurbita pepo.* **C. occidenta′lis,** species from W. Indies; anthelmintic. **C. par′va,** cupping-glass, originally made of a gourd. **C. pe′po,** systematic name of common pumpkin; seeds of this plant, *pepo* (Ph. U. S.), as well as those of Cucurbita lagenaria, bottle-gourd, contain a large proportion of oil, capable of forming an emulsion, and are used in the treatment of tapeworm in doses of ℥ss–℥ij (16.0–64.0). The fixed oil of the seeds has been given with success in the same cases in doses of ℥ss (16.0). The fruits of Cucurbita lagenaria or C. leucantha or C. melopepo, round or pattypan squash, and of C. verrucosa, warted or long-necked squash, are eaten. **C. pinnatif′ida,** C. citrullus.

**Cucurbita′tio.** Wet cupping. **C. sic′ca,** dry cupping.

**Cucurbiti′nus.** Name formerly given to Tænia solium, because composed of rings resembling seeds of the gourd, cucurbita.

**Cucurbit′ula** (dim. of cucurbita). Cupping-glass; see *Cupping.* **C. cruen′ta,** cupping with the scarificator. **C. cum fer′ro,** cupping with the scarificator. **C. le′vis** or **sic′ca,** dry cupping.

**Cud.** Food of ruminant animals swallowed and regurgitated.

**Cud′bear.** Carnation powder; the dried, thick, white crusts of certain species of lichens.

**Cud′weed.** Antennaria plantaginifolia; Gnaphalium margaritaceum.

**Cuichunchil′li** or **Cuichunchul′li.** Root of Ionidium parviflorum of Peru; diaphoretic, diuretic, and emetocathartic.

**Cuirass′.** Shield-shaped bandage, usually immovable, applied to the chest. **C. can′cer,** shield-shaped cancer of the chest. **Tabet′ic c.,** an anæsthetic area of the skin covering the thorax, sometimes present in tabes dorsalis.

**Cul-de-sac** (Fr., blind alley). Blind sac or sac-like cavity. **Doug′las's c.,** a sac formed by the peritoneum dipping down between the uterus and the rectum.

**Cu′lex.** A genus of dipterous insects constituting one variety of mosquito. **C. fascia′tus,** a species of *Culex* which has been found instrumental in the transmission of yellow fever; it is now regarded as a distinct genus; see *Stegomyia.* **C. pip′iens,** one of the species of *Culex* common in temperate regions.

**Culi′cide** (*culex*+*cædo,* to kill). An agent destructive of mosquitos.

**Culi′cifuge** (*culex*+*fugo,* to drive away). An agent capable of driving away mosquitos, such as the smoke of a smudge fire or the fumes of burning pyrethrum powder.

**Cul′men.** Acme. **C. cerebel′li,** upper portion of superior vermiform process.

**Culmina′tion** (*culmen,* the top). Acme, as of a fever.

**Cultiva′tion.** See *Culture.*

**Cul′tural.** Relating to culture, as the cultural peculiarities of a bacillus.

**Cul′ture.** Cultivation, multiplication, and propagation of microorganisms in nutritive material, as broth, gelatin, etc., for closer study and investigation. These fluids are called *culture media.* **Drop c.,** hanging-drop c. **Hang′ing-drop c.,** one in a drop of bouillon or salt solution adherent to the under surface of a cover glass over a well in the slide. **Nee′dle c.,** stab c. **Plate c.,** one in which the medium, agar-agar or gelatin, is inoculated while in a fluid state and then poured over a plane surface, usually a Petri dish, to solidify; the various kinds of microorganisms thus become separated, and as they grow each forms its own colony; cultures are thus obtained which consist of only one form of organism; these are called *pure cultures.* **Punc′ture c.,** stab c. **Pure c.,** see *Plate c.* **Slant c.,** one on a slanting surface obtained by solidifying gelatin or agar-agar in a test-tube held obliquely during the process. **Slide c.,** a form of plate c. on a microscopical slide. **Smear c.,** one which follows the swabbing of the surface of the medium with the infected material. **Stab c.,** c. resulting from inoculation of the medium by thrusting a needle into its substance. **Streak c.** or **Stroke c.,** c. resulting from inoculation of the medium by stroking the surface with a needle. **Test-tube c.** or **Tube c.,** one in which the medium is contained in a test-tube sealed by a loose plug of cotton.

Hanging-drop culture. (Abbott.)

**Cul′ver's root.** Leptandra.

**Cumarin′.** Coumarin; a crystallizable constituent of Tonga bean; used to conceal the taste of iodoform.

**Cu′mene.** $C_9H_{12}$. An oily substance produced by boiling cuminic acid with lime; antiseptic, and used to sterilize catgut.

**Cumin′.** Cuminum cyminum.

**Cumi′num cymi′num.** Systematic name of cummin or cumin plant, a native of Egypt, ord. *Umbelliferæ.* The seeds have a warm, bitterish, disagreeable taste; they are used in the form of a plaster. **C. minu′tum,** C. cyminum. **C. ni′grum,** nigella. **C. praten′se,** carum. **C. roma′num,** C. cyminum.

**Cum′min.** Cuminum cyminum.

**Cu′mol.** Cumene.

**Cu′mulative** (*cumulus,* a heap). Increasing by successive additions. Cumulative action of medicines generally means violent action supervening after several successive doses have been taken with little or no apparent effect.

**Cu′mulus.** A heap; rounded prominence in the centre of the proligerous disk, in which there is a small, opaque cavity containing the ovum. **Ger′minal c., C. germinati′vus** or **prolig′erus,** embryoni carea; discus proligerus.

**Cunduran′go.** Tree of Ecuador, the wood and bark of which once enjoyed a reputation in the cure of cancer of the stomach; the remedy was also used in syphilis.

**Cu′neal** or **Cu′neate** (*cuneus,* wedge). Wedge-shaped. **C. fascic′ulus,** lateral column of the spinal cord. **C. funic′ulus,** see *Funiculus cuneatus.* **C. lobe** or **lob′ule,** triangular space on the middle surface of the cerebral hemispheres between the parieto-occipital and calcarine fissures. **C. nu′cleus,** mass of gray nervous matter in the funiculus cuneatus. **C. su′ture,** suture formed between the great and little alæ of the sphenoid bone and os frontis.

**Cu′neiform** (*cuneus*, wedge, *forma*, shape). Wedge-shaped. **C. bone,** name given to sphenoid bone; to a bone of the carpus, situated between the os lunare and os orbiculare, also called os pyramidale, os triquetrum, and os cubitale; to the basilary process of the occipital bone, and to three bones of the tarsus, distinguished according to situation, reckoning from within outward, as first, second, and third, or internal, middle, and external, and according to size, reckoning in the same order, as great, small, and middle-sized. **C. car′tilages of the lar′ynx,** cartilages of Wrisberg; two small cylinders of fibrocartilage enlarged at each extremity; by the base the cartilage is attached to the middle of the external surface of the arytenoid; its upper extremity forms a prominence on the border of the arytenoepiglottidean fold of membrane. **C. col′umns,** columns of Burdach; white nervous fibres in the posterior columns of the spinal cord.

**Cuneihysterec′tomy.** Excision of a wedge-shaped portion of the uterus.

**Cuneo-.** In composition, the cuneiform bones.

**Cuneocu′boid.** Belonging to the cuneiform bones and cuboid. **C. articula′tion** is formed by the third cuneiform bone and cuboid, and furnished with a synovial capsule and two cuneocuboid ligaments, dorsal and plantar.

**Cuneonavic′ular.** Articulation between cuneiform and scaphoid bones.

**Cuneoscaph′oid.** Belonging to the cuneiform bones and scaphoid. **C. articula′tion** is formed by the posterior surfaces of the three cuneiform bones and the anterior surface of the scaphoid; it is furnished with a synovial capsule and ligaments, dorsal and plantar.

**Cu′neus.** Cuneate lobule on the surface of the occipital lobe of the brain. **C. cine′reus,** ala cinerea.

**Cunic′ular** or **Cunic′ulate.** Having a furrow or sulcus.

**Cunic′ulus** (rabbit, hence burrowing). Sulcus, groove. One of the semicircular canals of the ear. **C. scabie′i,** groove made by Sarcoptes scabiei in itch.

**Cuni′la.** Satureia capitata. **C. bu′bula** origanum. **C. maria′na,** dittany, American or mountain dittany, mint-leaved or Maryland cunilla, stonemint, wild basil, sweet horsemint; small, indigenous herb, growing from New England to Georgia. Its medical properties are dependent upon essential oils, like the mints. **C. mus′cula,** Inula dysenterica. **C. pulegioi′des,** Hedeoma pulegioides. **C. sati′va,** Satureia hortensis.

**Cunila′go.** Inula dysenterica; Inula pulicaria.

**Cunnilin′guist.** A sexual pervert; one who applies the tongue to the vulva of another.

**Cun′nus.** Vulva.

**Cup.** A small vessel for containing liquids; a cupping-glass. **Bit′ter c.,** cup made of quassia-wood, in which water is allowed to stand over night and is taken in the morning as a bitter tonic. **Dry c.,** cupping-glass to bring blood to the surface without scarification, see *Cupping*. **Fa′vus c.,** pit or depression in a favus lesion around a hair. **Glauco′matous c.,** see *Optic papilla*. **Montgom′ery′s c.,** see *Montgomery*. **Oc′ular** or **Op′tic c.,** secondary optic vesicle in embryonic life. **Physiolog′ical c.,** a natural cup or concavity in the optic papilla. **C. plant,** Silphium perfoliatum. **Ret′inal c.,** a pit or concavity in the optic disk, either natural or the result of disease. **Wet c.,** see *Cupping*.

**Cupa′nia.** Loblolly-wood, of Jamaica. **C. americ′na** or **tomento′sa,** Antille chestnut; fruit and leaves are astringent, and employed in catarrh; seeds in dysentery and hæmoptysis.

**Cu′phea antisyphilit′ica.** Plant of Central and South America, used in syphilis.

**Cu′pola** (It., dome). Vaulted roof of apex of cul-de-sac of the cochlea; see *Infundibulum of the cochlea*. Top expanded part of a solitary gland in the small intestines. **C. space,** the tympanic attic.

**Cupped.** Subjected to the application of a cup. Having a depression in the centre, as the *corium phlogisticum*, which see. **C. disk,** see *Disk*.

**Cup′ping** (*couper*, to cut, or to draw blood in cups). Species of bloodletting, performed by a scarificator and glass called a cupping-glass; after scarification, the cupping-glass, previously exhausted by heat or by an exhausting syringe, is applied; pressure of the air within the glass being thus diminished, the necessary quantity of blood may be drawn. This is wet cupping. See *Bdellometer*. *Dry cupping* is the application of the glasses or dry cups without previous scarification. **C.-glass,** see *Cupping*.

Cupping-glass.

**Cuprammo′nia.** See *Schweitzer*.

**Cupratin′.** A proprietary remedy said to be an albuminate of copper.

**Cu′prea bark.** Bark of two varieties of remijia, yielding a small percentage of quinine.

**Cupreine′.** $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_2+2H_2O$. Name given to homoquinine, an alkaloid obtained from cuprea bark.

**Cu′preol.** $C_{20}H_{34}O$. Cholesteroid substance obtained from Cinchona calisaya.

**Cu′preous** (*cuprum*, copper). Relating to, consisting of, or resembling copper.

**Cupres′sus.** A genus of coniferous trees; cypress. **C. ar′bor vi′tæ,** Thuya occidentalis. **C. dis′ticha,** Taxodium distichum. **C. glau′ca** or **lusitan′ica,** E. Indian plant, cones of which are stomachic; powder is tonic and antipyretic. **C. pyramida′lis,** C. sempervirens. **C. sempervi′rens,** systematic name of cupressus or cyparissus; cypress; berries, leaves, and wood are astringent and diaphoretic, and used in intermittents. The whole plant abounds with bitter, aromatic, terebinthinate fluid; the cones and oil yielded by them are used in febrile conditions, hemorrhage, etc. **C. thu′ja,** Thuja orientalis. **C. thyoi′des,** white cedar; indigenous. Infusion of the tops is stomachic, and, when taken warm, diaphoretic.

**Cu′pri ace′tas.** $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2,H_2O$. Acetate or subacetate of copper; verdigris; subacetate of copper; impure subacetate of copper; tonic, emetic, escharotic, and detergent, but scarcely ever employed internally; chiefly used in detergent ointments. An ointment of one drachm of finely powdered verdigris, with an ounce of lard or spermaceti ointment, is used in psoriasis, tetter, etc. **C. et ammo′nii sul′phas** or **C. ammoniosul′phas,** cuprum ammoniatum; ammoniated copper, ammoniacal sulphate of copper, ammonio-sulphate of copper; crystalline powder of a rich violet color and hot, styptic taste. By exposure to air it becomes partly converted into carbonate of copper. It is tonic and astringent, and has been chiefly employed in epilepsy and other obstinate spasmodic diseases. Dose, gr. ¼–ij (0.016–0.13). **C. ar′senis,** arsenite of copper. **C. diace′tas,** c. subacetas. **C. limatu′ra,** filings of copper; have been used in hydrophobia, but are inert. **C. ni′tras,** nitrate of copper; has been employed as a caustic. **C. ox′idum,** black oxide of copper; prepared by heating the nitrate to redness, and employed in the form of ointment in frictions for the treatment of chronic glandular induration. **C. rubi′go** (rust of copper), cupri subacetas. **C. subace′tas** or **diace′tas,** c. acetas. **C. sul′phas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), $CuSO_4,5H_2O$, sulphate of copper, cupric sulphate, blue stone, blue vitriol, blue copperas, Roman vitriol; it is tonic, emetic, astringent, and escharotic. As a tonic it has been used in epilepsy, intermittents, etc.; dose as a tonic, gr. ¼–j (0.016–.065), in pill; as an emetic, gr. iij–v

(0.2–0.32), in water. A very weak solution is sometimes used in ophthalmia and in gleet. **C. sul′phas ammoniaca′lis,** cuprum ammoniatum. **C. vitri′olum,** cupri sulphas.

**Cu′pric.** Relating to copper. **C. sul′phate,** cupri sulphas.

**Cuprohæ′mol.** See *Hæmol.*

**Cu′prol.** A nucleinate of copper.

**Cu′prum.** Copper. This metal in its metallic state exerts no action on the system; when swallowed it undergoes no deleterious change. Copper cannot be dissolved while tin is in the mixture, and hence the utility of tinning copper vessels. Copper culinary vessels are harmless under ordinary cleanliness, provided the substances be not suffered to remain in them until cold. The salts of copper are poisonous. See *Cupri.*

**Cu′pula.** Cupola. **C. ampul′læ** or **termina′lis,** generally called membrana tectoria, embryonic membranous formation in ampullæ of the ear.

**Cu′pular** (*cupula,* dim. of *cupa,* vat). Of or belonging to a cup or cupule; cup-shaped. **C. cau′tery,** an iron in the shape of a cup, used to cauterize the skin of the cranium in certain diseases, as epilepsy, chronic headache, etc.

**Cu′ra** (care). Attention to or treatment or cure of a disease.

**Cu′rable.** Medicable; sanable; that which is susceptible of cure; epithet applied to both patients and diseases.

**Curacao** or **Curacoa** (koo-ra-so′). Cordial whose ingredients are orange-peel, brandy, water, and sugar, with a little coloring-matter.

**Curan′ga ama′ra.** Species of *Scrophularineæ* of E. Indies and Moluccas; bitter, and employed in constipation, worms, and intermittent fevers.

**Curangin′.** A glucoside from Curanga amara, a febrifuge.

**Cura′ri, Cura′ra,** or **Cura′re.** Very energetic vegetable poison, employed by the American Indians to poison their arrows, and obtained from various plants, as cocculus, arum, strychnos, etc., also from a species of convolvulus, called vejuco de mavacure, but referred by Martius to Strychnos guianensis, and by Dr. Schomburg to S. toxicaria or toxifera. The juice of Echites suberecta, another apocynaceous plant, is said to enter into its composition. The poison acts directly on the heart, probably through the ganglia in its tissue. Curari is a sedative narcotic, and must be prescribed endermically or hypodermically on account of its tardy absorption, or perhaps non-absorption, by the stomach. It is used to calm the spasms in hydrophobia, tetanus, etc., in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{50}$ (0.0003–0.0013), and to induce motor paralysis in animal experimentation.

**Curarine′.** $C_{10}H_{15}N$. Alkaloid, active principle of curare; crystallized, soluble, and at least twenty times the strength of curari.

**Cura′rism.** Subjection to the influence of curari or its alkaloid.

**Curariza′tion.** Process of producing curarism.

**Curatel′la america′na.** Leaves of this species, growing in Guiana, are used locally, applied to sores; inner bark is astringent. **C. cambai′ba,** Brazilian shrub; astringent; decoction is used as a wash for wounds.

**Cura′tion.** Treatment.

**Cu′rative.** Sanative, sanatory, healing; relating to or tending to the cure of a disease.

**Cura′tor** (*cura,* care). One whose duty it is to take care of anything, as a museum or collection of valuable materials or papers. **C. infirmo′rum** (caretaker of the sick), one employed in a hospital or infirmary to take care of the sick.

**Curb.** A cause of lameness in the horse, consisting of a thickening of the calcaneometatarsal ligament.

**Cur′cas.** Jatropha, a genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ.* **C. pur′gans,** Jatropha curcas, seeds of which, called purging nuts, contain an oil having laxative properties.

**Curcin′.** Toxic principle from Jatropha curcas; analogue of ricin.

**Curcu′ligo orchioi′des.** Species of amaryllidaceous herb of Japan, E. Indies, and Eastern hemisphere generally; bitter roots are tonic, and employed also in gonorrhœa. **C. uncifo′lia,** root of E. Indian herb, used as demulcent, tonic, and diuretic in asthma, piles, diarrhœa, gonorrhœa, etc.

**Cur′cuma angustifo′lia.** See *Arrowroot.* **C. aromat′ica,** Kæmpferia rotunda. **C. lon′ga,** turmeric-root—the rhizome of Curcuma longa. Curcuma is brought from the East Indies, but is possessed of little medicinal efficacy; it is an ingredient in curry powder. **C. zedoa′ria,** see *Kæmpferia rotunda.* **C. zerum′bet,** see *Kæmpferia rotunda.*

**Curcumin′.** $C_{14}H_{14}O_4$. Yellow coloring-matter of turmeric.

**Cur′cumol.** $C_{10}H_{14}O$. Volatile oil from the distillation of turmeric.

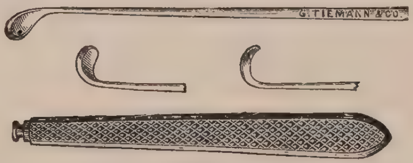
**Curd.** Coagulated or curdled part of milk. **Al′um c.,** coagulum aluminosum. **Soap c.,** sago animalis.

**Cure** (*cura,* care). Course of treatment; restoration to health; remedy; restorative. **Air c.,** pneumatic treatment. **Bant′ing c.,** Bantingism. **Grape c.,** see *Grape.* **Move′ment c.,** kinesitherapy. **Pota′to c.,** treatment in cases in which a foreign body has been swallowed, the patient being stuffed with potatoes, which surround the foreign body, so that it becomes coated and escapes from the bowels without injury to them. **Swe′dish move′ment c.,** kinesitherapy. **C. by sym′pathy,** see *Sympathy.* **Wa′ter c.,** hydrotherapy. **Whey c.,** see *Whey.*

**Cure′all.** Geum virginianum, Œnothera biennis. A panacea.

**Curet′tage.** Curetting.

**Curette′.** Scoop; instrument for the removal of foreign bodies, secretions, local growths, etc., from the surface or canals by scraping.



Curettes.

**Curet′ting.** Operation of using the curette for scraping a surface or canal; curettage.

**Curin′.** Weak base derived from curari.

**Curl.** Fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube in animals.

**Cur′ling's ul′cer.** Ulcer of the duodenum consequent upon a burn of the external surface of the body.

**Cur′rant jel′ly clots.** Masses expectorated in many cases of malignant growth in the lungs.

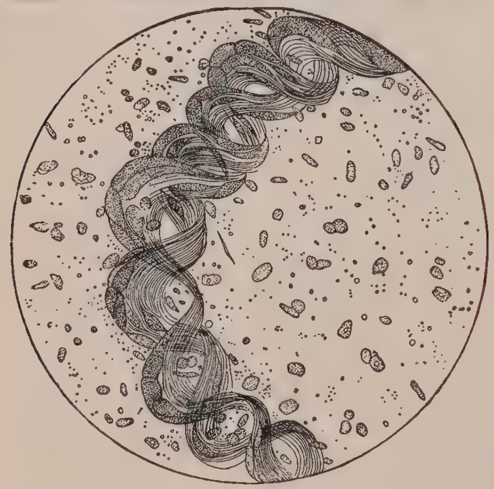
**Cur′rants.** See *Vitis corinthiaca.*

**Cur′rent** (*curro,* to run). Flow, as of electric fluid. **Af′ter-c.,** the passive current left in nervous or muscular tissue after stoppage of a continuous current. **Al′ternating c.,** faradic current alternately made and broken. **Ascend′ing c.,** centripetal c. **Centrif′ugal c.,** descending c. **Centrip′etal c.,** current from the outer surface to the nervous centre. **Contin′uous c.,** constant uninterrupted current. **D'Arsonval′ c.,** see *D'Arsonval.* **Demarca′tion c.,** see *Demarcation.* **Descend′ing c.,** current passing from the nervous centre outward. **Direct′ c.,** c. in which the direction is constant. **Farad′ic c.,** induced electrical current. **Galvan′ic c.,** constant c. developed by a galvanic battery. **High-fre′quency c.,** D'Arsonval c. **Induced′ c.,** induced c. in secondary faradic coil by making and breaking current in primary coil. **Interrup′ted c.,** current made and broken alternately. **La′bile c.,** c. in which the electrodes are moved over the surface to be treated. **C.-reg′ulator,** rheostat. **Reversed′ c.,** c. made by changing the electrodes. **Sec′ondary c.,** induced c. **Sta′bile c.,** c. produced when the poles are in a fixed position. **Tes'la c.,** D'Arsonval c.

**Cur'rier's su'mach.** Cosiaria myrtifolia.

**Curric'ulum.** A course of study in a college or university which must be passed through in order to obtain a degree.

**Cursch'mann's spi'rals.** Small, grayish, rounded bodies in the sputa of asthma, made up of fine spirals of mucus, which are supposed to have received their shape in the delicate bronchioles.



Curschmann's spirals, magnified. (v. Noorden.)

**Cursu'ma hæmorrhoida'lis her'ba.** Ranunculus ficaria.

**Cursu'ta.** Gentiana purpurea.

**Curtom'eter.** Cyrtometer.

**Cur'tum.** Coloboma.

**Curu'ba.** Chronic, painless form of psoriasis affecting the hands and feet of the Indians of Brazil.

**Curu'pa.** Herb of S. America, having, when powdered, the exhilarating qualities of hasheesh.

**Curva'men.** Curvature, as of the spine.

**Curva'tor coccy'gis.** Occasional small bundle of fleshy fibres descending on the middle of the coccyx, uniting on each side with the ischiococcygei muscles; fasciculus of levator ani muscle; fasciculus of the coccygeus muscle.

**Curvatu'ra.** Curvature. **C. prostat'ica,** curvature forward of the inferior portion of the rectum. **C. sacra'lis,** sacral curvature of the rectum. **C. sigmoide'a,** sigmoid flexure of the colon; curve of the internal carotid artery in its passage through the carotid canal. **C. un'guium,** see *Onychogryphosis.*

**Cur'vature.** Approximation of a line or surface more or less to the form of an arc; as the curvature of the spine, duodenum, stomach, etc. Accidental curvatures of bones are the effect of rickets or mollities ossium. **C. ametro'pia,** ametropia caused by changes in the curvature of ocular refractive media. **Lat'eral c. of the spine,** scoliosis. **Pott's c.,** angular curvature of the spine, due to vertebral disease. **C. of the spine,** abnormal deviation of the spinal column.

**Curve.** A continuous deviation, without angles, from a straight line. **Aor'tic c.,** arch of the aorta. **C. of Barnes,** see *Barnes.* **C. of Ca'rus,** imaginary curved line representing the axis of the pelvis, see *Pelvis.* **Caud'al c.,** caudal flexure of the embryo. **Cephal'ic c.,** cephalic flexure of the embryo. **Mus'cle c.,** myogram. **Skull c.,** cephalic flexure. **Tem'perature c.,** chart of the variations of temperature occurring in fever. **Ten'sion c.,** arrangement of the cancellous structure of bone to withstand the varying lines of tension. **Trau'be's c., Trau'be-Her'ing c.,** see *Traube.*

**Curved lines.** Two crooked lines or projections on the posterior surafce of the occipital bone; some lines on the os ilium are also so called.

**Cuscamin'.** Crystalline substance in Cinchona succirubra.

**Cus'co bark.** Variety of Cinchona pubescens, variant *Pelletieriana.*

**Cuscocinchonine'.** Cusconine; aricine.

**Cusconidin'.** Amorphous principle in Cusco bark.

**Cusconine'.** $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4+2H_2O$. Alkaloid from Cusco and cuprea barks.

**Cus'cus.** Andropogon muricatus.

**Cuscu'ta america'na.** A plant of the order *Convolvulaceæ;* diuretic, laxative, cholagogue. **C. chlorocar'pa,** see *C. glomerata.* **C. epith'ymum,** systematic name of the dodder of thyme, ord. *Convolvulaceæ;* parasitical plant possessed of a strong, disagreeable smell and durable, pungent taste; once used as a laxative in diseases of the liver; cathartic in melancholia. **C. europæ'a** possesses properties similar to those of C. epithymum. **C. filifor'mis,** C. europæa. **C. glomera'ta,** dodder, American dodder; indigenous plant; is bitterish, subastringent, tonic, and antiperiodic. **C. ma'jor,** C. europæa. **C. mi'nor,** C. epithymum. **C. nimia'ta,** juice of this species is astringent and styptic. **C. reflex'a** grows in E. Indies; used in skin diseases, disorders of the liver, etc. **C. tetran'dra,** C. europæa. **C. umbella'ta,** species of C. americana; used for sore throat, hoarseness, etc.

**Cush'ia.** Heracleum spondylium.

**Cush'ion.** A small, soft bed of fatty or other tissue. **C. of the epiglot'tis,** tubercle of the epiglottis. **Eusta'chian c.,** see *Eustachian.* **Passavant's' c.,** see *Passavant.* **Suck'ing c.,** see *Sucking.*

**Cusp.** Pointed prominence, as the crown of a tooth; part of a valve of the heart.

**Cuspa'ria bark.** See *C. febrifuga.* **False c. bark,** Brucea antidysenterica and Strychnos nux vomica. **C. febrif'uga,** ord. *Rutaceæ,* S. American tree which furnishes cusparia or angustura bark. Angustura bark is also derived from Galipea officinalis. Cuspariæ cortex is the dried bark of Galipea cusparia. It yields its virtues to water and to proof spirit. It is tonic, stimulant, aromatic, and in large doses cathartic. Dose, gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3) or more, in powder. **C. trifolia'ta,** C. febrifuga.

**Cusparin'.** Crystalline principle from cusparia bark.

**Cus'pidate** (*cuspis,* a point). Having sharp points, as canine teeth.

**Cus'so.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Cousso or kousso, brayera; the female inflorescence of Hagenia abyssinica. Anthelmintic, especially employed in the treatment of tapeworm; dose, of the *infusion* (infusum cusso), ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0); of the *fluid extract* (extractum cusso fluidum), ʒij–iv (8.0–16.0).

**Cus'tard ap'ple.** Edible fruit of Anona reticulata.

**Cut.** Common expression for the division or solution of continuity made by a sharp instrument; incised wound. In embryology, a cleft or fissure. As a verb, to incise; to castrate; to appear through the gums, said of the teeth.

**Cu'tal.** Aluminum borotannate; a disinfectant astringent, used in the treatment of diseases of the skin. **Sol'uble c.,** aluminum borotannotartrate.

**Cuta'neal.** Cutaneous.

**Cuta'neophalan'geal.** Relating to the skin and fingers, as ligaments from the sides of the phalanges.

**Cuta'neous** (*cutis,* skin). Cutaneal; tegumentary; resembling, composed of, or belonging to the skin. **C. cal'culus,** pearly white tumor in the skin—milium—infiltrated with calcareous matter. **C. dis-ea'ses,** diseases of the skin; eruptions; affections of a morbid character to which the skin is liable —*dermatopathiæ, dermatoses.* It is difficult to classify them systematically; the following is the classification adopted by the American Dermatological Association:

### CLASSIFICATION OF CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

CLASS I. DISORDERS OF THE GLANDS.

1. *Of the sweat glands.*
   - Hyperidrosis.
   - Sudamen.
   - Anidrosis.
   - Bromidrosis.
   - Chromidrosis.
   - Uridrosis.
2. *Of the sebaceous glands.*
   - Seborrhœa:
     - oleosa.
     - sicca.
   - Comedo.
   - Cyst:
     - milium.
     - steatoma.
   - Asteatosis.

CLASS II. INFLAMMATIONS.

- Exanthemata.
- Erythema:
  - simplex.
  - multiforme.
  - papulosum.
  - bullosum.
  - nodosum.
- Urticaria:
  - pigmentosa.
- Dermatitis (indicating affections of this class not properly included under other titles):
  - traumatica.
  - venenata.
  - calorica.
  - medicamentosa.
  - gangrænosa.
- Erysipelas.
- Furunculus.
- Anthrax.
- Phlegmona diffusa.
- Pustula maligna.
- Herpes simplex.
- Herpes zoster.
- Dermatitis herpetiformis.
- Psoriasis.
- Pityriasis maculata et circinata.
- Dermatitis exfoliativa.
- Pityriasis rubra.
- Lichen:
  - planus.
  - ruber.
- Eczema:
  - erythematosum.
  - papulosum.
  - vesiculosum.
  - madidans.
  - pustulosum.
  - rubrum.
  - squamosum.
- Prurigo.
- Acne.
- Acne rosacea.
- Sycosis.
- Impetigo.
- Impetigo contagiosa.
- Impetigo herpetiformis.
- Ecthyma.
- Pemphigus.

CLASS III. HEMORRHAGES.

- Purpura:
  - simplex.
  - hæmorrhagica.

CLASS IV. HYPERTROPHIES.

1. *Of pigment.*
   - Lentigo.
   - Chloasma.
2. *Of epidermal and papillary layers.*
   - Keratosis:
     - pilaris.
     - senilis.
   - Molluscum epitheliale.
   - Callositas.
   - Clavus.
   - Cornu cutaneum.
   - Verruca.
   - Verruca necrogenica.
   - Nævus pigmentosus.
   - Xerosis.
   - Ichthyosis.
   - Onychauxis.
   - Hypertrichosis.
3. *Of connective tissue.*
   - Sclerema neonatorum.
   - Scleroderma.
   - Morphœa.
   - Elephantiasis.
   - Rosacea:
     - erythematosa.
     - hypertrophica.
   - Frambœsia.

CLASS V. ATROPHIES.

1. *Of pigment.*
   - Leucoderma.
   - Albinismus.
   - Vitiligo.
   - Canities.
2. *Of hair.*
   - Alopecia.
   - Alopecia furfuracea.
   - Alopecia areata.
   - Atrophia pilorum propria.
   - Trichorexis nodosa.
3. *Of nail.*
   - Atrophia unguis.
4. *Of cutis.*
   - Atrophia senilis.
   - Atrophia maculosa et striata.

CLASS VI. NEW GROWTHS.

1. *Of connective tissue.*
   - Cheloid.
   - Cicatrix.
   - Fibroma.
   - Neuroma.
   - Xanthoma.
2. *Of muscular tissue.*
   - Myoma.
3. *Of vessels.*
   - Angioma.
   - Angioma pigmentosum et atrophicum.
   - Angioma cavernosum.
   - Lymphangioma.
4. Rhinoscleroma.
   - Lupus erythematosus.
   - Lupus vulgaris.
   - Scrofuloderma.
   - Syphiloderma:
     - erythematosum.
     - papulosum.
     - pustulosum.
     - tuberculosum.
     - gummatosum.
   - Lepra:
     - tuberosa.
     - maculosa.
     - anæsthetica.
   - Carcinoma.
   - Sarcoma.

CLASS VII. NEUROSES.

- Hyperæsthesia:
  - pruritus.
  - dermatalgia.
- Anæsthesia.

CLASS VIII. PARASITIC AFFECTIONS.

1. *Vegetable.*
   - Tinea favosa.
   - Tinea trichophytina:
     - circinata.
     - tonsurans.
     - sycosis.
   - Tinea versicolor.
2. *Animal.*
   - Scabies.
   - Pediculosis capillitii.
   - Pediculosis corporis.
   - Pediculosis pubis.

**C. inflamma′tion**, dermatitis. **C. nerves**, *of the upper extremity*, two in number, are given off from the brachial plexus. The *internal cutaneous* descends along the inner part of the arm and divides above the elbow into two branches, the outermost of which follows the outer edge of the biceps and spreads over the anterior and inner part of the forearm; the innermost accompanies the basilic vein, passing to the corresponding side of the hand and little finger. *Lesser internal cutaneous* nerve, nerve of Wrisberg, takes its origin from the axillary plexus, but is more particularly connected with the ulnar nerve. It soon separates from the ulnar, running afterward between it and the inner side of the arm. Below the axilla it divides into two branches, distributed to the arm. The *external cutaneous* passes outward, perforates the coracobrachialis, descends along the anterior and outer part of the arm, passes as far as the middle fold of the elbow under the median cephalic, and descends along the anterior and outer edge of the forearm. At some distance above the wrist it divides into two branches, distributed to the hand and fingers. Cutaneous nerves, *of the lower extremity*, middle cutaneous, two in number, are branches of the crural or femoral nerve; they are distributed to the integument of the middle and lower part of the thigh and of the knee. **C. re′flex,** see *Reflex*. **C. respira′tion,** passage of gases through the skin by transpiration. **C. veins,** the cephalic and basilic veins have been called radial and cubital cutaneous.

**Cu′ticle** (dim. of cutis). This membrane covers the whole surface of the body; scarf-skin; epidermis; see *Cutis*. **Den′tal c.** or **C. of the enam′el,** see *Cuticula dentis*. **Ker′atose c.,** the outer surface. **Liq′uid c.,** collodion.

**Cutic′ula.** Cuticle; epidermis. **C. cer′ebri,** dura mater; also layer of epithelial cells under the pia mater on the surface of the cerebrum and cerebellum. **C. den′tis,** Nasmyth's membrane; thin membrane which peels off the surface of the enamel of an unworn tooth, said by Tomes to be coronal cement, the homologue of a similar thick cement of herbivorous animals; see also *Enamel*. **C. pi′li,** hair cuticle.

**Cutic′ular.** Relating to the cuticle. **C. mem′brane,** cuticula dentis.

**Cuticulariza′tion.** The process of covering a surface with fresh cuticle, as after an injury; the formation of skin.

**Cutic′ulum.** Cuticula.

**Cutifica′tion** (*cutis*, skin, *fio*, to become). Formation of skin, as in the healing of ulcers or wounds.

**Cutipunc′tor** (*cutis*, skin, *punctum*, point). Instrument for puncturation of the skin, as in nævus.

**Cu′tis.** Skin; dense, resisting membrane, of flexible and extensible nature, forming the general envelope of the body, and continuous with the mucous membranes through the different natural apertures. It is generally considered to be formed of three distinct layers—the epidermis, rete mucosum, or more properly corpus mucosum, and corium (*cutis vera, derma*). Some anatomists, however, separate it into several others. Its outer surface is covered by a number of small eminences, called papillæ, papillæ cutis or tactus, which are generally regarded as essentially nervous and vascular. The skin is a medium of communication with external bodies. It protects the subjacent parts, is the seat of touch, and through it are exhaled the watery parts of the blood not needed in the nutrition of the body. Its color varies according to the age, sex, race, etc. As a rule, the skin is finer in the female and child than in the male and adult. In old age it becomes light colored, thin, and dry. (See cut under *Skin*.) The following measurements have been made of the skin and its component parts, especially as regards the thickness of the skin (Krause):

| | Mm. |
|---|---|
| *Subcutaneous connective tissue free from fat:* | |
| On the eyelids | 0.6 |
| On the superior and inferior part of the ear | |
| On the penis | 0.7 |
| Membrane at vault of cranium, at forehead, and nose | 2 |
| In general | 4–9 |
| In fat people, up to | 30 |
| *Thickness of the entire abdominal wall:* | |
| Anteriorly and laterally | 15–30 |
| Posteriorly (median plane) | 90–110 |
| In the lumbar region | 60–70 |
| *Corium:* | |
| Of eyelids, prepuce, and internal side of labia majora | 0.6 |
| Glans penis | 0.3 |
| Face, eyes, penis, scrotum, areola of nipple | 0.7–1 |
| Forehead | 1.5 |
| In general, usually | 1.7–2 |
| Back, seat, bottom of foot | 2–3 |
| *Papillæ of the skin:* | |
| Base and height | 0.07 |
| Large papillæ in the volar surface of the hand, foot, and sole of foot | 0.1–0.2 |
| Dorsal surface of hand and foot | 0.09 |
| Face, neck, in most of the regions of the nates and extremities | 0.07–0.05 |
| Glans penis | 0.06–0.1 |
| On one square mm. on the volar surface of the hand there were 80 papillæ (Moleschott). | |
| *Epidermis:* | |
| Deep and middle layer | 0.03–1 |
| Outer layer | 0.03–2 |
| Entire thickness of epidermis on most places of the body | 0.07–0.17 |
| Anterior side of neck, breast, abdomen, flexor side of arm and thigh, areola of nipple, prepuce, and glans penis | 0.07–0.1 |
| Volar surface of hand | 0.6–1.2 |
| Sole of foot | 0.4–1.8 |
| Below the sole and at anterior end of metatarsus, below the heads of metacarpal bones | 2 |
| Weight of epidermis (Moleschott), 488.5 grammes. | |

**C. aë'na** or **aë'rea,** bronzed skin, as in Addison's disease; see *Capsule, renal.* **C. anseri'na,** gooseskin; horripilation; see *Horrida cutis.* **C. carno'sa,** panniculus carnosus. **C. exter'na, ex'tima,** or **extre'ma,** epidermis. **C. gallina'cea** or **hor'rida,** horrida cutis. **C. lax'a,** dermatolysis; molluscum fibrosum. **C. lin'guæ,** see *Tongue.* **C. pen'dula,** molluscum fibrosum, see *Dermatolysis.* **C. suil'la,** buffy coat. **C. sum'ma** or **supre'ma,** epidermis. **C. ten'sa chron'ica,** scleroderma; induration of the cellular tissue. **C. testa'cea,** ichthyosis sebacea of newborn children; seborrhœa generalis. **C. ul'tima,** epidermis. **C. unctuo'sa,** seborrhœa; stearrhœa. **C. variega'ta,** achroma. **C. ve'ra,** corium, see *Cutis.*

**Cutisec'tor** (*cutis*, skin, *seco*, to cut). Instrument for removing small pieces of skin for examination.

**Cuti'tis.** Dermatitis; erysipelatous inflammation.

**Cutiza'tion.** Development of or transformation into true skin.

**Cut'leaf.** Fucus vesiculosus; Fucus serratus; Laminaria digitata.

**Cut-off mus'cle.** Compressor urethræ.

**Cu'tol.** Cutal.

**Cut'ting edg'es.** Sharp edges of the incisor teeth.

**Cut'tlefish.** Sepia.

**Cut'weed.** Fucus vesiculosus.

**Cuvier's** (kue-vyaze') **an'gle.** Facial angle. **C.'s canals'** or **ducts,** two canals in fetal life opening laterally into the sinus venosus, formed by the union of the anterior and posterior cardinal veins.

**Cyanæ'mia.** Deficient oxidation of the blood, as in cyanosis.

**Cyanal'cohol.** Cyanhydrin.

**Cy'anate.** Salt of cyanic acid.

**Cyanephidro'sis** (*kyanos*, blue, *ephidrosis*, perspiration). Blue perspiration.

**Cyanhæ'matin.** A combination of hæmatin and potassium cyanide.

**Cyanhy'dric acid.** Hydrocyanic acid.

**Cyanhy'drin.** An alcohol in which the hydrogen of the alcohol radical is substituted by cyanogen.

**Cyanhydro'sis** (*kyanos*, blue, *hidros*, sweat). Blue sweat or a light-blue discoloration of the sweat.

**Cyan'ic** (*kyanos*, blue). Epithet for the blue stage of a malady, as cholera. **C. acid,** HCNO, cyanogen hydrate; volatile liquid forming cyanates.

**Cy'anide.** A binary compound of cyanogen

**Cyanidro'sis.** Cyanhidrosis.

**Cyano-** (*kyanos*, blue). In composition, blue.

**Cyanochroi'a** (*kyanos*, blue, *chroa*, color). Blue discoloration of the skin; cyanosis.

**Cyanoch'rous.** Having a blue skin.

**Cyanoder'ma** or **Cyanoder'mia** (*kyanos*, blue, *derma*, skin). Cyanopathy; cyanosis.

**Cyan'ogen** (*kyanos*, blue, *gennao*, to generate). So called from being an ingredient in Prussian blue or ferric ferrocyanide. It forms, with oxygen, cyanic and other acids; with hydrogen, hydrocyanic acid; and with mercury, potassium, etc., cyanides of these metals.

**Cyanohy'dric acid.** Hydrocyanic acid.

**Cyanomyco'sis.** The presence of Micrococcus pyocyaneus in pus.

**Cyanop'athy** (*kyanos*, blue, *pathos*, affection). Blue jaundice; cyanosis. Disease in which the surface of the body is colored blue, commonly depending on a direct communication remaining between the cavities of the right and left side of the heart, patency of the foramen ovale. Such communication does not, however, always occasion the blue disease, but it is generally thought that the disease probably never exists without some obstacle to the circulation in the right side of the heart. A child thus affected is called a *blue baby*

**Cy'anophile** (*kyanos*, blue, *phileo*, to love). A cell which readily takes a blue stain.

**Cyanophil'ic** or **Cyanoph'ilous.** Readily stainable with blue dyes; a term applied to leucocytes and other elements.

**Cyano'pia** or **Cyanop'sia** (*kyanos*, blue, *opsis*, vision). Condition of sight in which everything appears of a blue color.

**Cy'anosed.** Affected with cyanosis.

**Cyano'sis** (blueness). Cyanopathy; lividity from plethora of the venous system. **C. bul'bi,** violet discoloration of the sclerotic coat, seen at birth. **C. pulmona'lis,** see *Atelectasis pulmonum.*

**Cyanot'ic.** Relating or appertaining to cyanosis.

**C. indura'tion**, chronic passive hyperæmia of the kidneys.

**Cyan'uret.** Cyanide.

**Cyanurin'** (*kyanos*, blue, *ouron*, urine). Blue coloring-matter in urine, in which indican is present.

**Cy'anus** (*kyanos*, blue). Centaurea cyanus. **C. ægypti'acus,** Nymphæa nelumbo. **C. seg'etum,** bluebottle; blue flowers of this European plant when distilled with water are used in ophthalmia.

**Cyas'ma.** Freckled condition in pregnancy.

**Cyathe'a** (small cup) **arbor'ea.** Species of arborescent ferns of S. America, root of which is demulcent and diuretic.

**Cyathis'cus** (dim. of *kyathos*, a bowl). Concave part of a sound, made like a small spoon; curette for the ear.

**Cy'athus.** A bowl. **C. cer'ebri,** infundibulum of the brain.

**Cybis'tax antisyphilit'ica.** Caroba.

**Cy'cas circina'lis** or **revolu'ta.** See *Sago*.

**Cycla'men europæ'um.** Fresh root is acrid, bitter, drastic emmenagogue, and anthelmintic. The powerful qualities of the root are due to its poisonous active principle, cyclamin or arthanitin or arthanita, acting like curari.

**Cyclamin'.** $C_{20}H_{34}O_{10}$. The active principle of cyclamen.

**Cyclarthro'sis.** Circular articulation.

**Cy'cle** (*kyklos*, circle). Period or revolution of a certain number of years or days; recurring succession of symptoms; course of diet or exercise. **Car'diac c.,** the round of physiological action of the heart embraced in the period from the commencement of one pulsation to that of another. **Hebdom'adal** or **hep'tal c.,** period of seven which, according to some, either in its multiple or submultiple, governs many phenomena of animal life.

**Cyclencepha'lia** (*kyklos*, circle, *kephale*, head). Cyclocephalia.

**Cyclenceph'alous.** Cyclocephalous.

**Cyclenceph'alus.** Cyclocephalus.

**Cy'clic.** Taking place in or relating to cycles. **C. albuminu'ria,** periodical, daily appearance of albumin in the urine.

**Cyclicot'omy** (*kyklikos*, circular, *tome*, incision). Intraocular myotomy; division of the ciliary body in glaucoma.

**Cycli'tis** (*kyklos*, circle). Inflammation of the ciliary circle, neighboring parts of the sclerotica, and ciliary processes; or inflammation of the ciliary body alone, the iris escaping, in this case usually qualified as *pure cyclitis*.

**Cyclocepha'lia** (*kyklos*, circle, *kephale*, head). Kind of monstrosity referred to under *Cyclocephalus*.

**Cyclocephal'ic** or **Cycloceph'alous.** Having head or eyes as described under *Cyclocephalus*.

**Cycloceph'alus** (*kyklos*, circle, *kephale*, head). Monstrosity in which malformed or imperfectly developed eyes become approximated in the middle line or even fused; olfactory organs are absent. Term also applied to the shape of the head seen in hydrocephalus.

**Cyclochoroidi'tis.** Inflammation of the ciliary body and choroid.

**Cycloganglion'ic nerves.** See *Nerves*.

**Cyclophor'ia** (*kyklos*, circle, *phoreo*, to bear). Circulation of blood or other fluids. State in which the vertical meridians of the cornea diverge or converge. Imbalance of the oblique muscles of the eye.

**Cyclo'pia** (*kyklos*, circle, *ops*, eye). Cyclocephalia. State of a monster that has both eyes united into one, the orbits being fused; called also monopsia and rhinencephalia. **C. genistoi'des,** S. African plant, decoction and infusion of which are used as expectorants in chronic bronchitis and phthisis; the glucoside *cyclopin* is derived from it.

**Cyclople'gia** (*kyklos*, circle, *plege*, stroke). Paralysis of the ciliary muscle.

**Cyclople'gic.** One suffering from paralysis of the ciliary muscles. An agent producing cycloplegia.

**Cy'clops** (*kyklos*, circle, *ops*, eye). Monster having but one eye, and that placed in the middle of the forehead, as in the fabulous Cyclops.

**Cy'closcope** (*kyklos*, circle, *skopeo*, to see). Instrument for measuring direction circles of the eye in the field of fixation.

**Cyclo'sis** (*kyklos*, circle). Circulation; gyration.

**Cyclother'apy.** The use of the bicycle as a therapeutic agent.

**Cy'clotome** (*kyklos*, circle, *tome*, incision). Instrument used in the performance of cyclotomy.

**Cyclot'omy.** Division of the ciliary muscle, as practised for the relief of glaucoma.

**Cydo'nia.** A genus of plants of the order *Rosaceæ;* quince; Pyrus cydonia. **C. chinen'sis,** fruit of this Chinese tree is sedative, astringent, stomachic. **C. europæ'a, malifor'mis,** or **vulga'ris,** Pyrus cydonia.

**Cydonin'.** A mucilage obtained from the quince.

**Cydo'nium.** Quince, the fruit of Pyrus cydonia.

**Cye'sis.** Conception; fecundation; pregnancy.

**Cyet'ic** (*kyesis*, pregnancy). Relating to pregnancy.

**Cylindarthro'sis.** Pivot and hinge-joint articulation.

**Cyl'inder.** Tube-cast. Villus; see *Villous membrane*. **Ax'is c.,** axis. **Bence-Jones c.,** see *Bence-Jones*. **Cor'tical c.,** cell trabecula. **Gold c.,** piece of gold-foil rolled into a short cylinder; used in filling cavities in carious teeth. **Med'ullary c.,** see *Serous canaliculi*.

**Cylin'drical.** Shaped like a cylinder or relating to one. **C. lens,** lens having plane surface in one axis, and a concave or convex surface in axis at right angles to it.

**Cylindroadeno'ma.** An adenoma which has undergone hyaline degeneration.

**Cylindrocephal'ic** (*kylindros*, cylinder). Term applied to heads of cylindrical shape; the condition is called *cylindroceph'aly*.

**Cylindroden'drite.** Paraxon.

**Cylin'dro-enchondro'ma.** Cylindroma.

**Cyl'indroid** (*kylindros*, cylinder, *eidos*, form). Having the form of a cylinder. A peculiar body resembling a tube-cast found in the urine in various pathological conditions; formed probably in the renal tubules as a result of congestion or irritation; mucous cast, pseudocylinder. **C. an'eurysm,** see *Aneurysm*.

**Cylindro'ma.** Tumor having the appearance of myxoma, contents of which are made up of clear, cylindrical masses. See *Chondroma*.

**Cylindrosarco'ma.** Tumor composed of cylindroma and sarcoma.

**Cylindrotæ'nium.** A term formerly applied to an assumed microparasitic vegetable growth found in choleraic discharges.

**Cylindru'ria.** Presence in the urine of cylindroids or false casts.

**Cyllo'sis** (*kyllosis*). Lameness, mutilation, or vicious conformation; clubfoot. See *Kyllosis*.

**Cyl'lum.** Knock-knee; dislocation of the leg or foot outward.

**Cymato'des** (undulating). Vacillating, undulatory character of the pulse in adynamic individuals.

**Cym'ba** (*kymbos*, a cavity). Scaphoid bone. Vulva. Fossa of concha situated above spine of helix.

**Cymbala'ria elati'ne.** Antirhinum elatine. **C. mura'lis,** Antirhinum linaria.

**Cymbala'ris** (*kymbalon*, cymbal). Cricoid.

**Cym'biform** (*kymbe*, canoe, *forma*, shape). Scaphoid.

**Cymbocephal'ic** or **Cymboceph'alous** (*kymbe*, canoe, *kephale*, head). Having a boat-shaped skull, the condition being called *cymboceph'aly*.

**Cymbopo'gon schœnan'thus.** Juncus odoratus.

**Cy'mene.** $C_{10}H_{14}$. A substance derived from cumin, eucalyptus, and thyme.

**Cy'mograph** (*kyma*, a wave, *grapho*, to describe). Kymograph.

**Cymop'teris** or **Cymop'terus fendle'ri.** New Mexican plant, used as a stomachic tonic.

**Cy′na.** Artemisia vulgaris.

**Cynagros′tis.** Triticum repens.

**Cynanche,** si-nang′ke (*kyon*, dog, *ancho*, to suffocate). Angina; sore throat; inflammation of the supradiaphragmatic portion of the alimentary canal and of the lining membrane of the upper part of the air-passages. **C. cellula′ris malig′na gangræno′sa,** angina Ludovici. **C. contagio′sa,** diphtheritic cynanche. **C. dysarthrit′ica,** angina arthritica. **C. epidem′ica,** c. maligna. **C. exanthemat′ica,** angina variolosa. **C. exter′na,** c. parotidea. **C. fau′cium,** c. tonsillaris. **C. gangræno′sa,** c. maligna. **C. larynge′a,** laryngitis. **C. malig′na,** gangrenous, putrid, or ulcerated sore throat, gangrenous or malignant inflammation of the pharynx; characterized by crimson redness of the mucous membrane of the fauces and tonsils, ulcerations covered with mucus, and spreading sloughs of an ashen or whitish hue. It is frequently found accompanying scarlet fever, especially scarlatina maligna. Cynanche maligna is described sometimes as including both diphtheritic and gangrenous pharyngitis; see *Pharyngitis, diphtheritic*. **C. maxilla′ris,** c. parotidea. **C. mercuria′ils,** mercurial stomatitis. **C. œsophage′a,** œsophagitis. **C. parotide′a,** mumps, parotid bubo; characteristic symptoms are a painful tumor of the parotid gland or of the areolar tissue surrounding it, or of both, not suppurative; frequently extending to the maxillary gland. It is very conspicuous externally, and is often accompanied with swelling of the testis or of the mammæ, the testes being sometimes atrophied afterward. It is generally epidemic, and is contagious. Treatment is very simple; under the antiphlogistic plan it usually soon disappears; inflammation of the mammæ or testes must be treated as if idiopathic. Epidemic parotitis or mumps is also called parotitis polymorpha, epidemica, or specifica. **C. pharynge′a,** acute catarrhal inflammation of the pharynx; it can hardly be said to differ, in pathology or treatment, from cynanche tonsillaris. **C. prunel′la,** c. tonsillaris. **C. pur′puro-parotide′a,** c. maligna. **C. sim′plex,** simple angina; isthmitis. **C. strapito′ria** or **strid′ula,** c. trachealis; croup. **C. sublingua′lis malig′na,** angina Ludovici. **C. suffocati′va,** croup. **C. thyreoide′a,** goitre. **C. tonsilla′ris,** inflammatory sore throat, common quinsy; characteristic symptoms of this affection are swelling and florid redness of the mucous membrane of the fauces, and especially of the tonsils; painful and impeded deglutition, with inflammatory fever. It is generally ascribed to cold, and is a common affection of cold and temperate climates; it usually goes off by resolution, but frequently ends in suppuration. Ordinary tonsillitis is usually of no consequence, requiring merely rest and the observance of the antiphlogistic regimen; when more violent—in addition to this—local bleeding, purgatives, inhalation of the steam of medicated water, emollient gargles, and rubefacients externally or sinapisms or blisters are called for. When suppuration must inevitably occur an opening should be made into the abscess as soon as pus shall have formed. If the patient is being suffocated by the tumefaction, tracheotomy may be necessary. **C. trachea′lis,** laryngotracheitis with diphtheritic exudation, croup; disease characterized by sonorous and suffocative breathing, harsh voice, ringing cough, and fever. It is apt to be speedily attended with the formation of a false membrane, lining the trachea beneath the glottis, and occasioning violent dyspnœa and suffocation, but being sometimes expectorated. Dyspnœa, as in all other affections of the air-passages, has evident exacerbations. The inflammation is much more severe in some cases than in others. It chiefly affects children, and is apt to recur, but the subsequent attacks are usually less severe. It requires, as a rule, the most active treatment. The majority of cases of so-called croup are not of this inflammatory cast, but are more of a spasmodic character, being called false croup and spasmodic or catarrhal croup. They generally yield to an emetic and the warm bath. **C. trachea′lis spasmod′ica,** asthma acutum, asthma thymicum. **C. ulcero′sa,** c. maligna.

**Cynan′chum.** Genus of plants, ord. *Asclepiadaceæ*, of which several are used in medicine. **C. ar′gel,** C. oleæfolium. **C. ipecacuan′ha,** Tylophora asthmatica. **C. monspeli′acum,** scammony of Montpellier; the plant furnishes a blackish and purgative gum-resin. **C. oleæfo′lium,** Egyptian, Nubian, and Arabian shrub, the leaves of which form a portion of most samples of Alexandrian senna; they resemble senna in their action. **C. tomento′sum,** Tylophora asthmatica. **C. vincetox′icum,** Asclepias vincetoxicum. **C. viridiflo′rum** or **vomito′rium,** Tylophora asthmatica.

**Cynan′themis** (*kyon*, dog, *anthemis*). Anthemis cotula.

**Cynan′thropy** (*kyon*, dog, *anthropos*, man). Variety of melancholia in which the patient believes himself changed into a dog, and imitates the voice and habits of that animal.

**Cynapine′.** Toxic alkaloid from Æthusa cynapium; æthusine.

**Cyna′pium.** Æthusa cynapium.

**Cyn′ara** (*kynaros*, dog-brier). Systematic name of artichoke or garden artichoke, C. scolymus, juice of which is diuretic, and leaves are used in arthritic affections and neuralgia; ord. *Compositæ*. Indigenous in southern parts of Europe; used as an agreeable article of diet; juice of leaves, mixed with white wine, has been given in dropsies. **C. cardun′culus,** prickly artichoke of S. Europe. **C. scol′ymus,** see *Cynara*. **C. silves′tris,** C. carduncul us.

**Cyniatri′a** (*kyon*, dog, *iatreia*, medical treatment). Medical treatment of diseases of the dog.

**Cyn′ic** or **Cyn′ical.** Relating to or resembling a dog. **C. spasm,** convulsive contraction of muscles of one side of the face—dragging the eye, cheek, mouth, nose, etc., to one side. See *Canine*.

**Cyn′obex.** A dry cough occurring at puberty.

**Cynocepha′lia** or **Cynocepha′lion** (*kyon*, dog, *kephale*, head). Condition in which the head is shaped like that of a dog.

**Cynoceph′alous.** Having a head like that of a dog.

**Cynoc′oprus** (*kyon*, dog, *kopros*, excrement). Album græcum.

**Cynoc′tonon.** Aconitum; mitreola.

**Cynocyt′isus.** Rosa canina.

**Cynodes′ma** (*kyon*, dog, *desmos*, band). Frænum penis. Infibulation; ring for infibulation.

**Cynodes′mesis.** Infibulation.

**Cyn′odon dac′tylon** or **officina′le.** Bermuda-grass; indigenous; roots have been used as a substitute for sarsaparilla; diuretic and alterative.

**Cynodon′tes.** Canine teeth.

**Cynoglos′sum** (*kyon*, dog, *glossa*, tongue) **amplexicau′le.** C. virginicum. **C. bi′color,** hound's tongue; caballation; it is aromatic, mucilaginous, and narcotic. **C. ma′jus** or **officina′lis,** common hound's tongue; leaves and root are used in coughs and catarrhs and affections of the bowels, and externally as an application to burns, ulcers, etc. **C. moriso′ni,** beggar's lice; Virginia mouse-ear; dysentery-weed; root is tonic, astringent, and mucilaginous. **C. officina′le,** hound's tongue; cynoglossum. **C. virgin′icum,** wild comfrey; indigenous; has mucilaginous properties. The leaves are smoked, and are said to produce effects like those of tobacco.

**Cynolys′sa** (*kyon*, dog, *lyssa*, madness). Hydrophobia; rabies.

**Cynomet′ra agal′locha.** Agallochum. **C. cauliflo′ra,** tree of E. and W. Indies, the root of which is cathartic; oil of the fruit is used in skin diseases. **C. ramiflo′ra,** E. Indian tree; root is applied externally in several skin diseases.

**Cyno′mia** or **Cynomoi′a.** Plantago psyllium.

**Cynomo′rion** or **Cynomo′rium coccin′eum.** Improperly called Fungus melitensis, or scarlet fungus of Malta, as it is not a fungus. The powder is astringent in hemorrhage, dysentery, etc.

**Cynopho'bia** (*kyon*, dog, *phobos*, fear). Lyssophobia; fright at being bitten, not hydrophobia.

**Cynophrenol'ogy.** Phrenology of the dog.

**Cynorex'ia** (*kyon*, dog, *orexis*, appetite). Boulimia; voracious appetite.

**Cynor'rhodon.** Rosa canina; hips.

**Cynosor'chis.** Orchis mascula.

**Cynospas'mus.** Cynical spasm. See *Cynic*.

**Cynurin'.** $C_{18}H_{14}N_2O_2$. A derivative of cynurenic acid.

**Cynurin'ic acid** (*kyon*, dog, *ouron*, urine). $C_{20}H_{14}N_2O_6+2H_2O$. A crystalline acid found in urine of the dog.

**Cyonorrhaph'ia.** Staphylorrhaphy.

**Cyopho'ria** (*kyos*, fœtus, *phero*, to carry). Pregnancy.

**Cyophorin'.** Kyestein.

**Cyopin'** (*kyanos*, blue, *pyon*, pus). Coloring-matter of blue pus.

**Cyoto'cia** (*kyos*, fœtus, *tokao*, to bring forth). Parturition.

**Cyot'rophy** (*kyos*, fœtus, *trepho*, to nourish). Embryotrophy; nutrition of the embryo; fetal nutrition.

**Cyparis'sus** (*kyparissos*). Cupressus sempervirens.

**Cype'rus antiquo'rum.** Lawsonia inermis. **C. articula'tus,** jointed sedge of W. Indies and S. America; anthelmintic. **C. canes'cens,** plant of E. Indies; leaves are used for colic and amenorrhœa. **C. distach'yos,** plant of E. Indies; root is diuretic and diaphoretic. **C. in'dicus,** Curcuma longa. **C. lon'gus** possesses aromatic and bitter properties; emmenagogue and stomachic tonic; see *Dorstenia contrayerva*. **C. odo'rus** or **perua'nus,** Dorstenia contrayerva. **C. roman'us,** C. longus. **C. rotun'dus, syri'acus,** or **tetras'tachys,** round cyperus, a more grateful aromatic bitter than C. longus; tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic.

**Cy'phoid.** Hump-like.

**Cypho'ma** (*kyphos*, hump). Kyphos; gibbosity of the spine; humpback.

**Cyphortho'sis** (*kyphos*, gibbus, *orthoo*, to straighten). Orthopedics.

**Cy'phos.** Kyphos.

**Cyphoscolio'sis** (*kyphos*, gibbus, *skolios*, crooked). Kyphoscoliosis; cyphoma; gibbosity.

**Cypho'sis.** Kyphosis; cyphoma.

**Cyphot'ic.** Relating to kyphosis, or one so affected; kyphotic.

**Cy'press.** Cupressus sempervirens, Taxodium distichum. **Amer'ican c.,** Schubertia disticha. **Bald c.,** Taxodium distichum. **C. tree,** liriodendron.

**Cypripe'dium** (*Kypris*, Venus, *pedion*, for *podeion*, sock). Official name (Ph. U. S.) of ladies' slipper, the rhizome and roots of C. pubescens. Antispasmodic; dose, gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0). The *fluid extract* (extractum cypripedii fluidum) is official; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **C. acau'le,** stemless ladies' slipper, moccasin-flower, Noah's ark; indigenous; roots have been used, like valerian in nervous diseases; narcotic. **C. calce'olus,** C. luteum; C. spectabile. **C. canaden'se,** C. spectabile. **C. flaves'cens,** C. luteum. **C. hu'mile,** C. acaule. **C. lu'teum,** yellow ladies' slipper, moccasin-flower, moccasin-plant, yellows, bleeding heart, American valerian, yellow umbil, male mervine, Noah's ark; indigenous plant, found all over the United States; the rhizome and rootlets of C. pubescens and C. parviflorum are official (Ph. U. S.) under the name *cypripedium;* are antispasmodic, and used in the same cases as valerian. **C. parviflo'rum, C. pubes'cens,** C. luteum. **C. spectab'ile,** showy ladies' slipper, the most beautiful of the genus, said to possess properties identical with those of C. luteum.

**Cypripho'bia** (*Kypris*, Venus, *phobos*, fear). Morbid dread of sexual intercourse.

**Cyrtocor'yphus** (*kyrtos*, convex, *koryphe*, crown or head). Term applied to skulls in which the parietal angle of Lissauer is from 122° to 132°.

**Cyr'tograph** (*kyrtos*, curved, *grapho*, to write). Instrument for describing curves of the thorax; cyrtometer.

**Cyr'toid.** Crooked; humpbacked; gibbous.

**Cyrto'ma** (*kyrtos*, curved). Curvature; cyphoma.

**Cyrtom'eter** (*kyrtos*, curved, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring curved parts of the body.

**Cyrtomet'opus** (*kyrtos*, curved, *metopon*, forehead). Term applied to skulls in which the angle between the lines projected from metopion to bregma and to nasion is from 130.5° to 120°.

**Cyrtopisthocra'nius** (*kyrtos*, convex, *opisthokranion*, occiput). Term used to denote skulls in which the occipital angle is from 117° to 140°.

**Cyrto'sis.** Kyphosis; spinal curvature; rickets.

**Cyssan'themon** or **Cyssophyl'lon.** Cyclamen europæum.

**Cys'sotis** (*kysos*, anus). Lower part of the rectum. Tenesmus.

**Cys'sus.** Anus.

**Cyst** (*kystis*, bladder or pouch). Term generally applied to a pouch or sac—cystoma—without opening, and commonly with a membranous envelope, either normal or pathological, the contents of which are soft or fluid. Some cysts are formed by a thin, translucent membrane, having scarcely the thickness of the arachnoid; others of a whitish, fibrocellular membrane, more or less thick; some contain cartilaginous or bony flakes. The greater part have but one cavity; others have several, separated by incomplete or imperfect septa, as is frequently seen in those developed in the ovaries. The matter contained in cysts is sometimes limpid, serous, yellowish-white, or reddish, and at others more or less thick, albuminous, fatty, or caseous. The tumor formed by them is called encysted. Cysts are either simple (or barren) or compound (or proliferous), the former containing fluid or organized matter, the latter various organized bodies. According to the nature of their contents they are called serous, synovial, mucous, sebaceous, sanguineous, colloid, salivary, seminal, or dermoid. Cysts may be most conveniently classified according to their mode of origin (Green):

### Classification of Cysts.

I. *Cysts formed by the Accumulation of Substances within the Cavities of Pre-existing Structures.*

1. Retention Cysts. Cysts resulting from the retention of normal secretions. These include:
   a. *Sebaceous Cysts.* These are formed by the retention of secretions in the sebaceous glands. They possess a very thin connective-tissue wall lined by stratified epithelium. They contain a mass of fatty epithelium, débris, cholesterin, etc.
   b. *Mucous Cysts.* These are formed by the retention of secretions in the glands of mucous membranes.
   c. *Cysts from the retention of secretions in other parts,* including ranula, when due to occlusion of the salivary ducts; encysted hydrocele, from occlusion of the tubuli testis; cysts in the mammary gland, from obstruction of the lacteal ducts; simple and some compound cysts of the ovary, from dilatation of the Graafian follicles; and simple cysts of the liver and kidneys.
2. Exudation Cysts. Cysts resulting from excessive secretion in cavities unprovided with an excretory duct. These include bursæ, ganglia, hydrocele, meningocele, cystic bronchocele, and many cysts in the broad ligament.
3. Extravasation Cysts. Cysts resulting from extravasation into closed cavities. These include hæmatocele and some other forms of sanguineous cysts.

II. *Cysts of Independent Origin.*

1. Cysts from Softening of Tissues. These are especially common in new formations, as in chondroma, lipoma, sarcoma, etc.

2. Cysts from Extravasation into Solid Tissues, as the brain, or soft new growths.
3. Cysts from Expansion and Fusion of Spaces in Connective Tissue. These include:
   - *a. Bursæ*, originating from irritation.
   - *b. Serous cysts in the neck*, hygroma (often congenital).
   - *c. Many compound ovarian cysts.*
4. Cysts formed around Foreign Bodies, Extravasated Blood, and Parasites. These include echinococcus cysts or hydatids.
5. Congenital Cysts. Many hygromata, dermoid cysts. Sometimes these appear to be the remains of blighted ova, but usually they are due to inclusion of a piece of epiblast. Their wall has more or less perfectly the structure of skin; they contain fatty matters, long, fair hair, teeth, bones, etc.

**Adventit′ious c.**, cyst or enclosure around an extraneous body or effused fluid. **Allan′toic c.**, urachus c. **Alve′olar c.**, cyst connected with alveolus of tooth. **Aneurys′mal c.**, sac of aneurysm. **Apoplec′tic c.**, see *Degeneration.* **Arach′noid c.**, hæmatoma of arachnoid membrane. **Athero′matous c.**, atheroma. **Blood c.**, cyst containing blood. **Boy′er's c.**, see *Boyer.* **C. of the broad lig′ament,** see *Corpus Wolffianum.* **Bur′sal c.**, c. developed by the gradual enlargement of a bursa. **Chyle c.**, a c. of the mesentery containing chyle. **Col′loid c.**, see *Cyst.* **Com′pound c.**, multilocular cyst. **Cowpe′rian** or **Cow′per's c.**, see *Nabothi glandulæ.* **Cuta′neous** or **cutic′ular c.**, c. of the skin, see *Dermoid.* **Daugh′ter c.**, cyst developed within another. **Degenera′tion c.**, see *Degeneration.* **Dentig′erous c.**, see *Dentigerous.* **Der′moid c.**, see *Cyst* and *Dermoid.* **Dilata′tion c.**, see *Retention.* **Disten′tion c.**, see *Retention.* **Echinococ′cus c.**, see *Echinococcus.* **Epider′mal c.**, atheroma. **Extravasa′tion** or **Exuda′tion c.**, adventitious c. **False c.**, adventitious c. **Follic′ular c.**, cyst of follicle. **Gärt′ner's c.**, see *Gärtner.* **Gas c.**, a c. containing gas of bacillary origin. **Hæmat′ic c.**, blood c. **Hydat′ic** or **hydat′id c.**, echinococcus; hydatid. **Inclu′sion c.**, a c. in tissue of mesoblastic origin resulting from an inclosed portion of the epiblast. **Involu′tion c.**, a milk c. occurring at the menopause. **Meibo′mian c.**, chalaza. **Milk c.**, cystic enlargement of a lactiferous duct. **Morgagn′ian c.**, hydatid of Morgagni. **Moth′er c.**, outer cyst of a multilocular cyst. **Mu′cous c.**, see *Cyst.* **Multiloc′ular c.**, cyst divided in several partitions from formation of daughter cells in mother cells. **Nabo′thian c.**, see *Nabothi glandulæ.* **Næ′void c.**, a c. with sac composed almost entirely of blood-vessels. **Neu′ral c.**, cystic enlargement of a lymph space in the brain or spinal cord. **Oil c.**, lipomatous tumor whose contents are oily. **Oöphorit′ic c.**, unilocular and multilocular cysts of the oöphoron, or egg-bearing portion of the ovary. **Ova′rian c.**, see *Ovary.* **Papillo′matous c.**, cyst containing papillomatous growths, especially ovarian. **Pa′rent c.**, mother c. **Paroöphorit′ic c.**, cyst of the paroöphoron, usually unilocular. **Parova′rian c.**, cyst connected with the parovarium. **Pilif′erous c.**, a dermoid c. containing hair. **Prolifera′tion** or **prolif′erative** or **prolif′erous c.**, mother cyst; cyst having solid matter growing out from its surface. **Prolig′erous c.**, adenosarcoma. **Psorosper′mal c.**, a c. containing psorosperms, see *Psorospermosis.* **Re′nal c.**, cyst-like enlargement of the kidney. **Reten′tion c.**, see *Retention.* **Sal′ivary c.**, c. from obstruction of a salivary duct. **Sanguin′eous c.**, see *Cyst* and *Blood cyst.* **Seba′ceous c.**, atheroma. **Sec′ondary c.**, cyst within a cyst. **Sem′inal c.**, c. of seminiferous tubule. **Se′rous c.**, c. containing thin, clear liquid; hygroma. **Sin′gle c.**, cyst with a single cavity. **Spermat′ic c.**, seminal c. **Ster′ile c.**, an hydatid c. containing no brood-capsules. **Sublin′gual c.**, see *Ranula.* **Subsyno′vial c.**, distended synovial follicle. **Syno′vial c.**, cyst of synovial sheath, see *Cyst.* **Tar′sal c.**, chalazion. **Testic′ular c.**, seminal c. **The′cal c.**, cystic tumor or cystoma found sometimes in the tendons about the wrist and ankle; usually called ganglion. **Umbil′ical c.**, cyst at umbilicus, existing at birth. **Uniloc′ular c.**, c. with a single cavity. **U′rachus c.**, dilatation of the urachus so as to form a cyst, sometimes as large as the bladder, and sometimes communicating with the latter. **U′rinary c.**, c. of the cortical substance of the kidney. **Wolff′ian c.**, see *Corpus wolffianum.*

**Cystadeno′ma.** Adenoma having cysts in its interior.

**Cystal′gia** or **Cystidal′gia** (*kystis*, bladder, *algos*, pain). Pain in the bladder.

**Cystanastro′phia** (*kystis*, bladder, *anastrophe*, inversion). Inversion of the bladder.

**Cystanencepha′lia** (*kystis*, bladder, *anencephalia*, absence of brain). Monstrosity in which in place of a brain a bladder is found filled with fluid.

**Cystatro′phia** or **Cystat′rophy** (*kystis*, bladder, *atrophia*, atrophy). Atrophy or wasting of the bladder.

**Cystau′chen** (*kystis*, bladder, *auchen*, neck). Neck of the bladder.

**Cystaucheni′tis.** Inflammation of the neck of the bladder.

**Cystau′xe** (*kystis*, bladder, *auxe*, increase). Hypertrophy of the coats of the urinary bladder.

**Cystec′tasy** (*kystis*, bladder, *ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of the bladder; lithectasy.

**Cystec′tomy.** Excision of the cystic duct or of a cyst or of the bladder.

**Cystelco′sis** (*kystis*, bladder, *helkosis*, ulceration). Ulceration of the urinary bladder.

**Cystenceph′alus** (*kystis*, bladder, *kephale*, head). Monster having a head with a vesicular brain.

**Cysteogen′esis.** Formation of a cyst.

**Cysteolaparot′omy** (*kystis*, bladder, *lapara*, belly, *tome*, incision). Suprapubic cystotomy, performed in lithotomy.

**Cyster′ethism** (*kystis*, bladder, *erethizo*, to irritate). Irritability of the bladder.

**Cysthepat′ic** (*kystis*, bladder, *hepar*, liver). Belonging to the gall-bladder and liver; name given formerly to imaginary excretory ducts for the bile, supposed to pass directly from the liver to the gall-bladder.

**Cysthepatolithi′asis** (*kystis*, bladder, *lithiasis*, formation of calculus). Cholelithiasis.

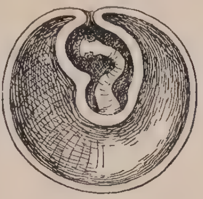
**Cysthi′tis** (*kysthos*, vagina). Inflammation of the vagina.

**Cysthygro′ma.** Lymphatic cyst.

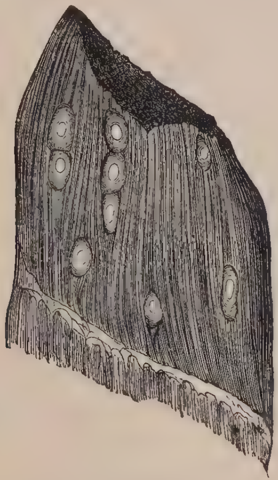
**Cysthypersarco′sis** (*kystis*, bladder, *hyper*, over, *sarkosis*, fleshy growth). Fleshy thickening of the coats of the bladder.

**Cys′tic.** Belonging to a cyst or cysts, to the bladder or gall-bladder; containing cysts; cystous; cyst-like. **C. ar′tery** is given off from the right branch of the hepatic, and divides into two branches, which proceed to the gall-bladder; it is accompanied by two cystic veins, which open into the vena porta abdominalis. **C. bile,** bile contained in the gall-bladder. **C. bron′chocele,** cystic goitre. **C. cal′culi,** calculi formed in the gall-bladder; also urinary calculi of cystic oxide. **C. can′cer,** carcinoma with cysts. **C. degenera′tion,** degeneration of any organ from the presence of cysts, as the kidney; form of follicular degeneration of the cervix uteri, with loss of substance. **C. duct,** duct proceeding from the gall-bladder, which, by its union with the hepatic duct, forms the ductus communis choledochus. **C. fos′sa,** depression on the under surface of the liver for the gall-bladder. **C. hyperpla′sia,** excessive follicular degeneration of the cervix uteri resembling a new growth. **C. ox′ide,** cystin. **C. plex′us,** plexus formed by branches of the hepatic plexus to the gall-bladder. **C. sarco′ma of Ab′ernethy,** multiple cystic tumor, with oval cysts, currant-sized or grape-sized, containing serous fluid; sometimes caseous; found in the thyroid gland (forming bronchocele), testis, ovaries, etc. **C. valve,** spiral duplication of the mucous membrane at the entrance of the cystic duct. **C. worm,** scolex; cestode worm.

**Cysticer'cus** (*kystis*, bladder, *kerkos*, tail). Genus of *Entozoa* of the family of the *Hydatids*, distinguished by the caudal vesicle in which the cylindrical or slightly depressed body of the animal terminates. The C. cellulosæ or C. telæ cellulosæ has been often found in the areolar or cellular membrane, and is considered to be the offspring of the tapeworm in one stage of its growth, having the power of developing a large number of individuals resembling itself. Cysticercus tenuicollis is the offspring of Tænia marginata. **C. bo'vis,** C. saginata. **C. ca'nis,** C. cellulosæ. **C. cellulo'sæ,** see *Cysticercus.* **C. cerebra'tus,** larva of Tænia cœnurus. **C. clava'tus,** C. tenuicollis. **C. cu'tis,** hydatid of the skin. **C. dicys'ta,** cysticercus in the human skull. **C. fin'na,** C. cellulosæ. **C. globo'sa,** C. tenuicollis. **C. linea'ta,** C. tenuicollis. **C. mediocanella'ta,** C. saginata. **C. pyrifor'mis,** C. cellulosæ. **C. racemo'sa,** c. branching out into the arachnoid membrane of the brain. **C. sagina'ta,** larval state of Tænia mediocanellata. **C. tæn'iæ mediocanella'tæ** or **sagina'tæ,** C. saginata. **C. te'læ cellulo'sæ,** C. cellulosæ. **C. tenuicol'lis** or **viscera'lis,** scolex of Tænia marginata in the human intestines.



Diagrammatic section through a cysticercus bladder in which a tapeworm is sprouting. (Fleishmann.)



Flesh of pig with cysticerci. (Heller.)

**Cysticot'omy.** Incision into the cystic duct.

**Cystidal'gia** (*kystis*, bladder, *algos*, pain). Cystalgia.

**Cystidelco'sis** (*kystis*, bladder, *helcosis*, ulceration). Suppuration or ulceration of the urinary bladder.

**Cys'tidocele.** Cystocele.

**Cystidolaparot'omy** (*kystis*, bladder, *lapara*, flanks, *tome*, incision). Abdominal section into the bladder.

**Cystidomyelo'ma.** Myeloma of the bladder.

**Cystidople'gia** (*kystis*, bladder, *plege*, stroke). Paralysis of the urinary bladder.

**Cystidorrha'gia.** Hemorrhage of the urinary bladder.

**Cystidorrhex'is.** Rupture of the urinary bladder.

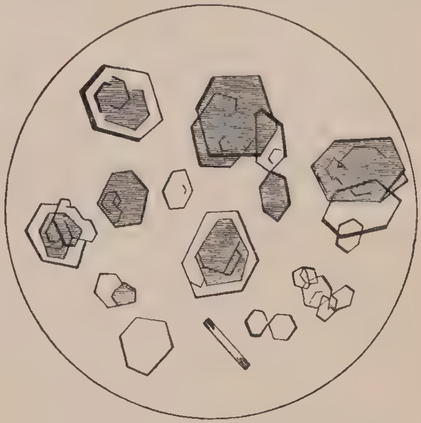
**Cystidot'omy.** Cystotomy.

**Cystidotrachelot'omy** (*kystis*, bladder, *trachelos*, neck, *tome*, incision). Incision into the neck of the bladder.

**Cystifellot'omy** (*kystis*, bladder, *fel*, bile, *tome*, incision). Cholecystotomy.

**Cys'tiform.** Cystoid.

**Cys'tin.** $C_3H_5NO_2S$. Sulpho-amidolactic acid; a grayish, crystalline substance occurring in six-sided plates, found in the urine, of little pathological significance except in rare instances in which it forms vesical calculi. These are soft and waxy in consistency.



Crystals of cystin in the urine. (Roberts.)

**Cystinæ'mia.** The presence of cystin in the blood.

**Cystinu'ria.** Condition in which cystin is present in urine.

**Cystirrhœ'a** (*kystis*, bladder, *rheo*, to flow). Cystorrhœa; copious discharge of mucus from the bladder with the urine, generally attended with dysuria, and commonly dependent upon inflammatory or subinflammatory condition of the lining membrane; polyuria.

**Cys'tis.** Cyst; follicle; urinary bladder. **C. bi'lis, choled'ochus,** or **fel'lea,** gall-bladder. **C. sero'sa,** see *Hygroma.*

**Cysti'tis.** Inflammation of the bladder characterized by pain and swelling in the hypogastric region, discharge of urine painful or obstructed, and tenesmus. Commonly it is confined to the mucous coat. It must be treated upon the energetic principles required in other internal inflammations. Cantharides must be avoided, even in the form of a blister, unless with precautions, as the disease is often occasioned by this drug. **Croup'ous** or **diphtherit'ic c.,** c. with plastic deposit on the interior of the bladder or of thickened, dead mucous membrane. **Exfo'liative c.,** croupous c. **C. fel'lea,** cholecystitis. **C. parenchymato'sa,** inflammation of the whole structure of the bladder. **Pseu'domem'branous c.,** croupous c. **C. submuco'sa** or **subsero'sa,** c. parenchymatosa. **C. u'rica,** cystitis.

**Cys'titome.** Cystotome.

**Cystoadeno'ma** (*cystis*, cyst, *aden*, gland). Glandular tumor or adenoma, with cysts formed within its structure.

**Cys'toblast** (*kystis*, bladder, *blastos*, germ). Cytoblast; cell-nucleus.

**Cystoblennorrhœ'a.** Cystorrhœa.

**Cystobubon'ocele** (*kystis*, bladder, *boubon*, groin, *kele*, tumor). Hernia of the bladder through the abdominal ring.

**Cystocarcino'ma.** Cystic degeneration complicating or complicated with cancer.

**Cystocatar'rhus.** Catarrh of the bladder; cystorrhœa.

**Cys'tocele** (*kystis*, bladder, *kele*, tumor). Hernia of the bladder; it occurs most frequently at the abdominal ring, less so at the crural arch, perineum, and vagina — vesicovaginal hernia — and foramen thyreoideum. It may exist alone or be accompanied by a sac containing some abdominal viscus. The tumor is soft and fluctuating, disappears on pressure, and increases in size when the urine is retained.

It must be reduced and kept in position by a truss. Vaginal cystocele, hernia of the vagina, is kept in place by a pessary. **C. bilio′sa,** turgescence of the gall-bladder. **Cru′ral c.,** crural or femoral hernia of the bladder. **Fem′oral c.,** crural c. **In′guinal c.,** inguinal hernia of the bladder. **Perine′al c.,** hernia of the bladder through the perineum. **Vag′inal c.,** see *Cystocele.*

**Cystoceph′alus.** Cystencephalus; monster having a cyst instead of a brain.

**Cystochondro′ma.** Enchondroma with cysts.

**Cystococ′cus** (*kystis,* sac, *kokkos,* kernel). Nucleus of impregnated ovum.

**Cystocolos′tomy** (*kystis,* bladder, *colon* + *stoma,* mouth). Establishment by operation of a fistulous communication between the colon and the bladder.

**Cystocol′picus** (*kystis,* bladder, *kolpos,* vagina). Vesicovaginal.

**Cystocolpi′tis** (*kystis,* bladder, *kolpos,* vagina). Inflammation of the bladder and the vagina; colpocystitis.

**Cystocol′pocele** (*kystis,* bladder, *kolpos,* vagina, *kele,* hernia). Prolapse of the bladder into the vagina.

**Cystodyn′ia** (*kystis,* bladder, *odyne,* pain). Pain, particularly rheumatic pain, of the bladder.

**Cys′toen′terocele** (*kystis,* bladder, *enteron,* intestine, *kele,* hernia). Hernia, the contents of which are the bladder and intestine.

**Cys′toenteroëpip′locele** (*kystis,* bladder, *enteron,* intestine, *epiploön,* omentum, *kele,* hernia). Hernia of the bladder, intestine, and omentum.

**Cys′toepip′locele** (*kystis,* bladder, *epiploön,* omentum, *kele,* hernia). Hernia of the bladder and omentum.

**Cystoepithelio′ma.** An epithelioma undergoing cystic changes.

**Cystofibro′ma.** Cystic degeneration of a fibroid tumor. See *Fibrocystic.*

**Cystogen′esis** or **Cystog′eny** (*kystis,* bladder, *genesis,* formation). Formation of a cyst.

**Cystohæ′mia** (*kystis,* bladder, *haima,* blood). Congestion of the bladder.

**Cyst′oid** (*kystis,* bladder, *eidos,* resemblance). Cyst-like; resembling a cyst.

**Cystolipo′ma.** Encysted form of lipoma.

**Cys′tolith** (*kystis,* bladder, *lithos,* stone). Vesical calculus.

**Cystolithi′asis** (*kystis,* bladder, *lithiasis,* formation of calculi). Formation of vesical calculi; diathesis tending to such formation; gravel.

**Cystolith′ic** (*kystis,* bladder, *lithos,* a stone). Relating to stone in the bladder.

**Cystol′ogy.** The study and description of cysts.

**Cystolutein′.** Yellow coloring-matter from ovarian cysts.

**Cysto′ma.** Cystic tumor, as of the ovary. See *Cyst.*

**Cystomer′ocele** (*kystis,* bladder, *meros,* thigh, *kele,* hernia). Femoral hernia formed by the bladder protruding beneath the crural arch.

**Cystomyxoadeno′ma.** A mixed tumor, adenoma and cystomyxoma.

**Cystomyxo′ma.** Myxomatous tumor containing cysts.

**Cyston′cus** (*kystis,* bladder, *onkos,* tumor). Swelling or tumor of the bladder.

**Cystonephro′sis** (*kystis,* sac, *nephros,* kidney). Cyst of the kidney; cyst-like enlargement of the kidney.

**Cystoneural′gia.** Cystalgia.

**Cystopapillo′ma.** Hypertrophy of papillæ upon the surface or wall of a glandular cyst.

**Cystoparal′ysis** or **Cystidoparal′ysis** (*kystis,* bladder, *paralysis,* palsy). Paralysis of the urinary bladder; vesical palsy. See *Enuresis.*

**Cystopex′ia** or **Cys′topexy** (*kystis,* bladder, *pexis,* fastening). Treatment of cystocele by abdominal incision and passing catgut sutures through the edges of the wound and the anterior wall of the bladder.

**Cystophlegmat′ic** (*kystis,* bladder, *phlegma,* mucus). Belonging to vesical mucus. **C. disease′,** cystorrhœa.

**Cystophotog′raphy.** Photography, through a cystoscope, of the interior of the bladder.

**Cystophthi′sis** (*kystis,* bladder, *phthisis,* wasting). Tuberculous ulceration of the bladder.

**Cys′toplast** (*kystis,* cyst, *plasso,* to form). Nucleated cell having an envelope, such as the epithelial cells and red blood cells.

**Cystoplas′tic.** Epithet for the operation for the cure of fistulous openings into the bladder.

**Cys′toplasty.** Cure of malformation of the bladder by grafting, etc.; operation for vesicovaginal fistula by grafting.

**Cystople′gia** (*kystis,* bladder, *plege,* stroke). Paralysis of the bladder.

**Cystople′gic.** Relating to paralysis of the bladder.

**Cystoproctos′tomy** (*kystis,* bladder, *proktos,* anus, *stoma,* mouth). Establishment artificially of a fistulous communication between the bladder and rectum.

**Cystopto′sis** (*kystis,* bladder, *ptosis,* falling). Relaxation of the inner membrane of the bladder which projects into the canal of the urethra.

**Cystopyeli′tis** (*kystis,* bladder, *pyelos,* pelvis). Inflammation of the bladder and pelvis of the kidney.

**Cystopyelonephri′tis.** Inflammation of both the bladder and renal pelvis or pelves.

**Cystopy′ic** (*kystis,* bladder, *pyon,* pus). Relating to suppuration of the bladder.

**Cystorectos′tomy** (*kystis,* bladder, *rectum* + *stoma,* mouth). Cystoproctostomy; proctocystostomy.

**Cystorrha′gia** (*kystis,* bladder, *rhage,* rupture). Hemorrhage from the vessels of the urinary bladder.

**Cystor′rhaphy** (*kystis,* bladder, *rhaphe,* suture). Suture of the bladder.

**Cystorrhex′is** (*kystis,* bladder, *rhexis,* rupture). Rupture of the urinary bladder.

**Cystorrhœ′a.** Cystirrhœa; catarrh of the bladder.

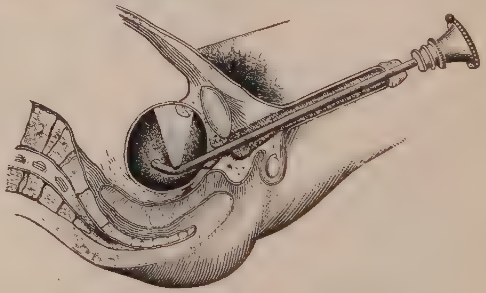
**Cystorrhon′chus** (*kystis,* cyst, *rhonchus,* râle). Vesicular râle.

**Cystosarco′ma.** A sarcoma containing cysts.

**Cystos′chisis** (*kystis,* bladder, *schisis,* fissure). Fissure of the bladder.

**Cystoscir′rhus.** Scirrhus of the bladder.

**Cys′toscope** (*kystis,* bladder, *skopeo,* to examine). A hollow tube, provided with mirrors and an electric light, which is introduced through the urethra and enables the eye to observe the interior of the bladder.



Illumination of anterior vesical wall by Nitze's cystoscope. (Park.)

**Cystoscop′ic.** Relating to the cystoscope or cystoscopy.

**Cystos′copy.** Examination of the bladder with a cystoscope.

**Cys′tose.** Cystic.

**Cys′tospasm.** Spasm of the bladder or its sphincter.

**Cystospas′tic** (*kystis,* bladder, *spao,* to contract). Relating to spasm of the bladder, particularly of its sphincter.

**Cystospermi′tis** (*kystis,* bladder, *sperma,* sperm). Inflammation of the vesiculæ seminales.

**Cystosteato′ma.** Sebaceous cyst.

**Cystos′tomy.** Establishment by operation of a vesical fissure.

**Cystothrom′boid** (*kystis*, bladder, *thrombos*, clot). Relating to the presence of clots in the bladder.

**Cys′totome** or **Cys′titome** (*kystis*, bladder, *tome*, incision). Instrument intended for cutting the bladder; more frequently, although improperly, called lithotome. Instrument for division of the anterior capsule of the crystalline lens.

**Cystot′omy.** Incision of the bladder; term commonly applied to puncturing of the bladder for the purpose of removing urine—*paracentesis vesicæ*. The term lithotomy has been employed for the incisions made with the view of extracting calculi from the bladder. It is termed *rectal* or *retrovesical* when the incision in the bladder is made between the prostate gland and rectovesical pouch; *suprapubic*—epicystotomy—when the incision is made above the pubes, but below the peritoneal sac in front of the bladder.

**Cystotrachelot′omy** (*kystis*, bladder, *trachelos*, neck, *tome*, incision). Incision into the neck of the bladder. See *Lithotomy*.

**Cystotrau′ma** (*kystis*, bladder, *trauma*, wound). Wound or injury of the bladder.

**Cys′tous.** Cystic.

**Cystova′rium** (*kystis*, cyst, *oarion*, ovary). Presence of cysts in the ovary; ovarian cyst or cystoma.

**Cytamœ′ba** (*kytos*, cell). An amœba inhabiting an erythrocyte.

**Cy′tase.** Complement.

**Cytas′ter.** Aster.

**Cyte** (*kytos*, hollow). A cell; used in many words as a prefix or suffix.

**Cyten′chyma.** Substance in reticulum of cytoplasm.

**Cythæmol′ysis** (*kytos*, cell, *haima*, blood, *lysis*, solution). Dissolution of the blood corpuscles.

**Cythe′rean** (*Cythera*, island sacred to Venus). Venereal. **C. shield,** condom.

**Cytheroma′nia.** Nymphomania.

**Cyt′inus hypocis′tis.** Small parasitical plant, growing in the south of France and Greece, on the roots of the woody cistus; juice of the fruit is acid and very astringent; used in form of extract in hemorrhages, diarrhœa, etc.

**Cyt′ioblast.** Cytoblast.

**Cyt′ioplasm.** Cytoplasm.

**Cytisin′.** $C_{20}H_{27}N_3O$. Poisonous alkaloid in the seeds of Cytisus laburnum or bean-trefoil tree. It has analogous properties to emetin; in the dose of one or two grains it produces vomiting and purging, and in a stronger dose acts as an acrid poison; seeds of Cytisus laburnum produce vomiting and purging. The nitrate of the drug is usually administered; has been used hypodermically; dose gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{12}$ (0.003–0.0054), in cases of paralytic migraine, having a hypnotic effect.

**Cytis′ma ec′zema.** Eczema. **C. her′pes,** herpes.

**Cytisogenis′ta.** Spartium scoparium.

**Cyt′isus antilla′rum,** species of leguminous plants; flowers and seeds are stomachic and antipyretic. **C. hirsu′tus,** leaves of this species of S. Europe are diuretic. **C. labur′num,** false ebony, golden chain; used as a nervous sedative and in some cutaneous diseases; poisonous in large doses. **C. scopa′rius,** Spartium scoparium.

**Cyti′tis.** Inflammation of the skin.

**Cy′toblast** (*kytos*, cell, *blastos*, germ). Cell-germ; cell-nucleus; granule from which all animal and vegetable bodies are presumed to be formed. See *Cell*.

**Cytoblaste′ma.** Formative fluid; intercellular substance; hyaline substance. Fluid material in which it was supposed that cells originated by the combination and aggregation of particles of matter.

**Cytoblas′tion** (*kytos*, cell, *blastos*, germ). Cell with spherical nuclei or cellules.

**Cytochem′ism.** Action of chemical agents and processes on the cells.

**Cy′tochrome.** Coloring-matter of cells.

**Cytochyle′ma** (*chylos*, juice). Cell-juice.

**Cytocla′sis.** Necrosis of a cell.

**Cytococ′cus.** The nucleus of a cytula or impregnated ovum.

**Cy′tode.** Non-nucleated protoplasmic cell.

**Cytoden′drite** or **Cytoden′dron.** A dendron given off from a cell directly as distinguished from the axodendrite or lateral branch of the axis cylinder.

**Cytodiagno′sis.** Diagnosis based upon a study of the cells, bacterial or other, found in the fluids or tissues of the body or in the excretions.

**Cytodiëresis** (*kytos*, cell, *dieresis*, division). Cell-segmentation.

**Cytodis′tal.** Farthest from the cell of origin, as distinguished from cytoproximal.

**Cytogen′esis.** Cytogeny.

**Cytogenet′ic** or **Cytogen′ic.** Relating or belonging to cytogeny.

**Cytog′enous.** Cell-producing; cytogenic.

**Cytog′eny** (*kytos*, cell, *genesis*, generation). Cell-genesis; cell-formation. Continuous development of cells, in tissue-formation, has been called by Virchow proliferation of cells.

**Cytoglo′bin.** A nuclein-like proteid found in white blood corpuscles and preventing coagulation.

**Cytohy′aloplasm.** Transparent primitive organic cell-matter.

**Cy′toid** (*kytos*, cell, *eidos*, resemblance). Cell-like. **C. cor′puscles,** leucocytes.

**Cytokine′sis** (*kytos*, cell, *kinesis*, movement). Movements and changes in the ovum in the course of its progress and development.

**Cytolem′ma** (*kytos*, cell, *lemma*, wall). Cell-wall.

**Cytolog′ical.** Relating to cytology. **C. for′mula,** description of the kind and number of cells in the blood or other fluid under examination.

**Cytol′ogy** (*kytos*, cell, *logos*, description). Science of cells in relation to their form, origin, and transformations, and to the significance of their presence in the blood and other fluids (cystodiagnosis).

**Cy′tolymph.** Cell-juice.

**Cytolysin′** (*kytos*, cell, *lysis*, solution). Cytotoxin, an antibody possessing a specific destructive action in relation to certain cells; formed in the organism in response to the repeated introduction of these cells into the body of the animal.

**Cytol′ysis** (*lysis*, solution). Disintegration of cells.

**Cytometagen′esis** (*kytos*, cell, *meta*, beyond, *genesis*, production). Regular alteration of sexual and non-sexual forms of cell multiplication.

**Cytom′eter** (*kytos*, cell, *metron*, measure). Apparatus for estimating the number of corpuscles of any kind.

**Cytomi′crosome.** Minute granules in primitive organic cell-matter.

**Cytomito′ma** or **Cyto′mitome** (*kytos*, cell, *mitos*, thread). Fibril of cell-body.

**Cytoph′agous** (*phago*, to eat). Feeding or subsisting on cells; phagocytic.

**Cytoph′agy.** Phagocytosis.

**Cy′tophile** (*kytos*, cell, *phileo*, to love). Term designating the haptophore group in the intermediary or immune-body which combines with the receptor of the cell protoplasm.

**Cy′toplasm** (*kytos*, cell, *plasma*, formative matter). Protoplasm; material constituting the body of the cell outside of the nucleus.

**Cytoplastin′.** Viscous, proteinaceous matter in cell-nuclei or protoplasm.

**Cytoprox′imal.** Nearest the cell of origin, as distinguished from cytodistal.

**Cytoretic′ulum.** See *Cytomytome*.

**Cytorrhyc′tes.** An amœbiform microorganism. **C. vacci′næ** or **vari′olæ,** the supposed protozoal cause of cowpox and smallpox.

**Cy′tose.** Ferment found in some of the lower animals, as the snail and carp, having the power of dissolving cellulose.

**Cy′tosome** (*kytos*, cell, *soma*, body). Cell-body.

**Cytos'tasis** (*kytos*, cell, *stasis*, stagnation). Arrest of red or white blood cells or corpuscles in the small vessels.

**Cytotæ'nia.** Tænia.

**Cytotac'tic.** Relating to cytotaxis.

**Cytotax'is** (*kytos*, cell, *taxis*, arrangement). The power of self-arrangement existing in the cell.

**Cytothe'sis.** Cell-repair.

X **Cytotoxin'.** Cytolysin, a specific cell-poison formed in the blood-serum after repeated injections of foreign cells, such as erythrocytes, bacteria, etc., into the tissue of the animal.

**Cytozo'ön.** Living cell. Protoplasmic matter in various cells and corpuscles. Generic name designed to include all the parasites of erythrocytes or red corpuscles. **C. mala'riæ**, includes several variously named parasites met with in malarial conditions.

**Cyt'ula.** Ovum that has been fecundated.

**Czer'mak's spaces.** Interglobular spaces; irregular spaces in the crusta petrosa and dental enamel.

**Czer'ny su'ture.** Method of uniting fragments of ruptured tendon by splitting one of the pieces longitudinally and attaching it by suture to the other piece.

**Czer'ny-Lem'bert su'ture.** Suture of Lembert, reinforced by a row of deep sutures, the stitch being extraperitoneal, and the Czerny sutures being concealed by the Lembert sutures; a form of suture applicable to circular enterorrhaphy.

# D.

**D.** Abbreviation for diopter, dexter (right), dose, and duration. Greek △, according to Galen, was the sign for quartan fever.

**Da Costa's disease'.** Retrocedent gout.

**Dacry-** (*dakry*, tear). In composition, lacrymal.

**Dacryadenal'gia** or **Dacryoadenal'gia** (*dakry*, tear, *aden*, gland, *algos*, pain). Disease or pain in the lacrymal gland.

**Dacryadeni'tis** or **Dacryoadeni'tis.** Inflammation of the lacrymal gland.

**Dacryadenoscir'rhus.** Scirrhus of the lacrymal gland.

**Dacryagogatre'sia** (*dakry*, tear, *agogos*, leading, *atresia*, narrowing). Stricture of a lacrymal duct.

**Dac'ryagogue** (*dakry*, tear, *agogos*, leading). Tear-conducting, as lacrymal canals; promoting the flow of tears.

**Dac'rycyst.** Dacryocyst.

**Dacrycystal'gia.** Pain in the lacrymal sac.

**Dacrycysti'tis.** Dacryocystitis.

**Dacryd'ion.** Convolvulus scammonia.

**Dacrygelo'sis** (*dakry*, tear, *gelao*, to laugh). Kind of insanity in which the patient weeps and laughs at the same time; it may be simply hysterical.

**Dacryhæmor'rhysis** (*dakry*, tear, *haimorrhysis*, hemorrhage). Sanguineous lacrymation; flow of bloody tears.

**Dacryhelco'sis** (*dakry*, tear, *helcosis*, ulceration). Ulceration of the lacrymal apparatus.

**Dacryo-** (*dakryon*, tear). In composition, lacrymal.

**Dacryoadenal'gia.** Pain or disease in the lacrymal gland.

**Dacryoadeni'tis.** Inflammation of the lacrymal gland.

**Dacryoblennorrhœ'a** (*dakryon*, tear, *blenna*, mucus, *rheo*, to flow). Discharge of tears mixed with mucus.

**Dac'ryocele** (*dakry*, tear, *kele*, tumor). Cyst of the lacrymal sac.

**Dac'ryocyst** (*dakry*, tear, *kystis*, sac). Lacrymal sac.

**Dacryocystal'gia** (*dakry*, tear, *kystis*, sac, *algos*, pain). Pain in the lacrymal sac.

**Dacryocysti'tis.** Inflammation of the lacrymal sac; it may be catarrhal, blennorrhœal, phlegmonous, or purulent.

**Dacryocystoblennorrhœ'a** (*dakryokystis*, lacrymal sac, *blenna*, mucus, *rheo*, to flow). Chronic dacryocystitis or inflammation of the lacrymal sac and its appendages, characterized by a circumscribed, painless tumor, with obstruction and accumulation of tears, mucus, and pus.

**Dacryocystoblennos'tasis** (*dakry*, tear, *kystis*, sac, *blenna*, mucus, *stasis*, stagnation). Abnormal collection of mucus in the lacrymal sac.

**Dacryocyst'ocele** (*dakry*, tear, *kystis*, sac, *kele*, tumor). Hernia of the lacrymal sac.

**Dacryocystopto'sis** (*dakry*, tear, *kystis*, sac, *ptosis*, falling). Prolapse of the lacrymal sac.

**Dacryocystosyringocataclei'sis** (*dakry*, tear, *kystis*, sac, *syrinx*, fistula, *katakleisis*, locking up). Term proposed by Dieffenbach for the healing of lacrymal fistulæ by transplantation.

**Dacryocys'totome.** An instrument for incising a lacrymal sac or cutting a lacrymal stricture.

**Dacryocystot'omy** (*dakry*, tear, *kystis*, sac, *tome*, incision). Incision of the lacrymal sac or division of a lacrymal stricture.

**Dacryo'des.** Weeping, as some sores; resembling tears.

**Dacryohæmorrhœ'a.** Hemorrhage from the lacrymal apparatus.

**Dac'ryoid.** Like a tear.

**Dacryolin'.** Albuminoid derived from tears.

**Dac'ryolite** or **Dac'ryolith** (*dakry*, tear, *lithos*, stone). Lacrymal calculus; tear-stone; concretion formed in the lacrymal passages.

**Dacryolithi'asis** (*dakry*, tear, *lithiasis*, formation of calculi). Formation of lacrymal calculi.

**Dacryo'ma.** Epiphora; effusion of tears occasioned by occlusion of the puncta lacrymalia. Lacrymal tumor.

**Dac'ryon.** Tear. Point of meeting of the frontal and lacrymal bones and ascending process of the superior maxillary bone on the side of the root of the nose.

**Dac'ryonome** (*dakry*, tear, *nome*, ulcer). Corrosive ulcer of the lacrymal apparatus.

**Dac'ryops** (*dakry*, tear, *ops*, eye). Weeping eye. Tumefaction of the lacrymal ducts or lacrymal cyst. **D. fistulo'sa,** fistula of the lacrymal gland.

**Dacryopto'sis.** Prolapse of the lacrymal sac.

**Dacryopyorrhœ'a** (*dakry*, tear, *pyon*, pus, *rheo*, to flow). Discharge of tears mixed with purulent matter.

**Dacryopyo'sis** (*dakry*, tear, *pyon*, pus). Suppuration in lacrymal apparatus.

**Dacryorrhœ'a** (*dakry*, tear, *rheo*, to flow). Morbid flow of tears.

**Dacryoso'len** (*dakry*, tear, *solen*, canal). Lacrymal duct.

**Dacryosoleni'tis.** Inflammation of the lacrymal duct.

**Dacryosta'gia** or **Dacryostag'ma** (*dakry*, tear, *stazo*, to let fall). Continuous falling of tears.

**Dacryosteno'sis.** Stricture or congenital narrowing of the tear-duct.

**Dacryosyr'inx** (*dakryon*, tear, *syrinx*, fistula). Fistula lacrymalis; syringe for the lacrymal duct or canals.

**Dacryrrhœ'a.** Dacryorrhœa.

**Dacryu'ria** (*dakry*, tear, *ouron*, urine). Hysterical flow of urine in crying.

**Dac'tyl** (*daktylos*, finger). Finger or toe.

**Dac'tylate.** Resembling a finger or fingers.

**Dactyl'ion** or **Dactyl'ium.** Webbed fingers; syndactylism; union of the fingers or toes with each other; generally congenital, but may be owing to burns, ulcerations, inflammation, etc.

**Dactyli'tis.** Inflammation of a finger or toe; paronychia. **D. syphilit'ica,** gummatous swelling of the fingers or toes.

**Dactyl'ius.** A ring. Troche or lozenge, shaped like a finger. The anus.

**Dactylo-** (*daktylos*, finger). In composition, finger.

**Dactylocampsodyn'ia** (*daktylos*, finger, *kampsis*, bending, *odyne*, pain). Painful bending or contraction of the fingers.

**Dactylogrypo'sis** (*daktylos*, finger, *grypos*, curved). Abnormal bending or curvature of the fingers or toes.

**Dac'tyloid.** Finger-like.

**Dactylol'ogy** (*daktylos*, finger, *logos*, discourse). Conversing with the fingers, as by the deaf and dumb.

**Dactylol'ysis** (*daktylos*, finger, *lysis*, separation). Ainhum.

**Dac'tylospasm** or **Dactylospas'mus.** Spasmodic contraction of the fingers.

**Dactylosym'physis** (*daktylos*, finger, *symphysis*, union). Syndactylism; adhesion of the fingers to each other.

**Dac'tylus.** Finger; digit; especially (Wilder) a toe or digit of the hind limb, as distinguished from *digitus*, a finger or digit of the fore limb. Smallest measure of the Greeks; the sixth part of a foot. Date.

**Da′dane.** African lethargy.

**Dædal′ea suaveo′lens.** Champignon, ord. *Fungi*, growing on the trunks of old willows. It has a smell of anise, and has been recommended in phthisis pulmonalis.

**Dæ′mia exten′sa.** E. Indian shrub, infusion of which is administered in diseases of the lungs, and the juice applied locally in rheumatism.

**Dæmo′nia.** Demonomania.

**Dæmonoma′nia** or **Dæmonopath′ia.** Demonomania; monomania as to being possessed by an evil spirit.

**Daf′fodil.** Narcissus.

**Daf′fy's elix′ir.** Compound tincture of senna.

**Daft.** Insane.

**Dah′lia.** Root of this plant, ord. *Compositæ*, is stomachic, diuretic, and diaphoretic.

**Dais′y.** Chrysanthemum leucanthemum; Erigeron strigosus; Bellis perennis. **Dev′il's d.,** Chrysanthemum leucanthemum, Achillea millefolium, Anthemis cotula. **Eng′lish** or **Europe′an d.,** Bellis perennis. **Ox-eye d.,** Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

**Dalber′gia cochinchinen′sis** or **dipha′ca.** Tree of China and other regions of the East, used in skin diseases. **D. frondo′sa,** tree of E. Indies; leaves are applied externally in skin diseases, bark as a stomachic, oil of the seeds in rheumatism. **D. scan′dens,** tree of E. Indies; seeds are cathartic, leaves are emollient. **D. sis′sos** and **D. sympathet′ica** are employed as alteratives.

**Dal′by's carmin′ative.** A celebrated empirical remedy much used as a carminative for children. A committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy recommended the following form: Aquæ, Ox; sacchar. alb., ℥xxxij; potass. carbon., ℥ss; magnes. carb., ℥xij; tinct. opii, f℥vj; ol. menth. pip., ol. anethi fœnicul., āā ℈ij. M.

**Dal′ea citriodo′ra.** Leguminous plant of Mexico; antispasmodic.

**Dalma′tian pow′der.** Persian insect powder; pyrethrum.

**Dal′rymple's sign** or **symp′tom.** Slight retraction of the upper eyelid in exophthalmic goitre.

**Dal′tonism.** Color-blindness; achromatopsia.

**Dal′ton's laws.** Several are recognized under this head: 1. The law of reciprocal proportions. 2. The law of multiple proportions. 3. See *Charles's law*. 4. The tension of a gas in a limited space is the same whether other gases are present in this space or not; therefore the tension of a mixture of gases in such a space is equal to the sum of the tensions of all the separate gases.

**Dam.** A sheet of thin rubber tissue used in surgery and dentistry to protect the field of operation from fluids, such as blood or saliva.

**Damar′ra** or **Damma′ra austra′lis.** Dammar.

**Damia′na.** Mexican plant considered aphrodisiac; various species of Turnera, T. aphrodisiaca especially. Leaves of Aplopappus discoideus applied in rheumatism.

**Dam′mar.** A resinous substance derived from various species of Dammara; see *Pinus damarra*. **D. cement′ing flu′id,** preparation for mounting pathological sections, consisting of gum dammar, gum mastic, and benzole.

**Damoiseau's** (dam-was-oze′) **curve.** See *Ellis's sign*.

**Damp.** Moisture. A poisonous vapor. **Af′ter-** or **black-d.,** irrespirable gases following the explosion of fire-damp. **Choke-d.,** carbonic acid, see *Hydrogen, carbureted*. **Cold-d.,** term used for air in mines apparently loaded with carbonic acid, chilled and very moist from passing through the workings. **Fire-d.,** a mixture of gases, chiefly carbureted hydrogen given off from coal.

**Dam′son.** Prunum damascenum. See *Prunum*. **Moun′tain d.,** Quassia simarouba. **D. tree,** Prunus domestica.

**Danaidine′.** Alkaloid from Danais fragrans.

**Dana′is fra′grans.** Root and bark of this tree of Madagascar are tonic and antiperiodic, and used also in cutaneous affections. **D. rotundifo′lia** has similar properties.

**Dance.** Active rhythmical movements. **St. Guy's d.,** chorea. **St. John's d.,** epidemic chorea; dancing mania. **St. Vi′tus's d.,** chorea.

**Dance's sign.** Depression in the iliac fossa, presumed to denote invagination of the cæcum.

**Dan′cers' cramp.** Painful, spasmodic affection or cramp of the leg in dancers.

**Dan′cing disease′.** Tarantism. **D. ma′nia** or **plague,** epidemic chorea. **D. spasm,** saltatory spasm.

**Dan′delion.** Leontodon taraxacum.

**Dan′der.** Dandriff or dandruff.

**Dan′do.** Old name for prostration before attack of fever.

**Dan′driff** or **Dan′druff.** A scaly affection of the scalp. See *Pityriasis*.

**Dan′dy fe′ver.** Dengue.

**Dane's blood.** Anemone pulsatilla; Sambucus ebulus.

**Dane′weed** or **Dane′wort.** Sambucus ebulus.

**Dan′iell.** Unit of electrical measurement, equivalent to 1.124 volts.

**Daniel′lia thurif′era.** Frankincense tree of W. Africa, furnishing the product termed African frankincense.

**Dan′ielssen's disease′.** Anæsthetic leprosy.

**Dan′ube fe′ver.** A remittent malarial fever, endemic along certain parts of the shores of the Danube river.

**Dan′ysz rat bacil′lus.** A bacillus found in cases of an epidemic disease of mice; it is pathogenic for rats and mice, but not for man or the domestic animals; has been proposed as a means of exterminating rats when they menace man in threatened plague.

**Daph′ne.** Laurus. **D. alpi′na,** sort of dwarf olive; an acrid, volatile, alkaline principle is separated from the bark, called *daphnin*, to which its vesicating property is due. **D. can′dicans,** shrub of France and Italy, leaves of which are cathartic. **D. cneo′rum,** garland-flower; bark is vesicant. **Flax-leaved d.,** Daphne gnidium. **D. gnid′ium,** spurge flax, flax-leaved daphne; plant of S. Europe, furnishing garou bark, chiefly used for exciting irritation of the skin. Garou bark and Grana gnidia are also obtained from Daphne laureola. The whole plant is poisonous. **D. laure′ola,** systematic name of dwarf bay, wood laurel, or spurge laurel, bark of which has similar properties to the last; it is a source of mezereum. **D. liottar′di,** D. mezereum. **D. ma′jor,** D. laureola. **D. meze′reon** or **meze′reum,** systematic name of mezereon or spurge olive; bark of mezereon possesses analogous properties to the other varieties of daphne. *Mezereum* (Ph. U. S.) is the bark of Daphne mezereum and other species of daphne; is stimulant and diaphoretic, and in large doses emetic; it is employed in syphilis. Soaked in vinegar—mezereum acetatum—it has been employed to irritate the skin, especially to keep tissues open. Berries are drastic cathartic. **D. olæofo′lia** or **oleoi′des,** species growing in S. Europe; cathartic. **D. panicula′ta,** D. gnidium. **D. papyra′cea,** shrub of China and India; bark and root are purgative. **D. pil′lu,** Chilian shrub; emetocathartic. **D. salicifo′lia** grows in Mexico; leaves are vesicant. **D. thymelæ′a,** shrub of S. France and Spain; root is hydragogue cathartic; bark resembles mezereon.

**Daphnelæ′on** (*daphne*, laurel or bay tree, *elaion*, oil). Oil of bay; oil of berries of Laurus nobilis.

**Daphnetin′.** $C_9H_6O_4+2H_2O$. A yellow substance resulting from the disintegration of daphnin.

**Daphnid′ium cube′ba.** Species of *Lauraceæ* from China and S. Asia, berries of which resemble cubebs and are carminative. **D. myr′rha,** plant having similar habitat, resembling myrrh; excitant and diuretic; the root is anthelmintic and menstruant; the oil is employed in cutaneous affections.

**Daphnin′.** Bitter glucoside in mezereon bark. See *Daphne alpina*.

**Dar′by's disinfec′ting flu′id.** See *Condy.*

**Darier's** (dar-yays′) **disease′.** Keratosis follicularis; psorospermosis follicularis.

**Dark bod′ies of Nissl.** See *Nissl.*

**Dark′nesses.** See *Epilepsy.*

**Darksche′witsch's fi′bres.** Nerve fibres between the optic tract and the ganglion of the habenula. **D.'s nu′cleus,** mass of gray matter at the anterior part of the oculomotor nucleus.

**Dar′nel.** Lolium tenulentum.

**Darse′ni** or **Darsi′ni.** Laurus cinnamomum.

**Dar′sis** (*darsis,* excoriation). Anatomical preparation made by removing the skin for exposure of the organs covered by it. Excoriation.

**D'Arsonval′ cur′rent.** Discharge of high potency, through a solenoid of wire, from a condenser.

**Dart, caus′tic.** Caustic pencil which disappears by solution in the part into which it is introduced.

**Dar′ta.** Impetigo. **D. excoriati′va** or **malig′na,** herpes exedens; lupus.

**Darto′ic** or **Dar′toid.** Resembling the dartos muscle, either in appearance or in movement. **D. myo′ma,** see *Myoma.*

**Dar′tos** (skinned). Layer of tissue beneath the skin of the scrotum, formerly conceived to be muscular, hence called dartos muscle, but which is merely areolar tissue containing some unstriped muscular fibres. In women there is a corresponding structure lying beneath the integument of the labia majora.

**Dar′trous.** Herpetic; participating in the characters of herpes; also one affected with herpes. **D. diath′esis,** peculiar state of health which renders its subject liable to cutaneous eruptions of different forms; see *Herpes.*

**Darwin′ian ear.** Congenital absence of the helix at the upper outer angle of the ear. **D. the′ory,** see *Darwinism.* **D. tu′bercle,** tubercle or prominence on the margin of the helix of the ear, corresponding with the pointed ear of the ape.

**Dar′winism.** Theory that the evolution of animals and plants has occurred through slight hereditary variations from simpler forms, and that the fittest variations have survived; in other words, that individuals which have the slightest advantage over others are more likely to survive and perpetuate their kind. This is termed natural selection, or the survival of the fittest.

**Dasy′ma** (*dasys,* rough, hairy). Disease of the eye—the same as trachoma, but less in degree.

**Dasym′eter,** (*dasys,* thick, *metron,* measure). Instrument to determine the density of gases by the comparative loss or increase of weight undergone by a body suspended in air and other gases. See *Manometer.*

**Das′ys.** Rough, as the tongue when thick or rough; or urine when cloudy or thick.

**Date.** Fruit of the Phœnix dactylifera or excelsa, Palma dactylifera. Unripe date is astringent; when ripe it resembles the fig. Juice of the tree is refrigerant.

**Date-plum, In′dian.** Diospyrus lotus.

**Datis′ca cannab′ina.** Yellow hemp, of S. Europe; antiperiodic, and employed like cinchona. Glucoside from the root is called *datiscin,* $C_{21}H_{22}O_{12}$.

**Datu′ra.** D. stramonium. **D. al′ba,** E. Indian plant, having properties of D. stramonium. **D. fastuo′sa,** E. Indian species, narcotic and stimulant; used in epilepsy and herpes; seeds are hypnotic. **D. fe′rox,** of E. Indies, smoked in asthma. **D. metel′** or **meteloi′des,** E. Indian plant; febrifuge, and applied externally in arthritis. **D. nilhumma′tu,** shrub of Malabar; seeds are antiperiodic; juice is used externally in syphilis. **D. sanguin′ea,** red thornapple, grave plant; plant from which the Peruvian Indians prepare a narcotic drink called tonga. **D. stramo′nium,** thornapple, apple of Peru, Jamestown weed, jimson weed, stink weed. The leaves, seeds, and root are the parts used in medicine. They are narcotic, and sedative when applied externally in the form of fomentation; the leaves are smoked like tobacco in asthma. See *Stramonium.* **D. tat′ula,** properties are similar to those of D. stramonium.

**Daturi′na** or **Daturine′.** $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. Active principle of Datura stramonium, employed for obtaining the effects of stramonium; its action resembles that of atropine. **D. sul′phate,** white, granular crystals; hypnotic; given internally to control mania in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ (0.0005–0.001).

**Dat′urism.** The symptoms resulting from the toxic action of stramonium or its alkaloid.

**Daubenton's′ an′gle.** Occipital angle. **D.'s line,** line drawn from opisthion to nasion. **D.'s plane,** plane passing through opisthion and inferior margins of the orbits.

**Dau′cus au′reus.** Plant of N. Africa, used in leprosy. **D. candia′nus,** Athamanta cretensis. **D. caro′ta,** systematic name of the carrot plant. The fruit—carrotseed, *carota*—and the root have been used in medicine. The root is sweet and mucilaginous; the seeds have an aromatic odor and warm, pungent taste. The root is emollient, applied to fetid and ill-conditioned sores; seeds are stomachic, carminative, and diuretic. **D. cre′ticus,** Athamanta cretensis. **D. cyan′opus,** Pimpinella magna. **D. german′icus,** D. carota. **D. nos′tras, officina′rum, sati′vus,** or **vulga′ris,** D. carota. **D. seprin′ius,** Scandix cerefolium. **D. sylves′tris,** D. carota. **D. vulga′ris,** D. carota.

**Daugh′ter cells.** Cells originating from division of parent cells. **D. cyst,** cyst growing from the inner wall of a parent cyst. **D. glomer′uli,** convoluted filaments, *skeins,* produced in course of cleavage of the protoplasm; see *Mitosis.* **D. nu′clei,** nucleoli within nuclei. **D. rosettes′,** festooned filaments formed in the process of mitosis. **D. star,** diaster. **D. wreaths,** d. rosettes.

**Dau′ra.** Helleborus niger; Conocarpus latifolius.

**Daval′lia aculea′ta.** Fern of W. Indies; astringent and expectorant.

**Da′vidsohn's sign.** If an electric bulb is held in the closed mouth in a dark room the pupils will be illuminated if the maxillary sinuses are normal; the absence of luminosity in one or both pupils constitutes D.'s sign and is indicative of disease in the antrum of the darkened side.

**Da′vidson's syr′inge.** A syringe used chiefly for vaginal and rectal injections, consisting of an inlet and an outlet tube connected by a bulb with valves, the alternate compression and relaxation of which propels the fluid.

**Daviel's′ spoon.** Curette used to remove the lens in the operation of cataract extraction.

**Da′vies and Col′ley opera′tion.** Operation for cleft of the hard palate.

**Day-blind′ness.** Hemeralopia.

**Day′mare.** See *Incubus vigilantim.*

**Day′nettle.** Lamium album; L. purpureum; Galeopsis tetrahit.

**Day-nur′sery.** Crèche.

**Day-sight** or **vis′ion.** Nyctalopia.

**Dazz′ling.** Momentary disturbance of the sight occasioned by the sudden impression of powerful light.

**D. D.** Disk diameters.

**De ven′tre inspicien′do.** "Of inspecting the belly." When there is reason to suppose that a woman feigns herself pregnant a writ *de ventre inspiciendo* may be issued to determine whether she is so or not. In England the decision was formerly left to twelve matrons and twelve respectable men, according to the strict terms of the ancient writ.

**Dead.** Deprived of life; exanimate; paralyzed; cold, as if life was extinct in a part. **D. fin′gers,** paleness and coldness of the fingers, sometimes a precursor of senile gangrene. **D. space,** part of a fluid in which no reaction occurs between substances dissolved in it.

**Dead′house.** Morgue.

**Dead′ly.** Lethiferous; mortal; fatal. **D. night′shade,** Atropa belladonna.

**Dead′men's bells.** Digitalis.

**Dead′nettle.** Lamium album and other species of lamium.

**Dead′tongue.** Œnanthe crocata.

**Dead′wort.** Sambucus ebulus.

**Deaf.** Devoid of hearing; hard of hearing. **D. and dumb,** one who can neither hear nor talk.

**Deaf-mute.** One who is both deaf and dumb.

**Deaf-mu′tism.** Deafness combined with dumbness.

**Deaf′ness.** Hardness of hearing, or diminution or total loss of hearing, the effect of acute or chronic inflammation of the internal ear, closure of the Eustachian tube—throat deafness—paralysis of the auditory nerve or its extremity, or mechanical obstruction to the sonorous rays. **Bass d.,** inability to hear low notes in music. **Boil′er-makers' d.,** d. produced in the internal ear from the occupation. **Cer′ebral d.,** d. from changes in the brain. **Ceru′minous d.,** d. caused by the impaction of wax in the external auditory meatus. **Cor′tical d.,** d. dependent on a lesion of the auditory centre in the cortex of the superior left temporosphenoidal convolution. **Intellect′ual d.,** acoustic amnesia; condition in which, from lesion of certain portions of the brain, sounds are heard, but not appreciated. **Labyrin′thine d.,** nervous d. **Mind d.,** intellectual d. **Mu′sic d.,** amusia; inability to hear musical sounds. **Ner′vous d.,** deafness dependent primarily on lesion of some part of the nervous apparatus of the ear. **Paradox′ical d.,** increase of the hearing power in a noisy place, as on a railway train; a sign of deafness from middle-ear trouble; called also Willis's paracousia. **Psych′ical d.,** intellectual d. **Sen′sory d.,** intellectual d. **Tone d.,** music d.; amusia. **Throat d.,** deafness dependent upon a morbid condition of the throat, with involvement of the Eustachian tube. **Vas′cular d.,** deafness dependent upon a morbid condition of the blood-vessels of the ear. **Word d.,** a form of sensory aphasia dependent on lesion of the left temporal lobe; in this form sounds are heard, but not understood.

**Dealba′tion.** Paleness; bleaching; whitening of bones for anatomical purposes.

**Dearticula′tion** (*de,* from, *articulus,* joint). Diarthrosis; dislocation; disarticulation; abarticulation.

**Death.** Decease; definite cessation of all the functions, the aggregate of which constitute life. Real death, apothanasia, is distinguished from asphyxia or apparent death, the latter being merely a suspension of those functions. The only certain sign of real death is the commencement of putrefaction. Death is commonly preceded by distressing symptoms depending on lesion of respiration, circulation, or cerebral functions, and which constitute the agony of death. That which occurs suddenly, without any or with few precursory signs, is called sudden death, and is ordinarily caused by disease of the heart, apoplexy, rupture of an aneurysm, or by some other organic affection. Death is natural when it occurs as the result of disease; violent, when produced by some forcible agency. It may affect the whole body or a part only; hence the difference between somatic and molecular death. The chief varieties of the modes of death may be thus given:

| | |
|---|---|
| Death beginning at the heart, | Syncope (when death is sudden).<br>Asthenia (when death is gradual). |
| " " in the lungs, | Apnœa. |
| " " in the brain, | Apoplexy. |
| " " in gray matter of the medulla, | Paralysis of pneumogastrics, etc. |
| " " in the blood, | Necræmia. |

As it was at one time conceived that death must commence in the heart, lungs, or brain, these organs were called atria mortis, the halls of death. **Appa′rent d.,** asphyxia; unconsciousness; see *Death.* **Black d.,** black plague; plague of the fourteenth century, which is supposed to have proved fatal in Europe to 25,000,000 people. **Lo′cal, mo′lar,** or **molec′ular d.,** gangrene, sphacelus, caries, necrosis. **D. of man,** Cicuta maculata. **D. rate,** number of deaths in a fixed number—as 1000—of the population; see *Mortality.* **D. rat′tle,** sound produced by air passing through mucus which collects in the throat of a dying person. **Somat′ic** or **System′ic d.,** suspension of life in the individual as distinguished from local or molecular death. **D. stiff′ening,** rigor mortis. **D. strug′gle,** agony. **D. trance,** apparent death; see *Asphyxia.*

**Death's herb.** Atropa belladonna.

**Deaura′tion** (*deauro,* to gild). Gilding, as of pills.

**Deb′ilis** (weak). Infirm; unsteady.

**Debil′itants** (*debilito,* to weaken). Remedies exhibited for the purpose of reducing excitement, such as antiphlogistics.

**Debil′itas.** Debility. **D. an′imi,** weak or ill-developed condition of the mental functions. **D. erethis′ica,** see *Irritable.* **D. memo′riæ,** amnesia. **D. nervo′sa,** neurasthenia, see *Irritable.* **D. vi′sus,** asthenopia; amblyopia.

**Debil′itated.** Weakened.

**Debil′itating.** Weakening.

**Debilita′tion.** Debility; therapeutic action of debilitant medicines.

**Debil′ity.** Weakness; atonic condition induced by a number of causes, and not to be confounded with fatigue, which is temporary; debility is generally more permanent. **Ner′vous d.,** neurasthenia. **Spi′nal d.,** spinal weakness.

**Debove's′ forced feed′ing.** Method of forced feeding employed in tuberculosis of the larynx, in which the stomach is washed out with cold water, and food is introduced through a stomach tube. **D.'s mem′brane,** subjacent layer of germinal cells under the epithelium, in the bronchi especially.

**Débridement,** da-breed-mon(g)′ (Fr.). Removal of filaments, etc., in a wound or abscess which prevent the discharge of pus; cutting of a soft membranous or aponeurotic part which interferes with the exercise of any organ or outlet of any fluid, as pus.

**Débris,** da-bree′ (Fr.). Refuse; remains; fragments.

**Dec′agram** or **Dec′agramme** (*deka,* ten, *gramma,* gramme). Weight of ten grammes, 154.34 grains Troy.

**Decal′cified.** Deprived of lime or calcareous matter. The process is *decalcification.*

**Decal′cifying flu′id.** Fluid, such as weak hydrochloric acid, etc., used for the purpose of removing the lime and calcareous matter from hard tissues, etc., and to dissolve the cement in some tissues; employed in preparing pathological specimens.

**Dec′alitre** (*deka,* ten+*litre*). Ten litres, equivalent in the metric system to 610.28 English cubic inches.

**Decal′vant** (*calvus,* bare, bald). Depilatory; having the property of removing hair or rendering bald.

**Dec′ametre** (*deka,* ten). Ten metres, in the metric system equivalent to 393.704 English inches.

**Decanta′tion.** Pharmaceutical operation, consisting of pouring off gently, by inclining the vessel, any fluid which has a deposit.

**Decapita′tion** (*de,* from, *caput,* head). Trachelotomy; derotomy; detruncation; decollation; separating the head from the body; embryotomy, with removal of the head from the body to make birth of the child practicable.

**Decap′itator.** Sharp-edged hook for decapitating the fœtus.

**Decarboniza′tion** or **Decarbura′tion.** Depriving any substance of carbon, as the blood in its passage through the lungs. See *Hæmatosis.*

**Decay′.** Decline of health or strength; decomposition by putrefaction.

**Decease′** (*decedo, decessum,* to depart). Death.

**Decentra′tion.** Removal of or from a centre.

**Decephaliza′tion** (*de*, from, *kephale*, head). Decapitation. Flatness of the frontal region.

**Decerebra′tion** (*de*, from, *cerebrum*, brain). Removal of the brain-mass, as in craniotomy.

**Decer′ebrize.** To remove the cerebrum.

**Decid′ua** (*deciduus*, falling off, *membrana*, understood). Deciduous membrane; so called on account of its being considered to fall off from the uterus. The present view as to the decidua is as follows (Gray): The decidua is formed from the mucous membrane of the uterus; even before the arrival of the fecundated ovum in the uterus the mucous membrane of the latter is vascular and tumid, and when the ovum has reached the uterus it becomes imbedded in the folds of the mucus membrane, which grow up around it and finally completely encircle it, so as to cover it in entirely and exclude it from the uterine cavity. Thus two portions of the uterine mucous membrane (decidua) are formed—viz., that which coats the muscular wall of the uterus, *decidua vera*, and that which is reflected over the ovum, *decidua reflexa*. The decidua vera at the os internum and at the openings of the Fallopian tubes is continuous with the lining membrane of these canals, the thickening of the original mucous membrane of the uterus which converts it into decidua abruptly ceasing at these points. The neck of the uterus after conception is closed by a plug of mucus. The decidua vera is perforated by the openings formed by the enlarged uterine glands, which become much hypertrophied and developed into tortuous tubes. It contains at a later period numerous arteries and venous channels continuous with the uterine sinuses, and it is from it that the uterine part of the placenta is developed. The portion of the decidua vera which takes part in the formation of the placenta is called the *decidua serotina*. The decidua reflexa is shaggy on its outer aspect, but smooth within. The vessels which it contains at first disappear after about the third month. About the fifth or sixth month the space between the two layers of the decidua disappears, and toward the end of pregnancy the decidua reflexa is transformed into a thin, yellowish membrane, which constitutes the external envelope of the ovum. It seems to be well established that every discharge of an ovum, whether impregnated or not, is, as a rule, accompanied by congestion of the uterine mucous membrane and that there is a separation of a thin decidual layer of the mucous membrane from the uterus, *decidua catamenialis* or *menstrualis*. In the case of pregnancy there is no exfoliation of the membrane until the period of delivery, but, on the contrary, it undergoes further development, as already described. **D. catamenia′lis**, see *Decidua*. **D. cho′rii**, d. reflexa, see *Decidua*. **Epicho′rial d.**, d. reflexa, see *Decidua*. **D. exter′na**, d. vera, see *Decidua*. **Interu′teroplacen′tal d.**, d. serotina, see *Decidua*. **D. menstrua′lis**, see *Decidua*. **D. o′vulæ**, see *Decidua*. **Placen′tal d.**, see *Decidua*. **D. protru′sa**, decidua reflexa. **D. reflex′a**, see *Decidua*. **D. seroti′na**, see *Decidua*. **D. tu′nica**, decidua. **D. tu′nica reflex′a**, d. reflexa. **D. tu′nica u′teri**, d. vera. **D. u′teri** or **uteri′na**, d. vera. **D. ve′ra**, see *Decidua*.

**Decid′ual.** Relating to or bearing resemblance to the decidua. **D. cells**, granular, nucleated cells arising from the uterine mucous membrane and forming the decidua. **D. mem′brane**, decidua.

**Decid′uate.** Having a decidua.

**Decidui′tis.** Inflammation of the decidua of pregnancy.

**Deciduo′ma.** Vascular, connective-tissue new-growth in the cavity of the uterus, met with after abortion, produced by excessive development of part of the decidua previously existing. **D. malig′num**, a malignant and rapidly fatal form of deciduoma, with local and metastatic abscesses, etc.

**Decid′uous** (falling off). Caducous; shedding, as in some forms of skin disease. Relating to the decidua. **D. cells**, nucleated cells in the connective tissue and endothelium of the lining membrane of the uterus. **D. endometri′tis**, see *Endometritis*. **D. mem′brane**, decidua. **D. teeth**, temporary or milk teeth, see *Dentition*.

**Decigram** or **Decigramme**, des′e-gram (*decimus*, tenth part, *gramma*, gramme). Tenth part of a gramme in weight, equal to a little less than two grains French, 1.543 Troy.

**Decilitre**, des′e-lee-ter. One-tenth of a litre, equivalent to 6.1 English cubic inches.

**Decim′ana** (*decem*, ten) **fe′bris.** An intermittent whose paroxysms return every tenth day.

**Decimetre**, des′e-me-ter. One-tenth of a metre, equivalent to 3.937 English inches.

**Decinor′mal.** One-tenth of the normal. **D. solu′tion**, a solution of one-tenth the strength of a normal solution. It is a solution of approximately this strength of sodium chloride (0.6 per cent.), often incorrectly termed normal salt solution, which is employed in intravenous injections.

**Decip′ara** (*decem*, ten, *pario*, to give birth). Term applied to a woman who has been pregnant ten times.

**Declina′tion** (*declino*, to bend). Deviation, as from the normal standard; decline. **Neg′ative d.**, a change in position of the eye, in which its vertical meridian is on the nasal side of its normal position. **Pos′itive d.** is when this meridian is to the temporal side of its normal position.

**Dec′linator.** Instrument for pushing away the dura mater in the operation of trephining.

**Decline′.** Decay; wasting. Period of a disorder or paroxysm at which the symptoms begin to abate in violence. Period of life when the physical and mental faculties lose their usual activity and energy. Wasting disease, as phthisis.

**Declive′** (*declivis*, sloping). Inclined part of monticulus cerebelli. Depending lowest part of a wound or abscess.

**Decli′vis cerebel′li.** The inclined part of the monticulus cerebelli.

**Decoc′tion** (*decoquo*, *decoctum*, to boil). Operation of boiling certain ingredients in a fluid, to extract the parts soluble at that temperature; also product of this operation; decoctum. **Zitt′mann′s d.**, a combination of remedies much employed in Germany in syphilis; composed of sarsaparilla, pulvis stypticus, calomel, and cinnabar, boiled in water with aniseed, fennelseed, and licorice-root. A stronger and a weaker decoction were directed by Zittmann.

**Decoc′tum.** Decoction. **D. agropy′ri** (Ph. Br.), decoction of Triticum repens or couch-grass; dose, ℥ss–ij (16.0–64.0). **D. al′bum**, mistura cornu usti. **D. al′oës compos′itum** (Ph. Br.), balsam of life, compound decoction of aloes (extract of licorice, carbonate of potassium, aloes, myrrh, saffron, distilled water, and compound tincture of cardamom); gently cathartic; dose, f℥ss–ij (16.0–64.0). **D. althæ′æ**, decoction or mixture of marshmallows (althæa-root, raisins, and water); demulcent. **D. ama′rum**, bitter decoction (gentian-root, water, and bitter species); tonic; dose, f℥ss–ij (16.0–64.0). **D. am′yli**, mucilago amyli. **D. anthem′idis no′bilis**, decoction of chamomile (chamomile flowers, caraway seed, and water); used as a vehicle for tonic powders, pills, etc., and in fomentations and clysters. **D. ara′liæ nudicau′lis**, decoction of false sarsaparilla (Aralia nudicaulis and water); stomachic. **D. cas′siæ**, decoction of cassia (cassia pulp, water, syrup of violets, and pure manna); laxative in dose of ℥vj (192.0). **D. cetra′riæ** (Ph. U. S.), decoction of Iceland moss (cetraria and water); tonic, demulcent, and nutrient; dose, ℥j–iv (16.0–128.0). **D. chamæme′li**, d. anthemidis nobilis. **D. chimaph′ilæ**, decoction of pipsissewa (chimaphila, bruised, and water); a pint may be given in the twenty-four hours. **D. cincho′næ**, decoction of cinchona or of bark (cinchona bark, bruised, and water); it can be given in place of powdered bark; dose, ℥j–iv (16.0–128.0). **D. colom′bæ compos′itum**, compound decoction of colomba (colomba, bruised, quassia, orange-peel, powdered rhubarb, potassium carbonate, and water); tonic and stomachic. **D. commu′ne pro clyste′re,** d. malvæ compositum. **D. cor′nu cervi′ni,** mistura cornu usti. **D. cor′nûs flor′idæ,** decoction of dogwood (dogwood, bruised, and water); dose, ℥iss (48.0). **D. cydo′niæ,** decoction of mucilage of quince seeds (quince seeds and water; solution of mucilage in water; used as a demulcent. **D. daph′nes meze′rei,** decoction of mezereon (mezereon, bruised licorice, water); somewhat stimulant; used in secondary syphilis; dose, ℥iij–vj (96.0–192.0). **D. diaphoret′icum,** d. guaiaci compositum. **D. digita′lis,** decoction of foxglove (digitalis leaves and water); possesses properties of the plant; dose, ʒij–iij (8.0–12.0). **D. dulcama′ræ,** decoction of woody nightshade, d. of bittersweet (dulcamara, bruised, water); diuretic and diaphoretic, and administered in skin diseases. **D. pro enem′ate,** d. malvæ compositum. **D. pro fomen′to,** d. papaveris. **D. gossyp′ii radi′cis co′rtis** (Ph. Br.), emmenagogue; dose, ℥ss–ij (16.0–64.0). **D. geoffræ′æ iner′mis,** decoction of cabbage-tree bark (Geoffræa inermis bark, powdered, and water); anthelmintic, purgative, and narcotic; dose, to children, as anthelmintic, ʒij (8.0); to adults, ℥ss–ij (16.0–64.0). **D. grana′ti radi′cis** (Ph. Br.), decoction of pomegranate-root (pomegranate-root and distilled water); has virtues of the root. **D. guai′aci compos′itum** or **guai′aci officina′lis compos′itum,** compound decoction of guaiacum, decoction of the woods (guaiacum-wood shavings, raisins, sassafras-root, licorice-root, and water); stimulant, and given in syphilitc, cutaneous, and rheumatic affections. **D. guai′aci compos′itum et pur′gans,** compound purgative decoction of guaiacum (guaiacum-wood, sarsaparilla-root, carbonate of potassium, senna leaves, rhubarb, sassafras-wood, licorice-root, coriander seeds, and water); the title indicates the properties of the composition. **D. hæmatox′yli** (Ph. Br.), decoction of logwood (logwood and water); astringent; dose, ℥ss–ij (16.0–64.0). **D. helleb′ori,** d. veratri. **D. hor′dei** or **hor′dei dis′tichi,** barley-water, decoction of barley (barley and water); nutritive and demulcent; chiefly used as a common drink and in clysters. **D. hor′dei compos′itum,** compound decoction of barley (decoction of barley, figs, licorice-root, raisins, and water); similar properties to the last. **D. hygroph′ilæ** (Ph. Br.), demulcent and diuretic; dose, ℥ss–ij (16.0–64.0). **D. ispaghu′læ** (Ph. Br.), from Plantago ovata; demulcent; dose, ℥ss–ij (16.0–64.0). **D. ki′næ ki′næ,** d. cinchonæ. **D. ki′næ ki′næ compos′itum et lax′ans,** compound laxative decoction of cinchona (cinchona bark, water, senna leaves, sodium sulphate, syrup of senna); its title indicates its properties. **D. liche′nis islan′dici,** decoctum cetrariæ. **D. ligno′rum,** d. guaiaci compositum. **D. li′ni compos′itum,** compound decoction of flaxseed (flaxseed, licorice, and water); demulcent, nutritive. **D. mal′væ compos′itum,** compound decoction of mallow (mallow, dried chamomile flowers, and water); chiefly used for clysters and fomentations. **D. meze′rei,** d. daphnes mezerei. **D papav′eris,** decoction of poppy or poppies (poppy capsules and distilled water); it contains the narcotic principle of the poppy in mucilage and water; is anodyne and emollient, and employed as such in fomentation to painful swellings, ulcers, etc. **D. parei′ræ,** decoction of pareira or pareira brava (pareira brava and distilled water); dose, ℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). **D. pectora′le,** d. hordei compositum. **D. polyg′alæ sen′egæ,** d. senegæ. **D. quer′cûs** or **quer′cûs al′bæ, D. quer′cûs ro′boris,** decoction of white oak or of white-oak bark, d. of oak bark (oak bark and water); astringent; used in injections in leucorrhœa, uterine hemorrhage, etc., and in fomentations to unhealthy ulcers. **D. sap′pan** (Ph. Br.), decoction of Cæsalpina sappan; astringent resembling logwood; dose, ℥ss–ij (16.0–64.0). **D. sar′sæ,** decoctum sarsaparillæ. **D. sar′sæ compos′itum,** decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum. **D. sarsapa-ril′læ,** decoction of sarsaparilla (sarsaparilla-root and boiling distilled water); it is demulcent, and has been used in the sequelæ of syphilis; dose, ℥iv–viij (128.0–256.0). **D. sarsaparil′læ compos′itum** (Ph U. S.), compound decoction of sarsaparilla (sarsaparilla, sassafras bark, guaiacum-wood, licorice-root, mezereon, and water); this is considered to possess analogous properties to the celebrated Lisbon diet-drink, decoctum Lusitanicum, which it resembles in composition; dose, ℥iv–vi (128.0–192.0). **D. scil′læ,** decoction of squill (squill, juniper, senega, spirit of nitrous ether, and water); dose, ℥ss (16.0). **D. scopa′rii,** decoction of broom (broom, dried, and distilled water). **D. scopa′rii compos′itum,** compound decoction of broom (broom, juniper, taraxacum, and distilled water); dose, ℥viij–xvi (250.0–500) daily; diuretic in dropsy. **D. sen′egæ,** decoction of senega (senega and water); diuretic, purgative, and stimulant; given in dropsy, rheumatism, etc. **D. smi′lacis sarsaparil′læ,** d. sarsaparillæ. **D. sudorif′icum,** d. guaiaci compositum. **D. tarax′aci,** decoction of dandelion (taraxacum and distilled water); dose, ℥iss (48.0). **D. tormentil′læ,** decoction of tormentil (tormentilla and distilled water); dose, as an astringent, ℥i–ij (32.0–64.0). **D. ul′mi** or **ul′mi campes′tris,** decoction of elm bark (slippery-elm bark and distilled water); diuretic, and used in lepra and herpes; dose, ℥iv–viij (128.0–256.0). **D. u′væ ur′si,** decoction of uva ursi (uva ursi and water); dose, ℥iss (48.0). **D. vera′tri,** decoction of white hellebore (veratrum-root, water, and alcohol); stimulant, acrid, and cathartic, but used only externally; a useful wash in tinea capitis, psora, etc., alone or diluted with water. **D. Zittman′ni,** see *Decoction.*

**Decolla′tion** (*de,* from, *collum,* neck). Decapitation. Act of separating the fetal head from the trunk by section of the neck, employed in some cases of dystocia or difficult delivery.

**Decol′lator.** Instrument used for decollation or decapitation.

**Decolora′tio.** Decoloration; discoloration. **D. argente′a,** discoloration from the therapeutic use of silver preparations; argyriasis.

**Decolora′tion** (*de,* from, *coloro,* to color). Loss of natural color; condition of absence of color. In pharmacy, process by which liquids, or solids in solution, are deprived of color, as by passing them through animal charcoal.

**Decoloriza′tion.** Decoloration.

**Decombus′tion.** Deoxygenation.

**Decompensa′tion.** Want of compensation, as of the heart.

**Decomposi′tion** (*decompono,* to decompose). Dissolution or separation of parts composing a body; putrefaction.

**Decompres′sion.** Removal of excessive pressure —atmospheric pressure, for example—as in the production of caisson disease. The latter is regarded as a *decompression accident.*

**Decoordina′tion.** Interference with or cessation of coordination, as of movements.

**Decor′ticate** (*cortex,* bark). To peel or remove the bark or cortex; hence extended to include such treatment of the external pyogenic membrane in pulmonary empyema.

**Decortica′tion.** Operation consisting in separating the bark from roots, stalks, etc. Detachment of portions of enamel from a tooth is sometimes termed the decorticating process.

**Decos′tate.** Without ribs.

**Dec′rement** (*decresco,* to decrease). Decline.

**Decrep′it** (*decrepitus,* very old). See *Decrepitude.*

**Decrepita′tion.** Crepitation or crackling.

**Decrep′itude.** Last period of old age and of human life, ordinarily occurring about the eightieth year; but it may be accelerated or protracted. One in this stage of existence is said to be *decrepit.*

**Decrescen′tia.** Decline.

**Decrusta′tion.** Removal or falling off of a crust.

**Decuba′tion.** Lying down.

**Decu′bital.** Relating to the posture in bed or to a bedsore.

**Decu'bitus** (*decumbo, decubitum,* to lie down). Lying down; assuming the horizontal posture. Also bedsore. **D. acu'tus,** acute sloughing over the gluteal region from continuous position; acute bedsore. **D. chron'icus,** bedsore. **Dor'sal d.,** lying on the back. **Lat'eral d.,** lying on the side. **D. paral'ysis,** paralysis caused by pressure on a nerve in a case in which the patient has occupied one position for a length of time; pressure paralysis. **Prone, sternocos'tal,** or **ven'tral d.,** lying on the belly. **Supine' d.,** dorsal d. **D. traumat'icus,** bedsore.

**Decum'bence, Decum'bency,** or **Decum'biture.** Decubation; decubitus.

**Decum'bent.** Reclining.

**Decur'sus.** Duration or progress of disease.

**Decur'tate.** Cut short. **D. pulse,** see *Decurtatus.*

**Decurta'tion** (*decurto,* to cut short). Shortening; removal of a part.

**Decurta'tus.** Applied to the pulse, it signifies progressive diminution in the strength of arterial pulsations, which at last cease. If the pulsations return and gradually acquire all their strength it is called *pulsus decurtatus reciprocus.*

**Decur'vature** (*de,* down, *curvus,* curved). Curved downward.

**Decus'sate.** To cross like an X.

**Decussa'tion.** Union in the shape of an X or cross. Term used chiefly in the case of nerves—as decussation of the optic nerves, which cross each other within the cranium. **Foun'tain d.,** crossing of nerve fibres in the cortex of the anterior corpora quadrigemina. **Infe'rior** or **mo'tor d.,** d. of the pyramids, see *Corpora pyramidalia.* **Pin'iform d.,** sensory d. of the pyramids. **D. of the pyr'amids,** see *Corpora pyramidalia.* **Sen'sory** or **supe'rior d.,** crossing of fibres from the funiculus cuneatus to the opposite side; crossing of the external fasciculi of the anterior pyramids of the spinal cord. **Sen'sory d. of the pyr'amids,** crossing of nerve fibres in the upper portion of the medulla oblongata, between the anterior pyramids and the floor of the fourth ventricle. **Tegmen'tal d.,** fountain d. **Up'per pyram'idal d.,** sensory d. of the pyramids. **Ven'tral d.,** d. of the pyramids.

**Decusso'rium** (*decutio, decussum,* to shake down). Instrument for depressing the dura mater and facilitating the exit of substances effused on or under that membrane.

**Dedenti'tion.** Shedding of teeth. See *Dentition.*

**Dedola'tion** (*dedolo,* to hew with an axe). Action by which a cutting instrument divides obliquely any part of the body, and produces a wound with loss of substance; commonly observed in wounds on the head.

**Deduplica'tion** (*de,* priv., *duplico,* to double). Segmentation.

**Deep.** Beneath the surface. **D. re'flex,** tendon, bone, or muscle reflex, as distinguished from a superficial or cutaneous reflex. **D. su'tures,** sutures uniting the deeper parts of a wound.

**Deer'balls.** Elaphomyces granulatus.

**Deer'berry.** Gaultheria procumbens; Vaccinium stamineum.

**Deer'food.** Brasenia hydropeltis or peltata.

**Deer-plague.** Cattle-plague; rinderpest.

**Deer's tears.** Bezoar of the deer.

**Deer'tongue.** Liatris odoratissima.

**Defatiga'tion.** Fatigue; sensation of weakness and exhaustion caused by overtaxing the strength of the muscular or nervous system.

**Def'ecate** (*de,* away, *fæx,* dregs). To empty the bowels; go to stool.

**Defeca'tion.** Act by which excrement is extruded from the body. Fæces generally accumulate in the colon, being prevented by the annulus at the top of the rectum from descending freely into that intestine. In producing evacuations, therefore, in obstinate constipation, it is well, by means of a long tube, to throw the injection into the colon. In pharmacy, defecation means separation of any substance from a liquid in which it may be suspended. See *Clarification.* **D. cen'tre,** anospinal centre.

**Defect'** (*deficio,* to be wanting). Want of perfectness in structure, function, or development.

**Defec'tio** or **Defec'tus.** Defect.

**Defemina'tion.** Throwing off the female character, as when a woman practises male sexual acts.

**Defen'sive.** Preservative, as local applications to diseased parts to guard them from the impression of extraneous bodies, and particularly from the contact of air. **D. pro'teids,** alexins; substances which, produced endogenously in the body or introduced by artificial processes, as by inoculation, exert an immunizing effect in the prevention of disease.

**Def'erens.** Deferent. **Vas d.,** spermatic duct; spermiduct; excretory canal of the sperm, arising from the epididymis, describing numerous convolutions, and with the vessels and nerves of the testicles concurring in the formation of the spermatic cord, entering the abdominal ring, and terminating in the ejaculatory duct.

**Def'erent.** Relating to the vas deferens; carrying away from a part, as ducts carrying semen from the testicles.

**Deferentec'tomy.** Excision of the vas deferens.

**Deferen'tial.** Deferent. **D. ar'tery,** artery of the vas deferens.

**Deferenti'tis.** Inflammation of the vas deferens.

**Deferred' shock.** Shock late in its appearance after its cause.

**Deferves'cence** (*defervesco,* to cease boiling). Declination of morbidly elevated temperature of the body toward the natural standard.

**Defi'brinated.** Defibrinized.

**Defibrina'tion.** See *Defibrinized.*

**Defi'brinized.** Defibrinated; deprived of fibrin; term applied to blood from which the fibrin has been removed, as by whipping. The act of removing fibrin from the blood has been termed defibrination.

**Defigura'tion.** Disfiguration; deformation.

**Defini'tion.** Power of an object-glass to bring out upon the field of a microscope a sharp image of the object looked at.

**Deflagra'tion** (*deflagro,* to set on fire). In pharmacy, the rapid combustion of a substance with flame, great elevation of temperature, violent motion, and more or less noise, as in deflagration of the nitrate and the chlorate of potassium, of gunpowder, etc.

**Def'lagrator.** Thermoelectric cautery.

**Deflec'tens** (*de,* from, *flecto,* to bend). Bending from a definite course; derivative.

**Deflec'tion** or **Deflex'ion.** Derivation; act of bending from a definite course. Flexion, as of the uterus. Restoration of flexion of the head of the fœtus during delivery.

**Deflora'tion** (*defloresco,* to deflower). Depucelation; depudication; devirgination; act of depriving a female of her virginity, not necessarily by force.

**Deflow'ered.** Deprived of virginity.

**Deflu'vium** (*de,* from, *fluo,* to flow). Emanation. A falling off. **D. capillo'rum,** alopecia; loss of hair. **D. pilo'rum,** alopecia.

**Deflux'io.** Catarrh; defluxion; diarrhœa; fever with mucous discharge. **D. capillo'rum,** falling out of the hair as a result of independent disease; also alopecia. **D. catarrha'lis,** influenza. **D. cilio'rum,** falling out of eyelashes; madarosis. **D. dysente'ria,** dysentery. **D. supercilio'rum,** falling out of the eyebrows.

**Deflux'ion.** Flowing down; inflammation.

**Deflux'us dysenter'icus.** Dysentery.

**Defœda'tio** (*fœdus,* dirty) **un'guium.** Morbid condition in which the nails are discolored and horny.

**Defor'mans.** Deforming, as arthritis deformans.

**Deforma'tion** (*de, forma,* form). Production of morbid alteration in some part of the body, as disfiguration or deformity.

**Deformed'.** Having an unnatural form.

**Deform′ing.** Causing disfiguring change of shape. **D. arthri′tis,** arthritis deformans. **D. ostei′tis,** osteitis deformans.

**Deform′ity.** Morbid alteration in form of some part of the body. **Gun′stock d.,** fixation of the forearm at an angle with the arm, as in fracture of the condyle of the humerus. **Spreng′el's d.,** see *Sprengel.* **Volk′mann's d.,** see *Volkmann.*

**Defunctionaliza′tion.** Destruction or great impairment of a function.

**Defurfura′tion** (*furfur,* bran). Branny desquamation.

**Defu′sion** (*de,* from, *fundo,* to pour). Decantation.

**Degan′glionate.** To excise a ganglion or ganglia.

**Deganglioniza′tion.** Excision of a ganglion or ganglia.

**Degen′eracy.** Change to an inferior type or plane. See *Degeneration.*

**Degen′erate.** To change for the worse; also as an adjective, characterized by degeneration; and as a substantive, one whose mind or body has reverted to a lower type than that characterizing the race to which he belongs.

**Degenera′tion** (*de,* from, *genus,* family). Change for the worse—degradation—in the intimate composition of the solids or fluids of the body; metamorphosis. In pathological anatomy, degeneration or degenerescence means the change occurring in the structure of an organ when transformed into fat, for example, or other matter essentially morbid. To be a true degeneration, chemical change must take place and the tissue become changed into a lower and simpler form. In other forms the fibrous tissue may increase abnormally at the expense of the parenchyma, or some foreign substance may be infiltrated in a tissue, as in amyloid degeneration, or calcareous matter may be deposited in it, as in atheroma. Necrobiosis is employed in a similar signification and for morbid metamorphosis in general. Also reversal to a lower type than that characteristic of the race to which the individual belongs. **Acute′ fat′ty d.,** acute yellow atrophy of the liver of lying-in women; foothalt of young horses. **Ad′ipose d.,** fatty d. **Albu′minoid d.,** amyloid d. **Albu′minous d.,** albuminous infiltration. **Am′yloid d.,** see *Lardaceous.* **Angiolith′ic d.,** calcareous atheroma. **Ascend′ing d.,** Wallerian d. proceeding in a centripetal direction. **Athero′matous d.,** see *Atheroma.* **Ba′cony d.,** see *Lardaceous.* **Black d.,** melanosis; anthracosis. **Calca′reous d.,** see *Calcareous* and *Cretefaction.* **Ca′seous d.,** caseation. **Cell′ulose d.,** see *Lardaceous.* **Chees′y d.,** caseation. **Cholesterin′ d.,** see *Lardaceous.* **Cloud′y d.,** see *Cloudy swelling.* **Col′loid d.,** see *Colloid* and *Lardaceous.* **Cys′tic d.,** formation of cysts in any organ, or of a tumor which is a large cyst; vesicular mole. **Cys′toid d. of ret′ina,** form of œdema of that membrane. **Descend′ing d.,** Wallerian d. of nerve fibres in a downward direction. **Earth′y d.,** calcareous d.; cretefaction; calcification. **Fascic′ular d.,** atrophy of paralyzed muscles from lesion of the nervous centres. **Fat′ty d.,** fatty metamorphosis; conversion of a substance, as muscle, into fat. **F. d. of the heart,** see *Steatosis cordis.* **Fi′broid d.,** transformation into substance having appearance of fibres, see *Fibroid.* **Fi′brous d.,** this is not a true degeneration, being an increase of the normal fibrous tissue of a part or organ by the action of a chronic irritant; see also *Fibroma.* **Gelat′iniform d.,** see *Colloid.* **Glas′sy d.,** a form of lardaceous d. sometimes seen in the muscles in acute febrile diseases. **Gran′ular d.,** form of tissue metamorphosis characterized by a deposit of minute albuminous particles. **G. d. of the kid′ney,** Bright's disease. **Gray d.,** change resulting in nervous tissue from chronic inflammation. **G. d. of spi′nal cord,** locomotor ataxia. **Hy′aline d.,** formation of homogeneous shining tissue, probably caused by chronic neurotic irritation; it is also met with in sarcomatous growths, tuberculosis of the lungs, etc. **Hy′aloid d.,** see *Lardaceous.* **Larda′ceous d.,** see *Lardaceous.* **Liquefac′tive d.,** see *Liquefactive.* **D. of the liv′er,** see *Adiposis hepatica.* **Min′eral d.,** see *Cretefaction.* **Mu′coid** or **myxo′matous d.,** jelly-like alteration in connective tissue. **Ossif′ic d.,** ossification. **Parenchy′matous d.,** see *Cloudy swelling.* **Pig′mentary d.,** see *Pigmentation.* **Pu′trid d.,** hospital gangrene. **Quain's d.,** cardiac cirrhosis; fibroid degeneration of the heart; see *Quain.* **Reac′tion of d.,** see *Reaction.* **Sec′ondary d.,** Wallerian d. **Se′nile d.,** the involution changes occurring in old age. **The′roid d.,** mental degeneration to a level almost that of brutes. **Urat′ic** or **U′ric d.,** condition characterized by deposits of uric acid or urates. **Vir′chow's d.,** see *Lardaceous.* **Vit′reous d.,** see *Lardaceous.* **Walle′rian d.,** adipose degeneration in a nerve after its division; the degenerative changes may proceed upward toward the centre or downward toward the periphery. **Zenk′er's d.,** glassy d.

**Degen′erative.** Relating to degeneration. **D. neural′gia,** neuralgia associated with degeneration of the central nervous system. **D. tic,** tic with similar association.

**Degeneres′cence.** Degeneration.

**Deglu′tible.** Capable of being swallowed.

**Deglutina′tion** (*de,* priv., *glutino,* to glue). Separation of parts naturally associated together by destruction of connective tissue uniting them, as in case of burns, etc.

**Degluti′tion** (*de,* down, *glutio,* to swallow). Act by which substances are passed from the mouth into the stomach through the pharynx and œsophagus; the first step is voluntary, the remainder executed under spinal and involuntary nervous influence. **D. cen′tre,** centre in medulla oblongata supposed to control deglutition. **Dif′ficult d.,** dysphagia. **D. pneumo′nia,** condition due to loss of sensitiveness of the larynx, in which nourishment or drink enters into the larynx and the bronchial tubes and gives rise to inflammation.

**De Graaf, fol′licles of.** See *Graafian.*

**Degrada′tion** (*degredior,* to descend). Degeneration; progress toward an inferior type or plane.

**Degree′.** Title conferred by a college, as the degree of doctor of medicine. Degree was formerly used to indicate the qualities of certain drugs. The term is also used to indicate intensity of an affection, as a burn; particular stage of an incurable disease. Graded division, as on a thermometric scale.

**Degusta′tion** (*degusto,* to taste of). Gustation; appreciation of sapid qualities by the gustatory organs.

**Dehis′cence** (*dehisco,* to break open in chinks). Separation of a shut organ along the line of union; regular and determinate separation, or even bursting open, taking place in a shut organ, as in the bursting of a Graafian follicle.

**Dehumaniza′tion.** Loss of usual characteristics of a human being.

**Dehu′manized.** Deprived of human characteristics. **D. vi′rus,** vaccine virus obtained by vaccination of the cow with humanized virus.

**Dehydra′tion** (*de,* priv., *hydor,* water). Loss or abstraction of water from a chemical substance or compound.

**Dehy′drodimeth′ylphen′ylpy′razin′.** Antipyrin.

**Dei′ters's cells.** Epithelial cells on basilar membrane; outer hair cells of the organ of Corti; cells like those of connective tissue in the central nervous system. **D.'s nu′cleus,** auditory nucleus. **D.'s phalan′ges,** structures forming the reticular lamina of Corti. **D.'s pro′cesses,** axis-cylinder processes; of the various processes proceeding from a nerve cell, Deiters discovered that one, the nerve process, keeps on its course without division, while the others—protoplasma, protoplasmic, or ramified processes—undergo frequent subdivision. **D.'s ter′minal frames,** plates in the reticular lamina of the organ of Corti connecting the external phalanges with Hensen's cells.

**Dejec′ta.** Alvine evacuations.

**Deject′edness.** Depression.

**Dejec′tion** (*dejicio, dejectum,* to cast down). Expulsion of the fæces; stool, passage, evacuation, or movement. Depression of spirits.

**Déjerine's′ disease′.** Hypertrophic interstitial neuritis of very young children. **D.'s type,** D.'s disease. **D.-Sol′la disease′** or **type,** D.'s disease.

**Deka′mali.** Resinous exudation from Gardenia lucida, used in E. Indies in dyspepsia.

**Delacryma′tion** (*de*, down, *lacryma*, tear). Epiphora.

**Delacta′tion.** Weaning; stoppage of lactation.

**Delamina′tion.** Splitting into layers; development of the ectoderm by detachment from the yolk over the whole extent of the ovum.

**Delap′sus.** Prolapsus. **D. pal′pebræ,** falling down of the upper lid, see *Blepharoptosis*.

**Delete′rious** (*deleo*, to injure). Pernicious; noxious; that which produces destructive disorder in the exercise and harmony of the functions; poisonous.

**Delete′rium.** Poison.

**Del′hi boil.** Inveterate cutaneous affection, prevalent at Delhi in India, which assumes the form of a boil, ulcerating afterward, and forming the Delhi ulcer; it is called there Arungzebe, owing to the emperor of that name having died with it. **D. sore** or **ul′cer,** see *Delhi boil*.

**De′lia.** Artemisia vulgaris.

**Deliga′tion** (*deligo, deligatum*, to bind). Ligation; tying off; application of a bandage.

**Deligatu′ra.** Deligation.

**Delimita′tion.** Term used in physical diagnosis to designate the finding out and limiting the boundaries of organs.

**Deliquesce′.** To become liquid by attracting moisture from the air.

**Deliques′cent** (*deliquesco*, to melt, to dissolve). Any salt becoming liquid by attracting moisture from the air. Deliquescent salts require to be kept in bottles well stopped. Chloride of calcium, acetate of potassium, and carbonate of potassium are examples of such salts.

**Deliq′uium.** Syncope; mental impairment.

**Deliramen′tum.** Delirium.

**Delira′tio.** Delirium. **D. se′num** or **seni′lis,** senile insanity; dotage.

**Delir′iant** or **Delirifa′cient.** Causing delirium.

**Delir′ious.** Attended by delirium; raving.

**Delir′ium.** Mental derangement occurring in the course of febrile or exhausting disease; wandering of the mind. Violent temporary insanity. Delirium is usually symptomatic. **Acute′ d.,** sudden attack of acute delirious mania. **D. alcohol′icum,** d. tremens. **Chron′ic d.,** insanity. **D. cor′dis,** irregular trembling movements of the heart. **D. ebriosita′tis** or **ebrioso′rum,** delirium of drunkenness; also d. tremens. **Epilep′tic d.,** see *Epilepsy*. **D. fe′rox,** d. attended with violent excitement. **D. furio′sum** or **furibun′dum,** mania. **D. of gran′deur,** form of delirium in which there exist in the patient's mind absurd and exalted ideas of his social standing, influence, and power. **D. maniaca′le** or **mani′acum,** mania. **D. melanchol′icum,** melancholia. **D. mi′te,** quiet mental wandering with muttering. **Mut′tering d.,** form of d. occurring in typhoid states in which the patient is quiet, but out of his mind and constantly muttering to himself; d. mite. **D. nervo′sum,** d. from alcohol or psychic causes, or following surgical operations; also form of delirium accompanying nervous lesions. **D. palingnos′ticum,** delusional insanity, the patient believing that he has been a long time in a spot to which he has but recently come. **D. of persecu′tion,** delirium in which the patient imagines himself under surveillance and subject to persecutions. **D. a** or **e potû** or **D. pota-to′rum,** d. tremens. **Se′nile d.,** see *Dementia*. **Senso′rial d.,** d. from or with hallucinations. **D. traumat′icum,** delirium from wounds, surgical or other, especially when associated with alcoholism. **D. tre′mens,** mania a potu; state of delirium and agitation—often termed *the horrors*—peculiar to those addicted to spirituous liquors, with great sleeplessness. It is preceded by indisposition, lassitude, watchfulness, headache, and anorexia, the delirium and tremors, *tremor potatorum*, most commonly recurring in paroxysms. It is caused by the habitual and intemperate use of ardent spirits or of opium or tobacco, or by abandoning them after prolonged use. Treatment is various. Many have regarded stimulants, with large doses of opium to induce rest, to be indispensable. The expectant system, with large doses of potassium bromide and chloral, will often, if not generally, be successful; and it is probable that a cure effected in this manner will be more permanent than when produced by excitants. **D. tremifa′ciens,** d. tremens. **D. verbo′rum,** d. with marked loquaciousness. **D. vesan′icum,** d. of insanity as distinguished from that of febrile or debilitating diseases or poisons.

**Delites′cence** (*delitesco*, to abscond, to lie hid). Sudden disappearance, as of a disease.

**Delitescen′tia.** See *Repercussion*.

**Deliv′er** (*de*, from, *libero*, to set free). To disburden of a child.

**Deliv′erance.** The final stage of labor; extrusion of the secundines, either spontaneously or by the efforts of art. This completion of delivery is produced by the same laws as the expulsion of the fœtus. Sometimes the after-birth follows the child immediately; at others it is retained, and requires manual interference to remove it. The latter procedure has been practised in cases of intimate adhesion between the placenta and parietes of the uterus; in spasmodic contraction of the orifice of the uterus; in hour-glass contraction; in torpor or hemorrhage after the expulsion of the child; and in the insertion of the placenta at the orifice of the uterus.

**Deliv′ery.** Parturition. **False d.,** a discharge of water, which sometimes collects between the amnion and chorion, before the birth of the child.

**Deloca′tio** (*de*, from, *locus*, place). Luxation.

**Delomor′phous** (*delos*, visible, *morphe*, shape). Term applied to large cells having a definite form, such as those seen in the secreting portion of the peptic glands.

**Delore's′ meth′od.** Operation for surgical fracturing of the bone in genu valgum; redressement forcé.

**Delpech's′ opera′tion.** Ligation of the axillary artery through the space between the pectoralis major and deltoid muscles.

**Delphi′næ o′leum.** Porpoise oil, used in tuberculosis of the lungs and other debilitating conditions as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

**Delphinine′.** A very powerful alkaloid obtained from the seed of staphisagria. See *Delphinium staphisagria*. Its action is similar to that of aconitine; has been used in spasmodic asthma, facial neuralgia, etc., in dose of gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ (0.001); externally it is applied in an ointment of one or two per cent. strength.

**Delphin′ium.** A genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ*. **D. consol′ida** or **seg′etum,** branching larkspur, staggerweed; has been employed as a vermifuge; the flowers have been used in ophthalmia, and the seeds have the same property as those of stavesacre. **D. staphisa′gria,** systematic name of stavesacre, staphisagria; seeds are cathartic, emetic, and vermifuge; dose, gr. j (0.065). Owing, however, to the violence of their operation, they are seldom given internally, and are chiefly used pulverized, mixed with hair-powder, to destroy lice. See *Staphisagria*. **D. versic′olor,** delphinium.

**Delphinoïdine′.** Amorphous alkaloid separable from Delphinium staphisagria.

**Delphi′nus glo′biceps.** See *Acidum valerianicum*.

**Delphisine′.** Crystallizable alkaloid obtained from the seeds of Delphinium staphisagria.

**Del′ta** (the Greek letter Δ). A triangular area. Also employed (δ) to denote the fourth of a series. **D. for′nicis,** triangular space of the lower surface of the fornix over the foramen commune anterius. **D.-gran′ules,** basophile granules of small size, found normally in polymorphonuclear leucocytes. **D.**

mesoscap′ulæ, a triangular space at the root of the spine of the scapula.

**Del′tiform.** Deltoid.

**Del′toid** (*delta*+*eidos*, resemblance). Of the shape of the Greek letter delta (△), triangular. Specifically, the triangular muscle forming the fleshy part of the shoulder and covering the shoulder-joint; it extends from the outer third of the clavicle, from the acromion and spine of the scapula, to near the middle and outer part of the os humeri, where it is inserted by means of a strong tendon. This muscle raises the arm directly upward when the shoulder is fixed, and carries it anteriorly or posteriorly, according to the direction of the fibres which are thrown into action. If the arm be rendered immovable the deltoid acts inversely and depresses the shoulder. The term deltoid is also applied to the process or sheath covering the muscle, *deltoid aponeurosis* or *fascia;* to the artery, branch of the acromiothoracic, descending between the deltoid and pectoralis major muscles, *deltoid artery*. **D. impres′sion,** rough surface furnishing attachment to the deltoid muscle on the external side of the humerus. **D. lig′ament,** internal lateral ligament of the ankle, so called from its shape. **D. ridge,** deltoid impression. **D. tu′bercle,** eminence to which the deltoid muscle is attached on the clavicle.

**Deltoide′us.** Deltoid muscle. **D. accesso′rius,** independent muscular fascicle originating in the base of the acromion between the deltoid and subscapularis, and inserted either on the capsule of the shoulder-joint or humerus between the deltoid and triceps.

**Del′tospina′lis.** Muscle formed by separation of the fibres of the deltoid which are attached to the spine of the scapula.

**De lunat′ico inquiren′do** (concerning the examination of a lunatic). The title of a court order appointing a commission to determine the mental condition of a supposed lunatic.

**Delu′sion.** Hallucination. **Expan′sive d.,** d. of grandeur. **D. of gran′deur,** exaltation of ideas, noticed particularly in mania, paretic dementia, etc. **D. of lit′tleness,** micromaniacal d. **Macromani′acal d.,** delusion that the body is of excessive size; d. of grandeur. **Micromani′acal d.,** delusion that the body is very small in size. **D. of nega′tion,** delusion that the body or parts of it are absent. **D. of persecu′tion,** delusion that the patient is being constantly followed, pursued, abused, or tormented.

**Delu′sional.** Relating to or characterized by delusions. **D. insan′ity,** insanity occurring after fever, particularly typhoid fever; considered to be due to impaired nutrition and exhaustion of the nervous centres.

**Demagnetiza′tion.** Act of removing the condition of magnetization.

**Demag′netize.** To deprive of magnetic properties; to render a magnetic body non-magnetic..

**Demarca′tion.** Boundary line. *Line of demarcation* in cases of gangrene denotes a line along which the dead and living parts touch. **D. cur′rent,** a current of electricity obtained from a muscle which has been divided. **Sur′face d.,** the line separating live muscle from that in which the electromotive properties are abolished.

**Demarquay′s′ symp′tom.** In syphilis of the trachea the larynx is either motionless or depressed during deglutition or use of the voice.

**Dement′.** A subject of dementia.

**Demen′ted.** Insane. See *Dementia*.

**Demen′tia** (*de*, from, *mens*, the mind). Incoherency; imbecility; incoherent insanity. In common parlance, and even in legal language, this word is synonymous with insanity. Physicians, however, have applied it to cases of unsound mind characterized by a total loss of the faculty of thought, or by such imbecility of intellect that the ideas are extremely incoherent, there being at the same time a total loss of the reasoning power. Mania and melancholy are apt to end in this, if possible, more deplorable state. *Dotage* is the dementia of the aged. Senile insanity, senile dementia, insanity of the aged, is a form of insanity in which there is hopeless decadency or loss of the mental faculties. **D. acciden-ta′lis,** see *Lunatic*. **Acute′ d.,** a form occurring in the young or middle aged, which is occasionally curable or may run on into the chronic form. **D. adven-ti′tia,** see *Lunatic*. **D. agita′ta,** d. with occasional attacks of excitement. **D. alcohol′ica,** d. from the abuse of alcohol. **D. apoplec′tica,** d. as a result of an apopletic attack. **D. chore′ica,** d. as a result of chorea. **Chron′ic d.,** secondary d. **D. congen′ita,** idiocy. **D. epilep′tica,** d. as a sequel of epilepsy. **D. natura′lis,** idiotism. **D. organ′ica,** d. from various forms of change of structure of the brain. **D. paralyt′ica,** general paralysis of the insane. **D. paret′ica,** general paralysis of the insane. **Pri′mary d.,** d. in young persons not mentally strong, usually due to mental shock. **Sec′ondary** or **sequen′tial d.,** d. consequent on acute attacks; a form largely represented in hospitals for the insane. **D. seni′lis,** dotage; see the prime. **Ter′minal d.,** dementia coming on near the termination of some form of insanity. **D. tox′ica,** d. from the abuse of alcohol, opium, hemp, etc., or from lead poisoning.

**Demeph′itize** (*de*, from, *mephitis*, bad smell). To destroy foulness in the atmosphere.

**Demera′ra pink.** Spigelia anthelmintica.

**Demes′merize.** To restore a person who has been hypnotized to his normal condition.

**Demi-aponeurot′icus.** Semimembranosus.

**Demi-arcades′.** Arches of branches of the renal artery in the kidney.

**Demi-interos′seus.** Flexor brevis pollicis.

**Dem′ilune.** Crescent. **D. of Adamkie′wicz,** see *Adamkiewicz*. **D. cells,** crescentic cells found in various glands and elsewhere. **D. of Wei′denhain,** see *Giannuzzi's crescents*.

**Demimembrano′sus.** Semimembranosus.

**Demimonstros′ity.** Condition in which only partial malformation exists.

**Deminervo′sus.** Semimembranosus.

**Demi-orbicula′ris.** Each half of the orbicularis oris muscle may be so called.

**Demis′sio an′imi** (*demitto*, to lower). Depression.

**Demis′sor.** Catheter.

**Demitendino′sus.** Semitendinosus.

**Dem′me, bacil′lus of.** A microorganism found in tumors and fistulas, and in the blood in cases of erythema nodosum.

**Dem′odex folliculo′rum** (*demos*, fat, *dex*, boring-worm). Acarus folliculorum, mange-mite; a minute parasite inhabiting the sebaceous follicles of man and certain animals.

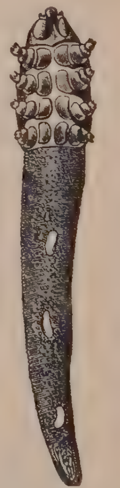
**Demog′raphy** (*demos*, people, *grapho*, to write). Study of population in its various aspects.

**Demo′nia.** Demonomania.

**Demoni′acal.** Wild; acting as if possessed with devils. **D. pos-ses′sion,** demonomania.

**Demonol′atry.** Worship of demons.

**Demonoma′nia** (*daimon*, demon, spirit of good or evil, *mania*, madness). Variety of madness in which the person conceives himself possessed of devils, and is in continual dread of malignant spirits, the pains of hell, etc.; also religious insanity.



Demodex folliculorum, enlarged. (Hyde.)

**Demonop′athy** (*daimon*, demon, *pathos*, affection). Demonomania.

**Demonopho′bia** (*daimon*, demon, *phobos*, fear). Insane dread of devils.

**Dem′onstrator** (*demonstro*, to exhibit). One who exhibits. Index finger; see *Digitus*. **D. of anat′omy,** one who exhibits the parts of the human body; teacher of practical anatomy.

**De Mor′gan's spots.** Red spots or patches, like nævus, in the skin in cases of cancer.

**Demorphiniza′tion.** Breaking the morphine habit by withdrawal of the drug.

**Demours′, mem′brane of.** See *Aqueous humor*.

**Demul′cents** (*demulceo*, to assuage). Medicines supposed to be capable of correcting certain acrid conditions imagined to exist in the humors. Substances of a mucilaginous or saccharine nature belong to this class. Demulcents may act *directly* on the parts with which they come in contact; but in other cases, as in catarrh, their effect is produced by contiguous sympathy, the top of the larynx being soothed by them first, and *indirectly* the inflamed portion of the air passages. Some demulcents are also emollients, but the former are generally considered as applicable to mucous membranes, the latter to the skin.

**Demus′culate** (*de*, from, *musculus*, muscle). Emaciated; devoid of flesh.

**De Mus′sy's point** and **symp′tom.** See *Mussy*.

**Demutiza′tion.** Training of deaf-mutes to speak or communicate by means of the sign language.

**Denan's′ meth′od.** Operation for uniting a divided intestine, including the introduction of cylinders of metal into the bowel.

**Denar′cotize.** To deprive of narcotin.

**Denar′cotized o′pium.** Powdered opium freed from constituents soluble in ether. Narcotin and other constituents have thus been extracted, and the residuum is brought with sugar of milk to 14 per cent. morphine strength.

**Dendrax′on.** A neuron whose axis divides at once into branches, as distinguished from inaxon.

**Den′dric.** Dendritic.

**Den′driform** (*dendron*, tree, *forma*, form). Dendroid; dendritic.

**Den′drite.** A ramifying afferent process of a nerve cell.

**Dendrit′ic** (*dendron*, tree). Tree-shaped; villous; branching; relating to a dendrite. **D. vegeta′tion,** see *Cancer, villous*.

**Dendroden′tine** (*dendron*, tree, *odous*, tooth). A dental tissue formed by the amalgamation of the enamel, dentine, and cementum of several teeth.

**Den′droid** (*dendron*, tree, *eidos*, form). Branching, ramifying; dendritic.

**Dendrolib′anus** (*dendron*, tree, *libanos*, frankincense). Rosmarinus.

**Den′dron.** Dendrite.

**Den′ecke's cheese bacil′lus.** Spirillum tyrogenum.

**Denerva′tio** (*de*, from, *nervus*, tendon). Aponeurosis.

**Dengue,** den′gay (Spanish name). Dandy, bouquet or bucket fever, eruptive articular fever, rheumatic fever, breakbone, neuralgic, solar, or sun fever. Disease which was first recognized in the years 1827 and 1828 in the West Indies and in the Southern States of North America. It usually commences with great languor, chilliness, and pain in the tendons about the smaller joints; to these symptoms succeed burning heat and redness of the skin, pains in the muscles of the limbs or in the forehead, with vomiting or nausea. The fever continues for one, two, or three days, and usually terminates by copious perspiration. The symptoms are often extremely violent, but the disease is seldom fatal. Cases in which the pains are subordinate have occasionally been mistaken for yellow fever, and *vice versa*. It is believed by some that the disease is due to the presence of an amœboid parasite in the blood, and it has been suggested that the inoculation of this parasite is effected by means of mosquito-bites, analogous to the mode of propagation of malaria and of yellow fever. **Micrococ′ci of d.,** Scheutzia laughlini.

**Den′guis.** Dengue.

**Denida′tion** (*de*, from, *nidus*, nest). Dislodgement of epithelium during menstruation.

**Denigra′tion** (*denigro*, to become black). The act of becoming black, as in cases of sphacelus, suggillation, etc.

**Denisen′sko's meth′od.** Hypodermic injections of celandin in cancer.

**Denitrifica′tion.** The breaking up or abstraction of nitrates.

**Deni′trify.** To break up or abstract nitrates. See *Bacillus denitrificans*.

**Denonvil′lier's fas′cia.** Rectovesical fascia. **D.'s opera′tion,** rhinoplastic operation for the formation of a new ala of the nose, consisting in cutting a triangular flap with a peduncle from the intact side of the nose above the defective ala.

**Dens.** Tooth. **D. acu′tus,** incisor tooth. **D. angula′ris,** canine tooth. **D. bicuspida′tus,** molar tooth. **D. bucca′lis,** premolar tooth. **D. cani′nus** or **cuspida′tus,** canine tooth. **D. clava′lis,** molar tooth. **D. columella′ris,** canine tooth. **D. cto′nis,** incisor tooth. **D. decid′uus,** milk tooth. **D. epistroph′ei,** see *Odontoid*. **D. incisi′vus,** incisor tooth. **D. infanti′lis** or **lac′teus,** milk tooth. **D. lania′rius,** canine tooth. **D. leo′nis,** Leontodon taraxacum. **D. maxilla′ris,** molar tooth. **D. mola′ris ante′rior** or **mi′nor,** premolar tooth. **D. mola′ris ma′jor, poste′rior, ve′rus, multicuspida′tus,** true molar teeth. **D. ocula′ris,** eye tooth. **D. opsig′onus,** wisdom tooth. **D. premola′ris,** premolar tooth; incisor tooth. **D. pro′lifer,** term used by Bartholin for a supernumerary tooth which appears to grow upon a primitive or parent tooth. **D. raso′rius,** incisor tooth. **D. saphronis′ter, saphroret′icus, sapien′tiæ,** or **sophronis′tus,** third molar or wisdom tooth. **D. seroti′nus,** permanent tooth. **D. to′micus,** incisor tooth.

**Densim′eter** (*densus*, dense, *metron*, measure). Areometer; instrument for determining specific gravity of any kind.

**Den′sity.** Compactness. **Elec′trical d.,** the quantity of electricity per unit of volume or area.

**Dentag′ra** (*dens*, tooth, *agra*, seizure). Tooth forceps. Toothache.

**Den′tal.** Concerning the teeth. See *Dentiform*. **D. arch′es,** arches formed by the range of alveoli in each jaw. **D. ar′teries** are those which nourish the teeth. They proceed from several sources. The teeth of the upper jaw, *e. g.*, receive their arteries from the infraorbital and superior alveolar, themselves branches of the internal maxillary. The teeth of the lower jaw receive their branches from the inferior dental or inferior maxillary, which is given off by the internal maxillary, and runs through the dental canal, issuing at the dental foramen, after having given numerous ramifications to the teeth and jaw. **D. band,** a band of epithelial involution which precedes tooth-formation. **D. bulb,** dentinal papilla. **D. canals′,** maxillary canals; bony canals through which the vessels and nerves pass to the interior of the teeth. **D. car′tilage,** cartilaginous elevation, divided by slight fissures, on the biting margins of the gums in infants prior to dentition; is a substitute for the teeth. **D. cav′ity,** cavity in the interior of the teeth, in which is situated the dental pulp; see *Tooth*. **D. cord,** epithelial bud giving origin to an enamel organ. **D. crypt,** see *Crypt*. **D. cu′ticle,** see *Cuticula*. **D. defect′,** histological malformation of any of the hard dental tissues. **D. die,** metallic model over which a plate for holding false teeth is given the desired form. **D. en′gine,** rapidly rotating apparatus employed in dentistry and general surgery, with which burs, drills, etc., can be applied. **D. ex′cavator,** instrument for the removal of the decayed part of a tooth preparatory to filling it. **D. fault,** defect in the histological structure of a tooth. **D. fol′licle,** membranous follicle, formed of double lamina, in which the tooth is contained before it issues from the alveoli, and which consequently aids in the formation of the alveolodental periosteum and of the membrane that envelops the pulp of the tooth. Dental follicles are lodged in the substance of the jaws. **D. fora′men**, orifice of dental canal on ramus of the jaw. **D. gan′grene**, gangrene or caries of the teeth, see *Caries*. **D. germ**, germ of a tooth. **D. groove**, see *Groove, dental*. **D. lam′ina**, a sheet of epithelial tissue from which dental cords are given off. **D. lig′ament**, that portion of the pericementum which embraces the neck of a tooth. **D. lobe**, one of the great sections of which a composite tooth is made up. **D. machine′**, light-running instrument, consisting of stand, wheel, and pulley and a treadle, by means of which the operator imparts a rotary motion to various tools for removing caries and for cleansing the surface of teeth; it may also be run by electricity or water power; d. engine. **D. mod′el**, a plaster cast which is to be accurately reproduced in other material. **D. nerves**, nerves which pass to the teeth. Those of the upper incisors and canines are furnished by the infraorbital nerve, a branch of the superior maxillary, and those of the molars by the trunk of the same nerve; the teeth of the lower jaw receive the nerves from the inferior maxillary, which, as well as the superior maxillary, arises from the fifth pair. **D. papil′læ**, elevations in the dental groove for the development of the teeth. **D. perim′eter**, instrument to measure the circumference of the teeth. **D. plate**, a sheet of metal, vulcanite, or celluloid, holding one or more false teeth, moulded to fit the palatal and alveolar portions of the jaws. **D. plex′uses**, communications formed by looped anastomoses of dental nerves in the maxillary bones. **D. pro′cess**, alveolar process. **D. pulp**, pulp of the tooth; pultaceous substance of a reddish-gray color, very soft and sensitive, which fills the cavity of the teeth; well supplied with capillary vessels; it has been described as a special tissue, with the epithet *phanerogenous* or *phanerophorous*. **D. sac**, part of dental groove investing the papillæ and teeth before eruption. **D. sac′culus**, d. follicle. **D. splint**, see *Splint*. **D. sur′geon**, dentist. **D. sur′gery**, dentistry. **D. to′phi**, gouty deposits upon the roots of the teeth. **D. tu′buli**, minute wavy and branching tubes, seen microscopically, which make up the ivory or dentine. **D. veins** have a similar distribution with the arteries.

**Dental′gia.** Odontalgia; toothache.

**Dent′aphone** (*dens*, tooth, *phone*, sound). A box like a large watch, with a diaphragm and a cord attached connected with a mouth-piece; through the latter, held between the teeth, sound-vibrations are transmitted through the cranial wall to the auditory nerve.

**Denta′ria.** Anthemis pyrethrum; Plumbago europæa. **D. diphyl′la**, pepper-root; native of North America; antiscorbutic, stimulant, and diuretic.

**Den′tary.** Dental.

**Denta′ta** (*vertebra*, understood). The second cervical vertebra or axis, so called because of the tooth-like process on which the atlas turns.

**Den′tate.** Dentated, denticulate, serrated; cut in the shape of teeth, having tooth-like processes. **D. bod′y**, nucleus dentatus. **D. convolu′tion**, convolution of the brain lying within the hippocampal fissure. **D. fas′cia**, see *Fascia dentata*. **D. fis′sure**, hippocampal fissure. **D. lam′ina**, portion of the spinal lamina. **D. nu′cleus**, collection of gray matter in the central white substance of the cerebellum. **D. su′ture of bone**, suture in which the edges resemble teeth.

**Dentella′ria.** Plumbago europæa.

**Den′tes** (pl. of dens). Teeth.

**Den′ticeps** (*dens*, tooth, *capio*, to seize). Tooth forceps.

**Den′ticle.** A small tooth.

**Dentic′ola hom′inis** (*dens*, tooth, *colo*, to inhabit). A microorganism which has been found in dental concretions. See *Odontolith*.

**Dentic′ulate.** Dentate. **D. bod′y**, dentate nucleus. **D. lam′ina**, dentate lamina. **D. lig′ament**, a slender cord situated between the anterior and posterior fasciculi of the spinal nerves, and between the tunica arachnoidea and pia mater; it is attached to the dura mater where that membrane issues from the cranium, and accompanying the spinal marrow to its inferior extremity. It sends off, from its outer edge, about twenty slender processes, in the form of denticuli, each of which passes outward and connects itself with the dura mater in the intervals between the anterior and posterior roots of the nerves. **D. mus′cle**, serratus magnus.

**Dentic′ulus** (dim. of *dens*, tooth). Crena; one of the serrations in the bones of the skull forming the sutures.

**Dentifica′tion.** Formation of the teeth. Calcareous deposit on the enamel of the teeth; tartar.

**Den′tiform** (*dens*, tooth, *forma*, form). Resembling a tooth in shape; odontoid.

**Den′tifrice** (*dens*, tooth, *frico*, to rub). Tooth-powder, tooth-paste; name given to different powders and pastes proper for cleansing the enamel of the teeth and removing the tartar which covers them. Orris root is a very common ingredient.

**Dentig′erous** (*dens*, tooth, *gero*, to carry). Tooth carrying, as dentigerous cysts, cysts containing teeth.

**Dentila′bial** (*dens*, tooth, *labium*, lip). Relating to both teeth and lips.

**Den′tilave.** Tooth-wash.

**Dentilin′gual** (*dens*, tooth, *lingua*, tongue). Relating to both teeth and tongue.

**Den′tin.** Dentine.

**Den′tinal.** Relating to the dentine of the teeth, as *dentinal fibres*, *dentinal cells*, etc. See *Tooth*. **D. car′tilage**, residuum after action of dilute acid on dentine, the lime salts being dissolved. **D. cells**, see *Tooth*. **D. fi′bres**, protoplasm contained in the dentinal tubules. **D. germ**, d. papillæ. **D. glob′ules**, spheroidal masses of matrix at the outer edge of dentine. **D. ma′trix**, substance of close texture between the dentinal tubules. **D. papil′læ**, dental papillæ. **D. sheath**, lining of the dentinal canals. **D. tu′bules**, long and sinuous tubes in the dentine.

**Dentinal′gia.** Pain in the dentine; toothache.

**Den′tine.** The tooth substance proper. See *Tooth*. **Indura′tion of the d.**, see *Eburnitis*. **D. of repair′**, dentine which is deposited in dental pulp cavity on the inner surface of dentine when its outer surface becomes denuded of enamel. **Sec′ondary d.**, irregular deposits of d. in a pulp chamber, due to abnormal irritation.

**Dentinifica′tion.** Process of formation of dentine.

**Dentini′tis.** Inflammation of the dentine tubules or of the dentinal fibres.

**Den′tinoid.** Like dentine or tooth structure.

**Dentinos′teoid.** Composed of dentine and bone, as osteoma of the teeth.

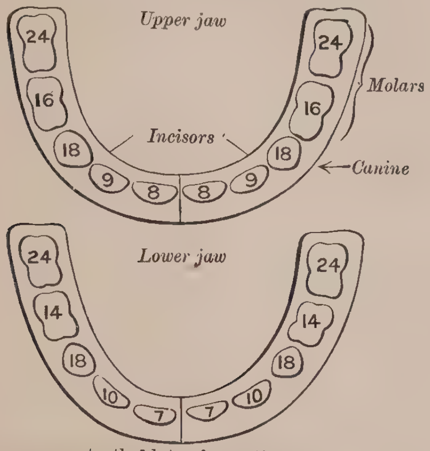
**Dentiscal′pium** (*dens*, tooth, *scalpo*, to scrape). An instrument used for scaling the teeth; toothpick or toothrake. Gum lancet.

**Den′tist.** Dental surgeon, surgeon dentist; one who devotes himself to the study of the diseases of the teeth and their treatment.

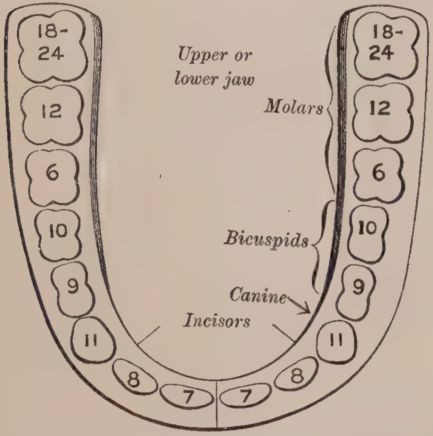
**Den′tistry.** Dental surgery; the art of the dentist.

**Denti′tion** (*dentio*, to cut teeth). Teething; exit of the teeth from the alveoli and gums, or rather the phenomena characterizing the different periods of their existence. The germs of the first teeth, *dentes lactei* or *milk teeth*, are visible in the fœtus about the end of the second month, and begin to be ossified from the end of the third to that of the sixth month. At birth the corona of the incisors is formed, but that of the canine is not completed, and the tubercles of the molars are not yet all united. Gradually the fang becomes developed, and at about six or eight months begins what is commonly called the *first dentition*. The two middle incisors of the lower jaw commonly appear first, and some time afterward those of the upper jaw; afterward, the two lateral incisors of the lower jaw; and then those of the upper, followed by the four anterior molars; the canine or eye teeth at first, those of the lower and afterward those of the upper jaw, next appear; and subsequently and successively the first four molars—two above and two below, one on each side. The whole number of the *primary, temporary, deciduous, shedding,* or *milk teeth* (*dentes temporarii*) is 20.

The eruption of the milk teeth takes place, approximately, in the order shown in the illustration.



Temporary teeth; date of eruption given in months.



Permanent teeth; date of eruption given in years.

The *second dentition* or shedding of the milk teeth begins about the age of 6 or 7 years. The germs or membranous follicles of these second teeth—to the number of 32—as well as the rudiments of the teeth themselves, are visible, even in the fœtus, with the exception of those of the small molars, which do not appear until after birth. They are contained in alveoli of the same shape as those of the first dentition. Their ossification commences at from 3 to 6 months after birth in the incisors and first molars; at 8 or 9 months in the canine; about 3 years in the molars; 3½ in the second great molars, and about 10 years in the last. As the alveolus of a new tooth becomes gradually augmented the septum between it and that of the corresponding milk tooth is absorbed and disappears. The root of the milk tooth is likewise absorbed; its corona becomes loose and falls out, and all the first teeth are gradually replaced by the permanent teeth. The second dentition becomes necessary in consequence of the increased size of the jaws. The new teeth have neither the same direction nor the same shape as the old, and are more numerous, amounting, until about the age of 25, to 28. About this period a small molar appears at the extremity of each jaw, which is called the wisdom tooth or wit tooth, making the whole number of permanent teeth 32.

The eruption of the permanent teeth is remarkable for its general regularity, so that it constitutes an important means of ascertaining the age of the individual during the early period of life (see the illustration). The teeth of the lower jaw generally precede by a few weeks those of the upper.

During first dentition the infant is especially liable to disease, the irritation produced by the pressure of the tooth on the superincumbent gum sometimes occasioning pyrexia, convulsions, diarrhœa, etc., symptoms often strikingly relieved by free division of the distended gum. This disordered condition is called teething.

**Dentog′raphy** (*dens,* tooth, *grapho,* to write). Description of the teeth.

**Den′toid** (*dens,* tooth, *eidos,* resemblance). Odontoid.

**Dentoli′va.** Olivary body.

**Dentol′ogy** (*dens,* tooth, *logos,* discourse). Study and description of the teeth; odontology.

**Denton′omy** (*dens,* tooth, *nomos,* arrangement or law). Classification of the teeth.

**Den′ture.** Set or row of false teeth mounted on metal or ivory, to be adjusted to the alveolar margin.

**Denucé's** (den-ue-says′) **lig′ament.** A short band of fibrous tissue in the wrist-joint between the radius and ulna.

**Denu′cleated.** Deprived of the nucleus.

**Denuda′tion** (*denudo,* to lay bare). Condition of a part deprived of its natural coverings, whether by wounds, gangrene, or abscess; particularly applied to the bones when deprived of periosteum, and to the teeth when they lose their enamel or when the gums recede from them and their sockets are destroyed.

**Denu′ding pro′cess.** Denudation.

**Denutri′tion.** Opposite to nutrition, as denutrition or breaking down of tissue.

**Deob′struent** (*de,* priv., *obstruo,* to obstruct). Medicine given with the view of removing any obstruction.

**Deo′dorant** (*de,* priv., *odor,* smell). Destructive of odor; antibromic.

**Deo′dorizer.** Antibromic; an agent which destroys odor.

**Deontol′ogy** (*deon,* what is right, *logos,* description). The science of duty. **Med′ical d.,** medical ethics; medical etiquette; the duties and rights of medical practitioners.

**Deop′pilant** or **Deop′pilative** (*de,* priv., *oppilo,* to stop up). Deobstruent.

**Deoppila′tion.** The act of getting rid of an obstruction.

**Deor′sum.** Downward. **D. ter′gens,** directed downward, said of the eyes. **D. ver′gens,** directed downward.

**Deorsumduc′tion.** Movement downward of a part or organ.

**Deorsumver′sion.** Turning of both eyes downward at the same time.

**Deossifica′tion.** Absorption or removal of the osseous elements; the opposite to ossification.

**Deoxida′tion.** Separation of oxygen from a compound.

**Deox′idizer.** A substance which deprives another of oxygen.

**Deoxygena′tion.** The withdrawal or deprivation of oxygen.

**Deo′zonize.** To deprive of ozone.

**Dephlegma′tion** (*de,* from, *phlegma,* phlegm). Process of removing water from a body by distillation.

**Dephlogis′ticated** (*de,* from, *phlogiston,* hydrogen). Deprived of hydrogen. **D. air,** oxygen gas. **D. muriat′ic acid,** chlorine.

**Depigmenta′tion.** Decoloration; abstraction of pigment.

**Dep′ilate** (*de*, from, *pilus*, hair). To remove or extract hair.

**Depila′tion.** Loss of hair, either spontaneously or by art; removal of hair.

**Depil′atory.** Anything which causes loss of hair. Depilatories are usually caustic applications in which quicklime or some other alkaline substance, sulphuret of iron, etc., enters. A pitch plaster, pitch cap, is sometimes used as a depilatory; it, of course, pulls the hair out by the roots.

**Dep′ilous.** Devoid of hair.

**Deplete′.** To empty. To reduce in strength.

**Deple′tion** (*depleo*, to unload). Act of emptying or unloading; for example, the vessels, by bloodletting and the different evacuants. Inordinate evacuation. Great reduction of strength.

**Deple′tory.** Depleting; having the power of causing depletion.

**Depluma′tion** (*de*, from, *pluma*, feather). Disease of the eyelids, in which they are swollen and the eyelashes fall out. See *Madarosis*.

**Depolariza′tion.** Removal of polarity; neutralization of opposite poles, applying the term to electrical, magnetic, and light phenomena.

**Depo′larize.** To deprive of polarity, as light. See *Depolarization*.

**Depo′larizer.** An attachment to a cell of a battery for checking the accumulation of gas on the collecting or generating plate.

**Depos′it** (*de*, from, *pono*, to lay or put down). Anything laid or thrown down; sediment; in pharmacy, anything which is precipitated and thus separated from a chemical or mechanical mixture; in physiology and pathology, a structureless substance, separated from the blood or other fluid. **Brick-dust d.**, a reddish, uratic deposit in the urine.

**Depos′itive.** Epithet used to express that condition of a membrane in which plastic lymph is exuded into the derma, giving rise to the production of small, hard elevations of the skin or pimples. *Depositive inflammation of the derma* comprises strophulus, lichen, and prurigo.

**Deprava′tion** (*de*, from, *pravus*, bad). Perversion, corruption; as depravation of the taste, etc.

**Depraved′.** Degenerated; corrupt.

**Depres′sants.** Agents which reduce the mental or physical condition below the normal level. They are more than sedatives, which reduce an elevated condition to the normal. Tobacco, veratrum viride, and aconite are examples of depressants.

**Depressed′.** Below the normal level. In a reduced state of general or mental activity.

**Depres′sion** (*de*, from, *premo*, to depress). An excavation, hollow, or fossa. A state of being below the general level, as of the bone in depressed fracture of the skull, of the physical forces in debility, or of the mind in melancholic states. The act of reducing below the general level. Also operation for cataract, see *Cataract*. **Auric′ular d.**, the lowering of the venous pulse tracing at the period of diastole of the right cardiac auricle. **Dig′ital d.**, descending cornu of a cerebral lateral ventricle. **Ner′vous d.**, nervous shock. **Pacchio′nian d.**, see *Pacchionian*. **Ra′dial d.**, see *Radial fossa*. **Supratro′chlear d.**, see *Supratrochlear fossa*. **Vi′tal d.**, nervous shock.

**Depres′sive.** Producing depression.

**Depressomo′tor.** Checking the action of motor centres; retarding motor activity.

**Depres′sor.** Several muscles so called depress the parts on which they act. **D. a′læ na′si** arises from the superior maxillary bone immediately above the junction of the gums with the two incisor and canine teeth, and passes upward to be inserted into the upper lip and root of the ala nasi, which it pulls downward. **D. an′guli o′ris**, muscle situated at the lower part of the face, triangular in shape; arises from the outer oblique line on the lower jawbone, and termintates at a point at the commissure of the lips, which it pulls downward. **D. ap′icis na′ris**, nasolabialis muscle. **D. auricula′re**, auriculoglossus muscle. **D. cartilag′inis arytænoide′æ**, musculofibrous slip extending from the cricoarytænoideus lateralis of one side to the arytænoideus obliquus of the other side. **D. c. Santori′ni**, arycorniculatus rectus muscle. **D. clitor′idis**, see *Ischiocavernosus*. **D. epiglot′tidis**, thyroaryepiglotticus muscle. **D. glan′dulæ thyroide′æ**, fibres from the thyrohyoid muscle inserted on the middle lobe of the thyroid gland. **D. la′bii inferio′ris**, small, thin, and quadrilateral muscle arising from the external oblique line of the lower jaw, and ascending to the lower lip, where it becomes confounded with the orbicularis oris; pulls the lip downward and outward. **D. l. superio′ris alæ′que na′si**, d. alæ nasi. **D. l. s. pro′prius**, d. alæ nasi. **D. labio′rum commu′nis**, d. anguli oris. **D. nerves**, nerves which when stimulated diminish blood pressure; see *Inhibitory*. **D. oc′uli**, rectus inferior oculi. **D. pal′pebræ inferio′ris**, fleshy bundle forming part of the palpebralis muscle. **D. pupil′læ**, rectus inferior oculi. **D. sep′ti mo′bilis na′rium**, nasolabialis. **Sims's d.**, instrument used in gynecology for the purpose of pressing the anterior vaginal wall forward; it is made of copper, and is provided with a ring at the end. **D. sub′stance**, one of two substances found by Schäfer and Vincent in the infundibular part of the pituitary body, one of which, the *depressor substance*, produces a fall, the other, the *pressor substance*, a rise in blood pressure. **D. supercil′ii**, muscular slip from the orbital portion of the orbicularis oculi muscle to the skin of the eyebrow. **D. ten′dinis subscapula′ris majo′ris**, brachiocapsularis. **Tongue d**, an appliance for keeping the tongue out of the line of vision during inspection of the throat. **D. vesi′cæ**, pubovesical muscle.

**Depresso′rium.** Instrument for depressing and protecting the dura mater in operations on the skull.

**Dep′rimens auric′ulæ** (*deprimo*, to depress). Retrahens auris. **D. maxil′læ biven′ter**, digastricus. **D. oc′uli**, rectus inferior oculi.

**Deprimen′tia.** Sedatives.

**Depri′val, Depriva′tion,** or **Deprive′ment.** Loss or taking away of a part.

**Depth, fo′cal.** The penetrating power of a lens.

**Depucela′tion** (*pucelle*, a virgin). Defloration.

**Depudica′tion** (*depudico*, to dishonor). Defloration.

**Dep′urants** (*depurare*, to purify). Depuratives. Formerly used to denote a class of medicines which were supposed to purify the system; in pharmacy, articles that clarify.

**Dep′urated.** Purified; cleaned.

**Depura′tion.** Process by which the animal economy is purified, either by the agency of some eruptive disease or some spontaneous evacuation, or by the assistance of medicine.

**Dep′uratives.** Depurants.

**Dep′urator.** Agent or drug for promoting cleansing.

**Dep′uratory.** That which causes depuration, as the urinary and cutaneous depurations; also appropriated to medicines producing such action. See *Depuration*.

**Deradel′phus** (*dere*, neck, *adelphos*, brother). Double monocephalous monster, whose two trunks are united above the umbilicus and separated below.

**Der′aden** (*dere*, neck, *aden*, gland). Gland in the neck.

**Deradeni′tis.** Inflammation of a gland or glands of the neck.

**Deradenon′cus** (*dere*, neck, *aden*, gland, *onkos*, swelling). Tumefaction of the glands of the neck.

**Deranencepha′lia** (*dere*, neck, *anencephalia*, absence of brain). Monstrosity in which only a small portion of the brain exists, resting on the cervical vertebræ—more properly *derencephal′ia;* the monster is called *derenceph′alus*. According to St. Hilaire, a monstrosity characterized by the total absence of encephalon and of the medulla spinalis in the cervical region; the upper part of the skull is rudimentary, and the back part of the occipital region entirely deficient.

**Deranged′** (*de*, from, *ranger*, to put in order). Insane.

**Derange′ment.** Insanity.

**Der′bia.** Impetigo.

**Der′byshire neck.** Bronchocele; endemic goitre.

**Der′cum′s disease′.** Adiposis dolorosa.

**Derencepha′lia.** See *Deranencephalia.*

**Derenceph′alus** (*dere*, neck, *kephale*, head). Monster whose brain is in the neck. See *Deranencephalia.*

**Der′ic.** Relating to the ectoderm.

**De′ris.** Skin.

**Der′ivant.** Derivative.

**Deriva′tion** (*derivo*, to draw away). Revulsion; counterirritation. The term derivation has—like aspiration—been applied to the suction power of the heart, a presumed agency in the circulation of the blood.

**Deriv′ative.** Revellent; revulsive; apospastic. Remedy which, by producing a modified action in some organ or texture, draws out the morbid condition from some other organ or texture. Derivatives, of which counterirritants form a subdivision, act by altering the circulation, withdrawing the blood from a diseased part and so modifying the morbid process. They include every physical and moral agent which is capable of modifying the function of innervation, and therefore almost every article of the materia medica. **D. circula′tion,** circulation through collateral vessels.

**Derm** or **Der′ma.** Cutis.

**Der′mad.** Toward the external surface.

**Dermag′ra.** Dermatagra; pellagra.

**Dermahyper′trophy** (*derma*, skin, *hyper*, excess of, *trophe*, nourishment). Thickening of the skin.

**Der′mal** or **Der′mic.** Relating or belonging to the skin. **D. as′pect,** aspect toward the skin or external surface. **D. mus′cle,** muscle connected with the skin. **D. skel′eton,** dermoskeleton, see *Skeleton.*

**Dermalax′ia** (*malaxis*, softening). Softening of the skin.

**Dermal′gia** (properly dermatalgia) (*derma*, skin, *algos*, pain). Pain in the skin; neuralgia of the skin. *Rheumatic dermalgia* or *rheumatism of the skin* is a form of neuralgia referred at times to the nervous trunks, muscles, etc., but appears to be seated in the cutaneous nerves.

**Der′manoplasty.** Skin-grafting.

**Dermanys′sus a′vium** and **D. galli′næ.** Acarus infesting birds and domestic fowls and producing an eruption of prurigo.

**Dermaphyl′la penduli′na.** Plant of Brazil, root of which, payenya, is an alterative in syphilitic and cutaneous affections.

**Der′maphyte.** Dermatophyte, vegetable parasite of the skin.

**Dermaphyt′icide** (*derma*, skin, *phyton*, vegetable, *cedo*, to kill). Agent that will destroy vegetable parasites of the skin.

**Derm′aplasty** or **Derm′atoplasty** (*derma*, skin, *plasso*, to form). Plastic operation for the restoration of the skin.

**Dermapos′tasis** (*derma*, skin, *apostasis*, defection or loss). A suppurative skin disease.

**Der′mata.** See *Epidermata.*

**Dermatag′ra** (*derma*, skin, *agra*, seizure). Pellagra.

**Dermatal′gia** (*derma*, skin, *algos*, pain). Dermalgia.

**Dermataneu′ria** (*derma*, skin, *a*, priv., *neuron*, nerve). Paralysis or loss of sensibility of the skin.

**Dermatatroph′ia.** Atrophy of the skin.

**Dermataux′e** (*derma*, skin, *auxe*, increase). Tumefaction or hypertrophy of the skin.

**Dermathæ′mia** (*derma*, skin, *haima*, blood). Congestion of the blood-vessels of the skin.

**Dermatiat′ria** (*derma*, skin, *iatreia*, healing). Treatment of diseases of the skin.

**Dermat′ic.** Relating to the skin.

**Dermati′tis.** Inflammation of the skin. **D. ambustio′nis,** burn. **Blastomyce′tic** or **blastomycot′ic d.,** see *Blastomycetic.* **D. calor′ica,** inflammation of the skin produced by the action of heat or cold, as burns and frost-bites. **D. circumscrip′ta herpetifor′mis,** inflammation of the skin, herpetic in character, characterized by small, red papules having a bluish-white centre, which form thick brown plates with excoriations underneath their surface. **D. combustio′nis,** burn. **D. congelatio′nis,** frost-bite. **D. contusifor′mis,** erythema nodosum. **Epidem′ic exfo′liative d.,** name given to an epidemic skin disease which developed in 1891 in some London asylums and hospitals, resembling moist eczema or pityriasis rubra. **D. erythemato′sa,** erythema. **D. exfolia′cea,** pityriasis rubra. **D. exfoliati′va,** inflammation of the skin accompanied with excessive desquamation. **D. e. infan′tum,** disease in very young children, with pronounced redness of the skin and plentiful furfuraceous and foliaceous desquamation. **D. fe′rox,** a form of inflammation of the skin with repeated desquamation and constitutional disturbances. **Fun′goid d.,** mycosis fungoides. **D. gangræno′sa,** d. associated with gangrene, see *Raynaud's disease.* **D. g. infan′tum,** rupia escharotica. **D. g. mul′tiplex,** d. in which there are numerous gangrenous centres. **D. glandula′ris erythemato′sa,** lupus erythematosus. **D. herpetifor′mis,** Duhring's disease; a rare condition of the skin, having the appearance of multiform lesions in varied combinations—macular, papular, vesicular, pustular, or bullous in type, with subjective sensations of itching and burning; usually chronic, with irregular exacerbations; at times grave and terminating fatally. **Malig′nant pap′illary d.,** Paget's disease. **D. medicamento′sa,** from the action of certain drugs, as belladonna, quinine, iodide of potassium, etc. **D. multifor′mis,** d. herpetiformis. **D. papilla′ris capillit′ii,** keloid acne. **D. papillomato′sa,** yaws. **D. phlegmono′sa,** see *Erysipelas.* **D. re′pens,** d. usually of traumatic origin, spreading with a marginate border, as a rule over the upper extremities. **D. sanamo′sa,** pityriasis rubra. **D. scarlatinifor′mis recid′ivans,** erythema scarlatiniforme. **D. seborrho′ica,** eczema seborrhoicum. **D. skiagraph′ica,** *x*-ray d. **D. symptomat′ica,** erysipelas. **D. traumat′ica,** inflammation of the skin produced by mechanical agencies. **D. venena′ta,** inflammation of the skin produced by acrid or poisonous agents. **X-ray d.,** d. from the direct action of the Roentgen rays.

**Dermatoaut′oplasty** (*autos*, self, *plasso*, to form). Transplantation of skin from one region to another on the same patient.

**Dermato′bia** (*derma*, skin, *bios*, life). The bot-fly, the eggs of which are often deposited beneath the skin and give rise to swelling.

**Dermatocelluli′tis.** Cellulitis, with extension of the inflammation to the overlying skin.

**Dermatocholosis,** der-mat-o-kol-o′sis (*derma*, skin, *chole*, bile). Icterus.

**Dermatochysis,** der-mat-ok′is-is (*derma*, skin, *chysis*, effusion). Anasarca.

**Dermatocop′tes** (*derma*, skin, *kopto*, to injure). Minute animal parasites in the skin.

**Der′matocyst.** Cyst or cystic tumor of the skin.

**Dermatodyn′ia** (*derma*, skin, *odyne*, pain). Dermalgia.

**Dermatodyschroi′a** (*derma*, skin, *dyschroia*, discoloration). Skin discoloration.

**Dermatog′raphy** (*derma*, skin, *grapho*, to describe). Description of the skin. Dermographism.

**Dermatohæ′mia** (*derma*, skin, *haima*, blood). Congestion of the skin.

**Dermatohet′eroplasty** (*heteros*, another, *plasso*, to form). Transplantation of skin from another person or animal.

**Der′matoid** (*derma*, skin, *eidos*, form). Dermoid.

**Dermatoker′as** (*derma*, skin, *keras*, horn). Horny growth on the skin.

**Der′matol.** Bismuth subgallate.

**Dermatoleucas′mus** (*derma*, skin, *leukos*, white). Achroma; morbid whiteness of the skin.

**Dermatolog′ical.** Relating to dermatology.

**Dermatol′ogist.** Specialist in skin diseases.

**Dermatol′ogy** (*derma*, skin, *logos*, discourse). The science of the skin and its diseases.

**Dermatol′ysis** (*derma*, skin, *lysis*, loosing). Abnormal relaxation of the skin.

**Dermato′ma.** Form of perverted nutrition of the skin accompanied with hypertrophy, as mole, nævus, etc.

**Dermatomala′cia** (*derma*, skin, *malakia*, softening). An abnormal softening of the skin.

**Der′matome** (*derma*, skin, *temno*, to cut). Needle-bladed knife used in skin affections.

**Dermatomelas′ma.** Disease of the skin, consisting of augmentation of black pigment. See *Melanopathia.* **D. suprarena′le,** Addison's disease.

**Der′matomere** (*derma*, skin, *meros*, part). A segment of the integument in the embryo.

**Dermatomyco′sis** (*derma*, skin, *mykes*, mushroom). Disease of the skin and its appendages dependent upon vegetable parasites or fungi, such as tinea favosa or tinea tonsurans. **D. favo′sa,** favus. **D. furfura′cea,** tinea versicolor. **D. ton′surans,** tinea tonsurans.

**Dermatomyo′ma.** Myoma of the skin.

**Dermatomyosi′tis.** Inflammation of the skin and muscles.

**Dermatoneu′ria** or **Dermatoneuro′sis** (*derma*, skin, *neuron*, nerve). Neurosis of the skin; skin disease of nervous origin.

**Dermatoneurol′ogy.** Study of the cutaneous nerves and their diseases.

**Dermaton′osis.** Disease of the skin.

**Dermatopathol′ogy** (*derma*, skin, *pathos*, disease, *logos*, discourse). Pathology of the skin.

**Dermatop′athy** (*derma*, skin, *pathos*, affection). Cutaneous disease.

**Dermatoperisclero′sis.** Induration of the cellular tissue.

**Dermatoph′ilus** (*derma*, skin, *phileo*, to love). Chique, a parasite infesting the skin, called by various names, as chiggre, jigger, etc.

**Dermatoph′ony** (*derma*, skin, *phone*, sound). Stethoscopy of the skin; listening to the sounds of the cutaneous blood-vessels.

**Dermatophthal′mus** (*derma*, skin, *ophthalmos*, eye). Condition of retraction of the eyelid so that it does not cover the eye during sleep.

**Dermatophy′ma** (*derma*, skin, *phyma*, tumor). Tumefaction of the skin. Condyloma.

**Der′matophyte** (*derma*, skin, *phyton*, vegetable). Fungous parasite of the skin.

**Dermatophyt′ic.** Relating or appertaining to dermatophytes. **D. diseas′es,** cutaneous diseases that depend on or are characterized by the presence of fungous parasites.

**Der′matoplasty.** Plastic operation for the restoration of skin.

**Dermatorrha′gia** (*derma*, skin, *rhage*, rupture). Discharge of blood from the skin; hæmatidrosis.

**Dermatorrhœ′a** (*derma*, skin, *rheo*, to flow). Morbidly increased secretion from the skin; hyperidrosis.

**Dermatosclero′sis** or **Dermatosclero′ma** (*derma*, skin, *skleros*, hard). Callosity; scleroderma.

**Dermatoscrof′ula.** Manifestation of scrofula in the skin by ulcers, etc.

**Dermato′sis.** Cutaneous disease. **Kap′osi's d.,** xeroderma pigmentosum. **Sta′sis d.,** cutaneous disease characterized by venous congestion. **Un′na's d.,** seborrhœic eczema.

**Der′matosome.** A part of the equatorial plate.

**Dermatospas′mus** (*derma*, skin, *spasmos*, spasm). Horrida cutis; gooseflesh.

**Dermatostru′ma.** Manifestation of scrofula in the skin by ulcers, etc.

**Dermatosyph′ilis.** Exanthematous affections connected with syphilis; syphiloderma.

**Dermatother′apy** (*derma*, skin, *therapeia*, care or treatment). Treatment of cutaneous affections. Introduction of remedies through the skin.

**Dermatotylo′ma** or **Dermatotylo′sis** (*derma*, skin, *tylos*, callosity). Callosity.

**Dermatoxera′sia** (*derma*, skin, *xeros*, dry). Diminution of secretion of sebaceous glands.

**Dermatozo′a** (*derma*, skin, *zoon*, animal). Minute animal parasites in the skin. See *Ectozoa.*

**Dermatozoöno′sis.** Disease caused by dermatozoa.

**Dermatroph′ia.** An atrophied condition of the skin.

**Dermecta′sia** (*derma*, skin, *ektasis*, extension). Abnormal stretching or relaxation of the skin.

**Dermen′chysis** (*derma*, skin, *encheo*, to pour into). Hypodermic or subcutaneous injection.

**Dermepen′thesis** (*derma*, skin, *epenthesis*, insertion). Skin-grafting.

**Dermexanthe′sis** (*derma*, skin, *exantheo*, to blossom). Exanthematous disease of the skin.

**Der′mic.** Dermatic; dermal; relating to the derma or skin. **D. graft,** graft on the skin. **D. lay′er of membra′na tym′pani,** middle layer (connective tissue) of that membrane. Term also applied to the epidermal layer.

**Der′mis.** Used erroneously at times for derma.

**Dermi′tis.** Inflammation of the skin.

**Der′moblast.** A portion of the mesoblast which later becomes the corium.

**Dermocy′mus** (*derma*, skin, *kyma*, fœtus in utero). Fœtus within a fœtus.

**Dermograph′ia.** Dermographism.

**Dermograph′ic.** Relating to or characterized by dermographism.

**Der′mographism** (*derma*, skin, *grapho*, to write). A dermatoneurosis in which a line or figure drawn on the skin with a hard stylus appears as an urticarial elevation and remains visible for a variable period.

**Dermohæ′mia** (*derma*, skin, *haima*, blood). Hyperæmia or congestion of the skin.

**Der′moid.** Resembling or relating to the skin. **D. cysts,** cysts containing skin and analogous structures, as hair, nails, etc. **D. sys′tem,** this embraces the skin together with the parts belonging thereto.

**Der′mol.** Bismuth chrysophanate, employed in the treatment of certain cutaneous affections.

**Dermol′ogy.** Dermatology.

**Dermomyco′sis.** Dermatomycosis.

**Dermoneuro′sis.** Dermatoneurosis.

**Dermonosol′ogy** (*derma*, skin, *nosos*, disease, *logos*, description). Description of or treatise on skin diseases; dermatology.

**Dermop′athy** (*derma*, skin, *pathos*, disease). Skin disease.

**Dermophlebi′tis** (*derma*, skin, *phleps*, vein). Inflammation of cutaneous veins.

**Dermophy′mata vene′rea.** Condylomata.

**Der′mophyte** or **Der′matophyte** (*derma*, skin, *phyton*, a vegetable). Parasitic vegetable growth on the skin.

**Dermophyt′ic.** Relating to dermophytes.

**Der′moplasty.** Dermatoplasty.

**Dermorrha′gia.** Dermatorrhagia.

**Dermoskel′eton.** Exoskeleton. See *Skeleton.*

**Dermosteno′sis** (*derma*, skin, *stenosis*, narrowing). Morbid contraction of the skin.

**Dermosto′sis** (*derma*, skin, *osteon*, bone). Ossification of the cutaneous surface.

**Dermosynovi′tis.** Perforating ulcer of the foot. Inflammation seated in the sole of the foot, between the derma and epidermis, which becomes enlarged and ulcerates, leaving a fistulous opening. This soon involves also the bursa mucosa lying below, and, if neglected, the periosteum and articular synovial membrane. Occurs in anæsthetic leprosy and also at times in tabes dorsalis and other spinal affections.

**Dermosyph′ilide.** Cutaneous eruption of a syphilitic character.

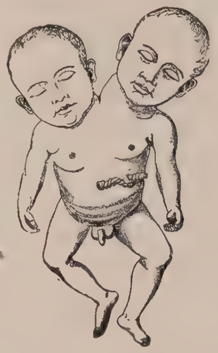
**Dermosyphilop′athy.** Syphiloderm; syphilitic skin disease.

**Dermot'omy** (*derma,* skin, *tome,* incision). Incision of the skin.

**Dermotylo'sis** (*derma,* skin, *tylosis,* hardening). Hardening of the skin.

**Derodeni'tis** (*dere,* neck, *aden,* gland). Deradenitis; inflammation of the glands of the neck.

**Derodid'ymus** or **Derod'ymus** (*dere,* neck, *didymos,* twin, *duo,* to mingle). Dicephalus; a monster with two heads and necks on one body.



Derodidymus. (Ahlfeld.)

**Deron'cus** (*dere,* neck, *onkos,* swelling). Bronchocele or goitre.

**Derot'omy** (*dere,* neck, *tome,* incision). Decapitation of the fœtus to facilitate delivery.

**Der'rid.** An acrid, poisonous resin from Derris elliptica.

**Der'ris ellip'tica.** A tree of the Malay peninsula furnishing derrid.

**Der'tron.** Omentum or peritoneum; according to others, the small intestine.

**De Salle's line.** Line of the nose.

**Desanima'nia.** Amentia.

**Desault's' appara'tus** or **ban'dage.** Bandage, sling, and pad for fracture of the clavicle. **D.'s splint,** long splint employed in fracture of the femur.

**Descemet** (des-em-a'), **mem'brane of.** See *Aqueous humor* and *Cornea.*

**Descemeti'tis.** Inflammation of the membrane of Descemet.

**Descemet'ocele.** Hernia of Descemet's membrane.

**Descen'dens no'ni.** See *Hypoglossus.*

**Descend'ing.** Anatomical term employed to designate structures that tend in a downward direction, as descending cava, descending colon, descending aorta. **D. convolu'tion,** gyrus descendens. **D. cur'rent,** current passing from the nerve centre. **D. degenera'tion,** Wallerian degeneration of a nerve passing in a centrifugal direction. **D. neuri'tis,** neuroretinitis. **D. sclero'sis,** form of sclerosis of the cord in which the process extends from above downward. **D. tracts,** nerve tracts in which descending Wallerian degeneration occurs after injury.

**Descen'sus.** Descent. **D. testiculo'rum,** descent of the testicles.

**Descent'.** Tendency, action, or movement downward. **D. of the o'varies,** descent in the fœtus of the ovaries from their primitive position beside the lumbar vertebræ to their final situation in the broad ligament. **D. of the tes'ticles,** passage of the testicles through the inguinal canal into the scrotum.

**Deschamps's' an'gle.** Iniofacial angle. **D.'s compres'sor,** an instrument for making direct compression of an artery.

**Desh'ler's salve.** Ceratum resinæ compositum.

**Des'iccant** (*desicco,* to dry up). Drying; a remedy which dries the surface to which it is applied.

**Des'iccate.** To dry thoroughly.

**Desicca'tion.** Drying.

**Des'iccative.** Desiccant; a remedy which when applied externally dries up the surface moisture.

**Des'ma.** Bandage; ligament.

**Desmal'gia** (*desma,* band, *algos,* pain). Pain in the ligaments.

**Desmecta'sis** (*desma,* band, *ektasis,* extension). Stretching of a ligament.

**Desmi'tis.** Inflammation of a ligament.

**Desmobacte'ria.** Elongated bacteria, including bacillus and vibrio. See *Bacteria.*

**Desmo'dium ganget'icum.** A plant of India, supposed to possess febrifugal and anticatarrhal properties.

**Desmodyn'ia** (*desmos,* band, *odyne,* pain). Pain in the ligaments.

**Desmogna'thus** (*desmos,* band, *gnathos,* jaw). Double parasitic monster, characterized by supernumerary imperfect head, united under the neck by muscular and cutaneous—not bony—attachments to the principal subject.

**Desmog'raphy** (*desmos,* band, *graphe,* description). Anatomical description of the ligaments.

**Desmohæ'moblast** (*desmos,* band, *haima,* blood, *blastos,* germ). That part of the blastoderm which furnishes blood-vessels and connective tissue of the embryo.

**Des'moid** (*desmos,* band, *eidos,* resemblance). Having the character of or resembling ligament; ligamentous. **D. carcino'ma,** scirrhus. **D. tis'sue,** ligamentous tissue; very generally diffused over the human body; has a very close connection with the areolar tissue, and is continuous with it in divers places; it constitutes the ligaments, aponeuroses, etc. **D. tu'mor,** a very hard and compact fibroid tumor.

**Desmol'ogy** (*desmos,* band, *logos,* discourse, treatise). That part of anatomy describing ligaments. Science of bandaging.

**Desmo'ma.** Abnormal perverted condition of the connective-tissue layer of the skin seen in fibroma, osteoma, chondroma, neuroma, etc.

**Des'mon** (*desmos,* bond). The immune-body.

**Desmone'oplasm** (*desmos,* band, *neos,* new, *plasma,* formation). New formation or growth of connective tissue.

**Desmonosol'ogy** (*desmos,* band, *nosos,* disease, *logos,* description). Description or classification of diseases of ligaments.

**Desmopathol'ogy.** Desmonosology.

**Desmop'athy** (*desmos,* band, *pathos,* disease). Disease of the ligaments.

**Desmopex'ia** or **Des'mopexy** (*desmos,* band, *pexis,* fixation). Hysteropexy by suture of the round ligaments to the vaginal or abdominal wall.

**Desmophlo'gia** (*desmos,* band, *phlogoo,* to inflame). Inflammation of a ligament.

**Desmorrhex'is** (*desmos,* band, *rhexis,* rupture). Rupture of an articular ligament.

**Desmo'sis.** A connective-tissue disease of the skin.

**Desmot'omy** (*desmos,* band, *tome,* incision). The science of the structure, location, and function of the ligaments. Section of a ligament.

**Desnos's' pneumo'nia.** Grancher's disease; pseudopleuritic pneumonia.

**Desozyaliza'ria.** Anthrarobin.

**Desprez's' opera'tion.** Operation for nasopharyngeal polyp, in which the cartilaginous part of the nose is separated, for the purpose of obtaining more room for the removal of the polyp.

**Despuma'tion** (*de,* from, *spumo,* to skim, to remove the froth). Removal of froth and other impurities which rise to the surface of any fluid.

**Desquama'tion** (*desquamo,* to scale off). Exfoliation, or separation of the epidermis, in the form of scales or of sheets of a greater or less size. This form of exfoliation is a common sequence of exanthematous diseases.

**Desquam'ative** or **Desquam'atory.** Exfoliative.

**Dessert'spoonful.** A measure containing about two fluidrachms (8 cubic centimetres), equivalent to two teaspoonfuls or half a tablespoonful.

**Desternaliza'tion.** Removal of or from the sternum by disarticulation or otherwise.

**Destilla'tio** (*de,* from, *stillo,* to drop). Distillation. **D. pec'toris,** catarrh. **D. u'teri,** leucorrhœa.

**Destruc'tion** (*destruo,* to pull down). Annihilation; corruption in general.

**Destruc'tive.** Relating to, associated with, or assisting destruction, as *destructive distillation* and *destructive metamorphosis.* **D. metab'olism,** see *Catabolism.*

**Desuda'tion** (*desudo,* to sweat profusely). Profuse and inordinate sweating. An eruption of small pimples, similar to milletseed, appearing chiefly on children, due to want of cleanliness.

**Desul′phurize** or **Desul′phurate.** To deprive of sulphur.

**Desym′physize** (*de*, from, *symphyo*, to grow together). Section of symphysis to facilitate childbirth; symphyseotomy.

**Detan′nated.** Freed from tannin.

**Deter′gens** (*detergeo*, to wipe off). Abstergent.

**Deter′gents.** Medicines possessing the power to deterge or cleanse parts, as wounds, ulcers, etc. They belong to the class of stimulants or to that of emollients.

**Determina′tion.** Strong direction to a given point, as determination of blood to the head.

**Deter′sives** or **Deterso′ria.** Detergents.

**Dethy′roidism.** Artificial myxœdema, due to the removal of the thyroid gland.

**Detionel′la ochra′cea** (Saccardo). Leptothrix ochracea.

**Detona′tion.** Combustion of deflagration of a noisy, explosive kind.

**Detri′tion.** Wasting or wearing away of a part, the teeth, for example.

**Detri′tus** (*detero*, to rub away). Residuum occupying the place of the organic texture of parts which have undergone disorganization.

**Detrunca′tion** (*de*, from, *truncus*, trunk). Separation of the trunk from the head of the fœtus, the latter remaining in the uterus.

**Detru′sion** (*detrudo*, to thrust from). The act of thrusting or forcing down or away; applied to lateral displacement of the heart by extraneous pressure. Expulsion by alternate contraction and expansion of parts.

**Detru′sor.** A muscle that expels or causes a discharge or ejection. **D. fæ′cium,** folds of the rectum. **D. uri′næ,** muscular coat of the urinary bladder; also the longitudinal fibres of that organ; it was also named *constrictor vesicæ urinariæ.*

**Deus′tio** (*deuro*, to burn). A burn; the act of burning.

**Deutenceph′alon** (*deuteros*, second, *enkephalos*, brain). Embryologically, the posterior portion of the anterior vesicle; thalamencephalon.

**Deute′rion.** Secundines.

**Deutero-.** As a prefix, meaning the second of a series, the same as beta- (β-). See also *Deuto-*.

**Deutero-al′bumose.** Variety of hemialbumose precipitated by sodium chloride with an acid.

**Deuterobro′mide.** The one of two bromides of a base which has the most bromine. *Deuterochloride* is similarly named.

**Deuteroglob′ulose.** Substance similar to deutero-albumose, result of the action of the gastric juice on globulin.

**Deuteropath′ia** or **Deuterop′athy** (*deuteros*, second, *pathos*, disease). Secondary disease; one produced by another, and of which it is only, in some measure, symptomatic or the sympathetic effect.

**Deuteropath′ic.** Relating to deuteropathy or a secondary disease.

**Deuteropep′sia** (*deuteros*, second, *pepsis*, digestion). Secondary process of digestion in the large intestine.

**Deuteropine′.** One of the unimportant alkaloids of opium.

**Deu′teroplasm** (*deuteros*, second, *plasma*, formation). Proteid substance of the egg, which nourishes, but does not form, the body of the embryo.

**Deuteropro′teose.** Deutero-albumose.

**Deuteros′copy** (*deuteros*, second, *skopeo*, to view). Second-sight; fancied power of seeing future things or events. A form of hallucination in which the patient sees a spectral image of himself.

**Deuteros′toma.** Secondary blastophore or portion of sperm cell not producing a spermatozoon.

**Deuto-** (*deuteros*, second). Prefix denoting two or double—as *deutoxide*, having two degrees of oxidation; deutoiodide, deutosulphate, deutosulphide, etc.

**Deu′toplasm** (*deuto*, second, *plasma*, formation). Yellow of the egg.

**Deutosco′lex** (*deuto*, second, *skolex*, worm). A daughter cyst; cysticercus.

**Deutosperm′atoblast.** A cell from which the spermatozoid is developed.

**Deutox′ide.** Dioxide, binoxide; compound containing two equivalents of oxygen to one of another substance.

**Deval′gate** (*de*, from, *valgus*, bowlegged). Bowlegged.

**De′vehens** (*de*, from, *veho*, to carry). Efferent.

**Devel′opment.** In physiology it means growth or increase, and in pathology its signification is similar. It—as well as *differentiation*—is at times used, in physiology, for the kind of increase which takes place by the formation of new tissues from those already existing, as in the embryo, while *growth* is restricted to the increase of the same tissues. By development of the pulse is understood an increase in its strength and fulness. Diseases of development, *morbi evolutionis*, are such as are peculiar to the period of growth. **D. of the fœ′tus,** growth of the embryo from conception to the period of parturition; see *Fœtus.* **D. tak′ing,** term used by phrenologists to signify the act of measuring prominences of the skull, which are regarded by them as indicating the size of corresponding cerebral organs. **D. ves′icle,** see *Vesicle of development.*

**Developmen′tal.** Relating to development or growth. **D. diseas′es,** special diseases, the incidental result of the formative, reproductive, and nutritive powers.

**Deven′ter, diam′eter of.** Oblique diameter of the pelvis.

**Devergie′s′ at′titude.** Position of a corpse in which the elbows and knees are flexed, the fingers closed, and the ankles extended. **D.′s disease′,** pityriasis rubra pilaris.

**Devia′tion** (*de*, from, *via*, way). Taking a course or direction out of the usual way. By this word is meant a vicious curvature of the spine or other bones; faulty direction of the teeth or other part; the passage of blood, bile, urine, milk, etc., into vessels not natural to them; the divergence of an individual or group from the general type of the species. **Con′jugate d.,** simultaneous deviation of two parts, as the eyes, in one direction. **Min′imum d.,** minutest deviation of a ray of light through a prism. **Paralyt′ic d.,** d. of the eye in paralytic strabismus. **Pri′mary d.,** deviation of the visual axis in strabismus. **Sec′ondary d.,** condition existing in paralysis of the ocular muscles; the sound eye deviates, while the affected eye fixes. **Spas′tic d.,** d. of the eye in spastic strabismus. **Strabis′mic d.,** d. of the eye in ordinary strabismus.

**Dev′il in a bush.** Nigella.

**Dev′il's bit.** Veratrum viride, Alteris farinosa, Scabiosa succisa, Chamelirium luteum. **D.′s bite,** liaris. **D.′s drug,** asafœtida. **D.′s shoe′strings,** Galena virginiana; Zephrosia virginiana.

**Devirgina′tion** (*de*, from, *virgo*, virgin). Defloration. See *Stuprum.*

**Deviscera′tion** (*de*, from, *viscus*, entrail). Operation of taking out the bowels.

**Devi′talize.** To deprive of vitality or vital force.

**Devi′talizing fi′bres.** Absorbent cotton containing arsenical paste; used in dentistry. **D. paste,** arsenical paste.

**Devolu′tion.** Degeneration; the opposite of evolution.

**Dev′onshire col′ic.** Lead colic.

**Devora′tion.** The act or process of devouring.

**Devor′ative.** Devouring.

**Dew′berry plant.** Rubus cæsius.

**Dew-claws.** Morbid secretion from the horse—knee-scab—formerly used in epilepsy.

**Dew cure.** The so-called Kneipp treatment of disease by walking barefooted in the early morning dew.

**De Weck′er's opera′tion.** Operation for the removal of staphyloma of the cornea.

**Dewees′s′ carmin′ative.** A preparation containing magnesium carbonate, tincture of asafœtida, tincture of opium, sugar, and distilled water.

**Dew′lap.** Duplicature of hanging skin on the inferior portion of the neck of the ox.

**Dew′point.** Temperature at which dew forms.

**Dexiocar′dia** (*dexios*, right, *kardia*, heart). Dextrocardia; case in which the heart is found to beat on the right side; met with occasionally in pleurisy and pneumothorax, and as a congenital anomaly.

**Dex′trad** (*dexter*, right). Term used to signify toward the dextral aspect.

**Dex′tral as′pect.** On the right side; looking toward the right. **D. pre-em′inence,** greater use and strength of the right arm and leg compared with the left.

**Dextral′ity** (*dexter*, right). State of being on the right side; the state of being right-handed.

**Dex′tran.** $C_6H_{10}O_5$. Gelatinous substance resulting from the action of Leuconostoc mesenterioides on dextrose in the *dextran fermentation* of molasses and sugar.

**Dex′trinase.** Ferment in starch, which changes starch to isomaltose.

**Dextrine′** (*dexter*, right). British gum, artificial gum. (So called from its refracting the rays, in the polarization of light, to the right). It is obtained by the continued action of diluted sulphuric acid upon starch at the boiling point; it is isomeric with starch. It is used in the treatment of fractures by the immovable apparatus. **An′imal d.,** glycogenic matter. **Hepat′ic d.,** glycogenic matter.

**Dex′trinize.** To change into dextrine.

**Dextrinu′ria.** The excretion of dextrine in the urine.

**Dextrocar′dia** (*dexter*, right, *kardia*, heart). Dexiocardia.

**Dextrococaïne′.** Isococaine.

**Dextroduc′tion** (*dexter*, right, *duco*, to lead). Movement to the right, as of the eyes.

**Dex′troform.** Result of action of dextrine on formaldehyde.

**Dextroglu′cose.** See *Glucose*.

**Dextrogy′rate** or **Dextrog′yrous** (*dexter*, right, *gyros*, turn). Rotating plane of polarization to the right.

**Dex′trogyre.** Dextrorotary; dextrogyrate.

**Dextromen′thol.** Menthol oxidized through the agency of chromic acid.

**Dextroro′tary** (*roto*, to turn). Rotating the plane of polarization to the right.

**Dex′trorse.** Turning toward the right, as glucose.

**Dextrosaccharin′.** A mixture of 1 part of saccharin in 2000 parts of glucose.

**Dex′trose.** Glucose; so called on account of its deflecting rays of polarized light to the right.

**Dextrosinis′tral.** From right to left.

**Dextrotor′sion** (*torqueo*, to twist). Rotation of vertical meridians of both corneæ to the right.

**Dextrover′sion** (*dexter*, right, *verto*, to turn). Turning to the right, as dextroversion of the uterus, the fundus of which turns to the right of the middle line.

**Dezy′motize** (*zyme*, ferment). To free from ferments or germs.

**Dhatu′ra.** Datura alba.

**Dho′bie's itch.** Indian name of tinea circinata tropica of the thighs and genital region; tinea cruris.

**Di-, Dis-.** In composition, *bis*, twice, double; also, as well as *dif* and *dis*, separation or division, and at times negation and privation.

**Dia-.** In composition, through, asunder, out of, separated; when prefixed to any therapeutical agent it meant, in ancient pharmacy, a preparation into which that agent entered.

**Diab′ebos.** Astragalus; malleolus.

**Diabète′ bronzé′** (Fr.). Bronze diabetes.

**Diabe′tes** (*dia*, through, *baino*, to pass). Disease characterized by great augmentation, and often manifest alteration, in the secretion of urine, with excessive thirst and progressive emaciation. Two species are usually described—*diabetes insipidus* and *diabetes mellitus;* the former being simply a superabundant discharge of limpid urine not containing sugar; the latter—saccharine diabetes—falls under the definition given above. The quantity of urine discharged in the twenty-four hours is sometimes excessive, amounting to 30 pints and upward, each pint containing sometimes 2¼ oz. of saccharine matter. The exciting causes are often found in diseases of the nervous centres, tumors, and injuries, especially those involving the fourth ventricle. Fehling's test is the most useful means of detecting sugar in the urine. See *Fehling*. Bouchardat's formula for estimating the amount of sugar by a knowledge of the specific gravity is as follows: The last two figures of the specific gravity are multiplied by 2, the product is multiplied by the amount of urine (in litres) in twenty-four hours, and then 30 or 40 (if large quantity of urine, 50 or 60) are subtracted; the result gives the amount of sugar in grammes. For example, the specific gravity being 1.025, the amount of urine is 4 litres:

$$\begin{aligned} 25\times\ 2 &= 50. \\ 50\times\ 4 &= 200. \\ 200-30 &= 170\text{ g. of sugar.} \\ 40 &= 160\text{ g. `` ``} \end{aligned}$$

The treatment of diabetes includes a number of articles of the materia medica, but there is no specific remedy for it. Particular attention must be paid to the diet (which should exclude saccharine and starchy articles), in view of the fact that the greater portion of the glucose in the blood is derived from saccharine and starchy substances. *Diabetes insipidus* or *ureal diabetes*, which occurs in hysterical habits, and has hence been called *diabetes hystericus*, is of comparatively trifling moment. Exclusive diet and attention to the state of the cutaneous transpiration have most commonly failed in this affection. **D. al′ternans,** d. alternating with symptoms of gout. **D. an′glicus,** see *Diabetes*. **D. bark,** caju; bark of Anacardium occidentale; employed in the treatment of diabetes insipidus. **Bil′iary d.,** hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver. **Bronze d.,** d. accompanied with pigmentation of the organs of secretion and sclerosis of the liver and pancreas. **Cer′ebral d.,** cerebrosuria. **D. chylo′sus,** chyluria. **Con′jugal d.,** d. affecting husband and wife simultaneously. **D. decip′iens,** d. in which a large amount of sugar is present, but the amount of urine passed is normal. **D. hyster′icus,** see *Diabetes*. **In′osite d.,** inosituria. **D. insip′idus,** see *Diabetes*. **D. lac′teus,** chyluria. **Lean d.,** d. with great loss of flesh. **Lipog′enous d.,** d. with obesity. **Masked d.,** the obesity or gout which may precede the development of d. mellitus. **D. melli′tus,** see *Diabetes*. **Mos′ler's d.,** inosituria. **Pancreat′ic d.,** d. dependent on disintegration or degenerative changes in the pancreas. **Phloridzin′ d.,** d. caused by ingestion of phloridzin. **Phosphat′ic d.,** form of diabetes accompanied with polyuria, loss of flesh, and thirst, and in which the phosphates are excreted in excess; usually the urine does not contain sugar. **Punc′ture d.,** d. produced by puncture of the medulla oblongata near the diabetic centre. **Sac′charine d.,** d. mellitus. **D. spu′rius,** see *Diabetes*. **Ure′al d.,** see *Diabetes*. **D. ve′rus,** diabetes mellitus.

**Diabet′ic.** Relating to diabetes. One having diabetes. **D. cat′aract,** cataract depending on complicated disturbances in the nutrition of the crystalline lens in diabetes. **D. cen′tre,** centre on the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain; puncture of this spot is followed by glycosuria. **D. co′ma,** coma occurring usually in that form of diabetes characterized by rapid emaciation and cachexia; the urine is reduced in quantity, dyspnœa is generally present, there are nausea and vomiting, and the coma is fatal within two or three days. **D. ear,** inflammation of the mastoid cells occurring in diabetes. **D. gan′grene,** sphaceloderma. **D. su′gar,** see *Glucose*. **D. u′rine,** glycosuria.

**Diabetide′.** Diabetes with cutaneous appearances.

**Diabetin′.** Levulose.

**Diabetogen′ic** or **Diabetog′enous.** Causing diabetes. *Diabetogenous* also means caused by diabetes.

**Diabetom′eter** (*diabetes*+*metron*, measure). Instrument consisting of a polariscope for estimating the quantity of sugar in diabetic urine.

**Diabolep′tic.** One who holds imaginary converse with demons while mentally deranged.

**Diabro′sis** (*dia*, through, *brosko*, to eat). Erosion; corrosion.

**Diabrot′ic.** Substance capable of causing erosion of the part to which it is applied; ordinarily a medicine whose activity places it between escharotics and caustics. See *Corrosive*.

**Diacathol′icon** or **Diacathol′icum** (*dia*, through, *katholikos*, universal). Name of a purge, so called from its general usefulness. It was an electuary, and composed of the pulp of cassia, tamarinds, leaves of senna, root of polypody, flowers of the violet, rhubarb-root, aniseed, sugar, licorice, and fennel.

**Diacaus′tic.** That which is caustic by refraction, as a double convex lens, which has sometimes been used for cauterizing an ulcer by directing the sun's rays upon it.

**Di′acele.** Diacœle.

**Diacetæ′mia.** The presence of diacetic acid in the blood.

**Diacetan′ilid.** A product of the action of heating glacial acetic acid at a temperature of over 200° with acetanilid, whose virtues it possesses, being, however, stronger in its action.

**Diace′tic acid.** $C_4H_6O_4$. An acid found in the urine in diabetes, indigestion, the acute exanthemata, and other morbid conditions.

**Diace′tin.** $C_7H_{12}O_5$. Liquid resulting from a combination of glycerol and two radicals of acetic acid.

**Diacetonu′ria** or **Diacetu′ria.** Excretion of diacetic acid in urine, as in diabetes.

**Diacet′yl-piperazin′.** Derivative of piperazin. **D.-tan′nin**, tannigen.

**Diachala′sis** (*dia*, through, *chalao*, to be opened or relaxed). Fracture of the bones of the skull, or relaxation and separation of the sutures in consequence of a wound of the head.

**Diachalas′ma** (*dia*, through, *chalasma*, dislocation). A fissure.

**Diachore′ma** or **Diachore′sis** (*dia*, through, *choreo*, to retire, to separate from). Every kind of excreted matter. **D. xysmato′des**, evacuation of shreds or patches of the mucous membrane of the bowels in malignant dysentery.

**Diachoret′ic.** Laxative.

**Diachris′ma.** Ointment.

**Diach′ylon** or **Diach′ylum** (*dia*, through, *chylos*, juice). A plaster of this name was formerly made of certain juices. The term is now confined to emplastrum plumbi or lead plaster. **D. gummo′sum** or **Gum d.**, emplastrum gummosum. **D. oint′ment**, unguentum diachyli; Hebra's lead ointment. **D. sim′plex**, emplastrum plumbi. **White d.**, emplastrum plumbi. **Yel′low d.**, emplastrum gummosum.

**Diacine′ma** (*dia*, through, *kineo*, to move). Slight dislocation; subluxation.

**Diacla′sia** or **Diacla′sis** (*diaklao*, to break in two). Former method in which the bone was first broken and then followed by amputation. Refraction.

**Di′aclast** (*dia*, through, *klao*, to break off). Screw-pointed instrument for perforating the fetal skull.

**Di′aclysm** or **Diaclys′ma.** Gargle.

**Diaco′dion** or **Diaco′dium.** Ancient preparation of poppies. The syrup of poppies—syrupus papaveris—is now substituted for it.

**Di′acœle** (*dia*, through, *koilia*, cavity). Third ventricle of the brain.

**Diac′ope** (*dia*, through, *kopto*, to cut). Abscission; dissection; intersection. **D. cra′nii**, opening the head and separation of the bones of the cranium. **D. en′cope**, cut, incision, fissure, or longitudinal fracture; generally an oblique incision made in the cranium by a sharp instrument, without the piece being removed.

**Diacous′tic.** Relating to diacoustics.

**Diacous′tics.** The science of refracted sound.

**Diacra′nian** (*dia*, lightly, *kranion*, skull). Attached to the skull by movable articulation, as the lower jaw.

**Diacrisiog′raphy** (*diakrisis*, separation, *graphe*, description). Description of the organs of secretion.

**Diac′risis** (*dia*, through, *krino*, to separate). Critical discharge. Diagnosis from the character of the crisis. Disease characterized by alteration of secretion.

**Diacrit′ic.** Diagnostic; distinguishing. **D. signs**, signs by which one disease can be accurately discriminated from another.

**Diactin′ic** (*dia*, through, *aktis*, ray). Having the power of transmitting actinic rays.

**Diac′tinism.** The condition of being diactinic.

**Di′ad** (*dis*, twice). A bivalent element.

**Di′aderm** (*dia*, through, *derma*, skin). Blastoderm consisting of two layers, the ectoderm and entoderm.

**Diader′mic.** Endermic.

**Diado′sis** (*diadidomi*, to distribute). Distribution of nutritive matter—in other words, nutrition—over the whole body. Remission or cessation of a disease. See *Anadosis*.

**Diædœ′us.** Monster whose organs of generation and urinary bladder are double.

**Diæ′resis** (*dia*, through, *haireo*, to take away, to divide). Division or solution of continuity. Surgical operation consisting in dividing any part of the body. **D. un′guiæ**, falling off of the nails.

**Diæ′ta.** Diet.

**Diagnose′.** Diagnosticate; to determine, by a study of the history, symptoms, etc., the nature of a disease.

**Diagno′sis** (Gr., a distinguishing). Discrimination. That part of medicine whose object is the recognition or determination of the nature of diseases and the knowledge of the pathognomonic signs of each. See *Symptom*. **Clin′ical d.**, diagnosis based upon symptoms which present themselves independently of the pathological changes which cause them. **Differen′tial d.**, study of the signs by which one disease can be accurately discriminated from another. **D. by exclu′sion**, diagnosis obtained by critically comparing diseases which have analogous points with the affection under consideration, and after reviewing and finding some of the more important features lacking, arriving at but one possible conclusion. **Patholog′ical d.**, diagnosis based on the character of a lesion irrespective of its location. **Phys′ical d.**, discrimination of diseases by physical signs afforded by auscultation, percussion, etc. **Presump′tive d.**, diagnosis which is not based on facts. **Re′gional d.**, topographical d. **Retrospec′tive d.**, diagnosis based on a previous affection, the true character of which can only be arrived at by studying the history of the case and the effects which present themselves. **Symptomat′ic d.**, diagnosis based on the most salient symptoms presented by a case. **Topograph′ical d.**, diagnosis of the situation in which a lesion is located.

**Diagnos′tic.** Symptom which is characteristic of a disease.

**Diagnos′ticate.** To diagnose.

**Diagnostica′tion.** The act of making a diagnosis.

**Diagnosti′cian.** One experienced in diagnosis.

**Diagnos′tics.** Art of diagnosis.

**Diagogom′eter** or **Diagom′eter** (*diagoge*, transmission, *metron*, measure). Apparatus for estimating the conductivity of different bodies.

**Diag′onal con′jugate.** Conjugate diameter. See *Pelvis*.

**Di′agram.** Schematic representation of the main points of a structure for the purpose of illustration.

**Diagrammat′ic.** Of the nature of a diagram; sketchy.

**Di'agraph** (*diagrapho*, to mark by lines). Instrument for delineating the outlines of the cranium.

**Diagryd'ium.** Scammony. **D. cydonia'tum, D. glycyrrhiza'tum, D. sulphura'tum,** combinations of scammony with quince juice, extract of licorice, and sulphur, respectively; energetic purgatives.

**Diahy'dric** (*dia*, through, *hydor*, water). Applied to a sound, elicited by percussion, which is heard through intervening fluid.

**Dialeip'sis** (*dialeipo*, to intermit). Apyrexia; intermission.

**Dialem'ma** (an interval). Apyrexia.

**Dialep'sis** (*dialambano*, to intercept). Interstice or interval left between the turns of a bandage.

**Dial'ion.** Heliotropium europæum.

**Dialip'sis.** Apyrexia; intermission.

**Dialy'sable.** Capable of being dialyzed.

**Dial'ysates.** Fluid extracts from plants obtained by dialyzation. They have the standard strength of the official fluid extracts.

**Dial'ysis** (*dialysis*, solution). Dissolution or loss of strength; weakness of the limbs. Solution of continuity. The separation from liquids of substances in solution—crystalloids and colloids, for example—by passage through a porous membrane.

**Dialyt'ic.** Pertaining to dialysis.

**Di'alyzed.** Prepared by dialysis.

**Di'alyzer.** Apparatus for dialyzing, which floats in pure water the crystalloids of the substance undergoing treatment which pass through its membrane, while the colloids are retained by the same membrane.

**Diamagnet'ic.** Movement eastward or westward, of copper or antimony and other substances, when introduced into the magnetic field.

**Diame'nia.** Interruption of the menstrual flow.

**Diamesosteomy'ces** (*diamesos*, in the middle line, *osteon*, bone, *mykes*, fungus). Fungous growth in the substance of a bone.

**Diam'eter** (*dia*, through, *metron*, measure). The distance between opposite sides of a rounded body measured along a straight line passing through its centre. **Deven'ter's d., D. of the fe'tal head, pel'vis,** etc., see these words.

**Di'amide.** Double amide; that is, a double molecule of ammonia in which an acid radical partially replaces the hydrogen.

**Diam'ine.** Hydrazine; compound formed by two hydrogen atoms in a double ammonia molecule being replaced by a base.

**Diaminu'ria.** The excretion of diamine in the urine.

**Diammon'ic.** Having two molecules of ammonium.

**Diamorpho'sis** (*diamorphoo*, to shape). Growing out or shaping.

**Diam'yl.** Double molecule of amyl.

**Diamyl'ic.** Containing diamyl.

**Dian'dria** (*dis*, twice, *aner*, male). Condition in which the male organs are double.

**Dian'geious** (*dis*, twice, *angeion*, vessel). Possessing two vessels.

**Dian'thera bi'fida.** Species of East Indies, employed in infusion in rice-water against the bites of venomous serpents.

**Dian'thus caryoph'yllus.** Clove pink, gilliflower, carnation. Flowers were once much used, but are now only employed in syrup as a useful and pleasant vehicle for other medicines.

**Diapa'son.** Tuning-fork. **Ver'tex d.,** process of determining hearing-power for a vibrating fork by placing the foot of the latter on the cranial vertex.

**Diapede'sis** (*diapedao*, to leap through). Exhalation, as of blood, in the form of dew, at the surface of the skin or of any membrane; sweating of blood; passage of blood or its elements through the unbroken walls of the vessels.

**Diapedet'ic.** Relating to diapedesis.

**Diapen'sia cortu'sa.** Sanicula.

**Di'aphane.** Transparent membrane enclosing a sac or cell. The light used in diaphanoscopy.

**Diaphane'ity.** Transparency.

**Diaphan'ic.** Transparent.

**Diaphanom'eter** (*dia*, through, *phaino*, to appear, *metron*, measure). Apparatus for determining the amount of solids contained in a liquid by noting the degree of its transparency.

**Diaphan'oscope.** See *Diaphanoscopy.*

**Diaphanos'copy** (*diaphanes*, transparent, *skopeo*, to examine). Examination of the interior of a hollow viscus by the introduction of a powerful light into it, either reflected or electric, through a *diaphnoscope.*

**Diaph'anous.** Transparent. **D. test of death** if the person is not dead, a pink or red color of the tips of the fingers is visible when they are held near a light.

**Diaphemet'ric** (*dia*, through, *aphe*, touch, *metron*, measure). Relating to measurements of the tactile sensibility of parts, as diaphemetric compasses.

**Diaphon'ic.** Relating to diaphonics.

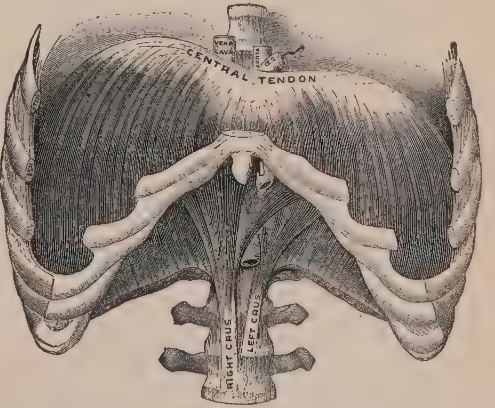
**Diaphon'ics** (*dia*, through, *phone*, sound). Doctrine of refracted sounds.

**Diaphore'sis** (*diaphoreo*, to convey, to dissipate). Greater degree of perspiration than natural.

**Diaphoret'ic.** Increasing perspiration, or marked by the occurrence of perspiration. Agent which increases the secretion of sweat. Diaphoretics are very uncertain as a class. They are all indirect agents—some *sedative* (relaxing the cutaneous capillaries), others *excitant* (increasing the rate of the cutaneous circulation or stimulating the sudoriparous glands)—and cannot therefore be used indiscriminately in disease. See *Sudorific.* **D. min'eral,** antimonium diaphoreticum.

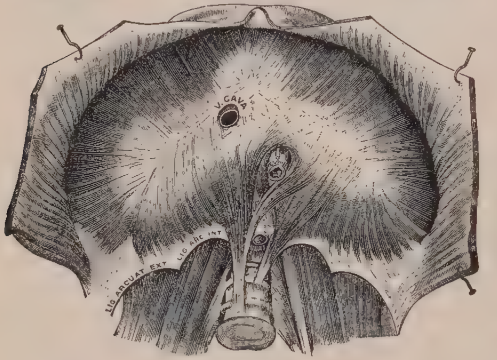
**Diapho'toscope.** Electric apparatus by means of which hollow organs or canals can be illuminated; diaphanoscope.

**Di'aphragm** (*diaphragnymi*, to fence off). Large azygous muscle, stretched transversely between the thoracic and abdominal cavities, which it separates from each other; tendinous in the centre; thin, almost circular, and unequally convex upward. It is fleshy at its circumference, which is attached to the ensiform cartilage, to the last six ribs, to the aponeurosis stretched from the last rib to the transverse process of the first lumbar vertebræ, and, lastly, to the bodies of the first three or four lumbar vertebræ. When it contracts its fibres become straight, the chest is enlarged, and the abdomen diminished. It is then an inspiratory muscle. It may also diminish the capacity of the chest, and be an expiratory muscle. This muscle plays an important part in sighing, yawning, coughing, sneezing, laughing, sobbing, crying, hiccoughing, singing, vomiting, and in the excretion of the fæces and urine, the expulsion of the fœtus, etc. In microscopy and photography an appliance for regulating the illumination. **Cer'ebral d.,** tentorium. **O'ral d.,** mylohyoid muscle. **Na'sal**



Diaphragm, viewed from in front. (Gerrish.)

d., septum narium. **Pel'vic d.**, levator ani muscle. **D. phenom'enon**, first described by Litten; hence called *Litten's sign.* If a person lies with his feet pointed straight toward a window (cross lights being excluded) and the chest exposed, the following appearances can be noted during forced respiration: Along both axillæ a sort of shadow is seen to descend during deep inspiration from about the seventh to the ninth rib, passing up again during expiration. The shadow travels on an average from 2½ to 3 inches. It is not noticed in pleuritic adhesions or effusions, or emphysema. **Rec'tal d.**, see *Rectal.* **Sec'ondary d.**, transverse mesocolon. **D. of the sel'la**, fold of dura mater between the anterior and posterior clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone.



Diaphragm, viewed from below. (Gerrish.)

**Diaphragmal'gia** or **Diaphragmatal'gia** (*diaphragm+algos*, pain). Pain in the diaphragm.

**Diaphragmataposte'ma.** Abscess in the diaphragm.

**Diaphragmat'ic.** Phrenic; belonging to the diaphragm; name given to several vessels and nerves. **D. ar'teries**, phrenic arteries; these are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*. The former, called also *supradiaphragmatic*, are two in number, one on each side. They arise from the internal mammary, and descend along the phrenic nerve, to be distributed on the upper surface of the diaphragm. The latter, or *infradiaphragmatic*, are also two in number; they arise from the upper part of the abdominal aorta or from the cœliac artery, and divide into two principal branches, which are distributed on the lower surface of the diaphragm and in its substance. The *superior diaphragmatic veins* follow the same course as the arteries, and empty themselves—the right, into the vena cava superior; the left, into the corresponding subclavian vein. The two *inferior diaphragmatic veins* open into the vena cava inferior. **D. her'nia**, phrenic hernia; diaphragmatocele; the abdominal viscera are occasionally protruded through the diaphragm, either through some of the natural apertures in the muscle, or through deficiencies or wounds or lacerations in it. **D. nerves**, phrenic nerves, internal respiratory of Sir Charles Bell, are two in number, one on the left side, the other on the right. They arise from the second and third nerves of the cervical plexus, about the middle of the neck, and receive two or three filaments from the brachial plexus, after which they descend into the chest at the sides of the pericardium, and are distributed to the diaphragm. **D. pleu'risy**, inflammation of that part of the pleura which invests the diaphragm. **D. plex'uses** are two in number, one right, and the other left. They arise from the upper part of the solar plexus by a small number of branches, which are distributed to the diaphragm, following exactly the branches of the inferior diaphragmatic arteries. **D. ring**, the irregularly quadrilateral aperture by which the vena cava inferior passes through the diaphragm.

**Diaphragmati'tis.** Inflammation of the diaphragm, the essential symptoms of which are painful constriction around the præcordia, with small, quick, laborious breathing; a rare disease.

**Diaphragmat'ocele** (*diaphragm+kele*, rupture). Diaphragmatic hernia.

**Diaphragmi'tis.** Inflammation of the diaphragm.

**Diaphrag'mocele.** Diaphragmatocele.

**Diaphragmodyn'ia** (*diaphragm + odyne*, pain). Muscular or other pain of the diaphragm.

**Diaphtherin'.** Oxychinaseptol; said to possess marked antiseptic properties.

**Diaph'thol.** $C_9H_7O_4SN$. Chinaseptol; quinaseptol; orthoöxyquinolinemetasulphonic acid; used internally as an antiseptic.

**Diaph'thora** (Gr). Corruption.

**Diaphthor'oscope** (*diaphthora*, corruption, *skopeo*, to examine). Apparatus for examining the purity of the atmosphere.

**Diaphylac'tic** (*phylasso*, to preserve). Prophylactic.

**Diaphys'eal.** Relating to a diaphysis.

**Diaph'ysis** (*diaphyo*, to rise between). An interstice, interval, division. Middle part or body of a long bone.

**Diaphysi'tis.** Inflammation of the diaphysis of a bone.

**Dia'pia.** Diapyesis; also the opposite to myopia.

**Diaplasmat'ic.** Name given to very small vessels which were supposed to connect the capillaries and lymphatics.

**Di'aplex** or **Diaplex'us.** Choroid plexus of the third ventricle of the brain.

**Diap'ne.** Involuntary micturition.

**Diapneu'sis** (*dia*, through, *pneo*, to exhale). Perspiration.

**Diap'noe** or **Diapnœ'a.** Perspiration.

**Diapno'ic** or **Diapnot'ic.** Gently; diaphoretic.

**Diapodimorphine'.** $C_{62}H_{72}N_4O_{10}$. Obtained by treating codeine with hydrochloric acid at a temperature of 100°.

**Diapoph'ysis.** Articular part of the transverse process of a vertebra.

**Diapru'num.** Purgative electuary, of which the pulps of prunes and rhubarb formed the basis.

**Diapye'ma** (*diapyeo*, to suppurate). Empyema; suppuration.

**Diapye'sis.** Suppuration. **D. oc'uli**, hypopyon.

**Diapyet'ic.** Suppurative; promoting suppuration.

**Diaræ'mia** (*dia + rheo*, to flow, *haima*, blood). Pathological condition in sheep in which the globules of the blood are diminished in quantity, the blood itself thinner and transuding through the coats of the vessels into the cavities.

**Diarrhe'a, Diarrhe'al.** Diarrhœa, diarrhœal.

**Diarrhet'ic.** Diarrhœal.

**Diarrhœ'a** (*dia*, through, *rheo*, to flow). Looseness of the bowels; purging; scouring. Disease characterized by frequent liquid alvine evacuations, and generally owing to inflammation or to irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestines. It is often caused by errors in regimen, the use of food noxious by its quality and quantity, etc., constituting the *diarrhœa stercoraria* or *crapulosa* of writers. Many varieties have been made by nosologists (most of their terms being now obsolete)—*e. g.*, *mucous*, diarrhœa mucosa, blennochezia, mycodiarrhœa; and by some authors enteria, enteritis, diarrhœa catarrhosa or catarrhalis, and erythemides, under the idea that it is associated with an erythematous congestion of the mucous surface; *bilious*, ileocholosis, cholodiarrhœa, diarrhœa biliosa; *serous*, hydrochezia, hydrodiarrhœa, orrhochezia—dependent upon the matters evacuated. Diarrhœa requires different treatment, according to its nature. If caused, as it often is, by improper matters in the intestinal canal, these must be evacuated; and the astringent plan of treatment must not be adopted unless the discharges seem kept up by irritability of the intestines or unless they are colliquative. Indiscriminate use of astringents is to be deprecated. A very fatal diarrhœa prevailed among the native inhabitants of

India—*diarrhœa hectica*, so called because, like hectic fever, it seemed to obtain habitual possession of the constitution, to operate upon it with scarcely any perceptible intermission, and in general to defy the most powerful remedies. **D. ablactato'rum**, d. of infants occurring at the time of weaning; weaning brash. **D. ac'ida**, characterized by green stools which smell sour, and by pains in the abdomen. **D. adipo'sa**, diarrhœa with fatty evacuations and great emaciation. **D. al'ba**, a form of bowel disease sometimes epidemic in Barbadoes, the stools being white and milky. **Albu'minous d.**, d. in which the stools contain albuminous matters. **D. arthrit'ica**, cœliagra. **D. bilio'sa**, d. associated with the discharge of bile. **Camp d.**, variety of diarrhœa occurring among soldiers. **D. carno'sa**, dysentery. **Choler-a'ic d.**, cholerine. **Chron'ic d.**, see *Psilosis*. **Crit'-ical d.**, d. occurring at the crisis of a disease or inducing a crisis. **D. chylo'sa** or **chymo'sa**, cœliac flux. **Co'chin Chi'na d.**, see *Cochin China*. **Colliq'-uative d.**, see *Colliquative*. **D. crapulo'sa**, see *Diarrhœa*. **D. cruen'ta**, mixture of blood with excessive discharges from the bowels. **D. dysenter'ica**, dysentery. **D. dyspep'tica**, lientery. **Endem'ic d.**, see *Psilosis*. **D. erythemoi'des**, see *Diarrhœa*. **Fat'ty d.**, stools are liquid and contain fat or oil, frequently indicating a cancerous affection of the pancreas. **D. hepat'ica**, d. biliosa. **D. ingesto'rum**, lientery. **D. liente'ria** or **lienter'ica**, lientery. **D. muco'sa**, see *Diarrhœa*. **D. purulen'ta**, diarrhœa accompanied with purulent discharges. **D. sanguinolen'ta**, d. cruenta. **Se'rous d.**, d. with watery discharges. **D. stercora'ria**, see *Diarrhœa*. **Su'doral d.**, diarrhœa associated with a disturbance of the functions of the skin, preventing the secretion of sweat, as in fevers accompanying suppuration, exanthematous fevers, etc. **Sum'mer d.**, summer complaint; cholera infantum. **Tuber'culous d.**, a colliquative d. occurring in the tuberculous, not necessarily an indication of intestinal tuberculosis. **D. urino'sa**, diabetes. **Vica'rious d.**, d. occurring as a result of the suspension of the functions of the skin, kidneys, etc. **Wa'tery d.**, serous d. **White d.**, scour of calves.

**Diarrhœ'al.** Relating to diarrhœa.

**Diar'senous** or **Diarsen'ious.** Containing two atoms of arsenic in the molecule. **D. sul'phide**, arsenic disulphide.

**Diarthro'dial.** Relating to a diarthrosis or movable articulation. Diarthrodial cartilages, or incrusting cartilages, are cartilages which invest the articular extremities of bones. See *Articulations*.

**Diarthro'dic.** Diarthrodial.

**Diarthro'sis** (*diaarthroo*, to articulate). Movable articulation, one permitting the bones to move freely on each other in every direction, as in case of the shoulder-joint. **D. rotato'rius**, lateral ginglymus; movement is limited to rotation; the joint is formed by a pivot-like process turning within a ring, or the ring around a pivot, as in the atloaxoid articulation.

**Di'ascope** (*skopeo*, to see). A piece of glass which, when applied firmly to the skin to drive the blood out of the compressed part, enables the observer to note the visible changes that occur.

**Diascor'dium.** An electuary containing seventeen ingredients, among them the water germander or scordium; stomachic and astringent.

**Di'aspasm.** Secretion. Rupture or laceration of organs by external violence.

**Diasphyx'is** (*dia*, through, *sphyzo*, to strike, to beat). Pulse; also a violent beat of the pulse.

**Diastal'tic** (*dia*, through, *stello*, to send). Epithet applied by Marshall Hall to the reflex or excito-motory system of nerves, because the actions they induce are performed through the spinal marrow as their essential centre.

**Diastasæ'mia** (*diastasis*, separation, *haima*, blood). Pathological condition characterized by a separation of the elements of the blood, the fibrin attaching itself to the valves of the heart.

**Di'astase** (*diastasis*, separation) Vegetable principle, allied in its general properties to gluten, which appears in the germination of barley and other seeds, and by its presence converts the starch into grape sugar and gum. See *Maltine*. **Sal'ivary d.**, ptyalin.

**Diasta'sic.** Diastatic.

**Diastasim'etry** (*diastase*+*metron*, measure). Measurement of the quantity of diastase.

**Dias'tasis** (separation). Separation of bones, and particularly of the bones of the cranium, from each other; of the radius from the ulna and the fibula from the tibia. Separation of an epiphysis from the shaft of the bone.

**Diastat'ic.** Relating to diastase; possessing the power of converting starch into sugar.

**Diaste'ma** (Gr., interval). Diastasis. Interstice. Interval between two teeth of different kinds, as canine and incisor.

**Diastematelyt'ria** (*diastema*+*elytron*, vagina). Organic deviation characterized by a longitudinal division or fissure of the vagina.

**Diastematencephal'ia** (*diastema* + *enkephalos*, brain). Organic deviation consisting in a longitudinal division of the brain.

**Diastematenter'ia.** Fissure of the intestinal canal which extends longitudinally.

**Diastema'tia** (*diastema*, interval). Fissure in the mesial line of the body.

**Diastematocau'lia** (*diastema*+*kaulos*, trunk). Organic deviation characterized by a longitudinal division of the trunk.

**Diastematochei'lia** (*diastema*+*cheilos*, lip). Congenital longitudinal division or fissure of the lip.

**Diastematocra'nia.** Organic deviation consisting in a longitudinal division of the cranium.

**Diastematocys'tia** (*diastema*+*kystis*, bladder). Congenital longitudinal division of the urinary bladder.

**Diastematogas'tria** (*diastema*+*gaster*, stomach). Organic deviation characterized by a longitudinal division of the stomach.

**Diastematoglos'sia** (*diastema*+*glossa*, tongue). Congenital longitudinal fissure of the tongue.

**Diastematogna'thia** (*diastema*+*gnathos*, jaw). Organic deviation characterized by a longitudinal division of the jaw.

**Diastematome'tria** (*diastema* + *metra*, womb). Congenital longitudinal division or fissure of the womb.

**Diastematomye'lia** (*diastema*, internal, *myelos*, marrow). Congenital division of the spinal cord into two lateral halves; it occurs with anencephalia.

**Diastematopye'lia** (*diastema* + *pyelos*, pelvis). Congenital longitudinal division or fissure of the pelvis.

**Diastematorrha'chia** (*diastema*+*rhachis*, spine). Congenital longitudinal fissure of the spine.

**Diastematorrhin'ia** (*diastema*+*rhis*, nose). Congenital longitudinal division of the nose.

**Diastematostaphyl'ia** (*diastema*+*staphyle*, uvula). Organic deviation characterized by a longitudinal division of the uvula.

**Diastematoster'nia** (*diastema*+*sternon*, sternum). Organic deviation characterized by a longitudinal division of the sternum.

**Diastemente'ria.** Diastematenteria.

**Dias'ter** (*dis*, twice, *aster*, star). The double-star figure in karyokinesis. See *Amphiaster*.

**Dias'tole** (*diastello*, to dilate). Dilatation of the heart and arteries when the blood enters their cavities; it is the opposite movement to systole, in which the heart and arteries contract to send forth the blood. Diastole and systole are consequently successive movements. Diastole, like systole, occurs simultaneously in the two ventricles; the almost inappreciable time which elapses between the diastole and systole has been called *perisystole*, and that which succeeds to the diastole, *peridiastole*. When we speak of the contraction or systole of the heart, as well as of its diastole or dilatation, we mean only that of the ventricles; this dilatation is active.

**Diastol'ic.** Belonging to the diastole of the heart. **D. im'pulse of the heart**, see *Impulse, diastolic*. **D.**

**mur'mur,** murmur heard over the heart during dilatation of that organ. **D. thrill,** vibration or thrill heard in the cardiac region during dilatation of the ventricle.

**Diastrem'ma** (*diastrepho,* to distort). Distortion; perversion; sprain.

**Diastreph'ia.** A form of insanity characterized by cruelty.

**Dias'trophe.** Distortion; sprain.

**Diate'la** or **Diate'le.** Roof of the third ventricle of the brain.

**Diater'ma** (*dia,* between, *terma,* end). A part of the floor of the third ventricle of the brain.

**Diather'mal** or **Diather'manous.** Possessing the property of diathermancy.

**Diather'mancy** (*dia,* through, *thermaino,* to heat). Property of transmitting radiant heat.

**Diath'esis** (*diatithemi,* to place separately, to dispose). Disposition, constitution, affection of the body; predisposition to certain diseases rather than to others. **Aneurys'mal d.,** tendency to arterial dilatation and aneurysmal formation. **Arthrit'ic d.,** tendency to gouty affections of the joints or skin. **Can'cerous d.,** a supposed predisposition to malignant disease. **Catar'rhal d.,** tendency to inflammations of the mucous membranes. **Dar'trous d.,** tendency to cutaneous affections, such as herpes, eczema, etc. **Furun'cular d.,** tendency to suffer from boils and carbuncles. **Hemorrhag'ic d.,** hæmatophilia. **Lithæ'mic d.,** arthritic d. **Ner'vous d.,** see *Nervous.* **Rheumat'ic d.,** arthritic d. **Rheu'mic d.,** dartrous d. **Stru'mous d.,** tendency to tuberculosis or scrofula. **Tuber'culous d.,** strumous d. **Urat'ic** or **u'ric-acid d.,** arthritic d.

**Diathet'ic** or **Diathet'ical.** Relating or appertaining to a diathesis, as "diathetic diseases," gout and cancer, for example.

**Di'atom.** A member of the group of *Diatomaceæ,* microscopic algæ.

**Diatom'ic.** Containing two atoms.

**Diatre'sis** (Gr., boring through). Perforation.

**Diatrim'ma** (*diatribo,* to rub against). Chafing.

**Diatrype'sis** (*diatrypao,* to perforate). Arrangement of serrations of a cranial suture, interlocking with one another.

**Diax'on.** A neuron with two axis-cylinder processes.

**Diazo'ma** (Gr.). Diaphragm.

**Dia'zo reac'tion.** Called also Ehrlich's reaction. Method employed in typhoid fever for determining the quantity of urea. To equal quantities of urine and sulphanilic acid in a test tube sodium nitrate is added; ammonia (1 cubic cm.) is then added carefully, which forms a brownish-red ring at the junction of the two liquids.

**Diazos'ter** (*zoster,* girdle). Twelfth vertebra of the back, because it corresponds to the girdle.

**Diazos'tra.** Diaphragm.

**Diba'sic** (*dis,* twice, *basis*). Relating to acids in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaceable by a base.

**Diblas'tic** (*dis,* twice, *blastos,* germ). Having two sources of origin.

**Diblas'tula.** Embryo having both ectoderm and entoderm.

**Diboth'rium la'tum.** Bothriocephalus latus.

**Dibrometh'ane.** Ethylene bromide.

**Dibromogal'lic acid.** Gallobromol.

**Dical'cic.** Having two atoms of calcium in the molecule. **D. orthophos'phate,** $Ca_2H_4(Po_4)_2$, found occasionally in urinary deposits.

**Dicamphen'dion.** $(C_{10}H_{14}O)_2$. When metallic sodium acts on bromocamphor, two substances result, one dicamphendion, yellow; the other colorless, dicamphor.

**Dicam'phor.** $(C_{10}H_{15}O)_2$. See *Dicamphendion.*

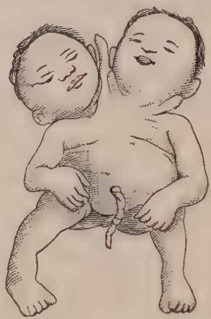
**Dicel'yphous** (*dis,* twice, *kelyphos,* shell). Possessing a double shell; said of eggs.

**Dicen'tra canaden'sis.** Squirrel-corn, colicweed; indigenous plant, ord. *Fumariaceæ;* the flowers have the odor of hyacinths; given internally in syphilis, and applied externally in syphilis and gonorrhœa. **D. exim'ia,** North American species; root is said to have tonic, alterative, and diuretic virtues. **D. succulla'ria,** Dutchman's breeches; has same medicinal properties as D. canadensis.

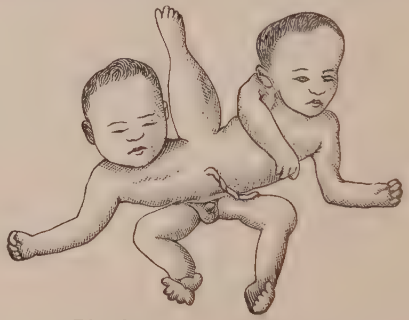
**Dicephal'ium** (*dis,* twice, *kephale,* head). Large sarcoma on the head, seeming to form a double head.

**Diceph'alous.** Double-headed. See *Dicephalus.*

**Diceph'alus.** Janus; monster with two heads. **D. dian'cheros,** each head has a separate neck. **D. dibrach'ius,** dicephalus with two arms. **D. heteroceph'alus,** two-headed monster in which one head is larger than the other. **D. monan'cheros,** dicephalus in which there is one neck. **D. tetrabra'chius,** variety of dicephalus having four arms. **D. tribra'chius,** variety of dicephalus having three arms. **D. tri'pus,** dicephalus having three legs or feet.



Dicephalus.



Dicephalus tribrachius tripus.

**Di'ceras ru'dis** (*dis,* twice, *keras,* horn). Ditrachyceras rudis. See *Worms.*

**Dichas'tic** (*dichazo,* to divide into two parts). Capable of spontaneous division.

**Dichlorace'tic acid.** Colorless liquid of disagreeable odor and possessing caustic properties; derived from acetic acid by substituting two atoms of chlorine for two atoms of hydrogen.

**Dichloralantipyrin'.** Obtained by trituration of antipyrin with chloral hydrate. It has the therapeutic action of both.

**Dichloreth'ane.** Colorless, transparent liquid, soluble in alcohol and ether; product of ethane by substituting two atoms of chlorine.

**Dichlormeth'ane.** Dichloride of methane; methylene chloride.

**Dichophy'ia** (*dicha,* in two, *phyo,* to grow). Disease of the hairs in which they split and grow forked.

**Dichop'sis gut'ta.** Isonandra gutta.

**Dichotomous,** di-kot'o-mus (*dicha,* in two, *tome,* division). Dividing regularly into pairs, as the branching of arteries.

**Dichro'ic.** Having two different colors, according to the medium; that is, one color by reflected light, another by transmitted light, or one color when passed through a thick medium and another through a thin one. See *Dichroism.*

**Di'chroism** (*dis,* twice, *chroa,* color). Property possessed by some translucent bodies by which, depending upon the direction in which rays of light pass through them with reference to the position of the eye, they assume two different colors; hæmoglobin crystals thus may appear bluish-red or scarlet.

**Dichro'masy.** Dichromism.

**Dichromat'ic.** Dichromic.

**Dichro'matism.** Dichromism.

**Dichro'mic vis'ion.** Dichromism; achromatopsia.

**Dichro'mism** (*dis*, twice, *chroma*, color). Dichromic vision; form of color-blindness in which one of the three primary colors, usually red, is not recognized.

**Dichro'mus.** Verbena officinalis.

**Dicinchonicine'.** Alkaloid from cinchonine and cinchonidine.

**Dicinchonine'.** $C_{38}H_{44}N_4O_2$. Alkaloid obtained from bark of Cinchona rosulenta and C. succirubra.

**Dic'lis.** Valve.

**Diconchinine'.** Diquinidine; alkaloid of cinchona.

**Dicor'yphus** (*dis*, twice, *koryphe*, crown of the head). Monster with a double vertex or cranium. **D. dihypogas'trius,** monster in which twins are united from the navel to the vertex.

**Dicra'nus.** Monster with a double vertex or cranium.

**Dicro'tal.** Dicrotic.

**Dicrot'ic** (*dis*, twice, *kroteo*, to strike). Epithet given to the pulse when it seems to beat twice as fast as usual; also synonymous with the term *rebounding*, the artery rebounding after striking, so as to convey the sensation of a double pulsation. It has been considered to foretell hemorrhage in certain diseases. See *Pulse*. **D. crest,** a pronounced secondary elevation on the sphygmographic tracing. **D. eleva'tion,** d. crest, **D. notch,** notch separating the primary and the dicrotic elevation.

**Dic'rotism.** Dicrotic condition of the pulse.

**Dic'rotous.** Dicrotic.

**Dictam'nus al'bus.** White fraxinella, bastard dittany. Fresh root is nervine, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue. **D. cre'ticus,** Origanum dictamnus. **D. fraxinel'la,** Dictamnus albus.

**Dictyi'tis.** Retinitis.

**Dic'tyon.** Network. Retina.

**Dictyop'sia** (*diktyon*, net, *opsis*, vision). Morbid condition in which net-like objects are floating before the eyes.

**Dicypel'lium caryophylla'tum.** Brazillian tree; bark furnishes Cassia caryophyllata.

**Didac'tic** (*didasko*, to teach). Instructive; specifically, the term is applied to instruction imparted in the medical curriculum by means of lectures in the class-room, as distinguished from laboratory or clinical instruction.

**Didac'tyle** (*dis*, twice, *daktylos*, finger). Possessing only two fingers or toes.

**Didactyl'ia** or **Didac'tylism.** Condition in which there are only two fingers or two toes on the hands or feet.

**Diday's' opera'tion.** An operation for webbed fingers, consisting in separating the fingers, and securing flaps from the dorsal side of one finger and the palmar side of the other.

**Didel'phic.** Relating to or possessed of a double uterus.

**Didel'phys** (*dis*, twice, *delphys*, uterus). State in which there is a double uterus. A genus of marsupial mammals; opossum. **D. cancriv'ora,** crab-eating opossum of S. America; said to enter into the preparation of curare.

**Didymal'gia** (*didymoi*, testicles, *algos*, pain). Pain in the testicles.

**Didymin'.** Extract of testicle of the bull.

**Did'ymis.** Testis.

**Didymi'tis.** Orchitis.

**Didymodyn'ia** (*didymos*, testicle, *odyne*, pain). Pain in the testes.

**Did'ymous.** Twin; paired.

**Did'ymus.** Gemellus; testicle. **D. symphyogas'trius,** gastrodidymus. **D. symphyohypogas'trius,** hypogastrodidymus. **D. symphyoperinæ'us,** pygodidymus. **D. symphyothoracogas'trius,** thoracogastrodidymus.

**Die.** See *Expiration* and *Death*. A mould for casting. **Den'tal d.,** see *Dental*.

**Dieffenbach'ia segui'na.** Dumb cane; native of West Indies; juice is exceedingly poisonous; plant has been recommended in dropsy.

**Dief'fenbach's opera'tion.** 1. For restoring the upper lip when the central part of the lip is deficient; consists in two incisions from the apex of the defect extending to the alæ of the nose. The two flaps obtained by these incisions are detached and connected in the median line; the mucous membrane forms the margin of the new lip. 2. For ectropium of the lower lip with cicatrix; a flap of normal tissue is used to replace the cicatrix.

**Dielec'tric.** Non-conducting; admitting the passage of electricity without conduction.

**Dienceph'alon** (*dia*, through, *encephalos*, brain). One of the principal secondary divisions of the primordial medullary tube, the *interbrain*, corresponding to the German Zwischenhirn. It includes the thalami optici, pineal gland, pituitary body, third ventricle, and optic nerve.

**Dier'esis** or **Diær'esis.** Division of tissue or solution of continuity, as in a wound or ulcer.

**Dieret'ic.** Escharotic; corrosive.

**Diervil'la trif'ida.** Bush honeysuckle; indigenous plant of the honeysuckle tribe; has been used as a diuretic, and in gonorrhœa and syphilis.

**Di'es** (a day). The day is, properly, the period during which the solar light illumines our horizon; but commonly, also, we designate by the word *day* the period of twenty-four hours. The medical day is usually reckoned at twenty-four hours—universally in estimating the duration of a disease. As regards the administration of medicine, if a medicine be ordered to be taken four times a day it is generally understood to mean during the twelve hours of day.

**Di'et.** Originally it signified nearly the same thing as hygiene and regimen. At the present day it usually signifies a particular kind or system of food and drink; also abstinence, as putting any one upon diet to deprive him of his usual nourishment. The terms *dry diet; milk diet*, diæta lactis; *flesh* or *meat diet*, diæta carnis; *soup* or *broth diet*, diæta juris or jusculi, etc., explain themselves. See *Aliment*, *Hygiene*, and *Regimen*. **D. drink,** decoction or potion, variously composed and used in considerable quantity for the purpose of purifying the blood. The decoctum Lusitanicum, or Lisbon diet drink, is one of the most celebrated. See *Decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum*. **D. scale,** dietary.

**Di'etary.** A regulated diet or allowance of food.

**Die'ters's cells.** Small cells with delicate processes alternating with Corti's cells in the organ of Corti. **D.'s pro'cesses,** the thick branched processes of the large central ganglion cells.

**Dietet'ic.** Relating or appertaining to dietetics or to diet.

**Dietet'ics.** Branch of medicine comprising the rules to be followed for preventing, relieving, or curing diseases by diet. Dietetics is diet administered according to principle, an important part of hygiene. A well-regulated system of diet may check disease and also prevent it. Knowledge of dietetics is, indeed, as important as that of the materia medica.

**Diethylac'etal.** See *Acetal*.

**Diethylamine'.** Secondary amine of ethyl; colorless, inflammable liquid with marked ammoniacal odor; also a non-poisonous ptomain generated during the putrefaction of fish, poisonous sausage, etc.

**Diethylendiamine'.** Piperazin.

**Diethylke'tone.** $C_2H_5C_2H_5CO$. Hypnotic; employed in nervous conditions, especially mania.

**Diethylsulphondiethylme'thane.** Tetronal.

**Diethylsulphondimethylme'thane.** Sulphonal.

**Diethylsulphonmethylethylme'thane.** Trional.

**Diet'ic.** Relating or appertaining to diet. **D.**

diseas'es, such as are produced by diet in its enlarged sense, as scurvy, rickets, alcoholism, etc.

**Dietl's cri'ses.** Gastric pain and suffering in nephroptosis.

**Dieurys'mus** (*dieuryno*, to dilate). Dilatation.

**Dif'ference the'ory.** Theory of galvanic phenomena.

**Differen'tial.** Distinguishing or discriminating. **D. diagno'sis**, see *Diagnosis*.

**Differentia'tion.** Development of membranes, organs, functions, etc. That phenomenon which, as affecting living matter, Herbert Spencer defines as passage from an indefinite incoherent homogeneity to a definite coherent heterogeneity. Differential diagnosis.

**Dif'fluence.** Condition of being diffluent.

**Dif'fluent.** Semifluid.

**Diffrac'tion.** The deflection which rays of light experience when passing close to the edge of a body or through a narrow aperture.

**Diffu'sate.** Liquid obtained after the process of dialyzation.

**Diffuse'.** To spread over a surface or through a mass, either by the production of greater tenuity in matter or by dissemination with force, as with electricity. Used adjectively in the sense of spread out, not circumscribed, not accurately defined or limited, as diffuse inflammation, aneurysm, etc.

**Diffu'sible** (*difundo*, to pour apart or abroad). Stimulating medicines are so called which speedily pass through the system and augment the action of the vascular and nervous systems in an acute but transitory manner.

**Diffusiom'eter.** Apparatus for determining the rate of diffusion.

**Diffu'sion.** Dissemination; dialysis. **D. cir'cle**, imperfect image resulting from incomplete focussing. **Liq'uid d.**, intermixing of fluids or solutions with each other directly; see *Dialysis*.

**Digas'tric** (*dis*, twice, *gaster*, belly). Having two bellies, as a muscle so formed. **D. fos'sa**, see *Fossa*. **D. groove**, point of attachment on the temporal bone of the digastric muscle. **D. mus'cle**, see *Digastricus*. **D. nerve**, see *Nervus digastricus*.

**Digas'tricus.** Name formerly given to several muscles, now restricted to one of the muscles of the superior hyoid region. The digastricus is thick and fleshy at its extremities, thin and tendinous at its middle; is attached to the mastoid groove of the temporal bone, and to a fossette at the side of the symphysis menti. Its tendon passes through an aponeurotic ring which is attached to the os hyoides. The digastricus depresses the lower jaw or raises the os hyoides, and carries it forward or backward, as in deglutition. The strong double-bellied muscle which forms the gizzard of birds is also called *digastricus*. **D. cra'nii**, occipitofrontalis. **D. maxil'læ inferio'ris** or **D. os'sis hyoi'dei**, digastric muscle.

**Digen'esis** (*dis*, twice, *genesis*, generation). Alternate generation; the alternation of sexual and nonsexual generation; reproduction seemingly of two species in alternate generations, the individuals of the even generations differing widely from those of the odd generations. Also digeny, or bisexual generation.

**Digenet'ic.** Relating to digenesis.

**Dig'eny.** Bisexual generation, as opposed to monogeny or parthogenesis.

**Dig'erant.** Digestant.

**Digest.'** To prepare food, by the action of various ferments in the gastroenteric canal, for assimilation. In chemistry to soften by gentle heat.

**Digest'ant.** Remedying or aiding digestion, as pepsin, ptyalin, etc.; ferment or acid that produces solution of the food in the alimentary canal.

**Digestibil'ity.** Capability with which food can be digested.

**Diges'tible** (*digero*, to digest, *habilis*, able). Capable of being digested. All food is not equally digestible, and some of the most important are the least so—the fat of meat, for example. Certain substances, again, are entirely rebellious. As a general rule, albuminous aliments—as tender mutton and beef—are the most easily appropriated.

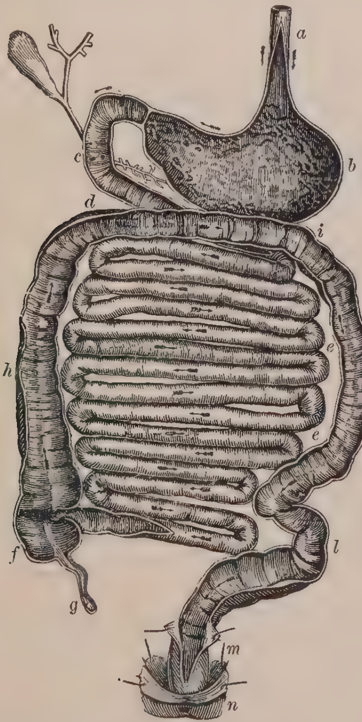
Dr. Beaumont, from his experiments on Alexis St. Martin, who had a gastric fistula, prepared the following table of the digestibility of various articles of food, based on the length of their stay in the stomach (although this is not an absolute proof of digestibility):

| *Food.* | *Mode of preparation.* | *Time required for digestion.* Hours. | Min. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice | cooked | 1 | |
| Pigs' feet | " | | |
| Eggs | beaten | 1 | 30 |
| Mountain trout | cooked | | |
| White sweet apples | raw | | |
| Sago | cooked | 1 | 45 |
| Brain | " | | |
| Milk | " | 2 | |
| Ox liver | fried | | |
| Codfish | cooked | | |
| Sour apples | raw | | |
| Eggs | " | | |
| Salad | " | | |
| Milk | uncooked | 2 | 15 |
| Turkey, wild | roasted | 2 | 18 |
| " tame | cooked | 2 | 25 |
| Wild goose | roasted | 2 | 30 |
| Suckling pig | | | |
| Boiled beans | | | |
| Potatoes | roasted | | |
| Lamb | cooked | | |
| Marrow of backbone | | 2 | 40 |
| Chicken fricassé | | 2 | 45 |
| Beef | | | |
| Hard sour apples | | 2 | 50 |
| Oysters | | 2 | 55 |
| " with bread | | 3 | |
| " | steamed | 3 | 30 |
| Eggs | cooked but little | 3 | |
| Beefsteak | | | |
| Ham | raw | | |
| Lean beef | roasted | | |
| Cake | | | |
| Wheat bread | | | |
| Old cheese | | 3 | 30 |
| Potatoes | cooked | | |
| Hard eggs | | | |
| Mutton soup | | | |
| Oyster " | | | |
| White turnips | cooked | | |
| Sausage | | | |
| Very fat beef | | 3 | 38 |
| Mutton | | 3 | 45 |
| Dry bread with potatoes | | | |
| Bread and butter and coffee | | | |
| Beans | cooked | | |
| Pork | roasted | 3 | 50 |
| Tame fowl | cooked | 4 | |
| Beef | roasted | | |
| Salted salmon | cooked | | |
| Veal | fried | | |
| Soup made of tough beef | | | |
| Cartilage | cooked | | |
| Tame duck | roasted | 4 | 15 |
| Soup made of pork and vegetables | | | |
| Corned beef | | | |
| Wild duck | roasted | 4 | 30 |
| Tendons | cooked | 5 | 30 |
| Suet | | | |

The time given in the above table applies in reality only to the time during which the food remains in the stomach, and not to the time actually required for true digestion and solution, the most important part of which occurs in the intestines.

**Diges'tion** (*digero*, to digest). The process by means of which alimentary substances, when introduced into the digestive canal, undergo different alterations. The object of it is to convert them into two parts: the one, a reparatory juice, destined to renew the perpetual waste occurring in the economy; the other, deprived of its nutritious properties, to be rejected from the body. This is effected by a series of organic actions differing according to the particular organization of the animal. In man they are eight in number—viz., prehension of food, mastication, insalivation, deglutition, action of the stomach, action of the small intestine (that of the bile, pancreatic juice, and intestinal secretion), action of the large intestine, expulsion of the fæces. Digestion is also a pharmaceutical operation which consists in treating certain solid substances with water, alcohol, or other menstruum, at a slightly elevated temperature, in a sand bath for example, or by leaving them exposed for some time to the sun. **Artific'ial d.**, that which is effected outside of the stomach by admixture of materials like those of the gastric juice or by the gastric juice itself. **Pri'mary d.**, preparation of the food in the stomach and intestine. **Sec'ondary d.**, absorption and assimilation of the food after primary digestion. **Self-d.**, destruction, through action of the gastric juice, of a portion of the gastric mucous membrane which has lost its vitality.

**Diges'tive.** Relating to digestion. See *Digestives.* **D. appara'tus**, see *Digestion.* **D. fer'ments**, enzymes contained in digestive fluids, as pepsin, trypsin, etc.; see *Ferments.* **D. juices**, see *Gastric juice, pancreatic juice, succus entericus*, etc., and *ferments, digestive.* **D. or'gans**, the alimentary canal and its appendages. **D. pro'cess**, digestion. **D. text'ure**, the particular organic condition of substances affecting their digestibility. **D. tract**, the passage along which the food is conveyed while being digested and prepared for assimilation, extending from the lips to the anus. **D. tube**, alimentary canal.



Digestive tract from œsophagus to anus: *a*, œsophagus; *b*, stomach; *c*, duodenum; *d*, jejunum; *e*, ileum; *f*, cæcum; *g*, appendix; *h*, ascending colon; *i*, transverse colon; *k*, descending colon; *l*, sigmoid flexure; *m*, rectum; *n*, anus; the two openings shown at *c* are the openings of the pancreatic and biliary ducts.

**Diges'tives.** Substances which, when applied to a wound or ulcer, promote suppuration; as ceratum resinæ, warm cataplasms, fomentations, etc; such substances are vulgarly termed *drawing*. Also remedies which aid digestion.

**Digit**, dij'it. A finger or toe. **Supernu'merary d.**, supernumerary finger or toe; may be owing to hereditary transmission.

**Digital**, dij'it-al (*digitus*, a finger). Having the shape of a finger; *digitated*. Belonging to or produced by the fingers, as digital compression, digital examination. The appendix vermiformis cæci is sometimes called the *digital appendix*. **D. ar'teries, veins,** and **nerves** are those distributed to the fingers. **D. bur'sæ**, small, subcutaneous bursæ over the knuckles and the backs of the joints of the fingers. **D. cav'ity**, ancyroid cavity; occipital portion of the lateral ventricle of the brain. **D. compres'sion**, see *Compression*. **D. dilata'tion**, dilatation of a canal or cavity with the finger. **D. examina'tion** or **explora'tion**, examination of any part with the finger. **D. fos'sa of the fe'mur**, see *Fossa, trochanteric.* **D. f. of the tu'nica vagina'lis**, depression occurring where the tunic is reflected from the testis to the epididymis. **D. impres'sions**, slight depressions observable on the inner surface of the bones of the cranium which correspond to the cerebral convolutions.

**Digitalacrin'.** Resin derived from digitalis.

**Digita'le.** Finger-stall. Small iron instrument for measuring the dimensions of the pelvis, which when placed at the end of the index finger adds to its length and enables it to reach the promontory of the sacrum.

**Digitalein'.** Glucoside from digitalis having the properties of digitalin and digitoxin.

**Digitaletin'.** Principle derived from digitalis.

**Digital'ic.** Appertaining or relating to digitalis.

**Digitalin'** or **Digitali'num.** Active principle of digitalis; a white or yellowish powder; dose gr. $\frac{1}{64}$ (0.001). The French digitalin—chloroformic digitalin, *digitaline amorphe*, digitaline of Homolle—is insoluble and of somewhat uncertain composition; the German digitalin—digitalinum purum—is said to be a mixture of digitin, digitonin, and digitalein; it is soluble in water and alcohol, and may be given by hypodermic injection.

**Digitalires'in.** Substance obtained from the decomposition of digitalin and digitalein; it has effects similar to those of picrotoxin.

**Digital'is.** A genus of plants, ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*. **D. min'ima**, baccar, foxglove. **D. purpu'rea**, purple foxglove; it is narcotic, cardiac tonic, diuretic, and sorbefacient; the leaves of this plant, collected from plants of the second year's growth, constitute the official *digitalis* (Ph. U. S. and Br.); indigenous in Great Britain. Digitalis stimulates the cardiac muscle and renders its contractions slower and stronger; in moderate doses tending to remove already existing irregularity of the heart's contractions. In overdoses digitalis causes vomiting, purging, dimness of sight, vertigo, delirium, hiccough, convulsions, and death—all the symptoms, in short, which characterize the acronarcotic class of poisons. Its active principle is called *digitalin*. Several other principles have also been obtained from digitalis, as *digitaliretin, digitalose, digitallin, digitin, digitoxin*, etc. Digitalis has been administered in inflammatory diseases, phthisis, active hemorrhage, dropsy, delirium tremens, etc. The dose is gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13), repeated every six or eight hours, but as the drug is cumulative in its action it must not be continued, especially in full doses, more than a few days. When cardiac tonics are pushed too far, syncope may ensue and be fatal, so that the patient should be kept in a recumbent position. The official preparations (Ph. U. S.) are: *Extract* (extractum digitalis); dose, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ (0.01–0.016). *Fluid extract* (extractum digitalis fluidum); dose, ♏j–ij (0.06–0.12). *Infusion* (infusum digitalis); dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). *Tincture* (tinctura digitalis); dose, ♏x–xx (0.65–1.3). The infusion and tincture are also official in the Ph. Br.

**Digitalose′.** See *Digitalis.*

**Digitalosmin′** (*osme*, odor). Odoriferous principle of digitalis.

**Digita′ria dac′tylon.** Cynodon dactylon.

**Dig′itate.** Possessing finger-like processes.

**Digita′tion.** Division into processes having the form of fingers; several muscles, as the *serrati*, exhibit digitations similar to those which the fingers form when held separate.

**Digitigrade**, dij′it-e-grade (*digitus*, finger or toe, *gradior*, to walk). Walking on the toes and not on the sole of the foot; a term applicable to many of the carnivora; opposed to plantigrade.

**Digitin′.** One of the principles existing in digitalis; crystallizable, tasteless substance, devoid of physiological action.

**Digitofib′ular.** Situated on the fibular side of the toes, as digitofibular arteries.

**Digitonin′.** Principle found in German digitalin, resembling saponin.

**Digitophyllin′.** A substance found in digitalis leaves; of uncertain action.

**Digitora′dial.** Situated on the radial side of the fingers, as digitoradial arteries.

**Digito′rum ten′sor.** Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

**Digitotib′ial.** Situated on the tibial side of the toes, as digitotibial arteries.

**Digito-ul′nar.** Situated on the ulnar side of the fingers, as digito-ulnar arteries.

**Digitoxin′.** Poisonous glucoside from digitalis; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{100}$ (0.0013–0.0006).

**Dig′itus.** A finger or toe, but especially (Wilder) a finger or digit of the fore limb, the word dactylus being applied to a digit of the hind limb or toe. There are five fingers on each hand: the first, the thumb; the second, the index; the third, the middle or long finger; the fourth, ring finger; and the fifth, the little finger or ear finger. All of these have three phalanges, except the first, which has only two. **D. annula′ris**, ring finger. **D. auricula′ris**, fourth finger. **D. cor′dis**, fourth finger. **D. demonstrati′vus** or **demonstrato′rius**, index finger. **D. famo′sus**, middle finger. **D. hippocrat′icus**, Hippocratic finger. **D. impudi′cus**, middle finger. **D. in′dex**, index finger. **D. indicato′rius**, index finger. **D. infa′mis**, middle finger. **D. mag′nus**, thumb, pollex. **D. medicina′lis** or **med′icus**, ring finger. **D. me′dius**, middle finger. **D. min′imus**, little finger. **D. my′ops**, little finger. **D. obscœ′nus**, middle finger. **D. oti′tes** or **par′vus**, little finger. **D. pe′dis**, dactylus. toe; the toes are five in number, and distinguished numerically, reckoning from within to without; the first is the great toe; the fifth, the little toe; they have nearly the same organization as the fingers. **D. pri′mus**, pollex. **D. quar′tus**, fourth finger. **D. quin′tus**, little finger. **D. saluta′rius** or **salutato′rius**, index. **D. secun′dus**, index. **D. semimor′tuus**, half-dead finger; torpid condition of the fingers met with in connection with chlorosis and cerebrospinal affections. **D. supernumera′rius**, supernumerary finger. **D. ter′tius**, third finger. **D. ver′pus**, middle finger.

**Diglos′sia** (*dis*, double, *glossa*, tongue). Condition in which there is a double tongue.

**Digna′thus** (*dis*, double, *gnathos*, lower jaw). Monster having two lower jaws.

**Dihomocinchonine′.** $C_{38}H_{44}N_4O_2$. Amorphous alkaloid having dextrorotatory property, obtained from Cinchona rosulenta.

**Dihy′drate** (*dis*, double, *hydor*, water). Compound of two molecules of hydroxyl with a base, dihydroxide, or a compound containing two molecules of water.

**Dihy′drated.** Containing two molecules of water.

**Dihy′dric.** Containing in each molecule two atoms of hydrogen.

**Dihydrocollidin′.** Ptomain discovered by Cahours and Etard; made by treating nicotine with selenium.

**Dihydrocoridin′.** Base that is probably identical with a ptomaïn formed in cultures of the Bacillus allii.

**Dihydrolutidin′.** $C_7H_{11}N$. Colorless, alkaline liquid. A ptomain found in cod-liver oil; poisonous, producing insensibility, paralysis, and a fatal result.

**Dihydroresorcin′.** An antiseptic preparation produced by acting on a solution of resorcin in boiling water with sodium amalgam.

**Dihydrox′ide.** Dihydrate.

**Dihydrox′yl-quinine′.** Substance contained in secretions while quinine is being administered.

**Dihypogas′trius.** Monster whose pelvis, together with the lower portion of the abdomen, is double.

**Dihyste′ria** (*dis*, double, *hystera*, uterus). The state in which there is a double uterus.

**Dii′odide.** Compound of a base with two atoms of iodine.

**Dii′odobeta-naph′thol.** Naphtholaristol; combination of iodine, beta-naphthol, potassium iodide, and sodium carbonate and hyperchloride; has antiseptic properties similar to beta-naphthol.

**Diiodocar′bazol.** Made by adding iodine to a solution of carbazol at the boiling point; antiseptic.

**Diiododithy′mol.** Aristol.

**Diiod′oform.** Ethylene periodate; tetraiodoethylene; ethylene tetriodide or periodide. Used as a substitute for iodoform as an antiseptic. It is prepared by treating acetylene periodate with iodine in excess.

**Diiodosalicyl′ic acid.** A white powder, antipyretic and anodyne, in doses of gr. xx–l (1.3–3.3) daily, formed by acting on salcylic acid with iodine and iodic acid.

**Diiodosalicyl′ic-meth′yl es′ter.** See *Sanoform.*

**Diiodosalicyl′ic-phe′nyl es′ter.** A substitute for iodoform externally. Made by the action of salol on alcoholic solution of iodine. Internally used as a substitute for iodide of potassium and salicylate of sodium.

**Diiodosal′ol.** Product of the condensation of diiodosalicylic acid with phenol. Employed in dermatological practice.

**Diiodparaphenolsulphon′ic acid.** Sozoiodol.

**Diisobutylor′thocre′sol i′odide.** Europhen.

**Dik′kop.** Throat-sickness, which attacks horses in Natal; a form of anthrax.

**Diktyi′tis** or **Dictyi′tis** (*diktyon*, net). Retinitis.

**Dilacera′tion.** Laceration.

**Dilal′ia.** Ventriloquism.

**Dila′table.** Capable of being dilated.

**Dil′atant.** A medicine producing dilatation.

**Dilata′tion** (*dilato*, to enlarge). Augmentation of the bulk of a body, occasioned by a separation of some of the molecules, as by heat. In surgery, accidental or preternatural augmentation of a canal or opening, as in aneurysms, varices, etc., or the process of enlarging any aperture or canal. The termination *ectasis* signifies dilatation; bronchiectasis, cardiectasis, and splenectasis, for example, denote dilatation of the bronchial tubes, of the heart, and of the spleen. **D. cyst** or **tu′mor**, see *Retention tumor*. **Dig′ital d.**, enlargement of an opening or canal, as the os or cervix uteri, by insertion of the finger. **D. of the heart, stom′ach**, etc., see these words.

**Dilata′tor.** A muscle which dilates certain parts. See *Dilator.*

**Dila′ting a′gents.** Substances used in surgery to keep parts separate which have a tendency to unite, as the edges of an incision, or to increase and dilate openings of canals, either when natural or formed accidentally or artificially. The chief agents of this kind are prepared sponge tents, bougies, sounds, etc.

**Dila′tor.** Muscle which dilates certain parts. Also an instrument to dilate tubular openings, a wound, excretory canal, or other natural or artificial opening. When employed to obtain an inspection of internal parts it is termed a speculum, dioptra, or dioptron, named, from the part to which it is applied, aural, nasal, vaginal speculum, etc. **Ar′nott's d.,** dilator for strictures of the urethra. **Barnes's d.,** see *Barnes.* **D. con′chæ,** a muscle of the external ear which is not always present, the intertragicus. **Goodell's′ d.,** instrument used for dilating the os uteri and cervical canal, provided with two blades. **D. ir′idis,** radiating fibres of the iris which dilate the pupil. **D. laryn′gis,** a name given to a group of muscles embracing the cricoarytænoideus posticus, cricothyroideus posticus, and keratoarytænoideus. **D. na′ris ante′rior,** muscular fibres passing from the alar cartilage to the skin at the border of the ala nasi, the action of which is to dilate the nostril. **D. n. poste′rior,** muscular fibres from the nasal notch of the superior maxillary bone to the skin at the border of the ala nasi, which dilates the nostril. **Palm′er's d.,** an instrument for dilating the os uteri and cervical canal. **D. pharyn′gis,** the stylopharyngeus muscle. **D. pupil′læ,** d. iridis. **D. pylo′ri,** muscular fibres of the stomach passing over the pylorus, supposed to act as a dilator to it. **D. tu′bæ Eusta′chii** tensor palati. **D. vestib′uli laryn′gis,** thyreo-epiglotticus muscle.

**Dilat′ris tincto′ria.** Lachnanthes tinctoria.

**Dil′doe.** Artificial penis.

**Dilipoxan′thin** (*dis,* double, *lipos,* fat, *xanthos,* yellow). Fatty, yellow pigment in animal tissues having two absorption bands in its spectrum.

**Dill.** Anethum graveolens.

**Dil′ly.** Anthemis cotula.

**Dil′uents** (*diluo,* to dilute). Medicines which have been conceived proper for augmenting the fluidity of the blood and other animal liquids. All aqueous drinks are diluents. They are administered with great advantage in various diseases. In fever, water, which is the most familiar diluent, may be freely allowed. In diseases in which it is considered necessary to abstract blood largely, diluents should not be given too freely, for the abstraction of blood occasions activity of absorption, and the mass is speedily restored. When demulcents are exhibited in cases of urinary disease they act simply as diluents; their mucilaginous portion is digested in the stomach and small intestines, the watery portion alone being separated by the kidney.

**Dilute′.** Diluted. In pharmacy these terms are generally used synonymously. By some, however, a dilute acid, for example, means a weak acid, while a diluted acid is one that has been rendered weaker by the addition of water.

**Dilu′tion.** With the homœopathist, the action by which the dose of a medicine is diminished, as by dissolving a grain of any medicinal article in a certain quantity of a liquid; then taking a drop of the solution and adding it to a like quantity of the liquid, and this may be repeated until the "thirtieth dilution" or beyond.

**Dimethylacetal,** di-meth-il-as′e-tal. An ethereal liquid, sp. gr. 0.867; used as an anæsthetic; obtained by oxidizing a mixture of ethylic and methylic alcohols.

**Dimethylam′ido-antipyrin′.** See *Pyramidon.*

**Dimeth′yl-am′ido-phe′nyl-dimeth′yl-pyraz′olon.** See *Pyramidon.*

**Dimethylamin′.** Substance in Peruvian guano. Ptomain of a non-poisonous character, $(CH_3)_2,NH$, gaseous at ordinary temperatures. It has been found in putrefying gelatin, in decomposing yeast, herring brine, and in poisonous sausage.

**Dimethylben′zine.** Xylol.

**Dimethyle′ther.** A gas generated by subjecting methylic alcohol to heat with sulphuric acid; anæsthetic.

**Dimethylethylcar′binol.** Amylene hydrate.

**Dimethylethylchlo′ral.** Amylene chloral.

**Dimethylke′tone.** Acetone.

**Dimethylphenylpyraz′olon.** Antipyrin.

**Dimethylpiperazin′ tar′trate.** See *Lycetol.*

**Dimethyltrii′odide.** Annidalin.

**Dimethylxan′thin.** Theobromine.

**Dimet′ria** (*dis,* double, *metra,* uterus). State in which there is a double uterus.

**Dimor′phism** (*dis,* double, *morphe,* shape). Condition of being dimorphous; term given to compounds which crystallize in two different forms.

**Dimor′phous.** Existing in two forms.

**Dimor′phus mu′ris.** Cercomonas intestinalis.

**Dineu′ric.** Having two axis-cylinder processes.

**Dingee,** din′ge. Dengue.

**Din′ic** or **din′ical** (*dinos,* vertigo). Relating to vertigo. Antidinic, or agent employed for the relief of vertigo.

**Dini′trate.** A salt containing two molecules of nitric acid.

**Dinitrocel′lulose.** Pyroxylin.

**Din′ner pills.** See *Pilulæ aloës et mastiches.*

**Dinoma′nia** (*dinos,* whirl). Tarantism; choreomania.

**Di′nus.** Vertigo. **D. scoto′ma,** giddiness with impaired sight, often succeeded by headache and perhaps scotomata or fixed blind spots in the field of vision. **D. ver′tigo,** vertigo.

**Diodonceph′alus** (*dis,* double, *odous,* tooth, *kephale,* head). Monster with a double range of teeth or a double jaw.

**Diœ′cious** or **Die′cious** (*dis,* two, *oikia,* habitation). Animals are so called in which the reproductive elements are found in separate individuals belonging to opposite sexes.

**Diog′enes's cup.** Hollow, resembling a cup, formed by bending the fingers and palm of the hand.

**Dionco′sis** (*onkos,* tumor). Tumefaction or plethora occurring either directly from too great a quantity of fluid circulating in the system, or owing to the retention of substances which ought to be excreted. See *Intumescence.*

**Dionin′.** $C_{19}H_{23}NO_3,HCl + H_2O$. Hydrochloride of mono-ethyl ester of morphine. Is narcotic in the same dose as codeine and employed as a substitute for morphine; used also in iritis and other ocular troubles.

**Diophthal′mus** (*ophthalmos,* eye). Bandage applied over both eyes.

**Diopsim′eter** (*diopsis,* clear vision, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring the visual field.

**Diop′ter.** Unit of refraction of lenses; ratio of one metre to the focal length of the lens.

**Dioptom′eter.** Instrument for measuring the refraction of the eye.

**Dioptom′etry.** Measurement of refraction and accomodation of the eye by means of the dioptometer.

**Dioptos′copy.** Measurement of refraction of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope.

**Diop′tral.** Relating to a dioptre.

**Diop′tre.** Diopter.

**Diop′tric.** Relating to dioptrics. Also diopter.

**Diop′trics.** That branch of optics which treats of refraction.

**Dioptrom′etry.** Dioptometry.

**Diop′tron.** Speculum.

**Dio′ptry.** Diopter.

**Diortho′sis** (*diorthoo,* to make straight). Reduction of a fractured or luxated limb; straightening of a curved limb or segment of a limb.

**Diosco′rea.** Yam. **D. villo′sa,** wild yamroot, colic root; indigenous; ord. *Dioscoriaceæ.* Decoction of the root has been prescribed in bilous colic. Said to be expectorant, diaphoretic, and, in large doses, emetic.

**Dioscorein′.** Resinoid substance from diascorea; used in rheumatism.

**Dios′ma.** A genus of plants, ord. *Rutaceæ.* **D. crena′ta,** South African plant, the powder of whose leaves, buchu leaves, is used by the Hottentots to perfume their bodies. Buchu (Ph. U. S.) is employed in chronic affections of the bladder and urinary organs in general.

**Diosmin′.** Active principle contained in buchu.

**Diosmo′sis.** The passage of fluid through a membrane; osmosis.

**Diosmot′ic.** Relating to diosmosis.

**Dios′pyrus.** A genus of trees of the order *Ebenaceæ*. **D. embryop′teris,** an East Indian species, bearing a very astringent fruit. **D. kax′i,** grows in China and Japan. **D. lo′tus,** faba græca, Indian date-plum, a tree grown in Southern Europe; fruit very astringent, and used in dysentery and hemorrhage. **D. melanox′ylon,** ebony tree of Malabar and Coromandel, with an astringent, tonic bark. **D. virginia′na,** persimmon, a common tree in the middle parts of the United States; its fruit is the persimmon, yellow plum, winter plum, seeded plum. The unripe fruit, *diospyros*, is distressingly acerb; has been used as an astringent. Bark of the tree is extremely bitter, and may be used when bitters are indicated.

**Diox′ide.** Binoxide.

**Dioxyan′thranol.** Anthrarobine.

**Dioxyan′throl.** Anthrarobine.

**Dioxyben′zene.** See *Hydroquinone*.

**Dip.** Solution or mixture in which cattle are immersed for the purpose of killing parasites on the skin.

**Diphal′lia** (*dis*, double, *phallos*, penis). Condition of having a double penis.

**Diphenylamin′.** $N(C_6H_5)2H$. Substance used as a test for nitric acid and chlorine.

**Diphenylmeth′ane.** Phenylmethane.

**Diphthe′ria** (*diphthera*, skin or membrane). Diphtheritis, an infectious disease characterized by profound vital depression and the formation, through exudation and necrosis, of a false membrane, usually on the tonsils and pharynx, but affecting sometimes the mouth, nose, or larynx. The membrane formed is grayish-white and adherent, leaving, when detached, a raw surface. Ulceration and gangrene sometimes follow, and other organs, as the glands, become involved. The symptoms, of course, vary with the part affected, whether the seat of it be the fauces, larynx, or nose. In about one-sixth of the cases diphtheritic paralysis occurs, usually in the pharynx. The disease is due to the presence of a specific microorganism, the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus, and the constitutional symptoms are caused by the action of the toxins elaborated by this microbe. **An′imal d.,** diphtheria in some of the smaller animals, and diphtheroid affections in others, caused by various forms of diphtheria bacilli and streptothrix. **D. antitoxin′,** employment has been made of hypodermic injections of the serum of blood obtained from the horse and other animals previously immunized against this disease by frequent inoculation with gradually augmented doses of materials derived from the action of the special bacillus of diphtheria. The action of the antitoxin is both immunizing and curative. **Bretonneau′s′ d.,** pharyngeal d. **Laryn′geal d.,** diphtheritic croup, d. involving the larynx, sometimes producing suffocation. **Loeff′ler′s d.,** Loeffleria. **Malig′nant d.,** d. characterized by typhoidal symptoms. **Na′sal d.,** d. extending to the nasal passages. **Non-mem′branous d.,** Loeffleria. **Pharyn′geal d.,** d. affecting the mucous membranes of the pharynx and produced by streptococci. **Scarlati′nal d.,** membranous tonsillitis, occurring in scarlatina. **Sec′ondary d.,** d. complicating typhoid fever, scarlatina, etc. **Sep′tic d.,** general septic effect of the diphtheritic poison. **Sur′gical d.,** wound d. **D. toxin′,** toxic substance elaborated by the diphtheria bacillus. **Wound d.,** formation of diphtheritic membrane on a wound.

**Diphthe′rial.** Diphtheritic.

**Diphther′ic.** Diphtheritic, diphtherial; relating or appertaining to diphtheria.

**Diphtherin′.** A toxin produced by the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus.

**Diphtherit′ic.** Diphtheric, membranous. **D. chan′cre,** see *Chancre*. **D. diseas′es,** class of diseases characterized by a tendency to the formation of false membranes, and which affect the dermoid tissue, as the mucous membranes and even the skin. **D. nephri′tis,** acute parenchymatous nephritis as the sequela of diphtheria. **D. paral′ysis,** paralysis of the muscles of the soft palate and larynx after subsidence of the chief symptoms in diphtheria.

**Diphtheri′tis.** Diphtheria.

**Diph′theroid.** Resembling diphtheria. **D. angi′na,** see *Angina*. **D. chan′cre,** chancre with membrane simulating the diphtheritic, occurring as a secondary lesion on the glans penis.

**Diphtherotoxin′.** A poisonous albuminoid separated from cultures of the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus.

**Diphthon′gia** (*dis*, twice, *pthongos*, distinct sound). Condition in which two sounds are produced in the larynx simultaneously, but differing in pitch; due to incomplete unilateral paralysis of the recurrent laryngeal nerve, or to a lesion of the vocal cord.

**Diphy′odont** (*dis*, double, *phyo*, to generate, *odous*, tooth). Having two successive sets of teeth, temporary and permanent.

**Diplakou′sis** or **Diplacu′sis** (*diploos*, double, *akouo*, to hear). Abnormal condition of hearing, characterized by a note being duplicated in sound for the same ear, as in *d. monauralis*, or as in *d. binauralis* for the two ears, although the secondary note may be too sharp or too flat.

**Diplecoi′a** (*diploos*, double, *akoe*, hearing). Double hearing; diplakousis.

**Diple′gia** (*dis*, double, *plege*, blow). Double symmetrical paralysis. **D. facia′lis,** double facial paralysis. **Spas′tic d.,** birth palsy.

**Diplo-** (*diploos*, double). In composition, double.

**Diplobacil′lus.** A bacillus which forms two chains.

**Diplobacte′rium.** Bacillus pestis.

**Diploblas′tic** (*diploos*, double, *blastos*, sprout). Provided with two germinal layers.

**Diplocepha′lia** (*diploos*, double, *kephale*, head). Monstrosity characterized by the presence of two heads on the same body.

**Diplococ′cus** (*diploos*, double, *coccus*, berry). Micrococci united in pairs. See *Micrococci* and *Bacteria*. **D. al′bicans am′plus** (Bumm), found in normal vaginal secretions. **D. al′bicans tardis′simus,** same form as the gonococcus. **D. al′bicans tar′dus** (Unna and Tommasoli), in eczema. **D. cit′reus conglomera′tus** (Bumm), from dust and discharges of specific urethritis. **D. cit′reus liquefa′ciens** (Unna and Tommasoli), detected in eczema seborrhoicum. **D. cory′zæ** (Klebs and Hajek), in discharges of acute catarrhal rhinitis. **D. fla′vus liquefa′ciens tar′dus** (Unna and Tommasoli), in eczema seborrhoicum. **D. fluores′cens fœt′idus** (Klamann), procured from the post-nasal region. **D. of Fraen′kel,** Micrococcus lanceolatus. **D. gonorrhœ′æ,** see *Micrococcus gonorrhϾ*. **D. intercellula′ris meningit′idis** (Goldschmidt and Weichselbaum), detected in exudates obtained in cerebrospinal meningitis. **D. lac′teus favifor′mis** (Bumm), detected in the secretions of the vagina. **D. lanceola′tus,** D. pneumoniæ. **D. lanceola′tus capsula′tus,** D. pneumoniæ. **D. lu′teus** (Adametz), in water. **D. of mumps** (von Leyden), in saliva of the parotid gland; pathogenic. **D. of orchi′tis** (Hugouneng and Eraud), in purulent gonorrhœal discharges, especially in blennorrhagic inflammation of the testicle. **D. of ozæ′na** (Loewenberg), in the discharges of that disease. **D. of pem′phigus,** in that disease. **D. of pem′phigus acu′tus** (Gibier and Demme), in that disease. **D. of pertus′sis** (Ritter), in sputa of whooping-cough. **D. pneumo′niæ** (Weichselbaum), see *Bacillus septicus sputigenus* and *Micrococcus lanceolatus*. **D. pneumo′niæ fibrino′sæ** (Friedländer), see *Bacillus pneumoniæ Friedländeri*. **D. of pneumo′nia of hor′ses** (Schütz), from cases of that disease. **D. pyog′enes ure′æ** (Rörsing), in purulent urine. **D. pyog′enes ure′æ fla′vus** (Rörsing), in purulent urine. **D. ro′seus** (Bumm), in the atmosphere. **D. semiluna′ris,** an organism found by Klebs in tuberculous lesions. **D. subfla′vus** (Flügge), found in vaginal mucus;

pathogenic. **D. tracho'ma** (Snydacker), in the secretions of trachoma. **D. ure'æ** (Rörsing), D. pyogenes ureæ. **D. ure'æ trifolia'tus** (Rörsing), in purulent urine.

**Diploco'ria** (*diploos*, double, *kore*, pupil). Condition of the eye in which two pupils are present.

**Dip'loë** (*diploos*, double). Areolar structure separating the two tables of the skull from each other. The diploë has the same use as the cellular structure of the bones in general. See *Cancelli*.

**Diploët'ic.** Diploic.

**Diplogas'tria** (*diploos*, double, *gaster*, belly). Monster having two abdomens.

**Diplogen'esis** (*diploos*, double, *genesis*, generation). Organic deviation consisting in the duplication of parts; monstrosity by duplication, duplicitas monstrosa, double monster.

**Diplogonop'olus gran'dis.** Krabbea grandis; a tapeworm, resembling certain bothriocephali of seals, found rarely in the human intestine, in Japan. The segments are very short and the genital organs are arranged in two sets in each segment. The symptoms are profound anæmia, vertigo, colic, and alternating constipation and diarrhœa.

**Diplo'ic** or **Diploët'ic.** Relating or appertaining to the diploë. **D. veins,** veins in the flat cranial bones, the trunks and larger branches of which, veins of Breschet, run mostly separately in special arborescent larger canals, *Breschet's bone canals*, which terminate in the *emissoria Santorini*.

**Diplo'ma** (*diploo*, to fold double). Letter or writing conferring some privilege; usually applied to a document certifying that a person has obtained a degree from a college or university. It was so called because formerly written on waxed tables folded together. Diploma is also used in pharmacy to denote a vessel with double walls, as a water-bath.

**Diplomye'lia** (*diploos*, double, *myelos*, marrow). Congenital malformation of the spinal cord, with duplication of the cord, appearing in various forms of double monsters.

**Diplopho'nia** or **Diploph'ony** (*diploos*, double, *phone*, voice). Diphthongia.

**Diplo'pia** (*diploos*, double, *optomai*, to see). Double vision. Affection of the sight in which two distinct sensations are produced by the same object, which consequently seems double. Sometimes more than two are seen. The affection arises from some derangement in the visual axes, in consequence of which the images are not impressed on corresponding parts of the retina of each eye. In *homonymous* or *direct diplopia* the image to the right of the patient belongs to his right eye, the left image to his left eye. This occurs in convergent squint. *Crossed diplopia*, in which the image to the right belongs to the left eye, and *vice versa*, arises in divergent squint, *heteronymous diplopia*. When double vision occurs, one image being above the other, the condition is called *vertical diplopia*. At times the diplopia affects one eye, or each eye, when used alone, owing to some irregularity in the curvature, density, or position of the dioptric media; it is then called *uniocular diplopia, monodiplopia*. Diplopia of both eyes has been termed *binocular diplopia, amphodiplopia, amphoterodiplopia, amphamphoterodiopsia*.

**Diplopiom'eter.** An instrument for determining the degree of diplopia.

**Diplo'py** or **Dip'lopy.** Diplopia.

**Diplo'sis.** Diploë; duplication.

**Diploso'ma** (*diploos*, double, *soma*, body) **crena'tum.** An imperfectly described entozoon which has been passed from the urinary bladder; varies in length from four to six or eight inches, and in the middle is bent at an acute angle upon itself, so that the two halves hang nearly parallel, and give to it an appearance as if two worms had been tied together by their heads.

**Diplosoma'tia** or **Diploso'mia.** Organic deviation characterized by the presence of two complete bodies united by one or more of their parts.

**Diploteratog'raphy** or **Diploteratol'ogy** (*diploos*, double, *teras*, monster, *grapho*, to write, or *logos*, discourse). Description or study of double monstrosities.

**Dip'noous** (*dis*, twice, *pnoe*, breath). Bispirus; having two vent-holes; epithet applied to wounds which pass through a part and admit the air at both ends; also to animals, *dipnoi*, which have both gills and lungs.

**Dipodaceph'alus** (*dis*, twice, *pous*, foot, *a*, priv., *kephale*, head). Monster having two feet, but devoid of head.

**Dipo'lar.** Bipolar; having two poles.

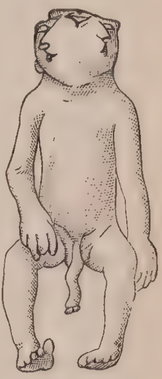
**Dip'pel's an'imal oil.** A fetid oil obtained from animal tissues which, when purified, has been used as a stimulant.

**Dip'ping.** Palpation practised with sudden pressure of the fingers against an organ, thus driving away intervening fluid and rendering diagnosis more clear.

**Dipropylenediamine'.** Lycetol.

**Diproso'pia** (*dis*, twice, *prosopon*, face). Condition of being a diprosopus.

**Diproso'pus.** Monster with double face. **D. diædœ'us** (*aidoia*, parts of generation), double monster in which the duplication affects superiorly the face and inferiorly the anterior pelvic region. **D. dihypogas'trius,** double monster in which the duplication affects superiorly the face and inferiorly the lower part of the body, four lower extremities being always present. **D. diophthal'mus,** double monster with two eyes. **D. tetrophthal'mus,** double monster with four eyes. **D. tetro'tus,** double monster with four ears. **D. triophthal'mus,** double monster with three eyes. **D. trio'tus,** double monster with three ears.



Diprosopus.

**Dip'sa.** Thirst.

**Dip'sacus** (*dipsa*, said to be so called owing to the leaves being able to hold water). A genus of plants of the order *Dipsacaceæ;* teazel. **D. fullo'num** has had similar properties with the next ascribed to it; both have been also regarded as stomachic. **D. pilo'sus,** shepherd's rod; regarded as sudorific. **D. sati'vus,** D. fullonum. **D. sylves'tris,** cultivated teasel; the roots of this European plant are diuretic and sudorific; the water which collects at the base of the leaves has been recommended as an eye-water. **D. vulga'ris,** D. fullonum.

**Dipse'sis.** See *Dipsosis*.

**Dipset'ic.** Capable of exciting thirst.

**Dipsoma'nia** (*dipsa*, thirst, *mania*). Thirst mania; habitual drunkenness; insatiable desire for intoxicating liquors.

**Dipsoma'niac.** One suffering with dipsomania.

**Dipsop'athy** (*dipsa*, thirst, *pathos*, affection). Thirst cure; mode of treatment consisting in abstaining from drinks.

**Dipso'sis.** Morbid thirst, desire for drinking, excessive or abnormal. **D. a'vens,** constant desire for drink, as in fevers, dropsy, diabetes, etc. **D. ex'pers,** absence of thirst.

**Dip'tera** (*dis*, twice, *pteron*, wing). A large order of two-winged, six-legged insects, including ordinary flies and mosquitoes.

**Dip'terix odora'ta.** Coumarouna odorata; the fruit of this large tree of Guiana is a pod enclosing a single seed; the bean, Tonka bean, has a strong, agreeable, aromatic odor, and is used to flavor snuff and as a substitute for the vanilla bean.

**Dipterocar'pus** (*dis*, twice, *pteron*, wing, *karpos*, fruit). Genus of large trees, ord. *Dipteraceæ*, natives of India, which yield a resinous oil that has been employed, like copaiba, in gonorrhœa. The *Gurjun* or *Gurgina* or *Garjina balsam* or *wood oil* is the product of *Dipterocarpus turbinatus;* the resinous secretion of *D. trinervis* has been used as an excitant ingredient of salves to inveterate ulcers.

**Dip′terous.** Belonging to the order *Diptera,* which see.

**Dipy′gus** (*dis,* twice, *pyge,* nates). Double monster, the duplication being confined to the lower end of the trunk, the lumbar region, and pelvis; also used as a synonym of deradelphus. **D. dibra′chius,** d. with two arms. **D. tetrabra′chius,** d. with four arms.

Dipygus tetrabrachius.

**Dipylid′ium cani′num.** A double-pored tapeworm, common in cats and dogs, but rarely found in man; the larva infests the flea.

**Diquinicine′.** $C_{40}H_{46}N_4O_3$. Amorphous alkaloid in commercial chinoidine.

**Dir′ca palus′tris.** Leatherwood, swamp leatherwood, moosewood, rope-bark; indigenous shrub, analogous to mezereon in its action; applied to the skin, the bark vesicates.

**Direct′.** Immediate; straight. **D. cur′rent,** galvanic current; also one passing from the centre directly through a nerve. **D. illumina′tion,** illumination from the immediate front. **D. in′guinal her′nia,** see *Hernia.* **D. mur′mur,** see *Murmur.*

**Direc′tor** (*dirigo,* to rule, to direct). Conductor; grooved sound for guiding a knife in dividing any part. **D. pe′nis,** ischiocavernosus muscle.

**Diribito′rium** (*diribeo,* to separate). Mediastinum.

**Dirigomo′tor.** Directing motor activity.

**Dirt-eat′ing.** See *Chthonophagia* and *Geophagism.*

**Dirup′tion** (*dirumpo,* to break apart). Spontaneous opening or rupture, as of an abscess, or of an organ, as the heart.

**Disaggrega′tion.** Lack of correlation of ideas and perceptions, leading to double consciousness.

**Disarticula′tion.** Amputation through a joint.

**Disassimila′tion.** Retrogressive metamorphosis; katabolism.

**Disc.** See *Disk.*

**Discharge′.** Increased outflow from any part which naturally secretes a fluid; excretion; a setting free or emptying. In electricity, the passing off of the electric fluid from a battery or a charged Leyden jar when the positive pole is brought into communication with the negative one. **Conduc′tive d.,** d. effected by means of a wire or other conductor. **Convec′tive d.,** a leak of electricity or quiet d. taking place through the air. **Disrup′tive d.,** discharge of electricity with emission of sound and light.

**Dischar′ger.** Appliance for discharging electricity.

**Dischar′ging.** Giving vent to an excretion, natural or morbid, as urine or pus. **D. le′sions,** cerebral lesions which are accompanied with a sudden and powerful display of force.

**Dis′ciform.** Having the shape of a disk.

**Discis′sion.** Operation for cataract in which the capsule of the lens is lacerated with a needle, allowing entrance of the aqueous humor. **D. nee′dle,** needle with sharp edges employed in cataract operation.

**Discoblas′tic** (*diskos,* disk, *blastos,* shoot). Term applied to separation of a disk from an ovum.

**Dis′coid** (*diskos,* disk, *eidos,* shape). Disk-shaped. **D. placen′ta,** a placenta, such as the human placenta, which is normally disk-shaped.

**Discolora′tion.** See *Decoloration.*

**Discomy′ces** (*diskos,* disk, *mykes,* fungus). Micrococcus ascoformans.

**Discoplacen′ta.** Discoid placenta.

**Discoplas′ma.** Plasma of the red blood corpuscle.

**Disco′ria.** Dyscoria; deformity of the pupil.

**Discrete′** (*discerno,* to separate). Epithet given to certain exanthemata in which the spots or pustules are separated from each other; opposed to confluent.

**Discri′men** (separation, division). Bandage used in bleeding from the frontal vein; so called because in passing along the sagittal suture it divides the head into two equal parts. **D. calva′riæ me′dium,** diploë. **D. na′rium,** septum narium. **D. na′si,** bandage in the form of letter X, intended to support the nose in transverse wounds of that organ. **D. thora′cis et ven′tris,** diaphragm.

**Dis′cus.** Disk; quoit; plate or platter or anything resembling it in form. **D. ge′nu,** patella. **D. lentifor′mis,** see *Nucleus lenticularis.* **D. oöph′orus,** discus proligerus. **D. op′ticus,** optic disk. **D. prolig′erus,** see *Proligerus.* **D. vitelli′nus,** proligerous disk.

**Discuss′.** To dissolve and remove; said of tumors.

**Discus′sion.** Resolution, as of inflammation.

**Discu′tients.** Substances possessing the power of repelling or resolving tumors.

**Disdiac′lasis** (*dis,* double, *diaklao,* to break). Double refraction.

**Disdi′aclasts.** Sarcous elements; small, doubly refractive contractile disks observed when muscular fibre is examined under the polarization microscope.

**Disease′.** Malady, complaint, sickness, ailment, illness. Opposite state to that of health, consisting in change either in position and structure of parts, or in the exercise of one or more of their functions, or in both. By some, disease is applied to structural change, while *disorder* is restricted to functional derangement. The following table comprises, under the two heads *Diseased Nutrition* and *Altered Mechanism,* the chief elements of structural disease, all of which are dependent on modified cell-action:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diseased Nutrition. | Increased—Hypertrophy. | | | |
| | Diminished—Atrophy. | | | |
| | Perverted. | Inflammation. | | |
| | | Induration. | | |
| | | Softening. | | |
| | | Transformation and degeneration. | | |
| | | Deposits, | Enplastic, | Cicatrices,<br>False membranes. |
| | | | Cacoplastic, | Cirrhosis,<br>Fibrocartilage,<br>Gray tubercle,<br>Atheroma. |
| | | | Aplastic, | Yellow tubercle,<br>Calcareous matter. |
| | | Growths, | Non-malignant, | Cysts,<br>Tumors,<br>Hydatids. |
| | | | Malignant, | Carcinoma,<br>Encephaloma,<br>Melanosis. |
| Altered Mechanism. | Contraction,<br>Dilatation,<br>Obstruction,<br>Compression,<br>Displacement,<br>Rupture, etc. | | | |

**Acute d., Barking d., Corrigan's d., Hodgkin's d.,** etc., see the qualifying words.

**Diseased′.** Sick; one who or that which has undergone a departure from health.

**Disengage′ment.** The act of releasing or detaching; term employed in obstetrics to denote the exit of the fœtus, or any part thereof, from the canal of the pelvis.

**Disfigura′tion** (*disfiguro,* to deform). Deformation.

**Disgorge′ment** (*dis,* away, *gorge,* throat). Opposite condition to that of engorgement. Discharge or abstraction of a certain quantity of fluid which had previously collected in a part, as disgorgement of bile. It also means vomiting.

**Disgust′** (*dis,* priv., *gusto,* to taste). Loathing; aversion for food. Disgust is not the same as anorexia; the latter is only a want of appetite; the former consists in real repugnance for food.

**Disinfect′.** To render innocuous by disinfection.

**Disinfec′tant** (*disinficio,* to disinfect). This term has been restricted by some to agents that are capable of neutralizing morbific effluvia, or deodorizers, but it properly includes also antiseptics or agents that are capable of removing any incipient or fully formed septic condition of the living body or any part of it. Disinfectants are agents destructive to the specific poisons of communicable diseases; and as these are usually due to microorganisms, the disinfectants become also antizymotics. They are employed to destroy morbific germs in the excreta of those suffering from such diseases or in the rooms occupied by them. See *Disinfection.*

**Disinfec′tin.** A compound of 5 parts of the residue remaining in the distillation of crude naphtha and 1 part by volume of concentrated sulphuric acid. Used as a disinfectant.

**Disinfec′tion.** Destruction of pathogenic germs contained in clothing, merchandise, or enclosed spaces such as habitations, the cabins and holds of ships, etc. Various means have been proposed for this purpose. The agents most commonly employed are heat, often in the form of live steam, formaldehyde, chlorine, sulphurous-acid gas, bichloride of mercury, carbolic acid, chlorinated lime, zinc chlorides, or any of the chlorides of the alkalies.

**Disinfec′tol.** Brownish dark liquid, composed of carbolic acid, soap, hydrocarbons, and soda; used as a disinfectant.

**Disin′tegrate** (*dis,* priv., *integro,* to make whole). To reduce to small fragments or particles.

**Disintegra′tion.** Destruction by reducing to small particles, as distinguished from chemical decomposition. **D. cysts,** cysts resulting from degenerative softening and disintegration of normal or pathological tissues. They may occur after hemorrhage into the brain—*apoplectic cysts.*

**Disjunc′tion.** Separation of parts which are normally close together.

**Disk.** Discus; anything of a flattened, circular outline, resembling a plate. A gelatin lamella containing atropine, cocaine, or some other medicament, employed locally in disease of the eye. **Blood d., Bowman's d., Choked d., Placido's d.,** etc., see these words. **Hair d.,** see *Pinkus.*

**Dis′locate.** To cause dislocation, as of an articulation.

**Disloca′tion** (*dis,* priv., *loco,* to place). Displacement of the bones at a joint, or of an organ from its usual situation. See *Luxation* and *Ectopia.* **Closed d.,** simple d. **Complete′ d.,** d. in which there is complete separation of the bones. **Com′plicated d.,** d. attended with injury to the neighboring parts, vessels, nerves, etc. **Com′pound d.,** d. associated with an open wound. **Congen′ital d.,** d. found existing at birth; usually intra-uterine of previous date. **Consec′utive d.,** d. in which the dislocated bones have assumed a new position. **Habit′ual d.,** a form of d. that recurs on account of weakness of the articulations. **Incomplete′ d.,** a partial dislocation, to which the term *subluxation* is usually applied. **Intra-u′terine d.,** congenital d. **D. of mem′ory,** condition in which there exists entire forgetfulness, but only for a short time. **O′pen d.,** compound d. **Par′tial d.,** incomplete d. **Patholog′ical d.,** d. dependent on or associated with disorganization of a joint by disease, paralysis, etc. **Prim′itive d.,** d. in which there has been no subsequent change of position of the bones. **Re′cent d.,** d. of such recent occurrence that no inflammatory or other untoward symptoms have supervened. **Sim′ple d.,** d. unassociated with any open wound. **Traumat′ic d.,** d. dependent on an injury or violence.

**Diso′mata** (*dis,* double, *soma,* body). Double monstrosities.

**Diso′matous.** See *Disomus.*

**Diso′mus** (*dis,* double, *soma,* body). Monster with two bodies. Such a monster is said to be *disomatous.*

**Disor′der.** See *Disease.*

**Disor′dered.** Sick ; deranged ; unhealthy.

**Disorganiza′tion.** Complete morbid change in the structure of an organ or even total destruction of its structure, as in sphacelus and sloughy ulcers.

**Dis′parate.** Unequal; term applied in optics to indicate points of both retinæ which do not correspond.

**Dispareu′nia.** See *Dyspareunia.*

**Dispen′sary** (*dispenso,* to distribute). Shop or place in which medicines are prepared. Also an institution in which the poor are furnished with medical advice and necessary medicines.

**Dispensa′tion.** Composition and distribution of medicines according to prescription.

**Dispen′satory.** Book treating of the composition of medicines. A dispensatory differs from a pharmacopœia in containing the physical and medical history of the various substances, while the pharmacopœia is mainly restricted to the mode of preparing them. The pharmacopœia, too, is published under the official authority and by the members of a college or association, while a dispensatory contains the whole of the pharmacopœia or pharmacopœias, with additions by the author, under whose authority alone it usually appears. Formerly, the words were used indiscriminately.

**Dispense′.** To prepare and give out medicines, food, etc.

**Dispen′ser.** One who dispenses medicines.

**Dispens′ing.** Filling a prescription as directed.

**Disper′min.** Piperazin.

**Disper′sing lens.** A concave lens which causes the light rays to diverge.

**Disper′sion.** Scattering, as in case of inflammation. **Er′ror of d.,** aberration of refrangibility.

**Dispi′ra** or **Dispi′rem** (*dis,* double, *spira,* wreath). Double wreath which nuclei form in karyokinesis after the development of the diaster.

**Displace′ment.** Percolation. Also the condition of being displaced, as displacement of the uterus or other organs when they are not in proper position. **Dor′sal d. of the arm,** position of arm of the fœtus in which that organ is turned outward or inward across the dorsum, thus offering an obstacle to delivery.

**Dispo′ra caucas′ica.** Bacillus caucasicus.

**Disposi′tion** (*dispono,* to arrange). Particular condition of the body, which renders it susceptible of altering suddenly to a state of health or disease —of improving or becoming changed for the worse. See *Diathesis.*

**Dispropor′tion.** Obstetrical term used to denote want of proper proportion between pelvis and fœtus.

**Disputa′tion** (*disputo,* to discuss). Thesis.

**Disrup′tive** (*dis,* asunder, *rumpo, ruptum,* to break). Breaking or tearing apart, sometimes with violence, as of electricity, attended with illumination, heat, or mechanical effects.

**Dissect′.** To cut in pieces; to cut with care, so as to preserve the structure of an organ. See *Dissection.*

**Dissect′ing an′eurysm.** See *Aneurysm.* **D. wound,** dissection wound.

**Dissec′tion** (*dis*, asunder, *seco*, to cut). Operation by which the different parts of the dead body are exposed for the study of their arrangement and structure. Dissection has received various names, according to the organ concerned, as *osteotomy, syndesmotomy, myotomy, angiotomy, neurotomy, desmotomy*, etc. Also, in surgery, the separation of the several tissues during an operation. **D. tu′bercle,** verruca necrogenica. **D. wound,** autopsy wound, wound received in the dissection of bodies recently dead and before putrefaction has set in, especially when death has occurred from pyæmia, malignant erysipelas, cancer, puerperal fever, etc.

**Dissec′tor.** Prosector. Practical anatomist; one who prepares parts for the anatomical lecture. A book treating on the science of dissecting, or an instrument employed in dissection.

**Dissem′inated.** Scattered. **D. myeli′tis,** see *Myelitis.* **D. sclero′sis,** insular sclerosis, see *Sclerosis.* **D. tuberculo′sis,** a form of tuberculosis usually marked for a while by interstitial pleurisy, chronic bronchitis, or emphysema; afterward resembling fibroid phthisis.

**Dissemina′tion.** The spread of disease from one part of the body to other parts or into the surrounding atmosphere.

**Dissepimen′tum** or **Dissep′tum** (*dissepio*, to separate). Diaphragm. **D. na′rium,** septum narium. **D. thora′cis,** mediastinum.

**Disserta′tion, inau′gural.** Thesis.

**Dissiden′tia** (*dis*, apart, *sedo*, to sit). Diastasis.

**Dissimila′tion.** Disassimilation; retrograde metamorphosis; catabolism.

**Dissipa′tion.** Scattering, as of an abscess or other morbid condition.

**Dissocia′tion.** In chemistry, disunion of the elements of chemical compounds. **D. symp′tom,** a condition met with in syringomyelia in which there is local anæsthesia to high or low temperatures and to painful impressions, while the sense of touch remains unaffected.

**Dissolubil′ity.** Capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture and converted into a fluid.

**Dissol′uble.** Capable of being dissolved; soluble.

**Dissolu′tion** (*dissolvo*, to dissolve). Decomposition or putrefaction of the blood or diminution in its consistence. Solution. Death.

**Dissol′vents.** Solvents; medicines believed to be capable of dissolving swellings, concretions, etc; discutients; resolvents.

**Dis′sonance.** Discord.

**Dis′tad** (*disto*, to stand apart). Away from a centre; toward the far extremity; in anatomy, used adverbially to signify "toward the distal aspect."

**Dis′taff cane.** Arundo donax. **D. this′tle,** Carthamus lanatus.

**Dis′tal.** At the farthest distance from a given centre, as the trunk, heart, or middle line. **D. as′pect,** aspect of a part in a direction away from the the trunk or toward the extremity.

**Distal′ia.** Distal carpal bones (comparative anatomy).

**Dis′tance.** The interval between two objects measured along the nearest route. **Fo′cal d.,** see *Focal.* **Work′ing d.,** the interval between the objective of a microscope and the object viewed.

**Distan′tial aberra′tion.** See *Aberration of sphericity.*

**Distearyllecithin′.** Form of lecithin found in nerve tissue.

**Distem′per** (*dis*, priv., *tempero*, to proportion duly). Disease, especially an infectious disease of animals. **Dog d.,** see *Dog.* **French d.,** syphilis. **Horse d.,** strangles.

**Distem′pered.** Sick.

**Disten′tion.** Abnormal increase in size; turgescence. Reduction of a fracture by extension and counterextension; tension.

**Distich′ia** or **Distichi′asis** (*distichos*, having two rows). Increased number of eyelashes—some turned toward the eye and irritating the organ, while others preserve their natural direction. See *Entropion.*

**Distil′** or **Distill′.** To practise distillation.

**Dis′tillate.** See *Distillation.*

**Distilla′tion** (*de*, down, *stillo*, to drop little by little). Operation by which, by the aid of heat and in closed vessels, the volatile are separated from the fixed parts of bodies, with the view of collecting the former when condensed in appropriate receivers. The product of distillation is the distillate. In *fractional distillation* the ingredients are volatilized at different degrees of heat and separated from each other during the process. When dry organic matter is placed in an apparatus for distillation and heat is applied until all volatile matter is driven out, the process is called *dry* or *destructive distillation.*

**Dis′toma** or **Dis′tomum** (*dis*, double, *stoma*, mouth). Fluke, a genus of parasitic trematoid worms; see *Worms.* **D. buck′ii,** a rare parasite in fæces; occurs through the use of fish and oysters. **D. bus′ki,** variety met with in the human gall-bladder and intestines in Asia and the East Indies. **D. capen′se,** D. hæmatobium. **D. conjunc′tum** occurs in the liver of the American fox and in dogs of India. **D. cra′num,** D. buckii. **D. cras′sum,** variety met with in the human gall-bladder and intestines in Asia and East Indies. **D. endem′icum,** d. found in the liver in the disease called distomiasis, which occurs in certain parts of Japan. **D. felin′eum,** a rare parasite in fæces; length may reach 13 mm. **D. hæmato′bium,** Bilharzia hæmatobia, a parasite giving rise to disturbance of the uropoietic functions; its favorite habitat is the portal veins and those of the bladder; see *Parasites.* **D. hepat′icum,** gourd-worm, fluke, liver fluke; obovate, flat worm, an inch in length and nearly half an inch broad, sometimes found in the gall-bladder of man, whence it occasionally passes into the intestinal canal; one of the most common varieties of worms, infesting the livers of the sheep, goat, ox, horse, ass, hog, hare, etc.; causes rot in sheep and cattle. **D. heterophy′es,** small worm detected in the small intestines; see *Parasites* and *Worms.* **D. japon′icum,** D. endemicum. **D. lanceola′tum,** a species of fluke which has been found in the biliary ducts of man and of different herbivorous mammalia. **D. oc′uli huma′ni,** parasite observed in the eye of a child who had suffered from lenticular cataract. **D. pernicio′-**

Distoma hepaticum, magnified.

Distoma lanceolatum and eggs, magnified. (v. Jaksch.)

**sum,** d. considered to be identical with D. endemicum. **D. pulmona′le,** D. ringeri. **D. rhatoni′sii,** D. buckii. **D. ring′eri,** bronchial fluke; parasite found in the bronchial tubes in an epidemic disease, associated with cough and hæmoptysis, occurring in parts of Formosa, China, and Japan. **D. sibir′icum,** D. felineum. **D. sinen′se,** D. endemicum. **D. spatula′tum,** D. endemicum. **D. westerman′ni,** a parasite found in the lung in the lower animals and sometimes in man.

**Disto′mia** (*dis,* double, *stoma,* mouth). Having two mouths.

**Distomi′asis.** Disease due to the presence of trematodes or flukes in man, occurring in Japan, Egypt, Arabia, Africa, China, and on the island of Formosa. See *Distoma.*

**Distor′tion** (*distorqueo,* to wrest aside). Deformity. Preternatural curvature of a bone, as distortion of the spine, limbs, etc. It signifies also a morbid state of the muscles of the eye, constituting squinting or strabismus. Distortions are said to be paralytic, spastic, or spasmodic, etc.

**Distor′tor o′ris.** Zygomaticus major.

**Distrac′tion.** Separation of apposed surfaces, as of a joint, by a pulling force.

**Distrain′ of the heart.** Heart strain; dilatation of the heart occurring suddenly without being preceded by disease.

**Districh′ia** or **districhi′asis.** Distichiasis.

**Dis′trix** (*dis,* double, *thrix,* hair). Hairs of the scalp, weak, slender, and splitting at their extremities.

**Disul′phate.** Combination of two parts of sulphuric acid with one part of a base.

**Disul′phide.** Combination of two atoms of sulphur with one atom of an element. **D. of car′bon,** carbon disulphide.

**Di′ta bark.** Bark of Alstonia scholaris; possesses tonic, antiperiodic, and anthelmintic virtues.

**Ditaine** (de-ta-een′). Alkaloid from the bark of Alstonia scholaris.

**Ditamine′.** Ditaine.

**Dita′na digitifo′lia.** Mexican plant which promotes the secretion of milk.

**Ditch stone′crop.** Penthorum sedoides.

**Dithiosal′icylate.** A salt of dithiosalicylic acid.

**Dithiosalicyl′ic acid.** Yellow powder formed from equal weights of salicylic acid and sulphur chloride. Two salts of sodium, sodium dithiosalicylates, are employed medicinally: one used as a powerful antiseptic, speedily destroying bacilli; the other as an antiseptic, antiarthritic, and antipyretic.

**Dith′marsch disease′.** Form of endemic syphilis

**Dithy′moldii′odide.** Aristol.

**Dithy′moli′odide.** Aristol.

**Dithy′moltrii′odide.** Annidalin.

**Dito′cia.** Giving birth to twins.

**Dit′ocous.** Relating to twin birth.

**Ditrachy′ceras** (*dis,* double, *trachys,* rough, *keras,* horn). Genus of intestinal worms.

**Dit′tander.** Lepidium sativum.

**Dit′tany.** (See *Dictamnus*). Cunila mariana. **Amer′ican d.,** Cunila mariana. **Bas′tard d.,** Dictamnus albus. **D. of Crete,** Origanum dictamnus. **Moun′tain d.,** Cunila mariana.

**Dittecoi′a** (*dittos,* double, *akoe,* hearing). Double hearing

**Dit′tel's porte remède′.** Instrument consisting of a tube with a flexible obturator, into which nitrate of silver or other remedy is introduced, for making applications to the deep urethra.

**Ditto′pia** or **Dittop′sia** (*dittos,* double, *ops,* eye). Diplopia.

**Dit′trich's plugs.** Dirty yellow pea-sized or bean-sized masses occasionally found in the sputum of putrid bronchitis. **D.'s steno′sis,** narrowness of the conus arteriosus or superior anterior angle of the right ventricle of the heart.

**Diu′reide.** A ureide produced by substituting hydrogen in a double molecule of urea.

**Diure′sis** or **Di′urism** (*dia,* through, *oureo,* to pass urine). Abundant excretion of urine.

**Diuret′ic.** An agent which has the property of increasing the secretion of urine. Diuretics act on the circulation in the kidney, raising the arterial pressure in the glomeruli, or they act on the secreting cells of the tubules, and may increase the amount of water and the amount of solids excreted by them. Their mode of action is more clearly exhibited in the following table (Brunton):

MODE OF ACTION OF DIURETICS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Raise arterial pressure. | Generally | Increased action of the heart | digitalis.<br>alcohol. | Digitalis.<br>Erythrophlœum.<br>Strophanthus.<br>Squill.<br>Convallaria.<br>Strychnine.<br>Caffeine.<br>Cold to surface. |
| | | Contraction of vessels in intestines and throughout the body. | | |
| | Locally in kidney. | Contract efferent vessels or arteriæ rectæ, so as to raise pressure in glomerulus and lessen absorption in tubules, or both. | By action on vaso-motor centres. | Same as in preceding list. |
| | | | By local action on vessels or nervous structures in the kidney itself. | Broom.<br>Turpentine.<br>Juniper.<br>Copaiba.<br>Cantharides. |
| | | Dilate afferent vessels. | Paralyze vasomotor nerves or involuntary muscular fibre, or stimulate vaso-dilating nerves. | Nitrites.<br>Alcohol.<br>Urea. |
| Act on the secreting nerves, or secreting cells of the kidney itself. | | Increase water excreted | | Urea.<br>Caffeine.<br>Calomel. |
| | | Increase solids excreted | | Liquor potassæ.<br>Potassium acetate, etc., and other saline diuretics. |

**Dithi′o-chlor-salicyl′ic acid.** Obtained by heating salicylic acid and sulphur chloride; antiseptic.

**Dith′ion.** Sodium dithiosalicylate. Also a name applied to a mixture of the two sodium salts of dithiosalicylic acid; used as a veterinary antiseptic.

Diuretics are used therapeutically to remove excess of fluid, as in dropsy, to promote the removal of deleterious products of waste or poisonous materials from the blood, or to dilute the urine. The following are the principal diuretics (Brunton):

*Refrigerant Diuretics.*

Water in large quantities.
Carbonic acid (aërated waters).
Sodium salts—*e. g.*, common salt.
Potassium salts, especially the acetate, bitartrate, chlorate, citrate, nitrate.

*Hydragogue Diuretics.*

Adonis vernalis.
Broom.
Caffeine.
Colchicum.
Digitalis.
Erythrophlœum.
Nitrous ether.
Squill.
Strophanthus.

*Stimulant Diuretics.*

Alcohol.
Cantharides.
Blatta orientalis.
Oleoresins, resins, and volatile oils:
  Turpentine,
  Juniper,
  Savin,
  Copaiba,
  Cubebs,
  Black pepper,
  Matico,
  Kawa,
  Guaiac.
Ononis spinosum.
Santonica.
Umbelliferous plants, chiefly containing volatile oils:
  Parsley,
  Carrot,
  Dill,
  Fennel.
Mustard.
Horseradish.
Asparagus.
Uva ursi.
Sarsaparilla.
Buchu.
Pareira.
Chimaphila.
Taraxacum.

**Car′diac d.**, one which increases the flow of urine by regulating the action of the heart and the blood pressure. **Direct′ d.**, one which acts directly by stimulation of the secreting apparatus of the kidney. **Hy′dragogue d.**, one which increases markedly the amount of the watery part of the urine. **Indirect′ d.**, a cardiac d. or any which acts by reducing congestion and tension of the renal parenchyma. **Mechan′ical d.**, direct d. **Refrig′erant d.**, one which renders the urine bland and unirritating. The saline diuretics are also refrigerant. **Sa′line d.**, the potassium and sodium salts possessing a diuretic action. **Stim′ulant d.**, direct d.

**Diuretin′.** Sodiotheobromine salicylate, a double compound of sodium theobromine and sodium salicylate; white, soluble powder; diuretic, and said to excite the action of the heart; used in dropsy, œdema, cirrhosis of the liver, etc. The dose is 15 grains, four or five times a day.

**Di′urism.** Diuresis.

**Diur′nules** (*diurnus*, daily). Pilules or other medicinal preparation, containing each a fraction of the prescribed daily dose; the patient is instructed to take one at such regular intervals that the entire desired dose will be taken in the course of the day.

**Divaga′tion.** Rambling, incoherent speech of the insane.

**Divarica′tion** (*divarico*, to straddle). Ectropion.

**Divel′lent.** Bringing about separation; term used in chemistry.

**Diver′gence.** Term used in ophthalmology to designate the separation of the eyes from one another by the action of the muscles. **D. excess′**, excessive divergence of the eyes producing a variety of exophoria. **Insuffic′iency d.**, insufficient divergence of the eyes, causing a variety of esophoria and convergent strabismus. **D. paral′ysis**, insufficiency d.

**Diver′gent.** Extending from a common point in different directions. **D. rays**, see *Rays*. **D. squint** or **strabis′mus**, see *Strabismus*.

**Di′ver's paral′ysis.** Caisson disease.

**Diverso′rium chy′li.** Receptaculum chyli.

**Diver′ticle.** Diverticulum.

**Divertic′ular.** Relating to a diverticulum. **D. her′nia**, a diverticulum formed by a bulging of the mucous coat of the bowel through the muscular coat, the pouch being then made up of the mucous and serous tunics only.

**Diverticuli′tis.** Inflammation of a diverticulum, especially Meckel's.

**Divertic′ulum** (*de*, away, *verto*, to turn). Turning. Blind tube or cul-de-sac branching out of the course of a longer one, as Meckel's. An organ capable of receiving an unusual quantity of blood, when the circulation is obstructed or modified elsewhere, is said to act as a diverticulum. Also malformation or diseased appearance of a part, in which it passes out of its regular course. Sometimes applied to such a condition of the alimentary canal. **D. cæ′cum** or **Meckel's′ d.**, sacculated condition of the ileum in the embryo, due to non-obliteration of the vitelline duct. **D. of Nuck**, canal of Nuck. **D. pharyn′gis**, pharyngocele. **Pitu′itary d.**, see *Pituitary*. **Pul′sion d.**, a pouch caused by pressure from within. **Trac′tion d.**, a pouch caused by a pulling force from without. **Va′ter's d.**, vertical projection formed at the back part of the duodenum by the mucous membrane.

**Divide′.** To separate or sever, cause a solution of continuity.

**Divi′ding** (*divido*, to part or portion). That which divides or separates. **D. band′age**, bandage employed for the purpose of keeping parts separated from each other; used particularly to prevent improper union, as in cases of burns of the neck or other parts.

**Divis′ion.** Accidental separation of parts naturally united, as a wound or solution of continuity. Also an operation consisting in cutting certain parts to fulfil some therapeutical indication.

**Divul′sio uri′næ.** Cloudiness of urine.

**Divul′sion** (*divello*, to pull asunder). Rupture or laceration of tissues by external violence. Divulsion used in the treatment of strictures has now been almost entirely abandoned.

**Divul′sor.** Instrument for forcibly dilating strictures.

**Diz′ziness.** Vertigo. **Abdom′inal d.**, vertigo dependent upon or associated with disordered stomach.

**Diz′zy.** Vertiginous.

**Djur′nang.** Dragon's blood.

**Do′bell's solu′tion.** A solution employed particularly as a spray in rhinitis; it contains carbolic acid, borax, sodium bicarbonate, and glycerin.

**Do′bie's glob′ule.** Minute, round corpuscle which is noticeable in the centre of the transparent disk of a fibrilla of muscle after staining. **D.'s line**, see *Krause's membrane*.

**Dochmi′asis.** Ankylostomiasis, uncinariasis.

**Doch′mius ankylos′tomus** or **duodenal′is.** Ankylostoma duodenale or Uncinaria duodenalis, occurs in the intestinal canal of man, causing uncinariasis.

**Docima′sia** or **do′cimasy** (*dokimazo*, to try or prove the quality of anything). Act of assaying. **D. pulmo′num**, lung proof, respiration proof. Different proofs to which the organs of respiration of a new-born child are subjected for the purpose of detecting whether it has or has not respired after birth; in other words, whether it was born alive or dead. 1. In testing lungs with water, for the purpose of seeing whether they are specifically heavier or lighter than that fluid—*docimasia pulmonum hydrostatica*, or *hydrostatic test;* if lighter, it would be some evidence that the fœtus had respired. 2. In comparing the weight of the lungs with that of the whole body, the weight of lungs in which respiration has taken place being nearly twice as great—*docimasia pulmonum statica*, or *Ploucquet's static test;* but, according to Casper, unworthy of attention. 3. By measuring the circumference of the thorax and lungs and comparing their dimensions with those of an infant which has not respired—*Daniel's test.* These tests, singly, afford only probable evidence, but when united the deductions may be more conclusive.

**Dock.** Rumex. **Bit′ter d.**, Rumex obtusifolius. **Blood′y d.**, Rumex sanguineus. **Blood′y-veined d.**, Rumex sanguineus. **Blunt′leaved d.**, Rumex obtusifolius. **D. cresses**, lapsana. **Curled d.**, Rumex crispus. **Sour d.,** Rumex acetosus, R. crispus. **Sour d., bo′real,** Oxyria reniformis. **Spat′ter d.,** Nuphar advena. **Wa′ter d.,** Rumex hydrolapathum. **Wild, sharp-point′ed d.,** Rumex acutus. **Yel′low d.,** Rumex crispus.

**Doc′tor** (*doctus,* learned). Frequently applied to any one practising medicine, although properly confined to one who has received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. See *Physician.* "To doctor" is sometimes used vulgarly for "to treat with drugs." **D. gum,** resin of Rhus metopium. **D.'s rash,** a neurotic form of erythema making its appearance on a patient during an examination.

**Doc′trine.** Principles relating to any department of knowledge or maintained by any sect or master. **Physiolog′ical d.,** Broussaism.

**Dod′der.** Cuscuta glomerata. **Amer′ican d.,** Cuscuta glomerata. **D. of thyme,** Cuscuta epithymum.

**Dodecadactyli′tis.** Duodenitis.

**Dodecadac′tylon** (*dodeka,* twelve, *daktylos,* finger). Duodenum.

**Dodecasul′phide.** Compound in which an element or radical is combined with twelve atoms of sulphur.

**Dodecath′eon.** A genus of plants, ord. *Primulaceæ;* sanicula. **D. plin′ii,** Pinguicola vulgaris.

**Dodging** (doj′ing) **time.** Menopause.

**Dodonæ′a** (after R. Dodoens, of Leyden). Myrica gale. **D. angustifo′lia,** species growing in India and the Antilles; in the last-named country a decoction of the wood is used in fevers and as a purgative. **D. salicifo′lia,** Dodonæa angustifolia. **D. thunbergia′na,** shrub growing at the Cape of Good Hope; gentle cathartic.

**Dog but′ton.** Nux vomica. **D. cham′omile,** Matricaria chamomilla. **D. distem′per,** contagious disease of young dogs characterized by catarrh of the mucous membranes generally. **D. fen′nel,** Eupatorium fœniculatum. **D. rose,** see *Rosa canina.* **D. stone,** Orchis macula.

**Dog′choak.** Cynanche.

**Dog′days.** During these days, comprised between the 24th of July and the 23d of August, the temperature of the air is generally high and oppressive; formerly believed to be a period particularly unpropitious to health. They have received this name from the dogstar, *Canicula, Seirios, Sirius,* very brilliant star in the constellation of the *Great Dog,* which rises and sets at this time with the sun.

**Dog′grass.** Triticum repens.

**Dog′hip.** See *Rosa canina.*

**Dog′ma.** Authoritative belief or statement.

**Dogmat′ic** (*dogma,* from *dokeo,* to think). Relating to dogma. Asserting positively and as a fact what is incapable of proof or not yet proven.

**Dogs′bane.** Apocynum androsæmifolium.

**Dog′star.** Canicula.

**Dog's-tooth vi′olet.** Erythronium americanum.

**Dog′tree** or **Dog′wood.** Cornus florida. **Blue′-ber′ried d.,** Cornus sericea. **Fe′male d.,** Cornus sericea. **Flor′id d.,** Cornus florida. **Great-flow′-ered d.,** Cornus florida. **Jamai′ca d.,** Piscidia erythrina. **New Eng′land d.,** Cornus sericea. **Pan′-icled d.,** Cornus paniculata. **Pond d.,** Cephalanthus occidentalis. **Round′leaved d.,** Cornus circinata. **Sil′ky-leaved d.,** Cornus sericea. **Striped d.,** Acer pennsylvanicum. **Swamp d.,** Cornus siricea; Ptelea trifoliata. **Virgin′ian male d.,** Cornus florida. **White d.,** Cornus paniculata.

**Doke.** Contusion.

**Dolbeau's′ opera′tion.** Lithotomy in the median line, in which the calculus is crushed previous to its extraction.

**Doliarin′.** Active principle obtained from the juice of Urostigma doliarium; possesses purgative and anthelmintic properties.

**Dolichocephal′ia** (*dolichos,* long, *kephale,* head). Monstrosity in which the head is abnormally long.

**Dolichocephal′ic** or **Dolicoceph′alous.** Having a long head; term applied to skulls having a cephalic index of 75 or less.

**Dolichoceph′alism** or **Dolichoceph′aly.** Condition of being dolichocephalic.

**Dolichoceph′alus.** Dolichocephalic.

**Dolichofa′cial** (*dolichos,* long, *facies,* face). Having a long face.

**Dolichohier′ic** (*dolichos,* long, *hieron,* sacrum). Relating to a sacrum in which the length exceeds the breadth.

**Dolichopel′lic** or **Dolichopel′vic.** Relating to a pelvis in which the anteroposterior diameter exceeds the transverse.

**Dolichop′odous** (*dolichos,* long, *pous,* foot). Having long feet.

**Dol′ichos.** Genus of plants of the leguminous family; includes a number of species, generally indigenous in India or America. *Dolichos lablab,* or *lablab,* is found in Egypt; the fruit is eaten. *Dolichos sinensis* is eaten in China, and is stored up as a provision for long voyages. *Dolichos tuberosus,* of Martinique, has tuberous roots, and the consistence and taste of the turnip. *Dolichos bulbosus,* of the W. Indies, resembles the turnip; and from the seeds of the *Dolichos soja* the Japanese prepare the well-known sauce *soy,* which they term *sooja.* The most important in medicine is the **D. pru′riens mucu′na,** cowhage, cowitch, ord. *Leguminosæ.* The stiff hairs (*dolichos pubes*) adhering to the pods of the dolichos are the parts used in medicine; they excite an intolerable, prurient sensation when applied to the skin, but do not irritate the mucous membrane over which they pass when administered internally. The dolichos is a mechanical anthelmintic, and is useful in cases of ascarides lumbricoides and oxyures vermiculares. Dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65) of the pubes, in molasses. *Mucuna prurita,* a distinct species, but possessing similar properties, grows in the East Indies.

**Doll's-head anæsthe′sia.** Loss of sensation in the skin of the head, neck, and chest.

**Do′lor** (pl. dolores). Pain; labor pain.

**Dolorif′ic** (*dolor,* pain, *facio,* to make). Causing pain.

**Domatopho′bia** (*doma,* building, *phobos,* fear). A morbid fear of being within the walls of a house or other building.

**Dombe′ya excel′sa.** Tree of Chile furnishing *Dombeya turpentine,* a glutinous, milky looking fluid of strong odor and taste.

**Dome cells.** Cells forming the outer layer of the fetal epidermis, or epitrichium.

**Domes′tic** (*domus,* house). The term domestic or popular medicine has been given to treatises written to enable those who are not of the profession to treat diseases which may occur in their families without calling in a physician. A *domestic remedy* is one employed by the laity without a physician's prescription; usually a simple of some sort.

**Domicil′ium.** Choroid coat of the eye.

**Don′da ndu′gu** (brother ulcer). A disease occurring frequently on the east coast of Africa, in the form of an ulcer on the lower extremities; supposed to be due to a parasite.

**Don′ders's glauco′ma.** Simple atrophic glaucoma. **D.'s law,** that the degree of rotation of the eyeball, when vision is directed to an object at a distance, depends on the angular distance of the object from the horizon and from the median plane. **D.'s rings,** colored rings observed in glaucoma, in cataract, and even in healthy eyes, when the iris dilates; they are caused by deflection of the rays of light from the edges of the lens.

**Don′do.** Albino.

**Done′sis.** Agitation.

**Donné's** (don-nays′) **cor′puscles.** Small, non-nucleated bodies found in the blood of mammalia. **D.'s gran′ular bod′ies,** colostrum corpuscles. **D.'s test,** for detection of pus in urine, with potash, the pus becoming thicker and more gummy.

**Don′ovan's solu′tion.** Solution of the iodide of arsenic and mercury, used in cutaneous affections in doses of ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0).

**Doogal′is caf′fra.** Aberia.

**Doom bark.** Erythrophlœum.

**Door′weed.** Polygonum.

**Do′ra.** Cutis.

**Doradil′la.** Asplenium ceterach.

**Dore′ma ammoni′acum.** See *Ammoniac.* **D. an′cheri,** Persian species, yielding ammoniac. **D. au′reum,** Indian species, yielding gum resembling official ammoniac. **D. robus′tum,** Persian species, yielding a gum simulating ammoniac.

**Dor′mant** (*dormio,* to sleep). Sleeping; inactive.

**Dor′miol.** An oily liquid of a yellowish color, a chemical combination of amylene nitrate and chloral; hypnotic and nerve sedative; dose, gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0).

**Dor′mitive.** Tending to produce sleep; hypnotic.

**Doron′icum ar′nica.** Arnica montana. **D. corda′tum,** D. pardalianches. **D. german′icum,** Arnica montana. **D. officina′le,** D. pardalianches. **D. oppositifo′lium,** Arnica montana. **D. pardalian′ches,** Roman leopard's bane; root resembles Arnica montana in its properties. **D. plantag′inis fo′lio,** Arnica montana. **D. roma′num,** D. pardalianches.

**Dor′sad.** Toward the back or dorsum.

**Dor′sal** (*dorsum,* back). Notal, tergal. Relating or appertaining to the back of the body or one of its parts, as the dorsal vertebræ, nerves, etc.; dorsal artery of the tongue, penis, etc.; dorsal region of the foot, hand, etc. **D. as′pect,** aspect toward the dorsum or backbone. **D. decu′bitus,** recumbent position on the back. **D. re′flex,** see *Reflex.*

**Dorsa′lis.** Dorsal. **D. hallu′cis** (arteria), dorsal artery of the thumb, branch of the dorsalis pedis. **D. in′dicis radia′lis ar′tery,** dorsal artery of the index finger. **D. lin′guæ,** dorsal artery of the tongue, a branch of the lingual. **D. na′rium** or **na′si ar′tery,** dorsal artery of the nose. **D. na′si mus′cle,** pyramidalis nasi. **D. pe′dis,** continuation of the anterior tibial artery, passing forward from the bend of the ankle along the tibial side of the foot to the back part of the first interosseous space, where it divides into two branches. **D. pe′nis,** branch of the internal pudic nerve distributed to the upper part of the male organ and the clitoris of the female. **D. p. ar′tery,** dorsal artery of the penis. **D. pol′licis radia′lis ar′tery,** dorsal artery of the thumb on the radial side. **D. p. ulna′ris ar′tery,** dorsal artery of the thumb on the ulnar side. **D. scap′ulæ,** dorsal artery of the scapula.

**Dor′siduct** (*dorsum,* back, *duco,* to lead). To draw or move toward the back or back part. The action is called *dorsiduction.*

**Dorsiflex′ion.** Bending on or toward the dorsum, as of the foot.

**Dorsilum′bar.** Dorsolumbar.

**Dorsime′sad.** Toward the dorsimeson.

**Dorsime′son.** Vertical middle line of the back.

**Dorsispi′nal** or **Dorsospi′nal.** Relating to both back and spine. **D. veins,** veins placed on the exterior of the spinal column.

**Dorso-ante′rior.** Obstetrical term given to the position of the fœtus when its back is pointing toward the anterior surface of the mother.

**Dorsoceph′alad.** Toward the back of the head.

**Dorsodyn′ia.** Rheumatism of the dorsal region.

**Dorso-epitrochlea′ris.** Muscular fascicle occasionally met with extending from the inferior margin of the latissimus dorsi to the interior muscular brachial septum.

**Dorso-intercos′tal.** Relating to the back and the intercostal spaces.

**Dorso-interme′diate.** Relating to the back and the parts intermediate between the centre and the side, as *dorso-intermediate fissure* of the cord.

**Dorsolat′eral.** Placed on one side of the back part, as *dorsolateral fissure* of the cord.

**Dorsolum′bar.** Relating to the dorsal and lumbar regions. **D. curve,** double curve formed by the back in the lumbar regions. **D. nerve,** small nerve connecting the last dorsal with the first lumbar nerve.

**Dorsome′dian.** Situated in the middle part of the posterior dorsal region of the cord, as *dorsomedian fissure* of the cord.

**Dorsome′sial.** Contiguous to the middle or mesial line and in the back part, as the *dorsomesial column* of the cord.

**Dorsona′sal veins.** Nasal veins.

**Dorsoposte′rior.** Obstetrical term given to the position of the fœtus when its back points toward the posterior surface of the mother.

**Dorsora′dial.** Situated on the dorsal surface and radial border of the arm, hand, or finger.

**Dorsoscap′ular.** Relating to the back and shoulder; the dorsoscapular muscle is the rhomboid muscle.

**Dorsospi′nal.** See *Dorsispinal.*

**Dorsos′seus.** Dorsal interosseous muscle.

**Dorsosu′pra-acromia′lis mus′cle.** Trapezius.

**Dorso-ul′nar.** Situated on the dorsal surface and ulnar border of the arm, hand, or finger.

**Dorste′nia brasilien′sis** (after Dr. Dorsten, botanist, of Marburg). The root of this Brazilian plant is emetic and antidiarrhœic. **D. contrayer′va,** Lisbon contrayerva, ord. *Urticaceæ.* Plant of S. America, whose root, *contrayerva,* is aromatic, bitter, and astringent. The plant is tonic, stimulant, and sudorific. **D. cordifo′lia placentoi′des,** or **vitel′la,** D. brasiliensis.

**Dorsua′lis.** Dorsalis.

**Dor′sum.** The back. Posterior part of the trunk, extending from the inferior and posterior region of the neck as far as the loins. Also vertebral column. The back of the foot, *dorsum pedis,* is the upper part of that organ opposite the sole. The back of the hand, *dorsum manus,* is the part opposed to the palm. *Dorsum penis* is the aspect of the organ opposite to that along which the urethra runs. *Dorsum nasi* is the ridge of the nose. **D. ephip′pii,** see *Sella turcica.*

**Doryph′ora decemlinea′ta.** Potato-bug; possesses vesicating power.

**Do′sage.** The study of the subject of doses.

**Dose** (*didomi,* to give). Quantity of any substance which ought to form part of a compound medicine, or ought to be exhibited singly to produce a desired effect. The *daily dose* is the aggregate of all the doses to be given in the twenty-four hours. *Divided doses* are those taken in fractional parts at brief intervals. A *maximum dose* is the largest amount to be prescribed compatible with safety or justice to the patient's condition. A *maximum daily dose* is the largest amount which can be taken in the twenty-four hours, in divided doses. When a prescription calls for larger doses than the maximum the physician should indicate by some sign that the large quantity is ordered intentionally. The *minimum dose* is the smallest quantity that will produce an effect. A *lethal dose* is one that will probably cause death. Many circumstances influence the doses of medicines. Women require smaller doses, as a general principle, than men. Habit has a great effect, as well as climate, age, and idiosyncrasy. All these and other circumstances must be taken into account. *To dose* is to give medicine, and also to drug, or give to excess.

The following table is a convenient table for determining the dose applicable at different ages from childhood to the age of twenty-four years.

*Table of Doses According to Age.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Age 24 | Let the full dose be. . | 1 | 1 drachm. |
| 18 | will require . . . . . . . . | $\frac{2}{3}$ | 2 scruples. |
| 14 | . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm. |
| 7 | . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 1 scruple. |
| 4 | . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 15 grains. |
| 3 | . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\frac{1}{6}$ | 10 grains. |
| 2 | . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 8 grains. |
| 1 | . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\frac{1}{12}$ | 5 grains. |

The table of doses, according to age, recommended by Dr. Thomas Young, affords a general approximation. His rule is: For children under twelve years of age the doses of most medicines must be diminished in the proportion of the age, to the age increased by twelve. Thus, at two years, to $\frac{1}{7}$, *i. e.*, $\frac{1}{7}=\frac{2}{2+12}$. At twenty-one the full dose is given.

Dr. Cowling's rule is to divide the number of the young person's next birthday by 24; thus, for a child three years old the fraction representing the dose would be $\frac{4}{24}=\frac{1}{6}$; for a child five years old, $\frac{6}{24}=\frac{1}{4}$.

Dr. Brunton suggests a convenient rule for calculating the dose, especially when the metric system is used. He divides by 25 instead of 24. It is very easy to divide by 25 by simply multiplying by 4 and dividing by 100. *When the metrical system is used* all that is necessary is to multiply the full dose by the number of the child's next birthday, then by 4, and remove the decimal point two places to the left. Thus, if the full dose for an adult be 1 gramme, the dose for a child of three will be $\frac{1\times4\times4}{100}=0.16$ gramme, or 16 centigrammes. If the full dose for an adult be 0.3 gramme, the dose for a child of three will be $\frac{0.3\times4\times4}{100}=0.048$, or 48 milligrammes. If the full dose be 1 gramme, the dose for a child of five will be $\frac{1\times6\times4}{100}=0.24$ gramme, or 24 centigrammes. If the full dose be 0.3 gramme, the dose for a child of five will be $\frac{0.3\times6\times.4}{100}=0.072$ gramme, or 72 milligrammes. To put this rule shortly, the number of grammes in the full dose multiplied by the child's next birthday and by 4 gives the result in centigrammes. The number of decigrammes multiplied in the same way gives the result in milligrammes.

**Do′sia pow′der.** A celebrated secret remedy in Japan, which for a thousand years caused high honors to be paid to Kobodaisi, its discoverer.

**Dosimet′ric.** Relating to dosimetry.

**Dosim′etry** (*dosis*+*metron*, measure). System of medicine in which granules of definite strength are administered in certain doses at definite intervals.

**Dosiol′ogy** (*dosis*+*logos*, doctrine). Doctrine of dosage; posology.

**Do′tage.** Senile mental decrepitude. See *Dementia.*

**Dothienente′ria** or **Dothienenteri′tis** (*dothien*, abscess or boil, *enteron*, intestine+*itis*). Follicular enteritis; inflammation and ulceration of the glands or follicles of Peyer and Brunner, as in typhoid fever. Also used as a synonym of typhoid fever.

**Doub′le.** Paired; reduplicated. **D. con′sciousness**, see *Consciousness.* **D. hear′ing**, the action of the one ear unaccordant with that of the other; sounds heard doubly, and in different tones or keys. **D. mon′sters**, see *Duplication.* **D. refrac′tion**, see *Refraction.* **D. salts**, see *Salt.* **D. stain′ing**, process employed in staining specimens, consisting in using two colors, the one of which will stain the connective tissue and cell protoplasm, and the other the nuclei, thus rendering the different elements more easily discernible. **D. touch**, combined vaginal and rectal digital examination, in which the thumb is introduced into one organ and the finger into the other. **D. u′terus**, dihysteria. **D. vis′ion**, diplopia.

**Doub′let.** Microscope with two lenses.

**Douche**, doosh. Term applied to a column of fluid directed against any part of the body. In the *descending douche* the fluid falls from a height. In the *ascending douche* the fluid is thrown upward, as in those administered in diseases of the uterus. In the *horizontal douche* the fluid is impelled horizontally, etc. Douches may be cold or warm. The douche communicates a considerable and peculiar shock to the nervous system, and is one of the most successful means for taming the furious maniac. It is also useful in chronic rheumatism, stiff joints, etc. **Air d.**, a current of air, such as is occasionally used in cases of obstruction of the Eustachian tube by mucus; the air is sent from a compressed-air cylinder through a catheter introduced through the nose into the Eustachian tube. **Scotch d.**, transition d. **Spi′nal d.**, consists of a single stream of water applied to the spine; stimulant in melancholia, cerebral anæmia, and general debility. **Transi′tion d.**, consists in the successive use of hot and cold water.

**Douche-pan.** Vessel made of zinc, which is filled with water and provided with a rest, on which the patient sits while syringing the vagina.

**Doug′las's crescen′tic fold.** Lunated edge marking a deficiency in the posterior wall of sheath of the rectus abdominis muscle. **D.'s cul-de-sac**, the pouch formed by the recto-uterine fold of the peritoneum; see *Uterus.* **D.'s lig′aments**, recto-uterine duplicature of the peritoneum. **D.'s line**, inferior border of the inner aponeurotic layer of the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen. **D.'s pouch**, D.'s cul-de-sac. **D.'s semilu′nar fold**, D.'s crescentic fold. **D.'s sep′tum**, partition in fetal life formed by the union, in middle line, of Rathke's folds. **D.'s space**, D.'s cul-de-sac.

**Doundake′.** Sarcocephalus esculentus.

**Doundakine′.** Alkaloid derived from doundake.

**Dou′rine.** Contagious malady of horses, characterized by inflamed and swollen genital organs and lymphatic glands, and paralysis of the hind legs. It is believed to be due to a blood parasite, *Trypanosoma equiperdum.*

**Do′ver's pow′der.** See *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus.*

**Dove′tail.** A flaring enlargement given to a dental cavity to retain a filling.

**Down.** See *Attack.* Also short, soft hairs.

**Doyère's** (doi-yares′) **em′inences** or **hil′locks** or **papil′læ.** Slight eminences at the entrance of a nerve filament into the sarcolemma of a muscular fibre.

**Doyle.** Strabismus.

**Dracæ′na dra′co.** Tree, native of East Indies and Canary Islands; dragon's blood is obtained from it.

**Drachion**, drak′e-on. The quantity of any substance which may be taken with the ends of two or three fingers.

**Drachm**, dram. Eighth part of an ounce, sixty grains, three scruples, apothecaries' weight.

**Dra′cic acid.** Anisic acid.

**Dracin′.** Draconin.

**Dracoceph′alum canarien′se.** Turkey or Canary balsam, balm of Gilead tree. Turkish and Siberian plant, used as a tonic. **D. virginia′num**, Physostegia virginiana.

**Dracon′ic acid.** Prussic acid.

**Draconin′.** Red resin of dragon's blood.

**Draco′nis san′guis.** See *Dragon's blood.*

**Draconthæ′ma.** See *Calamus rotang.*

**Draconti′asis.** See *Dracunculus.*

**Dracontiso′mus** (*drakon*, dragon, *soma*, body). Celosomus.

**Dracon′tium.** Dracunculus. **D. angustis′patha**, narrow-spathed skunk cabbage, is possessed of properties similar to those of **D. fœ′tidum**, skunk cabbage, skunkweed, polecat collard, cow collard, collard, itchweed, stinkpoke, swamp cabbage, polecatweed, Irish cabbage. Indigenous plant, extremely fetid. The property on which its medical virtues are dependent resides in a volatile principle. The dose of the dried root is gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3); of the fluid extract, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). Resembles asafœtida and other fetid gums in its properties, belonging to the class of reputed antispasmodics. **D. polyphyl′lum**, poisonous species.

**Drac′onyl.** Solid substance obtained from dragon's blood by distillation.

**Dracun′culus medinen′sis.** Muscular hairworm, bicho, Guineaworm or threadworm. Genus of worms frequently met with in India and Africa; characterized by a smooth filiform body, of nearly equal thickness throughout. When small it insinuates itself through the cutaneous pores, and penetrates into the areolar membrane and between the muscles, especially between those of the lower limbs, where it occasions a tumor like a boil—*Guineaworm disease* —which suppurates, and the head of the worm gradually emerges. Morbid phenomena induced by the dracunculus have been termed *dracontiasis*. **D. polyphyl′lus,** Arum dracunculus. **D. praten′sis,** Achillea ptarmica. **D. vulga′ris,** snakeroot, European dragonroot; poisonous plant with a fetid odor; root is used for the same purposes as the root of Arum maculatum.

**Draft.** Draught.

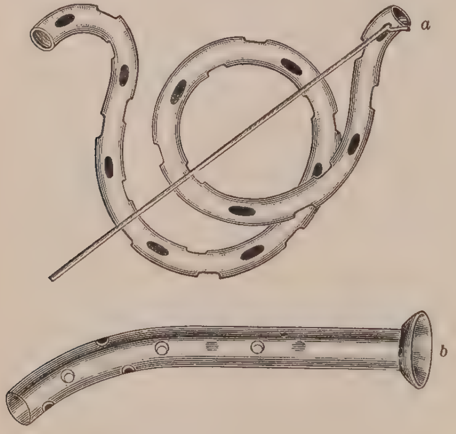
**Drag′ge.** Lolium temulentum.

**Drag′on claw** (scaly). Pterospora andromedea. **Great d.,** Arum maculatum. **Green d.,** Arum dracontium. **D. wort,** Dracunculus vulgaris.

**Dragon's blood.** See *Calamus rotang*. **D.'s head,** Antirrhinum majus. **D.'s root,** corm of Arisæma triphyllum or Indian turnip; diaphoretic and expectorant. **D.'s wa′ter,** Calla palustris.

**Drain.** As a verb, to produce drainage. In surgery, arrangement for procuring proper drainage of a wound, such as a hollow, perforated tube or bundle of catgut. **D. throat,** diphtheroid sore throat.

**Drain′age.** Act of depriving parts gradually of their redundant humidity. In surgery, gradual drawing off of purulent fluids from deep-seated abscesses by means of hollow sounds, drainage-tubes, tubing, etc. **Cap′illary d.,** d. effected by gauze, catgut, horsehair, etc., through capillary action. **Fun′nel d.,** d. of swollen tissues through glass funnels, see *Canalization*. **Through d.,** d. through a perforated tube, both ends of which open on the surface. **D.-tube,** a tube of glass, rubber, or other material, usually with perforated walls, which is introduced into a wound or cavity for the purpose of draining away the secretions. **Keith's d.-t.,** tube for draining the peritoneal cavity; it is open above and below, perforated at the lower third, and provided with a projecting ridge near the orifice. **Koe′berle's d.-t.,** resembling a test-tube in shape, provided with perforations, and having a round, smooth end; employed similarly to Keith's drainage-tube.



Drainage-tubes: *a*, rubber; *b*, glass.

**Drake′na.** Dorstenia contrayerva.

**Dram.** Drachm.

**Dram′atism.** Tendency to talk pompously or dramatically.

**Dra′per's tea′sel.** Dipsacus fullonum.

**Drapetoma′nia** (*drapetes*, deserter). Mental aberration in which the individual has a desire to run away.

**Dras′tic** (*drao*, to be active). Active; epithet given to purgatives which operate powerfully, as elaterium, oil of croton, etc.

**Draught.** Liquid medicinal preparation to be swallowed at once. Sudden rush of blood to the mammæ, occasioned in the mother by the sight or even thought of her infant, and which occasions a greatly increased secretion of milk. Current of air. **Black d.,** see *Infusum sennæ compositum*. **D. of Rive′rius,** solution of sodium citrate, official in the German Pharmacopœia as *potio Riverii*.

**Draw′ing.** See *Digestives*.

**Draw-sheet.** Sheet folded and so placed under a patient in bed that it may be partially withdrawn as it becomes soiled, without necessitating the removal of the entire sheet.

**Draw-tube.** Interior tube to lengthen a microscope.

**Dray′man's bot′tom.** Enlarged condition of the bursa mucosa over the tuberosity of the ischium.

**Dream.** See *Somnium*. **Wa′king d.,** see *Hallucination*.

**Drench.** To give liquid physic by force, as in veterinary practice; also medicine so given.

**Drepanid′ium pana′rum.** Parasite found in the red blood corpuscles of frogs.

**Drepanocar′pus.** Genus of trees and shrubs, natives of Africa and tropical America. **D. senegalen′sis,** species of Western Africa furnishing kino.

**Dress.** To cleanse wounds, ulcers, etc., and to apply the necessary bandages.

**Dress′er.** Hospital assistant whose office it is to dress wounds, ulcers, etc. He corresponds in function to the *élève externe* of the French hospitals.

**Dress′ing.** Methodical application of any remedy or apparatus to a diseased part; also the remedy or apparatus itself. **Absorb′ent d.,** dressing with material intended to absorb the discharges. **Alcohol′ic d.,** dressing saturated with an alcoholic fluid. **Antisep′tic d.,** dressing impregnated with a substance which prevents putrefaction; see *Antiseptic*. **Chloral′cohol d.,** antiseptic and cicatrisant dressing of calcium chloride and tincture of camphor, equal parts of each. **Dry d.,** dressing in which dry, absorbent cotton-wool, wood-wool, or wadding treated with corrosive sublimate, is used for the purpose of absorbing secretions from a wound and to prevent external infection. **Earth d.** consists of yellow clay, after being deprived of grit and organic material, applied to a wound or discharging ulcer, and considered to have deodorizing properties. **Fixed d.,** see *Bandage, starch*. **Immov′able d.,** see *Bandage*. **I′solating d.,** the wounded part is immersed in a continuous bath of carbolized oil, thus seeking to give protection to the wound and to remove discharges. **Lis′ter's d.,** antiseptic and impermeable dressing introduced by Joseph Lister, in which carbolic acid was generally used; it aimed at preventing the access of putrefactive germs. **Occlu′sive d.,** a d. sealing a wound, thus removing all possibility of infection from without. **Protec′tive d.,** an antiseptic or occlusive d. **Scott's d.,** employed in the treatment of fungous arthritis; compound mercurial ointment is first applied, and then followed by a pitch plaster or leather splint. **Wa′ter d.,** method employed to keep a wound constantly wet by the application of wet compresses or immersion in tepid water.

**Dress′ler's disease′.** Paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria.

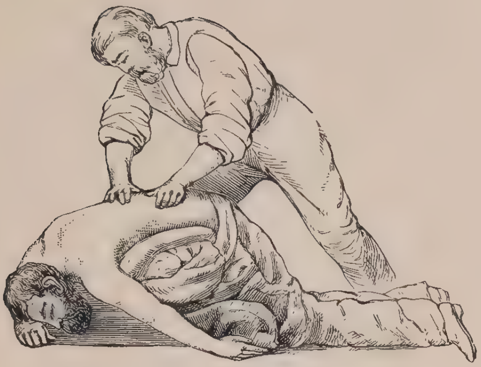
**Drill.** Instrument used for boring holes. **D. bone,** exercise bone; triangular piece of bone arising in the left deltoid muscle from pressure of the musket. The riding bone, riders' bone, in the adductor muscle of the thigh, is produced from pressure of the saddle.

**Dril′ling.** Operation sometimes necessary on bones, as for the insertion of pegs, etc. Drilling of the crystalline lens has been practised in cataract.

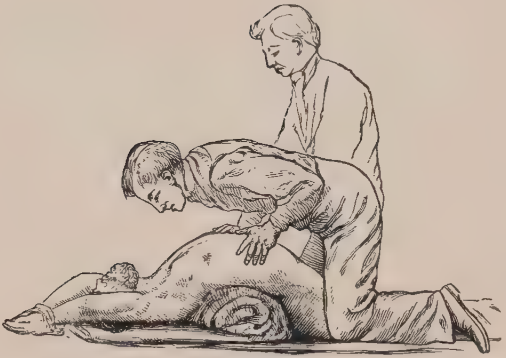
**Drim′ia cilia′ris.** Plant of Southern Africa, possessing vesicant, emetic, expectorant, and diuretic properties.

**Drim′ys win′teri.** Winteria aromatica.

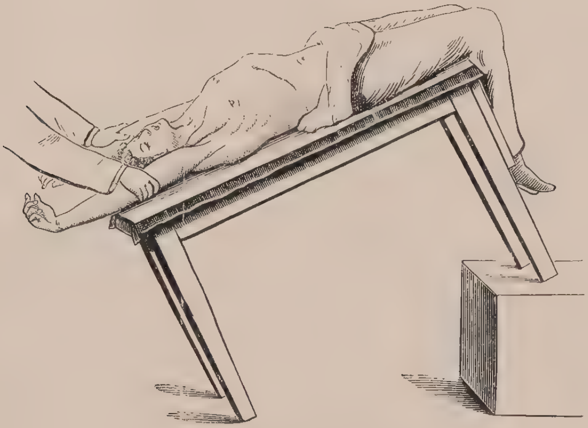
**Drink.** Beverage. Liquid introduced into the alimentary canal for repairing loss of fluid parts of



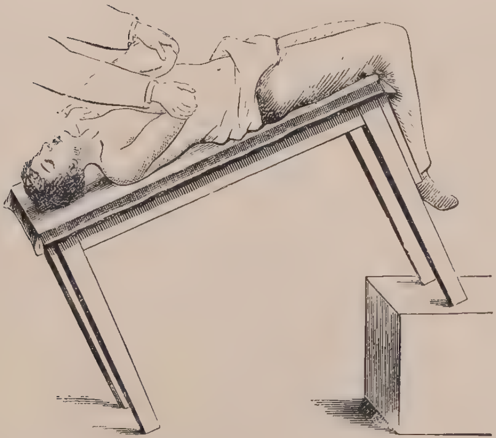
First manipulation in Howard's method.



Direct method of artificial respiration.



Silvester's method—inspiration. (Esmarch.)



Silvester's method—expiration. (Esmarch.)

Artificial Respiration in Apparent Death by Drowning.

the body; the necessity for it is indicated by the sensation of thirst. A small quantity of fluid taken during a meal aids in the digestion of food, but a large quantity impairs it. Drinks are used to appease thirst prevailing in febrile affections, or to act as diluents in those and other cases.

**Drip-cup.** Vessel for catching the liquid which has been removed from a galvanic cell.

**Driv′elling.** Slavering.

**Dri′ving in.** Checking an external eruption suddenly and driving it into the interior, as is supposed, of the body.

**Dro′mograph** (*dromos*, course, *grapho*, to write). Instrument for estimating the rapidity with which the blood circulates in an artery.

**Dromoma′nia** (*dromos*, course + *mania*). Tramping mania; an insane impulse to vagabondage.

**Droop′ing a′vens.** Geum rivale. **D. tu′lip,** Fritillaria meleagris.

**Drop.** A quantity of liquid generally valued at the weight of a grain. This weight, however, varies according to the degree of tenacity of the fluid, extent of moist surface to which the drop is attached before it falls, size of the bottle, and angle of inclination during the dropping. The following is *the number of drops of different liquids equivalent to a fluid-drachm,* or 60 minims, according to Prof. J. P. Remington, of Philadelphia:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acetum opii | 90 | Hydrargyrum | 150 |
| Acetum sanguinariæ | 78 | Liquor am. acet. | 75 |
| Acetum scillæ | 68 | Liquor acid. arseni | 57 |
| Acid. aceticum | 108 | Liquor arsenici et hydrargyri iodidi | 58 |
| Acid. aceticum dilut. | 68 | Liquor ferri chlor. | 71 |
| Acid. carbolicum | 111 | Liquor ferri citratis | 71 |
| Acid. hydrochlor. | 70 | Liquor ferri nitratis | 59 |
| Acid. hydrochlor. dil. | 60 | Liquor ferri subsul. | 73 |
| Acid. hydrocyan. | 60 | Liquor ferri tersulph. | 83 |
| Acid. lacticum | 111 | Liquor hydrarg. nit. | 131 |
| Acid. nitricum | 102 | Liquor iodi comp. | 63 |
| Acid. nitric. dil. | 60 | Liquor plumbi subac. | 74 |
| Acid. nitrohydrochl. | 76 | Liquor potassæ | 62 |
| Acid. phosph. dil. | 59 | Liquor potas. ars. | 57 |
| Acid. sulphuricum | 128 | Liquor sodæ chlo. | 63 |
| Acid. sul. arom. | 146 | Liq. zinci chloridi | 89 |
| Acid. sul. dilut. | 60 | Oleores. aspidii | 130 |
| Acid. sulphurosum | 59 | Oleores. capsici | 120 |
| Æther fortior | 176 | Oleores. cubebæ | 123 |
| Alcohol | 146 | Oleum æthereum | 125 |
| Alcohol dilutum | 137 | Oleum amyg. ama. | 115 |
| Aqua | 60 | Oleum amyg. expr. | 108 |
| Aqua ammo. fort. | 66 | Oleum anisi | 119 |
| Aqua destillata | 60 | Oleum bergamii | 130 |
| Balsam. peruvianum | 101 | Oleum cari | 132 |
| Bromum | 250 | Oleum caryophylli | 130 |
| Chloroform. purific. | 250 | Oleum cinnamomi | 126 |
| Copaiba | 110 | Oleum copaibæ | 123 |
| Creosotum | 122 | Oleum cubebæ | 125 |
| Ext. belladon. fl. | 156 | Oleum fœniculi | 125 |
| Ext. buchu fluid | 150 | Oleum gaultheriæ | 125 |
| Ext. cimicifugæ fl. | 147 | Oleum juniperi | 148 |
| Ext. cinchonæ fl. | 138 | Oleum lavandulæ | 138 |
| Ext. colchi cirad. fl. | 160 | Oleum limonis | 129 |
| Ext. colch. sem. fl. | 158 | Oleum men. pip. | 129 |
| Ext. conii fruct. fl. | 137 | Oleum ricini | 77 |
| Ext. digitalis fl. | 134 | Oleum rosæ | 132 |
| Ext. ergotæ fl. | 133 | Oleum rosmarini | 143 |
| Ext. gelsemii fl. | 149 | Oleum sassafras | 133 |
| Ext. glycyrrhizæ fl. | 133 | Oleum terebinth. | 136 |
| Ext. hyoscyami fl. | 160 | Oleum tiglii | 104 |
| Ext. ipecac. fl. | 120 | Spiritus æth. comp. | 148 |
| Ext. pareiræ fl. | 140 | Spiritus æth. nitrosi | 146 |
| Ext. rhei fluidum | 158 | Spiritus am. arom. | 142 |
| Ext. sarsap. comp. fl. | 134 | Spiritus camphoræ | 143 |
| Ext. senegæ fl. | 137 | Spiritus chloroformi | 150 |
| Ext. serpentariæ fl. | 148 | Spiritus men. pip. | 142 |
| Ext. uvæ ursi fl. | 137 | Syrupus simplex. | 65 |
| Ext. valerianæ fl. | 150 | Syrupus acaciæ | 44 |
| Ext. verat. virid. fl. | 159 | Syrupus ferri iodidi | 65 |
| Ext. zingiberis fl. | 142 | Syrupus scillæ | 75 |
| Glycerinum | 67 | | |
| Syrupus scil. comp. | 102 | Tinctura nucis vom. | 140 |
| Syrupus senegæ. | 106 | Tinctura opii | 130 |
| Tinctura aconiti. | 146 | Tinctura opii camph. | 130 |
| Tinctura bellad. | 137 | Tinctura opii deod. | 110 |
| Tinc. benzoini comp. | 148 | Tinctura valerianæ | 130 |
| Tinctura canthari. | 131 | Tinctura verat. vir. | 145 |
| Tinct. cinch. comp. | 140 | Tinctura zingiberis | 144 |
| Tinctura digitalis | 128 | Vin. colchici radicis | 107 |
| Tinctura ferri chlo. | 150 | Vin. colchici seminis | 111 |
| Tinctura iodi | 148 | Vin. opii | 100 |

**Drop-finger, D.-foot, D.-hand, D.-shoulder, D.-wrist.** Inability to extend these parts in consequence of paralysis of the extensor muscles or rupture of the extensor tendons; usually written finger-drop, foot-drop, etc.

**Dro′pax.** See *Depilatory.*

**Drop′per.** Instrument made of glass, either straight or curved, consisting of a hollow tube opening at both ends, and provided with rubber at one end for drawing up liquids, which can be applied, drop by drop, to the eye.

**Drops.** A form in which medicine is sometimes put up to make it palatable and easy to take, as cough drops and many others. See *Gutta.* **A′gue, Bate′man's, black, Dutch, Jes′uits′,** etc., **drops,** see *Ague, Bateman,* etc.

**Drop′sical** or **Drop′sied.** Hydropic. **D. degenera′tion,** degeneration in which swelling and alteration of cells occur through imbibition of fluid.

**Drop′sy.** See *Hydrops.* **D. of the abdo′men,** ascites. **Acute anæ′mic d.,** an endemic disease in India and the Mauritius, characterized by general anasarca, anæmia, and slight fever. **Amniot′ic d.,** hydramnios. **Anæ′mic d.,** dropsy caused by anæmia. **Arach′noid d.,** collection of fluid in the arachnoid sac. **D. of the are′olar tis′sue,** œdema. **Artic′ular d.,** hydrarthrosis. **D. of the bel′ly,** ascites. **D. of the brain,** hydrocephalus. **Cachec′tic d.,** dropsy due to cachexia, in which the watery constituents of the blood preponderate. **Car′diac d.,** dropsy dependent on heart disease. **D. of the cel′lular mem′brane,** anasarca. **Cer′ebral d.,** hydrocephalus. **D. of the chest,** hydrothorax. **Endem′ic** or **Epidem′ic d.,** acute anæmic d. **D. of the eye,** hydrophthalmia. **D. of the Fallo′pian tube,** hydrosalpinx. **False d.,** retention cyst. **Fi′brinous d.,** effused fluid containing fibrin. **D. of the flesh,** anasarca. **Gen′eral d.,** anasarca. **D. of the head,** hydrocephalus. **D. of the heart,** hydropericardium. **Hepat′ic d.,** d. dependent on disease of the liver. **D. of the kid′ney,** hydronephrosis. **D. of the lac′rymal sac,** fistula lacrymalis; lacrymal hernia. **D. of the lar′ynx,** œdema of the glottis. **D. of the lungs,** œdema pulmonum. **Ova′rian d.,** hydrovarion. **D. of the pericar′dium,** hydropericardium. **D. of the perito-ne′um,** ascites. **D. of the pleu′ra,** hydrothorax. **D. of preg′nancy,** dropsy occurring in pregnant women, due to pressure of the gravid uterus. **Re′nal d.,** dependent on disease of the kidney. **Spi′nal d.,** hydrorrhachis. **D. of the tes′ticle,** hydrocele. **D. of the u′terus,** hydrometra. **Wind d.,** emphysema. **D. of the womb,** hydrometra.

**Drop′wort.** Spiræa filipendula. **Hem′lock d.,** œnanthe. **West′ern d.,** Gillenia trifoliata.

**Dro′sera rotundifo′lia** (*droseros,* dewy, the leaf glands exuding a clear fluid like a dewdrop). Systematic name of the *sundew,* a plant used internally as an expectorant, and externally as a rubefacient and to destroy warts and corns. A *tincture* is made, the dose of which is ʒss (2.0).

**Droserin′.** A ferment from Drosera rotundifolia.

**Drosom′eli.** Fraxinus ornus.

**Drown′ing, asphyx′ia by.** See *Asphyxia by submersion.* **Resuscita′tion from d.,** the following general directions are based on those in use in a number of Government services at home and abroad: If attempts at breathing be made while the patient is in the water, water may pass into the air passages; but this is not a necessary condition of drowning. Hence attempts need not be made to remove water from the chest by rolling the body, face downward, on a barrel, etc. The efforts to restore breathing must be commenced energetically, and persevered in for one or two hours, or until life has been pronounced extinct by a medical man. Efforts to promote warmth and circulation must not be made until the appearance of natural breathing; for if circulation be induced before respiration, restoration will be endangered. Treat the patient *instantly* on the spot, in the open air, with the face downward, exposing the face, neck, and chest to the wind, except in severe weather, and removing all tight clothing from the neck and chest, especially the braces. Prevent unnecessary crowding around the body. Do not allow the body to remain on the back unless the tongue is secured. Do not hold the body up by the feet, or place it in a warm bath, unless under medical direction as a momentary excitant.

1. *Marshall Hall's Method.* To restore the breathing, first clear the throat by placing the patient on the ground with the face downward and one arm under the forehead, in which position fluids will more readily escape by the mouth, and the tongue will fall forward, leaving the entrance into the windpipe free. Wipe and cleanse the mouth. If satisfactory breathing commences, use treatment to promote warmth; but if necessary to excite breathing, turn the patient well and instantly on the side, support the head, and excite the nostrils with snuff, hartshorn, or smelling salts, or tickle the throat with a feather, etc. Rub the chest and face warm, and dash cold water, or cold and hot water alternately, on them. If there be no success, instantly, to imitate breathing, replace the patient on the face, raise and support the chest well on a folded coat or other article of dress, turn the body gently on the side and a little beyond, and briskly on the face, back again; repeating these measures cautiously and perseveringly once every four or five seconds, occasionally varying the side. On each occasion that the body is replaced on the face make uniform but efficient pressure with brisk movement on the back between and below the shoulder-blades, removing pressure immediately before turning the body on the side. By placing the patient on the chest the air is forced out, as in expiration; when turned on the side the pressure is removed, and air enters the chest, as in inspiration. During the whole operation let one person attend solely to the movements of the head and of the arm under it. While these operations are being proceeded with, dry the hands and feet, strip the body, and cover it with dry clothing or blankets, taking care not to interfere with the efforts to restore breathing.

2. *Silvester's Method.* Should these efforts not prove successful in from two to five minutes, imitate breathing by the following method: Place the patient on the back on a flat surface, inclined a little upward from the feet; raise and support the head and shoulders on a small, firm cushion or folded article of dress placed under the shoulder-blades. Cleanse the mouth and nostrils, draw forward the patient's tongue, and keep it projecting beyond the lips by an elastic band over the tongue and under the chin; or a piece of string or tape may be tied around them. Remove all tight clothing from about the neck and chest, especially the braces. Standing at the patient's head, grasp the arms just above the elbows, draw them gently and steadily upward above the head, and keep them stretched upward for two seconds; *air is thus drawn into the lungs.* Then turn down the patient's arms, and press them gently and firmly for two seconds against the sides of the chest. *Air is thus pressed out of the lungs.* Repeat these measures alternately and perseveringly, about fifteen times in a minute, until a spontaneous effort to respire is perceived, immediately upon which proceed to induce circulation and warmth.

3. *Howard's Method.* Instantly turn the patient downward, with a large, firm roll of clothing under his stomach and chest. Place one of his arms under his forehead, so as to keep his mouth off the ground. Press with all your weight, two or three times, for four or five seconds each time, upon the patient's back, so that the water is pressed out of his lungs and stomach and drains freely out of his mouth. Then quickly turn the patient, face upward, with a roll of clothing under his back, just below the shoulder-blades, and make the head hang back as low as possible. Place the patient's hands above his head. Kneel with the patient's hips between your knees, and fix your elbows firmly against your hips. Grasping the lower part of the patient's naked chest, squeeze his two sides together, pressing gradually forward with all your weight for about three seconds, until your mouth is nearly over the mouth of the patient; then, with a push, suddenly jerk yourself back. Rest about three seconds, then begin again, repeating these bellows-blowing movements with perfect regularity, so that foul air may be pressed out and pure air be drawn into the lungs, about eight or ten times a minute, for at least an hour or until the patient breathes naturally. A moment's delay in using this method, and success may be hopeless. Be careful not to interrupt the first short, natural breaths. If they be long apart, carefully continue between them the bellows-blowing movements, as before. After breathing is regular have the patient rubbed, etc., and put to bed.

4. *Laborde's Method.* Tongue traction. After the preliminary treatment common to all the methods, designed to free the air passages, as far as possible, from water, the tongue is firmly grasped between the thumb and forefinger of the operator (slipping being prevented by a napkin or handkerchief), or in the blades of a wide-lipped forceps, and pulled forward forcibly and then allowed to fall back. This manœuvre is repeated rhythmically ten or fifteen times a minute for twenty or thirty minutes, if natural respiration is not excited earlier. The first response to this procedure, if it is to be successful, is a sense of resistance felt when the tongue is drawn forward.

To promote warmth and circulation after natural breathing has been restored, wrap the patient in dry blankets; commence rubbing the limbs upward, with firm, grasping pressure and energy, using handkerchiefs, flannels, etc., the blood being thus propelled along the veins toward the heart, and continue friction under the blanket or over the dry clothing. Promote warmth by hot flannels, bottles or bladders of hot water, heated bricks, etc., to the pit of the stomach, arm-pits, between the thighs, and soles of the feet. On restoration of life a teaspoonful of warm water should be given, and then, if the power to swallow has returned, small quantities of wine, warm brandy and water, or coffee. The patient should be kept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged. This treatment should be persevered in for several hours.

**Drow'siness.** Somnolency.

**Drug.** Name ordinarily applied to simple medicines, but, by extension, to every substance employed in the cure of disease. A strictly physiological classification of drugs is impossible. The following table presents a satisfactory and clear arrangement of the subject (Hare):

1. Alteratives.
2. Anæsthetics.
3. Antacids.
4. Anthelmintics.
5. Antiseptics.
6. Antiperiodics.
7. Antipyretics.
8. Antispasmodics.
9. Astringents.
10. Cardiac sedatives.
11. Cardiac stimulants.
12. Counterirritants.
13. Diaphoretics.
14. Digestants.
15. Disinfectants.
16. Diuretics.
17. Eliminatives.
18. Emmenagogues.
19. Emetics.
20. Expectorants.
21. Hypnotics.
22. Nervous sedatives.
23. Nervous stimulants.
24. Oxytocics.
25. Tonics.
26. Vasomotor depressants.
27. Vasomotor stimulants.

Drug also signifies to prescribe or administer drugs; most commonly, perhaps, to dose to excess with drugs; one who so doses is sometimes called "a drugger." "To drug" also means to tincture with some medicinal article. **D. disease′**, morbid condition which is—or is presumed to be—caused or kept up by the administration of drugs. **D. grind′er**, see *Pulverization*. **D. mill**, see *Pulverization*. **D. rash**, see *Dermatitis medicamentosa*.

**Drug′ger.** One who is fond of giving drugs. See *Drug*.

**Drug′ging.** Prescribing or taking medicine unnecessarily.

**Drug′gist.** One who sells drugs; apothecary.

**Drum.** Tympanum. **D.-bel′ly**, tympanites. **D. cav′ity**, tympanum. **D. head** or **D. mem′brane**, membrana tympani.

**Drumine′.** Alkaloid obtained from Euphorbia drummondii; has anodyne and anæsthetic properties.

**Drum′mond′s whiff.** Phenomenon in which a whiff can be distinguished while the mouth is open during expiration following rest; considered to be an indication of aneurysm of the thoracic aorta.

**Drum′stick bacil′lus.** B. putrificus coli.

**Drunk′ard.** One addicted to excess in alcoholic stimulation. **D.'s itch**, psora ebriorum. **D.'s liv′er**, cirrhosis of the liver.

**Drunk′enness.** Acute alcoholic intoxication.

**Drunk′wort.** Nicotiana tabacum.

**Druse.** Strangles. Hyaline tubercles on the optic papillæ. Simple rupture of tissues without external evidence.

**Dry.** Devoid of moisture. **D. amputa′tion**, a. without loss of blood. **D. bel′lyache**, girdle or cincture pain. **D. ca′ries**, rarefying osteitis; also a parasitic disease of the nails. **D. casea′tion**, see *Caseation*. **D. cup′ping**, see *Cupping*. **D. gan′grene**, see *Gangrene*. **D. la′bor**, labor which is not preceded by or attended with discharge of liquor amnii. **D. nurse**, see *Nurse*. **D. scall**, psoriasis. **D. wines**, those in which the saccharine matter is not in excess. **D. yeast**, yeast from which moisture has been expressed, as in Vienna yeast, by which means it can be kept for a long time.

**Dry′ad.** Yellow-flowered Dryas drummondii.

**Dryin′** (*drys*, oak). Quercin.

**Dry′ing.** Desiccation; evaporation or removal of the superfluous humidity in a body.

**Dryobal′anops cam′phora.** See *Camphor*.

**Dryop′teris fi′lix mas** or **margina′lis.** See *Aspidium*.

**Drys′dale's cells** or **ova′rian cor′puscles.** Transparent cells in the fluid of an ovarian cyst.

**Drysom′eli.** See *Fraxinus ornus*.

**Du′alism** (*duo*, two). Doctrine that there exist two varieties of venereal poison, the one producing chancre, the other chancroid.

**Du′alist.** One believing in dualism.

**Dualis′tic.** Twofold, either as to origin or theory; the latter applying to the dualistic theory of syphilis particularly.

**Dual′ity.** State or quality of being two. **D. of the mind** or **brain**, the organ consists of two hemispheres, and these have been regarded by some as separately and distinctly concerned in the mental and moral manifestations.

**Duane's′ test.** A test for deviation of the eye, the flame of a candle held before the eye being apparently displaced in a direction the reverse of that of the deviation of the eye.

**Dubi′ni's chore′a** or **disease′.** Electric chorea. See *Chorea*.

**Dub′lin meth′od.** Method of treating aneurysm by compressing the affected vessel on the cardiac side of the tumor.

**Dubois's′ caus′tic.** A caustic paste containing arsenic. **D.'s disease′**, congenital syphilis, manifested in the existence of numerous necrotic spots in the thymus gland.

**Duboi′sia myoporoi′des.** Shrub of Australia; the leaves furnish duboisine.

**Duboisine′.** Alkaloid obtained from the leaves of Duboisia myoporoides; it is a mydriatic, resembling atropine in its action, but is more rapid in its effects. The sulphate has similar properties. It is also hypnotic.

**Du Bois-Ray′mond's key.** Appliance by which an electric current can be transmitted at will through the electrodes or through a brief circuit. **D.'s law**, that stimulation of muscular and motor nerve-power depends on variation of density rather than momentary intensity of the current applied.

**Dubreuil's′ amputation.** A wrist-joint amputation with large flap.

**Duchenne′-Aran′ disease′.** Progressive muscular atrophy.

**Duchenne′-Erb paral′ysis.** Paralysis of the arm and shoulder from lesion of the roots of the fifth and sixth cervical nerves.

**Duchenne′-Landou′zy type.** A form of progressive muscular atrophy involving the face, shoulder, and arm.

**Duchenne's** (due-shens′) **at′titude.** Drooping of the shoulder in paralysis of the trapezius muscle, with obliquity of the inner border of the scapula. **D.'s disease′**, labioglossolaryngeal paralysis; also tabes dorsalis. **D.'s paral′ysis**, D.'s disease. **D.'s sign**, collapsed condition of the epigastrium at the time of inspiration, in dropsy of the pericardium or as a result of paralysis or pressure interfering with the movement of the diaphragm. **D.'s syn′drome**, labioglossolaryngeal paralysis. **D.'s tro′car**, exploring instrument for the removal of a small portion of a tumor or deposit for microscopical examination.

**Duck′bill for′ceps.** Instrument resembling a duck's bill formerly used in craniotomy.

**Duck′foot.** See *Kyllosis*.

**Duck′legged.** Having short legs like a duck.

**Ducks′foot.** Podophyllum montanum.

**Duck′worth's syn′drome.** Cessation of process of respiration for some time previous to that of circulation, in some diseases of the brain associated with pressure within the cranium.

**Duct.** Canal; meatus; see also *Ductus*. **Aber′rant d.**, vasculum aberrans. **Alimen′tary d.**, alimentary canal; thoracic duct. **D. of Bar′tholin**, tube formed by the union of one or two of the excretory ducts of the sublingual gland, and opening into the duct of Wharton. **D. of Belli′ni**, uriniferous tube. **Bil′iary d.**, excretory passage of the gall-bladder. **Botal′lo's d.**, ductus arteriosus. **Chol′edoch d.**, see *Choledoch*. **Com′mon bile-d.**, choledoch d. **D. of Cuvier′**, ducts formed by the junction of the anterior and posterior cardinal veins of each side in the embryo of some animals; these again unite into a short trunk, which at an early period opens into the single auricle. **Cys′tic d.**, see *Gall-bladder*. **Ejac′ulatory d.**, see *Ejaculatory*. **Endolymphat′ic d.**, ductus endolymphaticus, a process of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. **D. of Gaert′ner**, prolongation from the epoöphoron, the remains of the Wolffian duct. **Galactoph′orous d.**, a lactiferous vessel or milk-duct of the mammary gland. **Hepat′ic d.**, see *Hepatic*. **Lymphat′ic d.**, see *Lymphatic vessels*. **D. of Mül′ler**, Müllerian ducts (called after the physiologist, Johannes Müller, of Berlin); two canals which descend at the outer border of the Wolffian bodies, of which the vesicula prostatica is the relic in the male, as the Fallopian tubes are in the female. **Na′sal d.**, lacrymal duct. **Omphalomesenter′ic d.**, vesicula umbilicalis. **Pancreat′ic d.**, see *Pancreas*. **Parot′id d.**, see *Parotid*. **D. of Pecquet′**, thoracic duct. **Prostat′ic d.**, duct of the prostate gland. **D. of Rivi′nus**, see *Sublingual gland*. **Sal′ivary d.**, see *Salivary*. **Segmen′tal d.**, see *Segmental*. **Spermat′ic d.**, vas deferens. **D. of Ste′no** or **Sten′son**, see *Parotid*. **Thora′cic d.**, see *Thoracic*. **Umbil′ical d.**, vesicula umbilicalis. **Urogen′ital d.**, see *Urogenital sinus*. **Vitel′line d.**, see *Vesicula umbilicatus*. **D. of Whar′ton**, ductus salivalis inferior. **D. of Wir′sung**, see *Pancreas*.

**Duc′tile.** Having the property of ductility.

**Ductil′ity.** Property of metals which permits them to be drawn into wire without fracturing.

**Duct′less glands.** See *Ganglion.*

**Duc′tule.** Small duct; also extremity of a duct.

**Duc′tus** (*duco,* to lead). Canal; meatus; duct or ducts. **D. aber′rans,** vasculum aberrans. **D. Aran′tii,** venous canal. **D. arterio′sus,** arterial duct. **D. audito′rius,** scala media; the membranous cochlea. **D. aur′is palati′nus,** Eustachian tube. **D. bartholinia′nus,** duct of Bartholin. **D. Bellinia′ni,** uriniferous tubes. **D. bilia′rii,** ducts which receive the bile from the penicilli of the liver and convey it to the hepatic duct. **D. bilia′rius commu′nis,** common bile duct. **D. bilif′eri,** d. biliarii. **D. Botal′li,** arterial duct. **D. choled′ochus,** choledoch duct. **D. chylif′erus,** thoracic duct. **D. ciba′rius,** alimentary canal. **D. coch′leæ,** inferior part of the scala media in which is the organ of Corti. **D. cochlea′ris,** three-sided tube in the cochlea, interposed between the scala vestibuli and scala tympani; see *Corti.* **D. commu′nis choled′ochus,** choledoch duct. **D. Cuvier′i,** see *Duct of Cuvier.* **D. cys′ticus,** see *Gall-bladder.* **D. def′erens,** see *Deferens.* **D. ejaculato′rii,** ejaculatory ducts. **D. endolymphat′icus,** little canal situated in the aqueduct of the vestibule, connecting with the saccule and the utricle; externally it expands into a sinus resembling a flask, called the saccus endolymphaticus. **D. excreto′rius,** excretory duct. **D. Ferrei′ni,** canal of Ferrein. **D. galactoph′ori,** lactiferous vessels. **D. hemithorac′icus,** branch of the thoracic duct which empties into the lymphatic duct. **D. hepat′icus,** hepatic duct. **D. hygrobleph′ari** or **hygrophthal′mici,** ducts of Meibomian glands. **D. incisi′vus,** palatine duct (anterior). **D. interlobula′res,** interlobular bile-ducts. **D. intestina′lis,** alimentary canal. **D. lacryma′lis,** lacrymal duct. **D. lac′tei,** lactiferous vessels. **D. lac′teus,** thoracic duct. **D. lactif′eri,** lactiferous vessels. **D. lumbothorac′icus,** thoracic duct. **D. Mül′leri,** ducts of Müller. **D. nasa′lis,** lacrymal canal or duct. **D. nasolacryma′lis,** lacrymal canal or duct. **D. nasopalati′nus,** palatine duct (anterior). **D. ad na′sum,** lacrymal or nasal duct. **D. nutri′tii,** nutritive canals. **D. omphalomesenter′icus,** see *Vesicula umbilicales.* **D. pancreat′icus,** see *Pancreas.* **D. p. mi′nor,** see *Pancreas.* **D. p. recur′rens,** see *Pancreas.* **D. p. supe′rior,** see *Pancreas.* **D. Pecquet′i,** thoracic duct. **D. pecquetia′nus,** thoracic duct. **D. perilymphat′icus,** canal conveying lymph in aquæductus cochleæ. **D. pneumat′icus,** see *Air-bladder.* **D. puncto′rum lacryma′lium,** lacrymal ducts. **D. reces′sus vestib′uli,** ductus endolymphaticus. **D. reu′niens,** a minute canal between the round saccule in the membranous labyrinth and the ductus cochlearis. **D. rivinia′ni,** see *Sublingual gland.* **D. ro′rifer,** thoracic duct. **D. saliva′lis infe′rior,** *duct of Wharton;* excretory duct of the submaxillary gland. **D. saliva′lis supe′rior,** *Stenson's duct;* excretory duct of the parotid gland, which opens into the mouth opposite the second upper molar tooth. **D. Santori′ni,** see *Pancreas.* **D. semicircula′res labyrin′thi,** semicircular canals. **D. semina′les** or **seminif′eri,** see *Testicle.* **D. sero′si,** lymphatic vessels. **D. spermat′icus,** vas deferens. **D. spira′les coch′leæ,** scalæ of the cochlea. **D. stenonia′nus,** ductus salivalis superior. **D. sublingua′les mino′res,** ducts of Rivini. **D. sublingua′lis ma′jor,** duct of Bartholin. **D. submaxilla′ris,** see *Submaxillary gland.* **D. thorac′icus,** thoracic duct. **D. thy′mici,** lymphatic ducts coming from the thymus gland. **D. thyreoglos′sus,** duct existing in the embryo and ending as the foramen cæcum. **D. uri′næ,** ureter. **D. urina′rius,** urethra. **D. urinif′eri belli′ni,** uriniferous tubes. **D. varico′si u′teri,** Fallopian tubes. **D. veno′sus,** venous canal. **D. veno′sus Aran′tii,** vein which takes its course through the liver in the fœtus. **D. vitella′rius,** see *Vesicula umbilicalis.* **D. vitellointestina′lis,** see *Vesicula umbilicalis.* **D. waltheria′nus,** see *Sublingual gland.* **D. whartonia′nus,** ductus salivalis inferior. **D. wirsungia′nus,** duct of the pancreatic gland, see *Pancreas.*

**Dug** (Sw., *dægga,* to give suck). Nipple.

**Du′gass's test.** A test for dislocation of the shoulder. Inability to place the hand upon the opposite shoulder, or to have it placed there by an assistant, while at the same time the elbow touches the breast.

**Du′gong oil.** Derived from an Australian herbivorous, cetaceous animal, and employed as a substitute for cod-liver oil in tuberculous and other affections.

**Duh′ring's disease′** (after Dr. L. A. Duhring, of Philadelphia). Dermatitis herpetiformis. **D.'s pruri′tus,** winter itch.

**Dulcama′ra** (*dulcis,* sweet, *amarus,* bitter). Solanum dulcamara. **D. flexuo′sa,** Solanum dulcamara.

**Dulcamarin′.** Glucoside, $C_{22}H_{34}O_{10}$, in the form of a yellowish powder, obtained from dulcamara.

**Dulcamarrhetin′** (*dulcamara + rhetine,* resin). Resinous substance obtained by subjecting dulcamarin to the action of dilute acid.

**Dulcarine′.** Alkaloid of dulcamara.

**Dul′cify.** To make agreeable to the taste by sweetening.

**Dulcin′.** Paraphenetol carbamide, sucrol, valzin; a derivative of urea, of sweet taste; used in small doses in diabetes mellitus as a powerful sweetening agent; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ (0.2) twice a day.

**Dul′cit, Dul′sitol.** $C_6H_{14}O_6$. A variety of sugar obtained from Melampyrum nemorosum and other plants.

**Dul′cose.** Dulcit.

**Dull.** Non-resonant, a term employed in relation to percussion.

**Dul′ness.** A sound heard on percussion, in which there is no resonance, but a dull, flat note on account of the solidity of the structure percussed.

**Dulse.** Rhodomela palmata. **D. edu′lis,** used for food. **Pep′per d.,** Laurentia pinnatifida.

**Dumb.** See *Dumbness.* **D. a′gue,** obscure form of intermittent fever.

**Dumb-bell crys′tals.** Crystals of oxalate of lime resembling dumb-bells, occurring occasionally in urine, and visible with the microscope.

**Dumb-bells, Schä′fer's.** See *Schäfer.*

**Dumb′ness.** Impossibility of articulating sounds; a condition associated with deafness, often congenital, of which it is an effect; d. resulting from cerebral disease is called aphasia.

**Dum′my.** Artificial tooth forming part of the body of the bridge, the portion between the abutments.

**Dum′reicher's meth′od.** Method employed to facilitate the passage of bougies through tight urethral strictures, which consists in injecting warm oil into the urethra and forcing the oil with the fingers through the stricture.

**Dun′can-Bird's sign.** Area of dulness on percussion, and absence of respiratory sounds on auscultation, in cases of hydatid cyst of the lung.

**Dun′can's folds.** Folds noticed in the peritoneal covering of the womb after parturition. **D.'s posi′tion,** position of the placenta with its margin presenting at the os.

**Dun′ga.** Dengue.

**Dun′ham's solu′tion.** Solution of peptone, 1 per cent., and chloride of sodium, 0.5 per cent., in distilled water. Employed in bacteriological testing.

**Duod′enal.** Relating or appertaining to the duodenum. **D. glands,** Brunner's glands. **D. ul′cer,** round ulcer of the duodenum; a condition attended with pain and tenderness, diarrhœa, anorexia, and often hemorrhage.

**Duodenec′tomy** (*duodenum + ektome,* excision). Excision of a portion of the duodenum.

**Duodeni′tis.** Inflammation of the duodenum.

**Duodenocholecystos′tomy.** Establishment, by operation, of a fistulous communication between the duodenum and the gall duct.

**Duodenocholecystot′omy** (*duodenum* + *cholecystis*, gall-bladder, *tome*, incision). Operation for the removal of a portion of the duodenum and gall-bladder.

**Duodenoenteros′tomy** (*duodenum* + *enteron*, intestine, *stoma*, mouth). Operation for producing a fistulous communication between the duodenum and some adjacent portion of the intestine.

**Duodenojeju′nal.** Relating to the duodenum and jejunum; a term applied to the fold, flexure, or fossa made by the two portions of the intestine named, in common.

**Duode′no-re′nal.** Relating to the duodenum and kidney. **D.-r. lig′ament**, fold of peritoneum between the transverse mesocolon and posterior wall of the abdomen.

**Duodenos′tomy.** Operation of making a fistula between the duodenum and abdominal wall.

**Duodenot′omy.** Operation of making an incision into the duodenum

**Duode′num** (*duodeni*, twelve each). The first part of the intestinal canal, commencing at the pyloric orifice of the stomach and terminating in the jejunum. Its length was estimated by the ancients to be about twelve fingers′ breadth. As it is only partially covered by the peritoneum, it is susceptible of considerable dilatation. In the duodenum, chylification takes place after the admixture of the biliary and pancreatic fluids with the chyme.

**Duoster′nal.** Second osseous portion of the sternum, corresponding to the second intercostal space.

**Du′otal.** Guaiacol carbonate.

**Duplay′s′ spec′ulum.** Nasal speculum with two valves.

**Duplica′tion** (*duo*, two, *plico*, to fold). Species of malformation or monstrosity characterized by the parts concerned being doubled. See *Diplogenesis.*

**Du′plicature.** Reflection; folding or reflection of a membrane upon itself, as duplicature or reflection of the pleura, peritoneum, etc.

**Duplicitas**, du-plis′it-as (*duplex*, double). A doubling or folding. **D. monstro′sa**, monstrosity by duplication; if the cephalic end is double, it is called *d. m. anterior;* if the pelvic end, *d. m. posterior.* See also *Diplogenesis.*

**Dupré′s** (due-prays′) **syn′drome.** Hysterical pseudomeningitis.

**Dupuytren′s** (due-pwe-trans′) **amputa′tion.** Lisfranc′s amputation of the shoulder. **D.′s contrac′tion**, contraction of the palmar fascia. **D.′s egg′-shell symp′tom**, sensation like cracking of eggshell when the finger is lightly applied to some cases of sarcoma of the long bones. **D.′s finger**, D.′s contraction. **D.′s frac′ture**, fracture of the inferior extremity of the fibula with external and posterior dislocation of the foot. **D.′s hy′drocele**, encysted hydrocele. **D.′s intes′tinal su′ture**, method of suturing intestines, which consists in inverting the margins of the wound and bringing the opposite serous membranes together by continuous suture, in which the mucous membrane is not included. **D.′s paste**, a mixture of gum arabic, arsenous acid, and calomel, moistened with water and employed as a caustic. **D.′s phleg′mon**, phlegmonous suppurative inflammation in the front and lateral portion of one side of the neck. **D.′s splint**, a splint for Pott′s fracture, designed to prevent eversion. **D.′s tour′niquet**, a semicircular metal bar with a bulbous extremity for compression of the abdominal aorta.

**Du′ra** or **D. ma′ter** (hard mother, called *dura* because of its great resistance, and *mater* because it was believed to give rise to every membrane of the body). Fibrous, semitransparent membrane, of a pearly white color, thick, and very resisting, lining the cavity of the cranium and the vertebral canal. It protects the brain and spinal cord, and by its various expansions—the falx cerebri, tentorium, etc.—supports the different parts of the cerebral mass. **Lat′eral pro′cesses of the d. m.**, tentorium. **D. m. tes′tis**, albuginea.

**Du′ral** or **Durama′tral.** Pertaining to the dura mater.

**Duremato′ma.** Hæmatoma of dura mater.

**Dur′ham′s tro′car.** A form of trocar used to facilitate the introduction of a jointed tracheotomy tube.

**Duri′tis.** Inflammation of the dura mater.

**Duroärachni′tis.** Inflammation of the dura mater and arachnoid.

**Duro′ziez′s disease′.** Congenital narrowness of the mitral valve. **D.′s mur′mur**, murmur heard in the femoral artery in insufficiency of the aorta.

**Dur′ra** or **Dur′rah.** Panicum italicum.

**Dust.** Dry earth or other matter in very fine particles. **Blood d.**, hæmokonia.

**Dust′ing-pow′ders.** Powders to be dusted over excoriated or otherwise affected surfaces, to aid in the healing process, protect from the air, etc.

**Dutch liq′uid.** Ethylene bichloride. See *Olefiant gas.* **D. myr′tle**, Myrica gale.

**Dutch′man′s pipe.** Aristolochia hirsuta.

**Dutro′a.** Datura stramonium.

**Duval′s′ amputa′tion.** Supramalleolar amputation by an oblique elliptical incision. **D.′s nu′cleus**, a collection of large ganglion cells near the hypoglossal nucleus.

**Duverger′s′ meth′od of su′ture.** Method of uniting wounds of the intestines; it consists in introducing the trachea of a calf into the gut, and bringing the wound together over it by means of interrupted sutures.

**Duverney′s′ fora′men.** See *Hiatus of Winslow.* **D.′s gland**, Bartholin′s or Cowper′s gland.

**Dwarf.** Any animal or plant that is much below the usual stature. **D. blue′berry**, Vaccinium pennsylvanicum. **D. el′der**, Sambucus ebulus. **D. flag**, Iris lacustris. **D. net′tle**, Urtica urens. **D. sage′-bush**, Artemisia arbuscula. **D. su′mach**, Rhus copallina. **D. teeth**, of much smaller size than natural.

**Dwarf′ish.** Much below the usual stature.

**Dwarf′ishness.** A state in which the entire body, with all its parts, is much smaller than common.

**Dy′ad.** Bivalent element.

**Dy′er′s al′kanet.** Anchusa tinctoria. **D.′s broom**, Genista tinctoria. **D.′s cleav′ers**, Galium trifidum. **D.′s mad′der**, Rubia tinctorum. **D.′s oak**, Quercus lusitanica. **D.′s saf′fron**, Carthamus tinctorius. **D.′s weed**, Genista tinctoria, Reseda luteola.

**Dynam′eter.** Dynamometer.

**Dynam′ia** (*dynamis*, power). Vital activity.

**Dynam′ic** or **Dynam′ical** (*dynamis*, power). Relating to or endowed with power. In mechanics, *dynamics* investigates the powers whereby bodies are put in motion and the laws connected therewith; in biology, that which relates to the vital forces, to the organism in action—*vital dynamics.* The influences of other agents on the organism are sometimes termed *dynamic.* **D. diseas′es**, see *Organic diseases.*

**Dynam′ics, vi′tal.** See *Dynamic.*

**Dynamiom′eter.** Dynamometer.

**Dy′namite.** Highly explosive mixure of nitroglycerin and siliceous earth.

**Dynamiza′tion.** In homœopathy, the repeated trituration of a drug with the idea of increasing its power.

**Dy′namo.** Magnetic electric machine, which, being actuated by mechanical power, causing a magnet to play in face of coils of wire, or vice versa, generates an electric current.

**Dy′namoelec′tric.** Relating to the motive power of electricity.

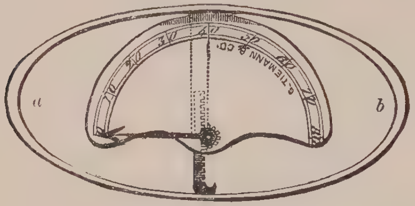
**Dynamogen′esis** or **Dynamog′eny** (*dynamis*, power, *gennao*, to engender). Production or increase of nervous power.

**Dynamogen′ic.** Causing or relating to the production of power.

**Dynam′ograph** (*dynamis*, power, *grapho*, to write). Instrument devised to register, after the principle of the sphygmograph, the muscular power and tone of the individual.

**Dynamog′raphy.** Instrument for recording facts obtained by the dynamometer.

**Dynamom′eter** (*dynamis*, power, *metron*, measure). Dynamiometer, myodynamiometer, myodynamometer. Instrument for measuring the muscular strength; it consists of a spring, which when pressed upon causes a needle to move upon a portion of a circle furnished with a scale. **Medic′inal d.**, instrument to show the quantity of active matter in a given weight or measure of any official compound, with the dose of any preparation which will be equivalent in strength to a given quantity of any other of the same class.



Dynamometer.

**Dynamop′athy.** Homœopathy.

**Dynam′oscope** (*skopeo*, to see). Instrument for determining the amount of muscular power, or for auscultation of muscular sounds. The process is called *dynamos′copy*.

**Dyne.** Unit of force which, acting for one second on a mass weighing one gramme, imparts to it a velocity of one centimetre per second.

**Dyo′ta.** Diota.

**Dys-.** As a prefix, difficult, faulty; sometimes privative; mostly answering to the particles *dis*, *in*, *mis*, or *un*, in English.

**Dysacou′sia, Dysacou′sis**, or **Dysacous′ma** (*dys*, with difficulty, *akouo*, to hear). Difficulty of hearing.

**Dysacu′sis** or **Dysaku′sis.** Dysacousia.

**Dysæ′mia** (*dys*, faulty, *haima*, blood). Morbid condition of the blood.

**Dysæsthe′sia** (*aisthanomai*, to feel). Obscure, diminished, or even abolished sensation. Also painful sensation produced by a slight touch. **D. audito′ria**, diminution or loss of hearing. **D. gustato′ria**, diminution or loss of taste. **D. inter′na**, loss of memory. **D. olfacto′ria**, diminution or loss of smell. **D. visua′lis**, sense of sight vitiated or lost.

**Dysæsthe′sis.** Dysæsthesia.

**Dysal′bumose.** Variety of hemialbumose, insoluble in dilute hydrochloric acid.

**Dysanagno′sia** (*anagnosis*, reading). Alexia.

**Dys′aphe** or **Dysaph′ia** (*dys*, faulty, *haphe*, feeling). Morbid condition of the sense of touch.

**Dysapocatas′tasis.** Condition of unrest and dissatisfaction.

**Dysapu′lous.** Healing with difficulty.

**Dysar′thria.** Difficulty of articulation.

**Dysarth′ric.** Relating to difficult articulation.

**Dysarthri′tis.** Irregular gout.

**Dysarthro′sis** (*arthrosis*, articulation). Difficulty of speech. Congenital defect of a joint.

**Dysba′sia** (*basis*, step). Difficulty in walking.

**Dysbu′lia.** Morbid state affecting the exercise of the will.

**Dyscatap′osis** (*dys*, difficult, *kataposis*, deglutition). Difficulty of swallowing.

**Dyscho′lia.** A morbid condition of the bile.

**Dyschrœ′a** or **Dischroi′a** (*dys*, faulty, *chroia*, color). Sickly and unhealthy color of the skin. Maculæ.

**Dyschro′ma** (*dys*, faulty, *chroma*, color). Morbid discoloration of the skin.

**Dyschroma′sia.** See *Decoloration*.

**Dyschromatoder′mia.** Morbid discoloration of the skin.

**Dyschromatop′sia.** Achromatopsia.

**Dyscine′sia** (*dys*, difficult, *kineo*, to move). Difficulty or utter incapability of moving; dyskinesia.

**Dyscopho′sis.** Defective sense of hearing.

**Dysco′pria** (*dys*, faulty, *kopros*, excrement). Condition in which the fæces are abnormal.

**Dysco′ria** (*kore*, pupil). Irregularity of shape of the pupil.

**Dyscras′ia** (*dys*, faulty, *krasis*, temperament). Bad or depraved habit of body. See *Dysthetica*. **Bil′ious d.**, icterus; dyscholia. **Mala′rial d.**, cachexia due to malaria. **Metastat′ic sup′purative d.**, pyæmia. **Palu′dal d.**, cachexia due to malaria. **D. potato′rum**, dyscrasia of drinkers; cachectic phenomena exhibited in alcohol drinkers. **D. saturni′na**, cachexia from lead poisoning. **D. scrofulo′sa**, scrofula. **D. tuberculo′sa**, see *Tubercle*. **U′ric-acid d.**, uric-acid diathesis.

**Dyscras′ic.** Relating to dyscrasia or bad habit of body.

**Dys′crasy.** Dyscrasia.

**Dyscrin′ia.** Name given diseases in which there are difficult or pathological secretions.

**Dysdac′ria** or **Disdacryo′sis** (*dys*, faulty, *dakryon*, tear). Morbid condition of the tears.

**Dysdiachore′sis** (*dys*, difficult, *diachoreo*, to pass through). Difficult or slow passage of food through the intestinal canal. Also a variety of rheumatism in which locomotion is difficult.

**Dysdynam′ia.** Defective vital activity.

**Dysecbo′lia** (*dys*, difficult, *ekbole*, expulsion). Impeded evacuation. Stricture of the urethra.

**Dyseccris′ia** or **Dysec′crisis** (*ekkrisis*, excretion). Difficult or defective excretion.

**Dysecoi′a** (*dys*, difficult, *akoe*, audition). Difficulty of hearing; deafness.

**Dyse′cous.** Hard of hearing.

**Dysecpneu′sis** (*ekpneusis*, expiration). Difficult expiration.

**Dysecpnœ′a** (*ekpnoe*, expiration). Difficult expiration).

**Dyse′mia.** Dysæmia.

**Dysente′ria.** Dysentery.

**Dysenter′ic.** Relating to dysentery.

**Dysenteroner′via** (*enteron*, intestine, *neuron*, nerve). Colic. **D. saturni′na**, colica metallica.

**Dys′entery** (*enteron*, intestine). Bloody flux; flux. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine, the chief symptoms of which are fever, more or less inflammatory, with frequent mucous or bloody evacuations, violent tormina, and tenesmus. When the evacuations do not contain blood it has been called *simple dysentery*. The seat of the disease is generally in the colon and rectum; it occurs particularly during the summer and autumnal months, and in hot climates more than in cold; frequently also in camps and prisons, from impure air and imperfect nourishment, and is often epidemic. Sporadic cases of dysentery are generally easily managed, but when epidemic it often exhibits great malignancy. Frequently it yields to mild laxatives, as castor oil, combined with diaphoretic narcotics and counterirritants to the abdomen; but at times the inflammation runs on speedily to ulceration and death. **Amœ′bic d.**, d. believed to be due to the presence of amœbæ in the intestinal canal, marked by the presence of amœbæ in the stools and by a tendency to intermissions and chronicity; abscess of the liver is a frequent complication. **Bacillary** (bas′il-lary) **d.**, d. believed to be due to the presence of Shiga's bacillus (B. dysenteriæ) in the intestinal canal; it is characterized by the presence of numerous small ulcers of the intestinal mucous membrane, and collections of pus in the dark colored contents. **Bil′ious d.**, d. accompanied with bilious discharges. **Diphtherit′ic d.**, pseudomembranous dysentery developed secondarily in persons having chronic heart disease, or who have had acute croupous pneumonia. In the acute primary form the patient may pass into a typhoid state. **Japanese′ d.**, bacillary d. **Malig′nant d.**, d. with very severe symptoms, usually terminating fatally. **Red d.**, hemorrhagic malady of cattle induced by coccidia. **Trop′ical d.**, amœbic d.

**Dyserethis′ia** (*dys*, with difficulty, *erethizo*, to irritate). Decreased sensibility.

**Dysesthe′sia.** Dysæsthesia.

**Dysgal′ia** or **Dysgalac′tia** (*dys*, faulty, *gala*, milk). Unhealthy condition or depravation of milk.

**Dysgen′esis.** Sterility.

**Dysgeu′sia** or **Dysgeus′tia** (*dys*, faulty, *geusis*, taste). Morbid condition of the sense of taste.

**Dysgraph′ia** (*dys*, with difficulty, *grapho*, to write). Difficulty in expressing one's ideas in writing.

**Dyshid′ria** or **Dyshidro′sis.** Dysidrosis.

**Dysi′atos** (*iaomai*, to heal). Difficult to cure.

**Dysid′ria** or **Dysidro′sis** (*dys*, faulty, *hidros*, sweat). Disease characterized essentially by retention in the follicles of the skin of sweat rapidly and freely secreted, leading to distention and congestion of the follicles, dermatitis, etc., a condition similar to that of the sebaceous follicles in acne.

**Dysid′rous.** Perspiring with difficulty.

**Dyskine′sia** (*dys*, with difficulty, *kineo*, to move). Difficulty in moving, due to lack of nervous coordination.

**Dyslal′ia** (*laleo*, to speak). Stuttering or stammering; difficulty of speech, the cause of which may be mechanical, or in the teeth, lips, larynx, nose, or palate.

**Dyslex′ia** (*lego*, to read). Inability in reading to take in by the eye-impression the normal number of words; a symptom of very grave cerebral disease.

**Dyslo′gia** (*logos*, reason, speech). Difficulty of speech. Impaired power of reasoning.

**Dyslysin′.** Product of decomposition of cholic acid, with the formula $C_{24}H_{36}O_3$.

**Dysmase′sis** (*masesis*, mastication). Difficult or impeded mastication.

**Dysme′nia.** Dysmenorrhœa.

**Dysmenorrhœ′a** (*dys*, difficult, *men*, month, *rhoia*, flow). Laborious, painful, or difficult menstruation. Catamenia passed with great local pain, especially in the loins, with sometimes membranous discharge. In the married woman the morbid action may be broken in upon by gestation, and a perfect cure be obtained. The affection generally depends upon erethism of the interior of the uterus, called into action at each catamenial period. It may also be of ovarian origin (see *Dysootocia*) or dependent upon obstruction of the Fallopian tube—*tubal dysmenorrhœa*. **Conges′tive d.**, d. accompanied with local congestion. **Inflam′matory d.**, d. accompanied with inflammatory symptoms. **Intermen′strual** or **Interme′diate d.**, severe pain occurring between the menstrual periods, ceasing when the flow sets in, probably due to commencing ovulation process in the ovaries. **Mechan′ical d.**, obstructive d. **Mem′branous d.**, disease whose pathognomonic feature is the expulsion of a membrane resembling decidua within a day or two of the advent of menstruation, or even during extramenstrual periods. **Neural′gic d.**, form of dysmenorrhœa chiefly met with in delicate girls at puberty, or in women who have never borne children. **Obstruc′tive d.**, d. caused by anything acting as an impediment to the menstrual flow, as malposition of the uterus, fibromata, etc. **Ova′rian d.**, d. caused by ovarian disease. **Pleth′oric d.**, congestive d. **Spasmod′ic d.**, d. caused by spasmodic contractions of the uterus, simulating labor pains. **Tu′bal d.**, obstructive d., the seat of the trouble being in one or both Fallopian tubes. **U′terine d.**, d. dependent upon some uterine affection. **Vag′inal d.**, obstructive d., the seat of the trouble being in the vagina.

**Dysmenorrhœ′al.** Relating to dysmenorrhœa.

**Dysmim′ia** (*mimeomai*, to imitate). Difficulty in using signs and gestures when speaking.

**Dysmnesia**, dis-ne′se-ah (*dys*, faulty, *mnesis*, memory). Defective memory.

**Dysmor′phe**, **Dysmor′phia**, or **Dysmorpho′sis** (*morphe*, shape). Deformation.

**Dysmorphopho′bia** (*dysmorphe*, deformity, *phobos*, fear). Excessive dread of being deformed, or of having any local deformity.

**Dysmyoto′nia congenita′lis.** Congenital atony and rigidity of muscles existing in Thomsen's disease.

**Dysneu′ria.** Failing condition of the senses; weakmindedness.

**Dyso′dia** or **Dysod′mia** (*ozo*, to smell). Diseases characterized by fetid emanations, from whatever part proceeding—from the mouth, nasal fossæ, bronchia, stomach, axillæ, groins, etc.; also a stench.

**Dysodonti′asis** (*odontiasis*, dentition). Difficult dentition.

**Dysodyn′ia** (*dys*, difficult, *odyne*, pain). Labor pains attended with difficulty.

**Dysomphaloto′cia** (*omphalos*, navel, *tokos*, birth). Difficulty in delivering the umbilical cord.

**Dysoöto′cia** (*ootokeo*, to lay eggs). Difficult ovulation—*ovarian dysmenorrhœa*—as distinct from difficulty in secretion and excretion of the menstrual fluid, which is the duty of the uterus.

**Dyso′pia** or **Dysop′sia** (*optomai*, to see). Difficulty of seeing; obscurity of vision. **D. dissito′rum**, myopia. **D. latera′lis**, skuesight, skewsight, sight askew, a condition in which vision is accurate only when the object is placed obliquely; this state is generally caused by some opacity of the cornea. **D. lu′minis**, day-blindness, hemeralopia. **D. proximo′rum**, near-sightedness. **D. tenebra′rum**, night-blindness, nyctalopia.

**Dysorex′ia** (*orexis*, appetite). Diminution of appetite.

**Dysos′mia** (*osme*, smell). Diminution of smell.

**Dysosphre′sia** or **Dysosphre′sis** (*osphresis*, sense of smell). Morbid state of the sense of smell.

**Dysosto′sis** (*osteon*, bone). Faulty conformation or morbid condition of bone.

**Dyspareu′nia** (*pareunos*, bedfellow). Difficult or painful performance of the sexual function.

**Dyspep′sia** or **Dyspep′sy** (*dys*, difficult, *pepto*, to digest). Indigestion; difficulty of digestion. State of the stomach in which its functions are disturbed, without the presence of other diseases, or when, if other diseases be present, they are of but minor importance. Symptoms of dyspepsia are very various. Those affecting the stomach itself are loss of appetite, nausea, pain in the epigastrium or hypochondrium, heartburn, sense of fulness or weight in the stomach, acrid or fetid eructations, pyrosis, and sense of fluttering or sinking at the pit of the stomach. Sympathetic affections are of the most diversified character. Dyspepsia is generally functional, but when arising from disease of the stomach itself is, of course, serious. Dyspepsia may be of duodenal origin, *duodenal* or *intestinal dyspepsia*, and is generally accompanied with pain over that bowel some hours after food has been taken. As dyspepsia is usually dependent on irregularity of living, either in quantity or quality of the food taken, the most successful treatment is to put the patient on a diet easy of digestion; to combat the causes when such are apparent; and, by proper remedies and regimen, to strengthen the system in every practicable manner. It is often connected with inflammatory or subinflammatory condition of the mucous lining of the stomach. It may be attended with too great a secretion of the gastric acids, *acid dyspepsia;* but these sometimes appear to be too small in quantity, so as to constitute *alkaline* or *neutral indigestion*. **Acid d.**, d. dependent on excessive formation of acids. **Aton′ic d.**, d. dependent on muscular weakness of the stomach walls. **Catar′rhal d.**, d. dependent on inflammation of the stomach. **Ferment′ative d.**, d. associated with or dependent upon fermentation. **Flat′ulent d.**, d. dependent on or associated with inordinate quantity of gas in the stomach or bowels. **Ner′vous d.**, d. accompanied with pain, cardiac palpitation, and other nervous symptoms, or d. due to disturbance of the nervous supply of the stomach. **Reflex′ d.**, d. due to reflex action arising from some other organ or part **Sal′ivary d.**, d connected with alterations in the quality or quantity of the salivary secretion.

**Dyspepsiodyn′ia** (*dyspepsia* + *odyne*, pain). Cardialgia.

**Dyspep′tic.** Relating to or one suffering from dyspepsia.

**Dyspeptodyn′ia** (*dys*, difficult, *pepto*, to digest, *odyne*, pain). Cardialgia.

**Dyspep′tone.** Non-available residue of gastric digestion.

**Dysperistal′sis.** Violent contractions which occur when the plexus myentericus, a nervous plexus between the circular and longitudinal fibres of the intestines, is stimulated.

**Dysperma′sia** or **Dysper′matism.** Difficulty—sometimes incapacity—of voiding the sperm.

**Dyspha′gia** (*dys*, difficult, *phago*, to eat). Difficulty of deglutition. It is almost always symptomatic either of inflammation or of other disease of the organs of deglutition, or of incomplete obstruction of the œsophagus, by some obstacle within it, or by a neighboring tumor. At times it is produced by spasms or paralysis of the œsophagus. The prognosis and treatment vary according to the cause. **D. aton′ica**, d. from paralysis of the pharynx or œsophagus. **D. callo′sa**, d. constricta. **D. constric′ta**, stricture of the pharynx and œsophagus, is an affection which may be the result of pharyngitis or œsophagitis, but more frequently of malignant disease in the parietes of the tube. The only remedy is the bougie. **D. globo′sa** or **D. hyster′ica**, a feeling of strangulation, with dread of suffocation. **D. inflammato′ria**, cynanche tonsillaris. **D. linguo′sa**, d. due to swelling of the tongue. **D. nervo′sa**, œsophagismus. **D. œsophage′a**, d. constricta. **D. paralyt′ica**, d. from paralysis of the pharynx or œsophagus. **D. pharynge′a**, d. constricta. **D. ran′ula**, ranula. **D. spasmod′ica** or **spas′tica**, d. from spasm of the œsophagus. **D. tor′pida**, d. from torpor or paralysis of the pharynx. **D. uvulo′sa**, d. from relaxation and tumefaction of the uvula.

**Dyspha′sia** (*dys*, difficult, *phasis*, speech). Difficult speech due to cerebral lesion.

**Dyspho′nia** or **Dys′phony** (*dys*, difficult, *phone*, voice). Difficulty of producing and articulating sounds; weakness or loss of voice. **D. clerico′rum**, clergyman's sore throat. **D. nasa′lis**, speaking through the nose. **D. palati′na**, defective articulation from diseased palate. **D. spas′tica**, sudden spasm closing the glottis during speaking or singing.

**Dyspho′ria** (*dys*, hard, *phero*, to bear). Dissatisfaction; restlessness; suffering; indisposition. **D. anxi′etas**, anxiety. **D. nervo′sa**, fidgets. **D. sim′plex**, fidgets.

**Dyspho′tia** (*phos*, light). Myopia.

**Dysphra′sia** (*phrazo*, to speak). Difficult speech due to disordered intellect or to paralysis.

**Dysphre′nia** (*phren*, mind). Intellectual disorder.

**Dysplasmat′ic.** Susceptible of only a low degree of organization.

**Dysplas′tic** (*plasso*, to form). Unorganizable; deficiency in formed elements, said of the blood.

**Dyspne′a.** See *Dyspnœa.*

**Dyspnœ′a** (*dys*, difficult, *pneo*, to breathe). Pseudo-asthma, anhelation, short breath, difficulty of breathing. It may be idiopathic or symptomatic. The latter accompanies almost all thoracic diseases. **Car′diac d.**, labored breathing due to cardiac disease. **D. convulsi′va**, asthma. **Expi′ratory d.**, difficulty in expelling the air from the lungs, inspiration being effected with comparative ease. **Inspi′ratory d.**, the opposite to expiratory d. **D. monta′na**, mountain sickness, see *Puna.* **D. pinguedino′sa**, d. accompanied with oppressive fatness. **Re′nal d.**, d. accompanying disease of the kidney. **Trau′be's d.**, see *Traube.*

**Dyspnœ′ic.** Relating to or one suffering from dyspnœa.

**Dyspro′teose.** A product of the gastric digestion of syntonin.

**Dyssial′ia** (*dys*, faulty, *sialon*, saliva). Morbid condition of the saliva.

**Dyssper′mia.** Dyspermia.

**Dyssta′sia** or **Dysta′sia** (*histemi*, to stand). Difficulty in standing.

**Dystax′ia.** Want of regulation of the movements, like that of paralysis agitans. **D. ag′itans**, paralysis agitans.

**Dysteleol′ogy** (*dys*, priv., *teleos*, complete, *logos*, discourse). The theory of the lack of usefulness of rudimentary structures in organisms, as the vermiform appendix in man.

**Dysthana′sia** (*dys*, difficult, *thanatos*, death). Slow and painful death.

**Dysthela′sia** (*thelazo*, to give suck). Inaptitude for suckling.

**Dysthet′ica.** Morbid condition of the system of nutrition, connected with a faulty state of the blood, producing a diseased habit.

**Dysthy′mia** (*thymos*, mind). Depression, despondency, melancholy; a bad sign in acute diseases.

**Dysto′cia** (*dys*, difficult, *tokos*, labor). Painful, slow, or difficult labor. **D. aborti′va**, abortion. **Fe′tal d.**, d. due to malposition or deformity of the fœtus. **Mater′nal d.**, d. due to abnormal conditions in the mother. **Placen′tal d.**, difficulty in delivering the placenta.

**Dystœchi′asis.** Irregular position of the eyelashes.

**Dysto′pia** or **Dys′topy** (*topos*, situation). Displacement; malposition.

**Dystrau′mia.** Condition of wounds when they heal with difficulty, as in some persons and climates.

**Dystro′phia.** Dystrophy.

**Dystro′phic.** Relating to or caused or characterized by dystrophy.

**Dystrophodex′trin.** Substance found in normal blood which has the peculiarities of lardacein.

**Dystrophoneuro′sis.** Neurosis due to disorder of nutrition; atrophic neurotic disorder.

**Dys′trophy** (*dys*, faulty, *trophe*, nourishment). Imperfect or defective nutrition. **Progres′sive mus′cular d.**, progressive muscular atrophy. **Pseudohypertroph′ic d.**, a muscular affection in which the increase of fibrous or fatty elements gives the appearance of hypertrophy, although there is no increase, but rather a decrease in the muscular tissue.

**Dystryp′sia.** Intestinal indigestion.

**Dysure′sia** or **Dysure′sis** (*dys*, faulty, *ouresis*, passing urine). Defective secretion and evacuation of the urine; dysuria.

**Dysu′ria** or **Dys′ury.** Difficulty of passing the urine, which is voided with pain and a sensation of heat in some part of the urethra. It is the first degree of retention of urine; differs from strangury, in which the urine can be passed only in drops and with great straining. **D. calculo′sa**, dysuria from presence of calculi. **D. irrita′ta**, d. from vesical calculi. **D. muco′sa**, copious discharge of mucus from the bladder with the urine.

**Dysu′riac.** One who suffers from dysuria.

# E.

**E** (Lat.). As a prefix, out of, from.

**Ead′ium.** An element derived from Bohemian pitch-blende, which, like radium, and polonium, is possessed of radio-activity.

**Ea′glestone.** Ætites.

**Ea′glewood.** Agallochum.

**Ear.** Organ of audition, composed of a series of more or less irregular cavities, in which the sonorous rays are successively received and reflected until they agitate the nerves which are destined to convey the impression to the brain. The ear is contained partly in the substance of the temporal bone, and a part projects externally behind the joint of the lower jaw. It may be divided into three portions: the *outer* or *external ear*, formed by the auricle and meatus auditorius; the *middle ear*, comprising the cavity of the tympanum and its dependencies; and the *internal ear*, comprehending the three semicircular canals, the cochlea, and the vestibule, which together constitute the *osseous labyrinth*. Within the cavity of this labyrinth are contained membranes having nearly the shape of the vestibule and semicircular canals, but not extending into the cochlea. These membranes form the *membranous labyrinth*. Between the osseous and the membranous labyrinth is situated the liquor of Cotunnius, and within the membranous labyrinth is a fluid, vitreous humor of the ear, from its supposed analogy to the vitreous humor of the eye. The membranous vestibule is not an exact imitation of the osseous cavity, being composed of two distinct sacs which open into each other, the one termed the *sacculus vestibuli;* the other, *sacculus*. Each sac contains in its interior a small mass of white, calcareous matter, which seems to be suspended in the fluid of the sacs by nervous filaments proceeding from the auditory nerve. The auditory nerve is distributed to the cavities of the internal ear. **E.-ache,** otalgia. **Asy′lum e.,** hæmatoma auris. **Blain′ville e.,** see *Blainville*. **E.-bones,** see *Ossicula*. **Cagot′ e.,** see *Cagot*. **E.-cough,** cough excited by titillation of the external ear, by a reflected sensation from sympathy between the ear and the larynx, through a branch of the fifth pair of nerves. **E.-crys′tals,** otoliths. **Dar′win e.,** see *Darwin*. **E. drum,** tympanum. **Exter′nal e.,** that part of the auditory apparatus which is external to the drum membrane; the external auditory meatus and the pinna. **E. fin′ger,** the little finger. **E. flap,** lobe of the ear. **Insane′ e.,** hæmatoma auris. **Inter′nal e.,** the labyrinth. **Keck′er e.,** tonsil. **Mid′dle e.,** the tympanum. **Morel′ e.,** see *Morel*. **E.-pick,** small scoop for extracting hardened cerumen from the meatus auditorius externus, or to remove foreign bodies from the ear. **E.-pow′der,** see *Otoliths*. **E.-sand,** see *Otoliths*. **Stahl e.,** see *Stahl*. **E.-stone,** otolith. **E.-trum′pet,** instrument for collecting sound and increasing its intensity; used by those who are hard of hearing; commonly a kind of cone, formed of silver, tin, or elastic gum, the base of which is turned toward the person who is speaking, and the apex placed in the entrance of the meatus auditorius externus. **E.-wax,** cerumen. **Wil′dermuth e.,** see Wildermuth.

**Earn′ing.** Rennet.

**Earth.** The world. Soil or ground. One of the tasteless, inodorous, and incombustible substances known in chemistry as metallic oxides, as alumina, magnesia, etc. **Al′kaline e.,** one of the earths possessing an alkaline reaction, such as lime and magnesia. **E.-bath,** a bath in which the patient is immersed in earthy matters instead of water. **E. clos′et,** arrangement employed as a substitute for the water-closet, the excrementitious matter being received in earth in an appropriate vessel. **E. club,** Orobanche americana. **E.-eat′er,** geophagist. **E.-eat′ing,** geophagism. **Ful′ler's e.,** Cimolia purpurescens. **E. gall,** Veratrum viride. **Heav′y e.,** baryta. **Japan′ e.,** catechu. **Lem′nian e.,** terra Lemnia. **E. nut,** Bunium bulbocastanum; pignut. **E. oil,** petroleum. **Sa′mian e.,** Sami terra. **E. treat′ment,** method of treatment of wounds, etc.; yellow clay or clayey earth, well dried, finely pulverized, sifted, and changed as soon as it is saturated with the discharge, is applied as a deodorizing agent, exerting also an influence in checking putrefaction and facilitating the healing process. **E.-wax,** ozokerite.

**Earth′y degenera′tion.** Cretefaction. **E. phos′phates,** phosphates of ammonium, magnesium, and calcium occurring in urine.

**Ear′wig** (*eruca*, caterpillar). Technically, Forficula auricularia, an insect which occasionally enters the external auditory meatus and excites intense pain.

**East In′dia ar′rowroot.** See *Arrowroot*. **E. I. bdel′lium,** see *Bdellium*. **E. I. gum,** gum acacia. **E. I. ki′no,** see *Kino*. **E. I. rhu′barb,** see *Rheum*. **E. I. sarsaparil′la,** see *Hemidesmus indicus*. **E. I. sen′na,** see *Senna*. **E. I. tac′amahac,** see *Fagara octandra*.

**East′ningwort.** Scabiosa.

**Eas′ton's syr′up.** Syrup of the phosphates of iron, quinine, and strychnine.

**Eat′able.** Esculent; edible.

**Eat′ing tet′ter.** Lupus.

**Eau de Cologne′.** Cologne water. Celebrated perfume, so called from the place where it is made. For the official preparation of the Ph. U. S., see *Spiritus odoratus*.

**Eberth's** (a′bairts) **bacil′lus.** B. typhi abdominalis. **E.'s lines,** dark lines which separate the muscular cells of the heart when the tissues are stained with nitrate of silver.

**Eb′ner's germ-retic′ulum.** A fine network between the inner cells of the minute seminiferous tubes. **E.'s glands,** mucous glands of the tongue.

**Eb′onite.** Hard or vulcanized rubber.

**Ebrieca′tion.** Mental affection due to indulgence in alcoholic stimulation.

**Ebri′etas** or **Ebri′ety.** Drunkenness.

**Eb′stein's disease′.** Sternberg's disease, febrile pseudoleukæmia. **E.'s le′sion,** a condition met with in diabetes, in which there is hyaline degeneration and necrosis of the epithelial cells of the minute renal tubes. **E.'s meth′od,** method employed for the reduction of corpulence, consisting in excluding the carbohydrates and in the use of fat.

**Ebulli′tion** (*ebullio*, to boil up). Boiling; motion of a liquid by which it gives off bubbles of vapor by heat or fermentation. The boiling point of liquids varies according to the pressure to which they are subjected. (For the point of ebullition of different substances, see *Heat*.)

**Eb′ulus.** Sambucus ebulus. **E. den′tis,** dentine. **E. us′tum,** animal charcoal.

**E′bur.** Ivory. See *Tooth*.

**Eburna′tion** or **Eburnifica′tion** (*ebur*, ivory, *fio*, to be made). Incrustation of the cartilages of the articular surfaces of bones with phosphate of lime, which gives them the whiteness and hardness of ivory.

**Eburni′tis.** A condition in which there is increased hardening of dentine.

**Ec-,** before a vowel, **Ex-** (Gr., *ek* or *ex*). As a prefix, out of, from, of.

**Ecapat′li.** Cassia occidentalis, Mexican plant; leaves are used in place of official senna.

**Ecau′date** (*e*, out of or without, *cauda*, tail). Growing out from a tail. Without a tail.

**Ecbal′ia elate′rium.** Momordica elaterium. **E. fruc′tus**, see *Momordica elaterium*.

**Ecbalin′.** See *Momordica elaterium*.

**Ecbal′ium agres′te.** Momordica elaterium. **E. officina′rum**, Momordica elaterium.

**Ecbleph′aros** (*ek*, out of, *blepharon*, eyelid). An old form of artificial eye consisting of a leather plate on which was painted an eye; it was placed in front of the orbit.

**Ecblo′ma** (*ekballo*, to throw out). See *Abortion*.

**Ec′bole.** Abortion.

**Ecbol′ic.** Abortive; oxytocic. An agent which produces abortion by stimulating the gravid uterus to contract.

**Ecboline′.** Alkaloid derived from ergot.

**Ecbo′lium elate′rium.** Momordica elaterium.

**Ecbras′mata**, pl. of ecbrasma (*ekbrazo*, to boil up). Burning eruptions.

**Eccan′this.** See *Encanthis*.

**Eccen′tric** (*ek*, out of, *kentron*, centre). Away from the centre as to location, function, or movement; peripheral. Odd or erratic in actions or mental processes. **E. at′rophy**, cardiac atrophy with dilatation. **E. fixa′tion**, fixed attention of the eye with some other part of the retina than the yellow spot. **E. hyper′trophy**, hypertrophy of the walls of a cavity, as the ventricle of the heart, with dilatation.

**Eccentri′city.** Condition of being peculiar in disposition or habits, sometimes amounting almost to insanity.

**Ecchondro′ma** or **Ecchondro′sis.** See *Chondroma*.

**Ecchon′drotome** (*ek*, out of, *chondros*, cartilage, *tome*, incision). A knife employed for the cutting of cartilage.

**Ecchore′sis** (*choreo*, to make room). Defecation.

**Ecchylo′ma** (*ek*, out of, *chylos*, juice). Expressed juice.

**Ecchy′mata**, pl. of ecchyma (*ek*, out of, *chyo*, to pour). Burning eruptions.

**Ecchymo′ma** or **Ecchymo′sis** (*ek*, out of, *chymos*, humor). Livid, black, or yellow spot produced by blood effused into the areolar tissue from a contusion. Spontaneous effusions, occurring as the result of disease or after death, are called suggillations. Ecchymoma is more properly an ecchymotic tumor, an ecchymosis in which the extravasation of blood is so great as to cause a distinct swelling. **E. arterio′sum**, see *Aneurysm*. **Bay′ard's e.**, see *Bayard*. **Cadaver′ic e.**, spontaneous effusions occurring in the dependent portions of a dead body; suggillations. **E. cap′itis re′cens nato′rum**, cephalæmatoma; caput succedaneum. **E. hypon′ychon**, hyponychon. **E. lymphat′icum**, phlegmasia dolens. **E. melas′ma**, melasma. **Roe′derer's e.**, Bayard's e. **Tabet′ic e.**, patches of discolored skin scattered irregularly over the lower extremities and lower part of the abdomen in locomotor ataxia, appearing suddenly near the end of paroxysms of intense pain and severe gastric attacks.

**Ecchymot′ic.** Pertaining to ecchymosis.

**Ec′chysis** (*chyo*, to pour). Effusion.

**Ec′clisis** (*kino*, to bend or give way). Luxation.

**Ec′clysis** (*ek*, out, *klysis*, a washing). Washing out by enema.

**Eccopro′sis** (*kopros*, excrement). Defecation.

**Eccoprot′ic.** Ectoprotic; mild purgatives or laxatives, whose operation is confined to simply clearing out the intestinal canal.

**Eccrinol′ogy** (*ek*, out of, *krino*, to separate, *logos*, discourse). Treatise on or description of secretions.

**Eccrinopath′ia.** Disease of excretion or secretion.

**Eccrisiol′ogy** (*ekkrisis*, excretion, *logos*, discourse). Treatise on secretions or excretions.

**Eccrisios′chesis** (*ekkrisis*, excretion, *schesis*, retention). Arrest or retention of excretions or of a critical evacuation.

**Ec′crisis** (*ek*, out of, *krino*, to separate). Excretion.

**Eccrit′ic.** Relating to excretion; also an agent promoting excretion; eliminative.

**Eccye′sis** (*ek*, out of, *kyeo*, to conceive). Extra-uterine pregnancy. **E. abdomina′lis**, abdominal pregnancy. **E. ova′ria**, ovarian pregnancy. **E. tuba′lis**, tubal pregnancy.

**Eccys′tis** (*ek*, out of, *kystis*, bladder). Prolapse or extroversion of the bladder.

**Ecdem′ic** (*ekdemos*, foreign). Name given to diseases which do not arise in the locality or become epidemic.

**Ecdemioma′nia** or **Ecdemoma′nia** (*ekdemeo*, to travel about). Insane impulse to be continually wandering from home or travelling; the antithesis to nostalgia.

**Ecdermopto′sis.** Acne varioliformis; molluscum contagiosum.

**Ec′deron** (*ek*, out of, *deros*, skin). The epidermis.

**Ec′dora** (*ekdero*, to flay). Excoriation in general, but more especially of the urethra.

**Ec′dysis** (*ekdyo*, to put off). Moulting of the skin of animals; desquamation.

**Ecgonine′.** Alkaloid derived from cocaine by subjecting the latter to the influence of hydrochloric acid.

**Ech, fistula of.** An artificial opening made between the vena porta and vena cava.

**Echene′is.** Remora; sucking fish.

**Echetro′sis.** Bryonia alba.

**Echicaoutchin′.** Resin of an elastic nature, derived from bark of Alstonia scholaris.

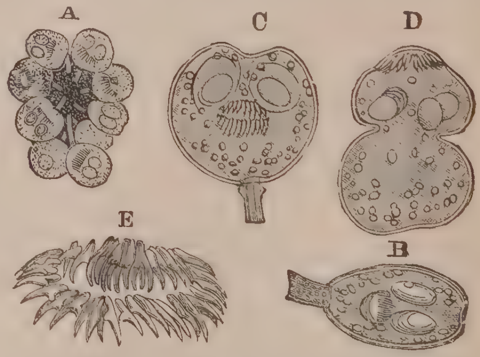
**Echicerin′.** Crystallizable substance found in dita bark.

**Echid′na ocella′ta.** A most formidable viper in the forests of Peru, the bite of which is rapidly fatal.

**Echid′nia.** Ptyaline principle found in viper venom.

**Echina′cea purpu′rea.** Purple coneflower, black Sampson; indigenous in the W. United States. Root is aromatic, and used popularly as a carminative.

**Echinococ′cus** (*echinos*, hedgehog, *kokkos*, grain or berry). The larval form (scolex) of the tapeworm of the dog, Tænia echinococcus; it occurs in various tissues and organs in man in the form of cysts (hydatids). **E. altricipar′iens**, echinococcus in which daughter cysts originate from the head and are embraced in the mother cyst. **E. endog′enus**, echinococcus altriciparens. **E. exog′enus**, echinococcus scolecipariens. **E. hom′inis**, see *Hydatid*. **E. hooks** or **hook′lets**, minute hook-like bodies forming a crown on the head of the echinococcus; their presence in a fluid removed from a cyst establishes the diagnosis of hydatids. **E. huma′nus** or **hydato′sus**, see *Hydatid*. **E. multilocula′ris**, echinococci



Human echinococcus. (Davaine.) A, group of echinococci, still adhering to the germinal membrane by their pedicle, x 40; B, an echinococcus with head invaginated in body, x 107; C, the same compressed, showing suckers and hooks of the retracted head; D, echinococcus with head protruded; E, crown of hooks, showing the two circles, x 350.

of small size situated close together. **E. scolecipa′riens,** echinococcus in which the daughter cysts originate from outside the mother cyst.

**Echinoder′mi** (*echinos*, hedgehog, *derma*, skin). See *Porcupine men.*

**Echinoglos′sum.** Ophioglossum vulgatum.

**Echinophthal′mia** (*echinos*, hedgehog, *ophthalmia*, inflammation of the eye). Inflammation of the eyelids, in which the cilia project like the quills of the hedgehog.

**Echinops,** ek′in-ops. Globe thistle; the root and seeds are reputed to be moderately diuretic.

**Echinorrhyn′chus** (*echinos*, hedgehog, *rhynchos*, snout). Genus of the *Acanthocephala* or thorn-headed worms. **E. gi′gas,** parasite of large size found in the intestines of the hog, and sometimes in man. **E. monilifor′mis,** parasite occurring in a case described by two Italian observers.

**Echi′nus scan′dens.** Allamanda.

**Echirrhetin′.** Resinoid mass obtained from bark of Alstonia scholaris.

**Echitamine′.** Ditaine.

**Echitein′.** Crystallizable resinoid substance derived from dita bark.

**Echitenine′.** Amorphous brown alkaloid derived from bark of Alstonia scholaris.

**Echi′tes acumina′ta.** Growing in Peru; furnishes a variety of condurango. **E. antidysenter′ica,** Holarrhena antidysenterica. **E. difform′is,** Forsterania difformis. **E. hirsu′ta,** growing in Peru; furnishes a variety of condurango. **E. malabar′ica,** grows in India; root is employed in fevers. **E. schola′ris,** Alstonia scholaris. **E. suberec′ta,** see *Curare.* **E. syphilit′ica,** tree of Surinam; employed in syphilis.

**Ech′ium vulga′re.** Blueweed, ord. *Borragineæ;* growing in Europe and N. United States; root is aperient.

**Ech′masis** (*echmazo*, to hinder). Retention; obstruction.

**Ech′o.** A reflected or repeated sound. **Amphor′ic e.,** amphoric voice, in thoracic auscultation, following at an appreciable interval the voice emitted from the mouth. **Metal′lic e.,** see *Metallic.* **E. sign,** disorder of speech in epileptics, in which words are repeated several times in succession. **E. speech,** echoing articulation sometimes noted in hypnotized persons; echolalia.

**Echoacou′sia.** The subjective hearing of an echo, none existing in the outer world.

**Echokine′sis.** Affection occurring in convulsive tic, in which the patient mimics the actions of others.

**Echola′lia** (*echos*, sound, *laleo*, to speak). Automatic repetition of words heard.

**Echo′matism.** Condition the reverse of that known as automatism, the words or actions being consciously imitated or repeated.

**Echop′athy** (*echo*, sound, *pathos*, disease). Abnormal nervous action in which the patient repeats words or actions.

**Echophot′omy** (*echo*, sound, *phos*, light, *tonos*, tone). A mixture of the perceptions of reverberated sound and light.

**Echophra′sia** (*echo*, sound, *phrasis*, speech). Echolalia.

**Ech′oscope.** Stethoscope.

**Echos′copy** (*echo*, sound, *skopeo*, to examine). Auscultation.

**Eck′er's gy′rus.** Descending convolution at the extremity of the occipital lobe. **E.'s sul′cus,** anterior or transverse occipital sulcus.

**Ecla′bium.** Eversion of the lip.

**Eclamp′sia** (*eklampo*, to shine forth). Formerly signified flashes of light before the eyes. Now employed practically exclusively to denote a sudden convulsion resembling in appearance epilepsy, but due to other definite causes. **E. infan′tum** or **In′fantile e.,** convulsions occurring in infants, due to temporary cerebral congestion or of reflex origin, and sometimes epileptic in nature. **E. nu′tans,** convulsion with bowing of the head; salaam convulsion. **Puer′peral e.,** convulsions occurring during or just before or after parturition, due it is thought by many to uræmic intoxication. **E. typho′des,** convulsive disease, a form of ergotism; see *Raphania.* **Uræ′mic e.,** uræmic convulsions.

**Eclamp′sic** or **Eclamp′tic.** Relating to or suffering from eclampsia.

**Eclamp′sism.** A term proposed to denote the syndrome caused by uræmic or other intoxication in the pregnant woman, convulsions, however, being absent.

**Eclec′tic physic′ians** (*eklektikos*, selecting, *ek*, from, *lego*, to choose). Sect of physicians who professed to choose from other sects and from scientific medicine all the opinions which appeared to them best founded. Now in great measure confined to those who reject drugs of mineral origin. The doctrine was called *eclectism, eclecticism.*

**Eclec′tism** or **Eclec′ticism.** See *Eclectic.*

**Eclim′ia** (*limos*, hunger). Inordinate appetite.

**Eclip′sis** (*ekleipo*, to leave out). Syncope.

**Ec′lysis** (*eklyo*, to loosen). Prostration, faintness. **E. pneumocardi′aca,** asphyxia.

**Ecmne′sia.** Loss of memory of events from a certain date, memory of preceding events remaining intact.

**Ecnœ′a** (*eknoia*, lunacy). Dementia.

**E′coid** (*oikos*, house, *eidos*, form). Œcoid; a decolorized red blood corpuscle, or more properly the stroma of the same from which the hæmoglobin has disappeared.

**Ecolog′ical.** Relating to ecology.

**Ecol′ogy** (*oikos*, house, *logos*, discourse). Œcology; the science of the adaptation of plants and animals to their surroundings; the science of vegetable and animal economy.

**Econ′omy** (*oikos*, a house, family, *nemo*, to rule). Regulation or disposition of the parts of an organic whole, such as the human body; the aggregate of the laws governing the organism; the aggregate of parts constituting man or animals; system.

**Ecouvillonage′** (Fr.). The cleansing of cavities or introduction into them of remedies by means of a brush or swab (*écouvillon*).

**Ecphlogo′sis** (*phlogoo*, to set on fire). Inflammation.

**Ec′phlysis** (*phlyo*, to boil). Vesicula.

**Ecphrac′tic** (*ekphraktikos*). Removing obstruction.

**Ecphrax′is** (*ekphrasso*, to remove obstruction). Action of ecphractic or deobstruent remedies.

**Ecphro′nia** (*phren*, mind). Insanity.

**Ecphyadec′tomy** (*ekphyas*, appendix, *ektome*, excision). Excision of the vermiform appendix.

**Ecphyadi′tis.** Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

**Ec′phyas** (*ekphyomai*, to grow out). Appendix vermiformis.

**Ecphy′ma** (*ekphyomai*, to grow out). Excrescence, small tumor. **E. glob′ulus,** a contagious disease occurring in Ireland, beginning as a tubercle which softens and is replaced by a raspberry-like tumor; it is chronic, but curable by application of nitrate of silver.

**Ecphy′mata** (pl. of ecphyma). Rubeola.

**Ecphyse′sis** (*ekphysao*, to breath through). Quick and forced expulsion of air from the lungs.

**Ec′physis** (*ekphyomai*, to grow out). Apophysis. **E. ventric′uli,** duodenum.

**Ecplex′ia** or **Ecplex′is** (*ekplesso*, to stun). Stupor.

**Ecpneumato′sis** or **Ecpneu′sis** (*pneuma*, air). Expiration.

**Ec′pnoe.** Expiration.

**Ecpye′ma** or **Ecpye′sis** (*pyon*, pus). Abscess, suppuration, empyema.

**Ecpyet′ic.** Suppurative.

**Ecraseur′** (Fr.) (*écraser*, to crush). A crusher. Surgical instrument invented by Chassaignac, consisting of a wire rope or steel chain attached at both ends to a steel mandril which passes through a hollow steel cylinder. The tightening of the chain is made slowly and with great force, and the slow bruising it makes is rarely followed by hemorrhage, even in the case of hemorrhoids and other vascular tumors. The operation with the *écraseur* has been termed *écrasement* or dry amputation.

**Ecrex′is** (*ekregnymi*, to break forth). Rupture, laceration.

**Ecrhyth′mic** (*ek*, out of, *rhythmos*, rhythm). Out of rhythm; applied to the pulse, particularly when irregular.

**Ec′röe** or **Ec′rysis** (*rhoe*, flow). Discharge.

**Ecsarco′ma** (*sarx*, flesh). Fleshy excrescence of various kinds. See *Fungosity* and *Sarcoma*.

**Ecstal′tic.** Name given to nervous activity from the spinal centre.

**Ec′stasis** or **Ec′stasy** (*exhistemi*, to be beside one's self). State in which certain ideas so completely absorb the mind that the external sensations are suspended, voluntary movements arrested, and even the vital actions retarded. In catalepsy there is, in addition, complete suspension of the intellectual faculties—a condition generally described as *trance*.

**Ec′strophy.** Extroversion of the bladder. See *Exstrophy*.

**Ec′tad.** Directed toward the surface of the body.

**Ec′tal** (*ektos*, outward). Relating to the exterior.

**Ecta′sia.** Aneurysm. **E. vena′rum**, varix.

**Ectasin′.** Substance derived from tuberculin, having properties of a vasomotor dilator.

**Ec′tasis** or **Ec′tasy** (*ekteino*, to stretch out). Extension; expansion. **E. i′ridis**, extension or expansion of the iris, occasioning diminution of the pupil.

**Ectat′ic** (*ektasis*, extension). Distensible or dilatable, as *ectatic cicatrices*.

**Ecten′tal** (*ektos*, outward, *entos*, inward). Relating to the line of junction between ectoderm and entoderm.

**Ec′teron.** External and internal epithelial layer.

**Ecteth′moid** (*ektos*, outside). Lateral mass of the ethmoid bone.

**Ectex′is.** Colliquation.

**Ecthlim′ma** (*ekthlibo*, to express). Attrition.

**Ecthlip′sis.** Expression.

**Ecthy′ma** (*ekthyo*, to break out). A papulous scale. A cutaneous eruption characterized by large, round pustules, always distinct and seated upon an indurated and highly inflamed base, which soon break, and olive-brown incrustations are formed which adhere firmly to the skin and separate in time. *Ecthymata* are also hard tumors which appear transitorily on the skin. **E. antimonia′le**, ecthymatous eruption from contact with antimony. **E. bullo′sum**, pustular syphiloderm. **E. cachec′ticum**, pompholyx epinyctis. **E. febri′le**, smallpox. **E. gangræno′sum**, rupia escharotica. **E. lu′ridum**, purplish pustules of the aged. **E. syphilit′icum**, rupia.

**Ecthymat′iform** or **Ecthy′miform.** Resembling ecthyma.

**Ecthyreo′sis** or **Ecthyro′sis.** A condition resembling mxyœdema, following excision of the thyroid gland.

**Ecthysterocye′sis** (*ektos*, outside, *hystera*, uterus, *kyesis*, pregnancy). Extra-uterine pregnancy.

**Ectillot′ic** (*ektillo*, to pluck out). Depilatory.

**Ecti′ris.** External portion of the iris.

**Ectme′sis** (*ektmesis*, cutting out). Excision.

**Ecto-** (*ektos*, outside). As a prefix, outside.

**Ec′toblast** (*blastos*, germ). Ectoderm. Wall of a cell. See *Cytoblast* and *Molecule*.

**Ectocar′dia** (*kardia*, heart). Dislocation or malposition of the heart. From the nature of the misplacement it has been divided into *e. cervicalis*, *e. pectoralis*, and *e. abdominalis*.

**Ectochoroide′a.** External layer of the choroid.

**Ectocon′dylar.** Pertaining to the external condyle. **E. ridge**, ridge of the humerus.

**Ectocor′nea.** External layer of the cornea.

**Ectocu′neiform.** External cuneiform.

**Ec′toderm** (*ektos*, outside, *derma*, skin). Exterior cell-membrane; ectoblast; epiblast.

**Ectoder′mic**, **Ectoder′mal**, or **Ectodermoi′dal.** Pertaining to the ectoderm.

**Ectoen′tad** (*ektos*, outside, without, *entos*, within). From without inward.

**Ectogenous**, ek-toj′en-us (*gennao*, to engender). Developing outside the host, said of external parasites.

**Ectoglob′ular.** Outside of a globule.

**Ectoglute′us.** The outer or greater gluteus muscle.

**Ectokelos′tomy.** Formation of an artificial anus by opening of a hernial sac as a preliminary step to the radical cure.

**Ec′tome** (*ektome*, excision). Castration; excision.

**Ec′tomere** (*meros*, part). One of the cells due to segmentation which finally help to form the ectoderm.

**Ecto′mia.** Castration.

**Ec′tomon.** Helleborus niger.

**Ecto-or′bital** or **Ector′bital.** Connected with or located upon the lateral portion of the orbits.

**Ectopa′gia** (*pegnymi*, to put together). Genus of double monsters having a common umbilicus, comprising those which are united laterally throughout the whole extent of the thorax; such a monster is called *ectop′agus*.

**Ectopar′asites.** Parasitic animals which infect the exterior of the body.

**Ectoperitone′al.** Relating to the attached surface of the peritoneum.

**Ectoperitoni′tis.** Inflammation of the outer portion of the peritoneum.

**Ec′tophyte** or **Ectoph′yton** (*phyton*, vegetable). Vegetable parasite growing on the surface of the body.

**Ecto′pia** or **Ec′topy** (*ektopos*, out of place). Morbid displacement of parts. **E. a′ni**, proctocele. **E. cer′ebri**, encephalocele. **E. cor′dis**, displacement, dislocation, or unnatural position of the heart. **E. hernio′sa**, hernia. **E. intestino′rum**, enterocele. **E. len′tis** dislocation of the crystalline lens, which may take place into the vitreous humor, the anterior chamber, or under the conjunctiva. **E. pulmo′num**, pneumocele. **E. sple′nis**, splenectopia. **E. vesi′cæ**, exstrophy of the bladder.

**Ectop′ic.** Out of place. **E. gesta′tion**, extra-uterine pregnancy. **E. menstrua′tion**, vicarious menstruation.

**Ec′toplasm.** Outer layer of a cell.

**Ectoplasmat′ic**, **Ectoplas′mic**, or **Ectoplas′tic.** Relating to ectoplasm.

**Ectopocys′tic** (*ektopos*, out of place, *kystis*, bladder). Relating to displacement of the bladder.

**Ec′topous.** Ectopic.

**Ectoprot′ic.** Eccoprotic.

**Ectoret′ina.** The outer layer of the retina.

**Ec′tosarc** (*sarx*, flesh). The outer layer or ectoplasm of an animal microorganism, such as the amœba.

**Ectoskel′etal.** Relating to the ectoskeleton.

**Ectoskel′eton.** Superficial or external support of the animal body, as the skin, hairs, feathers, hoofs, etc.

**Ectos′teal** (*osteon*, bone). Relating to the external surface of a bone.

**Ectosto′sis.** Ossification beginning within the perichondrium and reaching to the cartilage.

**Ectotoxæ′mia** (*ektos*, out of, *toxikon*, poison, *haima*, blood). Systemic poisoning from a cause which has its origin outside the organism.

**Ectozo′on**, pl. ectozoa (*zoon*, animal). Dermatozoon; an animal parasite infesting the exterior of the body, such as the louse. The term ectozoa is also, like *helminthia erratica*, *pseudohelminthes*, *pseudelminthes*, and *pseudoparasites*, applied also to worms or larvæ of insects that have been introduced into the intestinal canal by accident. Those most frequently swallowed are the hairworm, leech, grub of the fly, caddy insect, the larva of the bee, the spider, etc. In animals bots are produced by swallowing the ova of the œstrus or gadfly. See *Helminthia erratica*.

**Ectrim'ma** (*tribo*, to rub off). Ulceration of the skin; bedsore.

**Ectrodactyl'ia** (*ektrosis*, abortion, *daktylos*, finger). Malformation in which one or more fingers or toes are wanting.

**Ectrog'eny** (*ektrosis*, abortion, *genesis*, generation). Monstrosity by defect.

**Ectro'ma.** Abortion.

**Ectro'meles** (*ektrosis*, abortion, *melos*, limb). Genus of monsters in which the limbs are nearly or altogether deficient, as in the ordinary cetacea. The monster is called *ectrom'elus*.

**Ectromel'ic.** Having undeveloped limbs. **E. fœ'tus,** ectromelus.

**Ec'trope** (*ektrepo*, to turn off, to divert). Any duct by which peccant or morbific matter was supposed to be drawn off.

**Ectrop'ic.** Turned outward; everted.

**Ectro'pion** or **Ectro'pium.** Eversion of the eyelids, so that they do not completely cover the globe of the eye; more common in the lower than the upper eyelid. It may be owing to the retraction of the skin after the cure of an ulcer, wound, or burn of the eyelid, or may depend on tumefaction or relaxation of the conjunctiva. Removal of a portion of the conjunctiva will usually effect a cure, but many cases defy the efforts of art. The ancients called ectropion of the upper eyelid *lagophthalmia*. **E. of os u'teri,** condition characterized by projection of the swollen and granulated mucous membrane from the gaping os uteri, particularly when a large speculum is introduced. **E. vesi'cæ,** exstrophy of the bladder.

**Ectro'pionize.** To evert or put in a condition of ectropion.

**Ectro'sis.** Abortion.

**Ectrot'ic.** Abortive. Applied to methods for preventing the development or causing the abortion of any disease, as of chancres by the use of caustic, or of smallpox pustules by the use of mercurial ointment.

**Ec'zema** (*ekzeo*, to boil out, to effervesce). Humid scall or tetter, moist tetter, running scall. Eruption of small vesicles on various parts of the skin, usually set close or crowded together, with more or less inflammation around their bases. The skin becomes infiltrated, the vesicles break down and exude a fluid which dries and forms crusts. There is often burning or itching and the lesions of scratching are imposed upon those peculiar to the disease. Sometimes there are more or less marked constitutional disturbances, though often, especially in the chronic forms, the disease is strictly local. The lesions of eczema vary greatly, and many affections of very diverse character are loosely grouped under this term. To eczema of the legs the term *fluxus salinus* has occasionally been given, on account of the copious secretion from it. **E. cap'itis,** e. of the hairy scalp. **E. diabetico'rum,** form of e. erythematosum about the genital organs of diabetic women, with intense itching and tumefaction. **Epidem'ic e.,** dermatitis epidemica. **E. epizoöt'icum,** foot-and-mouth disease; contagious and accompanied with fever; characterized by a vesicular eruption of the mouth and feet in cattle; may also attack human beings. **E. erythemato'sum,** characterized by redness of the skin and exudation. **E. exfoliati'vum,** a form of e. in which exfoliation is a prominent symptom; dermatitis exfoliativa; e. squamosum. **E. of the face,** at an advanced stage and occurring in young children, has been described under the names *crusta lactea* and *porrigo larvalis*. **E. figura'tum,** lesions are well defined. **E. fis'sum,** chronic eczema with a raw, red, exuding, and cracked surface. **E. folia'ceum,** dermatitis exfoliativa. **E. folliculo'rum,** form of e. resembling sycosis, beginning as an inflammation of the hair follicles. **E. of the hair'y scalp,** eczema capitis, vesicular scall, is often confounded with other affections under the names porrigo and tinea, which are pustular, not vesicular, in their form. It occurs during dentition, and even afterward; the discharge is profuse and apparently glutinous; it dries into crusts and mats the hair. The scalp gives evidence of inflammatory excitement, and the lymphatic ganglions of the neck become inflamed and suppurate. A variety of humid scalled head, in which the secretion runs down upon the hairs and encloses them in little silver particles or sheaths, is named *asbestos scall*. **E. hu'midum,** moist eczema. **E. hypertroph'icum,** eczema with hypertrophy of cutaneous structures. **E. ichoro'sum,** chronic eczema attended with a free and irritating discharge. **E. impetigino'des** or **impetigino'sum,** e. pustulosum; gall, grocers', or bricklayers' itch; eczema produced by the irritation of sugar or lime. **E. infanti'le** or **In'fantile e.,** porrigo larvalis. **E. intertri'go,** eczema affecting parts of the body which come into contact with each other, as about the joints, the inner surface of the nates, in the groins, and beneath the mammæ. **E. labia'le,** eczema of the lips with small pustules. **Li'chenoid e.,** e. characterized by thickening of the epidermis. **E. lot'ricum,** eczema of the hands; washerwoman's itch. **E. mad'idans,** eczema rubrum. **E. mamilla'rum,** eczema of the nipples. **E. margina'tum,** eruption at the inner part of the thigh; but different diseases—as intertrigo, superficial ringworm, lepra vulgaris, etc.—are probably included under it. **E. mercuria'le,** mercurial lepra or rash; variety of eczema arising from the irritation of mercury. **E. muco'sum,** eczema in which the lesions have a similar appearance to mucous membrane. **E. neurit'icum,** linear nævus. **E. neuro'sum,** variety of eczema accompanied with pain and great sensibility of the skin. **E. neurotraumat'icum,** eczema due to injury to a nerve. **E. nummula're,** form of eczema in which the lesions are shaped like coins. **E. papulo'sum,** a form of e. under which are classed all those forms described as lichen simplex, l. eczematoides, eczema lichenoides, and other diseases of the skin. **E. parasit'icum,** chronic parasitic catarrh of the skin. **E. pustulo'sum,** impetigo; form of e. characterized by development and disintegration of pustules; on the scalp and face of infants it is called *milk crust*. **E. rhagadifor'me,** e. fissum. **E. rimo'sum,** eczema fissum. **E. ru'brum,** an inflammatory form of eczema. **E. sclero'sum,** eczema accompanied with cutaneous hardening. **E. seborrho'icum** (Unna), under this title are included a number of separate disorders, such as seborrhœa sicca, pityriasis, some chronic circumscribed forms of eczema, and many cases usually called psoriasis. **E. sic'cum,** eczema unaccompanied by discharge. **E. sim'plex,** eczema. **E. sola're,** eczema following exposure to the sun. **E. squamo'sum,** chronic eczema accompanied with continuous scaliness or even crustiness. **E. of the trop'ics,** lichen tropicus. **E. tubercula'tum,** mycosis fungoides. **E. tuberculo'sum,** form of eczema characterized by elevations in the shape of tubercles on the skin. **Tuber'culous e.,** exudative affection of the skin, seen in proximity to scrofulodermata or occurring in scrofulous patients. **E. tubero'sum,** mycosis fungoides. **E. verruco'sum,** wart-like form of eczema observed on the lower extremities in middle life or advanced years. **E. vesiculo'sum,** eczema characterized by very numerous vesicles, which become filled with fluid and are accompanied with intense itching after the vesicles rupture; the fluid spreads over the surface and dries into crusts. **Weep'ing e.,** e. attended with a moist skin.

**Eczem'atoid.** Resembling eczema.

**Eczemato'ses.** Family of diseases marked by morbid conditions of the cutaneous secretions.

**Eczem'atous.** Relating or appertaining to eczema.

**Edac'ity** (*edo*, to eat). Voracity; gluttony.

**Ed'da-padel'le.** Ophthalmia occurring in epidemic form in Malabar.

**Ed'does.** See *Arum esculentum*.

**Ede'a.** Ædœa, genital organs.

**Ed'ebohls's pos'ture.** The posture on the back, in which the legs and thighs are flexed, the hips elevated, and the thighs abducted.

**Edei′tis.** Ædœitis. Inflammation of the genital organs.

**Ede′ma, Edem′atous.** Œdema, œdematous.

**Eden′tate.** Without teeth.

**Edenta′tion** (*dens*, tooth). Deprivation of teeth.

**Eden′tulous.** Without teeth.

**Edeol′ogy.** Ædealogy.

**Edeopto′sis.** Ædeoptosis.

**Ed′era.** Hedera helix.

**Edge′weed.** Œnanthe phellandrium.

**Ed′ible** (*edo*, to eat, *habilis*, able). Esculent.

**Ed′inger's fi′bres.** Fibres in the visual path in the brain of amphibia. **E.'s nu′cleus,** nucleus or collection of ganglion cells in the gray matter of the third ventricle.

**Ed′inger-West′phal nu′cleus.** Collection of nerve cells in the anterior portion of the oculomotor nucleus.

**Edoceph′alus** (*aidoia*, sexual organs, *kephale*, head). Monster which has the two ears near each other or united under the head, the jaws atrophied, no mouth, and above the single eye a tube or proboscis resembling a penis.

**E′duct.** Substance derived or evolved from organic matter unaltered in composition.

**Eel′grass.** See *Pila marina.*

**Effemina′tion** (*ex*, from, *femina*, female). Change of sexual feeling in the male, whereby the attraction is toward one of the same sex. The state of being effeminate.

**Ef′ferent** (*effero*, to carry out). Centrifugal; exodic; conveying outward, as from the centre to the periphery. *Vasa efferentia* are lymphatic or chyliferous vessels issuing from the glands to convey their lymph to the thoracic duct; those which pass to these glands have been termed *vasa afferentia* or *inferentia.* Also nerves that convey the nervous influence from the nervous centres to the circumference. See *Afferent.* At the upper extremity of the mediastinum testis the ducts of the rete testis terminate in from nine to thirty small ducts, called vasa efferentia or excretoria or Graafiana, which form the coni vasculosi.

**Efferves′cence** (*effervesco*, to boil up). Agitation produced by the escape of gas through a liquid, independently of the heat of the mixture, as from the mixture of acetic acid and carbonate of potassium.

**Efferves′cing draught.** Prepared by neutralizing an aqueous solution of potassium bicarbonate with lemon-juice.

**Effla′tion.** Quick and forced expulsion of air from the lungs.

**Effleurage′** (Fr.). Gentle shampooing or rubbing of the surface. See *Massage.*

**Efflora′tion** (*effloreo*, to bloom). Exanthem.

**Efflores′cence** (*effloresco*, to bloom as a flower). Exanthem; cutaneous blush. Conversion of a solid substance into a pulverulent state by exposure to the air; in salts, this is generally owing to the loss of a part of their water of crystallization.

**Efflores′cent.** Losing water of crystallization and thereby becoming pulverulent.

**Efflu′vium** (*effluo*, to flow out). Emanation from persons or things, often offensive. **E. latrina′rium,** ammoniacal emanation from latrines or privies. **E. palus′tre,** marsh miasm. **E. pilo′rum,** alopecia.

**Ef′fort** (*fortis*, strong). Muscular contraction of greater or less strength to resist an external force, or to accomplish a function which has become naturally laborious, as the act of pushing away or of drawing a body toward us, the painful efforts of the mother to expel the fœtus, etc.

**Effrac′tion.** Breaking through.

**Effrac′ture** (*effringo*, to break). Fracture. **E. cra′nii,** fracture of the cranium with depression.

**Effu′sion** (*effundo*, to pour out). The pouring out of blood or of any other fluid into the areolar or into the cavities of the body; effusion of serum or of coagulable lymph, for instance, is a common result of inflammation of serous membranes. *Infiltration* is the term generally employed for effusion into the areolar tissues.

**Ege′ria.** In ancient mythology, a nymph, by some supposed to have been identical with Lucina, to whom pregnant females offered sacrifices *ut conceptus alvus facilius egeretur.*

**Eges′ta** (*e*, out, *gero*, to carry). Excrementitious matters discharged from the body.

**Eges′tion.** Defecation, dejection, excretion.

**Egg.** Ovum. **E. albu′min,** the white of egg. **E. bed,** ovarium. **E.-cell,** see *Ova.* **E.-c. nu′cleus,** nucleus of egg-cell prior to maturation. **E. mem′brane,** the membrane surrounding the ovum; the *primary* e. m. is derived from the ovum itself, the *secondary* e. m. from the surrounding parts. **E. plant,** Solanum melongea. **E.-shell,** testa ovi. **E.-tubes,** tubes of the ovaries. **White of e.,** albumen. **Yolk of e.,** see *Ovum.*

**E′gilops.** Ægilops.

**Eglan′dular** or **Eglan′dulous.** Devoid of glands.

**Egobronchoph′ony.** See *Egophony.*

**Egoma′nia** (*ego*, I, +*mania*). A form of mental derangement characterized by excessive self-esteem and self-concentration.

**Egopho′nic.** Having the character of or relating to egophony.

**Egoph′ony** (*aix*, goat, *phone*, voice). Resonance of the voice heard through the stethoscope when the chest of one suffering from moderate effusion into one pleural cavity is auscultated. The voice which strikes the ear through the cylinder is more sharp and harsh than usual, and tremulous and broken, like that of a goat. By some the bronchial and bleating voice (*egobronchophony*) is regarded as a symptom of pleuropneumonia. Egophony exists, however, in cases of hepatization when there is no pleural disease.

**Egres′sus** (outlet) **ventric′uli.** Pylorus.

**E′gritude** (*æger*, sick). Disease.

**Egyp′tian chloro′sis.** See *Chorosis.* **E. ophthal′mia,** see *Ophthalmia.* **E. o′pium,** commercial variety of opium from Egypt, of inferior quality.

**Ehr′enritter's gan′glion.** Ganglion jugulare.

**Ehr′lich's meth′od.** Method employed for staining tubercle bacilli with methyl violet; nitric acid is then used for decolorization. **E.'s reac′tion in ty′phoid fe′ver,** see *Diazo reaction.* **E.'s solu′tion,** a solution of basic anilin dye in oil of anilin and water. **E.'s the′ory,** side-chain theory, see *Chain.*

**Eich′horst's cor′puscles.** Microcytic formation in the blood in pernicious anæmia. **E.'s neuri′tis,** neuritis fascians, affecting the sheath of the nerve and the interstitial muscular tissue. **E.'s type,** femorotibial type of progressive muscular atrophy.

**Eich′stedt's disease′.** Pityriasis versicolor.

**Eidoptom′etry.** Measurement of acuteness of vision.

**Eighth nerve.** Auditory nerve.

**Ei′gon.** Name given to certain compounds containing fixed proportions of iodine and albumin, used externally in wounds and other injuries as a substitute for iodoform, and internally as a substitute for potassium iodide.

**Eile′ma** (*eileo*, to roll). Fixed pain in some portion of the intestinal canal, like that which would be produced by a nail driven into the part.

**Ei′loid.** Morbid growth of the cutis, coiled or folded.

**Eisan′thema** (*eis*, in, *anthema*, efflorescence). Eruption on a mucous membrane; enanthem.

**Eiso′dic** (*eis*, within, *odos*, way). Relating to the afferent nerves.

**Eisophor′ria.** Esophoria.

**Eis′pnoe** (*eis*, in, *pnoe*, to breathe). Inspiration.

**Eit′elberg's test.** A test for perception of sound, a large tuning-fork being held before the ear at intervals for a number of minutes. If there is any lesion the appreciation of the vibration diminishes; otherwise it increases.

**Ejacula′tion** (*ejaculor*, to throw out). Emission of sperm or semen. That occurring during coition has also been termed *insemination*. Act by which any fluid is projected out of the urethra. **E. cen′tre,** see *Centre*.

**Ejac′ulator.** That which effects the emission of sperm or urine from the urethra. **E. sem′inis,** accelerator urinæ. **E. ure′thræ,** see *Transversus perinæi*. **E. uri′næ,** bulbocavernosus.

**Ejac′ulatory.** Concerned in the act of ejaculation. **E. ducts** or **canals′** are formed by the union of the vasa deferentia with the ducts of the vesiculæ seminales. They open at the lateral and anterior parts of the verumontanum, and convey into the urethra the sperm which is discharged from the vesiculæ, as well as that which comes directly from the testicle by the vas deferens. Between them there is often a depression, sometimes of a large size, which is termed *utriculus, sinus pocularis,* or *Weberian organ* or *corpuscle* or *vesicle;* regarded as the analogue to the uterus, and hence called *uterus masculinus*.

**Ejec′ta** (*ejico*, to throw out). Excrementitious matters that are cast out from the body.

**Ejec′tion.** Excretion of fæces, urine, sputa, etc.

**E′ka-iod′oform.** A combination of iodoform and paraformaldehyde; antiseptic.

**Elabora′tion** (*elaboro*, to work out). Changes which assimilable substances undergo through the action of living organs before they are capable of serving for nutrition. The food is elaborated in the stomach during the formation of chyme; the chyme in the intestine during the formation of chyle, etc.

**Elacin′.** Elastin, readily colored by basic stains.

**Elæ′a.** The olive.

**Elæag′nus** (*elaia*, olive, *agnos*, chaste). Myrica gale. **E. cor′do,** Myrica gale.

**Elæerin′** (*elaion*, oil, *erion*, wool). Oil of sheep's wool, called by raisers of sheep, "yolk."

**Elæocar′pus copallif′erus.** Copal.

**Elæ′olate.** Liquid in which a volatile oil forms the base.

**Elæom′eter** (*elaion*, oil, *metron*, measure). Very delicate glass hydrometer for testing the purity of olive or almond oil by determining its density.

**Elæomyen′chysis** (*elaion*, oil, *mys*, muscle, *enchysis*, infusion). Injection into the tissues of melted hydrocarbons having a melting point above the temperature of the body. The material congeals and so accomplishes the aim of the injection, which is to arrest local muscular spasm, prevent the union of divided nerves, restore the symmetry of distorted parts, etc.

**Elæ′on.** Oil.

**Elæop′tene** (*elaion*, oil, *ptenos*, volatile). That portion of oxygenated volatile oils remaining after the stearoptene has been separated.

**Elæosac′charum** (*elaion*, oil, *sakcharon*, sugar). Medicine composed of essential oil and sugar.

**Elaidin′.** Substance isomeric with olein, obtained by exposing olive or castor oil to the action of nitric acid.

**Elain′** (*elaion*, oil). Eleoptene. See *Fat*.

**Ela′is guineen′sis.** See *Cocos butyracea*. **E. occidenta′lis,** see *Cocos butyracea*.

**Elal′dehyde.** Paraldehyde.

**Elaphobos′cum** (*elaphos*, deer, *bosko*, to eat). Pastinaca sativa.

**Elaphomy′ces granula′tus.** Hart's truffles, deer balls, lycoperdon nuts. Fungus formerly used in the preparation of *balsamus apoplecticus*, and to promote labor and the secretion of milk; also as an aphrodisiac.

**Elaph′rium elemif′erum.** See *Amyris elemifera*. **E. tomento′sum,** Fagara octandra.

**Elas′tic.** Possessing elasticity. **E. band′age,** see *Bandage* and *Esmarch's*. **E. lam′ina,** see *Lamina*. **E. lay′er of cor′nea,** see *Lamina*. **E. mem′brane** or **tis′sue,** variety of connective tissue, see *Membrane*.

**Elas′tica.** (Ph. U. S., 1890.) India rubber; caoutchouc. Prepared juice of various species of Hevea; known in commerce as *Para rubber*.

**Elasticin′.** Elastin.

**Elasti′city.** Tone, tonicity. Property by which certain bodies return to their proper size and shape, when these have been modified by pressure or otherwise, if only the violence to which they have been subjected is not beyond their specific limit of recoil.

**Elastin′.** Substance resulting from the continued action of boiling water on yellow elastic tissue.

**Elastom′eter.** Instrument or apparatus for examining the amount of elasticity.

**Elasto′ses.** Substances resulting from digestion of the albuminoid body, elastin, in the stomach.

**El′ate.** Pinus picea. **E. thelei′a,** Pinus rubra.

**Elater′ic acid.** Acid obtained from elaterium.

**Elat′erid.** Bitter principle found in Ecballium elaterium.

**Elaterin′.** Elaterinum.

**Elateri′num.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) A neutral, active principle from elaterium, occurring in hard, colorless, hexagonal plates; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ (0.0021–0.0065). *Pul′vis elateri′ni compos′itus* (Ph. Br.), same as *tritura′tio elateri′ni* (Ph. U. S.); dose, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$–$\frac{2}{3}$ (0.021–0.042).

**Elate′rium.** The official (Ph. Br.) name of the dried sediment from the juice of Ecballium elaterium or squirting cucumber; a powerful hydragogue cathartic; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.0065–0.032). **E. cordifo′lium,** Momordica elaterium.

**Elatin′.** See *Momordica elaterium*.

**El′bow.** The bend of the arm; the articulation of the arm with the forearm; the projection of the olecranon process at the back part of the joint; the anterior part of the joint is called also the bend of the elbow. **E. jerk,** reflex movement of the forearm caused by sudden percussion of the biceps tendon. **E. joint,** articulation of the radius and ulna with the humerus. **Mi′ner's e.,** see *Miner's elbow*.

**Elco′ma.** Ulcer.

**El′coplasty.** Operation for healing an ulcer by grafting or plastic operation.

**Elco′sis** (*helkos*, ulcer). Ulceration.

**El′der.** Sambucus. **E. ber′ries,** see *Sambucus*. **Com′mon e.,** Sambucus canadensis. **Dwarf e.,** Aralia hispida, Sambucus ebulus. **E. flow′ers,** see *Sambucus*. **Prick′ly e.,** Aralia spinosa. **Red′berried e.,** Sambucus pubens.

**Elecampane′.** Inula campana, Inula helenium.

**Elec′tion.** A deliberate choice. **Point of e.,** the place where an amputation should be performed or the incision made for ligation of an artery when conditions permit of a choice.

**Elec′tive.** Showing a preference; denoting a tendency of one substance to unite chemically with another.

**Elec′tric** or **Elec′trical.** Relating to electricity. **E. bath,** see *Electricity*. **E. chore′a,** Dubini's disease, see *Chorea*. **E. u′nits,** see *Unit*.

**Electri′cian.** One skilled in the study or application of electricity.

**Electric′ity** (*elektron*, amber, the substance in which it was first noticed). A physical force manifested in several forms, as magnetism, static electricity or franklinism, dynamic electricity—as galvanism or faradism—and thermoelectricity. Electricity is used medicinally as an excitant in paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, amaurosis, amenorrhœa, uterine disease, etc. The *electric bath* consists in placing the patient upon an insulated stool and connecting him with the prime conductor, of which he thus becomes a part; the fluid may be communicated by points, sparks, or by shocks, according to the required intensity. See *Electrization*. A hot-air or vapor electric bath is also employed. **An′imal e.,** e. normally present in the body. **Chem′ical e.,** galvanism. **Con′tact e.,** galvanism. **Cur′rent e.,** e. produced by a battery. **Farad′ic e.,** induced electricity. **Franklin′ic e.,** static electricity. **Fric′tional e.,** e. due to friction; static e. **Galvan′ic e.,** current electricity. **Induced′** or **Induc′tive e.,** electricity produced in the primary or secondary coil of an induction apparatus; see *Induction*.

**Localiza′tion by e.**, electrodiagnosis. **Magnet′ic e.**, electromagnetism. **Med′ical e.**, application of electricity to medical practice. **Neg′ative e.**, resinous e. **Pos′itive e.**, vitreous e. **Res′inous e.**, static e. evolved by friction of sealing wax with flannel; also a form of galvanic e. to which the electroscope is sensitive as it is to friction of sealing wax just mentioned. **Stat′ic** or **Stat′ical e.**, electricity due to friction developed by means of the plate, cylinder, or Holtz machine, and applied in neuralgia, hysteria, paralysis, and various neuroses. **Vit′reous e.**, form of static e. evolved by friction of glass with silk, or of galvanic e. similarly affecting the electroscope. **Volta′ic e.**, current e., galvanism.

**Elec′tricute.** To execute by means of electricity.

**Electricu′tion.** Judicial execution by means of a powerful electric current.

**Elec′trify.** To communicate or charge with electricity. To produce the electrical condition in a body or to render it susceptible of producing electrical phenomena; term especially applicable to static electricity, *electrolize* being the more proper term to use in the case of current electricity. Electrify is often used to signify the act of communicating the electric fluid to man.

**Electriza′tion.** Medical application of electricity. *Localized electrization* consists in concentrating the electrical action in particular parts without electropuncture or any surgical operation. Electrization may also be employed for diagnostic purposes, diverse morbid conditions acting differently in response to it.

**Electro-.** As a prefix, electricity.

**Electroanæsthe′sia.** Insensibility to electric stimulation.

**Electrobiol′ogy.** Science of animal electricity.

**Electrobios′copy.** Application of electricity to ascertain whether life is extinct.

**Electrocau′tery.** Galvanocautery.

**Electrochem′istry.** Science pertaining to the chemical effects of electricity.

**Electrocontractil′ity.** Power possessed by muscles of being excited to contractions by electricity.

**Elec′trocute, Electrocu′tion.** Electricute.

**Electrocys′toscope.** A cystoscope illuminated by electric light.

**Elec′trode** (*hodos*, way). A pole of an electric apparatus. The contrivance on the end of each of the cords attached to a battery or other source of electricity, which serves as the means of application of electricity to the body. The positive pole or extremity of the wire in connection with it is the *anode* (abbreviated, A or An), the negative pole the *cathode* (abbreviated C, Ca, K, or Ka).

**Electrodiagno′sis.** Diagnostic use of a current of electricity.

**Elec′trodynamom′eter** (*dynamis*, force, *metron*, measure). Apparatus for estimating the force of electric currents.

**Electrogen′esis.** Production of electricity.

**Electrog′raphy** (*grapho*, to write). Skiagraphy.

**Electrohæmos′tasis** (*hæmostasis*, arrest of bleeding). Arrest of hemorrhage by the electrocautery.

**Electrolithot′rity.** Disintegration of calculi in the bladder by an electrical current.

**Electrol′ysis** (*lysis*, solution). Decomposition by the electric current.

**Elec′trolyte.** Fluid so constituted that by the passage of the electric current through it it is decomposed.

**Electrolyt′ic.** Relating or appertaining to electrolysis or chemical decomposition induced by electricity, as electrolytic treatment of tumors.

**Electrolyza′tion.** Process by which, outside or inside of the body, upon inert or living matter, the phenomenon of electrolysis is effected.

**Elec′trolyze.** To decompose by means of an electric current.

**Elec′trolyzer.** An instrument for use in treating strictures by electrolysis.

**Electromag′net.** Temporary magnet made by passing an electric current through a piece of soft iron.

**Electromag′netism.** The phenomena which are exhibited in the conjoint action of electricity and magnetism.

**Electromassage′.** Use of electricity in connection with massage.

**Electrom′eter.** Instrument for measuring electromotive force; voltmeter. In electrotherapeutics, preferably milliampère-meter, instrument for measuring potential of static electricity.

**Electromo′tion.** Movement produced by the action of electricity.

**Electromo′tive.** Relating to electromotion. **E. force** (contracted, **E. M. F.**), force of current electricity according to potential.

**Electromus′cular.** Relating to the action exerted by electricity on muscles. **E. contractil′ity**, see *Electrocontractility*.

**Electronecro′sis** (*nekroo*, to kill). Capital punishment by means of electricity; electricution.

**Electroneg′ative.** Element appearing at the positive electrode in electrolysis. See *Electropositive*.

**Electropath′ic.** Relating to electropathy.

**Electropathol′ogy.** The science of disease in relation to electricity.

**Electrop′athy.** Electrotherapy.

**Electropho′bia** (*phobos*, fear). Morbid fear of electricity.

**Electroph′orus** (*phero*, to carry). Instrument for obtaining electricity by induction.

**Electrophotog′raphy.** Skiagraphy.

**Electrophysiol′ogy.** Physiology treating of the relations between function and electricity.

**Electrop′orus.** Instrument for accumulating a number of charges of static electricity.

**Electropos′itive.** Element which appears at the negative electrode or pole in electrolysis. The following substances—those generally employed—may be mentioned in the order of electromotive force, ranging from sodium, the most electropositive, to carbon, the most electronegative: sodium, magnesium, zinc, iron, lead, copper, silver, mercury, platinum, carbon.

**Electroprogno′sis.** Prognosis as aided by the employment of electricity.

**Electropunctura′tion** or **Electropunc′ture.** Galvanopuncture. Operation of inserting two or more needles into a part and then connecting them to the electrodes of the electric or galvanic apparatus; employed therapeutically in cases in which electricity, galvanism, and acupuncturation have been indicated.

**Elec′troscope.** Apparatus with which the presence of static electricity is detected, and its kind determined, whether plus or minus.

**Electrosensibil′ity.** Sensibility of surfaces or organs to electricity.

**Electrostat′ic.** Relating to static electricity.

**Electrostat′ics.** Science of static electricity.

**Electrosur′gery.** Use of electricity in surgical operations, usually for its cauterizing effect.

**Electrothana′sia** or **Electrothanato′sis** (*thanatos*, death). Death by electricity.

**Electrotherapeu′tics** or **Electrother′apy** (*therapeuo*, to treat). Treatment of disease by electricity.

**Electrother′mal.** Relating to both heat and electricity, or to heat produced by electricity.

**Electroton′ic.** Relating to electrotonus.

**Electroto′nus.** Peculiar condition of a motor nerve when a continuous galvanic current of equable strength is passed along it.

**Elec′trozone.** Ozone produced by electrolysis of water, preferably salt water; said to be disinfectant.

**Elec′tuary** (*eligo*, to choose). Electuarium. Pharmaceutical composition of a soft consistence, somewhat thicker than honey, and formed of powders, pulps, or extracts and syrup or honey; confection.

**Eleidin′.** See *Keratohyalin*.

**Elelis′phacus.** Salvia.

**El′ement.** Simple, ultimate constituent or principle. A constituent of a compound organ or tissue. A voltaic cell in electricity. *Inorganic* elements are simple principles. An *organic* element, proximate principle, or compound of organization results from the union of certain inorganic elements; fibrin, albumin, casein, etc., are organic elements. **Anatom′ical e.,** one of the ultimate constituents of a tissue, as a cell or fibre. **Formed e.,** in speaking of the blood, means a globule. **Galvan′ic e.,** a cell. **Morpholog′ical e.,** anatomical e. **Sar′cous e.,** the dark matter of a sarcomere; see *Sarcous.* **Tis′sue e.,** anatomical e.

The following table gives the name of inorganic elements, with the symbol and atomic weight:

Table of Elements.

| Element. | Symbol. | Atomic Weight. |
|---|---|---|
| Actinium (?) | | |
| Aluminum | Al | 27.04 |
| Antimony (stibium) | Sb | 120.0 |
| Argon | A | 39.8 |
| Arsenic | As | 75.0 |
| Barium | Ba | 137.0 |
| Beryllium or glucinum | Be or Gl. | 9.0 |
| Bismuth | Bi | 209.0 |
| Boron | B | 11.0 |
| Bromine | Br | 80.0 |
| Cadmium | Cd | 111.8 |
| Cæsium | Cs | 133.0 |
| Calcium | Ca | 40.0 |
| Carbon | C | 12.0 |
| Cerium | Ce | 141.0 |
| Chlorine | Cl | 35.5 |
| Chromium | Cr | 52.5 |
| Cobalt | Co | 58.9 |
| Copper (cuprum) | Cu | 63.4 |
| Crypton | K | 80.0 |
| Didymium | Di | 145.4 |
| Erbium | Er | 166.0 |
| Fluorine | F | 19.0 |
| Gadolinium | Gd | 156.1 |
| Gallium | Ga | 70.0 |
| Germanium | Ge | 72.3 |
| Gold (aurum) | Au | 196.5 |
| Helium | He | 4.0 |
| Hydrogen | H | 1.0 |
| Indium | In | 113.4 |
| Iodine | I | 127.0 |
| Iridium | Ir | 192.7 |
| Iron (ferrum) | Fe | 56.0 |
| Lanthanum | La | 139.0 |
| Lead (plumbum) | Pb | 207.0 |
| Lithium | Li | 7.0 |
| Magnesium | Mg | 24.0 |
| Manganese | Mn | 55.0 |
| Masrium | Ms | 228.0 |
| Mercury (hydrargyrum) | Hg | 200.0 |
| Metargon | Mt | 40.0 |
| Molybdenum | Mo | 95.5 |
| Neodymium | Nd | 140.5 |
| Neon | Ne | 22.0 |
| Nickel | Ni | 58.0 |
| Niobium or columbium | Nb | 94.0 |
| Nitrogen | N | 14.0 |
| Osmium | Os | 198.5 |
| Oxygen | O | 16.0 |
| Palladium | Pd | 105.7 |
| Phosphorus | P | 31.0 |
| Platinum | Pt | 195.0 |
| Polonium (?) | | |
| Potassium (kalium) | K | 39.0 |
| Praseodymium | Pr | 143.5 |
| Radium (?) | | |
| Rhodium | Rh | 104.0 |
| Rubidium | Rb | 85.3 |
| Ruthenium | Ru | 104.2 |
| Samarium | Sm | 150.0 |
| Scandium | Sc | 44.0 |
| Selenium | Se | 78.8 |
| Silicon | Si | 28.0 |
| Silver (argentum) | Ag | 108.0 |
| Sodium (natrium) | Na | 23.0 |
| Strontium | Sr | 87.4 |
| Sulphur | S | 32.0 |
| Tantalum | Ta | 182.0 |
| Tellurium | Te | 128.0 |
| Terbium | Tb | 159.1 |
| Thallium | Tl | 203.7 |
| Thorium | Th | 233.0 |
| Tin (stannum) | Sn | 118.0 |
| Titanium | Ti | 49.8 |
| Tungsten | W | 184.0 |
| Uranium | U | 240.0 |
| Vanadium | V | 51.3 |
| Ytterbium | Yb | 172.8 |
| Yttrium | Y | 89.8 |
| Zinc | Zn | 65.0 |
| Zirconium | Zr | 90.0 |

**Elemen′tary.** Resembling an element, not compound. **E. cell,** see *Cell.*

**El′emi.** See *Amyris elemifera.*

**Elem′ic acid.** Acid in crystals procured from elemi.

**Ele′nium.** Inula helenium.

**Eleo′charis.** Genus of plants, ord. *Cyperaceæ;* sedges. **E. palus′tris,** indigenous plant; spike-rush. Flowering tops, seeds, and roots are astringent in diarrhœa and hemorrhage.

**Eleomyen′chysis.** Elæomyenchysis.

**Eleop′tene** (*elaion,* oil, *ptenos,* volatile). Liquid component of volatile oils.

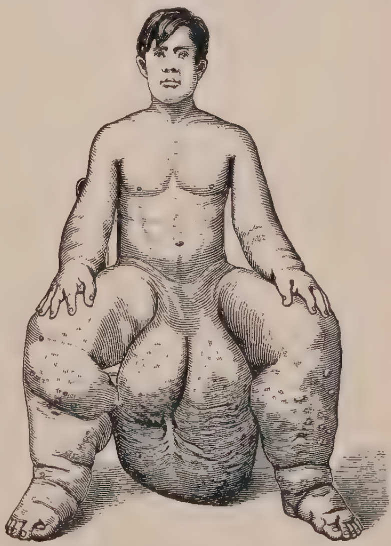
**Eleosac′charum.** Elæosaccharum.

**Eleoseli′num.** Apium petroselinum.

**El′ephant ap′ple.** See *Feronia elephantum.* **E.'s foot,** Elephantopus tomentosa. **E. leg,** elephantiasis.

**Elephan′tiac** or **Elephanti′asic.** Relating to or affected with elephantiasis.

**Elephanti′asis.** A chronic disease marked by hyperplasia of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, with œdema, induration, and more or less pigmentation. It has received various names according to the locality where it was observed by different writers. The underlying condition is a disease of the lymphatic vessels, induced in some cases, if not in all, by the presence of a parasitic worm, *Filaria sanguinis hominis.* This is the affection ordinarily understood by the term elephantiasis, or e. Arabum,



Elephantiasis. (Hyde.)

but the word is applied to leprosy, e. Græcorum, and various other conditions, always then having some qualifying word accompanying it. **E. anæsthet′ica**, lepra anæsthetica, anæsthetic leprosy; form of elephantiasis with insensibility and atrophy. **E. of the Antil′les**, Barbadoes leg, glandular disease of Barbadoes, Bucnemia, Boucnemia, tropical big leg. A form of true elephantiasis or e. Arabum, characterized by the leg being enormously tumid and misshapen; skin thickened, livid, and rugous, often scaly; the scrotum, arms, or other parts sometimes participating in the affection. *Bucnemia tropica*, *Cochin leg*, is an affection of this kind. **E. arab′ica** or **e. Ar′abum**, see *Elephantiasis*. **E. asturien′sis**, variety of elephantiasis; pellagra. **E. of Cayenne′**, a variety of lepra, with red and yellow spots on the forehead, ears, hands, loins, etc., afterward extending and becoming scaly, with deformity, particularly of the face; ultimately producing cracks, ulcers, caries, and sometimes death. **E. congen′ita**, angio-elephantiasis. **E. eczemato′sa**, elephantiasis accompanied with eczema. **E. fus′ca**, elephantiasis accompanied with brown pigmentation. **E. frambœsioi′des**, e. arabica. **E. glab′ra**, anæsthetic leprosy. **E. Græco′rum**, spedalkshed of Norway, true leprosy. **E. of In′dia**, characterized by red, livid, or yellowish spots, slightly prominent, to which succeed indolent tumors in the areolar texture; the phalanges swell and become ulcerated; the bones of the nose carious, the lips thickened, the body emaciated. It likewise belongs to lepra. **E. ital′ica**, pellagra. **E. of Ja′va**, a variety of lepra characterized by large, white tumors on the toes and fingers, resembling scrofulous tumefactions which ulcerate, the ulcerations spreading from the extremities toward the trunk, destroying even the bones. **E. leonti′na**, leontiasis. **E. lymphangiecto′des**, new skin growth accompanied with lymphangiectasis. **E. mu′tilans**, leprosy. **Næ′void e.**, condition in which the inguinal and femoral glands become large and soft, and the scrotum is covered with vesicles and distended with dilated lymphatic vessels filled with coagulated lymph. **E. ni′gricans** or **ni′gra**, elephantiasis arabica associated with excessive black pigmentation. **E. sclero′sa**, scleroderma. **E. sim′plex**, elephantiasis arabica. **E. syphilit′ica**, elephantiasis accompanied with lymphangeitis, due to syphilis. **E. teleangiecto′des**, elephantiasis in which the blood-vessels are enlarged, angioelephantiasis. **E. tuberculo′sa**, leprosy. **E. t. cu′tis**, enormous hypertrophy of the integument, complicated with lymphatic occlusion; elephantiasis.

**Elephan′toid.** Elephant-like.

**El′ephant-skin disease′.** Elephantiasis.

**Elephantu′sia.** Phytelephas macrocarpa.

**Eletta′ria cardamo′mum.** Amomum cardamomum; cardamomum. **E. ma′jor**, native plant of East India, considered to be a variety of Elettaria cardamomum; fruit furnishes long cardamoms.

**Eleuthe′ria.** Croton cascarilla.

**El′evator** (*elevo*, to lift up). Muscle which raises the part into which it is inserted; see *Levator*. A kind of pessary. Surgical instrument for raising depressed bone, one for raising and detaching the portion of bone separated by the crown of the trepan and one for removing stumps of teeth. See *Lever*. **E. a′ni**, levator ani. **Com′mon e.**, a mere lever, the end of which is somewhat bent and roughened, that it may less readily slip away from the portion of bone which is to be raised. **E. la′bii inferio′ris**, levator labii inferioris. **E. la′bii superio′ris pro′prius**, levator labii superioris proprius. **E. labio′rum commu′nis**, levator anguli oris. **E. of Louis**, elevator in which the screw-peg is united to the bridge by a pivot instead of a hinge. **E. oc′uli**, rectus superior oculi. **E. patien′tiæ**, levator scapulæ. **E. of Petit′**, a lever mounted on a handle and straight throughout its whole length, except at its very end, which is slightly curved, that it may be more conveniently put under the portion of bone intended to be elevated. The lever is pierced with several holes for the reception of a movable screw-peg. **E. scap′ulæ**, levator scapulæ. **E. testic′uli**, cremaster. **Trip′loid e.**, elevator consisting of three branches, uniting above in one common trunk. **E. ure′thræ**, see *Transversus perinæi*. **U′terine e.**, see *Pessary*.

**Elf′lock.** Condition of the hair in which it is matted and twisted into locks, as in plica; supposed in olden times to have been the work of elves or fairies.

**Elich′rysum.** Solidago virgaurea. **E. monta′num**, Antennaria dioica.

**Elim′inants** (*elimino*, to turn out of doors). Medicines that increase the excretions.

**Elimina′tion.** Act of separating and expelling.

**Elim′inatives.** Eccritics.

**Elingua′tion** (*e*, out, *lingua*, tongue). Removal of the tongue.

**Elin′guid.** Tongue-tied. Without the power to speak.

**Eliqua′tion** (*eliquo*, to cause to flow). Colliquation.

**Elixa′tion** (*elixus*, boiled). Decoction; act of boiling.

**Elix′ir.** Medicine composed of various substances held in solution; aromatic or sweetened spirituous fluids. Many apothecaries have their own formulæ for elixirs, the proportion of the ingredients, etc., varying according to the taste of the compounder. The name has been used also for preparations which contain no spirit of wine. **E. ac′idum Hal′leri**, a mixture of concentrated sulphuric acid and alcohol; employed as an astringent in hemorrhages, etc. **E. ad′juvans**, contains licorice. **E. al′oës**, tinctura aloës composita. **E. ama′rum**, bitter elixir. **E. anthelmin′ticum succo′rum**, tinctura jalapii composita. **E. an′isi**, anise cordial. **Antiasthmat′ic e. of Boer′haave**, alcohol, aniseed, camphor, orris, asarabacca root, calamus aromaticus, licorice, and elecampane; given in asthma. **E. antihypochondri′acum**, tinctura cinchonæ amara. **E. antinephret′icum**, e. acidum Halleri. **E. aperiti′vum**, tinctura aloës composita. **E. aromat′icum** (Ph. U. S.), aromatic e., used as a vehicle; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. auran′tii**, elixir of orange, simple elixir; mixture of oil of orange, sugar, alcohol, and water; employed to disguise the taste of drugs. **E. auran′tii compos′itum**, compound elixir of orange. **E. balsam′icum Hoffman′ni**, e. aurantii compositum. **Bit′ter e.**, aromatic elixir of wormwood. **Boer′haave′s e.**, see *Tinctura aloës composita* and *Elixir, antiasthmatic*. **E. of calisa′ya**, calisaya bark, fresh orange-peel, cinnamon, coriander, and angelica seeds, caraway, aniseed, and cochineal, brandy, water, and syrup; tonic and cordial. Other formulæ are mentioned in medical or pharmaceutical works for this elixir. **Carmin′ative e. of Syl′vius**, tinctura carminativa Sylvii. **Daf′fy′s e.**, compound tincture of senna. **E. Dano′rum**, e. pectorale regis Daniæ. **E. fœt′idum**, tinctura castorei composita. **E. of Ga′rus**, tinctura de croco composita. **E. gentian′æ**, the contained gentian is detannated and the elixir can be prescribed with iron. **E. guai′aci vola′tilis**, tinctura guaiaci ammoniata. **E. jal′apæ compos′itum**, tinctura jalapii composita. **E. of long life**, tinctura aloës composita. **E. of o′pium**, under this name have been included different liquid preparations of opium. McMunn's elixir is a watery infusion prepared from opium from which the narcotina has been exhausted by ether, and alcohol then added. The strength is intended to be the same as that of laudanum. **Paregor′ic e.**, paregoric. **P. e. of Ed′inburgh**, tinctura opii ammoniata. **E. pectora′le dul′ce** or **pectora′le re′gis Da′niæ** (licorice juice, fennel-water, ammoniated alcohol), formula formerly in several European pharmacopœias. With the addition of opium it constitutes the *elixir ammoniato-opiatum*, *extractum thebaicum ammoniacale* of some pharmacopœias. **E. proprieta′tis**, tinctura aloës composita. **E. p. Paracel′si**, tinctura aloës composita. **E. phos′phori** (Ph. U. S.), each fluidrachm contains gr. $\frac{1}{64}$ (0.001) of phosphorus; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. pur′gans**, tinctura jalapii composita. **Rad′cliffe′s e.**, see *Tinc-*

*tura aloës composita.* **E. rhe′i dul′ce**, vinum rhei palmati. **E. ro′borans Whyt′tii**, tinctura cinchonæ amara. **E. sa′crum**, tinctura rhei et aloës. **E. salu′tis**, tinctura sennæ composita; vinum rhei. **E. stomach′icum**, tinctura gentianæ composita. **E. s. spirituo′sum**, tinctura cinchonæ amara. **E. ex suc′co glycyrrhi′zæ**, e. pectorale regis Daniæ. **E. ex s. liquiri′tiæ**, e. pectorale regis Danorum. **E. sulphu′rico-ac′idum**, e. acidum Halleri. **E. trau-mat′icum**, tinctura benzoini composita. **E. vis-cera′le Hoffman′ni**, tinctura gentianæ composita. **E. vi′tæ of Mathi′olus** (alcohol and twenty-two aromatic and stimulating substances), formerly employed in epilepsy. **E. of vit′riol**, acidum sulphuricum aromaticum. **E. of v., sweet**, spiritus ætheris aromaticus. **E. vitri′oli ac′ido-aromat′icum**, acidum sulphuricum aromaticum. **E. vitri′oli dul′ce**, spiritus ætheris aromaticus; acidum sulphuricum aromaticum. **E. vitri′oli Edinburgen′sium**, acidum sulphuricum aromaticum. **E. vitri′oli Mynsich′ti**, acidum sulphuricum aromaticum. **E. vitri′oli cum tinctu′ra aromat′ica**, acidum sulphuricum aromaticum.

**Elk.** Cervus alces. **E. bark**, Magnolia macrophylla. **E. tree**, Andromeda arborea. **E. wood**, Andromeda arborea, Magnolia macrophylla.

**El′koplasty.** Elcoplasty.

**Ellag′ic acid.** Acid produced by boiling a watery solution of gallic acid with arsenic acid.

**El′lebore.** Dracontium fœtidum. See *Hellebore.*

**El′lis's lig′ament.** Portion of rectovesical fascia passing to the side of the rectum. **E.'s line**, curvilinear form assumed by the upper edge of a pleuritic effusion or hydrothorax.

**Ellych′nia.** Stelliform plexus of veins at the surface of the kidney.

**Elm.** Ulmus. **Red e., Rough-leaved e.,** or **Slip′pery e.,** Ulmus americana.

**Elminthocor′ton.** Corallina corsicana.

**El′norne.** Sambucus.

**Elonga′tion** (*elongo*, to lengthen, to extend). Incomplete luxation, in which the ligaments of an articulation are stretched and the limb is lengthened, without total luxation. Also extension required in the reduction of fractures and luxations, and for the increased length of limb in disease of the hip-joint. **E. teeth**, teeth which extend beyond the general line.

**Elu′thera.** Cascarilla.

**Elutria′tion.** In pharmacy, a process by which finer particles of a powder are separated from the coarser by diffusing the powder in water, allowing the larger and heavier particles to subside, and then decanting the liquor. See *Levigation.*

**Elytratre′sia** (*elytron*, vagina, *atretos*, imperforate). Atresia of the vagina.

**Elytreuryn′ter.** Speculum vaginæ.

**Elytri′tis.** Inflammation of the vagina; leucorrhœa.

**Elytro-** (*elytron*, a sheath). In composition, the vagina.

**Elytroblennorrhœ′a.** Leucorrhœa.

**El′ytrocele** (*elytron*, vagina, *kele*, hernia). Vaginal hernia; colpocele. See *Hernia.*

**Elytrocla′sia** (*elytron*, sheath, *klasis*, rupture). Rupture of the vagina.

**Elytrœde′ma.** Œdema of the vagina.

**El′ytroid** (*elytron*, sheath, *eidos*, resemblance). Sheath-like.

**Elytroi′tis.** Elitritis.

**El′ytron.** Sheath; vagina. Membranes enveloping the spinal cord were formerly called *elytra.*

**Elytron′cus** (*elytron*, vagina, *onkos*, tumor). Swelling in the vagina.

**Elytropap′pus rhinocero′tis.** South African bush, the whole of which is bitter and resinous.

**Elytrophy′ma** (*elytron*, vagina, *phyma*, swelling). Swelling in the vagina.

**Elytroplas′tic** (*elytron*, vagina, *plasso*, to form). Pertaining to elytroplasty.

**El′ytroplasty.** Operation for restoration of the vagina.

**Elytropneumato′sis** (*elytron*, sheath, *pneuma*, air). Collection of air in the vagina.

**Elytropol′ypus.** Vaginal polypus.

**Elytropto′sis** (*ptosis*, falling). Prolapsus vaginæ.

**Elytrorrha′gia** (*elytron*, vagina, *rhage*, breaking forth). Discharge of blood from the vagina.

**Elytror′rhaphy** (*elytron*, vagina, *rhaphe*, suture). Colporrhaphy, kolporrhaphy. Operation of closing the vagina by suture in cases of procidentia uteri.

**Elyt′rotome** (*tome*, incision). Scissors employed in elytrotomy.

**Elytrot′omy.** Incision into the vaginal wall.

**Ema′ciate** (*emacio*, to grow lean). To lose flesh, to become lean, to waste away.

**Emacia′tion.** Condition of the body, or of a part of the body, in which it grows lean. State of one who is lean—leanness.

**Emacula′tion** (*e*, from, *macula*). Removal of pigmented spots from the skin.

**Emana′tion** (*emano*, to issue or flow from). Term applied to a body which proceeds or draws its origin from other bodies; effluvium.

**Eman′sio men′sium.** Amenorrhœa, or obstruction of the menses before they have been established; also, according to some, retention which occurs after they have been established.

**Emargina′tion** (*e*, from, *margo*, margin). Notch.

**Emas′culate.** To castrate; also one who has been castrated; eunuch.

**Emascula′tion** (*e*, from, *masculus*, male). Removal or destruction of generative organs, or the testes only, of a male animal; castration.

**Embalm′ing.** Operation consisting in impregnating the dead body with substances capable of preserving it from decay.

**Embarras′ gastrique′** (Fr.). Acute indigestion; "bilious attack," marked by loss of appetite, bitterness, and clamminess of the mouth, white and yellow tongue, sense of epigastric oppression or pain, nausea, vomiting, headache, lassitude, pain in the back and limbs, etc.

**Embed′.** To fix an object in some hard material to facilitate the making of sections for microscopic examination. The process is called *embedding.*

**Embe′lia ri′bes.** Juice of fruit of Asia; anthelmintic.

**Embel′ic acid.** $C_9H_{14}O_2$. Acid, crystalline principle obtained from fruit of Embelia ribes, a plant of Asia, whose fruit is employed as an anthelmintic, especially for tapeworm. The salts of this acid are called *embelates. Ammonium embellate* is chiefly used; dose, gr. iij–v (0.2–0.32).

**Em′blica officina′lis.** Tree of East India; fruit, *emblicæ* or *myrobalini fructus*, formerly employed in diarrhœa; used in Turkestan as a collyrium in ophthalmia.

**Embolæ′mia** (*embolos*, plug, *haima*, blood). State of the blood supposed to have a tendency to produce embolism.

**Embola′lia.** See *Embololalia.*

**Em′bole.** Reduction of a dislocation. Embolus.

**Embol′ic** (*embole*, plug). Relating to plugging or obturation of the vessels, as embolic apoplexy. **E. ab′scess**, see *Abscess, metastatic.* **E. infarc′tion**, see *Infarction.* **E. pneumo′nia**, see *Pneumonia, embolic.*

**Embol′iform.** Resembling an embolus. **E. nu′cleus**, a mass of gray matter in the cerebellum.

**Em′bolism.** Obstruction of a blood-vessel by any body—*embolus* or plug—detached from the interior of the heart or some vessel, and borne along in the current of the circulation to the point of obstruction. Two varieties have been described, arterial and capillary. Arterial emboli directly impede the circulation, while capillary emboli are important from the secondary changes to which they give rise. The plug may be a clot, a fibrinous concretion, fatty matter, bacteria, etc. These obstructions are sometimes met with in diseases of debility or exhaustion; they may cause sudden death, as in embolism of the pulmonary artery, or give rise to hemiplegia, as in embolism of an important cerebral artery. See

*Thrombosis*, *Polypus*, and *Infarction*. **Air e.**, obstruction of a blood-vessel by air bubbles. **Arte′rial e.**, see *Embolism*. **Cap′illary e.**, see *Embolism*. **Cer′ebral e.**, obstruction of an artery or arteries of the brain, as described under embolism; when accompanied by symptoms of apoplexy the condition has been called embolic apoplexy or apoplectiform cerebral apoplexy. See *Apoplexy*. **Bac′illary e.**, infective or pyæmic e. **Fat e.**, e. caused by the entrance of fatty matter into the circulation. **Infec′tive e.**, e. inducing the occurrence of metastatic abscesses through the agency of microbes in the embolus; pyæmic e. **Mil′iary e.**, obstruction of a number of the smallest arterioles. **Mul′tiple e.**, obstruction of a vessel by a number of emboli, or of several vessels simultaneously. **Pyæ′mic e.**, obstruction by purulent emboli. **Ret′inal e.**, obstruction by an embolus in the central artery of the retina. **Ve′nous e.**, obstruction of veins in certain organs, as the liver and lungs.

**Embolola′lia** (*embolus*, plug, *laleo*, to speak). Introduction of insignificant words, or those devoid of meaning, into a spoken sentence, thus obstructing speech.

**Em′bolon** or **Embo′lum.** Embolus. **E. cer′ebri**, infundibulum of the brain.

**Embolophra′sia** (*phrasis*, speech). Embololalia.

**Em′bolus.** Anything which obstructs a blood-vessel from within, giving rise to *embolism*, which see. **Air e.**, e. due to air bubbles entering the circulation through a punctured vein. **Fat e.**, occurs in fractures, the embolus being formed by marrow of bone.

**Em′boly.** Formation of the gastrula by a blastosphere; term employed in embryology.

**Embonpoint′** (Fr., in good point or plight). The state of the animal body when in full health. Excessive embonpoint constitutes corpulence and obesity, and may become a morbid condition.

**Embow′elling.** Operation of taking out the bowels.

**Embroca′tion.** Application of a liquid by rubbing to any part of the body; also the fluid so applied; often used synonymously with liniment.

**Embryec′tomy.** Operative removal of the embryo in ectopic gestation.

**Em′bryo** (*en*, in, *bryo*, to swell). Fecundated germ in the early stages of its development in utero. At a certain period of its increase the name *fœtus* is given to it. Generally the embryo state is considered to extend to the end of the third month, or to the period of quickening. (For a full account of the development of the embryo and of the embryo into the fœtus, see *Fœtus*.) The following table (Chapman) exhibits the

Membranes and Layers of the Embryo and Organs Developed from them.

| *Membranes.* | *Layers.* | *Organs.* |
|---|---|---|
| External blastodermic membrane or epiblast. | Skin, sensory. | Epidermis.<br>Central nervous system.<br>Primitive kidneys. |
| Middle blastodermic membrane or mesoblast. | Skin, sensory. | Dermis.<br>Peripheral nervous system.<br>Osseous nervous system.<br>Muscular nervous system.<br>Testes. |
| | Intestinal fibrous. | Vascular system.<br>Mesentery.<br>Wall of alimentary canal and appendages.<br>Ovaries. |
| Internal blastodermic membrane or hypoblast. | Intestinal glandular. | Epithelium of alimentary canal and appendages. |

**Embryocar′dia** (*embryo*+*kardia*, heart). State of the heart in which the beats resemble those of the fetal heart.

**Embryoc′tony** (*embryo*+*ktonos*, destruction). Destruction of a fœtus in utero.

**Embryogenet′ic** or **Embryogen′ic.** Relating or appertaining to embryogeny. **E. ves′icle**, vesicle in some animals destined to form plastic matter to aid in the development of the new being.

**Embryog′eny** (*embryon* + *gennao*, to generate). Generation or formation of the embryo.

**Em′bryograph.** Instrument in the nature of a microscope with camera lucida attachment, to aid in the graphic representation of embryos.

**Embryog′raphy** (*embryon*+*graphe*, description). Part of anatomy which describes the embryo.

**Embryolog′ical.** Relating to embryology.

**Embryol′ogist.** One devoted to the study of embryology.

**Embryol′ogy** (*embryon* + *logos*, a description). Doctrine of or a treatise on embryonic development.

**Embryo′ma.** A tumor containing embryonic structures.

**Em′bryon** (Gr.). Embryo.

**Embryo′nal** or **Embryon′ic.** Relating or appertaining to an embryo, as embryonic life. **E. abor′tion**, abortion at an early period of intra-uterine life. **E. a′rea**, see *Area germinativa*. **E. cell**, minute cell of embryonal connective tissue. **E. sphere**, segmentation sphere. **E. spot**, area germinativa.

**Embryoplas′tic** (*embryon*+*plasso*, to form). Relating to the formation of an embryo.

**Em′bryoscope** (*embryon*+*skopeo*, to view). Apparatus for studying the development of the embryo in an egg. The study is called *embryos′copy*.

**Embryospas′tic** (*spao*, to draw). Term relating to the instrument employed for the extraction of the embryo or fœtus.

**Em′bryothlast** (*embryon*+*thlao*, to break). Crotchet or other instrument, used in certain cases of laborious parturition to break the bones of the fœtus, for the purpose of extracting them with greater facility; the process being called *embryothla′sis*.

**Embryot′ic.** Embryonic.

**Embryoto′cia** (*embryon*+*tokos*, delivery). Abortion.

**Em′bryotome** (*embryon*+*temno*, to cut). Instrument used in embryotomy.

**Embryot′omy** (*embryon*+*tome*, incision). Division of the fœtus into fragments, to extract it by piecemeal, when the narrowness of the pelvis or other faulty conformation opposes delivery.

**Embryot′rophy** (*embryon*+*trophe*, nourishment). Fetal nutrition.

**Embryul′cia** or **Embryusterul′cia** (*embryon*+*helko*, to extract, to draw). Surgical operation by which the fœtus is extracted by means of appropriate instruments when faulty conformation or other circumstances prevent delivery by the natural efforts.

**Embryul′cus.** Iron hook or crotchet, used to extract the fœtus in some cases of laborious labor.

**Emedul′late.** To extract marrow, as from a bone or the spinal canal.

**Ememorphine′.** Apomorphine.

**Em′erald-green.** Arsenite of copper.

**Emer′gent.** Coming out of, efferent. Also happening suddenly or accidentally.

**Em′ery.** Coarse kind of corundum, used for polishing metals and stones.

**Eme′sia** or **Em′esis.** Vomiting.

**Emetatro′phia** (*emeo*, to vomit, *atrophia*, want of nourishment). Atrophy induced by vomiting.

**Emet′ic** (*emeo*, to vomit). Vomitory; an agent capable of producing vomiting. Topical or local emetics produce their effect by acting locally on the pharynx, œsophagus, or stomach, or generally through the medium of the circulation, but some emetics act both locally and generally. They are valuable agents in disease, and may either act *primarily* on the stomach, or *secondarily* on other parts of the system by sympathy with the stomach. **Direct′ e.**, local e. **Gen′eral e.**, one that acts on the nervous centres rather than on the stomach itself, such as apomorphine, ipecac, tobacco, tartar emetic, squill, and senega. **Indirect′ e.**, general or reflex e. **Lo′cal e.**, one that acts directly upon the nerve terminations in the stomach, such as alum, copper sulphate, ammonium carbonate, mustard, salt, lukewarm water, mercury subsulphate, and zinc sulphate. **Reflex′ e.**, one that acts reflexly through irritation of the nerves of sight or smell, or the mucous membrane of the pharynx. **E. root**, Euphorbia corollata. **System′ic e.**, general e. **Tar′tar e.**, tartrate of antimony and potassium. **E. weed**, Lobelia inflata.

**Emeticol′ogy.** Emetology.

**Emetine′.** Alkaloid in ipecacuanha, to which it owes its emetic power; it is obtained from different ipecacuanhas. Three grains of impure emetine or one grain of pure equal eighteen of ipecacuanha. Dose, as an expectorant, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{50}$ (0.0006–0.0013); as an emetic, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ (0.0065).

**Em′etize.** To cause nausea or emesis with an emetic.

**Em′etocathar′sis.** Vomiting and purging combined.

**Emetocathar′tic.** Remedy which excites both vomiting and purging.

**Emetol′ogy.** The science of emetics.

**Emetoma′nia.** Morbid desire for emetics.

**Em′etos** or **Em′etus.** Vomiting.

**Emic′tion** (*e*, out, *mingo*, to urinate). Micturition.

**Emic′tory.** Diuretic; promoting micturition.

**Emigra′tion.** The passage of leucocytes through the walls of blood-vessels.

**Em′inence** (*emineo*, to project). Projection at the surface of any organ or part. See also *Eminentia* and *Eminentiæ*. **Antith′enar e.**, the rounded prominence of the upper and inner part of the palm opposite the thenar e. **E. of aquæduc′tus Fallo′pii**, prominentia canalis facialis. **Ca′nine e.**, ridge on the upper jawbone over the canine teeth. **Collat′eral e.**, pes accessorius. **E. of Doyère′**, see *Sarcoglia*. **Iliopectin′eal e.**, ridge on the superior part of the pubic bone. **Na′sal e.**, prominence over the root of the nose. **Occip′ital e.**, prominence in the lateral ventricle of the brain corresponding to the occipital fissure.

**Eminen′tia.** Eminence; protuberance. **E. annula′ris**, pons Varolii. **E. arcua′ta**, see *Jugum petrosum*. **E. articula′ris**, round process of bone anterior to the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone. **E. bicipita′lis**, prominence observed on the arm when the biceps is in contraction. **E. capita′ta**, head of a bone. **E. car′pi radia′lis**, elevation on the radial side of the palmar surface of the wrist, due to the prominence of the trapezium and trapezoid bones. **E. car′pi ulna′ris**, elevation on the ulnar side of the palmar surface of the wrist, due to the prominence of the pisiform and unciform bones. **E. cauda′ta**, caudate lobe of the liver. **E. collatera′lis**, pes accessorius. **E. costa′ria**, projections on the transverse processes of the five lower cervical vertebræ. **E. crucia′ta**, figure resembling a cross on the inner side of the occipital bone. **E. cuneifor′mis**, crista capituli costæ. **E. Fallo′pii**, ridge on the internal wall of the tympanum. **E. foss′æ triangula′ris**, prominence situated posteriorly on the external surface of the ear, which corresponds to the fossa triangularis. **E. fronta′lis**, eminence of the frontal bone. **E. intercondyl′ea**, **E. intercondyl′ica**, or **E. intercondyloide′a**, spine of the tibia. **E. pyramida′lis**, crest dividing the vestibule of the ear into two fossæ. **E. styloide′a**, eminence on the posterior wall of the tympanum. **E. te′res**, fasciculus teres, an eminence on the floor of the fourth ventricle. **E. thyroide′a**, pomum Adami. **E. tym′pani**, pyramid of the tympanum.

**Eminen′tiæ.** Plural of eminentia. **E. bigem′inæ**, quadrigemina tubercula. **E. candican′tes**, mammillary tubercles. **E. car′pi**, carpal eminences. **E. lenticula′res**, corpora striata. **E. mag′næ cer′ebri**, thalami nervorum opticorum. **E. mammilla′res**, see *Mammillary eminence*. **E. media′næ inter′næ**, corpora pyramidalia. **E. oliva′res**, corpora olivaria, **E. ova′les latera′les**, corpora olivaria. **E. pisifor′mes**, corpora albicantia. **E. planta′res**, prominence caused by the muscles of the foot. **E. pyramida′less** corpora pyramidalia. **E. quadrigem′inæ**, quadrigemina tubercula. **E. ter′etes**, processus teretes.

**Emissa′ria Santori′ni.** Small veins communicating with sinuses of the dura mater by apertures in the cranium, as the parietal, posterior condyloid, mastoid veins, etc.

**Emissa′rium.** An outlet; emissary; a canal or channel whose direction is outward. **E. foram′inis lac′eri anti′ci**, emissary of foramen lacerum. **E. hypoglos′si**, anterior condylar emissary vein. **E. occipita′le**, occipital emissary vein. **E. occipita′le infe′rius**, posterior condylar emissary vein. **E. occipita′le supe′rius**, occipital emissary vein.

**Em′issary.** Canal acting as an outlet. **E. veins**, emissaria Santorini.

**Emis′sion** (*emitto*, to send out, to drive out). Act by which any matter whatever is thrown from the body, as emission of urine or of semen. **Noctur′nal e.**, an involuntary discharge of semen occurring during sleep, usually in connection with a lascivious dream.

**Emmen′agogue** (*emmena*, menses, *ago*, to drive or expel). Agent believed to have the power of favoring the discharge of the menses when absent, deficient, or irregular. According to different conditions of the system the most opposite remedies may produce such effect. **Direct′ e.**, one which seems to stimulate directly the uterus itself, such as ergot, digitalis, savin, quinine, asafœtida, myrrh, guaiacum, cantharides, borax, rue, and hydrastis. **Indirect′ e.**, one which acts indirectly by correcting conditions, such as anæmia, debility, etc., on which the disordered menstruation may depend; such are hot foot or hip baths, leeches to the thighs or genitalia, mustard baths or poultices, aloes and other purgatives, iron, cod-liver oil, and other tonics.

**Emme′nia** (*men*, a month). Menses.

**Emmeniop′athy** (*emmenia*, menses, *pathos*, affection). Affection or disorder of menstruation.

**Emmenol′ogy** (*emmenia*, menses, *logos*, a discourse). Treatise on or description of menstruation.

**Em′merich's bacil′lus.** Bacillus coli communis.

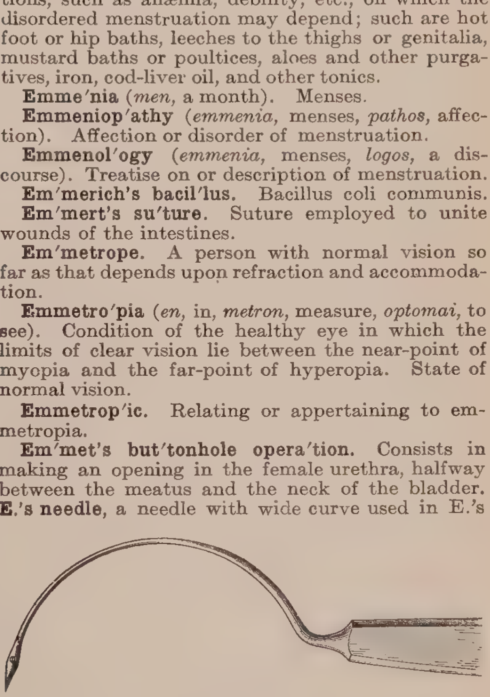
**Em′mert's su′ture.** Suture employed to unite wounds of the intestines.

**Em′metrope.** A person with normal vision so far as that depends upon refraction and accommodation.

**Emmetro′pia** (*en*, in, *metron*, measure, *optomai*, to see). Condition of the healthy eye in which the limits of clear vision lie between the near-point of myopia and the far-point of hyperopia. State of normal vision.

**Emmetrop′ic.** Relating or appertaining to emmetropia.

**Em′met's but′tonhole opera′tion.** Consists in making an opening in the female urethra, halfway between the meatus and the neck of the bladder. **E.'s needle**, a needle with wide curve used in E.'s operation. **E.'s opera′tion**, operation for laceration of the cervix uteri—called trachelorrhaphy or hysterotrachelorrhaphy by Emmet; also one for rupture of the perineum. See *Trachelorrhaphy* and *Perineorrhaphy*.



Emmet's needle.

**Emodin′.** Principle found in rheum and in bark of Rhamnus frangula.

**E′mol.** An earth found in Scotland containing steatite and minute quantities of lime and oxide of iron; of a delicate pink color when pure. It is antipruritic, and is used like a soap to remove hardened masses in eczema, keratosis, and other skin diseases.

**Emoll′ient** (*emollio*, to soften). Any agent which relaxes and softens parts that are inflamed or too tense. Emollients are used both internally and externally; as the former, however, consist of mucilaginous substances, they are generally reckoned as demulcents; the latter, or proper emollients, consist of oils, cataplasms, fomentations, etc. Oleaginous bodies, rubbed on a part, act by diminishing its cohesion. Fomentations, in cases of internal inflammation, act probably through contiguous sympathy. The following are the chief emollients: adeps, amygdalæ oleum, avenæ farina, cera, cetaceum, linum, olivæ oleum, sesamum, tritici farina, and ulmus. **E. spe′cies** or **tea**, equal parts of althæa, malva, melilotus, chamomile, and flaxseed, used to make an infusion which is taken *ad libitum* as a tea.

**Emolli′ties.** Mollities.

**Emo′tion** (*moveo*, to move). Delirium; passion.

**Emo′tional.** Relating to emotion or passion independent of the will. **E. insan′ity**, insanity in which the emotions are conspicuously prominent.

**Emotiv′ity.** The degree in which a person is capable of emotion.

**Em′pasm** or **Empas′ma.** A powder for dusting over any part.

**Em′petrum.** Herniaria glabra.

**Em′phlysis** (*phlysis*, eruption). Ichorous exanthem. Eruption of vesicular pimples, filled with an acrid and colorless or nearly colorless fluid, terminating in scurf or laminated scabs.

**Emphrac′tic** (*phrasso*, to close, to obstruct). Any substance which, when applied to the skin, is presumed to close the pores. **E. tu′mor**, a large abdominal tumor, neither fluctuating nor sonorous; excessive corpulency.

**Emphrag′ma.** Anything that obstructs. Obstacle to delivery on the part of the fœtus when the presentation is preternatural.

**Emphrax′is.** Infarction; obstruction. A detention in canals or cavities of any substance morbid either from quantity or quality.

**Emphy′ma** (*phyma*, swelling). Tumor.

**Emphysather′apy** (*emphysao*, to inflate, *therapeuo*, to treat). Therapeutic injection of gas into the intestine or pleural or peritoneal cavity.

**Emphyse′ma** (*emphysao*, to inflate). Wind-dropsy. Term applied to any white, crepitant, shining, elastic, indolent tumor of the integuments, caused by the introduction of air into the areolar tissues. Injuries of the larynx, trachea, or lungs, and fractures of the ribs or wounds penetrating the chest, are the most frequent causes of this affection, which is owing to the air escaping from the air passages and insinuating itself into the areolar tissues surrounding the wound. Some cases of emphysema are owing to internal causes, and hence a division has been made into accidental and symptomatic and spontaneous and idiopathic. Also, and very commonly employed, without qualifying word to denote *emphysema of the lungs*, which see. **E. abdom′inis**, tympanites. **Atroph′ic e.**, pulmonary e. of the aged, with atrophy of the lung substance; senile e. **Compen′satory e.**, pulmonary emphysema due to deficient expansion of part of a lung. **Cuta′neous e.**, see *Emphysema*. **Gan′grenous e.**, malignant œdema. **Interlob′ular e.**, see *Emphysema of the lungs*. **Intersti′tial e.**, distention of the connective tissue with air; see *Emphysema*. **E. of the lungs**, pneumectasis; considerable pressure or contusion of the chest, or violent concussion of the lung, may produce a laceration in that viscus, without injury being done to the parietes of the thorax and may give occasion to infiltration of air into the areolar texture—*interlobular emphysema*. *Vesicular emphysema* consists in excessive dilatation of the air cells, some of which become as large as hempseed, ultimately break, and give rise to irregular vesicles at the surface of the lung, some of which are as large as a hazelnut; the thorax appears unnaturally convex and prominent; the intercostal spaces are widened, but depressed; the inspiratory efforts are increased; the sound on percussion is morbidly clear, but not tympanitic. On auscultation the inspiratory murmur is feeble or suppressed. Expiration, which is more frequently audible, is prolonged, laborious, and wheezing. **E. orbita′le**, collection of air in orbital tissue. **E. palpebra′le**, emphysema of the eyelids. **E. pec′toris**, pneumothorax. **E. pulmo′num** or **Pul′monary e.**, emphysema of the lungs. **E. scro′ti**, emphysematous tumor of the scrotum. **E. seni′le**, senile atrophy of the lungs; thinning and gradual wasting of the vesicular walls; condition in old persons especially, dependent on imperfect nutrition of the lung. **Substan′tial e.**, e. of the lungs. **Subcuta′neous e.**, see *Emphysema*. **Sur′gical e.**, subcutaneous or interstitial e. due to operation or violence. **E. tympani′tes** or **tympanit′icum**, tympanites. **E. u′teri**, distension of the uterus with air; or abdominal distention, with wind occasionally discharged through the os uteri. **Vesic′ular e.**, see *Emphysema of the lungs*. **Vica′rious e.**, compensatory emphysema.

**Emphysem′atous.** Relating to emphysema; containing air or gas.

**Empies′ma.** Compression of the brain from fractured bone.

**Em′pigo.** Elephantiasis, in Brazil.

**Empime′lium polysar′cia.** Fatty tumor; polysarcia adiposa.

**Empir′ic** or **Empir′ical** (*empeirikos*, experimental). Dependent upon or regulated by experience. Empirical treatment is the treatment of diseases by certain remedies or measures which experience has proved to be useful, but for the action of which there is no scientific or rational explanation. An empiric is one who follows only experience; one of a sect of physicians who took for their guide experience alone. At the present day the word is employed in nearly the same signification as *charlatan* or *quack*.

**Empir′icism.** Medicine founded on experience. Generally, at the present day, signifies quackery.

**Emplas′tic.** Adhering, as a plaster, to the surface. Constipating.

**Emplastra′tion.** Application of a plaster.

**Emplas′trum** (pl. emplastra). Solid and tenacious compound, which is adhesive at the ordinary heat of the human body. Some plasters owe their consistence to wax and resin, and others to the chemical union taking place between the semivitrious oxide of lead and oil. There are thirteen official emplastra in the Ph. U. S. **E. aconi′ti**, aconite plaster (aconite, alcohol, and resin plaster). **E. adhæsi′vum**, adhesive plaster, emplastrum resinæ. **E. adhæsi′vum Woodstock′ii** see *Sparadrapum adhæsivum*. **E. Alexan′dri**, Alexandrine. **E. de althæ′â**, unguentum de althæâ. **E. ammoni′aci**, ammoniac plaster (ammoniaci, ℥v; acidi acetici dil., Oss); discutient plaster. **E. ammoni′aci cum hydrar′gyro** (Ph. U. S.), plaster of ammoniac with mercury (ammoniaci, ʒxiij; hydrargyri, ℥iij, ʒij; olei olivæ, gr. lx.; sulphuris sublimati, gr. viij; acidi acetici diluti, f℥xvij; lead plaster, q. s.). **E. An′dreæ de Cru′ce**, e. de pice et resinis glutinans. **E. an′glicum** or **anglica′num**, see *Sparadrapum adhæsivum*. **E. antimo′nii**, antimonial plaster (antimon. et potass. tart., pix Burgundic.); excitant or warming plaster. **E. ar′nicæ** (Ph. U. S.), arnica plaster (ext. arnicæ alcoholic., ℥iv; emplast. resinæ, ℥viij); warm, strengthening plaster. **E. aromat′icum**, aromatic plaster (cera flava, pulv. cort. cinnam., ol. ess. piment., ol. ess. limon.); stimulating plaster. A *spice plaster*, made with powdered cinnamon and other spices, has been used in cholera infantum and in other conditions. Another, for extemporaneous use, is made by mixing powdered spices with flour and spirits. One formula for this consists of powdered capsicum, cinnamon, and cloves, each ʒij; rye meal, spirits, and honey, q. s. To be rubbed together on a plate, spread upon a close fabric, and applied as a cataplasm. **E. asafœt′idæ,** asafœtida plaster (emplastrum plumbi, asafœtida, āā ℥xiij; galbanum, cera flava, āā ℥vss; alcohol, Oiij); antispasmodic and anodyne in flatulence and whooping-cough. **E. at′trahens,** e. ceræ. **E. auricula′re,** plaster applied behind or under the ear. **E. belladon′næ** (Ph. U. S.), belladonna plaster (belladonnæ radix in pulv. subtil., ℥xvj; alcohol, emplast. resinæ, āā q. s.). The process is similar to that for emplastrum aconiti. In the Ph. Br., extract. belladonnæ alcoholic., ℥iv; emplast. resinæ and emplast. saponis, āā ℥viij. Anodyne application in neuralgia and rheumatism. **E. calefa′ciens** (Ph. Br.), warming plaster (cantharides, oil of nutmeg, yellow wax, resin plaster, soap plaster, boiling water; rubefacient and stimulant. **E. canthar′idis** (Ph. Br.), e. lyttæ. **E. canthar′idis vesicato′rii compos′itum,** e. lyttæ comp. **E. cap′sici** (Ph. U. S.), capsicum plaster (resin plaster, oleoresin of capsicum); rubefacient. **E. cephal′icum,** e. picis compositum. **E. ce′ræ,** wax plaster (cera flava, sevum. præparat., resina flava); stimulating and drawing. **E. cera′ti sapo′nis,** soap cerate plaster (hard soap, yellow wax, olive oil, oxide of lead, and vinegar). **E. cerus′sæ** (litharge plaster, lead carbonate, and olive oil). **E. cicu′tæ,** hemlock plaster (resina abietis, cera flava, pix alba, oleum cicutæ per decoct. præparat., folia cicutæ recent., acetum scillæ, gum ammoniac); discutient, especially to scirrhous tumors. **E. cine′reum,** e. hydrargyri. **E. cit′rinum,** unguentum de althæâ. **E. commu′ne,** e. plumbi. **E. commu′ne cum resi′nâ,** e. resinæ. **E. coni′i,** e. cicutæ. **E. cumi′ni,** cummin plaster (cummini semina, carui semina, lauri baccæ, pix arida, cera flava); warm, discutient plaster. **E. cu′pri aceta′tis,** preparation of the French Codex, containing yellow wax, subacetate of copper, Burgundy pitch, and Venice turpentine. **E. diach′ylon,** diachylon, e. plumbi. **E. diapal′ma** (lead plaster, white wax, zinc sulphate). **E. emol′liens,** unguentum de althæa. **E. epispas′ticum,** e. lyttæ. **E. ferra′tum,** e. ferri. **E. fer′ri** (Ph. U. S.), iron plaster, strengthening plaster, chalybeate plaster (ferri oxidum hydratum, ʒj; emplast. plumbi, ℥vij; pix burgund., ʒj; terebinth. canadensis, ℥j). **E. fer′ri ru′bri,** e. oxidi ferri rubri. **E. fla′vum,** unguentum de althæa. **E. fœt′idum,** e. asafœtidæ. **E. ad fontic′ulos,** ceratum Galeni. **E. gal′bani,** galbanum plaster (galbanum, ℥viij; terebinth, ʒj; pix burgund., ℥iij; emplast. plumbi, ℥xxxviij). **E. gal′bani compos′itum,** compound galbanum plaster (galbanum, emp. plumbi, terebinth, pix burgund.); stimulant and discutient. **E. glutino′sum,** see *Sparadrapum adhæsivum.* **E. cum gummat′ibus,** e. gummosum. **E. e gummat′ibus resino′sis,** e. gummosum. **E. cum gummiresi′nis,** plaster of gum resins (emplast. simpl., cera flava, pix alba, terebinth, gum ammoniac, bdellium, galbanum, sagapenum, and alcohol); discutient. **E. gummo′sum,** gum plaster, yellow or gum diachylon (emp. plumbi, ammoniac., galbanum, cera flava); properties and uses like the last. **E. hydrar′gyri** (Ph. U. S.), mercurial plaster (hydrarg., ℥iij; ol. oliv., resin, āā ʒj; emplast. plumbi, ℥v); stimulant, resolvent, and discutient to venereal and other tumors. **E. h. compos′itum,** compound plaster of mercury (empl. simpl., cera flava, resin, powdered gum ammoniac, bdellium, olibanum, myrrh, saffron, mercury, pure turpentine, liquid and pure storax, essential oil of lavender); same properties as the last. **E. ichthyocol′læ** (Ph. U. S.), isinglass plaster (isinglass, gr. clv; alcohol, f℥j, fʒvj; glycerin, ♏xij; water, tincture of benzoin, āā q. s.); an adhesive plaster, court plaster. **E. i. te′læ induc′tum,** see *Sparadrapum adhæsivum.* **E. ir′ritans,** e. lyttæ. **E. lithar′gyri,** e. plumbi. **E. lyt′tæ,** plaster of cantharides, plaster of Spanish or blistering fly, blistering plaster, fly plaster (cantharides, emplastrum ceræ, adeps præp.). This is the common blistering plaster. It requires to remain on six or eight hours before the full effect is induced. See *Blister.* **E. l. compos′itum,** compound plaster of cantharides or Spanish flies (resina liq. pini laricis, resina concret. pini abietis, meloë vesicat., cera flava, subacetas cupri, semina sinapis alb., fructus piperis nigr.); same properties as the last, but more energetic and speedy in its action. **E. men′thol** (Ph. Br.), menthol plaster (menthol, 1½ parts, dissolved in 1 part yellow wax and 7½ parts resin); used in rheumatism and intercostal neuralgia. **E. e min′io,** see *Emplastrum plumbi.* **E. mucilagino′sum,** unguentum de althæa. **E. mylab′ridis** (Ph. Br.), mylabris plaster (1 part in 3); used as a blistering plaster in place of cantharidal. **E. m. calefa′ciens** (Ph. Br.), a plaster similar in composition to e. califaciens, mylabris being substituted for cantharis. **E. norimbergen′se,** Nuremberg plaster (oxidum plumbi rubrum, ol. oliv., aqua, camphor); desiccative, and employed in gangrene. **E. nygmat′icum,** e. resinæ. **E. o′pii** (Ph. U. S.), opium plaster (ext. opii, ʒj; pix burgund., ℥iij; emplastrum plumbi, ℥xiiss; aquæ, f℥iss). **E. ox′idi fer′ri ru′bri,** plaster of red oxide of iron, strengthening plaster (empl. oxid. plumb. semivitr., resina pin., cera flava, oleum oleæ Europ., oxidi ferri rubr.). **E. oxycro′ceum** (resin, wax, ammoniac, galbanum, turpentine, mastic, myrrh, olibanum, and crocus). **E. phœnic′eum,** diapalma. **E. pica′tum,** e. picis burgundicæ. **E. de pi′ce et resi′nis glu′tinans,** adhesive plaster of pitch and resins (pix alba, resin elemi., terebinth. pur., ol. laur.); used in contusions and fractures as a support. **E. pi′cis,** pitch plaster (Burgundy pitch, frankincense, resin, yellow wax, expressed oil of nutmeg, olive oil, water); rubefacient. **E. pi′cis burgun′dicæ** (Ph. U. S.), Burgundy pitch or pitch plaster (pix Burgund., ℥ix; cera flava, ʒj). **E. pi′cis canaden′sis,** Canada or hemlock pitch plaster (pix canadens., ℥ix; cera flava, ʒj). **E. pi′cis cantharida′tum** (Ph. U. S.), cantharidal pitch plaster, warming plaster (cerat. cantharid. (Ph. U. S.), ℥ij; pix abiet., ℥xxiij); rubefacient and stimulant. **E. pi′cis, compos′itum,** cephalic plaster, compound pitch plaster (pix burgund., abies resinæ, resina flava, cera flava, ol. oliv., aqua); stimulant and rubefacient; sometimes used in headache, applied to the temples; see *Depilatory.* **E. plum′bi** (Ph. U. S.), diachylon simplex, white diachylon, plaster of lead, oleate of lead plaster, lead or diachylon plaster (plumbi oxid. in pulv., ℥xxxij; oleum oliv., f℥lxiij; aquæ, q. s.). In the Ph. Br. it has the following ingredients: plumbi oxidum, lb. v; ol. olivæ, lb. x; aquæ, lb. v. A plaster of red lead, emplastrum e minio, was formerly official; prepared much in the same way as emplastrum plumbi, but it was called black plaster. See *Emplastrum oxidi ferri rubri.* **E. plumbi io′didi** (Ph. Br.), iodide of lead plaster (made by mixing iodide of lead, 1 part, with 10 parts of lead plaster and resin). **E. polychres′tum,** e. resinæ. **E. potas′sii io′didi,** plaster of iodide of potassium (potass. iodid., thus, cera, ol. oliv.); spread on leather, it is applied to indolent tumors. **E. resi′næ** (Ph. U. S.), resin plaster, common adhesive or sticking plaster (resin. pulv., ʒvij; emp. plumb., ℥xl; cera flava, ʒiij); employed in wounds and ulcers as a retaining dressing. **E. resino′sum,** e. resinæ. **E. resol′vens** (soap plaster, conium plaster, plaster of gum resins, and mercurial plaster). **E. ro′borans,** e. ferri (Ph. U. S.); e. oxidi ferri rubri. **E. rube′fians,** e. lyttæ. **E. sapona′ceum** or **sapona′tum,** e. saponis. **E. sapo′nis** (Ph. U. S.), soap plaster (sapon., ℥j; emplast. plumb., ℥ix; aquæ, q. s.); mild discutient to tumors, corns, etc. **E. sapo′nis fus′cum,** brown soap plaster (curd soap, yellow wax, olive oil, oxide of lead, vinegar); this is not strictly a plaster; it is the analogue of soap cerate, formerly official in the Ph. U. S. **E. sim′plex,** e. ceræ. **E. sper′matis ce′ti,** ceratum cetacei. **E. thap′siæ,** thapsia plaster. **E. thu′ris,** frankincense plaster (emp. lithargyri, thus, oxid. ferri rubr.); use, same as plaster of red oxide of iron. **E. ves′icans,** e. lyttæ. **E. vesicato′rium,** blister; e. lyttæ.

**Empleu′rum serrula′tum.** Plant of S. Africa, sometimes used as a substitute for buchu.

**Empneumato′sis** (*pneuma*, air). Emphysema; inspiration; tympanitis.

**Empodis′tic** (*empodizo*, to hinder). Preventive.

**Empo′sis** (*en*, in, *posis*, drink). Imbibition.

**Empre′sis, Empres′ma,** or **Empres′mus** (*en*, in, *presis*, burning). Inflammation.

**Empresmoma′nia** (*empresmos*, burning). Pyromania.

**Emprosthocyrto′ma** or **Emprosthocyrto′sis** (*emprosthen*, forward, *kyrtos*, bent). Curvature of the vertebral column forward.

**Emprosthomeloph′orus** (*emprosthen*, forward, *melos*, member, *phoreo*, to possess). Monstrosity having supernumerary parts of the neck or thorax.

**Emprosthot′onos** (*emprosthen*, forward, *teino*, to stretch, to extend). Variety of tetanus in which the body is drawn forward, the head and feet backward, by muscular contraction.

**Emp′tysis** (Gr., exspuition). Spitting, especially of blood.

**Empu′sa.** A genus of fungi; the spores of one species, *E. muscæ*, develop in flies and destroy them.

**Empye′ma** (*en*, in, *pyon*, pus). Collection of pus in some cavity of the body, and particularly in that of the pleura; one of the terminations of pleuritis. **An′tral e.,** pus in the antrum of Highmore. **E. artic′uli,** abscess of a joint. **Mas′toid e.,** suppuration in the mastoid cells. **E. necessita′tis,** empyema in which an external pulsating tumor is present, caused by the pus burrowing through the intercostal spaces. **E. pul′sans** or **Pul′sating e.,** variety of thoracic empyema in which a collection of pus pulsates with the respiratory movements or the beats of the heart. **Thorac′ic e.,** pyothorax. **True e.,** pleural empyema, suppuration being from the pleura itself.

**Empye′mic.** Relating to empyema.

**Empye′sis.** Suppuration; abscess of internal organs. Eruption of phlegmonous pimples, gradually filling with a purulent fluid and terminating in thick scabs, frequently leaving pits or scabs; pustulous exanthem. **E. oc′uli,** hypopyon; suppuration of the ball of the eye. **E. pec′toris,** empyema. **E. vari′ola,** variola.

**Em′pyocele** (*en*, in, *pyon*, pus, *kele*, tumor). Tumor formed by an accumulation of pus in the scrotum; suppuration of the testicle; empyema of the tunica vaginalis; accumulation of pus in the cavity of a hernial sac; abscess in the areolar texture of the scrotum.

**Empyom′phalus** (*pyon*, pus, *omphalos*, navel). Suppurating tumor at the umbilicus; umbilical hernia, the sack of which is filled with blood.

**Empyreu′ma** (*en*, in, *pyr*, fire). Burnt smell and acrid taste observed when animal or vegetable substances are decomposed by a strong heat; due to *empyreumatic oil*, result of its decomposition.

**Empyreumat′ic.** Belonging to empyreuma. Produced by destructive distillation of animal or vegetable matters. **E. oil,** volatile oil resulting from destructive distillation of organic matters.

**Emul′gent** (*emulgeo*, to milk out). Renal artery and vein were so called because the ancients imagined they milked, as it were, the urine from the kidneys.

**Emulsifica′tion.** Formation of emulsion, as in pharmacy, in the digestion of oily matters in the duodenum, in the last stages of fatty degeneration, etc.

**Emul′sify** (*emulsio*+*fio*, to become). To make or form an emulsion.

**Emulsin′.** Ferment derived from almonds; it changes amygdalin into prussic acid.

**Emul′sio.** Formerly the official name for emulsion; now *emulsum*, which see.

**Emul′sion** (*emulgeo*, to milk). A fluid of a milky white, opaque appearance, composed of oil divided and held in suspension in water by means of mucilage. The pharmaceutical emulsions are composed of resinous substances, balsams, or camphor, rubbed up with dilute alcohol, mucilage, or yolk of egg. See *Emulsum*.

**Emul′sive.** Term for seeds whence oil may be expressed, as almonds, hemp, etc., and of cucurbitaceous and cruciferous plants in general.

**Emul′sum.** Emulsion. **E. aca′ciæ,** gum arabic emulsion. This was formerly in the Ph. Br., consisting of decorticated almonds, sugar, water, and mucilage. Mistura acaciæ, gum arabic mixture, was a similar preparation. **E. ammoni′aci** (Ph. U. S.), ammoniac emulsion; formerly ammoniac mixture (contains 4 gm. of ammoniac to 100 c.c. of emulsion); dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **E. amyg′dalæ** (Ph. U. S.), almond emulsion, mixture, or milk; consisted also of sweet almonds, gum arabic, sugar, and water; diluent and demulcent. **E. antihyster′icum,** e. asafœtidæ. **E. asafœt′idæ** (Ph. U. S.), asafœtida emulsion, mixture, or milk (contains 4 gm. of asafœtida to 100 c.c. of emulsion; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **E. cam′phoræ,** camphor emulsion, made of camphor, almonds, sugar, and water, was used as a convenient form for giving camphor. **E. chlorofor′mi,** chloroform emulsion or mixture (contains 4 c.c. of chloroform in 100 c.c. of emulsion); dose, ʒi–iv (4.0–16.0). **E. o′lei amygdala′rum,** emulsion of oil of almonds; made of oil of almonds, gum arabic, syrup, and water; a good pectoral or cough mixture. **E. o. rici′ni,** castor-oil emulsion; aperient. **E. o. terebin′thinæ,** emulsion of oil of turpentine; made as follows: ol. tereb. rect., ℈ij; sacch. alb., ℥ss; vitell. ovi, j; emuls. amygd. or aquæ destill., ℥vj; in rheumatic and nephritic affections; dose, ℥iss (48.0). **E. pur′gans cum jalap′æ resi′nâ,** purging emulsion with resin of jalap; a mixture of resin of jalap, white sugar, and yolk of egg. simple emulsion, and orange-flower water. **E. p. cum o′leo ric′ini,** purging emulsion with castor oil; contained in the French Codex, the emulsion being made with castor oil, powdered gum arabic, distilled peppermint-water, water, and syrup. **E. p. cum scammo′nio,** purging emulsion with scammony; made by rubbing up scammony with white sugar, and adding milk and cherry-laurel water (French Codex). **E. resi′næ guai′aci,** mistura guaiaci. **E. sim′plex,** e. amygdalæ.

**Emunc′tory** (*emungo*, to blow the nose). Organ or canal for issue of excrementitious matters.

**Emun′dant.** Detergent.

**Emunda′tion.** Act of cleansing.

**Emus′culate.** Without muscles; applied to limbs when so extenuated that the muscles cannot be distinguished.

**Emydin′** (*emys*, tortoise). Albuminoid of turtles' eggs.

**Enadel′phia** (*en*, in, *adelphos*, a brother). Fœtus developed or born within a fœtus; fœtus in fœtu.

**Enam′el.** Adamantine or vitreous substance. Substance covering the coronæ of the teeth, of a milky white color, and very hard. It consists of a congeries of minute hexagonal rods. The fibres of the enamel are perpendicular to the surface of the teeth, on the ivory of which they seem planted, as it were, giving them a velvety appearance when examined by the microscope. The enamel has no blood-vessels, and is not renewed when removed. It is formed of phosphate of lime, with traces of other calcium and magnesium salts, and a very small portion of animal matter. A delicate membrane covers the enamel—cuticula, cuticle of the enamel, Nasmyth's membrane, persistent capsule of Nasmyth—but closely united with it; can be demonstrated only by the use of chlorohydric acid. See *Cuticula*. **E. blades,** incisal plates of the incisor teeth. **E. butt′resses,** enamel masses which afford support to the cutting blades of teeth. **E. cap,** portion of enamel organ on top of the dental papilla. **E. cells,** cells forming enamel organ. **E. cu′ticle,** see *Enamel*. **E. germ,**

see *Groove, dental.* **E. gird′ers,** rod-like masses of enamel which bind together the basal segments of teeth. **E. mar′gins,** the portion of enamel adjoining the cementum; the outer edges of a prepared carious cavity. **E. mem′brane,** columnar epithelium covering the enamel. **E. or′gan,** later stage of development of enamel germ; see *Tooth.* **E. prisms,** histological elements of the enamel having the form of wavy prisms. **E. rods,** see *Enamel.*

**En′anthem** or **Enan′thema** (*en,* in, *antheo,* to bloom). Eruption on the mucous membrane; exanthema being an eruption on the skin.

**Enanthem′atous.** Relating to an enanthem or mucous membrane rash.

**Enanthe′sis.** Eruption of various forms, often confluent, terminating in cuticular exfoliations, occurring with a systemic disease as scarlet fever, measles, etc.

**Enan′thrope** (*en,* in, *anthropos,* man). A disease or starting point of disease, originating within the system.

**Enantiomor′phic** or **Enantiomor′phous** (*enantios,* opposite, *morphe,* shape). Of similar form, but belonging to opposite sides, as the two hands or feet.

**Enantiopath′ic** (*enantios,* opposite, *pathos,* affection). Palliative.

**Enantiop′athy.** One disease opposed to another; allopathy.

**Enar′kyochrome** (*en,* in, *arkys,* reticulum, *chroma,* color). A readily stained nerve cell.

**Enarthro′dial.** Relating to enarthrosis. **E. joint,** ball-and-socket joint; enarthrosis.

**Enarthro′sis** (*en,* in, *arthrosis,* articulation). Ball-and-socket joint. Diarthroidal articulation in which the head of a bone is received into the cavity of another, and can be moved in all directions, as the hip-joint.

**Enar′thrum** (*en,* in, *arthron,* joint). Foreign body in a joint.

**Enau′lia.** Inner chamber; cavity of vulva.

**Encan′this** (*en,* in, *kanthos,* angle of the eye). Tumor formed by an increase in size or a degeneration of the caruncula lacrymalis. Morbid growth in the inner angle of the eye. **E. benig′na,** simple excrescence of the caruncula; commonly yields to astringent collyria. **E. calculo′sa,** tumor formed of concretions or calculi in the caruncle of the eye. **E. carcinomato′sa** or **fungo′sa,** condition of the semilunar fold and lacrymal caruncle in which they are the seat of morbid growths. **E. inflammato′ria,** inflammation with enlargement of the semilunar fold and lacrymal caruncle. **E. malig′na,** often cancerous, and requires early extirpation. **E. scirrho′sa,** e. maligna.

**Encap′sulated.** Encysted; enclosed as in a capsule.

**Encapsula′tion.** Enclosing in a capsule, or in a membrane of different texture from that of the part enclosed.

**Encap′suled.** Encapsulated.

**Encardi′tis.** Endocarditis.

**Enca′sing.** Inclusion of germs.

**Encatalep′sis.** Apoplexy; correctly, catalepsy.

**Encatarrhaph′ia** (*en,* in, *katarrhaphos,* stitched together). Operation of stitching together the edges of a cut made around a portion of skin.

**Encau′ma** (*en,* in, *kauo,* to burn). Ulcer of transparent cornea, occasioning loss of humors.

**Encau′sis.** Burn; cauterization.

**Encau′stum.** Enamel.

**Enceinte′** (Fr.) (*incingo,* to surround). Pregnant.

**Enceli′tis.** Encœlitis.

**Encephalæ′mia.** Hyperæmia of the brain.

**Encephalal′gia** (*enkephalon,* brain, *algos,* pain). Headache. **E. hydrop′ica,** hydrocephalus internus.

**Encephalanalo′sis** (*analosis,* wasting away). Atrophy of the brain.

**Encephalasthe′nia.** Cerebral asthenia; weakened brain force.

**Encephalaux′e** (*auxe,* increase). Hypertrophy of the brain.

**Encephal′ic.** Relating to the encephalon or brain.

**Encephalin′.** $C_{68 \cdot 4}H_{11 \cdot 6}N_3O_{17}$. A nitrogenous glucoside derived from brain tissue.

**Encephal′ion** (dim. of encephalon). Cerebellum.

**Encephali′tis.** Synonymous with cephalitis and phrenitis. Inflammation of the brain, in contradistinction to that of the membranes of the brain. Meningocerebritis. **E. exsudato′ria** or **infan′tum,** hydrocephalus internus. **E. insolatio′nis,** insolation. **E. membrano′sa** or **peripher′ica,** meningitis. **E. potato′rum,** delirium tremens. **E. suppurati′va,** abscess of the brain.

**Encephal′ium** (dim. of encephalon). Cerebellum.

**Enceph′alocele** (*enkephalos,* brain, *kele,* hernia). Hernia of the brain; may be congenital or accidental; in the former case dependent upon tardy ossification of the fontanelles or faulty conformation; in the latter, owing to considerable loss of substance in the parietes of the cranium from fractures, wounds, caries, the application of the trephine, etc. Protrusion of the membranes of the brain, containing fluid, but no cerebral substance, is called meningocele and hydromeningocele. See also *Encephalocœle.* **Ante′rior** or **fron′tal e.,** condition of a monster whose encephalon is situated in a great measure out of and in advance of the cranium, which is open in the frontal region. **Or′bital e.,** congenital condition consisting of a cyst containing cephalospinal fluid and brain matter, protruding through the fissure between the ethmoid and frontal bones.

**Encephaloch′ysis** (*enkephalos,* brain, *chyo,* to pour out). Hydrocephalus internus. **E. seni′lis,** serous apoplexy.

**Enceph′alocœle** (*en,* in, *kephale,* head, *koilos,* hollow). The contents of the cranial cavity. Also the sum of the cavities or ventricles of the brain.

**Encephalodial′ysis** (*dialysis,* dissolution). Dissolution or softening of the brain.

**Encephalodyn′ia** (*en,* in, *kephale,* head, *odyne,* pain). Cephalalgia; encephalalgia.

**Encephalœde′ma.** Œdema of the brain.

**Encephalohæ′mia.** Cephalæmia.

**Enceph′aloid** (*enkephalos,* brain, *eidos,* resemblance). Resembling the brain substance. Encephaloma, or soft cancer; name given to it in consequence of its resemblance, when fully developed, to the medullary substance of the brain. It has also been called spongoid inflammation, milt-like tumor, medullary cancer or sarcoma, cellular cancer, fungoid or hæmatocerebriform disease or cancer. See *Cancer.*

The following table exhibits the distinctive characteristics of encephaloid and scirrhus:

| *Encephaloid.* | *Scirrhus.* |
|---|---|
| Resembles lobulated cerebral matter. | Resembles rind of bacon traversed by cellulofibrous septa. |
| Is commonly opaque from its earliest formation. | Has a semitransparent glossiness. |
| Is of a dead white color. | Has a clear whitish or bluish-yellow tint. |
| Contains a multitude of minute vessels. | Is comparatively ill supplied with vessels. |
| Is less hard and dense than scirrhus. | Is exceedingly firm and dense. |
| Is frequently found in the veins issuing from the diseased mass. | Has not been distinctly detected in this situation. |
| The predominant microscopic elements are globular, not always distinctly cellular, and caudate corpuscula. | The main microscopic constituents are juxtaposed nuclear cells; caudate corpuscula do not exist in it. |
| Occasionally attains an enormous bulk. | Rarely acquires larger dimensions than an orange. |
| Has been observed in almost every tissue of the body | Its seat, as ascertained by observation, is somewhat more limited. |

| *Encephaloid.* | *Scirrhus.* |
|---|---|
| Very commonly coexists in several parts or organs of the same subject. | Is not usually solitary. |
| Is remarkable for its occasional vast rapidity of growth. | Ordinarily grows slowly. |
| Is frequently the seat of interstitial hemorrhage and deposition of black or bistre-colored matter. | Is comparatively rarely the seat of these changes. |
| When softened into a pulp, appears as a dead white or pink, opaque matter of creamy consistence. | Resembles, when softened, a yellowish-brown, semitransparent, gelatinous matter. |
| Subcutaneous tumors are slow to contract adhesion with the skin. | Scirrhus thus situated usually becomes adherent. |
| Ulcerated encephaloid is frequently the seat of hemorrhage, followed by rapid fungous development. | Scirrhous ulcers much less frequently give rise to hemorrhage; and fungous growths (provided they retain the scirrhous character) are now more slowly and less abundantly developed. |
| The progress of the disease after ulceration is commonly very rapid. | There is not such a remarkable change in the rate of progress of the disease after ulceration has set in. |
| It is the most common form under which secondary cancer exhibits itself. | |
| Is the species of cancer most frequently observed in young subjects. | Is much less common before puberty. |

**Enceph'alolith** (*enkephalos*, brain, *lithos*, stone). Calcareous or other concretion in the brain. The formation of such concretions is called *encephalolithi'asis*.

**Encephalol'ogy** (*enkephalos*, brain, *logos*, description). Description of the encephalon or its anatomy and physiology.

**Encephalo'ma.** Tumor of the brain. Encephaloid tumor. **E. melano'des,** melanotic cancer. **E. vulga're,** medullary carcinoma or sarcoma.

**Encephalomala'cia** (*enkephalos*, brain, *malakia*, softness), **Encephalomalaco'sis,** or **Encephalomalax'is.** Softening of the brain; mollities cerebri.

**Encephalomeningi'tis.** Meningocephalitis. Cerebral meningitis.

**Encephalomenin'gocele.** Hernia of the encephalon and its membranes.

**Encephalom'eter.** Instrument to determine corresponding points in the brain and on the skull.

**Encephalomyelop'athy.** Simultaneous morbid condition of the brain and spinal cord.

**Enceph'alon** (*en*, in, *kephale*, head). That which is situated in the head: the brain, cerebellum, and mesocephalon; at times the term includes the medulla spinalis, when it is also called the cerebrospinal and neural axis. Under the craniospinal axis or centre of automatic action have been included the sensory ganglia—the respiratory and stomatogastric ganglia, forming the centre of the medulla oblongata and the spinal ganglia or true spinal cord.

**Encephalonarco'sis.** Stupefaction of the brain; stupor.

**Encephalopath'ia** or **Encephalop'athy** (*enkephalon*, brain, *pathos*, disease). Disease of the encephalon or brain. **Albuminu'ric e.,** uræmic e. **Crap'ulous e.,** delirium tremens. **Lead e.,** any encephalic disorder produced by lead poisoning. **Uræ'mic e.,** albuminuric convulsions.

**Encephalophthi'sis.** See *Encephalopyosis*.

**Encephalophy'ma** (*enkephalos*, brain, *phyma*, tumor). Tumor or tubercle of the brain.

**Encephalopyo'sis** (*enkephalos*, brain, *pyon*, pus). Suppuration of the brain; when accompanied with emaciation and hectic it is called *encephalophthisis*.

**Encephalorrhachid'ian.** Cerebrospinal.

**Encephalorrha'gia** (*enkephalos*, brain, *rhage*, breaking forth). Hemorrhage of the brain. See *Apoplexy*.

**Encephalos'copy** (*enkephalos*, brain, *skopeo*, to examine). Cranioscopy; craniology.

**Encephalosep'sis** (*enkephalos*, brain, *sepo*, to corrupt). Septic softening of the brain.

**Encephalo'sis.** Encephaloid tumor; formation of an encephaloma. **E. of the liv'er,** cancer of the liver.

**Encephalospi'nal.** Cerebrospinal.

**Encephalospon'gia** (*spongia*, sponge). Fungous disease of the brain.

**Encephalostrumo'sis** (*enkephalos*, brain, *struma*, scrofula). See *Hydrocephalus internus*.

**Encephalothlip'sis** (*thlipsis*, pressure). Compression of the brain.

**Encephalothlip'tus.** Affected with compression of the brain; monster whose brain is absent or has been compressed during labor until it is a shapeless mass.

**Enceph'alotome.** Knife or instrument with which to perform encephalotomy, or to obtain sections of the brain for examination.

**Encephalot'omy** (*enkephalos*, brain, *tome*, incision). Dissection of the brain; incision into the brain; emptying the fetal brain by operation on it during parturition.

**Encephalotrau'ma.** Injury to the brain by violence or external causes.

**Encephalotylo'ma** (*tyloma*, callosity or growth). Tumor or tubercle of the brain.

**Enchon'drial** (*en*, in, *chondros*, cartilage). Relating to the interior of cartilage.

**Enchondro'ma** (*en*, in, *chondros*, cartilage). Cartilaginous tumor; chondroma. **Gelat'inous e.,** e. molle. **E. mol'le,** jelly-like form of enchondroma. **E. muco'sum** or **myxomato'des,** e. mainly composed of cartilage, but having mucous or mucoid tissue intermingled with it. **Perios'teal** or **peripher'ic e.,** e. growing from the periosteum.

**Enchondrosarco'ma.** A sarcoma containing cartilaginous elements, chondrosarcoma.

**Enchondro'sis.** Local outgrowth from pre-existing cartilage; enchondroma.

**Enchyle'ma** (*en*, in, *chylos*, juice). Any matter present in the reticulum of protoplasm. The basal substance of a cell nucleus.

**Enchylo'sis** (*enchylizo*, to press out juice). Extraction; suggillation.

**En'chyma** (*en*, in, *chyo*, to pour). Infusion. Plethora. Blastema.

**Enchymo'ma** or **Enchymo'sis.** Sudden effusion of blood into the cutaneous vessels from emotion, blushing, for example. In *ecchymosis* there is extravasation of blood into the areolar tissue from external cause, as contusion.

**En'chysis.** Infusion.

**Enclave'.** Anything enclosed in another structure, as a microbe in a phagocyte.

**Enclave'ment.** Retention in a part through enclosure or stricture. Impaction.

**En'clisis.** Bending or inclination.

**Enclit'ic.** Oblique or inclined, as the fetal head. See *Synclitism*.

**Encœ'lia** (*en*, in, *koilia*, belly). Abdominal viscera.

**Encœlial'gia** (*encœlia*+*algos*, pain). Abdominal pain; tormina. **E. inflammato'ria,** encœlitis.

**Encœli'tis** or **Encœlii'tis.** Inflammation of any of the abdominal viscera.

**Encoleo'sis** (*koleos*, sheath). Invagination.

**En'colpism** (*kolpos*, vagina). Injection or introduction of any medicament into the vagina.

**Encolpi'tis** (*en*, in, *kolpos*, vagina). Inflammation of the lining membrane of the vagina.

**En'cope** (*en*, in, *kopto*, to cut). Diacope; incision.

**Encra'nial.** Within the skull; intracranial.

**Encra′nion** (*en*, in, *kranion*, the skull). Cerebellum.

**Encye′sis** (*en*, in, *kyesis*, pregnancy). Fecundation; pregnancy.

**Encymoplas′ma.** Product of the parturient uterus.

**Encymo′sia.** Fecundation; pregnancy.

**Encyocol′ica** (*en*, in, *kyo*, to be pregnant, *kolikos*, colicky). Colic during pregnancy.

**Encysta′tion** or **Encyst′ment.** State of being encysted.

**Encys′ted** (*en*, in, *kystis*, bladder). Sacculated, pouched, encapsulated; enclosed in a cyst or pouch.

**Encyst′ment.** Enclosure in a sac or cyst; encapsulation; sacculation.

**End.** Extremity. **E. ar′tery,** a terminal artery; one that has no anastomotic communication with other arteries. **E. bas′kets,** thick, wavy terminal ramifications, having the appearance of baskets, surrounding the cells of Purkinje. **E. brain,** telencephalon. **E. brush,** e. basket. **E. bulbs** or **buds,** terminal nerve corpuscles, similar to the Pacinian and touch corpuscles, first particularly described by Krause; seen in the lips, tongue, palate, genitals, etc. **E. flake,** e. plate. **E. lobe,** occipital lobe of the brain. **E. or′gan,** apparatus for ending of nerve fibres at the surface of the body. **E. plates,** small bodies in which nerves terminate, varying from $\frac{1}{5000}$ to $\frac{1}{350}$ of an inch in diameter, formed of an expansion of the end of a nerve fibre with a small quantity of connective tissue. They are fixed to the muscular fibres.

**Endadel′phia** (*endon*, within, *adelphos*, brother). Enadelphia.

**Endangei′tis.** Inflammation of the endangium.

**Endan′geium** or **Endan′gium** (*endon*, within, *angeion*, vessel). Serous or lining membrane of a vessel.

**Endaorti′tis.** Inflammation of the lining membrane of the aorta.

**Endarte′rial.** Within an artery; relating to the intima of an artery.

**Endarteri′tis** or **Endarterii′tis** (*endon*, within, *arteritis*, inflammation of an artery). Inflammation of the inner coat of an artery. **E. chron′ica defor′mans** or **nodo′sa,** chronic inflammation of the lining membrane of an artery, with degeneration and deposits —*arteriosclerosis*. **E. oblit′erans** or **obliterati′va,** occlusive inflammation of arteries, chiefly the smaller ones. **E. syphilit′ica,** e. obliterans of luetic causation. **E. tuberculo′sa,** endarteritis of tuberculous origin.

**Endarte′rium.** The intima or lining membrane of an artery.

**Endeixiol′ogy** (*endeixis*, indication, *logos*, discourse). Doctrine of indications.

**Endeix′is** (*en*, in; *deiknymi*, to show). Indication; symptom.

**Ende′mia.** Endemic disease.

**Endem′ic** or **Endem′ical** (*en*, in, *demos*, the people). Prevalent in a locality; indigenous. **E. disease′,** a disease which constantly prevails in a definite locality, differing from *epidemic disease*, or one which prevails temporarily, and *sporadic disease*, or one which does not prevail at all but occurs only in isolated cases. Malaria and cretinism are commonly endemic diseases. **E. hæmatu′ria,** variety of hæmaturia caused by a fluke, the Bilharzia hæmatobia. **E. neuri′tis,** beriberi.

**Endemic′ity.** The state of being endemic.

**Endem′io-epidem′ic.** Having the characters of an endemic and epidemic combined. Relating to a great and temporary increase in the number of cases of a disease in any locality where it habitually prevails.

**Endemiol′ogy.** Doctrine of endemic diseases.

**En′demism.** Endemicity.

**Endepider′mis.** Epithelium.

**Ender′mic** or **Endermat′ic** (*en*, in, *derma*, skin). Epithet given to the method of treating diseases by placing the therapeutical agent in contact with the skin, especially after the cuticle has been removed —*endermic method* or *medication*, *endermism*. Morphine, strychnine, etc., are sometimes administered in this way.

**Ender′mism.** See *Endermic*.

**Ender′mol.** Nicotine salicylate; occurs in soluble crystals, and is employed in the treatment of scabies.

**Endermo′sis.** Eruptive disease of mucous membrane. Endermic method.

**En′deron** (*en*, in, *deros*, skin). Subepithelial layer of the whole body.

**Endin′ion.** Point on the internal surface of the cranium corresponding to the inion externally.

**En′dive.** Cichorium endivia. **Wild e.,** Cichorium intybus.

**Endix′is** (*en*, in, *deiknymi*, to show). Indication.

**Endo-** (*endon*, within). As a prefix, within.

**En′do-abdom′inal.** Within the abdomen.

**Endo-aorti′tis.** Endaortitis.

**Endo-appendici′tis.** Inflammation of the mucous lining of the appendix vermiformis.

**Endo-arteri′tis.** Endarteritis.

**Endo-ausculta′tion.** Auscultation of the sounds of the heart through a tube passed into the œsophagus and stomach.

**En′doblast** (*endon*, within, *blastos*, germ). Hypoblast.

**Endoblas′tic.** Relating to the endoblast or hypoblast.

**Endoblas′tomere** (*endon*, within, *blastos*, germ, *meros*, part). Segment produced by division of an ovum in a direction parallel to its equator.

**Endobronchi′tis.** Inflammation of the epithelial lining of the bronchial tubes.

**Endocar′diac** or **Endocar′dial.** Within the heart. Relating to the endocardium or the interior of the heart; in contradistinction to *exocardiac*, *exocardial*, or *extracardial*, relating to the exterior of the heart.

**Endocardi′tis.** Inflammation of the internal membrane of the heart, Bouillaud's disease. The heart's action is visibly increased and very manifest to the touch; the hand is strongly repelled, and at moments is sensible of a trembling, vibratory motion. Percussion gives a dull sound over a surface of several inches. On auscultation, a bellows sound is generally heard, masking one or both sounds of the heart, and the ear is sensible of a metallic ringing with each systole of the ventricle. Pulsations are rapid as well as strong, and, with few exceptions, irregular, unequal, and intermittent. The pulse does not always indicate the force or number of the heart's contractions. **Fi′brinous e.,** e. in which some of the connective tissue of the heart is converted into fibrous tissue. **E. gonorrho′ica malig′na,** a form of endocarditis accompanying gonorrhœa, and often fatal. **Infec′tious e.,** ulcerative endocarditis. **Pari′etal e.,** e. limited to the cardiac wall, not affecting the valves. **Plas′tic e.,** e. with plastic effusion, affecting the action of the valves and contraction and dilatation of the heart, thus causing abnormal murmurs, etc. **Pol′ypoid** or **pol′ypous e.,** ulcerative e., with the formation of fibrinous masses on the valves. **Pus′tular** or **pus′tulous e.,** ulcerative e. with miliary abscesses in the valves. **Sclerot′ic e.,** e. attended with thickening and increased development of connective tissue of the valves of the heart. **Ul′cerative e.,** septic form of endocarditis, generally a sequence of blood poisoning; the ulcers may pass through the valves and invade the muscular walls of the heart.

**Endocar′dium** (*endon*, within, *kardia*, heart). Membrane lining the interior of the heart.

**Endocer′vical.** Relating to the mucous membrane or the lumen of the cervix uteri.

**Endocervici′tis.** Inflammation of the lining membrane of the cervix uteri.

**Endocholecysti′tis** (*endon*, within, *chole*, bile, *kystis*, bladder). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the gall-bladder.

**Endochon′dral** (*endon*, within, *chondros*, cartilage). Within cartilage. **E. ossifica′tion,** development of bone within temporary cartilage.

**Endocho′rion.** See *Chorion.*

**Endocœla′rium.** The visceral cœlarium or lining of the body cavity.

**Endocoli′tis** (*endon,* within + *colon*). Dysentery.

**Endocolpi′tis.** Inflammation of the vagina.

**Endocomplement′.** A complement contained within the cell body; the opposite of serum complement.

**Endocra′nial.** Relating to the interior of the skull.

**Endocrani′tis.** Inflammation of the external layer of the dura mater.

**Endocra′nium.** Inner surface of the skull; dura mater.

**En′docrome** (*endon,* within, *chroma,* color). Pigment in the interior of cells.

**Endoc′ular** (*endon,* within, *oculus,* eye). Within the eye; intraocular.

**En′docyme** (*endon,* within, *kyma,* product of conception). Double monster by inclusion.

**Endocy′mia.** Monstrosity alluded to under *Endocyme.*

**En′docyst.** Lining membrane of an hydatid.

**Endocysti′tis** (*endon,* within, *kystis,* bladder). Inflammation of the vesical mucous membrane.

**Endocystomati′tis.** Inflammation of the lining membrane of a cystic tumor.

**Endocy′tic.** Within a cell.

**Endode′ca serpenta′ria.** Aristolochia serpentaria.

**En′doderm.** Innermost layer or lining of simple organisms; hypoblast.

**Endoder′mal** or **Endoder′mic.** Relating to the endoderm.

**Endodonti′tis** (*endon,* within, *odous,* tooth). Inflammation of the lining membrane of a tooth.

**Endoenteri′tis.** Inflammation of the lining membrane of the bowels. See *Enteritis.*

**Endogas′tric** (*endon,* within, *gaster,* stomach). Within the stomach or abdomen.

**Endogastri′tis.** Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach.

**Endogas′trius.** Engastrius.

**Endogen′esis.** Endogenous formation.

**Endogenet′ic.** Having origin from internal causes.

**Endogenous,** en-doj′en-us (*endon,* within, *gennao,* to engender). Growing by increase in number or size of internal cells or membranes. **E. an′eurysm,** aneurysm originating spontaneously from lesions of the inner coat of the arteries. **E. cells,** cells formed within cells, as in the sperm vesicles.

**Endog′eny.** Endogenesis.

**Endoglob′ular.** Within the blood globules.

**Endogna′thion.** Middle part of the upper jawbone that has not been united before birth.

**Endolaryn′geal.** Within the larynx.

**Endolem′ma.** Neurilemma.

**Endolepido′ma.** A tumor originating from the endothelium of the blood-vessels or lymphatics. See *Lepidoma.*

**En′dolymph.** Fluid contained within the membranous labyrinth.

**Endolymphan′gial** or **Endolymphat′ic.** Within the lymphatic vessels.

**Endometrec′tomy** (*endon,* within, *metra,* uterus, *ektome,* excision). Excision of the mucous lining of the uterus.

**Endometri′tis.** Inflammation of the lining membrane of the uterus. When accompanied with a diphtheritic exudation it is called e. crouposa; when the fundus is alone involved, fundal endometritis; when of a syphilitic character, e. syphilitica. Corporeal and cervical endometritis express inflammation of the body and neck of the uterus. **Catar′rhal e.,** e. accompanied with discharge of mucus. **Cer′vical e.,** inflammation of the cervical portion of the uterus. **Decid′ual e.,** inflammation of decidua reflexa or uterina, or of both membranes. **Diphtherit′ic e.,** form of e. occurring at childbirth from invasion of the vagina, uterus, and appendages by diphtheritic virus introduced through some exposed part of the generative organs. **E. dis′secans,** e. with tendency to ulcerative disintegration. **Exfo′liative e.,** membranous dysmenorrhœa; characterized by detachment of the outer layer of the endometrium and its expulsion from the uterus. **Fun′dal e.,** e. of fundus of the uterus. **E. fungo′sa,** decidual e. accompanied with fungoid or polypoid growths. **Gland′ular e.,** parenchymatous e. **Hyperplas′tic e.,** a form of e. in which the glands are increased both in size and number. **Hypertroph′ic e.,** e. characterized by increase in size of the epithelial cells. **Intersti′tial e.,** e. characterized by an atrophic process and by conversion of interglandular connective tissue into a hard, fibrous material like cicatricial tissue. **Mem′branous e.,** e. with formation of false membrane; diphtheritic e. **Pol′ypoid e.,** e. characterized by excessive diffuse, glandular, interstitial, and vascular development, and by cystic degeneration of the glands. **Post-abor′tive e.,** interstitial inflammation causing arrest of involution in the mucous membrane. **Se′nile e.,** a form of purulent e., occurring after the menopause, due to earlier infection or to the action of bacteria on the atrophic, less resisting endometrium. **Sep′tic** or **septicæ′mic e.,** e. caused by the presence of putrid matter or its absorption. **Tuber′culous e.,** a form of inflammation due to tuberculosis of the uterus, caused by heteroinfection, or, usually, by autoinfection.

**Endome′trium** (*endon,* within, *metra,* uterus). Lining membrane of the uterus.

**Endometrorrhag′ia** (*endon,* within, *metra,* uterus, *rhegnymi,* to break forth). Hemorrhage from the interior of the uterus; metrorrhagia.

**Endom′etry** (*endon,* within, *metron,* measure). Measurement of the brain within the cavity of the skull.

**Endomyocardi′tis** (*endon,* within, *mys,* muscle, *kardia,* heart). Endocarditis combined with myocarditis or inflammation of the cardiac muscle.

**Endomys′ium** (*endon,* within, *mys,* muscle). Connective-tissue formation between muscular fibres.

**Endonephri′tis** (*endon,* within, *nephritis,* inflammation of the kidney). Inflammation of the lining membrane of the pelvis of the kidney; nephritis; pyelitis.

**Endoneu′ral** (*endon,* within, *neuron,* nerve). Relating to the endoneurium.

**Endoneuri′tis.** Inflammation of the endoneurium.

**Endoneu′rium.** Connective tissue between nerve fibrils.

**Endo-œsophagi′tis.** Inflammation of the lining membrane of the œsophagus.

**Endo-ostei′tis** or **Endoöstitis** (*endon,* within, *osteon,* bone). Inflammation of medulla of bone.

**Endopar′asite.** Parasite in the interior of the body.

**Endopath′ic** (*endon,* within, *pathos,* disease). Relating to disease whose causes are within the body.

**Endop′athy** (*endon,* within, *pathos,* disease). Disease having its origin within the body.

**Endopericardi′tis.** Inflammation of the endocardium and pericardium.

**Endoperimyocardi′tis.** Simultaneous existence of endocarditis, pericarditis, and myocarditis.

**Endoperitoni′tis.** Inflammation of the serous lining of the peritoneum.

**Endophacin′** (*endon,* within, *phake,* lens). Colorless, albuminous fluid obtained from the crystalline lens.

**Endophlebi′tis** (*endon,* within, *phleps,* vein). Inflammation of the inner coat of a vein; phlebitis. **E. porta′lis,** inflammation of the portal vein; pyephlebitis.

**En′dophyte** (*endon,* within, *phyton,* plant). Vegetable parasite in the interior of the body.

**En′doplasm.** Inner part of protoplasm of a cell.

**En′doplast.** Nucleus of cell and cell-body.

**Endoplas′tic.** Relating to or formed of endoplasm.

**Endoplas′tule.** Nucleolus.

**Endorrhini′tis** (*endon*, within, *rhis*, nose). Inflammation of the interior of the nose.

**Endosalpingi′tis.** Inflammation of the lining membrane of the Fallopian tube.

**Endosal′pinx** (*endon*, within, *salpinx*, tube). Mucous lining of the Fallopian tube.

**En′dosarc.** Endoplasm or interior protoplasm of an amœba or other protozoon; the opposite to ectosarc.

**En′doscope** (*endon*, within, *skopeo*, to view). Instrument for inspecting the interior of any hollow organ or part, especially the urethra and bladder. See *Cystoscope, Urethroscope, Speculum.*

**Endos′copy.** Examination of internal parts, especially the urethra, with an endoscope.

**Endosep′sis** (*endon*, within, *sepsis*, infection). Septic infection from internal causes.

**Endoskel′etal.** Relating to the endoskeleton.

**Endoskel′eton.** Inner skeleton. See *Skeleton.*

**Endos′mic.** Endosmotic.

**Endosmom′eter.** Graduated tube closed by membrane for estimating the rapidity of osmosis.

**Endosmose′** or **Endosmo′sis** (*endon*, within, *osmos*, impulse). Double imbibition. Action by which fluids pass from without to within organic membranes. Action of two fluids on each other when separated by a membrane. Endosmosis is sometimes used to signify the passage of the more transmissible fluid, while exosmosis signifies that of the least transmissible, although, strictly speaking, the terms denote passage of fluids inward and outward.

**Endosmot′ic.** Relating to endosmosis.

**En′dosperm** (*endon*, within, *sperma*, seed). Embryo situated in a mass of albumin; albumin.

**En′dospore** (*endon*, within, *sporos*, seed). Spore within a minute organism.

**Endos′porous.** Relating to an endospore. **E. bacte′ria**, bacteria caused by endosporous agency.

**Endos′teal** (*endon*, within, *osteon*, bone). Relating to the interior of bone, or to the ossification in its earliest cartilaginous stages.

**Endostei′tis** or **Endosti′tis.** Inflammation of the endosteum or medullary membrane of bone; osteomyelitis.

**Endosteth′oscope.** A stethoscope to be used internally, as in the œsophagus for auscultation of the heart sounds.

**Endos′teum** (*endon*, within, *osteon*, bone). Medullary membrane of bone.

**Endosto′ma.** Morbid growth in interior of bone.

**Endosto′sis.** Formation of an endostoma. Development of bone in interior of cartilage.

**Endothe′lial.** Relating to the endothelium. **E. carcino′ma**, endothelioma.

**Endothe′lioid.** Resembling endothelium.

**Endothelio-ino′ma** (*endothelium* + *inoma*, fibrous tumor). An endothelial fibrous tumor.

**Endothelioleiomyo′ma.** Myosarcoma.

**Endotheliolysin′.** A cytolysin having a specific action upon endothelial cells.

**Endothelio′ma.** Tumor connected with the endothelium. **E. lymphangiomato′des**, a growth from the endothelium of the lymph vessels.

**Endotheliomyxo′ma.** Endothelial myxoma. Myxoma and endothelioma combined.

**Endothe′lium** (*endon*, within, *thele*, nipple). Lining membrane of the blood-vessels, lymphatics, and serous cavities, formed of flat cells or a delicate, nucleated membrane, the endothelial or perithelial tube, cell membrane of Remak.

**Endothoracic,** en-do-thor-as′ik. Within the thorax.

**En′dotome** (*endon*, within, *tome*, incision). Shears adapted to decollation of the fœtus in utero.

**Endo′toscope** (*endon*, within, *ous*, ear, *skopeo*, to see). Instrument for examining accessible parts of the ear.

**Endotrachei′tis.** Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the trachea.

**Endotracheli′tis** (*endon*, within, *trachelos*, neck). Endocervicitis; cervical endometritis.

**Endouteri′tis** (*endon*, within + *uteritis*). Endometritis.

**Endovas′cular.** Intravascular; within the vessels.

**Endu′sium.** See *Indusium.*

**En′dyma** (*endyma*, garment). Lining membrane of the cerebral cavities; ependyma. **Paracœ′lian e.,** lining membrane of the lateral ventricle of the brain. **E. ventriculo′rum,** lining of cavities of ventricles; ependema ventriculorum.

**Eneche′ma** or **Eneche′sis** (*en*, in, *echema*, sound). Tinnitus aurium.

**Ene′cia** (*enekes*, continuous). Continued fever; synocha.

**En′ema.** Clyster; injection into the lower bowel.

**Enem′ion.** Anemone pulsatilla.

**Enepiderm′ic** or **Enepidermat′ic** (*en*, in, *epi*, upon, *derma*, skin). Upon the surface of the skin. Method of treating diseases by the application of medicines to the skin.

**En′ergy** (*en*, in, *ergon*, work). Action, vigor, force; used in a sense associated with a body in motion—*kinetic energy*, or one at rest—*potential energy.*

**En′ervate.** To weaken.

**Enerva′tion** (*enervo*, to weaken). Act of weakening; state of being weakened. Excision of a nerve.

**Engage′ment.** Passage of presenting portion of the fœtus into the brim of the pelvis; the stage of the descent of the fœtus.

**Engas′trius.** Monster formed by development of a fœtus in the interior of the gastrointestinal region of another fœtus.

**En′gelmann′s interme′diate disk.** See *Krause's disk.* **E.'s lat′eral disk,** narrow, transparent material situated on each side of Krause's disk.

**En′gine, den′tal** or **sur′gical.** Apparatus consisting of motor, shaft, and hand-piece, the latter carrying a burr or other instrument fitted for the cutting of bony tissues.

**Eng′lish cham′omile.** Anthemis nobilis. **E. chol′era,** cholera morbus. **E. disease′,** hypochondriasis; rachitis. **E. gar′lic,** Allium sativum. **E. mal′ady,** hypochondriasis; rachitis. **E. plas′ter,** court plaster. **E. posi′tion,** position of the lying-in woman on the left side, with the right knee drawn up. **E. rhu′barb,** Rheum raponticum. **E. sweat′ing sick′ness,** miliary fever, a contagious disease prevailing in the sixteenth century. **E. wal′nut,** Juglans regia.

**Englo′bing.** Absorption by a white blood globule.

**Engompho′sis.** Gomphosis.

**Engorged′.** Filled; strongly congested. **E. disk,** see *Disk.*

**Engorge′ment.** Obstruction or choking up of the vessels of a part, giving rise to augmentation of volume; vascular congestion.

**Engraft′.** Graft.

**Enhæmato′sis.** Hæmatosis.

**Enix′io** or **Enix′us.** Parturition.

**Enmetri′tis.** Inflammation of the lining membrane of the uterus; endometritis.

**Enœsophagi′tis.** Inflammation of lining membrane of the œsophagus.

**Enoma′nia.** Œnomania.

**Enophthal′mia** or **Enophthal′mos** (*en*, in, *ophthalmos*, eye). Retraction of the globe of the eye.

**Enor′chism** (*en*, in, *orchis*, testicle). Concealed testicle; cryptorchidism.

**Enor′mon** (*enormao*, excite within). Vital principle.

**Enosima′nia** (*enosis*, agitation). Mania associated with quaking terror or delusions as to commission of crimes.

**Eno′sis** (union). Insertion; union.

**Enosto′sis** or **Entosto′sis** (*en*, in, *osteon*, bone). Morbid growth of bone inward into the interior of the medullary canal; bony tumor growing from the interior of the skull; opposite of exostosis.

**Ens.** Being; existence. **E. mor′bi,** the essential nature of a disease

**En′sal** (*ensis*, sword). Sword-shaped. Cardamom.

**En′sate.** Ensiform.

**En′siform** (*ensis*, sword, *forma*, form). Sword-like; xiphoid. **E. apoph′yses** or **pro′cesses,** lesser alæ of the sphenoid bone. **E. appen′dage, appen′dix, car′tilage,** or **pro′cess,** xiphoid appendix of the sternum.

**Ensister′nal.** Relating to the ensiform process of the sternum.

**Ensister′num.** Ensiform process of the sternum.

**Ensomato′sis** (*en*, in, *soma*, body). Incorporation.

**Ensom′phalus** (*omphalos*, navel). Monster composed of two individuals having navels and umbilical cords separate.

**Enstalax′is** (*enstalazo*, to drop in). Instillation.

**Ensta′sis.** Obstruction, as of pores of the skin.

**En′strophe** (*en*, in, *strepho*, to turn). Inversion of a part, as the eyelids.

**Entacous′tic** (*entos*, within, *akouo*, to hear). Relating to sonorous movements originating in the ear or adjacent structures.

**En′tad** (*entos*, within). In an inward direction or toward the interior.

**Enta′da gingalo′bium.** West Indian tree; seeds are emetic and antisyphilitic, and antidotal to poison.

**En′tal.** Relating to the interior; internal.

**Entallan′toic.** Within the allantoic cavity.

**Entamniot′ic.** Within the amniotic cavity.

**Entankyloblephari′tis.** Blepharitis with adhesion of the lids to the ball of the eye. Entankyloblepharon.

**Entan′thema.** Enanthema; eruption on the mucous membrane.

**Entarthrochon′drus** (*entos*, within, *arthron*, joint, *chondros*, cartilage). Interarticular cartilage. Loose cartilage in an articulation.

**Entarthrot′ic.** Within a joint; interarticular.

**Enta′sia** or **En′tasis** (*en*, in, *teino*, to stretch). Contracture; tension; tonic spasm.

**Entat′ic** (*entatikos*, stretching). Aphrodisiac.

**Entelmin′tha** (*entos*, within, *helmins*, worm). Worms.

**Entepicon′dyle.** Inner condyle of the humerus.

**En′tera** (pl. of *enteron*, intestine). Intestines; abdominal organs.

**Enteradel′phia** (*enteron*, intestine, *adelphos*, brother). Enadelphia.

**Enter′aden,** pl. enterad′enes (*enteron*, intestine, *aden*, gland). Glands of the intestines.

**Enteradenog′raphy** (*enteron*, intestine, *aden*, gland, *graphe*, description). Description of the intestinal glands.

**Enteradenol′ogy** (*enteron*, intestine, *aden*, gland, *logos*, treatise). Science in relation to the intestinal glands.

**Enteræ′mia** (*enteron*, intestine, *haima*, blood). Intestinal congestion.

**Enteraërec′tasis** (*enteron*, intestine, *aer*, air, *ektasis*, dilatation). Tympanites; flatulence.

**Enterag′ra** (*enteron*, intestine, *agra*, seizure). Gout in the intestines.

**Enteral′gia** (*enteron*, intestine, *algos*, pain). Pain in the intestines; colic.

**Enteratro′phia** (*enteron*, intestine, *atrophia*, want of nutrition). Atrophy of the coats of the intestines.

**Enteraux′e** (*enteron*, intestine, *auxe*, increase). Hypertrophy of the muscular coat of the intestines.

**Entereche′ma** (*enteron*, intestine, *echema*, sound). Sound of movement of the intestines.

**Enterecta′sia** or **Enterec′tasis** (*enteron*, intestine, *ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of the intestines, as in tympanites.

**Enterec′tomy** (*enteron*, intestine, *ektome*, excision). Excision of part of the intestine.

**Enterelco′sis** or **Enterhelco′sis** (*enteron*, intestine, *helcosis*, ulceration). Ulceration of the intestines.

**Enterele′sia** or **Enterelo′sis** (*enteron*, intestine, *eileo*, to involve). Ileus; volvulus.

**Enterem′bole** (*enteron*, intestine, *embole*, insertion). Intussusception of the bowels.

**Enteremphrax′is** (*enteron*, intestine, *emphraxis*, obstruction). Obstruction of the intestines.

**Enterepip′locele.** Enteroepiplocele.

**Enterepiplom′phalocele** (*enteron*, intestine, *epiploön*, omentum, *omphalos*, navel, *kele*, rupture). Hernia of the umbilicus, with protrusion of the omentum and intestine.

**Enterhelco′sis.** Enterelcosis.

**Enterhypertro′phia** (*enteron*, intestine, *hypertrophia*, excessive nutrition). Hypertrophy of the intestines.

**Ente′ria.** Diarrhœa.

**Enter′ic** (*enteron*, intestine). Intestinal. **E. fe′ver,** typhoid fever.

**Enteris′chiocele** (*enteron*, intestine, *ischion*, hip, *kele*, hernia). Intestinal hernia through the greater sciatic notch.

**Enteri′tis.** Inflammation of the intestines. Essential symptoms are violent abdominal pain, increased on pressure, with vomiting and inflammatory fever. Enteritis may affect both the peritoneal and the mucous coat of the intestines, and, in violent cases, all the coats. Inflammation of the mucous coat is generally attended with diarrhœa; inflammation of the peritoneal coat with constipation. **E. arthrit′ica,** gout of the abdomen or its contained viscera. **Catar′rhal e.,** intestinal catarrh; superficial e. with mucous discharge. **Choler′iform e.,** cholera infantum. **E. col′ica,** colitis. **Croup′ous e.,** membranous e. **Diphtherit′ic e.,** e. with adherent white deposit on the lining membrane of the bowels. **E. epiploi′cus,** epiploitis. **E. erythemat′ica,** catarrhal e. **Follic′ular e.,** typhoid fever. **E. folliculo′sa,** typhoid fever; cholera infantum. **E. ili′aca,** e. confined to the ilium. **Mem′branous e.,** pellicular inflammation of the bowels in which deposits collect on the lining membrane. **E. mesenter′ica,** mesenteritis; typhoid fever. **Mucomem′branous e.,** e. accompanied with a discharge of mucus mixed with pseudomembrane. **Mu′cous e.,** catarrhal e. **Pellic′ular e.,** membranous e. **Phleg′monous e.,** severe e., with disposition to the formation of an abscess. **E. polypo′sa,** chronic catarrhal e., with polypoid growths from the lining membrane. **Pseudomem′branous e.,** membranous e.; diphtheritic e. **E. pustulo′sa,** dothinenteritis. **Stru′mous e.,** e. folliculosa. **Ul′cerative e.,** e. often occurring after middle life, in which the mucous membrane of the colon is partially destroyed by ulceration, and sometimes accompanied by increase of the lumen of the colon and hypertrophy of the muscular parietes. Sometimes contraction of the bowel exists.

**Entero-** (*enteron*, intestine). In composition, intestine.

**Entero-anastomo′sis.** Intestinal anastomosis. See *Anastomosis.*

**Entero-apoclei′sis** or **Entero-apoklei′sis** (*enteron*, *apo*, from, *kleisis*, occlusion). Exclusion of a part of the intestine in the operation of intestinal anastomosis.

**Entero-arc′tia** (*arctus*, narrow). Stricture of the bowel.

**Entero′bius** (*bios*, life). Oxyuris vermicularis.

**Enterobro′sia** or **Enterobro′sis** (*brosis*, act of gnawing). Perforation of the intestines.

**Enterocace,** en-ter-ok′a-ase (*kakos*, evil). An old term denoting adynamic dysentery, accompanied by phenomena indicating a pseudomembranous and gangrenous state of the lining membrane of the large intestine.

**En′terocele** (*enteron*, intestine, *kele*, hernia). Intestinal hernia through the abdominal wall. Also *enterocœle*, which see. **Cru′ral** or **fem′oral e.,** femoral hernia containing intestine. **In′guinal e.,** inguinal hernia containing intestine. **Par′tial e.,** hernia involving a portion of bowel only, which may become strangulated and gangrenous. **Perine′al e.,** perineal hernia containing intestine. **Puden′dal e.,** pudendal hernia containing intestine. **Rec′tal e.**, proctocele; rectocele. **Scro′tal e.**, inguinal hernia that has passed into the scrotum. **Vag′inal e.**, hernia into the vagina, enterovaginal hernia.

**Enterocente′sis** (*enteron*, intestine, *kentesis*, puncture). Operation of puncturing the bowel.

**Enterochirur′gia.** Surgery of the intestines.

**Enterochlor′ophyll** (*chloros*, green, *phyllon*, leaf). Green pigment in the liver and other organs of some of the lower forms of animal life.

**Enterocholecystos′tomy** (*enteron*, intestine, *chole*, bile, *kystis*, bladder, *stoma*, mouth). Cholecystenterostomy. Operation of making a fistulous communication between the gall-bladder and intestine.

**Enterocholecystot′omy** (*enteron*, intestine, *chole*, bile, *kystis*, bladder, *tome*, incision). Operation on the gall-bladder and intestine.

**Enteroclei′sis** or **Enteroklei′sis** (*kleisis*, occlusion). Occlusion or obstruction of the bowel.

**Enteroc′lysis.** See *Enteroclysm.*

**En′teroclysm** (*enteron*, intestine, *klysma*, wash). Enema; the application or action is called *enteroclysis.* Especially applied to the injection of saline solution into the intestine in cholera.

**En′terocœle** (*enteron*, intestine, *koilia*, cavity). Cavity of pleura and peritoneum regarded as formed from the primitive alimentary canal; abdominal cavity.

**Enterocœ′lic** or **Enterocœ′liac.** Relating to the cavity of the abdomen.

**Enterocoli′tis** (*enteron* + *colitis*, inflammation of the colon). Inflammation of the small intestine and colon.

**En′terocyst.** Intestinal cyst; enterocystoma.

**Enterocys′tocele** (*kystis*, bladder, *kele*, tumor). Hernia of the bladder and intestine.

**Enterocysto′ma.** Cystic tumor caused by non-obliteration of part of the omphalomesenteric duct.

**Enterocystos′cheocele** (*enteron*, intestine, *kystis*, bladder, *oscheon*, scrotum, *kele*, hernia). Scrotal hernia, contents of which are bowel and bladder.

**Enterodial′ysis** (*enteron* + *dialysis*, separation). Division of the intestine, as by a cut or other traumatic cause.

**Enterodothie′nia** or **Enterodothieno′sis** (*dothien*, pustule). Dothinenteritis; typhoid fever.

**Enterodyn′ia** (*enteron*, intestine, *odyne*, pain). Colic.

**Enteroecta′sia** or **Enteroec′tasis** (*ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of the intestines.

**Enteroenteros′tomy** (*enteron* + *enteron* + *stoma*, mouth). Union by operation for anastomosis between two portions of adjacent intestine.

**Enteroepip′locele** (*epiploön*, omentum, *kele*, tumor). Hernia formed by intestine and omentum.

**Enteroepiplom′phalocele** or **Enteroepiplom′phalus** (*omphalos*, umbilicus). Umbilical hernia, containing intestine and omentum.

**Enterogastri′tis.** Inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

**Enterogas′trocele** (*enteron*, intestine, *gaster*, stomach, *kele*, tumor). Hernia of stomach and intestine.

**Enterog′raphy** (*enteron* + *graphe*, description). Part of anatomy which describes the intestines.

**Enterohæmorrha′gia.** Passage of blood with the fecal evacuations.

**Enterohelco′sis.** Ulceration of the intestines.

**Enterohem′orrhage.** Bleeding from the intestine.

**Enterohepati′tis.** Inflammation of bowel and liver.

**Enterohy′drocele** (*hydor*, water, *kele*, tumor). Intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele.

**Enterohydrom′phalus** (*hydor*, water, *omphalos*, navel). Umbilical hernia in which the sac contains, along with a portion of intestine, a quantity of serum.

**Enterointes′tinal.** A hybrid word denoting relation of one part of the intestines to another part, as in certain fistulous communications, the operation of intestinal anastomosis, etc.

**Enteroïs′chiocele** (*enteron*, intestine, *ischion*, ischium, *kele*, tumor). Ischiatic hernia formed of intestine.

**En′terol** (*enteron*, intestine). A combination of three cresols, used as an intestinal antiseptic.

**En′terolite.** Enterolith.

**En′terolith.** Intestinal calculus.

**Enterolithi′asis** (*lithiasis*, formation of stone). Formation or presence of concretions in the intestines.

**Enterol′ogist.** One who has made a special study of the intestines.

**Enterol′ogy** (*enteron* + *logos*, discourse). Part of anatomy which treats of the intestines.

**Enteromala′cia, Enteromalaco′sis**, or **Enteromalax′is** (*malakia*, softening). Softening of the mucous or other coats of the intestine.

**Enteromelanorrhœ′a.** Melæna.

**Enterome′nia.** Menstruation by the intestines.

**En′teromere** (*enteron* + *meros*, part. A segment of the embryonic intestinal tract.

**Enteromer′ocele** (*enteron* + *meros*, thigh, *kele*, tumor). Crural hernia, formed of intestine.

**Enteromesenter′ic.** Relating to the intestine and mesentery. **E. fe′ver**, typhoid fever in which the intestines are ulcerated, with enlargement of the corresponding mesenteric glands.

**Enteromesenteri′tis.** Tabes mesenterica.

**Enterom′eter** (*enteron* + *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the diameter of any part of the intestine.

**Enteromor′pha compres′sa.** One of the algæ, used by the Sandwich Islanders as an esculent.

**Enterom′phalocele** or **Enterom′phalus** (*omphalos*, umbilicus). Umbilical hernia, formed of intestines.

**Enteromycoder′ma** (*enteron* + *mykes*, fungus, *derma*, skin). An old term for the mucous membrane of the intestines. An intestinal fungous growth.

**Enteromyco′sis** (*enteron* + *mykes*, fungus). Generation of fungi in the intestines.

**Enteromyi′asis** (*enteron* + *myia*, common fly). Morbid condition of the intestines from larvæ developed in them.

**En′teron.** Intestine. Uterus.

**Enteron′cos** or **Enteron′cus** (*enteron* + *onkos*, tumor). Tumor of the intestines.

**Enteroner′via** or **Enteroneu′ria**, (*enteron* + *nervus* or *neuron*, nerve). Morbid condition of the intestines from disturbed action of the nerves.

**Enteroparal′ysis.** Paralysis of the intestines.

**Enteropath′ia** or **Enterop′athy** (*enteron* + *pathos*, disease). Disease of the intestines in general.

**Enteroperis′tole** (*enteron* + *peristello*, to contract). Constriction or obstruction of the intestines, from a cause acting either within the abdomen or without it, as in strangulated hernia. Peristaltic action of the intestines.

**Enteroperitoni′tis.** Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the intestines.

**En′teropexy** (*enteron* + *pexis*, fixation). Fixation of the intestine to the wall of the abdomen by suture, etc.

**Enterophlogo′sis** (*enteron* + *phlogoo*, to inflame). Enteritis.

**Enterophthi′sis** (*enteron* + *phthisis*, consumption). Tuberculosis of the bowels.

**Enterophy′mata** (sing. enterophyma) (*enteron* + *phyma*, swelling). Tubercles of the intestines.

**Enteroplas′tic.** Relating to enteroplasty.

**En′teroplasty** (*plasso*, to form). Plastic operation for restoration of the intestine.

**Enterople′gia.** Paralysis of the intestine.

**En′teroplex.** Instrument for use in enteroplexy.

**En′teroplexy** (*enteron*, intestine, *plexis*, pleating). Operation for bringing the edges of a wounded bowel together by aluminum rings, after proper adjustment of the cut surfaces.

**Enteropneumato′sis** (*enteron* + *pneuma*, air). Morbid generation and accumulation of intestinal gas.

**Enterop′onus** (*enteron* + *ponos*, pain). Enteralgia.

**Enteroproc′tia.** Artificial anus. Colostomy.

**Enteropto'sis** (*enteron* + *ptosis*, falling). Glénard's disease. Falling or dragging down (prolapse) of the bowel from relaxed condition or decreased tension of the walls of the abdomen, frequently with movable kidney or liver and narrowness of the bowel.

**Enterop'yra** (*enteron* + *pyr*, fever). Enteritis. **E. asiat'ica**, cholera asiatica. **E. bilio'sa**, bilious fever.

**Enterorrha'gia** or **Enteror'rhagy** (*enteron* + *rhage*, rupture). Hemorrhage or excessive discharge from the bowels. **Sim'ple e.**, discharge of blood with the fecal evacuations.

**Enteror'rhaphy** (*enteron* + *rhaphe*, suture). Suture of the intestines, for repairing wounds.

**Enterorrheu'ma** (*enteron* + *rheuma*, defluxion, rheumatism). Rheumatism of the intestines.

**Enterorrhex'is.** Rupture of the intestines.

**Enterorrhœ'a** (*enteron* + *rheo*, to flow). Diarrhœa.

**Enterosar'cocele** (*enteron* + *sarx*, flesh, *kele*, tumor). Intestinal hernia complicated with sarcocele.

**Enterosarco'ma** (*enteron* + *sarx*, flesh). Sarcoma of the intestines.

**Enteros'cheocele** or **Enteros'chocele** (*enteron* + *oscheon*, scrotum, *kele*, tumor). Scrotal hernia of the intestine.

**Enteroscir'rhus.** Scirrhous cancer of the intestines.

**En'teroscope** (*enteron* + *skopeo*, to see). Instrument for inspection of the bowel by the aid of reflected light, the process being called *enteros'copy.*

**Enterosep'sis** (*enteron*, intestine, *sepsis*, putrefaction). Sepsis of intestinal origin, from the poisonous effects of the production and absorption of putrefactive ptomains developed from the contents of that canal. Intestinal toxæmia.

**Entero'sis.** Disease of the intestines.

**En'terospasm.** Spasmodic colic.

**Enterosphig'ma** (*enteron*, intestine, *sphingo*, to bind tightly). Intestinal constriction; strangulated hernia.

**Enterosphinx'is.** Formation of enterosphigma.

**Enterosphongio'ma** (*enteron* + *sphongos*, fungus). Fungous growth of the intestines.

**Enterosteno'sis** (*enteron*, intestine, *stenosis*, stricture). Stricture or constriction of the intestines; ileus. **E. organ'ica**, cancer of the intestines. **E. scirrho'sa**, cancer of the intestines. **E. vol'vulus**, ileus.

**Enteros'tomy** (*enteron* + *stoma*, mouth). Operation for making a fistulous opening in the bowel by incision and suture.

**En'terotome** (*enteron* + *tome*, incision). Instrument for promptly opening the intestinal canal through its whole extent, for autopsies. **Dupuytren's' e.**, clamp used in artificial anus to cut through the spur.

**Enterot'omy.** Dissection of the intestines. In surgery, operation of cutting into the intestines in order to evacuate the matters or to create an artificial anus.

**Enteroty'phus.** Typhoid fever.

**Enterovag'inal.** Intestinovaginal; relating to the intestine and vagina, as e. fistula, artificial opening between the two parts mentioned.

**Enterozo'a** (*enteron* + *zoön*, animal). Intestinal worms or other animal parasites.

**Enteru'ria** (*enteron*, intestine, *ouron*, urine). Discharge of urine by the bowels.

**Enthelmin'tha** (*entos*, within, *helmins*, worm). Intestinal worms.

**Entheoma'nia** (*Theos*, God). Demonomania; religious mania.

**Enthet'ic** (*enthetos*, introduced). Introduced from without; as enthetic diseases, those produced by inoculation or infection.

**En'thlasis** (*en*, in, *thlao*, to break). Fracture, especially of the cranium, with comminution, in which the bone is depressed.

**Enthu'siasm.** Term sometimes applied to maniacal raving.

**Enthysterophy'ma** (*entos*, within, *hystera*, uterus, *phyma*, growth). Abnormal growth in the uterus or projecting into it.

**En'tity** (*ens*, being). Being or essence of anything.

**Ento-** (*entos*, within). In composition, within.

**En'toblast** (*blastos*, germ). Rudimentary hypoblast. Nucleolus.

**Entoblas'tic.** Relating to the entoblast. Hypoblastic.

**Entocarot'id.** Internal carotid artery.

**Ent'ocele** (*entos*, within, *kele*, rupture). Internal hernia. **E. of the lens**, dislocation of the crystalline into the anterior chamber of the eye.

**Entocephal'ic** (*entos*, within, *kephale*, head). Intracranial.

**Entochoroide'a.** Inner layer of the choroid membrane.

**Entocine'rea** (*entos*, within, *cinereus*, gray). Central gray matter of the brain and spinal cord.

**Entocœ'lial.** Between the ventricles of the brain; intraventricular.

**Entocœ'lic** (*koilia*, cavity). Intra-abdominal Within the intestines.

**Entocor'nea.** Membrane of Descemet.

**Entocu'neiform.** Internal cuneiform bone.

**En'tocyte.** Within a cell. Contents of a cell.

**En'toderm** (*entos*, within, *derma*, skin). Internal germ layer; hypoblast; blastoderm.

**Entoder'mic.** Relating to the entoderm. Hypoblastic.

**Entoëc'tad.** From within outward.

**Entogas'tric** (*entos*, within, *gaster*, stomach). Within the stomach or abdomen.

**Entogastrocne'mius.** Gastrocnemius internus muscle.

**Entog'enous** (*entos*, within, *gennao*, to produce). Developing from within.

**Entoglos'sal** (*entos*, within, *glossa*, tongue). Within the substance of the tongue.

**Entoglute'us.** Glutæus minimus muscle.

**Entohy'aloid.** Within the vitreous humor. **E. mus'cæ**, see *Metamorphopsia.*

**En'tome** (*tome*, incision). Scarificator for stricture of the urethra.

**En'tomere** (*entos*, within, *meros*, part). Cell resulting from early segmentation of the ovum, entering afterward into formation of the hypoblast.

**Entomi'asis** (*entomon*, insect). Disease caused by insects.

**Ento'mion.** Anterior point of the mastoid angle of the parietal bone.

**Entomol'ogy** (*entomon*, insect, *logos*, discourse). Description of or treatise on insect life.

**Entomo'sis.** An affection of the skin due to animal parasites, as lice, fleas, etc.

**Entomot'omy.** Insect anatomy.

**Enton'ic** (*en*, in, *tonos*, tone). Having great tension or exaggerated action.

**Entopar'asites.** Intestinal worms.

**Entopar'asitism.** Existence or presence of a parasite in the interior of the body or of any organ.

**Entopectora'lis.** Inner pectoral muscle; pectoralis minor.

**Entophthal'mia.** Ophthalmia affecting the interior of the eye.

**En'tophyte** (*entos*, within, *phyton*, vegetable). Vegetable parasite living in the interior of the body.

**Entophyt'ic.** Of or belonging to an entophyte.

**Entop'ic** (*en*, in, *topos*, place). In a natural place. **E. preg'nancy**, intra-uterine pregnancy.

**En'toplasm.** Endoplasm.

**Entoplas'tic** (*entos*, within, *plasso*, to form). Epithet for tissues developed through changes within the cells themselves.

**Entopterygoid**, ent-o-ter'e-goid. Internal alæ or wings of the sphenoid; internal pterygoid muscle.

**Entop'tic** or **Entop'tical** (*entos*, within, *opsis*, vision). Relating to the vision of objects within the organ of sight, as of the blood-vessels of the retina. **E. phenom'ena**, phenomena depending upon perception of objects which are present within the eyeball.

**Entoptos'copy** (*entos*, within, *ops*, eye, *skopeo*, to see). Examination of the interior of the eye.

**Entor'bital.** On the inner side of the orbit or orbital lobes.

**Entoret'ina.** Inner layer of the retina.

**Entor'ganism.** Entoparasite.

**Entorrhi'nal** (*entos*, within, *rhis*, nose). Intranasal.

**En'tosarc.** Endosarc.

**Ent'oscope.** Endoscope.

**Entosphe'noid.** On or to the inner side of the sphenoid bone. **E. bone,** anterior sphenoid bone of fishes.

**Entosteomy'ces** (*entos*, within, *osteon*, bone, *mykes*, fungus). Fungus growth in the interor of a bone.

**Entos'thoblast** (*entosthe*, from within, *blastos*, germ). Granule within a cell nucleolus; entoblast.

**Entosto'sis** (*entos*, within *osteon*, bone). Enostosis.

**Entosyl'vian.** Within the fissure of Sylvius.

**Entotento'rial.** To the inner side of the tentorial convolution or fissure.

**Entothal'amus.** Inner gray thalamic zone.

**Entot'ic** (*entos*, within, *ous*, ear). Within the ear; relating to the internal ear.

**Entotrochan'ter.** Trochanter minor of the femur.

**Entotympan'ic.** Within the tympanum.

**Entozæ'na** (*entos*, within + *ozæna*). Ozæna.

**Entozo'a** (*entos*, within, *zoön*, animal) (pl. of entozoon). Animal parasites living in the interior of other animals. See *Parasites* and *Worms*.

**Entozo'al.** Relating to entozoa.

**Entozoa'ria.** Entozoa. See *Parasites* and *Worms*.

**Entozoögen'esis** (*entozoa* + *genesis*, generation). Helminthiasis.

**Entozoöl'ogy** (*entozoa* + *logos*, description). Helminthology.

**Entozoö'ma.** Tumor made up of entozoa cysts, as the ecchinococcus.

**Entozo'ön.** See *Entozoa*. **E. folliculo'rum,** Acarus or Demodex folliculorum.

**En'trails** (*enteralia*, word of low Latin, from *enteron*, intestine). The bowels or intestines.

**Entrichi'asis.** Trichiasis. See *Entropion*.

**Entricho'ma** (*en*, in, *thrix*, hair). Tarsal cartilage, and the edge of the eyelids, in which the cilia are implanted. Trichiasis. See *Entropion*.

**Entro'pion** or **Entro'pium** (*en*, in, *trepo*, to turn). Inversion of the eyelids, so that the eyelashes irritate and inflame the globe of the eye, giving rise to the affection called *trichiasis*. **E. muscula're,** e. of the eyelid from irritation of the cornea or conjunctiva, or affection of the ball producing contraction of the orbicularis muscle. **E. palpebra'le,** e. of the eyelid. **E. seni'le,** e. caused by shrinking of the eyeball in old persons. **E. spasmod'icum** or **spas'ticum,** e. musculare. **E. tarsa'le,** e. of the eyelid, the tarsus being mainly implicated from chronic conjunctivitis of the lids.

**Entro'pionize.** To roll the eyelid inward or invert it.

**Entypo'sis.** Glenoid cavity of the scapula.

**Enu'cleate.** To remove a part, as a tumor or the eyeball, entire.

**Enuclea'tion** (*enucleo*, to take out a kernel). Operation of removing tumors, eyeball, etc., by detaching them from their connections, without cutting into them.

**Enu'cleator.** Instrument for performing enucleation.

**En'ula.** Inula. **E. campa'na,** Inula helenium.

**Enu'lon** (*en*, in, *oulon*, the gum). Inner part of the gums.

**Enure'sis** (*en*, in, *oureo*, to void the urine). Involuntary discharge of urine; incontinence of urine. It is common in advanced life, and may depend on the irritability of the bladder, distention or injury of the fibres about its neck, or paralysis of the organ, the presence of a calculus, renal disease, pressure exerted on the bladder by a distended womb or a tumor, or injury caused by a difficult labor. It also occurs frequently in children; in boys an elongated or adherent prepuce is a common cause. **E. noctur'na,** nocturnal incontinence of urine. **E. spas'tica,** e. dependent upon spasm of the bladder.

**En'velope.** Any enclosing membrane or tissue. **Fe'tal e.,** chorion and amnion. **Nu'clear e.,** see *Nuclear*.

**Envi'ronment.** Influences or surroundings affecting the life of an individual.

**Enzo'ön.** Entozoon.

**Enzoöno'mia** (*enzoon* + *nomos*, law). Natural history of entozoa.

**Enzoöt'ic.** Endemic, in relation to animal diseases. **E. paraple'gia,** grass staggers of horses.

**En'zyme** (*en*, in, *zyme*, ferment). A chemical or unorganized ferment produced in animal or vegetable organisms. The chief enzymes, according to Brunton, are the following:

TABLE OF ENZYMES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DIASTATIC OR AMYLOLYTIC FERMENTS. | Which convert starch and amyloids into maltose | Diastase from malt.<br>Ptyalin from saliva.<br>Amylopsin from pancreas.<br>Other ferments having a similar action from other parts of the body. |
| | Which convert maltose into glucose. | From small intestine. |
| INVERSIVE FERMENTS. | Which convert cane sugar into dextrose and levulose | Invertin from the intestinal juice.<br>" " mucus of the mouth.<br>" " tissue of the testis. |
| | Which decompose glucosides. | Emulsin from bitter almonds.<br>Myrosin from mustard. |
| | Decomposing sugar | Rennet. |
| | Decomposing fats | From stomach.<br>From pancreas (stearopsin). |
| PROTEOLYTIC FERMENTS. | Which decompose proteids and form peptones | Pepsin from stomach.<br>Trypsin from pancreas.<br>Others from saliva.<br>Histozyme. |

**Enzy'mic.** Enzymotic.

**Enzymol'ogy** (*enzyme*, ferment, *logos*, description). Description of ferments; science of fermentation.

**Enzymo'sis.** Fermentation caused by the presence of an enzyme.

**Enzymot′ic.** Relating to an enzyme. **E. ac′tion,** enzymosis.

**E′osin** (*eos,* dawn). $C_{20}H_8Br_4O_5$. Red dye from coal-tar, used for staining in histology.

**Eosin′ophile** (*eosin, phileo,* to love). Taking eosin stain promptly. **E. gran′ules,** granules in the white blood cells, staining with eosin or other anilin dyes.

**Eosinophil′ia.** See *Eosinophile.* Condition of taking eosin stains promptly. Increase in proportion of eosinophilic leucocytes, observed in many serious pathological conditions, as myxœdema, syphilis, diseases of the sympathetic nervous system, osteomalacia, leukæmia, and other diseases of the bones and their marrow, etc.

**Eosinophil′ic** or **Eosinoph′ilous.** Eosinophile. Staining easily with eosin.

**E′osote.** Creosote valerate or valerianate. Employed in tuberculosis.

**Ep-, Eph-,** or **Epi-** (upon, above). In composition, generally means augmentation, addition, reciprocal action, repetition, situation above.

**Epac′me** (*epi,* upon, *akme,* summit). Increased activity; exacerbation (of fever or other disease).

**Epac′tal** (*epaktos,* acquired). Adventitious. **E. bone,** interparietal or Wormian bone.

**Epagogii′tis** (*epagogion,* prepuce). Inflammation of the prepuce.

**Epago′giolith** (*epagogion,* prepuce, *lithos,* stone). Preputial calculus.

**Epago′gium.** Phimosis.

**Epanadiplo′sis** (*epi,* upon, *anadiplosis,* redoubling). Redoubling occurring in a paroxysm of an intermittent when its type is double.

**Epanalep′sis** (*epi,* upon, *analepsis,* convalescence). Convalescence.

**Epanas′tasis** (*epanistemi,* to cause to rise up). Formation of a tumor. Breaking out of an eruption. Pustule.

**Epanaste′ma.** Exanthem. Swelling. Pustule.

**Epane′sis** (*epaniemi,* to remit). Remission.

**Epanortho′sis** (*epi,* upon, *anorthoo,* to make straight). Restoration to health or to normal place or condition.

**Epanthe′ma** (*epi,* upon, *anthos,* flower). Exanthem.

**Epapil′late.** Devoid of papillæ.

**Epapoph′ysis.** The median process on the dorsal aspect of a vertebra in some animals; opposite to hypapophysis.

**Eparte′rial** (*epi+arteria*). Above an artery. **E. bron′chus,** portion of right bronchus given off above place of crossing of the pulmonary artery.

**Epax′ial** (*epi+axis*). Above the axis; episkeletal; opposed to hypaxial. **E. arch′es,** arches formed by pedicles, laminæ, and spine of vertebra. **E. car′tilages,** cartilages designed to become afterward vertebral arches. **E. mus′cles,** muscles formed above the spinal axis, as the internal portion of the erector spinæ and muscles continuous with it.

**Epechonto′cic** (*epecho,* to restrain, *tokos,* parturition). Restraining the contractile action of the uterus.

**Epen′cephal.** Epencephalon.

**Epencephal′ic** (*epi,* upon, *enkephalos,* brain). Above the brain; relating to the epencephalon. **E. arch,** neural arch of the occipital vertebra.

**Epenceph′alon.** One of two primary divisions of the posterior vesicle, consisting of cerebellum and pons Varolii, with upper portion of fourth ventricle.

**Epen′chyma** (*epi,* upon, *enchyma,* blastema). Tissue superimposed over another, as mucous membrane; fibrovascular tissue.

**Epen′dyma** or **Epen′dymus** (upper garment or cloak). Membrane. **E. ventriculo′rum,** lining membrane of the ventricles of the brain and spinal canal, formed by a prolongation of the pia mater.

**Ependymi′tis.** Inflammation of the ependyma.

**Ephebol′ic** (*ephebos,* a youth). Relating to puberty.

**Ephebol′ogy.** The science of puberty and of the morphological and pathological changes occurring at that period of life.

**Eph′edra.** A genus of shrubs growing in the desert regions of the western United States and northern Mexico. **E. andi′na,** Pingo-pingo; small roots are diuretic, and used in affections of the bladder. **E. antisyphilit′ica,** teamster's tea; canutillo; shrub of W. United States, used in venereal diseases. **E. distach′ya** shrubby horsetail; plant of Europe, berries of which are used in diarrhœa and excessive menstrual discharge. **E. equiseti′na,** species growing in Asia; used in syphilis. **E. fla′va,** species from Asia; diaphoretic and astringent. **E. frag′ilis,** species of S. Europe and Africa; astringent. **E. marit′ima,** E. distachya. **E. monostach′ya** or **polygonoi′des,** species of E. Europe and N. Asia; diaphoretic. **E. trifurca′ta,** shrub used in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and diseases of the kidney. **E. vulga′ris** steppe raspberry of Russia; used in rheumatism and syphilis.

**Ephed′rana** (*epi,* upon, *hedra,* seat). Nates.

**Ephedrine′.** Alkaloid derived from Ephedra vulgaris; the hydrochloride is used to dilate the pupil. Also a cardiac depressant.

**Ephe′lis** pl. ephel′ides (*epi,* upon, *helios,* sun). Freckles; sun-spots; sunburn. Yellow lentigines appearing on persons of fair skin, and larger brown patches also arising from exposure to the direct rays of the sun. Similar dusky patches may occur on parts constantly covered. See *Chloasma, Lentigo,* and *Epichrosis.* **E. al′ba,** vitiligo; achroma. **E. gravida′rum,** chloasma gravidarum. **E. hepat′ica,** chloasma hepaticum. **E. lenticula′ris,** lentigo. **E. lu′tea,** icterus neonatorum. **E. sola′ris,** freckles; chloasma caloricum. **E. umbro′sa,** chloasma.

**Ephelko′sis** (*epi,* upon, *helko,* to draw). Operation of pulling or drawing upon an organ, as the uterus, thus utilizing it for closure of a fistula or ruptured septum. See *Hysteroephelkosis.*

**Ephem′era** (*epi,* upon, *hemera,* day). That which continues a day. Epithet given to diseases, particularly fevers, which last only a day or a very short time, as ephemeral or simple fever. The term prolonged ephemera is used for fevers which cease after two or three days' duration. **E. an′glica pes′tilens, britan′nica,** or **malig′na,** sudor anglicus. **E. mortif′era,** plague. **E. pestilentia′lis,** plague. **E. puerpera′lis,** weed; fever occurring a few days after delivery, generally accompanied by diminution of milk and of the lochia. **E. sudato′ria,** sudor anglicus.

**Ephem′eral.** Lasting for a day; transitory, as ephemeral fever or ephemeral mania.

**Ephem′eron.** Colchicum autumnale.

**Ephial′tes** (*epi,* upon, *allomai,* to leap). Nightmare; incubus.

**Ephidro′sis** (*epi,* upon, *hidroo,* to sweat). Sweating; critical sweat; copious sweat. **E. areno′sa,** perspiration which leaves, on drying, particles like sand. **E. cæru′lea,** blue-colored sweat, a form of chromidrosis. **E. cruen′ta,** sweating of blood; sudor anglicus. **E. dis′color,** colored sweat. **E. of the eye′lids,** hyperidrosis of the sweat-glands of the eyelids. **E. fla′va,** yellow sweat, form of chromidrosis. **E. idiopath′ica,** hyperidrosis. **E. lac′tea,** milky sweat; galactidrosis. **E. mel′lea** or **oleagino′sa,** sweat resembling honey; seborrhœa oleosa. **E. o′leus,** sweat having an unusual odor. **E. partia′lis,** local sweating. **E. profu′sa,** excessive or colliquative sweating, generally owing to debility, and requiring the use of tonics, especially of the mineral acids, opium, etc. **E. sacchara′ta,** discharge of saccharine matter by perspiration, as in diabetes mellitus. **E. spontan′ea,** hyperidrosis. **E. tinc′ta,** chromidrosis. **E. urino′sa,** urinous sweating. **E. vir′idis,** green sweat, as in the axillæ.

**Ephip′pial.** Relating to the ephippium or sella turcica. **E. an′gle,** sphenoidal angle.

**Ephip′pium** (*ephippios,* relating to a horse). Sella turcica.

**Epi′an.** Frambœsia.

**Ep′iblast** (*epi*, upon, *blastos*, germ). External germ layer, or upper layer of blastoderm, from which the nerve centres and epidermis are developed. Ectoderm. **Neu′ral e.**, portion of the epiblast from which the nervous system is developed.

**Epiblas′tic.** Relating to the epiblast. **E. sphere,** ectomere.

**Epibleph′aron.** Duplication or fold of the upper lid near the inner canthus of the eye; epicanthis.

**Epib′ole** (*epiballo*, to cast upon). Epiboly. Incubus.

**Epibol′ic.** Investing, as **E. mem′brane,** investing membrane.

**Epib′oly.** Development of gastrula when the outer germ layer grows over and encloses the yolk. Epibole.

**Epibul′bar.** Upon the eyeball. Epithet applied to tumors growing on the outer surface of the eye.

**Epican′this** or **Epican′thus** (*epi*, upon, *kanthos*, angle of the eye). Defective formation in which a fold of skin passes from the root of the nose over the inner canthus of the eye. In the plural, *epicanthides* —the angles of the eye.

**Epicar′dium** (*epi*, upon, *kardia*, the heart). Visceral layer of the pericardium.

**Ep′icele.** Epicœle.

**Epicen′tral.** Upon or attached to the centre of a vertebra.

**Epiceph′alus.** Epicomus.

**Epicer′ebral.** Above or over the brain, that is, below the pia mater.

**Epich′olous** (*epi*, upon, *chole*, bile). Bilious.

**Epichor′dal** (*epi*, upon, *chorde*, cord). Above the notochord.

**Epichor′dis** (*epi*, upon, *chorde*, gut). Mesentery.

**Epicho′rial.** Relating to the epichorion.

**Epicho′rion** or **Epicho′rium** (*epi*, upon, *chorion*, skin). Decidua reflexa; epidermis.

**Epichro′sis** (*epi*, upon, *chroma*, color). Simple discoloration of the skin. Ephelides. **E. alpho′sis,** albinism. **E. auri′go,** peculiar yellowish color of the skin of newborn children; jaundice of the newborn. **E. ephe′lis,** see *Chloasma*. **E. lentic′ula,** lentigo. **E. leucas′mus,** partial privation of color of the skin. **E. partia′lis,** liver spot; partial discoloration of the skin. **E. pescil′ia,** partial loss of the color of the skin. **E. spi′lus,** mote, see *Nævus*.

**Ep′icœle** or **Epicœ′lia** (*epi*, upon, *koilia*, cavity). Fourth ventricle.

**Epicol′ic** (*epi*, upon, *colon*). On the colon. *Epicolic regions* are those parts of the abdomen corresponding to the colon.

**Epico′ma** or **Epico′mus** (*epi*, upon, *kome*, hair). Double monstrosity in which the two individuals are united by the head. See *Cephalopagus parasiticus*. The monster is called an *ep′icome*.

**Epicondylal′gia.** Pain in the region of the epicondyle of the humerus.

**Epicon′dylar.** Relating to the epicondyle. **E. mus′cles,** muscles connected by a single tendon with the epicondyle.

**Epicon′dyle** (*epi*, upon, *kondylos*, condyle). Eminence at the outer part of the inferior extremity of the os humeri, so called because it is seated above the condyle. It gives attachment to the outer lateral ligament of the elbow-joint, and to a very strong tendon, to which several muscles of the posterior part of the forearm are attached.

**Epicondylo-cubita′lis.** Anconeus.

**Epicondylo-cu′bito-metacar′pal mus′cle.** Extensor carpi ulnaris.

**Epicondylo-inter′na.** Internal condyle of the humerus.

**Epicondylo-phalangettia′nus commu′nis.** Extensor communis digitorum.

**Epicondylo-præmetacarpe′us.** Extensor metacarpi magnus.

**Epicondylo-radia′lis.** Supinator radii brevis.

**Epicondylo-suprametacarpia′nus.** Extensor carpi radialis brevior.

**Epicondylo-supraphalangettia′nus.** Extensor communis digitorum. **E.-s. min′imi dig′iti,** extensor minimi digiti.

**Epicon′dylus.** Epicondyle. **E. extenso′rius** or **exter′nus,** external condyle of the humerus. **E. flexo′rius,** epitrochlea; internal condyle of the humerus. **E. inter′nus,** epitrochlea. **E. latera′lis,** external tuberosity of the humerus; see *Epicondyle*. Inner tuberosity of the thigh-bone. **E. media′lis,** epitrochlea.

**Epicor′acoid.** Upon the coracoid process. **E. bone,** coracoid bone of fishes, so placed as to obtain the name *postclavicle*.

**Epicos′tal** (*epi*, upon, *costa*, rib). Upon a rib or ribs.

**Epicra′nial.** Relating to the epicranium. Upon the skull. **E. aponeuro′sis,** membrane or aponeurosis covering almost the entire surface of the head. **E. mus′cle,** occipitofrontalis muscle.

**Epicra′nium** (*epi*, upon, *kranion*, cranium). Name given to different parts seated on the cranium, as skin aponeurosis between the occipital and frontal muscles, and the whole scalp. Some include under this name the occipitofrontalis muscle, pyramidalis nasi, and the superior and anterior auricular muscles. Pericranium.

**Epicra′nius.** Occipitofrontalis alone, or with the auricularis muscle. **E. fronta′lis,** frontalis; subcutaneous muscle of the frontal region. **E. occipita′lis,** occipitalis muscle. **E. tempora′lis,** attrahens aurem.

**Epic′risis.** Crisis occurring in disease subsequent to the main crisis.

**Epicru′sis** (*epi*, upon, *krouo*, to strike). Percussion; flagellation; massage by percussion.

**Epicye′ma** or **Epicye′sis** (*epi*, upon, *kyo*, to conceive). Superfœtation; mole.

**Epicys′tic** (*epi*, upon, *kystis*, bladder). Above or upon the bladder.

**Epicysti′tis.** Inflammation of the tissues over the bladder.

**Epicystot′omy** (*epi*, upon, *kystis*, bladder, *tome*, incision). Opening the bladder above the pubes; suprapubic cystotomy. See *Lithotomy*.

**Ep′icyte** (*epi*, upon, *kytos*, cell). Cell wall.

**Epidem′ic** (*epi*, upon, *demos*, people). Prevailing simultaneously, but not habitually, among a large number of persons in a locality. Also a disease which prevails epidemically, or the state of prevalence of such disease. **E. disease′,** a disease which attacks simultaneously or nearly so a large number of persons in a given locality. It differs from an endemic disease in that the latter prevails habitually in the place, whereas an epidemic disease is temporary in its visitation.

**Epidemic′ity.** The state of being epidemic.

**Epidemiog′raphy.** Description of epidemics.

**Epidemiolog′ical.** Relating to epidemiology.

**Epidemiol′ogy.** The science of epidemics.

**Ep′idemy.** Epidemic disease.

**Epiden′dron** or **Epiden′drum.** A genus of orchids. **E. auricula′tum,** species of orchid in Chile; anthelmintic and galactagogue. **E. bid′idum,** cathartic, diuretic, and anthelmintic. **E. cauda′tum,** of West Indies, is antispasmodic, as is **E. cochlea′tum. E. lu′teum,** grows in Chile; galactagogue. **E. obtusifo′lium,** anthelmintic. **E. spathula′tum,** East Indian orchid; astringent and expectorant; leaves are emollient. **E. tenuifo′lium,** externally, anodyne; internally, astringent. **E. vanil′la,** see *Vanilla*.

**Ep′iderm** or **Epider′ma** (*epi*, upon, *derma*, skin). Epidermis; epiblast.

**Epider′mal.** Relating to or composed of epidermis. See *Epidermatic*. **E. appen′dages,** parts originating from the epidermis, as hair, nails, horns, etc.

**Epider′mata** or **Epidermo′mata.** Class of outgrowths from the external integument, including warts, corns, corneous tumors, bunions, etc.

**Epidermat′ic, Epider′meous, Epider′mic, Epider′mal.** Belonging or relating to the epidermis. *Epidermic medication* is the administration of remedies through the skin without breaking its surface. **E. cells,** see *Cell.* **E. spheres,** conical collections of epithelial cells seen in certain forms of cancer.

**Epidermidaliza'tion.** Change of columnar into laminar epithelium.

**Epidermidol'ysis** (*epidermis* + *lysis*, a loosening). Epidermolysis. Detachment of the epidermis from the corion, as after application of a blister.

**Epidermidomyco'sis** (*epidermis* + *mykes*, fungus). Parasitic cutaneous disease in general.

**Epidermidoph'yton.** Epidermophyton.

**Epidermido'sis.** Disease of the epidermis.

**Epider'mis** (*epi*, upon, *derma*, the skin). Scarf skin; cuticle. Transparent, dry, thin membrane, devoid of nerves and vessels, covering the surface of the body, except parts corresponding to the nails. It is a stratified cellular structure, with a large number of cell strata, and adherent to the dermis, which it protects, and prevents immediate contact of bodies with the nervous papillæ, and consequently deadens tactile impressions which without its intervention might be painful. Four layers are distinguished, called from within outward stratum mucosum, stratum granulosum, stratum lucidum, and stratum corneum. **E. lin'guæ,** see *Tongue.*

**Epidermiza'tion.** Forming of epidermis.

**Epider'moid** (*epidermis* + *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling the epidermis.

**Epidermol'ysis.** Epidermidolysis. **E. bullo'sa,** acantholysis bullosa.

**Epider'mophyte** (*epidermis* + *phyton*, vegetable). Vegetable parasite of the skin.

**Epidermoph'yton.** Microsporon furfur. **E. galli'næ,** fungus like Achorion schœnleinii, producing favus in fowls.

**Epider'mose.** Substance procured from fibrin by the action of dilute muriatic acid.

**Epidermo'sis.** Morbid condition of the epidermis and its appendages.

**Epider'rhion** or **Epider'rhis** (*epi*, upon, *derrhis*, skin). Nymphæ; clitoris or its prepuce.

**Epiderrhi'tis.** Inflammation of the clitoris or nymphæ.

**Epidid'ymal.** Relating to the epididymis.

**Epididymec'tomy** (*ektome*, excision). Excision of the epididymis.

**Epidid'ymis** (*epi*, upon, *didymos*, testicle). Small, oblong, vermiform, grayish body lying along the superior margin of the testicle. The epididymis is a canal formed by the union of all the seminiferous vessels folded several times upon themselves, after having traversed the corpus highmorianum. Its lower portion or tail, *cauda* or *globus* or *caput minor*, is curved upward, and is continuous with the vas deferens; the opposite extremity is called the head, *globus* or *caput major*.

**Epididymi'tis.** Inflammation of the epididymis, usually consequent on gonorrhœa or chronic inflammation of the urethra.

**Epidu'ral.** Upon the dura mater. **E. space,** space between the dura mater of the spinal cord and the periosteal layer of the vertebral canal.

**Epienceph'alon.** Epencephalon.

**Epifa'gus america'nus.** Orobanche virginiana.

**Epifolliculi'tis.** Inflammation of the epidermis and hair follicles, especially of the scalp.

**Epigæ'a, Epige'a,** or **Epigi'a re'pens.** Trailing arbutus, ground laurel, Mayflower, gravel plant; small, trailing plant growing in North America. The leaves and stems are used like uva ursi.

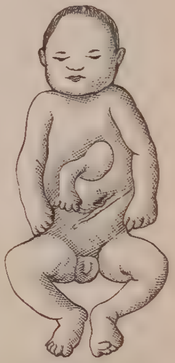
**Epigas'ter.** Embryonic intestine from which the colon is developed. The hind-gut.

**Epigastral'gia** (*epigastrium* + *algos*, pain). Pain at the epigastrium.

**Epigas'tric** (*epi*, upon, *gaster*, stomach). Relating to the epigastrium. **E. ar'tery** arises from the external iliac, on a level with the crural arch; sometimes by a trunk proper to it, at others by one common to it and the obturator artery. It ascends upward and inward behind the spermatic cord, follows the outer edge of the rectus abdominis muscle, and anastomoses toward the umbilicus with the internal mammary. It anastomoses, also, with the obturator, spermatic, lumbar, and intercostal vessels. **E. cen'tre,** solar plexus. **E. fold,** fold of peritoneum covering the epigastric vessels. **E. fos'sa,** see *Inguinal fossa.* **E. gland,** small lymphatic gland between the umbilicus and infrasternal fossa. **E. plex'us,** solar plexus. **E. re'flex,** contraction of muscular fibres produced by manipulating or rubbing over a part of the epigastric region. **E. re'gion,** superior region of the abdomen, comprised between the false ribs on each side, and extending from the lower surface of the diaphragm to two fingers' breadth above the umbilicus. It is divided into one middle region, the epigastrium, and two lateral regions, the hypochondria. **E. slip,** brachioabdominalis muscle, arising from the aponeurosis of the external oblique, part of the pectoralis major in man. **E. vein** follows nearly the same course as the artery.

**Epigas'triocele.** Epigastrocele.

**Epigas'trion** or **Epigas'trium.** The epigastric region or pit of the stomach.



Epigastrius parasiticus.

**Epigas'trius.** A monster having an ill-developed fœtus or part of a fœtus attached to the epigastric region.

**Epigas'trocele** (*epi*, upon, *gaster*, stomach, *kele*, tumor). Hernia formed by the stomach, *gastrocele;* especially hernia occurring toward the upper part of the linea alba or the epigastric region, whether formed or not by the stomach.

**Epigastrodid'ymus** (*epi*, upon, *gaster*, stomach, *didymos*, twin). Double monster attached at the thorax.

**Epigene'ma.** Symptom occurring late in a disease. Epigenesis.

**Epigen'esis** (*epi*, upon, *genesis*, generation). An accessory symptom. Also the theory of conception, according to which the new being is created entirely anew, and receives at once from each parent the materials necessary for its formation; the opposite of evolution. Those holding this view are called *epigen'esists.*

**Epiglos'sis.** Epiglottis.

**Epiglottiarytenoidæ'us.** Arytenoepiglottic muscle.

**Epiglot'tic.** Relating to the epiglottis. **E. car'tilage,** epiglottis. **E. glands,** a collection of small glandular granules situated in the adipose areolar texture at the base of the anterior surface of the epiglottis. They pour out an unctuous or mucous fluid, lubricating the epiglottis, keeping it supple and movable, and preventing the larynx from being irritated by the constant passage of air in respiration.

**Epiglotticopalati'nus.** Relating to the epiglottis and soft palate.

**Epiglottid'ean.** Relating to the epiglottis; epiglottic.

**Epiglottideo-arytenoide'us.** Arytenoepiglottic muscle.

**Epiglottidi'tis.** Inflammation of the epiglottis.

**Epiglot'tis** (*epi*, upon, *glossa*, tongue). Epiglottic cartilage; oval elastic fibrocartilage situated at the upper part of the larynx, behind the base of the tongue. By its smaller or lower extremity it is attached to the thyroid cartilage; its two surfaces are covered by the mucous membrane of the pharynx and larynx. The special use of the epiglottis is to cover the glottis accurately at the moment of deglutition, and thus oppose the passage of alimentary substances into the air-tubes.

**Epiglotti'tis.** Inflammation of the epiglottis.

**Epiglou'tis** or **Epiglu'tis** (*epi*, upon, *gloutos*, buttocks). Superior region of the nates.

**Epig′nathus** (*epi*, upon, *gnathos*, jaw). Double monster in which an incomplete fœtus is rooted, with its blood-vessels, to the jaw of one more complete.

**Epig′onal** (*epi*, upon, *gone*, seed). Upon the germ-gland; a term used in embryology.

**Epigon′atis** (*epi*, upon, *gony*, knee). Patella.

**Epig′one** (*epi*, upon, *gone*, seed). Progeny; superfœtation.

**Epigo′nion** or **Epigo′nium.** Fœtus.

**Epihy′al.** Above or upon the hyoid bone. **E. bone,** portion of the stylohyoid ligament sometimes converted into bone, but naturally osseous in some of the lower animals.

**Epihylo′ma.** A tumor derived from the primitive pulp tissue of epiblastic origin. See *Hyloma.*

**Epilaryn′geal.** Upon or above the larynx. Term applied to falsetto voice.

**Epila′tion** (*e*, from, *pilus*, hair). Extraction or removal of hair.

**Epilato′rium** or **Epil′atory.** Depilatory.

**Epilepido′ma.** Tumor originating in tissue derived from the epiblastic lining membrane, or true epiblast. See *Lepidoma.*

**Epilep′sia** or **Epilep′sis.** Epilepsy. **E. cursi′va,** epilepsy attended with a desire to run. **E. drom′ica,** epilepsy choreiform in character. **E. gra′vior,** grand mal, see *Epilepsy.* **E. jacksonia′na,** cortical epilepsy. **E. larva′ta,** masked epilepsy. **E. mit′ior,** petit mal, see *Epilepsy.* **E. noctur′na,** incubus. **E. nu′tans,** nodding spasm occurring in epilepsy in children and accompanied by transient loss of consciousness. **E. pueri′lis,** eclampsia infantum. **E. ret′inæ,** epileptoid amaurosis. **E. saltato′ria,** choreic form of epilepsy in which the patient's gait resembles dancing. **E. saturni′na,** epileptiform, hysteroepileptic, or cataleptic convulsions as a result of lead poisoning. **E. spina′lis,** spinal epilepsy. **E. vasomoto′ria,** e. attended with excessive arterial contraction. **E. vermino′sa,** convulsions due to presence of intestinal worms. **E. vertigino′sa,** epileptic vertigo.

**Ep′ilepsy** (*epilepsis*, seizure). Falling sickness. Cerebrospinal disease, idiopathic or symptomatic, spontaneous or accidental, occurring in paroxysms; characterized by loss of consciousness and convulsive motions of the muscles, with uncertain intervals between attacks. At times, before loss of consciousness occurs, a sensation as of a cold vapor is felt, hence called *aura epileptica.* It appears to rise in some part of the body, proceeds toward the head, and as soon as it has reached the brain the patient falls down. The ordinary duration of a fit is from five to twenty minutes, but it may be protracted for hours. In all cases there is a loss of sensation, sudden falling down, distortion of the eyes and face; red, purple, or violet countenance; grinding of the teeth; foaming at the mouth; convulsions of the limbs; difficult respiration, at times stertorous; with sometimes involuntary discharge of fæces and urine. After the fit the patient may remain for some time affected with headache, stupor, and lassitude. The disease is generally organic, but may be functional and symptomatic of irritation in other parts, as the stomach, bowels, etc. Prognosis as to ultimate recovery is unfavorable; the disease rarely destroys life, but may lead to mental imbecility. To attacks of epilepsy unaccompanied by convulsions the French give the name *petit mal;* they are preceded by vertigo, *cerebral epilepsy.* In the mildest cases the seizures are described as *blanks, faints, forgets, absences, darknesses,* etc., consciousness being, as it were, lost for a few seconds. Fully formed epilepsy is the *grand mal* of the French, *spinal epilepsy.* When furious mania succeeds a paroxysm it is termed mania epileptica and epileptic delirium. **Abor′tive e.,** petit mal, see *Epilepsy.* **Acute′ e.,** eclampsia. **Aud′itory e.,** vertigo or e. due to pressure in the internal ear. **Au′ral** or **Auric′ular e.,** auditory e. **Cen′tral e.,** e. caused by a lesion of the great nervous centres. **Cer′ebral e.,** petit mal, see *Epilepsy.* **Conges′tive e.,** e. caused by hyperæmia. **Cor′tical e.,** epileptiform convulsions in certain regions of the body only, as the muscles of the upper extremity, dependent upon localized lesions of the cortex of the brain; consciousness is retained during the attack. **Curs′ive e.,** e. preceded by a disposition to run. **Diur′nal e.,** form of epilepsy occurring always in day-time. **Eccen′tric e.,** reflex e. **Fo′cal e.,** cortical e. **Hemiple′gic e.,** cortical e. **Hyster′ical e.,** hysteroepilepsy. **Idiopath′ic e.,** e. caused by a morbid condition, such as an anæmic condition of the medulla oblongata and pons Varolii. **Intes′tinal e.,** e. having its origin in a disordered condition of the intestinal canal. **Jackso′nian e.,** cortical e. **Laryn′geal e.,** laryngeal vertigo. **Lead e.,** e. caused by lead poisoning. **Mani′acal e.,** e. with maniacal excitement or disturbed intellection. **Masked e.,** abortive form of epilepsy, or one with other symptoms of the disease than convulsions. **Matu′tinal e.,** form of diurnal epilepsy occurring in the early hours of the day. **Moto′rial e.,** cortical e. **Myoclo′nus e.,** see *Myoclonus.* **Noctur′nal e.,** form of epilepsy occurring always in the night-time. **Par′tial e.** cortical e. **Periph′eral e.,** e. due to reflex irritation. **Procur′sive e.,** cursive e. **Psy′chic e.,** maniacal e.; masked e. **Re′flex e.,** peripheral e. **Re′nal e.,** convulsions accompanying albuminuria. **Ret′inal e.,** epileptoid amaurosis. **Sat′urnine e.,** e. occurring as a symptom of lead poisoning. **Se′nile e.,** e. due to changes and degenerations in the arterial structures in old age. **Sen′sory e.,** e. seated in the sensory portions of the brain and symptomatized by disordered sensations of various kinds, generally without convulsions. **Sleep e.,** narcolepsy. **Spi′nal e.,** epileptiform movements of the lower extremities, dependent on lesions of the spinal cord. **Sympathet′ic e.,** peripheral e. **Symptomat′ic e.,** cortical e. **Syphilit′ic e.,** e. due to syphilis. **Thal′amic e.,** e. dependent on lesion of the thalamus opticus. **Toxæ′mic e.,** convulsions of hæmotoxic or septic origin. **U′terine e.,** hysteroepilepsy; convulsions supposed to be caused by disease of the uterus. **Vasomo′tor e.,** e. attended with excessive arterial contraction.

**Epilep′tic.** Relating to epilepsy; one affected with epilepsy. **E. au′ra,** see *Epilepsy.* **E. cry,** peculiar cry or sound in epilepsy, due to spasm of the larynx. **E. hemiple′gia,** paralysis that occurs after convulsions in some cases of epilepsy. **E. sta′tus,** see *Status.* **E. ver′tigo,** vertigo that occurs during a slight attack of epilepsy, just before an attack of *grand mal,* or substituted for it. **E. zone,** part of the skin of face and neck of guinea-pigs, which when irritated after section of the spinal cord produces epileptiform convulsions.

**Epilep′tiform** or **Epilep′toid.** Resembling epilepsy in symptoms or manner of occurrence.

**Epileptig′enous.** Epileptogenous. **E. zone,** epileptic zone.

**Epileptogen′ic** or **Epileptogenous,** ep-e-lep-toj′-en-us (*genesis*, generation). Producing epilepsy, as **E. re′gion,** a zone or region of the cutaneous surface, which when irritated gives rise to convulsions.

**Epilo′bium.** A genus of herbs of the order *Onagraceæ.* **E. angustifo′lium,** or **antonia′num;** rose willow or bay; great willow herb; indigenous plant; root is emollient and slightly astringent and tonic. **E. colora′tum,** purple-veined willow herb; has similar properties. **E. spica′tum,** E. angustifolium. **E. villo′sum,** S. African plant, used at the Cape of Good Hope as a domestic remedy for cleansing foul ulcers.

**Ep′ilose** (*e*, from, *pilus*, hair). Bald; without hair.

**Epimandib′ular.** Upon the lower jaw; a bone of certain vertebrates is so called.

**Epime′nia.** Catamenia.

**Epimenophaco′sis** (*epimenios*, monthly, *phakosis*, freckled condition). Chronic lentigo.

**Epimor′ios** (*epi*, upon, *meiro*, to divide). Unequal, as the pulse.

**Epim′ylis** (Gr.). Patella.

**Epimys′ium** (*epi*, upon, *mys*, muscle). The sheath of areolar tissue investing a muscle.

**Epinarthe′cia** (*epi*, upon, *narthex*, splint). Suspensive treatment of fracture by anterior splint.

**Epineme′sis** (*epinemo*, to divide). Dispensation; distribution.

**Epineph′elos** (*epi*, upon, *nephele*, cloud). Presenting a cloud; urine, for example.

**Epinephrin′.** A powder prepared from the adrenal gland; possesses marked vasoconstrictor powers.

**Epinephri′tis** (*epinephros*, adrenal body). Inflammation of suprarenal capsule.

**Epineu′ral** (*epi*, upon, *neuron*, nerve). Upon or attached to the neural arch or spine of a vertebra.

**Epineu′rial.** Relating to the epineurium.

**Epineu′rion** or **Epineu′rium** (*epi*, upon, *neuron*, nerve). Cellular sheath of a nerve.

**Epino′tion** (*epi*, upon, *notos*, back). Scapula.

**Epinyc′tides** (pl. of epinyctis) (*epi*, upon, *nyx*, night). Eruptions which appear on the skin in the night and disappear in the day. **E. prurigino′sa**, urticaria.

**Epionychium**, ep-e-o-nik′e-um (*epi*, upon, *onyx*, nail). Membrane seen upon the nails in early fetal life and disappearing before birth.

**Epiot′ic** (*epi*, upon, *ous*, ear). Over or above the ear. **E. cen′tre**, centre of ossification for the temporal bone.

**Epipac′tis.** A genus of orchids. **E. latifo′lia**, European orchid, the root of which is antiarthritic. **E. unilatera′lis**, orchid of Chile, used in dysuria.

**Epipar′oxysm.** Paroxysm superadded to ordinary paroxysm.

**Epipas′tic** (*epipasso*, to sprinkle). Relating to an *epipastus*, or dusting-powder.

**Epipedom′eter** (*epipedos*, plane, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measurement of angles in deformed limbs made by planes of the body and limbs.

**Epipharyn′geal** (*epi*, upon, *pharynx*). Above or upon the pharynx.

**Epiphe′gus.** A genus of plants of the order *Orobanchaceæ*. **E. america′na** or **virginia′na**, beech drops; Orobanche virginiana.

**Epiphenom′enon** (*epiphaino*, to appear). Adventitious symptom occurring during the progress of an affection, and not as intimately connected with it as the symptoms properly so called.

**Epiph′lebos** (*epi*, upon, *phleps*, vein). An epithet given to those whose veins are very apparent.

**Epiphle′gia** (*phlego*, to inflame). Inflammation.

**Epiph′logism.** Pustule; herpes; dermatitis.

**Epiphlogo′sis.** A high degree of inflammation.

**Epiph′ora** (Gr., a defluxion). Weeping, watery eye. Involuntary and constant flow of tears upon the cheek; usually symptomatic of disease of the lacrymal passages, and occurring when the tears cannot pass into the ductus ad nasum. Occasionally it is owing to the tears being secreted in too great quantity, as in ophthalmia. Morbid flux. **E. al′vi**, diarrhœa. **E. epid′rome**, ophthalmia. **E. lacryma′lis**, epiphora. **E. lac′tea**, galactorrhœa. **E. ptyalis′mus**, salivation.

**Epiphy′mata**, pl. of epiphyma (*epi*, upon, *phyo*, to grow). Cutaneous diseases.

**Epiph′ysal** or **Epiphys′ial.** Epiphyseal.

**Epiphys′eal.** Relating to a bony epiphysis or the epiphysis cerebri. **E. disjunc′tion** or **separa′tion**, a traumatic separation of the epiphysis of a bone before it is completely solidified. **E. disk**, flat epiphysis on the body of a vertebra. **E. line**, line of union of epiphysis and diaphysis. **E. nerves**, small nerves from the anterior crural distributed to the lower epiphysis of the thigh-bone.

**Epiphyseol′ysis** (*lysis*, separation). Epiphyseal separation.

**Epiph′ysis** (*epi*, upon, *phyo*, to grow). Portion of bone separated from the body of the bone by a cartilage, which later becomes converted into bone. Epiphysis of the fœtus becomes the apophysis of the adult. Also the pineal gland. **E. acetab′uli**, cotyloid bone. **E. cer′ebri**, pineal gland. **E. cru′ris longio′ris in′cudis**, orbicular bone. **E. il′ii ante′rior**, acetabular or cotyloid bone. **E. in′cudis**, orbicular bone. **E. pi′æ ma′tris**, choroid plexus.

**Epiphysi′tis.** Inflammation of the epiphyses.

**Ep′iphyte** (*epi*, upon, *phyton*, plant). Phytoparasite or parasite derived from the vegetable kingdom. A fungous parasite on the skin or mucous membrane. A plant growing on another plant, but not deriving its nourishment from it.

**Epiphyt′ic.** Relating to epiphytes. A disease prevailing among plants, analogous to epizoötic in animals; called also *epiph′yty*.

**Epiph′yty.** See *Epiphytic*.

**Epipi′al.** Upon the pia mater.

**Ep′iplasm** (*epi*, upon, *plasso*, to form). Cataplasm. Ectoplasm. Protoplasm in fungi containing glycogen; glycogen mass.

**Epiple′gia** (*epi*, upon, *plege*, stroke). Paralysis, particularly of the upper extremities. Hemiplegia.

**Epiplemphrax′is** (*epiploon*+*emphraxis*, engorgement). Congestion of the omentum.

**Epipleu′ral.** On the side of the chest; on or attached to the vertebral rib.

**Epiplo-.** In composition, epiploon.

**Epip′locele** (*epiploon*+*kele*, tumor). Epiploic or omental hernia. Omental hernia is recognized—at times with difficulty—by a soft, unequal, pasty tumor, in which no gurgling sound is heard on pressing or reducing it. It is less dangerous than hernia of the intestines.

**Epiplocystos′cheocele** (*epiploon*, omentum, *kystis*, bladder, *oscheon*, scrotum, *kele*, tumor). Scrotal hernia containing omentum and bladder.

**Epiploen′terocele** (*epiploon*, omentum, *enteron*, intestine, *kele*, tumor). Hernia formed by the epiploon and a portion of the intestine; commonly called *enteroepiplocele*.

**Epiploenteros′cheocele** (*epiploon*, omentum, *enteron*, intestine, *oscheon*, scrotum, *kele*, tumor). Hernia with omentum and intestine in the scrotum.

**Epiplo′ic.** Relating to the epiploon. **E. appen′dages**, prolongations of peritoneum beyond the surface of the great intestine. **E. ar′teries**, arterial branches to the epiploon, given off by the gastroepiploicæ. **E. cav′ity**, cavity of the peritoneum. **E. plex′us**, filaments from the gastroepiploic plexus distributed to the great omentum.

**Epiploïs′chiocele** (*epiploon*+*ischion*, ischium, *kele*, tumor). Hernia formed by the epiploon through the ischiatic notch.

**Epiploï′tis.** Inflammation of the omentum; a form of partial peritonitis.

**Epiplomer′ocele** (*meros*, thigh, *kele*, tumor). Femoral hernia formed by the epiploon.

**Epiplom′phalocele** (*omphalos*, navel, *kele*, hernia). Umbilical hernia formed by the epiploon.

**Epip′loon** (*epi*, upon, *pleo*, to swim or float). Omentum; caul. Prolongation of the peritoneum floating above a portion of the intestines and formed of two membranous layers, with vessels and fatty bands distributed through it. The chief use seems to be to retain the viscera in situ and to give passage to the vessels. **Col′ic e.**, colic omentum; third epiploon or omentum. Duplicature of the peritoneum, situated along the ascending portion of the colon, as far as its junction with the transverse portion. It is behind the great epiploon, and fills up the angle formed by the junction of the ascending with the transverse colon. **Cystocol′ic e.**, occasionally protuberant portion of omentum uniting the gall-bladder with the duodenum. **Gastrocol′ic e.**, great omentum; extensive duplicature, free and floating on the folds of the intestines. It is quadrilateral, and longer on the left side than the right, its base being fixed anteriorly to the great curvature of the stomach, and posteriorly to the arch of the colon. In this epiploon a number of vessels are distributed, and there is much fat. **Gastro-**

**hepat'ic e.,** lesser omentum. Duplicature of the peritoneum extending transversely from the right side of the cardia to the corresponding extremity of the fissure of the liver, and downward from this fissure to the lesser curvature of the stomach, the pylorus, and duodenum. Below it is the foramen or hiatus of Winslow, and between its laminæ are lodged the biliary and hepatic vessels. It contains but little fat. If air be blown in at the foramen of Winslow the cavity or sac of the omentum will be rendered perceptible. **Gastrosplen'ic e.,** reflection of the peritoneum, passing between the concave surface of the spleen and the stomach, from the cardiac orifice to near its great curvature, and lodging the vasa brevia and splenic vessels between its laminæ. **E. ma'jus,** gastrocolic e. **E. mi'nus,** gastrohepatic e.

**Epip'lopexy** (*epiploon* + *pexis*, fixation). Suture of the omentum to the abdominal wall. See *Talma's operation.*

**Epiplosarcom'phalocele** (*epiploon*, omentum, *sarx*, flesh, *omphalos*, navel, *kele*, tumor). Umbilical hernia containing thickened or indurated omentum.

**Epiplos'cheocele** or **Epiplos'chocele** (*oscheon*, scrotum, *kele*, tumor). Scrotal hernia containing omentum.

**Epipodial'ia** (*epi*, upon, *pous*, foot). Bones constituting the second division of a limb, as the radius and ulna in the arm, tibia and fibula in the leg.

**Epipol'asis** or **Epipolas'mus** (*epipoles*, surface). Fluctuation; plethora; fluorescence; sublimation.

**Epiporo'ma** or **Epiporo'sis** (*epi*, upon, *poroo*, to harden). Tophaceous concretion forming in the joint; callus of fracture.

**Epipter'ic** (*epi*, upon, *pteron*, wing). On a wing, as of the sphenoid bone. **E. bone,** Wormian bone, occasionally seen at the juncture of the parietal bone and greater wing of the sphenoid bone.

**Epipter'ygoid.** On or above the pterygoid bone. **E. bone,** small bony rod articulating with the pterygoid in some of the lower animals.

**Epipu'bic.** On or over the pubes. **E. bones,** marsupial bones, two curved bones found in marsupial animals, and probably a bony development from the external abdominal ring.

**Epip'ygus** (*epi*, upon, *pyge*, buttocks). Fœtus having another fœtus connected with its sacral region.

**Epis'chesis** (*epischo*, to restrain). Retention or suppression of excretions.

**Epis'chion** (*epi*, upon, *ischion*, ischium). Abdomen. Pubes; pubic bone.

**Epischome'nia** (*epischo*, to suppress, *meniaia*, menses). Suppression of menses; amenorrhœa.

**Episcle'ra.** Superficial layer of the sclera.

**Episcle'ral** (*epi*, upon, *skleros*, sclerotic). On the sclerotic coat. **E. mem'brane,** episclera. **E. veins,** branches from capillary plexus of veins around the cornea.

**Episcleri'tis.** Inflammation of the conjunctival connective tissue and the sclerotic; affection characterized by the appearance of a small dusky red elevation of the sclerotic, most frequently at the temporal portion near the insertion of the external rectus. It is accompanied with photophobia, redness, etc.

**Episclerot'ic.** Episcleral.

**Episcleroti'tis.** Episcleritis.

**Episeii'tis** (*episeion*, pubes). Inflammation of the pubic region or vulva.

**Episeio-** (*episeion*, pubes). For words so beginning, see *Episio.*

**Episei'on.** Pubic bone; vulva.

**Episio-.** In composition, labium pudendi.

**Epis'iocele.** Vulvar hernia; vulvar swelling.

**Episioclei'sis** or **Episioclis'ia** (*kleisis*, enclosure). Operation for vulvar swelling or tumor, or for closure of the vulva.

**Episiocolpoclei'sis.** Operation for closure of the vulva and vagina.

**Episiœde'ma.** Œdema of the vulva.

**Episio-elytror'rhaphy** (*episeion*, vulva, *elytron*, vagina, *rhaphe*, suture). Operation to narrow the vagina and vulva by suture in cases of prolapsus of the uterus.

**Episiohæmato'ma.** Hæmatoma of the vulva.

**Episioï'tis.** Inflammation of the labia pudendi.

**Episio-perineor'rhaphy.** Operation in prolapsus to suture the vulva and perineum.

**Episiophy'ma** (*phyma*, swelling). Tumor of the vulva.

**Epis'ioplasty.** Plastic operation for restoration of some defect of the vulva or pubic regions.

**Episiorrha'gia.** Hemorrhage from the vulva.

**Episior'rhaphy** (*episeion*, vulva, *rhaphe*, suture). Operation in cases of prolapsus uteri, consisting in paring the opposing surfaces of the labia pudendi, bringing them together, and uniting them by suture, so as to diminish the outlet of the vulva.

**Episiosteno'sis.** Narrowness of the vulvar opening. Operation for narrowing or closing the vulva.

**Episiot'omy.** Incision of the labia to relieve injurious pressure of the child on the perineum.

**Episkel'etal.** Epaxial; situated above the axial endoskeleton. **E. mus'cles,** muscles developed from rudimentary vertebræ above the endoskeleton.

**Epispa'dia, Epispa'dias,** or **Epispadi'asis** (*epi*, above, *spao*, to get out of place). Malformation in which the male urethra opens on the dorsum penis. **E. glan'dis,** in this form of epispadias the urethra opens on the dorsum of the glans penis. **E. pe'nis,** in this variety the urethra terminates back of the glans penis.

**Epispas'tic** (*epispao*, to draw tight). A term applied to agents which when applied to the skin excite pain, heat, and more or less redness, followed by separation of the epidermis; blistering.

**Episphæ'ria** (*epi*, upon, *sphaira*, sphere). Convolutions and sinuosities of the external surface of the brain.

**Epispi'nous.** Upon the spine or spinous process. **E. bones,** prominences or spinous processes of the vertebræ for muscular attachment.

**Epispleni'tis.** Inflammation of the capsule of the spleen.

**Epistaphyli'nus** (*epi*, upon, *staphyle*, the uvula). Azygos uvulæ muscle.

**Epis'tasis.** Suppression or retention of a secretion or excretion. Pellicle on the surface of urine. Opposed to hypostasis.

**Epistax'is** (*epistazo*, to flow drop by drop). Nosebleed; hemorrhage from the pituitary membrane. A common variety of hemorrhage, the organization of the Schneiderian membrane being favorable to it, the blood-vessels being but slightly supported. It is generally from one nostril, and is very apt to recur. It is most common at puberty, and is caused by anything inducing local congestion, as running, coughing, blowing the nose, etc.

**Epister'nal.** Epithet applied to two bones forming part of the sternum, and situated upon its superior and lateral part, *suprasternal bones.* They resemble the pisiform bones, but are larger. The interclavicle of lower animals, a bone between the præsternum and clavicle, is an episternal bone.

**Epister'num.** Manubrium sterni.

**Episthot'onos** or **Episthot'onus** (*episthen*, forward, *teino*, to extend). Spasm of the muscles, drawing the body forward; emprosthotonos.

**Epistro'pheobasila'ris.** Small occasional muscle between the axis vertebra and basilar process.

**Epistroph'eus, Epis'trophis,** or **Epis'trophus.** Axis.

**Epistroph'ico-atlan'ticus.** Atlantoaxial.

**Epistroph'ico-occip'ital.** Relating to the axis and occiput.

**Episyl'vian.** On or above the fissure of Sylvius.

**Epite'la** (*epi*, upon, *tela*, web). Thin, medullary lamina of the valve of Vieussens.

**Epithal'amic.** On or above the thalamus opticus.

**Epithe'lia.** Epithelial cells.

**Epithe'lial** (*epi*, upon, *thele*, nipple). Appertaining or relating to the epithelium. **E. can'cer,** cancroid of the skin; epithelioma. A morbid growth of epithelial cells forming an epithelial tumor, a variety of carcinoma. Epithelial cancer may be squamous or columnar-celled. The former always grows from a surface covered by squamous epithelium, either cutaneous or mucous. Columnar-celled epithelioma is sometimes called *adenoid cancer*, and grows from mucous membranes with columnar or cylindrical epithelium, that is of the stomach and intestines, the rectum and uterus especially. See *Cancroid* and *Epithelioma*. **E. cast**, urinary cast having an epithelial surface. **E. cell**, cell of the epidermis; see *Epithelium*. **E. globes, nests**, or **pearls**, concentrically arranged masses of cells seen in epithelioma. See also *Epstein's pearls*. **E. tu′mor**, epithelioma.

**Epitheliogenet′ic** or **Epitheliogen′ic.** Causing the formation of epithelium. Due to epithelial cell-genesis.

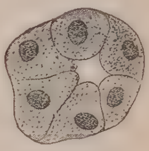
**Epithe′lioid.** Resembling epithelium; term applied to several membranes or coverings in embryonic life and in subsequent existence.

**Epithelio′ma.** See *Epithelial cancer*. **Adenocys′tic e.**, adenoma of the sweat glands. **Can′croid e.**, epithelial cancer. **Col′loid e.**, colloid cancer. **Colum′nar e.**, cylindrical epithelioma. **E. contagio′sum**, fowl-pox; form of molluscum contagiosum. **Cylin′drical** or **cylindrocel′lular e.**, form of epithelial cancer in which the cells are like columnar epithelia. **Gland′ular e.**, e. made up of gland cells, and usually attacking the throat and nose. **E. mollus′cum**, molluscum contagiosum. **Mul′tiple benign′ cys′tic e.**, adenoma of the sweat glands. **E. myxomato′des psammo′mum**, rare tumor having its seat in the third ventricle of the brain. **Pap′illary** or **papillo′matous e.**, e. with accompanying papillary tumors. **E. pearls**, epithelial pearls. **Tu′bular e.**, cylindroma. **Vil′lous e.**, e. having the appearance of villi, growing on the interior of the bladder.

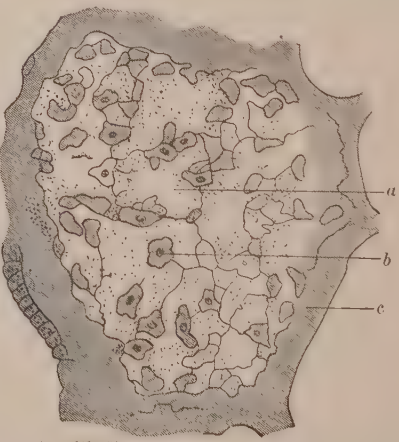
**Epitheliomato′sis of the nip′ple.** Paget's disease.

**Epithelio′matous.** Relating to epithelioma.

**Epithe′lium** (*epi*, on, *thele*, nipple). This term primarily denoted the thin layer of epidermis, covering parts deprived of derma properly so called, as the nipple, mucous membranes, lips, etc., but is now applied to the layer of cells covering all free mucous and cutaneous surfaces. It exists in different forms—pavement, cylinder, and vibratile or ciliated epithelium. *Pavement*, tessellated, squamous, scaly, lamellar, tubular, or flattened epithelium. e. polyhedricum or lamellosum, covers the serous and synovial membranes, the lining of blood-vessels, and the mucous membranes, except where cylinder epithelium exists. It is spread over the mouth, pharynx, and œsophagus, conjunctiva, vagina, and entrance of the female urethra. *Cylinder*, columnar, or prismatic epithelium, e. cylindricum, is found in the intestinal canal, beyond the cardiac orifice of the stomach; in the larger ducts of the salivary glands, ductus communis choledochus, prostate, Cowper's glands, vesiculæ seminales, vas deferens, tubuli uriniferi, and urethra of the male; and lines the urinary passages of the female, from the orifice of the urethra to the beginning of the tubuli uriniferi of the kidneys. In all these situations it is continuous with tessellated epithelium, which lines the more delicate ducts of the various glands. For the uses of the *ciliated* epithelium, e. vibrans, see *Ciliated e.* and *Cilia*. The term *spheroidal* has been applied to a variety of epithelium, the cells of which, for the most part, retain their primitive roundness; or, being flattened where they touch, acquire a polyhedral figure. At times these show a disposition to pass into the columnar, or the tessellated variety, and hence this form has been called the transitional. Spheroidal epithelium is found in the urinary passages, where it succeeds the columnar epithelium of the urethra at the internal orifice of that canal, and lines the whole of the bladder, ureters, and pelvis of the kidneys. It is found also in the excretory ducts of the mammary, perspiratory, and many mucous glands, and a modification of it lines the inmost secreting cavities or commencing ducts of glands generally. **Alve′olar e.**, e. of glandular or pulmonary alveoli. **Are′olar e.**, e. of areola of mammary gland. **Cil′iated e.**, e. in which the free extremities of the cells have a ciliary or ciliated appearance. This form of epithelium is observed in the respiratory passages, vasa efferentia, uterus, Fallopian tubes, part of the epididymis, convoluted tubes of the kidney, etc., and in portions of the digestive apparatus and larynx of the fœtus. **Colum′nar e.** see *Epithelium*. **Cu′bical e.**, sphenoidal e., the cells of which have become more or less distorted by mutual pressure. **Cyl′inder** or **cylin′drical e.**, see *Epithelium*. **E. decid′uum**, decidua. **Ectoder′mic e.**, e. derived from the ectoderm. **Enam′el e.**, cuticula dentis. **Entoder′mic e.**, e. derived from the entoderm. **False e.**, endothelium. **Fi′brillated e.**, e. with cells, like small fibres, seen in the small uriniferous tubes and salivary ducts. **Flat′tened e.**, pavement e.; see *Epithelium*. **Follic′ular e.**, e. lining the Graafian follicle. **Fu′siform e.**, vascular endothelium. **Ger′minal** or **germ′inative e.**, e. covering the pleuroperitoneal space in the embryo; e. covering a large portion of the ovary. **Gland′ular e.**, e. making up secreting surface of a gland. **E. of Graaf′ian fol′licle**, membrana granulosa; follicular e. **Intest′inal e.**, columnar e. **E. lamello′sum** or **lamel′lar e.**, pavement epithelium; see *Epithelium*. **Lam′inar** or **lam′inated e.**, layers of cells arranged one above another. **Malpigh′ian e.**, rete mucosum; greater portion of epidermis of embryo. **Mater′nal e.**, e. of maternal organs, not of embryo. **Mesoderm′ic e.**, e. of mesoderm, as of peritoneum, blood-vessels, etc. **E. mi′cans**, ciliated e. **Mu′cous e.**, Malpighian e. **Mus′cle e.**, combination of myoblast and processes which branch out in various directions and act as muscular fibres. **Nerve e.**, mingling of sensory and epithelial cells in ends of sensory nerves. **Olfac′tory e.**, e. of olfactory portion of nose. **Ova′rian e.**, germinal e. **Palisade′ e.**, columnar e. **Pave′ment e.**, see *Epithelium*. **Pig′mentary e.**, e., as in the retina, containing coloring-matter. **E. polyhe′dricum, polyhe′dral**, or **polyg′onal**, pavement epithelium; see *Epithelium*. **Pyram′idal e.**, columnar e. **Rod e.**, fibrillated e. **Secre′ting e.**, glandular e. **Spheroid′al e.**, glandular



Cubical epithelium from the sublingual gland. (Schiefferdecken.)



Pavement epithelium; surface view of the lining of a pulmonary alveolus. (Kölliker). *a*, membranous cell without a nucleus; *b*, nucleated granular cell; *c*, cut surface of the vertical wall of the alveolus, the structure of which is not represented.

e. **E. spu′rium,** endothelium. **Squam′ous e.,** pavement e. **Strat′ified e.,** laminar e. **Tab′ular e.,** pavement epithelium; see *Epithelium.* **Tegument′ary e.,** epidermis. **Tes′sellated e.,** pavement e. **Transi′tional e.,** a form of squamous epithelium lining the bladder, ureters, and pelvis of the kidney. **Vas′cular e.,** vascular endothelium; vascular perithelium. **E. vi′brans** or **vibrato′rium, vi′bratile** or **vibrat′ing e.,** ciliated e.

**Ep′ithem** or **Epithe′ma** (*epitithemi,* to place upon). Topical application not classed under ointments or plasters. Three sorts have been usually distinguished: liquid, dry, and soft, comprising fomentations, bags filled with dry substances, and cataplasms.

**Epith′esis.** Rectification of crooked limbs by instruments, splints, etc.

**Epith′ymon** or **Epith′ymum.** Cuscuta epithymum. **E. officina′rum,** Cuscuta europæa.

**Epiton′ic** (*epiteino,* to stretch out). Very tense; strained.

**Epitox′oid.** Toxon; a transformation product, non-toxic, of a toxin, which has a minor degree of affinity for antitoxin. See *Toxoid.*

**Epitrichial** (ep-e-trik′e-al) **lay′er** (*thrix, trichos,* hair). Layer of large cells, with large, round nuclei, covering the entire body of the human embryo, during the early months of its development.

**Epitrichium,** ep-e-trik′e-um. Membrane covering epidermis and hair of fœtus, and disappearing before birth.

**Epitrochante′rian.** On the trochanter or trochanters.

**Epitroch′lea.** Inner or lesser condyle of the humerus, above the trochlea, from which originate several muscles of the forearm.

**Epitroch′lear.** Relating to or connected with the epitrochlea.

**Epitroch′leoanco′neus.** Occasional muscle passing from the internal condyle to the olecranon.

**Epitroch′leocubita′lis.** Flexor carpi ulnaris.

**Epitroch′leometacar′pal mus′cle.** Flexor carpi radialis.

**Epitroch′leopalma′ris.** Palmaris longus.

**Epitroch′leophalange′us.** Flexor sublimis digitorum.

**Epitroch′leoradia′lis.** Pronator radii teres.

**Epitroch′leosupercarpe′us.** Muscle in lower animals corresponding to the flexor carpi radialis.

**Epitympan′ic.** On or above the tympanum. **E. bone,** the hyomandibular bone, tympanic bone of some animals, representing the incus of the higher animals. **E. space,** the epitympanum or attic.

**Epitym′panum.** The attic.

**Epityphli′tis** (*epi,* upon, *typhlon,* cæcum). Appendicitis.

**Epiver′tebral.** On or above a vertebra. **E. pro′cess,** spinous process.

**Epizo′a** (pl. of epizoon) (*epi,* upon, *zoon,* animal). Ectoparasites. Parasitic animals infesting the surface of the body.

**Epizoa′ria.** Epizoa.

**Epizo′ic.** Relating to epizoa.

**Epizo′icide** (*epizoon*+*cædo,* to kill). Any agent destructive of epizoa or external animal parasites.

**Epizo′on.** See *Epizon.*

**Epizoön′osus,** pl. epizoönosi (*epizoon*+*nosos,* disease). Diseases (of the skin) caused by epizoa.

**Epizoö′tic** (*epi,* upon, *zoon,* animal). General among the lower animals; corresponding to the word epidemic for man. Also an epizoötic disease, especially influenza, in horses. **E. aph′thæ,** foot-and-mouth disease, of animals especially; eczema epizoötica. **E. celluli′tis,** condition popularly known as pink-eye. **E. disease′,** an epidemic disease of animals; epizooty.

**Epizoötiol′ogy.** Science of epizoötic diseases.

**Epizo′öty.** Disease prevalent among animals; corresponding in the veterinary art to epidemy in medicine. Influenza of animals.

**Epod′ynous** (*odyne,* pain). Excessively painful.

**Epomphal′ion, Epomphal′ium,** or **Epom′phalum.** Part of the abdomen above the navel.

**Eponych′ium** (*epi,* upon, *onyx,* nail). Delicate epidermic layer on the base and sides of the nail. Corneous condition of the epidermis from the second to the eighth month of fetal life, locating the position of the future nail.

**Eponym′ic.** Called after the name of a person. **E. disease′,** disease called after the name of the person describing it, such as Bright's disease.

**Epoöph′oron** (*epi,* upon, *oon,* egg, *phero,* to bear). Traces of the genital part of the corpus Wolffianum.

**Eposto′ma** or **Eposto′sis** (*epi,* upon, *osteon,* bone). Exostosis.

**Ep′silon bacil′lus** (Miller). Bacillus occurring in carious teeth. Spirillum Finkleri. **E. gran′ules,** neutrophile granules of minute size found in health in polynuclear leucocytes, and also in certain disease states.

**Ep′som salts.** Magnesium sulphate.

**Ep′stein's pearls** or **E.'s epithe′lial pearls.** Anomalous, slightly elevated yellowish-white masses on either side of the median line of the hard palate in children; congenital.

**Epu′lis** (*epi,* upon, *oulon,* the gum). Excrescence not really connected with the gum, being a growth from the periosteum of the jaw. Two forms are described, simple or fibrous and malignant or myeloid, the latter being a vascular and fungating mass. **Sarco′matous e.,** see *Alveolar sarcoma.*

**Epulo′sis** (*epouloomai,* to cicatrize). Cicatrization.

**Epulot′ic.** Aiding cicatrization.

**E′qual.** Epithet applied particularly to the pulse and respiration, which are equal when the pulsations and inspirations succeeding each other are alike in every respect.

**Equa′tion.** An expression of equality between two things. Correction of an error in observation. **Chem′ical e.,** a graphic representation of a chemical reaction, the symbols of the bodies reacting on each other preceding the mark of equality, and those of the bodies formed by the reaction following it; thus, $Fe+H_2SO_4=Fe\ SO_4+2H$. **Per′sonal e.,** a tendency to error in observation or statement inherent in the individual and due to certain qualities peculiar to himself.

**Equa′tor.** A line encircling a sphere in such a way as to divide its surface into two equal parts. **E. of the eye,** the line of union of the two lids when closed over the ball; it is below the middle of the globe; also the largest circle that can be drawn over the eyeball in a plane transverse to the axis.

**Equato′rial.** Relating to an equator. **E. plate,** see *Plate.*

**Equifor′mal.** Having the same shape.

**Equil′ibrating opera′tion.** Division of the antagonistic tendon for paralysis of an ocular muscle.

**Equilibra′tion** (*æquus,* equal, *libro,* to balance). Condition in which an even balance of the body exists while in the act of walking or standing; believed to be influenced by impressions from the semicircular canals of the ear.

**Equilib′rium** (*æquus,* equal, *libro,* to weigh). A state in which there is harmony of action between the different parts of the system; a condition of even balance of opposing forces, resulting in rest.

**Equi′na.** See *Cauda equina.*

**Eq′uinated.** Inoculated with equinia.

**Equina′tion.** The condition of being inoculated with equinia. Inoculation of smallpox in the horse.

**Equin′ia** (*equinus,* belonging to a horse). Glanders. Dangerous contagious disorder accompanied by a pustular eruption, arising from inoculation with certain diseased fluids generated in the horse, the ass, and the mule. The disease is caused by a bacillus described by Schütz and Löffler, and called *Bacillus mallei.* Two forms of equinia are met with: *E. mitis,* contracted from horses affected with grease; and *E. glandulosa,* a dangerous and commonly fatal disease communicated to man, in the acute or chronic form, from the glandered horse. Veterinary surgeons make two varieties of the disease in the horse—glanders and farcy—the former affecting the pituitary membrane, with a profuse discharge from the nostrils, and pustular eruptions or small tumors, which soon suppurate and ulcerate, being attended by symptoms of malignant fever and by gangrene of various parts; the latter being the same disease, but appearing in the shape of small tumors, *farcy buds*, about the legs, lips, face, neck, etc., of the horse; sometimes very painful, suppurating, and degenerating into foul ulcers. They are often seen together.

**Equinin′.** The zymotic principle of glanders.

**Equi′noca′vus.** That condition of pes equinus in which there exists a marked hollowness of the sole of the foot.

**Equinova′rus.** Variety of clubfoot in which pes equinus and pes varus coexist.

**Equi′nus.** Pes or talipes equinus.

**Equise′tum arven′se, hyema′le,** or **mi′nus.** Hippuris vulgaris. **E. palus′tre** grows in Europe and the United States; diuretic, astringent, emmenagogue.

**Equiv′alence** or **Equiv′alency.** Condition of being equivalent. Saturating power of other elements compared with hydrogen as a standard.

**Equiv′alent.** The atomic weight of a substance, or a number expressing the proportion by weight in which it combines with other substances. See *Elements* for table of combining weights.

**Equiv′ocal** (*æquus*, equal, *vox*, voice). Term applied to symptoms which belong to several diseases. Generation is said to be equivocal when it seems to be spontaneous. See *Generation.*

**E′ra.** Hedera helix.

**Erad′icate.** To get rid of completely; a term applied to the removal of a disease or morbid tendency.

**Eradica′tion** (*e*, out, *radix*, root). Act of rooting out or completely removing a disease.

**Era′sion** (*e*, out, *rado*, to scrape). The act of scraping. Opening a joint and scraping out morbid structures.

**Eras′mus Wil′son's disease′.** See *Wilson.*

**Erb's disease′.** Myasthenia gravis pseudoparalytica. **E.'s paral′ysis,** birth palsy, a form of paralysis caused by meningeal hemorrhage at time of childbirth. Also paralysis of the upper portion of the superior extremity of the roots of the brachial plexus. **E.'s point,** a point above the clavicle and external to the posterior border of the sternocleidomastoid muscle, at the level of the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra, where stimulation produces contraction of several important muscles of the arm. **E.'s progres′sive mus′cular at′rophy,** scapulohumeral form met with in young people. **E.'s spas′tic paraple′gia,** spontaneous lateral sclerosis. **E.'s symp′tom,** a symptom of tetanus, consisting of augmented sensitiveness to electric stimulation. **E.'s waves,** wavy muscular movements caused by moderate constant current, with closed circuit; seen in myotonia congenita.

**Erb-Charcot's** (shar-cose′) **disease′.** Spasmodic tabes dorsalis.

**Erb-Gold′flam's symp′tom-com′plex.** Erb's disease.

**Erb-West′phal's symp′tom.** See *Westphal's sign.*

**Erb′en's phenom′enon.** Temporary retardation of the pulse on leaning forward or sitting down, noticed in nervous prostration.

**Erebin′thus.** Acer arietinum.

**Erechthi′tes hieracifo′lia.** Fireweed. Indigenous plant, ord. *Compositæ;* acrid tonic and astringent, and in large doses emetic.

**Erec′tile** (*erigo*, to erect). Capable of erection. **E. tis′sue,** tissue susceptible of turgescence and increase of size, and formed of a collection of arteries and veins intermixed with nervous filaments; the veins are varicose and contained in spaces formed by trabeculæ of fibrous tissue, being prolongations from the fibrous envelope. This tissue exists in the corpora cavernosa of the penis and clitoris, at the lower and inner surface of the vagina, in the spongy part of the urethra, the lips, nipples, iris, etc. Sometimes it is developed accidentally, constituting a kind of organic transformation. **E. tu′mor,** neoplasm formed of erectile tissue.

**Erec′tion.** State of a part, as the penis, in which, from having been soft, it becomes stiff, hard, and swollen, by the accumulation of blood in the areolæ of its tissue. **E. cen′tre,** reflex centre controlling erection; see *Centre.* **Persist′ent e.,** priapism.

**Erec′tor.** Producing erection; term applied to the muscles so concerned. **E. clitor′idis,** ischiocavernosus. **E. pe′nis,** ischiocavernosus. **E. pi′li** (*pilus*, hair), cutaneous muscular fibres arising in the outer part of the corium, and inserted in the inner sheath of the hair follicle. **E. spi′næ,** sacrospinalis. **E. trun′ci,** sacrospinalis.

**Eremacau′sis** (*erema*, slowly, *causis*, burning). Oxidation or decay of organic matters in the air.

**Ere′mia** (*eremia*, rest). Inertia; want of power or inclination to move.

**Eremocar′pus.** Gingerleaf, herb, native of California; used in decoction for applying externally in rhus poisoning, and the root is given internally in pulmonary diseases.

**Erethin′.** Toxic material in tuberculin.

**Er′ethism** (*erethizo*, to irritate). Irritation. Augmentation of the vital phenomena in any organ or tissue. Orgasm. Also greatly depressed but irritable state of the constitution produced by mercury as a poison, *mercurial erethism.* **Gas′tric e.** or **E. of the stom′ach,** a painful neurosis of the stomach.

**Erethis′mic.** Relating to erethism.

**Erethis′mus.** Erethism; irritation. **E. ebrioso′rum,** delirium tremens. **E. hydropho′bia,** hydrophobia. **E. oneirodyn′ia,** incubus; depraved, disturbed, or morbid dreaming. **E. sim′plex,** fidgets. **E. trop′icus,** sunstroke.

**Erethis′tic** or **Erethit′ic.** Relating to erethism.

**Ereuthop′athy** (*ereuthos*, blushing, *pathos*, suffering). Excessive emotional blushing.

**Ereuthopho′bia** (*ereuthos*, blushing, *phobos*, fear). A morbid dread of blushing, usually combined with excessive frequency and degree of that condition.

**Ereux′is.** Eructation; flatulence.

**Erg** (*ergon*, work). Unit of work effected in raising 1.981 grammes, or one dyne, to the height of one centimetre.

**Ergasioma′nia** (*ergazomai*, to operate). Morbid desire or mania to operate.

**Ergasiopho′bia** (*ergazomai*, to operate, *phobos*, fear). Nervous dread of performing a surgical operation.

**Er′gograph** (*ergon*, work, *grapho*, to write). Instrument to register the amount of work accomplished in the performance of muscular exertion.

**Ergom′eter** (*ergon*, work, *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the amount of muscular exercise.

**Er′gostat** (*ergon*, work). An instrument used in performing a definite and measured amount of muscular exercise for therapeutic purposes.

**Er′got.** Spurred or horned rye, spur, hornseed, cockspur rye, cockspur, ergot of rye. Ergot is the compact mycetum or spawn of a fungus, Claviceps purpurea, which replaces grain of common rye, *Secale cereale.* This parasitic fungus has been called *Spacelia segetum.* More recently it has been maintained that it is a diseased state of the grain occasioned by the growth of a fungus not previously detected, to which the names *Ergotætia abortans* or *abortifaciens, Oidium abortifaciens, ergot-mould,* have been given. It is found projecting from among the leaves of the spike or ear, and is a long, crooked excrescence, resembling a spur of a cock, pointed at its extremities, of a dark brown color externally, and white within. To the whole fungus giving rise to ergot has been given the name *Claviceps purpurea;* and the Pharmacopœias (U. S. and Br.), adopting this view, describe ergot as the sclerotium of Claviceps purpurea, replacing the grain of Secale cereale. Ergot is usually prescribed in the form of extract, fluid extract, or wine. See *Ergota.* Ergot has been long used, on account of its contractile effects on the uterus, to contract the womb after the birth of the child and to prevent post-partum hemorrhage. Ergot is also a valuable hæmostatic in hæmoptysis, epistaxis, etc. It has been prescribed in diabetes, uterine fibroids, purpura, and various other conditions; it also possesses, it is affirmed, narcotic virtues. The eating of bread made of spurred rye has been attended with the effects described under *Ergotism.* The name ergot has also been applied to the hippocampus minor or calcar of the brain.

**Er'gota.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) The official name of ergot of rye. The official preparations (Ph. U. S.) are: *Extractum ergotæ* (extract of ergot); dose, gr. j–x (0.065–0.65). *Extractum ergotæ fluidum* (fluid extract of ergot); dose, ʒss-j (2.0–4.0). *Vinum ergotæ* (wine of ergot); dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0).

**Er'gotate.** Salt of ergotic acid.

**Ergot'ic acid.** Acid derived from ergot.

**Ergotin'.** Name of various extracts of the active principle of ergot, which vary greatly in strength and efficacy.

**Ergotine'.** An alkaloid from ergot in which it is found combined with ergotic acid. *Bonjean's ergotine* is an aqueous extract used hypodermically.

**Ergotin'ic acid.** A narcotic constituent of ergot.

**Ergotinine'.** $C_{35}H_{40}N_4O_6$. Alkaloid from ergot.

**Er'gotism.** Poisoning by ergot; affection produced by the use of spurred rye. Symptoms are vertigo, spasms, and convulsions, or torpor with numbness and loss of sensation and motion, and dry gangrene of the hands and feet. **Spasmod'ic e.,** convulsive disorder said to be endemic in some parts of Germany, from the use of spoiled grain.

**Er'gotized.** Under the systemic effects of ergot. Also applied to grain invaded by the ergot disease.

**Er'got-mould.** See *Ergot.*

**Er'gotole.** Liquid preparation of Secale cornutum, which, it is claimed, will not produce irritation when used hypodermically.

**Eri'ca vulga'ris.** Common heath; diuretic and diaphoretic.

**Er'ichsen's disease'.** Morbid condition due to traumatism or to mental strain, known as railway brain and railway spine. **E.'s lig'ature,** double thread, one black, the other white, employed in the surgical treatment of nævi. **E.'s sign,** a symptom for the differential diagnosis of coxalgia and sacro-iliac disease; in the latter case compression of the iliac bones is painful, but not so in coxalgia.

**Ericolin'.** $C_{34}H_{56}O_{21}$. Glucoside from plants of the order *Ericaceæ.*

**Erigen'tes ner'vi** (*erigo,* to be stiff). Nerves concerned in erection, proceeding from the sacral nerves.

**Erig'eron.** E. canadense. **E. ambig'uum,** E. philadelphicum. **E. an'nuum,** E. canadense. **E. bellidifo'lium,** robin's plantain, Rosy's Betty; indigenous plant, ord. *Compositæ;* properties like those of E. philadelphicum. **E. canaden'se,** Canada fleabane, prideweed, horseweed, butterweed, allied in properties to E. philadelphicum. Same may be said of E. heterophyllum, E. annuum, sweet scabious or various-leaved fleabane. **E. heterophyl'lum,** see *E. canadense.* **E. integrifo'lium,** E. philadelphicum. **E. philadel'phicum,** scabious, Philadelphia, or narrow-leaved fleabane, daisy, cocash, frostweed, fieldweed, squawweed, is a plant used in decoction or infusion for gouty and gravelly complaints; diuretic and sudorific. The essential oil has been given in uterine hemorrhage; that of E. canadense, oil of Canada fleabane, has been given in gonorrhœa. **E. strigo'sum,** E. philadelphicum.

**Erig'erum.** Senecio. Erigeron.

**Erioceph'alus umbellula'tus.** Wild rosemary; African shrub, ord. *Compositæ;* diuretic.

**Erioden'dron anfractuo'sum.** Tropical plant, ord. *Sterculiaceæ,* exuding emollient gum. **E. occidenta'le** has the same virtues as Eriodendron anfractuosum.

**Eriodic'tyon.** A genus of evergreen shrubs of the order *Hydrophyllaceæ.* The official (Ph. U. S.) name of the leaves of E. glutinosum. **E. califor'nicum** or **glutino'sum,** consumptive's weed, bear's weed, yerba santa, mountain weed of California and Mexico. Leaves are used as a stimulant expectorant in bronchitis, phthisis, and catarrhal apnœa. The fluid extract (*extractum eriodictyi fluidum*) is official; dose, ♏xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0).

**Erioph'orum.** Cotton grass. **E. polystach'ium,** species of Europe; possesses laxative properties.

**Eriosper'mum latifo'lium.** South African plant, the tuber of which is muculent, and used externally in abrasions and superficial ulcers.

**Erithri'cium gnaphalioi'des.** Native of Chili; infusion is employed as a stomachic.

**Ero'dent.** Causing erosion.

**Ero'dium cicuta'rium.** Variety of storksbill of the geranium family, prescribed in dropsy, in decoction of the dried plant. **E. moscha'tum,** Geranium moschatum.

**Eroma'nia** (*eros,* love, *mania,* love). Erotomania.

**Ero'sion** (*erodo,* to eat away). Action of a corrosive substance, or the gradual destruction of a part by such substance or by friction. Ulceration is a form of so-called *spontaneous erosion.* Also a peculiar decalcification of enamel and dentine, distinct from dental caries. **Catar'rhal e.,** catarrh attacking the epithelium and followed by loss of epithelium. **Chan'crous e.,** destruction of the normal tissues occurring in the neighborhood of a chancre. **Cys'tic e. of the cer'vix u'teri,** inflamed condition of the mucous follicles of the vaginal part of the cervix and of the uterine cavity. **Gan'grenous e. of the cheek,** cancer aquaticus. **Herpet'ic e.,** ulceration of the vaginal portion of the cervix of the uterus, herpetiform in character, observed in catarrhal attacks of that organ. **Hemorrhag'ic e. of the stom'ach,** form of chronic ulcerative gastritis of habitual drinkers. **E. of the teeth,** condition of the teeth in children, in which they present a honeycombed appearance, due to stomatitis, especially the mercurial form.

**Ero'sive.** Relating to or giving rise to erosion.

**Erot'ic** (*eros,* love). Produced by love or sexual desire; also causing such desire.

**Erot'icism.** Excessive sexual excitement.

**Eroticoma'nia** or **Erotoma'nia** (*eros,* love, *mania*). Mental alienation caused by love or sexual desire. Nymphomania.

**Er'otism.** Abnormal sexual instinct.

**Erotogen'ic** (*eros,* love, *genesis,* production). Causing or producing erotic desires. **E. zones,** portions of the body which when stimulated produce erotic desires or sensations.

**Erotopath'ia** or **Erotop'athy** (*eros,* love, *pathos,* disease). Perverted sexual instinct.

**Errat'ic.** Wandering, irregular. Disappearing and recurring at irregular intervals, as intermittents which observe no type. Applied also to pains or to disease manifestations which move from one part to another, as in gout, rheumatism, erysipelas, etc.; also to worms which wander from one part, as the intestinal canal, to other parts, as the urinary passages.

**Er'rhine** (*en,* in, *rhis,* nose). Sternutatory. Remedy acting on the Schneiderian membrane, exciting sneezing and increased discharge.

**Er'ror.** Deviation or aberration. **E. of disper'sion,** aberration of refrangibility. **E. lo'ci,** error of place. Deviation of fluids when they enter vessels not destined for them.

**Ers'mert.** Polygonum hydropiper.

**Erubes'cence** (*embesco,* to grow red). Blushing; redness.

**Eru'ca.** Brassica eruca; sinapis. **E. arven'sis,** Sinapis arvensis. **E. barba'rea,** Erysimum barbarea. **E. fœ'tida,** Brassica eruca. **E. ni'gra,** Sinapis nigra. **E. sati'va,** Brassica eruca.

**Eru'cic acid.** $C_{22}H_{42}O_2$. Acid derived from oil of mustard.

**Erucin'.** Yellow powder obtained from Sinapis alba.

**Eructa'tion** (*eructo,* to belch). Belching. Sonorous emission by the mouth of flatus proceeding from the stomach. **Ner'vous e.,** eructation in which no gas is emitted from the stomach, or air simply enters the œsophagus and is expelled again with a loud, explosive noise.

**Eru'gatory** (*e,* out, *ruga,* wrinkle). Agent which removes wrinkles.

**Erup'tion** (*erumpo,* to break out). Sudden and copious evacuation of fluid, as serum, blood, pus, etc., from a canal or cavity. Breaking out of an exanthem; exanthem itself, as rash, pustules, vesicles, etc. Appearance of developing teeth through the gums. **Drug** or **Medic'inal e.,** cutaneous eruption due to internal administration of certain drugs.

**Erup'tive.** Accompanied by eruption. **E. fe'vers,** the following tabulated arrangement presents some interesting facts in regard to the diagnostic symptoms of this class of fevers, including typhus and typhoid fevers (Finlayson):

### Date of Appearance of the Febrile Rashes After the First Signs of Illness.

*Scarlatina rash* appears on the first or second day.

*Smallpox* appears on the third day.

*Measles* appears on the fourth day.

*Typhus fever* appears on the fifth day.

*Typhoid* or *enteric fever* appears on the seventh day or later.

*Chickenpox* usually shows itself within the first day after the constitutional disturbance, but this is often so slight as not to be clearly marked.

*German measles* (red measles, rötheln, roseola, rosalia, etc.) may appear on the second, third, or fourth day, or the rash may be among the very first symptoms recognized.

*Erysipelas* varies considerably as to the date of its appearance on the skin, but may usually be detected on the day after shiverings or other febrile disturbances have appeared. Occasionally, however, the rash is delayed or suppressed, or appears only as fugitive patches which readily escape notice, just as happens in certain cases of scarlatina.

### PERIOD OF INCUBATION.

This is not always uniform, and in many cases cannot be determined with accuracy, as the infection may linger in the clothing or other materials (fomites) for some time after the more obvious exposure of the person to the disease.

*Scarlatina:* incubation period varies from a few hours to eight or ten days; apparent prolongation for a longer period (which is not unusual) can often be explained more naturally on the supposition of infection through clothing and the like.

*Smallpox:* thirteen or fourteen days.

*Varicella* or *chickenpox:* ten to fourteen days.

*Measles:* usually about a fortnight; said to be seven days when inoculated from nasal mucus; variation in extreme from seven to twenty-one days.

*German measles:* (rötheln) varies from seven to fourteen days.

*Typhus fever:* varies from a single day to nearly three weeks; usually about seven to fourteen days.

*Typhoid* or *enteric fever:* about two or three weeks.

*Erysipelas:* period very uncertain; probably short, as a rule.

### LIABILITY TO SECOND ATTACKS.

*Scarlatina:* an indubitable second attack very rare, but not unknown; dubious illnesses erroneously called scarlet fever may account for most of the so-called second attacks.

*Varicella* or *chickenpox:* a second attack extremely rare.

*Typhus fever:* a second attack extremely rare, but not unknown.

*Smallpox:* a second attack by no means rare; errors in the diagnosis from other forms of pustular eruptions are, however, quite possible. Traces of former attacks are usually visible.

*Measles:* a second attack, as alleged, is very common; possibly this may arise from there being two forms of measles with distinct powers of infection.

*Typhoid fever:* one attack does not seem to afford much if any protection from a second (relapses are also very common).

*Erysipelas:* one attack seems rather to predispose to a second than to afford exemption.

**Er'vum** or **Ervil'ia.** A kind of lentil. Meal of the seeds has been used in poultices. **E. lens,** lentil; the seed is eaten like peas; it is flatulent and difficult of digestion. **E. plica'tum,** ervum.

**Eryn'gium.** A genus of herbs of the order *Umbelliferæ.* **E. aquat'icum,** water eryngo, button snakeroot; the root eryngium is nearly allied to the contrayerva, and is a sudorific and expectorant. **E. campes'tre,** of Europe, is diuretic and emmenagogue; is sometimes used for *E. maritimum.* **E. fœ'tidum,** feverweed, indigenous; is alterative, sedative, and antipyretic. **E. marit'imum** or **mari'num,** sea holly or eryngo; the root has a slightly aromatic odor and sweetish and warm taste; is diuretic and expectorant. **E. vulga're,** E. campestre. **E. yuccæfo'lium,** E. aquaticum.

**Eryn'go root.** Eryngium maritimum.

**Erys'imum.** Hedge mustard; expectorant and diuretic. Seeds resemble mustard. **E. allia'ria,** alliaria. **E. barbare'a,** antiscorbutic; see *Alliaria.* **E. cordifo'lium,** alliaria. **E. lyra'tum,** E. barbarea. **E. officina'le,** erysimum.

**Erysipela'cea.** Family of eruptive diseases comprising erysipelas, variola, rubeola, and scarlatina.

**Erysip'elas** (*erysos,* red, *pella,* skin). St. Anthony's fire, wildfire. A disease characterized by superficial inflammation of the skin, with general fever, tension, and swelling of the part; the surface is smooth and shining, as if oiled, *erysipelas glabrum;* pain and heat, redness diffuse, but more or less circumscribed, and disappearing when pressed upon by the finger, but returning as soon as the pressure is removed. Frequently small vesicles appear upon the inflamed part, which dry up and fall off as branny scales. This disease is contagious and inoculable, and is thought to be the result of the introduction of the Streptococcus erysipelatis or erysipelatos. Erysipelas is generally acute, its medium duration being from ten to fourteen days. When it reaches its acme and ceases to spread it receives the name *erysipelas fixum.* It yields, commonly, to general refrigerant remedies. Topical applications of bichloride of mercury and ichthyol in the form of an ointment are very serviceable. At times, when it approaches the phlegmonous character, copious bleeding and other evacuants may be required, as in many cases of erysipelas of the face. In most cases the general action seems deficient, and it becomes necessary to give tonics. When erysipelas is highly inflammatory and invades the parts beneath it is termed *erysipelas phlegmonodes;* when accompanied with phlyctenæ and the inflammation terminates in gangrene, *erysipelas gangrænosum;* and when associated with infiltration of serum, *erysipelas œdematosum;* when superficial and tending to spread indefinitely, *erysipelas erraticum.* At times the surface in erysipelas has a bronze rather than a red hue, *bronzed erysipelas.* **E. am'bulans,** e. occurring or recurring at different points, wandering e. **Bronzed e.,** see *Erysipelas.* **E. chron'icum,** erysipeloid. **E. errat'icum,** see *Erysipelas.* **E. fix'um,** see *Erysipelas.* **E. gangræno'sum,** see *Erysipelas.* **E. glab'rum,** see *Erysipelas.* **E. gra've inter'num,** a variety of e. occurring in the uterus, vagina, or peritoneum; really a form of puerperal fever. **Idiopath'ic e.,** e. occurring idiopathically; that is, without visible or apparent cause. **E. mi'grans,** erysipelas erraticum. **E. œdemato'sum,** see *Erysipelas.* **E. period'ica nervo'sa chron'ica,** pellagra. **E. per'stans,** clinically it resembles toxic erysipelas, and is remarkable for its persistence and liability to recur, and for its brawny, firm, often beefy-red pachydermia. **Phleg′monous e.**, e. with subcutaneous suppuration. **E. phlyctenoi′des**, herpes zoster. **Puer′peral e.**, erysipelas occurring in women who have been recently delivered. **E. pustulo′sa**, herpes zoster. **Sur′gical e.**, traumatic e. **Traumat′ic e.**, e. occurring in association with wounds. **E. toxin′**, toxin procured from cultures of Streptococcus erysipelatos, and employed in treating malignant tumors. **Wan′dering e.**, e. ambulans. **E. zos′ter**, herpes zoster.

**Erysipel′atoid.** Resembling erysipelas.

**Erysipelatoparoti′tis.** Parotitis accompanied with erysipelas.

**Erysipel′atous.** Relating to erysipelas. **E. inflamma′tion**, character of inflammation which distinguishes erysipelas.

**Erysipelococ′cus of Fehl′eisen.** Found chiefly in the more superficial parts of the corium in erysipelas.

**Erysip′eloid** (*erysipelas* + *eidos*, resemblance). Erythema migrans; erysipelas chronicum; a chronic dermatitis resembling somewhat erysipelas, but not due to streptococcus or staphylococcus infection; it occurs chiefly among those brought into close contact with wild animals or their skins, as hunters or taxidermists. It runs a course of three days to three weeks. Mercurial ointment and ichthyol are effective applications. Also resembling erysipelas.

**Erysip′elous.** Erysipelatous.

**Erythan′thema** (*erythros*, red, *anthos*, flower). Efflorescence of the skin. The erythanthemata constitute a class of diseases resembling erythema in origin, but different in their development. **E. syphilit′icum**, eruption of vesicopustules, afterward converted into an exuding, elevated, diphtheroid patch, occurring on a crimson or livid erythematous surface.

**Erythe′ma** (*erythros*, red, rose-colored). Inflammatory blush. Name sometimes given to erysipelas, especially when of a local character. It is also applied to the morbid redness on the cheeks of the hectic and on the skin covering bubo, phlegmon, etc. It is a nearly continuous redness of a certain portion of the skin. Many varieties are described by dermatologists. Local erythema, which is merely hyperæmia, without much, if any, appreciable effusion into the cutis and cellular tissue, is sometimes called *erythema hyperæmicum*. If there is more or less escape of serosity from the vessels, with prominence of the eruption, it is called *erythema exsudativum*. Sometimes erythema is used synonymously with erysipelas. **E. ab a′cribus**, hyperæmia produced by acrid or poisonous agents. **E. acrodyn′ica**, acrodynia. **E. ambus′tio**, burn. **E. annula′re**, form generally called e. marginatum. **E. an′thrax**, anthrax. **E. bullo′sum**, a form of e. multiforme in which bullæ are present. **E. bullo′sum veg′etans**, pemphigus vegetans. **E. calor′icum**, rash resulting from the action of heat on the skin. **E. centrif′ugum**, variety of erythema attacking the face, commencing as a small red spot, and spreading to affect the whole face. **E. circina′tum**, see *E. marginatum*. **E. congesti′vum**, e. hyperæmicum. **Desquam′ative scarlatin′ifor′me.**, e. scarlatiniforme. **E. eleva′tum diuti′num**, rare form of skin disease, having erythematous, raised, and persistent lesions on the palmar and dorsal surfaces of the fingers, elbows, and nates. **E. endem′icum**, pellagra. **Epidem′ic e.**, acrodynia. **E. exsudati′vum**, see *Erythema*. **E. exsudati′vum multiforme**, e. multiforme. **E. figura′tum**, erythema with patches running together to form a novel appearance of the surface. **E. a frig′ore**, chilblain. **E. fu′gax**, erythema appearing on the body in febrile diseases, in cases of teething, etc., and of brief duration. **E. gangræno′sum**, anthrax. **E. gyra′tum**, e. multiforme in which the lesions have serpentine shapes. **E. hyperæ′micum**, see *Erythema*. **E. ichoro′sum**, eczema mercuriale. **E. indura′tum scrofuloso′rum**, e. with firm, indurated nodes, suggestive of e. nodosum. **E. intertri′go**, chafing. **E. i′ris**, herpes iris. **E. læ′ve**, slight erythema affecting the skin, as in œdema. **E. margina′tum**, form in which the prominent patches of erythema are distinctly separated from the skin at their margins. When they can be distinctly measured or composed we have *e. circinatum*. **E. mercuria′le**, eczema mercuriale. **E. mi′grans**, erysipeloid. **E. multifor′me**, under this head are included various forms of symptomatic erythemata. **E. nodo′sum**, severe form of e. tuberculatum. **E. papula′tum**, papulated e., at first appearing on the face, neck, breast, etc., of females, young persons especially; the rash which breaks out in epidemic cholera, generally described as a roseola, *roseola cholerica*, is erythema papulatum. **E. paratrim′ma**, chafing. **E. pellagro′sum**, pellagra. **E. per′nio**, chilblain. **E. polymor′phum**, e. multiforme. **E. puncta′tum**, e. scarlatiniforme. **E. purif′luens**, e. intertrigo, producing by irritation a raw surface giving out a puriform fluid. **E. rose′ola**, e. of dull red color; may precede eruptive fevers. **E. scarlatinifor′me**, rubella; also an eruption simulating that of scarlet fever; generally a symptom of other disorders, probably not an independent disease. **E. sim′plex**, congestion produced by irritation from without. **E. sola′re**, pellagra, attended with eruption of small red spots or patches on the parts exposed to the sun. **Symptomat′ic e.**, hyperæmia of the skin symptomatic of other conditions. **E. tubercula′tum** or **tuberculo′sum**, erythema in which the patches are in small lumps. **E. ur′ticans, urtica′tum**, or **urtica′ria**, redness preceding urticaria. **E. vaccin′ium**, form of erythema occurring the first or second day after vaccination, or about the eighth or ninth day, when the vaccine vesicle commences to mature. **E. variolo′sum**, roseola variolosa, a redness preceding the smallpox eruption. **E. venena′tum**, e. ab acribus. **E. vesiculo′sum**, local erythema from the application of an irritant, characterized by vesicles on a red base. **E. volat′icum**, e. fugax.

**Erythem′atous** or **Erythemat′ic.** Appertaining or relating to erythema.

**Erythe′moid** (*erythema* + *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling erythema.

**Erythemomegalal′gia** (*erythema* + *megas*, great, *algos*, pain). Nervous condition in which there is intense burning pain in the sole, with erythematous flushing over the painful part; erythromelalgia.

**Erythemomelal′gia** (*erythema* + *melos*, limb, *algos*, pain). Erythromelalgia.

**Erythræ′a centau′rium.** Chironia centaurium. **E. chilen′sis**, Canchalagua, Chironia chilensis; febrifuge and cholagogue.

**Erythræ′mia** (*erythros*, red, *haima*, blood). Plethora.

**Erythras′ma.** Eczema marginatum; cutaneous affection, like erythema intertrigo, due to a microorganism in the epithelial layer called *Microsporon minutissimum*.

**Erythre′ma.** Erythema.

**Erythri′na coralloden′dron.** E. indica. **E. cristagal′li**, Brazilian tree, inner bark of which, *mulangee bark*, is narcotic and hypnotic. **E. in′dica**, coral tree; bark is sedative to the nervous system. **E. monosper′ma**, Butea frondosa.

**Erythrine′.** $C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$. Alkaloid obtained from Erythrina corallodendron.

**Er′ythrite.** Erythrol.

**Erythro-** (*erythros*, red). In composition, red.

**Erythroagglutinin′.** An antibody causing agglutination of red blood cells.

**Er′ythroblasts** (*erythros*, red, *blastos*, germ). Protoplasmic (rudimentary) red blood globules.

**Erythrocentaurin′.** $C_{27}H_{24}OH$. Crystallizable derivative from Erythræa centaurium.

**Erythrochloro′pia** or **Erythrochlor′opy** (*erythros*, red, *chloros*, green, *ope*, vision). Color-blindness as to all colors except red and green.

**Erythroc′onus litora′lis.** See *Sarcina litoralis*.

**Erythrocruorin′** (*erythros*, red, *cruor*, blood). Hæmoglobin.

**Er′ythrocyte** (*erythros*, red, *kytos*, cell). Red blood corpuscle.

**Erythrocytol′ysis.** Dissolution or loss of the soluble materials of the red corpuscles.

**Erythrocytom′eter.** Instrument for estimating the number of the red corpuscles in the blood.

**Erythrocytorrhex′is** (*erythrocyte*, red corpuscle, *rhexis*, rupture). Rupture of a red corpuscle.

**Erythrocytos′chisis** (*erythrocyte*, red corpuscle, *schisis*, fission or splitting). Fission or splitting of a red corpuscle.

**Erythrocyto′sis.** The occurrence of nucleated red blood cells and erythroblasts in the lymph vessels.

**Erythrod′anum.** Rubia.

**Erythrodermati′tis.** An erysipeloid inflammation of the skin.

**Erythroder′mia** (*erythros*, red, *derma*, skin). Pathological reddening of the skin.

**Erythrodex′trin** (*erythros*, red, *dextrin*). $C_6H_{10}O_5$. Amylodextrin, a substance isomeric with dextrin. When saliva acts upon starch erythrodextrin is a product. The test for its presence in the stomach consists in adding iodine to the filtered gastric juice, when a purple color appears if erythrodextrin is present.

**Erythrogran′ulose.** Granular substance in the grains of starch colored red by iodine.

**Er′ythroid** (*erythros*, red, *eidos*, resemblance). Reddish. **E. coat**, vaginal coat of the testes. **E. ves′icle**, vesicle of the fœtus, pyriform and much longer than the umbilical vesicle, although of the same breadth.

**Er′ythrol.** $C_4H_6(OH)_4$. A substance derived from litmus. **E. ni′trate**, nitro-erythrol. **E. tet′ranitrate**, a white, crystalline, highly explosive substance, a vasomotor depressant; employed as a vasodilator in angina pectoris and other heart troubles in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.015–0.03).

**Erythrol′ysis.** Erythrocytolysis.

**Erythroman′nite.** Erythrol.

**Erythromelal′gia** (*erythros*, red, *melos*, limb, *algos*, pain). A neurosis characterized by a more or less severe burning pain in the sole of the foot accompanied by redness of the skin over the painful area; one or both feet may be affected. The trouble may be constant, or it may come on only after a long walk, or may be irregular in its appearance and excited by no apparent cause. It is usually increased by walking and when the foot is pendent. The nature of the affection is as yet not definitely determined, but it is regarded generally as a vasomotor neurosis.

**Erythro′nium.** A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ*. **E. america′num, dens ca′nis, lanceola′tum,** or **longifo′lium,** common erythronium, yellow snakeleaf, yellow adder's tongue, adderleaf, dog violet, dog's tooth violet, rattlesnake violet, lamb's tongue, scrofula root, yellow snowdrop.

**Er′ythrophage** (*erythros*, red, *phago*, to eat). A phagocyte which attacks the red cells.

**Er′ythrophile** (*erythros*, red, *phileo*, to love). A cell which readily takes a red stain.

**Erythroph′ilous.** Easily staining red.

**Erythrophleïne′.** Erythrophlœine.

**Erythrophlœine′.** Poisonous alkaloid from erythrophlœum or sassy bark, resembling digitalin or picrotoxin. The hydrochloride is used; said to be a more potent cardiac agent than digitalin.

**Erythrophlœ′um.** A genus of tropical trees of the order *Leguminosæ*. **E. judicia′le**, casca or sassy-bark tree. Doom bark, from E. guineense or E. judiciale of Africa; used as an errhine, and also as a substitute for digitalis and as an ordeal poison.

**Erythrophlogo′sis** (*erythros*, red, *phlogosis*, burning). Inflammation accompanied with marked redness.

**Erythropho′bia** (*erythros*, red, *phobos*, fear). Morbid dread of red color.

**Erythrophthal′mia** (*erythros*, red, *ophthalmia*). Ophthalmia accompanied with marked redness.

**Erythro′pia** (*erythros*, red, *ops*, vision). Defective vision in which everything seen has a red shading.

**Erythropityri′asis.** Pityriasis rubra.

**Erythrop′sia.** Erythropia.

**Erythropsin′.** Red or purple seen on the retina.

**Erythrop′yra** (*erythros*, red, *pur*, fever). Erysipelas.

**Erythroretin′.** Resinous matter of rhubarb.

**Erythrorrhi′za rotundifo′lia.** Galax aphylla.

**Er′ythrose.** Red coloring-matter obtained from rhubarb by treating the latter with nitric acid.

**Erythro′sis.** Rubefaction; plethora.

**Erythrotoxin′.** A cytotoxin having a specific action upon the red blood cells.

**Erythroxyline′.** Cocaine.

**Erythrox′ylon.** A genus of trees of tropical America, most of which possess medicinal properties. **E. co′ca**, coca; a tree growing on the eastern slopes of the Andes; prized in Peru, Chile, and Bolivia as a nervous stimulant and an article of diet; serves as a substitute for the tea, coffee, betel, tobacco, hashish, and opium of other peoples. The leaves are the part used medicinally. The active alkaloid is *cocaine*, which see. **E. lu′cidum**, Lithia acuminata.

**Erythru′ria** (*erythros*, red, *ouron*, urine). Hæmaturia; hæmoglobinuria; emission of red urine.

**Escallo′nia myrtilloi′des.** Species of escalloniæ growing in Peru; the leaves are used for poultices on wounds and as a tonic. *E. resinosa* and *E. rubra* have both tonic properties.

**Es′chalot.** Species of allium.

**Es′char.** Slough, crust, or scab; disorganized portion arising from the mortification of a part, and distinguishable from the living parts by its color, consistence, and other physical properties. Inflammation excited in the contiguous parts occasions a secretion of pus between the living and dead parts, ultimately completely separating the latter. The process is called *sloughing*. **Neuropath′ic e.**, bedsore.

**Escharifica′tion.** Formation of an eschar.

**Escharo′sis.** Formation of an eschar.

**Escharot′ic.** Destroying living tissues, producing an eschar; substance which when applied upon a living part produces such an effect.

**Esch′erich's bacil′lus.** B. coli communis.

**Eschome′lia.** Variety of monstrosity in which defect of a limb exists.

**Eschrolal′ia** (*aischros*, indecent, *laleo*, to talk). Employment by the insane of obscene words or expressions.

**Eschscholt′zia califor′nica.** California plant, the alcoholic extract of which is sedative, resembling morphine in its effect and action; analgesic and soporific.

**Esco′ba ama′ya.** Parthenium hysteropharum.

**Escula′pian** (from *Æsculapius*). Medical.

**Es′culent** (*esca*, food). Edible; eatable; such plants, or such parts of plants or animals, as may be eaten for food.

**Esculin′.** A glucoside obtained from the bark of the horse-chestnut; antipyretic in doses of gr. x–xv (0.65–1.0).

**Esenbeck′ia febrif′uga.** Brazilian tree, order *Rutaceæ*, from which a variety of angostura is procured; febrifuge. An alkaloid called *esenbeckine* has been obtained from it.

**Eseridine′.** $C_{15}H_{23}N_3O_3$. Alkaloid from seeds or leaves of Physostigma venenosum or Calabar bean, in which is also found eserine or physostigmine. It is toxic to the heart, but only one-sixth as strong as eserine. Its hypodermic use has produced gangrene.

**Eserine′.** $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$. Alkaloid from Physostigma venenosum, Calabar bean; called also *physostigmine* and *calabarine*. Used by ophthalmologists for various affections of the eye and as a mydriatic, usually in solutions of gr. ij–℥ij of distilled water. **E. hydrobro′mate**, prepared by neutralizing eserine with solution of hydrobromic acid. **E.-pilocarpine′**, combination employed in colic in horses and as a purgative medicine for herbivorous animals. **E. sal′icylate**, result of combining eserine with salicylic acid. **E. sul′phate,** produced by neutralizing ethereal solution of eserine with sulphuric acid.

**Es′march's appara′tus, ban′dage, or tour′niquet.** Arrangement for removing blood from a limb before amputation or other important operation, by application of a broad rubber bandage wrapped tightly from below. **E.'s tubes,** tubes containing a thin layer of gelatin, for the culture of bacteria.

**Esocoli′tis.** Dysentery.

**Esod′ic** (*eis,* into, *hodos,* away). Afferent.

**Esoenteri′tis.** Inflammation of the mucous coat of the intestines.

**Esoethmoidi′tis.** Inflammation of ethmoid cells.

**Esogastri′tis.** Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach.

**Esoph′agus.** For this and terms derived from it, see *Œsophagus,* etc.

**Esophor′ia** (*eis,* into, *phero,* to bear). Bending of visual lines inward.

**Esophor′ic.** Relating to esophoria.

**Esorrhi′nus.** Term applied to crania in which a line projected from the nasion to the alveolar point comes in front of a line drawn from nasion to rhinion.

**Esosmo′sis.** Endosmosis.

**Esosphenoidi′tis.** Inflammation of the lining membrane of the sphenoidal cells; osteomyelitis of the sphenoid bone.

**Esoter′ic** (*esoteros,* interior). Private, interior; as esoteric causes of disease, in contradistinction to exoteric, public or exterior.

**Esothyrope′xia** or **Esothy′ropexy** (*eso,* inward, *thyro,* for thyroid gland, *pexis,* fastening). A method of operative treatment of goitre by drawing the thyroid gland forward and fixing it; the gland soon atrophies.

**Esotro′pia** (*eso,* inward, *trepo,* to turn). Convergent strabismus.

**Es′sence.** By some used synonymously with volatile oil; by others with simple tincture or with alcoholic solution of volatile oil, as essence of peppermint. **E. of an′ise,** essentia anisi. **E. of Barda′na,** tinctura guaiaci ammoniata. **E. of bit′ter al′mond,** spiritus amygdalæ amaræ. **E. of car′away,** essentia carui. **E. of cin′namon,** essentia cinnamomi. **E. of fen′nel,** essentia fœniculi. **E. of gin′ger,** tinctura zingiberis fortior. **E. of lem′on,** spiritus limonis. **E. of mint,** spiritus menthæ piperitæ. **E. of musk,** tinctura moschi. **E. of nut′meg,** essentia myristicæ moschatæ. **E. of pennyroy′al,** essentia menthæ pulegii. **E. of pep′permint,** spiritus menthæ piperitæ. **E. of pimen′to,** essentia pimentæ. **E. of rose′mary,** essentia rosmarini. **E. of roses,** see *Rosa centifolia.* **E. of spear′mint,** spiritus menthæ viridis. **E. of spruce,** see *Pinus abies.*

**Essen′tia.** Essence; tincture. **E. abie′tes,** see *Pinus abies.* **E. absin′thii ama′ra,** or **E. absin′thii compos′ita,** tinctura absinthii composita. **E. al′oës,** tinctura aloes. **E. ani′si,** essence of anise (ol. anisi and spirit. rectif.); dose, ♏x–xx (0.65–1.3) as a carminative. **E. antimo′nii** or **stib′ii,** vinum antimonii tartarizati. **E. antisep′tica, Huxha′mi,** tinctura cinchonæ compositum. **E. aromat′ica,** tinctura cinnamomi composita. **E. car′ui,** essence of caraway (ol. carui and alcohol); dose, gtt. xx–ʒj (1.3–4.0) as a carminative. **E. casto′rei,** tinctura castorei. **E. de ce′dro,** oleum cedrinum. **E. chi′næ,** tinctura cinchonæ composita. **E. cinnamo′mi,** essence of cinnamon (ol. cinnam. and alcohol); dose, gtt. x–xx. **E. cor′ticis peruvia′na antisep′tica Huxha′mi,** tinctura cinchonæ composita. **E. c. p. compos′ita,** tinctura cinchonæ amara. **E. fœnic′uli,** essence of fennel (ol. fœnic. and alcohol); dose, gtt. x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **E. men′thæ piperi′tæ,** spiritus menthæ piperitæ. **E. m. pule′gii,** essence of pennyroyal (ol. puleg. and alcohol); dose, gtt. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). **E. m. vir′idis,** tinctura olei menthæ viridis. **E. myrist′icæ moscha′tæ,** essence of nutmeg (ol. myrist. and alcohol); dose, gtt. xx–xxx (1.3–2.0). **E. nero′li,** see *Citrus aurantium.* **E. pepsi′ni,** wine of pepsin. **E. pimen′tæ,** essence of pimento (ol. piment. and alcohol); dose, gtt. xxx–lx (2.0–2.6). **E. rosmari′ni,** essence of rosemary (ol. rosmarini and alcohol); dose, gtt. xxx–lx (2.0–2.6). **E. terebin′thinæ,** oleum terebinthinæ.

**Essen′tial.** Term applied to the active principles of vegetables believed to be endowed with the properties of the plants from which they are extracted. *Essential oil* was so called because regarded as the only immediate principle which was essential. *Essential salts* are true salts or extracts, existing ready formed in vegetables, obtained by distillation, incineration, or some other process. *Essential disease* is synonymous with a general disease; that is, one not depending on any local affection, not symptomatic. **E. resis′tance,** resistance to conduction in the interior of a battery. **E. paral′ysis,** paralysis without perceptible lesion. **E. ver′tigo,** vertigo without perceptible lesion.

**Essen′tialism.** Theory that every disease has its own individual features, requiring its own individual treatment.

**Essential′ity.** The quality of being essential, referring to the so-called essential diseases. See *Essential.*

**Es′ter.** A compound ether having an acid and an alcohol radical.

**Esthe′sia, Esthet′ic.** For these and similar terms, see *Æsthesia, Æsthetic,* etc.

**Es′thiomene** or **Esthiom′enus** (*esthio,* to eat). That which devours or eats away. Lupus. Certain ulcers and eruptions are so called, especially rodent ulcer of the vulvo-anal region.

**Es′tival** (*æstas,* summer). Happening in summer; belonging to summer. Epithet given to summer diseases.

**Es′tivo-autum′nal.** Relating to both summer and autumn; summer-autumn; a term applied to a grave form of malarial fever occurring during these months.

**Est′lander's opera′tion.** Operation of excision of a rib or ribs for empyema.

**Es′trual.** Œstrual.

**Estrua′tion.** Œstruation.

**Es′ula cyparis′sias.** Euphorbia cyparissias. **E ma′jor,** Euphorbia palustris. **E. mi′nor,** Euphorbia cyparissias.

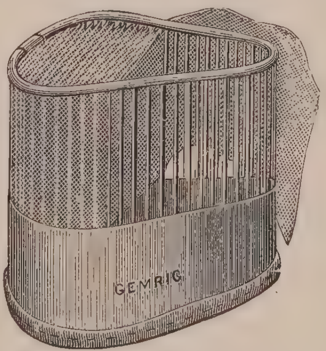
**Eter′nal flow′er.** Helichrysum orientale.

**E′thal.** Cetyl hydrate. See *Cetyl alcohol.*

**Eth′alyl.** Cetyl.

**Eth′ene.** Ethylene.

**E′ther.** See *Æther.* **Chlor′ic e.,** æther chloricus; see also *Chloroform.* Under the names *concentrated chloric ether* and *strong chloric ether* a compound of pure chloroform and nearly absolute alcohol, in the proportion of one-third of the former to two-thirds of the latter, has been used as an anæsthetic by inhalation in the same cases as sulphuric ether and chloroform. It is properly an alcoholic solution or tincture of chloroform. See *Spiritus chloroformi* and *Chloroform.* **Com′pound e.,** preparation consisting of



Allis's ether inhaler.

a solution of chloroform in sulphuric ether, used as an anæsthetic in the same cases as chloroform. **E.-cone,** an apparatus for giving ether by inhalation. **E. drunk′enness,** intoxication from the habitual or excessive use of ether as a drink. **Eth′yl meth′yl e.,** see under *Ethyl*. **For′mic e.,** see *Formic*. **Hydro-bro′mic e.,** $C_2H_5Br$, volatile liquid made by distilling powdered bromide of potassium with a mixture of strong sulphuric acid and alcohol; colorless liquid with the odor of chloroform, without its disagreeable after-effects; rapid anæsthetic. **E. inha′ler,** appliance used for the administration of ether by inhalation. **Marine′ e.,** æther muriaticus. **Meth′yl-ethyl′ic e.,** methylic ether, made by adding pure methylic alcohol and strong sulphuric acid, is an anæsthetic devoid of unpleasant symptoms; dissolved in ether, it is called methyl-ethylic ether, and may be employed as a rapid anæsthetic in short operations. **Methyl′ic e.,** methyl-ethylic e. **Ni′trous e.,** nitrite of ethyl; this liquid, the characteristic ingredient of *spiritus ætheris nitrosi,* is closely analogous in its action to nitrite of amyl; it is too powerful for anæsthetic purposes. **Ozo′nic** or **o′zon-ized e.,** peroxide of hydrogen in ether; used in the form of spray in the sick-room as a purifying agent; it does not irritate the respiratory organs, but cannot be safely employed near a light or fire.

**Ethe′real.** Relating to ether.

**Etherifica′tion** (*æther,* ether, *facio,* to make). Generation of an ether from an alcohol.

**Ethe′rion.** Supposititious gas in the atmosphere, said to have a power of conducting heat one hundred times greater than that of oxygen.

**E′therism.** Aggregate of phenomena induced by the inhalation of ether.

**Etheriza′tion.** Administration of ether by inhalation. Anæsthetic effect of ether.

**E′therize.** To place under the anæsthetic influence of ether.

**E′therol** (*æther + oleum,* oil). Oleum æthereum; also liquid resulting from acting upon oleum æthereum with water.

**Etheroma′nia.** Mania for or excessive indulgence in ether as an intoxicant.

**Eth′ics, med′ical** (*ethos,* moral conduct). The duties and rights of medical practitioners.

**Eth′idene.** Ethylidene.

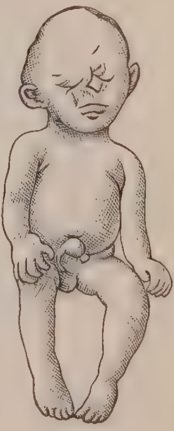
**Ethio′pian.** See *Man.*

**Ethiopifica′tion.** Darkening of the skin as in argyria.

**E′thiops.** See *Æthiops.* **E. mar′tial,** black deutoxide of iron.

**Ethmocardi′tis.** Inflammation of the cardiac cellular tissue.

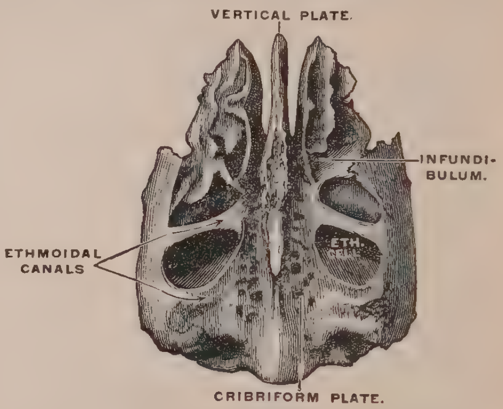
**Ethmoceph′alus.** Monstrosity in the form of a cyclocephalus, in which the eyes are close together, but distinct; the nasal apparatus atrophied and rudimental. Cyclops. Such a condition is called *ethmocephalia.*



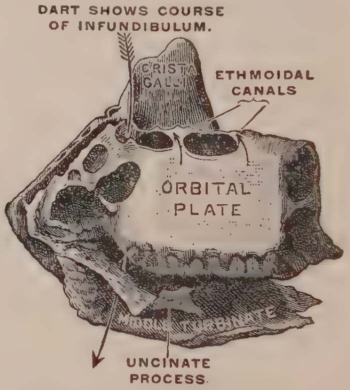
Ethmocephalus.

**Ethmocra′nial an′gle.** Angle formed between the cribriform plate of the ethmoid and the basicranial axis.

**Eth′moid** (*ethmos,* sieve, *eidos,* form). Resembling a sieve. **E. bone,** one of the eight bones comprising the cranium; so called because its upper plate is pierced by a considerable number of holes. The ethmoid bone is situated at the anterior, inferior, and middle part of the base of the cranium. It seems to be composed of a multitude of thin, fragile, semitransparent laminæ, forming more or less spacious cells, called the *ethmoidal labyrinth* or *cells,* distinguished into anterior and posterior. These communicate with the nose, and are lined by a prolongation of the pituitary membrane. The ethmoid bone is constituted of compact tissue, and is surrounded by the ethmoid suture. It is articulated with the frontal and sphenoidal bones, the cornua sphenoidalia, the superior maxillary bones, the palate bones, the ossa turbinata inferiora, the vomer, the proper bones of the nose, and the lacrymal bones.



Ethmoid bone, seen from above. (Gerrish.)



Ethmoid bone, left side. (Gerrish.)

**Ethmoi′dal.** Belonging or relating to the ethmoid bone. **E. an′trum,** ethmoidal cells. **E. apoph′ysis,** advanced part of the sphenoid bone, articulating with the ethmoid. **E. ar′teries** are two in number, branches of the ophthalmic artery. **E. cells,** cells in lateral masses of the ethmoid bones. **E. crest,** ridge on the superior surface of the ethmoid. **E. fis′sures,** fissures in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid. **E. foram′ina,** foramina on the inner part of the orbit between the ethmoid and frontal bones. **E. grooves,** deep depressions between the lateral masses of the ethmoid and the vertical plate. **E. lab′yrinth,** e. cells. **E. nerve,** branch from the nasal nerve, supplying the nose. **E. notch,** notch for reception of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid. **E. si′nuses,** e. cells. **E. spine,** spine of the sphenoid bone articulating with the cribriform plate of the ethmoid. **E. su′ture,** suture between the ethmoid and frontal bones. **E. veins,** these vessels correspond in distribution with the ethmoidal arteries.

**Ethmoidi′tis.** Inflammation of the ethmoid bone or cells.

**Ethmoi′dofron′tal su′ture.** Suture between the ethmoid and frontal bones.

**Ethmolac′rymal an′gle.** Part of the upper jawbone, the orbital portion of which fits in the space between the lacrymal bone and the orbital plate of the ethmoid.

**Eth′mosphenoi′dal.** Relating to the connection of the ethmoid and sphenoid bones.

**Ethmotur′binals.** Lateral masses of the ethmoid bone.

**Ethmovo′merine.** Relating to the ethmoid bone and vomer.

**Ethmyphi′tis** (*ethmos*, sieve, hyphe, web). Cellulitis. Inflammation of cellular tissue. When it extends in depth through the whole thickness of the subcutaneous cellular tissue it is called *dermatocellulitis*.

**Eth′nic** (*ethnos*, nation). Relating to race.

**Ethnog′raphy** (*ethnos*, nation, *graphe*, description). History of the races of man.

**Ethnolog′ical.** Relating to ethnology.

**Ethnol′ogy** (*ethnos*, nation, *logos*, discourse). Science of the races of man.

**Ethoxycaffeine′.** Substance prepared by boiling bromocaffeine with potassium hydrate and alcohol; narcotic and diuretic.

**Eth′ydene.** Ethylidene.

**Eth′yl.** $C_2H_5$. Hypothetical radical of ethyl alcohol. **E. ac′etate,** acetic ether. **E. al′cohol,** hydrate of ethyl; alcohol. **E. bichlo′ride,** olefiant gas. **E. bro′mide,** a clear, colorless liquid used by inhalation for the production of general anæsthesia; it should not be confounded with ethylene bromide, which is exceedingly poisonous. **E. carb′amate** or **carbam′inate,** urethane. **E. carban′ilide,** euphorine. **E. chlo′ride,** æther muriaticus. **E. cy′anide,** æther hydrocyanicus. **E. e′ther,** spiritus vini æthereus. **E. for′mate,** formic ether, $C_2H_5CHO_2$; antispasmodic and anæsthetic. **E. hy′drate,** alcohol. **E. hy′dride,** gas prepared by exposing, at a temperature of 300°, the iodide of ethyl to zinc in the presence of water in a closed tube; narcotic. **E. i′odide,** æther hydriodicus. **E. meth′yl e′ther,** anæsthetic; procured by acting on sodium methylate with ethyl iodide. **E. ni′trate,** liquid formed by distilling alcohol and pure nitric acid; not much employed as an anæsthetic, severe headache following its administration. **E. ni′trite,** nitrous ether. **E. phenacetin′,** homologous with methylphenacetin; a yellow, oily substance; employed as a mild hypnotic. **E. pyoktanin′,** combination of the two substances employed in general surgery and in eye affections. **E. u′rethane,** ethyl ether of carbamic acid, hypnotic; dose, gr. xv–xx (1.0–1.3).

**Ethylamin.′** $C_2H_5NH_2$. An ammoniacal constituent of coal-tar. Ptomain formed from putrefying yeast, wheat flour, etc.; a strong ammoniacal liquid. **E. u′rate,** a compound which has been recommended in the treatment of uric-acid calculi, gout, etc.

**Eth′ylate.** Combination of ethyl alcohol in which the hydrogen of the hydroxyl of the latter is substituted by a base.

**Ethylchloralure′thane.** Somnal.

**Eth′ylene.** $C_2H_4$. Olefiant gas. **E. bichlo′ride** or **dichlo′ride,** ethylidene chloride; Dutch liquid, ethene chloride; oily liquid used as an anæsthetic. **E. bro′mide,** $C_2H_4Br_2$, brown fluid, with odor of chloroform; very poisonous; narcotic; used in epilepsy; a powerful cardiac sedative. **E. lac′tic acid,** acid isomeric with lactic acid, derived from muscle. **E. peri′odate,** diiodoform. **E. phenylhy′drazin-succin′ic acid,** formed by adding succinic anhydride to boiling solution of ethylene-phenylhydrazin; antipyretic. **E. tetri′odide,** diiodoform.

**Ethylenediamin′.** Non-toxic alkaline base, $C_2H_8N_2$, isomeric with ethylidene-diamin. Used in diphtheria on account of its solvent effect on fibrin and albumin. **E. guai′acol,** guaiacol ethylenate. **E. tricre′sol,** a mixture of 19 parts each of the ethylenediamin and tricresol, dissolved in 500 parts of distilled water.

**Eth′ylene-i′mide** or **Eth′ylene-i′min.** Piperazin. Non-toxic base, $C_2H_5N$, found in cholera cultures; supposed to be identical with spermin.

**Ethyl′ic.** Relating to ethyl. **E. al′cohol,** alcohol.

**Ethyl′idene chlo′ride.** $C_2H_4Cl_2$. Ethylene bichloride; chloræthylene; ethylum chloratum; liquor hollandicus; Dutch liquid. Made by the action of chlorine on ethylene; a colorless liquid, having the odor of ether; sp. gr. 1.254; used locally in painful rheumatic or neuralgic affections. **E. dichlo′ride,** e. chloride. **E. dieth′ylate, dieth′yl-e′ther, dimeth′ylate,** or **eth′ylate,** acetal. **E. lac′tic acid,** see *Lactic acid.* **E. dimeth′yl-e′ther,** dimethyl acetal.

**Ethylidenediamin′.** $C_2H_8N_2$. Ptomain produced in the decomposition of fish. In frogs it causes dilatation of the pupils, projection of the eyeball, dyspnœa, and death.

**Ethyliza′tion.** Anæsthetization with ethyl bromide.

**Eth′ylize.** To use ethyl bromide as an anæsthetic.

**Eth′yl-phe′nyl-car′bamate** or **E.-p.-ure′thane.** Euphorine. Phenylurethane.

**Etiola′tion.** Paleness produced in persons who have been kept long without light, or similar paleness the result of chronic disease.

**Etiolog′ical.** Relating to the cause.

**Etiol′ogy** (*aitia*, cause, *logos*, discourse). Ætiology. Doctrine of causes, as of disease.

**Eti′ta.** Cutaneous affection in Africa, with rapidly formed blotches over the body, the parts looking as if they had been badly scalded, with intolerable itching.

**Et′ron.** Abdomen; hypogastrium.

**Etron′cus** (*etron*, abdomen, *onkos*, tumor). Tumor of the lower belly.

**Etrot′omy.** Low abdominal section.

**Euæ′mia** (*eu*, good, *haima*, blood). Good condition of the blood.

**Euæsthe′sia.** Vigorous perception.

**Euan′themon.** Anthemis nobilis.

**Eucaïne′.** Artificial alkaloid employed as a local anæsthetic. **Al′pha-eucaine′,** eucaine α., $C_{19}H_{27}NO_4HCl$, is a benzoyl-methyl-tetra-gamma-oxy-piperidin-carboxylic-methyl-ester. The hydrochloride, being more soluble, is generally employed. A local anæsthetic, resembling cocaine, but safer on account of not acting on the heart. Used also in diseases of the nose and throat, in dental operations, etc. **Be′ta-eucaine′,** eucaine β., $C_{17}H_{21}NO_2HCl$, is also used as a substitute for cocaine, in the form of hydrochloride. It is benzoyl-vinyl-diacetonal-karnin. It is non-irritant, and less poisonous than cocaine or alpha-eucaine. A 2 per cent. solution is the strength usually employed.

**Eucalyp′tene.** $C_{10}H_{16}$. Hydrocarbon from eucalyptus. Antiseptic. **E. hydrochlo′rate,** eucalypteol.

**Eucalyp′teol.** $C_{10}H_{16}2HCl$. Eucalyptene hydrochlorate; a white, scaly substance derived from the action of hydrochloric acid on oil of eucalyptus; administered in bronchitis and pulmonary diseases and as a gastro-intestinal disinfectant in affections of that vicinity. Daily dose is about gr. xx (1.3).

**Eucalyp′tol.** (Ph. U. S.) $C_{12}H_{20}O$. A substance derived from the essential oil of Eucalyptus globulus; it has the odor of camphor. Externally, antiseptic to ulcers, gangrene, etc.; local stimulant application in neuralgia and rheumatism. Internally, used in the treatment of phthisis pulmonalis, pneumonia, bronchitis, influenza, malaria, etc.

**Eucalyp′tolene.** Liquid hydrocarbon derived from eucalyptus.

**Eucalyp′toresorcin′.** A white, crystalline powder produced by treating eucalyptol and resorcin together; antiseptic, and used by inhalation in phthisis.

**Eucalyp′tus.** A genus of myrtaceous evergreens. The official (Ph. U. S.) name for the leaves of E. globulus; dose, gr. x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). The preparations are: *Eucalyptol,* which see. *Extractum eucalypti fluidum* (fluid extract); dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). *Oleum eucalypti* (oil of eucalyptus); dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **E. amygdali′na,** peppermint tree. **E. corymbo′sa,** tree of Australia yielding Australian kino. **E. dumo′sa,** species of eucalyptus on whose leaves is obtained a kind of manna. **E. glob′ulus** or **globo′sus,** blue-gum tree, fever tree, growing in Australia. Supposed to exert a beneficial effect in malarial regions. Australian tree, ord. *Myrtaceæ*, infusion of whose leaves has been given with success as an antiperiodic; also prescribed in the form of powdered leaves, decoction, aqueous and alcoholic extracts, etc., and in its essential oil, *eucalyptol*. Eucalyptus (Ph. U. S.) is the leaves of E. globulus. **E. gum,** red, astringent gum exuding from the bark of E. rostrata; used as an astringent, especially in diseases of the throat, to allay cough. **E. ki′no,** Australian kino. **E. man′na,** Australian manna. **E. mannif′era,** from this Australian species, ord. *Myrtaceæ*, a manna-like substance exudes, having similar properties to manna. **E. resinif′era,** see *Kino*. **E. rostra′ta,** said to be of value in seasickness. **E. vimina′lis,** a source of Australian manna.

**Eucheu′ma gelat′inæ.** Form of East Indian algæ, used to make isinglass. **E. specio′sa,** July plant; plant of Western Australia, making an excellent stock for jelly for invalids.

**Euchinine′.** $C_{23}H_{28}N_2O_4$. An ethyl-carbonic ester of quinine; employed in whooping-cough, pneumonia, malarial diseases, etc., in doses of gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0); its action resembles that of quinine.

**Euchlorhyd′ria.** Secretion of normal amount of hydrochloric acid (0.1–0.2 per cent.) in the gastric juice.

**Euchlorine′.** Gas obtained by subjecting potassium chlorate to the action of hydrochloric acid; a good disinfectant.

**Euchres′ta horsfel′dii.** Native of India; seeds are employed by the natives in bites of venomous animals.

**Euchrœ′a** (*eu*, well, *chroia*, color). Good or healthy color of the skin.

**Euchromatop′sia** (*eu*, well, *chroma*, color, *opsis*, sight). Ability to recognize colors distinctly.

**Euchy′lia** (*eu*, well, *chylos*, chyle). Healthy state of the chyle.

**Euchy′mia** or **Euchy′my** (*eu*, well, *chymos*, juice). Good state of the humors.

**Euder′mol.** Nicotine salicylate, used in some forms of skin disease.

**Eudiom′eter** (*eudia*, fair weather, *metron*, measure). Apparatus for estimating the amount of oxygen contained in the air. Also an instrument used to explode gases with the aid of an electric spark.

**Eudiom′etry.** Estimation of the amount of oxygen contained in the air. Also analysis of air itself. See *Eudiometer*.

**Eudoxin′.** Tetraiodophenolphthalein bismuth. Bismuth salt of nosophen, more than 50 per cent. being iodine. Prescribed as an antiseptic and sedative, in the vomiting of pregnancy and in gastro-intestinal diseases, in doses of gr. iij–x (0.2–0.65); for children, gr. j–v (0.065–0.32), according to age; for infants, gr. ss–iss (0.032–0.1).

**Eugal′lol.** Pyrogallol acetate. Soluble syrupy mass; used in psoriasis instead of pyrogallol. A solution in acetone is employed as a varnish to the skin.

**Euge′nia ac′ris.** Myrcia acris. See *Spiritus myrciæ*. **E. aromat′ica** or **caryophylla′ta,** Indian tree, ord. *Myrtaceæ*, source of the clove, caryophyllus, which is the unexpanded bud. Its odor is strong, aromatic, and peculiar; taste pungent and acrid; it is stimulant and carminative; generally used as a corrigent to other remedies and when substances containing the essential oils are demanded. Caryophyllus (Ph. U. S.) is the unexpanded flowers of Eugenia caryophyllata; in the Ph. Br., the dried flower-bud of the same plant. The oil—*oleum caryophylli*, *oil of cloves*—has the properties of the cloves. **E. cauliflo′ra,** Myrtus cauliflora. **E. che′ken,** cheken, Myrtus chekan, plant of Chili; used in catarrhal affections, especially bronchitis. **E. jambola′na,** Syzygium jambolanum. **E. pimen′ta,** Myrtus pimenta.

**Euge′nic acid.** Eugenol.

**Eu′genol.** $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$. Chief constituent of oil of cloves, cinnamon, etc.; oily liquid; antiseptic; febrifuge. **E. acet′amide,** prepared by the action of monochloracetic acid on eugenol-sodium; local anæsthetic and antiseptic. **E. ben′zoate,** benzoyl-eugenol. **E. ben′zoyl,** see *Benzoyl-eugenol*. **E. cin′namate,** see *Cinnamyl*. **E. cin′namyl,** see *Cinnamyl*.

**Eukine′sia** (*eu*, well, *kinesis*, motion). Healthy exercise or power of movement.

**Eu′lachon oil.** Oil from the eulachon or candle-fish, Thaleichthys pacificus, of British Columbia; used as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

**Eu′le** (a worm). Worms, especially those bred in a wound or ulcer.

**Eulo′phia campes′tris.** A plant of the order *Orchidaceæ*, growing in the East Indies, source of salep. **E. herba′cea** grows in the same region; also a source of salep.

**Euna′trol.** Sodium oleate.

**Eu′nol.** A name given to two preparations, alpha-e. and beta-e., employed externally in the treatment of skin diseases and in surgical dressings; they are made from naphthol and eucalyptol.

**Eu′nuch** (*eune*, bed, *echo*, to keep). A male whose organs of generation have been removed, or so altered that he is rendered incapable of reproducing his species or of exercising the sexual act.

**Eu′nuchism.** Condition resulting from castration.

**Eunu′chium meco′nis.** Lactuca.

**Euonymin′.** Bitter, resinous principle derived from euonymus; brownish-yellow powder; cholagogue cathartic; dose, gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2).

**Euon′ymite.** Sweet substance like mannite, derived from euonymus.

**Euon′ymus** (*eu*, well, *onyma*, name). The official (Ph. U. S.) name for the bark of the root of *E. atropurpureus*, which see. **E. america′nus** or **atropurpu′reus,** wahoo, burning bush, spindle tree, Indian arrow-wood, growing in the United States and Canada; ord. *Celastaceæ*. The bark is official in the Ph. U. S.; hydragogue cathartic, diuretic, antiperiodic; used in dropsy, in infusion, in the proportion of an ounce to a pint of water. Dose of the powder, gr. iij–xx (0.2–1.3). The extract (*extractum euonymi*) is official; dose, gr. iij–x (0.2–0.65). **E. europæ′us,** spindle tree; emetocathartic. **E. tin′gens,** inner bark of this shrub of India is used in affections of the eye.

**Eupatorin′.** $C_{20}H_{25}O_{36}$. Bitter glucoside from Eupatorium perfoliatum. Also a resinous extract from the same plant. Stomachic tonic and diaphoretic.

**Eupato′rium** (after Mithridates Eupator). The official (Ph. U. S.) name for the leaves and flowering tops of *E. perfoliatum*, which see. **E. ageratoi′des,** white snakeroot, ord *Compositæ;* indigenous; antispasmodic, diaphoretic, diuretic. **E. aromat′icum,** aromatic eupatorium or hempweed, white snakeroot; indigenous; has similar properties. **E. aya-pa′na** grows in Brazil; aromatic tonic. **E. cannab′inum,** hemp agrimony, water hemp, herb of Saint Cunegonde; juice is emetic, purgative, and diuretic. **E. colli′num** grows in Mexico; decoction of leaves is used in diarrhœa and as a tonic and antiperiodic. **E. con′natum,** E. perfoliatum. **E. fœnicula′ceum,** dog fennel; indigenous. **E. gua′co,** guaco. **E. hyssopifo′lium,** employed in cases of snake-bite. **E. incarna′tum,** mata; indigenous in southern United States. **E. japon′icum,** E. cannabinum. **E. leucolep′sis,** justice's weed; used in cases of snake-bite. **E. mes′ues,** Achillea ageratum. **E. nervo′sum,** of Jamaica, cholagogue. **E. perfolia′tum,** boneset, thoroughwort, thoroughstem, thoroughwax, vegetable antimony, crosswort, ague-weed, feverwort, Indian sage, teazel, sweating plant; a plant growing in the United States; tops and leaves, gathered after flowering has commenced—*eupatorium* (Ph. U. S.)—are stimulating, tonic, emetic, purgative, diuretic, and sudorific; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0), in infusion. The fluid extract (*extractum eupatorii fluidum*) is official; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. pubes′cens,** E. teucrifolium. **E. purpu′reum,** Mohawk tassel, purple-stalked eupatorium, trumpetweed, Joepyeweed, gravel root, is used in similar cases, as well as **E. rotundifo′lium,** round-leaved hempweed, wild horehound, **E. sessilifo′lium,** upland boneset, and **E. teucrifo′lium,** wild horehound, germander-leaved horehound, rough boneset. **E. trifolia′tum,** E. cannabinum. **Triple nerved e.,** aya-pana. **E. urticifo′lium,** E. ageratoides. **E. verbenæfo′lium,** E. teucrifolium.

**Eupep′sia** (*eu*, well, *pepto*, to digest). Good digestion; anthithesis to dyspepsia.

**Eupep′tic.** Relating to a good digestion; one endowed with a good digestion.

**Euphor′bia.** A genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ.* **E. antiquo′rum** grows in India; said to possess the same properties as Euphorbia tirucalli. **E. canarien′sis** grows in the Canary islands and Western Africa, yielding gum-resin euphorbium. **E. capita′ta,** Brazilian plant, caacica, strongly astringent, and not poisonous; considered to be one of the best remedies for the bites of serpents. **E. ca′put Medu′sæ,** South African plant, used to poison arrows; Ethiopians use, for the same purpose, *Euphorbia heptagona, E. virosa,* and *E. cereiformis;* the savages in the most southern part of America, the sap of *E. cotinifolia.* **E. cereiform′is,** see *Euphorbia caput Medusæ.* **E. chilen′sis,** juice of this South American plant is a drastic purgative. **E. corolla′ta,** large flowering spurge, milkweed, snake's milk, purge root, emetic root, Bowman's root, apple root, Indian physic; indigenous; emetocathartic. **E. cotinifo′lia,** see *Euphorbia caput Medusæ.* **E. cyparis′sias** or **cypres′sina,** cypress spurge, welcome to our house; like most of the spurges, it is very acrimonious; it was formerly called poor man's rhubarb, being a laxative. **E. drummon′dii,** of Australia; alkaloid *drumine* resembles cocaine. **E. helioscop′ia,** sun spurge, wartwort spurge; indigenous; juice has been given in syphilis; is cathartic. **E. heptago′na,** see *Euphorbia caput Medusæ.* **E. heterodox′a,** of Brazil; milky juice, alveloz, arveloz, or aveloz; has been used externally in cancer. **E. hypericifo′lia,** large-spotted spurge, eyebright; native of the United States; astringent and tonic; used in infusion. **E. ipecacuan′ha,** ipecacuanha spurge, wild ipecac; common in the southern and middle parts of the United States; the root is a powerful emetic in the dose of five to fifteen grains; twenty grains act as a cathartic; in large doses it is narcotico-acrid. **E. lath′yris,** systematic name of the plant which affords the lesser cataputia seeds, caper spurge, lathyris, garden spurge, caper plant, mole plant; seeds possess cathartic properties; and expressed oil of the seeds, oleum euphorbiæ lathyridis, oil of euphorbia, is cathartic in the dose of six to twelve drops. **E. macula′ta,** spotted spurge; indigenous in United States and Mexico; juice is used in corneal opacity; a decoction in skin diseases. **E. myrtifo′lia,** Pedilanthus tithymaloides. **E. obtura′ta,** E. helioscopia. **E. officina′rum,** systematic name of the plant affording euphorbium in the greatest abundance; inodorous gum-resin which enters into the composition of some plasters and has been used as an errhine. **E. palus′tris,** greater spurge, marsh spurge, wretweed; juice is given in Russia as a common purge, and as an irritant in tinea, warts, etc.; locally, as a preventive of hydrophobia after the bite of rabid dogs, the bitten part being washed with a decoction, which is also taken internally. **E. panicula′ta,** E. palustris. **E. paral′ias,** sea spurge; violently cathartic and irritating, and seldom used. **E. pep′lus,** petty spurge; indigenous; powdered root is actively cathartic; given in dropsy. **E. pilo′sa,** properties and uses the same as E. palustris. **E. pilulif′era,** herb growing in India and other tropical countries; used in bronchitis and asthma; first accelerates and then retards the action of the heart. **E. prostra′ta,** used in Mexico as an antidote to the poison of serpents; in large doses emetocathartic. **E. resinif′era,** indigenous in Morocco, a source of gum-resin euphorbium. **E. tirucal′li,** of India, milk-hedge; juice, applied locally, is said to induce powerful uterine contractions. **E. tithymaloi′des,** Pedilanthus tithymaloides. **E. tort′ilis,** of India, is said to possess the same properties as E. tirucalli. **E. villo′sa,** properties and uses the same as E. palustris. **E. viro′sa,** see *Euphorbia caput Medusæ.* All the spurges are vesicant and rubefacient when applied externally.

**Euphor′bium.** A gum-resin from Euphorbia officinarum and other species of euphorbium; used in veterinary medicine.

**Euphor′bon.** $C_{13}H_{22}O$. Neutral principle in the root of Euphorbia ipecacuanha.

**Eupho′ria** (*eu*, well, *phero*, to carry). Good state of health. Sense of ease or of good health.

**Euphorin′.** Phenylurethane.

**Euphra′sia.** Eyebright; genus *Scrophularineæ;* used in diseases of the eye, catarrh, toothache, etc. **E. officina′lis,** euphrasia.

**Euphthalmine′.** Artificial alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{25}NO_3$, the hydrochloride of which—the mandelic acid derivative of beta-eucaine—is used as a temporary mydriatic and paralyzer of the iris, in 5 to 10 per cent. solution.

**Eupla′sia** (*eu*, well, *plasso*, to form). Healthy healing, resulting in a living structure conforming to the nature and habits of the tissue of the part.

**Euplas′tic.** Having the capacity of becoming organizable in a high degree.

**Eupleu′rum serrula′tum.** Diosma crenata.

**Eupnœ′a** (*eu*, well, *pneo*, to respire). Normal respiration.

**Eupnœ′ic.** Breathing naturally or gently.

**Eupurpurin′.** Diuretic oleoresin from Eupatorium purpureum.

**Euquinine′.** $C_{23}H_{28}N_2O_4$. Euchinine.

**Eu′resol.** Resorcin monoacetate. Used in solution in acetone, or in form of ointment, for skin diseases.

**Euriba′li.** Juribali.

**Eurobin′.** Chrysarobin triacetate. It resembles chrysarobin in its action, but is more powerful.

**Eurodon′tic** (*euros*, putrefaction, *odous*, tooth). Suffering from carious teeth.

**Euromesoceph′alus** (*eurys*, broad, *mesos*, the middle, *kephale*, head). Having a head with a long bitemporal diameter.

**Eu′rophen.** Yellow, amorphous powder, allied to aristol, produced by the action of iodine on isobutylorthocresol in the presence of an alkali; used as a substitute for iodoform in syphilitic and other ulcers, lupus, burns, etc., in powder, ointment, or subcutaneously in solution. It is also used internally in syphilis.

**Europroceph′alus** (*eurys*, broad, *pro*, in front, *kephale*, head). Possessing a skull which is broad in the frontal region.

**Euro′tium.** Fungus like aspergillus morphologically, but differing in development. **E. malig′num,** a form of fungus sometimes met with in the ear.

**Eurrhyth′mia** (*eu*, well, *rhythmos*, rhythm). Regularity of the pulse.

**Eurrhyth′mic.** Regular in rhythm or beat, as the pulse.

**Eury′ale fe′rox.** Species of euryale of India, where it is used as a tonic and for food.

**Euryan′gium sum′bul.** Ferula sumbul.

**Eurybin′.** Derivative of Olearia moschata.

**Euryceph′alous** (*eurys*, broad, *kephale*, head). Having a broad head.

**Eurychas′mus** (*eurys*, broad, *chasma*, cavity). Epithet applied to skulls having sector for pharyngonasal cavity of 153° to 154°.

**Eurygna′thous** (*eurys*, broad, *gnathos*, jaw). Having a broad jaw.

**Euryn′ter** (*euryno*, to dilate). Dilator.

**Eu′ryon.** A point at each end of the transverse diameter of the cranium, used as a guide in craniometry.

**Euryproc′tus** (*eurys*, broad, *proktos*, anus or rump). Having broad buttocks or a wide anus.

**Eusit′ia** (*eu*, well, *sitos*, food). Good appetite.

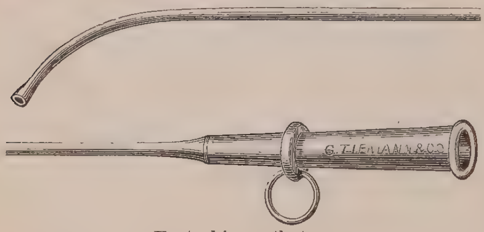
**Eusom'phalus** (*omphalos*, navel). Double monster in which each being has a separate navel, and is able to execute, independently, almost all the vital functions.

**Eusplanch'nia** (*eu*, well, *splanchnon*, viscus). Healthy state of the viscera.

**Euspon'gia.** A genus of sponges. **E. equi'na,** a firm, large, fibrous sponge. **E. officina'lis** furnishes the Levant sponge; this variety is regarded as the best.

**Eus'tace Smith's disease'.** Mucomembranous colitis in children.

**Eusta'chian** (called after Eustachius) **ar'tery,** a branch of the Vidian artery. **E. canal',** canal for Eustachian tube in the temporal bone. **E. cath'eter,** catheter to be applied through the nose into the Eustachian tube. **E. cush'ion,** a limited area on the posterior wall of the cartilaginous portion of the E. tube. **E. mus'cle,** laxator tympani muscle. **E. tube,** canal partly bony and partly cartilaginous, extending from the cavity of the tympanum to the upper part of the pharynx. Its length is about two inches; the bony portion, which belongs to the temporal bone, is about three-fourths of an inch long. It is lined internally by a prolongation of the lining membrane of the pharynx. It permits the renewal of air within the cavity of the tympanum. **E. valve,** valve of Eustachius; membranous, semilunar fold corresponding to the opening of the vena cava inferior into the right auricle of the heart.



Eustachian catheter.

**Eustron'gylus gi'gas.** Strongylus gigas.

**Eusystol'ic** (*eu*, well, *systole*, contraction). Relating to healthy contraction of the heart.

**Euthana'sia** (*eu*, well, *thanatos*, death). Easy death.

**Euthe'ria** (*eu*, well, *therion*, animal). Placental mammals (Huxley).

**Euther'mic.** Producing warmth.

**Euthycor'yphus** (*euthys*, straight, *koryphe*, vertex). Epithet applied to skulls which have the parietal angle of Lissauer (angle between lines projected in middle line of skull, between the most prominent part of the parietal bone, to bregma and lambda) from 142° to 151°.

**Euthymet'opus** (*euthys*, straight, *metopon*, forehead). Term used to designate skulls having angle formed by lines drawn from metopion to bregma and to nasion from 151.5° to 141°.

**Euthy'mia** (*eu*, well, *thymos*, mind). Tranquility of mind; good state of the mental faculties.

**Euthy'mol.** An antiseptic combination of eucalyptus, thymol, boric acid, menthol, oil of wintergreen, and Baptisia tinctoria.

**Euthyopisthocra'nius** (*euthys*, straight, *opisthe*, backward, *cranium*). Term to designate skulls in which the angle between lines drawn in the middle plane, from the most prominent point of the squama occipitis to the lambda and inion, is from 154° to 172°.

**Euthyp'nœa** (*euthys*, straight, *pnoe*, breath). Orthopnœa.

**Euthyu'ranus** (*euthys*, straight, *ouranos*, roof). Term to designate skulls in which the palatine angle is from 180° to 163.5°.

**Euto'cia** (*eu*, well, *tokos*, delivery). Easy or normal labor; fecundity.

**Eu'tocous.** Having easy or normal labor.

**Eutricho'sis** (*eu*, well, *thrix*, hair). Normal growth of the hair.

**Eutro'phia** or **Eu'trophy** (*eu*, well, *trophe*, nourishment). Good state of nutrition.

**Eutroph'ic.** Term introduced into medical terminology by Dunglison for an agent whose action is exerted on the system of nutrition, without necessarily occasioning manifest increase of the secretions; as mercurials, preparations of iodine, bromine, cod-liver oil, sulphur, sugar, etc.

**Euzoam'yly** (*eu*, well, *zoon*, animal, *amylum*, starch). The anatomical condition of the liver rich in glycogen.

**Evac'uants** (*evacuo*, to empty). Medicines which occasion a discharge by some emunctory, such as purgatives, emetics, etc.

**Evacua'tion.** Discharge by natural passages or artificial opening; dejection.

**Evac'uator.** Instrument or apparatus for emptying cavities. An evacuator is employed for cleaning out the bladder after lithotomy, for example.

**Ev'an root.** Geum virginianum.

**Evap'orate.** To transform a liquor into vapor by means of heat.

**Evapora'tion** (*evaporo*, to emit vapors). Transformation of a liquid into vapor. This is often done in order to obtain the fixed matters contained in it dry and separate from the liquid. When the vapor is received into a proper vessel and condensed the process is called distillation. Evaporation produces cold, and this is one of the processes by which the body is cooled through the evaporation of the perspiratory fluid.

**Eve'ning prim'rose.** Œnothera biennis.

**Eventra'tion** (*e*, out, *venter*, belly). Tumor formed by a general relaxation of the parietes of the abdomen, and containing a great part of the abdominal viscera. Ventral hernia, or that which occurs in any other way than through the natural openings of the abdominal parietes. Extensive wound of the abdominal parietes, with issue of the greater part of the intestines. Pendulous abdomen.

**Ev'eritt's salt.** Cyanide of iron and potassium.

**Ever'sion** (*e*, out, *verto*, to turn). Turning outward or inside out. **Alve'olar e.,** turning outward of the margins of a dental alveolus, due to disease. **E. of eye'lid,** turning outward of the lid, making the conjunctiva more visible. **E. of pulp,** forcible tearing away of the dental pulp.

**Evert'.** To turn out or inside out.

**Evidement'** (Fr.). Opening out a centre or centres of disease and curetting them.

**E'vil, the.** Scrofula. **Alep'po e.,** see *Aleppo*. **Hun'ger e.,** see *Hunger*. **King's e.,** scrofula. **E. leg,** purpura. **So'cial e.,** prostitution.

**Eviscera'tion** (*e*, out, *viscus*). Removal of the viscera, particularly those of the abdomen, as that done to facilitate the birth of the fœtus, called *obstetric e.* **E. of the eye,** removal of the contents of the eyeball, the sclera being left. **E. of the or'bit,** removal of the entire contents of the orbit; even the internal periosteum.

**Evo'dia febrif'uga.** Esenbeckia febrifuga. **E. fraxinofo'lia,** tree of E. Indies; volatile oil of seeds neutralizes odor of iodoform. **E. glau'ca,** bark is employed by Japanese physicians. **E. rutæcar'pa,** shrub of Japan, *go-sin-ju*, parts of which are used as purgative, emmenagogue, and sudorific.

**Evodine'.** Esenbeckine. Alkaloid from bark of Esenbeckia febrifuga.

**Evolu'tion.** Development, as of an organ or of the parts composing it; growth of the uterus during pregnancy. The doctrine of the descent or derivation of all forms of animal and vegetable life from one primitive form; see *Darwinian theory*. **E. of germs,** see *Generation*. **Sponta'neous e.,** spontaneous version, spontaneous expulsion, duplication of the fœtus; spontaneous turning of the fœtus in utero, in arm presentation, in consequence of powerful uterine contractions forcing out the breech and feet, while the arm recedes. Also the doubling of the fœtus, so that the arm changes its position but little, while the breech is forcibly expelled before the upper extremity; the case thus becoming similar to a breech presentation. **Ves′icle of e.**, vesicle of development.

**Evol′vulus alsinoi′des.** Native plant of India; used as a febrifuge and in disorders of the intestines.

**Evul′sion** (*evello*, to pluck out). Action of plucking out; forcible extraction of certain parts, as the teeth, polypi, etc.

**Ew′art's sign** or **symp′tom.** When there is a considerable amount of effusion in the pericardium the left clavicle becomes elevated, and the superior margin of the first rib can be felt on pressure with the finger as far as the sternum.

**Ex.** As a prefix, out of; an intensive prefix.

**Exacerba′tion** (*ex*, intensive, *acerbus*, harsh). Increase in the symptoms of a disorder. Paroxysm.

**Ex′acum spica′tum.** Coutoubea alba.

**Exæ′mia** (*ex*, out, *haima*, blood). Anæmia.

**Exæ′mous.** Exsanguinous.

**Exær′esis** (*exaireo*, to take away). Operation of removing anything from the human body.

**Exaggerated,** eks-aj′er-a-ted (*exaggero*, to heap up). Heightened; epithet for sounds heard on auscultation and percussion when much increased; and also for the symptoms of a disease when increased.

**Exalgin′** (*ex*, out, *algos*, pain). Obtained by treating sodium acetanilide with methyl iodide. Its physiological action resembles that of antipyrin. When given in large doses it is followed by cyanosis and convulsions. Used in neuralgia as an analgesic, and in chorea.

**Exalta′tion** (*exalto*, to raise). Increased action.

**Examina′tion.** The act of making a careful scrutiny into the condition of health of a person or of any of his organs. **Biman′ual** or **combined′ e.**, examination of an organ with both hands. **Dig′ital e.**, examination by a finger or fingers. **Post-mor′tem e.**, examination of a body after death for the purpose of establishing the cause of death.

**Exanima′tion** (*ex*, out, *anima*, life). Death; apparent death; fainting.

**Exan′them** (*exantheo*, to bloom). A rash; a more or less vivid, circumscribed, or diffuse redness of the skin, which diminishes or disappears transiently under the pressure of the finger. Usually restricted to eruptions accompanied by fever, including under *major exanthemata* the eruptive fevers which usually attack a person but once in his life and are communicated by specific contagion; and under *minor exanthemata* those not marked by these characteristics. Smallpox, measles, cowpox, chickenpox, etc., belong to the major exanthemata; herpes, lichen, etc., to the minor. **Anom′alous e.**, German measles.

**Exanthe′ma** (pl. exanthem′ata). Exanthem; a specific eruptive fever. **E. antivariolo′sum**, cowpox. **E. hæmorrhag′icum**, affection similar to purpura, with febrile symptoms, bleeding from the bowels and urinary organs and the mucous system generally, and a peculiar exanthematous eruption on the skin. **E. inter′num**, enanthem, eruption on a mucous membrane. **E. iod′icum**, eruption of dark red, definite spots, spreading over the body without the formation of scales, disappearing after a long time; produced occasionally by the use of iodine. **E. milia′ria**, miliary fever. **E. pes′tis**, plague. **E. sero′sum**, pemphigus. **E. stroph′ulus**, strophulus. **E. urtica′tum**, urticaria.

**Exanthemat′ic.** Eruptive; relating to the specific exanthemata. **E. fe′ver**, typhus fever.

**Exanthematol′ogy.** Doctrine or description of cutaneous eruptions.

**Exanthematos′chesis** (*exanthem*+*ischo*, to withhold). Suppression of a cutaneous eruption.

**Exanthem′atous.** Exanthematic or eruptive.

**Exan′thrope** (*ex*, out of, *anthropos*, man). A disease originating from some cause external to the body.

**Exarteri′tis** or **Exarterii′tis.** Inflammation of the outer coat of an artery.

**Exarthro′sis** (*ex*, out, *arthron*, joint). Luxation.

**Exartic′ulate** (*ex*, out, *articulus*, joint). To separate at a joint.

**Exarticula′tion.** Amputation at a joint. Luxation.

**Excæca′ria agal′locha.** Agallochum. **E. hiber′nica** possesses properties similar to those of E. agallocha. **E. lamet′tia**, tree, native of East Indies, which contains caoutchouc; leaves are used externally in infusion in syphilis and in ulcers. **E. sebif′era**, Stillingia sebifera. **E. sylvat′ica**, found in some of the Southern United States; the juice has sudorific properties; the root is used in syphilis.

**Excarna′tion** (*ex*, out, *karo*, flesh). Mode of making anatomical preparations, consisting in separating injected vessels from parts in which they are situated by corrosion or by putrefaction.

**Excastra′tio.** Castration.

**Excastra′tus.** Castrated.

**Excava′tio** (*ex*, out, *cavus*, hollow). Excavation, pouch, cavity, or hollow space. **E. Douglas′ii**, rectovaginal pouch. **E. is′chiorecta′lis**, ischiorectal fossa. **E. rec′to-ischiad′ica**, ischiorectal fossa. **E. rec′to-uteri′na**, rectovaginal pouch. **E. rec′to-vesica′lis**, rectovesical pouch. **E. u′terorecta′lis**, rectovaginal pouch. **E. ves′icorecta′lis**, rectovesical pouch. **E. ves′ico-uteri′na**, vesico-uterine pouch.

**Excava′tion.** A pouch or cavity. Preparation of a dental cavity for the reception of a filling, by first completely removing its contents. Act of hollowing out any part or cavity. **Glaucom′atous e.**, see *Optic papilla*. **E. of the op′tic disk** or **nerve**, cupping of the optic disk; see *Optic papilla*.

**Ex′cavator, den′tal.** Instrument for removing carious part of a tooth.

**Excen′tric.** Away from the centre. See *Eccentric*.

**Excerebra′tion** (*ex*, out, *cerebrum*, brain). Removal of the brain of the child, to facilitate delivery. Delirium.

**Excer′nent** (*excerno*, to sift). Secreting.

**Excip′ient** (*excipio*, to receive). Substance which, in a medicinal prescription, gives form and consistence to it, and serves as a vehicle or medium for the exhibition of the other ingredients.

**Excis′ion** (*excido*, to cut off). Operation by which parts are removed with a cutting instrument.

**Excitabil′ity** (*excito*, to excite). Irritability. Faculty possessed by living beings of being responsive to the action of excitants. Excitation.

**Exci′table.** Capable of or responding to stimulation. **E. a′rea**, motor area of the cerebral cortex.

**Exci′tant.** Stimulant. (For action of this class of remedies, see *Stimulants*.)

**Excita′tion.** Excitement. Act of exciting; state of increased activity in any organ or part.

**Exci′tatory.** Characterized by increased activity; tending to excite.

**Exci′ter.** A term applied to a morbidly affected eye which induces sympathetic inflammation or disease in the other eye.

**Exci′ting.** Stimulating; causing directly or immediately.

**Excitoglan′dular.** Stimulating glandular secretion.

**Excitometabol′ic.** Accelerating the processes of metabolism.

**Excitomo′tor** or **Excitomo′tory.** Exciting motor or muscular action. Epithet applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to a division of the nervous system comprising the gray matter of the spinal cord, with the afferent and efferent nerves connected with it—all of which are concerned in *reflex* actions, or those by which impressions are transmitted to a centre, and reflected so as to produce muscular contraction without sensation or volition. **E. a′rea**, excitable area in the cortex cerebri.

**Excitomus′cular.** Stimulating muscular action.

**Excitonu′trient** and **Excitosecre′tory.** Terms applied to reflex actions in which nutrition and secretion are modified by impressions made elsewhere and reflected to them, as when tumors disappear, or secretions, as of tears, milk, or saliva, are increased by impressions made on the cerebrospinal nervous centres.

**Excitovasomo′tor.** Stimulating vasomotor activity.

**Ex′clave** (*ex*, out, *clavis*, key). Part of an organ which lies detached from the main portion.

**Exclu′sion** (*excludo*, to shut out). Act of excluding or shutting out. **Diagno′sis by e.**, see *Diagnosis*. **E. of pu′pil,** condition in which the iris is attached to the lens.

**Exclu′sive.** That which excludes or shuts out.

**Excochlea′tion** (*ex*, out, *cochleare*, spoon). Act of curetting or scraping with a sharp spoon.

**Excoria′tion** (*ex*, out, *corium*, skin). Slight wound, removing only the skin; abrasion.

**Excrea′tion** (*exscreo*, to spit out). Act of spitting.

**Ex′crement** (*excerno*, to separate, to cleanse). Everything evacuated from the body of an animal by the natural emunctories as being superfluous, such as fecal matters, urine, perspiration, nasal mucus, etc. The term is usually restricted to fecal evacuations. The average amount of fæces discharged in twenty-four hours has been estimated at from four to six ounces when the amount of solid food taken may have been forty-five ounces. According to Simon, the fæces contain, approximately, water, 77.3; mucin, 2.3; proteids, 5.4; extractives, 1.8; fats, 1.5; salts, 1.8; resinous, biliary, and coloring-matters, 5.2; insoluble residue of food, 4.7. A non-nitrogenous, crystallizable matter, *excretin*, has been separated from the fæces, and also a crystallizable substance, *stercorin*, which is thought to be produced by transformation from cholesterin of the bile.

**Excrementi′tial** or **Excrementi′tious.** Fecal; relating to or resembling excrement. Excrementitial matters are those destined to be evacuated as incapable of administering to the nutrition of the body.

**Excremen′to-recrementi′tial** or **Excremen′to-recrementi′tious.** Animal fluids intended to be partly absorbed and partly rejected.

**Excres′cence** (*excresco*, to grow outward). Tumor which forms at the surface of organs, and especially on the skin, mucous membranes, or ulcerated surfaces. Warts, condylomata, polypi, and hemorrhoids belong under this head. **Caul′iflower e.,** see *Cauliflower*.

**Excre′ta.** Fæces; urine; perspiration. See *Excretion*.

**Excrete′.** To separate from the tissues or fluids of the body matter that is to be cast out.

**Excretin′.** See *Excrement*.

**Excre′tion** (*excerno, excretum*, to separate). Separation or throwing off of those matters, *excreta*, from the body of an animal which are supposed to be useless, as the urine, perspiration, and fæces.

**Excretol′ic acid.** A granular, fatty acid derived from fæces.

**Excre′tory.** Relating to or causing excretion. An excretory vessel or duct is one which transmits the fluid secreted by a gland, either externally or into the reservoirs in which it has to be deposited. The existence of an excretory duct was regarded as a distinctive character of the glands properly so called. **E. duct,** canal conveying secretion from a gland. **E. or′gan,** one charged with the office of excreting—the skin, for example. **E. tu′bule,** uriniferous tubule emptying into the pelvis of the kidney.

**Excre′tum.** Excrement.

**Excur′sion** (*ex*, out, *curro, cursum*, to run). Act of departure or wandering from the usual position.

**Excurva′tion.** Outward curvature.

**Ex′edens** (*ex*, out, *edo*, to eat). Eroding; eating away.

**Exencepha′lia** (*ex*, out, *enkephalos*, brain). Malformation and faulty development of the bones of the head, with displacement of the greater part of the brain to the outside of the skull, sometimes the entire brain lying on the back.

**Exenceph′alous.** Affected with exencephalia.

**Exenceph′alus.** A monster with the brain outside of the skull.

**Exentera′tion** or **Exen′terism.** Evisceration. Operation of taking out the bowel or of removing the contents of any cavity. **E. of the eye′ball,** removal, by operation, of the eyeball and its contents. Operation to supersede enucleation, the injured organ being removed without opening the capsule of Ténon and without involving the orbital cellular tissue, retaining the sclerotic coat with its muscles as a movable stump for the support of an artificial eye. **E. of the or′bit,** operation for the removal of the contents of the orbit.

**Exenteri′tis** (*ex*, out, *enteron*, intestine). Peritonitis.

**Ex′ercise** (*exerceo*, to work). Motion of the body from the contraction of voluntary muscles; action of any organ whatever. *Active exercise*, such as walking, running, dancing, hunting, fencing, playing at ball, cricket, quoits, swimming, etc., is an important prophylactic, particularly for those disposed to be plethoric. It improves digestion, augments the secretions, and, in moderation, gives strength to the body, but in excess produces debility and disease. *Passive exercise* is when a part of a limb is moved gently by another person, the patient resisting the movements made by the attendant or not, as may be directed. **E. bone,** drillbone.

**Exfœta′tion.** Extra-uterine pregnancy.

**Exfolia′tion** (*ex*, out, *folium*, leaf). Separation of the dead portions of a bone, tendon, aponeurosis, or cartilage, under the form of laminæ or small scales. The object is to detach the dead portion from parts subjacent, which are still alive. For this purpose the latter throw out granulation, and a more or less abundant suppuration occurs, which tends to separate the dead part, now an extraneous body. When the exfoliated part embraces all or almost all the substance of a bone it takes the name *sequestrum*.

**Exfo′liative.** Desquamatory. Causing or relating to exfoliation. Taking away by leaves or scales. The term is also applied to certain medicines regarded as proper to hasten exfoliation, as alcohol, oil of turpentine, tincture of myrrh, etc. **E. dermati′tis,** see *Dermatitis exfoliativa*. **E. trepan′,** raspatory, or an instrument for scraping exfoliating portions of bone.

**Exha′lant** or **Exha′lent** (*exhalo*, to breathe out). Having the quality of exhaling or evaporating.

**Exhala′tion** (*exhalo*, to exhale). Emission of fluid in the form of minute drops or vapor from the lungs (*pulmonary e.*) or the surface of the body (*cutaneous e.*). Also the vapor so exhaled or emitted. Effluvium.

**Exhaus′tion** (*exhaurio*, to draw out). Loss of strength occasioned by excessive evacuations, great fatigue, privation of food, or by disease. In pharmacy, separation of the potent ingredients of a drug. **Ner′vous e.,** see *Neurasthenia*. **So′lar e.,** see *Insolation*.

**Exhib′it.** To administer medicine.

**Exhibi′tion.** The administration of a certain medicine.

**Exhibi′tionism.** Impulse to exhibit the genitalia in the presence of others; the one so offending being called an *exhibitionist*.

**Exhil′arant** (*exhilaro*, to make merry). Agent that exhilarates or enlivens.

**Exhuma′tion** (*ex*, out, *humus*, the ground). Disinterment of a corpse.

**Exig′uous** (*exiguus*, small). Small in size or measure.

**Exischium,** eks-is′ke-um (*ex*, out, *ischion*, ischium). Prominence of the hips.

**Exischius** (eks-is′ke-us) or **Exischus** (eks-is′kus). Luxation of the os femoris. A person with large nates and prominent hips.

**Ex′itus.** Outer termination or exit of a canal; termination of a disease. **E. pel′vis,** outlet of the pelvis.

**Ex′ner's plex′us.** An almost superficial collection of nerve plexuses in the cerebral cortex.

**Exo-.** In composition, without, outward, out of median line.

**Exoärteri′tis.** Inflammation of the outer coat of an artery.

**Exocar′dia.** Exterior of the heart; displacement of the heart.

**Exocar′diac** or **Exocar′dial.** Relating to the exterior of the heart. *Exocardiac sounds* are those induced by conditions of the external surface of the heart.

**Exocardi′tis.** Pericarditis.

**Exocho′rion.** Outer layer of the chorion.

**Exocœla′rium.** The parietal layer of the endothelial lining of the body cavity or cœloma.

**Exocoli′tis.** Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the colon.

**Exocula′tion** (*ex*, out, *oculus*, eye). Absence of eyes; deprivation of vision; removal of an eye.

**Exocys′tis** (*exo*, outward, *kystis*, bladder). Prolapsus of the bladder into the urethra.

**Ex′oderm.** Epidermis.

**Exod′ic** (*hodos*, way). Efferent; reflex motor.

**Exodonto′sis** (*odous*, tooth). Exostosis on a tooth.

**Exoënteri′tis.** Inflammation of the external coat of the intestines.

**Exogastri′tis** (*gaster*, stomach). Inflammation of the external coat of the stomach.

**Exogenet′ic** or **Exogen′ic** (*exo*, without, *genesis*, generation). Having origin from external causes; exogenous.

**Exogenous**, eks-oj′en-us. Increase by addition from without; exogenetic.

**Exogna′thion.** Alveolar process of the upper maxillary bone.

**Exogo′nium pur′ga.** Convolvulus jalapa.

**Exome′tra** (*metra*, uterus). Prolapse or inversion of the uterus.

**Exometri′tis.** Inflammation of the peritoneal surface of the uterus or of parts in immediate relation with it.

**Exompha′lia** or **Exom′phalos** (*omphalos*, navel). Protrusion of the navel.

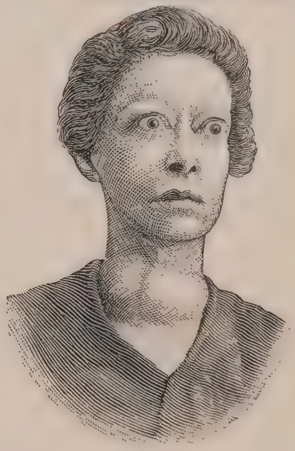
**Exom′phalocele** (*ex*, out, *omphalos*, navel, *kele*, rupture). Umbilical hernia. Hernia at the navel; more frequent in infants, and taking place by the umbilical ring. In adults it is more common in women than in men, and the sac passes in the vicinity of the umbilicus. The organs found in this kind of hernia are particularly the epiploon, jejunum, arch of the colon, and sometimes the stomach. It is commonly readily reducible, and not subject to strangulation. It must be reduced, and retained by an elastic bandage like a girdle, furnished with a pad at its middle part. In infants it is usually curable by this means. When strangulated the stricture may be divided upward and toward the left side.

**Exopath′ic** (*exo*, outside, *pathos*, disease). Relating to disease originating from causes outside the body.

**Exophor′ia** (*exo*, outward, *phero*, to carry). Tending of visual lines outward.

**Exophthal′mia** or **Exophthal′mos** (*ex*, out, *ophthalmos*, eye). Protrusion of the eye from its orbit, occasioned by abscess or tumor or congestion in the areolar texture of the orbit, by exostosis of the parietes of the orbit, etc. The eye is pressed forward; the eyelids are raised and separated, and no longer cover the eye and defend it from the action of extraneous bodies; it becomes inflamed, and the sight is disturbed or destroyed. Treatment, of course, depends upon the cause. **Anæ′mic e.**, exophthalmic goitre. **Cardiothy′roid e.**, exophthalmic goitre. **E. fungo′sa**, fleshy growth from the globe of the eye. **Pul′sating e.**, e. associated with or dependent upon an aneurysm pushing the eyeball forward. **E. sarcomat′ica**, e. fungosa.

**Exophthal′mic.** Appertaining or relating to exophthalmia. Having the eyes bulging or abnormally protrusive. **E. cachex′ia**, e. goitre. **E. goi′tre**, Basedow's disease, Graves's disease, Bigbie's disease, Stokes's disease, Parkinson's disease, Marsh's disease, Parry's disease, anæmic protrusion of the eyeballs, cardiothyroid or anæmic exophthalmia. An anæmic condition, accompanied by protrusion of the eyeballs, palpitation of the heart and arteries, and tumefaction of the thyroid gland; is more frequent among women than men. It was named by Trousseau, of Paris, after Dr. Graves, who first described it in 1835. Its etiology is still obscure; the disease is regarded as a sympathetic neurosis, possibly due to hypersecretion of the thyroid gland.



Exophthalmic goitre. (Meltzer.)

**Exophthalmom′eter** (*exophthalmos* + *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring amount of exophthalmia.

**Exophthal′mos** or **Exophthal′mus.** Goggle-eyed. One whose eyes are very prominent; opposed to cœlophthalmus. See *Exophthalmia*.

**Ex′oplasm.** The outer portion of protoplasm in a cell, when any differentiation exists; opposed to endoplasm.

**Exoproso′pus** (*exo*, outward, *prosopon*, face). Epignathus.

**Exor′bitism** (*ex*, out, *orbita*, orbit). Exophthalmia.

**Exor′mia** (*exormao*, to excite). Papular skin eruption.

**Exorrhi′nus** (*exo*, outward, *rhis*, nose). Term to designate skulls in which line projected from nasion to alveolar point falls back of that from nasion to rhinion, the angle being from 1° to 20.5°.

**Exor′tus un′guium.** Lunula of the nail.

**Exosep′sis** (*exo*, outward, *sepsis*, putrefaction). Septic poisoning from external causes.

**Exoskel′etal.** Pertaining to the exoskeleton.

**Exoskel′eton.** Skeleton that is wholly external, as in crustacea and testacea.

**Exos′mic.** Exosmotic.

**Ex′osmose** or **Exosmo′sis** (*ex*, out, *osmos*, impulse). Transudation. Act by which substances transude from within to without an animal or other membrane. Opposite to endomose.

**Exosmot′ic** or **Exos′mic.** Belonging or relating to exosmose.

**Ex′ospore** or **Exospo′rium.** Outer layer of the cell envelope of a spore.

**Exostem′ma** or **Exoste′ma caribæ′um.** Cinchonæ caribææ cortex. **E. floribun′dum**, plant yielding false cinchona bark.

**Exosto′ma.** Exostosis.

**Exosto′sis** (*ex*, out, *osteon*, bone). Osteophyte. Osseous tumor forming at the surface of bones or in their cavities. Various kinds have been enumerated: *Ivory exostosis, exostosis eburnea*, having the appearance and consistence of ivory; *laminar exostosis*, formed of laminæ in superposition, or of distinct filaments; *spongy exostosis*, whose structure is analogous to the spongy tissue of bones. Exostoses are sometimes distinguished into the *true*, which seem to be a projection of the osseous substance, having the same organization and hardness as that substance, and the *false* or osteosarcoma. Exostosis may depend on syphilis, scrofula, rickets, gout, etc. In such cases it is important to get rid of the primary disease. Exostoses within the bones have by some been called *enostoses*. See *Spina ventosa*. **Den'tal e.**, or **E. den'tium**, exostosis of the teeth; see *Hypercementosis*. **E. ebur'nea**, see *Exostosis*. **I'vory e.**, see *Exostosis*. **Lam'inar e.**, see *Exostosis*. **Spon'gy e.**, see *Exostosis*. **Subun'guial e.**, see *Subunguial*.

**Exostot'ic.** Relating to or affected with exostosis. **E. pel'vis**, pelvis whose cavity is diminished in size by exostoses, so as to render labor difficult.

**Exoter'ic** (*exoteros*, outer). Developed exteriorly; opposite of esoteric.

**Exoterorrhi'nus** (*exoteros*, external, *rhis*, nose). Term to designate skulls in which a line projected from the nasion to the alveolar point falls behind a line from the nasion to the rhinion, the angle formed being from 22.5° to 45°.

**Exothy'reopexy** or **Exothy'ropexy** (*exo*, without, *thyroid*+*pexis*, suture). Operation for goitre, in which the thyroid gland is loosened as much as possible from its attachments and brought outside of the external incision, where it gradually undergoes a process of atrophy.

**Exot'ic** (*exo*, without). That which comes from abroad, as plants or drugs; opposed to indigenous.

**Exotrache'lus** (*trachelos*, neck). Epignathus.

**Exotro'pia** (*exo*, outward, *trepo*, to turn). Deviation of the eye outward, as in strabismus, from muscular contraction.

**Expansibil'ity.** The capacity of being expanded.

**Expan'sion** (*expando*, to spread out). Prolongation or spreading out of certain organs, as *aponeurotic expansion*, spreading out of aponeuroses, etc. **E. of arch**, increasing the width of a dental arch. **Cu'bical e.**, a spreading out in length, breadth, and thickness. **Lin'ear e.**, a spreading out in length. **Superfic'ial e.**, a spreading out in length and breadth.

**Expec'tant** (*exspecto*, to wait). That which waits. **E. treat'ment**, management of a case of disease by keeping the patient under constant observation, but withholding remedies until a clear indication for their exhibition presents itself.

**Expecta'tion.** Method of observing the progress of diseases and removing deranging influences, without prescribing active medicines unless imperatively required, thus leaving a disease almost wholly to the efforts of nature. **E. of life**, age to which it is probable that any one may live; such expectation is calculated from life-insurance tables of the duration of life.

**Expec'torant** (*ex*, out of, *pectus*, breast). Ptysmagogue. A medicine capable of facilitating or provoking expectoration and of aiding the removal of the expectorated matter from the air-passages. It may produce the latter effect by increasing the rapidity of the ciliary motion in the mucous membrane of the trachea, or the activity of the respiratory centre. Expectorants may also act through the system or by impressions made on parts at a distance, which, through the medium of general, continuous, or contiguous sympathy, excite the secretory vessels of the air-passages to action.

The chief agents of this class have been divided into *depressant* and *stimulating* expectorants, the former generally tending to depress the heart, lessen blood pressure, and increase secretion; the latter generally stimulating the heart, increasing blood pressure, and diminishing secretion. Examples of depressant expectorants are alkalies, ipecac, antimonial preparations, apomorphine, jaborandi, etc.; of the stimulant are ammonia, nux vomica, senega, the balsams, the terebinthinates, etc.

**Expectora'tion.** Act of expelling from the chest matters or secretions collected or existing there—spitting; also the expectorated matter. **Prune'; juice e.**, matter expectorated during grave cases of pneumonia, cancer of the lung, etc.; it contains altered blood. **Rus'ty e.**, the bloody sputum of acute lobar pneumonia.

**Expec'torative.** Expectorant.

**Expel'lent** (*expello*, to drive away). Expulsive.

**Expe'rience** (*experio*, to put to the test). Knowledge of things acquired by personal observation. Union of the knowledge resulting from accurate observation by the physician with that handed down by medical writers constitutes perfect experience, so far as it is attainable.

**Exper'iment.** Trial instituted with the intent of becoming better acquainted with anything. It may be made on the bodies of men or animals for the purpose of determining the effect of a remedy or of studying the animal structure, functions, or peculiarities. **E. of Mariotte'**, see *Mariotte*. **Valsal'vian e.**, see *Valsalvian*. **E. of Wep'fer**, experiment attributed to Wepfer, consisting in injecting air into the blood-vessels of animals, with the view of observing the effect on the economy.

**Experimen'tal.** Obtained from experiment or experience.

**Experimenta'tion** The carrying out of experiments.

**Experimen'tum mirab'ile.** Experiment illustrating the effect of hypnotism on animals; as, for instance, when the head of a hen is pressed on the ground the animal remains in the same position.

**Ex'pert** (*expertus*, skilled). Skilful or of good experience. The term as applied to witnesses—*expert witnesses*—should be restricted to those whose opinion in medico-legal cases is valuable from their accurate knowledge of the subject under consideration.

**Expira'tion** (*expiro*, to breathe out). Act of expelling from the chest the air received during inspiration. See *Vital capacity*. **Prolonged' e.**, a sound heard during expiration or auscultation, indicating a diseased condition of the lungs; the expiration may be prolonged, as in emphysema due to diminished elasticity of the alveolar walls, or the expiratory sound may be prolonged or jerking, as observed in incipient tuberculosis due to an obstruction to the exit of air.

**Expi'ratory.** Relating or appertaining to expiration. Expiratory muscles are all those which contribute to diminish the cavity of the chest for the purpose of expelling the air contained in the lungs or of producing expiration.

**Expire'** (*expiro*, to breathe out). To breathe out; to emit the last breath, or die.

**Ex'pletive fi'bres.** Association fibres. Fasciculi in the brain passing beneath the cortical layer, associating cortical areas of the same hemisphere.

**Explode'.** To decompose suddenly with violent chemical action and the liberation of expansive gases.

**Explora'tion.** Examination of parts or organs that are not superficial, and therefore not within direct reach. Act of observing and attentively investigating everything connected with a case of disease or injury, by every practicable method of diagnosis. **Noeg'gerath's meth'od of e.**, method of examining the uterine walls by gradually dilating the urethra with instruments, and introducing the index finger of one hand into the bladder and that of the other into the rectum and vagina.

**Explorato'rium.** Sound; probe.

**Explor'atory.** Serving to explore, as an exploratory incision.

**Explor'er.** Instrument used for the purpose of exploring cavities.

**Explo'ring nee'dle.** A flat grooved needle for insertion into a sac or cavity, allowing a small amount of the contained fluid to run out.

**Explo'sion.** Sudden decomposition accompanied with violent chemical action. Also a term used in pathology to denote the sudden onset of convulsions or of a violent attack of disease.

**Explo′sive.** Capable of or tending to undergo explosion. Some consonants are so called, as *b*, *p*, *t*, *d*, and *k*, which seem to issue explosively when uttered.

**Expo′sure of pulp.** Adventitious opening through dentine into the pulp of a tooth.

**Expressed′.** Pressed out. **E. oil,** a non-volatile oil obtained by pressure of the substance from which it is derived.

**Expres′sion** (*expremo*, to press out). Act of compressing a substance to separate from it the fluids which it contains. Manner in which impressions made upon us are depicted, especially in the traits of the countenance. **Credé's′ meth′od of e.,** method of delivering the placenta by grasping the uterus with the fundus in the hollow of the hand, and compressing the uterus so as to squeeze out the placenta. **E. of the fœ′tus,** method of accelerating the birth of the child, by rubbing and pressing upon the uterus; it is called **Kris′teller's meth′od of e. E. of sweat,** passive perspiration observable in very debilitated individuals.

**Expui′tion.** Rejection of matters accumulated in the pharynx and larynx; spitting.

**Expul′sion** (*expello*, to drive away). Driving out. **E. of the placen′ta,** expulsion of the placenta from the uterus, caused by the contractions of the uterus and of the abdominal muscles. **Sponta′neous e.,** extrusion of the fœtus or placenta by uterine contraction without external assistance.

**Expul′sive.** Driving out. **E. band′age,** one constructed with the view of compressing a part from which we are desirous of expelling pus, serum, etc. **E. med′icines,** those believed to have the power of driving the humors toward the skin, as diaphoretics and sudorifics. **E. pains,** pains attending expulsion of the fœtus in labor.

**Exsan′guinate** (*ex*, out, *sanguis*, blood). To remove blood from a part or organ. To cause to be anæmic.

**Exsanguina′tion.** The condition of being deprived of blood, such as occurs in tight bandaging.

**Exsan′guine.** Bloodless.

**Exsanguin′ity.** Anæmia.

**Exsan′guinous.** Bloodless. An old term meaning exhausted by venery.

**Exsarco′ma.** Sarcoma.

**Exsec′tion** (*ex*, out, *seco*, to cut). Excision.

**Exsec′tor.** An instrument employed in exsection.

**Ex′siccate.** To dry; to desiccate.

**Exsicca′tion** (*ex*, out, *sicco*, to dry). Desiccation or drying.

**Exsic′cative.** Desiccative or drying.

**Exspira′tion.** Expiration.

**Exspui′tion** (*exspuo*, to spit out). Rejection of the matters from the pharynx and larynx; spitting.

**Ex′stasis.** Ecstasy.

**Exstinc′tio.** Extinction.

**Exstirpa′tio.** Extirpation.

**Exstroph′ia** or **Ex′strophy** (*ex*, out, *strophe*, turning). Extroversion. Eversion or turning out of a part, as the eyelids; displacement of organs, especially the urinary bladder. **E. of the blad′der,** extroversion of the bladder, congenital hernia or hiatus of the bladder; faulty conformation in which the bladder opens above the pubes, so that in the hypogastric region there is a red, mucous surface, formed by the inner coat of the bladder, on which two prominences are distinguishable, corresponding to the opening of the ureters.

**Exsuda′tio** (*ex*, out, *sudo*, to sweat). Exudation.

**Exsuffla′tion** (*ex*, out, *sufflo*, to blow). Quick and forced expulsion of air from the lungs.

**Extempora′neous** (*ex*, *tempus*, time). Term applied to medical preparations which are made on the spot, and compounded according to the prescription of the physician.

**Extensibil′ity** (*extensio* + *habilis*, able). Capability of extension or elongation.

**Exten′sible.** Possessing the power of extension.

**Exten′sion** (*extendo*, to stretch out). Movement dorsad of the segment of a limb; opposed to flexion; exceptions to this definition exist in several cases: e. of the leg is movement ventrad or straightening of the limb; e. of the toes is a movement dorsad in relation to the foot, but ventrad in relation to the body. Protrusion of a part, as e. of the tongue. Operation in surgery, in which, either by the hands alone or by straps or weights, a fractured or luxated limb is pulled strongly to restore it to its natural position. In obstetrics, bending of the occiput of the fetal head toward the back. **Buck's e.,** see *Buck*.

**Extensom′eter.** An instrument for measuring minute differences in size undergone by metal under the influence of heat and cold, and also the differences in size and shape of objects under the microscope.

**Exten′sor.** Muscle whose office is to extend or straighten any part. **E. accesso′rius in′dicis,** accessory fasciculi of e. brevis digitorum manûs to index finger. **E. annula′ris,** occasional supernumerary muscle connecting with tendon of extensor communis to ring finger. **E. antibra′chii,** triceps brachii. **E. bre′viradia′lis,** e. carpi radialis brevior. **E. bre′vis digito′rum ma′nûs,** rare muscle passing from the lower part of radius or ulna, or from carpus or metacarpus, to one digit or more. **E. b. d. pe′dis,** short extensor of the toes; muscle on the dorsal region of the foot, arising from the external surface of the calcaneum and at the anterior edge of a ligament uniting that bone to the astragalus. Anteriorly, each of its divisions terminates by a small tendon fixed successively at the superior part of the posterior extremity of the first phalanx of the great toe, and to the second and last phalanges of the next three toes. It extends the first four toes, and directs them a little outward. **E. b. hallu′cis,** portion of e. brevis digitorum pedis, sending tendon to great toe. **E. b. in′dicis,** e. accessorius indicis. **E. b. pol′licis,** e. primi internodii pollicis. **E. b. pro′prius me′dii,** separate fasciculi from e. brevis digitorum manûs to middle finger. **E. car′pi interme′dius,** e. carpi radialis intermedius. **E. c. radia′lis accesso′rius,** occasional supernumerary muscle arising with extensor carpi radialis muscles and inserted with other muscles and tendons. **E. c. r. bre′vior,** radialis externus brevior. **E. c. r. interme′dius,** muscle formed by fusion of two extensor carpi radialis muscles. **E. c. r. lon′gior** or **lon′gus,** radialis externus longior. **E. c. ulna′ris,** see *Cubital muscles*. **E. coccy′gis,** muscular fasciculi from sacrum to coccyx, vestige of the tail muscle of lower animals. **E. commu′nis digito′rum,** e. digitorum communis. **E. c. d. pe′dis,** muscle situated at the anterior part of the leg; long, thin, flattened, simple, and fleshy above, and divided into four tendons below. It arises from the outer tuberosity of the tibia and the anterior surface of the fibula, and is inserted into the superior part of the posterior extremity of the second and third phalanges of the last four toes. It extends the phalanges of these toes. **E. c. in′dicis,** supernumerary fasciculi of e. indicis to middle and ring fingers. **E. c. pol′licis et in′dicis,** supernumerary fasciculus of e. indicis to thumb muscle, produced by combination of e. indicis and e. secundi internodii pollicis. **E. cru′ris,** quadriceps extensor cruris. **E. c. exter′nus,** see *Triceps cruris*. **E. cu′biti,** triceps extensor cubiti. **E. dig′iti min′imi pro′prius,** see *E. proprius minimi digiti*. **E. d. secun′di pe′dis lon′gus,** supernumerary muscle from separation of a portion of e. longus digitorum pedis inserted on the second toe. **E. digito′rum commu′nis,** common extensor of the fingers. Long, flattened muscle, simple above, and divided into four portions inferiorly, situated at the posterior part of the forearm; arising from the external tuberosity of the humerus, from the aponeurotic septa situated between it and the neighboring muscles, and inserted at the posterior surface of the second and third phalanges of the last four fingers. This muscle extends the phalanges of the last four fingers upon each other and upon the metacarpal bone; it can also extend the hand on the forearm. **E. d. c. bre′vis**, e. brevis digitorum pedis. **E. d. c. lon′gus**, e. communis digitorum pedis. **E. d. lon′gus**, e. communis digitorum pedis. **E. d. ma′nûs**, e. digitorum commnnis. **E. d. m. commu′nis**, e. digitorum communis. **E. d. pe′dis**, e. communis digitorum pedis. **E. d. p. bre′vis**, e. brevis digitorum pedis. **E. d. p. commu′nis**, e. communis digitorum pedis. **E. dor′si commu′nis**, sacrospinalis. **E. hallu′cis bre′vis**, e. primi internodii hallucis. **E. h. pro′prius**, e. longus hallucis. **E. humera′lis pol′licis**, anomalous muscle from e. digitorum communis, passing from epicondyle to ungual phalanx of the thumb. **E. in′dicis**, e. proprius indicis. **E. i. pro′prius**, e. proprius indicis. **E. interno′dii os′sis pol′licis**, e. pollicis longus. **E. latera′lis me′dii**, occasional fasciculi of e. brevis digitorum manûs to middle finger. **E. longiradia′lis**, radialis externus longior. **E. lon′gus digito′rum pe′dis**, e. communis digitorum pedis. **E. l. hallu′cis**, e. proprius pollicis pedis. **E. l. h. tricauda′tus**, long extensor with three tendons inserted on great toe. **E. l. pol′licis**, e. pollicis longus. **E. ma′nûs radia′lis bre′vis**, radialis externus brevior. **E. m. r. lon′gus**, radialis externus longior. **E. m. ulna′ris**, e. carpi ulnaris. **E. me′dii dig′iti**, portion of e. indicis inserted with e. digitorum communis on middle finger. **E. metapol′licis**, abductor pollicis longus. **E. min′imi dig′iti**, e. proprius minimi digiti. **E. mi′nor pol′licis ma′nûs**, e. pollicis brevis. **E. os′sis metacar′pi, E. o. m. pol′licis ma′nûs**, abductor pollicis longus. **E. o. metatar′si hallu′cis**, supernumerary muscle on anterior part of the leg, arising in connection with other muscles, and inserted on first metatarsal bone. **E. pe′dis**, see *Gastrocnemii*. **E. pol′licis bre′vis**, seated at the posterior and inferior part of the forearm; thin, long, and broader at its middle than at the extremities; arises from the posterior surface of the ulna and the interosseous ligament, and is inserted behind the superior extremity of the first phalanx of the thumb. It extends the thumb and aids in supination. **E. p. lon′gus**, long, flat, and fusiform muscle seated at the posterior part of the forearm. It arises from the posterior surface of the ulna and the interosseous ligament, and is inserted at the posterior part of the superior extremity of the first phalanx of the thumb. It extends the last phalanx of the thumb upon the first. See *Extensor proprius pollicis pedis*. **E. pol′licis ma′jor**, e. secundi internodii pollicis. **E. p. mi′nor**, e. primi internodii pollicis. **E. p. secun′dus**, e. pollicis longus. **E. pri′mi interno′dii**, abductor pollicis longus, e. pollicis brevis. **E. p. i. hallu′cis**, supernumerary muscle, associated in origin with e. longus hallucis and inserted on phalanx of great toe. **E. pri′mus pol′licis**, abductor pollicis longus. **E. pro′prius hallu′cis**, e. proprius pollicis pedis. **E. p. in′dicis**, long and thin muscle, broader in the middle than at the extremities, situated at the posterior part of the forearm. It arises from the posterior surface of the ulna, and is inserted at the posterior part of the upper extremity of the second and third phalanges of the index finger; it extends the phalanges of the index finger, and has, besides, the same uses as the other extensors of the fingers. **E. p. i. superficia′lis**, supernumerary muscle formed by separation of fasciculi of e. digitorum communis. **E. p. min′imi dig′iti**, situated on the inside of the e. communis digitorum; arises from the external condyle of the os humeri and the aponeurotic septa between it, the extensor communis digitorum, and the extensor carpi ulnaris, and is inserted into the last two phalanges of the little finger. It extends the little finger, and even the hand, on the forearm. **E. p. pol′licis pe′dis**, this muscle, situated at the anterior part of the leg, is fleshy, broad, flat above, small and tendinous below; arises from the anterior part of the middle third of the fibula, and is inserted into the posterior part of the superior extremity of the last phalanx of the great toe. It extends the last phalanx of the great toe upon the first, and the first upon the first metatarsal bone. **E. p. quin′ti dig′iti**, peroneus quinti digiti. **E. quad′riceps cru′ris**, quadriceps extensor cruris. **E. secun′di interno′dii**, e. pollicis brevis, e. pollicis longus. **E. s. i. in′dicis pro′prius**, e. proprius indicis. **E. s. i. pol′licis**, e. pollicis brevis, e. pollicis longus. **E. spi′næ**, erector spinæ. **E. tar′si**, tibialis posticus. **E. t. mag′nus**, name given to the gastrocnemius and soleus combined. **E. t. mi′nor**, plantar muscle. **E. t. sura′lis**, e. tarsi magnus. **E. ter′tii interno′dii**, e. pollicis longus. **E. t. i. in′dicis**, prior annularis. **E. t. i. min′imi dig′iti**, abductor minimi digiti. **E. tet′anus**, spasm of the extensor muscles. **E. tri′ceps**, triceps extensor cubiti. **E. ulna′ris**, e. carpi ulnaris.

**Extenua′tion** (*extenuo*, to make thin). Emaciation.

**Exte′rior.** External.

**Exteriora′tion.** Act of the brain by which an impression is referred to the remote extremity of the nerves through which it was conveyed, as when pain caused by compression of a nerve trunk in a stump is referred to the amputated extremity. Also externalization.

**Exte′riorize.** Externalize.

**Exter′nal.** Situated on the outside; opposed to internal. Remote from middle line or axis; on outer or superficial surface. (For numerous arteries, veins, nerves, etc., under this head, as external carotid artery, external jugular vein, etc., see *Carotid, Jugular*, etc., and *Arteries, Veins*, etc). **E diseas′es**, extrinsic diseases, surgical diseases; those which occupy the surface of the body and form the object of surgical pathology, requiring generally external applications or surgical operations. **E. pachymeningi′tis**, see *Pachymeningitis externa*. **E. resis′tance**, see *Resistance*. **E. urethrot′omy**, see *Urethrotomy*. **E. ver′sion**, see *Version*.

**Externaliza′tion.** The change of a subjective mental concept into an impression of actuality or a sense precept, as when the thought of a person calls up an apparent visual image of him; the mental operation of one who sees visions.

**Exter′nalize.** To give form to; to embody a mental concept; to see visions.

**Ex′terne.** See *House-surgeon*.

**Exter′nus.** External. **E. au′ris** or **mal′lei**, laxator tympani muscle.

**Ex′tima.** The outer of the three coats of an artery.

**Extinc′tion.** Putting out of the way; annihilation; death. **E. coeffi′cient**, see *Coefficient*. **E. of mer′cury**, trituration of mercury with lard or other substance until the metallic globules disappear. The mercury is then so divided that it forms a black powder, generally considered to be a protoxide of mercury. **E. of voice**, feeble sound, not complete suppression of voice; incomplete aphonia.

**Extirpa′tion** (*extirpo*, to root out). Ablation. Complete removal or destruction of any part, either by cutting instruments or the action of caustics. Enucleation.

**Extor′sion** (*ex*, out, *torqueo*, to twist). Rotation outward of the vertical meridian of the cornea.

**Extozo′a** (pl. of extozo′on) or **Extozoa′ria.** Ectozoa.

**Ex′tra** (Lat.). In composition, on the outside, without; as extrascapular, extracardial, outside the scapula, outside the heart. **E. cur′rent**, action of self-induction in electricity, or of an increasing or decreasing current on its own circuit.

**Ex′tra-amniot′ic.** Outside the amnion; that is, between the amnion and chorion.

**Ex′tra-artic′ular.** Outside of a joint. **E.-a. ankylo′sis**, restriction of movement from causes not involving the joint, as muscular spasm, etc.

**Extracap′sular.** Outside the capsule of a joint.

**Extracar′dial.** Exocardial, or outside the heart. **E. sounds**, sounds induced by conditions or changes on the outside of the heart.

**Extracil′iary.** Outside the ciliary body. **E. fi′bres**, nerve fibres passing from the ciliary body to the semicircular tract of the cerebellum.

**Extracorpus′cular.** Outside the corpuscles of the blood.

**Extracra′nial.** Outside the skull.

**Ex′tract** (*ex*, out, *traho*, *tractum*, to draw). A pharmaceutical preparation containing the active principles of a drug. It is prepared by evaporating vegetable solutions until a tenacious mass is obtained. Extracts contain all the principles of the vegetable that are soluble in the menstrua with which they are prepared; but the volatile parts are dissipated, and some of the fixed parts are decomposed. Extracts are solid and liquid; those which are official in the Pharmacopœia are prepared by displacement or percolation, especially the latter. Dry extracts are in powdered form, ordinary solid extracts being of pilular consistency; the dry extracts of the Ph. U. S. are those of aloes, colocynth, compound colocynth, hæmatoxylon, licorice, krameria, nux vomica, and opium. Gummy or mucous or mucilaginous extracts are those which are mainly composed of gum or mucilage. Gum tragacanth may be considered a pure gummy extract. Gelatinous extracts are those composed especially of gelatin; resinous extracts, those of a resinous character; extractoresinous, those composed of extractive or coloring-matter and resin; gum resinous, those containing gum and resin; and saponaceous or saponaceous saline, those containing a notable quantity of saline substances and a resinous matter so combined with other substances that they cannot be separated. Fluid extracts—*extracta fluida* (Ph. U. S.) or *liquida* (Ph. Br.)—present the concentration of the active ingredients of medicinal substances into a small bulk in the liquid form, a cubic centimetre of any one of them representing a gramme of the crude drug. The extraction is effected by percolation. For the official extracts, see *Extractum*. **Ace′tic, alcohol′ic, ammo′niated, a′queous,** or **ethe′real e.**, an extract made with acetic acid, alcohol, ammonia, water, or ether, respectively, as a menstruum. **Dry e.**, an e. in the form of a dry powder instead of having the pill-mass consistency of most of the solid extracts. **Flu′id e.**, an extract of a drug in fluid form of such a strength that one cubic centimetre of the extract is the equivalent of one gramme of the crude drug. **Pow′dered e.**, dry e. **Soft e.**, an ordinary solid extract of pilular consistency. **Sol′id e.**, see *Extractum*.

**Extrac′tion.** Act of removing an extraneous substance from any part of the body—a splinter, for example; also removal of certain parts. A cataract is said to be *extracted;* a tooth is *extracted*, etc.

**Extrac′tive.** Peculiar presumed principle, or combination of principles, extracted by alcohol or other solvents. Thus, *bitter extractive* is the immediate principle of bitter drugs, etc. Ill-defined matters met with on analysis are called *extractive matters*.

**Extrac′tor.** Instrument employed for extraction.

**Extrac′tum.** The pharmacopœial name of an extract. The following are the official (Ph. U. S. and Br.) extracts: **E. acal′phæ liq′uidum** (Br.), liquid extract of acalpha, expectorant resembling senega; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32-2.0). **E. aconi′ti** (U. S.), extract of aconite; dose, gr. ⅙–¼ (0.01–0.016). **E. a. flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of aconite; dose, ♏ss–ij (0.032–0.128). **E. adhato′dæ liq′uidum** (Br.), liquid extract of adhatoda; expectorant and antispasmodic; dose, ♏xx–ʒj (1.3–4.0). **E. agrophy′ri liq′uidum** (Br.), liquid extract of couch-grass, e. tritici fluidum (U. S.); dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **E. al′oës**, extract of aloes in dry, powdered form; dose, gr. ss–v (0.032–0.32). **E. anthem′idis** (Br.), extract of chamomile; dose, gr. ij–viij (0.13–0.5). **E. apo′cyni flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of Canada hemp or apocynum; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.3–2.0). **E. ar′nicæ rad′icis** (U. S.), extract of arnica root; dose, gr. iij–v (0.2–0.32). **E. a. r. flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of arnica root; dose, ♏v–x (0.32–0.65). **E. aromat′icum flu′idum** (U. S.), aromatic fluid extract, made from aromatic powder (see *Pulvis aromaticus*); dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **E. asclepi′adis flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of pleurisy root; dose, ♏xx–ʒj (1.3–4.0). **E. aspidosper′matis flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of quebracho; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. auran′tii ama′ri flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of bitter orange-peel; dose, ♏xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0). **E. be′læ liq′uidum** (Br.), liquid extract of bael fruit (Ægle marmelos); dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **E. belladon′næ alcohol′icum** (Br.), alcoholic extract of belladonna, made by concentrating the fluid extract of the root; dose, gr. ¼–j (0.016–0.065). **E. b. folio′rum alcohol′icum** (U. S.), alcoholic extract of belladonna leaves; of pilular consistency; dose, gr. ⅙–¼ (0.01–0.016). **E. b. liq′uidum** (Br.), liquid extract of belladonna, made from the root; dose, ♏⅓–j (0.021–0.065). **E. b. rad′icis flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of belladonna root; dose, ♏j–ij (0.065–0.13). **E. b. vir′ide** (Br.), green extract of belladonna, prepared from the expressed juice of the leaves and young branches; dose, gr. ¼–j (0.016–0.065). **E. bu′chu flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of buchu; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. cal′ami flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of sweet flag; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **E. calum′bæ flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of columbo; dose, ♏xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0). **E. can′nabis in′dicæ**, extract of Indian hemp; dose, gr. ¼–½ (0.016–0.032). **E. c. i. flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of Indian hemp; dose, ♏ij–xx (0.13–1.3). **E. cap′sici flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of Cayenne pepper; dose, ♏j–ij (0.065–0.13). **E. cas′caræ sagra′dæ** (Br.), extract of cascara sagrada; dose, gr. ij–viij (0.13–0.5). **E. c. s. liq′uidum** (Br.), liquid extract of cascara sagrada; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. casta′neæ flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of chestnut leaves; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **E. chimaph′ilæ flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of pipsissewa; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. chira′tæ flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of chirata (Swertia chirata); dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. cimicif′ugæ** (U. S.), extract of actæa racemosa or black snakeroot or cohosh; dose, gr. j–v (0.065–0.32). **E. cimicif′ugæ flu′idum (liq′uidum,** Br.), fluid extract of black snakeroot; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **E. cincho′næ** (U. S.), extract of cinchona or Peruvian bark; dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **E. c. flu′idum (liq′uidum,** Br.), fluid extract of cinchona; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32-2.0). **E. cissam′peli liq′uidum** (Br.), liquid extract of Cissampelos pareira; equivalent to e. pareiræ (U. S.); dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **E. co′cæ flu′idum (liq′uidum,** Br.), fluid extract of coca; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. col′chici rad′icis (E. col′chici,** Br.), extract of colchicum root; dose, gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13). **E. c. r. flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of colchicum root; dose, ♏ij–iv (0.13–0.25). **E. c. sem′inis flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of colchicum seed; dose, ♏ij–v (0.12–0.32). **E. colocyn′thidis** (U. S.), extract of colocynth; dose, gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32). **E. c. compos′itum,** compound extract of colocynth; a dry extract containing extract of colocynth 0.103, purified aloes 0.324, cardamom 0.038, resin of scammony 0.09, and soap 0.09; dose, gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). **E. coni′i** (U. S.), extract of hemlock; dose, gr. ss–j (0.032–0.065). **E. c. flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of hemlock; dose, ♏ij–vj (0.13–0.4). **E. convalla′riæ flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of convallaria, or lily of the valley; dose, ♏iv–viij (0.25–0.5). **E. cube′bæ flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of cubeb; dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **E. cus′so flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of kousso or brayera; dose, ʒij–iv (8.0–16.0). **E. cypripe′dii flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of ladies' slipper; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **E. digita′lis** (U. S.), extract of digitalis; dose, gr. ⅙–¼ (0.01–0.016). **E. d. flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of digitalis; dose, ♏j–ij (0.065–0.13). **E. dulcama′ræ flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of bittersweet; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. er′gotæ**, extract of ergot; dose, gr. j–xx (0.065–1.3). **E. e. flu′idum (li′quidum,** Br.), fluid extract of ergot; dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **E. eriodic′tyi flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of yerba santa; dose, ♏xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0). **E. eucalyp′ti flu′idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of eucalyptus; dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **E.**

**euon'ymi** (U. S.), extract of wahoo; dose, gr. iij–x (0.2–0.65). **E. eupato'rii flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of thoroughwort or boneset; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. fil'icis liq'uidum** (Br.), liquid extract of male fern; dose, ʒss–iss (2.0–6.0). **E. fran'gulæ flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of buckthorn; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **E. gelsem'ii flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of jasmine; dose, ♏ij–x (0.13–0.65). **E. gentian'æ,** extract of gentian; dose, gr. j–x (0.065–0.65). **E. g. flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of gentian; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. gera'nii flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of geranium; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. glycyrrhi'zæ,** extract of licorice, stick licorice; dose, gr. x–ʒiss (0.65–6.0). **E. g. flu'idum** (**liq'uidum,** Br.), fluid extract of licorice; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **E. g. pu'rum** (U. S.), pure extract of licorice, of pilular consistency; dose, gr. x–ʒiss (0.65–6.0). **E. g. spirituo'sum** (Br.), spirituous extract of licorice, the liquid extract fortified with alcohol; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. gossyp'ii rad'icis flu'idum** (**E. g. r. cor'ticis liq'uidum,** Br.), fluid extract of cottonroot bark; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. grinde'liæ flu'idum** (**liq'uidum,** Br.), fluid extract of grindelia; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. guara'næ flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of guarana; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **E. hæmatox'yli** (U. S.), extract of logwood; dose, gr. viij–xxx (0.5–2.0). **E. hamamel'idis flu'idum** (**liq'uidum,** Br.), fluid extract of witch hazel; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. hydras'tis flu'idum** (**liq'uidum,** Br.), fluid extract of hydrastis or golden seal; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. hyoscy'ami** (U. S.), extract of henbane; dose, gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13). **E. h. flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of henbane; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **E. h. vir'ide** (Br.), green extract of henbane, made by evaporating the expressed juice of the fresh leaves and tops; dose, gr. ij–viij (0.13–0.5). **E. ipecacuan'hæ flu'idum** (**liq'uidum,** Br.), fluid extract of ipecac; dose, ♏j–ij (0.065–0.13) as an expectorant, ♏xv–xxx (1.0–2.0) as an emetic. **E. ir'idis** (U. S.), extract of blue flag; dose, gr. ij–iv (0.13–0.25). **E. i. flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of blue flag; dose, ♏v–x (0.32–0.65). **E. jaboran'di liq'uidum** (Br.), liquid extract of jaborandi, fluid extract of pilocarpus (U. S.); dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **E. jala'pæ,** extract of jalap; dose, gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65). **E. juglan'dis** (U. S.), extract of butternut; dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **E. ka'va liq'uidum** (Br.), liquid extract of kava-kava (Piper methysticum); dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. krame'riæ,** extract of rhatany; dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **E. k. flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of rhatany; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **E. lap'pæ flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of burdock; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. leptan'dræ** (U. S.), extract of leptandra or Culver's root; dose, gr. j–viij (0.06–0.5). **E. l. flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of leptandra; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **E. lobe'liæ flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of lobelia or Indian tobacco; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32) as an expectorant, ♏xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0) as an emetic. **E. lupuli'ni flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of lupulin; dose, ♏x–xv (0.65–1.0). **E. mati'co flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of matico (Piper angustifolium); dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. menisperm'i flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of menispermum or Canadian moonseed; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **E. meze'rei flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of mezereum; for external use only. **E. nu'cis vom'icæ,** extract of nux vomica; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.01–0.03). **E. n. v. flu'idum** (**liq'uidum,** Br.), dose, ♏j–v (0.06–0.32). **E. o'pii,** extract of opium; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–j (0.016–0.065). **E. o. liq'uidum** (Br.), liquid extract of opium; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **E. pare'iræ flu'idum** (**liq'uidum,** Br.), fluid extract of pareira; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. physostig'matis,** extract of Calabar bean; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ (0.004–0.008); the extract of the Ph. Br. is one-fourth the strength; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.016–0.032). **E phytolac'cæ rad'icis flu'idum** (Br.), fluid extract of poke-root; dose, ♏ij–xv (0.13–1.0). **E. picrorhi'zæ liq'uidum** (Br.), liquid extract of picrorhiza (aperient, tonic, and antiperiodic); dose, ♏xx–ʒj (1.3–4.0). **E. pilocar'pi flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of pilocarpus, liquid extract of jaborandi (Br.); dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. podophyl'li** (U. S.), extract of podophyllum or May apple; dose, gr. ss–v (0.032–0.32). **E. p. flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of podophyllum; dose, ♏ij–xx (0.13–1.3). **E. pru'ni virginia'næ flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of wild cherry; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E quas'siæ** (U. S.), extract of quassia; dose, gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2). **E. q. flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of quassia; dose, ♏v–x (0.32–0.65). **E. rham'ni purshian'æ flu'idum** (**liq'uidum,** Br.), fluid extract of cascara sagrada; dose, ♏xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). **E. rhe'i,** extract of rhubarb; dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **E. r. flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of rhubarb; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **E. rho'is glab'ræ flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of Rhus glabra; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **E. ro'sæ flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of rose; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E ru'bi flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of blackberry; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. ru'micis flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of yellow dock; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. sabi'næ flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of savine; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **E. sanguina'riæ flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of bloodroot; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **E. sar'sæ liq'uidum** (Br.) or **E. sarsaparil'læ flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of sarsaparilla; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **E. s. f. compos'itum** (U. S.), compound fluid extract of sarsaparilla; made from sarsaparilla 75, licorice 12, sassafras 10, mezereum 3; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. scil'læ flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of squill; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **E. scopa'rii flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of broom; dose, ♏v–xx (0.32–1.3). **E. scutella'riæ flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of skull-cap; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. sen'egæ flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of senega; dose, ♏v–xx (0.32–1.3). **E. sen'næ flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of senna; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **E. serpenta'riæ flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of Virginia snakeroot; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **E. spige'liæ flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of pink root; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **E. stillin'giæ flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of stillingia or queen's root; dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **E. stramo'nii** (Br.), **E. s. sem'inis** (U. S.), extract of stramonium seed; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.01–0.03). **E. s. s. flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of stramonium seed; dose, ♏j–ij (0.065–0.13). **E. strophan'thi** (Br.), extract of strophanthus; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–j (0.016–0.065). **E. tarax'ici,** extract of dandelion; dose, gr. v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **E. t. flu'idum** (**liq'uidum,** Br.), fluid extract of dandelion; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **E. trit'ici flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of couchgrass, e. agropyri liquidum (Ph. Br.); dose, ʒij–iv (8.0–16.0). **E. u'væ ur'si** (U. S.), extract of bearberry; dose, gr. j–v (0.06–0.32). **E. u. u. flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of bearberry; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). **E. valerian'æ flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of valerian; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **E. vera'tri vir'idis flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of veratrum viride or American hellebore; dose, ♏j–iij (0.06–0.2). **E. vibur'ni op'uli flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of cramp-bark; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **E. vibur'ni prunifo'lii flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of black haw; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **E. xanthox'yli flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of prickly ash; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **E. zingib'eris flu'idum** (U. S.), fluid extract of ginger; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0).

**Extradu'ral.** Outside the dura mater.

**Extraembryon'ic.** Outside the embryo; term used to designate portions of the ovum not embraced in the embryo itself.

**Extragen'ital.** Outside the genital organs, either as to origin or location.

**Extraligamen'tous.** Outside a ligament.

**Extralob'ular.** Outside a lobule, as of the lung.

**Extramastoidi'tis.** Inflammation of the tissues about the mastoid process.

**Extramed'ullary.** Outside the spinal cord, as lesions or hemorrhage occurring in such location.

**Extramu'ral** (*murus*, wall). Outside the wall, as of a vessel. **E. inter′ment** is burial outside the city walls or limits.

**Extra′neous.** Foreign or outside. **E. bod′y,** foreign body; any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance, inanimate or animate, proceeding from without or formed in the body, not constituting a part of it, but occupying in the substance of the tissues or in some of the cavities a place foreign to it.

**Extranu′clear.** Outside a cell nucleus or nerve nucleus.

**Extraoc′ular.** Outside of the eye.

**Extraor′bital.** Outside of the orbit.

**Extraorganis′mal.** Outside of the organism.

**Extrapel′vic.** Outside the pelvis.

**Extraperitone′al.** Outside the peritoneum.

**Extrapo′lar.** Outside of the poles, as the electrodes of a battery.

**Extrarec′tus.** External rectus muscle of the eye; also the pyramidalis abdominis.

**Extrare′nal.** Situated to the outside of the kidney.

**Extrascap′ular.** Situated outside of the scapula.

**Extraspi′nal.** Outside the spinal column, as *extraspinal veins.*

**Extrastape′dial.** Situated externally to the stapes.

**Extrastom′achal.** Occurring outside of the stomach; a term applied to digestion.

**Extrathorac′ic.** Outside the thorax.

**Extratra′cheal.** Outside the trachea.

**Extratri′ceps.** External head of the triceps muscle.

**Extra-u′terine.** Outside the uterus. **E. preg′nancy,** pregnancy in which the fœtus is developed outside the uterus.

**Extravasa′tion** (*vasa,* vessels). Escape of a fluid from the vessels containing it, and infiltration or effusion of the fluid into the surrounding textures. Such fluid is said to be *extravasated*—urine, for example. Exudation. Capillary hemorrhage. **E. cysts,** exudation cysts.

**Extravas′cular** (*vasculum,* vessel). Outside the vessels.

**Extrava′sion.** Extravasation.

**Extraventric′ular.** Outside the ventricle, as of the brain or heart. **E. gan′glion,** portion of corpus striatum outside the ventricle.

**Extravil′lous.** Situated outside of a villus.

**Extravis′ceral.** Outside of the visceral arch.

**Extrem′ital.** Situated at an extremity.

**Extrem′ity** (*extremus,* outermost). End or termination. The limbs, as the upper and lower extremities. Last moments of life, as when we say a patient is "in extremity." **Pel′vic e.,** one of the lower extremities. **Thorac′ic e.,** one of the upper extremities.

**Extrin′sic** (from without). That which comes from without. Muscles which surround certain organs and attach them to the neighboring parts, to distinguish them from the *intrinsic* muscles, which enter into the intimate composition of those organs. Thus, there are extrinsic and intrinsic muscles of the tongue, ear, etc.

**Extrobli′quus.** External oblique muscle of the abdomen.

**Extroduc′tion.** Extraction carried out gently.

**Ex′trophy.** Exstrophy; extroversion.

**Extror′sal.** To the outside.

**Extror′sion.** Projection or protrusion; growth or development of projections.

**Extrover′sion** (*verto,* to turn). Eversion; exstrophy.

**Extru′sion** (*extrudo,* to thrust out). Action of pushing or forcing out; expulsion.

**Extuba′tion.** Act of removing a laryngeal tube.

**Extu′berance** (*ex,* out, *tuber,* prominence). Protuberance.

**Extumefac′tion** or **Extumes′cence** (*ex,* out, *tumeo,* to swell, *facio,* to make). Swelling.

**Exu′berant.** Growing to excess or having a tendency to excessive growth.

**Ex′udate.** Material which has oozed out through the skin. Product of exudation. See *Exudation.*

**Exuda′tion** (*ex,* out, *sudo,* to sweat). Oozing of a material through the pores of a membrane. Also the material issuing in this manner. See *Diapedesis* and *Endosmose.* Cutaneous exudations are characterized by the presence, beneath the epidermis, of a fluid, as in vesicles, pustules, etc.; or by swelling of the skin, as in tubercles, papules, wheals, etc.; or by pigment-staining or desquamation of the cuticle. **E. cells** or **E. cor′puscles,** plastic corpuscles; organizable nuclei or cells contained in fibrinous fluids, which are the origin of the new tissues formed from that fluid. **E. cysts,** cysts containing extravasated blood or serum which has exuded from the blood-vessels.

**Ex′udative.** Relating to exudations.

**Exulcera′tion.** Ulceration.

**Exumbilica′tion** (*ex,* out, *umbilicus,* navel). Exomphalos; protrusion of the navel.

**Exus′tio** (*ex,* out, *uro,* to burn). Cauterization.

**Exu′viæ.** Parts shed or cast off.

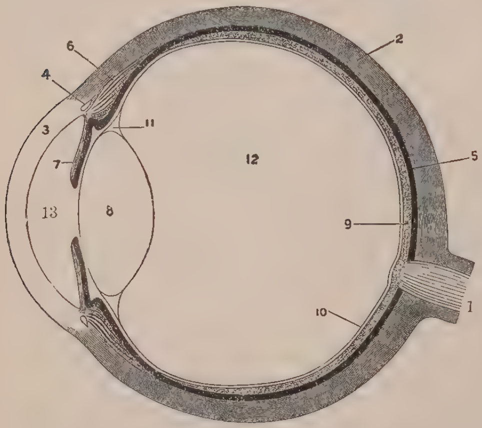
**Exuvia′tion** (*exuo,* to put off). Shedding or casting off of parts, as epidermis, deciduous teeth, the skins of serpents, etc., which are hence called *exuviæ.*

**Eye.** Immediate organ of vision, seated in the orbit; its dependencies, *tutamina oculi,* occupying the circumference of the cavity, include the eyebrows, the eyelids, cilia, glands of Meibomius, etc. The *ball, globe,* or *bulb* of the eye, *bulbus oculi,* is covered anteriorly by the tunica conjunctiva; is moved by six muscles, four straight, two oblique; it consists of various membranes, as the sclerotic, cornea, choroid, tunica Jacobi, retina, iris, hyaloid, and in the fœtus the membrana pupillaris; and of fluids, called humors or media, the aqueous, crystalline, and vitreous. The eyeball is invested with a membranous tunic separating it from the other structures of the orbit, and forming a smooth, hollow surface, by which its motions are facilitated. This investment has been called cellular capsule of the eye, ocular capsule, tunica vaginalis oculi, vaginal coat, and submuscular fascia of the eye. The vessels of the eye proceed from the ophthalmic artery. The nerves, except the optic, are chiefly furnished from the ophthalmic ganglion. The *fundus of the eye*—fundus oculi—is the part lying behind the lens and vitreous humor, and embracing the entrance for the optic nerve, the retina, choroid, sclerotic, and blood-vessels. The following are the dimensions, etc., of the organ, derived from the investigations of different authorities:

| | |
|---|---|
| Length of the anteroposterior diameter of the eye | 0.91 in., or 2.31 cm. |
| Vertical chord of the cornea | 0.45 in., or 1.14 cm. |
| Versed sine of the cornea . . | 0.11 in., or 2.82 mm. |
| Horizontal chord of the cornea. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0.47 in., or 1.19 cm. |
| Size of pupil seen through the cornea. . . . | 0.27 to 0.13 in., or 6.92 to 3.33 mm. |
| Size of pupil diminished by magnifying power of cornea, from. . . . . | 0.25 to 0.12 in., or 6.41 to 3.07 mm. |
| Radius of anterior surface of crystalline. . . . . . . . . . | 0.30 in., or 7.69 mm. |
| Radius of posterior surface | 0.22 in., or 5.64 mm. |
| Principal focal distance of lens . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.73 in., or 4.4 cm. |
| Distance of the centre of the optic nerve from the foramen centrale of Sömmering . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0.11 in., or 2.82 mm. |
| Distance of the iris from the cornea. . . . . . . . . . . . | 0.10 in., or 2.56 mm. |
| Distance of the iris from the anterior surface of the crystalline. . . . . . . . . | 0.02 in., or 0.05 mm. |
| Field of vision above a horizontal line, 50°. . . . | 120° |
| Field of vision below a horizontal line, 70°. . . . . | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Field of vision in a horizontal plane........... | 150° |
| Diameter of the crystalline in a man above fifty years of age........... | 0.378 in., or 9.7 mm. |
| Diameter of the cornea... | 0.400 in., or 1.02 cm. |
| Thickness of the crystalline | 0.172 in., or 4.41 mm. |
| Thickness of the cornea.. | 0.042 in., or 1.06 mm. |

**Accommoda'tion of the e.,** power possessed by the eye of adjusting itself for different distances, according as the object is remote or near, probably due to the alteration in the form of the crystalline lens from some action of the ciliary muscle; see *Accommodation.* **Ap'ple of the e.,** the pupil. **Artific'ial e,** eye manufactured to replace the natural eye when extracted; generally made of glass. **E. balm,** Hydrastis canadensis. **Black e.,** see *Ecchymoma.* **E. bright,** Euphrasia officinalis, Lobelia veronica. **Cat's e.,** amaurotic e. **E.-cup,** glass, porcelain, or metallic vessel used for applying lotions to the eye. **Cylin'drical e.,** eye in which the rays of light entering the organ are refracted to a nearer focus in a vertical than in a horizontal plane. **Diagrammat'ic e.,** artificially constructed plan of the eye, showing the refracting surfaces, and used in illustrating the natural phenomena of the eye in its reception of light. **E.-glass,** see *Spectacles.* **E.-ground,** fundus oculi. **Gum of the e.,** sebaceous humor secreted mainly by the follicles of Meibomius, sometimes gluing the eyelids together. **E.-mem'ory** or **E.-mind,** remembrance of impressions received through sight. **E.-piece,** part of microscope next the eye. **Pin'eal** or **epiphys'eal e.,** rudimentary eye, situated in the median line of the head, existing in some lizards. **Pink e.,** acute epidemic conjunctivitis. **E. root,** Bignonia ophthalmica. **Schemat'ic e.,** diagrammatic e. **E.-spec'ulum,** instrument for separating the eyelids during operation. **E.-strain,** term used to include the various symptoms caused by the overuse of the eyes or by the effort to obtain distinct vision, unaided by glasses, in cases of ametropia or heterophoria; headache is one of the principal signs of this condition. **E. teeth,** canine teeth. **E. of ty'phon,** squill. **E. vine,** Bignonia ophthalmica. **E.-wash** or **E.-wa'ter,** collyrium. **Wa'tery e.,** epiphora. **White of the e.,** see *Sclerotic.* **E.-wink'er,** eyelash.



Horizontal section of right eyeball. 1, optic nerve; 2, sclerotic coat; 3, cornea; 4, canal of Schlemm; 5, choroid coat; 6, ciliary muscle; 7, iris; 8, crystalline lens; 9, retina; 10, hyaloid membrane; 11, canal of Petit; 12, vitreous body; 13, aqueous humor. (Dalton.)

**Eye'ball.** Globe of the eye. See *Eye.*

**Eye'brow.** The supercilium.

**Eye'lashes.** Cilia.

**Eye'lid.** See *Palpebra.*

**Eye'sight.** Vision.

**Eye'stone.** Shelly operculum of small turbinideæ, used to get a foreign body out of the eye, being put into the inner corner under the eyelid, and working its way out at the outer corner, bringing the foreign substances with it.

# F.

**F.** Abbreviation of *Fahrenheit,* and of *fac,* make, or *fiat,* let there be made; also the chemical symbol of fluorine.

**Fa′ba** (bean). Phaseolus, Vicia faba. **F. ægypti′aca,** Nymphæa nelumbo. **F. caca′o,** cacao. **F. calabar′ica,** physostigma. **F. cathar′tica,** Jatropha curcas. **F. cras′sa,** Sedum telephium. **F. febrif′uga,** Ignatia amara. **F. græ′ca,** Diospyros lotus. **F. ignatia′na,** Ignatia amara. **F. Igna′tii,** Ignatia amara. **F. in′dica,** Ignatia amara. **F. ma′jor,** Vicia faba. **F. pechu′rei,** pichurim beans. **F. physostig′matis,** physostigma. **F. pichu′rim,** pichurim beans. **F. purga′trix,** Ricinus communis. **F. Sanc′ti Igna′tii,** Ignatia amara. **F. suil′la,** hyoscyamus. **F. vulga′ris,** Vicia faba.

**Fa′bæ.** Beans. Hog lice, once used medicinally. **F. puchu′ry,** pichurim beans.

**Faba′ria cras′sula.** Sedum telephium.

**Fabel′la** (dim. of *faba,* bean). Sesamoid bone or fibrocartilage in the gastrocnemius muscle.

**Fabia′na imbrica′ta.** Pichi; Chilian shrub, genus *Solanaceæ;* branches are used in vesical and urinary diseases.

**Fabianine′.** Crystallizable alkaloid contained in Fabiana imbricata.

**Facaldi′na.** Disease allied to syphilis and resembling tabes, which prevailed in an epidemic form in Facalde, Austria, in the early part of the year 1800.

**Face** (*facies,* face or visage). Anterior part of the head, formed of fourteen bones—the two superior maxillary, the two malar, the two ossa nasi, the two ossa inguis, the vomer, the two ossa spongiosa inferiora, the two palate bones, and the inferior maxillary, without including the frontal portion of the os frontis and the thirty-two teeth, which may be considered to form part of the face. Its arteries proceed from the external carotid; its veins end in the jugular. The face experiences alterations in disease, being yellow in jaundice and pale and puffy in dropsy. Its expression varies according to the seat of irritation, so that in infants, by attention to medical physiognomy, we can often detect the seat of disease. Hippocrates depicted so well the changes which the face experiences in long sickness, great evacuations, excessive hunger, watchfulness, etc., threatening dissolution, that the state has been called *facies Hippocratica, f. cadaverica,* or *f. tortualis.* The nose is pinched; the eyes are sunken; the temples hollow; the ears cold and retracted; the skin of the forehead tense and dry; the complexion livid; the lips pendent, relaxed, and cold, etc. The face assumes a peculiar characteristic appearance in cholera, *facies cholerica;* in cancer, *cancerous facies;* in tuberculosis, *tuberculous facies.* The term *face* is likewise given to an aspect of an organ, as *superior face of the stomach.* **F.-ache,** facial neuralgia. **F.-a′gue,** facial neuralgia. **F. presenta′tion,** presentation of the face of the fœtus at the os uteri in parturition. **F. worms,** comedones.

**Fac′et** (dim. of face). Small, circumscribed plane of the surface of a bone or other solid body, as the articular facet of a bone.

**Fac′eted.** Having facets.

**Fa′cial** (*facies,* face). Belonging to or connected with the face. **F. an′gle,** or angle of Camper, is formed by the union of two lines, one drawn from the most prominent part of the forehead to the alveolar edge of the upper jaw opposite the incisor teeth, *facial line;* the other from the meatus auditorius externus to the same point of the jaw. According to the size of the angle it has been attempted to appreciate the respective proportions of the cranium and the face, and the degree of intelligence of individuals and of animals. In the white varieties of the species it is generally 80°; in the negro not more than 70°, sometimes only 65°. As we descend the scale of animals it becomes less and less, until, in fishes, it nearly or entirely disappears. Intelligence is ascribed to those in which the angle is largely developed, as the elephant and owl; but the large facial angle may be caused by the size of the frontal sinuses, and not by the size of the brain. Several other facial angles formed by lines from other points have been proposed. **F. ar′tery,** labial, angular, or external maxillary artery; branch of the external carotid, rising beneath the digastricus and distributed to almost every part of the face. It furnishes the inferior palatal, submental, superior labial, inferior labial, and dorsalis nasi. The external carotid artery has also been called facial artery. **F. ar′tery, deep,** internal maxillary artery. **F. ar′tery, exter′nal,** facial artery. **F. ar′tery, poste′rior,** transverse facial artery. **F. ax′is,** median line projected from the internal part of the sphenoethmoidal suture to the alveolar point. **F. canal′,** aqueduct of Fallopius. **F. cen′tres,** nervous centres in the first, second, and third frontal gyri and in both central gyri for movements of the face. **F. diam′eter,** distance in the fœtus between the frontal protuberance and the point of the chin; diameter of the face of a child or adult, taken from fixed points as standards. **F. diple′gia,** see *Diplegia facialis.* **F. hemiat′rophy,** rare nervous affection characterized by progressive atrophy of one side of the face. **F. hemiple′gia,** paralysis of motion limited to one side of the face. **F. in′dex,** craniometrical ratio of the breadth of the face to its length. **F. line,** line to determine the general direction of the face, taken from different fixed points. **F. loop,** bend made by the facial nerve within the medulla oblongata. **F. nerve,** portio dura of the seventh pair, respiratory or motor nerve of the face; arises from the inferior and lateral part of the tuber annulare, in the groove separating it from the medulla oblongata, external to the corpora olivaria, and by the side of the auditory nerve. It issues from the cranium by the meatus auditorius internus; enters the aqueduct of Fallopius; receives a branch of the Vidian nerve; forms a gangliform swelling—*intumescentia gangliformis;* sends off filaments to the internal muscles of the malleus and stapes; makes its exit at the foramen stylomastoideum, and divides into two branches, the temporofacial and cervicofacial. On the face it is termed *pes anserinus, plexus nervorum anserinus.* **F. nu′cleus,** nucleus in the medulla oblongata from which the facial nerve originates. **F. nu′cleus, acces′sory,** nucleus in funiculus teres, floor of the fourth ventricle. **F. nu′cleus, supe′rior,** portion of the nucleus of the abducent nerve transmitting fibres to the facial. **F. paral′ysis,** paralysis of the parts to which the facial nerve is distributed. **F. phenom′enon,** Chvostek's symptom. **F. sur′face,** part of the outer surface of the upper jawbone in front of the zygomatic process. **F. trophoneuro′sis,** f. hemiatrophy. **F. vein** arises between the skin and frontalis muscle, descends vertically toward the greater angle of the eye, afterward descends obliquely on the face, uniting with the temporomaxillary vein to form the *common facial vein.* The latter discharges into the internal jugular vein. A *deep facial vein* comes from the pterygoid plexus to join the facial vein.

**Facia′lis.** Facial.

**Faciec′ula** (dim. of facies). Facet. **F. rena′lis,** depression on the inferior surface of the liver made by the right kidney.

**Fa′cies.** Face; surface; appearance. **F. abdomina′lis,** anxious, pinched, deeply furrowed expression associated with abdominal disease or pain. **Ad′enoid f.,** dull, heavy expression of face observed in patients affected with nasopharyngeal obstruction. **F. angula′ris u′vulæ,** angular crest of the uvula of the cerebellum. **F. cadaver′ica,** see *Face.* **F. of can′cer,** see *Face.* **F. choler′ica,** see *Face.* **F. conca′va pe′dis,** sole. **F. extenso′ria,** surface for attachment of the extensor muscles. **F. flexo′ria,** surface for attachment of the flexor muscles. **F. hippocrat′ica,** see *Face* and *Agony.* **Hyster′ical f.,** facial expression, marked by depth and prominent fulness, with more or less thickness of the upper lip and peculiar drooping of the upper eyelids, supposed to be characteristic of hysteria. **F. infe′rior pe′dis,** sole. **F. leonti′na,** leprosy of the face. **Ova′rian f.,** or **F. ovari′na** or **ovar′ica,** peculiar facial expression diagnostic of ovarian disease, the face being shrivelled, pale, elongated, and careworn; the cheeks wrinkled, the lips thin and compressed, the mouth drooping, etc. **Parkinso′nian f.,** mask-like expression of face observed in Parkinson's disease or paralysis agitans. **Syphilit′ic f.,** appearance of the face of a child suffering from congenital syphilis, who has a prematurely aged expression. **F. tortua′lis,** see *Face.* **Tuber′culous f.,** see *Face.* **F. uteri′na,** altered appearance of the face from continued uterine suffering. **Wells's f.,** ovarian f.

**Faciobra′chial.** Relating to the face and the arm.

**Faciocer′vical.** Relating to the face and neck.

**Faciolin′gual.** Relating to or affecting the face and tongue, as *faciolingual paralysis.*

**Facti′tious** (*facio,* to make). Artificial; made by art, in opposition to what is natural or already existing in nature.

**Fac′ultative** (*facultas,* faculty). Possessing power, but not always using it; potential. **F. bacte′rium,** an aërobe which may on occasion develop without oxygen, or an anaërobe which may develop in the presence of oxygen. **F. hypermetro′pia** or **hypero′pia,** hyperopia masked by the accommodation; hyperopia which can be entirely corrected by the act of accommodation without the aid of glasses. **F. par′asite,** a microorganism, not normally parasitic, which may at times become so. **F. sap′rophyte,** a parasitic organism which is capable of existing outside of its host or as a saprophyte.

**Fac′ulty** (*facio,* to make). Potency, power, virtue; what can be made or done. Power of executing a function or act. The collection of intellectual faculties constitutes the understanding. Vital faculties are vital properties. Faculty also denotes the medical profession or a body of medical or other professors.

**Fæ′cal.** Stercoraceous. See *Fecal.*

**Fæ′ces** (pl. of fæx) or **Fe′ces.** Dregs; excremental matter to be discharged from the bowels. The fæces consist of that portion of the food which has not been taken into the system by absorption, and is discharged from the body mixed with some of the products of the biliary and intestinal secretions. The quantity passed depends on the nature and amount of the food taken and on the energy of the digestive powers. A grown person in normal condition discharges from seven to nine ounces daily. An approximate analysis of the fæces of a healthy adult, by Simon, shows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Water | 77.3 | per cent. |
| Mucin | 2.3 | " |
| Proteids | 5.4 | " |
| Extractives | 1.8 | " |
| Fats | 1.5 | " |
| Salts | 1.8 | " |
| Resinous, biliary, and coloring-matters | 5.2 | " |
| Insoluble residue of food | 4.7 | " |

**F. indura′tæ,** hard, fecal matter, discharged in lumps.

**Fæc′ula.** Fecula.

**Fænugræ′cum.** Fenugreek.

**Fæx.** Feculence. See *Fæces.* **F. sac′chari,** treacle.

**Faga′ra octan′dra** (*fagus,* beech). Ord. *Rutaceæ.* Systematic name of a plant which affords tacamahaca, a resinous substance exuding from a tree of the same name, having a fragrant, delightful smell. It was formerly an ingredient in warm, stimulating plasters, and given internally like balsams generally. East India tacamahac is yielded by Calophyllum inophyllum, Balsamaria inophyllum. The name tacamahac is also given to resin from Populus balsamifera or tacamahaca, growing in northern parts of America and Siberia. **F. piperi′ta,** Japanese pepper, a native of Japan, possesses the qualities of pepper, and is used as such by the Japanese; also employed as a rubefacient cataplasm.

**Fagaras′trum capen′se.** S. African plant, ord. *Xanthoxyleæ,* fruit of which is known to the colonists as wild cardamom; prescribed in flatulency and paralysis.

**Fagin′.** A narcotic principle derived from the nut of Fagus sylvatica or beech.

**Fago′nia mysorien′sis.** Native plant of India; possesses tonic, astringent, and diuretic properties.

**Fagopy′rum.** Polygonum fagopyrum.

**Fagræ′a fra′grans.** The bark of this Chinese tree, ord. *Loganiaceæ,* is antipyretic.

**Fa′gus.** A genus of trees of the order *Cupuliferæ.* **F. casta′nia,** chestnut. **F. pu′mila,** F. castanea pumila; chincapin or dwarf chestnut. **F. purpu′rea,** F. sylvatica. **F. sylvat′ica,** systematic name of the beech. The nut affords, by expression, a palatable oil, which is eaten in some places instead of butter; it has been used as a vermifuge. **F. sylves′tris,** F. sylvatica.

**Fahr.** Abbreviation for Fahrenheit. See *Thermometer.*

**Faint.** Weak; having a tendency to swoon. A swoon; syncope.

**Faint′ing.** Syncope. **F. fe′ver,** epidemic choleriform fever which prevailed about fifty years ago in Asia. **F. fit,** syncope.

**Faint′ishness.** A slight faintness.

**Faint′ness.** Languor; syncope.

**Faints.** See *Epilepsy.*

**Fair-days** or **Fair-grass.** Potentilla anserina.

**Fai′ries' bath.** Peziza coccinea. **F. but′ter,** Tremella albida. **F. hair,** Cuscuta epithymum. **F. horse,** Senecio jacobæa. **F. pet′ticoats,** Digitalis purpurea. **F. ta′ble,** Agaricus campestris.

**Fair-maids-of-France.** Saxifraga; Achillea ptarmica.

**Falcadi′na.** See *Scherlievo.*

**Fal′cate** (*falx,* sickle). Shaped like a sickle; falciform. **F. car′tilages,** falciform cartilages.

**Fal′ces.** Plural of falx.

**Fal′cial.** Relating to a falx. **F. si′nus,** inferior longitudinal sinus.

**Falcic′ula.** Falx cerebelli.

**Fal′ciform** (*falx,* scythe, *forma,* shape). Having the shape of a scythe. **F. bor′der,** f. process. **F. car′tilages,** semilunar cartilages of the knee. **F. constric′tion,** sickle-shaped appearance of the uterus from irregular contraction. **F. expan′sion, lig′ament,** or **pro′cess of the fas′cia la′ta,** scythe-shaped reflection of the fascia lata, forming, outward and upward, the opening for the vena saphæna, and attached to the crural arch by its superior extremity, forming the anterior wall of the femoral ring. **F. lig′ament,** suspensory or broad ligament of the liver; falciform expansion of the fascia lata. **F. lobe,** central part of the cerebral hemispheres. **F. pro′cess,** part of great sacrosciatic ligament prolonged on ramus of ischium; falciform expansion of fascia lata; falx cerebri. **F. si′nus,** inferior longitudinal sinus; see *Sinuses.*

**Fal′cula** (dim. of falx). Falx cerebri.

**Fall fe′ver.** Autumnal fever. **F. poi′son,** Amianthium muscætoxicum.

**Fall'ing of the bow'el.** Prolapsus recti. **F. sick'ness,** epilepsy. **F. of the womb,** prolapsus uteri.

**Fallo'pian aq'ueduct.** Aquæductus Fallopii. **F. arch,** Poupart's ligament. **F. canal',** aqueduct of Fallopius. **F. gesta'tion,** tubal pregnancy. **F. hia'tus,** opening on the anterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone for the petrosal branch of the Vidian nerve. **F. lig'ament,** round ligament of the uterus; Poupart's ligament. **F. mus'cle,** pyramidalis. **F. preg'nancy,** tubal pregnancy or pregnancy occurring in the Fallopian tube. **F. tube,** oviduct, see *Tube, Fallopian.* **F. valve,** ileocæcal valve.

**Falret's** (fal-rase') **type.** A variety of paranoia in which there is mania of persecution and of enmity to the supposed persecutor.

**False** (*fallo,* to deceive). Pseudo- (in composition), spurious, bastard. **F. aca'cia,** Robinia pseudacacia, indigenous to the U. S; bark is tonic and emetocathartic; flowers are narcotic. **F. al'oe,** Agave virginica; root is laxative. **F. an'eurysm,** see *Aneurysm.* **F. angustu'ra,** bark of Strychnos nux vomica. **F. ankylo'sis,** ankylosis without osseous union. **F. a'nus,** unnatural external outlet for the bowel. **F. bit'tersweet,** Celastrus scandens. **F. concep'tion,** mole. **F. deliv'ery,** false waters. **F. germ,** mole. **F. glot'tis,** cavity between the superior vocal cords. **F. im'age,** image formed by the deviating eye in diplopia. **F. ipecacuan'ha,** Ionidium ipecacuanha. **F. joint,** pseudarthrosis. **F. lig'aments,** peritoneal folds connecting the bladder and contiguous organs. **F. mea'sles,** roseola, rötheln. **F. mem'brane,** exudation of fibrin on the surface of an organ, as the lung, the pharynx, etc. **F. pains,** pains resembling labor-pains, but not caused by contractions of the uterus. **F. pas'sage,** accidental passage made in surgical operations, and particularly in introducing the catheter, the latter being passed alongside the urethra. **F. pel'vis,** see *Pelvis.* **F. quar'ter,** fissure in the hoof of the horse. **F. ribs,** ribs that are not attached to the breastbone. **F. saf'fron,** safflower. **F. sarsaparil'la,** Aralia nudicaulis. **F. spike'nard,** Smilacina racemosa. **F. su'ture,** joint formed by rough surfaces. **F. u'nicorn root,** Chamælirium luteum. **F. vale'rian,** Senecio aurelius. **F. ver'tebræ,** fused vertebræ which form the sacrum and coccyx. **F. vo'cal cords,** inferior vocal cords of the larynx. **F. wa'ters,** water which sometimes collects between the amnion and chorion or between the uterus and ovum, and is discharged before the rupture of the true bag of waters. **F. win'tergreen,** Pyrola rotundifolia.

**Falset'to voice** (I., dim. of *falso,* false). See *Voice.*

**Falsifica'tion** (*falsus,* false, *facio,* to make). Fraudulent imitation or alteration of an aliment or medicine. Adulteration; sophistication.

**Falx** (scythe). Anatomical name for several membranous reflections having the shape of a falx or scythe. **F. cerebel'li,** triangular process of the dura mater opposite the internal occipital protuberance. Its base is attached to the middle of the tentorium, and its top or apex bifurcates, to proceed to the sides of the foramen magnum. Its convex surface is toward the cranium; its concave surface, in the fissure or groove separating the two lobes of the cerebellum. **F. cer'ebri,** vertical superior longitudinal process; greatest process of the dura mater, extending from the fore to the hind part of the skull, on the median line; broad behind and narrow before, and lodged in the groove, separating the hemispheres from each other—*interlobular fissure.* At its superior part is situated the superior longitudinal sinus; at its lower, corresponding to the edge of the scythe, the inferior longitudinal sinus. Its anterior extremity is attached to the crista galli; its posterior is continuous with the tentorium cerebelli, and contains the straight sinus. **F. ligamento'sa,** falciform process. **F. ma'jor,** falx cerebri. **F. mi'nor,** falx cerebelli. **F. of the peritone'um,** there are two folds of the peritoneum which have received this name: the *great* falx, falx of the umbilical vein, suspensory ligament of the liver, is a reflection of the peritoneum, ascending from the umbilicus to the anterior and interior surface of the liver; the *small* falx, triangular ligament of the liver, falx of the umbilical artery, one of the lateral ligaments of the liver, reflections of the peritoneum raised up by the umbilical arteries. **F. of the umbil'ical vein,** great falx of the peritoneum.

**Fames** (fa'mees). Hunger. **F. bovi'na** (ox), **cani'na** (dog), or **lupi'na** (wolf), boulimia, or depravation of the digestive functions, in which the patient eats voraciously.

**Famil'ial.** Family (adj.), belonging to or characteristic of a family. **F. atax'ia,** Paramyoclonus multiplex. **F. diseas'es,** hereditary diseases.

**Fam'ily.** A group of individuals possessing blood or marriage relationship. In scientific classification, a group intermediate between a genus and an order. Used adjectively, familial.

**Fam'ine fe'ver** or **ty'phus.** Relapsing fever.

**Fan'cy mark.** Nævus.

**Fang.** Part of tooth contained in an alveolus; the larger teeth have several fangs. Grooved or tubular tooth of a venomous serpent for the transmission of poison.

**Fan'go.** Clay obtained from hot springs in Italy, and employed as a local application in gouty arthritis.

**Fan'tasm.** Phantasm.

**Fan'tom** (*phantasma,* spectre). Phantom.

**Farabeuf's' amputa'tion.** See *Amputation.*

**Fa'rad** (after Faraday). Unit of electrical capacity.

**Farada'ic.** Faradic.

**Farad'ic.** Relating or appertaining to faradization or electricity by induction; as f. battery, f. bath, f. current.

**Far'adism.** Faradization.

**Faradiza'tion.** Localized application, therapeutically, of induction currents.

**Far'adize.** To excite, as a muscle, by an induced electric current.

**Faradopunc'ture.** Acupuncturation by a faradized needle.

**Farci'men** (*farcio,* to stuff). Equinia.

**Farcino'ma.** Farcy bud.

**Far'cinous.** Relating to or affected with farcy.

**Far'cy.** Equinia; chronic glanders. **F. buds** or **but'tons,** small tumors on various parts of a horse affected with equinia or glanders. **Cat'tle f.,** a chronic disease of cattle due to the presence of Streptothrix farcinica.

**Far'del-bound.** Disorder of the locomotor apparatus in cattle—"staggers"—from overloading of the third stomach.

**Far'fara** or **F. be'chium.** Coltsfoot. See *Tussilago.*

**Fari'na.** Meal or flour; powder obtained by grinding the seeds of the gramineous, leguminous, and cucurbitaceous plants in particular.

**Farina'ceous.** Mealy; having the appearance or nature of farina or containing farina. The term *farinacea* includes all substances containing farina and employed as nutriment. In pathology the epithet *farinaceous* is applied to eruptions in which the epidermis exfoliates in small particles similar to farina.

**Far'kleberry.** Vaccinium arboreum.

**Farm'ery.** Hospital.

**Far-point.** Punctum remotum. Farthest point of accommodation to which the eye can adjust itself, denoted by symbol R; this varies in different conditions of the eye from infinity to a negative distance.

**Farre's tu'bercles.** Cancerous nodules occurring on the surface of the liver in secondary cancer of that organ. **F.'s white line,** line at the hilum of the ovary, indicating the attachment of the mesovarium.

**Farre-Wal'deyer line.** Farre's white line.

**Far-sight'edness.** See *Presbyopia* and *Hypermetropia.*

**Fas′cia** (band). A bandage, fillet, roller, or ligature. Aponeurotic expansion of muscles binding parts together. Sheaths of muscles, vessels, and nerves are made up of fascia. **Ab′ernethy's f.**, see *Abernethy*. **F. adipo′sa**, adipose capsule (of kidney). **A′nal f.**, ischiorectal f. **F. anoperinea′lis**, perineal fascia. **Antibra′chial f.**, antibrachial aponeurosis. **F. aponeurot′ica**, deep f. **F. a. fem′oris** f. lata aponeurosis. **Ax′illary f.**, axillary fascia. **Bicip′ital f.**, aponeurosis of the biceps muscle. **Bra′chial f.**, brachial aponeurosis. **Broad f.**, f. lata. **Buc′cal, buc′cinator,** or **buc′copharyn′geal f.**, thin fascia covering the buccinator muscle and pharynx. **Buck's f.**, the superficial perineal fascia continued on the penis. **F. bul′bi**, see *Capsule of Bonnet*. **Cam′per's f.**, see *Camper*. **F. capita′lis**, double-headed roller passing over the head and enveloping it like a cap; capelina. **F. cap′itis**, bandage for the head in case of headache. **Ceph′alopharyn′geal f.**, upper part of pharyngeal aponeurosis attached to the bones of the head. **Cer′vical f.**, sheath of the muscles of the neck. **Clavipec′toral f.**, costocoracoid membrane. **Cloquet's′ f.**, see *Cloquet*. **F. of Col′les**, see *Perineal fascia*. **F. col′li pro′pria**, deep cervical fascia. **Coop′er's f.**, transversalis f. **Cor′acoclavic′ular** or **cor′acopec′toral f.**, costocoracoid membrane. **F. corona′lis ante′rior**, muscular fibres of the anterior wall of the heart from the left to the right auricular appendage. **F. cos′tocoracoide′a**, costocoracoid membrane. **Cremaster′ic f.**, see *Cremaster*. **Crib′riform f.** or **cribro′sa f.**, sieve-like portion of the fascia lata, so called from its being pierced by numerous openings for the passage of lymphatic vessels. **F. cru′ris** or **cru′ral f.**, fascia of leg, superficial and deep. **Deep f.**, fibrous tissue, not superficial, in membranous expansions. **Dénonvillier's′ f.** see *Dénonvillier*. **F. denta′ta** or **denticula′ta**, band of gray matter seen beneath the tænia hippocampi on raising it up, which runs along the inner border of the cornu ammonis; crenated by transverse furrows. **F. digita′lis**, gantelet; finger bandage. **Diophthal′mic f.**, bandage applied over both eyes. **F. div′idens**, dividing bandage. **Dor′sal f.**, vertebral fascia; also fascia covering the dorsum of the fingers and toes. **F. endoabdomina′lis** or **endogas′trica**, transversalis fascia. **F. endopelvi′na**, subperitoneal fascia of pelvis. **F. endothorac′ica**, internal fascia of thoracic cavity. **F. epicra′nia**, epicranial aponeurosis. **Fibroare′olar f.**, superficial f. **God′man's f.**, see *Godman*. **F. gyp′sea**, plaster-of-Paris bandage. **F. heliodo′ri**, T-bandage. **F. hu′meri**, brachial aponeurosis. **F. hypogas′trica**, pelvic fascia. **F. ili′aca**, iliac aponeurosis or fascia; aponeurosis proceeding from the tendon of the psoas minor, or arising from the anterior surface of the psoas magnus when the former muscle does not exist. Attached externally to the inner edge of the crest of the ilium, below and anteriorly, on one side to the crural arch, sending expansion to the fascia transversalis, and on the other side continuous with the deep-seated lamina of the fascia lata, forming the posterior wall of the crural canal. Within and behind, the iliac fascia is attached to the brim of the pelvis, and is continuous with the pelvic aponeurosis. The iliac aponeurosis covers the iliac and psoas muscles, which it separates from the peritoneum. **F. infraspina′ta**, fascia investing infraspinatus muscle. **F. infundibulifor′mis**, internal spermatic fascia; funnel-shaped offset from the fascia transversalis, which is prolonged as a sheath upon the vas deferens and spermatic vessels as they pass out of the abdomen. **F. inguina′lis**, spica. **Intercolum′nar f.**, external spermatic fascia; thin membrane derived from the margin of the pillars of the external abdominal ring during the descent of the testis in the fœtus, being prolonged downward around the surface of the cord and testis. **F. ischioprostat′ica**, transverse ligament of the pelvis; deep perineal fascia. **Ischiorec′tal f.**, anal fascia; thin membrane covering the perineal aspect of the levator ani muscle, with which the obturator fascia is continuous. **F. la′ta aponeuro′sis**, crural or femoral aponeurosis; the most extensive fascia in the body, enveloping all the muscles of the thigh, attached above to the outer edge of the ilia; it arises from the crural arch by two distinct laminæ, separated by the femoral vessels, and becoming confounded a little below the part where the great vena saphæna opens into the crural vein. Of these laminæ, the one is more anterior and thicker than the other, and may be considered as a prolongation of the aponeurosis of the external oblique; it is intimately united to Poupart's ligament; the other, which is thinner, is behind and deeper seated, and, after its union with the former, proceeds to be inserted into the pubis. In attaching itself to the pectineal line under the name of *Hey's ligament*, or Hey's femoral ligament, it helps to form *Gimbernat's ligament*. Inferiorly, the fascia lata becomes confounded with the tendon of the triceps, and is attached to the external tuberosity of the tibia. The use of the fascia lata, like that of other aponeuroses, is to strengthen the action of muscles, etc. **F. la′ta mus′cle**, muscle situated at the upper and outer part of the thigh, arising, above, from the outer part of the anterior and superior spine of the ilium, and inserted, below, between the two laminæ of the fascia lata, which its stretches and raises when it contracts. **F. levato′ris a′ni**, anal fascia. **F. lin′guæ**, fascia covering the tongue. **F. lon′ga** or **longitudina′lis**, vertebral ligament (anterior and posterior). **F. lumba′lis, lumba′ris,** or **lumbo′rum**, lumbar fascia; fascia formed by the blending of the posterior layer of the vertebral aponeurosis of the transversalis with the aponeurosis of the serratus posticus inferior and latissimus dorsi muscles. **F. lumbodorsa′lis**, the whole fascia usually included under the two divisions—vertebral and lumbar fasciæ. **F. medulla′ris**, pyramid of the medulla oblongata. **F. mus′culi transver′si**, fascia transversalis. **F. nodo′sa**, knotted bandage. **F. nu′chæ**, portion of the cervical fascia in relation with the trapezius and rhomboidei muscles. **Ob′turator f.**, see *Pelvic aponeurosis*. **F. oc′uli** or **ocula′ris**, eye bandage; capsule of Tenon. **F. or′bitæ**, orbital fascia. **Pal′mar f.**, palmar aponeurosis. **F. parotide′omasseter′ica**, process of the cervical fascia covering the parotid gland and masseter muscle. **Pel′vic inter′nal f.**, see *Pelvic aponeurosis*. **Pel′vic lat′eral f.**, see *Pelvic aponeurosis*. **Pel′vic supe′rior f.**, see *Pelvic aponeurosis*. **F. pelvi′na**, see *Pelvic aponeurosis*. **F. pelviprostat′ica**, process of rectovesical fascia investing the prostate gland. **F. pel′vis exter′na**, perineal fascia. **F. pel′vis inter′na**, pelvic fascia. **F. pe′nis**, see *Perineal fascia*. **Perine′al f.**, see *Perineal fascia*. **F. perine′i**, perineal fascia. **F. p. profun′da** or **transver′sa**, triangular ligament of the urethra. **F. pharyn′gis**, pharyngeal aponeurosis. **F. pharyngobasila′ris**, f. cephalopharyngea. **F. prævertebra′lis**, prevertebral fascia; portion of the cervical fascia. **F. profun′da abdom′inis**, fascia transversalis. **F. p. col′li**, deep fascia of the neck. **F. p. cru′ris**, fascia lata. **F. p. fem′oris**, fascia lata. **F. pro′pria**, layer of areolar tissue derived from the sheath of the femoral vessels, or, according to some, from the cribriform fascia. One of the coverings of femoral hernia, and generally quite dense about the neck of the hernia, but thin or even wanting on its fundus. *F. propria of the cord* is the prolongation of the fascia propria on the spermatic cord. **F. puborecta′lis**, process of rectovesical fascia from pubis to rectum. **F. rec′ta**, fascia or sheath of the rectus muscle. **F. r. abdom′inis**, fascia or sheath of the rectus abdominis muscle. **Rectoves′ical f.**, visceral layer of the pelvic fascia, investing the prostate, bladder, and rectum. **F. re′num**, adipose capsule of the kidney. **F. re′pens**, spica. **Richer's′ f.**, see *Richer*. **F. salpingopharynge′a**, part of pharyngeal aponeurosis having origin at the Eustachian tube. **F. scapula′ris**, scapulary. **Scar′pa's f.**, deep layer of superficial fascia about the groin. **F. Sculte′ti**, bandage of separate strips. **F. semicircula′ris**, tænia semicircularis. **F. semiluna′ris**, aponeurosis of the biceps. **F. serra′ta,** dentate convolution. **Spermat′ic f.,** see *Fascia infundibuliformis* and *F., intercolumnar.* **F. spira′lis,** bandage in the shape of an axe or hatchet. **F. stella′ta,** X-shaped bandage for one or both shoulders. **F. subcuta′nea,** superficial fascia. **Submus′cular f.,** capsule of Ténon or Bonnet. **Subperitone′al f.,** subperitoneal aponeurosis; thin, tendinous layer on the outer surface of the peritoneum. **F. subpu′bica,** triangular ligament of the urethra. **F. subscapula′ris,** fascia investing the subscapularis muscle. **Superfic′ial f.,** fibro-areolar fascia; fascia immediately beneath the integument over almost the entire surface of the body, facilitating the movement of the skin, connecting it with the parts beneath, etc. **F. superficia′lis abdom′inis,** superficial aponeurosis of the abdomen and thigh; very thin aponeurosis covering the muscles and aponeuroses of the abdomen; passing before the crural arch, to which it adheres with some degree of force; sending a membranous sheath, which surrounds the spermatic cord; and continuous with the dartos, which it assists in forming. The fascia superficialis presents, beneath the crural arch, very distinct fibres, whose direction is parallel to the fold of the thigh. It is applied over the fascia lata aponeurosis, and is attached, internally, to the ascending ramus of the ischium, near the root of the corpus cavernosum. Before the descent of the testicle from the abdomen the fascia superficialis is very manifestly continuous with the gubernaculum testis. **F. supraspina′ta,** fascia investing supraspinatus muscle. **Tari′ni's f.,** dentate convolution. **Tem′poral f.,** temporal aponeurosis. **F. of Tén′on,** the tunica vaginalis bulbi or capsule of Bonnet, is blended with the sheaths and expansion of the straight muscles of the eye, and closely adherent to the sclerotica as far forward as the corneal edge. The latter portion of this membrane has been called the *fascia* or *membrane of Ténon.* Between this fascia and the sclerotica is the *space of Ténon.* See *Capsule of Bonnet.* **F. t-formis,** T-bandage. **F. thoracico-inter′na,** f. endothoracica. **F. tor′tilis,** tourniquet. **F. transver′sa** or **transversa′lis,** aponeurosis separating the transversalis muscle from the peritoneum in the inguinal region. It arises above the posterior edge of the crural arch, where it seems to be continuous with the aponeurosis of the greater oblique muscle. Above, it is lost in the areolar tissue at the internal surface of the transversalis abdominis; within, it is continuous with the outer edge of the tendon of the rectus muscle and Gimbernat's ligament; below, with the aponeurosis of the greater oblique, receiving an expansion from the fascia iliaca. Toward its middle, and a little above the crural arch, the fascia transversalis has the wide orifice of a canal, which is occupied, in the female, by the round ligament of the uterus, and in the male furnishes an expansion, serving as a sheath to the spermatic vessels. Where the fascia is thickened across the inner surface of the umbilicus it is called *fascia transversalis umbilicalis* or *f. umbilicalis.* **F. triangula′ris,** triangular ligament. **Tyr′rell's f.,** rectovesical f. **F. umbilica′lis,** see *F. transversalis.* **F. vagina′lis bul′bi,** capsule of Ténon. **F. vertebra′lis,** vertebral fascia. **F. vola′ris,** palmar fascia.

**Fas′ciæ** (pl. of fascia). See *Fascia.* **F. co′li,** see *Colon.* **F. muscula′res oc′uli,** fibres of the capsule of Ténon connected with the tendons of the ocular muscles.

**Fas′cial.** Relating to a fascia or fasciæ.

**Fascia′lis.** Fascia lata muscle; sartorius. **F. lon′gus** or **sarto′rius,** sartorius.

**Fas′cians** (*fascia,* a swathe). Dividing into layers, as in neuritis fascians.

**Fas′ciated.** Having a fibrous or rod-like arrangement.

**Fascia′tion.** Deligation. Binding up a wounded part.

**Fas′cicle.** Fasciculus; small collection of fibres. **Cu′neate** or **cu′neiform f.,** fasciculus cuneatus. **Fundamen′tal f.,** part of the anterior column connecting with the medulla oblongata. **Ol′ivary f.** fasciculus of nervous matter surrounding the olivary body. **Pos′terolongitu′dinal f.,** nervous matter connecting the quadrigeminal bodies and the nuclei of the fourth and sixth nerves with the parts below.

**Fascic′ular.** Arranged in bundles or fasciculi. **F. kerati′tis,** inflammation of the cornea, attended with peculiar arrangement of bands of vessels. **F. neuro′ma,** neuroma in which nerve fibres are fascicular or in bands.

**Fascic′ulate** or **Fascic′ulated.** Fascicular, or arranged in bands or bundles. **F. blad′der,** sacculated condition of the bladder. **F. por′tion of pe′duncle,** basal portion of crura cerebri. See *Peduncles.*

**Fascicula′tion.** Arrangement or distribution in fasciculi or bundles. Hypertrophy of the muscular coat, as of the bladder, the muscular fibres being prominent and interlacing.

**Fas′cicule.** Fascicle; fasciculus.

**Fascic′uli** (pl. of fasciculus). See *Fascicle* and *Fasciculus.*

**Fascic′ulus** (dim. of *fascia,* band). Fascicle, a small bundle. In anatomy, a small collection of fibres; in pharmacy, a handful. **F. acous′ticus,** one of the transverse white lines on the floor of the fourth ventricle. **F. arcifor′mis,** collection of white fibres on surface of the medulla oblongata. **F. arcifor′mis pe′dis,** fibres of pes pedunculi passing under pons Varolii. **F. arcua′tus,** bundle of fibres passing from frontal to occipital lobe. **F. bas′ilis inter′nus,** bundle of fibres situated in the axis of the superior or middle occipitotemporal convolution. **F. bigem′inogenicula′ris,** fibres connecting corpora geniculata externa and superior corpora quadrigemina. **Cerebel′lar f.,** cerebellar lateral tract. **F. cerebello′sus,** posterior column of spinal cord. **F. cerebra′lis,** anterior column of spinal cord. **F. cortical′is,** pyramid of Ferrein. **F. cor′ticobulba′ris,** bundle of nerve fibres along middle border of pes pedunculi. **F. cunea′tus** or **Cu′neiform f.,** lateral column of the spinal cord. **F. decus′sans pyram′idum,** bundle or tract of motor fibres associating central convolutions of the brain and spinal cord. **F. ex′ilis,** slip of insertion of flexor longus pollicis on coronoid process of ulna. **F. genicula′tus,** fibres of pes pedunculi passing to genu of internal capsule, or collection of fibres passing from crusta to cortex. **F. of Goll,** fibres passing along the posterior median fissure of the spinal cord and medulla oblongata from the middle of the back to the cerebellum. **F. grac′ilis,** corpus restiforme. **Gratiolet's′ f.,** bundle of nerve fibres between cerebellum and occipital lobe. **Habe′nal f.,** bundle of nerve fibres between ganglion of habenula and interpeduncular ganglia. **Infe′rior longitu′dinal f.,** bundle of fibres connecting occipital and temporal lobes. **F. innomina′tus,** one of two large bundles of fibres in the interior of the medulla oblongata, behind the corpora olivaria, and more or less apparent between those bodies and the corpora restiformia; they ascend, and become apparent in the fourth ventricle, under the name *fasciculi* or *processus teretes.* **F. latera′lis,** fibres of tractus opticus distributed along the side of the optic chiasm to the eye of the same side. **F. longitudina′lis,** inferior longitudinal f.; bundle of white fibres in middle raphe of medulla oblongata, pons Varolii, and crura cerebri; bundle of fibres passing from frontal to occipital lobe. **F. l. co′li,** one of the ligaments of the colon. **F. margina′lis aquæduc′ti,** one of the collections of nerve fibres arising from the nucleus of the fifth nerve and interlacing along the aqueduct of Sylvius. **Me′dian poste′rior f. of the medul′la oblonga′ta,** funiculus gracilis. **F. medul′læ spina′lis,** one of the columns of the spinal cord. **F. muscula′ris co′li,** one of the ligaments of the colon. **F. nu′clei oli′væ,** prolongation of lateral column of spinal cord in medulla. **F. obli′quus pon′tis,** bundle of fibres directed obliquely on surface of pons. **F. occipita′lis perpendicula′ris,** bundle of fibres directed perpendicularly from parietal lobe to occipitotemporal convolution. **Ol′ivary f.**, nuclei olivæ; olivary peduncle. **Prim′itive f.**, muscular fibre. **F. pyramida′lis**, part of pes pedunculi having fibres from pyramidal tracts of the cord; also pyramid of Ferrein. **F. pyram′idis**, column of medulla oblongata, continuation of anterior column of the cord. **F. of reinforce′ment**, lateral column of spinal cord. **Respi′ratory f.**, solitary f. **F. restifor′mis**, lateral column of spinal cord. **F. retroflex′us**, bundle of white fibres passing through thalamus opticus from ganglion habenulæ to ganglion interpedunculare. **F. rotun′dus**, solitary bundle of fibres in upper part of spinal cord and medulla oblongata from nucleus of vagus. **Sol′itary f.**, bundle of nerve fibres in posterior part of internal capsule of lens, extending to occipital lobe. **Sphenoid′al f.**, bundle of nerve fibres corresponding to part of corona radiata entering the temporosphenoidal lobe. **F. subcallo′sus**, tract of nerve fibres beneath the corpus callosum. **Supe′rior longitu′dinal f.**, bundle of fibres passing from frontal to occipital lobe. **F. tegmen′ti**, bundle of longitudinal nerve fibres in tegmentum of brain of dog. **F. te′res cor′dis**, one of the columnæ carneæ. **F. te′res pon′tis**, band of white fibres in floor of fourth ventricle; see *F. innominatus*. **Trineu′ral f.**, solitary f. **F. of Türck**, continuation downward in anterior column of spinal cord of motor fibres connecting central convolutions of brain and spinal cord. **F. uncina′tus** or **uncifor′mis**, white bundle, seen on the lateral aspect of the cerebral hemispheres, passing across the bottom of the fissure of Sylvius, and connecting the anterior with the middle and posterior lobes. Fibres of this fasciculus expand at each extremity, and the superficial portions curve or *hook* sharply between the contiguous parts of the anterior and middle lobes, whence the epithet *uncinatus*, "hooked."

**Fascina′tion.** Exercise of will-power by one person over the actions of another, as in first stage of hypnotism.

**Fasci′ola** (dim. of *fascia*, band). Small bandage. Fascia dentata. Distoma. **F. cine′rea**, tuberculum cinereum. **F. denta′ta**, dentate convolution. **F. hepat′ica, F. huma′na**, or **F. lanceola′ta**, Distoma hepaticum.

**Fasciot′omy** (*fascia* + *tome*, incision). Operation on or division of a fascia.

**Fas′cis.** Fasciculus.

**Fasci′tis.** Inflammation of fascia.

**Fast.** To abstain from food. Abstinence from food.

**Fastid′ium.** Fastidiousness, squeamishness; condition of a stomach affected with nausea. **F. ci′bi** or **cibo′rum**, disgust for food; want of appetite. **F. po′tûs**, loathing of drink.

**Fastiga′tum.** Oval mass of gray nervous matter on each side of the inferior vermis of the cerebellum. Nucleus fastigii.

**Fastigium**, fas-tij′e-um (*fastus*, elevation). Acme; the stage of a fever in which the temperature has ceased to rise, but has not yet begun to decline. Point of projection of the roof of the fourth ventricle in the medullary centre of the cerebellum.

**Fat.** Soft, white, animal substance; inodorous, insipid, oily, inflammable, easy to melt, and becoming rancid by union with oxygen; almost insoluble in alcohol, insoluble in water, soluble in fixed oils. Fat is formed of stearin, margarin, and olein, all of which are regarded as salts composed of stearic, margaric, and oleic acids, and a common base, called, from its sweetish taste, glycerin. To these are almost always joined an odorous and a coloring principle. Fat is found in a number of animal tissues, especially the subcutaneous connective tissue, and is very abundant in the neighborhood of the kidneys and in the epiploon. It is generally fluid in the cetacea; soft and of strong smell in the carnivora; solid and inodorous in the ruminating animal; white and abundant in young animals; and yellowish in old. It forms about a twentieth part of the weight of the human body. Fat, considered physiologically, has, for its function, to protect the organs, maintain their temperature, and to serve for nutrition in case of need. Also, employed adjectively, containing fat, fatty; corpulent. **F. canals′** or **col′umns**, vertical columnar-shaped spaces or clefts extending obliquely from the bases of the hair follicles to the cellular membrane. **F. cells**, fatty vesicles. **F. em′bolism**, embolism caused by choking of capillary vessels with globules of oil or fat. **Mackaw′ f.**, see *Cocos bucyracea*. **F. necro′sis**, formation of small, firm, opaque areas in fat, usually in subperitoneal fat; probably due to some affection of the abdominal sympathetic; it often accompanies acute pancreatitis. **F. thrill**, a thrill felt on palpation of the abdomen in the corpulent.

**Fatiga′tio** (*fatigo*, to fatigue). Lassitude or fatigue.

**Fatigue′.** State of the body, following over-exertion, in which the animal functions are executed with less promptitude and vigor than usual. **F. disease′** or **fe′ver**, fever resulting from exhaustion, as from overwork, probably due to toxins generated in consequence of excessive tissue decomposition or *fatigue-stuffs*.

**Fat′ty.** Adipose, adipous, pinguid, pinguedinous. Relating to, resembling, or containing fat. Connective tissue has been called fatty or adipous from the belief that the fat is deposited in its areola. The areolar tissue, however, merely lodges between its lamellæ and filaments the vesicles in which the fat is contained. **F. acids**, acids formed by oxidation of the primary alcohols, acetic acid for example; some of the fatty acids occur in the body, partly free and partly in combination with glycerin, forming fat. **F. casts**, tube-casts. **F. degenera′tion**, degenerative and disintegrating change in a tissue by conversion into fat, as in muscular fibres of the heart, or deposit of fat in and between the elements, as in the secreting cells of the liver; it is caused by chemical alteration in the protoplasm of a cell acting at the expense of the histological elements of the cell; see *Degeneration* and *Lardaceous*. **F. heart**, unusual deposition of fat on the heart; adipose degeneration of the heart. **F. infiltra′tion**, infiltration of the tissues with fat deposited in them from the blood; it is only a deposit, not a degeneration, but if it persists it becomes a morbid process; the fat is not formed out of the cells of an organ, but is brought there in the circulation. **F. kid′ney**, Bright's disease. **F. lig′ament**, adipous ligament; reflection of the synovial membrane of the knee-joint, passing from the ligamentum patellæ toward the cavity separating the condyles of the femur. **F. liv′er**, f. degeneration of the liver, consisting in an accumulation of fat in the secreting cells. **F. mem′brane**, adipose membrane, adipose tissue; subcutaneous areolar tissue, or that containing the fatty or adipose vesicles. **F. metamor′phosis**, f. degeneration; see *Degeneration*. **F. se′ries**, methane or marsh gas and its derivatives. **F. tu′mors**, several forms of adipose or fatty tumors are described, as lipoma, steatoma, etc.; see *Tumors*. **F. ves′icles**, adipose vesicles, fat cells; small bursæ or membranous vesicles enclosing the fat situated in the areolæ of the connective tissue. Generally they are round and globular, and in certain subjects receive vessels which are very apparent. They form so many small sacs without apertures, in the interior of which are filaments arranged like septa. In fatty subjects the adipose vesicles are very perceptible, being attached to the areolar tissue and neighboring parts by a vascular pedicle.

**Fatu′itas** (*fatuus*, foolish). Mental imbecility; idiotism; dementia. One so affected is said to be *fatuous*. **F. alpicola′rum** or **convalli′nus**, cretinism.

**Fatu′ity.** Fatuitas.

**Fat′uous.** See *Fatuitas*.

**Fau′ces.** The cavity leading from the mouth to the pharynx; also called *isthmus of the fauces*.

**Faucette′ voice** (dim. of *faux*, false). See *Voice*.

**Fauchard's** (fo-shars') **disease'.** Pyorrhœa alveolaris; alveodental periostitis.

**Fau'cial.** Relating to the fauces; pharyngeal.

**Fauci'tis.** Inflammation of the fauces; isthmitis.

**Fau'na.** Collection of animals peculiar to any one country or locality.

**Fav'eolate** (*faveolus,* small cavity). Having small cavities like a honeycomb; alveolar.

**Favifor'mis** (*favus,* honeycomb, *forma,* shape). Honeycombed. See *Favosus.*

**Fa'vose.** Faveolate; favous; honeycombed.

**Fa'vous.** Relating to favus.

**Fav'uli** (dim. of *favus,* honeycomb). Honeycomb-like depressions in the lining membrane of the stomach. Alveoli.

**Fa'vus** (honeycomb). Porrigo; porrigo lupinosa or favosa; a disease of the skin due to the presence of the Achorion Schoenleinii. **F. achati'nus** (*achates,* agate), favus with agate-like crusts. **F. confer'tus,** porrigo scutulata. **F. crusto'sus,** favus attended with crusts. **F. cups,** cup-like depressions in the crusts on the hair follicles, forming the characteristic lesion of favus. **F. disper'sus,** porrigo lupinosa. **F. eczemato'des,** vesicular form of favus. **F. fun'gus,** Achorion Schoenleinii. **F. lupino'sus,** porrigo lupinosa. **F. scutifor'mis,** ringworm of the scalp. **F. sparro'sus,** f. crustosus. **F. spar'sus,** porrigo lupinosa. **F. suberi'nus** (cork-like), f. with cork-like crusts. **Un'gual f.** or **F. un'guium,** see *Onychomycosis favosa.*

**Fax'wax.** Ligamentum nuchæ.

**Fea'berry.** Gooseberry.

**Feath'erfew.** Matricaria.

**Feath'er gera'nium.** Chenopodium botrya.

**Febricitans,** feb-ris'it-ans (*febricito,* to have fever). Feverish; one attacked with fever.

**Febricity,** feb-ris'it-e. Feverishness.

**Febric'ula** (dim. of febris). Slight degree of fever; ephemera.

**Febric'ulose.** Slightly feverish.

**Febriculos'ity.** Feverishness.

**Febrifa'cient** or **Febrif'ic** (*febris,* fever, *facio,* to make). Causing fever.

**Febrif'erous** (*febris,* fever, *fero,* to carry). Fever-bearing or fever-producing.

**Febrif'ic.** Febrifacient.

**Febrif'ugal.** Febrifuge.

**Feb'rifuge.** Antipyretic, reducing fever; also an agent possessing this property. Some febrifuges have a general applicability in various fevers, while others—as quinine—have a specific action in malarial fevers.

**Feb'rile.** Pyretic; relating to fever; feverish. **F. an'guish,** pain of head sometimes preceding fever.

**Febril'ity.** Condition of fever.

**Fe'bris.** Fever. **F. acmas'tica,** continued fever. **F. a. contin'ua,** continued fever. **F. adenomeninge'a,** adenomeningeal fever. **F. adenonervo'sa,** plague. **F. adynam'ica,** typhus fever. **F. æsta'tis,** thermic fever. **F. æstiva'lis,** summer intermittent fever. **F. æs'tivo-autumna'lis,** summer-autumn fever, a grave form of malaria. **F. africa'na,** pernicious malarial fever. **F. agrypno'des,** fever characterized especially by insomnia. **F. al'ba,** chlorosis. **F. a. milia'ris,** miliary fever. **F. al'gida,** fever with coldness of the surface, an old term for the algid stage of cholera. **F. amato'ria,** chlorosis; hectic fever. **F. america'na,** yellow fever. **F. amphim'era** or **amphimer'ina,** quotidian. **F. amphimer'ina hec'tica,** hectic fever. **F. a. la'tica,** latent form of quotidian remittent fever. **F. ampullo'sa,** pemphigus. **F. anabat'ica,** continued fever. **F. angino'sa,** angina. **F. angioton'ica,** continued fever. **F. an'nua,** a malarial fever recurring annually. **F. anom'ala,** anomalous fever. **F. apho'nica,** aphonic fever. **F. aphtho'sa,** aphtha. **F. ar'dens,** synocha. **F. arthrit'ica,** gout. **F. aso'des,** bilious fever. **F. assid'ua,** continued fever. **F. asthen'ica,** asthenic fever; typhus fever. **F. asthmat'ica,** asthma. **F. atac'ta,** ataxic fever. **F. atax'o-adynam'ica,** ataxo-adynamic fever. **F. aurigino'sa,** jaundice. **F. bilio'sa,** bilious fever. **F. bullo'sa,** pemphigus. **F. cacato'ria,** fever with diarrhœa. **F. cacoe'thes,** typhus fever. **F. cal'ida,** ardent fever; meningitis. **F. à calo're,** thermic fever. **F. campes'tris,** paludal or miasmatic fever. **F. carbuncula'ris** or **carbunculo'sa,** splenic fever; contagious anthrax. **F. carcera'ria** or **car'ceris,** jail fever. **F. cardial'gia,** acute endocarditis or pericarditis. **F. car'nis,** slight attack of fever following the ingestion of meat, occurring in convalescence from typhoid fever. **F. castren'sis,** camp fever; typhus fever; recurrent fever. **F. catarc'tica,** f. cacatoria. **F. catarrha'lis,** catarrh. **F. c. epidem'ica,** influenza. **F. cathemer'inus,** quotidian fever. **F. caumato'des** or **causo'des,** synocha. **F. cephalal'gica,** fever with severe headache. **F. cephal'ica,** meningitis; brow ague. **F. cerebrospina'lis,** cerebrospinal meningitis. **F. cholepyret'ica,** bilious fever. **F. choler'ica,** bilious fever; cholera. **F. chron'ica,** chronic fever. **F. coalter'na,** double intermittent fever. **F. coccin'ea,** scarlatina. **F. colliquati'va,** sweating sickness. **F. comita'ta,** pernicious intermittent fever. **F. commu'nicans,** subintrant fever. **F. complica'ta,** Malta fever. **F. compos'ita,** intermittent fever. **F. contagio'sa,** typhus fever. **F. contin'ua,** a continued fever, one without intermissions. **F. c. inflammato'ria,** internal inflammation. **F. c. non-pu'trida,** continued fever. **F. c. putri'da,** typhus fever. **F. c. p. ictero'des carolinien'sis,** yellow fever. **F. c. sanguin'ea,** synocha. **F. c. sim'plex,** synocha. **F. convulsi'va,** convulsive fever. **F. crit'ica,** remittent fever, ephemeral fever, intermittent fever, typhus fever. **F. crymo'des,** f. algida. **F. culicula'ris,** miliary fever. **F. depurato'ria,** fever attended with increased excretions. **F. deu'rens,** synocha. **F. diaphoret'ica,** sweating sickness. **F. dia'ria,** ephemera; febricula. **F. dysenter'ica,** dysentery. **F. ectymat'ica,** scarlatina. **F. elo'des,** sweating sickness; malaria. **F. e. ictero'des,** yellow fever. **F. endorsa'lis,** Malta fever. **F. enter'ica,** typhoid fever. **F. en'teromesenter'ica,** typhoid fever. **F. epacmas'tica,** fever increasing steadily to a crisis. **F. ephem'era,** ephemera; febricula. **F. epidem'ica cum angi'na,** cynanche maligna. **F. epidem'ica contagio'sa,** pemphigus acutus. **F. errat'ica,** anomalous fever. **F. erro'nea,** irregular intermittent fever. **F. erysipela'cea** or **erysipelato'sa,** erysipelas. **F. erythemato'sa,** roseola febrilis. **F. essero'sa,** miliary fever. **F. exanthemat'ica articula'ris,** dengue. **F. famel'ica,** fever accompanied with bulimia. **F. fix'a,** continued fever. **F. fla'va** or **fla'va Americano'rum,** yellow fever. **F. gas'trica,** bilious fever; gastric fever. **F. gas'trico-inflammato'ria,** gastritis. **F. gas'triconervo'sa,** typhoid fever. **F. gas'tro-adynam'ica,** typhoid fever with bilious and adynamic symptoms. **F. glutino'sa gas'trica,** typhoid fever. **F. hebdomada'na,** fever with paroxysms recurring every week. **F. hec'tica,** hectic fever. **F. hec'tica infan'tum,** tabes mesenterica. **F. hec'tica malig'na nervo'sa,** typhus fever. **F. helo'des ictero'des,** yellow fever. **F. hemere'sia,** quotidian. **F. hemitritæ'a,** mixed tertian and quotidian fever. **F. hepat'ica,** bilious fever. **F. hepat'ica inflammato'ria,** hepatitis. **F. herpet'ica,** fever preceding or attending eruption of herpes. **F. hor'rida** or **horrif'ica,** f. algida. **F. hungar'ica,** Hungarian fever; typhoid fever. **F. hydrocephal'ica,** hydrocephalus internus. **F. hydropho'bica,** rabies. **F. hysteret'ica,** a postponing intermittent. **F. hyster'ica,** hysteria accompanied with fever; intermittent fever in which the paroxysms are accompanied with hysteria. **F. icter'ica,** icteric fever. **F. ictero'des,** yellow fever. **F. ili'aca inflammato'ria,** enteritis; typhoid fever. **F. infan'tum remit'tens,** infantile remittent fever. **F. inflammato'ria,** synocha. **F. inten'sio,** period of violence of a fever or paroxysm. **F. intermit'tens,** intermittent fever. **F. intermit'tens cephal'ica larva'ta,** periodical headache, probably neuralgic. **F. intestina'lis,** typhoid fever. **F. intestina'lis ulcero'sa,** typhoid fever. **F. intestino'-**

**rum**, enteritis. **F. irregula′ris**, anomalous fever. **F. ital′ica**, plague. **F. lac′tea** or **lactan′tium**, milk fever. **F. larva′ta**, masked fever; masked intermittent. **F. len′ta**, infantile remittent fever; hectic fever. **F. len′ta nervo′sa**, typhoid fever. **F. lenticula′ris**, miliary fever. **F. lethar′gica**, sleeping sickness. **F. le′vis**, febricula. **F. lochia′lis**, lochial fever. **F. maculo′sa**, typhus fever. **F. malig′na**, malignant fever. **F. malig′na bilio′sa Amer′icæ**, yellow fever. **F. malig′na fla′va In′diæ occidenta′lis**, yellow fever. **F. malig′na cum so′pore**, typhus. **F. marasmo′des**, hectic fever; fever of emaciation. **F. mediterra′nica**, Malta fever. **F. meliten′sis**, Malta fever. **F. meningogas′tricus**, gastric fever. **F. mesara′ica** or **mesenter′ica**, typhoid fever; tabes mesenterica. **F. milia′ris**, miliary fever. **F. milita′ris**, typhus fever. **F. morbillo′sa**, rubeola. **F. muco′sa**, typhoid fever. **F. m. vermino′sa**, infantile remittent fever. **F. nau′tica**, typhus fever. **F. nephrit′ica**, nephritic fever. **F. nervo′sa**, nervous fever. **F. n. enter′ica**, typhoid fever. **F. n. epidem′ica**, or **F. n. exanthemat′ica**, typhus fever. **F. n. gas′trica**, typhoid fever. **F. n. mesenter′ica**, typhoid fever. **F. n. petechia′lis**, typhus fever. **F. neuro′des**, nervous fever. **F. ni′gra**, cerebrospinal meningitis. **F. nosocomia′lis** or **nosocomio′rum**, typhus fever. **F. os′citans**, oscitant fever. **F. paludo′sa** or **palu′dum**, malaria. **F. panno′nica**, Hungarian fever. **F. pemphigo′des** or **pemphingo′des**, pemphigus. **F. pemp′ta**, quintan fever. **F. period′ica**, periodic fever. **F. pernicio′sa**, pernicious fever. **F. pes′tilens**, plague. **F. p. malig′na**, typhus fever. **F. pestilentia′lis**, plague. **F. p. Euro′pæ**, typhus fever. **F. petechia′lis**, typhus fever. **F. phlegmat′ica**, quotidian fever. **F. phthis′ica**, hectic fever. **F. plane′tes**, irregular intermittent fever. **F. pleurit′ica**, pleuritis. **F. pneumon′ica**, pneumonia. **F. podag′rica**, gout. **F. polychol′ica**, bilious fever. **F. puerpera′lis**, puerperal fever. **F. puncticula′ris**, miliary fever; typhus fever. **F. purpura′ta**, typhus fever; cerebrospinal fever. **F. purpu′rea pestif′era**, cerebrospinal meningitis. **F. purulen′ta**, septicæmia. **F. pu′trida**, typhus fever. **F. p. nervo′sa**, typhoid fever. **F. quarta′na**, quartan fever. **F. quin′ta** or **quinta′na**, quintan fever. **F. quotidia′na**, quotidian fever. **F. recidi′va**, relapsing fever. **F. recur′rens**, relapsing fever. **F. remit′tens**, remittent fever. **F. rheumat′ica inflammato′ria**, acute rheumatism. **F. ru′bra**, scarlatina. **F. r. prurigino′sa**, urticaria. **F. sanguin′ea**, synocha. **F. sapop′yra**, typhus fever. **F. scarlatino′sa**, scarlatina. **F. scorbu′tica**, scorbutic fever. **F. semitertia′na**, semitertian fever. **F. septa′na**, septan fever. **F. sesquial′tera**, semitertian fever. **F. sexta′na**, sextan fever. **F. siamen′sis**, yellow fever. **F. sim′plex**, ephemera; simple fever. **F. stercora′lis**, typhoid fever. **F. sthen′ica**, synocha. **F. stigmat′ica**, typhus fever. **F. stomach′ica inflammato′ria**, gastritis. **F. subcontin′ua**, a fever, usually malarial, with slight intermissions barely more than remissions. **F. subin′trans**, subintrant fever. **F. sudato′ria**, sudor anglicus or sweating sickness. **F. synocha′lis**, synocha. **F. syphilit′ica**, syphilitic fever. **F. tab′ida**, hectic fever. **F. tertia′na**, tertian fever. **F. ton′ica**, synocha. **F. top′ica**, facial neuralgia. **F. tor′pida**, typhoid fever. **F. tox′ica**, yellow fever. **F. tritæ′us**, intermittent fever. **F. trop′ica** or **tropica′lis**, yellow fever. **F. tympan′ica**, enteric fever. **F. typho′des**, typhus or typhoid fever. **F. urethra′lis**, urethral fever. **F. urino′sa**, uræmia. **F. urtica′ta**, urticaria. **F. uteri′na**, inflammation of the uterus. **F. va′ga**, anomalous fever. **F. variolo′sa**, variola. **F. vermino′sa**, verminous fever. **F. verna′lis**, vernal fever. **F. vesicato′ria**, pemphigus. **F. vesicula′ris**, miliary fever; pemphigus acutus. **F. vesiculo′sa**, erysipelas. **F. virgin′ea** or **vir′ginum**, chlorosis. **F. vulnera′ria**, traumatic fever.

**Fe′cal.** Stercoraceous. **F. fis′tula**, fistula of the intestines. **F. mat′ter**, fæces. **F. reten′tion**, constipation; obstipation. **F. toxæ′mia**, condition occurring in puerperal women, accompanied with fever, rapid pulse, sweating, and general malaise, due to fecal accumulation in the intestines.

**Fe′caloid.** Resembling fæces.

**Fe′ces.** See *Fæces.*

**Fech′ner's law.** That sensation caused by a stimulus varies as the logarithm of the latter.

**Fec′ula** or **Fæc′ula** (dim. of fæx). Starch.

**Fec′ulence.** Deposit; dregs. Fæces. In pharmacy, feculent, albuminous, or other substances deposited from turbid fluids.

**Fec′ulent.** Foul, dreggy, excrementitious; as feculent fluid, feculent evacuations, etc.

**Fec′und.** Fruitful; prolific.

**Fec′undate.** To impregnate. See *Fecundation.*

**Fecunda′tion.** Impregnation; procreation; act by which in organized beings the material furnished by the generative organs of the female unites with that prepared by those of the male, so that a new being results. **Artific′ial f.**, impregnation by introduction of semen into the uterus by means of a syringe, the semen being taken from the vagina immediately after coitus.

**Fecun′dity.** Faculty of reproduction possessed by organized bodies; capability of bearing children.

**Fee′ble.** Infirm.

**Feeblemind′edness.** Weak mental conditions in which are included dementia, idiocy, and imbecility.

**Feed′ing.** Alimentation. **Forced f.**, introduction of food through a stomach tube in cases in which the taking of food is refused by the person. **Rec′tal f.**, feeding by enema or by suppository.

**Feel′ing.** Exercise of sensations, general or special, and emotions.

**Feet** (pl. of foot). **Burn′ing of the f.**, singular disease in India, the prominent symptom of which is a sense of burning in the feet; see *Causalgia.* **F.-sweat bacil′lus**, B. fœtidus; B. graveolens; B. saprogenes.

**Fehl′eisen's coc′cus.** Erysipelococcus.

**Feh′ling's solu′tion** or **test.** Two solutions (to be freshly prepared) are employed for estimation of glucose in urine, one being a solution of 34.639 grammes of crystallized cupric sulphate in 200 c.c. of water, the other a solution of 173 grammes of Rochelle salt in 350 centigrammes of distilled water, heated to the boiling point; on cooling, add 600 centigrammes of a previously boiled solution of caustic soda (sp. gr. 1.12), and make up to a litre with distilled water. To ten minims of each of these solutions in a test-tube add a fluidrachm of distilled water, and boil for a few seconds. If the solution remains clear, drop the urine gradually into it, and heat the tube. If there should be a large quantity of sugar, a reddish deposit results. In the absence of a precipitate, add urine to an equal volume, cool the mixture, and if there is no precipitate there is no sugar present.

**Feigned** (faned) **diseas′es.** Simulated or pretended diseases. These are generally assumed by beggars to obtain alms, by criminals to escape punishment, by soldiers to be exempt from duty, and by the hysterical. See *Malingering.*

**Fel.** Bile. **F. bovi′num purifica′tum** (Ph. Br.), see *F. bovis purificatum.* **F. bo′vis** (Ph. U. S.), ox-gall, the fresh bile of *Bos taurus.* **F. b. purifica′tum** (Ph. U. S.), purified ox-gall, the form employed therapeutically; the official name in the Ph. Br. is *Fel bovinum purificatum;* dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **F. bo′vis inspissa′tum** (formerly in the Ph. U. S.), inspissated ox-bile. **F. natu′ræ**, aloes. **F. tau′ri**, f. bovis. **F. ter′ræ**, Erythræa centaurium, Ludus helmontii. **F. vit′ri**, see *Vitrum.*

**Feld′wood.** Verbascum thapsus, species of gentiana.

**Fel′leous.** Biliary; bilious.

**Fel′lic acid.** $C_{23}H_{40}O_4$. An acid derived from bile.

**Fellid′ucous** (*fel*, bile, *duco*, to lead) or **Fellif′luous** (*fel*, bile, *fluo*, to flow). Cholagogue.

**Fellin′eus.** Bilious.

**Fellin′ic acid.** Acid derived from digesting bilin with muriatic acid.

**Fell′wort.** Gentiana lutea.

**Fe′lo de se.** Suicide.

**Fel′on.** Paronychia; whitlow; inflammation of cellular tissue around the finger; periphalangeal cellulitis.

**Fel′onwort.** Solanum dulcamara.

**Felt foil.** Shredded tin-foil, pressed into mats; employed in dentistry.

**Felt′ing.** Tangling. Term applied to the hair when inextricably interlaced, as occurs occasionally in women from inattention.

**Felt′work.** A dense mass of nerve fibres, more compact than a network.

**Fel′wort.** Gentiana lutea.

**Fe′male.** In animals, one that engenders and bears young; also used adjectively, as female sex, etc. **F. blade,** blade of an instrument made for reception of the male blade. **F. cath′eter,** short catheter for the female urethra. **F. fern,** Asplenium filix fœmina; anthelmintic. **F. pronu′cleus,** nucleus derived from the germinal vesicle of the ovum.

**Feminin′ity** or **Femin′ity.** Aggregation of characteristics of the female.

**Fem′inism** (*fœmina,* female). Defective or abnormal sexual development of the male, leading to assumption of female characteristics and tastes.

**Feminonu′cleus.** Female pronucleus. See *Female.*

**Femoræ′us.** Cruræus.

**Fem′oral** (*femur,* thigh). Belonging or relating to the thigh. **F. arch,** crural arch; Poupart's ligament. **F. ar′tery,** the *superficial femoral* is a continuation of the external iliac; becomes afterward popliteal; the *deep* or *profunda femoris* is a branch of it; the *common femoral artery* is part of the superficial femoral above the point at which the deep artery is given off. **F. bone,** os femoris or thigh-bone. **F. canal′,** crural canal. **F. crest,** linea aspera. **F. her′nia,** see *Merocele.* **F. lig′ament,** falciform process. **F. ring,** crural canal. **F. sheath,** investment of fascia around the femoral artery, made up of a continuation of the transversalis fascia in front and pelvic fascia behind. **F. vein,** chief venous trunk of the lower extremity, accompanying the artery; the *deep femoral* or *profunda femoris vein* is distributed with the deep femoral artery.

**Femoral′is.** Femoral; triceps extensor cruris.

**Femore′us.** See *Triceps cruris* or *Cruræus.*

**Femorocalca′nean.** Relating to the femur and heel.

**Femorocalca′neus.** Plantaris muscle.

**Femorocaud′al.** Relating to the femur and tail.

**Fem′orocele** (*femur + kele,* hernia). Femoral hernia.

**Femorococcyge′us.** Relating to femur and coccyx.

**Femorocuta′neous.** Relating to skin of thigh. **F. nerve,** external cutaneous nerve of thigh.

**Femorogen′ital.** Relating to thigh and genital organs. **F. nerve,** genitocrural nerve.

**Femorophalange′us.** Muscle in lower animals corresponding to plantaris and flexor digitorum brevis in man.

**Femoropoplite′al.** Relating to the thigh and popliteal space or to the popliteal region of the thigh. **F. ar′teries,** perforating arteries. **F. vein,** branch of femoral vein emptying into short saphenous vein.

**Fem′oropoplite′otib′ial mus′cle.** Popliteus.

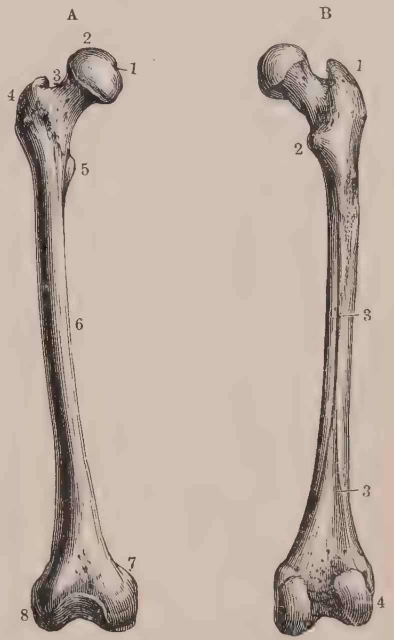
**Femoroprephalangæ′us.** Muscle in lower animals corresponding with extensor longus digitorum pedis in man.

**Femoropretib′ial.** Relating to thigh and front part of leg. **F. nerves,** branches of long saphenous nerve to inner side of leg.

**Femorotib′ial.** Belonging to femur and tibia, as *femorotibial articulation,* knee-joint.

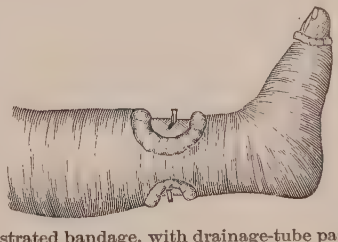
**Femorovas′cular.** Relating to the femoral canal.

**Fe′mur.** The thigh; thigh-bone; strongest and longest of all the bones of the body, extending from the pelvis to the tibia, and forming solid part of thigh. It is cylindrical, slightly curved anteriorly, unsymmetrical, and oblique downward and inward. The body of the bone is prismatic, and has behind a prominent ridge, linea aspera. The processes on the femur are: at the upper or pelvic extremity, the head supported on a column or neck, the great trochanter, the lesser trochanter; at the inferior or tibial extremity, the external condyle, internal condyle, external tuberosity, and internal tuberosity. The femur ossifies from five points: one on each process of the pelvic extremity; one in the body of the bone; and two on the condyles. It is articulated with the pelvis, tibia, and patella. See *Thigh.*



The right femur. A, anterior aspect; 1, depression from round ligament; 2, head; 3, neck; 4, trochanter major; 5, trochanter minor; 6, shaft; 7, internal condyle; 8, external condyle. B, posterior aspect; 1, trochanter major; 2, trochanter minor; 3, 3, linea aspera; 4, external condyle.

**Fenes′tra** (window). Anatomists have given this name to two apertures situated in the inner paries of the cavity of the tympanum. One of these, fenestra ovalis or vestibuli or vestibularis, foramen ovale, is oval-shaped, situated at the base of the stapes, and corresponds with the cavity of the vestibule. The other, the fenestra rotunda or cochlearis or triquetra, foramen rotundum, is closed by a fine, transparent membrane, membrana tympani secundaria, tympanum minus or secundarium, membrana fenestræ rotundæ, and corresponds to inner scala of cochlea. Also an opening cut in an immovable bandage, to allow of inspection of, or application of dressings to a part. An opening in one of the blades of a forceps. **F. coch′leæ,** see *Fenestra.* **F.**



Fenestrated bandage, with drainage-tube passing through the wound.

cochlea′ris, see *Fenestra*. **F. larynge′a,** space covered by cricothyroid membrane. **F. oc′uli,** pupil. **F. ova′lis,** see *Fenestra*. **F. rotun′da,** see *Fenestra*. **F. semiova′lis,** f. ovalis. **F. trique′tra,** see *Fenestra*. **F. vestib′uli** or **vestibula′ris,** see *Fenestra*.

**Fenes′tral** or **Fenes′trated.** Having a fenestra; term applied to surgical dressings or instruments. **F. lay′er,** see *Retina*. **F. mem′brane,** see *Artery*.

**Fenestra′tion.** Providing with a *fenestra*, which see.

**Fen′nel.** Anethum. **Dogs′ f.,** Anthemis cotula. **F. flow′er,** nigella. **F. fruit,** fruit of Fœniculum vulgare; has stimulant and carminative properties. **Hogs′ f.,** peucedanum. **F. seed,** fennel. **Sweet f.,** anethum. **F. water,** aqua fœniculi.

**Fen′ugreek.** Trigonella fœnum.

**Fen′wick's disease′.** Primary atrophy of the stomach.

**Feraconitine′.** Pseudaconitine; alkaloid obtained from Nepal aconite.

**Fe′ral.** Fatal; ferine.

**Feral′doid.** Peptonized albuminate of iron.

**Fera′lis pedic′ulus.** Crab-louse or Pediculus pubis.

**Fer′cremol.** A combination of hæmoglobin and iron.

**Féréol's′ nodos′ities.** Nodes occasionally met with under the skin in acute rheumatic arthritis.

**Féréol-Graux's oc′ular pal′sy.** Palsy or paralysis of internal rectus muscle of one eye and of external rectus of the other eye, having a central origin.

**Fer′gusson's amputa′tion.** A modified Pirogoff's amputation whereby the malleoli are preserved. **F.'s incis′ion,** an incision made in the operation of removal of the superior maxillary bone, which involves the nose and cheek at their junction, passes around the ala nasi, and divides the upper lip in the median line. **F.'s spec′ulum,** silvered glass vaginal speculum.

**Fe′rine** (*fera*, wild beast). Term formerly applied to any malignant or noxious disease.

**Fer′ment** (*ferveo*, to be hot). Leaven. Substance having property of modifying the nature of organic or other substances under influence of heat and moisture. Ferments split up carbon compounds at moderate temperatures, leading to formation of other carbon compounds. Certain forms of schizomycetes, capable of producing fermentation, are called *organic ferments*. Ferments such as diastase, ptyalin, and pepsin contain carbon, and are therefore called organic; but, as they have no definite structure, are called *unorganized ferments* or *enzymes*. **Amylolyt′ic f.,** f. causing transformation of starch into glucose by decomposition of the former. **Butyr′ic f.,** f. producing butyric acid. **Ca′seous f.,** f. producing the change of milk into cheese. **Coag′ulating** or **Curd′ling f.,** one that precipitates the casein of milk. **Diastat′ic f.,** producing change of starch into glucose, as in the saliva through the agency of ptyalin. **Diges′tive f.,** one of the agents in various parts of the alimentary canal which exert a special action on the food as it passes along. The following table, by Roberts, presents the different digestive ferments and their action on food materials in various parts of the alimentary canal:

TABLE OF FERMENTS CONTAINED IN THE DIGESTIVE JUICES.

| *Digestive juices.* | *Ferments contained in them.* | *Action as food materials.* |
|---|---|---|
| Saliva. | Salivary diastase or ptyalin. | Changes starch into dextrin and sugar. |
| Gastric juice | Pepsin. | Changes proteids into peptones in an acid medium. |
| | Curdling ferment. | Curdles the casein of milk. |
| Pancreatic juice. | Trypsin. | Changes proteids into peptones in alkaline and neutral media. |
| | Curdling ferment. | Curdles the casein of milk. |
| | Pancreatic diastase. | Changes starch into dextrin and sugar. |
| | Emulsive ferment. | Emulsifies and partially saponifies fats. |
| Bile. | | Assists in emulsifying fats. |
| Intestinal juice. | Invertin. | Changes cane sugar into invert sugar. |
| | Curdling ferment. | Curdles the casein of milk. |

**Fi′brin f.,** f. converting fibrinogen into fibrin. **Glycolyt′ic f.,** decomposing glycogen. **Hydrolyt′ic f.,** one which acts only in the presence of water, such as most of the digestive ferments. **Inver′sive f.,** f. that converts cane sugar into glucose. **Or′ganized f.,** a living ferment, such as a microorganism. **Proteolyt′ic f.,** one which converts an albumin into a peptone or albumose. **Steatolyt′ic f.,** f. that causes fatty matter to break up into fatty acids and glycerin. **Vis′cous f.,** f. causing the production of viscous or gummy substances.

**Fermentæ′mia.** Presence of a ferment in the blood.

**Fermenta′tion.** Decomposition of a body by action of a ferment, as by that of microorganisms. See *Ferment*. **Ace′tic f.,** change taking place under influence of Bacillus aceti in alcoholic solutions, by which they are converted into vinegar. **Albu′minoid f.,** change effected in liquids by conversion into albuminous matter. **Alcohol′ic f.,** process by which saccharine and other matters are changed into alcohol by decomposition of glucose. **Ammoni′acal f.,** change produced in the urine under the influence of the Micrococcus ureæ. **Butyr′ic f.,** butyric acid or butyrous f., development of butyric acid from starch, dextrin, glucose, glycerin, etc., under the influence of the Bacillus butyricus and other microbes. **F. fe′ver,** septicæmia. **Lac′tic f.,** conversion of sweet milk into sour milk under the influence of the Bacillus lacticus. **Putrefac′tive f.,** putrefaction. **F. test,** test for glucose in urine by generation of carbonic-acid gas from multiplication of yeast-fungus, Saccharomyces cerevisiæ, at a temperature of 75° to 80° F.; upon adding to three ounces of urine a fluidrachm of ordinary yeast, if sugar is present, fermentation occurs. **F. the′ory of disease′,** zymotic theory; theory that poison in the atmosphere or derived from an affected person acts as a ferment to the waste-products lingering in the body of a healthy but predisposed person. **Vi′nous f.,** alcoholic f.

**Ferment′ative.** Caused by or attended with fermentation.

**Fermen′tum.** Ferment; yeast. **F. cerevis′iæ,** yeast. **F. mor′bi,** ferment. **F. ventric′uli,** ferment of stomach; gastric juice.

**Fern.** Filix. **F. bush,** Comptonia asplenifolia. **Cin′namon f.,** Osmunda cinnamomea. **Ea′gle f.,** Pteris aquilina. **Fe′male f.,** Asplenium filix fœmina, Pteris aquilina. **Flow′ering f.,** Osmunda regalis. **F. gale,** Comptonia asplenifolia. **Male f.,** Polypodium filix mas. **Mead′ow f.,** Comptonia asplenifolia. **F. rock,** Adiantum pedatum. **F. root,** Polypodium vulgare. **Sweet f.,** Adiantum pedatum, Comptonia asplenifolia. **Sweet shrub′by f.,** Comptonia asplenifolia.

**Fernambu′co wood.** Cæsalpinia echinata.

**Fern′freckle** or **Fern′tickle.** Freckle, ephelis.

**Fero′lia guianen′sis** or **variega′ta.** Atlas-wood; inner bark is used in baths, etc.

**Fero′nia elephan′tum.** Wood-apple tree; elephant wood or apple; tree of India yielding gum resembling gum arabic; leaves, aromatic and of an odor resembling anise, are carminative; unripe fruit is astringent. **F. pellu′cida,** Ægle marmelos; covolam.

**Ferral′bumose.** Preparation of meat, chloride of iron, and artificial gastric juice.

**Ferra′lia.** Preparations of iron.

**Ferra′ria.** Scrophularia aquatica.

**Fer′rate.** Salt of ferric acid.

**Fer′rated.** Containing iron; chalybeate.

**Ferratin′.** A chemical combination of iron and an albumin derivative extracted from the liver of the hog and of other animals; a reddish-brown powder without taste or smell; it contains 6 per cent. of iron; a hæmatinic in daily doses of gr. xx (1.3).

**Ferrein's′ canal′.** Triangular channel which Ferrein (French physician of 18th century) supposed to result from the approximation of the free edges of the eyelids applied to the globe of the eye; he considered it adapted for directing the tears toward the puncta lacrymalia during sleep. One of the cortical canals, the first portions of the uriniferous ducts while still in the cortical substance of the kidney. **F.'s cords,** inferior vocal cords. **F.'s fora′men,** hiatus Fallopii. **F.'s pyr′amids,** each papilla of the kidney, according to Ferrein, consists of at least 700 subordinate pyramids, or cone-shaped extensions of the medullary substance of the kidney into the cortical portion. **F.'s tubes, F.'s canals,** cortical portion of uriniferous tubes.

**Fer′ret's disease′.** Swine plague.

**Fer′ri ace′tas.** Acetate of iron, ferric acetate, iron liquor; made from carbonate of iron and acetic acid; dose of the tincture, ♏xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). **F. æru′go,** f. subcarbonas. **F. albu′minas,** albuminate of iron, occurs in transparent, yellow scales; dose, gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65). **F. et ammo′nii cit′ras** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), ammoniocitrate of iron, citrate of ammonium and iron; occurs in garnet-red, transparent scales; it is more soluble than the citrate; dose, gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32). **F. et ammo′nii sul′phas** (Ph. U. S.), sulphate of iron and ammonium, ammonioferric alum; used in atonic uterine leucorrhœa, chronic diarrhœa, and dysentery; externally, in relaxation of the uvula, uterus, etc; dose, gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32). **F. et ammo′nii tar′tras** (Ph. U. S.), tartrate of ammonium and iron; dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **F. ar′senas** (Ph. Br.), arsenate of iron; a bluish-green powder; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ (0.003–0.006). **F. ben′zoas,** unofficial preparation of iron; dose, gr. j–v (0.065–0.32). **F. borus′sias,** Prussian blue. **F. bro′midum,** bromide of iron, ferrous bromide; tonic and alterative, with the peculiar therapeutical qualities of the bromides; dose, gr. j–v (0.065–0.32). **F. carbo′nas,** f. subcarbonas; the dose of the syrup of the bromide is ♏xv–lx (1.0–4.0). **F. carbo′nas efferves′cens,** effervescing carbonate of iron, carbonate of iron prepared with tartaric acid, bicarbonate of sodium, sulphate of iron, powdered sugar, and citric acid. **F. carbo′nas sacchara′tus** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), saccharated carbonate of iron; chalybeate tonic; dose, gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0); see *F. protocarbonas.* **F. carbona′tum,** graphites. **F. carbure′tum,** graphites. **F. chlo′ridum** (Ph. U. S.), $Fe_2Cl_612H_2O$, ferric chloride, chloride, sesquichloride, or perchloride of iron, is obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid and nitric acid on iron wire; dose, gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2); it is generally prescribed in the form of *tinctura ferri chloridi;* dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). A concentrated solution of the perchloride has been employed wherever a powerful styptic has been needed; it forms the *liquor ferri chloridi* (Ph. U. S. and Br.). **F. cit′ras** (Ph. U. S.), citrate of iron, $Fe_2(C_6H_5O_7)_2,6H_2O$; the citrate resembles in medical properties the tartrate and the lactate of iron; dose, gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32). **F. cyanure′tum,** see *Prussian blue.* **F. deutocarbo′nas fus′cus,** f. subcarbonas. **F. deutox′idum ni′grum,** æthiops martialis. **F. ferrocy′anas,** Prussian blue. **F. ferrocyan′idum,** Prussian blue. **F. ferrocyanure′tum,** Prussian blue. **F. fi′lum,** iron wire. **F. hydri′odas,** f. iodidum. **F. hydrocy′anas,** Prussian blue. **F. hypercarbure′tum,** graphites. **F. hypophos′phis** (Ph. U. S.), hypophosphite of iron, ferric hypophosphite, a grayish or white powder; it has the tonic properties of the iron with the other therapeutic qualities of the hypophosphites; dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65), three times a day, and in syrup in the dose of a fluidrachm (4.0); see *Hypophosphites.* **F. io′didum** or **iodure′tum,** iodide of iron, ferrous iodide, hydriodate of iron, ferri hydriodas; the iodide is official in the form of the pill and syrup; see *Pilulæ ferri iodidi* and *Syrupus ferri iodidi;* dose, gr. j–v (0.065–0.32), and in the syrup of the iodide, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **F. io′didum sacchara′tum** (Ph. U. S.), saccharated ferrous iodide, identical with saccharated iodide of iron of the German Pharmacopœia; the ferrous iodide is preserved by contact with sugar of milk; dose, gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32). **F. lac′tas** (Ph. U. S.), lactate of iron, $Fe(C_3H_5O_3)_2,3H_2O$; employed in the same cases as the precipitated subcarbonate of iron, and especially in chlorosis; dose gr. j–v (0.065–0.32), three times a day, in lozenges. **F. limatu′ra purifica′ta,** purified iron filings—purified by means of the magnet for internal use; the filings were also formerly called f. ramenta, f. fila, ferri or martis limatura, speculum indicum, ferri in pulverem resolutio; they are considered to possess the general properties of iron—the iron becoming oxidized. **F. et magne′siæ cit′ras,** citrate of iron and magnesia; soluble in water and does not constipate; dose, gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0). **F. ma′las,** malate or pomate of iron; agreeable, mild tonic; dose, gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0). **F. ni′tras,** see *Liquor ferri nitratis.* **F. ox′alas,** oxalate of iron; tonic without being astringent; dose, gr. ij–iij (0.13–0.2). **F. ox′idum fu′sum,** f. subcarbonas. **F. ox′idum hydra′tum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), hydrated oxide of iron, ferric hydrate; a reddish-brown magma; employed as an antidote to arsenic in doses of ʒiv (16.0) in water, frequently repeated. **F. ox′idum hydra′tum cum magne′sia** (Ph. U. S.), hydrated oxide of iron with magnesia; a brownish-red solution of tersulphide of iron, magnesia, and water, and used as an antidote to arsenic, being administered freely in tablespoonful doses. **F. ox′idum ru′brum,** colcothar; ferri subcarbonas. **F. ox′idum sacchara′tum,** saccharated oxide of iron; dark brown powder, made by dissolving iron in nitric acid, filtering, evaporating, adding an excess of sugar in water of ammonia, and precipitating with alcohol. **F. perchlo′ridum,** see *Ferri chloridum.* **F. percyan′idum,** Prussian blue. **F. persul′phas,** see *Ferri sulphas.* **F. phos′phas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), phosphate of iron, ferric phosphate; made by double decomposition between sulphate of iron and sodium phosphate; dose, gr. j–v (0.065–0.32), as a chalybeate; the British Pharmacopœia has a *syrupus ferri phosphatis,* syrup of phosphate of iron (gr. j of the phosphate to ʒj of syrup), the dose of which is ʒss–j (2.0–4.0); a compound syrup of phosphate of iron was formerly much used in the United States under the name of "chemical food." **F. p. solu′bilis** (Ph. U. S.), soluble ferric phosphate, occurs in thin, green, transparent scales; is made of ferric citrate, 50; sodium phosphate, 55; distilled water, 100; dose, gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32). **F. po′mas,** pomate of iron; ferri malas. **F. et potas′sii tar′tras** (Ph. U. S.), tartrate of iron and potassium, occurs in red or reddish-brown, transparent scales; a very mild preparation; dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **F. protocarbo′nas,** protocarbonate of iron, ferrous carbonate; the protocarbonate of iron, thrown down from a solution of the sulphate of iron by the carbonate of sodium, readily attracts oxygen and becomes converted into the sesquioxide; to prevent this it may be associated with honey and sugar, and the mixture be reduced by evaporation to a pilular consistence. The mass constitutes the ferruginous pills of Vallet, Vallet's pills; see *Pilulæ ferri carbonatis*. The *ferri carbonas saccharatum* (ferri carbonas cum saccharo, saccharine carbonate of iron) is prepared in this manner; also called the *ferrum carbonicum saccharatum* and *ferri carbonas saccharata, saccharated carbonate of iron* of the Ph. U. S. and Br. The protocarbonate is given in the same diseases as the lactate of iron; ten or fifteen grains in the course of twenty-four hours. **F. protosul'phas vir'idis**, f. sulphas. **F. prus'sias**, Prussian blue. **F. pul'vis**, see *Ferrum redactum*. **F. pyrophos'phas solu'bilis** (Ph. U. S.), soluble ferric pyrophosphate, occurs in green, transparent scales, becoming dark on exposure to the light; it is made by a reaction between citrate of iron and pyrophosphate of sodium; on account of its solubility it is a favorite ingredient in the preparation of elixirs of iron, etc.; dose, gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32). **F. et quini'næ cit'ras** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), citrate of iron and quinine (ferri citras, 88; quinine, dried, 12; aqua destill., q. s. ad 100, mixed and evaporated); astringent and stimulant to the digestive tract, and prescribed in cases in which a combination of these tonics is indicated; dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65), containing one or two grains of quinine. **F. et quini'næ cit'ras solu'bilis** (Ph. U. S.) is composed of ferric citrate, 85; quinine, dried at 100° C. to a constant weight, 12; citric acid, 3; ammonia-water and distilled water, each q. s. to make 100. **F. ramen'ta**, iron filings. **F. rubi'go**, f. subcarbonas. **F. sal'icylas**, iron salicylate, ferric salicylate; a light powder; dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **F. scobs**, iron filings. **F. sesquichlo'ridum**, f. chloridum. **F. sesquini'tras**, see *Liquor ferri nitratis*. **F. sesquiox'idum**, f. subcarbonas præcipitatus. **F. et strychni'næ cit'ras** (Ph. U. S.), citrate of iron and strychnine; separate solutions of citrate of iron and ammonium and of strychnine with citric acid are made in distilled water, which are mixed and evaporated and the residue is dried in scales; dose, gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2). **F. subcarbo'nas**, subcarbonate of iron, a protoxide of iron oxidized by the decomposition of water, carbonic acid being attracted from the air; dose, gr. v–xxx (0.32–2.0); it may be precipitated from sulphate of iron by carbonate of sodium; it has also been called *sesquioxide* or *peroxide of iron*. **F. subsul'phas**, ferric subsulphate, Monsel's salt; a brownish-red powder, powerfully styptic in solution, the *liquor ferri subsulphatis* of the Ph. U. S., or Monsel's solution. **F. suc'cinas**, iron succinate; this salt has been recommended for the relief of catarrhal jaundice and for those who have a redundancy of fatty tissue. **F. sul'phas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), vitriol, sulphate of iron, ferrous sulphate, green vitriol, copperas; the United States Pharmacopœia directs it to be made by the action of sulphuric acid on iron wire in water—evaporating, crystallizing, and drying the crystals on bibulous paper; this salt is inodorous and of a strong, styptic taste; the crystals are light green, transparent, and soluble in two parts of water; it is tonic and anthelmintic; dose, gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2); used also as a disinfectant and deodorizer. **F. s. calcina'tus**, colcothar. **F. s. exsicca'tus** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), dried sulphate of iron; sulphate of iron exposed to a moderate heat until it is capable of being reduced to powder; in this form it can be made into pills; dose, gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13). **F. s. granula'tus** (Ph. U. S.), granulated sulphate of iron, formerly official as precipitated sulphate of iron; a greenish-blue powder; dose, gr. j–v (0.065–0.32). **F. s. præcipita'tus**, precipitated sulphate of iron; see *F. s. granulatus*. **F. sulphure'tum**, sulphuret of iron, ferrous sulphide, iron pyrites (by heating sublimed sulphur over iron filings), a ready means for obtaining hydrosulphuric-acid gas by the addition of sulphuric or chlorohydric acid. **F. tan'nas**, tannate of iron (by adding a solution of a salt of sesquioxide of iron, as the persulphate, to a decoction of nutgalls); tonic and astringent, and extolled in chlorosis. **F. tar'tarum**, ferrum tartaratum. **F. tritox'idum**, colcothar. **F. valeria'nas** (Ph. U. S.), valerianate of iron (formed by the action of valerianic acid on oxide of iron), dark brick-red powder, insoluble in water; given in hysteria complicating chlorosis; dose, gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2).

**Fer'ric.** A term applied to a compound of iron in its quadrivalent condition or highest valency; a sesqui-salt of iron.

**Ferripyrin'.** See *Ferropyrin*.

**Ferrisalipyrin'.** Antipyrin ferrous salicylate; antiseptic, tonic, and antipyretic.

**Ferrocyan'ogen.** A compound of iron with cyanogen in the proportion of six atoms of the latter to one atom of the former.

**Ferromangan'ic.** Composed of iron and manganese.

**Ferrom'eter** (*ferrum*, iron, *metron*, measure). An apparatus for estimating the amount of iron in the blood; siderometer is a preferable word.

**Ferroprus'sic.** Ferrocyanic.

**Ferropyrin'.** $(C_{11}H_{12}N_2O)_3Fe_2Cl_6$. A compound of antipyrin and ferric chloride; employed in anæmia, chlorosis, gastralgia, neuralgia, etc.; externally hæmostatic and astringent; dose, gr. vij–xv (0.5–1.0).

**Fer'rosal** or **ferrosal'ol.** Saccharate of ferrous oxide and sodium chloride; used in anæmia, chlorosis, etc.

**Ferroso'dium-cit'ro-albu'minate.** An iron blood tonic in which there is 30 per cent. of oxide of iron.

**Fer'rosol.** Double saccharate of ferrous oxide and chloride of sodium; tonic.

**Ferroso'matose.** A mixture of somatose and iron, employed in chlorosis and anæmia.

**Ferrostyptin'.** Combination of iron and formaldehyde.

**Fer'rous.** A term applied to a compound of iron in its bivalent condition or lowest valency.

**Ferru'ginous.** Chalybeate.

**Ferru'go** (*ferrum* + *rubigo*, rust). Subcarbonate of iron.

**Fer'rule crown.** An artificial tooth crown, having a ring of metal encircling the supporting tooth.

**Fer'rum** (symbol Fe). Metal of a bluish-gray color and fibrous texture, with a brilliant and fine-grained fracture; sp. gr., 7.8; hard, ductile, malleable, and magnetic. The medicinal virtures of iron are tonic; producing fetid eructations, when it takes effect, owing to its meeting with acid in the stomach, which oxidizes it and causes the evolution of hydrogen gas. The oxides and salts are most commonly employed in medicine. For the official and other more important preparations of iron, not given below, see *Ferri*. **F. borus'sicum**, Prussian blue. **F. caseina'tum**, iron nucleo-albuminate; made by chemical action of solution of calcium caseinate on solution of iron lactate; used as a substitute for albuminate of iron. **F. dialysa'tum**, a solution of the oxychloride of iron prepared by dialysis; a clear, reddish-brown liquid; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0) as a tonic, ℥j–ij (32.0–64.0) repeated as an antidote to arsenic. **F. oxyda'tum sacchara'tum solu'bile**, saccharated oxide of iron; a brownish-red powder, a pleasant preparation for the stomach. **F. peptona'tum**, iron peptonate; a brownish-red powder, a compound of ferric chloride and peptone; a tonic well borne by the stomach. **F. redac'tum** (Ph. Br.) or **F. reduc'tum** (Ph. U. S.), reduced iron, Quevenne's iron, iron by hydrogen; a fine dark gray powder; dose, gr. ½–v (0.032–0.32). **F. tartara'tum** (Ph. Br.), ferri et potasii tartras. **F. valerian'icum**, ferri valerianas. **F. vitriola'tum**, ferri sulphas. **F. vitriola'tum us'tum**, colcothar. **F. zoot'icum**, Prussian blue.

**Fer'tile.** Prolific; fruitful.

**Fertil'ity** (*fero*, to bear). Fruitfulness as regards number of births rather than procreative power.

**Fertiliza'tion.** Action of rendering fruitful; vitalizing action of the male element on the ovum.

**Fer'ula** (staff). Splint. A genus of plants, ord. *Umbelliferæ.* **F. africa'na,** Bubon galbanum. **F. allia'cea,** Indian asafœtida; same medicinal properties as asafœtida. **F. ammonif'era,** Dorema ammoniacum. **F. asafœt'ida,** see *Asafœtida.* **F. erubes'cens,** Ferula rubricaulis. **F. galbanif'lua,** Persian plant, source of galbanum. **F. grave'olens,** Anethum graveolens. **F. nar'thex,** plant of S. Asia, source of asafœtida. **F. opop'onax,** Pastinaca opoponax. **F. per'sica,** see *Sagapenum.* **F. rubricau'lis,** a source of galbanum. **F. scorodos'ma,** a source of asafœtida. **F. sum'bul,** plant of Asia; root, sumbul, is used as a nervous stimulant; see *Sumbul.* **F. tingita'na,** see *Ammoniac, gum.*

**Fer'ulyl.** $C_6H_{11}$. Compound radical from oil of asafœtida.

**Fer'vor.** Intense heat.

**Fese.** Form of elephantiasis met with in the S. Pacific.

**Fes'ter.** To suppurate or discharge a thin fluid as evidence of irritation.

**Festina'tion** (*festino,* to hasten). A tendency to hasten the step or gait in walking, as observed in advanced stage of paralysis agitans, the steps increasing in rapidity.

**Festooned'.** Arranged like a festoon, as *festooned gum,* the curved gum lines and surfaces which overlie the alveolar processes about the necks of the teeth; *festooned line* at cardiac end of stomach, produced by transition from one form of epithelium to another or *festooned rings* at various openings of the heart.

**Festuca'ria.** Distoma. **F. len'tis,** Distoma ophthalmobium.

**Fe'tal.** Fœtal; relating to the fœtus or to parts connected with it. **F. car'tilage,** temporary cartilage. **F. circula'tion** differs from that of the adult in several respects. Commencing with the placenta, where it probably undergoes a change analogous to what occurs in the lungs in extra-uterine existence, the blood proceeds by the umbilical vein as far as the liver, where a part of it is poured into the vena porta, the other part proceeding into the vena cava inferior; the latter, having received the suprahepatic veins, pours its blood into the right auricle. From the right auricle a part of the blood is sent into the right ventricle; the rest passes directly through into the left auricle by the foramen ovale. When the right ventricle contracts the blood is sent into the pulmonary artery, but as the function of respiration is not going on, little blood passes to the lungs; the rest goes through the ductus arteriosus into the aorta. The blood received by the left auricle from the lungs, as well as that which passed through the foramen ovale, is transmitted into the left ventricle, by the contraction of which it is sent into the aorta, and by the umbilical arteries, which arise from the hypogastric, it is returned to the placenta. **F. cotyle'dons,** villous tufts of placenta. **F. diam'eters,** see *Fetal head.* **F. en'velopes,** envelopes surrounding the fœtus, as decidua reflexa, chorion, and amnion. **F. expres'sion,** application of force over the womb to expedite extrusion of the fœtus. **F. head,** the following round measurements of the fetal head for obstetrical purposes have been given by Tarnier and Chantreuil (the measurements noted in the illustration are those of Farabeuf and Varnier):

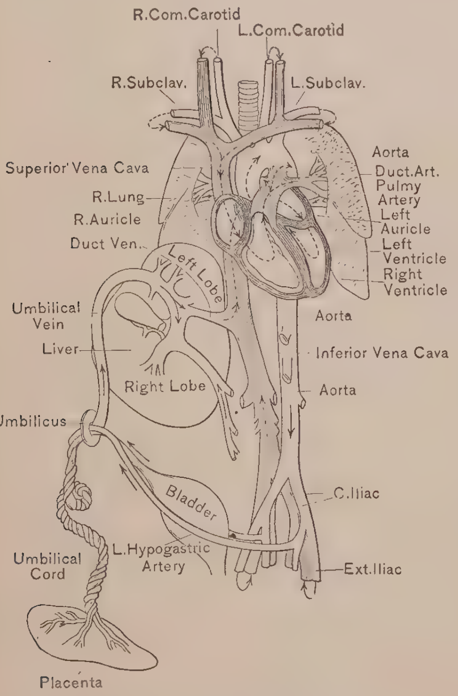
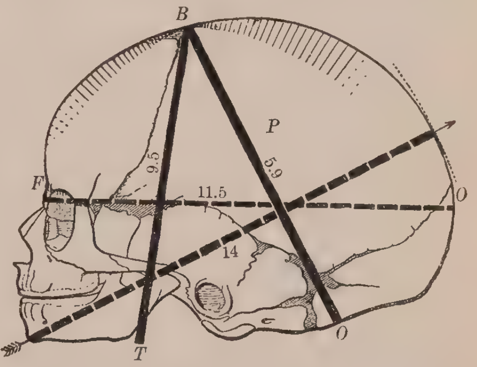


Diagram of the fetal circulation.



Diameter of the fetal head, marked in centimetres. *O F,* occipitofrontal; *O B,* suboccipitobregmatic; *T B,* trachelobregmatic; the maximum diameter, occipitomental, is indicated by the long dotted arrow.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maximum diameter | 5.31 | in., or | 13.5 | cm. |
| Occipitomental “ | 5.11 | “ | 13 | “ |
| Occipitofrontal “ | 4.72 | “ | 12 | “ |
| Suboccipitobregmatic diameter | 3.75 | “ | 9.5 | “ |
| Biparietal diameter | 3.75 | “ | 9.5 | “ |
| Bimastoid “ | 2.75 | “ | 7.5 | “ |
| Frontomental diameter | 3.15 | “ | 8 | “ |
| Bitemporal diameter | 3.15 | “ | 8 | “ |
| Trachelobregmatic diameter | 3.75 | “ | 9.5 | “ |
| Great circumference | 14.57 | “ | 37 | “ |
| Small “ | 12.80 | “ | 32.5 | “ |

**F. inclu'sion,** fœtus included in a fœtus. **F. mem'branes,** membranes covering the fœtus, as allantois, amnion, chorion. **F. mur'mur,** sound heard in listening over the abdomen of a pregnant woman. **F. nutri'tion,** supply of nutritive material to fœtus in utero. **F. preg'nancy,** f. inclusion. **F. shock,** movement of the fœtus recognized in auscultating a pregnant abdomen.

**Feta'tion.** Pregnancy.

**Fetich,** fet'ish. Charm.

**Fe'tichism.** Belief in the efficacy of a fetich or charm; form of religion in which fetiches are worshipped

**Fetici'dal.** Relating to feticide.

**Fe'ticide.** Fœticide.

**Fet'id** (*fœteo,* to stink). Having a bad smell. **F. aloes,** Aloes caballina. **F. bronchi'tis,** chronic catarrhal bronchitis with a foul-smelling secretion.

**F. buck′eye,** Æsculus glabra. **F. na′sal catarrh′,** ozæna.

**Fet′lock.** Part of leg of horse where tuft of hair grows behind pastern-joint. **F.-joint,** joint between great metacarpal bone and first phalanx of horse.

**Fe′tor.** Fœtor; offensive odor. **F. ala′rum,** disagreeable odor from the axillæ. **F. o′ris,** offensive breath.

**Fet′terwort.** Helleborus fœtidus.

**Fe′tus.** Fœtus.

**Feuil′lea** or **Fevil′lea cordifo′lia.** W. Indian plant; seeds and expressed oil are emetocathartic. Bitter principle is called *feuillin.*

**Fe′ver.** Frequent and often dangerous affection indicated by rigors, increased heat of skin, quick pulse, languor, and lassitude, with delirium in some instances. Fevers were formerly divided into the idiopathic or essential and the symptomatic. Idiopathic fevers were those arising without obvious local cause, now called infectious, infective, or specific fevers; the symptomatic were dependent upon local irritation. Idiopathic fevers were divided into: 1. Those attended with distinct paroxysms —intermittents. 2. Remittent and continued fevers. 3. Fevers complicated with eruptions—the exanthematous. When of very brief duration fevers are said to be *ephemeral;* when continuing without any break or intermission, *continued;* when intermitting in degree or paroxysms, *intermittent;* when attended with more or less distinct remissions, *subcontinuous* or *remittent;* when characterized by great prostration of vital powers, *adynamic;* when caused by some recognized contagium, *specific.* When the clinical thermometer indicates 104° F. or over, the fever is said to be "high." Great diversity has prevailed regarding the theory of fever. When fever is devoid of inflammatory complication the quantity of fibrin in the blood is not augmented. It frequently remains in the healthy proportion, and at times diminishes to an extent not met with in any other acute disease. Alteration of the blood in fevers, consisting generally in a diminution of the fibrinous element, is the reverse of what occurs in inflammation.

In the treatment of fevers it is important to bear in mind their tendency, particularly the exanthemata, to run a definite course and terminate in restoration to health. Symptoms must be attentively studied to deduce, as far as possible, indications of cure. It should also be borne in mind that the elevation of temperature *per se* is not often dangerous unless it is very great or long continued. Attention must be paid to the prevalent epidemic; in some seasons fevers are very malignant, in others they are mild.

**Fe′ver, abdom′inal, absorp′tion, accli′mating,** etc., see the qualifying word.

**Fe′ver-bush.** Laurus benzoin; prinos.

**Fe′ver-drops, War′burg's.** See *Warburg.*

**Fe′verfew.** Matricaria.

**Fe′ver-grass.** Chrysopis graminifolia; used as a cataplasm in the Southern States.

**Fe′ver-gum tree.** Eucalyptus globulus.

**Fe′verish.** That which causes fever, febrifacient or febrific. State of one laboring under a fever.

**Fe′verishness.** State of having slight fever.

**Fe′ver-plant.** Ocymuna viride; Datura arborea.

**Fe′ver-root.** Pterospara andromedea; Triosteum perfoliatum.

**Fe′ver-tree.** Pinckneya pubens; Eucalyptus globulus. **Austra′lian f.,** Alstonia constricta. **Geor′gia f.,** Pinckneya pubens.

**Fe′ver-twig.** Celastrus scandens.

**Fe′verweed.** Eryngium fœtidum; Gerardia pedicularia.

**Fe′verwood.** Laurus benzoin.

**Fe′verwort.** Eupatorium perfoliatum; triosteum.

**Fevil′lea cordifo′lia.** The seed of the fruit of this plant of the West Indies and Brazil is emetocathartic and vermifuge, and an antidote for snake-bites. **F. monosper′ma,** species of cucurbitaceous plant from Brazil; seeds are cathartic. **F. triloba′ta,** the oil of the seeds of this Brazilian species is used externally in gout and rheumatism.

**Fews.** Sempervivum tectorum.

**Fex′ism.** Appearance characteristic of tribe of Styrian cretins, called Fexi.

**Fi′ber.** Castor fiber.

**Fi′bra.** Fibre. **F. au′rea,** coptis. **F. auric′ulæ,** lobe of ear. **F. muscula′ris,** muscular fibre. **F. ner′vea,** nerve fibre. **F. primiti′va,** axis cylinder. **F. san′guinis,** fibrin.

**Fi′bræ** (pl. of fibra) **accesso′riæ.** Accessory fibres. **F. adamanti′næ,** enamel fibres. **F. arcifor′mes** or **arcua′tæ,** fibres connecting contiguous cerebral convolutions; fibres passing from one optic tract to the other, connecting internal geniculate bodies; thin bundles of fibres crossing from posterior columns of the medulla oblongata to the opposite side. **F. circula′res,** middle layer of muscular fibres in the wall of the stomach; muscular fibres near the ciliary border of the iris; sphincter pupillæ. **F. collatera′les,** transverse fibres passing between the pillars of the external abdominal ring; intercolumnar fibres. **F. denta′les,** denticulated fibres. **F. elas′ticæ,** elastic fibres. **F. heterodesmot′icæ,** fibres connecting the great nervous centres with other regions or organs. **F. homodesmot′icæ,** nerve fibres connecting similar nerve centres or ganglia. **F. horizonta′les,** raphe of the medulla oblongata. **F. intercolumna′res,** f. collaterales. **F. len′tis,** fibres of the crystalline lens. **F. longitudina′les,** radiating muscular fibres of the iris; outer layer of muscular fibres of the wall of the stomach. **F. medulla′res,** striæ acusticæ. **F. na′si,** pinnæ of the nose. **F. ner′veæ** or **nervo′sæ,** nerve fibres. **F. obliq′uæ,** inner layer of muscular fibres of the wall of the stomach. **F. pal′lidæ,** ciliary processes. **F. pro′priæ,** fibres connecting contiguous cerebral convolutions; bundles of nerve fibres in the cortex of the cerebellum passing from one convolution to another. **F. pulmo′num,** lobes of lungs. **F. rec′tæ,** fibres in the median septum of the medulla oblongata, continuation of middle superficial fibræ arcuatæ. **F. semicircula′res,** semicircular fibres, as of cerebellum. **F. sensiti′væ,** sensory nerve fibres. **F. tendin′eæ,** white fibres of which tendons are made up. **F. transilien′tes,** fibres connecting cerebral convolutions that are not in contact. **F. transver′sæ,** transverse white lines on the floor of the fourth ventricle.

**Fi′bre-cells.** Plastic cells or corpuscular elements of the lymph of plastic inflammation; cells supporting hair cells of the crusta acustica of the internal ear.

**Fi′bres.** See also *Fibra* and *Fibræ.* Organic filaments, of solid consistence and more or less extensible, entering into the composition of animal and vegetable textures. Three elementary fibres or tissues are described: 1. Cellular or areolar, formed chiefly of thin plates, of a whitish color and extensible, which seem to consist of concrete gelatin. 2. Nervous, pulpy, or medullary, formed of a soft substance contained in a cellular sheath and consisting of albumin united to a fatty matter. 3. Muscular, composed of round filaments, of a grayish or reddish color, and formed of fibrin. A very small or ultimate fibre is called a *fibril* or *fibrilla.* **Achromat′ic f.,** cell-threads passing from pole to pole in dividing nucleus. **Albugin′eous f.,** see *Albuginea.* **Anastomo′sing f.,** fibres of any kind that anastomose. **Ar′ciform** or **ar′cuate f.,** see *Fibræ arciformes.* **Ar′nold's spi′ral f.,** spiral f. **Associa′tion f.,** white nerve fibres between contiguous cerebral convolutions. **Augmen′tor f.,** nerve fibres which quicken the action of the heart and increase its force. **Ax′ial f.,** axis cylinder. **Beale's f.,** see *Beale.* **Bern′heimer's f.,** see *Bernheimer.* **Bo′groff's f.,** see *Bogroff.* **Bone f.,** bundles of connective-tissue fibres in bone, binding together the osseous lamellæ. **Buehl′mann's f.,** see *Buehlmann.* **Cardioinhib′itory f.,** inhibitory nerve fibres passing from par vagum to the heart. **Car′neous f.,** muscular fibres. **Centrip′etal f.**, afferent nerve fibres. **Chromat′ic f.**, nuclear fibres. **Coiled f.**, spiral fibres. **Collat′eral f.**, association f.; longitudinal f. **Conver′ging f.**, nervous fibres which associate different portions of the nervous centres with each other; they form the commissures. **F. of Cor′ti**, rods or pillars of Corti; see *Corti*. **Crys′talline f.**, lens f. **Dark′schewitz's f.**, see *Darkschewitz*. **Decus′sating f.**, bundles of white fibrous tissue constituting a great part of the lamellæ of bone. **Den′tal** or **den′tine f.**, delicate processes passing into the dentinal canals from odontoblasts. **Depress′or f.**, fibres of the depressor nerve producing an inhibitory influence on the vasomotor nervous centre. **Diverg′ing f.**, fibres composing the columns of the medulla oblongata, which separate in their progress to the periphery of the cerebrum and cerebellum. **Ed′inger's f.**, see *Edinger*. **Enam′el f.**, hexagonal rods making up the dental enamel. **Ganglion′ic, gelat′iniform**, or **gelat′inous f.**, non-medullated fibres, as of the sympathetic system. **F. of Ger′dy**, superficial transverse ligament of the fingers. **Gott′stein's f.**, see *Gottstein's basal process*. **Hen′le's f.**, see *Henle's fibrous layer*. **Inhib′itory f.**, nerve fibres transmitting inhibitory influences to important organs or nerve centres. **Intercolum′nar f.**, fibræ collaterales. **Lamel′lar** or **lam′inar f.**, fibres of white fibrous tissue. **Lens f.**, hexagonal fibres, called also crystalline fibres, constituting the chief part of the crystalline lens. **Longitu′dinal f.**, associated nerve fibres passing from the front to the back part of the brain. **Med′ullated f.**, form of nerve fibres consisting of two constituents, a sheath of medullary nerve substance and an axis cylinder; see *Nerve fibre*. **Mey′nert's f.**, see *Meynert*. **Mon′akoff's f.**, see *Monakoff*. **F. of Mül′ler**, delicate nerve fibres constituting internal limiting membrane of the retina; see *Tunica Jacobi*. **Neuromus′cular f.**, epithelium of muscle. **Nu′clear** or **nucleoplas′mic f.**, delicate filiform fibres making up the network of a nucleus of a cell. **Osteogen′ic f.**, Sharpey's f. **Pedunc′ular f.**, nerve fibres connecting the cerebrum with the medulla oblongata and pons Varolii. **Per′forating f.**, bone f. **Per′lia's f.**, see *Perlia*. **Pul′monary f.**, nerve fibres going to the lungs, particularly from par vagum. **Pruss′sack's f.**, see *Prussack*. **F. of Remak′**, fibres peculiar to the sympathetic nerve, but believed by some to be neurilemma and to consist of fibrocellular bundles. **F. of Ret′zius**, see *Retzius*. **Secre′tory f.**, sympathetic nerve fibres distributed to secreting glands. **Semicir′cular f.**, semicircular fibres constituting a portion of the anterior peduncles. **Sharp′ey's f.**, fibres extending from the periosteum into the bone substance; see cut under *Haversian*. **Soft f.**, non-medullated nerve fibres. **Spi′ral f.**, delicate processes of nervous matter in the cell of a sympathetic ganglion. **F. of Tomes**, minute dentinal fibres; processes of odontoblasts of pulp which fill the dentinal tubules.

**Fi′bril.** A very small or terminal fibre. **Nu′clear** or **nucleoplas′mic f.**, see *Fibres, nuclear*. **Prim′itive** or **ul′timate f.**, elementary fibre; also one of those composing axis cylinder.

**Fibril′la** (dim. of fibra). Fibril. **Ax′is** or **elemen′tary f.**, primitive fibril. **F. muscula′ris**, muscular fibre. **Prim′itive** or **ul′timate f.**, elementary fibre; also a fibre of the axis cylinder.

**Fibril′lar** or **Fi′brillary.** Relating or appertaining to fibrils. **F. chore′a**, paramyoclonus. **F. contrac′tion**, contraction of separate muscular fibrils.

**Fi′brillated.** Formed of fibrils.

**Fibrilla′tion.** Formation of fibrils; also twitching of the muscles observed in progressive muscular atrophy.

**Fi′brin.** An animal principle—a solid, white, and inodorous proteid; insipid; heavier than water; without action on the vegetable blues; elastic when moist, hard and brittle when dry. It enters into the composition of the chyle and the blood; it is the self-coagulable material in them, and is produced in the retrograde metamorphosis of the tissues. It is in small proportion in the blood, but the amount increases in inflammation, while in continued fever it is diminished. It is believed not to exist as such in the blood, but to be formed under certain conditions by the action of fibrin ferment upon fibrinogen. Muscular fibrin, syntonin, apparently an acid albumin, is different from the fibrin of the blood; in its chemical character it is peculiar, and has been called muscular substance. In certain morbid conditions fibrin is separated from the blood, and is found in considerable quantity on the surfaces of membranes and in the cavities of the body. See *Fibrinogen*. **F. fer′ment**, supposed agent in the production of fibrin by spontaneous coagulation; paraglobulin; thrombin.

**Fibrina′tion.** Increase of fibrin in the blood.

**Fibrin′ogen** (*fibrin* + *gennao*, to engender). A globulin in the blood plasma which, under certain circumstances, and by the action of fibrin-ferment, yields fibrin. See *Fibrinoplastin*. **Tis′sue f.**, a substance derived from the thymus gland, testis, etc., composed chiefly of a nucleoproteid with lecithin.

**Fibrinogen′ic** or **Fibrinogenous**, fi-brin-oj′en-us. Producing fibrin. **F. sub′stance**, fibrinogen.

**Fibrinoglobulin′.** A form of globulin constituting a part of fibrinogen.

**Fibrinoplas′tic bod′ies.** Modified cells of connective tissue seen in inflammation. **F. mat′ter**, paraglobulin. **F. sub′stance** or **Fibrinoplas′tin**, paraglobulin or serum globulin; supposed by some that when united with fibrinogen, under action of ferment, fibrin results. See *Protagon*.

**Fibrinoplas′tin** (*fibrin* + *plasso*, to form). See *Fibrinoplastic substance*.

**Fibrino′ses.** Albumoses of fibrin.

**Fibrino′sis.** A disease in which an excess of fibrin is the chief characteristic.

**Fi′brinous.** Composed of fibrin or having the appearance of fibrin. **F. bronchi′tis**, variety of bronchitis, in the acute or chronic stage, in which fibrinous casts of some of the bronchial tubes are formed. **F. cal′culus**, see *Calculus*. **F. degenera′tion**, necrosis with coagulation. **F. pneumo′nia**, croupous pneumonia; see *Pneumonia*.

**Fibrinpep′tone.** Condition of fibrin after stomachal digestion.

**Fibrinu′ria** (*fibrin* + *ouron*, urine). Rare condition of urine in which, owing to presence of fibrin, that fluid spontaneously coagulates after being voided.

**Fibro-.** In composition, appertaining or relating to fibrous tissue.

**Fibroadeno′ma.** Adenoma containing fibrous tissue.

**Fibroad′ipose.** Both fibrous and fatty.

**Fibroare′olar tis′sue.** Connective tissue composed of fibrous and areolar tissue.

**Fi′broblast** (*blastos*, bud). Cell developing into fibrous or connective tissue.

**Fibroblas′tic.** Relating to a fibroblast.

**Fibrobronchi′tis.** Fibrous or rheumatic inflammation of the bronchial tubes; croupous bronchitis.

**Fibrocalca′reous.** Term applied to fibrous tumors accompanied with a deposit or coating of calcareous matter.

**Fibrocarcino′ma.** Cancerous formation with granular degeneration.

**Fibrocar′tilage.** Organic tissue partaking of the nature of the fibrous tissue and of cartilage; dense, resisting, elastic, firm, supple, and flexible. Fibrocartilages are distinguished into *membraniform*, serving as moulds to certain parts, as the alæ nasi and eyelids; *vaginiform*, forming sheaths for the sliding tendons; *interarticular*, met with in the movable articulations; *uniting*, forming junction between two bones, as the symphysis pubis. Circumferential fibrocartilages consist of a rim of fibrocartilage surrounding the margin of an articular cavity, as the glenoid cavity of the shoulder; they deepen the articular surface and protect the bones. **Acromioclavic′ular f.**, cartilage of Weitbrecht.

**Circumferen'tial f.**, see *Fibrocartilage.* **Connect'ing f.**, interosseous f. **Fal'ciform f.**, semilunar f. **Interartic'ular f.**, see *Fibrocartilage.* **Interme'diary** or **interme'diate f.**, f. between radius and ulna at the wrist. **Interos'seous f.**, f. between bones. **Interpu'bic f.**, f. constituting the symphysis pubis. **Interver'tebral f.**, one of the cartilaginous disks between the bodies of the vertebræ. **Mar'ginal f.**, circumferential f. **Pu'bic f.**, f. between surfaces of pubic bone. **Scapuloclavic'ular f.**, f. of Weitbrecht. **Semilu'nar f.**, one of the cartilages between head of tibia and condyles of femur. **Ses'amoid f.**, sesamoid cartilage. **Spon'gy f.**, connecting f. **Strat'iform f.**, f. entering into the formation of certain tendon sheaths. **Tar'sal f.**, tarsal cartilage; see *Tarsus.* **Trian'gular f.**, f. of wrist, between radius and ulna. **White f.**, cartilage containing white fibrous tissue. **F. of Wris'berg**, one of the cuneiform cartilages of the larynx. **F. of wrist**, triangular fibrocartilage between ulna and bones of wrist.

**Fibrocartilag'inous.** Relating to or consisting of fibrocartilage.

**Fibrocartila'go.** Fibrocartilage. **F. trique'tra**, triangular fibrocartilage.

**Fibroca'seous.** Both fibrous and cheesy.

**Fibrocel'lular.** Fibroareolar; partaking of the fibrous and of the cellular or areolar tissue, as the fascia transversalis. **F. tu'mor**, fibroma.

**Fibrochondri'tis** (*chondros*, cartilage). Inflammation of fibrocartilage.

**Fibrochondros'teal** (*chondros*, cartilage, *osteon*, bone). Consisting of fibrocartilage and bone.

**Fi'brocyst.** Cystic fibroma.

**Fibrocys'tic.** Possessing the nature of fibroid growths and cysts. **F. tu'mor**, form of cystic degeneration of a fibroid tumor.

**Fibrocysto'ma.** Cystic fibroma.

**Fibroelas'tic.** Containing white and elastic tissue.

**Fibroenchondro'ma.** Enchondroma having some fibrous issue in its composition.

**Fibrofat'ty degenera'tion.** Fatty condition of the placenta with fibrous degeneration of the villi of the chorion and part of the decidua.

**Fibrofi'brous.** Referring to fibres in relation with fibres.

**Fi'brogen.** Fibrinogen.

**Fibroglio'ma.** Tumor composed of fibroma and glioma.

**Fi'broid** (*eidos*, resemblance). Fibrous; fibrous tumor, fibroma. **F. degenera'tion**, gradual transformation, occurring chiefly in membranous tissues, into a material having a fibre-like character; it may result from pressure or follow upon chronic inflammation accompanied with exudation; fibrosis. This form of degeneration of the lung is called cirrhosis of the lung. **F. heart**, fibroid degeneration of the heart. **F. indura'tion**, cirrhosis. **F. infiltra'tion**, see *Infiltration.* **F. phthi'sis**, see *Phthisis.* **F. substitu'tion**, cirrhosis. **F. tu'mor**, fibroma.

**Fibroin'.** $C_{15}H_{23}N_5O_6$. An albuminoid substance in cobweb, silk, and sponges.

**Fibrolipo'ma** (*lipos*, fat). Fibroma with neoplasm of adipose tissue. Lipoma well supplied with connective tissue.

**Fibro'ma.** Tumor of fibrous connective tissue; it may be hard, dense, and firm, or soft like adipose matter; fibrous or fibroid tumor. The fibres constituting the chief part of the growth are loosely or densely packed according to the variety, and are arranged either without definite plan or in intercrossing bundles of various sizes or in whorls around the blood-vessels. The cells, like those of normal fibrous tissue, are generally few in number, and are usually most abundant around the vessels. They are minute, spindle-shaped, fusiform, or stellate bodies, the latter having processes of varying length which communicate with similar processes from neighboring cells. These cells in size and number vary with the rapidity and age of growth—the slower and older the growth, the denser the tissue, the flatter and less numerous the cells. (Green.) **Are'olar f.**, f. molluscum. **F. cheloi'des**, cheloid. **Concen'tric f.**, a fibroid tumor of the uterus surrounding its cavity. **F. congen'itum**, nævus verrucosus. **Cor'neal** or **cor'neous f.**, lamellar f. **F. cu'tis**, fibroma of skin; f. molluscum, neuroma cutis, or cheloid. **Cys'tic f.**, f. in which cystic degeneration has occurred. **Diffuse' f.**, elephantiasis. **F. dissemina'tum**, molluscum. **F. doloro'sum**, fibroneuroma. **F. fungoi'des**, chronic infectious cutaneous disease with reddish or livid spots, afterward becoming crusts or tumors; granuloma fungoides. **Hard f.**, one in which the fibrous elements predominate, few cells being present. **F. of the heart**, circumscribed tumor occurring very rarely in the cardiac walls or under the endocardium or pericardium. **Intracanalic'ular f.**, a fibroid adenoma. **F. of the kid'neys**, small, white, fibrous nodules which sometimes are present in the renal pyramids. **Lacu'nar f.**, cystic fibroma of the mamma. **F. lipomato'des**, xanthoma. **F. mollus'cum**, soft, insensitive neoplasm of connective tissue from the cutis vera, characterized by tumors of various sizes; it is frequently congenital. **Mu'coid** or **mu'cous f.**, f. having a large amount of intercellular substance, and transformed by mucoid degeneration. **F. ossif'icum**, fibroma in which calcareous transformation has occurred. **F. of the o'vary**, see *Ovary, tumors of the.* **Pap'illary f.**, fibrous hypertrophy of papillæ of skin. **F. pen'dulum**, form of f. molluscum having a pedicle. **Soft f.**, f. molluscum; wen. **F. teleangeiectat'icum**, f. having extensive dilatation of blood-vessels on its surface; molluscum fibrosum.

**Fibromato'sis.** Growth or development of fibroma. **F. tuberculo'sa cu'tis**, papillomatous, often sclerotic, growth at the mucous outlets of the body, with vegetations, ulcers, etc.

**Fibromem'branous.** Composed of fibre and membrane.

**Fibromu'cous.** Possessing the nature of fibrous and of mucous membranes; term applied to fibrous membranes intimately united with other membranes of a mucous nature, as the pituitary membrane, the membrane of the urethra, etc.

**Fibromus'cular.** Composed of fibrous and muscular tissues. **F. tu'mor**, a tumor in which the fibrous tissue is largely intermingled with muscular fibres; fibromyoma.

**Fibromyi'tis.** Inflammation of muscular tissue with fibrous degeneration.

**Fibromyo'ma** (*mys*, muscle). Myoma having fibrous tissue blended with it; fibroma, fibroid myoma. **F. lipomato'des**, fibromyoma with neoplasm of adipose tissue.

**Fibromyomi'tis.** Inflammation of fibromyoma.

**Fibromyomot'omy** (*mys*, muscle, *tome*, incision). Operation for excision of a fibromyoma.

**Fibromyxo'ma** (*myxa*, mucus). Tumor made up of fibrous and mucous tissue. Fibroid tumor complicated with myxoma.

**Fibromyxosarco'ma.** Sarcoma and myxoid tissue combined. Sarcoma transformed by mucous degeneration.

**Fibroneuro'ma.** Tumor consisting of connective tissue occurring upon a nerve or distributed among the nerve filaments.

**Fibronu'clear** or **Fibronu'cleated.** Term applied to tumors whose texture consists of filaments infiltrated with oval nuclei.

**Fibropericardi'tis.** Fibrinous inflammation of the pericardium.

**Fibroplas'tic** (*plasso*, to form). Epithet for a morbid formation containing the elements of areolar tissue, transformed in part into fibre; fibrosarcomatous. **F. cells**, see *Fibre cells.* **F. tu'mor**, fibrosarcoma; small spindle-celled sarcoma.

**Fibrosarco'ma.** Sarcoma having a fibrous structure. A sarcomatous fibroid tumor.

**Fibrose'rous.** Possessing the nature of fibrous and serous membranes. **F. mem'brane**, a membrane composed of a fibrous and a serous sheet intimately united; for example, the dura mater, pericardium, tunica albuginea testis, etc.

**Fibro′sis.** Constitutional fibroid degeneration, often associated with degeneration of arteries. **Arteriocap′illary f.,** a condition met with in contracted kidney and hypertrophy of the heart, being an increase of fibrous and muscular tissue in the arterial walls.

**Fi′brous.** Fibroid. Composed of fibres. The fibrous system comprises particularly the periosteum and perichondrium, articular capsules and ligaments, tendons, dura mater, pericardium, tunica sclerotica, tunica albuginea testis, outer membrane of the spleen, etc. Under simple fibrous tissues are classed the white and yellow fibrous tissues and areolar tissue. Both the yellow and the white may be detected in the areolar tissue. The white exists alone in ligaments, tendons, fibrous membranes, aponeuroses, etc. The yellow exists separately in the middle coat of the arteries, the chordæ vocales, ligamentum nuchæ of quadrupeds, etc., and differs from the white in possessing a high degree of elasticity. **F. cone,** corona radians. **F. epu′lis,** see *Epulis.* **F. growth,** fibrous tumor. **F. lay′er,** layer of nerve fibres of retina. **F. mat′ter of the brain,** see *Cerebrum.* **F. mem′branes,** see *Membranes, fibrous.* **F. phthi′sis,** see *Phthisis pulmonalis.* **F. plates,** fibrocartilages of metatarsophalangeal articulation. **F. pneumo′nia,** interstitial pneumonia, see *Pneumonia.* **F. pol′ypus,** a fibroid tumor with a slender peduncle. **F. rings,** fibrocartilaginous rings with which the mitral and tricuspid valves of the heart are connected. **F. sys′tem,** see *Fibrous.* **F. tis′sue,** see *Fibrous.* **F. tu′mor,** fibroma.

**Fibrovas′cular.** Relating to structures that are fibrous and abundantly supplied with vessels.

**Fib′ula** (a clasp or brace). Spell-bone, splint-bone, or splinter-bone of the leg. Long, small bone, situated at the outer part of the leg; the superior or tibial extremity is rounded, and forms the caput or head, and is articulated with the tibia. The inferior or tarsal extremity is articulated with the tibia and astragalus, and forms the malleolus externus or outer ankle by means of its coronoid process. The body of the bone is separated from the tibia by the interosseous space.

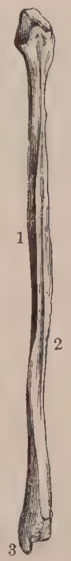
**Fib′ulad.** Toward the fibular aspect.

**Fibulæ′us.** Peroneus muscle.

**Fib′ular.** Relating to the fibula; peroneal. **F. ar′tery,** peroneal artery; the *superior f. a.* is a branch from any one of the important arteries of the leg passing across the fibula. **F. as′pect,** aspect toward the side on which the fibula is situated. *Fibulad* is used adverbially to signify toward the fibular aspect. **F. commu′nicating nerve,** peroneal communicating nerve. **F. nerve,** peroneal nerve. **F. notch,** groove on the tibia for articulation with the fibula.

**Fibula′re.** Name for embryonic tarsal bone, afterward os calcis.

**Fibula′ris.** Relating to the fibula. **F. bre′vis,** peroneus brevis. **F. lon′gus** or **pri′mus,** peroneus longus. **F. secun′dus,** peroneus brevis.



Anterior view of fibula of right side. 1, shaft; 2, interosseous ridge; 3, malleolus externus.

**Fibula′tion** (*fibula*, clasp). Infibulation.

**Fica′ria** (*ficus*, fig) **aquat′ica.** Scrophularia aquatica. **F. commu′nis, ranunculoi′des,** or **ver′na,** Ranunculus ficaria.

**Ficarin′.** Neutral principle from Ficaria communis, used for hemorrhoids.

**Fica′tio.** Ficus; sycosis.

**Fick's an′gle.** Angle formed by lines projected between lines drawn from front of foramen magnum along surface of base of skull and to point of chin. **F.'s bacil′lus,** Proteus vulgaris, found on the conjunctiva. **F.'s ky′mograph,** apparatus for ascertaining the blood pressure; it consists of a metal tube containing alcohol, which is connected with the artery by a tube filled with carbonate of sodium in solution; increase of pressure causes the tube to straighten, and diminished pressure causes it to bend; a lever records these changes on a cylinder.

**Fi′coid** (*ficus*, fig, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling a fig in form or character.

**Ficoin′.** Form of papayin obtained from ficus.

**Fico′sis.** Ficus; sycosis.

**Fi′cous.** Relating to ficus.

**Fi′cus.** Fig-wart; fleshy excrescence, often soft and reddish, sometimes hard and scirrhous, hanging by a peduncle or formed like a fig on the eyelids, chin, tongue, anus, or organs of generation, in which last it is generally syphilitic; condyloma. Hemorrhoids. A genus of trees, ord. *Urticaceæ.* **F. ægypti′aca,** Ceratonia siliqua. **F. amboinen′sis,** plant of Molucca; sap is expectorant; bark antipyretic and astringent. **F. anthelmin′tica,** the juice of this Peruvian tree is anthelmintic. **F. arbutifo′lia,** Mexican tree, used externally for poisoned wounds. **F. bengalen′sis,** F. indica. **F. benjami′na,** amate, Mexican fig tree. **F. car′ica,** fig tree; the fig is a pleasant fruit when ripe, as well as when dried, as it is found in the shops; it is laxative and used at times as a cataplasm, especially in gum boils. **F. citrifo′lia,** tree of E. and W. Indies and Mexico; root is expectorant and emetocathartic; infusion is employed in aphthæ and lepra. **F. commu′nis,** F. carica. **F. complica′ta,** samatito; Mexican fig tree. **F. conglomera′ta** or **cu′nia,** fruit of E. Indian tree, used in aphthæ, and externally as a bath in elephantiasis. **F. dolia′ria,** fig tree of Brazil; juice is drastic and vermifuge; properties are due to *doliarin,* vegetable pepsin. **F. elas′tica,** E. Indian tree; a source of caoutchouc. **F. excel′sa,** plant of E. Indies, root of which is used in aphthæ, affections of the liver, fevers, and diarrhœa. **F. gamella′ria,** F. doliaria. **F. glomera′ta,** cluster fig of E. Indies; root is expectorant and antidysenteric; bark is used externally for ulcers. **F. go′nia,** bark of this E. Indian tree is used in aphthæ and odontalgia, and in affections of the kidney and bladder. **F. heterophyl′la,** E. Indian tree; juice of the root is used in colic and dysentery; bark of the root in asthma and respiratory affections. **F. in′diæ gra′na,** Coccus cacti. **F. in′dica,** banyan tree; **F. nit′ida,** fruit of this E. Indian tree is used in aphthæ. **F. oppositifo′lia,** E. Indian tree; various parts are emetic, tonic, and antiperiodic. **F. pas′sa,** dried fig. **F. racemo′sa,** country fig tree of E. Indies; used as a tonic, and in hæmaturia and menorrhagia, diabetes, and sluggish conditions of the liver. **F. religio′sa,** sacred fig of E. Indies; alterative; bark of root used externally for ulcers; see *Lacca.* **F. rumph′ii,** various parts of this plant of Asia are expectorant, and used also in cutaneous diseases. **F. sep′tica,** the various parts of this plant of Molucca are diuretic, cathartic, expectorant, and anthelmintic. **F. undula′ta,** E. Indian tree; used in aphthæ. **F. un′guium,** condition of the nails in which the posterior wall is swollen, everted, and more or less inflamed. **F. vene′rea,** venereal wart; condyloma. **F. vulga′ris,** F. carica.

**Fid′dles.** Scrophularia aquatica.

**Fid′gets.** General restlessness and troublesome uneasiness of the nerves and muscles, with increased sensibility and inability to fix the attention, with a perpetual desire for changing the position; dysphoria.

**Fidicina′les** (*fidicen*, a harper). Lumbricales manûs.

**Fidispina′lis.** Multifidus spinæ muscle.

**Field.** An open space or area. **Au′ditory f.,** hearing distance. **Cohn′heim's f.,** see *Cohnheim.*

**F. of fixa'tion,** surface over which the point of sight or of clearest vision on the retina can be moved by motion of the eye. **F. hos'pital,** hospital on the battle-field, or one which is portable and carried on the march. **Magnet'ic f.,** the area about a magnet throughout which its influence is active. **Microscop'ic f.,** or **F. of a mi'croscope,** the circular space, all parts of which are visible at one time to the eye looking through a microscope. **F. of regard',** f. of fixation. **F. of view,** whatever is embraced in a view from any point, whether near or distant. **F. of vis'ion,** external space from which appreciable rays of light strike upon the retina; space on the retina capable of appreciating impressions; this field is contracted in some affections of the retina or of the cerebrum. **Vis'ual f.,** field of vision.

**Field'weed.** Anthemis cotula, Erigeron philadelphicum.

**Field'wort.** Gentiana amarella.

**Fifteen-day fe'ver.** Relapsing fever.

**Fifth nerve.** Trifacial nerve. See *Trigemini.* **F. ven'tricle,** see *Ventricles of the brain.*

**Fig.** Fruit of Ficus carica. **In'dian f.,** Cactus opuntia; Ficus indica; Opuntia vulgaris. **Sa'cred f.,** Ficus religiosa. **F. sen'na,** see *Cassia senna.*

**Figu'ra.** Figure. **F. veno'sa** (venous figure), venous circle in the embryo which bounds the vascular area.

**Figura'tion** (*figuro,* to fashion). Imagination.

**Fig'ure.** Contour of any part. **Achromat'ic** or **achro'mative f.,** spindle shape assumed by achromatic fibrils in a dividing cell. **Chromat'ic** or **chro'mative f.,** shape produced by chromatic fibrils in a dividing cell. **Coiled' f.,** convolution. **Divis'ion** or **nu'clear f.,** figure formed by nucleus during karyokinesis; intermediate stage in the course of direct nuclear division. **Po'lar f.,** poles in dividing cell, subsequently the location of daughter nuclei.

**Fig'ure-of-8.** Bandage with turns arranged to resemble somewhat a figure of 8. Twisted suture.

**Fig-wart.** Ficus condyloma.

**Fig'wort.** Scrophularia nodosa; Ranunculus ficaria. **Wa'ter f.,** Scrophularia aquatica.

**Fi'la** (pl. of *filum,* thread) **interme'dia ner'vi acus'tici.** Nervous filaments passing between the facial and auditory nerves. **F. ner'vea,** nerve-fibres. **F. olfacto'ria,** olfactory filaments. **F. parotide'a,** filaments of auricularis magnus nerve to parotid gland. **F. spermat'ica,** spermatozoa.

**Fila'ceous.** Filamentous.

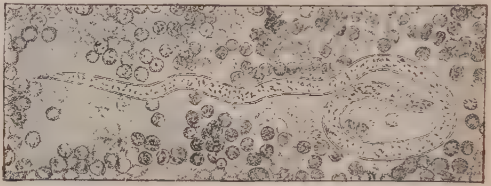
**Fil'ament** (dim. of *filum,* a thread). Small thread or fibril; glairy, thread-like substance forming in the urine in some diseases, and depending on a particular secretion from the mucous membrane of the urinary passages. **Achromat'ic f.,** achromatic fibril. **Chromat'ic f.,** chromatic fibril. **F. of Mül'ler,** one of the connective-tissue fibres between the limiting membranes of the retina. **F. of Need'ham,** spermatophore. **Nu'clear f.,** nuclear fibril. **Nucleoplas'mic f.,** nuclear fibril. **Olfac'tory f.,** olfactory hairs. **Sem'inal** or **spermat'ic f.,** spermatozoid. **Ter'minal f.,** thread-like inferior termination of the spinal cord.

**Filamen'ta ner'vea Wrisber'gii.** Nerve of Wrisberg.

**Filamen'tary** or **filamen'tous.** Filaceous; thread-like; filiform; containing thread-like substances, as filamentous tunic or decidua.

**Filamen'tum.** Filament. Frænum.

**Fila'ria** (*filum,* a thread). Genus of nematode parasitic worms found in various organs and the blood of man. **F. bancrof'ti,** Filaria medinensis. **F. bronchia'lis,** filaria found in the bronchial tubes. **F. conjuncti'væ,** species found under the conjunctiva, especially of negroes. **F. demar'quayi,** a parasite in the blood, less than half the size of F. nocturna. **F. dermathem'ica,** filaria causing papulopustular disease of the skin, as in craw-craw of Africa. **F. diur'na,** a form of F. sanguinis hominis found in the superficial vessels solely and chiefly during the day. **F. dracun'culus,** F. medinensis. **F. guineen'sis,** dracunculus. **F. hom'inis,** F. bronchialis; F. sanguinis. **F. hom'inis o'ris,** f. found in the mouth of a child. **F. immi'tis,** f. found in the portal vein in a case of hæmaturia; ova were also discovered in the wall of the bladder and in the uterus. **F. labia'lis,** occurring in a pustule in the upper lip. **F. lacrima'lis,** F. conjunctivæ. **F. len'tis,** species found in the crystalline lens. **F. lo'a,** probably adult form of F. diurna. **F. manso'ni,** F. sanguinis. **F. medinen'sis,** dracunculus or Guinea worm of Egypt, India, and the West Indies, producing abscesses in the skin. **F. noctur'na,** a form of f. found solely or chiefly during the night. **F. oc'uli,** F. conjunctivæ; F. lentis. **F. per'stans,** a form of f. constantly present in the capillaries of the integument, and considered to be the cause of the fatal sleeping sickness of Congo. **F. san'guinis,** filaria seen in blood-vessels and lymphatics, producing chyluria, elephantiasis, etc.; the pathological condition is called *filariasis* or *filariosis.* **F. san'guinis hom'inis,** F. sanguinis. **F. wuchere'ri,** F. sanguinis.



Filaria alive in the blood. Instantaneous photomicrograph. x 400. (Henry.)

**Fila'rial.** Relating to filaria.

**Filari'asis** or **Filario'sis.** See *Filaria sanguinis.*

**Fil'atow's disease'.** Acute febrile cervical adenitis in children.

**Fil'bert.** Corylus avellana.

**File'-cutters' disease'.** In the manufacture of files they are laid on a lead bed, and the fine particles of lead are raised in a cloud whenever the file is struck by the chisel, and may be inhaled, giving rise to lead poisoning or to a form of pneumonokoniosis.

**File'tum** (*filum,* a thread). Frænum of the tongue.

**Filic'ic acid.** $C_{14}H_{18}O_5$. Crystallizable acid from male fern.

**Filicin'.** Active principle of root of male fern; dose, gr. ij (0.13). Also an inert anhydride of filicic acid.

**Filic'ula** (dim. of *filix,* fern). Polypodium filix mas. **F. dul'cis,** Polypodium vulgare.

**Fil'iform** (*filum,* a thread, *forma,* form). Thread-like, as the filiform papillæ of the tongue, filiform or thready pulse, filiform bougie, etc.

**Filipen'dula** (*filum,* a thread, *pendo,* to hang). Spiræa filipendula.

**Filip'owicz's sign.** Yellowness of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet in typhoid fever.

**Filipunc'ture.** Operation for aneurysm by introduction of fine wire or catgut into the sac, leaving it there to produce coagulation.

**Filitan'nic acid.** Tannic acid obtained from Filix mas.

**Fi'lix.** Fern. **F. aquat'ica,** Spiræa filipendula. **F. flor'ida,** Osmunda regalis. **F. fœmin'ea,** Pteris aquilina. **F. mas,** Aspidium filix mas; Polypodium filix mas. **F. non-ramo'sa denta'ta,** Polypodium filix mas. **F. nymphæ'a,** Pteris aquilina. **F. pinna'ta,** Polypodium filix mas. **F. ven'eris,** Adiantum pedatum.

**Fillæ'a suave'olens.** Erythrophlæum guineense.

**Fil'let** (*filum,* a thread). Fascia. Bandage like a noose. Lemniscus. **F. of cor'pus callo'sum,** gyrus fornicatus. **F. lemnis'cus,** lemniscus. **Ol'ivary f.,** fasciculus of nerve-fibres surrounding the olivary body of the medulla oblongata.

**Fill'ing.** In dentistry, operation of stuffing the cavity of a carious tooth with some indestructible substance to prevent the access of extraneous matters; the materials employed are gold foil, sponge or crystalline gold, amalgam, gutta percha, etc.

**Filobacte'ria.** Thread-like bacteria, desmobacteria, for example.

**Fi'lopressure** (*filum*, wire, *premo*, *pressum*, to press). Pressure with wire, as over an artery.

**Filovarico'sis.** Varicose swelling on the axis-cylinder of a nerve.

**Fil'ter.** Filtrum; any porous material through which fluid is passed to separate it from the matters suspended in it. **Respi'ratory f.**, respirator.

**Filth disease'.** A disease dependent upon, or encouraged in its development by, filthy atmospheric or other surroundings.

**Fil'trate.** Filtered liquid.

**Filtra'tion** (*filtrum*, filter). Pharmaceutical operation, consisting in passing fluid through a filter or strainer, to clarify it. In ancient physiology, a term used to express the action by which different humors were supposed to be separated from the mass of the blood.

**Fil'trum.** A filter. **F. ventric'uli laryn'gis,** furrow or groove between the cartilages of Santorini and of Wrisberg in the larynx.

**Fi'lum** (thread). Filament. **F. car'neum,** muscular fibre. **F. corona'rium,** thread-like process along the sides of the auriculoventricular opening. **F. du'ræ ma'tris,** process of the dura mater around the filum terminale of the spinal cord. **F. muscula're,** muscular fibre. **F. spermat'icum,** spermatozoid. **F. tæniafor'me,** tæniola. **F. termina'le,** slender prolongation of the spinal cord covered by the pia, which descends through the centre of the cauda equina, and is attached to the dura mater lining the canal of the coccyx. In structure it is essentially the same as that of the spinal cord proper, except that nerve-roots are not connected with it. (See cut under *Cauda*.)

**Fim'bria.** Band or fringe, as the fimbria or fimbriated or fringed extremity of the Fallopian tube. Fibre. **F. cor'nu ammo'nis,** a white band extending along the hippocampus, and reflected outwardly from its interior border. **F. ova'rica,** a long fimbria of Fallopian tube directed toward the ovary.

**Fim'briæ** (pl. of fimbria) **carno'sæ co'li,** appendiculæ pinguedinosæ. **F. of Fallo'pian tube,** the fringed open extremity of the oviduct. **F. lin'guæ,** wavy fold of sublingual mucous membrane. **F. oviduc'tûs,** fimbriæ of Fallopian tube. **F. synovia'les,** connective-tissue filaments projecting into the interior of joints.

**Fim'briate** or **fim'briated.** Having fimbriæ. **F. body,** fimbria cornu ammonis. **F. extrem'ity,** see *Fimbria*.

**Fim'briocele** (*fimbria*+*kele*, tumor). Hernia involving the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube.

**Fimbrioden'tate fis'sure.** Fissure between the corpus fimbriatum and dentate fascia.

**Fi'mus.** Excrement; fæces.

**Fin'ger.** See *Digitus*. **An'nular f.,** see *Digitus*. **Dead f.,** see *Dead fingers*. **Ear f.,** see *Digitus*. **Club f.,** see *Kyllosis*. **F.-clo'nus,** see *Reflex, palmar*. **Contract'ed f.,** Dupuytren's contraction. **Fai'ry f.,** Digitalis purpurea. **F.-erysip'eloid,** erysipeloid. **Hippocrat'ic f.,** fusiform tumefaction of the terminal phalanges of the fingers, with curving of the nails, mentioned by Hippocrates as characteristic of phthisis, but present in many cases of disturbed hæmatosis. **In'dex f.,** see *Digitus*. **Insane' f.,** obstinate paronychia occurring in the insane. **Lit'tle f.,** see *Digitus*. **Lock f.,** arrest of flexion of the finger at a certain point. **Mal'let f.,** deformity characterized by abnormal flexion of the terminal phalanx. **Mid'dle f.,** medius digitus. **Morse f.,** a professional neurosis consisting in a spasmodic affection of the finger resulting from a continuous use of the Morse telegraphic key. **Ring f.,** annular finger. **Spring f.,** trigger f. **F.-stall,** covering for injured or sore fingers; see *Digitale*. **Supernu'merary f.,** a form of monstrosity in which there are more fingers than usual. **Trig'ger f.,** occasional interference with flexion and extension of finger, the movement, after arrest for a moment, ending in a jerk. **Webbed f.,** syndactylism.

**Fink'ler-Pri'or bacil'lus.** Spirillum Finkleri, an organism found in cholera nostras, resembling the comma bacillus of cholera.

**Fin'ney's opera'tion.** Removal of the gall-bladder, leaving a flap, composed of the seromuscular coat, on either side of the liver attachment of the bladder, the two being sufficient, when approximated, to cover the abraded surface. The stump is treated like an appendix stump, in order to prevent the possibility of a leak.

**Fin'sen light treat'ment.** Treatment of lupus and other cutaneous affections by exposure to the violet and ultraviolet rays of the spectrum. Sunlight or the electric arc light may be used. The sun's rays are passed through a hollow lens filled with an ammoniacal solution of copper sulphate, which arrests all but the blue and violet rays.

**Fir.** Abies. **F. bal'sam,** Pinus balsamea. **F. moss,** Lycopodium selago. **F. oil,** see *Pinus sylvestris*. **Scotch f.,** Pinus sylvestris. **Nor'way f.,** Pinus abies. **Europe'an sil'ver f.,** Pinus picea. **Yew-leaved f.,** Pinus abies.

**Fire.** Visible combustion. **F.-damp,** a gas given off from coal, consisting largely of carbureted hydrogen. **F. mea'sles,** see *Rubeola*. **Per'sian f.,** see *Anthrax*. **Pink f.,** Silena virginica. **F. root,** Acorus calamus. **St. An'thony's f.,** erysipelas. **F. weed,** Erechthites hieracifolia; senecio. **Wild f.,** erysipelas.

**Fi'ring.** Cauterization; application of a moxa.

**First breech presenta'tion.** See *Presentation*. **F. face presenta'tion,** see *Presentation*. **F. inten'tion,** see *Intention*. **F. nerve,** olfactory nerve.

**Fir-wool.** Wool made by beating pine leaves, and applied over rheumatic or other painful regions. **F.-w. oil,** distilled oil from fresh leaves of Pinus sylvestris; pine-needle oil.

**Fish'berries.** Menispermum cocculus.

**Fish'er's brain-mur'mur.** Systolic murmur distinguished in very young rachitic children over the anterior fontanelle or the temporal region. **F.'s sign,** presystolic murmur in cases of heart disease, in which the pericardium is adherent, but valvular disease is absent.

**Fish-glue.** Isinglass.

**Fish-hook displace'ment.** A turning of the stomach in such a way that the pylorus points upward and the duodenum downward, the latter making a sharp turn on itself soon after its junction with the stomach.

**Fish'-poison.** Berries of Cocculus indicus. Poison of fish from presence of ptomains.

**Fish'-skin disease'.** Ichthyosis.

**Fish'tongue.** Instrument—so called from its shape—used for the removal of the wisdom teeth.

**Fiske-Bry'son's symp'tom.** See *Bryson*.

**Fissicula'tion** (*fissiculo*, to open or make incisions). Opening made with a scalpel.

**Fis'sile.** Inclined or able to split.

**Fis'sion.** Reproduction by splitting; see *Generation*. Segmentation of a cell.

**Fissipar'ity.** Generation by fission or splitting.

**Fissip'arous** (*findo*, to split, *pario*, to bring forth). Generating by splitting. See *Generation*.

**Fissu'ra.** See *Fissure*. **F. a'ni,** fissure of the anus; painful superficial breach of surface in the anal region, frequently attended with anal spasm and with ulcer on the verge of or within the sphincter. **F. ante'rior,** sulcus or furrow between frontal and parietal lobes. **F. antit'ragohelici'na,** furrow in cartilage of ear between processus helicis caudatus and antitragus. **F. Bichat'ii,** transverse cerebral fissure. **F. calcari'na,** calcarine fissure. **F. callosomargina'lis,** callosomarginal sulcus. **F. cana'lis Fallo'pii,** hiatus Fallopii. **F. centra'lis,** central fissure; fissure of Sylvius; median f. **F. cerebel'li longitudina'lis,** valley of cerebellum. **F. cerebe'lli transver'sa,** great horizontal fissure between upper and lower surfaces of cerebellum. **F. cer′ebri centra′lis,** furrow separating frontal and parietal lobes of brain. **F. cer′ebri collatera′lis,** deep groove on upper surface of occipital and temporosphenoidal lobes of the brain. **F. cer′ebri horizonta′lis,** calcarine fissure. **F. cer′ebri infe′rior,** horizontal portion of fissure of Sylvius. **F. cer′ebri latera′lis,** fissure of Sylvius. **F. cer′ebri latera′lis ante′rior,** ascending portion of fissure of Sylvius. **F. cer′ebri latera′lis poste′rior,** f. cerebri inferior. **F. cer′ebri longitudina′lis,** longitudinal fissure of the brain. **F. cer′ebri mag′na,** anterior transverse fissure of the brain. **F. cer′ebri pari′eto-occipita′lis,** parieto-occipital fissure. **F. cer′ebri poste′rior,** calcarine fissure. **F. cer′ebri supe′rior,** ascending portion of fissure of Sylvius. **F. cer′ebri transver′sa ante′rior** or **transver′sa mag′na,** anterior transverse fissure of the brain. **F. cer′ebri transver′sa par′va poste′rior,** posterior transverse fissure of the brain. **F. choroide′a,** opening to interior of eye through which middle germ-layer passes to form vitreous humor; anterior transverse fissure of the brain. **F. collatera′lis,** f. cerebri collateralis. **F. contraja′cens,** contrafissura. **F. dor′si latera′lis,** furrow on the cervical spinal cord, near the posterior median fissure. **F. dor′si mesa′lis,** posterior fissure of the spinal cord. **F. endomesognath′ica,** middle incisive fissure separating the premaxillary bones from the superior maxillary bone. **F. ethmoida′lis,** fissure in cribriform plate of ethmoid. **F. fos′sæ Syl′vii ante′rior** or **ascen′dens,** ascending portion of fissure of Sylvius. **F. fos′sæ Syl′vii poste′rior** or **horizonta′lis,** f. cerebri inferior. **F. fo′veæ rhomboida′lis longitudina′lis** or **me′dia,** median groove in floor of fourth ventricle of brain. **F. Gla′seri,** fissure at bottom of glenoid fossa of temporal bone. **F. hippocam′pi,** hippocampal fissure; calcarine fissure. **F. horizonta′lis,** calcarine fissure. **F. incisi′va,** fissure separating the premaxillary bone from the superior maxillary. **F. interlobula′ris,** interlobular fissure. **F. intermesognath′ica,** fissure between two premaxillary bones (mesognathion) of each side. **F. interparieta′lis,** fissure between parietal bones. **F. i′ridis,** coloboma. **F. larynge′a pharyn′gis,** see *Larynx*. **F. latera′lis,** fissure of Sylvius; furrow on the cervical spinal cord, near the posterior median fissure. **F. latera′lis ante′rior,** ascending portion of fissure of Sylvius. **F. latera′lis poste′rior,** f. cerebri inferior. **F. longitudina′lis ante′rior,** fissure dividing the spinal cord and medulla oblongata longitudinally into two halves. **F. longitudina′lis cerebel′li,** valley of the cerebellum. **F. longitudina′lis cer′ebri,** fissure dividing cerebral hemispheres on median line. **F. longitudina′lis poste′rior,** posterior median fissure of the spinal cord. **F. mag′na Syl′vii,** fissure of Sylvius. **F. mag′na vul′væ,** opening of the vulva. **F. mastoide′a squamo′sa,** fissure that occasionally takes the place of the squamomastoid suture. **F. media′na ante′rior,** anterior median fissure of the spinal cord. **F. media′na poste′rior,** posterior median fissure of the spinal cord. **F. me′so-exognath′ica,** lateral incisive fissure. **F. occipita′lis, occipita′lis inter′na,** or **occipita′lis perpendicula′ris inter′na,** parieto-occipital fissure. **F. occipita′lis exter′na** or **occipita′lis perpendicula′ris exter′na,** transverse occipital sulcus. **F. occipita′lis horizonta′lis** or **poste′rior,** calcarine fissure. **F. olfacto′ria,** narrow top of each nasal fossa. **F. orbita′lis infe′rior,** fissure between the body of the upper jaw and the greater ala of the sphenoid groove on orbital surface of the upper jaw. **F. orbita′lis supe′rior,** sphenoidal fissure. **F. o′ris,** aperture of mouth. **F. palati′na,** vertical fissure between pterygoid process and superior maxillary bone, transmitting internal maxillary artery. **F. palpebra′rum,** see *Palpebra*. **F. paralle′la,** upper and largest furrow of temporal lobe. **F. pari′eto-occipita′lis** or **perpendicula′ris,** parieto-occipital fissure. **F. pe′trobasila′ris** or **petro′sobasila′ris,** petrobasilar fissure. **F. pe′tromastoide′a** or **petro′somastoide′a,** fissure behind tympanic division of temporal bone. **F. petro′sa superficia′lis,** hiatus Fallopii. **F. petro′soangula′ris,** space at base of skull between petrous bone and greater ala of sphenoid. **F. petro′sosquamo′sa,** line or seam separating, in the fœtus, squamous and petrous portions of temporal bone. **F. pe′trotympan′ica,** fissure at bottom of glenoid fossa of temporal bone. **F. pila′ris,** capillary fracture, fissure, or crack. **F. poste′rior,** calcarine fissure; parieto-occipital fissure. **F. præoccipita′lis,** notch on lower border of outer surface of hemisphere, indicating division of occipital and temporal lobes. **F. pterygoide′a,** space between pterygoid plates of sphenoid. **F. pter′ygopalati′na,** f. palatina. **F. puden′di,** opening of the vulva. **F. Rolan′di,** central groove on surface of hemisphere. **F. sphenoida′lis** or **sphenoida′lis supe′rior,** sphenoidal fissure. **F. sphe′nopalati′na,** f. palatina. **F. sphenopetro′sa,** fissure at base of the skull between spine of sphenoid and petrous bone. **F. spina′lis,** spina bifida. **F. ster′ni,** congenital fissure of sternum from imperfect union of its cartilages. **F. subic′uli inter′na,** deep fissure between the eminentia collateralis and the hippocampus major. **F. Syl′vii,** fissure of Sylvius. **F. tegumen′ti-tym′pani,** shallow furrow on petrous portion of temporal bone in young people, indicating osseous union. **F. tempora′lis infe′rior,** collateral fissure. **F. transver′sa ante′rior,** f. cerebri centralis. **F. transver′sa cer′ebri,** transverse cerebral fissure. **F. tym′panosquamo′sa,** f. Glaseri. **F. ventra′lis,** anterior median fissure of spinal cord. **F. ventrilatera′lis,** furrow on spinal cord of cervical region, occasionally found near anterior median fissure. **F. ventrimesa′lis,** anterior median fissure of spinal cord. **F. vesicogenita′lis,** median fissure of lower abdominal wall, with separation of symphysis pubis. **F. vestib′uli,** fissure by which the fenestra rotunda opens into the vestibule. **F. vul′væ,** cleft of vulva. **F. vul′væ mag′na,** opening of the vulva. **F. zygomat′icosphenoida′lis,** space occasionally found in place of sphenozygomatic suture.

**Fissu′ral.** Relating to or occurring at a fissure.

**Fissura′tion.** Formation or production of fissure.

**Fis′sure** (*findo,* to cleave). A cleft or opening. A lesion in which the bone is cracked, not separated as in complete fracture. Narrow, long, superficial solution of continuity around the external openings of the mucous membranes. Chap observed, particularly on the callous hands of workmen in certain mechanical employments. Small, chapped ulceration in young children, due to contact of the fæces and urine with the delicate skin of the thighs, nates, and genital organs. Cleft on the genital organs in the vicinity of the anus in those laboring under syphilis; usually called rhagades. Small cleft or chapped sore, especially on the lips or hands. A line marking the imperfect union of two tooth sections. Cerebral fissures are furrows in the structure of the brain. Congenital fissures frequently exist in the cranial bones, the result of incomplete ossification. **Abdom′inal f.,** extensive abdominal hernia. **Adoccip′ital f.,** fissure of the cerebrum across the caudal portion of the præcuneus. **Amyg′daline f.,** cerebral fissure on mesal aspect of tip of temporal lobe. **Ante′rior me′dian f.,** fissura mediana anterior. **A′nal f.** or **F. of the a′nus,** fissura ani. **Ape f.,** a name given to any of the fissures in the human brain corresponding to those in the brain of the ape. **Auric′ular f.,** aperture on the lower surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, for auricular branch of pneumogastric nerve. **Basirrhi′nal f.,** small fissure near the tip of the temporal lobe. **Basisyl′vian f.,** basal portion of f. of Sylvius. **F. of Bichat′,** transverse fissure of the brain. **F. of the blad′der,** congenital fissure in the wall of the bladder. **F. of bone,** see *Fissure*. **Bro′ca's f.,** see *Broca*. **Bur′dach's f.,** see *Burdach*. **Cal′carine f.,** see *Calcarine*. **Callo′sal f.,** space between the dorsal portion of the corpus callosum and the cortex. **Callo′somar′ginal f.,** f. on the nasal surface of the hemisphere of the brain between the corpus callosum and margin. **Cen'tral f.**, aggregate of the cavities or ventricles of the brain. **Choroi'dal f.**, transverse cerebral fissure. **Circumin'sular f.**, f. around the base of the insula. **F. of Clev'enger**, see *Clevenger*. **Collat'eral f.**, f. on the mesal part of the cerebrum; eminentia collateralis. **Den'tal f.**, a line marking the imperfect union of two tooth-sections. **Den'tate f.**, hippocampal fissure. **Dorsolat'eral f.**, a fissure or cleft separating the olive and lateral column from the dorsal structure of the medulla oblongata. **F. of duc'tus veno'sus**, see *Liver*. **Eck'er's f.**, see *Ecker's sulcus*. **Ec'to-occip'ital f.**, transverse f. near the tip of the occipital lobe. **Ectorrhi'nal f.**, f. at side of base of the olfactory crus. **Ethmoid'al f.**, superior meatus of the nares. **Fau'cial f.**, f. on the middle surface of the fourth lobe. **F. for gall'-bladder**, see *Gall-bladder*. **F. of Gla'ser** or **Glase'rius**, glenoid fissure. **Gle'noid f.**, this divides the glenoid cavity of the temporal bone into two parts, and gives passage to the chorda tympani, etc. **Great horizon'tal f.**, fissure between the upper and lower parts of the cerebellum. **F. of the he'lix**, a small vertical fissure of the helix of the ear, a little above the tubercle, for the attachment of the attrahens aurem muscle. **Hippocam'pal f.**, cerebral fissure from the splenium to near the tip of the temporal lobe. **Horizon'tal f.**, calcarine fissure; peduncular sulcus. **Inci'sor f.**, incisive suture; f. between the intermaxillary part of the upper maxillary bone and the rest of that bone. **Infraor'bital f.**, suborbital fissure. **In'sular f.**, any fissure crossing the insula. **Intercer'ebral f.**, longitudinal fissure. **Intergy'ral f.**, fissure between two cerebral convolutions. **Interhemispher'ic f.**, longitudinal fissure. **Interlamel'lar f.**, f. between lamellæ of the cerebellum. **Interlo'bar f.**, fissure between any two cerebral lobes. **Interlob'ular f.**, longitudinal fissure; great longitudinal fissure of the brain. **Interme'diate f.**, paramedian sulcus. **Interpal'pebral f.**, see *Palpebra*. **Interpari'etal f.**, parietal f. **Interpedunc'ular f.**, f. between the crura cerebri. **Intragy'ral f.**, small fissure between larger ones. **Intrapari'etal f.**, parietal f. **F. of i'ris**, coloboma. **Jen'sen's f.**, see *Jensen*. **Lambdoid'al f.**, occipital fissure. **Lat'eral f.**, anterolateral groove of the spinal cord. **F. of lip.**, harelip. **Longitu'dinal f.**, great longitudinal f. of the brain, separating the two hemispheres; groove on the inferior surface of the liver. **Mar'ginal f.**, fissure at right angles to corpus callosum. **Max'illary f.**, f. on the inner surface of the superior maxillary bone. **F. of the nip'ple**, formation of fissures in the female breast during lactation. **Occal'carine f.**, f. of which the calcarine and occipital fissures are divisions. **Occip'ital f.**, **occip'itopari'etal f.**, deep interlobar f. between the occipital and parietal lobes of the cerebrum. **Occip'itotem'poral f.**, collateral f. **Olfac'tory f.**, f. in olfactory lobe for the olfactory bulb and crus. **Or'bital f.**, there are two fissures in the orbit, the *inferior*, or sphenomaxillary fissure, and the *superior*, or sphenoidal fissure. **F. of pal'ate**, cleft of palate. **Pal'pebral f.**, f. between the upper and lower eyelids. **Paracen'tral f.**, f. passing nearly around the paracentral lobe. **Par'allel f.**, supertemporal f. **Pari'etal f.**, interparietal or intraparietal f., beginning near the end of the central f., and connected with the occipital lobe. **Perpendic'ular f.**, occipital f. **Por'tal f.**, transverse f. of the liver, see *Liver*. **Postcal'carine f.**, f. in the occipital cerebral region, connected, with the calcarine fissure. **Postcen'tral f.**, f. situated behind the central lobe of the vermis. **Postcli'val f.**, fissure situated behind the clivus of the vermis. **Postfront'al f.**, frontal fissure. **Postgrac'ile f.**, f. separating the inferior semilunar from the slender lobe of the cerebellum. **Posthippocam'pal f.**, calcarine f. **Postnod'ular f.**, f. behind the nodule of the vermis. **Postoccip'ital f.**, fissure constituting the front margin of the superior occipital convolution. **Postpyram'idal f.**, f. behind the pyramid of the vermis. **Postsep'tal f.**, f. at the back part of the occipital lobe. **Precen'tral f.**, f. in front of the central lobe of the vermis. **Precli'val f.**, f. in front of the clivus of the vermis. **Prepyram'idal f.**, f. in front of the pyramid of the vermis. **Presyl'vian f.**, anterior portion of the fissure of Sylvius. **F. of rec'tum**, anal f. **F. of Rolan'do**, transverse fissure between two superior cerebral convolutions, met with above the fissure of Sylvius; it is slightly posterior to the coronal suture, and corresponds very nearly with the line of suture between the frontal and parietal bones. **Sagit'tal f.**, intercerebral fissure. **F. of Santori'ni**, one of the irregular fissures in the cartilage of the external auditory meatus and the tragus. **Schwal'be's f.**, see *Schwalbe*. **Semilu'nar f.**, notch at the anterior edge of the cerebellum, where it receives fibres connecting it to the cerebellum and mesocephalon. **Small cer'ebral f.**, inferior transverse fissure. **Sphenoi'dal f.**, triangular fissure on the sphenoid bone, transmitting branches of the fifth pair of nerves and ophthalmic vein. **Sphenomax'illary f.**, fissure between the superior maxillary and sphenoid bones. **Spi'nal f.**, spina bifida. **F. of spleen**, hilus of spleen. **Subfront'al f.**, fissure between the frontal convolutions. **Supersep'tal f.**, a f. parallel with the occipital, in the cuneus. **Supertem'poral f.**, a f. anterior and parallel to the f. of Sylvius. **F. of Syl'vius**, deep, narrow sulcus, ascending obliquely backward from the temporal ala of the sphenoid bone, to near the middle of the parietal bone, and parting the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each side. **F. of the tra'gus**, fissure on the anterior surface of the tragus of the ear. **Transverse' f. of the brain**, great transverse fissure, fissure of Bichat; a fissure passing beneath and behind the edge of the middle lobe of the brain, and extending beneath the hemisphere of one side to the same point of the opposite side. **Umbil'ical f.**, front part of the longitudinal fissure of the liver. **F. of ure'thra**, epispadias; hypospadias. **F. of ve'na ca'va**, see *Liver*. **Ventrolat'eral f.**, cleft at the outer side of each pyramid of the medulla oblongata. **Ventrome'dian f.**, longitudinal cleft on the ventral surface of the pyramid. **F. of ver'tebra**, spina bifida. **F. of the ves'tibule**, fissura vestibuli. **Wer'nicke's f.**, see *Wernicke*.

**Fist.** The clenched hand.

**Fis'tula** (pipe or reed). Fistule. A tube-like, winding solution of continuity, showing little disposition to heal. It may be cutaneous or deep-seated; incomplete or blind, when it has but one opening; complete, when there are two openings, the one communicating with an internal cavity, the other externally. Incomplete fistulæ may be internal or external; the former open internally, the latter open externally. External incomplete fistulæ are kept up by caries or necrosis of bones, by extraneous bodies in any of the living textures, or by purulent cavities, the walls of which have not become united. Internal incomplete fistulæ generally soon become complete. Fistulæ have received different names, according to the secretion escaping through them and the organs in which they are seated, as lacrymal, biliary, salivary, synovial, and urinary. Those dependent on diseased bone, cartilage, tendon, etc., do not heal until after the exfoliation of the morbid part. Fistulæ of the excretory ducts are produced either by an injury of the duct itself or by the retention and accumulation of the fluids to which they normally give passage; thus, fistula lacrymalis, dropsy of the lacrymal sac, commonly proceeds from the obliteration of the nasal ducts or from atony of the lacrymal sac, preventing the tears from passing into the nostrils. The principal indication in the treatment of fistulæ of the excretory canals being to put a stop to the constant discharge of the secretions, etc., through the preternatural channel, the fistulous passage is at times laid open, and a communication established with the natural excretory canal; at others strong pressure is employed to procure its obliteration. See also *Cassia fistula*. **Abdom'inal f.**, fistula of the wall of the abdomen. **Aë'rial f.**, opening resulting from injury to the larynx and trachea, allowing the air of respiration to pass through. **A'nal f.** generally occurs from mechanical pressure or impediment. **F. au'ris congen'ita,** congenital fissure or fistula in the outer ear, a remnant of fetal life. **F. bellinia'na,** uriniferous tube. **Bil'iary f.**, form of fistula usually met with in the right hypochondriac region, generally caused by ulceration of the gall-bladder. **Blind f.**, incomplete fistula, see *Fistula*. **Branch'ial f.**, fistula in the cervical region communicating with the pharynx. **Bronch'ial f.**, see *Fistula, parietal*. **Cer'vical f.**, f. opening on the neck or into the cervix uteri. **F. ciba'lis,** œsophagus. **Coccyg'eal f.**, suppurating sinus in the vicinity of the anus caused by the inclusion of hairs in a dermoid cyst. **F. col'li congen'ita,** fistulous canal in the cervical region from non-closure of a branchial cleft. **Complete' f.**, see *Fistula*. **F. cor'neæ,** fistula of the cornea; this results from a penetrating wound of the cornea continuing unhealed, but becoming closed over by the conjunctiva; the aqueous humor escapes from the anterior chamber and raises the conjunctiva in the form of a vesicle, which should be removed with scissors and the opening in the cornea touched with nitrate of silver. **F. cru'ris,** fibula. **Den'tal f.**, alveolar f. **F. du'ræ ma'tris,** sinus of the dura mater. **En'terovag'inal f.**, fistula leading from the intestinal canal above the rectum to the vagina. **Enteroves'ical f.**, fistula leading from the bladder to the intestines. **Fe'cal f.**, fistula of the intestines due to injury or gunshot wound; see *Anus, artificial*. **Follic'ulovestib'ular f.**, periurethral f. in the female. **Fron'tal f.**, abscess communicating with the frontal sinus. **Gas'tric f.**, f. of the stomach, a form of fistula in the epigastric region from traumatic causes, as gunshot wounds of the stomach, discharging gastric juice, mucus, or other contents of that organ. **Gastrocol'ic f.**, fistulous communication between the stomach and the colon. *Gastroduodenal f.* is a similar condition between the stomach and the duodenum. **Gastrocuta'neous f.**, fistulous communication between the stomach and the external surface of the body. **Gastroduode'nal f.**, see *Gastrocolic f.* **Gas'tro-intes'tinal f.**, fistula leading from the stomach to the intestine. **Gastropul'monary f.**, fistula leading from the stomach into the lung. **Gastrovag'inal f.**, rare form of fistula from the stomach and abdomen into the vagina. **Gen'ito-u'rinary f.**, fistula between the urinary and genital apparatus. **F. gingiva'lis,** alveolar f. **Hepat'ic f.**, biliary f. **Horse'shoe f.**, a f. having approximately this shape around the anus. **Hypogas'tric f.**, f. in the hypogastric region. **Incomplete' f.**, blind fistula; see *Fistula*. **In'guinal f.**, f. in the inguinal region. **Inter'nal f.**, fistula that has no outlet externally. **Intes'tinal f.**, fistula communicating with the intestine, variously called intestinotubal, intestino-uterine, intestinovaginal, intestinovesical, as it may connect with the Fallopian tube, uterus, vagina, or bladder. **F. lacryma'lis,** f. of the lacrymal apparatus; see *Fistula*. **Lac'teal f.**, milk fistula; mastosyrinx. **F. lympha'lis,** lymphatic or lymph fistula, a form of fistula in the cervical region, usually congenital, discharging a thin fluid, and dependent on imperfect closure of a lymphatic of the neck. **F. mam'mæ** or **mam'mary f.**, milk fistula; mastosyrinx. **Metroperitone'al f.**, f. between the uterus and the cavity of the peritoneum. **Mus'cular f.**, f. after abscess of muscular tissue. **F. nervo'rum,** neurilemma. **Pari'etal f.**, channel of communication formed by ulceration through the external walls, as of the chest or abdomen; if the pulmonary pleura be perforated, and an opening takes place into the bronchial tubes, a bronchial or pulmonary fistula may be formed. **Pe'nile f.**, abscess of the urethra opening externally on the penis. **Perine'al f.**, f. produced by abscess of the perineum communicating with organs in the vicinity. **Perineovag'inal f.**, fistula resulting from the partial closure of a ruptured perineum, leaving a small orifice near the sphincter ani. **Pharyng'eal f.**, f. opening into the pharynx. **Pleuro-pul'monary f.**, fistula of the pleura communicating with the lung, as from empyema. **F. pulmona'lis** or **pul'monary f.**, see *Fistula, parietal*. **Pu'rulent f.**, f. attended with suppuration. **Rec'tal f.**, fistula in ano. **Rectola'bial, recto-ure'thral,** and **rectovag'inal f.**, see *Rectovesical f.* **Rectoves'ical f.**, term applied to fistulous communication between the rectum and the bladder; the term *recto-urethral fistula* or *rectovaginal fistula* is applied to a similar communication between the rectum and the urethra or vagina; and *vesico-uterine, rectolabial, vesicovaginal, urethrovaginal,* or *vesico-uterovaginal fistula* to a similar relation of the bladder and uterus, rectum and labia, bladder and vagina, urethra and vagina, or bladder, uterus, and vagina, respectively. **Rectovul'var f.**, rectal fistula having its outlet at the vulva. **Re'nal f.**, fistula affecting the pelvis of the kidney. **F. sac'ci lacryma'lis,** opening on the face leading into the lacrymal sac, resulting from abscess in the latter. **F. sa'cra,** medulla spinalis; vertebral column; aqueduct of Sylvius. **Sa'cral f.**, fistula situated in the sacral or lumbosacral region. **Sal'ivary f.**, see *Salivary*. **Scro'tal f.**, fistula of urethra opening externally on the scrotum. **Spermat'ic f.**, fistula resulting from inflammation of the testicle, in which spermatic fluid and pus are commingled. **F. spiritua'lis,** trachea. **F. stercora'lis** or **stercoro'sa, stercora'ceous** or **ster'coral f.**, fecal fistula; artificial anus. **Syno'vial f.**, fistula connecting with synovial membrane. **Thi'ry's f.**, artificial fistula of the intestine for collecting the intestinal juice. **Thorac'ic f.**, fistula through the chest wall into the pleural cavity or lung. **Tra'cheal f.**, f. between the trachea and the external surface of the body. **Umbil'ical f.**, f. opening at the umbilicus, congenital or acquired; when there is communication with the ovary, it is called *umbilico-ovarian fistula*. **U'rachal f.**, f. connected with the urachus; when it communicates with the rectum, uterus, or vagina, it is called *ureterorectal, uretero-uterine,* or *ureterovaginal* fistula. **F. ure'terum re'num,** see *Calix*. **Ure'thral f.**, f. connected with the urethra; when there is communication with the penis, perineum, rectum, or scrotum, it is termed *urethropenal, urethroperineal, urethrorectal,* or *urethroscrotal*. **F. uri'næ, f. urina'lis,** or **u'rinary f.**, f. of any part of the urinary apparatus; see *Fistula*. **F. urina'ria,** urethra. **Urogen'ital f.**, genito-urinary f. **Vel'la's f.**, artificial fistula resembling Thiry's fistula. **F. ventric'uli,** gastric f.; œsophagus. **Ves'ical f.**, f. of the urinary bladder; if communicating with the abdomen, cervix uteri, ovary, rectum, urethra and vagina, uterus, uterus and vagina, or vagina alone, it is called *vesico-abdominal, vesicocervical* or *vesicocervico-uterine, vesico-ovarian, vesicorectal* or *vesico-intestinal, vesico-urethrovaginal, vesico-uterine, vesico-uterovaginal,* or *vesicovaginal* fistula, respectively.

**Fis'tulatome.** Instrument for incising a fistula.

**Fis'tule.** Fistula.

**Fistuliza'tion.** The act of becoming fistulous.

**Fis'tulose** or **Fis'tulous.** Relating to or resembling a fistula.

**Fit.** Paroxysm; convulsion.

**Fit-plant** or **Fit-root.** Monotropa uniflora.

**Fits, nine-day.** Trismus nascentium.

**Five-day fe'ver.** Relapsing fever, so called from period of its relapse.

**Five-fin'gers.** Panax quinquefolium; Potentilla canadensis; Ampelopsis quinquefolia.

**Five-leaf.** Potentilla reptans.

**Five-leaves.** Ampelopsis quinquefolia.

**Fixa'tion.** Holding in a determined position. Fixed or steady attention of the eye to a special point. Suturing of a displaced organ, as in hysteropexy, etc. Means of retention of prosthetic appliances in dentistry. **Field of f.**, surface over which the point of sight or of clearest vision on the retina can be moved by motion of the eye. **F. for′ceps,** instrument for holding the eye during operation. **F. line,** line projected through the point of vision and rotary centre of the eye. **F. point,** point of sight of which the image on the retina is in the central part of most distinct vision.

**Fix′ative.** A mordant used to render stable any stain used in histological or pathological work.

**Fixa′tor.** A muscle whose action is to keep parts or organs in place or comparatively immovable. **F. ba′seos sta′pedis,** collection of elastic fibres attached to the base of the stapes and the wall of the tympanum. **F. la′bii superio′ris,** depressor alæ nasi.

**Fixed** (*figo, fixum,* to fasten). Stable, firm, immovable. Term applied to a body not readily volatilized by heat, as fixed oils, in contradistinction to volatile oils. **F. air,** carbonic-acid gas. **F. oil,** expressed oil, compound of glycerin with one or more fatty acids; see *Fixed.* **F. ver′tebræ,** those not separately movable, as sacrum and coccyx.

**Fix′ing.** Making permanent or unchangeable. **F. a′gent,** fixative.

**Fl.** Symbol for fluorine.

**Flabella′tion** (*flabello,* to agitate the air). Operation recommended by Paré, consisting in keeping fractured limbs and their dressings cool by the renewal of the air around them by a fan.

**Flabel′liform** (*flabellum,* fan, *forma,* form). Fan-shaped.

**Flabel′lum** (fan). Fibres radiating like a fan from the stria terminalis.

**Flac′cid.** Soft, non-resisting, relaxed. **F. paral′ysis,** paralysis in which the muscles involved are flabby; opposed to spastic paralysis.

**Flaccid′ity** (*flaccidus,* flabby). Softness of a part, offering little resistance on pressure.

**Flacour′tia cataphrac′ta.** Shrub of East Indies; fruit is used in diarrhœa; leaves are used for hoarseness. **F. sepia′ria,** same habitat; bark is used externally in rheumatism and gout; leaves and root are given internally in snake-bites.

**Flag.** An endogenous plant with sword-shaped leaves. **Blue f.,** Iris versicolor. **Slen′der b. f.,** Iris virginica. **Dwarf f.,** Iris lacustris. **Myr′tle f.,** Acorus calamus. **F. root** or **Sweet f.,** Acorus calamus. **Yel′low f.,** Iris pseudacorus.

**Flagel′la** (pl. of *flagellum,* a small twig or branch). Delicate motile or vibratile filaments or processes connected with some cells.

**Flag′ellate.** Provided with flagella.

**Flagella′tion** (*flagellum,* a scourge). Treatment of disease by whipping or striking as a stimulant to the part scourged; its effect on the hypogastric region has also been utilized in checking post-partum hemorrhage. **F. ma′nia,** form of scourging mania, or theomania, which prevailed in Europe in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

**Flagel′liform.** Long and slender like a whip.

**Flagel′lum.** Long, delicate cilium. Cord-like process of protoplasm connected with various cells.

**Flail-joint.** A joint with abnormal mobility especially in extension.

**Fla′jan's** or **Flajan′ni's disease′.** Exophthalmic goitre.

**Flamed.** Inflamed. Term applied to knives and instruments which have been disinfected by passing through a flame.

**Flam′mon.** Lachesis rhombeata.

**Flam′mula** (dim. of flamma). Fleam; Ranunculus ficaria. **F. cor′dis,** vital or animal heat. **F. jo′vis,** Clematis recta. **F. ma′jor,** Ranunculus lingua. **F. mi′nor,** Ranunculus flammula. **F. vita′lis,** animal or vital heat.

**Flanks.** Regions of the body extending on the sides from the inferior margin of the chest to the crista ilii.

**Flap.** Portion of the soft parts of the body separated from those beneath by operation, such as amputation, but still attached by the base. Hence there may be flap wounds and flap operations. When the flap is taken from one part and applied to another in plastic operations, the operation is said to be by migration of the flap. At times the flap is made to slide over the part to which it has to adhere; the operation is then said to be by the sliding of the flap. The flap is also, at times, rolled, inverted, etc. **F. amputa′tion,** see *Amputation.* **F. dock,** digitalis. **F. extrac′tion,** operation for cataract, employed in cases in which the substance of the lens will flow through the small corneal opening made by the surgeon. **F. opera′tion,** see the prime. **Skin** or **tegumen′tary f.,** flap including skin and fascia.

**Flap-split′ting opera′tion.** Operation for lacerated perineum; consisting in splitting with scissors the rectovaginal septum from side to side, commencing in the middle line. The operator then draws the vaginal flap upward with the forceps, and the inferior flap downward, and the sutures are passed from left to right.

**Flare.** Saliva. **Pigs′ f.,** adeps suillus.

**Flask.** An apparatus to contain matrices formed in sand or plaster, used in dentistry.

**Flat.** Lying on one level without elevations or depressions. Low and without resonance, a term applied to a sound elicited on percussion. **F. ear,** a large, prominent ear, smoother than normal, because of the usual elevations and grooves being partly obliterated. **F. foot,** pes planus. **F. top,** Vernonia noveboracensis.

**Flat′ness.** Absence of resonance on percussion of a solid part.

**Flat′ulence.** Formation or accumulation of gas in the digestive tube.

**Flat′ulent.** Affected with or producing flatulence, as certain kinds of food.

**Fla′tus** (*flo,* to blow). Crepitation. Intestinal gas. **F. spi′næ,** spina ventosa. **F. u′teri** or **vagi′næ,** expulsion of gas from the vagina.

**Flave′do** (*flavus,* yellow). Yellowness. **F. cu′tis,** see *Xanthopathia.* **F. icterit′ia,** yellow color of jaundice.

**Flavic′omous** (*flavus,* yellow, *kome,* hair). Having yellow or yellowish hair.

**Fla′vor.** Quality of a sapid body, appreciated by the taste and smell combined, and more especially by the latter.

**Fla′vus.** Yellow.

**Flaw-flow′er.** Anemone pulsatilla.

**Flax.** A plant of the genus *Linum.* **Com′mon f.,** Linum usitatissimum. **Purg′ing f.,** Linum catharticum. **F. toad,** Antirhinum linearia.

**Flax′dressers′ phthis′is.** Disease of the lung induced by inhalation of fine particles of flax; see *Pneumonokoniosis.*

**Flax′seed.** Linseed, seed of Linum usitatissimum. **Ground f.,** Lini farina. **F. meal,** see *Linum usitatissimum.* **F. oil,** oleum lini. **F. poul′tice,** cataplasma lini. **F. tea,** infusum lini compositum.

**Flea.** An insect of the genus *Pulex.* **Com′mon f.,** Pulex irritans.

**Flea′bane, Can′ada.** Erigeron canadense. **Great f.,** Conyza squarrosa. **Nar′row-leaved f.,** Erigeron philadelphicum. **Philadel′phia f.,** Erigeron philadelphicum. **Skevish′ f.,** Erigeron philadelphicum. **Va′rious-leaved f.,** Erigeron heterophyllum.

**Fleam.** Surgical instrument for phlebotomy, consisting of a small metallic box containing a spear-pointed cutting instrument, which, by means of a spring, can be forced into the vein. Lancet.

**Flea′seed.** Mucilaginous seed of Plantago psyllium.

**Flea′wort.** Plantago psyllium.

**Flech′sig's col′umn** or **tract.** Cerebellar tract of the spinal cord.

**Flec′tens** (*flecto,* to bend). Producing flexion; flexor, as a muscle. **F. par lumbo′rum,** quadratus lumborum.

**Flec′tor.** Flexor.

**Fleece of Stil′ling.** White woolly fibres described by that histologist as surrounding the corpus dentatum of the cerebellum.

**Fleg′men** or **Fle′men.** Tumor about the ankles. Congestion of the lower extremities. Chap on the feet or hands.

**Fleischl's law.** That excitability of a motor nerve varies uniformly at different points. **F.'s hæmom′eter,** see *Hæmometer.*

**Fleisch′mann's bur′sa.** Bursa between the tongue and mucous membrane, to the outer side of the genioglossus muscle.

**Flem′ing's tinc′ture.** A tincture of aconite about twelve times the strength of the official tincture.

**Flesh.** Soft parts of an animal, particularly the muscles. **F. germ,** bioplast. **F. juice,** meat juice. **Proud f.,** fungosity, exuberant granulations.

**Flesh-col′ored ascle′pias.** Asclepias incarnata. **F.-c. bacil′lus** (Tils), a non-pathogenic bacillus found in water.

**Flesh′-formers.** See *Aliment.*

**Flesh′worm.** Trichina. **F. disease′,** trichiniasis.

**Flesh′y.** Corpulent; resembling flesh; purely muscular. **F. col′umns,** columnæ carneæ. **F. pons,** projection of the cardiac wall between the right auriculoventricular opening and the pulmonary artery.

**Flex.** To put in a state of flexion.

**Flexibil′itas.** Flexibility. **F. ce′rea,** cataleptic condition of cramp, with very flexible extremities.

**Flexibil′ity** (*flecto,* to bend). Capability of being bent.

**Flex′ible.** Readily bent; capable of being bent without breaking or cracking, as a flexible catheter. **F. collo′dion,** collodium flexile.

**Flexicos′tate** (*flecto,* to bend, *costa,* rib). Having bent ribs.

**Flex′ile.** Readily bent; flexible.

**Flex′ion.** State of being bent; opposite condition to extension; action of a flexor muscle. Bending of the child's head forward on the chest in labor. Surgical procedure in maintaining a limb or part in a flexed position. **Forced** or **for′cible f.,** flexion practised to the fullest possible degree, to check hemorrhage, to stretch a nerve, or break up an ankylosed joint.

**Flex′or.** Muscle whose office it is to bend certain parts. **F. accesso′rius,** f. longus digitorum pedis. **F. accesso′rius plan′tæ,** plantar head of the flexor longus pollicis. **F. antibra′chii radia′lis,** biceps flexor cubiti. **F. antibra′chii ulna′ris,** brachialis anticus. **F. bi′ceps bra′chii** or **cu′biti,** biceps flexor cubiti. **F. bi′ceps cru′ris,** see *Biceps flexor cruris.* **F. bra′chii,** coracoradialis. **F. bre′vis cap′itis,** rectus capitis anticus minor; atloidosuboccipitalis. **F. bre′vis dig′iti quin′ti,** f. parvus minimi digiti. **F. bre′vis digito′rum, F. bre′vis digito′rum pe′dis, F. bre′vis digito′rum pe′dis perfora′tus,** muscle placed at the middle of the sole of the foot; narrower and thicker behind than before, where it is divided into four portions; it arises from the posterior part of the inferior surface of the second phalanx of the last four toes; it bends the second phalanges of the toes on the first, and the first on the metatarsal bones, thus augmenting the concavity of the vault of the foot. **F. bre′vis hallu′cis,** f. brevis pollicis pedis. **F. bre′vis min′imi dig′iti,** f. parvus minimi digiti. **F. bre′vis min′imi dig′iti accesso′rius,** occasional accessory slip of the flexor brevis minimi digiti. **F. bre′vis min′imi dig′iti pe′dis,** muscle situated at the anterior and outer part of the sole of the foot, arising from the posterior extremity of the fifth metatarsal bone, and inserted into the posterior part of the first phalanx of the little toe, which it bends. **F. bre′vis pol′licis ma′nûs,** muscle situated at the outer part of the palm of the hand, divided into two portions by the tendon of the flexor longus pollicis; it arises from the os magnum, the anterior annular ligament of the carpus, and the third metacarpal bone, and is inserted into the superior part of the first phalanx of the thumb, and into the two ossa sesamoidea at the articulation of the first phalanx with the first metacarpal bone; it bends the first phalanx of the thumb on the first metacarpal bone, and the latter upon the trapezium. **F. bre′vis pol′licis pe′dis,** situated at the anterior and inner part of the sole of the foot; is thin and narrow behind, thick and divided into two portions before; arises from the inferior part of the os calcis and the last two cuneiform bones, and is inserted at the inferior part of the base of the first phalanx of the great toe, and into the two sesamoid bones of the corresponding metatarsophalangean articulation; it bends the first phalanx of the great toe on the first metacarpal bone. **F. cap′itis,** rectus capitis anticus major. **F. cap′itis bre′vis,** atloidosuboccipitalis. **F. cap′itis par′vus,** atloidostyloideus. **F. car′pi exte′rior,** f. carpi radialis; palmaris magnus. **F. car′pi inte′rior,** f. carpi ulnaris. **F. car′pi radia′lis,** palmaris magnus. **F. car′pi radia′lis bre′vis,** occasional supernumerary muscle passing from the shaft of the radius to its insertion on the trapezium and second metacarpal bone. **F. car′pi radia′lis profun′dus,** f. carpi radialis brevis. **F. car′pi ulna′ris,** see *Cubital* (muscles). **F. car′pi ulna′ris bre′vis,** supernumerary flexor carpi muscle inserted on the unciform bone. **F. commu′nis subcuta′neus,** palmaris longus muscle. **F. cru′ris,** large flexor muscle, made up at the origin of the iliacus and psoas magnus muscles, and inserted on the lesser trochanter of the femur. **F. cru′ris bi′ceps exter′nus** or **fibula′ris,** biceps flexor cruris. **F. cu′biti,** biceps flexor cubiti. **F. dig′iti min′imi pe′dis accesso′rius,** accessory slip of flexor longus digitorum pedis to the little toe. **F. dig′iti par′vi min′imi,** abductor minimi digiti. **F. dig′iti secun′di pe′dis,** rare supernumerary muscle from posterior tibial region to the second toe. **F. digito′rum commu′nis bre′vis,** f. brevis digitorum pedis. **F. digito′rum commu′nis lon′gus pe′dis,** f. longus digitorum pedis. **F. digito′rum fibula′ris,** f. longus pollicis pedis. **F. digito′rum ma′nûs commu′nis profun′dus,** f. profundus perforans. **F. digito′rum ma′nûs per′forans,** f. profundus perforans. **F. digito′rum ma′nûs perfora′tus,** f. sublimis perforatus. **F. digito′rum ma′nûs subli′mis** or **superficia′lis,** f. sublimis perforatus. **F. digito′rum pe′dis lon′gus accesso′rius,** see *F. longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans.* **F. digito′rum per′forans,** thick, flat, long muscle, seated beneath the f. sublimis perforatus; its upper extremity is simple, and arises from the anterior surface of the ulna and from the interosseous ligament; its inferior extremity terminates by four tendons, which, after having passed through slits in the sublimis, are inserted into the anterior surface of the last phalanges of the four fingers; it bends the third phalanges on the second, and in other respects has the same use as the flexor sublimis perforatus. **F. digito′rum per′forans pe′dis,** f. longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans. **F. digito′rum perfora′tus pe′dis,** f. brevis digitorum pedis perforatus. **F. digito′rum profun′dus pe′dis,** f. longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans. **F. digito′rum subli′mis pe′dis,** f. brevis digitorum pedis perforatus. **F. digito′rum superficia′lis,** f. sublimis perforatus. **F. digito′rum tibia′lis,** f. longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans. **F. fem′oris,** iliopsoas. **F. fibula′ris,** f. longus pollicis pedis. **F. hallu′cis bre′vis,** f. brevis pollicis pedis. **F. hallu′cis lon′gus,** f. longus pollicis pedis. **F. lon′gus digito′rum pe′dis profun′dus per′forans,** muscle situated at the posterior and deep-seated part of the leg; broader at the middle than at the extremities, the inferior of which is divided into four portions; it arises from the posterior surface of the tibia, and its tendons are attached to the posterior part of the lower surface of the three phalanges of the last four toes; it bends the three phalanges on each other, and the toes on the metatarsus, and extends the foot on the leg. The *accessorius flexoris longi digitorum pedis* is a small muscle of the sole of the foot, passing obliquely from the os calcis to the outer edge of the flexor longus, whose force it augments and whose obliquity it corrects. **F. lon′gus hallu′cis,** f. longus pollicis pedis. **F. lon′gus pol′licis,** f. longus pollicis manûs. **F. lon′gus pol′licis ma′nûs,** situated at the anterior and deeper part of the forearm; it arises from the upper three-quarters of the anterior surface of the radius and interosseous ligament, and is inserted, by a tendon, into the anterior surface of the last phalanx of the thumb; it bends the second phalanx of the thumb on the first, the first on the corresponding metacarpal bone, and this upon the radius; it also bends the hand on the forearm. **F. lon′gus pol′licis pe′dis**, situated at the posterior and deeper part of the leg; it arises from the posterior surface of the fibula and the interosseous ligament, and is inserted, by a long tendon, into the inferior part of the first phalanx of the great toe; it bends the third phalanx on the first, and this upon the corresponding metatarsal bone, augments the concavity of the sole of the foot, and extends the foot on the leg. **F. ma′nûs me′dius**, palmaris longus. **F. ma′nûs radia′lis**, f. carpi radialis. **F. ma′nûs ulna′ris**, f. carpi ulnaris. **F. metatar′si**, peroneus tertius; see *Peroneal muscles*. **F. min′imi dig′iti par′vus**, f. brevis minimi digiti pedis. **F. os′sis metacar′pi min′imi dig′iti**, opponens minimi digiti. **F. os′sis metacar′pi pol′licis**, opponens pollicis. **F. palma′ris**, palmaris longus; see *Palmar muscles*. **F. par′vus min′imi dig′iti** arises from the anterior annular ligament of the carpus and the process of the os unciforme, and is inserted at the inner side of the superior extremity of the first phalanx of the little finger; it bends the first phalanx of the little finger. **F. per′forans**, f. profundus perforans. **F. per′forans pe′dis**, f. longus digitorum pedis. **F. perfora′tus**, f. sublimis perforatus. **F. perfora′tus pe′dis**, f. brevis digitorum pedis. **F. pol′licis pro′prius lon′gus**, f. longus pollicis. **F. pri′mi interno′dii**, opponens pollicis. **F. pri′mi interno′dii digito′rum ma′nûs**, lumbricalis manûs. **F. pri′mi et secun′di os′sis pol′licis**, f. brevis pollicis manûs. **F. profun′dus accesso′rius**, supernumerary slip of the flexor profundus digitorum. **F. pro′prius dig′iti secun′di pe′dis**, muscle from the posterior portion of the tibia to the second toe. **F. radia′lis**, f. carpi radialis. **F. ra′dii**, biceps flexor cubiti. **F. secun′di interno′dii digito′rum pe′dis**, f. brevis digitorum pedis. **F. s. i. pol′licis**, f. brevis pollicis manûs. **F. subli′mis**, f. brevis digitorum pedis. **F. s. digito′rum**, f. sublimis perforatus. **F. s. perfora′tus**, thick, flat muscle seated at the anterior part of the forearm; its upper extremity arises from the internal condyle of the humerus, from the coronoid process of the ulna, and from the anterior edge of the radius; the lower extremity divides into four tendons, which slide under the anterior annular ligament of the carpus and are inserted into the second phalanges of the last four fingers, after having been slit to allow the tendons of the flexor profundus to pass through; it bends the second phalanges on the first, these on the carpal bones, and the hand on the forearm. **F. sur′face**, flexor face for the origin of the flexor muscles, as the posterior portion of the tibia or the anterior portion of the radius. **F. ter′tii interno′dii**, f. longus pollicis manûs. **F. t. i. digito′rum ma′nûs**, f. profundus perforans. **F. t. i. pe′dis**, f. longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans. **F. t. i. pol′licis**, f. longus pollicis manûs. **F. tibia′lis**, f. longus digitorum pedis.

**Flexu′ra.** Curvature, flexure. The radiocarpal joint in the horse. **F. cephal′ica**, cranial flexure of the embryo. **F. co′li dex′tra** or **hepat′ica**, hepatic flexure. **F. c. ili′aca** or **infe′rior**, sigmoid flexure. **F. c. liena′lis**, splenic flexure. **F. c. pri′ma**, hepatic flexure. **F. c. secun′da** or **sinis′tra**, splenic flexure. **F. duode′ni infe′rior**, bend or flexure between the descending and transverse duodenum. **F. d. supe′rior**, flexure between the horizontal and descending duodenum. **F. duode′nojejuna′lis**, bend at the junction of the duodenum and jejunum. **F. ili′aca**, sigmoid flexure. **F. os′sis**, greenstick fracture. **F. sigmoide′a**, sigmoid flexure. **F. transver′sa**, one of the transverse flexures or arches made by the papillæ of the finger-tips.

**Flex′ure.** Bend or joint; flexura; curve. **Ante′rior f. of cor′pus callo′sum**, genu of corpus callosum. **Basicra′nial f.**, anterior flexure of the embryo at the base of the brain. **Caud′al f.**, anterior flexure of the embryo at the caudal part. **Cephal′ic** or **cra′nial f.**, name given to several flexures of the cranial extremity of the embryo at an early stage of its existence. **Cer′vical f.**, neck f. **Encephal′ic f.**, cephalic f. **Hæ′mal f.**, see *Hæmal arch*. **Hepat′ic f.**, bend between the ascending and transverse colon at the inferior surface of the liver. **Neck f.**, curve or angle formed between the spinal cord and medulla oblongata. **Sig′moid f.**, see *Sigmoid*. **Splen′ic f.**, bend between the transverse and descending colon in the vicinity of the spleen.

**Flindt-Kop′lik's sign.** See *Koplik's sign*.

**Flint disease′.** Chalicosis.

**Flint's arcade′.** Arch of arterial and venous vessels surrounding the base of the pyramids of the kidneys. **F.'s mur′mur**, additional systolic murmur over apex in ventricular dilatation due to insufficiency of aortic valves.

**Flix′weed.** Sisymbrium sophia.

**Float′ing.** Lying loosely attached. **F. albu′min**, see *Albumin*. **F. kid′ney, liver, or spleen**, a kidney, liver, or spleen which has become loosened from its attachments and is freely movable in the abdominal cavity. **F. pro′teid**, an unattached proteid which is carried about by the circulating fluid and is finally excreted. **F. ribs**, two lower ribs, so named because they are less fixed or more freely movable than the others.

**Floc′ci** (pl. of *floccus*, flock of wool). See *Floccus*. **F. volitan′tes**, see *Metamorphopsia*.

**Floccila′tion, Floccile′gium**, or **Floccita′tion** (*floccus*, flock of wool). Carphology.

**Floc′cular.** Flocculent, fleecy. Relating to the flocculus of the cerebellum. **F. fos′sa**, depression on posterior surface of temporal bone for lodgment of flocculus of cerebellum. **F. pro′cess**, flocculus.

**Floc′culence.** Flakiness; fleeciness.

**Floc′culent.** Containing small, wool-like cloudy flakes.

**Floc′culus** (dim. of *floccus*, flock of wool). Pneumogastric lobule; long and slender prominence extending from the side of the vallecula around the corpus restiforme to the crus cerebelli, lying behind the filaments of the pneumogastric nerves. Floccus. **F. accesso′rius secunda′rius** or **succenturia′tus**, accessory lobule of cerebellum near flocculus. **F. cerebel′li**, see the prime.

**Floc′cus** (a tuft of wool). One of the minute elevations on the surface of a villous membrane. A collection of the hyphæ of a fungus. Flock. Flocculus.

**Flock.** Collection of flocculent matter; floccus.

**Floe′gel's lay′er.** Granular layer in hyaloid disk of fibril of muscular tissue.

**Flog′ging.** Flagellation.

**Flood′ing.** Metrorrhagia; excessive uterine hemorrhage.

**Flood's lig′ament.** Glenohumeral ligament.

**Floor.** The base or bottom of any cavity, as of the fourth ventricle. **F. cells**, nucleated cells investing the floor of Corti's arch. **F. plate**, plate constituting the floor of the primitive embryonic neural plate.

**Flo′ra med′ica.** Botany of medicinal plants.

**Flor′ence's crys′tals.** Crystals formed by action on semen and on secretions of the prostate, vagina, etc., of strong solution of iodine and iodide of potassium. **F.'s reac′tion**, chemical action resulting in the formation of F.'s crystals.

**Flor′entine i′ris.** See *Iris*.

**Flo′res** (pl. of flos). Flowers. **F. aca′ciæ**, flowers of acacia. **F. æ′ris**, acetate of copper. **F. antimo′nii**, flowers of antimony. **F. ar′nicæ**, flowers of arnica. **F. auran′tii**, orange flowers. **F. ben′zoës**, flowers of benjamin. **F. bora′cis**, boric acid. **F. calcatrip′pæ**, larkspur flowers. **F. car′thami**, safflower. **F. caryophyl′li**, cloves. **F. cas′siæ**, flowers of cassia. **F. chamomil′læ**, matricaria; German chamomile. **F. c. roma′næ**, chamomile flowers, see

*Anthemis.* **F. ci′næ,** santonica. **F. consol′idæ** or **rega′les,** larkspur flowers. **F. cos′so** or **ko′so,** see *Hygienia abyssinica.* **F. fer′ri,** calcium carbonate present in iron ore. **F. lavand′ulæ,** lavender flowers. **F. ma′cidis,** see *Myristica moschata.* **F. ma′cis,** mace. **F. Mal′væ vulga′ris,** flowers of Malva sylvestris. **F. martia′les,** ferrum ammoniatum. **F. na′phæ,** orange flowers. **F. rhœ′ados,** flowers of red poppy. **F. ro′sæ,** rose flowers. **F. sa′lis ammoni′aci,** ammonii carbonas. **F. s. a. martia′les,** ferrum ammoniatum. **F. sambu′ci,** flowers of sambucus. **F. sul′phuris,** flowers of sulphur or sublimed sulphur. **F. s. lo′ti,** washed sulphur. **F. un′guium,** small, opaque, white, round spots on the nails. **F. verbas′ci,** flowers of mullein. **F. zin′ci,** zinc oxide.

**Flor′ida all′spice.** Calycanthus floridus. **F. an′ise tree,** Illicium floridanum. **F. ar′rowroot,** arrowroot from zamia. **F. fe′ver,** variety of fever occurring in Florida and other of the Southern United States, and in the tropics, considered to be due to the continued high temperature. **F. rhat′any,** Krameria lanceolata.

**Flos.** Flower. Virginity. **F. jo′vis,** crocus. **F. lac′tis,** cream. **F. sa′lis,** subcarbonate of soda. **F. sanguin′eus monar′di,** Tropæolum majus. **F. sul′phuris,** sublimed sulphur. **F. trinita′tis,** Viola tricolor. **F. virginita′tis,** hymen.

**Flos′culi.** Small flowers. **F. ci′næ,** santonica.

**Flour.** Farina.

**Flouren′sia thurif′era.** Species of Chilian plants root is expectorant.

**Flou′rens's doc′trine.** Doctrine according to which the entire cerebrum takes part in every psychical process.

**Flow.** Flux; discharge. **Men′strual f.,** menstrual discharge.

**Flow′er's an′gle.** Angle formed by lines projected from nasion to top of frontal process of malar bone.

**Flow′er de luce.** Iris germanica.

**Flow′ers.** The blossoms of a plant. Solid and volatile substances obtained by sublimation, as flowers of benjamin, flowers of sulphur, etc. Menses. **F. of ar′senic,** arsenic trioxe. **F. of an′timony,** antimonial oxide. **F. of ben′zoin,** flowers of benjamin. **F. of cam′phor,** sublimed camphor. **Col′linson's f.,** Collinsonia canadensis. **F. of sul′phur,** sublimed sulphur. **F. of vin′egar,** mould forming on a liquid undergoing acetous fermentation. **White f.,** leucorrhœa. **F. of wine,** mould forming upon a liquid undergoing vinous fermentation; see *Saccharomycės mycoderma.* **F. of zinc,** crude oxide of zinc formed by burning zinc in the air.

**Fluctua′tio** (*fluctuo,* to undulate). Fluctuation. Looseness of exfoliated bone or carious tooth. **F. au′rium,** tinnitus aurium.

**Fluctua′tion.** Undulation of a fluid in a natural or artificial cavity, felt by pressure or percussion—peripheral fluctuation. In ascites fluctuation is felt by one hand applied to one side of the abdomen, while the other side is struck with the other hand. In abscesses fluctuation is perceived by pressing on the tumor with one finger, while another finger rests on another part of the surface of the swelling. **Peripher′ic** or **periph′eral f.,** see *Fluctuation.* **Pleu′ral f.,** thoracic f. **Rhon′chal f.,** see *Rhonchal.* **F. by succus′sion,** see *Succussion.* **Thorac′ic f.,** undulation felt on palpating over an intercostal space.

**Fluel′len** or **Fluel′lin.** Antirhinum elatine; veronica.

**Flu′id** (*fluo,* to flow). Liquid or gaseous; flowing. Body whose particles move easily on each other, and have not sufficient cohesion to remain united when subjected to pressure. The human body is largely composed of fluids, about 6,667 parts in 10,000. **Allanto′ic f.,** fluid contained in the allantois. **Amniot′ic f.,** liquor amnii. **A′queous f.,** aqueous humor. **Bur′nett's disinfect′ing f.,** see *Burnett.* **Cephalorrhachid′ian f.,** cephalospinal fluid. **Cephalospi′nal f.,** see *Cephalospinal.* **Cerebrospi′nal f.,** cephalospinal fluid. **Cœl′ian f.,** cerebrospinal fluid in central canal of the spinal cord and ventricles. **Con′dy's disinfect′ing f.,** see *Condy's disinfecting fluid.* **F. of Cotun′nius,** perilymph. **Elec′tric f.,** see *Electricity.* **Enter′ic f.,** succus entericus. **F. ex′tract,** see *Extract.* **Exuda′tion f.,** coagulable lymph. **Form′ative f.,** cytoblastema. **Galvan′ic f.,** see *Electricity.* **Intes′tinal f.,** intestinal juice. **F. of lab′yrinth,** perilymph. **Lac′teal f.,** milk; any fluid resembling milk. **Ledoyen's′ disinfect′ing f.,** see *Ledoyen.* **Lymphat′ic f.,** lymph. **Ner′vous f.,** supposed fluid contents of nerves. **Nu′clear f.,** achromatin. **Nu′tritive f.,** chyle, blood, lymph. **Periax′ial f.,** fluid around axis cylinder. **F. of Scar′pa,** vitreous fluid in membranous labyrinth of ear. **Sem′inal** or **Spermat′ic f.,** semen or sperm. **Subarach′noid f.,** cerebrospinal fluid.

**Fluidam′ber.** Liquidamber.

**Fluidounce′.** A fluid ounce, eight fluidrachms; approximately two tablespoonfuls.

**Fluidrachm′.** A fluid drachm, a measure containing 56.96 grains of distilled water; approximately a teaspoonful.

**Fluke.** Distoma hepaticum. **Bron′chial f.,** see *Distoma ringeri.* **F. disease′,** rot of sheep. **Liv′er f.,** Distoma hepaticum. **F. worm,** Distoma hepaticum.

**Flu′mina** (pl. of *flumen,* river). Subarachnoid canals made by the arachnoid membrane crossing fissures and furrows.

**Flu′or** (*fluo,* to flow). Flux; flow. Fluorine. **F. al′bus,** leucorrhœa. **F. a. intestino′rum,** mucous or mucomembranous diarrhœa. **F. a. malig′nus,** gonorrhœa. **F. a. poste′rior,** discharge of mucus and pus from the rectum. **F. metrica′lis,** uterine leucorrhœa. **F. mulie′bris,** leucorrhœa. **F. san′guinis,** hemorrhage. **F. uteri′nus,** uterine leucorrhœa.

**Flu′oral.** Fluoride of sodium; antiseptic application to mucous membranes, in strength of solution 1 to 200, preventing bacterial fermentation.

**Fluoresceïn′.** $C_{20}H_{12}O_5,H_2O$. Resorcin-phthalein; product of the fusion of anhydrous phthalic acid with resorcin; used for diagnosing lesions of the cornea and detecting foreign bodies in it.

**Fluores′cence.** Property by which some transparent media exert a peculiar influence in dispersing light of certain color and refrangibility, becoming thus self-luminous, under the direct action of the rays of light; dilute solution of quinine, for example, changes dark blue and violet to sky-blue. **F. of the eye,** all the media of the eye possess slight fluorescence.

**Fluores′cent.** Possessing fluorescence. **F. bacil′li,** B. erythrosporus, B. fluorescens.

**Fluorescin′.** Fluorescein.

**Fluor′ic acid.** Solution of hydrofluoric acid in water.

**Flu′oride.** Compound of fluorine and a base.

**Flu′orine** (symbol, Fl). Non-metallic element, not isolated, but forming fluorides, and with hydrogen, hydrofluoric acid. Its salts are corrosive poisons unless well diluted.

**Flu′orograph.** Skiagraph.

**Fluorograph′ic.** Skiagraphic.

**Fluorog′raphy.** Skiagraphy.

**Fluorom′eter.** Part of skiagraphic apparatus which adjusts the shadow.

**Flu′oroscope.** Instrument by which quinine may be detected in urine by its fluorescence. An apparatus for observing the picture of opaque objects formed by the passage of the Röntgen rays; it consists of a tube closed at one end by a screen coated with tungstate of sodium or other fluorescent material, called the *fluorescent screen.*

**Fluoroscop′ic.** Relating to a fluoroscope, as the picture seen through it.

**Fluoros′copy.** Examination of the deeper structures of the body by means of the fluoroscope.

**Flush.** A blush; a temporary redness of the face or other part, accompanied by a sensation of heat; it occurs in various pathological states, and not infrequently at the time of the menopause or after removal of the ovaries. **Hec'tic f.**, a flush occurring during the paroxysm of *hectic fever*, which see. **Mahog'any f.**, see *Mahogany*. To become flushed. To wash out suddenly and forcibly.

**Flush'ing.** Blushing. Washing out a part with a copious supply of fluid. **F. of the peritone'um**, process of washing out the cavity of the peritoneum with warm water after operation of abdominal section. See *Irrigation*.

**Flux** (*fluo*, to flow). Flow; excessive discharge of fluid; diarrhœa. **A'lvine f.**, diarrhœa. **Bil'ious f.**, discharge of bile either by vomiting or by stool, or by both, as in cholera; bilious diarrhœa. **Blood'y f.**, dysentery. **Bron'chial f.**, bronchorrhœa. **Catame'nial f.**, menstrual flow. **Cœ'liac f.**, chronic dysentery, chylous diarrhœa, chylorrhœa. **Gas'tric f.**, gastrorrhœa. **Hepat'ic f.**, bilious f. **Men'strual f.**, menses. **Mu'cous f.**, mucous diarrhœa. **Pas'sive f.**, watery diarrhœa not connected with organic change. **Sal'ivary f.**, ptyalism. **Seba'ceous f.**, seborrhœa; stearrhœa. **Se'rous f.**, see *Ephidrosis*. **White f.**, psilosis.

**Flux'ion.** Flow of blood or other humor toward an organ with greater force than natural; determination; congestion.

**Flux'ionary.** Relating to fluxion. **F. hyperæ'mia**, active congestion.

**Flux'root.** Asclepias decumbens; A. tuberosa.

**Flux'us.** Discharge, flux.

**Flux'weed.** Sisymbrium sophia; Galium pilosum.

**Fly.** Any flying insect; specifically, a dipterous insect of the family *Muscidæ*. **F. ag'aric**, Agaricus muscarius, from which an alkaloid, *muscarine*, is obtained; used in phthisis for night-sweats, in epilepsy, cutaneous affections, etc. **F. blis'ter**, a cantharidal blister. **F. fun'gus**, f. agaric. **F. gold'ing**, Coccinella septempunctata. **House f.**, Musca domestica. **F. poi'son**, Amianthium muscætoxicum. **F. sick'ness**, Australian disease characterized by nausea and vomiting. **Span'ish f.**, cantharides. **F. trap**, Apocynum androsæmifolium, Sarracenia purpurea.

**Fly'ing.** Moving about rapidly. **F. blis'ter**, a blistering application that is moved about from one part to another without being allowed to exert its complete action in any one place.

**Foal'foot.** Colt's-foot. See *Tussilago*.

**Fo'cal.** Relating to a focus. **F. disease'**, disease of the nervous system centrally localized. **F. depth**, the range through which a lens will give clear outlines of objects, or the penetrating power of a lens. **F. dis'tance**, distance from the centre of a lens to the principal focus. **F. hem'orrhage**, hemorrhage that is localized, and not general or diffused. **F. in'terval**, interval between the focus of the meridian of greatest curvature and that of the meridian of least curvature of a refracting surface, as the cornea. **F. length**, focal distance. **F. le'sion**, a definite circumscribed lesion, as of the brain or cord. **F. myeli'tis**, minutely localized inflammation of the spinal cord. **F. point**, see *Focus*. **F. planes**, planes passing through the foci perpendicular to the principal axis. **F. sclero'sis**, chronic indurated sclerosis, not diffused or disseminated.

**Fo'calize.** To bring to a focus. To restrict to a limited area or a central point.

**Fo'calized ep'ilepsy.** Jacksonian epilepsy.

**Fo'cil.** Name formerly given to the bones of the leg, as well as those of the forearm. **Great'er f.**, tibia or ulna. **Infe'rior f.**, ulna. **Les'ser f.**, fibula or radius. **Supe'rior f.**, radius.

**Fo'cus.** Point of meeting of rays of heat or of light when reflected or refracted. Centre of greatest force of any morbid process. *Conjugate foci* are so situated that a ray of light from one focus will be reflected to the other. Parallel rays, after being reflected or refracted, meet at the *principal focus*. **F. apoplec'ticus**, cavity remaining in encephalon after effusion of blood and its subsequent absorption.

**Fœnic'ulum** (dim. of *fœnum*, hay). Anethum. **F. aquat'icum**, Phellandrium aquaticum. **F. capilla'ceum**, F. vulgare. **F. dul'ce**, sweet fennel, variety of F. vulgare. **F. errat'icum**, Peucedanum silaus. **F. mari'num**, Crithmum maritimum. **F. officina'le**, anethum. **F. porci'num**, peucedanum. **F. vulga're**, anethum.

**Fœn'ugreek.** Trigonella fœnum.

**Fœ'num camelo'rum** (hay of camels). Juncus odoratus; Andropogon schœnanthus. **F. græ'cum**, Trigonella fœnum; fenugreek.

**Foers'ter's method.** Friction on the lens by pressing the cornea against it, to hasten maturation of a cataract. **F.'s opera'tion**, iridectomy made to facilitate artificial maturation of a cataract by F.'s method. **F.'s shift'ing type**, variations in the field of vision noted in neurotic states of traumatic origin, when a disk is moved in different directions before the eye.

**Fœ'tal.** Fetal.

**Fœta'tion.** Pregnancy; gestation.

**Fœ'ticide** (*fœtus*+*cædo*, to kill). Destruction of life of fœtus; criminal abortion. One who commits this crime.

**Fœt'id.** Fetid.

**Fœ'tor.** Offensive odor. **F. ala'rum**, disagreeable odor from the axillæ. **F. o'ris**, offensive breath.

**Fœ'tus.** Unborn young of any creature. Anatomists generally apply to the germ the name *embryo*, which it retains until the third month of gestation, and with some until the period of quickening, while *fœtus* is applied to it in its latter stages. The terms are often used indiscriminately. When the ovule has been fecundated in the ovarium it proceeds slowly toward, and enters the uterus, with which it becomes ultimately connected by means of the placenta. Generally there is but one fœtus; sometimes there are two; rarely three.

The following chronological table by Beaunis and Bouchard exhibits the progress of development of the fœtus (Gray):

*First week.* During this period the ovum is in the Fallopian tube. Having been fertilized in its upper part, it slowly passes down, undergoing segmentation, and reaches the uterus probably about the end of the first week. During this time it does not undergo much increase in size.

*Second Week.* The ovum rapidly increases in size, and becomes imbedded in the decidua, so that it is completely enclosed in the decidua reflexa by the end of this period. An ovum believed to be of the thirteenth day after conception is described by Reichert. There was no appearance of any embryonic structure. The equatorial margins of the ovum were beset with villi, but the surface in contact with the uterine wall and the one opposite to it were bare. In another ovum, described by His, believed to be of about the fourteenth day, there was a distinct indication of an embryo. There was a medullary groove bounded by folds; in front of this a slightly prominent ridge, the rudimentary heart. The amnion was formed, and the embryo was attached by a stalk, the allantois, to the inner surface of the chorion. It may be said, therefore, that these parts, the amnion and the allantois, and the first rudiments of the embryo, the medullary groove and the heart, are formed at the end of the second week.

*Third Week.* By the end of the third week the flexures of the embryo have taken place, so that it is strongly curved. The protovertebral disks, which begin to be formed early in the third week, present their full complement. In the nervous system the primary divisions of the brain are visible, and the primitive ocular and auditory vesicles are already formed. The primary circulation is established. The alimentary canal presents a straight tube communicating with the yolk-sac. The pharyngeal arches are formed. The limbs have appeared as short buds. The Wolffian bodies are visible.

*Fourth Week.* The umbilical vesicle has attained its full development. Projection of the caudal extremity. Projection of the upper and lower limbs. Cloacal aperture. The heart separates into a right and left heart. Spinal ganglia and anterior roots. Olfactory fossæ. Lungs. Pancreas.

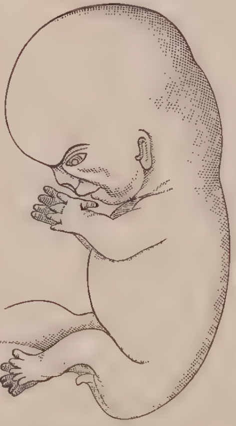
*Fifth Week.* Vascularity of the allantois in its whole extent. First trace of hands and feet. The primitive aorta divides into primitive aorta and pulmonary artery. Conduit of Müller and genital gland. Ossification of clavicle and lower jaw. Cartilage of Meckel.

*Sixth Week.* The activity of the umbilical vesicle ceases. The pharyngeal clefts disappear. The vertebral column, primitive cranium, and ribs assume the cartilaginous condition. Posterior roots of the nerves. Membranes of the nervous centres. Bladder. Kidneys. Tongue. Larynx. Thyroid gland. Germs of teeth. Genital tubercle and folds.

*Seventh Week.* The muscles begin to be perceptible. Points of ossification of the ribs, scapula, shafts of humerus, femur, tibia, intermaxillary bone, palate, upper jaw (its four points).

*Eighth Week.* Distinction of arm and forearm and of thigh and leg. Appearance of the interdigital clefts. Capsule of the lens and pupillary membrane. Completion of the interventricular and commencement of the interauricular septum. Salivary glands. Spleen. Suprarenal capsules. The larynx begins to become cartilaginous. All the vertebral bodies are cartilaginous. Points of ossification for the ulna, radius, fibula, and ilium. The two halves of the bony palate unite. Sympathetic nerve.

*Ninth Week.* Corpus striatum. Pericardium. Distinction between ovary and testicle. Formation of the genital furrow. Osseous nuclei of vertebral bodies and arches, frontal, vomer, malar bone, shafts of metacarpal bones, metatarsal bones, and phalanges. The union of the hard palate is completed. Gall-bladder.



Nine weeks' embryo. (His).

*Third Month.* Formation of the fetal placenta. The projection of the caudal extremity disappears. It is possible to distinguish the male and female organs at the commencement of the third month. The cloacal aperture is divided into two parts. The cartilaginous arches on the dorsal region of the spine close. Points of ossification for the occipital, sphenoid, os unguis, nasal bones, squamous portion of temporal and ischium. Orbital centre of superior maxillary bone. Commencement of formation of maxillary sinus. Pons Varolii. Fissure of Sylvius. Formation of eyelids and of hair and nails. Mammary gland. Epiglottis. Union of the testicle with the canals of the Wolffian body. Prostate.

*Fourth Month.* The closure of the cartilaginous arches of the spine is complete. Osseous points for the first sacral vertebræ and pubes. Ossification of the malleus and incus. Corpus callosum. Membranous lamina spiralis; cartilage of the Eustachian tube. Tympanic ring. Fat in subcutaneous cellular tissue. Tonsils. Closure of genital furrow and formation of scrotum and prepuce.

*Fifth Month.* The two layers of decidua begin to coalesce. Osseous nuclei of axis and odontoid process. Lateral points of first sacral vertebra; median points of second. Osseous points of lateral masses of ethmoid. Ossification of stapes and petrous bone. Ossification of germs of teeth. Appearance of germs of permanent teeth. Organ of Corti. Eruption of hair on head. Sudoriparous glands. Glands of Brunner. Follicles of tonsils and base of tongue. Lymphatic glands. Commencement of limitation of uterus and vagina.

*Sixth Month.* Points of ossification for the anterior root of the transverse process of the seventh cervical vertebra. Lateral points of second sacral vertebra; median points of third. The sacrovertebral angle forms. Osseous points of the manubrium sterni and of the os calcis. The cerebral hemisphere covers the cerebellum. Papillæ of the skin. Sebaceous glands. The free border of the nail projects from the corium of the dermis. Peyer's patches. The walls of the uterus thicken.

*Seventh Month.* Additional points of first sacral vertebra; lateral points of third; median point of fourth. First osseous point of body of sternum. Osseous point for astragalus. Disappearance of Meckel's cartilage. Cerebral convolutions. Insula of Reil. Separation of tubercula quadrigemina. Disappearance of pupillary membrane. The testicle passes into the vaginal process of the peritoneum.

*Eighth Month.* Additional points for the second sacral vertebra; lateral points for the fourth; median points for the fifth.

*Ninth Month.* Additional points for the third sacral vertebra; lateral points for the fifth. Osseous point for the middle turbinated bone; for the body and great cornu of the hyoid; for the second and third pieces of the body of the sternum; for the lower end of the femur. Ossification of the bony lamina spiralis and axis of the cochlea. Opening of the eyelids. The testicles are in the scrotum.

The following is a formula for determining the age of a fœtus by its length (Schmaus and Ewing): For the first five lunar months of pregnancy the length in centimetres is the square of the number of months; thus, the first month the length is 1 cm.; the second month, 4 cm.; the third month, 9 cm.; the fourth month, 16 cm.; the fifth month, 25 cm. For the last five months the length of the fœtus is the number of the month multiplied by five; thus, the sixth month the length is 30 cm.; the seventh month, 35 cm.; the tenth month, 50 cm.

**Fœ'tus, abdom'inal.** Ventral f. **Acephal'ic f.,** fetal monstrosity devoid of a head. **Al'ligator f.,** one affected with general keratosis. **Anencephal'ic f.,** fœtus in which the brain is not developed. **Circula'tion in the f.,** fetal circulation. **Compressed f.,** mummified fœtus flattened by the pressure of a second fœtus or pressed into a parchment-like mass against the walls of the uterus. **Exencephal'ic f.,** fœtus in which there is protrusion of the brain. **F. in fœ'tu,** monstrosity in which one fœtus is found contained in another; cryptodidymus. **Har'lequin f.,** alligator f. **Inclu'ded f.** or **f. inclu'sus,** f. in fœtu. **Mum'mified f.,** compressed or papyraceous f. **Ova'rian f.,** fœtus produced during ovarian pregnancy. **Papyra'ceous f.,** mummified fœtus, compressed f. **Pseudencephal'ic f.,** see *Pseudencephalus.* **Retained f.,** retention of the fœtus in the abdominal cavity in tubal pregnancy. **F. sanguinolen'tus,** dead fœtus with effusions of blood externally and internally. **Sec'ondary f.,** compressed f. **F. septimes'tris,** seven months' fœtus. **F. syrenifor'mis** (*syren,* mermaid), one with lower extremities conjoined. **Tu'bal f.,** f. developing in the Fallopian tube. **Ven'tral f.,** fœtus produced during abdominal pregnancy. **Vi'able f.** or **f. vita'lis,** fœtus that is viable or capable of independent life. **F. zephyr'ius,** mole.

**Fold** or **Folds.** Duplication of mucous or serous membranes between various structures, as aryteno-epiglottidean, recto-uterine, rectovesical, and vesicouterine folds. **Ar'nold's f.,** see *Arnold.* **Aryoepiglot'tic f.,** a duplicature of mucous membrane extending from the tip of the arytenoid cartilage to the side of the epiglottis. **Doug'las's f.,** recto-uterine folds. **D.'s semilu'nar f.,** see *Semilunar.* **Dun'can's f.,** see *Duncan.* **Gen'ital f.,** see *Genital.* **Glos'so-epiglot'tic** or **G.-epiglottid'ean f.,** f. of the mucous membrane of the tongue passing from its base to the epiglottis. **Hen′sing′s f.**, see *Hensing.* **Hippocam′pal f.**, hippocampal gyrus. **Hypoblas′tic f.**, duplication in the hypoblast, finally giving rise to the notochord. **Intes′tinal f. of blas′toderm,** splanchnopleure. **Kohl′rausch′s f.**, see *Kohlrausch.* **Lusch′ka′s f.**, see *Luschka.* **Mar′shall′s f.**, see *Marshall.* **Nélaton′s′ f.**, see *Nélaton.* **Occip′ital f.**, superior occipital convolution. **Paw′lik′s f.**, see *Pawlik.* **Posthippocam′pal f.**, subcalcarine gyrus. **Postmar′ginal f.**, præcuneus. **Postoccip′ital f.**, inferior occipital convolution. **Rath′ke′s f.**, see *Rathke.* **Recto-u′terine f.**, uterosacral ligament; folds of Douglas; duplications of peritoneum passing from the cervix uteri to the vicinity of the second sacral vertebra and enclosing the rectum. **Rectovag′inal f.**, Douglas′s pouch. **Rectoves′ical f.**, duplication of peritoneum passing from the rectum to the bladder. **F. of rec′tum,** semilunar folds in the upper part of the rectum. **Vesico-u′terine f.**, fibres from the muscular coat of the uterus passing to the bladder. **Vestig′ial f.**, see *Marshall.*

**Fo′lia** (pl. of folium). Leaves.

**Folia′ceous** (*folium,* leaf). Resembling a leaf.

**Fo′lian mus′cle.** Laxator tympani. **F. pro′cess,** processus gracilis of the malleus.

**Fo′liate.** Leaf-like. **F. papil′læ,** fungiform papillæ at the tip of the tongue.

**Fo′liated.** Composed of leaves; having a leaf-like appearance or shape.

**Fo′lioles.** Small leaves. **F. of cerebel′lum,** cerebellar convolutions. **F. of di′aphragm,** divisions of the central tendon of the diaphragm.

**Fo′lium.** Leaf; anterior fontanelle; lamina of the cerebellum. **F. cacu′minis** (*cacumen,* top), lobule at the back part of the upper surface of the vermiform process of the cerebellum. **F. centra′le,** central lobe of the cerebellum. **F. supraluna′re,** anterior crescentic lobe of the cerebellum.

**Fo′lius, mus′cle of, pro′cess of.** See *Folian.*

**Fol′licle** or **fol′licles** (dim. of *follis,* bag). Small, secreting bag-like cavity, crypt, or gland, formed by depression of the skin or mucous membranes. Follicular secretions keep parts on which they are poured supple and moist, and preserve them from the action of irritating bodies with which they habitually come in contact. See *Crypta.* **Ag′gregate f.**, aggregated glands. **Ag′minate** or **ag′minated f.**, agminated glands. **Air-f.**, see *Folliculus aëris.* **Cil′iary f.**, Meibomian glands. **Closed f.**, solitary and agminated glands of the intestines. **Den′tal f.**, sac of a tooth in the process of development. **Graaf′ian f.**, follicles or vesicles of De Graaf; Graafian or ovarian vesicles; small spherical vesicles in the stroma of the ovary, having at least two coats, the outer termed *ovicapsule* and *tunic of the ovisac,* the inner *ovisac* and *membrana propria;* see *Membrana granulosa.* They exist in the fœtus. The ovum or ovule is contained in and formed by them. The follicles themselves are ovisacs. The interior of the follicles contains a clear, light yellowish fluid (liquor folliculi), of the density of the serum of the blood, in which are almost always isolated granules, nuclei, and cells, which appear to be detached portions of the membrana granulosa. **Hair f.**, see *Hair.* **F. of intes′tines,** see *Intestine.* **F. of Lie′berkühn,** see *Intestine.* **F. of Littré′,** glands of Littré. **Lymphat′ic f.**, lymphatic glands. **Malpigh′ian f.**, Malpighian corpuscles. **Naboth′ian f.**, vesicles in the mucous membrane in the canal of the cervix uteri formed from obstructed follicles. **Nail f.**, see *Nail.* **Ova′rian f.**, Graafian f. **Pal′pebral f.**, glands of Meibomius. **F. of Pey′er,** Peyeri glandulæ. **Seba′ceous f.**, sebaceous glands. **Sol′itary f.**, solitary glands, Brunner′s glands. **Splen′ic f.**, Malpighian corpuscles. **Sudorip′arous f.**, sudoriparous glands. **Syno′vial f.**, bursæ mucosæ. **F. of tooth,** see *Groove, dental.*

**Fol′liclis.** A rare dermatosis of strumous subjects; the eruption is at first macular and then nodular and pustular, sometimes resembling lupus erythematosus.

**Follic′ular, follic′ulous,** or **follic′ulose.** Relating or appertaining to follicles. **F. bod′y,** gland of Bartholin. **F. coli′tis,** inflammation of the lymph follicles of the ileum and colon, existing in children who are fed artificially. **F. degenera′tion of the cer′vix,** see *Cystic degeneration.* **F. eleva′tions,** pearly tubercles. **F. enteri′tis,** inflammation of the lining membrane of the intestines, and particularly of solitary glands. **F. inflamma′tion,** inflammation affecting crypts or follicles, folliculitis. **F. mange,** a skin disease of the dog caused by the presence of Acarus folliculorum. **F. ophthal′mia,** see *Ophthalmia.* **F. tonsilli′tis,** see *Tonsillitis.* **F. tu′mor,** sebaceous cyst.

**Follic′uli** (pl. of folliculus). Follicles.

**Folliculi′tis.** Follicular inflammation. **F. absce′dens infan′tum,** furuncle in children, with successive development of boils. **Ag′minate f.**, inflammation of a group of intestinal follicles. **F. bar′bæ,** f. of the beard; sycosis. **F. blennorrhag′ica,** gonorrhœa complicated with involvement of the follicles of Morgagni. **F. decal′vans** or **epilato′ria,** inflammation of the hair follicles, with loss of hairs and atrophied condition of the skin. **F. dissemina′ta,** necrotic granuloma. **F. exul′cerans,** hydradenitis destruens suppurativa. **F. nu′chæ scleroti′zans,** sycosis nuchæ. **F. pilo′rum,** sycosis. **F. seba′cea,** acne. **Ureth′ral f.**, inflammation of the follicles of Morgagni. **F. variolifor′mis,** acne varioliformis; see *Granuloma, necrotic.* **Vul′var f.**, inflammation of the sebaceous follicles of the vulva.

**Follic′ulose.** Of a follicular character. **F. gland,** follicle.

**Folliculo′sis.** Disease of the follicles.

**Follic′ulus.** Follicle. **F. a′ëris,** air chamber; space at the larger end of the bird′s egg, formed by the separation of two layers of the shell membrane. **F. den′tis,** dental follicle. **F. fel′lis** or **fel′leus,** gall-bladder. **F. genita′lis,** scrotum. **F. Graaf′ii,** Graafian follicle. **F. muco′sus,** see *Follicle.* **F. ova′rius,** Graafian follicle. **F. pi′li,** see *Hair.*

**Foltz′s valve.** Fold of mucous membrane at the lacrymal duct.

**Foment′** (*foveo,* to keep warm). To apply a fomentation to a part.

**Fomenta′tion.** Application of cloths previously dipped in hot water or some medicated decoction, acting chiefly by virtue of the warmth and moisture, except in the case of narcotic fomentations, when some additional effect of a specific character is obtained. A dry fomentation is a warm, dry application, as a hot brick wrapped in flannel, a bag half filled with chamomile flowers made hot, etc.

**Fo′mes,** pl. *fo′mites* (fuel). Substance supposed to retain contagious effluvia—as woollen goods, feathers, cotton, etc.—and thus to act as disease-producers.

**Fons** (fountain). A fontanelle. **F. lacryma′rum,** see *Canthus.* **F. pul′sans** or **pulsat′ilis,** anterior fontanelle. **F. sote′rius,** mineral water. **F. vita′lis,** respiratory centre.

**Fontai′nea panche′ri.** Tree of New Caledonia; oil of the seeds is used externally as an epispastic, and internally as a drastic.

**Fonta′na′s bands** (Felix Fontana, Italian physiologist of the eighteenth century). Bands or wavy bundles of nerve fibres in locations where great motility is necessary. **F.′s canal′,** triangular canal at the inner side of the ciliary circle; partly formed by the groove at the inner edge of the cornea and sclerotica. **F.′s mark′ings,** minute transverse markings or lines on nerves that have been divided. **F.′s spa′ces,** spaces between the prolongations of the ligamentum pectinatum or suspensory ligament of the iris.

**Fontanel′** or **Fontanel′la.** Fontanelle.

**Fontanelle′** (dim. of *fons,* fountain). Name given to a space occupied by a cartilaginous membrane in the fœtus and newborn child, situated at the union of the angles of the bones of the canium. There are six fontanelles: *great* or *sincipital* or *anterior,* situated at the junction of the sagittal and coronal sutures; *small* or *bregmatic, occipital* or *posterior,* situated at the part where the posterior and superior angles of the parietal bones unite with the upper part of the os occipitis; two *sphenoidal,* in the temporal fossæ; two *mastoid* or *of Casserius,* at the union of the parietal, occipital, and temporal bones. Occasionally there is another, the *sagittal* or *Gerdy's,* which is rather a limited defect in the sagittal suture than an actual fontanelle.

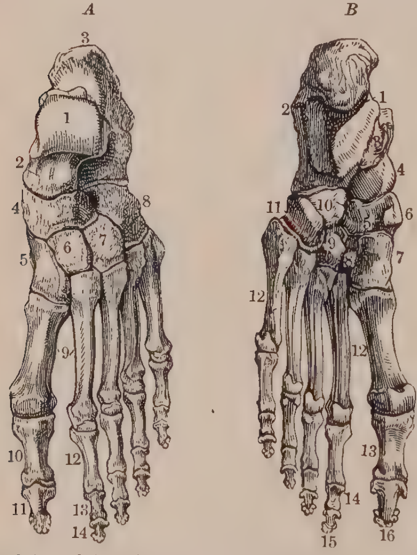
**Fontic′ulus** (dim. of *fons,* fountain). Fontanelle. Also an issue or a small ulcer produced by art, either by caustics or cutting instruments, the discharge from which is kept up, with a view to fulfil certain therapeutical indications, by means of a pea or a pea-shaped piece of wax or other substance placed in it—a pea-issue.

**Food.** An article of diet composed of one or more foodstuffs. Aliment. **Chem′ical f.,** see *Ferri phosphas.* **Farina′ceous f.,** see *Farinaceous.* **F. of the gods,** asafœtida. **Isodynam′ic f.,** one of two or more foods that produce equal amounts of heat. **Plas′tic f.,** according to Liebig's teaching the nitrogenous metabolism of the body depends on the function of the proteids to make tissue; therefore these have received the name plastic foods. **Respi′ratory f.,** according to Liebig's teaching one of the fats or carbohydrates. **F. yolk,** substance in cells of the ovum for after-nutrition of the embryo.

**Food′stuff.** Generic term to include all chemical compounds employed for nourishment, growth, and repair of the organism, such as starch, sugar, fat, and albumin. See *Aliment.*

**Fool's parsley.** Æthusa cynapium.

**Foot.** Pes. **F. bath,** bath for the feet; pediluvium. **F. clo′nus,** spasmodic contraction of the ankle-joint upon extension of the knee and rapidly executed pressure against the front of the sole of the foot. **Dan′gle f.,** foot-drop. **F.-drop,** dropping of the foot through paralysis of the flexor muscles in the leg. **Flat f.,** pes planus. **Fried′reich's f.,** see *Freidreich.* **Fun′gous f. of In′dia,** mycetoma; Madura foot. **Morand's′ f.,** see *Morand.* **Mor′ton's f.,** metatarsalgia. **F. phenom′enon,** f. clonus. **F.-plate,** the base of the stapes. **F.-pound,** a measure of energy; the force required to raise a pound weight one foot high. **F. presenta′tion,** footling case; descent of the fœtus feet first. **F. re′flex,** f. clonus. **F.-rot,** paronychia of sheep. **Splay f.,** talipes valgus. **Tabet′ic f.,** hypertrophy of the bones of the foot in tabes.



Skeleton of the left foot. *A.* Upper surface or dorsum: 1, astragalus on its upper face; 2, anterior face articulating with the naviculare; 3, os calcis; 4, naviculare os scaphoides; 5, internal cuneiform; 6, middle cuneiform; 7, external cuneiform; 8, cuboid bone; 9, metatarsal bones; 10, first phalanx, and 11, second phalanx of big toe; 12, 13, 14, first, second, and third phalanges of other toes.

*B.* Under side, or sole: 1, lesser apophysis of os calcis; 2, outer side of calcis; 3, groove for flexor longus pollicis pedis tendon; 4, anterior face of astragalus; 5, naviculare; 6, its tuberosity on inner side; 7, internal cuneiform; 8, middle cuneiform; 9, external cuneiform; 10, cuboid bone; 11, groove for peroneus longus tendon; 12, 12, metatarsal bones; 13, first phalanges of toes; 14, second phalanges of toes; 15, third phalanges of toes; 16, last phalanx of great toe.

**Foot-and-mouth disease′.** Eczema epizoöticum; a disease of animals, communicable also to man, characterized by an eruption of vesicles in the mouth and about the feet, febrile disturbance, loss of appetite, and lameness.

**Foot′ball ear.** Fibrous thickening and deformity of the pinna of the ear following hæmatoma from contusions received in football. **F. knee,** inflammation of the periosteum about the knee from excessive use of the extensors of the thigh.

**Foot′ling case** or **presenta′tion.** Presentation of the foot or feet in parturition.

**Fora′men** (*foro,* to pierce). A hole in a bone, giving passage usually to a nerve or blood-vessel. See also *Foramina.* **F. acus′ticum,** meatus auditorius internus. **F. alveola′re ante′rius,** see *Palatine canals.* **F. a. infe′rius,** inferior dental foramen. **F. a. poste′rius,** see *Palatine canals.* **F. am′plum pel′vis,** obturator foramen. **F. anon′ymum Ferrei′ni,** opening into the aquæductus Fallopii. **F. aor′ticum,** aortic opening of the diaphragm. **Ap′ical f.,** opening at the end of the root of a tooth for entrance of the nervous supply of the pulp. **F. aquæduc′tus Fallo′pii,** stylomastoid foramen. **Arach′noid f.,** f. of Magendie. **F. atlanta′le,** foramen in the atlas formed by partial conversion of a groove on the upper surface into a foramen. **F. audito′rium exter′num,** see *Auditory canal, external.* **F. a. inter′num,** see *Auditory canal, internal.* **F. of Bar′tholin,** obturator foramen. **F. of Bichat′,** arachnoid canal. **F. of Botal′,** fetal opening between the auricles of the heart. **F. of Boz′zi,** depression near the centre of the yellow spot of the eye in the line of vision. **F. cæ′cum ante′rius,** deep depression at the base of the brain in front of the pons. **F. c. of fron′tal bone,** small cavity at the inferior extremity of the internal coronal crest. **F. c. of medul′la oblonga′ta,** tolerably deep fossa at the point where the median furrow at the anterior surface of the medulla oblongata meets the pons. **F. c. Morga′gni,** f. cæcum of the tongue. **F. c. os′sis maxilla′ris superio′ris,** see *Palatine canals.* **F. c. of phar′ynx,** slight pit seen occasionally taking the place of the pharyngeal bursa. **F. c. poste′rius,** f. cæcum of the medulla oblongata. **F. c. ret′inæ,** f. of Bozzi. **F. c. retro-ana′le,** slight pit seen occasionally in the newborn behind the anus. **F. c. of tongue,** small cavity in the middle of the upper surface of the tongue near its base; opening of the duct of the thyroid gland continued from fetal life. **F. c. of Vicq d'Azyr′,** f. cæcum of the medulla oblongata. **F. carot′icoclinoide′um,** foramen formed occasionally by conversion of the carotid groove, a spiculum of bone bridging it over. **F. carot′icum exter′num,** carotid foramen. **F. c. inter′num,** internal opening of the carotid canal. **Carot′id f.,** see *Carotid canal.* **F. centra′le,** central foramen, surrounded by limbus luteus and the yellow spot of the retina, discovered by Sömmering, situated about two lines to the outside of the optic nerve, and in the direction of the axis of the eye; not strictly a foramen. **F. c. coch′leæ,** the opening in the depression at the bottom of the internal auditory meatus. **F. c. ret′inæ,** f. centrale. **F. clinoide′ocarot′icum,** f. caroticoclinoideum. **F. commu′ne ante′rius,** passage between the third and lateral ventricle; vulva. **F. c. poste′rius,** anus. **Con′dyloid f.,** the *anterior* is a foramen in the occipital bone for the passage of the hypoglossal nerve; the *posterior* is an opening behind the condyles of the same bone. **F. cor′neæ,** opening made by the anterior border of the sclerotic on removal of the cornea. **F. cos′totransversa′rium,** opening between the rib and articulating transverse process of the vertebra. **Cot′yloid f.,** see *Cotyloid.* **Den′tal f.,** the *inferior* is a f. on the internal surface of the ramus of the lower jaw for the passage of the inferior dental nerve and vessels; the *superior* is the same as Scarpa's f. **F. dex′trum diaphrag′matis,** opening for the ascending vena cava in the central tendon of the diaphragm. **F. epiplo′icum,** f. of Winslow. **F. ethmoide′um,** internal orbital foramen. **F. of Ferrein′,** hiatus Fallopii. **F. fronta′le,** frontal notch on the supraorbital ridge converted into a foramen. **F. of Ga′len,** see *Galen.* **F. of Har′tigan,** see *Hartigan.* **F. of Husch′ke,** see *Huschke.* **F. incisi′vum,** see *Palatine canal.* **F. infraorbita′le,** see *Suborbital canal.* **F. infrapubia′num,** obturator foramen. **F. infrapyrifor′me,** opening in the great sciatic notch below the pyriformis muscle. **F. interclinoide′um commu′ne,** opening or canal formed by the osseous union of the anterior and posterior clinoid processes. **Interver′tebral f.,** see *Vertebræ.* **F. irregula′re,** jugular foramen. **F. ischiad′icum,** foramen formed by the sacrosciatic ligament passing over the ischiatic notch. **F. is′chiopu′bicum,** obturator foramen. **F. jugula′re,** f. lacerum posterius. **F. jugula′re spu′rium,** foramen occasionally seen in the temporal bone, between the glenoid fossa and the tympanic portion. **F. of Key and Ret′zius,** see *Key and Retzius.* **F. labia′le,** f. mentale. **F. lac′erum ante′rius,** see *Lacerum.* **F. l. in ba′si cra′nii,** f. lacerum posterius. **F. l. infe′rius,** sphenomaxillary fissure. **F. l. me′dium,** opening between the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the great wing of the sphenoid. **F. l. orbita′le,** sphenoidal fissure. **F. l. poste′rius,** jugular foramen; see *Lacerum.* **F. l. supe′rius,** sphenoidal fissure. **F. of Lusch′ka,** see *Luschka.* **F. of Magen′die,** opening in pia mater covering the fourth ventricle. **F. mag′num,** large opening in the occipital bone for the passage of the spinal cord and medulla oblongata, vertebral arteries, the spinal roots of the spinal accessory nerves, communicating veins from the sinuses of the brain, and membranes common to the brain and spinal cord. **F. mandibula′re poste′rius,** inferior dental foramen. **Mas′toid f.,** foramen behind the mastoid process of the temporal bone, giving passage to a small artery and vein. **F. maxilla′re ante′rius,** f. mentale. **F. maxilla′re infe′rius, inter′num,** or **poste′rius,** inferior dental foramen. **F. medul′læ spina′lis,** vertebral foramen. **Med′ullary f.,** opening through which a nutrient vessel passes to the medullary structure of bone. **Meibo′mian f.,** see *Meibomian.* **F. meninge′um,** small foramen on the outer wall of the orbit, at the upper portion of the great wing of the sphenoid or in the suture between it and the frontal bone. **F. menta′le,** mental foramen, external opening of the inferior dental canal on the lower jaw. **F. menta′le ante′rius,** an additional mental foramen occasionally met with. **F. menta′le infe′rius,** inferior dental foramen. **F. of Monro′,** opening behind the anterior pillar of the fornix, somewhat above the anterior commissure, by which the third ventricle communicates with the lateral ventricle. **F. Morgagn′ii,** f. cæcum of the tongue. **F. nasa′le** or **na′soethmoida′le,** small opening in the nasal bone. **Nu′trient f.** or **F. nutrit′ium,** foramen in a bone for the passage of the medullary artery. **Obtura′tor f.,** see *Obturator.* **F. occipita′le mag′num,** foramen magnum. **F. o. supe′rius,** large elliptical opening formed by extension of the tentorium, and occupied by the crura cerebri. **F. oc′uli,** pupil. **F. œsophage′um,** œsophageal or cardiac orifice of the stomach; elliptical opening in the diaphragm for transmission of the œsophagus and vagus nerves. **Olfac′tory f.,** one of numerous foramina in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone **F. oö′des,** foramen ovale. **F. opercula′re,** the orifice in the dura mater by which the infundibulum reaches the pituitary fossa. **F. op′ticum,** a round opening near the base of the lesser wing of the sphenoid for passage of the optic nerve. **F. o. choroide′æ,** passage for the optic nerve through the choroid; see *Optic nerves.* **F. o. sclerot′icæ,** passage for the optic nerve through the sclerotic coat. **F. orbita′le inter′num,** see *Orbital.* **F. o. supe′rius,** see *Orbital.* **F. ova′le,** obturator foramen, foramen in the inner wall of the middle ear, opening into the vestibule; foramen in the sphenoid bone, *f. ovale of sphenoid bone,* through which the branch of the fifth pair issues from the cranium; aperture in the fœtus between the auricles of the heart, *f. of Botal, f. ovale of heart;* also fenestra ovalis and the foramen of Monro. **F. of Pacchio′ni,** f. occipitale superius. **F. palati′num ante′rius,** see *Palatine canals.* **F. p. latera′le,** passage from the posterior palatine canal to the middle meatus of the nose. **F. p. ma′jus,** posterior palatine foramen. **F. p. poste′rius,** posterior palatine foramen; inferior opening of the accessory palatine canals. **F. palatomaxilla′re,** see *Palatine canals.* **Pari′etal f.,** occasional foramen near the upper edge of the parietal bones for the passage of artery and vein. **F. profun′dum,** sternal infundibulum. **F. pter′ygopalati′num,** posterior palatine foramen; see *Sphenoid bone.* **F. quadra′tum** or **quadrilat′erum,** venæ cavæ. **F. reces′sus latera′lis,** opening through the pia mater in the lateral recess of the fourth ventricle. **F. Rivi′ni** or **rivinia′num,** opening or slit in the bony ring of attachment of the membrana tympani. **F. rotun′dum,** opening at the anterior part of the base of the greater wing of the sphenoid, for passage of the superior maxillary division of the fifth pair; fenestra rotunda. **Sa′cral f.,** one of four openings on each side, on the anterior and posterior surfaces of the sacrum, communicating with the sacral canal. **Sacrosciat′ic f.,** the *great* is an opening between the lesser sacrosciatic ligament and the innominate bone; the *smaller* or *lesser* is an opening between the greater and lesser sacrosciatic ligaments and the portion of the innominate bone lying between the spine of the ischium and the tuberosity. **F. saphe′næ,** saphenous opening. **F. scapula′re,** suprascapular foramen. **F. of Scar′pa,** see *Scarpa.* **F. sclerot′icæ anti′cum,** f. corneæ. **F. sclerot′icæ posti′cum,** f. opticum scleroticæ. **F. singula′re,** foramen in the small fossa at the bottom of the internal auditory meatus, transmitting a branch of the auditory nerve. **F. sinis′trum infe′rius diaphrag′matis,** opening for the passage of the aorta, back of the diaphragm. **F. sinis′trum supe′rius diaphrag′matis,** f. œsophageum. **F. pro si′nu petro′so inferio′ri,** occasional opening in the petrobasilar fissure, at the base of the skull, for the discharge of the inferior petrosal sinus. **F. of Söm′mering,** f. centrale of the retina. **Sphenopal′atine f.,** see *Palate bone.* **F. sphenospino′sum,** f. spinosum. **F. spina′le,** vertebral foramen; f. spinosum. **F. spino′sum,** small foramen in front of the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, through which the middle artery of the dura mater enters the cranium. **F. Steno′nis** or **F. Stenso′ni,** see *Foramina of Stenson.* **Ster′nal f.,** orifice occasionally found between the third and fourth pieces of the second bone of the sternum from arrest of development. **F. stylomastoide′um,** foramen at the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, terminating the aqueduct of Fallopius, and giving passage to the facial nerve. **F. subarcua′tum,** aperture on the posterior surface of the petrous bone of the fœtus. **F. supe′rius et ma′jus,** helicotrema. **Supraor′bital f.,** an opening in the upper wall of the orbit for the passage of the supraorbital vessels and nerve. **F. suprapyrifor′me,** opening in the great sciatic notch, above the pyramidalis muscle, for passage of the gluteal vessels and the superior gluteal nerve from the pelvis. **F. sutu′ræ petro-**

**basila′ris anom′alum** f. pro sinu petroso inferiori. **F. of Tari′ni** or **Tari′nus,** hiatus Fallopii. **F. of Thebe′sius,** see *Foramina thebesii*. **F. thyroide′um,** obturator foramen; aperture in the thyroid cartilage for the passage of the superior laryngeal artery. **F. transversa′le** aperture in the transverse process of a cervical vertebra for the passage of the vertebral artery and vein. **F. ve′næ ca′væ,** foramen in the diaphragm through which the vena cava passes. **F. ve′næ saphe′næ,** saphenous opening. **F. veno′sum,** f. venæ cavæ. **F. vertebra′le,** see *Vertebræ*. **Vertebrarte′rial f.,** f. in the transverse process of a cervical vertebra. **F. of Vesa′lius,** a small aperture in the sphenoid bone at the inner side of the foramen ovale. **F. vo′meris,** posterior opening of the canal between the sphenoid bone and the vomer; canalis vomeris. **F. of Wins′low,** hiatus of Winslow. **F. zygomat′icofacia′le,** opening on the face of the temporomalar canal. **F. zygomat′ico-orbita′le,** opening in the orbit of the temporomalar canal. **F. zygomat′icum ante′rius** or **exter′num** or **facia′le,** f. zygomaticofaciale. **F. zygomat′icum inter′num** or **orbita′le** or **supe′rius,** f. zygomatico-orbitale.

**Foram′ina** (pl. of foramen) **carot′icotympan′ica.** Minute openings on the external surface of the carotid canal communicating with the tympanum. **Con′dyloid f.,** four foramina in the occipital bone. **F. conjuga′ta** or **conjugatio′nis,** intervertebral foramina. **F. cribro′sa,** apertures in the horizontal plate of the ethmoid for the olfactory nerve. **F. of di′aphragm,** see *Diaphragm*. **F. diplo′ica,** foramina of the diploic canals. **F. intersacra′lia,** apertures between the sacral canal and the intersacral canals. **F. ischiad′ica,** foramina formed by the sacrosciatic ligaments passing across the sciatic notches. **F. of Morgagn′i,** see *Urethra*. **F. nervi′na,** apertures in the labium tympanicum through which the auditory nerve passes to the organ of Corti. **F. nutri′tia os′sium,** nutrient foramina of bones. **F. orbita′ria,** ethmoidal foramina. **F. palati′na mino′ra,** accessory palatine foramina. **F. papilla′ria,** minute openings of the excretory tubes on the papillæ of the kidney. **F. of Scar′pa,** openings in the line of the articulation of the palatal processes of the upper jawbones. **F. of Sten′son,** two lateral foramina which assist in making the anterior palatine canal. **F. Thebe′sii,** openings resembling vascular orifices, found below the orifice of the vena cava superior in the right auricle, and supposed to be the openings of veins, venæ minimæ cordis. **F. transversa′ria accesso′ria,** occasional accessory foramina in the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ.

**Foramin′ula** (small foramina) **carot′icotympan′ica.** Foramina caroticotympanica.

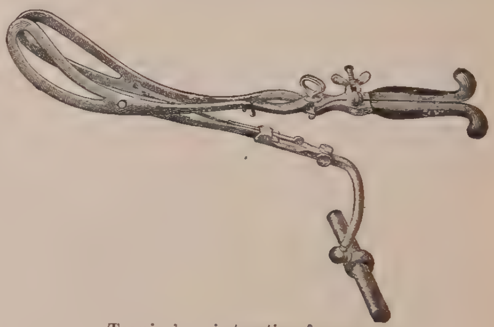
**Forbes's amputa′tion.** Modification of Chopart's amputation, in which the scaphoid bone and part of the cuboid are retained. **F.'s micrococ′cus,** a micrococcus found in diseased larvæ of the cabbage butterfly.

**Force** (*fortis*, strong). Power producing action. Powers inherent in the organization are called vital forces. Organic force and muscular force designate that of the organs in general, or of the muscles in particular; to the latter the word *dynamic* corresponds, and the absence of this force is termed *adynamia*. **F. of assimila′tion,** plastic force. **Cap′illary f.,** capillary attraction. **Catalyt′ic f.,** see *Catalysis*. **Cell f.,** see *Cell force*. **F. of forma′tion,** plastic force. **Germ f.,** plastic force. **Metabol′ic f.,** see *Metabolic force*. **F. of nutri′tion,** plastic force. **Osmo′tic f.,** see *Osmotic force*. **F. of vegeta′tion,** plastic force. **Vi′tal f.,** quality of vital power that distinguishes living matter from the dead.

**Forced feed′ing.** Feeding by means of the stomach-tube required in certain cases of insanity and of attempted suicide. **F. move′ments,** compulsory movements caused by lesion of the cerebellum.

**For′ceps.** Pincers. Instrument for removing bodies which it would be inconvenient or impracticable to seize with the fingers. Various kinds of forceps are employed by the surgeon, obstetrician, or dentist. Term also applied to fibres which curve backward into the posterior lobes from the posterior border of the corpus callosum. **Alve′olar f.,** f. for removing portions of the alveolar process. **Ante′rior** or **mi′nor f.,** prolongation of the fibres from the corpus callosum to the frontal lobe. **Ax′is-trac′tion f.,** obstetrical forceps provided with a device for exerting downward and backward traction. **Bone f.,** an instrument used for cutting bone. **Dress′ing f.,** a f. with handles like those of a pair of scissors, used in removing soiled dressings from a wound. **Ep′ilating f.,** f. for pulling out hairs. **Hæmostat′ic f. f.,** for compressing a bleeding artery. **Obstet′rical f.,** f. with large rounded blades, of a shape to grasp the head of the fœtus, employed to expedite the birth of the child. **Poste′rior** or **ma′jor f.** is a collection of fibres passing backward and outward from the corpus callosum.

Jewett's obstetrical forceps.



Tarnier's axis-traction forceps.

**For′cipate.** Having the shape of a forceps.

**For′cipressure.** Compression of a bleeding vessel by spring forceps.

**Fore.** Before or anterior, as forebrain, forearm, etc.

**Fore′arm.** Part of the upper extremity comprised between the arm and the hand, composed of two bones (radius and ulna) and twenty muscles.

**Fore′brain.** Expansion in the fœtus at the anterior extremity of the medullary tube; prosencephalon.

**Fore′finger.** The index finger.

**Fore′front.** Forehead.

**Fore′gut.** Anterior portion of the alimentary embryonic canal, including the pharynx, œsophagus, stomach, and duodenum.

**Fore′head.** The brow; front part of the head.

**For′eign bod′y.** Extraneous body present in canals, organs, or viscera, in which it may cause irritation or inflammation.

**Forel's′ decussa′tion.** Ventral interlacing of the tegmentum or upper portion of the main body of the peduncular fibres of the cerebrum.

**Fore′limb.** Upper extremity of man; anterior extremity of animals.

**Fore′milk.** Colostrum.

**Fore′neck.** Front of the neck; throat.

**Foren′sic** (*forum*, court of justice). Relating to law. **F. anat′omy,** see *Anatomy*. **F. med′icine,** legal medicine; medical jurisprudence.

**Fore′skin.** Prepuce.

**Fore′top.** Front.

**Fore′waters.** The discharge in hydrorrhœa gravidarum.

**For′fex.** Scissors; forceps. **F. denta′ria,** dental forceps.

**Forfic′ula auricula′ris** (dim. of *forfex*, scissors). Earwig; insect of the order *Orthoptera*, which occasionally enters the meatus auditorius externus and excites intense pain. It may be destroyed by tobacco smoke or by oil placed in the meatus.

**Forget′-me-not.** Myosotis arvensis; expectorant properties. Ajuga chamæpitys; Veronica chamædrys.

**For′macoll.** Formaldehyde gelatin.

**For′mad's kid′neys.** Hypertrophy and elongation of these organs caused by chronic alcoholism.

**For′magen.** Dental cement.

**For′mal.** Methylal; methylene dimethylate.

**Formalbu′min.** Combination of formaldehyde and casein, employed externally as an antiseptic dressing for wounds.

**Formal′dehyde.** $CH_2O$. A gaseous body prepared by subjecting methyl-alcohol to oxidation. A powerful germicide, used either in aqueous solution (formalin) or as a vapor. See *Formalin*. **F. casein′,** compound of the two ingredients, externally antiseptic in surgery. **F. gelatin′,** glutol. **F. tan′nin-albu′minate,** astringent and antiseptic to the stomach and bowels, when taken internally.

**Formalin′.** Formic aldehyde; formol. A 40 per cent. solution of chemically pure formaldehyde in water; germicide, deodorant, and antizymotic; employed for arresting development of bacterial cultures and for hardening microscopic specimens. **F. gelatin′,** glutol.

**Form′alith.** A porous block saturated with formalin for local disinfection.

**For′mamide.** Amide of formyl, $NH_2$,CHO.

**Forman′ilide.** $C_6H_5NH$,COH. Produced by digestion of anilin with formic acid, or by heating it with oxalic acid; antipyretic and analgesic; dose, gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32). Externally, applied in powder, or by hypodermatic injection, it is a local anæsthetic.

**For′mate.** A salt of formic acid.

**Forma′tio.** Formation; membrane. **F. granulo′sa,** membrana granulosa. **F. claustra′lis,** the fifth layer in the cortex of the cerebrum. **F. reticula′ris,** two tracts of nervous substance—one gray, the other white—in the medulla oblongata are so called.

**Forma′tion.** Act of forming or growing; body or substance so formed. **New f.,** neoplasm. **Retic′ular f.,** formatio reticularis.

**Form′ative** (*formo*, to form). Plastic. **F. cells,** large round cells beneath the hypoblast. **F. yolk,** that portion of the ovum from which the embryo is developed.

**Formed mate′rial.** Every cell is, according to Beale, composed of matter in two conditions: living and formative germinal matter, and lifeless formed material; the former selects nutrient matter, which permeates the latter in its passage toward the germinal matter.

**For′mic acid.** $HCHO_2$. Acid originally procured from red ants; an oxidation product of methylic acid; exists in stings of insects. Diluted with water, it has been used externally on paralyzed limbs. **F. al′dehyde,** formaldehyde. **F. e′ther,** $C_2H_5CHO_2$, colorless, soluble liquid with peach-kernel odor, procured by distillation of a mixture of formate of sodium, alcohol, and sulphuric acid.

**Formi′ca.** A genus of the family *Formicidæ*. Ant. The insect contains an acid juice and an oil, formerly extolled as aphrodisiacs. The chrysalides of the animal are said to be diuretic and carminative, and have been used in dropsy. A black wart, verruca formicaria, is so called because the pain attending it resembles the biting of an ant. Varicose tumor on the anus and glans penis; miliary herpes. Abscess. **F. ambulato′ria,** herpes circinatus. **F. corrosi′va,** herpes exedens, herpes esthiomenus, herpes phlyctænodes; lupus erythematodes. **F. ru′fa,** wood ant, red ant; formerly source of formic acid.

**For′micant** (*formica*, ant). Epithet given to the pulse, *pulsus formicans*, when extremely small, scarcely perceptible, unequal, and communicating a sensation like that of the motion of an ant felt through a thin texture.

**Formica′tion** (*formica*, ant). Itching or irritating sensation, as if ants were creeping on the skin.

**Formin′.** Urotropin. **F. sal′icylate,** saliformin.

**For′mix** (*formica*, ant). Herpes esthiomenus; lupus.

**Formochlo′ral.** A substance used for disinfecting purposes, being an aqueous solution of formaldehyde combined with 30 per cent. of calcium chloride. When heated to 135° C., formaldehyde is given off.

**Formoforin′.** A mixture of formaldehyde, thymol, zinc oxide, and starch, employed externally in excessive perspiration of the feet.

**Form′oform.** Formoforin.

**Form′ol.** See *Formalin*.

**Formopyrin′.** Obtained from the action of a solution of formaldehyde on a solution of antipyrin.

**Form′ose.** A combination of saccharine principles having the composition $C_6H_{12}O_6$, produced by isomeric modifications taking place in formaldehyde.

**For′mula** (dim. of *forma*, form or manner). Prescription or detailed statement of the ingredients of a prescription. A mathematical equation. A collection of symbols expressing the chemical constitution of a body.

**For′mulary.** Collection of medical formulæ.

**For′myl.** Radical of formic acid, CHO. **F. bro′mide,** bromoform. **F. chlo′ride** or **perchlo′ride,** chloroform. **F. phenacetin′,** antiseptic. **F. para-am′idophen′yl-ether,** an antidote to strychnine. **F. phenetidin′,** f. phenacetin. **F. piperidin′,** an oily, soluble liquid obtained by the action of formamide on piperidin. **F. terbro′mide,** bromoform. **F. teri′odide,** iodoform. **F. tribro′mide,** bromoform. **F. trichlo′ride,** chloroform, **F. trii′odide,** iodoform.

**Formyl′ic acid.** Formic acid.

**Form′ylum.** Formyl. **F. chlora′tum,** chloroform. **F. ioda′tum,** iodoform. **F. perchlora′tum** or **trichlora′tum,** chloroform.

**For′nical.** Relating to the fornix.

**For′nicate** (fornix). Arched or vaulted. **F. convolu′tion** or **gy′rus,** gyrus fornicatus.

**For′nices** (pl. of fornix) **arteria′rum.** Arches of branches of the renal artery passing from one part of the kidney to another. **F. vasculo′si re′num,** f. arteriarum.

**For′niciform.** Arched.

**For′nix** (arch or vault). Medullary body in the brain, *f. cerebri*, below the corpus callosum and above the middle ventricle, on the median line. This body, curved upon itself, terminates anteriorly by a prolongation, constituting its anterior pillar, crus or columna fornicis, and posteriorly by two similar prolongations called posterior pillars or crura. Also any anatomical structure resembling an arch. **Ante′rior f.,** the part of the f. vaginæ lying anterior to the cervix uteri. **F. centra′lis,** f. cerebri. **F. cer′ebri,** fornix. **F. conjuncti′væ,** point of reflection of the conjunctiva upon the globe of the eye. **F. cra′nii,** vault of the skull. **F. humera′lis,** vault of the shoulder, made up of the acromion and coracoid processes and the coracoacromial ligament. **F. na′si,** roof of the nose. **F. peripher′icus,** convolution of the corpus callosum; gyrus fornicatus. **F. pharyn′gis,** roof of the pharynx. **Poste′rior f.,** the part of the f. vaginæ behind the cervix uteri. **F. tricuspida′lis,** f. cerebri. **F. vagi′næ,** upper part of the vagina, in which the cervix uteri terminates. **F. ve′rus,** corpus callosum.

**Forskah′lea angustifo′lia.** Plant of the Canary Islands; diaphoretic.

**Forstero′nia diffor′mis** (after T. F. Forster, English botanist). Indigenous plant; used as a wash, with milk, to remove freckles; juice destroys warts.

**Forsyth′ia suspen′sa.** Plant of China and Japan; fruit is antispasmodic and sedative. A glucoside having antipyretic properties is obtained from it.

**Fortifica′tion spec′trum.** A subjective visual sensation noticed in migraine, in which the edge has a luminous, zigzag appearance like the walls of a fortification.

**For′tune-tell′er.** Leontodon taraxacum.

**For′ty-knot.** Achyranthes repens.

**Fos′sa** (*fodio*, to dig). Cavity of greater or less depth, the entrance to which is always larger than the base. Fossæ of bones are simple when they belong to one bone only, as the parietal fossæ; and compound when several concur in their formation, as the orbital fossæ, temporal fossæ, the fossæ of the skull, etc. See also *Fossula* and *Fovea*. **F. acetab′uli,** acetabular fossa. **Amyg′daloid f.,** amygdaloid excavation; space between the anterior and posterior pillars of the fauces occupied by the tonsils. **Anco′neal f.,** olecranon fossa. **F. anon′yma,** navicular fossa. **F. ante′rior,** see *Fossa cerebralis*. **F. a. ma′jor,** coronoid fossa. **F. a. mi′nor,** slight depression on the humerus for reception of the head of the radius when the arm is thoroughly flexed. **F. antihel′icis,** depression on the ear opposite the antihelix; navicular fossa. **F. arcua′ta,** foramen subarcuatum. **F. articula′ris maxil′læ inferio′ris,** glenoid fossa. **F. axilla′ris,** axillary space. **F. basila′ris,** basilar fossa or groove of the occipital bone. **Biesiadec′ki's f.,** see *Biesiadecki*. **Broes′ike's f.,** see *Broesike*. **F. bul′bi ure′thræ,** part of the urethra in the bulb of the corpus spongiosum. **F. cæru′lea,** dark spot on the floor of the fourth ventricle. **F. cani′na,** depression on the external surface of the superior maxillary bone. **F. capitel′li,** fossa for the head of the malleus. **F. cap′itis fem′oris,** depression on the head of the femur to which the round ligament is attached. **F. capit′uli ra′dii,** anterior minor f. **F. carotide′a,** superior carotid triangle of the neck. **F. cerebel′li,** inferior occipital fossa, lodging the corresponding portion of the cerebellum. **F. cerebel′li supe′rior,** groove between the lobes of the upper surface of the cerebellum. **F. cerebra′lis,** one of the nine depressions at the base of the cranium, three in the middle line, and three on either side; they are called, in groups of three, the *anterior*, *posterior*, and *middle;* they lodge the lobes of the brain. **Clau′dius's f.,** see *Claudius*. **F. coch′leæ,** depression at the bottom of the internal auditory meatus for the entrance of the cochlear nerve to the internal ear. **F. con′chæ,** concha. **Con′dyloid f.,** one of the cavities posterior to the condyles of the occipital bone. **F. corona′lis,** depression on the orbital plate of the frontal or coronal bone, supporting the anterior lobe of the brain. **F. coronoide′a,** coronoid fossa; cavity before the inferior extremity of the humerus, in which the coronoid process of the ulna is engaged during flexion of the forearm. **F. costa′lis,** one of the depressions on the bodies of the dorsal vertebræ where these articulate with the ribs. **F. cotyloide′a,** cotyloid cavity or acetabulum; cotyloid notch. **F. cra′nii,** f. cerebralis. **F. cru′ris hel′icis,** sulcus cruris helicis. **F. cubita′lis** or **cu′biti,** coronoid fossa; depression at the end of the elbow. **F. cyst′idis fel′leæ,** depression on the surface of the liver in which lies the gall-bladder. **Digas′tric f.,** deep groove on the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, giving origin to the digastric muscle. **Dig′ital f.,** mastoid f., trochanteric f. **Doug′las's f.,** Douglas's pouch. **F. duc′tus veno′si,** fissure for the ductus venosus; see *Liver*. **F. duodena′lis** or **duode′nojejuna′lis,** one of three depressions in the peritoneum from folds made by the duodenum and jejunum. **F. ellip′tica,** depression for the reception of the utricle on the wall of the vestibule of the internal ear. **F. ethmoida′lis,** ethmoid fossa; shallow gutter on the upper surface of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, in which is lodged the olfactory bulb. **F. ge′nu,** popliteal space. **F. glan′dis,** see *Glans*. **F. glan′dulæ lacryma′lis,** lacrymal fossa. **F. glandula′ris,** lacrymal fossa. **Glen′oid f.,** glenoid cavity, also fossa of the scapula. **F. guttura′lis,** guttural fossa; depression forming the guttural region of the base of the cranium, between the foramen magnum and posterior nares. **Hart′mann's f.,** see *Hartmann*. **F. of he′lix,** groove between the helix and antihelix. **F. hemiellip′tica,** f. in the upper part of the cavity of the vestibule of the ear. **F. hemispher′ica,** see *Crista vestibuli*. **F. hyaloide′a,** see *Hyaloid*. **F. hypophys′eos,** depression on the upper surface of the body of the sphenoid bone for the reception of the pituitary body. **Ileocæ′cal f.,** called also the inferior ileocæcal, the postcæcal, or the subcæcal f., is situated between the ileum and the cæcum. **Ileocol′ic f.,** called also the superior ileocolic f., lies between the end of the ileum and the ascending colon. **Il′iac f.,** see *Iliac fossæ*. **Ili′acosubfascia′lis f.,** a depression in the peritoneal fascia at the insertion of the psoas minor muscle, which receives part of the descending colon. **F. il′iopectine′a,** Scarpa's triangle. **F. incisi′va,** f. myrtiformis. **F. incu′dis,** fossa on the posterior wall of the tympanum for the short process of the incus. **Infraclavic′ular f.,** see *Infraclavicular*. **Infraor′bital f.,** canine fossa. **Infraspi′nous f.,** see *Infraspinous fossa*. **F. infratempora′lis,** zygomatic fossa. **In′guinal f.,** urachal f. **F. innomina′ta,** navicular fossa. **F. intercondyl′ica,** fossa on the trochlea of the thigh-bone to receive the patella. **F. intercondyloide′a,** fossa between the condyles of the femur. **F. interpeduncula′ris,** space between the crura cerebri and the mammillary tubercles. **Intersig′moid f.,** a depression in the left leaf of the sigmoid mesocolon. **Ischiorec′tal f.,** perineal fossa. **Jobert's′ f.,** see *Jobert*. **F. jugula′ris,** jugular fossa; see *Suprasternal*. **F. lacryma′lis,** lacrymal fossa. **Land′zert's f.,** see *Landzert*. **F. laryn′gopharynge′a,** depression of the mucous membrane at the entrance to the larynx. **F. lenticula′ris,** see *Hyaloid membrane*. **F. ligamen′ti veno′si,** fissure of the ductus venosus. **F. longitudina′lis dex′tra ante′rior,** depression for the gall-bladder on the under surface of the liver. **F. longitudina′lis dex′tra poste′rior,** fissure for the vena cava. **F. longitudina′lis sinis′tra ante′rior,** umbilical fissure; see *Liver*. **F. longitudina′lis sinis′tra poste′rior,** fissure for the ductus venosus. **F. mag′na mulie′bris,** vulva. **F. mag′na Syl′vii,** fissure of Sylvius. **F. Malgaign′ii,** superior carotid triangle of the neck. **F. mandibula′ris,** glenoid fossa. **Mas′toid f.,** see *Mastoid*. **F. maxilla′ris,** canine fossa. **Men′tal f.,** small depression on each side of the symphysis on the anterior surface of the body of the inferior maxilla for the attachment of muscles. **Mohr′enheim's f.,** see *Mohrenheim*. **F. Morgagn′ii,** f. navicularis urethræ. **F. myrtifor′mis,** depression in the superior maxillary bone just above the incisor teeth; see *Myrtiform*. **Na′sal f.,** see *Nasal*. **F. navicula′ris auric′ulæ,** f. of the helix. **F. navicula′ris larynge′i,** f. laryngopharyngea. **F. navicula′ris ure′thræ,** perceptible dilatation of the urethra near the base of the glans penis. **F. navicula′ris vul′væ,** small depression between the entrance of the vagina and the posterior commissure of the labia majora or fourchette. **Occip′ital f.,** see *Occipital*. **F. olec′rani,** see *Olecranon*. **F. orbicula′ris,** see *Crista vestibuli*. **F. ova′lis,** navicular fossa; see also *Crista vestibuli* and *Oval fossa*. **F. ova′rii,** depression on the back wall of the pelvis on which the ovary rests. **F. palati′na,** palate. **F. pararecta′lis,** peritoneal depression at the side of the rectum. **F. paravesica′lis,** peritoneal pouch on each side of the bladder. **F. patella′ris,** see *Hyaloid membrane*. **F. peduncula′ris,** horizontal fissure of the cerebellum. **F. perinæ′i,** perineal fossa. **F. pituita′ria,** sella turcica. **F. poplitæ′a,** popliteal fossa; hollow of ham; popliteal region. **Por′tal f.,** see *Liver*. **Postcæ′cal f.,** ileocæcal f. **F. poste′rior hu′meri,** olecranon fossa. **F. process′ûs coronoi′dei,** coronoid fossa. **Pter′ygoid f.,** see *Pterygoid*. **F. pter′ygomaxilla′ris** or **F. palati′na,** sphenomaxillary fossa. **F. pu′bovesica′lis,** abdominovesical pouch. **F. rec′to-uteri′na,** rectovaginal pouch. **F. rhomboide′a** or **rhomboida′lis,** fourth ventricle. **F. Rolan′di,** furrow on the upper surface of the cerebral hemispheres separating the parietal and frontal lobes. **F. of Ro′senmüller,** depression or fossa in the pharyngeal wall, back of the aperture of the Eustachian tube. **F. rotun′da**, see *Crista vestibuli*. **F. sac′ci lacryma′lis**, lacrymal fossa. **F. sagitta′lis**, longitudinal fissure of the liver. **F. scaphoi′des**, navicular fossa between the helix and antihelix. **F. sel′læ**, pituitary fossa. **F. semiluna′ris**, sigmoid fossa or cavity. **F. semiova′lis**, see *Crista vestibuli*. **F. sigmoide′a**, broad, deep groove on the inner process of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, supporting part of the lateral sinus. **F. sphe′nomaxilla′ris**, see *Sphenomaxillary*. **F. subarcua′ta**, depression on the posterior surface of the temporal bone to lodge the flocculus of the cerebellum. **Subcæ′cal f.**, ileocæcal f. **F. subinguina′lis**, Scarpa's triangle. **Sublin′gual f.**, oval depression in the inferior maxillary bone for lodging of the sublingual gland. **Submax′illary f.**, oblong depression on the inferior maxillary bone for lodging the submaxillary gland. **Subor′bital f.**, canine fossa. **Subpyram′idal f.**, deep fossa under the pyramid and behind the fenestra rotunda in the middle ear. **F. subrotun′da**, see *Navicula*, *Crista vestibuli*. **F. subscapula′ris**, see *Scapula*. **Subsig′moid f.**, intersigmoid f. **F. sulcifor′mis**, see *Crista vestibuli*. **F. supraclavicula′ris**, supraclavicular space between the trapezius and sternocleidomastoid muscles; fossa between the sternal and clavicular portions of the sternomastoid muscle. **F. supracondyloide′a**, fossa separating the internal supracondylar tubercle from the internal tuberosity of the femur. **F. suprapatella′ris**, depression on the anterior surface of the femur above the trochlea. **F. suprasphenoida′lis**, pituitary fossa. **F. supraspina′ta**, supraspinous fossa. **F. suprasterna′lis**, see *Suprasternal*. **F. supratrochlea′ris ante′rior**, coronoid fossa. **F. s. poste′rior**, olecranon fossa. **F. of Syl′vius**, fissure of Sylvius. **F. tempora′lis**, temporal fossa. **F. tonsilla′ris**, interval between the pillars of the fauces occupied by the tonsil. **F. trag′ica of con′cha**, excavation or fossa in front of the meatus auditorius externus, concealed by the tragus, and forming, as it were, the vestibule of the meatus. **F. transver′sa**, see *Liver*. **F. transversa′lis**, one of the depressions on the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebræ where these articulate with the ribs. **F. of Treitz**, duodenojejunalis f. **F. triangula′ris**, depression on the front surface of the arytenoid cartilage; fossa between the crura of the antihelix. **F. trique′tra**, navicular fossa. **Trochanter′ic f.**, deep depression in the great trochanter of the femur for the attachment of the tendon of the obturator externus muscle. **F. trochlea′ris**, small depression in the frontal bone for the attachment of the pulley of the trochlearis. **F. tu′bæ Eusta′chii**, groove in the petrous portion of the temporal bone for the cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube. **F. umbilica′lis**, see *Liver*. **U′rachal f.**, see *Urachal*. **F. u′terorecta′lis**, recto-uterine pouch. **F. u′terovesica′lis**, vesico-uterine pouch. **F. of ve′na ca′va**, fissure of the vena cava. **F. vesi′cæ fel′leæ** or **vesica′lis**, f. cystidis felleæ. **F. ves′icorecta′lis**, rectovesical pouch. **Zygomat′ic f.**, see *Zygomatic*.

**Fossette′**. A small fossa. A deep ulcer of the cornea.

**Fos′sil wax.** Ozokerite.

**Fosso′rium** (*fossor*, a digger). Fleam.

**Fos′sula** (dim. of *fossa*, a ditch). Fovea, fossa. White spot or ulceration of the eye. **F. coch′leæ** or **cochlea′ris**, fovea cochleæ. **F. cor′neæ**, corneal ulcer. **F. costa′lis**, fossa costalis. **F. fenes′træ ova′lis**, small fossa in inner tympanic wall, in which the oval window, fenestra ovalis, is situated. **F. f. rotun′dæ**, depression in promontory of tympanum containing fenestra rotunda. **Infe′rior f.**, depression at lower part of internal auditory meatus. **F. menta′lis**, mental fossa. **F. olfacto′ria**, one of the foramina cribrosa. **F. petro′sa**, depression on base of temporal bone for petrosal ganglia of glossopharyngeal nerve. **F. sulcifor′mis**, depression leading to aqueduct of vestibule. **Supe′rior f.**, depression at lower part of internal auditory meatus, having entrance to aqueduct of Fallopius. **F. trochlea′ris**, depression for attachment of pulley of superior oblique muscle of the eye on orbital surface of frontal bone. **F. ulna′ris**, sigmoid cavity of radius. **F. vestibula′ris infe′rior**, posterior part of fossula inferior. **F. v. supe′rior**, one of the small openings at bottom of internal auditory meatus for passage of vestibular nerve.

**Foth′ergill's disease′.** Facial neuralgia. **F.'s face′ache**, facial neuralgia. **F.'s pills**, see *Pilulæ aloes et colocynthidis*. **F.'s sore throat**, see *Scarlatina*.

**Fouchard's′ disease′.** Alveolodental periostitis.

**Foudroy′ant** (Fr.). Lightning-like or fulminating; coming on very suddenly.

**Foul claw** or **F. in the foot.** Foot rot; suppurative inflammation of certain portions of the hoofs of cattle.

**Fou′lis's cells.** Large cells with an even contour or showing one or several projecting buds, containing one or more nuclei, found in the fluid of a malignant cyst of the ovary.

**Foun′der.** Inflammation of sensitive laminæ or layers of foot of the horse.

**Foun′tain decussa′tion.** Crossing of fibres of basal portion of crura cerebri under posterior longitudinal fasciculus. **F. syr′inge**, a bag or receptacle of any kind for fluid, with a rubber tube issuing from its most dependent part; used chiefly for vaginal, urethral, and rectal injections.

**Four o'clock.** Mirabilis jalapa.

**Fourchette′** (dim. of *fourche*, a fork). Surgical instrument for raising and supporting the tongue during the operation of dividing the frænum. In anatomy, the posterior commissure of the labia majora. Ensiform cartilage, which is sometimes cleft like a fork. Semilunar notch at the superior or clavicular extremity of the sternum; interclavicular notch. Frog of horse's foot.

**Fournier's** (foor-ne-aze′) **meth′od.** Administration of mercury for periods of two months, separated by intervals of a month in which the drug is withheld, in the treatment of syphilis.

**Fourth disease′.** An eruptive disease having some of the characteristics of measles, scarlet fever, and rötheln, yet distinct from all three; its existence is still questioned. **F. nerve**, trochlear nerve. **F. ven′tricle**, cavity situated at back of medulla oblongata and pons, in front of central portion of cerebellum; the superior angle of the ventricle communicates with the third ventricle; the lower angle with central canal of medulla oblongata and spinal cord.

**Fo′vea** (*fodio*, to dig). Slight depression; fossa or fossula. **F. ante′rior**, depression at the upper part of fourth ventricle. **F. ante′rior ma′jor**, coronoid fossa. **F. ante′rior mi′nor**, depression on humerus for reception of radius. **F. articula′ris latera′lis**, part of cervical vertebra articulating with prominence of vertebra beneath it. **F. articula′ris transversa′lis**, facet for articulation of rib on the transverse process of dorsal vertebra. **F. as′pera**, depression on the body of the sphenoid bone, between the internal pterygoid and the vaginal processes. **F. axilla′ris**, axilla. **F. bur′sæ pharynge′æ**, occasional depression in front of pharyngeal tubercle on the basilar process of the occipital bone. **F. cani′na**, canine fossa. **F. cap′itis fem′oris**, depression on the head of the femur for insertion of the round ligament. **F. capit′uli ra′dii**, depression on the head of the radius for articulation with humerus. **F. cardi′aca**, hollow above ensiform process, opening over the septum transversum into the front part of alimentary canal of embryo. **F. carot′ica**, superficial depression near greater cornu of the hyoid. **F. carotide′a**, superior carotid triangle of the neck. **F. centra′lis laryn′gis**, depression on front wall of larynx in middle line. **F. centra′lis ret′inæ**, foramen centrale retinæ; a depression in the macula lutea. **F. coccyge′a**, foveola coccygea. **F. coch′leæ**, depression at lower part of internal auditory meatus. **F. coronoide′a**, coronoid fossa. **F. cribro′sa infe′-**

**rior** and **poste′rior,** small openings at bottom of internal auditory meatus for passage of branches of auditory nerve. **F. crura′lis,** peritoneal depression over crural ring. **F. cu′biti,** triangular depression at bend of elbow. **F. digita′ta,** posterior cornu of lateral ventricle. **F. ellip′tica,** depression for reception of utricle on inner wall of vestibule. **F. exter′na,** depression in the external limiting membrane over the fovea centralis retinæ. **F. glan′dulæ lacryma′lis,** depression on orbital plate of frontal bone for lacrymal gland. **F. glandula′ris,** one of the depressions on the interior of the skull, corresponding to the glandulæ Pacchioni. **F. glenoide′a,** glenoid cavity. **F. hemiellip′tica,** f. elliptica. **F. hemisphæ′rica,** depression for saccule on inner wall of vestibule. **F. hyaloide′a,** fossa patellaris. **F. ili′aca,** the anterior portion of the inner surface of the ilium, where lies the iliacus muscle. **F. infe′rior,** triangular depression at lower part of fourth ventricle. **F. inguina′lis,** f. interligamentosa. **F. interclavicula′ris,** concave surface of upper border of sternum, between points of attachment of clavicles. **F. interligamento′sa,** peritoneal depression or pouches formed by urachal folds; inguinal fossa. **F. jugula′ris,** space above sternum between origins of sternomastoid muscle. **F. lacryma′lis,** f. glandulæ lacrymalis. **F. lam′inæ cartilag′inis cricoide′æ,** depression for the cricoarytenoidei postici muscles on posterior surface of cricoid cartilage. **F. malle′oli latera′lis,** depression above the internal malleolus for attachment of the deltoid ligament. **F. maxilla′ris,** canine fossa. **F. navicula′ris,** dilatation of urethra within the glans. **F. nu′chæ,** triangular depression at back of neck, below the occipital bone. **F. oblon′ga,** the depression on the anterior surface of the arytenoid cartilages for insertion of the thyroarytenoid muscle. **F. occip′itocervica′lis,** f. nuchæ. **F. oc′uli,** orbit. **F. olec′rani,** olecranon fossa. **F. orbita′lis poste′rior,** depression on the body of the sphenoid below the optic foramen. **F. ova′lis cor′dis,** depression on the septum auricularum of the heart, at situation of the foramen ovale of the fœtus. **F. ova′lis fas′ciæ la′tæ,** saphenous opening. **F. ova′lis vestib′uli,** f. elliptica. **F. palati′na,** depression on the back part of the hard palate, containing palatine glands. **F. patella′ris oc′uli,** fossa patellaris. **F. pharyn′gis,** depression in wall of pharynx; fossa of Rosenmüller. **F. poste′rior,** olecranon fossa. **F. radia′lis,** foveola radialis. **F. retromaxilla′ris,** fossa for parotid gland. **F. rotun′da** or **rotun′da vestib′uli,** f. hemisphærica. **F. semiellip′tica,** f. elliptica. **F. sulcifor′mis,** fossula sulciformis. **Supe′rior f.,** anterior f. **F. supratrochlea′ris ante′rior,** coronoid fossa. **F. supratrochlea′ris poste′rior,** olecranon fossa. **F. triangula′ris,** ventricle of Arantius. **F. trique′tra auric′ulæ,** fossa triangularis. **F. trochlea′ris,** depression on orbital surface of frontal bone for attachment of pulley of superior oblique muscle. **F. tym′pani,** tympanum; in embryonic life, a depression in the petrous bone. **F. vestib′uli infe′rior,** posterior part of fossula inferior.

**Fo′veal.** Relating to a fovea, especially the f. centralis retinæ.

**Fo′veate.** Pitted or depressed.

**Fove′ola** (dim. of fovea). A small fovea or fossa. **F. cap′itis,** a dark red spot in the centre of the fovea capitis. **F. coccyge′a,** small fistula-like pit just back of the anus. **F. radia′lis,** depression between extensors of thumb, in which is the radial artery. **F. ret′inæ,** fovea centralis retinæ. **F. retroana′lis,** foramen cæcum retroanale; foveola coccygea. **F. triangula′ris,** triangular space or depression between columns of fornix.

**Fove′olæ** (pl. of foveola) **of bone, F. howshipia′næ.** Small depressions made by osteoclasts of Kölliker. **F. ethmoida′les,** ethmoid cells. **F. of kid′ney, F. papilla′rum rena′lium,** pits at the extremity of the renal papillæ into which the tubuli uriniferi empty.

**Fo′veolate.** Having foveolæ.

**Fowl chol′era.** Affection of fowls caused by a microorganism, and attended with debility and choleraic symptoms.

**Fow′ler′s solu′tion.** Liquor potassii arsenitis.

**Fox′berry.** Arbutus uva ursi.

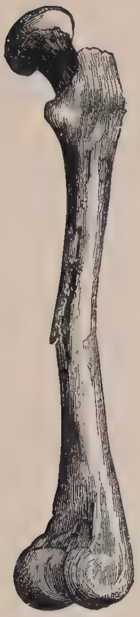
**Fox′glove.** Digitalis.

**Fox′tail.** Lycopodium clavatum; emetocathartic.

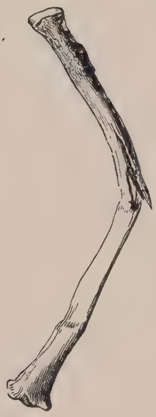
**Foyer,** foi-ya′ (Fr.). Focus; chief seat of disease.

**Frac′tional.** Constituting part of a whole. Made in successive steps or in divided quantities, as *f. cultivation* or *f. sterilization.* **F. do′ses,** divided doses; doses smaller in size, but more frequently given than the usual doses.

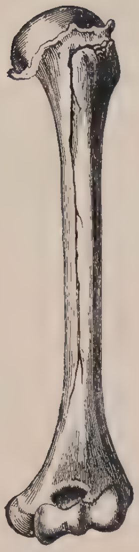
**Frac′ture.** Solution of continuity in a bone. *Simple* fracture is when the bone only is divided; *compound* fracture is a division of the bone with a wound of the integuments communicating with it, the bone, indeed, generally protruding. In *comminuted* fracture the bone is broken into several pieces; and in *complicated* fracture there is, in addition to the injury of the bone, a lesion of some considerable vessel, nerve-trunk, etc. In *impacted* fracture one end of the bone is driven into another. Fractures are termed transverse, oblique, etc., according to their direction. The treatment of fractures consists in general in reducing the fragments when displaced, maintaining them when reduced, preventing the symptoms which may be likely to arise, and combating them when they occur. Reduction of fractures must be effected by extension, counterextension, and coaptation. The parts are kept in apposition by position, rest, and an appropriate apparatus. **Bar′ton′s′ f.,** fracture of the lower extremity of the radius, commencing at the articular surface and extending upward for an inch or more, to terminate on the dorsal aspect. Owing to the extensor muscles drawing up the separated portion of the bone, and with it the carpus, a deformity results often confounded with dislocation. It was first well described by Dr. John Rhea Barton, of Philadelphia. **Ben′net′s f.,** see *Bennet.* **Bent f.,** green-stick f. **But′tonhole f.,** perforating fracture, incomplete fracture from a sabre blow or gunshot wound, in which a piece is fairly punched out from a bone. **Cam′erated f.,** camarosis. **Cap′illary f.,** linear f. **Col′les′s f.,** f. of the lower end of the radius, transverse or oblique, with displacement of lower fragment backward. **Com′minuted f.,** see *Fracture.* **Com′plicated f.,** see *Fracture.* **Compos′ite f.,** multiple f. **Com′pound f.,** see *Fracture.* **Conchoid′al f.,** f. in which the broken surface has the appearance of a shell. **F. by contre-coup,′** see *Contrafissura.* **Cu′neated** or **cu′neiform f.,** V-shaped or wedge-shaped fracture at the articular extremity of the bone. **Depressed′ f.,** f. in which a fragment is depressed below the natural surface. **Direct′ f.,** f. occurring directly at the point of injury. **Doub′le f.,** two fractures occurring simultaneously. **Dupuytren′s′ f.,** f. of inferior extremity of fibula, the foot being dislocated outward and backward. **Epiphys′eal f.,** diastasis. **Extracap′sular f.,** f. of the neck of the humerus or femur outside the capsular ligament. **Fis′sured f.,** linear fracture. **Gos′selin′s f.,** wedge-shaped fracture of the inferior extremity of the tibia extending into the ankle-joint. **Green-stick f.,** incomplete fracture of long bone in childhood, in which the central earthy part may be broken, while the surrounding membranous part retains its continuity; the bone being only bent, not separated. **Gut′ter f.,** f. of the skull with an oblong, gutter-shaped depression. **Hair f.,** linear fracture. **Hick′ory-stick f.,** green-stick fracture. **Impact′ed f.,** f. in which the one extremity of the fractured bone is driven tightly into the other. **Incomplete′ f.,** form of fracture in which the bone is not broken completely across. **Indirect′ f.,** f. occurring at a distance more or less remote from the application of force producing the injury. **Intra-artic′ular f.,** f. involving a



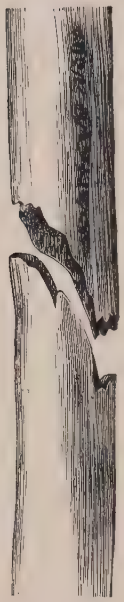
Incomplete fracture of femur.



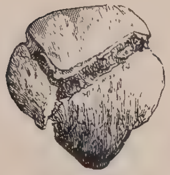
Partial or green-stick fracture of radius.



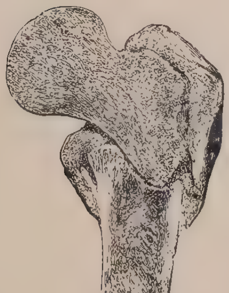
Fissured fracture of humerus. (Gurlt.)



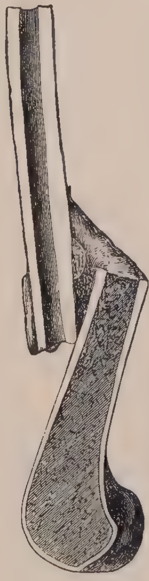
Oblique fracture of humerus. (Stimson.)



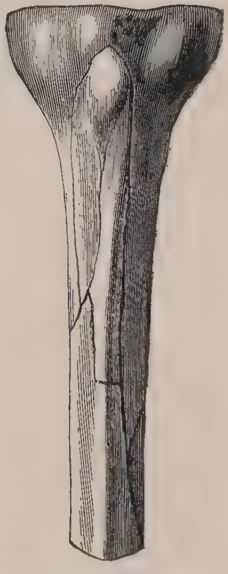
Comminuted fracture of patella.



Impacted fracture.



Transverse fracture of femur. (Gurlt.)

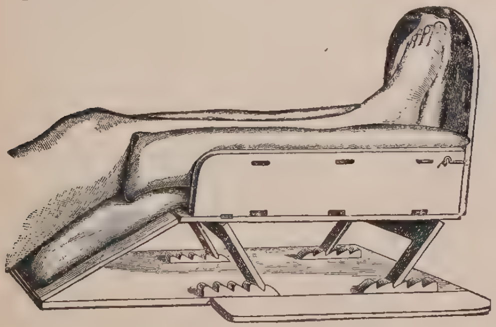


Longitudinal fracture of tibia. (Stimson.)

Varieties of Fractures.

joint. **Intracap′sular f.**, f. of the neck of the humerus or femur within the capsular ligament. **Intraperios′teal f.**, green-stick fracture. **Intra-u′terine f.**, fracture of some part of the fœtus. **Lin′ear f.**, fracture in a direct line, without apparent displacement of the fragments of the bone. **Longitu′dinal f.**, f. on the long axis of a bone. **Moore's f.**, see *Moore*. **Mul′tiple f.**, f. of a bone in different places, or of several bones in one place or more. **Oblique′ f.**, see *Fracture*. **O′pen f.**, compound fracture. **Par′tial f.**, incomplete fracture. **Pen′etrating** or **per′forated f.**, f. with perforation, as by a bullet or other missile; buttonhole fracture. **Per′forating f.**, buttonhole fracture. **Pond f.**, f. of the skull with a circular depression. **Pott's f.**, f. of the fibula with displacement of the tibia, or fracture of the tip of the inner malleolus, allowing an outward turning of the foot. **Sal′iswitch f.**, longitudinal fracture or splitting of the bone of the arm. **Sec′ondary f.**, f. following some other lesion of the bone. **Shep′herd's f.**, see *Shepherd*. **Sil′ver-fork f.**, Colles's fracture. **Sim′ple f.**, see *Fracture*. **Smith's f.**, see *Smith*. **Spi′ral f.**, twisted fracture of long bone. **Splint′ered f.**, comminuted fracture; splintering of a bone without complete fracture of its body. **Sponta′neous f.**, f. from slight injury, the bone being already diseased. **Stel′late f.**, star-like fracture of a bone. **Subcuta′neous f.**, simple fracture that has no communication with the exterior of the body. **Troph′ic f.**, f. due to impaired nutrition of the bone. **Tor′sion f.**, spiral fracture. **Transverse′ f.**, see *Fracture*. **Ununi′ted f.**, f. in which bony union has failed to take place. **V-shaped** or **wedge-shaped f.**, a fracture, usually at the articular extremity of the long bone, having shape implied in its name, but not necessarily involving the joint. **Wag′staffe's f.**, see *Wagstaffe*. **Wil′low f.**, green-stick f.

**Frac′ture-box.** Box for retaining a fractured limb in position.



Fracture-box.

**Fracture-fe′ver**, a fever, usually slight, which comes on within twenty-four hours after the fracture, attended with little or no constitutional disturbance.

**Fræ′na** (pl. of frænum). Name given by Morgagni to the projecting lines formed by the junction of the extremities of the two lips of the ileocæcal valve, *fræna* or *retinacula Morgagnii*.

**Fraen′kel's glands.** Small glands having their outlet below the border of the vocal cords. **F.'s leukæ′mia**, acute form of leukæmia, in which the lymph cells are large and have a single nucleus. **F.'s pneumobacil′lus** or **pneumococ′cus**, Bacillus septicus sputigenus. **F.'s sign**, the appearance of pus in the previously cleansed middle nasal fossa, when the head is inclined downward and forward for a few minutes; indicates suppuration in the antrum of Highmore.

**Fræ′nulum** (dim. of frænum). See *Frænum* and *Bridle*. **F. aryepiglot′ticum**, arytenoepiglottic fold. **F. cer′ebri**, f. veli medullaris anterioris. **F. clitor′idis**, frænum clitoridis. **F. epiglot′tidis**, glossoepiglottic ligament. **F. glan′dis**, frænum penis. **F. glossoepiglot′ticum**, glossoepiglottic fold. **F. labio′rum**, frænum labiorum. **F. lin′guæ**, frænum linguæ. **F. lin′guæ posterio′ris** or **poste′rius**, glossoepiglottic ligament. **F. lin′gulæ**, f. veli medullaris anterioris; process associating the lingula of the cerebellum and the lateral hemispheres. **F. no′vum**, tænia semicircularis. **F. præpu′tii**, frænum penis. **F. puden′di**, fourchette. **F. of the valve of Bauhin′**, frænum of Morgagni. **F. of valve of Vieus′sens**, f. veli medullaris anterioris. **F. val′vulæ co′li**, frænum of Morgagni. **F. ve′li medulla′ris anterio′ris**, narrow slip given off by the commissure of the encephalic testes, which strengthens the junction of the testes with the valve of Vieussens. **F. vul′væ**, fourchette.

**Fræ′num.** A bridle; membranous fold which bridles and retains various organs. **F. clitor′idis**, slight duplicature formed by the union of the internal portions of the upper extremity of the nymphæ. **F. epiglot′tidis**, glossoepiglottic ligament. **F. glan′dis**, f. penis. **F. labio′rum**, there are two of these, one for the upper, the other for the lower lip, uniting these parts to the maxillary bone; they are formed by the mucous membrane of the mouth; also fourchette. **F. lin′guæ**, triangular reflection formed by the mucous membrane of the mouth, and situated between the floor of that cavity and the under surface of the tongue; when the frænum extends as far as the extremity of the tongue, it cramps its movements, interferes with sucking, etc. —an inconvenience remedied by carefully snipping it with scissors. **F. of Macdow′ell**, see *Macdowell*. **F. of Morgagn′i**, one of the fræna of the valve of Bauhin, or projecting lines formed by the junction of the extremities of the two lips of the ileocæcal valve. **F. pe′nis**, membranous reflection which fixes the prepuce to the lower part of the glans. **F. præpu′tii**, f. penis. **F. puden′di**, fourchette.

**Fraga′ria.** Strawberry, ord. *Rosaceæ;* the fruit is agreeable and wholesome, and the roots have been esteemed tonic and slightly diuretic. **F. anseri′na**, Potentilla anserina. **F. in′dica**, indigenous plant, root and leaves of which are astringent and diuretic. **F. pentaphyl′lum**, Potentilla reptans. **F. tormentil′la officina′lis**, tormentilla. **F. ves′ca** or **vulga′ris**, wood or English strawberry; rhizome is diuretic. **F. virginia′na**, wild strawberry; indigenous plant with astringent leaves.

**Fragil′itas** (*fragilis*, brittle). Fragility, brittleness, state of being easily broken or torn. **F. crin′ium**, brittleness of the hair. **F. os′sium**, brittleness of the bones, friability of the bones; extreme facility with which bones break in certain diseases, owing to a deficiency of the animal matter.

**Fragil′ity.** See *Fragilitas*.

**Frag′ment** (*frango*, to break). Any part broken off from the whole, as a piece of a fractured bone.

**Fragmenta′tion.** Division into fragments; referring to cell or nuclear division or disintegration.

**Frambœ′sia** (*framboise*, raspberry). Yaws, epian, pian; disease of a contagious character of the Antilles and of Africa, characterized by tumors resembling strawberries or raspberries, on hands, feet, genitals, and face; ulcerating and accompanied by emaciation. **F. america′na** or **guineen′sis**, yaws; see *Frambœsia*. **F. illyr′ica**, scherlievo. **F. non-syphilit′ica**, variety of frambœsia on the back of the head and neck, met with in some parts of Europe. **F. sco′tica**, sibbens. **F. syphilit′ica**, pemphigus foliaceus vegetans. **F. trop′ica**, endemic form of frambœsia occurring in tropical regions.

**Frames, ter′minal.** See *Deiters*.

**Framo′si.** Frambœsia.

**Francis′cea** or **Francis′cia uniflo′ra.** Manaca, of Brazil; bark is diuretic, purgative, emmenagogue, antisyphilitic; employed also in chronic rheumatism. A powerful alkaloid derived from its root is called *franciscеine*.

**Franco′a appendicula′ta.** Plant of Chile, the juice of which is astringent, and applied to hemorrhoids, as is also the juice of **F. sonchifo′lia,** which has the same habitat.

**Fran′gula** (*frango*, to break). Official (Ph. U. S.) name for the bark of Rhamnus frangula or buckthorn; laxative. The fluid extract (*extractum frangulæ fluidum*) is official; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **F. al′nus,** Rhamnus frangula. **F. califor′nica,** Rhamnus californica. **F. carolinia′na,** Rhamnus caroliniana. **F. purshia′na,** Rhamnus purshiana. **F. vulga′ris,** Rhamnus frangula.

**Frangu′lic acid.** A yellow, crystalline acid obtained by boiling frangulin with diluted acids; laxative.

**Frangulin′.** $C_{20}H_{20}O_{10}$. Glucoside from the bark of Rhamnus frangula, purgative.

**Fran′kenhaeser's gan′glion.** Cervical ganglion of the uterus.

**Franke′nia grandiflo′ra.** Yerba rheuma; California herb, astringent and aromatic; used by injection in catarrhal and other conditions of the genital organs.

**Frank′fort agree′ment.** General understanding as to the methods of measuring skulls made at Frankfort Congress of Anthropology, in 1882. **F. green,** arsenite of copper. **F. plane,** cranial plane formed by lines projected from the upper border of the external opening of the external auditory meatus to the lower border of the orbit. **F. pro′file line,** line drawn through the intersuperciliary point (point where the line drawn between the middle of the superciliary arches crosses the median line) and the alveolar point (centre of the anterior border of the upper alveolar arch).

**Frank′incense.** An aromatic resin. **Af′rican** or **Ara′bian f.,** Daniellia thurifera. **Com′mon f.,** see *Pinus abies*. **F. tree,** Daniellia thurifera. **True f.,** Juniperus lycia; olibanum.

**Frank′lin glas′ses.** Bifocal glasses for near and far sight.

**Franklin′ic.** Relating to frictional or static electricity. **F. reac′tion,** a form of reaction of degeneration elicited by the static electric current. **F. taste,** sour taste noticed when static electricity is applied to the tongue.

**Frank′linism.** Static electricity.

**Frankliniza′tion.** Therapeutic employment of Franklinism or static electricity.

**Frase′ra** (after John Fraser, a botanical collector). American calumbo.

**Fraserine′.** Alkaloid from Frasera, or American calumbo.

**Fra′ter uteri′nus** (uterine brother). Twin brother.

**Fraun′hofer's lines.** Dark lines traversing the solar spectrum, when light is admitted through a narrow opening before passing through the prism.

**Fraxetin′.** $C_{10}H_8O_5$. A derivative of fraxin.

**Fraxin′.** Glucoside from Fraxinus excelsior and Æsculus; bitter.

**Fraxinel′la** (dim. of fraxinus) **al′ba, F. dictam′nus, F. pu′mila, White f.** Dictamnus albus.

**Fraxinin′.** $C_{42}H_{23}O_{27}$. Bitter principle from the bark of Fraxinus excelsior.

**Frax′inite.** Extract from the leaves of Fraxinus excelsior; purgative.

**Frax′inus.** A genus of trees of the order *Oleaceæ*. **F. acumina′ta** or **F. america′na,** white ash; bitter and astringent bark has been used as antiperiodic and in dysmenorrhœa. **F. apet′ala, F. au′rea, F. cris′pa, F. europæ′a, F. excel′sa,** or **F. excel′sior,** systematic name of the European ash tree. The fresh bark has a moderately strong, bitterish taste, and has been said to be a resolvent, diuretic, and antiperiodic. It has been given in intermittents and in gout and rheumatism, and as an antidote to serpent-bites. The seeds, called bird's tongue, are diuretic. The acid of the wood is diaphoretic. **F. florif′era,** F. ornus. **F. juglandifo′lia,** green ash of N. America; bark and fruit are diuretic and antisyphilitic. **F. macedo′nica,** F. excelsior. **F. or′nus,** flowering or manna ash. Systematic name of the trees whence manna flows. In Sicily F. rotundifolia and F. excelsior are also regularly cultivated for the purpose of procuring manna, their condensed juice. Manna is inodorous, sweetish, and very slightly bitter; in friable, whitish, or pale yellow flakes, soluble in water and alcohol. It is laxative, and a purgative for children, who take it readily on account of its sweetness. The dose is ℥ss–ij(16.0–64.0). Its immediate principle is mannite or mannin; used as a substitute for manna. **F. panicula′ta,** F. ornus. **F. quadrangula′ta,** blue ash, indigenous. **F. rotundifo′lia,** F. ornus. **F. sambucifo′lia,** black or water ash, of U. States and Canada; tonic and astringent. **F. vir′idis,** F. juglandifolia.

**Freck′le.** Ephelis; lentigo. **F. moth,** chloasma.

**Frederi′ci's sign** or **symp′tom.** Presence of heart sounds over the whole abdomen in perforative peritonitis when the intestinal gas finds an outlet into the cavity of the peritoneum.

**Fre′jarol.** Ethereal oil having odor of pepper, procured from the Frejar tree of the East Indies; employed in skin diseases.

**Fremissement′** (Fr.). Fremitus, purr, vibration.

**Frem′itus** (*fremo*, to murmur). Vibration; thrill, as that conveyed by voice, friction, etc., to one auscultating or palpating the chest. **Bron′chial f.,** sound of bronchial râle heard through the wall of the chest. **Cav′ernous f.,** sound of vibration of fluid in cavity of lungs heard upon auscultation of chest. **Endocar′dial f.,** thrill of interior of heart heard on auscultation. **F. feli′nus,** purring thrill or tremor felt by hand placed over the precordial region in cases of ossification or contraction of auriculoventricular openings. **Fric′tion f.,** thrill perceptible to the hands in many cases of pleurisy, when the surfaces have become roughened from deposition, as well as in rare cases of pericarditis; in the former case it is called the pleural, in the latter the pericardial friction fremitus. **Hydat′id f.,** thrill noticed in percussion over hydatid tumors. **Pec′toral f.,** pectoral or tactile vibration; obscure diffused resonance of the voice felt when the hand is applied to the chest. **Pericar′dial f.,** friction f. **Pleu′ral f.,** friction sound of the pleura heard on auscultation. **Respi′ratory f.,** sound heard on auscultation of the air passages, caused by contraction of calibre or other causes. **Rhon′chal** or **rhon′chial f.,** thrill caused by the vibration of the bronchial tubes, associated with sibilant, sonorous, and mucous rhonchi. **Tac′tile f.,** vibration felt when the hand is applied over the chest when a person speaks. **Tus′sive f.,** vibration felt when the hand is applied over the chest of a person coughing. **Vo′cal f.,** thrill felt by the hand placed over the chest, modified by the greater or less elasticity of the air cells and tissue of the lungs, and other causes; the fremitus being lessened after pleurisy, and augmented when the pulmonary tissue is thickened, as in pneumonia.

**Frena′tor mus′cle.** Muscle moving the head on the atlas and axis. **F. nerve,** inhibitory nerve.

**French ber′ries.** Fruit of Rhamnus infectorius, of S. Europe. **F. chalk,** talc. **F. crust,** syphilis. **F. distem′per,** syphilis. **F. lactuca′rium,** thridace. **F. lav′ender,** Lavandula stœchas. **F. let′ter,** condom. **F. mar′igold,** Tagetes erecta, T. patula. **F. nut,** Juglans regia. **F. pox,** syphilis. **F. rhu′barb,** root of Rheum rhaponticum; used as a laxative in veterinary medicine.

**Fren′ga.** See *Scherlievo*.

**Frenk′el's sign.** Diminution of tone of the muscles of the inferior extremities in tabes dorsalis.

**Fren′ulum, Fre′num.** Frænulum, frænum.

**Fren′zy.** Mania; wild excitement.

**Fret.** Chafing; intertrigo; tetter; herpes.

**Fret′ting.** Chafing. Tormina.

**Fre′tum.** A constriction. **F. Hal′leri,** constricted portion of the heart of fœtus between ventricle and bulb of aorta. **F. o′ris,** isthmus of fauces.

**Freund's law.** Ovarian tumors in their development have a tendency to pass downward back of the uterus; or if they rise above the pelvis, to fall over toward the anterior wall of the abdomen. **F.'s**

**opera′tion,** operation devised for total extirpation of the uterus through the abdominal walls.

**Frey′er's opera′tion.** Complete extirpation of the prostate gland.

**Frezie′ra theoi′des.** W. Indian plant, leaves of which are astringent.

**Fri′able.** Easily crushed or broken.

**Fri′ar's bal′sam.** Tinctura benzoini composita. **F.'s caps,** Aconitum napellus. **F.'s el′bow,** Thevetia iccotli.

**Frica′tio** (*frico,* to rub). Friction.

**Frica′tor** (*frico,* to rub). Masturbator.

**Fricato′rium.** Liniment.

**Frica′trix.** Female masturbator. One who acts as a male with another female.

**Fricke's episior′rhaphy.** Denudation of both labia majora and union by sutures for cure of prolapse of the vagina and uterus, and for the restoration of the vaginal sphincter apparatus.

**Fric′tion.** Action of rubbing a part of the surface of the body more or less forcibly with the hands, a brush, flannel, etc., *dry friction* or rubbing; or with ointments, liniments, tinctures, etc., *moist friction* or rubbing. **F. frem′itus,** see *Fremitus.* **F. mur′mur** or **sound,** rubbing sound of inflamed serous membranes against one another.

**Fric′tional electric′ity.** Static electricity.

**Fric′trix.** Fricatrix.

**Fried′länder's bacil′lus.** B. pneumoniæ Friedländeri. **F.'s decid′ual cells,** large cells of connective tissue of mucous lining of the uterus, forming compact layer of the decidua uterina. **F.'s disease′,** arteritis or endarteritis obliterans.

**Fried′mann's vasomo′tor symp′tom-com′plex.** Condition supervening on traumatism of the head, including numerous head-symptoms, often attended with paralysis of the ocular muscles and abnormal dilatation of the pupil. These symptoms may become intensified and lead to other conditions of serious character, such as paralysis of the cranial nerves, coma, and death. Encephalitis is probably the original cause.

**Fried′reich's atax′ia.** F.'s disease. **F.'s change of pitch,** in the act of deep inspiration the clear sound of air over the cavities of the lungs assumes a higher pitch. **F.'s disease′,** hereditary ataxia, a chronic degenerative disease affecting the posterior and lateral columns of the spinal cord; it begins in childhood and usually affects several members of the same family. **F.'s foot,** form of pes cavus seen in hereditary ataxia. **F.'s sign,** symptom occurring in adhesive pericarditis, characterized by collapse of the cervical veins during diastole.

**Frigefa′cient** (*frigus,* cold, *facio,* to make). Refrigerant.

**Fright.** Sudden terror. **Precor′dial f.,** intense feeling of anxiety over the precordial region, dependent on disorder of pneumogastric nerve and sympathetic system.

**Frigid,** frij′id (*frigeo,* to be cold). Cold. Not easily moved to sexual desire; impotent.

**Frigid′ity.** Sensation of cold. Absence of sexual desire.

**Frigorif′ic** (*frigus,* cold, *fio,* to become). That which has the power of producing cold. The effects of frigorific mixtures are owing to the rapid absorption of heat when solids pass into the liquid or liquids into the gaseous state. **F. nerve,** vasoconstrictor nerve.

**Frigother′apy** (*frigus,* cold, *therapeuo,* to cure). Crymotherapy; treatment of disease by application of intense cold.

**Fri′gus.** Cold; chill. **F. feb′rium,** chill of fever. **F. ten′ue,** slight chill.

**Fringe flow′er** or **tree.** Chionanthus virginica; indigenous; bark is cathartic and diuretic. **Haver′sian** or **syno′vial f.,** vascular fringe passing from synovial membranes into an articular cavity.

**Fringed.** Fimbriated.

**Frisch's sclero′ma.** Rhinoscleroma.

**Fritch's disease′.** Colporrhaphy of the posterior wall of the vagina.

**Fritilla′ria corona′ria** or **imperia′lis.** Crown imperial of Persia; nectar of the flower is emetic; alkaloid obtained from it is called *imperialine.* **F. melea′gris,** checkered daffodil; has same properties as F. coronaria.

**Frog.** Triangular mass of elastic horn in the heel and sole of the horse's hoof. **Cohn′heim's f.** or **salt f.,** see *Cohnheim.*

**Frog bel′ly.** Tympanitic abdomen of a child.

**Frog′face.** Appearance of nose and face resembling that of a frog, a result of some forms of nasal polypus.

**Frog′flower.** Ranunculus.

**Frog′leaf.** Brasenia hydropeltis.

**Frog′lily.** Nuphar advena.

**Frog-spawn bacte′rium** or **F.-s. fun′gus.** Leuconostoc mesenteroides. **F.-s. fermenta′tion,** dextran fermentation.

**Frog′tongue.** Ranula.

**Frog′wart.** Orchis mascula and other species of orchis; Ranunculus hederaceus.

**From′mann's lines.** Dark lines made by silver nitrate across the axis-cylinder of nerve near the annular constriction.

**Fron's rea′gent.** Double iodide of bismuth and potassium; employed as a test for alkaloids and for sugar.

**Frons.** Front; forehead.

**Front.** Anterior part of a body or organ. Forehead, brow; part of the visage extending from one temple to the other, and comprised in a vertical direction between the roots of the hair and the superciliary ridges.

**Fron′tad.** Toward the frontal aspect.

**Fron′tal.** Relating or belonging to the front, forehead, or frontal bone. **F. an′gle,** angle formed between horizontal plane and plane of direction of forehead; angle formed by lines projected from middle point of upper edge of external auditory meatus to glabella and bregma; angle formed by lines projected from metopion to bregma and nasion; anterosuperior angle of parietal bone. **F. arc,** arc on exterior of cranium between bregma and nasion. **F. a′rea,** region in cranium extending from supraorbital arch to coronal suture. **F. ar′tery,** this is given off by the ophthalmic, itself a branch of the internal carotid; it makes its exit from the skull at the upper part of the base of the orbit, and ascends the forehead between the bone and the orbicularis palpebrarum, dividing into three or four branches distributed to neighboring muscles; branches of the cerebral arteries to supply the frontal lobe are also called *frontal arteries.* **F. ar′tery, exter′nal,** supraorbital artery. **F. bone,** double bone in the fœtus, single in the adult, situated at the base of the cranium and at the superior part of the face. It forms the vault of the orbit; it lodges the ethmoid bone in a notch at its middle part, and is articulated, besides, with the sphenoid, parietal, nasal, lacrymal, superior maxillary, and malar bones. **F. cells,** ethmoidal cells one wall of which is a portion of the frontal bone. **F. convolu′tions,** convolutions of frontal lobe of cerebral hemispheres; they are the superior, middle, and inferior, or first, second, and third frontal convolutions. **F. crest,** ridge on internal surface of os frontis for attachment of falx cerebri. **F. diam′eters,** diameters of frontal region. **F. em′inence,** prominent part of forehead, indicating seat of embryonic formation of os frontis; f. protuberance. **F. flex′ure,** bend between metencephalon and myencephalon in embryonic life. **F. fontanelle′,** anterior fontanelle. **F. fur′row,** groove extending upward from the frontal spine, and becoming gradually larger in its course, to lodge the upper part of the superior longitudinal sinus and to give attachment to the falx cerebri. **F. gy′ri,** f. convolutions. **F. in′dex,** proportion between maximum and minimum frontal diameters, taking the maximum at 100; or between maximum transverse diameter and minimum frontal, taking the former at 100. **F. lobe,** anterior and superior part of the cerebral hemispheres. **F. mus'cle,** anterior portion of occipitofrontalis muscle. **F. nerve,** this is the greatest of the three branches of the ophthalmic nerve—the first division of the fifth pair; it proceeds along the superior wall of the orbit, and divides into two branches; the one, *internal* (supratrochlear nerve), making its exit from the orbital fossa, passing over the pulley of the superior oblique muscle; the other, *external* (supraorbital nerve), issuing from the same cavity by the foramen orbitale superius. **F. plane,** plane coinciding with or parallel to the frontal bone. **F. pro'cess,** superior angle of malar bone. Occasional prolongation of temporal to frontal bone. **F. protu'berance,** protuberance of the frontal bone above the superciliary arch; f. eminence. **F. sec'tion,** section made through the ascending frontal convolution parallel to the central fissure. **F. semicir'cular canal',** superior semicircular canal of labyrinth. **F. si'nuses,** two deep cavities in the substance of the frontal bone, separated from each other by a median septum, and opening below into the anterior cells of the ethmoid bone. **F. spine,** situated in the middle of the under part of the bone, and formed by the coalescence of the inner tables for the attachment of the falx cerebri. **F. sul'ci,** furrows or sulci on the superior surface of the frontal cerebral lobe; see *Frontal furrow*. **F. su'ture,** vertical suture between the two halves of the frontal bone in fetal life. **F. tract,** fibres from the frontal lobe on the middle part of the crusta. **F. tri'angle,** triangle having its apex at the metopion and its base at the superior facial diameter. **F. tuberos'ity,** frontal protuberance. **F. vein,** vein from the cranial plexus terminating in the angular vein. **F. ver'tebra,** in embryonic life, combination of presphenoid bone, orbitosphenoid bones, and frontal bone.

**Fronta'lis.** Frontal muscle. **F. et occipita'lis,** occipitofrontalis muscle.

**Frontoalve'olar in'dex.** Relation of extreme width of alveolar arch of superior maxillary bone to smallest frontal diameter, which is taken at 100.

**Frontoante'rior.** Occipitoposterior; position of fetal head during labor in which the forehead presents at entrance to pelvis.

**Frontocen'tral.** Relating to or connecting the frontal and the anterior and posterior central convolutions of the brain.

**Frontocerebel'lar fi'bres.** Frontal tract of anteroinferior portion of crura cerebri.

**Frontocot'yloid.** Relating to the forehead and acetabulum. **F. presenta'tion,** position of the fœtus during childbirth with its forehead pointing to one or other acetabulum of the mother.

**Frontodym'ia.** See *Cephalodymia* and *Cephalopagus*.

**Frontoethmoid'al fora'men.** Cæcum foramen (of frontal bone).

**Frontoglabel'lar.** Relating to the prominence of the frontal protuberance and the glabella.

**Frontogo'nial in'dex.** Relation of inferior facial and smallest frontal diameters, the latter being taken at 100.

**Frontolac'rymal.** Relating to forehead and lacrymal bone.

**Frontolat'eral sul'cus.** Oblique sulcus passing in front of the anterior extremity of the inferior frontal furrow.

**Frontoma'lar.** Relating to the frontal and malar bones. **F. diam'eter, or'bital,** space between opposite external orbital points. **F. in'dex,** relation of smallest frontal diameter to diameter between malar points, latter being taken at 100. **F. su'ture,** suture between frontal and malar bones.

**Frontomar'ginal sul'cus.** Furrow on superior surface of cerebral hemispheres, being apparently the prolongation obliquely of the superior frontal furrow.

**Frontomax'illary.** Relating to the frontal and superior maxillary bones. **F. in'dex,** ratio of middle anterior facial diameter to smallest frontal diameter, taking the latter at 100.

**Frontomen'tal diam'eter.** Space between frontal tuberosity and mental point.

**Frontona'sal mus'cle.** Pyramidalis nasi. **F. nerve,** supratrochlear nerve.

**Frontona'somax'illary.** Relating to frontal, nasal, and maxillary bones.

**Frontonu'chal.** Relating to forehead and nucha.

**Fronto-or'bital.** Relating to forehead and orbit.

**Frontopari'etal.** Relating to the frontal and parietal bones. **F. in'dex,** frontal index. **F. su'ture,** coronal suture.

**Frontoposte'rior.** Having the forehead of the child in parturition directed toward the back of the mother.

**Frontosphenoid'al.** Relating to the frontal and sphenoid bones.

**Frontotem'poral.** Relating to the frontal and temporal bones.

**Frontozygomat'ic in'dex.** Ratio of superior frontal diameter to the maximum width between the zygomatic arches.

**Front-tap contrac'tion.** Contraction of the muscles of the calf when they are made tense by raising the foot, and the muscles on the front of the leg are tapped.

**Fro'riep's gan'glion.** Ganglion of the fourth occipital embryonic segment. **F.'s indura'tion,** inflammation of muscular fibrous tissue.

**Frost'bite.** Effect of extreme cold on the skin or other part of the body, such as dermatitis and gangrene. See *Congelation*.

**Frost'grapes.** Vitis cordifolia.

**Frost-itch.** Pruritus hiemalis.

**Frost'plant.** Helianthemum canadense.

**Frost'weed.** Erigeron philadelphicum, Helianthemum canadense.

**Frost'wort.** Helianthemum canadense.

**Froth'y.** Epithet given to the fæces or sputa when mixed with air.

**Fructifica'tion** (*fructus*, fruit, *facio*, to make). Fecundation or reproduction in the animal.

**Fruc'tose.** $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Levulose, fruit sugar; a sugar found in honey and sweet juices, and obtained by boiling saccharose.

**Fruc'toside.** Principle which yields fructose when subjected to certain actions, just as a glucoside yields glucose. See *Glucoside*.

**Fructosu'ria.** Presence of fructose or fruit sugar in the urine.

**Fruc'tus.** Fruit.

**Frugiv'orous** (*fruges*, fruits, *voro*, to eat). Eating or feeding on fruits.

**Fruit** (*fruor*, to enjoy). In botany, the seed with its enclosing pericarp. In the ordinary acceptation, eatable seed-cases generally, such as require no preparation to render them fit for food. Also the fœtus while contained in the womb of the mother.

**Fruitilla'ria thunber'gii.** Bai-mo. Corm of this plant is employed in China for rheumatism and painful joint affections, and in Japan for the cure of ulcers.

**Fruit sugar.** Levulose, fructose.

**Fru'men.** Pharynx; œsophagus.

**Frumen'ti spir'itus.** Whiskey.

**Frumen'tum.** Any kind of grain from which bread is made, especially wheat; triticum. **F. cornicula'tum,** ergot; Triticum durum. **F. cornu'tum,** ergot. **F. in'dicum,** Zea mays. **F. luxu'rians,** ergot. **F. saracen'icum,** buckwheat. **F. temulen'tum,** ergot. **F. tur'cicum,** Zea mays. **F. tur'gidum,** ergot.

**Fuchs's colobo'ma.** Crescentic fissure of the choroid at the inferior edge of the optic disk. **F.'s op'tic at'rophy,** atrophy of the external collection of fibres which go to make up the optic nerve.

**Fuchsin'.** Roseïn, anilin red, eosin, magenta. Monohydrochlorate of rosanilin, a green, crystalline salt which becomes an intense red in solution; reputed to be of value in the treatment of albuminuria in doses of gr. ½ (0.032); it must be given with caution, as it sometimes contains arsenic; in large doses it is emetocathartic. Employed in solution as a stain for microscopic sections. **F. bod′ies,** hyaline globules, possessing an affinity for acid fuchsin, which have been found in cancer and have been supposed by some to be blastomycetes, by others to be merely the result of a hyaline degeneration of cell protoplasm.

**Fuchsin′ophile.** Readily taking fuchsin stains. Also a cell or other element having this property.

**Fu′cus.** A genus of seaweeds, ord. *Fucaceæ.* **F. amyla′ceus,** edible or Ceylon moss, marine moss; it was introduced into England from India; is white, filiform, and fibrous, and has the usual odor of seaweeds; medical properties are similar to those of Irish moss. **Blad′der f.,** F. vesiculosus. **F. carageen′,** Chondrus crispus. **F. crisp′us,** chondrus (Ph. U. S.), Irish pearl, carrageen, carragheen, or corrigeen moss. This fucus is found on the coasts of England, Ireland, Western France, Spain, and Portugal, and as far as the tropics; is also a native of the United States. In Ireland it is used by the poor as an article of diet. As met with in America, it is light yellow, and resembles plates of horn, crisped and translucent. An agreeable jelly is obtained from it by boiling it in water or milk, which forms a good article of diet for consumptives. Its properties are exactly like those of Iceland moss. **F. digita′tus,** Laminaria digitata. **F. edu′lis,** F. amylaceus. **F. helminthocor′ton,** Corallina corsicana. **F. hiber′nicus,** F. crispus. **F. infla′tus,** F. vesiculosus. **F. irlan′dicus,** F. crispus. **F. lichenoi′des,** F. amylaceus. **F. mari′nus,** F. vesiculosus. **F. na′tans,** gulf-weed. **F. palma′tus,** Halymenia palmatus. **Sac′charine f.,** Rhodomela palmata. **F. serra′tus,** serrated wrack; cut-leaf; crabby ore; it contains iodine, and is therefore used for scrofulous swellings. **F. spira′lis,** F. vesiculosus. **F. vesicula′ris,** F. vesiculosus. **F. vesiculo′sus,** bladder fucus, sea-oak, sea-wrack, yellow bladder-wrack, kelpware, black tang, cut weed, of Europe and America; useful in the treatment of disorders of the glands, and has been said to be efficacious in obesity. When the wrack, in fruit, is dried, cleaned, exposed to a red heat in a crucible with a perforated lid, and reduced to powder, it forms æthiops vegetabilis, pulvis quercus marinæ, used like burnt sponge in bronchocele and other scrofulous swellings; its efficacy depends on the iodine it contains.

**Fucusal′dehyde** or **Fu′cusol.** $C_5H_4O_2$. An oily substance derived from fucus.

**Fuer′bringer's sign.** An abscess situated below the diaphragm may be diagnosed from one above the diaphragm by introducing a needle into the abscess; the movements of respiration are communicated to the needle if the abscess lies below the diaphragm.

**Fuga′cious** (*fugio,* to fly). Epithet for symptoms, as redness, swelling, etc., which appear and disappear almost immediately afterward; ephemeral.

**-fuge** (*fugo,* to expel). "An expeller," common suffix having such a signification; hence febrifuge, vermifuge, etc., agents that drive away fever, expel worms, etc.

**Fu′gitive** (*fugio,* to flee). Wandering or rapidly disappearing, as f. pains.

**Ful′gurant** or **Ful′gurating.** Resembling lightning in suddenness, as the pains of tabes dorsalis.

**Fulgura′tion** (*fulgur,* lightning). Effect of lightning, either direct or indirect. Condition in which fulgurating pains occur, as in locomotor ataxia.

**Fuliginos′ity.** See *Fuliginous.*

**Fulig′inous** (*fuligo,* soot). Having the color of soot, as the lips, teeth, or tongue when they assume a brownish color, or rather are covered with a coat of that color. The condition is called *fuliginosity.*

**Fuli′go.** Soot. Wood-soot consists of volatile alkaline salt, empyreumatic oil, fixed alkali, etc. A tincture prepared from it has been used as an antispasmodic in hysterical cases; an ointment in some cutaneous affections. **F. al′ba philosopho′rum,** ammonii chloridum.

**Fuligok′ali** (*fuligo,* soot, *kali,* potassa). Analogous preparation to anthrakokali, soot being used in the place of coal, and employed in the same diseases.

**Full′ers′ earth.** Cimolia purpurescens.

**Full′ing.** Massage of the muscles against the bones under them.

**Ful′mar oil.** Reddish oil obtained from fulmar petrel, off the northern coast of Great Britain; analogous to cod-liver oil.

**Ful′minant** or **ful′minating** (*fulmen,* lightning). Fondroyant; a term applied to a disease occurring suddenly, and proceeding rapidly to a fatal termination.

**Ful′minate.** A salt of fulminic acid; violently explosive.

**Fulmin′ic acid.** $CH_2(NO_2)CN$. Nitro-aceto-nitrite.

**Ful′ness.** Plenitude, plethora, repletion; state of being filled. A feeling of weight or distention in the stomach or other part of the system.

**Ful′vous.** Dark, dull, yellow color.

**Ful′wa but′ter.** Fixed oil from seeds of Bassia butyracea, used in rheumatism.

**Fuma′ria** (*fumus,* smoke). Fumitory, common fumitory. The plant is sedative, tonic and alterative, laxative, and diuretic. The leaves are extremely succulent, and have a bitter, somewhat saline taste. The infusion of the dried leaves and the expressed juice of the fresh plant are said to clear the skin of leprous disorders. **F. bulbo′sa,** the root of this plant is a variety of corydalis; emmenagogue and anthelmintic. **F. ca′va,** F. bulbosa. **F. ma′jor,** F. bulbosa. **F. me′dia,** fumaria. **F. officina′lis,** fumaria. **F. parviflo′ra,** plant of Southern and Western Europe, resembling Fumaria officinalis. It is antiperiodic and anthelmintic, and used in some forms of skin disease. **F. tenuifo′lia,** F. parviflora.

**Fuma′ric acid.** $C_4H_4O_4$. Obtained from Fumaria officinalis, Cetraria islandica, and various fungi.

**Fume.** Smoke or vapor. **F. of the earth,** Fumaria officinalis.

**Fumiga′tion.** Operation of filling a circumscribed space with gas or vapor, in order to effect deodorization or disinfection, or to act upon the surface of the human body. Hence fumigations have been distinguished into aqueous, aromatic, sulphurous, mercurial, disinfecting, etc. Benzoin generally constitutes the chief ingredient in the fumigating pastilles, to which any variety of odoriferous substances may be added.

**Fu′migator.** Apparatus for fumigation.

**Fu′ming** (*fumus,* smoke). Emitting a visible vapor. **F. ni′tric acid,** nitric acid containing nitrogen tetroxide; a reddish-brown liquid which gives off fumes of the same color.

**Fu′mus al′bus.** Hydrargyrum. **F. cit′rinus,** sulphur. **F. ter′ræ,** fumaria.

**Func′tion** (*fungor,* to act). Action of an organ or set of organs; any act necessary for accomplishing vital phenomena. Function is a special office in the animal economy, having as its instrument an organ or apparatus of organs; thus, respiration is a function. Vital functions are those essential to life, as innervation, circulation, respiration; animal functions, those belonging to the encephalon—viz., the functions of the intellect, the affections, the voluntary motions; and vegetative functions, those relating to assimilation, such as the actions of the abdominal viscera, of the absorbent and exhalant vessels, etc.

**Func′tional.** Relating or belonging to the function of an organ or to the functions in general. **F. diseas′es,** diseases that concern the function of an organ, not its structure. **F. phenom′ena,** those produced by modification in the action of an organ or organs, in contradistinction to those of a material or physical character.

**Func′tionating.** Performing its functions normally.

**Fun′da** (a sling). Four-tailed bandage, composed of a fillet or long compress cleft at its extremities to within about two inches of its middle; used in diseases of the nose and chin and in fracture of the lower jaw. **F. Gale′næ, maxil′læ,** or **maxilla′ria,** funda. **F. Retz′ii,** loop-like process of the lower band of the anterior annular ligament of the ankle, passing from the forepart of the os calcis, and binding down tendons of long extensors of the toes. **F. superficia′lis vesi′cæ,** sling-like muscular masses near the attachment of the urachus to the bladder.

**Fun′dal.** Relating to the fundus uteri. **F. placen′ta,** placenta having a normal attachment at the fundus of the uterus.

**Fun′dament** (*fundus,* the bottom). Anus.

**Fundamen′tal.** Pertaining to the foundation. The sacrum has been called the fundamental bone, because it serves as a base to the vertebral column; the sphenoid bone is so denominated, from its being situated at the base of the cranium. **F. fascic′ulus,** bundle of fibres remaining in the anterior column of the spinal cord and medulla oblongata after exclusion of the pyramidal tracts.

**Fundamen′tum.** Foundation. Anus. **F. cellula′re,** stroma.

**Fun′dus** (bottom). Base of any organ ending in a neck or having an external aperture, as the bladder or uterus. **F. glands,** tubular glands of the cardiac extremity of the stomach. **F. oc′uli,** bottom of the cavity of the eyeball, seen ophthalmoscopically. **F. sac′ci lacryma′lis,** upper end of the lacrymal sac. **F. of stom′ach,** greater curvature of the stomach. **F. u′teri,** upper extremity or expanded portion of the uterus. **F. vagi′næ,** upper extremity of the vagina; see *Vagina.* **F. ventric′uli,** cardiac extremity of the stomach. **F. vesi′cæ,** broad part or base of the bladder. **F. vesi′cæ fel′leæ,** upper expanded part of the gall-bladder.

**Fun′gating tu′mor.** Tumor composed of exuberant granulations from a neglected sebaceous cyst whose contents have been discharged by ulceration.

**Fun′gi** (pl. of fungus). A group of cellular cryptogams; see *Fungus.*

**Fun′giform** (*fungus,* mushroom, *forma,* shape). Having the shape of a mushroom. **F. papil′læ,** see *Papillæ of the tongue.*

**Fun′goid** (*fungus+eidos,* resemblance). Fungiform; having the shape of or growing like a mushroom, as the fungoid or fungiform papillæ of the tongue. Mycetoid. **F. degenera′tion of the endome′trium,** fungous projecting masses from the lining membrane of the uterus. **F. disease′,** encephaloid. **F. ne′oplasm, inflam′matory,** mycosis fungoides.

**Fungos′ity.** Quality of that which is fungous. Fungous excrescence. Fungosities or excessive granulations which arise in wounds or ulcers—proud flesh—are easily repressed by gentle compression, dry lint, cupri sulphas, or other gentle caustics. At times the more powerful agents are necessary, and sometimes excision is required. **Ure′thral f.,** urethral papilloma. **U′terine f.,** fungoid degeneration of the endometrium.

**Fun′gous.** Having the exuberant characters of a fungosity or fungus. **F. foot of In′dia,** mycetoma. **F. granula′tions,** see *Fungosity.* **F. pulp,** hypertrophic condition of the dental pulp.

**Fun′gus** (pl. fungi). Mushroom order of plants, class *Cryptogamia* in the Linnæan system. Some of the fungi, ord. *Mucoraceæ,* found as parasites in man and the mammalia are the following: Trichophyton tonsurans, on the hairy scalp; T. sporuloides, on ulcers; Microporon Audouini, in the hair follicles; M. mentagrophytes, at the roots of the hair; M. furfur, in the skin; Mucor mucedo, in a cavity of gangrene of the lung; Achorion Schönleini, in the hairy scalp and hair follicles; Aspergilli species, in the meatus auditorius externus; Puccinia favi, in favus; Oidium albicans, in aphthæ. The term is applied to all vegetable organisms of a low order of development, especially the microorganisms. In pathology, fungus is commonly used synonymously with fungosity. See *Mycosis.* **F. al′bus salig′neus,** Dædalea suaveolens. **F. artic′uli,** spina ventosa; fungous arthritis. **Bleed′ing f.,** medullary sarcoma. **F. bovis′ta,** lycoperdon. **F. cancro′sus hæmato′des** or **F. cancro′sus medulla′ris,** medullary sarcoma; see *Encephaloid.* **F. cerebra′lis,** medullary sarcoma. **F. cer′ebri,** fungous excrescence of the brain through an aperture in the cranium; hernia cerebri; see *Encephaloid.* **F. chirurgo′rum,** lycoperdon. **F. cra′nii,** fungous excrescence of the cranial bones. **F. cynosba′ti,** bedeguar. **F. disease′ of In′dia,** see *Mycetoma.* **F. of du′ra ma′ter,** fungous tumor arising from the dura mater. **F. fagino′sus,** Morchella esculenta. **Fis′sion f.,** see *Schizomycetes.* **Fly f.,** Agaricus muscarius. **F. foot,** mycetoma. **Frog-spawn f.,** Leuconostoc mesenteroides. **F. germs,** blastomycetes. **F. hæmato′des,** medullary sarcoma; cavernous angioma. **F. ignia′rius,** Boletus igniarius. **F. lar′icis,** Boletus laricis. **F. of Mal′ta,** Cynomorion coccineum. **F. mam′mæ,** cancer of the breast. **F. medulla′ris,** medullary sarcoma; see *Encephaloid.* **F. melano′des,** melanotic cancer. **F. meliten′sis,** Cynomorion coccineum. **F. musca′rius,** fly agaric. **Parasit′ic f.,** any fungus on the living body. **F. petræ′us mari′nus,** Umbilicus marinus. **F. porrig′inis,** see *Porrigo favosa.* **F. querci′nus,** Boletus igniarius. **Ray f.,** actinomyces. **F. rosa′rum,** bedeguar. **F. sal′icis,** Dædalea suaveolens. **F. sambu′ci** or **sambuci′nus,** Peziza auricula. **F. seca′lis,** ergot. **Split f.,** schizomyces. **Su′gar f.,** Saccharomyces cerevisiæ. **F. test for su′gar,** see *Sugar.* **F. tes′tis,** fungus of the testicle; may be benign or malignant; hernia testis. **F. of thrush,** Oidium albicans. **F. umbilica′lis,** fungus of the stump of the umbilical cord in newborn children. **F. vasculo′sus,** nævus vasculosus.

**Fu′nic.** Relating to the funis.

**Fu′nicle** (dim. of funis). Funiculus; a cord or bundle of fibres.

**Funic′ular** (*funis,* a cord). Relating to the funis umbilicalis or umbilical cord, as the funicular process of the peritoneum; or to a funiculus. **F. ar′tery,** cremasteric artery. **F. bel′lows sound, mur′mur,** or **souf′fle,** see *Bellows sound, funic.* **F. hy′drocele,** a form of hydrocele in which the tunica vaginalis is closed at the end toward the testis, but open above. **F. pro′cess,** process of the peritoneum passing down with the spermatic cord in the descent of the testicle.

**Funic′uli.** Plural of funiculus.

**Funiculi′tis.** Inflammation of the umbilical cord or of the spermatic cord.

**Funic′ulus** (dim. of funis). Cord; bundle of fibres. Column of the spinal cord. Umbilical cord. **F. ante′rior,** anterior column of the spinal cord. **F. anterolatera′lis,** lateral column of the spinal cord. **F. bra′chii,** median vein of the arm. **Bur′dach's f.,** f. cuneatus. **F. cerebra′lis,** anterior column of the spinal cord **F. cine′reus,** gray column of the spinal cord. **F. cunea′tus** or **cuneifor′mis,** collection of fibres on the outer side of the funiculus gracilis, continuous below with the lateral posterior column of the spinal cord, and above with the restiform body. Bundles of white fibres of the funiculi graciles and cuneati making up the posterior column of the medulla oblongata are prolonged below, as those of the posterior column of the cord. The *lateral cuneate funiculus* is also called f. of Rolando. **F. dorsa′lis,** spinal cord. **F. exter′nus,** see *Funiculus siliquæ.* **F. furca′lis,** form of divergent or forked insertion of the umbilical cord, the vessels passing into the placenta at different points. **F. grac′ilis,** one of the posterior median columns or fasciculi of the medulla oblongata. Along the posterior border of each corpus restiforme, and separated from it by a groove, is a narrow white cord, separated from its fellow by the fissura longitudinalis posterior; the pair of cords are the funiculi graciles. Each funiculus forms an enlargement—processus clavatus—at its upper end, and is then lost in the corpus restiforme. **F. gris′eus,** gray column of the spinal cord. **F.**

**Hippoc'ratis,** tendo Achillis. **F. innomina'tus,** fasciculus teres. **F. inter'nus,** see *Funiculus siliquæ.* **F. latera'lis,** lateral column of the spinal cord. **F. ligamento'sus,** ligament between the styloid process of the ulna and the cuneiform and pisiform bones. **F. longitudina'lis,** fasciculus teres. **F. me'dius,** lateral column of the spinal cord. **F. ner'veus,** habena. **F. oliva'ris,** lateral column of the spinal cord prolonged upward into the medulla oblongata. **F. ova'lis,** f. olivaris. **F. poste'rior,** posterior column of the spinal cord. **F. pyramida'lis,** pyramid of the spinal cord. **F. restifor'mis,** restiform body. **F. Rolan'di,** f. cuneatus. **F. sacra'lis,** portion of the sympathetic nerve distributed to the pelvis. **F. scle'ræ** or **sclerot'icæ,** bundle of connective-tissue fibres following the course of the short ciliary arteries. **F. sil'iquæ,** bundle of longitudinal fibres in the groove separating the corpus olivare from the corpus pyramidale and corpus restiforme. The fibres enclose the base of the corpus olivare, those lying on its inner side forming the *funiculus internus,* and those on its outer side the *funiculus externus.* **F. solita'rius,** solitary bundle; respiratory fasciculus. **F. spermat'icus,** spermatic cord. **F. spina'lis,** spinal cord. **F. te'res,** fasciculus teres. **F. transver'sus,** anterior cerebral commissure. **F. tu'beris,** infundibulum. **F. tym'pani,** chorda tympani. **F. umbilica'lis** or **umbilica'ris,** umbilical cord; navel-string; cord-like substance extending from the placenta to the umbilicus of the fœtus; composed of the amnion, an albuminous secretion called the jelly of the cord, cellular substance, an umbilical vein, and two umbilical arteries. The former conveys the blood from the placenta to the fœtus; the latter return it. All these parts are surrounded by a sheath—investitura or vagina funiculi umbilicalis. The usual length of the cord is from sixteen to twenty-two inches. **F. u'teri,** round ligament of the uterus. **F. varico'sus,** cirsocele.

**Fu'nis.** Cord; umbilical cord. **F. argen'teus,** medulla spinalis. **F. Hippoc'ratis,** tendo Achillis. **F. umbilica'lis,** funiculus umbilicalis.

**Fun'nel.** Infundibulum; siphon. **F. breast** or **F. chest,** funnel-shaped breast. **F. drain'age,** drainage effected by the introduction of funnels into the fluid containing cavity. **F. pel'vis,** infantile pelvis; see *Pelvis.*

**Fun'nel-shaped breast** or **chest.** Term applied by Ebstein to a peculiar deformity of the anterior thoracic wall, being a depression of the middle region of this wall and the adjacent abdominal wall, the bottom of the depression being formed by the lower end of the sternum, and apparently almost resting on the vertebral column; usually congenital. **F.-s. pel'vis,** infantile pelvis, resembling in shape the male pelvis, having long and narrow diameters.

**Fun'ny-bone.** Crazy-bone. When the ulnar nerve is suddenly and forcibly pressed upon above the elbow, it gives occasion to a tingling in the fingers to which it is distributed; in familiar language this is said to be produced by pressing on the funny-bone.

**Fur.** Coat or covering; term often applied to a layer of greater or less thickness which covers the surface of certain organs, and particularly of the tongue and the interior of the mouth. It is designated variously, according to its appearance, bilious, yellow, white, etc. It is at times due to the evaporation of the watery portions of the secretions; at others, to a morbid condition of the secretions; generally, to both causes combined. The tongue in such condition is said to be coated or furred.

**Fur'ca** (fork). Structure or part having a fork-like appearance. **F. orbita'lis,** small, fork-like portion of bone supporting the optic nerve in the embryo, and constituting the earliest formation of the orbit.

**Furcel'la** (dim. of *furca,* fork). Upper part of the sternum. The clavicle. Rudiment of embryonic epiglottis. Fourchette. **F. infe'rior,** xiphoid cartilage.

**Fur'cula** (dim. of *furca,* fork). Furcella or furculum.

**Fur'cular.** Resembling a small fork; relating to the clavicle or to the fourchette.

**Fur'culum.** The united clavicles in birds, "wishbone."

**Fur'fur** or **fur'fura.** Bran, decoction of which is sometimes employed as an emollient. Scarf or scurf, dandruff.

**Furfura'ceous.** Scurfy; canicaceous; resembling bran; name given to eruptions in which the epidermis is detached in small bran-like scales, also to bran-like sediment observed at times in the urine.

**Furfural'dehyde.** $C_5H_4O_2$. A liquid obtained from bran, saccharine substances, etc.

**Furfuram'ide.** See *Furfurin.*

**Furfura'tion.** Branny or furfuraceous desquamation; porrigo; pityriasis.

**Furfurin'.** By the action of dilute sulphuric acid on corn meal or bran an oil is obtained—furfurol or furfurole; by the action of ammonia on this, furfuramide or furfurolamide results; and by the action of dilute potassa on this, furfurin is obtained. This is said to have tonic and antiperiodic properties. Nitrate of furfurin has been used as an antineuralgic in doses of gr. ij–iij (0.13–0.2).

**Furfuris'ca.** Pityriasis.

**Fur'furol.** See *Furfurin.*

**Furfurolam'ide.** See *Furfurin.*

**Fur'furous.** Furfuraceous.

**Fu'ria.** Madness; mania. **F. inferna'lis,** vermiform insect in Sweden said to convey the germs of malignant anthrax. **F. medinen'sis,** Filaria medinensis.

**Fu'rious** (*furor,* madness). Violently insane; one laboring under mania.

**Furneaux'-Jor'dan meth'od.** Perineal lithotomy.

**Fu'ror.** Fury; mania. **F. amato'rius,** erotomania. **F. bre'vis,** transitory mania; rage. **F. genita'lis,** erotomania. **F. ma'nia,** mania. **F. melanchol'icus,** a form of melancholy. **F. transito'rius,** transitory mental derangement. **F. uteri'nus,** nymphomania.

**Furred.** See *Fur.*

**Fur'row.** Sulcus; groove. **Auric'uloventric'ular f.,** auriculoventricular groove. **Dig'ital f.,** one of the transverse lines on the palmar surface of the fingers. **Dor'sal f.,** groove in the median line of the back in which are prominences caused by the spinal processes of the vertebræ; primitive groove. **Ge'nal f.,** mentolabial f. **Gen'ital f.,** groove on the inferior surface of the genital tubercle in the embryo, which by its closure or patency determines the sex of the fœtus; see *Genital.* **Glu'teal f.,** the furrow between the nates. **In'guinal f.,** fold of the groin. **Interventric'ular f.,** name given to two longitudinal grooves extending from the base to the apex of the heart. **Jadelot's' f.,** see *Jadelot.* **F.-kerati'tis,** see *Keratitis dendritica, K. ulcerans,* and *K. mycotica.* **Lie'bermeister's f.,** see *Liebermeister.* **Mentola'bial f.,** see *Mentolabial.* **Merid'ian f.,** groove passing through the germinal and nutritive poles in segmentation of the ovum. **Na'sal f.,** Jadelot's f. **Oculozygomat'ic f.,** Jadelot's f. **Ra'dial f.,** meridian f. **F. of Rolan'do,** fissure of Rolando. **Sib'son's f.,** see *Sibson's groove.* **Spi'nal f.,** dorsal f. **Ver'tical f.,** meridian f. **Vitel'line** or **yolk f.,** furrow on the ovum denoting segmentation.

**Fur'rowed band.** Indented ridge of gray matter between the amygdalæ and the uvulæ of the cerebellum.

**Fu'runcle.** Furunculus. **An'thracoid f.,** small carbuncle. **Wasp's-nest f.,** furunculus vespajus.

**Furun'cular** or **furun'culous.** Relating to a boil or furuncle. **F. diath'esis,** tendency to suffer from boils. **F. skin diseas'es,** phlogoses.

**Furun'culoid** (*furunculus* + *eidos,* resemblance). Resembling a furunculus.

**Furunculo'sis.** Growth or production of boils.

**Furun'culus.** Boil; furuncle. Small phlegmon appearing under the form of a conical, hard, circumscribed tumor, having its seat in the dermal texture. After an uncertain period it becomes pointed, white or yellow, and gives exit to pus mixed with blood. When it breaks, a small, grayish, fibrous mass sometimes appears, consisting of dead areolar tissue; this is called the core, ventriculus, or nucleus furunculi.

The abscess does not heal until after its separation. The indications of treatment are to discuss by the application of leeches and warm fomentations, or to encourage suppuration by warm, emollient cataplasms. When suppuration is entirely established the part may be opened or suffered to break, according to circumstances. *A blind boil* is an indolent, imperfectly suppurating, phlegmonous tumor, of the kind described above, often seated in a sebaceous follicle, as in acne indurata. **F. anthracoi'des,** small carbuncle. **F. aton'icus,** ecthyma. **F. benig'nus,** furuncle. **F. delhi'nus,** Delhi boil. **F. follicula'ris,** furuncle involving a sebaceous gland. **F. gangrænes'cens** or **gangræno'sus,** anthrax. **F. lochia'lis,** a boil on the hand of an obstetric nurse, supposed to be due to irritation by the lochia. **F. malig'nus,** anthrax. **F. neurit'icus,** form of erythanthema neuriticum. **F. orienta'lis,** disease variously called Aleppo or Delhi boil, Biskra button, etc. **F. panula'tus,** slowly forming chronic tubercle, opening at last like a weaver's shuttle. **F. parasit'icus,** boil caused by parasites. **Post-mor'tem f.,** a boil on the hand of one who has much dissecting or autopsy work to do, supposed to be due to infection from the cadaver. **F. suppurato'rius,** boil. **F. termin'thus,** berry or fungous carbuncle; see *Terminthus*. **F. vespa'jus,** carbuncle, a large, slowly forming suppurating phlegmon, at last opening in numerous places, like a wasp's nest. **F. vulga'ris,** carbuncle; boil.

**Furze.** Ulex europæus.

**Fusa'nus lanceola'tus, persica'rius,** or **spica'tus.** Species of sandalwort of Australia, from which oil of sandalwood is procured.

**Fusa'ria** (*fusus,* spindle) **lumbricoi'des.** Ascaris lumbricoides. **F. margina'ta,** Ascaris marginata. **F. mys'tax,** Ascaris mystax. **F. rena'lis,** Eustrongylus gigas. **F. vermicula'ris,** Ascaris oxyuris or vermicularis. **F. viscera'lis,** Strongylus gigas. **F. wer'neri,** Ascaris marginata.

**Fusce'do** (*fuscus,* dusky). Darkness or duskiness, as of the skin. **F. cu'tis,** melasma cutis. **F. sola'ris,** see *Chloasma* and *Melanopathy*.

**Fus'cin** (*fuscus,* brown). Brown coloring-matter in the pigment epithelium of the retina.

**Fu'sel oil.** Amylic alcohol.

**Fusibil'ity.** Property of being fusible. See *Fusion*.

**Fu'sible.** See *Fusion*. **F. cal'culi,** urinary calculi made up of calcium phosphate and triple phosphates.

**Fu'siform** (*fusus,* spindle). Spindle-shaped. **F. lob'ule,** inferior temporo-occipital convolution.

**Fu'sion** (*fundo,* to melt). Melting; liquefaction. Transition of a solid body into a liquid by the aid of heat. Substances capable of such transition are said to be fusible, or to be possessed of fusibility.

**Fusocel'lular.** Spindle-celled.

**Fus'ti.** Stalks of caryophyllus or cloves.

**Fus'tic.** Chlorophora tinctoria; Cuba wood or yellow wood; used for making green and yellow dyes. **Old f.,** chlorophora tinctoria. **Young f.,** Rhus cotinus, smoke-tree, Venetian sumach; used for making a yellow dye. **Zan'te f.,** young f.

**Fustiga'tion.** Flagellation. **Elec'tric f.,** application of the faradic current by tapping the surface.

**Fus'tin.** Yellow coloring-matter from Rhus cotinus or young fustic.

# G.

**G.** An abbreviation of gramme. Formerly the chemical symbol of glucinum, now Gl.

**Gad′fly.** Generic term including a number of insects whose larvæ have a habitat in domestic animals, as the horse and sheep. **Com′mon g.**, Hypoderma bovis; the warble or wormil, found in backs of horses and cattle. **Horse g.**, Gastrophilus equi. See also *Bots*. **Sheep g.**, Œstrus ovis; found in the nostrils of sheep.

**Ga′dic** or **Gadin′ic acid.** $C_{28}H_{58}O_4$. Fatty acid derived from cod-liver oil.

**Gadinin′.** $C_7H_{17}NO_2$. Ptomain in putrefying codfish, etc., and in bacteria of human excrement.

**Gaduin′.** $C_{35}H_{46}O_9$. Dark brown principle obtained from oleum morrhuæ.

**Gad′uol.** Alcoholic extract of cod-liver oil. Morrhuol.

**Ga′dus.** The cod-fish. **G. merlan′gius**, whiting fish. **G. mor′rhua**, the source of cod-liver oil; see *Oleum morrhuæ*.

**Gaert′ner's canal′**, etc. See *Gärtner*.

**Gaff′kya tetrag′enes** (Saccardo). Micrococcus tetragenus.

**Gaf′sa but′ton.** Delhi boil.

**Gag.** Plug, wedge, or other instrument to separate the jaws and keep the mouth open. To retch.

**Ga′gea arven′sis.** Tuber of this European liliaceous herb is emetic and antispasmodic, and is externally applied to ulcers. **G. lu′tea**, our Lady's cowslip, and **G. praten′sis** have similar properties.

**Gai′acyl.** Guaiacyl.

**Gaieth′ol.** See *Guæthol*.

**Gait.** Characteristic mode of walking or running, modified in a number of diseases of the nervous system. **Atax′ic g.**, slow, irregular, jerking gait, characteristic of progressive locomotor ataxia. **Cerebel′lar g.**, gait characteristic of disease of the cerebellum, the nervous centre of coordination of movements, consisting in want of steadiness or regularity. **Charcot's′ g.**, see *Charcot*. **Cow g.**, peculiar movement like that of the cow; met with in knock-knee. **E′quine g.**, gait observed in those having paralysis of the peroneal muscles. **Fes′tinating g.**, see *Festination*. **Frog g.**, hopping gait of diplegia of children. **Paralyt′ic g.**, gait in which the feet are dragged along the floor or lifted unnaturally high when the thigh is flexed; the latter is also called *stepping* or *steppage gait*. **Spas′tic g.**, short, restricted gait with little elevation of the feet; seen in some forms of paralysis. **Stamp′ing g.**, ataxic g. **Step′ping g.**, paralytic g. **Sway′ing g.**, cerebellar g.

**Galactacra′sia** (*gala*, milk, *a*, priv., *krasis*, mixture). Defective constitution of milk.

**Galactæ′mia** (*gala*, milk, *haima*, blood). Condition of the blood in which it contains milk.

**Galac′tagogue** (*gala*, milk, *ago*, to drive). Agent that promotes the secretion or flow of milk.

**Galactaposte′ma** (*apostema*, abscess). Milk abscess.

**Gal′actase.** Proteolytic ferment of milk.

**Galac′tia.** Redundant flow of milk, which may occur without being provoked by suckling; when excessive, it sometimes causes wasting. Disordered lactation.

**Galac′tic.** Lactic.

**Galactidro′sis.** Sweating of milk-like fluid.

**Galac′tifer** or **Galactif′erous** (*gala*, milk, *fero*, to carry). Galactophorous.

**Galactin′.** Gummy substance from seeds of Medicago sativa. Also a basic substance, $C_{54}H_{78}N_4O_{45}$, derived from milk.

**Galactinomy′ces.** Galactomyces.

**Galac′tinous.** Lactic; milky; containing milk.

**Galacto-** (*gala*, milk). In composition, milk.

**Galac′toblasts** (*gala*, milk, *blastos*, bud). Bodies containing fat-globules in acini of mammary gland.

**Galactocatarac′ta.** Milky cataract.

**Galac′tocele** (*gala*, milk, *kele*, tumor). Milk tumor; distention of one or more of the galactophorous sinuses by milk; lactiferous engorgement. Tumor produced by retention of milk, galactoma. Tumor produced by effusion into the tunica vaginalis of a fluid having a milky or whitish appearance; chylocele.

**Galactochlo′ral.** Mixture of chloral and galactose; hypnotic.

**Galactoch′rous** (*chroa*, color). Having the color of milk; milky.

**Galactoden′dron u′tile.** Cow-tree of South America. When incision is made into the trunk an agreeable and nutritious milky fluid flows out.

**Galactodiarrhœ′a.** Cœliac flux. Diarrhœa with milk-colored stools.

**Galactœde′ma.** Œdematous galactocele.

**Galactogan′glion** (*ganglion*, knot). Milk knot or tumor of breast from distention of milk duct.

**Galactogenous**, gal-ak-toj′en-us (*gala*, milk, *gennao*, to produce). Producing milk.

**Galactoglycosu′ria.** Presence of sugar of milk in the urine.

**Galac′togogue.** Galactagogue.

**Galac′toid** (*gala*, milk, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling milk.

**Galacto′ma.** Tumor produced by the retention of milk; galactocele.

**Galactometas′tasis.** Metastasis of milk, the secretion occurring in some other part than the breast.

**Galactom′eter** (*metron*, measure). Graduated instrument for appreciating the quantity of cream in milk.

**Galactomy′ces** (*gala*, milk, *mykes*, fungus). Medullary sarcoma or carcinoma; encephaloid.

**Galactop′athy.** Milk cure.

**Galactoph′agist** (*phago*, to eat). One who lives on milk.

**Galactoph′agous.** Feeding on milk.

**Galactophlebi′tis.** Phlebitis of suckling children.

**Galactoph′lysis** (*gala*, milk, *phlysis*, vesicular eruption). Crusta lactea. Eruption of milky vesicles occurring during suppressed lactation.

**Galac′tophore.** Lactiferous; galactophorous.

**Galactophori′tis.** Inflammation of the galactophorous ducts.

**Galactoph′orous** (*gala*, milk, *phero*, to bear). Lactiferous; producing or conveying milk; galactagogue. **G. ducts**, lactiferous ducts. **G. recep′tacle**, see *Lactiferous vessels*. **G. sac**, see *Lactiferous vessels*. **G. si′nuses**, see *Lactiferous vessels*.

**Galactophthi′sis** (*phthisis*, wasting). Wasting away or debility from excessive lactation.

**Galactoph′ygous** (*phyge*, flight). Arresting the secretion of milk.

**Galactopla′nia** (*plane*, wandering). Extravasation of milk into the areolar tissues. Secretion of milk elsewhere than from the breasts. Galactidrosis; galactophlysis.

**Galactoplero′sis** (*plerosis*, repletion). Redundance of milk; galactorrhœa.

**Galactopoie′sis** (*poieo*, to make). Secretion of milk.

**Galactopoiet′ic.** Producing milk; galactagogue.

**Galactopo′sia** (*posis*, drink). Milk cure.

**Galactop′yra** (*pyr*, fire, fever). Milk fever.

**Galactopyret′ic.** Relating to milk fever.

**Galactorrhœ′a** (*rheo*, to flow). Excessive or abnormal excretion or flow of milk, especially after weaning; often confounded with polygalactia. **G. erro′nea**, galactoplania. **G. sacchara′ta**, saccharorrhœa lactea.

**Galactosac′charum.** Sugar of milk.

**Galac′toscope** (*skopeo*, to see). Instrument for determining the quality of milk; lactometer.

**Gal′actose.** $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Carbohydrate resulting from treating lactose with dilute acids or from fermentation.

**Galacto′sis.** Secretion or formation of milk.

**Galactospon′gus** (*spongos*, sponge, fungus). Medullary carcinoma; medullary sarcoma.

**Galactos′tasis** (*stasis*, fixed state). Stagnation or check to flow of milk.

**Galactosyr′inx** (*syrinx*, tube). Milk fistula; lacteal fistula.

**Galactother′apy** (*gala*, milk, *therapeuo*, to cure). Treatment of disease by exclusive diet of milk. Administration of drugs to act on the mother's or nurse's milk.

**Galactot′rophy** (*trophe*, nourishment). Nourishment by means of milk.

**Galac′tozyme** (*zyme*, ferment). Milk fermented by means of yeast; used as a remedy for phthisis.

**Galactu′ria** (*ouron*, urine). Chyluria.

**Galam′ but′ter.** Bambuk or shea butter; expressed oil from seeds of Bassia parkii.

**Galan′ga** or **Galan′gal.** Maranta galanga. **G. ma′jor**, rhizome of Alpinia galanga, as **G. mi′nor** and **G. sinen′sis** are of Alpinia officinarum; all are stimulant and aromatic.

**Galangin′.** Derivative of Alpinia galanga.

**Galan′gol.** A principle derived from galangal.

**Galan′thus niva′lis.** Snowdrop of Europe; juice is used internally as emetic and antipyretic; the herb externally for cataplasms.

**Galarrhœ′us lath′yris.** Euphorbia lathyris. **G. palus′tris**, Euphorbia palustris.

**Gal′ax aphyl′la.** Carpenter's leaf, beetleweed; indigenous. The root is astringent, and the leaves, in domestic practice, are applied to cuts and wounds.

**Galax′ia.** Thoracic duct.

**Gal′azyme** (*zyme*, ferment). Galactozyme.

**Gal′banum.** (Ph. Br.) A gum resin derived from several species of ferula or Bubon galbanum; stimulant expectorant and is employed in diseases of the mucous tracts; dose, gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0). The compound pills (*pilulæ galbani compositæ*) are official in the Ph. Br.; they contain galbanum, asafœtida, and myrrh.

**Gal′bulus.** An old term for a yellow hue of the skin persisting through life, supposed to be congenital jaundice.

**Gale.** Dutch myrtle. See *Myrica gale*.

**Gal′ea.** Amnion. Bandage of Galen. Headache affecting the whole head. A tendinous expansion uniting the frontal and occipital portions of the occipitofrontalis muscle; called also G. aponeurotica, G. capitis, and G. tendinosa Santorini.

**Galeamauro′sis** (*galee*, weasel). Amaurotic cat's eye.

**Galean′thropy** (*galee*, weasel, *anthropos*, man). Insanity in which the patient believes himself changed into a weasel or a cat; affection similar to lycanthropy and cynanthropy.

**Galea′ti's glands.** Lieberkühn's crypts.

**Gale′ga.** Goat's rue; slightly aromatic, and sudorific; it is also said to improve the secretion of milk. **G. apolline′a**, Tephrosia apollinea. **G. litora′lis**, poisonous W. Indian plant; anthelmintic; juice of leaves is cathartic. **G. officina′lis**, galega; antipyretic, antispasmodic, and diuretic; the leaves are galactagogue. **G. per′sica**, galega. **G. purpu′rea**, Tephrosia apollinea. **G. toxica′ria**, Tephrosia toxicaria. **G. virginia′na**, Turkey pea, hoary pea, devil's shoe-strings, Virginia goat's rue, or catgut; used in some parts of the United States as anthelmintic in decoction of the root; it is also galactagogue. **G. vulga′ris**, galega.

**Ga′len's ampul′la.** Enlargement of the vena magna Galeni in the middle portion of Bichat's fissure. **G.'s anastomo′sis**, intralaryngeal anastomosis of the inferior and superior laryngeal nerves. **G.'s band′age**, a kind of hood divided into three parts on each side, used for retaining poultices and other applications on the head. **G.'s can′cer**, an eight-tailed bandage similar to the six-tailed one just defined. **G.'s chan′cre**, soft chancre. **G.'s duct**, ductus arteriosus of the fœtus. **G.'s fora′men**, foramen by which the anterior cardiac vein opens into the right auricle. **G.'s nerve**, branch of the superior laryngeal nerve, anastomosing with the ascending branch of the inferior laryngeal nerve. **G.'s veins**, one of the anterior cardiac veins running along the right border of the heart; also choroidal veins emptying into the fourth sinus. **G.'s ven′tricle**, sacculus laryngis.

**Galen′ic** or **Galen′ical.** Relating to the doctrine of Galen. **G. reme′dies**, infusions or decoctions of herbs, or other drugs that are not chemical.

**Ga′lenism.** Medical system taught by Galen (a Greek physician of the second century), who was an advocate of experimentation, a student of anatomy, and opposed to the use of mineral drugs.

**Ga′lenist.** Follower of the doctrine of Galen.

**Galeop′sis.** Hedge-nettle; plant formerly used as vulnerary and anodyne. Lamium album. **G. grandiflo′ra**, plant is regarded in Germany as a bitter resolvent and pectoral. **G. tet′rahit**, hemp-nettle of Europe. **G. versic′olor**, possessed of the same virtues as G. grandiflora.

**Galerop′ia** or **Galerop′sia** (*galeros*, bright, *opsis*, vision). Oxyopia; form of exaggerated vision in which everything appears brighter and more distinct than in natural vision.

**Ga′lex aphyl′la.** Carpenter's leaf, whose root is used in the Southern United States as an astringent.

**Gal′ingale.** Galangal; Kæmpferia galanga; cyperus.

**Galinso′ga parviflo′ra.** Plant of S. America, with antiscorbutic properties.

**Galipe′a cuspa′ria.** Cusparia febrifuga. **G. officina′lis**, see *Cusparia febrifuga*.

**Galipeine′.** White, crystallized alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{21}NO_3$, from cusparia bark.

**Ga′lium.** A plant of the genus *Galium*, ord. *Rubiaceæ*. **G. africa′num**, leaves and flowers are used in diarrhœa. **G. al′bum**, G. mollugo. **G. aparanoi′des** or **apari′ne**, goose-grass, cleaver's bees, cleavers, goose-share, robin-run-the-hedge, hayriff; the expressed juice is an aperient diuretic in incipent dropsies, and antiscorbutic; the plant is used in decoction in leprosy and psoriasis. **G. asprel′lum**, rough bedstraw, rough ladies' bedstraw; indigenous; has the diuretic properties of most of its genus. **G. brachycar′pon**, G. aparine. **G. cauca′sicum**, G. verum. **G. circæ′zans**, wild licorice, master of the woods; indigenous plant, demulcent, expectorant, and diuretic. **G. crucia′tum**, this herb of Europe and Asia is an astringent and stomachic tonic, and externally styptic. **G. græ′cum**, herb of Greece employed as an astringent in dysentery and hemorrhages. **G. infes′te**, G. aparine. **G. lu′teum**, G. verum. **G. mollu′go**, wild madder, stickygrass, greater ladies' bedstraw, whip-tongue; herb and flowers have been used in epilepsy. **G. odora′tum**, Asperula odorata. **G. palus′tre**, European plant employed in epilepsy. **G. pilo′sum**, hairy bedstraw, fluxweed; used for poisonous bites. **G. rig′idum**, French herb employed as antispasmodic and diaphoretic. **G. scaber′rimum**, G. aparine. **G. tincto′rum**, American species, closely allied in properties to G. verum. **G. trif′idum**, small bedstraw, dyer's cleavers; indigenous; has properties of its class; used in skin diseases. **G. triflo′rum**, sweet-scented bedstraw; indigenous; crystalline, odorous principle, called *coumarin*, is derived from it. **G. tubercula′tum**, G. verum. **G. tyrolen′se**, G. mollugo. **G. ve′rum**, ladies' or yellow ladies' bedstraw, cheese-rennet, bedstraw, cleavewort, goose-grass, savoyan, clabber-grass, milksweet, poor robin, gravel-grass, hundred-fold. Tops have been used in epilepsy and hysteria; leaves and flowers possess the property of curdling milk; flowers are antispasmodic.

**Gall.** Bile. An excoriation caused by chafing of the skin. An excrescence on the bark or leaves of a plant, resulting from the irritation produced by the deposit of eggs by an insect; see *Galla*. **G.-blad′der,** a membranous, pyriform reservoir, lodged in a superficial depression at the inferior surface of the right lobe of the liver, called fossa of the gall-bladder or fissure of the gall-bladder. It receives, by the hepatic and cystic ducts, a portion of the bile secreted by the liver when the stomach is empty, which becomes in it more acrid, bitter, and thick. It receives an artery called the *cystic*. Its veins empty into the vena porta. Its nerves come from the hepatic plexus, and its lymphatic vessels join those of the liver. Its duct, the cystic or gall-duct, unites with the hepatic duct to form the common choledoch duct. In the interior of the cystic duct the mucous membrane is arranged in a series of crescentic folds in a spiral manner, constituting the valve of Amussat. The following measurements have been made of this organ:

| | |
|---|---|
| Length | 80–110 mm. |
| Width at fundus | 34 " |
| Width in the middle | 23 " |
| Capacity | 33–35 c.cm. (Krause) (corresponding to 33.5–37.5 g. of bile). |
| Wall | 1–2 mm. thick. |
| Glands | 1 mm. in diameter. |

**G.-cyst,** gall-bladder. **G.-duct,** see *Gall-bladder*. **G.-fe′ver,** intermittent fever. **Ox-g.,** fel bovis. **G.-sick′ness,** Walcheren fever. **G.-stone,** see *Gallstone*. **G.-weed,** Gentiana quinqueflora, root of which is tonic. **G.-wort,** Linaria vulgaris.

**Gal′la.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Nutgall, gallnut, oak-apple; a gall on an oak of Asia Minor, Quercus infectoria or Q. lusitanica, produced by the deposition of the eggs of an insect of the genus *Cynips*. Astringent and tonic; dose, gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0). The official preparations are the tincture, *tinctura gallæ*, dose, ʒi–ij (4.0–8.0), and the ointment, *unguentum gallæ*. See *Quercus infectoria*. **G. chinen′sis,** Chinese galls. **G. halepen′sis,** Quercus infectoria. **G. japon′ica,** excrescences containing a large percentage of tannic acid, on Rhus semialata. **G. levant′ica,** Quercus infectoria. **G. max′ima orbicula′ta,** Quercus infectoria. **G. quer′cûs,** Quercus infectoria. **G. tincto′ria,** Quercus infectoria. **G. tur′cica,** Quercus infectoria.

**Gallabro′mol.** Gallobromol.

**Gallacetophe′none** or **Gallactophe′none.** Derivative of pyrogallol; yellow powder, used as a substitute for pyrogallol in psoriasis.

**Gal′lal.** Aluminum gallate. Employed in solution as a local astringent.

**Gallan′ilide.** Gallanol.

**Ga′llanol.** Gallic acid anilide; gallinol. A substitute for pyrogallol, made by boiling tannic acid and anilin oil together; used in eczema, psoriasis, etc.

**Gal′late.** A salt of gallic acid. **Alu′minum g.,** gallal. **Ba′sic bis′muth g.,** dermatol. **Meth′yl g.,** gallicin.

**Gal′lic acid.** $C_7H_6O_5$. See *Acidum gallicum*. **G.-a. an′ilide,** gallanol.

**Gallicin′.** Methyl gallate. The methyl-ether of gallic acid; produced by heating a methyl-alcoholic solution of gallic or tannic acid with hydrochloric-acid gas or concentrated sulphuric acid. Employed as a powder dusted upon the eye in keratitis, conjunctivitis, and other inflammatory affections of the eye.

**Gallinag′inis cap′ut** (*gallinago*, woodcock, *caput*, head). Oblong, rounded projection, formed by the mucous membrane in the prostatic portion of the urethra, on the sides of which the ejaculatory ducts open.

**Gallin′.** Pyroligneous acid.

**Gallit′richum.** Salvia sclarea.

**Gal′lium.** A metal, symbol Ga, discovered in 1875; poisoning by its salts has been noted.

**Gallobro′mol.** $C_6Br_2(OH)_3COOH$. Dibromogallic acid. Product of the action of bromine on gallic acid; in white needles. Employed in nervous prostration as a sedative, in doses of gr. xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0).

**Galloformin′.** Combination of formaldehyde and gallic acid; astringent and antiseptic.

**Gal′lop rhythm.** Heart sounds heard on auscultating a heart in rapid action, which have been compared to the canter of a horse.

**Gal′loping consump′tion.** Acute pulmonary tuberculosis, rapidly progressing to an unfavorable issue.

**Gallotan′nic acid.** Tannic acid derived from galls.

**Galls.** Quercus infectoria. **Busso′rah g.,** Quercus infectoria. **Chinese′ g.,** see *Rhus semialata*. **Mec′ca g.,** Quercus infectoria.

**Gall′stone.** A concretion of cholesterin or inspissated bile formed in the gall-bladder or one of the bile-ducts; sea *Calculi, biliary*. **G. col′ic,** severe abdominal pain caused by the passage of a gallstone through the cystic or choledoch duct; see *Colica hepatica*.

**Gal′lus** (one of the priests of Cybele, who castrated themselves). Eunuch.

**Gal′ton's whis′tle.** Instrument for testing the audibility of shrill notes, consisting of a whistle made of brass tubing; a plug is adjusted to the lower end, by means of which the tube can be shortened or lengthened, thus altering the pitch of the note.

**Galvan′ic.** Relating to galvanism. **G. appara′tus,** apparatus for generating and supplying the galvanic current. **G. bat′tery,** term applied to the apparatus producing galvanic electricity, or to the cells. The best forms of cell have a high electromotive force, an abundant quantity of current, and constancy without loss of force from polarization. The latter point is very important, and many of the improvements in batteries have been made with the view of reducing this to a minimum. To prevent polarization, effort must be made to check or prevent accumulation of hydrogen on the positive pole, as the condensation of hydrogen on the inactive plate sets up a reverse electromotive force, and so reduces the available electromotive force of the cell, and, of course, the available area of the plates. Nearly all batteries lose electromotive force rapidly when a large current is taken from them (Steavenson and Jones). The table on page 468 gives a concise statement of the characteristics of some well-known batteries. **G. cau′tery,** see *Galvanocautery*. **G. cir′cle,** a single galvanic cell in action, or a series of cells forming a compound circle. **G. cur′rent,** voltaic current, current generated from the cells; called faradic current when it passes through a coil of wire. **G. disks,** disks of two different metals placed alternately one above the other, separated by some moistened material. **G. el′ements,** the metals employed in galvanic batteries.

**Gal′vanism.** Voltaism, voltaic or chemical or contact electricity (after Galvani). Continuous current electricity.

**Galvaniza′tion.** Medical application of the current of galvanic electricity; act of affecting with galvanism. **Cen′tral g.,** the negative pole is applied over the epigastric region, while the positive pole is carried over the forehead and top of the head, over the neck, and over the whole spine. **Gen′eral g.,** galvanization applied to the body generally.

**Gal′vanize.** To place under the influence of the galvanic current.

**Galvanocaus′tic.** Relating to galvanocautery; employed for galvanocauterization.

**Galvanocauteriza′tion.** Cauterization by means of galvanic electricity.

**Galvanocau′tery.** Wire heated by the galvanic current for cauterization. (See cut under *Cautery*.)

**Galvanocontractil′ity.** Muscular contractility under the influence of the galvanic current.

**Galvanocontrac′tion.** Galvanotonus.

Galvanic Batteries.

| Name. | Active plate. | Excitant. | Depolarizer. | Passive plate. | Approximate electromotive force (volts). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Smee | Zinc. | Dilute sulphuric acid 1-8 | None. | Platinized silver. | 0.8 |
| Bichromate | " | " " " 1-8 | Chromic acid. | Carbon. | 1.9 |
| Latimer Clark's standard cell | " | Zinc sulphate. | Mercurous sulphate. | Mercury. | 1.438 (legal).<br>1.434 (true). |
| Daniell | " | Zinc sulphate or dilute sulphuric acid 1-12. | Copper sulphate in porous pot. | Copper. | 1.079 |
| Grove | " | Dilute sulphuric acid. | Strong nitric acid in porous pot. | Platinum. | 1.9 |
| Bunsen | " | " " " |  | Carbon. | 1.9 |
| De la Rue | " | Ammonium chloride, saturated solution. | Silver chloride. | Silver. | 1.0 |
| Skrivanoff | " | Sodium or potassium hydrate, 75 per cent. | " " | " | 1.5 |
| Leclanché | " | Ammonium chloride, saturated solution. | Manganese dioxide, with or without porous pot. | Carbon. | 1.48 |

**Galvanofarada′ic** or **Galvanofarad′ic.** Relating to galvanism and faradism.

**Galvanofaradiza′tion.** Application of continued and interrupted current in combination.

**Galvanol′ysis.** Electrolysis.

**Galvanomag′netism.** Electromagnetism.

**Galvanom′eter.** Instrument to measure and indicate intensity, direction, and other properties of the galvanic current by deflection of the magnetic needle.

**Galvanopunc′ture.** Electropuncture.

**Gal′vanoscope.** Instrument for determining the existence and direction of a galvanic current.

**Galvanos′copy.** Medical examination by the aid of galvanism.

**Galvanosur′gery.** Surgical application of galvanism to the treatment of disease.

**Galvanotherapeu′tics** or **Galvanother′apy.** Employment of galvanism as a therapeutic agent.

**Galvanother′my.** Production of heat by galvanism.

**Galvanoton′ic.** Relating to galvanotonus. **G. contrac′tion,** tonic contraction of a muscle under the stimulus of a continuous electric current.

**Galvanot′onus.** Electrotonus. Persistent contraction of a muscle after the current to the motor nerve is closed.

**Galvanot′ropism** (*trope,* turning). The movements of turning noticed when the galvanic current is applied to the growing organs of plants.

**Galve′sia puncta′ta.** Scrophularious Peruvian plant; aromatic and carminative.

**Gam′ba.** Patella, leg, hoof.

**Gam′beer, Gam′bier,** or **Gam′bir.** See *Catechu* and *Nauclea gambir.*

**Gambo′dic acid.** $C_{65}H_{35}O_{12}$. Acid resin from gamboge, resembling gambogic acid.

**Gamboge′.** Cambogia.

**Gambo′gia.** Cambogia.

**Gambo′gic acid.** Cambogic acid.

**Gamenoma′nia** (*gamos,* marriage). An insane impulse to enter upon the married state in spite of obvious impediments.

**Gam′etal.** Relating to a gamete or to sexual reproduction of cells; conjugating, generative.

**Gam′ete.** A cell or mass of protoplasm which unites with another to form a spore, or zygote. Sexual form of the malarial parasite, a gametocyte.

**Gam′etocyte.** The crescent or sexual form of the malarial parasite.

**Gam′ic** (*gamos,* marriage). Relating to fecundation; sexual.

**Gam′ma-gran′ules.** Coarse basophile granules found in mast cells in certain disease states.

**Gam′macism** (*gamma,* Greek letter $\gamma$). Difficulty or imperfection in the articulation of the guttural consonants; stuttering over the emission of such sounds as *g* and *k.*

**Gam′mism.** Psammism.

**Gamogen′esis** (*gamos,* sexual union, *genesis,* production). Sexual generation or reproduction.

**Gamoma′nia** (*gamos,* marriage). Gamenomania.

**Gamomor′phism** (*gamos,* marriage, *morphe,* form). Puberty; full sexual development.

**Gam′phe** or **Gamphe′le.** Gena; maxillary bone.

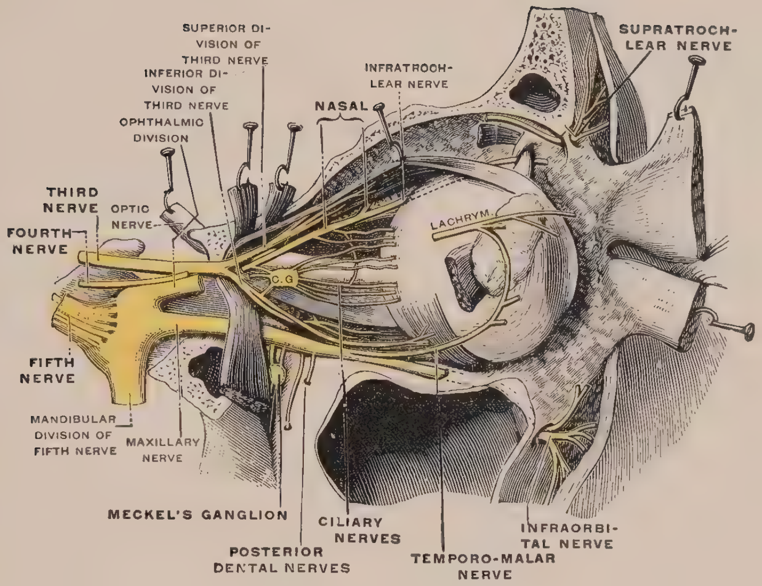
**Gan′glia** (pl. of ganglion) **aberran′tia.** Small, abnormally located masses of gray matter on the posterior roots of the spinal nerves. **G. accesso′ria trun′ci cervica′lis,** small ganglionic masses connected with the cervical sympathetic system. **G. carot′ica,** carotid ganglia. **G. caverno′sa,** carotid ganglion. **G. cer′ebri posti′ca,** thalami nervorum opticorum. **G. cervica′lia** or **cervi′cis,** cervical ganglia. **G. cilia′ria accesso′ria,** accessory or unusual ganglia on ciliary nerves. **G. cœli′aca,** semilunar ganglia. **G. of crus,** corpora striata; cortical part of cerebrum. **G. of crus′ta,** caudate and lenticular nuclei and substantia nigra. **G. cubita′lia,** lymphatic glands along the brachial artery. **G. dorsa′lia,** lymphatic glands on the posterior thoracic wall. **Form′ative g.,** see *Ganglion.* **G. genita′lia,** ganglionic masses in the aortic and spermatic plexuses. **Glossopharyn′geal g.,** two ganglia on the glossopharyngeal nerve, called the jugular and the petrous ganglion. **Hemispher′ical g.,** hemispheres of the brain. **G. hordeifor′mia,** g. dorsalia. **G. of in′crease,** see *Ganglion.* **G. intercala′ria,** g. aberrantia. **G. interme′dia trun′ci cervica′lis,** g. accessoria trunci cervicalis. **Lum′bar g.,** lymphatic glands of the lumbar region. **G. me′dia,** thalami optici. **G. mesenter′ica,** mesenteric glands. **G. nervo′rum,** nervous ganglions; see *Ganglion.* **G. prostat′ica,** small ganglia in prostatic plexus. **G. puden′da,** g. prostatica. **G. retifor′mia,** plexuses of nerves with accompanying ganglia in organs which have unstriated muscular fibres. **G. segrega′ta,** ganglia of the sympathetic system. **Sen′sory g.,** see *Sensory ganglia.* **G. sola′ris,** semilunar ganglia. **G. spermat′ica,** spermatic ganglia. **G. splanch′nica,** semilunar ganglia. **Sympathet′ic g. of head,** ophthalmic, otic, sphenopalatine, and submaxillary ganglia. **G. of tegmen′tum,** corpora quadrigemina and thalami optici. **G. thyroide′a inferio′ra,** sympathetic ganglia in course of inferior thyroid artery.

**Gan′gliac, Gan′gliar,** or **Gan′gliated.** Ganglionic; having ganglia or formed of them.

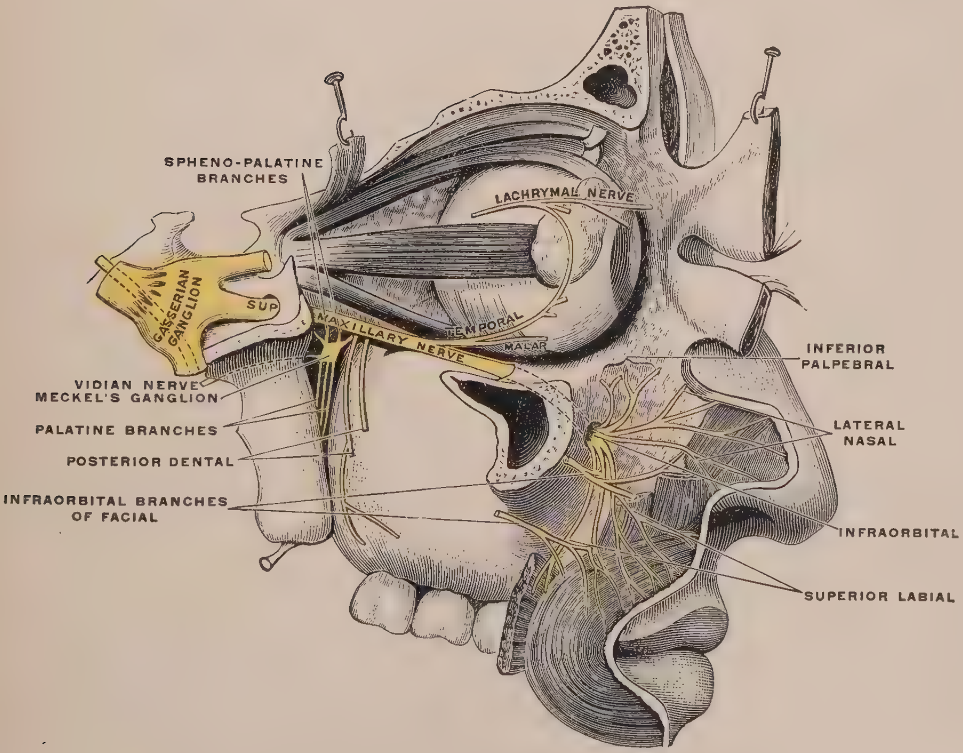
**Gangliasthe′nia.** Neurasthenia; gangliopathy.

**Gan′gliform** or **Gan′glioform** (*ganglion + forma,* form). Having the shape of a ganglion.

**Ganglii′tis.** Ganglionitis. **G. centra′lis** or **medulla′ris,** cholera. **G. peripher′ica,** mild form of cholera.



The ciliary ganglion. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



The Gasserian ganglion and Meckel's ganglion. (Gerrish, after Testut.)

**Gan′glioblast.** Ganglionic cell in the embryo.

**Gangliocytin′.** Nuclein.

**Ganglio′lum** (dim. of ganglion). Small ganglion. **G. tympan′icum,** glandula tympanica.

**Ganglio′ma.** Tumor, especially epithelioma, of the lymphatic glands. Adenoma.

**Gan′glion** (knot). In anatomy, a name generally given to a knot-like enlargement in the course of a nerve. It is applied, however, to structures differing considerably from each other in size, color, texture, functions, etc. They are divided into glandiform, lymphatic, and nervous ganglia. 1. *Glandiform ganglions,* called also adenoid, vascular, and sanguineous ganglions. Blind, ductless, blood, and vascular glands are organs formed of agglomerated globules, pervaded by blood-vessels surrounded by areolar membrane, and containing a milky or yellowish fluid. To this class belong the spleen, thymus, thyroid, and suprarenal glands. 2. *Lymphatic ganglions,* see *Lymphatic.* 3. *Nervous ganglions,* ganglia of increase, formative ganglia. Enlargements or knots in the course of a nerve, belonging in general to the system of the great sympathetic. One exists on the posterior root of every spinal nerve, and on one cerebral—the fifth. They have been regarded as small brains, or centres of nervous action, independent of the encephalon, and intended exclusively for organic life. Being formed by the union of the cerebral and spinal nerves, they may send out the influence of both these nervous centres to the parts to which the nerves proceeding from them are distributed. Ganglia are chiefly composed of vesicular neurine, and appear to be concerned in the formation and dispensation of nerve-power. Also a globular, hard, indolent tumor, situated in the course of a tendon, especially at the wrist, and formed of a viscid, albuminous fluid, contained in a cyst. The cyst is sometimes loose, but usually communicates, by a narrow footstalk, with the sheath of a tendon, or even with the synovial capsule of a neighboring articulation. Treatment consists in compression, percussion, the use of discutients, extirpation, or incision. Also enlarged bursa mucosa. Lymphatic nodule. See also *Ganglia.* **G. abdomina′le,** semilunar g. **G. a. centra′le,** cœliac plexus. **G. a. max′imum,** semilunar ganglion. **G. acus′ticum,** combination of g. nervi vestibuli and g. spinale. **Ad′enoid g.,** glandiform g. **G. of An′dersch,** petrous ganglion. **An′nular g.,** annulus gangliformis, see *Ciliary ligament.* **Ante′rior cer′ebral g.,** corpus striatum alone, or with corpus lenticulare. **Ante′rior g. of op′tic thal′amus,** anterior tubercle of optic thalamus. **G. of Ar′nold,** otic ganglion. **Aud′itory g.,** accessory ganglion of the auditory nerve, between vestibular root and restiform body; tuberculum acusticum. **G. of Au′erbach,** layer of nodular ganglionic nervous masses in the intestines between the circular and longitudinal muscular fibre layers. **Auric′ular g.,** otic ganglion. **Az′ygous g.,** g. opposite coccyx; see *Trisplanchnic nerve.* **Ba′sal g.,** ganglia at the base of the brain, including the corpus striatum, optic thalamus, and corpora quadrigemina. **Ba′sal op′tic g.,** mass of cells below the third ventricle in the tuber cinereum, near the optic tract. **G. of Bid′der,** two ganglia observed in the heart of the frog, situated in the auricular groove. **G. of Boch′dalek,** small thickening formed by a branch of the anterior dental nerve uniting with a branch of the posterior nasal nerve from Meckel's ganglion; supramaxillary plexus. **G. of Bock,** carotid ganglion. **Car′diac g.,** see under *Cardiac.* **G. cardi′acum infe′rius** or **mag′num** or **Wrisber′gii,** cardiac ganglion. **Carot′ic** or **carot′id g.,** see *Carotic* or *Carotid nerve.* **Casse′rian g.,** Gasserian g., see *G. of Gasser.* **Cav′ernous g.,** see *Carotic* or *Carotid nerve.* **G. cell-layer,** layer of cortical substance of the brain having nerve-cells resembling motor cells of the spinal cord. **G. cells,** nerve-cells imbedded in gray matter of cerebrospinal axis and ganglia, and in some of the sympathetic nerves. **G. cerebel′li,** corpus dentatum. **Cer′ebral g.,** great cerebral nervous centres. **Cer′ebral ante′rior g.,** corpora striata. **Cer′ebral poste′rior g.,** thalami nervorum opticorum. **G. cer′ebri ante′rius,** corpora striata. **G. cervica′le,** ganglion in the uterovaginal plexus; also masses of gray matter connected with the sympathetic system in the neck; there are three of these, the *superior,* variously called *first ganglion, g. fusiforme, g. magnum, g. olivare,* and *g. supremum;* the *middle,* variously called *second ganglion* and *g. thyroideum;* and the *inferior,* variously called *third ganglion, g. tertium, g. infimum.* **G. cervica′le u′teri,** g. in the uterovaginal plexus. **G. cervica′le va′gi,** ganglia of the trunk of the vagus or pneumogastric nerve. **G. cilia′re,** corpus dentatum. **G. c. accesso′rium,** detached nervous masses associated with the orbital nerves. **Cil′iary g.,** ophthalmic ganglion. **G. of cir′cumflex nerve,** ganglionic enlargement on a branch of that nerve. **Cloquet's′ g.,** ganglion on branches of the nasopalatine nerves; nasopalatine plexus. **G. coccyge′um,** small ganglion in front of the coccyx. **Coch′lear g.,** g. spirale; g. Cortii. **Cœ′liac g.,** cœliac plexus; semilunar ganglion. **G. cor′puscles,** see *Neurine.* **G. Cor′tii, G. of Cor′ti** (after Corti, Italian anatomist), plexus of dark bordered nerve-fibres formed by nerves of the cochlea in the cavities of the osseous zone, which contain an aggregation of bipolar, oval, minute ganglionic cells that probably intercept all the fibres of the cochlear nerves in their course. **G. craniocervica′le,** ganglion cervicale (superior). **G. cro′chu,** hippocampal convolution. **G. diaphragmat′icum,** small ganglion connected with the phrenic plexus at its junction with the phrenic nerve; phrenic g. **G. of Ehr′enritter,** jugular ganglion; reddish-gray mass on the glossopharyngeal nerve in foramen lacerum, above the ganglion of Andersch. **Extraventric′ular g.,** lenticular nucleus. **G. of fa′cial nerve,** enlargement on that nerve in the Fallopian canal. **First cer′vical g.,** superior cervical ganglion. **G. of fifth nerve,** g. of Gasser. **G. of Frank′enhaeser,** see *Frankenhaeser.* **G. of Fro′riep,** see *Froriep.* **Fu′siform g.,** superior cervical ganglion. **G. of Gas′ser,** ganglion of fifth nerve; semicircular knot on the fifth pair, before its division into three branches, on the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone; resembles ganglia on posterior roots of spinal nerves. **G. genicula′tum,** g. of facial nerve; see also *Corpora geniculata.* **Glan′diform g.,** see *Ganglion.* **G. glob′ules,** see *Neurine.* **G. of Gud′den,** see *Gudden.* **G. haben′ulæ,** small ganglion near the point of entrance of the posterior commissure into the thalamus opticus. **Hepat′ic g.,** a g. about the hepatic artery. **G. im′par,** see *Trisplanchnic nerve;* g. coccygeum. **G. incisi′vum** or **incisu′rum,** Cloquet's g. **G. infe′rius,** a g. situated on the pneumogastric nerve. **Inframax′illary g.,** one of two ganglia, *anterior* and *posterior,* near the incisor and the last molar teeth. **Inhib′itory g.,** a nerve centre modifying or restraining function. **Intercarot′id g.** or **G. intercarot′icum,** anterior branches of the superior cervical ganglion ramify upon the external carotid artery and its branches, forming around each a delicate plexus, on the nerves composing which small ganglia are occasionally found, named, according to position, intercarotid, lingual, temporal, and pharyngeal; the intercarotid ganglion is made up of arterial glomeruli gathered into masses and surrounded by dense plexuses of nerves. **Interme′diate g.,** basal g. **Interos′seous g.,** ganglion of this nerve at the wrist. **Interpedun′cular g.,** small mass of gray fibres between the peduncles of the brain. **Interver′tebral g.,** see *Vertebral nerves.* **G. intervertebra′le cap′itis,** g. of Gasser; in fetal life, a ganglionic mass afterward developed into superior ganglia of pneumogastric and glossopharyngeal. **G. jugula′re glossopharynge′i** or **supe′rius,** g. of Ehrenritter. **G. jugula′re va′gi,** g. of root of vagus nerve. **G. of Laumonier′,** see *Carotid* or *Carotic nerve.* **Lentic′ular g.,** ophthalmic g. **Lin′gual g.,** see *Ganglion, intercarotid;* submaxillary ganglion. **G. lingua′le mol′le,** lingual ganglion. **G.**

of **Lob′stein**, see *Lobstein.* **G. of Loe′wit**, see *Loewit.* **G. of Lud′wig**, see *Ludwig.* **Lum′bar g.**, one of several pairs of ganglia behind the abdominal aorta. **Lymphat′ic g.**, see *Lymphatic.* **G. maxilla′re**, submaxillary ganglion. **G. of Meckel′**, sphenopalatine ganglion; inferior submaxillary ganglion. **G. of Meiss′ner**, see *Meissner.* **G. mesenter′icum supe′rius**, ganglion in the solar plexus, near the point of origin of the artery of that name. **G. of Mey′nert**, see *Meynert.* **Mo′tor g.**, nerve centre controlling motion. **G. Mül′leri**, g. of Ehrenritter. **G. nasa′le**, sphenopalatine g. **Nasopal′atine g.**, g. Cloqueti; see *Nasopalatine ganglion.* **G. ner′vi glossopharynge′i supe′rius**, g. of Ehrenritter; jugular g.; petrous g. **G. ner′vi op′tici**, ganglionic layer of retina. **G. ner′vi vestib′uli**, small masses on vestibular nerve of the ear. **Ner′vous g.**, neuroma. **G. oliva′re**, inferior cervical ganglion; g. of trunk of pneumogastric nerve. **Ophthal′mic g.**, see *Ophthalmic ganglion.* **Op′tic g.**, quadrigemina tubercula. **Or′bital g.**, ophthalmic g. **G. o′ticum**, see *Otic.* **Petro′sal g.**, see *Petrous ganglion.* **Pe′trous g.**, see *Petrous ganglion.* **Pharyn′geal g.**, see *G., intercarotid.* **G. pharynge′um mol′le**, pharyngeal g.; see *G., intercarotid.* **Phren′ic g.**, a g. beneath the diaphragm, where the right phrenic nerve joins the phrenic plexus. **G. plexifor′me**, g. of Gasser. **G. of pneumogas′tric**, ganglionic structure in the pneumogastric as it passes through the foramen lacerum posterius. **G. postpyramida′le**, nucleus clavatus. **G. pterygopalati′num**, sphenopalatine g. **G. of Remak′**, see *Remak.* **G. rena′le**, mass of cells in solar plexus, near the point of origin of the renal artery. **G. ret′inæ**, delicate layer of large ganglion cells, with processes branching to optic nerve-fibres of the internal molecular layer. **G. rhin′icum**, sphenopalatine ganglion. **G. of Ri′bes**, nervous ganglion upon the anterior communicating artery of the brain at the point of junction of the right and left trunks of the sympathetic. **Sa′cral g.**, one of several g. lying anterior to the sacrum. **Sanguin′eous g.**, glandiform g. **Scar′pa's g.**, see *Scarpa.* **Schach′er's g.**, see *Schacher.* **G. semiluna′re**, g. of Gasser; ophthalmic ganglion. **Sen′sory g.**, see *Sensory ganglia.* **G. of Soem′mering**, see *Soemmering.* **G. sola′re**, semilunar ganglion. **Sphenoi′dal g.**, sphenopalatine ganglion. **Sphenopal′atine g.**, see *Sphenopalatine.* **Spi′nal g.**, one of the ganglia on the posterior root of each spinal nerve. **G. spina′le in′fimum**, g. impar; see *Trisplanchnic nerve.* **G. spira′le**, ganglion Cortii. **G. splanch′nicosuprarena′le**, ganglion on small splanchnic nerve. **G. splanch′nicum**, ganglion on great splanchnic nerve; semilunar ganglion. **G. stella′tum**, first dorsal ganglion of the sympathetic nerve. **G. sublingua′le**, submaxillary ganglion. **Submax′illary g.**, see *Submaxillary.* **G. of the supe′rior laryn′geal branch**, see *Pneumogastric nerves.* **G. supe′rius va′gi**, ganglion of the root of the vagus nerve. **G. supramaxilla′re poste′rius**, occasional plexus on the superior dental nerves. **Suprare′nal g.**, a g. situated at the point of union of the great splanchnic nerves. **G. supre′mum sympath′ici**, ganglion cervicale (superior). **G. tec′ti**, nucleus of gray matter in cerebellum, over roof of fourth ventricle. **Tem′poral g.**, see *G., intercarotid.* **Thorac′ic g.**, one of the ganglia situated near the head of each rib. **G. thyroide′um**, ganglion cervicale (medium); see *Trisplanchnic nerve.* **G. thyroide′um supe′rius**, occasional ganglion situated above the middle cervical ganglion. **G. transver′sum**, g. semilunare. **G. of Troisier′**, see *Troisier.* **G. trun′ci va′gum**, g. of the trunk of vagus. **Tympan′ic g.**, a g. in the canal between the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the tympanum. **G. of Valen′tin**, see *Valentin.* **Vas′cular g.**, glandiform g. **Ver′tebral g.**, g. cervicale inferius; see *Trisplanchnic nerve.* **Vestib′ular g.**, a g. in the aqueduct of Fallopius. **G. of Wal′ter**, g. impar. **G. of Wris′berg**, cardiac ganglion.

**Gan′glionary.** Ganglionic.

**Ganglionemphrax′is** (*ganglion + emphraxis*, obstruction). Obstruction of the lymphatic glands.

**Ganglioneure′.** A ganglionic nerve cell.

**Ganglion′ic.** Ganglionary, gangliar, gangliated. Relating to ganglia; nerves are so called in the course of which ganglions are met with, as the greater part of the branches of the great sympathetic or trisplanchnic nerve, the posterior roots of the spinal nerves, etc. *Ganglionics* are agents affecting the ganglionic or great sympathetic system of nerves, as stimulants and sedatives. **G. ar′teries**, branches from trunks forming the circle of Willis, which furnish blood to the basal ganglia. **G. canal′**, a canal surrounding spirally the modiolus of the cochlea and containing the ganglion spirale. **G. cells**, nerve cells of large size found in the spinal ganglia; ganglioneures. **G. cel′lular lay′er**, layer of bulbous olfactorius, having nerve cells resembling pyramidal cells of the cortex cerebri. **G. col′umns of spi′nal cord**, see *Columns of spinal cord.* **G. lay′er**, a layer of the retina of which the outer stratum is made up of large, vertically oval nuclei, which are contained in bipolar spindle-shaped cell, which are prolonged into fibres; the inner stratum consists of large nerve cells, mostly spheroidal, each of which is connected below with nerve-fibres from the adjacent layer; also a layer of the cerebral cortex. **G. nerve**, trisplanchnic nerve. **G. ner′vous sys′tem**, see *Trisplanchnic nerve.* **G. sali′va**, saliva excited by irritation of the submaxillary ganglion.

**Ganglioni′tis** or **ganglii′tis.** Inflammation of a nervous ganglion or of a lymphatic ganglion; adenitis. **Mesenter′ic g.**, inflammation of the mesenteric glands; adenitis mesenterica. **G. peripher′ica et medulla′ris**, cholera.

**Gangliop′athy** (*ganglion + pathos*, affection). Disease of the ganglionic nervous system; condition in which debility is associated with paralysis, hyperæsthesia, or dysæsthesia of the solar plexus and the central ganglia of the sympathetic system.

**Gan′golphe's sign.** Effusion of bloody serum into the abdominal cavity in cases of strangulated hernia.

**Gangræ′na** (*graino*, to gnaw or eat). Gangrene. **G. idiopath′ica**, senile gangrene. **G. neurot′ica**, gangrene following Raynaud's disease. **G. nosocomia′lis** or **nosocomio′rum**, hospital gangrene. **G. o′ris**, noma. **G. os′sis**, spina ventosa. **G. ustilagin′ea**, ergotism.

**Gangræno′ma.** Gangrenous neoplasm.

**Gangræno′sis.** State of being gangrenous or of becoming gangrenous.

**Gan′grene.** Local death; privation of life or partial death of an organ. It is attended with a sudden diminution of feeling in the part affected; livid discoloration, detachment of the cuticle, under which a turbid fluid is effused; and with crepitation, owing to the disengagement of air into the areolar texture. When the part has become quite black, and incapable of all feeling, circulation, and life, it constitutes the second stage, or mortification, and is called sphacelus. Gangrene is frequently used synonymously with mortification, local asphyxia being the term employed for the condition in which the parts are in a state of suspended animation, and consequently susceptible of resuscitation. When the part is filled with fluid entering into putrefaction, the affection is called humid or moist gangrene; when it is dry and shrivelled, it constitutes dry gangrene, mummification. To this class belongs senile gangrene or spontaneous gangrene of old people, which rarely admits of cure. Gangrene of any kind may be caused by violent inflammation, external injury (traumatic gangrene), contusion, a burn, congelation, the ligature of a large arterial trunk, mechanical obstruction to the return of blood (static gangrene), or by some inappreciable internal cause. **Ca′seous g.**, caseation. **Cir′cumscribed pul′monary g.**, localized gangrene generally involving the lower lobes of the lung at the periphery, due to traumatism or plugging up of blood-vessels. **Decu′bital g.**, bedsore. **Diabet′ic g.**, sphaceloderma. **Dry g.**, see *Gangrene*. **Embol′ic g.**, gangrene caused by an embolus or clot that interferes with the circulation of the blood. **Ful′minant g.**, acute inflammatory gangrene. **Gla′cier g.**, see *Glacier*. **Hos′pital g.**, see *Hospital gangrene*. **Hu′mid g.**, see *Gangrene*. **Moist g.**, see *Gangrene*. **Mul′tiple dissem′inated g.**, rupia escharotica. **Nosoco′mial g.**, hospital g. **Pri′mary g.**, g. occurring without any prior inflammatory changes. **Pulp′y g.**, hospital gangrene. **Sec′ondary g.**, g. supervening upon severe inflammation. **Se′nile g.**, see *Gangrene*. **Sponta′neous g.**, see *Gangrene*. **Stat′ic g.**, see *Gangrene*. **Symmet′rical g.**, Raynaud's disease. **Traumat′ic g.**, see *Gangrene*. **White g.**, a form of moist gangrene caused by anæmia and a sluggish condition or impediment in the lymphatic system.

**Gan′grenous.** Affected with or relating to gangrene.

**Gan′nal's solu′tion.** Solution for preserving animal substances, made by dissolving ℥j of acetate of aluminum in ℥xx of water. It has been employed externally in parasitic skin diseases and as an antiseptic.

**Gant's line.** Hypothetical line below the trochanter major, used to guide the operator in section of the thigh-bone. **G.'s opera′tion**, operation for the relief of ankylosis of the hip, consisting in section of the thigh-bone below the trochanter.

**Gaol cachex′ia.** See *Cachexia*. **G. fever**, typhus.

**Gap.** A breach or solution of continuity. **Boch′dalek's g.**, see *Bochdalek*. **Cra′nial g.**, congenital fissure of the skull.

**Gapes.** Respiratory disease of fowls from the presence of a parasite, *Sclerostoma syngamus*.

**Ga′ping.** Yawning.

**Garci′nia cambo′gia** (after Dr. L. Garcin, an English traveller, who described it). Ord. *Guttiferæ*. Tree of Ceylon and East India, affording concrete juice similar to gamboge. **G. celeb′ica**, species of East and West Indies; fruit is febrifuge. **G. flor′ida**, sangshihsee; grows in Asia; fruit is demulcent and refrigerant; leaves are emetic, stimulant, and diuretic. **G. gambo′gia**, G. cambogia. **G. grandiflo′ra**, similar in general and therapeutic properties to G. florida. **G. gummif′era** grows in India; exudes resin; said to have antispasmodic properties. **G. gut′ta**, G. cambogia, G. morella. **G. hanbur′ii** or **hanbur′yi**, Siamese and Cochin Chinese tree, the official source of gamboge in some pharmacopœias. **G. in′dica**, G. purpurea. **G. ko′la**, African tree; seeds are bitter, astringent, and stimulant. **G. malabar′ica**, resin of this tree of Malabar is cathartic. **G. mangosta′na**, systematic name of the mangostan, mangoustan, mangostine, or mangosteen tree, mangostana; growing in abundance in Java and the Molucca Islands. The fruit, about the size of an orange, is eaten in almost every disorder. The dried bark is used medicinally in chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, and tenesmus, and a strong decoction in ulcerated sore throat. **G. morel′la**, this tree of the East Indies and Ceylon is a source of an excellent quality of gambogia. **G. papil′la**, G. cambogia. **G. pedicella′ta**, G. hanburii. **G. picto′ria**, Mysore gamboge tree; Indian tree from which gamboge is derived. **G. purpu′rea**, from this species concrete oil of mangosteen is obtained, called in India kokum butter. The oil is extracted from the fruit by boiling. It is used in India in cases of chaps. **G. zeylan′ica**, G. cambogia.

**Gar′den angel′ica.** Angelica archangelica. **G. ar′tichoke**, Cynara scolymus. **G. cress**, peppergrass, leaves of Lepidium sativum; diuretic, expectorant, antiscorbutic. **G. en′dive**, Cichorium endivia. **G. mar′igold**, Calendula officinalis. **G. nastur′tium**, Tropœolum majus. **G. night′shade**, Solanum nigrum. **G. rad′ish**, Raphanus sativus. **G. sage**, Salvia officinalis. **G. sor′rel**, Rumex acetosa. **G. spurge**, Euphorbium lathyris. **G. thyme**, Thymus vulgaris.

**Garde′nia campanula′ta** (after Dr. Alex. Garden). Indian bush; berries are anthelmintic and purgative. **G. dumeto′rum**, Randia dumetorum. **G. flor′ida**, Japanese and Chinese plant, the fruit of which is employed in phthisis, cutaneous affections, fevers, etc. The fruit of **G. grandiflo′ra**, which has the same habitat, has similar properties. **G. lu′cida**, the source of gardenin. **G. medicina′lis**, plant of Guinea; its fruit has the same effects as other fruits of this genus. **G. radi′cans**, fruit has the same properties as G. florida. **G. spino′sa**, Randia dumetorum. **G. suave′olens**, Brazilian plant; leaves and internal part of husk of the fruit are tonic.

**Garden′ic acid.** $C_{14}H_{10}O_6$. See *Gardenin*.

**Gardenin′.** Yellow, crystallized compound derived from Gardenia lucida by dissolving its resin in alcohol. When gardenin is treated with nitric acid a red, crystallized acid is obtained, *gardenic acid*.

**Gard′iner-Brown's test.** When a tuning-fork is placed on the vertex of the head in disease of the labyrinth of the ear, the sound heard by the patient is lost to him several seconds before the sensation of the vibrations is lost to the practitioner.

**Garel's′ sign.** When an electric light is introduced into the cavity of the mouth, the illumination is perceived on the healthy side only, should the other side be affected with empyema.

**Garel′-Bur′ger's sign.** Garel's sign.

**Gar′garism** or **Gargaris′ma** (*gargarizo*, to gargle). Gargle; liquid medicine intended to be retained in the mouth for a certain time, and to be thrown in contact with the uvula, velum pendulum, tonsils, etc., the liquid being agitated by the air issuing from the larynx as the head is thrown back. Gargles are employed in various diseases of the mouth and throat, and are made of stimulants, sedatives, astringents, refrigerants, etc., according to circumstances. The process is termed gargling.

**Gargariza′tion.** Gargling.

**Gar′get.** Phytolacca decandra. Inflammation of the udder of cows. Form of distemper in hogs.

**Gargi′na balsam.** See *Dipterocarpus*.

**Gar′gle, Garg′ling.** See *Gargarism*.

**Gar′land's s-curve.** Ellis's line.

**Gar′lic.** Allium.

**Gar′lock.** Sinapis arvensis.

**Garos′mus.** Chenopodium vulvaria.

**Garou′ bark.** Daphne gnidium.

**Gar′rick fe′ver.** See *Siddons fever*.

**Gar′rod's test.** Five to six minims of acetic acid are added to ʒij of blood serum in a glass dish. When the fluids are thoroughly mixed a thread is introduced; if uric acid is present, crystallization will occur along the thread after a few hours.

**Gar′rot** or **garrotte′** (*garrotter*, to tie fast). Compressing bandage, tightened by twisting a small cylinder of wood passed beneath it, by which the arteries of a limb are compressed, for the purpose of suspending the flow of blood in cases of hemorrhage, aneurysm, amputation, etc.

**Garrul′itas** (*garrio*, to chatter). Loquacity. **G. cun′ni** or **vul′væ**, audible discharge of flatus from the vagina.

**Gar′rya fremont′ii.** California shrub, skunkbush, fever-bush or quinine bush; reputed to possess antiperiodic properties. Astringent, bitter, soluble alkaloid, called *garryine*, has been derived from it.

**Garryine′.** See *Garrya fremontii*.

**Gärt′ner's canals′** or **ducts.** Excretory ducts of the Wolffian bodies extending from the parovarium to the vagina, through the broad ligament; they disappear in the further development of the child, but in some of the lower animals, as the pig, they persist and receive this name. **G.'s cyst**, a cystic tumor formed from G.'s canal in the fœtus. **G.'s tonom′eter**, see *Tonometer*.

**Garu′ga** or **garu′ja pinna′ta.** Malabar plant, of genus *Burseraceæ*, leaves of which are used in diseases of the liver.

**Garu′leum bipinna′tum.** South African plant, snakeroot, used as an antidote to the bites of venomous serpents. It is also used in chest diseases, as asthma, and in affections in which free secretion from the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes is indicated; it is also diaphoretic and diuretic.

**Gas.** Air. Name once given to carbonic acid developed in the vinous fermentation; afterward it was appropriated to every fluid which was believed to preserve its aëriform state at all temperatures. Ultimately it was extended to all aëriform bodies. Non-permanent gases are generally termed vapors; they return spontaneously to the liquid state when a portion of their caloric is abstracted. Gases which can be forced into the liquid state only by compression and extreme cold are called permanent gases; they are all capable of combining with solids or liquids. **Clay′ton g.**, see *Clayton*. **Illu′minating g.**, a mixture of many gases obtained by the destructive distillation of coal or wood; it consists chiefly of hydrogen, marsh gas, and olefiant gas. **Irrespi′rable g.**, a g. whose entrance into the larynx gives rise to reflex spasm of the glottis; its presence in the trachea causes inflammation and death. **Laugh′ing g.**, $N_2O$, nitrous oxide, obtained by heating ammonium nitrate to 350° F.; employed for the induction of general anæsthesia. **Marsh g.**, $CH_4$, carbureted hydrogen, methane; an odorless, inflammable gas, formed by the decomposition of organic matter; it is the chief ingredient of the fire-damp of mines. **O′lefiant g.**, $C_2H_4$, ethylene or ethene; an inflammable gas, a prominent ingredient of illuminating gas. **Sew′er g.**, a mixture of numerous deleterious and other gases arising from sewers, in which disease-producing microorganisms may exist and be disseminated.

**Gas′eous.** Relating or appertaining to or having the form of gas. **G. pulse,** a soft, full pulse.

**Gas′-forming bacil′lus.** Bacillus aërogenes.

**Gas′kell's clamp.** Clamp for compressing the heart, used in experiments on that organ in animals intended to hinder impulses from being conveyed from one part of the heart to the other, so that the pulsations of the auricles and ventricles may be separately registered.

**Gasomet′ric.** Relating to gasometry. **G. anal′ysis,** see *Analysis*.

**Gasom′etry.** The measurement or determination of the amount of gas in any given compound.

**Gasp′ing.** Labored respiration; a series of short spasmodic inspirations.

**Gasse′rian ar′tery.** Branch of the internal carotid distributed to the Gasserian ganglion; also branch to the same ganglion from the middle meningeal artery. **G. gan′glion,** ganglion of the fifth nerve; see *Ganglion of Gasser*.

**Gas-sphyg′moscope.** Apparatus by which arterial movement of the pulse is indicated on the flame of a lamp.

**Gas′ter** (belly). Uterus, abdomen, stomach. **G. mus′culi,** belly of muscle; see *Muscle*.

**Gasteral′gia.** Gastralgia.

**Gasterasthe′nia** (*gaster*, stomach, *asthenia*, debility). Debility of the stomach.

**Gasteratax′ia** (*ataxia*, irregularity). Gastric disorder, impediment, or weakness.

**Gasteremphrax′is** (*emphraxis*, obstruction). Obstruction of the pyloric opening of the stomach.

**Gasterhysterot′omy** (*gaster*, abdomen, *hystera*, uterus, *tome*, section). Operation for opening the womb by section of the abdomen. Cæsarean section. Laparohysterotomy.

**Gaste′ria.** Aloe.

**Gasterohysterot′omy.** Gasterhysterotomy.

**Gastradeni′tis.** Gastroadenitis.

**Gastræ′mia.** Hyperæmia of the stomach.

**Gas′tral.** Gastric.

**Gastral′gia** (*algos*, pain). Cardialgia; pain in the stomach or in the gastric region; gastrodynia.

**Gastranab′ole** (*gaster*, stomach, *anabole*, throwing up). Bringing up of the contents of the stomach by vomiting or at pleasure, as in rumination.

**Gastraneu′ria** (*gaster*, stomach, *a*, priv., *neuron*, nerve). Want of nervous tone of the stomach.

**Gastraneurys′ma** (*aneurysma*, dilatation). Dilatation of the stomach.

**Gastrangemphrax′is.** Gasteremphraxis.

**Gastratax′ia.** Gasterataxia.

**Gastratroph′ia** (*atrophia*, wasting). Atrophy of the stomach.

**Gastrec′tasis** or **gastrecta′sia** (*ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of the stomach.

**Gastrec′tomy** (*gaster*, stomach, *ektome*, excision). Excision of a portion of the stomach.

**Gastrelco′sis** (*helkosis*, ulceration). Ulceration of the stomach. See *Ulcus perforans*.

**Gastrelytroto′mia.** Laparoelytrotomy. See *Cæsarean section*.

**Gastremphrax′is.** Gasteremphraxis.

**Gastrencephalo′ma.** Encephaloid of the stomach.

**Gastrenteral′gia** (*gaster*, stomach, *enteron*, intestine, *algos*, pain). Pain in the stomach and bowels.

**Gastrenter′ic.** Gastroenteric.

**Gastrenteri′tis.** Gastroenteritis.

**Gastrenteromala′cia** (*malakia*, softening). Softening of the stomach and intestines.

**Gastrepati′tis** (*hepatitis*, inflammation of the liver). Inflammation of the stomach and liver.

**Gastrepiplo′ic.** Gastroepiploic.

**Gastrer′ethism** (*erethizo*, to irritate). Irritability of the stomach.

**Gas′tric.** Belonging or relating to the stomach. **G. acids,** see *Gastric juice*. **G. ar′teries,** these are three in number: arteria gastroepiploica dextra, a. gastroepiploica sinistra, and a. coronaria ventriculi. **G. catarrh′,** catarrhal gastritis. **G. cri′ses,** see *Crisis*. **G. fe′ver,** fever associated with disorders of the stomach; typhoid fever. **G. fis′tula,** abnormal communication between stomach and external surface of body, through the abdominal walls. **G. flux′,** gastrorrhœa. **G. fol′licles** or **G. glands,** tubular glands having outlet on lining membrane of stomach. **G. im′pulse,** see *Heart*. **G. influen′za,** see *Influenza*. **G. insuffic′iency,** inability of the stomach, through muscular weakness, to pass its contents normally into the duodenum. **G. juice,** fluid secreted from the mucous membrane of the stomach. As met with it is a mixture of the fluids secreted by that organ with those of the supradiaphragmatic portion of the alimentary canal. Owing to such admixture the most contrary properties have been assigned to it. It was found by the author to contain, in man, chlorohydric and acetic acids, associated with a ferment, pepsin. Gastric juice contains in every 1000 parts, water, 992.60; pepsin, 3.04; free hydrochloric acid, 2.20; alkaline chlorides, 2.0; phosphates of calcium, magnesium, and iron, 0.16. **G. lymphat′ic glands,** glands along curvatures of stomach. **G. nerves,** two cords or branches by which the pneumogastric nerves terminate, and which descend on the anterior and posterior surfaces of the stomach. Filaments of the great sympathetic, accompanying the gastric vessels. **G. omen′tum,** gastrocolic epiploön. **G. plex′us,** nervous network formed by the solar plexus, accompanying coronary artery of the stomach, and passing along the lesser curvature of the stomach, to which it gives branches. **G. si′phon,** see *Siphon, gastric*. **G. tet′any,** see *Tetany*. **G. veins** follow the same distribution as the arteries, and open into the vena porta abdominis.

**Gas′tricism.** Gastritis; indigestion.

**Gastric′olous** (*gaster*, stomach, *colo*, to inhabit). Having a habitat in the stomach; a parasite, for example.

**Gastrimar′gia** or **Gastrim′argism** (*gaster*, stomach, *margos*, greedy). Gluttony.

**Gastris′mus.** Gluttony. See *Saburra*.

**Gastrit′ic.** Relating to gastritis.

**Gastri′tis.** Inflammation of the stomach; gastric catarrh; disease characterized by pyrexia, great anxiety, heat and pain in the epigastrium, increased by taking anything into the stomach, vomiting, and hiccough. The inflammation may be seated either in the peritoneal or in the mucous coat, most frequently in the latter—*esogastritis, endogastritis, gastromy-*

*coderitis, gastritis mucosa*—being often excited directly by acrid ingesta. Various forms of dyspepsia are nothing more than chronic gastritis or endogastritis. Gastric catarrh is a common form of gastritis, marked by active congestion and perhaps hypertrophy of the mucous coat, with excessive secretion of mucus; it is often produced by excess in eating or drinking. The symptoms are those mentioned above. **Arthrit′ic g.**, rheumatism or gout of the stomach. **Atroph′ic g.**, chronic g. characterized by atrophy of the mucous coat of the stomach, mucoid degeneration of the cylindrical cells of the mucous membrane and of the vestibular alveoli, and granular and fatty degeneration of the cells lining the gastric tubules. **G. bacilla′ris**, g. caused by bacilli. **Catar′rhal g.**, see *Gastritis*. **Croup′ous** or **diphtherit′ic g.**, gastritis with formation of false membrane; may occur sometimes as an extension of pharyngeal diphtheria. **Follic′ular** or **gland′ular g.**, inflammation of glands of stomach, especially a form met with in marasmus of old persons, yellow spots of adipose matter appearing on the lining membrane of the stomach. **Gland′ular g.**, see *Gastroadenitis*. **G. glandular′is atroph′ica**, atrophic g. **G. g. prolif′era**, hypertrophic g. or g. prolifera. **Hypertroph′ic g.**, chronic g. characterized by congestion and hypertrophy of the mucous coat of the stomach. **Mam′millated g.**, chronic form of gastritis in which the lining membrane of the stomach is mammilated, some of the glands being dilated and degenerated, while others are atrophied. **G. membrana′cea**, diphtheritic g. **G. mucip′ara**, chronic g. with mucoid degeneration of the tubular cells. **G. mycot′ica**, gastritis caused or accompanied by fungi in the stomach. **G. parasita′ria** or **parasit′ica**, gastritis caused by parasites in the stomach, as worms, etc. **G. parenchymato′sa**, glandular g. **Phleg′monous g.**, acute inflammation of the submucous connective tissue of the stomach, usually accompanied with fibrinous exudation and ulceration and abscess, and gradually invading the muscular and peritoneal coats; it sometimes occurs in typhus fever, blood poisoning, etc. **G. polypo′sa**, an exaggerated form of g. prolifera in which the prominences of the mucous membrane have a nipple-shape or polypoid appearance. **G. prolif′era**, gastritis with localized patches of hypertrophied mucous membrane; usually a sequence of prolonged alcoholism; sometimes these patches appear to be warty prominences, and the condition is then called *g. verrucosa*. **Pseudomem′branous g.**, g. accompanied by the presence of patches of false membrane on the mucous coat. **G. purulen′ta** or **submuco′sa**, phlegmonous g. **Sup′purative g.**, phlegmonous g. **Tox′ic g.**, gastritis from the local or systemic action of poison that has been swallowed. **G. venena′ta**, toxic g. **G. verruco′sa**, see *G. prolifera*.

**Gastro-** (*gaster*, belly or stomach). In composition, the stomach or belly.

**Gastroadeni′tis.** Condition of the stomach, especially after acute poisoning by phosphorus or arsenic, in which the gastric glands are inflamed and enlarged, and the epithelial cells filled with a finely granular mass, or at a later stage fatty granules.

**Gastroanastomo′sis.** Establishment, by operation, of communication between the two pouches formed in the stomach in cases of hour-glass contraction.

**Gastroarc′tia** (*arcto*, to constrict). Narrowness or constriction of the stomach.

**Gastroarthrit′ic.** Relating to gout of the stomach.

**Gastroarthri′tis.** Gout of the stomach.

**Gastroatax′ia.** Debility or disorder of the stomach; dyspepsia.

**Gastroaton′ia.** Atonic dyspepsia; condition of want of tone in the stomach.

**Gastrobro′sis** (*brosis*, act of gnawing). Corrosion and perforation of the stomach.

**Gastrocathar′sis.** Clearing out of the stomach by bringing up its contents by vomiting or at pleasure, as in rumination.

**Gas′trocele** (*kele*, tumor). Hernia of the stomach; hernia formed by the stomach through the upper part of the linea alba; see *Epigastrocele*.

**Gastrocephali′tis** (*kephale*, head). Inflammation of the stomach and brain, a concomitant of certain malignant fevers.

**Gastrocholecysti′tis** (*chole*, bile, *cystitis*, inflammation of the bladder). Gastritis with inflammation of the gall-bladder.

**Gastrocho′lia** or **Gastrocholo′sis** (*chole*, bile). Gastric or bilious fever.

**Gastrocne′me** or **Gastrocne′mia** (*gaster*, belly, *kneme*, leg). Calf of the leg.

**Gastrocne′mium.** Calf of the leg.

**Gastrocne′mius.** Name of the muscles composed of two fleshy masses occupying the posterior and superficial part of the leg, gemelli or gemini, and constituting the gastrocnemius externus of English anatomists. They are distinguished into internal and external, distinct above, but united at their inferior extremity. They are long, flat, and thick, and arise—the former from the posterior part of the outer condyle of the femur; the latter, from the posterior part of the inner condyle of the same bone. The aponeurosis, uniting these muscles below, joins with that of the solaris, and forms with it a large tendon, *tendo Achillis*, which is inserted at the posterior part of the calcaneum. These muscles extend the foot and can also flex the knee. The gastrocnemius and soleus constitute, together, the triceps suræ, triceps suralis, or triceps extensor pedis.

**Gastrocœ′liac** or **Gastrocœ′lic.** Cœliac.

**Gastrocol′ic.** Belonging to the stomach and colon. **G. epip′loon** or **omen′tum**, see *Epiploon*.

**Gastrocol′ica.** Cardialgia; gastric colic.

**Gastrocoli′tis.** Inflammation of the stomach and colon; dysentery.

**Gastrocolos′tomy** (*gaster*, stomach, *kolon*, colon, *stoma*, mouth). Operation for establishing artificial fistulous communication between the stomach and colon.

**Gastrocolot′omy** (*gaster*, stomach, *kolon*, colon, *tome*, incision). Operation for the relief of obstruction, tumor, or other affection of the stomach and colon conjointly.

**Gastrocolpot′omy** (*gaster*, belly, *kolpos*, vagina, *tome*, section). Form of cæsarean section in which an opening is made through the vagina into the uterus; laparoelytrotomy. See *Cæsarean section*.

**Gastrocys′tis** (*kystis*, bladder). Blastosphere.

**Gastrocysti′tis.** Inflammation of the stomach and bladder.

**Gastrodermati′tis** or **Gastrodermi′tis** (*derma*, skin). Inflammation of the skin caused by or associated with disease of the stomach.

**Gastroder′mis** (*gaster*, belly, *derma*, skin). Epithelium of the alimentary canal from the throat to the anus.

**Gastrodiabro′sis.** Corrosion and perforation of the stomach.

**Gastrodial′ysis** (*dialysis*, dissolution). Solution of continuity of the coats of the stomach.

**Gastrodi′aphane.** See *Gastrodiaphany*.

**Gastrodiaphanos′copy.** Gastrodiaphany.

**Gastrodiaph′any** (*gaster*, stomach, *dia*, through, *phaino*, to show). Examination of the stomach with a gastrodiaphane, a flexible stomach tube having an electric light at the inner extremity, which in a dark room may portray the outlines of the stomach through the wall of the abdomen, if the patient be not too obese or muscularly developed.

**Gastrodiatre′ma** or **Gastrodiatre′sis** (*dia*, through, *trema*, perforation). Perforation of the coats of the stomach.

**Gastrodid′ymus** (*didymos*, twin). Double monster in which union occurs at the abdomen.

**Gas′trodisc.** Disk-like appearance of the innermost germ-layer of the embryo on the inner surface of the external germ-layer.

**Gastroduod′enal.** Relating to the stomach and duodenum. **G. ar′tery**, branch of hepatic artery to the duodenum and greater curvature of the stomach.

**Gastroduodeni′tis.** Inflammation of the stomach and duodenum. See *Gastroenteritis*.

**Gastroduodenocholecysti′tis.** Inflammation of the stomach, duodenum, and gall-bladder.

**Gastroduodenos′tomy.** Operation for establishing an artificial opening between the stomach and the duodenum.

**Gastroduodenoty′phus.** Typhoid fever.

**Gas′trodyme.** Gastrodidymus.

**Gastrodyn′ia.** Gastralgia. **G. flatulen′ta,** wind colic.

**Gastrodysneu′ria** (*dys*, with difficulty, *neuron*, nerve). Disorder of the nervous apparatus of the stomach.

**Gastroectas′ia** or **Gastroec′tasis** (*ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of the stomach.

**Gastroelytrot′omy** (*gaster*, belly, *elytron*, vagina, *tome*, section). Laparoelytrotomy. See *Cæsarean section*.

**Gastroencephali′tis.** Inflammation of the stomach accompanied with cerebral symptoms.

**Gastroencephalo′ma.** Encephaloma of the stomach.

**Gastroenteral′gia** (*gaster*, stomach, *enteron*, intestine, *algos*, pain). Pain in the stomach and intestine.

**Gastroenter′ic.** Relating to stomach and intestine.

**Gastroenterit′ic.** Relating to gastroenteritis.

**Gastroenteri′tis.** Inflammation of the stomach and small intestine. Membranous inflammation of the bowels in veterinary medicine. **G. follicula′ris,** typhoid fever. **G. muco′sa,** inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines. **G. nervo′sa,** typhoid fever.

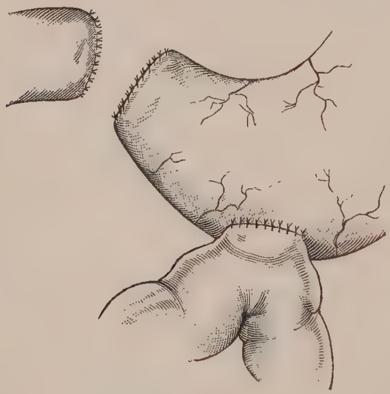
**Gastroenteroanastomo′sis.** The practice of intestinal anastomosis extended to include the stomach also; gastroenterostomy.

**Gastroenterocoli′tis.** Inflammation of the stomach, small intestine, and colon.

**Gastroenteromeningi′tis** (*meninx*, membrane). Gastroenteritis complicated with meningitis, and perhaps phlebitis and carditis.

**Gastroenterop′athy.** Gastroenteric disease.

**Gastroenteros′tomy** (*gaster*, stomach, *enteron*, intestine, *stoma*, mouth). Operation for creating fistulous communication between the stomach and intestine. **McGraw's meth′od of g.,** see *McGraw*.



Pylorectomy and gastroenterostomy. (Richardson.)

**Gastroenterot′omy** (*gaster*, stomach, *enteron*, intestine, *tome*, incision). Operation of opening the stomach and bowel through the abdominal wall.

**Gastroepiplo′ic.** Relating to the stomach and epiploön. **G. ar′teries,** gastrica inferior arteries, are two in number, right and left. The right, also called gastrohepatic, gastrica inferior dextra, gastroepiploica dextra, is furnished by the hepatic artery, descends behind the pylorus, and passes from right to left along the great curvature of the stomach. It gives branches to the pancreas, duodenum, stomach, omentum majus, and terminates by anastomosing with the gastroepiploica sinistra, gastrica sinistra, or inferior sinistra. This—the left—arises from the splenic artery, and passes from left to right along the great curvature of the stomach, distributing branches more particularly to the stomach and omentum majus. It terminates by joining the right gastroepiploic. **G. gan′glions** or **glands** are the lymphatic ganglions or glands, situated toward the great curvature of the stomach, between the two anterior laminæ of the omentum majus. **G. plex′us,** branches of the hepatic plexus distributed to the left gastroepiploic artery. **G. veins** are distinguished; like the arteries, into the right and left. They empty themselves, the former into the superior mesenteric, the latter into the splenic vein.

**Gastroepiplo′ica dex′tra.** Right gastroepiploic artery. **G. sinis′tra,** left gastroepiploic artery.

**Gastrogastros′tomy** (*gaster*, stomach, *stoma*, mouth). See *Gastroanastomosis*.

**Gastrogen′ital.** Relating to the stomach and genital organs.

**Gas′trograph** (*gaster*, stomach, *graphe*, description). Instrument for studying movements of the stomach by an electric current and indicator.

**Gastrohæmorrha′gia.** Hemorrhage from the stomach; vomiting of blood.

**Gastrohelco′sis** (*gaster*, stomach, *helkos*, ulcer). Ulceration of the stomach.

**Gastrohepat′ic** (*hepar*, the liver). Relating to the stomach and liver. **G. ar′tery,** occasional artery, being the common trunk of the gastric and hepatic arteries. **G. omen′tum,** gastrohepatic epiploon.

**Gastrohepati′tis.** Simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and liver.

**Gastrohyperner′via** or **Gastrohyperneu′ria.** Morbidly increased activity of the nerves of the stomach.

**Gastrohyponer′via** or **Gastrohyponeu′ria.** Want of tone or nervous force of the stomach.

**Gastrohysterec′tomy** (*gaster*, belly, *hystera*, womb, *ektome*, excision). Removal of the uterus by means of abdominal section.

**Gastrohys′teropexy.** Operation for attaching the uterus by suture to the abdominal wall for relief of displacements of that organ.

**Gastrohysterot′omy** (*gaster*, belly, *hystera*, uterus, *tome*, section). Laparohysterotomy; cæsarean section.

**Gastrointes′tinal.** Gastroenteric.

**Gastrojejunos′tomy.** Operation for making fistulous communication between the stomach and jejunum.

**Gastrokynes′ograph** (*gaster*, stomach, *kinesis*, movement, *grapho*, to write). An instrument for representing graphically the movements of the stomach.

**Gastroli′enal** (*lien*, spleen). Gastrosplenic.

**Gas′trolith** (*lithos*, stone). Calculus in the stomach.

**Gastrolithi′asis.** Formation of gastroliths.

**Gastrol′ogist.** A specialist dealing with gastric disorders.

**Gastrol′ogy** (*gaster*, stomach, *logos*, description). The specialty of gastric disorders.

**Gastrol′ysis** (*lysis*, solution). Breaking up of morbid adhesions of the stomach with other organs or parts.

**Gastromala′cia, Gastromalax′ia,** or **Gastromalaco′sis** (*malakia*, softening). Softening of the mucous membrane of the stomach; may be produced also after death by the action of gastric secretions.

**Gastrom′eles** or **Gastrom′elus** (*gaster*, belly, *melos*, limb). Monster with one or more supernumerary limbs on the abdomen.

**Gastrome′lia.** Condition of gastromelus.

**Gastrome′nia** (*men*, month). Vicarious menstruation from the stomach.

**Gastromeningi′tis.** Gastric fever.

**Gastrometri′tis.** Simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and uterus.

**Gastrometrot′omy** (*gaster*, belly, *metra*, uterus, *tome*, section). Laparohysterotomy; cæsarean section.

**Gastromyce'tes.** Gasteromycetes.

**Gastromyco'sis** (*mykes*, fungus). Disease of the stomach caused by fungi. **G. o'vis,** endemic affection of sheep in Northern Europe, attended with hemorrhagic inflammation of the stomach and bowels.

**Gastromyelo'ma** (*myelos*, marrow). Gastroencephaloma.

**Gastronephri'tis.** Gastritis with nephritis.

**Gastronesteos'tomy** (*gaster*, stomach, *nestis*, jejunum, *stoma*, mouth). Gastrojejunostomy.

**Gastroneu'ria** or **Gastroner'via.** Nervous action of the stomach.

**Gastro-œsophag'eal.** Relating to the stomach and œsophagus.

**Gastro-œsophagi'tis.** Inflammation of the stomach and œsophagus.

**Gastro-omen'tal.** Gastroepiploic.

**Gastropancreat'ic.** Relating to the stomach and pancreas. **G. lig'ament,** peritoneal fold from pyloric orifice of stomach to anterior part of pancreas.

**Gastropancreati'tis.** Gastritis with pancreatitis.

**Gastroparal'ysis.** Paralysis of the stomach.

**Gastropari'etal** (*paries*, wall). Relating to the wall of the stomach or of the abdomen covering that organ.

**Gastrop'athy** (*pathos*, disease). Disease of the stomach.

**Gastropericardi'tis.** Gastritis associated with pericarditis.

**Gastroperiodyn'ia** (*gaster*, stomach, *periodos*, period, *odyne*, pain). Violent periodical neuralgic pain at the pit of the stomach; *sool* of India.

**Gastroperitoni'tis.** Simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and peritoneum.

**Gas'tropexy** (*pexis*, fixation). Operation for attaching the stomach to the abdominal wall.

**Gastropharyngi'tis.** Gastritis associated with pharyngitis.

**Gastrophren'ic** (*phren*, diaphragm). Relating to the stomach and diaphragm. **G. lig'ament,** reflection of the peritoneum descending from the inferior surface of the diaphragm to the cardia.

**Gastrophthi'sis.** Emaciation or wasting away from disease of the stomach or abdomen.

**Gas'troplasty** (*plasso*, to form). Plastic operation on the stomach.

**Gastrople'gia** (*plege*, stroke). Paralysis of the stomach.

**Gastropleth'ora.** Congestion of the stomach.

**Gastropleuri'tis.** Gastritis associated with pleurisy.

**Gastroplica'tion** (*plico*, to fold). An operation suggested for reducing the size of a dilated stomach by taking a tuck in its walls. Also a method of suture of a gastric wound.

**Gastropneumo'nia.** Pneumonia with gastric complications; gastritis associated with pulmonary symptoms.

**Gastropneumon'ic** or **gastropul'monary.** Relating to the stomach and lung; pneumogastric.

**Gastropto'sis** (*ptosis*, falling). Downward displacement or sagging of the stomach.

**Gastropul'monary.** Relating to the stomach and lungs; pneumogastric.

**Gastropylorec'tomy.** Pylorectomy.

**Gastropylor'ic.** Relating to the entire stomach and to the pylorus.

**Gastrop'yra** (*pyr*, fever). Gastric fever.

**Gastrorrha'gia.** Hemorrhage from the stomach.

**Gastror'rhaphy** (*rhaphe*, suture). Suture of a penetrating wound of the stomach or abdomen, or gastric fistula, when the edges are too extensive or too ragged to be kept in contact by position, adhesive plaster, or appropriate bandages; interrupted and quilled sutures are those chiefly employed. Gastroplication.

**Gastrorrhex'is** (*rhexis*, rupture). Rupture of the stomach.

**Gastrorrhœ'a** (*rheo*, to flow). Gastric catarrh or flux. Excessive secretion of gastric juice or mucus from the lining membrane of the stomach. Cœliac flux.

**Gastros'chisis** (*schisis*, fissure). Fissure of the wall of the abdomen.

**Gastroscir'rhus.** Scirrhous induration or cancer of the stomach.

**Gas'troscope** (*skopeo*, to examine). Instrument for viewing, by reflected light, the interior of the stomach.

**Gastros'copy.** Examination of the interior of the stomach by means of a gastroscope.

**Gastro'sis.** Generic name for a disease of the stomach.

**Gastrospas'mus.** Spasm or cramp of the stomach.

**Gastrosplen'ic.** Relating to the stomach and spleen. **G. ar'teries,** arteriæ gastricæ breves. **G. lig'ament** or **omen'tum,** peritoneal fold between the fundus of the stomach and the covering spleen. **G. vein,** splenic vein.

**Gastrospleni'tis.** Inflammation of the stomach and spleen.

**Gastrospongio'ma.** Fungosity of the stomach.

**Gastrosteno'sis** (*stenos*, contracted). Stricture of the stomach.

**Gastros'tomy.** Operation for making a fistulous opening into the stomach through the wall of the abdomen.

**Gastrosuccorrhœ'a** (*gaster*, stomach, *succus*, juice, *rheo*, to flow). Excessive secretion of gastric juice. **G. muco'sa,** secretion of large amounts of mucus by a non-digesting stomach, in the absence of symptoms of gastritis.

**Gastrothoracic,** gas-tro-tho-ras'ik. Relating to the stomach and thorax.

**Gastrothoracodid'ymus** (*didymos*, twin). Double monster united at the thorax and abdomen.

**Gastrot'omy** (*tome*, section). Several different operations have been so called, as cæsarean section, incision into the abdomen for the relief of internal strangulation or to remove tumors, herniotomy, or an opening made in the stomach to remove a foreign body from it. Sometimes synonymous with gastrostomy.

**Gastrotrachelot'omy** (*gaster*, belly, *trachelos*, neck, *tome*, incision). Opening of the uterus through the abdomen for the delivery of the fœtus by incision through the cervix uteri.

**Gastrotubot'omy** (*gaster*, belly, *tuba*, tube, *tome*, section). Operation of opening the Fallopian tube through an abdominal incision; laparosalpingotomy.

**Gastrotympani'tes.** Distention of the stomach with gas.

**Gastrovas'cular.** Relating to the functions of digestion and circulation, as the body cavity of certain of the inferior forms of animal life.

**Gastrox'ia** or **gastroxyn'sis** (*oxys*, acid). Dyspepsia attended with excessive acidity, nausea or vomiting, and pain.

**Gastroxytes,** gas-trox'it-ees. Gastroxia. Larval form of animals in the scale higher than protozoa.

**Gas'trula** (small stomach). Gastrule. Period in animal development in which it is composed of a small sac made up of two layers of cells, this sac or cavity being the primitive alimentary canal.

**Gastrula'tion.** Formation and development of gastrula.

**Ga'su-ba'su.** A plant of India from which is derived an alkaloid, *nervocidine*, which possesses marked local anæsthetic action.

**Gath'ered.** In condition of abscess. **G. breast,** see *Mastitis*.

**Gath'ering.** Abscess, suppuration.

**Gaucher's** (go-shays') **disease'.** Primary epithelioma of the spleen.

**Gaul'therase.** A ferment having a direct action on the glocosides of some plants.

**Gaulthe'ria** (after Dr. Gaulther, of Quebec). Mountain tea, partridge berry, berried tea, grouseberry, deerberry, spiceberry, teaberry, redberry, wintergreen, redberry tea, ground berry, ground ivy, ground holly, hill berry, box berry, chequer or checker berry.

American plant, the leaves of which in infusion are stimulant and anodyne. The oil, *oleum gaultheriæ* (Ph. U. S.), oil of wintergreen, consisting chiefly of salicylate of methyl, is used, on account of its pleasant flavor, to cover the taste of other medicines. It is also used in rheumatism; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). Another official (Ph. U. S.) preparation is the spirit or essence (*spiritus gaultheriæ*); dose, ♏xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0). **G. fra′grans** or **fragrantis′sima**, Indian wintergreen, growing in East Indies and Japan; the oil is stimulant and antispasmodic. **G. hu′milis**, gaultheria. **G. procum′bens**, gaultheria.

**Gaultherin′.** Neutral principle from Betula lenta, convertible into oil resembling oil of gaultheria.

**Gautier's′ pseudoxanthin′.** Base, $C_4H_5N_5O$, resembling xanthin, obtained from fresh muscle of beef.

**Gauze.** Exceedingly thin sheer material. **Absorb′ent g.**, gauze from which all dressing and oily matters have been removed. **Antisep′tic g.**, unirritating antiseptic covering for wounds and surgical dressing, made by adding antiseptic materials, as carbolic acid, iodoform, corrosive sublimate, etc. See *Antiseptic.* Boracic acid, salicylic acid, thymol, and other substances are similarly used.

**Gavage**, gav-azh′ (Fr.). Forced feeding, as by passage of food into the stomach through an œsophageal tube.

**Gavard's′ mus′cle.** Oblique fibres of muscular coat of the stomach.

**Gawalowski's** (gav-al-ov′skis) **test.** Urine heated to the boiling point with a solution of ammonium molybdate will turn blue if it contains sugar.

**Gay feath′er.** Liatris spicata and other species of liatris.

**Gay-Lussac's′ law.** That the tension of a gas of constant volume varies directly as the temperature.

**Gaylussa′cia** (after Gay-Lussac). Black huckleberry. Indigenous plant whose leaves and root, as well as those of Gaylussacia dumosa, dwarf huckleberry, and of G. frondosa, blue tangle, indigenous, are used in decoction as astringents in diarrhœa, sore throat, etc.

**Gaz′eol.** Mixture of impure ammonia, 20°, acetone, benzol, impure naphthalin, and fresh tar, which when evaporated in a water-bath has been used for inhalation in whooping-cough and bronchial and pulmonary affections.

**Gehr′ung's pes′sary.** Instrument to be used in cystocele, intended to act as a support to the anterior wall of the vagina.

**Gei′gel's re′flex.** Inguinal reflex in the female.

**Geiso′ma, Gei′son** (*geison*, eaves of a house), or **Gei′sum.** Part of frontal bone directly over the eyes.

**Geissine′** or **Geissospermine′.** $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2+H_2O$. Alkaloid from bark of Geissospermum læve; cardiac sedative; in large doses poisonous.

**Geiss′ler's tubes.** Tubes employed in spectrum analysis, containing a very tenuous gas and supplied with platinum electrodes to pass sparks through them. They are also called *Crookes's tubes.* Vacuum tubes of the same construction are employed in the production of *x*-rays.

**Geissospermine′.** Geissine.

**Geissosper′mum læ′ve.** Tree of Brazil, from which pao-pareira bark is obtained; tonic, antipyretic, and astringent. **G. vello′sii**, tree of Brazil, the bark of which is used in intermittent fever as antipyretic and antiperiodic. Leaves, coroba leaves, are sometimes used medicinally; poisonous.

**Gelan′te.** Gelanthum.

**Gelan′thum.** Combination of gelatin and tragacanth; a vehicle for application of local remedies to the skin.

**Gela′pium** or **Gelap′pium.** Convolvulus jalapa; Ipomœa jalapa.

**Gelasi′ni** (*gelao*, to laugh). Dimples. **G. incisi′vi**, incisor teeth.

**Gelas′ma** or **Gelas′mus** (*gelao*, to laugh). Canine laugh; convulsive laughter.

**Gelatifica′tion.** Transformation into gelatin.

**Gelatigenous**, gel-at-ij′en-us (*gelatin*+*gennao*, to engender). Forming gelatin or gelatinous structure.

**Gelatin′** (*gelo*, to congeal). Immediate animal principle, semitransparent, insipid, inodorous, insoluble in cold water, very soluble in hot, which it thickens and transforms into jelly on cooling; it is obtained pure from fresh calves' feet; it is a nutritious substance, and when dissolved in a considerable quantity of water forms an emollient fluid. Two forms of gelatin are glutin, or gelatin proper, and chondrin. Gelatin is used, in the form of a suppository, to induce rectal evacuations. It is also employed internally or by hypodermic injection in the treatment of aneurysm and in the control of chronic hemorrhage. **G. bougie′**, a medicated cylinder of gelatin for introduction in the urethra. **G. cul′ture**, culture of microorganisms prepared on gelatin. **G. disk**, a medicated lamella of gelatin for introduction into the conjunctival sac. **G. formal′dehyde**, glutol. **Japanese′ g.**, agar. **Med′icated g.**, g. with which some drug has been incorporated. **Nu′trient g.**, g. prepared for use as a culture medium. **G.-pep′tone**, a substance formed from gelatin by digestive action upon it of pepsin or hydrochloric acid. **Su′gar of g.**, glycocin. **G. suppos′itory**, laxative suppository containing gelatin. **G. of Whar′ton**, jelly of the cord; soft, dense, fluid, gelatinous substance enveloping the umbilical cord.

**Gelati′na.** Gelatin, jelly.

**Gelat′inate.** Gelatinize.

**Gelatinif′erous.** Producing gelatin.

**Gelatin′iform.** Resembling gelatin. **G. mat′ter of intes′tine**, albuminose.

**Gelat′inize.** To make or to become gelatinous.

**Gelat′inoid** (*gelatin*+*eidos*, resemblance). Resembling gelatin. Colloid gelatinoids include gelatin, chondrin, collagen, elastin, keratin, and mucin.

**Gelatino′sa.** Substantia gelatinosa.

**Gelat′inous.** Relating to or having the character or appearance of gelatin or jelly. Viscid. **G. lay′er**, layer in the olfactory bulb resembling the molecular layer of the cortex of the brain. **G. nerve′-fibres**, see *Nerve-fibres.* **G. tis′sue**, mucoid tissue.

**Gela′tion** (*gelo*, to congeal). Congelation; frostbite.

**Gel′atol.** A base for ointments, made of glycerin, gelatin, oil, and water.

**Gel′atose.** A substance resulting from the digestion of collagen.

**Gela′tum petro′leum.** Petrolatum.

**Gel′ding** (Ger., *gelten*, to castrate). Castration. Eunuch.

**Gelid**, jel′id. Cold as ice.

**Gelifica′tion.** Gelatinization.

**Gelin′.** Cellulose; collagen.

**Gell.** To assume a gelatinous form.

**Gellé's′ test.** A test for determination of disease of the ossicles of the ear, by the use of a rubber tube and tuning-fork, the vibrations not being appreciated by the ear if these bones are affected.

**Gel′ly** (*gelo*, to congeal). Jelly.

**Gel′ose.** Substance resembling gelatin found in Japanese isinglass; agar-agar. Parabin.

**Gelosin′.** Jelly-like substance from Gelidium corneum, used for making suppositories, bougies, etc., and as a culture medium for bacteria.

**Gelother′apy** (*gelao*, to laugh, *therapeia*, treatment). The induction of laughter for therapeutic purposes.

**Gelse′mia.** See *Gelseminum.*

**Gelsem′ic acid.** Crystallizable acid glucoside found in Gelsemium sempervirens.

**Gelsemine′.** White, bitter alkaloid from Gelsemium sempervirens; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ (0.001–0.002). See *Gelsemium.*

**Gelsemin′ic acid.** Gelsemic acid.

**Gelseminine′.** A brownish alkaloid obtained from Gelsemium sempervirens.

**Gelsem′inum.** Gelsemium.

**Gelsem′ium.** Jasmine; a genus of plants of the order *Loganiaceæ*. The official name (Ph. U. S.) of the rhizome and roots of G. sempervirens; in the Ph. Br. the name is gelsemii radix, gelsemium root. Gelsemium is a nervous and arterial sedative, and in overdoses a poison. The antidotes to gelsemium poisoning are atropine, stimulants, and artificial respiration. An alkaloid, *gelsemine*, has been obtained from the bark of the root; it is excessively bitter and poisonous. The official preparations are: *Extractum gelsemii fluidum* (Ph. U. S.), fluid extract; dose, ♏ij–x (0.12–0.65). *Tinctura gelsemii* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), tincture; dose, ♏v–xx (0.32–1.3). There is an unofficial tincture which is of greater strength. **G. el′egans,** Chinese plant, rhizome of which contains an alkaloid having tetanic effects. **G. lu′cidum, nit′idum,** or **sempervi′rens,** yellow jasmine or jessamine, the source of the official drug.

**Gély's** (zha-leez′) **su′ture.** See *Suture*.

**Gemel′lar.** Twin-bearing or producing.

**Gemellip′arous** (*gemellus*, twin, *pario*, to bring forth). Producing twins.

**Gemel′lus.** One of two children, twins, born at the same accouchement or gestation. Relating to twins, as twin conception. **G. infe′rior,** one of the bellies of the ischiotrochanterianus muscle, arising from the tuberosity of the ischium. **G. mus′culus,** long portion of the triceps brachialis, united to the inner portion; one of the bellies of the gastrocnemius muscle; also one of the bellies of the ischiotrochanterianus muscle. **G. supe′rior,** the belly of the ischiotrochanterianus muscle which arises from the spine of the ischium; marsupialis.

**Gem′inal.** Geminate. **G. fi′bres,** division into pairs of the pyramidal fibres of the spinal cord, one fibre of each crossing to the opposite side, the other passing down the same side.

**Gem′inate** (*geminus*, twin). Like twins; two together. **G. teeth,** two teeth, united together, developed in one follicle.

**Gemina′tion.** Production of twins; duplication.

**Geminifor′mis.** Gemellus inferior muscle.

**Gem′inous.** Geminate.

**Gem′inum.** Optic lobes. **G. cen′trum semicircula′re,** tænia semicircularis.

**Gem′inus.** Gemellus.

**Gemipo′ma.** Mamma.

**Gem′ma** (bud). Granulation. **G. oc′uli,** crystalline lens.

**Gemma′tion.** Generation by buds, which grow and become distinct from one another.

**Gemmifica′tion.** Gemmation.

**Gemmipar′ity** (*gemma*, bud, *pario*, to bring forth). Gemmation; generation by budding.

**Gemmip′arous** (bud-bearing). See *Generation*.

**Gem′mule.** Small bud; ovule.

**Ge′na.** Cheek, forming the lateral part of the mouth. Externally, the cheeks have no precise limits; they are continuous, above, with the lower eyelid; below, they descend as far as the base of the jaw; before, they terminate at the alæ nasi and at the commissures of the lips; and behind, at the ear. They are formed of three layers, dermoid, muscular, and mucous.

**Ge′nal.** Relating to the cheeks. **G. fur′rows,** see *Jadelot's furrows*. **G. glands,** molar glands. **G. lines,** see *Jadelot's lines*.

**Gendarus′sa ro′sea** or **vulga′ris.** Indian plant, ord. *Acanthaceæ*, leaves of which are emetic and diaphoretic; the root is astringent.

**Geneagen′esis** (*genea*, generation + *genesis*). Alternate generation. See *Generation*.

**Genean′thropy** (*genea*, generation, *anthropos*, man). Anthropogeny.

**Gen′era.** Plural of genus.

**Gen′eral anat′omy.** See *Anatomy*. **G. paral′ysis,** general paresis; paralytic dementia; cerebral affection characterized by paralysis of motion and speech and of sensation, and finally dementia. **G. par′esis,** g. paralysis. **G. practi′tioner,** one who practises in all departments of medicine, surgery, or obstetrics, and does not limit his attention to any one department, as a specialist does. A surgeon-apothecary.

**Generaliza′tion.** Extension of disease through the general system or over a large surface of the body. Deduction of laws and principles from minor facts.

**Gen′eralize.** To make general. To produce a change in a local disease whereby it becomes transformed into a general disease.

**Gen′erate.** To beget.

**Genera′tion** (*genero*, to beget). Procreating; breeding; act of reproducing the species; aggregate of functions concurring, in organized beings, toward the production of their kind. The act of generation means the union of the sexes; see *Coïtion*. The writers of antiquity believed that all organized bodies are produced either by what is termed *univocal* or *regular generation*—homogenesis, generatio homogenea, propagatio—which applies to the upper classes of animals and vegetables; or by *spontaneous generation*—heterogenesis, heterogenia, generatio heterogenea, æquivoca, primitiva, primigena, originaria, or spontanea—which they considered applicable to the very lowest classes only. *Spontaneous generation* and *equivocal generation* have been regarded by many as synonymous; by others spontaneous generation is regarded as the production of a new being from the mere combination of inorganic elements; while by equivocal generation they understand the evolution of a new being from organized beings dissimilar to itself, through some irregularity in functions or the incipient decay or degeneration of tissues.

The simplest kind of reproduction does not require sexual organs. The animal separates into several fragments, forming so many new individuals. This is *fissiparous generation, fissiparism, generation from fission*. Another form—*gemmation, gemmiparous generation*—consists in the formation of buds, sporules, or germs on some part of the body, which at a particular period drop off and form as many new individuals, requiring but one parent—*monogenesis* or *monogeny*.

In *oviparous generation* the egg is hatched out of the body. In *ovoviviparous generation* the new being is hatched in the excretory passages. In *viviparous generation* the new individual is born under its appropriate form. In *marsupial* or *marsupiate generation* the young, being born at a very early stage of development, is received and nourished in a marsupium or pouch. In *alternate generation, geneagenesis*, the young do not resemble the parent at birth, and remain dissimilar during their whole life, so that their relationship is not apparent until a succeeding generation; thus the cercaria undergoes a change into the distoma; see *Metagenesis* and *Parthenogenesis*. All the kinds of reproduction which require the union of sexes are called *digenesis* or *digeny*.

All the acts comprising the function of generation in man may be referred to five great heads: copulation; conception or fecundation; gestation or pregnancy; delivery or accouchement; and lactation.

**Genera′tion, alter′nate.** See *Generation* and *Metagenesis*. **Asex′ual g.,** reproduction without the union of the sexes, see *Agamogenesis*. **Change′able g.,** metagenesis; alternate generation; see *Generation*. **Equiv′ocal g.,** see *Generation*. **Fissip′arous g.,** see *Generation*. **Gemmip′arous g.,** see *Generation*. **Interstit′ial g.,** accrementation. **Marsu′pial g.,** see *Generation*. **Non-sex′ual g.,** asexual g., see *Agamogenesis*. **Or′gans of g.,** see *Genital organs*. **Ovip′arous g.,** see *Generation*. **Ovovivip′arous g.,** see *Generation*. **Reg′ular g.,** see *Generation*. **Sex′ual g.,** reproduction by the union of the sexes, see *Gamogenesis*. **Sponta′neous g.,** abiogenesis, see *Generation*. **Univ′ocal g.,** see *Generation*. **Vir′ginal g.,** parthenogenesis. **Vivip′arous g.,** see *Generation*.

**Gen′erative.** Relating to or assisting in generation; genital. **G. or′gans,** see *Genital organs*.

**Gener′ic.** Pertaining to a genus or to the same genus. **G. atax′ia,** paramyoclonus multiplex.

**Gene′siac** or **Gene′sial.** Genital; generative. **G. cy′cles,** periods in woman's sexual life, from puberty to conception, thence to parturition, and through the period of lactation.

**Gene′sic.** Genetic.

**Genesiol′ogy** (*genesis,* generation, *logos,* discourse). Doctrine of generation.

**Gen′esis.** Generation; origin or first formation; act or process of reproduction.

**Genet′ic.** Genital; relating to generation; inherited. Agent or drug affecting the generative organs. **G. diseas′es,** diseases of the sexual functions.

**Gen′etous.** Congenital.

**Ge′nial** or **Ge′nian** (*geneion,* chin). Relating to the chin. **G. apoph′ysis** or **pro′cess,** prominence at the posterior part of the symphysis menti, formed of four small tubercles. **G. tu′bercles,** see *Genian apophysis.*

**Genic′ular.** Relating to the geniculum.

**Genic′ulate** (*geniculum,* small knee or joint). Bent in shape like a knee. **G. bod′ies,** corpora geniculata. **G. gan′glion,** enlargement or ganglion on facial nerve in Fallopian canal. **G. tract,** portion of pyramidal tract of crus cerebri.

**Genic′ulum.** Geniculate body.

**Genio-** (*geneion,* chin). In composition, chin.

**Genioepiglot′ticus.** Fibres of genioglossus muscle occasionally connected with the epiglottis.

**Genioglos′sus** (*geneion,* chin, *glossa,* tongue). Flat, triangular muscle extending from the genian apophysis to the inferior surface of the os hyoides and tongue, which last it carries forward. An *accessory genioglossus muscle,* having the same origin, is inserted into the root of the tongue.

**Geniohyoglos′sus.** Muscle having same origin as genioglossus, and inserted into the length of the tongue, pharynx, and hyoid bone, regulating the various movements of the tongue. Genioglossus.

**Geniohy′oid mus′cle.** Geniohyoideus. **G. nerve,** offshoot from hypoglossal nerve to geniohyoideus muscle.

**Geniohyoide′us.** Muscle arising from the genian apophysis and inserted at the anterior part of the body of the os hyoides; it raises the os hyoides and carries it forward. It may also contribute to depress the lower jaw, in contracting toward the os hyoides.

**Geni′on.** Apical point of the inferior genial tubercle.

**Geniopharynge′us** (*geneion,* chin, *pharynx,* pharynx). Bundle of fibres passing from the lower jaw to the sides of the pharynx and forming part of the constrictor pharyngis superior muscle.

**Geni′oplasty** (*plasso,* to form). Plastic operation in the region of the chin; operation for restoring the chin.

**Ge′nipi.** Achillea moschata. **G. al′bum,** Achillea moschata, Artemisia rupestris. **G. ve′rum,** Achillea atrata.

**Genis′ta.** Spartium scoparium. **G. canarien′sis,** see *Rhodium lignum.* **G. hirsu′ta,** Spartium scoparium. **G. pur′gans** grows in south of France; cathartic. **G. scopa′ria,** Spartium scoparium. **G. spino′sa in′dica,** Bahel schulli; Oriental tree, a decoction of the roots of which is diuretic; the leaves boiled in vinegar have the same effect. **G. tincto′ria,** dyer's broom or weed, dye weed, base broom, kendall green, wood waxer, green weed, woodwex; a shrub cultivated in this country and in Europe. Flowering tops and seeds are cathartic and diuretic.

**Gen′ital** (Lat., *genitalis*). Genesial. Relating to generation or to the organs of generation. **G. cord,** a cord formed in the fetal development of the generative organs by the union of the two ducts of Müller with the lower parts of the Wolffian ducts. **G. cor′puscles,** simple corpuscles of touch in the genital organs. **G. duct,** duct of Müller. **G. em′inence,** g. protuberance. **G. fis′sure,** furrow extending from the genital protuberance in the embyro to the cloaca. **G. folds,** see *Genital organs.* **G. fur′row,** see *Genital organs.* **G. glands,** see *Genital organs.* **G. nerve,** external spermatic nerve. **G. or′gans,** sexual organs; organs of generation; the parts inservient to the reproduction of the species. In man they are numerous; some secreting the sperm, as the testicles and their appendages; others retaining it, as the vesiculæ seminales; and another for carrying it into the organs of the female—the penis. In the female the parts of generation form an apparatus perhaps more complicated than that of the male. Some are inservient to copulation, as the vulva, vagina, etc.; others to conception and the preservation of the product for a determinate time—as the uterus and appendages; while others concur in the alimentation of the infant after birth, as the mammæ. About the sixth week of fetal development, when there is no distinction of sex, a genital tubercle appears, soon surrounded by two folds of skin, the genital folds (which become labia minora or corpora cavernosa, according to sex), and on the lower aspect a groove, genital furrow, soon after appears (which at a later date becomes the cavernous portion of the urethra or rima pudendi, according to sex). External distinction of sexes is made by transitions from these primitive forms. The internal generative organs are developed from the Wolffian body, the genital glands—masses of cells lying on the inside of that body—and the genital duct, anterior to the duct of the Wolffian body.

The following weights and measurements have been made of the organs of generation in the two sexes (Vierordt):

### MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

Testicle:
  Weight (testicle with epididymis) (right) 23 g., (left) 26 g. (Duroq).
  Volume . . . . . . . . . . . . 14–24 c.c. (Krause).
Corpus Highmori, from above below . . 18–27 mm. long.
  posteriorly . . . 7 broad.
  anteriorly . . . 2 "
Spermatic canals . . . . . . . . . . . 0.2 in diameter.
Number of lobules of testicle formed by spermatic canals . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100–200
Entire length of spermatic canals . . . . . . 276–341 m.
Internal surface of spermatic canals, 167–2142 cm. (Henle, 1867 cm.).
Coni vasculosi . . . . . . . . . . 9–14 mm. long.
Vasa efferentia:
  At apex of conus . . . . . . . . . 0.4–0.6 mm. thick.
  At base . . . . . . . . . . . 0.2 mm.
Spermatozoa (Krause), 0.052–0.062 mm. long.
  Head, 0.0045 long, 0.002–0.003 broad, 0.001–0.002 thick.
  Body, 0.006 long, 0.0007–0.001 thick.
  Tail, 0.041–0.052 long, finer than the body.
Epididymis (stretched) . . . . . . . . 68–81 mm. long.
  Head . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 broad, 6–8 high.
  Body and tail . . . . . . . . . . . . 5.6–6.8 broad.
  Thickness (anteroposterior) . . . . . . 2.3–3.4
Canal of epididymis, 6.5–10 m. long, 0.2–0.4 mm. thick.
  Vas deferens, about 300 mm. long (stretched, 400–450).
  Middle piece, 2.5–3 in diameter; lumen, 0.6–0.8.
Male urethra, 150–170 long—viz., pars prostatica 23–27
  " membranacea 18–23
  " cavernosa 110–120
Seminal vesicles, 41–45 long, 16–18 broad, 9 thick.
Ejaculatory ducts, 20 long; over 2 in breadth at commencement, and 0.8 in breadth at the end.
Colliculus seminalis, 9–11 long, 2–3 in height and breadth at upper end.
Prostate: Weight, 20.5 g. (Bischoff), 19 g. (Krause).
  Volume, 15 c.cm.
  On an average, 27 mm. long (23–34).
  45 broad (32–47).
  20 thick (14–23), measured in a sagittal line.
Cowper's glands . . . . . . . . . 5–9 mm. in diameter.
Main duct, 4.5–6.8 long; at origin, 1.5; at mouth, 0.5 broad.

The following are some of the measurements of the various parts of the genito-urinary apparatus:

Penis: Weight {Bladder, Urethra, Penis,} . . . . . . 193 g. (Bischoff).

*Penis in erection.*
  Volume, 60 c.cm. (Krause) . . . . 278 c.cm. (Krause).
  Length, 90–110 cm. . . . . . . . . . 210 mm.
  Breadth and thickness, 27 . . . . . 40–45
  Preputial glands, 0.3–0.7.

### Female Organs of Generation.

Ovary: Aver. weight (according to Puech), 7.0 (5¼–10) gm.

| | *Length* (mm.). | *Breadth* (mm.). | *Thickness* (mm.). | *Volume* (c.cm). |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In virgins (Krause) | 41–52 | 20–27 | 10–11 | 4–5 |
| In women from 35–40 years of age who have borne children | 27–41 | 14–16 | 7–9 | 2–5 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Tunica albuginea | 0.1–0.5 mm. thick. |
| Number of follicles: | |
| In a child 3 years of age | 400,000 (Sappey). |
| In a girl aged 18 | 36,000 (Henle). |
| Graafian follicles up to | 10–12 |
| Ripe (human) ovum | 0.1–0.3 mm. in diameter. |

### *Dimensions of the Ovaries (mm.).*

(Middle average, according to Puech.)

| *Right.* | | | | *Left.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newborn children, 19.8 mm. | | | | Newborn children, 18.2 mm. | | |
| | *Length* | *Height* | *Thick.* | *Length* | *Height* | *Thickness* |
| 6–11 yr., | 26.7 | 9 | 4.4 | 24 | 8.4 | 4.5 |
| 13–15 " | 29.6 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 14 | 9.3 |
| 19–35 " | 36.5 | 18 | 13.7 | 35 | 16.7 | 13.1 |

Middle average of both ovaries (Raciborski), 35.7 length; 17.3 height; 13.4 thickness.

### *Uterus.*

Weight, 33–41; after-births, 102–117 g. Volume, 35–50 c.cm.; after-births, 86–102.

| | *Virgins.* | *After-births.* |
|---|---|---|
| Length of uterus from fundus to external mouth | 74–81 mm. | 87–94 mm. |
| Cervix: Length | 29–34 | |
| Breadth | 25 | 27–32 |
| Thickness | 16–20 | 18–25 |

| | |
|---|---|
| End of pregnancy, weight | 700 g. |
| Volume | 5960–6160 c.cm. |
| Height | 320 mm. |
| Breadth | 270 mm. |
| Thickness | 140 mm. |

**G. protu′berance**, prominence in front of genital embryonic opening, becoming afterward clitoris or penis, according to sex. **G. re′flex**, contraction of the muscles of the abdomen following compression of the testicles. **G. ridge**, longitudinal eminence in embryo, in which is genital gland. **G. tu′bercle**, see *Genital organs*.

**Genita′lia.** Genital organs.

**Genital′ity.** Power of performing generative functions.

**Gen′itals.** Genital organs.

**Genito-.** In composition, genital, or relating to the genital organs.

**Genitocru′ral nerve.** Subpubial or internal inguinal nerve; branch of the second lumbar nerve, which, passing through the psoas muscle and approaching the femoral arch, divides into two branches —internal, scrotal, or genital, and external or femoral cutaneous branch.

**Genitoenter′ic fold.** Peritoneal fold for spermatic or ovarian artery.

**Genitospi′nal cen′tre.** Space of a few lines in the spinal cord corresponding with the fourth lumbar vertebra, which when excited produces contraction of the bowels; affecting also the bladder, uterus, etc.; and, in the dog, causes erection of the penis and ejaculation of semen.

**Genito-u′rinary.** Relating to the genital and urinary functions. **G.-u. appara′tus** or **or′gans**, a collection of organs for the functions of reproduction and urination. **G.-u. tract**, canals or passages connected with the genito-urinary apparatus; see *Urogenital*.

**Genna′ri's lay′er.** Baillarger's layer.

**Ge′noblast** (*genos*, race, *blastos*, germ). Ovum; spermatozoid; product of sexual union. Cell of the sexual system.

**Genometab′ole** (*genos*, sex, *metabole*, change). Sexual change formerly imagined to take place after the change of life in woman.

**Gen′sáng** or **Gen′seng.** Panax quinquefolium.

**Gen′tian** (after Gentius, king of Illyria, who used some species medicinally). A plant of the genus *Gentiana*. **Bit′ter g.**, gentiopicrin. **Blue** or **Cates′bian g.**, Gentiana catesbæi. **Com′mon g.**, Gentiana lutea. **Cross′worts g.**, Gentiana cruciata. **Fel′wort g.**, Gentiana amarella. **Horse g.**, triosteum. **G. root**, see *Gentiana lutea;* in several European countries root of G. purpurea, G. punctata, G. catesbæi, G. maurophylla, and G. pannonica. **South′ern g.**, Gentiana catesbæi. **G.-vi′olet stain**, an analin dye of a violet color, used for staining pathological and histological specimens and micro-organisms. **White g.**, Laserpitium latifolium, triosteum, Gentiana alba. **Yel′low g.**, Gentiana lutea; see *Calumba*.

**Gentia′na.** Gentian. The official (Ph. U. S.) name for the root of G. lutea. It is extremely bitter, and yields its virtues to ether, alcohol, and water; is tonic and stomachic; in large doses, aperient. The official preparations are: *Extractum gentianæ*, extract; dose, gr. j–x (0.065–0.65). *Extractum gentianæ fluidum*, fluid extract; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). *Tinctura gentianæ composita*, compound tincture; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). The *infusum gentianæ compositum*, compound infusion, is not official; dose, ʒj–℥j (4.0–32.0). **G. acau′lis** or **G. al′ba**, Laserpitium latifolium. **G. amarel′la**, felwort or autumn gentian of America and Europe; tonic and antipyretic. **G. amarylloi′des**, G. quinqueflora. **G. asclepiad′ea**, milkweed or willow gentian of Central Europe; root is tonic. **G. auricula′ta** grows in Northern Asia; tonic and antiscorbutic. **G. cachenla′guen**, Chironia chilensis. **G. catesbæ′i** or **catesbia′na**, blue gentian, Catesbian or southern gentian, bluebells, bitter-root; pure and simple bitter; root may be used wherever that of the G. lutea is proper. **G. centau′rium**, Erythræa centaurium. **G. chiray′ta**, **chirayi′ta**, or **chira′ta**, chirata (Ph. U. S. and Br.), a native of India; the herb and root have been much employed in that country in dyspepsia and as an antiperiodic in intermittents and atonic leucorrhœa; it yields its virtues to alcohol and water; see *Chirata*. **G. crini′ta**, see *G. quinqueflora*. **G. crucia′ta**, European species of gentian; very bitter in all its parts; has been used in hydrophobia for some fancied curative effect. **G. erythræ′a**, species growing in China; antiarthritic and aperient, and used also for diseases of the eye. **G. fimbria′ta**, G. crinata. **G. gerar′di**, chironia or Erythræa centaurium. **G. lu′tea**, the systematic name of official gentian, yellow gentian, felwort; plant common in the mountains of Europe. **G. macrophyl′la**, Siberian species used in delirium, convulsions, etc. **G. ma′jor.** G. lutea. **G. mi′nor**, G. cruciata. **G. ochroleu′ca**, see *G. saponaria*. **G. pannon′ica**, root is used as a substitute for G. lutea, as are also G. punctata and G. purpurea, the latter growing in Alpine regions. **G. peruvia′na**, Chironia chilensis. **G. pneumonan′the**, marsh gentian; all parts are bitter. **G. praten′sis**, G. amarella. **G. puncta′ta**, see *G. pannonica*. **G. purpu′rea**, root is bitter tonic; see *G. pannonica*. **G. quinqueflo′ra**, gall-weed, five-flowered gentian, and **G. crini′ta**, fringed gentian, indigenous, are possessed of virtues similar to Gentiana lutea. **G. ru′bra**, G. lutea. **G. sapona′ria**, soapwort gentian, and **G. ochroleu′ca**, Sampson's snakeroot, indigenous, have tonic properties of Gentiana lutea, and are tonic diaphoretics. **G. scan′dens**, Chinese plant, root and leaves of which are bitter tonic. **G. serra′ta** grows in Northern America and Europe; bitter tonic. **G. spathula′ta**, variety of asclepiadea, antiphlogistic; used in hæmaturia. **G. vet′erum**, G. lutea. **G. villo′sa**, G. ochroleuca.

**Gentian′ic acid.** $C_4H_{10}O_5$. Yellow acid crystallized principle obtained from gentian.

**Gentianin′.** Neutral substance obtained from gentian.

**Gen′tianite** or **Gen′tianose.** Crystalline substance, $C_{16}O_{66}H_{33}$ obtained from the roots of various species of gentian.

**Gen′tianophile** or **Gentianoph′ilous.** Taking gentian-violet stains readily; a term applied to cells and other histological elements.

**Gentili′tious.** Hereditary.

**Gentiopicrin′** (*pikros*, bitter). $C_{20}H_{30}O_{12}$. Bitter principle of gentian.

**Gentiotan′nin, gentiotan′nic acid.** Tannic acid contained in gentian.

**Gentis′ic** or **gentisin′ic acid.** Gentianic acid.

**Gentisin′.** Gentianic acid.

**Ge′nu** (pl. gen′ua). Articulation of the leg with the thigh; femorotibial or knee-joint; the knee; formed by the inferior extremity of the femur, the superior extremity of the tibia, and the patella. The articular surfaces of the bones are covered by layers of cartilage and by the synovial membrane of the articulation. The soft parts of this joint are the ligamentum patellæ, two lateral ligaments distinguished as internal and external; a posterior ligament, ligamentum posticum Winslowii; two crucial ligaments, one anterior, the other posterior; two interarticular fibrocartilages; some albugineous fibres which form an imperfect capsule, etc. The knee receives its arteries from the femoral and popliteal; they bear the name of articular. Its veins have the same distribution as the arteries, and discharge their blood into the saphena and crural. Its nerves are furnished by the sciatic, popliteal, and crural. The joint is protected by the tendons and muscles surrounding it. Also a name given to many anatomical structures resembling in outline a partly flexed knee. **G. aquæduc′tus Fallo′pii,** flexure in the Fallopian aqueduct. **G. arcua′tum,** g. varum. **G. cap′sulæ inter′næ,** bend dividing the internal capsule of the brain into two parts. **G. cor′poris callo′si,** see *Corpus callosum.* **G. ever′sum, G. excurva′tum, G. extror′sum,** g. varum. **G. facia′lis,** bend of the facial nerve-fibres around the eminence in the bottom of the fourth ventricle or in the Fallopian aqueduct. **G. intror′sum flex′um, G. inver′sum,** g. valgum. **G. recurva′tum,** curving backward of the knee-joint, from muscular paralysis and weakness of the ligaments of this articulation. **G. trac′tûs op′tici,** flexure in the tractus opticus. **G. ure′thræ prostat′icum,** bend in the prostatic urethra. **G. val′gum,** knock-knee, the legs being bent outward from the knee. **G. va′rum,** bowleg, bandyleg; opposite of g. valgum.

**Gen′ual.** Relating to the knee or to the genu of the corpus callosum.

**Gen′uclast** (*genu*, knee, *klao*, to break). Apparatus for forcibly breaking up adhesions at the knee-joint.

**Genucu′bital.** Relating to knees and elbows or resting on those parts, as in the so-called knee-elbow position.

**Gen′uflex.** Bent at the knee.

**Genuflex′ion** (*genu*, knee, *flexus*, bent). Bending or flexion of the knee.

**Genupec′toral** (*genu*, knee, *pectus*, breast). Relating to knee and chest. **G. posi′tion** or **post′ure,** knee-chest position in which the person lies prone with the knees approximating the chest; method employed in the treatment of retroflexion of the uterus, and also to facilitate vaginal examinations and operations, catheterization of the ureters in women, etc.

**Ge′nus** (*genos*, race). Collection or group of species analogous to each other, and which can be united by common characters. When a species cannot be referred to a known genus it constitutes a distinct genus.

**Genyantral′gia** (*genys*, jaw, *antron*, antrum, *algos*, pain). Pain in the antrum of Highmore.

**Genyantri′tis.** Inflammation of the antrum of Highmore.

**Genyan′tron** or **genyan′trum** (*genys*, jaw, *antron*, cave). Antrum of Highmore.

**Genyocynan′che.** Mumps; cynanche parotidæa.

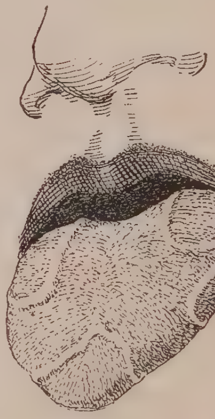
**Gen′yoplasty** or **Gen′yplasty** (*genys*, jaw, *plasso*, to form). Plastic operation on the cheek. Genioplasty.

**Gen′ys.** Jaw; chin; beard.

**Geoffræ′a** or **Geoffroy′a iner′mis** (after Dr. E. F. Geoffroy, a French naturalist). Cabbage tree, cabbage-bark tree, wormbark tree; ord. *Leguminosæ.* Odor of the bark is very pleasant; it is anthelmintic and cathartic. **G. jamaicen′sis,** G. inermis. **G. piso′nis** or **racemo′sa,** G. inermis. **G. retu′sa,** Andira retusa. **G. spinulo′sa,** Brazilian tree, the seed of which, angelim seed, is anthelmintic. **G. surinamen′sis** has similar properties. The alkaloid active principles of G. jamaicensis and G. surinamensis, *jamaicine* and *surinamine,* have been separated from them. **G. vermif′uga,** South American plant having fruit, the almond of which, called angeline, is vermifuge.

**Ge′oform.** Combination of guaiacol and formaldehyde.

**Geograph′ical tongue.** Disease of the tongue, in which it assumes a mapped appearance, on account of the successive involvement of different parts of the organ with red patches and a desquamative affection of the epithelium.


Geographical tongue.

**Geog′raphy, med′ical** (*ge*, earth, *grapho*, to describe). Nosogeography; description of the surface of the globe as regards the influence of situation on the health, vital functions, and diseases of its inhabitants, vegetable and animal, but principally on those of man.

**Geoph′agism** or **Geoph′agy** (*ge*, earth, *phago*, to eat). Earth-eating, clay-eating.

**Geoph′agist.** Earth-eater, clay-eater.

**Geoph′ila diversifo′lia.** Plant of Malabar; used in diarrhœa and externally as an application to diseases of the eye. **G. renifor′mis,** plant of West Indies and South America; emetic.

**Georget's** (zhor-zhays′) **stupid′ity.** Confusion of ideas or mental insufficiency without hallucination.

**Geor′gia bark.** Tonic and antipyretic bark of Pinckneya pubens. **G. pink,** Phlox carolina.

**Georgopath′ia** (*georgos*, farmer, *pathos*, disease). Pellagra.

**Ge′osote.** Guaiacol valerate or valerianate. Employed in gastroenteric disease, rheumatism, tuberculosis, etc.; dose, gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0).

**Ger′aflour.** Dianthus caryophyllus.

**Geraniin′.** Astringent derivative from geranium.

**Gera′niol.** $C_{10}H_{18}O$. A substance derived from geranium oil, contained in pelargonium and andropogon.

**Ger′anis** (a crane). Bandage used by the ancients in fractured clavicle, dislocation of the shoulder, etc.

**Gera′nium.** A genus of plants of the order *Geraniaceæ.* Crane's bill. The official (Ph. U. S.) name of the rhizome of *G. maculatum.* The official preparation is the *extractum geranii fluidum,* fluid extract; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **G. carolinia′num,** see *G. robertianum.* **G. cicuta′rium,** Erodium cicutarium. **G. dissec′tum,** Australian or cut-leaved geranium; jagged-leaved dove's foot of Australia and Europe. **G. fœt′idum,** G. robertianum. **Fox g.,** G. robertianum. **G. macula′tum,** in northwestern parts of the United States; the rhizome of this plant, geranium (Ph. U. S.), spotted crane's bill, crowfoot, alum root, tormentil, storkbill, is employed as an antisyphilitic. **G. mexica′num** grows in Mexico; its root is used in diarrhœa and dysentery. **G. mol′le,** dove's foot g.; therapeutic action is like that of G. robertianum. **G. moscha′tum,** European plant, used as excitant and diaphoretic. **G. noveboracen′se,** G. maculatum. **G. purpu′reum,** G. robertianum. **G. robertia′num,** stinking crane's bill, herb Robert; this plant is antiperiodic, astringent, diuretic, antispasmodic, and slightly stimulant, and externally applied in painful sores and inflammations. G. carolinianum has similar properties. **G. sanguin′eum**, astringent and styptic, contains a large amount of tannin. **G. silvat′icum**, crowflower, wood geranium; root and flowers are astringent. **G. stria′tum**, roots are tonic and astringent. **Wild g.**, G. pratense, G. robertianum, Erodium cicutarium. **Wood g.**, G. silvaticum. Most of the species of geranium have been used as astringents.

**Gerar′dia pedicula′ria.** Fever-weed, lousewort; indigenous; sedative and diaphoretic. **G. quercifo′lia**, golden oat of the West and South; root is used as antidote for snake-bites. **G. tubero′sa**, flowers of this plant of Martinique are expectorant.

**Ger′as.** Old age.

**Gerat′ic** (*geras*, old age). Relating to old people. **G. diseas′es**, developmental diseases of old persons.

**Geratol′ogy** (*geras*, old age, *logos*, description). The study of old age and of the structural changes and diseases incident to that period of life.

**Ger′dy's fi′bres.** Superficial transverse digital ligaments. **G.'s fontanelle′**, supernumerary interparietal fontanelle occasionally found. **G.'s lig′ament**, deep layer of axillary fascia attached to the clavicle. **G.'s opera′tion for her′nia**, invagination of the scrotum into the inguinal canal. **G.'s tu′bercle**, an osseous prominence in front, and to the outside, of the tubercle of the tibia.

**Ger′hardt's change of pitch.** Change of pitch and in the character of the clear air-sound elicited on percussion, when the patient lies down after sitting or standing up. This indicates the presence of a large cavity in the lungs containing fluid. **G.'s disease′**, erythromelalgia. **G.'s sign**, several of these are described, such as extra dulness on percussion over the præcordium, in cases of persistent ductus arteriosus; systolic murmur heard in aneurysm of the vertebral artery; unfilled condition of external jugular vein in thrombosis of transverse sinus; want of motility in the larynx in dyspnœa caused by aortic aneurysm.

**Ger′hardt-Se′mon's law.** That in certain lesions of the recurrent laryngeal nerve the vocal cord takes a position between abduction and adduction (cadaveric position).

**Ger′lach's net′work** or **plex′us.** Delicate network of minute fibrils of nerves in gray matter of cord. **G.'s the′ory**, theory as to relation of nerve-fibres and ganglionic cells of spinal cord. **G.'s tu′bal ton′sil**, a collection of adenoid tissue situated in the lower portion of the Eustachian tube. **G.'s valve**, valve occasionally found at the opening of the appendix vermiformis into the cæcum.

**Gerlier's′ disease′.** Peculiar endemic neurosis of the Swiss, attended with vertigo, paralysis, ptosis, and pain in the back of the head and neck.

**Germ.** Rudiment of new being, not yet developed or still adherent to the mother. Spore or living particle which has been detached from already existing living matter. A microorganism. **G.-cell**, germinal cell. **Den′tal g.**, dental follicle; earliest development of a tooth. **G. disease′**, disease caused by a microorganism. **G. disk**, proligerous disk; area germinativa. **G. enam′el**, see *Groove, dental*. **G. epithe′lium**, germinal epithelium; the remains of the germ epithelium afford a cover superficially to the ovaries. **G. flesh**, see *Sarcophyte*. **G. force**, plastic force. **G. hill**, proligerous disk. **G. lay′ers**, laminæ making up the embryo, as ectoderm, mesoderm, and entoderm; outer, middle, and inner covering of embryo. **G. plas′ma**, part of protoplasm of germ-cell in which a new individual is to be afterwards developed. **G. ridge**, ridge on middle surface of the mesonephros. **G. spot**, see *Molecule*. **G. the′ory**, theory of the origin of the specific infectious diseases from microorganisms. **G. ves′icle**, see *Molecule*.

**Ger′man cham′omile.** Matricaria. **G. leech**, hirudo medicinalis. **G. mea′sles**, rötheln; see *Rubeola*. **G. pel′litory**, root of Anacyclus officinarum. **G. rhu′barb**, Rheum rhaponticum and other species of rheum. **G. san′darac**, resin from bark of Juniperus communis. **G. sarsaparil′la**, Carex arenaria.

**German′der, com′mon.** Teucrium chamædrys. **Creep′ing g.**, Teucrium chamædrys. **G. ma′rum**, Teucrium marum. **Small g.**, Teucrium chamædrys. **Wa′ter g.**, Teucrium scordium.

**Germa′nium.** A metallic element, symbol Ge, of a lustrous, grayish-white color, discovered in 1885.

**Germar′ium.** Part of the generative apparatus, ovary, of the female of some of the lower orders of life.

**Ger′men** (*gero*, to produce). Germ. **G. denta′le**, dental pulp. **G. fal′sum**, mole. **G. fœmin′eum**, germinal vesicle. **G. spu′rium**, mole.

**Germici′dal.** Destroying germs.

**Germ′icide** (*cædo*, to kill). Any agent that will destroy germs or microorganisms, or their spores on which contagious and infectious disease may depend; as mercuric chloride and iodide, aluminum acetate, sulphurous acid, heat (at a continuous temperature of 212° and over), formaldehyde, etc.

**Ger′mifuge** (*fugo*, to drive away). Expelling or driving away germs.

**Ger′minal, Ger′minative.** Relating or belonging to a germ or to germination; having power of germination. **G. a′rea**, localized accumulation of cells on surface of blastodermic membrane, indicating position of future embryo. **G. cell**, see *Cytoblast*. **G. cen′tre**, a limited area in lymphoid tissue in which the greater number of leucocytes or white blood corpuscles are developed. **G. disk**, proligerous disk. **G. epithe′lium**, layer of epithelial cells on middle of genital ridge of embryo. **G. lay′ers**, see *Germ layers*. **G. mat′ter**, see *Cytoblast, Bioplasm*. **G. mem′brane**, blastoderm. **G. nu′cleus**, see *Molecule*. **G. pole**, pole of ovum at which is the germinal spot. **G. spot**, nucleolus of the ovule. **G. streak**, primitive streak; nucleus of ovum. **G. tis′sue**, tissue made up chiefly of cells and blood-vessels. **G. ves′icle**, nucleus of the ovule. **G. wall**, thickened border of blastoderm in ova that have only partially undergone segmentation.

**Ger′minating.** Undergoing process of germination. **G. cells**, cells forming a boundary to stomata, where the lymphatics originate.

**Germina′tion.** Beginning of vegetation in seed or plant; first development of germs.

**Ger′minative.** Germinating or having power of germinating.

**Ger′minous teeth.** Two joined teeth formed in one dental follicle.

**Germitox′ic.** Poisonous to a germ or germs.

**Ger′mogen.** Nucleated protoplasmic mass, separating ultimately into ova.

**Ger′mule.** Diminutive germ.

**Gero-, Geronto-** (*geron*, aged person). In composition, old or aged.

**Geroco′meum.** Home for the aged.

**Geromaras′mus** or **Gerontat′rophy.** Debility and emaciation of old persons; marasmus senilis.

**Geromor′phism** (*geron*, aged person, *morphe*, form). Appearance or characteristics of premature old age in a young person.

**Geron′tic** (*geron*, old man). Relating to old age.

**Gerontin′.** $C_5H_{14}N_2$. Leucomain resembling cadaverin found in cell-nuclei in the liver, especially of old dogs. Paralyzant of nerve centres.

**Gerontoco′meum.** Home for the aged.

**Gerontophthal′mia.** Ophthalmia of old persons.

**Geronto′pia.** Weakness of sight of the aged. Presbyopia.

**Gerontopityri′asis.** Pityriasis senilis.

**Gerontotox′on, Gerontox′on,** or **Gerotox′on** (*geron*, old man, *toxon*, bow). Bow-shaped obscurity at the under margin of the cornea, *arcus senilis*, common to old people, and supposed by some to indicate the existence of fatty degeneration of the heart. It is due to fatty degeneration of the corneal tissue.

**Gerotroph′ia** (*geron,* old man, *trophe,* nourishment). Nourishment or maintenance proper for the aged.

**Gersu′ny's meth′od.** The subcutaneous injection of paraffin for æsthetic purposes, to fill up the defect resulting from falling in of the bridge of the nose, etc. **G.'s symp′tom,** a sense of adhesion of the mucous lining of the bowel to the mass of fecal matter when pressure is made in cases of such accumulation.

**Gerydroceph′alus.** Hydrocephalus senilis.

**Gesta′tion** (*gesto,* to carry). The time during which a female who has conceived carries the embryo in her uterus; the period from conception to delivery. **Ectop′ic g.,** extra-uterine pregnancy; pregnancy in which the fœtus is carried elsewhere than in the interior of the uterus.

**Gesticula′tion** (*gestus,* gesture). Act of making gestures; a symptom in disease indicating great encephalic erethism.

**Gethyl′lis spira′lis.** S. African plant, the orange-colored fruit of which is used in spirit or tincture in flatulence and colic.

**Ge′um.** A genus of plants of the order *Rosaceæ.* **G. al′bum** or **alep′picum,** water avens of Canada and U. S., used for headache and gastric affections. **G. aquat′icum,** G. rivale. **G. canaden′se,** G. album. **G. caryophylla′tum,** G. urbanum. **G. chiloen′se** or **coccin′eum,** Chilean species, used in amenorrhœa. **G. hy′bridum,** G. rivale. **G. monta′num,** root of this Alpine plant is tonic, astringent, and antipyretic. **G. nu′tans** or **palus′tre,** G. rivale. **G. plin′ii,** G. urbanum. **G. riva′le,** water or purple avens, chocolate root; tonic and astringent, and has been used in intermittents, dyspepsia, diarrhœa, hemorrhage, etc. **G. urba′num,** common avens, herb bennet, yellow avens, star of the north, blessed herb; the root of this plant has been used in intermittents, dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, debility, etc. **G. ver′num,** Western early avens, has the same properties as **G. virginia′num,** white avens, evan root, chocolate root, bennet, throat-root, cureall; common from Maine to Carolina and Kentucky; has the same medical properties as G. rivale; used in dysentery.

**Geu′sis.** Taste or exercise of that sense.

**Ghat′ti.** East Indian gum, like gum arabic.

**Ghee.** Boiled butter, clarified; used as basis for ointments, salves, etc., in India.

**Gher′kin.** Fruit of Cucumis sativus.

**Ghilarducci's** (ghil-ar-doot′chis) **reac′tion.** Reaction of degeneration at a distance; the electrode is not placed over the affected muscle, but the indifferent one is applied to the upper dorsal region, the active one at a point peripherad to the affected muscle; the contraction is almost exclusively a cathodal closing one; it persists after other reactions have failed, and its presence indicates that the muscle is not destroyed completely.

**Ghost** or **G. cor′puscle.** Phantom corpuscle; a red blood corpuscle that has lost its color.

**Giacomi′ni's band.** Band of grayish nervous matter connected with the gyrus dentatus.

**Giannuzzi's** (jan-noot′tsis) **cells** or **cres′cents.** Crescentic masses of cells in the sublingual salivary gland; Heidenhain's demilunes.

**Gi′ant.** One much above ordinary stature or of excessive growth. **G. cells,** any very large cells, such as the myeloplaxes. **G. ring′worm,** form of trichophyton as it occurs in luxuriant vegetation upon smooth portions of the body in tropical countries. **G. teeth,** teeth of great size, but normal form. **G. swell′ing,** angioneurotic œdema.

**Gi′antism.** Growth or development much above ordinary stature or dimensions.

**Gib′ba** or **Gib′ber.** Hump; gibbosity. **G. ul′næ,** olecranon.

**Gibberos′itas** or **Gibbos′itas** (*gibbus,* arched or vaulted). Gibbosity.

**Gib′bon's hy′drocele.** Hydrocele complicated with large hernia.

**Gibbos′ity** or **Gib′bousness.** Gibbositas, kyphosis; angular deformity or curvature of the spine. Phenomenon occurring in different diseases, particularly in rickets and caries of the vertebræ.

**Gib′bous.** Having a prominence like a hump; humpbacked.

**Gib′bus.** Hump. **G. of kid′ney,** external convex border of the kidney. **G. Pot′tii,** vertebral caries. **G. of the ul′na,** olecranon.

**Gibert's′ pityri′asis.** Pityriasis rosea.

**Gibral′tar fe′ver.** Yellow fever. Malta fever.

**Gib′son's ban′dage.** A supporting bandage for fracture of the jaw.

**Gid.** Disease of sheep, due to the presence of a hydatid, cœnurus, in the brain.

**Gid′diness.** Vertigo.

**Gid′dy.** Dizzy; having a feeling of vertigo.

**Gier′ke's cor′puscles.** Round corpuscles occasionally met with in the central nervous system. Probably the same as *Hassall's corpuscles.*

**Gif′ford's re′flex.** Pupillary contraction when an attempt is made to close the eyes; noticed in iridoplegia, diseases of the retina and optic nerve, dementia, etc.

**Gigante′a.** Helianthus annuus; laminaria.

**Gigan′tic.** Much above the ordinary size.

**Gigant′ism.** Giantism.

**Gigan′toblast.** Large nucleated erythrocyte.

**Gigant′ocyte.** Large non-nucleated erythrocyte.

**Gigarti′na helminthocor′ton.** Corallina corsicana. **G. lichenoi′des,** Fucus amylaceus. **G. mamillo′sa,** species found on the eastern coast of the United States, resembling Chondrus crispus. **G. murica′ta,** Fucus lichenoides.

**Gig′arum.** Arum maculatum. **G. serpenta′ria,** Arum dracunculus.

**Gi′gas.** Giant.

**Gi′gathism.** A disease due to poisoning by cockle seeds (*Agrostemma gigatho*), which contain a sapotoxin-like substance.

**Gi′la mon′ster.** A large, poisonous lizard, *Heloderma suspectum,* found in Arizona. Its bite is said to produce dangerous symptoms or even to cause death.

**Gilar′um.** Thymus serpyllum.

**Gill** or **Gill-over-the-ground.** Glechoma hederacea. **G. co′ver** or **flap,** operculum; see *Branchiæ.*

**Gille′nia stipula′cea.** Small-flowered Indian physic; has the same properties as **G. trifolia′ta,** common gillenia, Indian physic, western dropwort, Indian hippo, ipecac, Bowman's root, meadow sweet, Beaumont root; ord. *Rosaceæ.* The root of this shrub and of G. stipulacea, which grows plentifully in the United States, is a safe and efficacious emetic in the dose of ʒss (2.0); it resembles ipecacuanha in properties.

**Gillenin′.** White, bitter principle of gillenia.

**Gilles de la Tourette's′ disease′** and **sign.** See *Tourette.*

**Gil′liflower.** Dianthus caryophyllus. **Wall, win′ter,** or **yel′low g.,** Cheiranthus cheiri.

**Gills.** Branchiæ. **Tra′cheal g.,** see *Branchiæ tracheales.*

**Gim′bernat's lig′ament** (after Gimbernat, a Spanish surgeon). Fibrous triangular expansion detached from the posterior and inner part of the crural arch and inserted into the crest of the pubis. This ligament forms the inner part of the superior aperture of the crural canal. It is one of the most frequent causes of strangulation in crural hernia. See *Fascia lata.*

**Gin.** Spirit distilled from corn and juniper berries, or from some substitute for them, and possessing the properties of other spirituous liquors; it is diuretic and carminative, and in popular medicine is more used than other varieties, in colic or intestinal pain. See *Spirit.*

**Gin′-drinker's liv′er** or **Gin liv′er.** Cirrhosis of the liver; nutmeg liver.

**Gingel′ly oil.** Oil of Sesamum orientale.

**Gin′ger.** Amomum zingiber; Sedum acre. **Barba′does g.,** Amomum zingiber. **Black g.,** Amomum zingiber. **Com′mon g.,** Zingiber officinale; black ginger. **Gar′den g.,** capsicum. **In′dian g.,** Asarum canadense. **Jamai′ca g.,** Amomum zingiber. **G. plant,** Tanacetum vulgare. **White g.,** Amomum zingiber. **Wild g.,** Asarum canadense.

**Gingerin′.** Oleoresin derived from ginger.

**Gin′gerol.** Pungent liquid obtained from ginger, isomeric with capsicum.

**Gingibra′chium** (*gingivæ*, gums, *brachium*, arm). Scurvy, so called because the gums and arms are chiefly affected by it; also called gingipedium, because the lower limbs are in many cases the seat of scorbutic spots.

**Gingil′ly** or **Gingil′i oil.** Oil of sesamum.

**Gingipe′dium** (*gingivæ*, gums, *pes*, foot). See *Gingibrachium*.

**Gingi′va.** Gum (of the mouth). **G. cæru′lea,** blue gingival line; see *Gingival*.

**Gingi′væ** (pl. of gingiva). The gums; portion of mucous membrane of the mouth covering the maxillary bones to the level of the alveolar arches; the gums are formed of a red tissue, more or less solid and of a fibromucous nature, adhering strongly to the necks of the teeth, and transmitting between the roots and their alveoli a very thin expansion—the alveolodental periosteum. The gums fix the teeth and contribute greatly to their stability.

**Gin′gival.** Relating to the gums. **G. glands,** little collections of epithelium in the gum of the infant at the edge where the g. margin will be when the teeth are formed. **G. line,** reddish streak or margin at the reflected edge of the gums, seen in phthisis and chronic blood diseases, and also in pregnant and puerperal women; in lead poisoning the line is blue. **G. mar′gin,** the line where the gums meet the teeth.

**Gingival′gia** (*gingiva*, gum, *algos*, pain). Pain or neuralgia of the gums.

**Gingivi′tis** (*gingivæ*, gums). Inflammation of the gums. **Expul′sive g.,** pyorrhœa alveolaris.

**Gin′glymo-arthro′dia.** See *Ginglymoid*.

**Gin′glymoid** (*ginglymos*, hinge, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling a ginglymus or hinge; epithet applied to joints resembling a hinge, *ginglymoarthrodia* or *ginglymoid joint*, as the metatarsophalangeal articulation.

**Gin′glymus.** Species of diarthrodial articulation, admitting of motion in only two directions, like a hinge, as knee-joint or elbow-joint. **Lat′eral g.,** diarthrosis rotatorius. **G. joint,** see *Ginglymoid*. **Tro′choid g.,** articulation in which one bone turns upon another, as the atloidoaxoid articulation.

**Gino′ra america′na** or **syphilit′ica.** Juice is diuretic and diaphoretic.

**Gin′seng.** Panax quinquefolium. **Asiat′ic g.,** Panax schinseng. **Blue g.,** Caulophyllum thalictroides. **Chinese′ g.,** ginseng. **Dwarf g.,** Aralia triphylla. **Horse g.,** triosteum. **White g.,** triosteum. **Yel′low g.,** Caulophyllum thalictroides.

**Giovanni′ni′s disease′.** Fungous granulations and nodal excrescences on the hair.

**Giraldès′, or′gan of.** See *Organ of Giraldès* and *Paradidymus*.

**Gir′dle.** Belt. See *Cingulum*. **G. anæsthe′sia,** anæsthetic ring or girdle encircling the body, in which there is a sensation like constriction by a band. **G. bone,** sphenethmoid bone. **Mercu′rial g.,** cingulum mercuriale. **Nep′tune′s g.,** a support for applying a local wet pack to the abdomen. **G. pain,** a sensation of constriction about the body, like a belt, accompanied by pain of the same distribution. **Pel′vic g.,** pelvic arch. **Sea g.,** Laminaria digitata. **G. sensa′tions,** subjective perception causing impression that a girdle or band is tied about the trunk or limbs. **Shoul′der** or **thorac′ic g.,** pectoral arch.

**Giuffri′da-Rugier′a′s stig′ma.** A sign of degeneration, there being absence or insufficiency of the glenoid fossa.

**Giz′zard.** See *Ventriculus callosus*.

**Glabel′la** (*glaber*, smooth). Part of the face between the eyebrows. **G. coccyge′a,** smooth cutaneous surface over hiatus at the lower extremity of the sacral canal, foveola coccygea.

**Glabel′lad.** Toward the glabella.

**Glabel′lar.** Relating to or toward the glabella. **G. length,** anteroposterior diameter of the skull.

**Glabel′lo-obe′liac diameter.** Measurement from glabella to obelion.

**Glabel′lo-occip′ital plane.** Plane vertical to the median plane of the skull.

**Glabel′lum.** Glabella.

**Glabrifica′tion.** Process of becoming smooth and shiny.

**Glabrificin′** (*glabrus*, smooth, *facio*, to make). An antibody in the blood and fluids of immune animals which gives a glairy smoothness to the bacteria upon which it exerts its specific action.

**Glabri′ties** (*glaber*, smooth). Baldness.

**Glab′rous.** Smooth; bald.

**Gla′cial** (*glacies*, ice). Icy; having the appearance of ice, as glacial phosphoric acid.

**Glacialin′.** A mixture of boric acid, sodium borate, and sugar.

**Glaci′alis.** Glacial. **Hu′mor g.,** crystalline lens.

**Glacia′tion.** Having the appearance of ice.

**Gla′cier bacil′lus.** Bacillus fluorescens nivalis. **G. gan′grene,** dry necrotic dermatitis of the face and other parts exposed constantly to the action of sunlight reflected from snow and glacier ice in high latitudes and in the Alps and other elevated regions.

**Gladiolin′.** Alkaloidal substance found in the tissue of the brain.

**Gladi′olus** (dim. of *gladius*, sword). A genus of plants, ord. *Irideæ;* the sword-lily. The body of the sternum between the manubrium and the ensiform cartilage. **G. cæru′leus,** Iris germanica. **G. commu′nis,** corn-flag; the root has been used as an aphrodisiac, and applied in cataplasms to scrofulous tumors. **G. lu′teus,** Iris pseudacorus. **G. sage′tum,** corn-flag, European corn-flag of Southern Europe; used as an aphrodisiac and in amenorrhœa. **G. ster′ni,** body of the sternum. **G. vulga′ris,** G. communis.

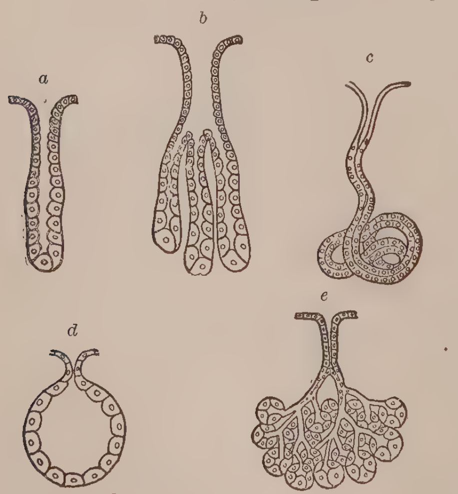
**Glair.** White of egg.

**Glairin′.** Glairy organic substance produced by a genus of *Schizomycetes*, called Beggiatoa.

**Glam′a.** Sebaceous humor, secreted mainly by the follicles of Meibomius, which sometimes glues the eyelids together.

**Gland** (*glans*, acorn). Glands are organs which separate from the blood any fluid whatever. When composed of several lobules, united by common vessels, they have been called *conglomerate glands*, as the parotid, pancreas, etc. Reddish and spongy, knot-like bodies, met with in the course of the lymphatics, are called *conglobate glands;* see *Ganglion* (lymphatic). By some the word is restricted to soft, granular, lobated organs, composed of vessels and a particular tissue, of which there are in the human body the testicles, the liver, pancreas, and kidneys. These *permanent glands*, or glands with permanent ducts, are destined to draw from the blood the materials necessary for the formation of new fluids, and to convey these fluids externally by means of excretory ducts. Several glands, besides their excretory ducts, have special reservoirs in which the fluids secreted by them collect, remain for a greater or less space of time, and undergo slight modifications before being evacuated, such as the gall-bladder for the liver, the urinary bladder for the kidneys, etc. The *ductless glands* are those which have no ducts to carry off their secretion, the latter being taken directly into the circulation by the blood-vessels. The term gland is also applied to a little kernel of tissue or to a knot of blood-vessels (*arterial gland*), such as the so-called coccygeal gland, which is not known to possess any real glandular tissue. Also acorn, see *Quercus alba*. See also *Glandula* and *Glandulæ*.

**Gland** or **glands, abdom′inal sal′ivary,** pancreas. **Absorb′ent g.,** lymphatic glands. **Acces′sory g.,** glands accessory to other glands; Cowper's g. **Acces′sory lac′rymal g.,** g. of Krause. **Acces′sory lactif′erous g.,** Montgomery's g. **Acces′sory g. of pan′creas,** Brunner's glands. **Acces′sory g. of parot′id,** see *Parotid.* **Acces′sory suprare′nal g.,** small bodies connected with the suprarenal capsules. **Acces′sory thy′reoid** or **thy′roid g.,** small glandular bodies lying in various positions around the thyreoid gland. **Acid g.,** oxyntic g., the acid-secreting g. of the stomach. **Acinotu′bular g.,** a g. combining the characteristics of the acinous and the tubular glands. **Ac′inous g.,** racemose g.; see *Acinus.* **Ag′gregate** or **ag′gregated g.,** Méry's g, Peyer's g., trachoma glands of Henle; lymph follicles of the conjunctiva; see *Bruch.* **Ag′minated g.,** Peyer's glands. **Albu′minous g.,** gland, secretion from which contains albumin. **Amyg′dalous g.,** tonsil. **A′nal g.,** lymphatic and odoriferous glands of the region of the anus. **Anom′alous g.,** ductless glands. **Anteprostat′ic g.,** see *Cowper's glands.* **Ante′rior lin′gual g.,** g. of the neck. **Apor′ic g.,** glandiform ganglions. **Arte′rial g.,** see *Gland.* **Aryt′enoid g.,** acinous glands of the larynx, near the arytenoid cartilages. **Asso′ciate parot′id g.,** ascessory parotid g.; see *Parotid.* **Auric′ular g.,** glands of the external ear. **Ax′illary g.,** lymphatic glands of the axillary region. **G. of Bartholi′nus,** Cowper's glands (in female); Méry's glands; vulvovaginal glands; sublingual glands. **G. of Bauhin′,** see *Lingual glands.* **G. of bil′iary ducts,** hepatic glands. **G. of Blan′din,** anterior lingual glands. **Blind g.,** glandiform ganglions; ductless glands. **Blood g.,** see *Ganglion.* **Boer′haave's g.,** sweat g. **Bow′man's g.,** see *Bowman.* **Bra′chial g.,** lymphatic g. in the arm. **Bron′chial g.,** thyreoid g.; lymphatic glands of the bronchi and trachea adjacent. **G. of Bruch,** see *Bruch.* **Brun′ner's g.,** see *Brunner's glands.* **Buc′cal g.,** see *Buccal glands.* **Bulbocav′ernous** or **bulbo-ure′thral g.,** Cowper's glands; Méry's glands. **Car′diac g.,** acinous glands at inferior extremity of œsophagus; superior mediastinal lymphatic glands. **Carot′ic** or **carot′id g.,** a ductless gland, formerly called the intercarotic ganglion of the great sympathetic, situated at the bifurcation of the common carotid artery. **Ceru′minous g.,** see *Ceruminous.* **Cer′vical g.,** lymphatic glands of the neck. **G. of cheeks,** buccal glands. **Circuma′nal g.,** anal g. **Closed g.,** ductless g. **Coccyg′eal g.,** Luschka's g., see *Coccygeal.* **Cœl′iac g.,** lymphatic glands in front of the abdominal aorta. **Coil g.,** a tubular g. twisted upon itself (see cut); the sweat glands are coil glands. **Com′pound g.,** a g. composed of several distinct sacs. **Conglo′bate g.,** see *Gland.* **Conglom′erate g.,** racemose g., see *Gland.* **Con′voluted g.,** tubular gland with convoluted extremity. **Cow′per's g.,** Méry's glands; vulvovaginal glands; see *Cowper's glands.* **Cuta′neous g.,** glands of the skin connected with the hair, sweat, and sebaceous secretion. **Den′tal g. of Serres,** see *Tooth.* **Diapnog′enous g.,** see *Perspiration.* **Dor′sal g.,** lymphatic glands near the posterior margin of the axilla. **Duct′less g.,** see *Glandiform ganglion.* **Duod′enal g.,** Brunner's glands; lymphatic glands of mesentery connected with the duodenum. **G. of Duver′ney,** Cowper's glands (in the female); vulvovaginal glands. **G. of Eb′ner,** serous glands. **Ex′cretory g.,** glands secreting excrementitious fluids, as urine. **Exter′nal sal′ivary g.,** parotid g. **Extraparot′id g.,** lymphatic glands superficial to the parotid. **Follic′ular g.,** follicle. **Fraenk′el's g.,** see *Fraenkel.* **G. of Galea′ti,** follicles of Lieberkühn. **Ga′len's g.,** the upper portion of the lacrymal gland next to the orbit. **Gas′tric g.,** see *Stomach.* **Ge′nal g.,** buccal g. **Gen′ital g.,** testicles and ovaries. **Gin′gival g.,** an infolding of the epithelium at the edge of the gum of the infant. **Gley's g.,** parathyroid g. **Glo′bate g.,** conglobate glands. **Glom′erate g.,** racemose g. **Gut′tural g.,** pharyngeal g. **Hæmatopoiet′ic g.,** ductless or vascular glands, as the spleen, suprarenal capsules, thymus, etc., whose functions are supposed to be the elaboration of certain fluids necessary for the performance of certain vital actions in the economy. **Harder′ian g.,** or **G. of Har′der,** small gland existing in certain mammals at the inner canthus of the eye. **Haver′sian g.,** or **G. of Hav′ers,** synovial glands; synovial fringes. **Hon′eycomb g.,** Peyer's glands. **Hu′guier's g.,** see *Huguier.* **Infundib′ular g.,** infundibulum of the brain. **In′guinal g.,** lymphatic glands of the groin. **G. of the integ′ument,** hair, sweat, and sebaceous glands. **Intercarot′id g.,** small ganglion at or near the division of the common carotid artery. **Intes′tinal g.,** glands in the large and small intestines, as Lieberkühn's crypts or follicles, Peyer's, Brunner's, and solitary glands. **Ju′gular g.,** cervical g. **G. of Krause,** acinous glands in the conjunctiva. **Lac′rymal g.,** see *Lacrymal.* **Lactif′erous g.,** mammary g.; Montgomery's g. **Lentic′ular g.,** lenticulares glandulæ, conglobate glands of the stomach. **Lie′berkühn's g.,** crypts of Lieberkühn; see *Intestine.* **G. of Littré′,** see *Urethra.* **G. of Lusch′ka,** coccygeal gland. **Lymphat′ic g.,** see *Conglobate* and *Lymph* or *Lymphatic.* **Mam′mary g.,** see *Mammary.* **Manz's g.,** see *Manz.* **Meibo′mian g.,** see *Meibomius.* **G. of Méry′,** Cowper's glands. **Mesera′ic** or **mesenter′ic g.,** see *Mesenteric.* **Mesocol′ic g.,** lymphatic glands in the mesocolon. **Mil′iary g.,** sebaceous glands; sweat glands. **Mixed g.,** mucosalivary glands; the alveoli of these glands are partly mucous and partly serous; the latter, however, predominate. **Mo′lar g.,** buccal glands. **Moll's g.,** glands which open into the hair follicles of the eyelashes; they are modifications of sweat glands. **Monro's′ g.,** the lower portion of the lacrymal gland. **Montgom′ery's g.,** very minute g. in the areola of the mamma, having milky or fatty secretion. **G. of Morgagn′i,** g. of Littré; lateral arytenoid glands. **Mucilag′inous g. of Hav′ers,** synovial glands or fringes. **Mucip′arous** or **mu′cous g.,** glands concerned in the secretion of mucus; those belonging to mucous membranes. **G. of Nab′oth,** see *Nabothi glandulæ.* **Nerve g.,** suprarenal capsules. **Ner′vous g. of pel′vis,** coccygeal gland. **G. of Nuck** or **of Nuhn,** anterior lingual glands. **Odorif′erous g.,** glands the secretion of which is odorous, as g. of Tyson. **Oil g.,** sebaceous gland. **Oxyn′tic g.,** g. of the stomach, presumably concerned in acid secretion. **G. of Pacchio′ni,** glandulæ Pacchioni. **Pal′atine g.,** lymphatic glands in the mucous membrane covering the roof of the mouth. **Pal′pebral g.,** Meibomian g. **Pancreat′ic g.,** see *Pancreas.* **Pancreat′icosplen′ic g.,** see *Pancreaticosplenic.* **Parathy′reoid** or **parathy′roid g.,**



Glands. *a* and *b*, simple and compound tubular glands; *c*, coil gland; *d* and *e*, simple and compound (racemose) saccular glands.

small lymphatic glands near the thyroid, but not accessory thyroids. **Parot'ic** or **parot'id g.**, see *Parotid*. **Pec'toral g.**, see *Pectoral*. **G. of Peck'lin,** Peyer's glands. **Pep'tic** or **pep'sin g.**, see *Peptic*. **Per'manent g.**, see *Gland*. **Perspi'ratory g.**, sudoriparous g. **G. of Pey'er,** glandulæ Peyeri. **Pi'lous g.**, sebaceous g. connected with a hair follicle. **Pin'eal g.**, see *Pineal*. **Pitu'itary g.**, hypophysis cerebri. **Plex'iform g.**, Peyer's glands. **Prehy'oid g.**, parathyroid g. **Prepu'tial g.**, odoriferous sebaceous glands on the glans penis and prepuce. **Pros'tate g.**, prostate gland. **Pylo'ric g.**, numerous gastric glands in that region of the stomach. **Rac'emose g.**, g. arranged in clusters, like a bunch of grapes; see *Racemose*. **Re'nal g.**, renal capsules. **Rivi'ni's g.**, sublingual g. **Ros'enmüller's g.**, see *Rosenmüller*. **Sac'cular g.**, a *simple* s. g. is one of a bag-like shape; a *compound* s. g. is a racemose g. (see cut). **Sali'val** or **sal'ivary g.**, salivary glands. **Sal'ivary abdom'inal g.**, pancreas. **Sand'stroem's g.**, parathyroid g. **Seba'ceous** or **sebif'erous g.**, sebaceous glands. **Sem'inal g.**, testes. **Se'rous g.**, albuminous g. **Serre's g.**, gingival g. **Sex'ual g.**, testes and ovaries, or their embryonic forms. **Skene's g.**, two tubular glands on each side of the floor of the female urethra. **G. of the skin,** cutaneous g. **G. of small intes'tine,** Peyer's glands, Brunner's glands, follicles of Lieberkühn. **Sol'itary g.**, Brunner's glands, small, white projections on the lining membrane of the entire intestine. **Staph'yline g.**, palatine g. **G. of stom'ach,** gastric glands; peptic glands. **Subconjuncti'val g.**, glands of Meibomius. **Sublin'gual g.**, see *Sublingual*. **Submax'illary g.**, see *Submaxillary*. **Sudorif'erous** or **sudorip'arous g.**, sweat glands, see *Perspiration*. **Suprare'nal g.**, see *Capsules, renal*. **Suzanne's' g.**, see *Suzanne*. **Sweat g.**, see *Perspiration*. **Syno'vial g.**, synovial fringes. **Tar'sal g.**, **tarsoconjuncti'val g.**, glands of Meibomius. **Tem'porary g.**, glands consisting of a single primary vesicle or sacculus, which, having elaborated secretion in its interior, bursts, discharges it, and disappears; the Graafian vesicles and the gland-cells are examples. **Thy'mus g.**, see *Thymus*. **Thy'reoid** or **thy'roid g.**, see *Thyroid*. **Tie'demann's g.**, Bartholin's g. **Tracho'ma g.**, see *G., aggregated* and *Bruch*. **Tu'bular g.**, g. of tubular shape, either simple or compound (see cut). **Tympan'ic g.**, vascular fusiform ganglion on the tympanic nerve. **G. of Ty'son,** preputial g., sebaceous glands of Tyson. **Ure'thral g.**, g, of Littré. **U'terine g.**, tubular glands contained in the mucous membrane of the body of the uterus. **Vag'inal g.**, glands in the mucous membrane of the vagina. **Vas'cular g.**, hæmatopoietic g., glandiform ganglion or ganglia. **G. of Vesa'lius,** pulmonary g.; bronchial g. **Vestib'ular g.**, Cowper's g. in the female. **Vitel'line g.**, vitellarium. **Vulvovag'inal g.**, g. of Bartholin; g. of Cowper (in the female); muciparous glands on both sides of the outlet of the vagina. **Wal'deyer's g.**, see *Waldeyer*. **Web'er's g.**, mucous glands of the tongue. **G. of Wil'lis,** albicantia corpora; mammillary tubercles. **Yolk g.**, vitellarium. **Zeiss's g.**, sebaceous glands opening into the follicles of the eyelashes.

**Glandeb'alæ.** Hair in the axillary space.

**Glan'derous.** Relating to glanders.

**Glan'ders.** Equinia.

**Glan'diform.** Adenoid; resembling a gland. **G. cor'puscle,** acinus. **G. gan'glion,** see *Ganglion*.

**Glan'dium.** Thymus.

**Glan'dula** (dim. of glans). A small gland; glandule. **G. angula'ris,** submaxillary gland. **G. atrabilia'ris,** renal capsule.. **G. Avicen'næ,** encysted tumor. **G. basila'ris,** pituitary gland. **G. col'li,** tonsil. **G. concre'ta Monro'i,** part of the lacrymal gland next to the eyebrow. **G. foram'inis obturato'rii,** lymphatic gland at the inner extremity of the foramen thyroideum. **G. innomina'ta,** caruncula lacrymalis. **G. innomina'ta Gale'ni,** portion of the lacrymal gland next to the orbit. **G. intercarot'ica,** carotid gland. **G. lacryma'lis,** lacrymal gland. **G. lacryma'lis accesso'ria** or **infe'rior** or **palpebra'lis,** inferior palpebral portion of the lacrymal gland. **G. lacryma'lis supe'rior,** upper or orbital portion of the lacrymal gland. **G. lactif'era,** mammary gland. **G. lingua'lis,** sublingual gland. **G. maxilla'ris,** submaxillary gland. **G. muco'sa,** conglobate gland. **G. orbita'ria,** lacrymal gland. **G. præhyoide'a,** relic of the ductus thyreoglossus of fetal life. **G. pros'tata ante'rior,** occasional accessory gland in front of the prostate. **G. pros'tata mulie'bris,** spongy tissue around the meatus urinarius in the female. **G. saliva'lis abdom'inis,** pancreas. **G. saliva'lis exter'na,** parotid. **G. saliva'lis inter'na,** submaxillary and sublingual glands, viewed collectively. **G. so'cia parot'idis,** accessory parotid. **G. suprahyoide'a,** g. præhyoidea. **G. tympan'ica,** vascular mass surrounding the tympanic nerve as it enters the small canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

**Glan'dulæ** (pl. of glandula). Glands. **G. acino'sæ,** see *Acinus*. **G. acino'sæ subconjunctiva'les,** acini under the conjunctival fold. **G. antibra'chii,** deep lymphatic glands of the forearm. **G. a'picis lin'guæ,** Blandin's glands; racemose glands near the tip of the tongue. **G. articula'res,** synovial glands. **G. assisten'tes,** prostate gland. **G. aureola'res,** see *Mamma*. **G. auricula'res,** lymphatic glands of the parotid region. **G. cardia'les,** glands of the cardiac portion of the stomach. **G. cervi'cis u'teri,** Nabothi glandulæ. **G. concatena'tæ,** deep cervical glands. **G. congrega'tæ Monro'i,** inferior part of the lacrymal gland. **G. coro'næ pe'nis,** preputial glands, see *Sebaceous glands*. **G. cubita'les,** brachial glands. **G. cu'tis spira'lis,** sudoriparous glands. **G. digesti'væ,** glands of the cardiac portion of the stomach. **G. du'ræ ma'tris,** glands of Pacchioni. **G. facia'les profun'dæ,** internal maxillary glands. **G. facia'les superficia'les,** g. auriculares. **G. follicula'res lin'guæ,** lingual glands. **G. follic'uli cilia'res,** glands of Meibomius. **G. fun'di,** peptic glands. **G. gastroepiplo'icæ,** lymphatic glands of the stomach. **G. gena'les,** buccal glands; salivary glands of the cheek. **G. glomifor'mes,** sudoriparous glands. **G. humera'riæ,** lymphatic glands of the arm. **G. interarytenoide'æ,** arytenoid glands. **G. intercartilagin'eæ,** mucous glands between the cartilages of the trachea at the posterior part. **G. interio'res rena'les** or **inter'næ re'ni,** corpora Malpighiana. **G. kama'la,** glands from the capsules of Mallotus philippinensis, a remedy for tapeworm. **G. lactif'eræ,** see *Mammary gland*. **G. lactif'eræ aberran'tes** or **accesso'riæ,** sebaceous glands of the areola of the nipple. **G. laryn'gis posterio'res,** arytenoid glands. **G. lenticula'res,** solitary glands, see *Lenticular*. **G. lu'puli,** lupulin. **G. mesera'icæ,** mesenteric glands. **G. min'imæ,** Lieberkühn's glands. **G. mola'res,** molar glands; buccal glands. **G. mucip'aræ,** mucous glands; glands of the pyloric end of the stomach. **G. myrtifor'mes,** carunculæ myrtiformes. **G. odorif'eræ,** preputial glands, see *Sebaceous glands*. **G. palpebra'les seba'ceæ,** glands of Meibomius. **G. pelvi'næ,** internal iliac glands. **G. plexifor'mes,** Peyer's glands. **G. pros'tatæ mulie'rum,** vascular spongy eminence surrounding the orifice of the female urethra. **G. rena'les inter'næ,** corpora Malpighiana. **G. Rottle'ræ,** kamala. **G. so'ciæ,** Peyer's glands. **G. solita'riæ,** Brunner's glands. **G. spu'riæ,** Peyer's glands; gangliform ganglions. **G. subauricula'res,** mastoid glands. **G. tubulo'sæ,** see *Tubular*. **G. vascula'res** or **vasculo'sæ,** blood glands, see *Ganglion*. **G. Vesallia'næ,** bronchial glands. **G. vestibula'res,** Cowper's glands (in the female). **G. vulvovagina'les,** Cowper's glands (in the female).

**Gland'ular.** Having the appearance, form, or texture of glands. **G. carcino'ma,** see *Carcinoma*. **G. fe'ver,** an acute infectious disease, attacking young people, the symptoms of which are pain in the neck and abdomen, stiff neck, fever, swelling of the lymphatic glands of the neck and sometimes other regions, hypertrophy of the liver, constipation, prostration, etc. **G. gran'ules,** corpora Malpighiana. **G. sub'stance of the kid'ney,** see *Kidney*. **G.**

**vagini'tis**, condition of the vagina in which the papillæ of the vaginal mucous membrane are inflamed or in a congested, hypertrophied state; glassy swelling; see *Swelling*.

**Glan'dule.** Small gland.

**Glan'dulene** or **Glan'dulin.** An organic extract prepared from the bronchial glands of sheep; employed in tuberculosis.

**Gland'uliform.** Gland-shaped.

**Gland'ulose, Gland'ulous.** Glandular.

**Glandulos'ity.** The condition of being glandulous. A collection of glands.

**Glans** (acorn). Gland. Acorn. Extremity of the penis and of the clitoris. The *glans penis* is conical, slightly flattened, and continuous with the urethra, which opens at its apex; is circumscribed by a projecting edge called corona glandis, behind which is a depression, collum or sulcus retroglandularis, fossa glandis. It is covered by a thin mucous membrane, is furnished at its base with sebaceous follicles, called glandulæ odoriferæ Tysoni, the secretion from which is termed smegma præputii; and it can almost always be covered by the reflection of the skin, called the prepuce. It is formed of a spongy texture, susceptible of being thrown into erection. The *glans clitoridis* is smaller, imperforate, and covered with a sort of prepuce formed by the mucous membrane of the vulva. **G. Jo'vi Theophras'ti**, Fagus castanea. **G. phal'li**, g. penis, see *Glans*. **G. ul'næ**, olecranon. **G. unguenta'ria**, ben nut; see *Guilandina moringa Myrobalanus*.

**Gla'rea.** Gravel or sand in the urinary canals or passages.

**Gla'ser's ar'tery.** Tympanic artery. **G.'s fis'sure**, fissure dividing the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone.

**Glas'gow's sign.** Systolic sound in the brachial artery, in some forms of aneurysm of the aorta.

**Glass.** Vitrium. **Crown g.**, a fine kind of glass, containing no lead. **Crys'tal g.**, a hard glass, containing lead, used for optical purposes. **G. eye**, artificial eye; amaurosis of the horse. **Flint g.**, crystal g. **Liq'uid** or **sol'uble** or **wa'ter g.**, potassium silicate.

**Glass'blowers' cramp.** A professional neurosis; a contraction of the third and fourth fingers of glass-blowers.

**Glass'es.** Spectacles; eye-glasses; optical lenses.

**Glass'pox.** Coniform varicella or chickenpox, in which the vesicles are generally acuminated.

**Glass'wort.** Salicornia herbacea; antiscorbutic.

**Glas'sy.** Like glass, as the expression of the eyes of a corpse. **G. swell'ing**, see *Swelling*.

**Glau'ber's salts** (after R. Glauber, a German chemist). Sodium sulphate.

**Glauce'do.** Glaucoma.

**Glauci'na** (from its color, *glaukos*, bluish-green). Natural cowpox.

**Glaucine'.** Alkaloid in Glaucium luteum; glaucina.

**Glau'cium** or **Glau'cum lu'teum.** Horn poppy, European plant; narcotic; juice applied externally is anodyne.

**Glauco'ma** (*glaukos*, bluish-green). Among the older pathologists the synonym of cataract; now applied to opacity of the vitreous humor or of the tunica hyaloidea, manifested by a grayish or greenish spot, apparent through the pupil; the ordinary form is characterized by rapidly increasing presbyopia, dimness of sight, diminution of the field of vision, increased tension of the globe, excavation of the optic disk, dilated pupil, halos around a bright light, corneal anæsthesia, pain, etc., all of these symptoms not being constant, but terminating in blindness. In *glaucoma fulminans* the impairment of vision occurs very rapidly, perhaps in a few hours. The disease was almost incurable until von Graafe employed iridectomy; see *Optic papilla*. **Ab'solute g.**, glaucoma with destruction of vision. **Apoplec'tic g.**, hemorrhagic g. **Auric'ular g.**, g. associated with a similar condition of intraorganic pressure in the inner ear. **Don'ders's g.**, simple atrophy of the optic papilla. **G. ful'minans**, see *Glaucoma*. **Hemorrhag'ic g.**, glaucoma with intraocular hemorrhage. **G. im'minens**, initial stage approaching glaucoma, when a few or many of the symptoms of the disease are present in a minor degree. **Inflam'matory g.**, glaucoma with symptoms of inflammation. **Re'nal g.**, congestion of the kidney causing extreme tension of the organ, by reason of the unyielding nature of its capsule. **G. ring**, glaucomatous cup. **Sec'ondary g.**, glaucoma as a sequel of disease or injury. **G. sim'plex**, g. without any symptoms of inflammation.

**Glauco'matous.** Relating to or affected with glaucoma. **G. cup**, see *Optic papilla*.

**Glaucopicrine'.** Bitter alkaloid obtained from Glaucium luteum and Chelidonium majus.

**Glauco'sis.** Glaucoma.

**Glecho'ma hed'era, hedera'cea,** or **hirsu'ta.** This plant, ord. *Labiatæ*, has a strong smell and a bitterish, somewhat aromatic taste; expectorant and tonic.

**Gleditsch'ia chinen'sis.** Chinese plant; expectorant, cathartic, anthelmintic. **G. spino'sa** or **triacan'thos**, ord. *Leguminosæ;* honey locust, indigenous in North America; pulp is expectorant; poisonous alkaloid is derived from the unripe fruit, to which the name *gleditchine* is given.

**Gleet.** Chronic gonorrhœa; chronic discharge from any mucous membrane, usually applied to mucopurulent discharges from the urethra.

**Gleet'y.** Resembling or relating to gleet.

**Gleichenia** (gli-ken'e-ah) **herman'ni.** Fern of Asia and Australia, used in diarrhœa, aphthæ, etc.

**Gleme.** Glama.

**Glénard's' disease'.** See *Enteroptosis*.

**Gle'ne.** Pupil; eyeball; crystalline lens. A socket, such as the glenoid cavity.

**Gleni'tis.** Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

**Glenobra'chial lig'ament.** Glenohumeral ligament. **G. mus'cle**, an occasional muscle passing from the surgical neck of the humerus to be inserted with the biceps.

**Glenohu'meral lig'ament.** Ligamentous fibres passing from the glenoid fossa to the lower tuberosity of the humerus.

**Gle'noid** (*glene*, socket, *eidos*, resemblance). Any shallow articular cavity which receives the head of a bone, such as the glenoid cavity or fossa of the scapula articulated with the head of the humerus; also the glenoid cavity or fossa of the temporal bone receiving the condyle of the lower jaw. Relating to the socket of the eye. **G. cav'ity**, see *Glenoid*. **G. crest**, ridge separating the articular surface of the patella into two parts. **G. fis'sure**, Glaserian fissure. **G. fos'sa**, see *Glenoid*. **G. lig'ament**, fibrocartilaginous ring which seems to be formed by the expansion of the tendon of the long head of the biceps brachialis, and surrounds the glenoid cavity of the scapula, the depth of which it increases; also fibrocartilages of the finger-joints.

**Glenoid'al.** Glenoid.

**Glenoradia'lis.** Long head of biceps flexor cubiti muscle.

**Gleno-ulna'ris.** Fibres of long head of biceps flexor cubiti distributed to bicipital fascia of forearm.

**Gley's glands.** Parathyroid glands.

**Gli'a** (glue). Neuroglia. **G. cells**, cells of Dieters on basilar membrane and cochlea.

**Gliabacte'ria.** Microorganisms occurring in zoöglœa masses.

**Gliacoc'cus.** Micrococcus having glutinous envelope.

**Gliadin'.** Organic principle in gluten.

**Gli'ding.** Movement of surfaces on each other, backward and forward, without displacement; lateral movement of flap in plastic surgery. **G. joint**, arthrodia. **G. move'ment**, sliding movement of articular surfaces upon each other.

**Glio′ma** (glue). A variety of round-celled sarcoma originating in the neuroglia, or connective tissue of nerves, occurring in the brain, auditory nerve, and retina, and containing no nerve elements. **G. fibro′sum ret′inæ**, g. retinæ. **G. medul′læ**, syringomyelia. **G. myxomato′des**, gliomyxoma. **G. ret′inæ**, tumor originating in the neuroglia of the retina, and in its structure resembling cerebral glioma; sometimes it resembles both glioma and sarcoma, and is then called *gliosarcoma*. **G. sarcomato′des**, gliosarcoma. **G. teleangeiectat′icum**, g. with excessive vascular distribution.

**Gliomato′sis.** Abnormal increase or development of glioma, as in syringomyelia. **Med′ullary g.**, syringomyelia.

**Glio′matous.** Relating to or having characters of glioma.

**Gliomy′oma.** Glioma combined with myoma.

**Gliomyxo′ma** (*glioma* + *myxa*, mucus). Glioma characterized by partial conversion into mucous tissue.

**Glioneuro′ma.** Glioma having some of the features of neuroma.

**Gliosarco′ma.** Lymphosarcoma, tumor having characteristics of glioma and sarcoma. **G. of ret′ina**, glioma retinæ.

**Glio′sis.** Indurated and excavated places in gray matter of brain, giving rise to atrophy of optic nerves and bulbs of olfactory nerves, with degeneration of posterior column of spinal cord; occasionally confounded with general paralysis.

**Glischrin′.** A form of mucin.

**Glischrinu′ria.** Mucinuria.

**Glischrobacte′rium** (*glischros*, viscid). Bacterium glischrogenes, producing mucinuria.

**Glis′chrous.** Glutinous; viscid.

**Glischru′ria.** Mucinuria.

**Glis′son's cap′sule.** Dense areolar membrane surrounding the vena porta and its ramifications in the liver. **G.'s cirrho′sis**, inflammation of the serous coat of the liver.

**Glis′ter.** Enema.

**Glo′bate.** Conglobate.

**Glob′ba nu′tans** or **silves′tris.** Plant of tropical Asia, root of which is astringent. **G. unifor′mis**, root of this species is used in colic and diarrhœa.

**Globe.** A ball or sphere. **G. of the eye**, eyeball. **G. flow′er**, Cephalanthus occidentalis, Trollius laxus. **U′terine g.**, globular appearance of womb after birth of child. **Vitel′line g.**, segmentation cell.

**Globin′.** Proteid residue from decomposition of hæmoglobin.

**Globinom′eter.** An apparatus for determining the amount of hæmoglobin in the blood.

**Globularetin′.** See *Globularin.*

**Globula′ria al′ypum.** Wild senna of Europe, Montpellier turbith. The bitter leaves of this plant have been used in intermittents and in constipation. The resin of the root is cathartic like that of jalap.

**Globularin′.** Bitter principle from Globularia alypum. Its action is similar to that of caffeine, and it also diminishes the amount of urine. Diluted acids decompose it, producing *globularetin*, which increases the quantity and solid ingredients of the urine, and causes diarrhœa by exciting the secretion of the gall-bladder.

**Glob′ule.** A small globe; a small pill; a spherical or spheroid element; a blood cell or lymph cell. **Dentin′al g.**, see *Dentinal.* **Direct′ing g.**, polar g. **Do′bie's g.**, see *Dobie.* **Exten′sion g.**, polar g. **Lymph g.**, lymphocyte. **Morgagn′i's g.**, see *Morgagni.* **Po′lar g.**, see *Polar.* **Red g.** or **Red blood g.**, erythrocyte. **White g.** or **White blood g.**, leucocyte.

**Glob′uli** (pl. of globulus) **Aran′tii.** Corpora Arantii. **G. gan′glii**, nerve-cells. **G. mamilla′res**, mammillary eminences; corpora albicantia. **G. martia′les** or **mar′tis**, ferrum tartarizatum. **G. medulla′res**, mammillary eminences; corpora albicantia. **G. na′si**, extremity of the nose. **G. sanc′ti** or **san′guinis**, globules of the blood.

**Globulici′dal.** Destructive to the blood globules.

**Globulim′eter.** Instrument for determining the relative number of blood corpuscles.

**Globulin′.** Crystallin; blood casein. Colorless substance remaining after abstraction of the coloring-matter of the blood globule. A peculiar albuminous principle may be obtained also from a watery extract of the crystalline lens. Albuminose of red corpuscles. Proteid substance occurring in urine, usually associated with serum albumin. To detect its presence the urine is rendered slightly alkaline by ammonium hydrate and filtered after several hours, thus separating the phosphates; ammonium sulphate in saturated solution is then added to the filtrate; should a precipitate occur, it is globulin. Globulin is found in the lardaceous form of nephritis, and also in acute nephritis. A class of proteids insoluble in water, but soluble in weak saline solutions, including fibrinogen, globulin, vitellin, myosin, and paraglobulin; the solutions are coagulable by heat. **Acid g.**, syntonin. **Crys′talline g.**, vegetable g. **Fibrinoplas′tic g.**, paraglobulin. **Se′rum g.**, paraglobulin. **Veg′etable g.**, a proteid obtained from vegetable substances which is soluble in a strong salt solution, but not in pure water.

**Glob′ulinose.** An albumose of a globulin.

**Globulinu′ria.** Presence of globulin in the urine.

**Glob′ulose.** When pepsin is digested with globulin the result is globulose, a variety of hemialbumose. Globular.

**Glob′ulus** (dim. of globus). Globule; suppository; corpus albicans. **G. hyster′icus**, globus hystericus. **G. na′si**, apex or lip of columna nasi. **G. sanguin′eus**, see *Punctum saliens.* **G. stape′dius os′sis**, orbicular bone.

**Glo′bus.** Ball or globe. **G. epilep′ticus**, epileptic aura. **G. hyster′icus**, a sensation as of a ball rising in the throat, occurring commonly in hysteria. **G. ma′jor**, head of epididymis. **G. mi′nor**, tail of epididymis. **G. pal′lidus**, nucleus lenticularis of the brain. **G. uteri′nus**, round tumor formed by the uterus in the lower part of the abdomen immediately after delivery. **G. vitella′ris**, yelk of ovum and its surrounding membrane.

**Glom′erate** (*glomus*, ball). Conglomerate.

**Glomer′ular.** Relating to a glomerule of the kidney. **G. nephri′tis**, glomerulonephritis.

**Glom′erule** (dim. of *glomus*, ball). Small ball or coil formed by an agglomeration of vessels; see also *Glomerulus.* **G. of kid′ney**, tuft or mass of blood-vessels in corpus malpighianum. **G. of Malpi′ghi**, see *Corpora malpighiana.* **G. of periodon′tium**, periodontal tufts resembling those of the kidney. **G. of Ruysch**, see *Corpora malpighiana.* **G. of spleen**, see *Corpora malpighiana.*

**Glomeruli′tis.** Involvement of the glomeruli of Malpighi in inflammation of the kidney.

**Glomerulonephri′tis.** Inflammation of the structure of the kidney commencing with the glomeruli.

**Glomer′ulus.** Glomerule. **G. arteriococcyge′us** or **arterio′sus coccyge′us**, coccygeal gland. **G. cauda′lis**, coccygeal gland. **G. choroide′us**, part of choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle of the brain. **G. coch′leæ**, a glomerule formed from the auditory artery in the cochlea. **G. olfacto′rius**, ball made by a coil of fibres of the olfactory nerve. **G. plexuo′sus**, a glomerule occasionally found in the thoracic duct.

**Glomes of the frog.** Rounded prominence on the posterior borders of the frog of the hoof of a horse.

**Glom′ulus.** Glomerule.

**Glo′mus.** Glomerule.

**Glonoïn′.** Nitroglycerin; trinitroglycerin; liquid substance prepared by adding glycerin to a mixture of sulphuric acid and fumigating nitric acid, pouring it into water, and washing upon a filter. It is an oleaginous substance of sweet taste, slightly soluble in water, but readily in alcohol and ether; used therapeutically in Bright's disease, angina pectoris, asthma, cerebral anæmia, arteriosclerosis, etc. Dose, ♏j (0.065) of a 1 per cent. solution, gradually increased.

**Glo′noinism** or **Glo′noism.** Toxic effect of glonoin.

**Glorio′sa super′ba.** Plant of E. Indies, ord. *Liliaceæ,* root of which is narcotic, tonic, and antiperiodic.

**Glos′sa.** Tongue. Speech.

**Glossag′ra** (*glossa,* tongue, *agra,* seizure). Gout in the tongue.

**Glos′sal.** Relating to the tongue.

**Glossal′gia** (*glossa,* tongue, *algos,* pain). Pain in the tongue; glossodynia.

**Glossan′thrax** (*anthrax,* carbuncle). Carbuncle of the tongue; disease more common in cattle than in man.

**Glossec′tomy** (*ektome,* excision). Excision or amputation of the tongue.

**Glossepiglot′tic.** Relating to the tongue and epiglottis.

**Glossian′us.** Lingual; lingualis muscle.

**Glossi′tis.** Inflammation of the tongue. When it affects the whole of the tongue it is a serious disease, and requires the vigorous use of antiphlogistics. **Aph′thous g.,** aphthæ. **Dissect′ing g.,** a form of g. which produces deep furrows and cracks, and gives rise to increased pain by the action of the secretions of the mouth and of alimentary matters. **Follic′ular g.,** glossitis involving the follicles of the tongue and larynx, with ulceration. **Gum′matous g.,** syphilitic inflammation of the tongue, with gummatous deposits. **Idiopath′ic g.,** primary g. **Moel′ler's g.,** see *Moeller.* **Mu′cous g.,** stomatitis; inflammation of the mucous membrane of the tongue and mouth. **G. papil′læ,** inflammation of the papillæ of the tongue. **Parenchy′matous g.,** inflammation of the muscular substance of the tongue. **Pri′mary g.,** g. occurring as an apparently independent disease. **Scle′rous g.,** sclerosed condition of the tongue.

**Glosso-** (*glossa,* tongue). In composition, relating or appertaining to the tongue.

**Glossoatax′ia.** Want of muscular coordination of the tongue.

**Glossocarcino′ma.** Cancer of the tongue.

**Glossocar′dia bosval′lia.** E. Indian plant; bitter, aromatic, emmenagogue.

**Glos′socele** (*glossa,* tongue, *kele,* hernia, tumor). Projection of the tongue from the mouth, depending generally on an inflammatory swelling. Chronic glossocele, or œdematous engorgement, sometimes proceeds to a great length, and deforms the dental arches, the lips, etc.

**Glossodes′mus** (*desmos,* bandage). Frænum linguæ.

**Glossodyn′ia.** Pain or neuralgia of the tongue.

**Glossoepiglot′tic** or **Glossoepiglottid′ean.** Belonging to the tongue and epiglottis. Term applied to fleshy fibres passing from the base of the tongue toward the epiglottis; more evident in some mammalia than in man; their use seems to be to raise the epiglottis and to remove it farther from the glottis; they have been called also retractores epiglottidis. **G. folds,** folds of mucous membrane passing from the root of the tongue to the epiglottis, between which are the *glossoepiglottic fossæ.* **G. fræn′ula** or **fræ′na,** g. ligaments. **G. lig′aments,** three folds of mucous membrane connecting the anterior surface of the epiglottis with the root of the tongue.

**Glos′sograph.** Apparatus for recording the movements of the tongue.

**Glossog′raphy** (*glossa,* tongue, *graphe,* description). Anatomical description of the tongue.

**Glossog′yne chinen′sis.** Root is used in toothache and as an expectorant, and the leaves are employed externally in burns.

**Glossohy′al.** Name given by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire to the posterior cornua of the os hyoides.

**Glos′soid.** Having the shape of the tongue.

**Glossokynet′ic.** Relating to the movements of the tongue.

**Glossola′bial.** Relating to the tongue and lips.

**Glossolabiolaryn′geal.** Relating to the tongue, lips, and larynx. **G. paral′ysis,** bulbar paralysis in which progressive symmetrical paralysis exists, affecting the lips and neighboring muscles of the face, tongue, pharynx, and larynx.

**Glossolabiopharyn′geal.** Relating to the tongue, lips, and pharynx.

**Glossolaryn′geal.** Relating to the tongue and larynx.

**Glossol′ogy** (*logos,* treatise). Study of the tongue. Treatise on language or nomenclature.

**Glossol′ysis** (*lysis,* solution). Paralysis of the tongue or of articulation.

**Glosson′cus** (*onkos,* tumor). Swelling of the tongue.

**Glossopal′atine.** Palatoglossus; relating to the tongue and palate. **G. arch,** anterior arch of the fauces.

**Glossopalati′nus.** Glossostaphylinus muscle.

**Glossop′athy** (*pathos,* disease). Disease of the tongue.

**Glossopharyn′geal.** Belonging to the tongue and pharynx; pharyngoglossal. **G. mus′cle,** glossopharyngeus. **G. nerve,** pharyngoglossal nerve. **G. nu′cleus,** situated in the floor of the fourth ventricle, and continuous with the anterior extremity of the vagus nucleus. **G. paral′ysis,** term usually applied to the glossopharyngeal nerve itself, as well as the muscle.

**Glossopharynge′us.** Some anatomists thus designate certain fleshy bundles arising from the lateral parts of the base of the tongue, and inserted into the parietes of the pharynx; they form part of the constrictor pharyngis superior.

**Glossophyt′ia** (*phyton,* growth). Enlargement of the papillæ filiformes of the tongue, with pigmentation; black tongue.

**Glos′soplasty.** Plastic surgery of the tongue.

**Glossople′gia** (*plege,* stroke). Paralysis of the tongue, due to injury of the hypoglossal nerve.

**Glossopto′sis** (*ptosis,* falling). Glossocele.

**Glossorrha′gia** (*rhegnymi,* to break forth). Hemorrhage from the tongue.

**Glossor′rhaphy** (*rhaphe,* suture). Suture of the tongue.

**Glossos′copy** (*skopeo,* to view). Inspection of the tongue as an index of disease.

**Glossosemeiot′ics** (*semeiotice,* semeiology). Signs of disease taken from the tongue.

**Glossospas′mus.** Cramp or spasm of the tongue.

**Glossostaphyli′nus** (*staphyle,* uvula). Small, thin, narrow, and long muscle arising from the base of the tongue, and inserted at the inferior and lateral part of the velum palati.

**Glossostere′sis** (*steresis,* privation). Extirpation of the tongue.

**Glossot′omy** (*tome,* section). Dissection or amputation of, or anatomy of, the tongue.

**Glos′sy skin.** Shiny smoothness of skin, with atrophy and burning pain (causalgia), occurring after injury of a nerve.

**Glossyper′trophy.** Hypertrophy of the tongue.

**Glot′ta.** Glossa; tongue.

**Glottag′ra.** Gout in the tongue.

**Glottal′gia** (*algos,* pain). Pain in the tongue.

**Glot′tic.** Relating to the tongue or to the glottis.

**Glot′tis** (*glottis,* mouth-piece of a flute). A small, narrow, oblong aperture in the larynx, between the chordæ vocales, capable of being modified by muscular contraction, as may be required for voice production. The glottis is nearly an inch long in the adult male; less in the female and child. Rima glottidis or vocalis is the aperture in which the voice is produced, and therefore synonymous with glottis, as given above. Also ventricle of the larynx, or even the whole of the larynx. **False g.,** cavity between the superior or false vocal cords. **Infe′rior g.,** glottis. **G. interarytenoide′us,** posterior cavity of the larynx between the arytenoid cartilages. **G. ligamento′sus,** anterior part of the larynx between the inferior or true vocal cords. **Lips of g.,** thyreoarytenoid ligaments. **Poste′rior g.**, g. interarytenoideus. **G. respirato′ria**, g. interarytenoideus. **Spasm of g.**, asthma thymicum. **G. spu′ria**, superior g. **Supe′rior g.**, cavity between the superior or false vocal cords. **True g.** or **g. ve′ra** or **g. voca′lis**, glottis.

**Glot′tiscope** (*skopeo*, to view). Laryngoscope.

**Glotti′tis.** Inflammation of the tongue.

**Glov′er's su′ture.** See *Suture.*

**Glucæ′mia.** Glykæmia.

**Glu′case.** A ferment converting starch into dextroglucose.

**Glucin′.** Sodium salt of amido-triazin-sulphonic acid; resembles saccharin, but is less sweet.

**Gluci′num.** A white, metallic element, symbol Gl; also called beryllium.

**Glucogen′esis.** Formation of sugar, as in the liver.

**Glucohæ′mia.** Glykæmia.

**Glucophenetidin′.** Product of the mutual action of paraphenetidin and glucose.

**Glucopro′teid.** Proteid in combination with a carbohydrate. Mucin, mucoids, and hyalogens are glucoproteids.

**Glucosamin′.** $C_6H_{13}NO_5$. Derivative of glucose. Base resulting from the decomposition of chitin.

**Glu′cose** (*glykys*, sweet). Dextrose, glycose, grape-sugar, fruit-sugar, starch-sugar, and honey-sugar, a carbohydrate occurring naturally in many vegetable juices and in honey; also in blood, bile, liver, lungs, heart, urine, etc. Compared with cane-sugar, it is less sweet, much less soluble in water, and less disposed to crystallize; and, when injected into the blood-vessels, it does not pass off to the like extent by the kidneys. Diabetic, urinary, and hepatic sugar have the same chemical composition as glucose.

**Glu′cosides.** Certain proximate, non-nitrogenous vegetable principles, which by ebullition with dilute acid, or the action of ferments, or other method of decomposition, take up the elements of water and yield glucose, accompanied by a second substance, differing in each case according to the body operated on. The more important glucosides, some of which are interesting pharmaceutically and therapeutically, are amygdalin, from bitter almonds, etc.; arbutin, from arbutus uva ursi; cathartic acid, from senna; colocynthin, from colocynthis; digitalin, from digitalis; glycyrrhizin, from licorice root; helleborin, from hellebore root; jalapin, from resin of jalap; salicin, from willow bark; scammonin, from scammony resin; tannin, from various barks, leaves, etc.

**Glucosin′.** A base obtained by the action of ammonia on glucose ptomains.

**Gluco′sis.** Glycosuria; diabetes mellitus.

**Glucosu′ria.** Glycosuria.

**Glucu′simide.** Saccharin.

**Glue band′age.** A bandage used in the treatment of fractures; glue, diluted with alcohol, being applied over an ordinary roller. **G. bone**, osteocolla. **G. car′tilage**, chondrin. **G. fish**, ichthyocolla. **G.-like tu′mor**, glioma.

**Glu′ge's cor′puscles.** Cells or corpuscles which have experienced fatty degeneration.

**Glu′side** or **glu′sidum.** Saccharin.

**Glu′tæal.** Gluteal.

**Glutæoperinea′lis.** Relating to the glutæus muscle and perineum. Unusual origin of the muscular fibres of the superficial transversus perinæi from the fascia of the glutæus maximus.

**Glutæ′us** (*gloutos*, buttock). Gluteal muscle. **G. accesso′rius**, accessory fasciculi of the glutæus medius. **G. mag′nus** or **ma′jor** or **max′imus**, muscle situated at the posterior part of the pelvis and at the upper and posterior part of the thigh; large, thick, and quadrilateral, and attached above to the posterior part of the crista ilii, to the part of the ilium comprised between the crista and the upper curved line, to the posterior surface of the sacrum, coccyx, and great sacrosciatic ligament; and below it terminates by a broad aponeurosis inserted into the rugged surface descending from the trochanter major to the linea aspera of the femur. This muscle extends the thigh on the pelvis and rotates the thigh outward, and is greatly concerned in station and progression. **G. me′dius**, muscle situated in part beneath the preceding; broad, very thick, radiated, and triangular; attached above to the crísta ilii, and to the part of the outer surface of that bone between the three anterior fourths of its crista, its upper curved line, and its lower; and below it ends by a tendon inserted at the upper edge of the great trochanter. It is an abductor of the thigh, but can turn the thigh outward or inward according as its posterior or inferior fibres are thrown separately into contraction. **Mid′dle g.**, g. medius. **G. min′imus** or **mi′nor**, muscle situated beneath the preceding, flat, triangular, and with radiated fibres; attached above to the external surface of the os ilii from the inferior curved line to the acetabulum, and below inserted into the anterior part of the great trochanter. It has the same uses as the preceding. **G. min′imus accesso′rius**, small occasional muscle in front of g. minimus, passing from the anterior portion of the ilium to the great trochanter of the femur. **G. pri′mus**, g. magnus; tensor fasciæ latæ. **G. profun′dus**, iliotrochantericus parvus. **G. quar′tus**, g. minimus accessorius; iliacus minor. **G. secun′dus**, g. medius. **G. superficia′lis**, iliotrochantericus medius. **G. ter′tius**, g. minimus.

**Glutam′ic, glutan′ic,** or **glutamin′ic acid.** Acid produced by the splitting up of proteids. See *Amidoglutaric acid.*

**Glutar′ic acid.** $C_5H_8O_4$. An acid resulting from the decomposition of pus.

**Glu′teal.** That which belongs or relates to the nates or to the glutæi muscles. **G. aponeuro′sis**, upper and back part of the femoral fascia. **G. arch**, opening in the g. aponeurosis for the passage of the gluteal vessels and nerves. **G. ar′tery**, posterior iliac artery; one of the largest branches of the hypogastric artery. It makes its exit from the pelvis at the upper part of the superior sciatic foramen, gains the posterior part of the pelvis, and divides into two branches, the superficial and deep-seated. The latter subdivides into three secondary branches, whose ramifications are distributed particularly to the glutæi, longissimus dorsi, sacrolumbalis, etc., and anastomose with the sciatic and internal circumflex arteries. **G. ar′tery, infe′rior**, sciatic artery. **G. ar′tery, supe′rior**, gluteal artery. **G. bur′sa**, see *Bursa glutæi.* **G. fold**, crease or fold between the nates and the thigh. **G. fur′row**, deep groove between the nates. **G. lines**, curved lines of the ilium. **G. mus′cles**, see *Glutæus.* **G. nerves**, branches of the sacral plexus, chiefly distributed to the glutæi muscles. **G. re′flex**, contraction of the gluteal muscles upon irritation or application of sudden blows to the skin of the nates, from the action of the spinal centre in the lumbar region. **G. re′gion**, region of the nates. **G. ridge**, prominence on the femur for the attachment of the glutæus maximus. **G. tuberos′ity**, g. ridge. **G. veins**, branches of the internal iliac vein following the course of the gluteal artery.

**Glu′ten** (glue, paste). Vegetable gluten, vegetable casein; soft, grayish-white, viscid in consistence, and very elastic; a combination of four protein substances. Water and alcohol do not dissolve it, but it is soluble in vegetable acids and in weak mineral acids at a high temperature. Also anything glutinous, as the plasma of blood. **An′imal g.**, fibrin. **G. articulo′rum**, synovia. **G. ca′sein**, vegetable casein found in gluten; it is insoluble in alcohol. **G. fi′brin**, substance immediately precipitated after the evaporation of a solution of gluten in alcohol.

**Gluteofas′cial bur′sa.** Bursa between tendon of the glutæus maximus and origin of the vastus externus.

**Gluteofem′oral.** Relating to the gluteal and femoral regions. **G. crease**, gluteal fold.

**Gluteoperinea′lis.** See *Glutæoperinealis.*

**Gluteotrochanter′ic.** Relating to the gluteal region or muscle and the trochanter. **G. bur′sa,**

bursa between the gluteus maximus muscle and great trochanter of the femur.

**Glute′us.** Glutæus.

**Glutin′.** Gelatin; gliadin.

**Glu′tinant** (*glutino*, to glue). Agglutinant.

**Glutina′ria.** Saliva.

**Glutina′tion.** Agglutination.

**Glu′tinative.** Agglutinative.

**Glu′tinose.** Glutinous.

**Glu′tinous** (*gluten*, paste, glue). Viscid, sticky.

**Glutin′-pep′tone sub′limate.** White powder prepared by treating gelatin with hydrochloric acid; it contains corrosive sublimate; used hypodermically in the treatment of syphilis. It is stated that it does not cause abscesses or much pain.

**Gluti′num.** Gluten; glue.

**Gluti′tis.** Inflammation of the gluteal muscles.

**Glu′toform** or **glu′tol.** Formaldehyde gelatin. A mixture of solution of gelatin and solution of formaldehyde; dried and used as an antiseptic dusting-powder.

**Glutophthis′is.** Wasting away of the gluteal muscles; phthisis due to abscess in the gluteal region.

**Glutopyo′sis** (*glutoi*, nates, *pyosis*, suppuration). Suppuration of gluteal muscles.

**Glut′ton** (*glutio*, to gulp down). An excessive eater.

**Glut′tony.** Excess in eating or drinking.

**Glycæ′mia.** Glykæmia.

**Gly′camyl** (*glycerin* + *amylum*, starch). Glycerite of starch.

**Glycan′sis** (*glykys*, sweet). Act of sweetening.

**Gly′case.** Glucase.

**Glyc′erate.** Glycerin ether; glycerole; glycerite.

**Glyceride**, glis′er-ide. Combination of glycerin and an acid; a salt of glyceryl.

**Glycerin**, glis-er-in′ (*glykys*, sweet). Sweet principle of fats and oils, from which it is obtained by their decomposition. Chemically, it is glycerylic alcohol, $C_3H_5(HO)_3$, or hydrate of the triatomic radical glyceryl, $C_3H_5$; colorless, odorless, syrupy liquid; sp. gr. 1.25. It is soluble in water and alcohol, but not soluble in ether, chloroform, or oils. It has also received the names glyceric alcohol, hydrate of glyceryl, glyceryl, or propenyl. It is used externally in cutaneous diseases, as psoriasis, pityriasis, lepra, and ichthyosis. It keeps the parts moist, as it does not evaporate readily. Solutions of other substances in glycerin have been variously styled glyceroles, glycerins, glycerates, and glycerites. Its solvent powers are remarkable, a very large number of dissimilar substances being soluble in it. It is thus a valuable excipient for medicines. It is official in the Ph. U. S. and Br. under the name *glycerinum*, and a number of solutions of various substances in glycerin are official under the same name in the Ph. Br., the equivalent term in the Ph. U. S. being *glyceritum* or glycerite. Internally, glycerin is alterative and nutritive, and has been prescribed as a substitute for cod-liver oil; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **G. jel′ly**, a mixture of glycerin and gelatin, employed in mounting histological preparations, and also in making bougies.

**Glyceri′num.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Glycerin, glycerite. The following glycerina are official in the Ph. Br.: **G. ac′idi bor′ici**, glycerin of boric acid, contains 6 parts in 20. **G. a. carbol′ici**, glycerin of carbolic acid, 20 per cent. **G. a. tan′nici**, glycerin of tannic acid, 20 per cent. **G. am′yli**, glycerin of starch, 12½ per cent. **G. bora′cis**, borax glycerin, 1 part in 6. **G. pepsi′ni**, pepsin glycerin, 1 part in 12; dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **G. plum′bi subaceta′tis**, glycerin of the subacetate of lead, of the same strength as Goulard's extract. **G. tragacan′thæ**, tragacanth glycerin, used in making pills.

**Gly′cerite.** Glyceritum.

**Glyceri′tum.** The official (Ph. U. S.) name of various solutions in glycerin, corresponding to glycerinum of the Ph. Br. The following are official: **G. ac′idi carbol′ici** is composed of carbolic acid 20 gm., glycerin 80 gm. **G. a. tan′nici** is composed of tannic acid 20 gm., glycerin 80 gm. **G. am′yli** is a soft, gelatinous substance containing 10 per cent. of starch. **G. boroglyceri′ni** is composed of boric acid 310 gm., glycerin q. s. to make 1000 gm. **G. hydras′tis** is composed of hydrastis 1000 gm., glycerin 500 c.c., alcohol and water, each q. s. to make 1000 c.c. **G. vitel′li**, glycerite of yelk of egg, made of 45 parts of fresh yelk of egg and 55 parts of glycerin. Such an emulsion, under the name of *glyconin*, has been used in France for medicinal and toilet purposes. The U. S. official glycerite may be used as a vehicle for cod-liver oil and as an external protective application in burns, erysipelas, skin diseases, etc.

**Glycerobo′rate.** Compound of glycerin and a borate. See *Boroglyceride.*

**Glycerol**, glis′er-ole. Glycerin. Also a combination of glycerin with some other remedial agent. **G. trini′trate**, nitroglycerin.

**Glyc′erolate.** Glycerite.

**Glycerophos′phates.** Combinations of glycerin and phosphoric acid; used in neurasthenia, locomotor ataxia, phosphaturia, Addison's disease, etc., and some forms of paralysis. Those of calcium, of sodium, of iron, and of lithium are employed.

**Glycerophosphor′ic acid.** Result of mixture of 1 part of phosphoric acid (sp. gr. 1.45) and 1½ parts of glycerin (sp. gr. 1.24). Yellow, soluble, odorless liquid; used in nervous prostration, tabes dorsalis, etc., in doses of two to five grains.

**Glycerose**, glis′er-oze. $C_3H_6O_3$. A form of sugar.

**Glyceryl**, glis′er-il. $C_3H_5$. The hypothetical radical of glycerin.

**Glycin′.** Glycocoll.

**Glyci′ne ab′rus.** Abrus precatorius. **G. ap′ios**, Apios tuberosa. **G. tril′oba**, E. Indian species; purgative.

**Glycipic′ros.** Solanum dulcamara.

**Glyco-, Glycy-** (*glykys*, sweet). In composition, sweet.

**Glycochol′ic acid** (*chole*, bile). Chief acid of bile. $C_{26}H_{43}NO_6$.

**Gly′cocoll** (*kolla*, glue). Amido-acetic acid; sugar of gelatin; albuminous principle produced by the action of caustic alkalies on gelatin or meat.

**Glycofor′mal.** A mixture of an aqueous solution of formaldehyde and glycerin. It is applied by an atomizer; is a very efficient disinfectant.

**Glycogelatin′.** An excipient for ointments made by mixing glycerin and gelatin.

**Gly′cogen.** Animal starch, animal dextrin, hepatic dextrin, liver starch. The peculiar white carbohydrate, resembling inulin, in liver, placenta, muscles, testicles, cartilage, and tissues of embryo. It is isomeric with starch. Sugar produced by its transformation is identical with grape-sugar.

**Glycogen′esis.** Generation or formation of sugar, as in the liver.

**Glycogen′ic** or **Glycogenous**, gli-coj′e-nous. Relating to glycogen.

**Glycogeny**, gli-koj′en-e. Glycogenesis.

**Glycohæ′mia.** Glykæmia.

**Gly′col.** One of a series of thick liquids which have qualities and chemical reactions resembling to some extent monohydric alcohol and trihydric glycerol.

**Glycolam′ine.** Glycocoll.

**Glycoleucin′** (*leukos*, white). White, sweet substance from the brain.

**Glycol′ysis.** Decomposition of glucose.

**Glycolyt′ic.** Decomposing glucose; said of certain ferments.

**Gly′cone.** Suppository of glycerin.

**Glyconin′.** Glyceritum vitelli.

**Glycopolyu′ria.** Diabetes mellitus with excess of uric acid in the blood.

**Glycoproteids**, gli-ko-pro′te-ids. Proteids combined with carbohydrates, as in mucins. See *Glucoproteid.*

**Glycorrhœ′a.** Elimination of saccharine matter, as in the urine. **G. urino′sa**, diabetes mellitus.

**Glycosæ′mia.** The presence of glucose in the blood.

**Glycosam′ine.** See *Glucosamine.*

**Glycosol′veol.** Antidiabetin.

**Glycosom′eter.** Instrument for measuring the amount of glucose in urine, based on the reduction of cupric tartrate by the latter.

**Glycosu′ria** (*ouron,* urine). Passage of saccharine urine; diabetes mellitus.

**Glycosu′ric acid.** Acid occasionally found in urine, turning it black after standing awhile.

**Glycothymolin′.** A combination of glycerin, thymol, and other antiseptics employed as a local application in rhinitis, nasopharyngitis, etc.

**Gly′cozone.** A stable preparation made of chemically pure glycerin combined with 15 times its own volume of ozone at 0° C. Its density is 1260 grammes. A stimulant to healthy granulations; used in catarrhal and other gastrointestinal affections; gastric ulcer, etc.

**Glycuron′ic acid.** $C_{16}H_{10}O_7$. Acid in urine resembling glucose as regards polarized light, and found in urine after the use of chloral, camphor, chloroform, etc.

**Gly′cyl.** Glyceril. **G. hy′drate,** glycerin.

**Glycypik′ron.** Bittersweet; dulcamara.

**Glycyramarin′.** Bitter principle from glycyrrhiza.

**Glycyrrhetin′.** Resinous matter from the action of acids on glycyrrhiza; glucoside of glycyrrhiza.

**Glycyrrhi′za** (*glykys,* sweet, *rhiza,* a root). The official (Ph. U. S. and Br.) name of the root of G. glabra, licorice or liquorice root. The root of this Southern European plant, G. glabra, ord. *Leguminosæ,* has a sweet taste, is mucilaginous, and used as a demulcent, chiefly in catarrh. The following are the official preparations: *Extrac′tum glycyrrhi′zæ, e. g. flu′idum,* and *e. g. pu′rum,* see *Extractum. Glycyrrhizi′num ammonia′tum,* see this name. *Mistu′ra glycyrrhi′zæ compos′ita,* brown mixture, see *Mistura. Pul′vis glycyrrhi′zæ compos′itus,* compound licorice powder, see *Pulvis. Trochis′ci glycyrrhi′zæ et o′pii,* see *Trochisci.* **G. echina′ta,** source of Russian licorice. **G. glab′ra,** glycyrrhiza. **G. glandulif′era,** variety of G. glabra. **G. lepido′ta,** species found in Western United States.

**Glycyrrhi′zic acid.** Active ingredient of glycyrrhiza, in which it exists in the form of glycyrrhizate of ammonia.

**Glycyrrhizin′.** Glucoside of glycyrrhiza.

**Glycyrrhizi′num ammonia′tum.** (Ph.U.S.) Dark brown, soluble substance, used as a substitute for licorice; dose, gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0).

**Glycyrrhœa,** glis-ir-rhe′ah (*glykys,* sweet, *rheo,* to flow). Discharge of saccharine matter from the system, as in **G. urino′sa,** diabetes mellitus.

**Glykæ′mia.** The presence of sugar in the blood.

**Glyp′tic** (*glypho,* to carve). Carved; in good shape. **G. for′mula,** chemical formula indicating precise interconnection and other relations of atoms in a molecule.

**Glyzi′na.** Glycyrrhizinum ammoniatum.

**Gmeli′na arbo′rea.** Verbenaceous tree of Malabar; root is bitter, tonic, stomachic; employed in dyspepsia, dropsy, gout, malarial fevers, gonorrhœa, etc. **G. asiat′ica,** mucilaginous plant of E. Indies, used as demulcent expectorant. **G. parvifo′lia,** same locality, order, and properties as G. asiatica. **G. villo′sa,** E. Indian tree with astringent root.

**Gmel′in-Heintz reac′tion.** Gmelin's test.

**Gmel′in's test.** Color test for bile-pigments, consisting of the production of colors of the spectrum by adding yellow or fuming nitric acid to bile.

**Gnapha′lium.** A genus of plants, ord. *Compositæ.* **G. califor′nicum,** California plant with astringent properties. **G. canes′cens,** Mexican plant; astringent, emollient, and expectorant. **G. congloba′tum,** European species; expectorant. **G. dioi′cum,** Antennaria dioica. **G. macroceph′alum,** white balsam plant, everlasting life, grows in California; diuretic, anodyne, diaphoretic, and hypnotic. **G. margarita′ceum,** cudweed, pearly life everlasting; indigenous plant. **G. plantaginifo′lium** or **plantagin′eum,** Antennaria plantaginifolia, and **G. polyceph′alum,** common everlasting, sweet-scented life everlasting, catfoot, are astringent, diaphoretic, and anodyne. **G. ro′seum** is a bitter tonic; **G. sprange′lii,** a California species, is astringent, and **G. viravi′ra,** of Chile, is diaphoretic and antipyretic.

**Gnathal′gia** (*gnathos,* jaw, *algos,* pain). Facial or maxillary neuralgia.

**Gnathankylo′sis.** Ankylosis of the lower jaw.

**Gnathantropol′ypus.** Polypus of the antrum of Highmore.

**Gnathan′trum.** Antrum of Highmore.

**Gnath′ic** (*gnathos,* jaw) Relating to the jaw or cheeks. **G. in′dex,** index of comparison of basialveolar length with basinasal, the latter being assumed at 100.

**Gnath′ion.** Mental point; most projecting point in the middle line of the lower jaw on the anterior inferior border.

**Gnathi′tis.** Inflammation of the cheek or upper jaw.

**Gnatho-.** In composition, the jaw or cheek.

**Gnathoceph′alus** (*gnathos,* jaw, *kephale,* head). Monster with very small head, but excessively large jaws.

**Gnathodynamom′eter** (*gnathos,* jaw, *dynamis,* power, *metron,* measure). Instrument to measure the force of closure of the jaws.

**Gnathogram′ma.** Groove on the face from the middle of the cheek to the nose.

**Gnathoneural′gia.** Facial or maxillary neuralgia.

**Gnathoparal′ysis.** Paralysis of the lower jaw, due to an affection of the inferior maxillary nerve.

**Gnathopharynge′us.** See *Constrictores pharyngis.*

**Gnath′oplasty.** Plastic surgery of the cheek and jaw.

**Gnathople′gia** (*gnathos,* jaw, *plege,* a stroke). Paralysis of the portion of the trifacial nerve, supplying the muscles of mastication.

**Gnathorrha′gia** (*rhegnymi,* to burst forth). Hemorrhage from the internal surface of the cheeks or jaws.

**Gnathoschisis,** nath-os′kis-is (*gnathos,* jaw, *schisis,* fissure). Fissure of the jaw.

**Gnath′ospasm.** Trismus.

**Gnath′us.** Cheek; jaw.

**Gne′thum fumicula′re.** Species of fir in the E. Indies; alterative and antipyretic.

**Gnid′ia imber′bis** and **G. pinnifo′lia.** Two species of genus *Thymelæaceæ,* of S. Africa; both purgative.

**Gnid′ium.** Daphne gnidium.

**Gnoscopine′.** Unimportant, white acicular alkaloid of opium, $C_{34}H_{36}N_2O_{11}$, in mother liquor after purification of narceine.

**Gno′sis.** Knowledge; common suffix, as in *prognosis.*

**Go′a** (city in India) **ipecacuan′ha.** Naregamia. **G. pow′der,** substance deposited in Andira araroba of Brazil, from which chrysarobin is extracted.

**Goagur′re.** E. Indian wood of varieties of strychnos.

**Goat bush.** Castela nicholsonii, bark of which is a bitter tonic like quassia. **G. pep′per,** Capsicum frutescens. **G. stones,** Orchis mascula.

**Goat's beard.** Tragopogon. **G.'s milk,** see *Milk.* **G.'s rue,** Galego officinalis; Tephrosis virginiana. **G.'s thorn,** Astragalus verus. **G.'s weed,** Capraria bifloria; astringent, in infusion.

**Gob′let cells.** Beaker cells; cells having shape of a goblet found among cells of epithelium of mucous membranes, as in the alimentary canal. (See cut under *Cell.*) **Emet′ic g.,** see *Calix vomitorius.*

**Go′craw.** Gokhree.

**God's mark.** Mark once placed on houses in England as a sign that the plague was there.

**God′frey's cor′dial.** Celebrated anodyne mixture, for which the following form was recommended by a committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy: tincturæ opii, Oiss; syrupi nigri, Oxvj; alcoholis, Oij; aquæ, Oxxvj; potassii carbonatis, ʒijss; olei sassafratis, fʒiv.

**God′man's fas′cia.** A fascia extending from the pericardium upward to the root of the neck.

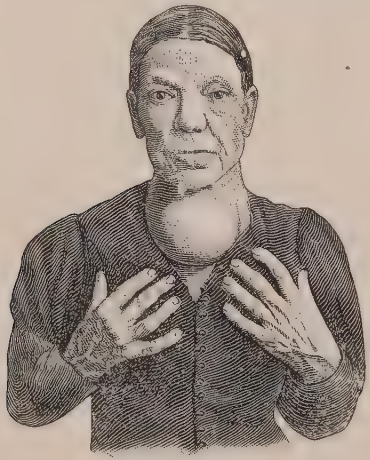
**Go′emin.** Neutral substance resembling isinglass, resulting from precipitation from decoction or mucilage of Chondrus crispus by alcohol.

**Goethe's bone.** Bone formed from the supraorbital bone by failure in the closure of the transverse suture.

**Gog′gle-eyed.** Exophthalmus.

**Gog′gles.** Close spectacles in framework accurately fitting the exterior of the eye.

**Go′go.** Plant of W. Africa; cathartic and vermifuge.



Goitre, associated with acromegaly. (Murray.)

**Goi′tre** (*guttur*, throat). Bronchocele; enlargement of the thyroid gland. **Aber′rant g.**, enlargement of an accessory thyroid gland. **Aë′rial g.**, bronchocele communicating with the trachea; localized emphysema of the neck. **Am′yloid g.**, form of goitre with amyloid degeneration of the vessels and glands. **Anæ′mic g.**, exophthalmic goitre. **Aneurys′mal g.**, pulsating g. with dilated vessels. **A′queous g.**, cystic g. **Calca′reous g.**, g. with calcareous degeneration. **Can′cerous g.**, cancer of the thyroid gland. **Col′loid g.**, cystic g. having colloid matter in its interior. **Cys′tic g.**, g. made up of cysts containing aqueous or gummy matter. **Exophthal′mic g.**, see *Exophthalmic*. **Fi′broid** or **fi′brous g.**, g. from hypertrophy of connective tissue and subsequent obliteration of the glandular structure from pressure. **Follic′ular g.**, g. with increased development of follicles and adjacent connective tissue. **Gelat′inoid g.**, colloid g. **Gland′ular g.**, follicular g. **G. leaf**, see *Laminaria digitata*. **Lu′nar** or **men′strual g.**, sudden rapid enlargement of the thyroid gland before or during menstruation. **Os′seous g.**, calcareous g. **Parenchy′matous g.**, follicular g. **Perivas′cular g.**, a bronchocele surrounding an important blood-vessel. **Pitu′itary g.**, goitrous degeneration of the pituitary gland. **Puer′peral g.**, g. forming during gestation and disappearing after delivery. **Pul′sating g.**, g. with arterial pulsation; exophthalmic g. **Scir′rhous g.**, fibrous g. **Se′rous g.**, cystic g. **Retrovas′cular g.**, a bronchocele which is crossed anteriorly by a large blood-vessel. **Soft gland′ular g.**, follicular g. **G. sticks**, the stems of a seaweed in S. America chewed by the inhabitants where goitre prevails. **Sto′ny g.**, calcareous g. **Unilat′eral g.**, g. in which only one lobe or side of the thyroid gland is involved. **Vas′cular g.**, g. with varicose condition of the veins or aneurysm. **Vesic′ular g.**, aërial g.

**Goit′rous.** Relating to goitre; one affected by goitre.

**Gok′rhu.** Gokeroo. Fruit of Pedalium murex, of the E. Indies. Demulcent, diuretic, and diluent.

**Go′la.** Kola.

**Golcoïn′.** Glyconin.

**Gold** (symbol Au). Aurum; a solid, yellow, brilliant, hard, ductile, malleable, tenacious, and heavy metal, found in nature either in native state or combined with a little silver, copper, or iron; sp. gr. 19.3. Its salts have been given as a tonic, alterative, antisyphilitic, etc. The official (Ph. U. S.) salt is the double chloride of gold and sodium (*auri et sodii chloridum*), a deliquescent, orange-yellow powder; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ (0.0032–0.0065). It has been used in syphilis, exostoses, and in venereal, scrofulous, and cancerous glandular enlargements. Also a name of *Calendula officinalis*, or marigold. **G. ar′senate**, mixture of chloride of gold and sodium and neutral arsenate of sodium; has been used in nervous diseases. **G. bro′mide**, auri bromidum; a non-official salt, occurring in deliquescent, orange-red crystals; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{5}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.013–0.032). **G. chain**, Sedum acre; Cytisus laburnum. **G. chlo′ride**, auri chloridum; a non-official salt, occurring in deliquescent, orange-red crystals; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ (0.0006–0.0032). **Cohe′sion of g.**, the property possessed by pure annealed gold of welding while cold. **G.-cure**, a secret method of treating chronic alcoholism, alleged to be by means of gold chloride; also called the Keeley cure. **Crys′tal g.**, precipitated g. **G. leaf**, gold-foil, used to gild pills and to fill carious teeth. **G. monobro′mide**, yellowish-gray substance used as a nervine and an antispasmodic in epilepsy. **G. monocy′anide**, yellow powder with the formula AuCN; said to be useful in tuberculosis. **Non-cohe′sive g.**, g. that cannot be welded while cold. **Plat′inous g.**, g. alloyed with a small percentage of platinum. **G. thread**, Coptis trifolia. **White g.**, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum. **Yel′low g.**, Chrysanthemum segetum.

**Gold′-beater's skin.** Peritoneal coat of the large intestine of the ox, beaten quite thin in the manufacture of gold-leaf, being placed between the plates of gold. Used as a defensive dressing for slight cuts, etc.

**Gold′en bug.** Coccinella septempunctata. **G. chain**, gold chain. **G. flow′er**, chrysanthemum. **G. knop**, Coccinella septempunctata. **G. rag′weed**, Senecio aureus. **G. rod**, Solidago virgaurea. **G. rod, fragrant**, Solidago odora. **G. rod, rig′id**, Solidago rigida. **G. rod, sweet-scented**, Solidago odora. **G. seal**, yellow-root, Hydrastis canadensis. **G. sene′cio**, Senecio aureus. **G. show′er**, Cytisus laburnum. **G. shrub**, Palicourea speciosa. **G. staphylococ′cus**, S. pyogenes aureus. **G. sul′phur**, antimony pentasulphide. **G. sul′phuret of an′timony**, antimony pentasulphide. **G. thread**, Coptis trifolia.

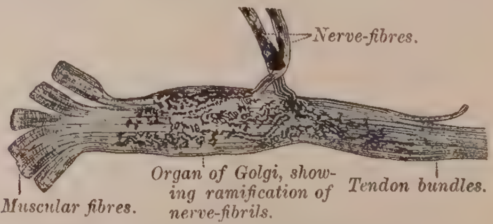
**Gold′ens, Gold′ings,** or **Golds.** Chrysanthemum leucanthemum; Calendula officinalis.

**Gold′flam's disease′.** Pseudoparalytic myasthenia. Asthenic glossolabiolaryngeal paralysis.

**Gold′scheider-Marines′co's law.** The smaller the amount of stimulation a neuron receives the smaller the amount of degeneration.

**Gold′thread.** Coptis.

**Gol′gi's cells.** Nerve-cells in gray nervous matter. **G.'s cor′puscles**, fusiform corpuscles, like Pacini's, found in tendons. **G.'s fun′nels**, spiral threads around axis-cylinder of myelinic nerve-



Organ of Golgi (neurotendinous spindle) from the human tendo Achillis. (Ciaccio.)

fibre. **G.'s meth'od,** mode of staining with silver to exhibit the processes of neurons. **G.'s or'gans,** G.'s corpuscles.

**Gol'gi-Mazzo'ni's cor'puscles.** Peripheral endings of a sensory nerve, similar to Meissner's tactile bodies.

**Gol'gi-Rezzoni'co's fun'nels.** See *Golgi's funnels.*

**Golindri'na** or **Gollindrina'ra.** Euphorbia prostata; E. polycarpa, species of opercularia of Peru having antipyretic properties.

**Goll's col'umn.** A bundle of white fibres in the median subdivision of the posterior columns of the spinal cord; Burdach's column, or cuneiform column. **G.'s nu'cleus,** clavate nucleus. **G.'s tract,** G.'s column.

**Gol'land.** Ranunculus; Chrysanthemum segetum.

**Gol'onboff's sign.** Intense pain over the spleen, with pain elicited by percussing over the ends of the long bones in chlorosis.

**Goltz's exper'iment.** Stopping the action of the frog's heart by striking over the abdomen.

**Gom'bo.** Hibiscus esculentus.

**Gomorte'ga** or **Gomorte'gia nit'ida.** Aromatic tree of Chile; leaves are astringent; fruit is eaten for food.

**Gom'phia.** Button flower. **G. angustifo'lia,** E. Indian plant; root is aromatic and bitter; leaves are used in gastralgia. **G. hexasper'ma,** Brazilian plant; bark is astringent. **G. malabar'ica,** plant of Malabar; leaves are antiperiodic, and root and bark are used externally in cutaneous affections. **G. obtusifo'lia,** roots and leaves of this plant of Jamaica are tonic and stomachic. **G. ova'lis,** plant of Brazil; root is used in toothache.

**Gomphi'asis** or **Gomphias'mus** (*gomphos,* nail). Looseness of the teeth in their sockets; toothache.

**Gomphocar'pus cris'pus.** S. African plant, the root of which, formerly known to the Dutch apothecaries as radix asclepiadis crispæ, is extremely bitter and acrid; diuretic; infusion used in dropsy, tincture in colic. **G. fructico'sus,** Cape cotton shrub; wild Australian cotton plant; plant of Africa, adulterant of senna. **G. peduncula'tus,** plant resembling G. crispus in therapeutic effect.

**Gom'phodont** (*gomphos,* nail, *odous,* tooth). Having teeth set in sockets.

**Gompho'ma.** Gomphosis.

**Gompho'sis.** Immovable articulation, in which one bone is received into another, like a nail or peg into its hole; as articulations of the teeth with the alveoli, or styloid process into the vaginal process of the temporal bone. Impaction of the fetal head.

**Gomphre'na.** A genus of herbs, ord. *Amarantaceæ.* **G. macroceph'ala,** species of Brazil, having therapeutic action of G. officinalis. **G. officina'lis,** herb of Brazil, root of which is stimulant and tonic in dyspepsia, colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, malarial fevers, etc. **G. procum'bens,** leaves of this Mexican plant are used as cataplasms in ulcers and other sores; root is tonic and astringent.

**Gom'phus.** Clavus.

**Gomu'to palm** or **Gomu'tos gomu'to.** Tree of East Indies yielding a sweet juice called toddy.

**Gonacra'sia** or **Gonacra'tia** (*gone,* semen, *a,* priv., *kratos,* power). Spermatorrhœa.

**Go'nads.** Sexual organs.

**Go'næ.** Genitals.

**Gonag'ra** or **Gonyag'ra** (*gony,* knee, *agra,* seizure). Gout or rheumatism in the knees.

**Gonal'gia** or **Gonyal'gia** (*gony,* knee, *algos,* pain). Pain in the knee, generally gout, but it may depend on some other disease, either of the knee or of another part, particularly of the hip-joint.

**Gonarthri'tis** (*gony,* knee, *arthron,* joint + *itis*). Inflammation of the knee-joint.

**Gonarthrocace,** gon-ar-throk'as-e (*gony,* knee, *arthron,* joint, *kakos,* bad). White swelling of the knee; hydrarthrus.

**Gonarthromeninigi'tis** (*gony,* knee, *arthron,* joint, *meninx,* membrane). Inflammation of the synovial membrane of the knee.

**Gonarthrot'omy** (*gony,* knee, *arthron,* joint, *tome,* incision). Operation of opening the knee-joint.

**Gonatal'gia.** Gonalgia.

**Gonatorrheu'ma.** Gout or rheumatism in the knee.

**Gon'ecyst** or **Gonecys'tis** (*gone,* semen, *kystis,* bladder). Vesiculæ seminales.

**Gonecysti'tis.** Inflammation of the vesiculæ seminales.

**Gonecyst'olith** (*lithos,* stone). Calculus of a seminal vesicle.

**Gonecyston'cus** (*onkos,* tumor). Swelling of vesiculæ seminales.

**Gonecystopyo'sis** (*pyon,* pus). Suppuration of vesiculæ seminales.

**Gonepoie'sis.** Secretion or production of semen.

**Gonepoiet'ic** (*poieo,* to make). Augmenting the secretion of semen. Exciting the venereal orgasm.

**Gongro'na.** Bronchocele. Ganglion.

**Gon'gyloid** (*gongylos,* round). Round like a ball.

**Go'nic** (*gone,* semen). Relating to sperm.

**Goniom'eter** (*gonia,* angle, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring angles, as facial angle.

**Go'nion** (*gonia,* angle). Outer side of angle of lower jaw taken as a craniometrical point.

**Gonio'sis.** Weak pulse, result of exhaustion.

**Goniozygomat'ic in'dex.** Index of relation of bigoniac and bizygomatic diameters of cranium.

**Goni'tis** (*gony,* knee). Inflammation of the knee.

**Gonobo'lia** or **Gonob'olism** (*gone,* semen, *bole,* throwing). Ejaculation of sperm.

**Gonob'olus conduran'go.** Condurango.

**Gonocace,** gon-ok'a-se (*gony,* knee, *kakos,* evil). White swelling of the knee; hydrarthrus.

**Gon'ocele** (*gonos,* semen, *kele,* tumor). Spermatocele; swelling of the testicles and cord. Also swelling of the knee (*gony,* knee).

**Gon'ocide.** Destructive to the gonococcus.

**Gonococ'cus of Neis'ser.** Micrococcus gonorrhœæ.

**Go'nocyte** (*gonos,* seed, *kytos,* cell). Ovum in interior of which is female pronucleus. **Male g.,** spermatozoid.

**Gonodis'cus.** Proligerous disk.

**Gonohæ'mia.** General gonorrhœal infection.

**Go'noid.** Similar to sperm; spermatoid.

**Gonol'obus conduran'go.** Shrub of South America; bark is an alterative and stomachic tonic. **G. macrophyl'lus,** indigenous; root is cathartic; the juice is an arrow poison. **G. obli'quus,** juice of this plant of Central United States is emetocathartic.

**Gon'ophore** or **Gonoph'orus** (*gonos,* semen, *phoreo,* to carry). That part of the genital system which serves to conduct the sperm or ovum.

**Gonophyse'ma** (*gony,* knee, *physema,* distention). Distention or emphysema of the knee-joint.

**Gonopoie'sis.** Secretion or production of semen.

**Gonopoiet'ic.** Augmenting secretion of sperm.

**Gonorrhoblepharrhœ'a.** Gonorrhœal ophthalmia.

**Gonorrhœ'a** (*gonos,* semen, *rheo,* to flow, because the old writers believed it to be a flux of semen). A specific inflammation, accompanied by a discharge of mucus and pus from the membrane of the urethra in man and of the vagina more especially in woman. It is caused by infection with the gonococcus, or micrococcus of Neisser. Inflammation of the bladder and of the testicles frequently occurs during acute gonorrhœa, and stricture of the urethra may follow a chronic gonorrhœa. In women the disease often extends throughout the genital tract, causing metritis and pyosalpinx, to the ovaries. Gonorrhœal rheumatism may also occur. Inflammatory symptoms usually subside, when untreated, in four or five weeks, sometimes leaving behind more or less gleet. When it affects the glans penis, gonorrhœa is called g. balani or præputialis, balanoblennorrhœa, balanorrhœa, balanitis, external clap; when implicating both the glans and the prepuce it is called balanoposthitis.

In consequence of repeated attacks of gonorrhœa, or of a single prolonged attack, it not infrequently happens that a constant, small discharge remains.

This discharge consists of globular particles contained in slimy mucus, and is generally devoid of the yellow color characterizing the discharge of acute gonorrhœa. It is unattended with pain, scalding, etc. This is called gleet, gonorrhœa longa or chronica, gonorrhœa mucosa, blennorrhœa longa or chronica, blennorrhœa, etc. It is commonly a disease of some duration. It is usually infectious, however; and indeed, even when the discharge has entirely ceased, and for years thereafter, the secretions contained in the ejaculated fluid during coitus may contain the gonococcus and infect the woman. **Ante′rior g.**, gonorrhœa of the anterior portion of the urethra, from the meatus to the triangular ligament. **G. bal′ani**, g. spuria, gonorrhœal balanitis. **G. benig′na**, non-specific urethritis. **G. catarrha′lis**, pseudogonorrhœa; urethritis. **G. chorda′ta**, chordee. **G. chron′ica**, gleet. **G. contagio′sa**, specific gonococcal urethritis. **G. dormien′tium**, seminal discharge during sleep, and occasioned by libidinous dreams. **G. impu′ra**, specific gonorrhœa acquired during an impure connection. **G. laxo′rum**, pellucid discharge from the urethra while awake, without erection, but with venereal thoughts. **G. libidino′sa**, g. laxorum. **G. lon′ga**, gleet. **G. malig′na**, specific g. **G. muco′sa**, gleet. **G. non-contagio′sa**, non-specific urethritis. **G. no′tha**, non-specific urethritis; leucorrhœa. **G. oneirog′onos**, g. dormientium; pollution. **Poste′rior g.**, gonorrhœa of the posterior portion of the urethra, from the triangular ligament to the posterior border of the prostate gland. **G. præputia′lis**, gonorrhœal posthitis. **G. sic′ca**, urethritis without discharge. **G. spu′ria**, balanitis. **G. vene′rea** or **G. virulen′ta**, specific gonorrhœa.

**Gonorrhœ′al** or **Gonorrho′ic.** Relating to or resulting from gonorrhœa.

**Gonorrhœ′ococcus.** Gonococcus.

**Gonorrhoprostati′tis.** Inflammation of prostate gland accompanying gonorrhœa.

**Gonorrhorchi′tis.** Gonorrhœal inflammation of the testicles.

**Gon′ose.** Containing semen.

**Gonostro′ma** (*gonos*, seed, *stroma*, bed). Proligerous disk.

**Gonostromat′osore** (*gonos*, offspring, *stroma*, layer, *soros*, heap). See *Cumulus.*

**Gonotoxæ′mia.** Generalized gonorrhœal infection.

**Gonotoxin′.** Toxin elaborated by the gonococcus.

**Gonyag′ra** (*gony*, knee, *agra*, seizure). Gout or rheumatism in the knee.

**Gonyal′gia** (*algos*, pain). Pain in the knee.

**Gonyan′con** (*gony*, knee, *ankon*, curvature). Curvature or bending of the knee.

**Gonycamp′sis** (*gony*, knee, *kampsis*, curvature). Curvature or bending of the knee.

**Gonyc′rotus** (*gony*, knee, *kroteo*, to strike). One who is knock-kneed or in-kneed.

**Gonyectypo′sis** (*ektyposis*, raising up). Curvature of the knee outward; genu varum.

**Gon′yocele** (*gony*, knee, *kele*, tumor). Tumor or swelling of the knee.

**Gonyon′cus** (*gony*, knee, *onkos*, tumor). Tumor or swelling of the knee.

**Gonyorrheu′ma.** Gout or rheumatism of the knee.

**Good King Harry** or **Henry.** Chenopodium bonus Henricus.

**Goodell′s′ law** or **sign.** "When the cervix is as hard as one's nose, pregnancy does not exist; when it is as soft as one's lips, pregnancy is probable."

**Goodye′ra pubes′cens** (after Goodyer, English botanist). Adder's violet, rattlesnake leaf, rattlesnake plantain, networt, netleaf, scrofula leaf or weed, cancer weed; ord. *Orchidaceæ.* Indigenous plant, the fresh leaves and roots of which are applied to scrofulous sores.

**Goose′berry.** Ribes uva crispa.

**Goose′bill.** Galium aparine.

**Goose′flesh.** Horrida cutis.

**Goose′foot.** Chenopodium anthelminticum. **Angular-leaved g.**, Chenopodium bonus Henricus. **Mer′cury g.**, Chenopodium bonus Henricus. **Stinking g.**, Chenopodium vulvaria.

**Goose′grass.** Galium aparine, G. verum, Polygonum aviculare.

**Goose′grease.** Adeps anserinus.

**Goose′pimples.** See *Horrida cutis.*

**Goose′share** or **Goose′tongue.** Galium aparine.

**Goose′skin.** Horrida cutis.

**Gor′dius medinen′sis.** Dracunculus.

**Gorge.** Fauces. Lower part of the neck. The female bust.

**Gor′get.** Instrument representing a long gutter, in the shape of a throat, especially employed in operations of lithotomy and fistula in ano, and in operations within the vagina. **Cut′ting g.**, lithotomy gorget. **G. for fis′tula in ano**, this consists of a semicylindrical wooden or metal staff, four inches long, without including the handle, and furnished with a wide groove; introduced into the rectum to prevent the point of the bistoury from injuring the intestine when the internal orifice of the fistula is deeply situated. **Lithot′omy g.**, cutting gorget; this is used in operation for the stone, to divide the prostate and neck of the bladder, to enable the surgeon to introduce the forceps and extract the stone. Besides cutting gorgets, there are also blunt gorgets, intended to be introduced into the wound, their concavity serving as a guide for the forceps into the bladder.

**Gor′ham′s pu′pil photom′eter.** Instrument consisting of a bronzed tube, one end of which is closed by a cap which is perforated with holes. The cap is provided with a slot; on the cylinder the distance between each pair of holes is marked.

**Go-sin-ju.** See *Evodia glauca.*

**Gos′selin′s frac′ture.** Fracture of lower extremity of tibia, involving the ankle-joint.

**Gos′sum.** Bronchocele.

**Gossypiin′.** Extract from cotton-root bark, having emmenagogue properties.

**Gossyp′ii rad′icis cor′tex.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Bark of the root of *Gossypium herbaceum.* The official preparation is the fluid extract, *extractum gossypii radicis fluidum;* it is used as a substitute for ergot as an emmenagogue and oxytocic; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0).

**Gossyp′ium.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) The hairs of the seed of G. herbaceum, ord. *Malvaceæ.* Seeds of the cotton tree, Gossypium arboreum, have been administered in coughs, on account of the mucilage they contain, and a decoction of a pint of the seeds to a quart of water has been given in the Southern States in intermittents. The bark of the root is official in Ph. U. S. under the name gossypii radicis cortex. It is emmenagogue and abortifacient; a fluid extract is official, and a decoction of the root is also used. Cotton-wool, cotton, *gossypium purificatum* (Ph. U. S.), is used in medicine for making moxas, etc., and is applied in the treatment of recent burns and scalds, as a surgical dressing in abscesses and suppurating surfaces, etc. Saturated with glycerin, glycerized cotton, it has been employed as a dressing for wounds, ulceration of the os uteri, etc.; impregnated with iodoform, boric acid, corrosive sublimate, etc., it is employed as a surgical dressing; see *Cotton.* It has been applied, bound with a bandage, over glandular enlargements, especially scrofulous swellings of children. Oil from the seed, *oleum gossypii seminis* (Ph. U. S.), has been used as a substitute for olive oil in liniments, ointments, lead plaster, etc. **G. barbaden′se** grows in E. and W. Indies and United States; infusion is galactagogue. **G. depura′tum**, absorbent cotton. **G. ful′minans**, pyroxylin. **G. hæmostat′icum**, styptic cotton. **G. herba′ceum**, cotton plant, principal source of India cotton; gossypium. **G. ioda′tum**, iodized cotton. **G. purifica′tum**, absorbent cotton. **G. salicyla′tum**, salicylated cotton. **G. styp′ticum**, hæmostatic cotton.

**Gos′sypol.** A derivative from gossypium, resembling tannin.

**Gott′stein's ba′sal pro′cess.** Thin process of outer hair-cell, which is connected with basilar membrane of Corti's organ.

**Goua′nia dominguen′sis** or **gla′bra.** Chewstick or chawstick shrub of Jamaica, ord. *Rhamneæ*. Stomachic tonic, chewed by the natives. Used in infusion as a mouth-wash. The juice is tonic. **G. leptostach′ya,** leaves are employed as cataplasms for ulcers and sores.

**Gouge.** Curved chisel.

**Goulard's′ ce′rate** (after the proposer). Ceratum plumbi subacetatis. **G.'s ex′tract,** liquor plumbi subacetatis. **G.'s lo′tion,** liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **G.'s solution** (lead-water), liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **G.'s water,** liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus.

**Gould's bowed-head sign.** In some forms of retinal inflammation or disease, the patient inclines his head downward, so as to bring the image on the appreciative portion of the retina.

**Goun′dou.** A disease marked by two ovoid osseous tumors, one on each side of the root of the nose. It occurs among the natives of the West Coast of Africa, usually attacking young subjects. The growths consist of spongy or areolar tissue covered with a thin layer of compact bone, and may destroy sight and smell by encroachment upon the orbits and nasal cavities.

**Gou′ra.** Cucurbita lagenaria and C. ovifera; kola nut.

**Gourd.** Cucurbita. **Bit′ter g.,** Cucumis colocynthis. **Bot′tle g.,** Cucurbita pepo. **Sour g.,** Adansonia digitata. **Tow′el** or **wash′ing g.,** Luffa ægyptiaca.

**Gourd′worm.** Distoma hepaticum.

**Gousset's** (goo-says′) **symp′tom.** A well-marked painful spot in neuralgia of the diaphragm located at the right of the fourth or fifth articulation of the ribs and sternum.

**Gout.** Gout received its name from (Fr.) *goutte*, drop, because believed to be produced by a liquid which is distilled drop by drop on the diseased part. Name was first used about 1270. Gout is an inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints, and is accompanied by an excess of uric acid and deposits of urate of sodium in and around the joints. It generally attacks, first, the great toe, whence it passes to the other smaller joints, producing or being attended with sympathetic phenomena, particularly in the digestive organs; after this it may attack the greater articulations. It is extremely fugitive and variable in recurrence, and may be acquired or hereditary. In the former case it rarely appears before the age of thirty-five; in the latter it is frequently observed earlier. It is often difficult to distinguish it from rheumatism. Pathologically and etiologically the distinction between the affections variously designated gout, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, chronic rheumatism, chronic gout, rheumatoid arthritis, arthritis deformans, etc., has not yet been satisfactorily made. During the paroxysm of gout a burning, lancinating pain is experienced in the affected joint, with tumefaction, tension, and redness. One or more joints may be attacked either at the same time or in succession, and in either case the attack terminates by resolution in a few days. This is acute, inflammatory, or regular arthritis, regular gout, or podagra. At other times pains in the joints exist of more or less acute character, the swelling being without redness. These pains persist, augment, and diminish irregularly without exhibiting intermission, and consequently without having distinct paroxysms. The disease is then called atonic, asthenic, imperfect, or irregular, or chronic gout. It may appear primarily or succeed attacks of regular gout.

Gout may also attack internal organs, when it is called arthritis aberrans or erratica, podagra aberrans, wandering, misplaced, or anomalous gout. Retrograde or retrocedent, abarticular, extra-articular, flying, recedent, or displaced gout, arthritis or podagra retrocedens, is when it leaves the joints suddenly and attacks some internal organ, as the stomach, intestines, lungs, brain, etc.; the term *arthritis uratica* has been applied also to gout resulting from abnormal exudations of urates into the articular cavities and the parenchyma of the cartilage, bones, etc., bounding the joints.

Gout is also called, according to the part affected, podagra, gonagra, chiragra, etc. It may be acute or chronic, and give rise to concretions, arthritic calculi, chiefly composed of urate of sodium, or to nodosities, when it is called arthritis nodosa. See *Arthritis deformans*.

**Abartic′ular g.,** gout attacking the stomach or other of the internal organs; retrograde g. **Acute′ g.,** see *Gout*. **Anom′alous g.,** that which attacks unusual regions. **Artic′ular g.,** see *Gout*. **Asthen′ic** or **aton′ic g.,** chronic gout; see *Gout*. **Car′diac g.,** gout affecting the heart and inducing irregularity of its action, disturbing the circulation, producing dyspnœa, etc. **Cer′ebral g.,** gouty apoplexy, apoplectiform cerebral gout, gouty meningitis; various cerebral symptoms connected with or dependent upon the gouty diathesis, mainly those of cerebral disease due to other causes. **Chron′ic g.,** see *Gout*. **Diaphragmat′ic g.,** angina pectoris. **Displaced′ g.,** retrocedent g. **Extra-artic′ular g.,** abarticular or retrograde g. **Fly′ing g.,** see *Gout;* acute rheumatism. **Gastroenter′ic g.,** gastroenteric symptoms occurring during gouty attack. **Irreg′ular g.,** retrocedent gout; see *Gout*. **Lar′val, la′tent,** or **masked g.,** painful symptoms, as headache, indicating a general gouty diathesis, without the usual symptoms of localized pain, heat, redness. **Lead g.,** gouty symptoms occurring in cases of lead poisoning. **Metastat′ic g.,** retrograde, wandering, or retrocedent gout; see *Gout*. **Misplaced′ g.,** anomalous g. **Neural′gic g.,** painful affections dependent upon gouty diathesis, sometimes cerebral in their manifestations. **Œdem′atous g.,** g. in which there is swelling without other local symptoms of gout, as pain, redness, or heat. **Poor man's g.,** g. caused by exposure, insufficient food, the use of malt liquors, etc. **Rece′dent g.,** see *Gout*. **Reg′ular g.,** acute gout. **Retroce′dent** or **Ret′rograde g.,** see *Gout*. **Rheumat′ic g.,** see *Gout* and *Rheumatism*. **Spi′nal g.,** vertebral gout. **Sthen′ic g.,** acute gout, see *Gout*. **G. stones,** arthritic calculi. **Suppressed′ g.,** retrograde gout. **Topha′ceous g.,** g. with formation of bony or cartilaginous growths around extremities of bones, with deposits of sodium urate on the cartilages of the joints, and subcutaneous concretions. **Ver′tebral g.,** chronic deformative inflammation of the vertebræ, attended with surface pains, difficulty of movement, induration, etc. **Wan′dering g.,** anomalous g.

**Gout′weed** or **Gout′wort.** Ægopodium podagraria; Ligusticum podagraria.

**Gout′y.** Arthritic; podagric. **G. diath′esis** or **hab′it,** condition of the system predisposing to gout; uric acid diathesis. **G. iri′tis,** iritis associated with a gouty condition. **G. kid′ney,** granular kidney. **G. liv′er,** interstitial hepatitis. **G. meningi′tis,** cerebral gout. **G. tem′perament,** a temperament closely resembling the sanguine except that there is apt to be poor digestion, the hair turns gray early, and the subject is prone to the joint troubles and skin lesions of the gouty.

**Gow′an.** Name applied in Scotland to several yellow flowers. **Ewe g.,** daisy; Bellis perennis. **Horse g.,** matricaria; Chrysanthemum leucanthemum; Leontodon taraxacum. **Milk g.,** Leontodon taraxacum. **Yel′low g.,** ranunculus; daisy; dandelion.

**Gow′er's col′umn.** Ascending anterolateral tract of spinal cord, Gower's tract. **G.'s interme′diate pro′cess,** process of gray matter in dorsal region of spinal cord. **G.'s symp′tom,** irregular oscillation of the iris under stimulus of light, met with in tabes dorsalis. **G.'s tract,** G.'s column.

**Gow′land's lo′tion.** Solution, principal ingredients of which are bitter almonds, corrosive sublimate, and alcohol.

**Gown, red.** Scrophulus. **Yel′low g.,** icterus infantum.

**Goy′rand's her′nia.** Inguino-interstitial hernia. **G.'s opera′tion,** operation for tying internal mammary artery through a peculiar angular incision near the border of the sternum.

**Graa′fian fol′licles or ves′icles.** Folliculi graafiani. **G. o′viduct,** Fallopian tube.

**Gracila′ria lichenoi′des.** Fucus amylaceus; Gigartina lichenoides.

**Gracilis,** gras′il-is. Slender, lean. Slender rectus interior or internus femoris muscle situated at the inside of the thigh; thin and very long, and arising from the descending ramus of the pubes, to be inserted at the inner and inferior part of the tuberosity of the tibia. It bends the leg and causes adduction of the thigh. **G. ante′rior,** rectus femoris in animals. **G. bi′ceps,** occasional form of gracilis muscle, in which it has two heads of origin. **G. inter′nus** or **ischiofemora′lis,** muscle corresponding in some animals to the human quadratus femoris. **G. par′vus,** Oxyuris vermicularis.

**Gracil′limus oc′uli** or **or′bitæ.** Slender separate fasciculus of the obliquus superior muscle of the eye. **G. su′ræ,** plantaris.

**Grad′uate** (*gradus*, step, degree). One who has attained a university degree in course. In pharmacy, a glass marked for measuring purposes.

**Grad′uated** (*gradus*, degree). Divided or marked off in degrees. **G. com′press,** a compress formed of pieces gradually diminishing in size, the smallest piece being applied directly to the affected surface.

**Grae′fe's disease′.** Progressive ophthalmoplegia. **G.'s opera′tion,** modified linear extraction for cataract; the long, slender knife used in the operation is called *Graefe's knife*. **G.'s sign** or **symp′tom,** distinct motion of the globe of the eye apart from that of the eyelid. **G.'s spots,** points near the supra-orbital foramen or over the vertebræ, pressure on which causes relaxation of blepharospasm.

**Graft.** To unite a part to another, so that it may receive support from it; to engraft. The operation is called grafting or engrafting. To transplant living tissue to other parts, in order to supply loss of surface, etc. The part so transplanted is also called a *graft*. Nerves and tendons may be grafted as well as skin. **An′imal g.,** transplantation of tissue from one of the lower animals to man. **Autoplas′tic g.,** a graft made with tissue taken from the subject's own body. **Bone g.,** a piece of bone transplanted from another part or from an animal. **Der′mic g.,** skin graft. **Epider′mic g.,** transplantation of larger or smaller pieces of the epidermis only, not involving the entire skin. **Heteroplas′tic g.,** a graft made with tissue taken from another person than the subject. **Omen′tal g.,** transplantation of a strip of omental tissue to strengthen the line of suture in an intestinal operation. **Skin g.,** see *Skin grafting*. **Sponge g.,** use of antiseptic sponge in grafting to supply a basis for the granulations. **Ten′don g.,** see *Tendon grafting*. **G.-the′ory,** theory of the causation of diseases which supposes that contagious particles are portions detached from a living being modified by a disease process, and capable of impressing on the healthy organism with which they come in contact changes similar to those which preceded their own modification in the body from which they were detached. **Thiersch's g.,** a skin graft formed of epidermis with the superficial layer of cuticle. **Thy′roid g.,** see *Thyroid*. **Zoöplas′tic g.,** animal graft.

**Gra′ham's law.** The rate of diffusion through a membrane is in inverse ratio to the square root of the density of a gas.

**Grain.** Sixtieth part of a Troy drachm = 0.06479 gramme. Granule. **Guin′ea g.,** see *Pepper, Malaguetta*. **G. of par′adise,** Amomum granum paradisi, A. malagueta. **G. oil,** fusel oil; amylic alcohol. **Oil′y g.,** Sesamum orientale. **G. poi′soning,** ergotism.

**Grain′-founder** or **Grain-sick.** Excessive impaction of the stomach of the horse with food.

**Gram.** Gramme. **G.-mol′ecule,** see *Gram-molecule*.

**Gram's meth′od.** Method employed for staining bacteria. To a filtered saturated solution of anilin oil in water a saturated alcoholic solution of gentian-violet is added until slight opalescence appears; the sections are first soaked in absolute alcohol for ten minutes, and then allowed to remain in the staining solution for from one to three minutes. **G.'s reac′tion,** the staining of bacteria by Gram's method. **G.'s solu′tion,** solution of iodine and iodide of potassium in which slides are placed containing bacteria for examination by Gram's method.

**Gra′ma.** Triticum repens.

**Gramal′la.** Cassia fistula.

**Gram′en** (grass). Triticum repens. **G. ægypti′acum,** G. crucis cyperioidis. **G. al′bum, arven′se,** or **cani′num,** Triticum repens. **G. cru′cis cyperioi′dis,** Ægyptian cock's-foot grass; roots and plants possess the virtues of Triticum repens, and have been used in the earlier stages of dropsy. **G. dioscor′idis,** Triticum repens. **G. in′dicum,** Andropogon muricatus. **G. ma′jor,** Sarsaparilla germanica. **G. orienta′le,** Juncus odoratus. **G. re′pens,** Triticum repens. **G. ru′brum,** Sarsaparilla germanica.

**Gram′ia.** See *Lippitudo*.

**Graminiv′orous** (*gramen*, grass, *voro*, to eat). Feeding or substituting on grass.

**Gramme.** Edge of the cornea; iris. Line. The weight of a cubic centimetre of distilled water, 15.43234 grains, Troy.

**Grammi′tis au′rea.** Asplenium ceterach. **G. cet′erach,** Asplenium ceterach.

**Gram-molec′ular solu′tion.** A solution containing in one litre the weight of one atom or molecule expressed in grammes (gram-molecule) of the active chemical; thus, a g.-m. solution of hydrochloric acid (see *Gram-molecule*) contains 36.4 grammes of the pure acid diluted to make one litre at 0° C.

**Gram-mol′ecule.** The weight of one atom or molecule of the active chemical, expressed in grammes; thus, taking the molecular weight of hydrochloric acid as 36.4, a g.-m. contains 36.4 grammes.

**Gram-neg′ative.** Not staining by Gram's method.

**Gram-pos′itive.** Staining by Gram's method.

**Gra′na** (pl. of granum). Hemicrania. **G. coccognid′ii,** mezereon fruit. **G. gnid′ii,** mezereon fruit. **G. guineen′sia,** Malaguetta pepper. **G. lentis′ci,** buds of Pistacia lentiscus; astringent and tonic. **G. malaguet′ta, meliguet′ta,** or **meniguet′ta,** Grana paradisi. **G. moluc′ca** or **molucca′na,** Croton tiglium. **G. moscha′ta** or **mos′chi,** Hibiscus abelmoschus. **G. orien′tis,** see *Menispermum cocculus*. **G. paradi′si,** see *Amomum granum paradisi*. **G. re′gia,** seeds of Ricinus communis. **G. sylves′tra,** cochineal insects. **G. tig′lii** or **tig′lia,** see *Croton tiglium*. **G. til′ii,** Croton tiglium. **G. tritic′ea,** lesser cornua of the hyoid bone.

**Granadil′la, ap′ple-shaped** (dim. of *granada*, pomegranate). Passiflora maliformis. **G. cæru′lea,** Passiflora cærulea.

**Grana′ti flo′res** (*granum*, because full of grains or seeds). Pomegranate flowers. **G. fruc′tûs cor′tex,** see *Punica granatum*. **G. radi′cis cor′tex,** see *Punica granatum*.

**Granatin′.** Substance derived from bark of root of Punica granatum, having a laxative effect; also from rind of unripe pomegranate.

**Granatonine′.** Pseudopelletierine.

**Granatotan′nic acid.** Tannic acid derived from pomegranate bark.

**Grana′tum.** (Ph. U. S.) Pomegranate; the bark of the root and stem of Punica granatum. Employed as an anthelmintic in doses of ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0) in decoction. The alkaloid, pelletierine, is also used for the same purpose; dose, of the tannate of pelletierine, gr. iij–v (0.2–0.32).

**Grancher's** (gron-shays′) **disease′.** Pneumonia with splenification of the lungs. **G.'s sign,** elevation of pitch of the inspiratory murmur in consolidation of the lungs. **G.'s tri′ad,** three symptoms believed to be an early indication of tuberculous disease of the lungs, viz., lessened vesicular murmur, augmented vocal fremitus, and tympanitic resonance.

**Grand mal.** See *Epilepsy.*

**Grandeb′alæ.** Hair in the arm-pits.

**Grandiflorine′.** Bitter, poisonous alkaloid from fruit of solanum.

**Grandino′sum os** (*grando*, hail). Cuboid bone.

**Gran′do** (hail). Chalaza. Cicatricula. Tubercle.

**Gran′dry's cor′puscles.** Tactile corpuscles of the skin of bills and tongue of certain birds and of the epidermis of the mammalia.

**Gran′gea maderaspata′na.** E. Indian species; tonic, antispasmodic.

**Granil′la.** Triticum repens.

**Graniv′orous** (*granum*, grain, *voro*, to eat). Feeding on grain or seeds.

**Grantris′tum.** Anthrax.

**Gran′ula** (pl. of granulum) **Pacchio′nii.** Pacchionian bodies. **G. san′guinis,** globules of the blood. **G. sem′inis,** seminal granules; see *Sperm.*

**Gran′ular.** Composed of or containing granules or small particles. **G. bod′ies of Donné,** colostrum corpuscles. **G. conjuncti′va** or **conjunctivi′tis,** trachoma, see *Conjunctivitis.* **G. degenera′tion** or **disorganiza′tion,** first stage of fatty degeneration. **G. degenera′tion of kid′ney,** a form of Bright's disease. **G. eye′lid,** trachoma. **G. forma′tion of Mey′nert,** layer of irregular ganglionic cells in cortical substance of brain. **G. kid′ney,** see *Kidney, Bright's disease of.* **G. lay′er,** membrana granulosa. **G. lay′er of ret′ina,** cerebral layer of retina. **G. lid,** trachoma. **G. liv′er,** cirrhosis. **G. ophthal′mia,** see *Ophthalmia.* **G. ova′rian cell,** granular cells in fluid of ovarian cysts. **G. pharyngi′tis,** see *Pharyngitis.* **G. tin,** see *Tin.* **G. vagini′tis,** see *Glandular vaginitis.*

**Gran′ulase.** Enzyme in grain and other substances which converts starch into achroödextrin and maltose.

**Gran′ulated.** Formed of granules; granular. **G. liv′er,** cirrhosis.

**Granula′tion.** One of the reddish, conical, fleshlike elevations on the surface of suppurating wounds and ulcers; they are formed of cells, intercellular substance, and blood-vessels. Also one of the minute, round, firm, shining, semitransparent tumors met with in the lungs particularly. Roughening of a surface with minute granular bodies, as in trachoma. In pharmacy, granulation is a process by which a metal is reduced to fine grains, by melting it, and causing it, while liquid, to pass through a sieve into a vessel of water, or by shaking or rubbing the melted metal in an appropriate vessel, as in the formation of granular tin or zinc. **Cer′ebral g.,** a Pacchionian body. **Exu′berant** or **fun′gous g.,** one of the large granulations bathed with thin, mucopurulent matter, the result of œdema of the part or due to abnormal plastic force. **Mil′iary g.,** miliary tubercle; small, transparent grain, of variable size—from a millet-seed to a grain of hemp —presumed to be the primitive state of tubercle. **G. tis′sue,** elementary form of embryonic tissue; met with also in ordinary granulations, and in the earliest stage of all rapidly developed new formations having their origin from connective tissue. The process of repair in cases of destruction of tissue, as by an abscess, is by this new formation of cells, intercellular substance, and blood-vessels developed from the tissues and vessels adjacent to the affected part. **G. tu′mor,** morbid product resulting from the partition and multiplication of the connective-tissue cells, forming groups of others resembling lymph-cells, lying in the intercellular substance; see *Granuloma.*

**Gran′ule** (dim. of *granum*, a grain). Small grain; small, compact particle; small cell mass; cytoblast. In pharmacy, small pill or globule. There are five varieties of granules found in leucocytes, designated by the letters of the Greek alphabet: *Al′pha g.,* coarse oxyphile or eosinophile g., large, highly refractive, fatty looking granules. *Be′ta g.,* amphophile g., fine granules, taking both acid and basic stains when used alone, but oxyphile when both dyes are employed together. *Gam′ma g.,* coarse basophile or mast-cell g., large granules with a strong affinity for basic stains. *Del′ta g.,* fine basophile g. occurring in polymorphonuclear leucocytes. *Ep′silon g.,* fine oxyphile or so-called neutrophile g., found in myelocytes and polynuclear leucocytes. **Brain g.,** nucleus of a cell of the gray substance of the brain. **Bet′telheim's g.,** see *Bettelheim.* **G. cells,** cells resulting from fatty degeneration of various cell-formations. **Cone g.,** nucleus of one of the retinal cells connected with the cones. **Element′ary g.,** minute protoplasmic mass in the blood. **Fe′male g.,** one of the particles into which the impregnated protonucleus divides. **G. lay′er,** layer of olfactory bulb; also layer of cortical substance of brain, each containing groups of small cells. **Male g.,** one of the particles into which the spermatozoon divides after having impregnated the ovum. **G. mas′ses of Schult′ze,** see *Globules.* **Malpi′ghian g.,** Malpighian corpuscle. **Neus′ser's g.,** see *Neusser.* **Sem′inal g.,** minute, rounded, granulated body observable in the semen.

**Granuli′tis.** Miliary tuberculosis.

**Granulo′ma.** Granulation tumor. **G. fungoi′des,** chronic cutaneous affection, consisting at first of flat, reddish, dry spots, afterward encrusted and converted into distinct tumors; mycosis fungoides. **Infec′tious g.,** infectious growth made up of granulation tissue. **G. innomina′tum,** necrotic g. **G. of the i′ris,** small, nodular tumor of the iris, of a tuberculous nature; some authors do not regard these tumors as tuberculous, but consider them to be granulomata; see *Tuberculous iritis.* **Necrot′ic g.,** condition of the skin characterized by nodules which undergo central necrosis. **G. sarcomato′des,** mycosis fungoides. **G. trichophyt′icum,** g. caused by the trichophyton, a parasitic fungus. **Syphilit′ic g.,** syphiloma.

**Gran′uloplasm.** See *Spongioplasm* and *Endosarc.*

**Gran′ulose.** Granular. Term also applied to a soluble carbohydrate, a constituent of starch, which is acted on by organic ferments, organic acids, and diluted mineral acids.

**Granulos′ity.** Collection of granular masses.

**Gran′ulous.** Granular.

**Gra′num.** Grain. **G. re′gium,** castor-oil seed.

**Gran′ville's lo′tion.** See *Lotion, Granville's counterirritant.*

**Grape.** Vitis vinifera. Grease of horses, marked by clusters of knots or knobs on the legs. Tuberculous growth on serous membranes of cattle. **Bear's g.,** Arctostaphylos uva ursi. **Cars′well's g.,** see *Carswell.* **Dy′er's g.,** Phytolacca decandra. **Europe′an g.,** Vitis vinifera. **False g.,** Ampelopsis quinquefolia. **Moun′tain** or **Or′egon g.,** Berberis aquifolium. **Sea′side g.,** see *Kino.* **G.-su′gar,** glucose.

**Grape-cure.** Medication consisting in the use of grapes for meat and drink, nothing more at the farthest being allowed than a piece of dry bread; and continued for weeks. Its effects are altogether revellent, and resemble in many respects those of hydrotherapy.

**Grape-su′gar.** Glucose.

**Grape-tree.** Varieties of coccoloba.

**Grape′wort.** Actæa spicata; Bryonia dioica.

**Graph′ic** (*grapho*, to write). Pertaining to the act of delineating, as automatic tracing. Written. **G. meth′od,** mode of studying diseases of the heart and great vessels by tracings of an instrument, the sphygmograph, for example.

**Graph′ites** (*grapho*, to write). Carburet of iron, black lead; astringent and desiccative, used externally in the treatment of herpes and other cutaneous affections.

**Graph'ium.** Pencil; a sound. **G. penicilloi'des,** form of fungus met with in the external auditory canal.

**Graph'oid** (*graphis,* style, *eidos,* resemblance). Styloid.

**Graphol'ogy** (*grapho,* to write, *logos,* description). Description of handwriting; diagnosis of certain nervous conditions of faulty coordination by handwriting of the patient.

**Graphoma'nia** (*graphe,* writing). Insane desire to write.

**Graph'omotor.** Relating to the movements executed in writing.

**Graph'oscope** (*grapho,* to write, *skopeo,* to see). Peculiar convex lens for treatment of asthenopia.

**Graph'ospasm** (*grapho,* to write, *spasmos,* spasm). Writers' cramp.

**Graptophyl'lum horten'se.** Caricature plant of Asia; bark and leaves are employed for dissipating glandular swellings.

**Grash'ey's apha'sia.** A form of aphasia, with mental disturbance, met with in concussion of the brain and other affections of that organ.

**Grass.** A plant of the order *Gramineæ.* Triticum repens. **Bear's g.,** Yucca filamentosa. **Bermu'da g.,** Cynodon dactylon. **Bit'ter g.,** Aletris farinosa. **Blue-eyed g.,** Sisyrinchium bermudianum. **Brome g.,** Bromus ciliatus. **Brome g., soft,** Bromus ciliatus. **Cana'ry g., cul'tivated,** Phalaris canariensis. **Couch g.,** Triticum repens. **Dog g.,** Triticum repens. **Eel g.,** Pila marina. **Egyp'tian cock's foot g.,** Gramen crucis cyperioidis. **Goat's g.,** scorzonera. **Knot g.,** Polygonum aviculare. **Lil'y g.,** Sisyrinchium bermudianum. **G. oil of Nemaur',** oleum graminis indici. **Phys'ic g.,** Sisyrinchium bermudianum. **Rib g.,** Plantago lanceolata. **Scur'vy g.,** Sisyrinchium bermudianum. **Silk g.,** Yucca filamentosa. **Sweet g.,** Acorus calamus. **G. tree,** xanthorrhœa. **G. tree resin,** resin from various species of xanthorrhœa, used in Australia for bowel affections. **Vi'per's g.,** scorzonera. **Yellow-eyed g.,** Xyris bulbosa.

**Grasset-Rauzier's** (gras-say'ro-ze-ays') **type.** A form of syringomyelia accompanied with disorder of the sweat glands and of the vasomotor system.

**Grass-stag'gers.** Paraplegia prevailing among horses or cattle.

**Gra'sus.** Cinabra; hircismus; bromidrosis.

**Gra'tia De'i.** Gratiola officinalis; Geranium pratense. **G. robertia'num,** scutellaria.

**Gra'ting.** Sound made by friction of rough surfaces against one another. A partition of bars or lattice-work. **Diffrac'tion g.,** see *Diffraction.*

**Grati'ola au'rea.** Indigenous; emetocathartic and diuretic. **G. carolinien'sis,** grown in the South and West; has medical properties of G. officinalis. **G. centauroi'des,** G. officinalis. **G. officina'lis,** hedge hyssop, herb of grace; European plant; inodorous, with strong, bitter, nauseous taste; anthelmintic, hydragogue cathartic, emetic, and diuretic; used in dropsy. **G. virginia'na,** indigenous plant with similar virtues.

**Gratiolacrin'.** Fatty resin from Gratiola officinalis.

**Gratiolaretin'.** $C_{34}H_{28}O_6$. See *Gratiolin.*

**Gratioletin'.** See *Gratiolin.*

**Gratiolet's** (grat-e-o-lays') **angle.** Coronofacial angle. **G.'s op'tic radia'tion,** nervous fibres connecting the optic centre in the occipital lobe with the posterior eminence of the optic thalamus and the external geniculate body.

**Gratiolin'.** Crystalline glucose obtained from Gratiola officinalis. When gratiolin is acted on by dilute sulphuric acid, gratioletin (crystalline), $C_{34}H_{28}O_{10}$, and gratiolaretin, $C_{34}H_{28}O_6$, both result.

**Gratiosoletin'.** See *Gratiosolin.*

**Gratiosolin'.** $C_{46}H_{42}O_{25}$. Bitter, amorphous glucoside from Gratiola officinalis. When treated with dilute acids a yellow, bitter substance, gratiosoletin, results.

**Grattage,** grat-tazh' (Fr.). Gentle curetting of the interior wall of the uterus with a brush.

**Grav'ative.** Weighty, as tumors.

**Grave** (*gravis,* heavy). Serious. **G. plant,** Datura sanguinea. **G. wax,** adipocera.

**Grave'do.** Catarrh; coryza. Cranial rheumatism. **G. neonato'rum,** snuffles.

**Grav'el.** A disease occasioned by small concretions, similar to sand or gravel, which form in the kidneys, pass along the ureters to the bladder, and are expelled with the urine. They are commonly composed of urates and animal matter, and are deposited at the bottom of the vessel immediately after the excretion of the urine. Vegetable diet and alkaline drinks are the best prophylactics. See *Calculi, urinary.* A "fit of the gravel" or renal colic is excruciating suffering induced by the passage of gravel from the kidney to the bladder. It can be relieved only by anæsthetics, opiates, warm bath, etc. Sometimes the deposit is in fine particles, like sand. See *Lithiasis.* **Bil'iary g.,** see *Cholelithiasis.* **Cystine' g.,** see *Cystine.* **G. grass,** Galium verum. **Hair'y g.,** pileous gravel. **Phosphat'ic g.,** phosphatic calculus. **Pi'leous g.,** species of gravel containing hairs, phosphate of lime, ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate, and a little uric acid. **G. plant,** Epigæa repens. **Red** or **u'ric-acid g.,** uric-acid calculus. **G. root,** Eupatorium purpureum; Collinsonia canadensis. **G. weed,** Onosmodium virginianum; Diervilla canadensis; Epigæa repens. **White g.,** phosphatic calculus.

**Grave'olens** (*gravis,* heavy, *oleo,* to smell). Fetid.

**Graves's disease'.** Exophthalmic goitre. **G.'s sign,** increased systolic impulse in the incipient stage of pericarditis.

**Grav'id** (*gravis,* heavy). Pregnant. **G. u'terus,** uterus during any period of pregnancy.

**Gravidin'.** White sediment in the urine of pregnant women, which is said, by its decomposition, to give rise to the pellicle kyestein.

**Grav'idism.** Pregnancy or condition symptomatic of pregnancy.

**Gravid'itas.** Gravidity.

**Gravid'ity.** Pregnancy; gestation.

**Gravim'eter** (*gravis,* heavy, *metron,* measure). Areometer. Instrument for ascertaining specific gravity.

**Gravimet'ric.** Applied to a method of chemical analysis by which the weights of the different constituents are determined; opposed to volumetric.

**Gravim'etry.** Measurement of specific gravity.

**Gra'vis.** Heavy. **G. o'dor puer'peri,** heavy odor peculiar to the lochial discharge.

**Grav'ity, specif'ic.** See *Specific gravity.*

**Gra'witz's tu'mor.** A tumor formed from suprarenal tissue; a lipomatoid tumor of the kidney.

**Gray.** Between black and white in shade. **G. at'rophy,** degeneration of the spinal cord and nerves in tabes dorsalis, the white matter becoming gray. **G. col'umn,** Clarke's column. **G. com'missure,** see *Spinal commissure.* **G. degenera'tion,** g. atrophy. **G. lo'tion,** lotio nigra or black wash. **G. mat'ter of brain,** vesicular or cortical substance of the cerebrum and cerebellum; see *Neurine.* **G. m., infraventric'ular,** gray nervous matter in the floor of the fourth ventricle. **G. m., interme'diate,** part of gray matter of spinal cord between the arteries and posterior cornua. **G. m. of op'tic lobe,** stratum opticum. **G. m. of pons,** gray matter of pons Varolii. **G. m., retic'ular,** reticulation of gray nervous matter, particularly of the medulla oblongata. **G. m., spi'nal,** gray matter of the spinal cord. **G. mill,** Lithospermum officinale. **G. oil,** a means of prescribing mercury; ʒij of lanolin is rubbed up with enough chloroform to emulsify it, and while the mixture is fluid ʒiv of metallic mercury is added, and the trituration continued; a weaker ointment, for hypodermic use, may be made by adding olive oil, about half and half. **G. pow'der,** hydrargyrum cum cretâ. **G. soap,** soap to which are added benzoinated fat and quicksilver.

**G. soft′ening,** softening of the brain or spinal cord from inflammation. **G. sub′stance,** g. matter.

**Gray-white micrococ′cus** (Bumen). Diplococcus albicans amplus.

**Grease.** Specific inflammation affecting the skin of the heels of the horse; eczema of feet of the horse. **Bar′row's g.,** adeps suillus. **Goose g.,** adeps anserinus. **G. pox,** see *Grease.*

**Green.** Of the color of grass or verdure in general. **G. bark,** bebeeru. **G. blind′ness,** blindness as to green colors. **G. bri′er,** Smilax rotundifolia; root is demulcent and diuretic. **G. drag′on,** Arisema dracontium; root is diaphoretic and expectorant. **Em′erald g.,** arsenite of copper. **French g.,** arsenite of copper. **G. groin,** gangrenous appendicitis. **G. leech,** Hirudo officinalis. **G. man,** Aceras anthropophora. **Par′is g.,** arsenite of copper. **Scheele's g.,** arsenite of copper. **Schwein′furth's g.,** arsenite of copper. **G. sick′ness,** chlorosis. **G. soft′ening,** softening of nervous substance, of a purulent character. **G. vit′riol,** ferrous sulphate. **G. wa′ters,** lochial discharge when prolonged.

**Green′heart.** Nectandra rodiæi. See *Bebeeru.*

**Green's opera′tion.** Operation employed in cicatricial entropion of the upper eyelid, occurring after trachoma.

**Green′stick frac′ture.** Incomplete fracture, the bone being bent, but broken only on the outer side of the curve.

**Green′weed.** Genista tinctoria.

**Gref′fotome** (*greffe,* graft, *tome,* incision). Knife specially made for the removal of skin grafts.

**Gregari′na** (*grex,* flock). Genus of *Protozoa,* family *Gregarinidæ.* See *Pleurococcus* and *Sporozoa.* **G. pulmona′lis** or **pulmo′num,** cysts and parasitic organisms in the lungs. Distoma Ringeri.

**Gregarino′sis.** Disease of fowls caused by parasitic organisms, gregarinæ.

**Greg′ory's pow′der.** Pulvis rhei compositus.

**Gre′mium.** Breast; lap.

**Grenadin′.** Form of mannite from Punica granatum.

**Gresso′rial** (*gradior, gressum,* to proceed). Having limbs adapted to walking; able to walk; ambulatory.

**Gressu′ra.** Perineum.

**Grew′ia mic′ros.** Species of *Tiliaceæ* growing in Ceylon; bitter, aromatic, and astringent. **G. orienta′lis,** E. Indian species; all parts are aromatic and bitter and antiarthritic. The berries and fruit of several other species, as *G. asiatica, G. elastica, G. sapida,* etc., are used in the manufacture of refreshing drinks, as sherbet.

**Grey.** Gray.

**Grib′ler's line.** Line connecting apparent origin of roots of fifth nerve. **G.'s paral′ysis,** crossed hemiplegia.

**Gri′elum.** Apium petroselinum; Smyrnium olusatrum.

**Grie′singer's disease.** Anæmia with dropsy, variously called dirt-eating disease, Egyptian chlorosis, etc., due to an intestinal parasite, Uncinaria duodenalis. **G.'s sign,** œdematous tumefaction back of the mastoid process in thrombosis of transverse sinus; compression of carotids is said to cause symptoms of cerebral anæmia in basilar thrombosis.

**Griff** or **Grif′fo.** See *Mulatto.*

**Grif′fith's base.** $C_{10}H_{17}N$. Ptomain obtained from cultures of the Bacterium allii. **G.'s mix′ture,** mistura ferri composita, Ph. U. S. **G.'s pills,** pilulæ ferri composita.

**Grinde′lia** (after D. H. von Grindel, of Dorpat). A genus of composite plants. Gum plant. The official (Ph. U. S. and Br.) name of the leaves and flowering tops of *G. robusta* and *G. squarrosa.* Antiperiodic, antispasmodic, stimulant to bronchial mucous membrane; used in asthma, chronic bronchitis, and whooping-cough. The official preparation is the fluid extract, *extrac′tum grinde′liæ flu′idum;* dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **G. glutino′sa,** California plant having somewhat similar properties to G. robusta. **G. hirsu′tala,** California plant recommended as an antidote to the poisonous effects of Rhus obtusifolia, the juice or a decoction being rubbed on the parts affected. **G. robus′ta,** official in Ph. U. S., grows in N. and S. America; leaves and flowering tops are employed; from it are obtained an oil having terebinthinate odor, a resin, and a bitter alkaloid, *grindeline′.* **G. squarro′sa,** snake-head grindelia, similar to G. robusta in physical and therapeutic properties; used also in hypertrophy of the spleen.

**Grind′ers.** Molar teeth.

**Grind′ers' asth′ma, disease′,** or **phthi′sis.** Pulmonary symptoms, resembling those of phthisis, caused by inhalation of particles thrown off during operation of grinding metallic substances.

**Grind′ing pains.** Pains of early stage of labor.

**Grip.** Grippe; influenza.

**Gripe** or **Gripes.** Pain, sometimes crampy, in the abdomen; tormina; colic. **Wa′tery g.,** popular name in England for cholera infantum.

**Gripho′sis** (*grypos,* bent). Curving inward, as of the nails.

**Grip′pal.** Relating to the grippe; influenzal.

**Grippe** (Fr., *gripper,* to seize). Epidemic catarrhal disease; influenza. It is often complicated with severe abdominal, cephalic, or thoracic symptoms, rheumatism, nervous exhaustion, and other morbid conditions. **Amer′ican g.,** myxœdema. **Intes′tinal g.,** epidemic influenza, the symptoms of which simulate those of typhoid fever.

**Grippotoxin′.** Toxin elaborated by the bacillus of influenza.

**Gris′lea tomento′sa.** Dried flowers of this E. Indian shrub are astringent and excitant, and applied externally to offensive ulcers.

**Grisolle's′ sign.** When the eruption of smallpox first appears, the papules continue distinct even over a tightly drawn skin.

**Gris′tle.** Cartilage.

**Grit.** Gravel.

**Grit′ti's amputa′tion.** Amputation of the inferior part of the thigh, the patella being included in the rectangular flap and sawn so as to be applied to the surface of the femur.

**Groan.** Sighing or suspiration accompanied by a peculiar vocal sound.

**Gro′cers' itch.** Eczema impetiginodes; psoriasis.

**Grog.** Spirits, water, and sugar. **G. blos′soms** or **ro′ses,** gutta rosea; acne rosacea.

**Groin.** Region of union of the anterior wall of the abdomen with the thigh. **Green g.,** gangrenous appendicitis.

**Grom′ell, Grom′well,** or **Gro′myl.** Lithospermum officinale.

**Grono′via scan′dens** (after Gronov, Dutch scientist). Plant of S. America; antisyphilitic.

**Groo′groo oil.** Concrete oil from fruit of Acrocomia sclerocarpa of S. America.

**Groove.** Furrow, sulcus, channel, linear excavation, or gutter. **Alveolin′gual g.,** g. between the tongue and the alveolar process of the lower jaw. **A′nal g.,** depressed surface in embryo indicating future location of anus. **Anterolat′eral g.,** groove on spinal marrow indicating place of exit of anterior roots of spinal nerves. **Auriculoventric′ular g.,** transverse furrow on the outside of the heart indicating division of that organ into auricles and ventricles. **Ax′ial g.,** medullary groove. **Bas′ilar g.,** g. on the inner surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone on which rest the pons Varolii and medulla oblongata. **Bicip′ital g.,** sulcus in the upper portion of the front of the humerus, chiefly for attachment of long tendon of biceps muscle. **Carot′id g.,** depression on the body of the sphenoid bone for the reception of the internal carotid artery and cavernous sinus. **Cav′ernous g.,** carotid groove. **Cor′neal g.,** see *Cornea.* **Den′tal g.,** slight longitudinal furrow on the margin of the jaw about the end of the second month of fetal life. **Dor′sal g.,** medullary groove. **Har′rison's g.,** see *Harrison.* **Horizon′tal g.,** peduncular sulcus. **Infraor′bital g.,** g. on the orbital surface of the upper jaw for the infraorbital artery and nerve. **Interme′diate g.,** furrow on the spinal cord in the cervical region near the posterior median fissure. **Lac′rymal g.,** sulcus for the lacrymal sac formed by the lacrymal sphenoid bones. **Mas′toid g.,** digastric fossa. **Med′ullary g.,** sulcus on the back part of the embryo in its early development, succeeding the primitive groove and becoming afterward the medullary tube. **Me′sal g.,** a longitudinal depression on the floor of the fourth ventricle. **Na′sal g.,** groove of nasal bone for nasal nerve; embryonic groove from the mouth to the nasal cavities. **Nasopal′atine g.,** a depression on the surface of the vomer where the nasopalatine nerve passes. **Neu′ral g.,** medullary groove. **Occip′ital g.,** groove on the mastoid process for the occipital nerve. **Olfac′tory g.,** depression in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid in which lies the olfactory bulb. **Op′tic g.,** groove on the body of the sphenoid bone for lodgment of the optic chiasm. **Posterolat′eral g.,** longitudinal groove on the medulla oblongata and spinal cord, indicating the place of exit of the posterior spinal roots. **Prim′itive g.,** primitive streak or trace; bright streak in the long axis of the pellucid part of the area germinativa, appearing when the latter presents a central pellucid and a peripheral opaque part, and passes from the round to the pear shape. **Scap′ular g.,** scapular notch. **Sib′son's g.,** see *Sibson.* **Sig′moid g.,** carotid groove. **Subcla′vian g.,** two depressions on the first rib, lodging the subclavian artery and vein. **Supe′rior g. of cerebel′lum,** peduncular sulcus. **G. of Syl′vius,** fissure of Sylvius. **Ventric′ular g.,** longitudinal furrow of the heart. **Ver′ga's g.,** see *Verga.* **Ver′tebral g.,** medullary groove.

**Grooved.** Canaliculated; having a small channel or gutter, as a grooved probe.

**Gross anat′omy.** Anatomy as studied from direct observation, without the aid of a microscope. **G. appear′ance,** appearance of organs or tissues, seen with the naked eye without the aid of the microscope. **G. le′sion,** a lesion coming under direct observation of the eye.

**Gross's disease.** Hypertrophic dilatation of the pouches of the rectum.

**Grossula′ria.** Ribes uva crispa. **G. ni′gra,** Ribes nigrum. **G. non-spino′sa,** Ribes nigrum. **G. ru′bra,** Ribes rubrum.

**Ground ber′ry.** Fragaria; Gaultheria procumbens. **G. bun′dle,** one of the two divisions of the antero-lateral tract of the spinal cord. **G. cen′taury,** Polygala sanguinea. **G. cher′ry,** Physalis viscosa. **G. hem′lock,** Taxus canadensis. **G. hol′ly,** gaultheria. **G. i′vy,** gaultheria, Glechoma hederacea. **G. lau′rel,** Epigæa repens. **G. line,** distance on skull between the basion and nasion. **G. ma′ple,** Heuchera americana. **G. nut,** Apios tuberosa, Arachis hypogæa, Bunium flexuosum, Aralia trifolia. **G.-nut oil,** expressed oil from the seeds of Arachis hypogæa, used in making plasters or cerates. **G. pine,** Teucrium chamæpitys. **G. pine, French,** Teucrium iva. **G. plum,** Astragalus caryocarpus; astringent. **G. sub′stance,** matrix.

**Ground′sel.** Senecio. **G. tree,** Baccharis halimifolia.

**Grouse′berry.** Gaultheria; Empetrum nigrum.

**Grove's cell.** See *Galvanic battery.*

**Grow′ing pains.** Dull, undefined pains, in the lower extremities especially, in young persons; often rheumatic in character or indicative of incipient hip-disease.

**Growth.** Development of the body, particularly in the direction of its height. Any adventitious tissue, as a morbid growth or tumor. See *Development.*

**Grub.** Larve. See *Ectozoa.*

**Gru′ber's bur′sa.** Synovial cavity of the sinus tarsi, an open groove between the astragalus and the calcaneum at the entrance to the tarsal canal. **G.'s reac′tion,** production of agglutination in a culture of Spirilla choleræ asiaticæ when added to the serum of an animal immunized against cholera. **G.'s test,** a test for the hearing, being the re-establishment of the sound of a tuning-fork, after it has ceased to be heard, by placing it on a finger previously introduced into the ear.

**Gru′ber-Widal′ reac′tion.** See *Widal's reaction.*

**Grubs.** Acne punctata; comedo.

**Gru′by's disease′.** Alopecia areata. Form of tinea tonsurans attacking children, and ascribed to Trichophyton microsporon.

**Gru′el.** A thin porridge made of corn meal or oat meal.

**Gru′mous** (*grumus,* clot). Clotted; thickened.

**Gru′tum.** Hard, white tubercle of the skin, resembling in size and appearance a millet-seed, on the eyelids, the root of the nose, the scrotum, or ear.

**Grym′felt's tri′angle.** A space in which lumbar hernia sometimes occurs, bounded by the twelfth rib, the inferior edge of the serratus posticus inferior, the anterior edge of the quadratus lumborum, and the posterior edge of the internal oblique.

**Gry′ochrome.** A nerve-cell having a well-defined body, the minute granules of which are readily stainable.

**Grypho′sis** or **Grypo′sis** (*grypos,* bent). Curvature or crookedness in general, or of the nails only, as in onychogryphosis.

**Guacam′phol.** Guaiacamphol.

**Guacetin′.** Guaiacetin.

**Guacha′ma** or **Guachama′ca.** Resinous extract from the milky juice and sap of the wood of a Venezuelan tree, which acts like curare, but more speedily, in controlling the convulsive action of the motor apparatus. *Guachamacine′,* its alkaloid, is identical with curarine.

**Guacin′.** Yellow, resinous matter from Mikania guaco; diaphoretic and cardiac stimulant.

**Gua′co.** Mikania guaco, growing in the valleys of the Madalena, Rio Cauca, etc., in S. America. Juice is used against the bites of poisonous reptiles, both in prevention and cure; tonic, stimulant, antispasmodic, antipyretic.

**Guæthol,** gu-eth′ol. $C_6H_4OC_2H_5OH$. Guaiacol-ethyl, oily fluid homologous with guaiacol, which it resembles in therapeutic action internally and externally; dose, gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32).

**Guai′ac.** Guaiacum. **G.-be′ta res′in,** a resinous principle obtained from guaiacum.

**Guaiacam′phol.** Camphoric acid ester of guaiacol. Used to check night-sweats and diarrhœa of phthisis.

**Guaiacetin′.** Result of action of chloracetic acid on pyrocatechin. Used as a substitute for guaiacol in tuberculosis of the lungs; dose, gr. v–viij (0.32–0.5).

**Guai′aci lig′num.** (Ph. U. S.) The official name of the heart-wood of Guaiacum officinale; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0) in decoction. **G. res′ina** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), resin of guaiac; dose, gr. v–xxx (0.32–2.0); see *Guaiacum.* The official preparations are: *Tinctu′ra guai′aci,* tincture of guaiac; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). *Tinctu′ra guai′aci ammonia′ta,* ammoniated tincture of guaiac; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0).

**Guai′acic acid.** Acid derived from wood or resin of guaiacum.

**Guaiacin′.** A resinous principle obtained from guaiacum.

**Guai′acol.** $C_7H_8O_2$. Oily liquid constituting 60 to 90 per cent. of creosote. Product of dry distillation of guaiacum; ingredient of wood-tar creosote; obtained by fractional distillation of beechwood-tar creosote. Guaiacol has been employed as a substitute for creosote in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. *Guaiacol carbonate* and *g. biiodide* have also been employed in tuberculosis. **G. ben′zoate,** benzosol, benzoyl-guaiacol; a tasteless, odorless powder; dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **G. bii'odide** or **bini'odide,** see *Guaiacol*. **G. cac'odylate,** cacodyliacol, occurs in whitish granules with a combined guaiacol and alliaceous odor; used in tuberculosis; dose, gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13). **Cam'phorated g.,** combination of g. and camphor, employed in infectious bronchitis. **G. car'bonate,** duotal, produced by the action of phosgene gas on guaiacol sodium; a neutral, crystalline powder, insoluble in the stomach, but decomposed in the intestines; dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **G. carbon'ic acid,** produced by passing carbonic-acid gas over sodium guaiacol; a white, bitter powder having antiseptic properties; used also in rheumatism. **G. cin'namate,** occurs in white needles, the result of heating together guaiacol and cinnamyl chloride; used in phthisis and catarrh of the stomach and bowels; see *Styracol*. **G. eth'ylenate,** a guaiacol ethylene ester, having the same therapeutic action as guaiacol; dose, gr. viij–xv (0.5–1.0), twice a day. **G. glycerin' e'ther,** guaiamar. **G. oleocre'osote,** a yellowish liquid; dose, ♏xv (1.0). **G. phos'phal,** a very assimilable salt of guaiacol, employed in similar cases to guaiacol; dose, gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0) daily. **G. phos'phate,** $PO(C_6H_4OCH_3O)_3$; formed by adding phosphorus oxychloride to a solution of guaiacol in soda-lye. **G. phos'phite,** g. phosphal. **G. potas'sio-sul'phate,** potassium sulpho-guaiacolate, thiocol; a fine white powder, odorless, soluble in water, containing 60 per cent. of guaiacol; dose, gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). **G. sal'icylate,** produced by action of phosphorus oxychloride on a mixture of guaiacol, sodium, and sodium salicylate. **G. sal'ol,** $C_{14}H_{12}O_4$; g. salicylate. **G. suc'cinate,** in fine silken needles; produced by mixing phosphorus oxychloride with guaiacol and succinic acid, or a watery solution of guaiacol with succinic chloride. **G. val'erate** or **vale'rianate,** geosote; guaiacol ester of valeric acid; oily fluid, employed in tuberculosis in three-grain doses, and as an antizymotic.

**Guaiacol'ic sal'ol.** Guaiacol salicylate.

**Guaiaco'nic acid.** $C_{38}H_{40}O_{10}$. An amorphous component of resin of guaiacum.

**Guai'acum.** Resin of guaiac; the resin and the wood are official. The resin is obtained as an exudation by incisions made into the wood or by the application of heat. The base of guaiacum is a peculiar resin, guaiacin. Guaiacum is stimulant and diaphoretic, and in large doses purgative. It is administered in chronic rheumatism, gout, scrofula, cutaneous diseases, and the sequelæ of syphilis. **G. angustifo'lium,** tree growing in Texas and Mexico, having somewhat similar properties to Guaiacum officinale. **G. nati'vum,** guaiacum. **G. officina'le,** guaiacum. **G. sanc'tum** grows in W. Indies; has similar properties to G. officinale. **G. test for blood,** two drops of tincture of guaiacum and two minims of ozonic ether are added to urine in a test-tube; if blood is present, a blue color appears at the junction of the two liquids. **G. wood,** wood of G. officinale and G. sanctum; yields more than 20 per cent. of resin.

**Guai'acyl.** Guaiacol sulphonic acid; produced by action of sulphuric acid on guaiacol; a rapid local anæsthetic. **G. cal'cium,** calcium salt of guaiacol sulphonic acid; local anæsthetic in dentistry and minor surgery.

**Guai'amar.** Guaiacol glycerin ether; white, soluble powder, used in tuberculosis and as an intestinal antiseptic; dose, gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0).

**Guaiap'erol.** $C_5H_{11}N(C_7H_8O_2)_2$. See *Piperidine guaiacolate*.

**Guaiaquin'.** Quinine guaiacol bisulphonate; a combination of quinine and guaiacol-sulphonic acid; a yellow, soluble, odorless substance, used as a substitute for guaiacol.

**Guaiaret'ic acid.** $C_{20}H_{26}O_4$. One of the components of guaiacum.

**Guaiasan'ol.** Guaiacoli-diethyliglycocoli hydrochloras; occurs in white, prismatic crystals with a bitter, salty taste and a slight guaiacol odor; used as an anæsthetic and antiseptic, in doses of gr. v–xxx (0.32–2.0).

**Guanidin'.** $CN_3H_5$. Carbondiamide-imide; monacid base, in the shape of colorless crystals, soluble in alcohol and water.

**Guanin'.** $C_5H_5N_5O$. Leucomain found in guano; also frequently in the liver, spleen, and pancreas, and in animal and vegetable tissues, in the excrement of the spider, etc.; regarded as the end-product of metabolism in animals of the lower order. Acted on by nitric acid, it is converted into xanthin. It generally occurs as a colorless, amorphous powder.

**Gua'no.** Bird-manure. Excrement of different kinds of marine birds—mews, divers, sheer-breaks, etc., but especially Sulla variegata; found in enormous layers in the S. American islands of the Pacific, and is used as manure; also as dressing for lepra, eczema, and other skin diseases.

**Guara'na.** (Ph. U. S.) The official name of a dried paste made chiefly from the seeds of Paullinia cupana or P. sorbilis. Used as a remedy for headache and as a nerve stimulant. Dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). The fluid extract, *extrac'tum guaran'æ flu'idum,* is official; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0).

**Guaranine'.** Caffeine procured from guarana.

**Guard.** Appliance used to prevent injury, as a block of gutta-percha placed at the neck of a tooth to prevent oozing of an arsenical application. **G. cells,** endothelial cells of serous membranes. **Cer'vical g.,** a layer of protective material placed at the neck portion of a dental cavity.

**Guare'a able'tii.** Meliaceous tree of S. America, with abortifacient and emmenagogue properties. **G. pur'gans,** Brazilian species; bark is bitter and cathartic. **G. swartz'ii,** W. Indian species; bark is emetocathartic. **G. trichilioi'des,** species of W. Indies; emetocathartic.

**Guarer'ba or'ba.** Momordica elaterium.

**Guarnier'i bod'ies.** Cytorrhyctes, the supposed protozoal cause of vaccina and variola.

**Gua'va ap'ple.** Psidium pomiferum.

**Guaya'va.** Psidium pomiferum.

**Guaycu'ru.** Baycuru.

**Gua'za.** Gunjah.

**Guazu'ma tomento'sa** or **ulmifo'lia.** Bastard cedar of W. Indies, S. America, and India; inner bark is used in syphiloderms, various non-specific cutaneous affections, and leprosy; outer bark is diaphoretic.

**Gubernac'ular** (*guberno,* to govern). Relating or appertaining to the gubernaculum testis. **G. cord,** see *Gubernaculum testis*.

**Gubernac'ulum** (rudder). One of the flagella of an infusorium, supposed to be used for steering. **G. den'tis,** cord passing from the follicle of the permanent tooth along a small, long canal behind the alveolus of the milk tooth, and becoming continuous with the gum; it has been supposed to direct the permanent tooth outward; the canal has been termed iter dentis. **G. Hunte'ri,** g. testis. **G. tes'tis,** triangular fibrocellular cord, which, in the fœtus, arises from the ramus of the ischium and the skin of the scrotum, and proceeds to the posterior part of the testicle, before this organ issues from the abdomen; supposed to be a continuation of the fascia superficialis with muscular fibres from the internal oblique muscle, which pass upward to the testis when in the abdomen, and by their contraction draw the testis down, and ultimately form the cremaster muscle. The peritoneal pouch, processus vaginalis, which passes down into the scrotum, considerably precedes the testis in its descent, and into its posterior part a columnar elevation projects, filled with soft tissue, called plica gubernatrix. There is also a fibrous structure attached, below, to the lower part of the scrotum, and surrounding the peritoneal pouch above, termed the gubernacular cord. Gubernaculum testis includes both of these.

**Gu'bler's hemiple'gia.** G.'s paralysis. **G.'s line,** a line connecting the apparent origins of the roots of the fifth pair of nerves. **G.'s paral′ysis,** crossed hemiplegia. **G.'s tu′mor,** tumefaction back of the wrist occurring after lead poisoning.

**Gud′den's com′missure.** Fibres passing between the optic tracts connecting the internal geniculate bodies. **G.'s gan′glion,** one of the ganglia in the posterior part of the corpora albicantia.

**Guel′der rose.** Viburnum opulus; irritant narcotic poison.

**Guéneau′ de Mussy's′ point.** Diaphragmatic button; an intensely painful spot on pressure met with in diaphragmatic pleurisy.

**Guenz's lig′ament.** Fibres of the obturator membrane constituting part of the wall of the canal for the obturator vessels and nerves.

**Guérin's′ amputa′tion.** Elbow-joint amputation by a single flap. **G.'s glands,** tubular glands in the mucous membrane of the female urethra. **G.'s si′nus,** lacuna magna in the urethra. **G.'s valve,** a valvular fold of mucous membrane in Guérin's sinus.

**Gueth′ol.** Guæthol.

**Guettar′da** (after Guettard, French scientist). Shrub or tree of Central America. **G. ambig′ua,** bark of this Jamaica tree is tonic, as is also that of **G. argen′tea,** or black guava, of Guiana. **G. sempervi′rens,** Malabar shrub; antiarthritic. **G. specio′sa,** E. Indian species, leaves of which are considered parturifacient.

**Gui′ac.** Guaiac.

**Guia′na bark.** Bark of Portlandia hexandra and P. grandiflora; antipyretic. Therapeutic properties are similar to those of cinchona.

**Gui′der** (leader). Tendon.

**Gui′di's canal′.** Vidian canal.

**Guido′nia adstrin′gens.** Plant of Peru; employed as vulnerary.

**Guilandi′na** (after Melchior Guilandinus, or Wieland, professor at Padua) **bonducel′la.** Cæsalpinia bonducella. **G. dioi′ca,** Gymnocladus canadensis. **G. echina′ta,** Cæsalpinia echinata. **G. microphyl′la,** root is used in renal diseases and lithiasis. **G. morin′ga,** a plant, ord. *Leguminosæ,* affording ben nut and lignum nephriticum. Ben nut or oily acorn is a W. Indian nut furnishing oil, oleum balaninum, oil of ben, that is purgative. The wood of the guilandina, lignum nephriticum, has been used in decoction in affections of the urinary organs; Cæsalpinia bonducella.

**Guil′lotine.** Amygdalatome or uvulatome.

**Guin′ea grains.** Grains of Amomum melaguetta. **G. pep′per,** African cubebs; capsicum. **G.-worm,** Filaria medinensis, Dracunculus persarum.

Female Guinea-worm.

**Guinon's′ disease′.** Tourette's disease.

**Guiril′a.** Caucasian or Persian insect powder. See *Anthemis pyrethrum.*

**Guizo′tia abyssin′ica** or **olea′cea.** Oil of seeds of this plant of Abyssinia and E. Indies is used externally in rheumatism.

**Gu′la.** Œsophagus, pharynx.

**Gulan′cha.** Roots and stems of Tinospora cordifolia; diuretic, tonic, antiperiodic.

**Gulf of Lecat′.** Bulb of urethra.

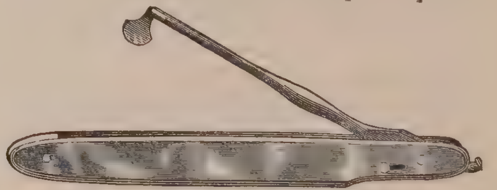
**Gull.** Chrysanthemum.

**Gull-Sut′ton's disease′.** Arteriosclerosis; atheroma.

**Gull-Toyn′bee's law.** In inflammation of the middle ear, when the mastoid is involved the cerebellum and lateral sinus may be affected; when there is caries of the top of the tympanum, the inflammation may extend to the cerebrum.

**Gul′let** (*gula,* gullet). Œsophagus, pharynx.

**Gum.** An immediate principle of vegetables; a solid, uncrystallizable, inodorous substance, of a mawkish taste, unchangeable in the air, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in water, with which it forms a mucilage. It is obtained from a variety of trees. Nitric acid changes gum into mucic and oxalic acids. Arabin, bassorin, and curasin are some of the chief constituents. Gums are used in medicine as demulcents, emollients, and relaxants, particularly in catarrh and intestinal irritations, and in pharmacy are employed in the form of emulsions, pills, etc. Caoutchouc. Portion of mucous membrane of the mouth; in this sense, usually gums; see *Gingivæ.* **G. aca′cia,** acacia. **Ac′aroid g.,** xanthorrhœa. **G. ad′ragant,** tragacanth. **G. ammo′niac,** ammoniacum. **G. angi′co,** gum of a species of acacia in Brazil. **An′imal g.,** carbohydrate, $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}+2H_2O$, found sometimes in the lungs, salivary glands, etc. **G. an′ime,** anime. **G. ar′abic,** acacia. **Artifi′cial g.,** dextrin. **At′rophy of the g.,** gradual diminution in the volume of the gum tissue leading to recession of the gum and loosening of the teeth. **Austra′lian g.,** g. arabic from various unofficial species of acacia; acaroid resin. **Bar′bary g.,** g. arabic from Acacia gummifera and A. nilotica. **Basso′ra g.,** see *Bassora.* **G. ben′jamin,** benzoin. **Black′boy g.,** see *Xanthorrhœa.* **Blue g.,** blue line on gum noticed when the system is affected by lead. **Bot′any Bay g.,** Australian kino; acaroid resin; see *Xanthorrhœa.* **Brit′ish g.,** dextrin. **Bu′tea g.,** see *Butea frondosa.* **Cape g.,** exudation from Acacia horrida of Cape of Good Hope. **G. caran′na,** caranna. **G. cis′tus,** ladanum. **G. dammar′,** etheral solution of the resin of this species of pine is used for microscopic mounting. **Doc′tor** or **doc′tor's g.,** resin from Rhus metopium, of Jamaica, is used in jaundice, ascites, diseases of the liver, syphilis, etc. **G. drag′on,** tragacantha. **East In′dia g.,** see *Feronia elephantum.* **G. elas′tic,** caoutchouc. **Eucalyp′tus g.,** Australian kino, see *Eucalyptus.* **G. of the eye,** sebaceous secretion from Meibomian glands, sometimes gluing the eyelids together. **Fall′ing away of the g.,** ulatrophia. **Flab′by g.,** condition of undue softness of the gum tissue. **Galam′ g.,** variety of gum Senegal. **Ged′da g.,** variety of Turkey gum. **G. getta′nia,** gutta-percha. **Gha′ti** or **Ghat′tig g.,** gummi indicum. **Gray g.,** exudation from various species of eucalyptus. **Hem′lock g.,** see *Pinus canadensis.* **Hog g.,** see *Hog.* **Hyper′trophy of the g.,** overgrowth of gum tissue. **Indig′enous g.,** gummi nostras. **I′vy g.,** see *Hedera helix.* **Jid′do g.,** Gedda gum. **Ju′niper g.,** sandarac. **G.-lan′cet,** an instrument like a fleam for separating the gum from the cervix of the tooth prior to extraction, or for dividing the tense gum over the crown of a tooth in course of eruption; the operation is called lancing the gums. **G. mag′uey,** gum resembling acacia from Agave americana. **Mar′gin of the g.,** the gingival edges. **G. mes′quite,** see *Mesquite.* **New Hol′land g.,** Australian gum. **O′renburg g.,** see *Pinus larix.* **Pec′toral g.,** see *Acacia.* **G. plant,** grindelia. **Pure g.,** arabin, caoutchouc. **G. rash,** strophulus. **Reces′sion of the g.,** moving away of the gum margin from about the necks of the teeth. **Red g.,** strophulus; Australian kino, eucalyptus gum; Gedda gum. **G.-res′in,** gummiresina. **G. san′darach,** sandarac. **G. sas′sa,** sassa. **Sen′eca** or **Sen′ega g.,** gum acacia; acaroid resin; oleoresin of a species of copaifera. **Shrink′ing of the g.,** ulatrophia. **Spon′gy g.,** condition of gum observed in scurvy, etc., in which the capillaries are dilated and the gums infiltrated. **Sweet g.,** Liquidambar styraciflua. **G. thap′sia,** T. garganica. **G. thus,** turpen-


Gum lancet.

tine. **G. tis′sue,** mass of tough, elastic epithelial and connective tissue overlying the alveolar processes. **G. tor,** Turkey gum. **G. trag′acanth,** tragacanth. **G. tree,** name of various trees, but especially the genera eucalyptus and xanthorrhœa. **G. tree, brown,** see *Kino*. **G. tu′no,** balata. **G. tu′ric,** Turkey gum. **Wa′ter g.,** see *Acacia*. **G. wax,** liquidambar. **White g.,** Liquidambar styraciflua, Strophulus albidus. **Yel′low g.,** icterus of infants.

**Gum′bo.** Abelmoschus esculentus.

**Gum′boil.** Parulis.

**Gum′chi.** Seeds of Abrus precatorius.

**Gum′ma.** Syphiloma; an elastic tumor occurring in the later stages of syphilis. When opened it contains matter like gum. These gummy tumors have been met with in all the important viscera, in the skin, cellular tissue, bones, etc. Consisting at first of granulation tissue, they are at last, by changes in their growth, made up of atrophied, disintegrated, and degenerated products imbedded in an imperfect fibrillated tissue. **G. gal′licum,** syphiloma. **G. i′ridis,** iritis gummosa. **Scrof′ulous g.,** chronic tumefaction attended with ulceration; scrofulous in origin. **Syphilit′ic g.,** syphiloma. **Tuber′culous g.,** a granuloma or neoplasm resembling a gumma, tuberculous in origin.

**Gum′mata** (pl. of gumma). Gummy tumors.

**Gum′mate.** Arabate; a salt of gummic or arabic acid.

**Gum′matous.** Of the nature of a gumma or syphiloma. **G. iri′tis,** see *Iritis*. **G. syph′ilide,** see *Syphilide*.

**Gum′mi.** Gum. **G. aca′ciæ arab′icæ,** acacia. **G. acan′thinum,** acacia. **G. acaroi′des,** see *Xanthorrhœa*. **G. adstrin′gens fothergil′li,** kino. **G. ammoni′acum,** ammoniac. **G. an′ime,** anime. **G. arab′icum,** acacia. **G. astrag′ali tragacan′thæ,** tragacantha. **G. austra′le,** Australian gum. **G. babylon′icum,** gum arabic. **G. barbar′icum,** see *Barbary*. **G. bas′sora,** see *Bassora*. **G. bo′gia,** cambogia. **G. brel′isis,** caranna. **G. citri′num,** acaroid resin. **G. copalli′num,** copal. **G. elas′ticum,** caoutchouc. **G. el′emi,** elemi. **G. euphor′biæ,** see *Euphorbia officinarum*. **G. fla′vum,** acaroid resin. **G. gaman′dræ,** cambogia. **G. gambien′se,** kino. **G. ge′nu,** sandarac. **G. getta′nia,** gutta-percha. **G. de Go′a,** cambogia. **G. got′ta,** cambogia. **G. guai′aci,** guaiac. **G. gut′ta** or **gut′ti,** cambogia. **G. hed′eræ,** see *Hedera helix*. **G. in′dicum,** Ghati or Ghatti gum, a gummy exudation from the wood of *Anogeissus latifolia*. **G. de je′mu,** cambogia. **G. junip′eri,** sandarac. **G. ki′no,** kino. **G. lac′cæ,** lacca. **G. lad′anum,** see *Cistus creticus*. **G. la′mac,** acacia. **G. lar′icis,** see *Pinus larix*. **G. laxati′vum,** gamboge. **G. lentis′ci,** mastich. **G. leu′cum,** acacia. **G. lig′ni sanc′ti,** resin of guaiacum. **G. ly′cium,** catechu. **G. mas′tiche,** mastich. **G. meto′pium,** galbanum. **G. mimo′sæ,** gum arabic. **G. nos′tras,** indigenous gum; name given to several species of gum flowing spontaneously from indigenous fruit trees, as the almond, cherry, peach, etc. **G. oli′bani,** olibanum. **G. orenburgen′se,** see *Pinus larix*. **G. pana′cis,** see *Pastinaca opopanax*. **G. plas′ticum,** gutta-percha. **G. ad podag′ram,** cambogia. **G. res′ina,** see *Gummiresina*. **G. ru′brum adstrin′gens gambien′se,** see *Butea frondosa* and *Kino*. **G. sanc′tum,** resin of guaiac. **G. sen′eca** or **sen′ega,** acacia; Senegal gum. **G. senegalen′se** or **sen′ica,** Senegal gum. **G. serapio′nis,** acacia. **G. Smyr′næ,** myrrh. **G. tacamahac′a,** tacamahac. **G. theba′icum,** acacia. **G. torriden′se,** Bassora gum. **G. tragacan′tha,** tragacantha. **G. uralen′se,** see *Pinus larix*

**Gum′mic acid.** Arabic acid; arabin.

**Gum′mide.** Compound which, when decomposed by acids or alkalies, yields glucose.

**Gummires′ina.** Gum resin; milky juice obtained by making incisions into the branches, stalks, and roots of certain vegetables. Gum resins are compounds of resin, gum, essential oil, and other vegetable matters; are solid, opaque, brittle, of a strong odor, acrid taste, variable color, and are heavier than water. They are generally powerful stimulants. **G. ammoni′acum,** ammoniac. **G. asafœt′idæ,** asafœtida. **G. gal′banum,** galbanum. **G. gut′ta,** gamboge.

**Gum′mose.** $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Saccharine matter produced by the action of dilute acids on animal gum.

**Gummos′itas.** Syphiloma.

**Gum′mous** or **Gum′my.** Mucilaginous. Having the nature or appearance of syphiloma.

**Gum-plant.** Grindelia.

**Gums.** Gingivæ; see also *Gum*.

**Gum′wood.** Eucalyptus wood.

**Gun′cotton.** Pyroxylin. See *Collodion*.

**Gunde′lia hac′ub** or **tournefor′tia.** Persian and Syrian plant; stomachic, tonic, diuretic, and emetocathartic.

**Gune.** Tinea imbricata.

**Gun′jah.** Cannabis indica.

**Gunne′ra chilen′sis** (after J. Ernst Gunner, botanist and bishop of Drontheim). Chilean and Peruvian plant; juice is refrigerant; root styptic and astringent. **G. macroceph′ala,** Java plant; fruit is stimulant. **G. perpen′sa,** African plant, decoction of which is a domestic remedy for dyspepsia; tincture has been used in gravel; infusion of leaves is demulcent and expectorant; leaves are applied to wounds and ulcers.

**Gunn's dots.** Shiny, white dots in the macula lutea.

**Gun′powder.** Explosive mixture of charcoal, sulphur, and nitre. Has been used as an antiperiodic, disinfectant, and stomachic; externally in ringworm.

**Gun′shot wound.** See *Wound*.

**Gun′stock defor′mity.** Deformity following fracture of the lower end of the humerus, in which the axis of the forearm, when the elbow is extended, is displaced laterally.

**Gurgi′na bal′sam.** See *Dipterocarpus*.

**Gur′gle** or **Gur′gling.** Gushing with a noise, as water from a bottle. Rhonchus or râle heard on auscultation when there is a cavity in the lungs containing pus, or over the intestines, as when gas is passing through the ileocæcal valve. Cavernous rattle or rhonchus. The size of the bubbles varies, and hence also the sound, which has been called cavernous or cavernulous rhonchus, as the bubbles are large or small. When the cavern is large, the râle resembles the gurgling of a bottle.

**Gur′jun balsam.** See *Dipterocarpus*. **G. oil,** wood oil, oleoresin from dipterocarpus, resembling copaiva. Given internally as an alterative in leprosy, in emulsion; dose, ʒj–ʒij (4.0–8.0).

**Gurju′nic acid.** Acid produced by acting upon gurjun balsam with alcohol.

**Gu′ru nut.** Kola acuminata.

**Gus′senbauer's su′ture.** Suture for wounds of intestines, uniting mucous and serous membranes by one stitch.

**Gusta′tion.** Taste.

**Gus′tative** (*gusto*, to taste). Gustatory.

**Gus′tatory.** Relating to taste or the sense of taste. **G. anæsthe′sia,** impairment or loss of sense taste; often a symptom of hysteria. **G. bulbs,** flask-like bodies in the tongue, associated chiefly with the circumvallate pupillæ, the outlet of which on the surface is through the gustatory pores. **G. cells,** spindle-shaped cells in taste-bulbs of tongue. **G. cen′tre,** hypothetical centre for appreciation of taste, in gyrus circinatus. **G. hyperæsthe′sia,** increased delicacy or sensitiveness of taste. **G. nerve,** lingual nerve. **G. paræsthe′sia,** peculiar perversions of the sense of taste. **G. paral′ysis,** loss of sense of taste in anterior part of tongue, a not unusual sequela of paralysis of the fifth nerve. **G. pores,** see *G. bulbs*. **G. re′gion,** parts concerned in the sense of taste.

**Gusta′via** (after Gustavus III., of Sweden) **angus′ta.** The fruit of this plant of Cayenne is laxative and refrigerant; leaves are used externally in obstruction of the bowels. **G. fastuo′sa** or **G. hexapet′ala,** plants of Brazil having the same therapeutic action as G. angusta. **G. meizocar′pa** or **tetrapet′ala,** G. angusta.

**Gus′tus.** Taste. **G. deprava′tus,** perverted or depraved taste; see *Parageustia.*

**Gut.** Intestine. **Blind g.,** cæcum. **Fore-g.,** the anterior extremity of the primitive alimentary canal, developing later into the duodenum and parts above. **Head-g.,** fore-g. **Hind-g.,** the posterior extremity of the primitive alimentary canal, developing later into the anus. **Mid-g.,** the middle portion of the primitive alimentary canal, developing later into the intestines from the duodenum to the lower part of the rectum. **Straight g.,** rectum. **Tail-g.,** the caudal extension of the hind-g. in the embryo.

**Guth′rie's amputa′tion.** See *Amputation.* **G.'s mus′cle,** ischio-urethralis muscle.

**Gut′ta** (*drop*). A drop. Apoplexy. Cambogia. Gout. By the plural—guttæ—is meant a pharmaceutical mixture—mistura contracta—to be given in drops. Gutta also denotes catarrhal discharge; flow of a liquid drop by drop; gutta-percha, as it flows from the tree, etc. Gutta and guttæ also signify certain cutaneous spots or eruptions. **G. ca′dens,** metallic tinkling noticed in pneumothorax. **G. cadi′va** or **cadu′ca,** epilepsy. **G. caman′dræ** or **gam′ba,** cambogia. **G. camboi′da, gar′ner, gem′mu,** or **ge′mou,** gamboge. **G. obscu′ra,** cataract. **G. opa′ca,** cataract. **G.-per′cha,** concrete juice of a tree (Isonandra gutta) indigenous in Singapore and its vicinity, and belonging to the order *Sapotaceæ.* Plunged into boiling water, it softens, when it may be moulded like caoutchouc to any form, which it retains on cooling. A solution of gutta-percha in chloroform—traumaticin—has been used with advantage, topically, in various cutaneous affections, scrofulous and indolent ulcers, and as an ectrotic in smallpox. **Den′tal g.-p.,** is a pink mixture of g.-p. with mercury sulphide; a white mixture is made with zinc oxide. **G. rosa′cea,** g. rosea, copper-nose, bottle-nose, blossoms; eruption of small, suppurating tubercles, with shining redness and an irregular, granular appearance of the skin of the part of the face affected; the redness commonly appears first at the end of the nose, and then spreads on both sides; it is often, but by no means always, produced by hard drinking; the affection is usually obstinate. **G. r. hypertroph′ica,** hypertrophic or hyperplastic rosacea. **G. r. syphilit′ica,** serpiginous syphilitic eruption on the forehead. **G. ro′sea,** acne. **G. ru′bra** rosacea. **G. sere′na,** old name for amaurosis.

**Gut′tæ** (pl. of gutta) **ab′batis Rousseau′.** Laudanum abbatis Rousseau. **G. ac′idæ ton′icæ,** elixir acidum Halleri. **G. ammoni′aci,** see *Ammoniac gum.* **G. gum′mi,** gamboge. **G. ni′græ,** black drop; the celebrated black drop, Lancaster or Quaker's black drop, was made of opium, verjuice, nutmegs, saffron, sugar, and yeast; one drop was equal to three of laudanum; it was imitated to a certain extent in the U. S. Pharmacopœia, in *acetum opii,* vinegar of opium. **G. ni′græ britan′nicæ,** acetum opii. **G. ophthal′micæ,** collyria or eye-washes.

**Gut′tate.** Having drop-shaped spots. **G. choroidi′tis,** see *Choroiditis.*

**Gutta′tim.** Drop by drop.

**Gutte′ria.** Bronchocele.

**Gut′ti.** Gamboge.

**Gut-tie.** Volvulus.

**Gut′tur.** Throat; larynx; trachea. **G. globo′sum** or **G. tu′midum,** bronchocele.

**Gut′tural** (*guttur,* throat). Relating or belonging to the throat. A sound seemingly produced in the throat. **G. ar′tery,** superior thyroid artery. **G. ar′tery, infe′rior,** inferior thyroid artery. **G. canal′** Eustachian tube. **G. car′tilage,** arytenoid cartilage. **G. con′sonants,** the consonants *g* and *k* (hard *c* and *ch* and *q*). **G. cough,** cough occasioned by irritation of the larynx or trachea. **G. duct,** Eustachian tube. **G. fos′sa,** region at base of skull between hard palate and foramen magnum. **G. glands,** pharyngeal glands. **G. her′nia,** bronchocele. **G. sound,** sound produced, as it were, in the throat.

**Guttura′lis, Gutturna′lis,** or **Gutturni′nus cartila′go.** Arytenoid cartilage.

**Gut′turis os** (bone of throat). Hyoid bone.

**Guttur′nia.** Arytenoid cartilages.

**Gut′turomax′illary.** Relating to throat and jaw. **G. ar′tery,** internal maxillary artery.

**Gut′turopal′atine.** Relating to throat and palate. **G. nerve,** posterior palatine nerve.

**Gut′turose.** Goitrous.

**Gutturotet′any.** Stammering caused by spasmodic closure of the glottis in using the voice, particularly in pronouncing letters like *k, g,* and *q.*

**Guvacine′.** An alkaloid derived from areca.

**Guye's sign.** Inability to fix the attention in young people affected with adenoid nasopharyngeal growths.

**Guyon's′ amputa′tion.** Supramalleolar amputation by an oblique elliptical incision. **G.'s isth′mus,** stenosis and elongation of os uteri uterinum. **G.'s sign,** ballottement of the kidney in suspected tumor of that organ.

**Gwal′ior ul′cer.** Endemic form of ulcer, named from place of its prevalence.

**Gymnade′nia** (*gymnos,* naked, *aden,* gland) **conop′sea.** European orchid; nervous sedative. **G. odoratis′sima,** antiperiodic; flowers and distilled water from this plant are tonic, and the seeds are used in epilepsy.

**Gymna′sium.** Formerly an establishment for bodily exercises, as wrestling, running, etc.; now used, in Germany especially, for an academy or higher school.

**Gymnas′tic therapeu′tics.** Kinesipathy.

**Gymnas′tics.** Part of hygienic medicine treating of bodily exercises; medical gymnastics. **Oc′ular g.,** systematic movements of the eye to increase or perfect its motor powers or its powers of fixation and accommodation. **Swe′dish g.,** see *Swedish movements.* **Vo′cal g.,** voice exercises designed to increase lung expansion.

**Gymne′ma lactif′erum.** Ceylon cowtree, kiri-aghuma; tree of the family *Apocynaceæ,* the juice of which is used by the Cingalese as milk. **G. sylves′tre,** plant of Africa and Southern Asia; antidote for snake-bites.

**Gymne′mic acid.** $C_{32}H_{55}O_{12}$. A greenish-white, acid principle derived from the leaves of Gymnema sylvestre; used as a wash for the mouth before taking bitter medicines.

**Gymnobacte′ria** (*gymnos,* naked). Non-flagellated bacteria.

**Gym′noblast** (*gymnos,* naked, *blastos,* germ). Gymnocyte.

**Gymnoc′ladus canaden′sis** or **dioi′ca.** Coffee tree, Kentucky coffee-bean tree, mahogany, nickar tree, bonduc; ord. *Leguminosæ.* Indigenous tree; leaves are cathartic; seeds are a good substitute for coffee; they resemble in therapeutic action physostigma; bark is bitter; oil is purgative.

**Gym′nocyte** (*gymnos,* naked, *kytos,* cell). A cell devoid of enveloping membrane.

**Gymnocy′tode.** Non-nucleated cell without limiting membrane.

**Gym′nodont** (*gymnos,* naked, *odous,* tooth). Having teeth unprotected by the lips.

**Gymnophthal′mus** (*gymnos,* naked, *ophthalmos,* eye). Having eyelids absent, so as to give appearance of the eyes being uncovered.

**Gym′noplast** (*gymnos,* naked, *plasso,* to form). Protoplasmic matter without limiting membrane.

**Gymnop′teris cet′erach.** Asplenium ceterach.

**Gymno′sis** (*gymnos,* naked). Nakedness; denudation.

**Gym′nospore.** A spore without limiting membrane.

**Gymnosporid′ia.** An order of parasitic amœboid sporozoa, embracing the malarial organisms, which divide into crescentic bodies without previous encapsulation.

**Gymno′tus.** Electrical eel, which is provided with certain organs capable of giving a strong electrical shock.

**Gynæ′ceous.** Feminine; belonging or relating to woman; female.

**Gynæ′cia.** Menses; gynecology.

**Gynæ′ciac.** Gynecic.

**Gynæco-** (*gyne*, woman). In composition, woman.

**Gynæcological**, jin-e-co-log′i-cal. Gynecological.

**Gynæcol′ogist.** Gynecologist.

**Gynæcol′ogy.** Gynecology.

**Gynæcoma′nia.** Nymphomania.

**Gynæcomastus**, jin-e-ko-mas′tus (*gyne*, woman, *mastos*, breast). Man whose breasts are as large as those of a woman.

**Gynæcoma′zia** or **Gynæcomas′tia.** Enlargement of the male breasts.

**Gynæcopathy**, jin-e-kop′ath-e (*gyne*, woman, *pathos*, affection). Disease peculiar to woman.

**Gynæcophonus**, jin-e-kof′o-nus (*phone*, voice). Man who has an effeminate voice.

**Gynæcoph′orous** (*gyne*, woman, *phorea*, to carry). Carrying the female, a term applied to certain worms, such as Bilharzia hæmatobia, which carry the female in a special receptacle called the *gynæphore*.

**Gynæcoph′orus.** Bilharzia hæmatobia.

**Gynan′dria** (*gyne*, woman, *aner*, man). Hermaphroditism.

**Gynan′drism.** Hermaphroditism.

**Gynandromor′phous** (*gyne*, woman, *aner*, man, *morphe*, form). Hermaphroditic.

**Gynandrop′sis pentaphyl′la.** Indigenous plant; diaphoretic; the juice has been used in earache; the bruised leaves are rubefacient.

**Gynan′drous.** Hermaphroditic.

**Gynatre′sia** (*gyne*, woman, *atresia*, imperforation). Closure or imperforation of the external parts of generation of the female.

**Gynecic**, jin-e′sik. Relating to the diseases of women.

**Gynecological**, jin-e-ko-loj′i-kal. Relating to gynecology.

**Gynecologist**, jin-e-kol′o-jist. One who practises gynecology.

**Gynecology**, jin-e-kol′o-je (*gyne*, woman, *logos*, description). The specialty in medicine which has to do with the diseases peculiar to women.

**Gynecopath′ic.** Relating to the diseases of women.

**Gynecop′athy** or **Gynep′athy.** A disease peculiar to women.

**Gynepho′bia** (*gyne*, woman, *phobos*, fear). Dread of or aversion to the society of women.

**Gyniatrics**, jin-e-at′riks (*gyne*, woman, *iatreia*, medication). Treatment of diseases of women; gynecology.

**Gynocar′date of so′dium.** Salt of sodium and gynocardic acid; yellowish-white substance, soluble in water. **G. of zinc**, compound of zinc and gynocardic acid; granular powder of a yellowish color; employed in place of gynocardic acid in cutaneous affections.

**Gynocar′dia odora′ta.** Chaulmoogra.

**Gynocar′dic acid.** $C_{14}H_{24}O_2$. Crystallizable acid, active principle of chaulmoogra oil; employed in cutaneous affections.

**Gynocyanauridzarin′.** Principle derived from Gynocardia lancifoliata; used in tuberculous diseases.

**Gynoplastic**, jin-o-plas′tik (*gyne*, woman, *plasso*, to form). Relating to plastic operations on the genital organs of woman.

**Gypsoph′ila stria′tum.** African and European herb, ord. *Caryophylleæ*, root of which, Levant soap-root, resembles saponaria.

**Gypsum**, jip′sum. Plaster-of-Paris.

**Gyp′syweed.** Lycopus sinuatus; L. virginicus.

**Gyral**, ji′ral (*gyros*, a circle). Belonging to gyri or a gyrus.

**Gyrating** (ji′ra-ting) **move′ments.** Circular movements symptomatic of some brain diseases.

**Gyra′tion.** Turning or revolving in a circle. Giddiness.

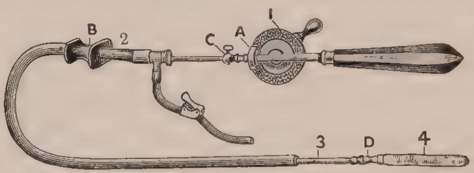
**Gyre**, jire. Gyrus.

**Gyrenceph′alus**, ji-ren-sef′al-us (*gyros*, circle, *enkephalos*, brain). Having a brain characterized by numerous convolutions or gyri.

**Gy′ri** (pl. of gyrus). Convolutions. See *Gyrus*.

**Gyro′ma.** Gyrus.

**Gy′romele** (*gyros*, turn, *mele*, probe). A revolving probe tipped with a sponge for swabbing out the interior of the stomach.



Turck's gyromele. 1 represents a thin metal wheel covered on one side by soft, unpolished rubber, which rotates on a smaller wheel, A, by friction; 2 is the stationary outer tube held by the button or spool B, it reaches to the cardia only; 3 is the cable, which is fastened to the revolving apparatus by the screw C; 4 is the sponge, which fits into a socket of the cable, D, and may be removed at will.

**Gyro′mia virgin′ica.** Medeola virginica.

**Gyropsori′asis.** Psoriasis in circular form.

**Gyro′sa.** Gastric vertigo, with a sensation as of a whirling of external objects.

**Gyrospasm**, ji′ro-spazm. A peculiar rotary or nodding spasm of the head of young children.

**Gy′rus** (circle). Convolution (see plates under *Convolution*). Scala tympani. Scala vestibuli. **G. abrup′tus**, one of the small gyri at the end of the occipital lobe. **An′gular g.**, region of brain between the fissure of Sylvius and the occipital lobe; portion of inferior parietal lobule surrounding the upper extremity of the superior temporal sulcus; angular convolution; temporal gyrus. **Annec′tant g.**, one of four gyri or convolutions connecting the gyrus on the superior part of the occipital lobe with the parietal and temporosphenoidal lobes. **Anteropari′etal g.**, precentral gyrus. **Anterotem′poral g.**, supertemporal gyrus. **G. arcua′tus**, uncinate convolution. **Ascend′ing fron′tal g.**, g. constituting the front boundary of the fissure of Rolando; usually continuous above with the superior parietal gyrus. **Ascend′ing pari′etal g.**, a convolution behind the fissure of Rolando. **Bas′ilar g.**, g. rectus. **Basirrhi′nal g.**, fold or tract near the top of the temporal lobe. **G. bre′vis**, one of the insular convolutions or gyri of the island of Reil. **Bridg′ing g.**, annectant gyrus. **Bro′ca's g.**, inferior frontal gyrus; operculum. **Callo′sal** or **callosomar′ginal g.**, convolution of the corpus callosum; internal gyrus. **G. centra′lis ante′rior** and **poste′rior**, convolutions divided by the central sulcus. **Cerebel′lar g.**, one of the narrow folds or laminæ of the cortical layer of the cerebellum. **Cer′ebral g.**, round, undulating, tortuous projections observed at the surface of the brain. **G. choroi′des**, convex wall of the lateral recess of the fourth ventricle. **G. cin′guli**, g. callosus. **G. coch′leæ**, scala cochleæ. **G. cor′poris callo′si**, g. callosus. **G. cra′nii**, convolution of the brain. **G. crista′tus**, g. cinguli. **G. cu′nei**, annectant convolution of the cuneate lobule, connecting it with the g. callosus. **G. cuneifor′mis**, g. abruptus. **Den′tal** or **den′tate g.**, small, rudimentary convolution in the dentate fissure. **G. descen′dens**, descending convolution at the extremity of the occipital lobe. **G. epithelia′lis** or **epithelia′ris**, convoluted fold of a choroid plexus. **G. fascic′ulus**, temporosphenoidal convolution. **For′nicate g.**, or **G. fornica′tus**, internal gyrus. **G. fronta′lis ascen′dens, infe′rior, me′dius, secun′dus**, and **supe′rior**, convolutions of the frontal lobe of the cerebral hemispheres. **G. fronta′lis exter′nus**, inferior or third frontal convolution. **G. f. inter′nus pri′mus**, portion of the superior or first frontal convolution on the median surface. **G. f. pri′mus**, superior frontal convolution; inferior frontal. **G. f. rec′tus**, innermost orbital convolution. **G. f. ter′tius**, inferior frontal convolution; superior frontal. **G. frontoparieta′lis media′lis**, upper portion of the superior or first frontal convolution. **G. fusifor′mis**, lateral occipitotemporal convolution. **G. glossifor′mis**, middle occipitotemporal convolution. **G. hippocam′pi** or **hippocam′pal g.**, uncinate gyrus or convolution; continuation of g. fornicatus. **Infe′rior fron′tal g.**, lower and external portion of the frontal lobe. **Infe′rior occip′ital g.**, small convolution between the middle and inferior occipital fissures. **G. inflec′tus**, V-shaped gyrus near the inflected fissure. **Infracal′carine g.**, a gyrus on the under surface of the temporal lobe. **Inframar′ginal g.**, superior temporal or temporosphenoidal convolution. **In′sular g.**, one of the small convolutions forming the island of Reil. **G. intercentra′lis**, g. between two central fissures. **Inter′nal g.**, g. of corpus callosum; cerebral convolution of great extent, the principal portion of which is found on the inner surface of each hemisphere above the corpus callosum; in front, it bends downward and backward to the fissure of Sylvius; behind, it extends to the middle lobe and forms the hippocampus major. **G. intestina′lis**, convolution or coil of intestines. **G. lingua′lis**, middle occipitotemporal convolution. **Longitu′dinal g.**, middle part of the cerebrum between the marginal and supercallosal fissures. **Mar′ginal g.**, g. bounding the longitudinal fissure on the middle aspect of the hemisphere, separated from g. of corpus callosum by the callosomarginal fissure. **G. margina′lis exter′nus**, g. callosus. **G. m. infe′rior**, superior temporal convolution. **G. media′lis occipita′lis**, cuneate lobule. **G. meditempora′lis**, g. between the meditemporal or supertemporal fissures. **G. nuclea′ris**, fold of the nuclear gray matter in the olivary body and the corpus dentatum of the cerebellum. **G. occipita′lis descen′dens, exter′nus, infe′rior, me′dius, pri′mus, secun′dus, supe′rior**, and **ter′tius**, convolutions on the occipital lobe of the brain. **Occipitofron′tal g.**, small convolution on the inferior surface of the temporosphenoidal lobe. **G. occipitotempora′lis exter′nus, infe′rior, inter′nus, latera′lis** or **supe′rior** and **media′lis**, convolutions common to the occipital and temporal lobes of the brain. **G. olfacto′rius**, g. frontalis rectus, olfactory lobe. **G. o. exter′nus** and **inter′nus**, roots of the olfactory nerve. **G. of oper′culum**, g. brevis. **G. oper′tus**, g. brevis. **G. orbita′lis, ante′rior, exter′nal, in′ner**, and **mid′dle**, convolutions on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe of the brain. **Paracen′tral g.**, oval or square area on the middle aspect of the cerebrum; motor area for part of the leg. **Pari′etal g.**, triangular area between the postcentral and parietal fissures. **G. parieta′lis infe′rior**, inferior parietal lobule; gyrus angularis, gyrus supramarginalis. **G. p. me′dius**, g. angularis. **G. p. pri′mus** or **supe′rior**, superior parietal lobule. **G. p. secun′dus**, inferior parietal lobule; g. angularis. **G. p. ter′tius**, g. supramarginalis. **G. pari′eto-occipita′lis latera′lis**, middle occipital convolution. **G. p.-o. media′lis**, superior occipital convolution. **G. postcentra′lis**, postcentral convolution lying back of the centre, separated from the precentral convolution by the central sulcus. **G. posteroparieta′lis**, g. postcentralis. **G. postrolan′dicus**, g. postcentralis. **G. præcentra′lis**, precentral convolution lying anterior to the centre, separated from the postcentral convolution by the central sulcus. **G. præsyl′vius** or **presyl′vian g.**, transverse occipital convolution in the front of the fissure of Sylvius. **Precen′tral g.**, ascending frontal gyrus. **Preor′bital g.**, g. at the junction of the frontal and orbital aspects of the cerebrum. **Pri′mary** or **prim′itive g.**, one of the cerebral areas in fetal life bounded by the primary fissures. **G. rec′tus**, innermost orbital convolution; orbital portion of the marginal gyrus. **G. retrocentra′lis**, g. postcentralis. **G. rolan′dicus ante′rior** and **poste′rior**, cerebral convolutions separated by the central sulcus. **G. semiter′tius**, last spiral of the cochlea. **Sig′moid g.**, uncinate gyrus. **Straight g.**, g. rectus. **Subcal′carine g.**, narrow area between the calcarine and collateral fissures. **Subcollat′eral g.**, g. between the collateral and subtemporal fissures. **Subfron′tal g.**, g. having **U**-shape and curving about the presylvian fissure. **Subtem′poral g.**, g. between the meditemporal and subtemporal fissures. **Superfron′tal g.**, g. between the precentral fissure and the orbital surface of the cerebrum; marginal gyrus. **Supertem′poral g.**, g. between the Sylvian and supertemporal fissures. **G. supramargina′lis**, portion of the inferior parietal convolution along the superior border of the fissure of Sylvius, continuous below with the superior temporosphenoidal and ascending parietal fissures. **Supraor′bital** or **supraor′bitar g.**, inferior frontal gyrus. **G. of Syl′vian fis′sure**, g. bounding that fissure on either side. **G. tempora′lis infe′rior, inframargina′lis, me′dius**, etc., convolutions of the temporal lobes of the brain. **G. tem′poro-occipita′lis**, g. occipitotemporalis. **G. transecun′dus** or **transitio′nis**, portion of convolution of the frontal lobe of the brain forming arch over the anterior part of the fissure of Sylvius. **Tran′sitive g.**, cerebral convolution associating or acting as a bridge between the principal lobes. **G. transver′sus**, presylvian g. **G. uncifor′mis**, g. brevis. **G. uncina′tus**, uncinate convolution from the vicinity of the posterior extremity of the occipital lobe to the apex of the temporosphenoidal; continuation of g. fornicatus. **Vault′ed g.**, g. fornicatus or g. of the corpus callosum.

# H.

**H.** Chemical symbol of hydrogen, and abbreviation of hypermetropia.

**Haab′s pu′pil re′flex.** A sign of lesion of the cortex cerebri, the pupils contracting while gazing at a bright object, but not during accommodation or convergence.

**Habe′na** (bridle). Peduncle of pineal gland. Frænum retinaculum.

**Hab′enal** or **Hab′enar.** Relating to the habena.

**Haben′ula** (dim. of habena). Small frænum or bridle. Peduncle of pineal gland. **H. arcua′ta,** internal zone of basilar membrane of cochlea. **H. cona′rii,** anterior peduncle of pineal gland. **H. denticula′ta,** lower border of spiral groove of cochlea; auditory teeth. **H. exter′na,** h. denticulata; h. pectinata. **H. gangliona′ris,** ganglion spirale or Cortii. **Hal′ler′s h.,** peritoneal sac which comes down with the testicle and is afterward obliterated. **H. inter′na,** lamina denticulata. **H. pectina′ta,** outer zone of basilar membrane of cochlea, between external wall of latter and organ of Corti. **H. perfora′ta** or **perforati′va,** area on lower surface of basilar membrane of organ of Corti; h. denticulata. **H. sulca′ta,** upper border of spiral groove of cochlea. **H. tec′ta,** h. arcuata.

**Haben′ular.** Relating to the habenula or frænum. Like a ribbon.

**Habil′la de Carthage′na** (Lat., *faba*, bean). Bejuio, Carthagena bean. Bean of South America, famed as an antidote to the poison of serpents.

**Hab′it** (*habeo*, to have). A constant practice of repeating certain acts, or a facility resulting from the frequent repetition of the same act. A predisposition to certain diseases or protection against them. Regard should be had to this in studying the progress of disease or its treatment. **Apoplec′tic h.,** a plethoric condition assumed to predispose to apoplexy; it is characterized by an habitually flushed countenance, engorgement of the blood-vessels, shortness of breath, and a tendency to make flesh. **H. of bod′y,** aggregate of the physical qualities of the human body. **H. chore′a,** irregular spasmodic action of a muscle or sets of muscles, beginning with disordered facial expression or gestures; tic. **Drug h.,** addiction to a drug, usually a narcotic or stimulant, such as opium, chloral, cocaine, or alcohol. **Full h.,** apoplectic h. **Glauco′matous h.,** shallowness of the anterior chamber, accompanied with dilatation of the pupil. **H. move′ments,** movements which through constant repetition have become habitual and involuntary. **H. spasm,** h. chorea.

**Hab′itat** (*habito*, to dwell). The place where an animal or plant is found in nature.

**Habitu′do** (*habeo*, to have). Habit.

**Hab′itus.** Habit. **H. apoplec′ticus,** apoplectic habit. **H. cor′poris,** habit. **H. quadra′tus** or **toro′sus,** apoplectic habit.

**Habroma′nia** (*habros*, gay). Insanity in which the delusions are of a gay character.

**Hack′berry.** Celtis occidentalis, Prunus padus.

**Hack′ing.** Massage of a mass of muscles, as of the neck, back, etc., by a sort of chopping motion of the side of the hand. Also recurring repeatedly but momentarily, like the strokes of an axe; as a *hacking cough*.

**Hack′matack.** Larix americana.

**Had′dock.** See *Oleum morrhuæ*.

**Hæma-** (*haima*, blood). In composition, blood. For words not found here, see *Hema-*.

**Hæmabarom′eter** (*haima*, blood, *baros*, weight, *metron*, measure). Apparatus for determining specific gravity of the blood.

**Hæmachroïn′** (*chroa*, a color). Hæmatin.

**Hæm′achrome** (*chroma*, color). Hæmatin.

**Hæmachro′ses** (*chrosis*, coloration). Diseases in which the blood has a different color from usual, as in purpura and cyanosis.

**Hæmacyanin′** (*kyanos*, blue). Blue coloring-matter in blood, owing to its containing copper.

**Hæm′acyte.** Blood cell.

**Hæmacytom′eter** (*kytos*, cell, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring the number of corpuscles in the blood.

**Hæ′mad.** Blood corpuscle.

**Hæmadosteno′sis** (*stenosis*, contraction). Narrowness, contraction, or obliteration of blood-vessels.

**Hæmadosteo′sis** or **Hæmadosto′sis** (*ostosis*, bony tumor). Ossification of the blood-vessels.

**Hæmadrom′ograph** (*dromos*, course, *grapho*, to write). Instrument to record the velocity of the current of blood.

**Hæmadromom′eter.** Instrument for measuring the rate of movement of the blood.

**Hæmadynam′ics** (*haima*, blood, *dynamis*, power). Mechanism of the circulation of the blood; science of forces operating to keep the blood in motion.

**Hæmadynamom′eter** (*haima*, blood, *dynamis*, power, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring the force of the blood in the vesssels. A modification of this instrument has been called *cardiometer*. See *Manometer*.

**Hæmafa′cient.** Blood-making; hæmatopoietic.

**Hæmagas′tric pes′tilence.** Yellow fever.

**Hæmagglutinin′.** An agglutinin having a specific action upon the blood cells, causing clumping of the erythrocytes.

**Hæm′agogue** (*ago*, to drive off). Agent promoting the menstrual or other sanguineous discharges.

**Hæ′mal.** Relating to the blood or blood-vessels. **H. arch,** arch formed by the projections anteriorly of the ribs and sternum from the bodies of the vertebræ, enclosing the great blood-vessels. **H. as′pect,** directed toward the part of the body containing the great vessels, that is to say, the anterior or ventral aspect in reference to the spinal column. **H. ax′is,** aorta. **H. canal′,** canal formed by a series of hæmal arches; cœloma or body cavity. **H. cav′ity,** h. canal. **H. flex′ure,** h. arch. **H. glands,** glands associated with the renal artery in the herbivora. **H. sep′tum,** septum of deep fascia on anterior median line. **H. spine,** sternum. **H. sys′tem,** circulation of blood. **H. tube,** h. canal.

**Hæmalbu′min.** Preparation of blood consisting chiefly of dried albumin holding a large amount of iron. Albuminate of iron; employed in chlorosis and anæmia.

**Hæmaleucin′** (*leukos*, white). Fibrinous portion of coagulum.

**Hæmaleuco′sis.** Formation of buffy coat of blood in inflammation, pregnancy, etc.

**Hæmalo′pia** (*ops*, eye). Hæmophthalmia.

**Hæmamœ′ba.** White blood corpuscle. An amœboid cell parasitic in the blood. **H. cruenta′ta,** red blood corpuscle. **H. immacula′ta,** parasite of pernicious fever. **H. lavera′ni,** order containing the parasites of malarial fevers, according to Labbé′s classification. **H. leukæ′mia mag′na,** the supposed causal organism of myelogenous leukæmia. **H. l. par′va,** a supposed parasite of lymphatic leukæmia, but probably only a product of nuclear degeneration. **H. l. p. intranuclear′is,** the supposed parasite of lymphatic leukæmia, present within the nucleus of the lymphocytes in this desease. **H. l. vi′vax,** h. l. parva. **H. mala′riæ,** parasite of quartan fever. **H. præ′cox,** parasite of pernicious fever. **H. relic′ta,**

parasite of malaria in sparrows. **H. subimmacula′ta,** parasite of malaria in hawks. **H. subpræ′cox,** parasite of malaria in larks and owls. **H. vi′vax,** parasite of tertian fever.

**Hæmangioendothelio′ma.** Epithelial hypertrophy of the capillaries.

**Hæmangio′ma.** Neoplasm made up of blood-vessels. Angeioma.

**Hæmangiosarco′ma.** Vascular sarcoma.

**Hæman′thus coccin′eus.** S. African plant, bulb of which is diuretic; given as oxymel in asthma and dropsy. The fresh leaves are antiseptic, and applied to foul, flabby ulcers and in anthrax. **H. denuda′tus** or **toxica′rius,** blood-flower, African tulip; juice of bulb is employed as an arrow poison. Alkaloid from it, *hæmanthine′*, resembles atropine.

**Hæmaphæin′, Hæmatophæ′um,** or **Hæmophæ′um** (*phaios*, dusky). Brown coloring-matter of blood, probably hæmatin modified by an alkali or by decomposition. In urine it is called urohæmatin.

**Hæmaphæ′ism.** Passage of reddish-brown urine, due to hepatic changes and disintegration of red corpuscles.

**Hæmapho′bia** or **Hæmatopho′bia** (*phobos*, dread). Morbid dread of seeing blood.

**Hæmapoie′sis** (*haima*, blood, *poieo*, to make). Hæmatosis.

**Hæmapoiet′ic.** Blood-forming, as the hæmapoietic function of the liver, spleen, etc.

**Hæmapoph′ysis** (*apophyo*, to shoot forth). Costal cartilage. Portion of typical vertebra forming the anterolateral part of the hæmal arch.

**Hæmapor′ia** (*haima*, blood, *aporos*, poor). Paucity of blood; anæmia.

**Hæmar′thron** or **Hæmarthro′sis** (*haima*, blood, *arthron*, joint). Effusion of blood into a joint.

**Hæ′mas.** Blood-vessel. Hemorrhage.

**Hæmastat′ics** (*haima*, blood, *statike*, statics). Hydrostatics of the blood. Also hæmostatics or agents for arresting hemorrhage.

**Hæmastheno′sis** (*haima*, blood, *asthenes*, weak). Anæmia; paucity of blood. Obstruction to the circulation of the blood.

**Hæmatachom′eter** (*tachys*, swift, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring the velocity of circulating blood.

**Hæ′matal.** Relating to the blood or the blood-vessels.

**Hæmatallos′copy** (*haima*, blood, *alloios*, different, *skopeo*, to view). Mode of distinguishing different kinds of blood from each other.

**Hæmatamœ′ba.** Hæmamœba.

**Hæmatangion′osus** (*haima*, blood, *angeion*, vessel, *nosos*, disease). Disease of the blood-vessels.

**Hæmatapo′ria.** Paucity of blood; anæmia.

**Hæmatapor′rhosis** (*haima*, blood, *apo*, from, *orrhos*, serum). Separation of serum from the blood. Cholera.

**Hæmatapos′tasis.** Congestion of blood; effusion of blood.

**Hæmataposte′ma** (*apostema*, abscess). Abscess containing blood. Hæmatocele.

**Hæmatau′ris** (*haima*, blood, *auris*, ear). Effusion of blood into the internal ear.

**Hæmatein′.** When hæmatoxylin, coloring of logwood, is acted upon by ammonia, hæmatein, $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$, results; a brownish-red, crystallized substance.

**Hæmatelytrome′tra** (*elytron*, vagina, *metra*, uterus). Accumulation of blood, especially menstrual blood, in the vagina and uterus, as in atresia vaginæ.

**Hæmatem′esis** (*haima*, blood, *emeo*, to vomit). Vomiting of blood. This is generally preceded by a feeling of oppression, weight, and dull or pungent pain in the epigastric and hypochondriac regions, by anxiety, and, occasionally, by syncope. Blood, generally of a grumous aspect, is then passed by vomiting, and sometimes also by stool. It proceeds from rupture of a vessel or from a sanguineous exhalation at the surface of the mucous membrane of the stomach. **Men′strual** or **vica′rious h.,** h. occurring in women as a form of vicarious menstruation.

**Hæmatenceph′alon.** Intracranial hemorrhage.

**Hæmatepigas′trium** (*epi*, upon, *gaster*, stomach). Hemorrhage into the epigastric region external to the peritoneum.

**Hæmaterythrin′** (*erythros*, red). Hæmatin.

**Hæmatexosto′sis.** Osteosarcoma, or exostosis with well-defined vessels.

**Hæmather′apy.** Hæmatotherapy.

**Hæmather′mal** or **Hæmather′mous** (*haima*, blood, *therme*, heat). Warm-blooded.

**Hæmathidro′sis.** Hæmatidrosis.

**Hæmatho′rax.** See *Hæmatothorax*.

**Hæmat′ic.** Sanguine; relating to blood; medicine acting on the blood as a tonic. **H. acid,** yellow substance derived from carbonization of red corpuscles and subsequent action of carbonate of sodium. **H. cri′sis,** sudden change in characteristics of blood in disease.

**Hæmatidro′sis** (*haima*, blood, *hidrosis*, sweating). Bloody sweat; sudor cruentus. **H. menstrua′lis,** vicarious sweating of blood.

**Hæmatim′eter.** A device for counting the blood cells.

**Hæmatim′etry** (*haima*, blood, *metron*, measure). Estimate of the number of blood corpuscles.

**Hæmatin′, Hematin′,** or **Hæmatosin′.** $C_{68}H_{70}N_8Fe_2O_{10}$. A brownish substance; a component of hæmoglobin residing in distinct particles or globules, and, in the opinion of some observers, in the envelope of the globules; obtained by the action of acetic acid on hæmoglobin. With chlorine, iodine, and bromine it forms crystals of hæmin. **H. albu′min,** hæmalbumin.

**Hæmatin′ic** or **Hematin′ic.** Augmenting the number of red corpuscles or the hæmatin of the blood; relating to hæmatin.

**Hæmatinom′eter.** Instrument to determine the amount of hæmatin or hæmoglobin in the blood.

**Hæmatinop′tysis** (*hæmatin* + *ptyo*, to spit). Expectoration of brownish-yellow hæmatinic crystals without red corpuscles. See *Hæmatoidin*.

**Hæmatinu′ria** (*hæmatin* + *ouron*, urine). Presence in the urine of hæmatin without the red corpuscles; former name for hæmoglobinuria.

**Hæm′atite** or **Hem′atite.** Native red oxide of iron, called bloodstone.

**Hæmato-** (*haima*, blood). In composition, blood.

**Hæmato′bium** (*haima*, blood, *bios*, life). A parasite living in the blood. Distoma hæmatobium.

**Hæm′atoblast** (*haima*, blood, *blastos*, bud). Nucleated corpuscle of marrow, adenoid tissue, and blood-forming tissues, which subsequently become red corpuscles; blood plaque; partially developed red blood corpuscle. See *Globules*.

**Hæmatocathar′tic** (*haima*, blood, *katharsis*, purification or purgation). Purifying the blood.

**Hæmat′ocele** (*haima*, blood, *kele*, tumor). Tumor formed by blood. **H. arterio′sa,** aneurysm. **Catame′nial h.,** pelvic hæmatocele from cessation or obstruction of the menses. **H. circumuteri′na,** pelvic hæmatocele. **Funic′ular h.,** h. of the spermatic cord. **Men′strual h.,** catamenial hæmatocele. **Pel′vic** or **periu′terine h.,** retro-uterine hæmatocele, pelvic hæmatoma or thrombus. Extravasation of blood into the pouch or peritoneum between the rectum and uterus (*retro-uterine*), or into the subperitoneal tissue behind and around the latter organ (*circumuterine*); called also *parametric, ovarian, catamenia′* or *tubal, intraperitoneal, extraperitoneal,* etc. The tumor thus formed is also known as a sanguineous pelvic tumor or ovarian apoplexy. **Prim′itive h.,** h. produced without any apparent cause; spontaneous hæmatocele. **Puden′dal h.,** blood tumor or thrombus of the vulva; tumor formed by a mass of clotted blood effused into the tissue of one labium, or the areolar tissue immediately surrounding the wall of the vagina, doubtless derived from the vessels of the bulb of the vestibule. **Retro-**

**u'terine h.**, pelvic hæmatocele. **Scro'tal h.**, effusion of blood into the areolar tissue of the scrotum; tumor arising from effusion of blood into the tunica vaginalis, differing from hydrocele only in the character of the effusion; effusion of blood into the interior of the tunica albuginea itself. **U'terine h.**, pelvic hæmatocele. **Vag'inal h.**, h. of the tunica vaginali testis. **Vul'var h.**, pudendal hæmatocele.

**Hæmatoceph'alus** (*kephale*, head). Monster in which the effusion of blood in the head has given occasion to more or less singular deformities. Blood tumor of the head.

**Hæmatocereb'riform.** Encephaloid.

**Hæmatoche'zia** (*haima*, blood, *chezo*, to go to stool). Discharge of blood by stool.

**Hæmatochroin'** or **Hæmatoch'roite.** Hæmatin.

**Hæmatochro'sis** (*haima*, blood, *chrosis*, coloration). Bloody discoloration of the skin.

**Hæmatochylu'ria** (*haima*, blood, *chylos*, chyle, *ouron*, urine). Passage of blood and chyle in the urine, due to the Filaria sanguinis.

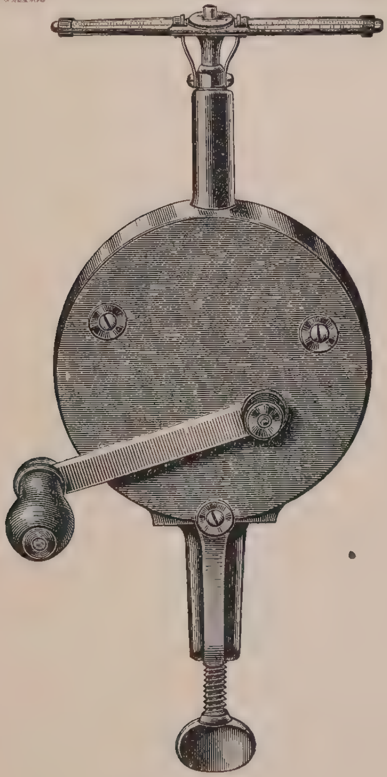
**Hæmatococ'cus.** Babesia.

**Hæmatocœ'lia** (*haima*, blood, *koilia*, abdomen). Effusion of blood into the peritoneal cavity.

**Hæmatocol'ica.** Colic accompanied with bloody passages.

**Hæmatocol'pus** (*kolpos*, vagina). Effusion of blood into the vagina; accumulation of blood owing to the occlusion of the vagina.

**Hæm'atocrit** or **Hem'atokrit** (*haima*, blood, *krino*, to separate). Instrument to measure the volume of the corpuscles in the blood by means of centrifugation. (See also cut under *Centrifuge*.)



Daland's hæmatocrit.

**Hæmatoc'ryal** (*kryos*, cold). Cold-blooded.

**Hæmatocrystallin'.** Hæmoglobin.

**Hæmatocyanin'** (*kyanos*, blue). Blue coloring-matter in blood of octopus, containing copper instead of iron.

**Hæmatocyanop'athy** or **Hæmatocyano'sis.** Cyanopathy.

**Hæm'atocyst** (*kystis*, bladder). Blood-cyst or sanguineous cyst. Hæmatoma. Hemorrhage into the urinary or gall-bladder.

**Hæm'atocyte** (*kytos*, cell). Blood corpuscle.

**Hæmatocytom'eter.** Instrument for ascertaining the number of corpuscles in the blood.

**Hæmatocytozo'on** (*kytos*, cell, *zoon*, animal). An animal parasite of the blood corpuscles.

**Hæmatodiarrhœ'a.** Passage of blood from the bowels.

**Hæmatodynam'ics.** Hæmadynamics.

**Hæmatodynamom'eter.** Hæmadynamometer.

**Hæmatodyscra'sia** (*haima*, blood, *dyskrasia*, disorder). Disease of the blood.

**Hæmatogas'ter.** Effusion of blood in the stomach.

**Hæmat'ogen.** A preparation formed by the addition of ferric citrate and acetic acid to albumin in alkaline solution. The name is applied also to other preparations used in the treatment of anæmia and other blood disorders.

**Hæmatogen'esis** (*haima*, blood, *gennao*, to produce). Formation of blood. Development of blood corpuscles in embryonic life by division of nuclei of hæmatopoietic cells.

**Hæmatogenet'ic, Hæmatog'enous,** or **Hæmatogen'ic.** Favoring hæmatosis or blood-formation. Having origin in the blood.

**Hæmatoglobin'.** Hæmoglobin.

**Hæmatoglobinu'ria.** Hæmoglobinuria.

**Hæmatoglobulin'.** Hæmoglobin.

**Hæmatog'raphy** (*haima*, blood, *graphe*, description). Description of the blood.

**Hæmatohidro'sis.** Hæmatidrosis.

**Hæm'atoid.** That which contains blood or has the character of blood. **H. can'cer** or **fun'gus,** medullary sarcoma, bleeding fungus. A term formerly employed to designate a soft, cancerous tumor with fungous and bleeding excrescences, and most frequently met with in the eyeball, but occurring elsewhere as well.

**Hæmatoidin'.** Hæmatinic, hæmatic, hæmin, or blood crystals. Substance found in the midst or in the vicinity of effusions of blood, in minute rhomboidal crystals or in fine needles. It is hæmatin separated from the globules of the blood, and passed from a state of non-crystallizable organic substance to one of a crystalline chemical compound. The term *hæmatinoptysis* has been applied to expectoration containing hæmatin crystals without red corpuscles.

**Hæmatoin'.** Hæmatoporphyrin.

**Hæmatokol'pos.** Accumulation of blood in the vagina.

**Hæm'atokrit.** Hæmatocrit.

**Hæmatolin'.** Substance derived from hæmatin.

**Hæmatol'ogist.** One versed in the technique of blood examinations and expert in the interpretation of the changes found in this fluid.

**Hæmatol'ogy** or **Hematol'ogy.** Part of medicine treating of the blood. **Clin'ical h.,** study of the blood with reference to the diagnostic significance of the changes found in it. **Patholog'ical h.,** study of diseases of the blood.

**Hæmatolymphangio'ma.** A tumor composed chiefly of blood-vessels and lymph-vessels.

**Hæmatol'ysis** (*haima*, blood, *lysis*, solution). Hæmolysis.

**Hæmatolyt'ic.** Relating to or causing hæmatolysis.

**Hæmato'ma.** Bloody tumor. Tumor of blood, as in the scalp of the newborn. **H. au'ris** or **auricula're,** insane ear, asylum ear; effusion of blood under the perichondrium of the ear, which is stripped from the cartilage; or, according to some, the effusion is within the cartilage. **H. of du'ra ma'ter,** meningeal hemorrhage under the dura mater. **H. of the ear,** h. auris. **H. la'bii,** pudendal hæmatocele. **H. neonato'rum,** cephalæmatoma. **Pel'vic h.,** pelvic hæmatocele. **Retro-u'terine h.,** effusion of blood into the connective tissue back of the uterus. **H. sacca'tum,** encysted tumor containing blood.

**H. of the scalp**, cephalæmatoma. **H. of the u'terus**, hæmatometra.

**Hæmatomediasti'num.** Hemorrhagic effusion into the mediastinum.

**Hæmatom'eter.** Hæmadynamometer; hæmometer.

**Hæmatome'tra** (*haima*, blood, *metra*, uterus). Metrorrhagia. Retention of blood in the uterus.

**Hæmatome'tria** or **Hæmatom'etry** (*haima*, blood, *metron*, measure). Measurement of blood as to amount, dimensions of corpuscles, etc.

**Hæmatom'ma** (*haima*, blood, *omma*, the eye). Effusion of blood into the eye; bloodshot eye; hæmatoma of the eye.

**Hæmatom'onas.** Genus of infusoria detected in the blood of animals; see *Trypanosoma*. **H. evans'ii**, microorganism found in the blood of certain animals, causing a disease called *surra;* hence called *surra parasite*. **H. mala'riæ**, Plasmodium malariæ.

**Hæmatom'phalocele, Hæmatom'phalum**, or **Hæmatom'phalus** (*haima*, blood, *omphalos*, navel, *kele*, tumor). Umbilical hernia, the sac of which encloses bloody serum, or which has at its surface a number of varicose veins, constituting *varicomphalus*.

**Hæmatomy'ces** (*haima*, blood, *mykes*, fungus). Fungus hæmatodes.

**Hæmatomye'lia** (*myelos*, marrow). Hemorrhage into the spinal cord.

**Hæmatomyeli'tis.** Inflammation of the spinal cord accompanied with hemorrhage.

**Hæmatomy'elopore** (*haima*, blood, *myelos*, spine, *poros*, opening). A cavity in the substance of the spinal cord left after a hemorrhage.

**Hæmaton'cus** (*haima*, blood, *onkos*, tumor). Tumor of blood or bloody tumor, such as nævi materni, varicose tumors, etc.

**Hæmaton'osus** (*nosos*, disease). Blood disease.

**Hæmatopath'ia** (*pathos* affection). Hæmatonosus.

**Hæmatopede'sis** (*haima*, blood, *pedao*, to spring). See *Diapedesis* and *Hæmatidrosis*.

**Hæmatopericar'dium.** Effusion of blood into the pericardium.

**Hæmatoph'agous** (*phago*, to eat). Blood-eating.

**Hæmatophil'ia** or **Hæmophil'ia** (*haima*, blood, *phileo*, to love). Hereditary hemorrhagic diathesis, with unusual obstinacy of traumatic hemorrhage, and tendency to spontaneous bleedings and to effusions of blood in the joints.

**Hæmatopho'bia** or **Hæmopho'bia** (*haima*, blood, *phobos*, dread). Morbid dread of the sight of blood. Those who were opposed to bloodletting in former times were called hæmoph'oboi, blood-funkers.

**Hæm'atophore** (*haima*, blood, *phoreo*, to carry). Instrument for the transfusion of blood.

**Hæmatophthal'mia.** Hæmophthalmia.

**Hæm'atophyte** (*phyton*, plant). Vegetable microorganism in the blood.

**Hæmatoplan'ia, Hæmatoplane'sis**, or **Hæmopla'nia** (*plane*, wandering). Vicarious hemorrhage, as in menstruation. **H. menstrua'lis**, vicarious menstruation.

**Hæmatoplas'ma.** Liquor sanguinis; blood-plasma.

**Hæm'atoplast.** Hæmatoblast.

**Hæmatoplas'tic** (*plasso*, to form). Blood-formative.

**Hæmatopleth'ora.** Plethora.

**Hæmatopoie'sis.** Hæmatosis; hæmogenesis.

**Hæmatopoiet'ic.** Favoring or concerned in the formation of blood.

**Hæmatoporphyrin'** (*haima*, blood, *porphyros*, purple). $C_{68}H_{74}N_8O_{12}$. Product of decomposition of hæmatin, sometimes found in urine.

**Hæmatoporphyrinu'ria.** Presence of hæmatoporphyrin in the urine, as after the use of certain drugs.

**Hæmatopo'sia** (*posis*, drink). Drinking of blood.

**Hæmatop'sia** (*ops*, eye). Hæmophthalmia.

**Hæmatop'tysis** (*ptyo*, to spit). Hæmoptysis.

**Hæmator'rhachis** (*rhachis*, the spine). Hemorrhage of, into, or around the spinal marrow.

**Hæmatorrha'gia.** Hemorrhage.

**Hæmatorrhœ'a** (*haima*, blood, *rheo*, to flow). Hemorrhage, generally passive.

**Hæmatorrhophe'sis** (*rhophesis*, absorption). Absorption of blood.

**Hæmatosal'pinx** (*salpinx*, tube). Hemorrhage or accumulation of blood in the Fallopian tube.

**Hæmatoscheocele**, hem-at-os'ke-o-seel (*haima*, blood, *oscheon*, scrotum, *kele*, tumor). Effusion of blood into the scrotum.

**Hæm'atoscope** (*haima*, blood, *skopeo*, to view). Spectroscope for examination of the blood.

**Hæmatos'copy.** Spectroscopic examination of the blood.

**Hæmatosep'sis.** Septicæmia.

**Hæmato'sic.** Hæmatopoietic.

**Hæmatosin'.** Hæmatin. Brown powder made by subjecting blood to process of thickening, pressing, extracting with alcohol, washing, etc.

**Hæmato'sis.** Transformation of venous blood into arterial blood by respiration; aëration or arterialization of blood. Formation of blood in general, or sanguinification.

**Hæmatospec'troscope.** Spectroscope used to determine the amount of hæmoglobin in the blood.

**Hæmatosper'mia.** Mixture of blood with semen.

**Hæmatospil'ia** (*haima*, blood, *spilos*, a spot). Ecchymosis; purpura hæmorrhagica.

**Hæmatospongo'sis.** Development of fungus hæmatodes.

**Hæmatospon'gus** (*haima*, blood, *spongos*, sponge, fungus). Fungus hæmatodes; medullary sarcoma.

**Hæmatostat'ics.** Hydrostatics of the blood in living bodies. Agents for arresting hemorrhage.

**Hæmatos'teon** (*osteon*, a bone). Effusion of blood into the cavity of bones.

**Hæmatostyp'tic.** Hæmostatic.

**Hæmatotelangio'sis** (*haima*, blood, *telos*, end, *angeion*, vessel). Dilatation of capillary vessels. Aneurysm by anastomosis.

**Hæmatother'apy.** The use of blood, or preparations from the same, in treatment of disease.

**Hæmatother'mal** (*therme*, heat). Warm-blooded.

**Hæmatotho'rax.** Hæmothorax.

**Hæmatotox'ic** or **Hæmatox'ic.** Relating to toxæmia or blood poisoning.

**Hæmatotym'panum.** Effusion of blood into the middle ear.

**Hæm'atous.** Relating to blood.

**Hæmatox'ilic acid.** See *Hæmatoxylon*.

**Hæmatoxin'.** Hæmatoxylin.

**Hæmatox'is.** Toxæmia.

**Hæmatox'yli lig'num.** The official name in the Ph. Br. of hæmatoxylon or logwood.

**Hæmatoxylin'.** See *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*.

**Hæmatox'ylon.** Official name in the Ph. U. S. of the heart-wood of H. campechianum. **H. campechian'um**, logwood, ord. *Leguminosæ*. Logwood is almost inodorous, of a sweetish, subastringent taste, and deep red color. Its virtues are extracted by water and alcohol. It is astringent and tonic, and is used in the protracted stages of diarrhœa and dysentery. It contains tannic acid and a coloring principle, *hæmatoxylin* or *hæmatoxylic acid*, $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$, used for microscopic staining. The official preparations are: *Decoc'tum hæmatox'yli* (Ph. Br.), decoction of logwood; dose, ℥ss–ij (16.0–64.0). *Extrac'tum hæmatox'yli* (Ph. U. S.), extract of logwood; dose, gr. v–xxx (0.32–2.0). A fluid extract is also used in doses of ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0).

**Hæmatox'ylum.** Hæmatoxylon.

**Hæmatoze'mia** (*haima*, blood, *zemia*, loss). Habitual or periodical hemorrhage.

**Hæmatozo'on** or **Hæmatozoa'rion** (*zoon*, animal). Parasitic entozoon in the blood. **H. falcip'arum**, parasite of quartan and of tertian fever. **H. pal'udis**, Plasmodium malariæ.

**Hæmatozymo'sis** (*zymosis*, fermentation). Fermentation of the blood.

**Hæmatu'ria** (*haima*, blood, *ouron*, urine). Voiding of blood with the urine; the hemorrhage may proceed from the kidneys, ureters, bladder, or urethra.

**Chy'lous h.**, hæmatochyluria. **H. cys'tica**, discharge of blood from the urinary bladder. **H. ejaculato'ria**, discharge of blood from the urethra accompanying the act of ejaculation of the sperm. **Mala'rial h.**, hæmoglobinuria. **H. rena'lis**, hemorrhage from the kidneys. **H. semina'lis**, h. ejaculatoria. **H. stillati'tia**, hemorrhage from the urethra. **H. vesica'lis**, hemorrhage from the bladder.

**Hæmau'togram** or **Hæmau'tograph.** Record of the pulse made by hæmautography.

**Hæmautog'raphy** (*haima*, blood, *autos*, self, *grapho*, to write). A study of the blood pressure by means of a tracing produced by the direct action of the blood from a cut artery against a moving disk of paper.

**Hæmax'is** (*haimasso*, to let blood). Bloodletting.

**Hæmelytrome'tra** (*elytron*, vagina, *metra*, uterus). Collection of blood in the uterus and vagina.

**Hæmenceph'alus.** Hemorrhage within the cranium.

**Hæmendocar'dium.** Effusion of blood into the substance of the lining membrane of the heart.

**Hæmen'tera** (*enteron*, intestines). Melæna.

**Hæ'mic.** Relating or appertaining to blood or state of the blood. **H. cal'culus**, concretion formed of blood or blood-clots. **H. mur'murs**, sounds caused by some changed condition of the blood. **H. u'nit**, proportion of red corpuscles in the blood under examination, the normal standard being assumed at 100.

**Hæmidro'sis.** Hæmatidrosis.

**Hæ'min.** Crystalline chloride of hæmatin.

**Hæmi'tis.** Alteration of the blood occurring in inflammatory diseases.

**Hæmo-.** In composition, blood.

**Hæmoalbuminu'ria.** Hæmaturia.

**Hæmobilinu'ria.** Presence of urobilin in the blood.

**Hæmo'bium.** Hæmatobium.

**Hæm'oblast.** Hæmatoblast.

**Hæmocardiorrha'gia** (*haima*, blood, *kardia*, the heart, *rhegnymi*, to break forth). Apoplexy of the heart; effusion of blood into the substance of the heart.

**Hæmocar'dium.** Hæmocardiorrhagia.

**Hæmocatatonis'tic** (*kata*, down, *tonos*, tension). Having an action on lessening the cohesion between hæmoglobin and the red corpuscles. The spleen is credited with such power.

**Hæmocelido'sis** (*kelidoo*, to stain). Purpura.

**Hæmochroin'.** Hæmatin.

**Hæmochro'magen.** Coloring-matter produced by decomposition of hæmoglobin.

**Hæmochromato'sis** (*chroma*, color). Formation of coloring-matter of the blood. Pigmentation with such coloring-matter.

**Hæm'ochrome** (*chroma*, color). Hæmatin.

**Hæmochro'mogen.** Hæmochromagen.

**Hæmochromom'eter.** Apparatus or instrument for determining the amount of hæmoglobin.

**Hæmochromom'etry.** Investigation as to the amount of hæmoglobin in the blood.

**Hæmochro'sis.** Hæmatochrosis.

**Hæmococ'ci.** Microorganisms in the blood.

**Hæmococcid'ium.** See *Plasmodium*.

**Hæmocrystallin'.** Hæmoglobin.

**Hæmocyanin'.** Hæmatocyanin.

**Hæmocyano'sis.** Cyanosis.

**Hæm'ocyte.** Blood corpuscle.

**Hæmocytol'ysis** (*kytos*, cell, *lysis*, solution). Dissolution or disintegration of red globules of blood.

**Hæmocytom'eter.** Hæmacytometer.

**Hæmocytotrip'sis** (*haima*, blood, *kytos*, cell, *tripsis*, rubbing). Breaking up of red globules of blood.

**Hæmocytozo'on.** Animal parasite of the blood cells.

**Hæmodac'rysis** (*haima*, blood, *dakry*, tear). Production of bloody tears.

**Hæmodiagno'sis.** Diagnosis based upon data obtained by examination of the blood or upon certain specific serum reactions.

**Hæmodiapede'sis.** Sweating of blood.

**Hæmodiarrhœ'a.** Bloody diarrhœa.

**Hæmodro'mograph** (*haima*, blood, *dromos*, running, *grapho*, to write). Instrument for recording graphically the velocity of the circulating blood.

**Hæmodromom'eter** (*haima*, blood, *dromos*, course, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood circulation.

**Hæmodynam'ics.** Hæmadynamics.

**Hæmodynamom'eter.** Hæmadynamometer.

**Hæmodyscra'sia.** Hæmatonosus.

**Hæmofer'rum.** Oxyhæmoglobin.

**Hæmofuscin'** (*fuscus*, brown). Brownish pigment obtained from the blood.

**Hæmogal'lol.** Reduction product of hæmatin; a readily absorbed blood tonic in chlorosis, anæmia, etc. Dose, gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32).

**Hæmogen'esis.** See *Hæmatogenesis*.

**Hæmogenet'ic** or **Hæmogen'ic.** Blood-formative.

**Hæmogenous**, hem-oj'en-us. Formed in the blood.

**Hæmoglobin'.** Albuminous coloring-matter of red corpuscles of blood, giving color to venous and arterial blood; composed of hæmatin and globulin; used therapeutically in anæmia and chlorosis in doses of gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13).

**Hæmoglobinæ'mia.** Condition of blood characterized by the existence of free hæmoglobin in it.

**Hæmoglobinocho'lia** (*chole*, bile). Presence of hæmoglobin in the bile, as in poisoning by phenylhydrazin.

**Hæmoglobinom'eter.** Hæmatinometer.

**Hæmoglobinu'ria.** Black-water fever. The presence of free hæmoglobin in the urine, due to destruction of the red corpuscles, as in septicæmia, malaria, certain forms of poisoning, and after burns and transfusion of blood.

**Hæmoglobinu'ric.** Relating to or characterized by hæmoglobinuria. **H. fe'ver**, black-water fever.

**Hæmoglobulin'.** Hæmoglobin.

**Hæmograph'ion** (*grapho*, to write). Hæmodynamometer, arranged to indicate graphically the blood pressure.

**Hæmogregari'na.** An order of animal microorganisms parasitic in the blood cells of frogs.

**Hæmohydrarthro'sis** (*haima*, blood, *hydor*, water, *arthron*, joint). Effusion of bloody serum into a joint.

**Hæmohydronephro'sis** (*haima*, blood, *hydor*, water, *nephros*, kidney). Cystic tumor of the kidney, contents of which are blood and urine.

**Hæ'moid** (*haima*, blood, *eidos*, resemblance). Sanguine; bloody.

**Hæmokelido'sis.** Hæmocelidosis.

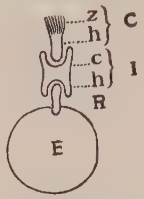
**Hæmoko'nia** (*konis*, dust). Small, spherical granules in the blood; blood dust.

**Hæ'mol.** A substance used in anæmia and chlorosis, obtained by reduction of hæmoglobin. The hæmols employed in medicine are *arsenic hæmol*, convenient for administering arsenic; daily dose, gr. iss (0.1), gradually increased; *bromohæmol*, dose, gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0), three times daily, for administering bromine; *cuprohæmol*, used in scrofulosis, tuberculosis, etc., dose, gr. iss–ij (0.1–0.13), three times a day; *ferrohæmol*, dose gr. viij (0.5), three times a day; *iodohæmol*, used in syphilis, scrofula, etc., dose, gr. iij (0.2); *mercuric-iodide hæmol*, used in diarrhœa, gastric irritability, syphilis, etc.; *zinc-hæmol*, used in diarrhœa in doses of gr. viij–xv (0.5–1.0), three times daily.

**Hæmoleu'cocyte** (*haima*, blood, *leukos*, white, *kytos*, cell). White blood corpuscles.

**Hæm'olymph.** Blood and lymph combined. Circulating fluid of worms and most molluscs, and arthropods; it has hæmoglobin or other oxygen-carrier in solution. **H. glands**, prevertebral glands, to which hæmatopoietic qualities have been ascribed.

**Hæmolysin'.** When blood from an animal of one species is injected into the circulation of an animal of another species there is formed in the blood of the second animal a substance (cytolysin) which has the property of destroying the red corpuscles of the blood of the first animal; this is called an hæmolysin. The same phenomenon may also be observed when the experiment is made with blood of an animal of the same species as that into which the blood is injected; in this case the substance is called *isolysin,* and the process of dissolving the corpuscles *isolysis.* When



E, red blood cell; R, receptor; I, immune body; h, haptophore, and c, complementophile group; C, complement; h, haptophore, and z, zymotoxic group.

the animals are of two species the terms employed are *heterolysin* and *heterolysis* respectively. The action of an hæmolysin is explained by Ehrlich in the side-chain theory (see *Chain*). The hæmolysin is formed of two substances, the complement and the immune body or amboceptor, each of these being composed of two groups of atoms. (See the cut, and also *Complement, Haptophore, Immune body,* etc.)

**Hæmol′ysis** (*lysis,* solution). Destruction or disintegration of the blood. **Specif′ic h.,** see *Hæmolysin.*

**Hæmolyt′ic** Relating to or causing hæmolysis. Destructive to the red blood cells.

**Hæmomanom′eter** (*haima,* blood, *manos,* thin, *metron,* measure). Instrument for determining the degree of pressure of the circulating blood.

**Hæmomediasti′num.** Hemorrhagic effusion in the mediastinum.

**Hæ′momere** (*meros,* part). Portion of theoretical segment of the vertebrate animal, composed of blood-vessels.

**Hæmom′eter.** Hæmadynamometer. An instrument for determining the percentage of hæmoglobin in the blood.

**Hæmome′tra** (*haima,* blood, *metra,* uterus). Collection of menstrual blood behind an abnormally contracted os uteri, which impedes its discharge.

**Hæmonephrorrha′gia** (*haima,* blood, *nephros,* kidney, *rhage,* rupture). Excessive renal hemorrhage.

**Hæmoöphori′tis** (*haima,* blood, *oon,* egg, *phoreo,* to bear). Hemorrhagic inflammation of the ovary.

**Hæmopath′ia** (*pathos,* affection). Hæmatonosus.

**Hæmopathol′ogy** (*haima,* blood, *pathos,* disease, *logos,* description). Pathology of the blood.

**Hæmopericar′dium.** Effusion of blood in the pericardium.

**Hæmoperitone′um.** Effusion of blood into the peritoneal cavity.

**Hæmophag′ocytes** (*haima,* blood, *phago,* to eat, *kytos,* cell). White blood corpuscles in their capacity as phagocytes.

**Hæmophil′ia.** Hæmatophilia.

**Hæmopho′bia.** Hæmatophobia.

**Hæmophthal′mia** (*ophthalmos,* eye). Effusion of blood into the eye; extravasation may be external or internal; bloodshot eye. Condition in which all objects appear blood-red.

**Hæmoplas′ma.** Blood-plasma.

**Hæmoplasmo′dium.** An animal parasite of the blood.

**Hæmoplas′tic.** Hæmatoplastic.

**Hæmopleth′ora.** Plethora.

**Hæmopneumotho′rax** (*haima,* blood, *pneuma,* air, *thorax,* chest). Pressure or accumulation of air or blood in the pleural cavity or elsewhere in the chest.

**Hæmopoie′sis.** Hæmatopoiesis.

**Hæmopoiet′ic.** Hæmatopoietic.

**Hæmoproc′tia** (*haima,* blood, *proctos,* anus). Discharge of blood from hemorrhoids. Rectal hemorrhage.

**Hæmopro′teus.** Genus of *Protozoa* parasitic in the blood corpuscles of birds.

**Hæmoptoë,** he-mop′to-e. Hæmoptysis.

**Hæmopto′ic.** Relating or appertaining to hæmoptysis; one affected with hæmoptysis. **H. fe′ver,** hemorrhage associated with malarial fever.

**Hæmop′tysis** (*haima,* blood, *ptyo,* to spit). Spitting of blood; hemorrhage from the mucous membrane of the lungs, characterized by the expectoration of more or less florid and frothy blood. It is generally preceded by cough, dyspnœa, sense of heat in the chest, etc. Hæmoptysis dependent on organic affection of the lungs or heart or some faulty conformation of the chest is a serious symptom; but one attack seldom imperils life, and the affection is chiefly dangerous by frequent recurrence and consequent great loss of blood. The general causes of hæmoptysis are the same as those of other kinds of hemorrhage; it has also particular causes, as too great exercise of the lungs, loud speaking, playing on wind instruments, breathing acrid vapors, etc. It usually occurs between puberty and the age of thirty-five years. Sudden and terrific hæmoptysis is sometimes met with, associated with a great afflux of blood to the lungs, when it is called *pulmonary apoplexy* or *extravasation.* Infiltration of blood into the air-cells may occur without any spitting of blood. Extravasation of blood into the tissue of the lungs has been termed *pneumohemorrhage.* The treatment of hæmoptysis must be conducted on the same lines as that of internal hemorrhage in general. **H. inter′na,** extravasation of blood into the chest. **H. larynge′a et trachea′lis,** hemorrhage from the trachea. **H. phthi′sis,** phthisis pulmonalis.

**Hæmoptys′mus.** Hæmoptysis.

**Hæmorrhachis,** he-mor′rak-is (*haima,* blood, *rhachis,* spine). Hemorrhage into the spinal marrow.

**Hæm′orrhage.** Hemorrhage.

**Hæmorrha′gia.** Hemorrhage.

**Hæmorrhagic,** he-mor-raj′ik. Hemorrhagic.

**Hæmorrhagin′.** A toxin contained in snake-venom which causes abundant hemorrhages in the tissues of the poisoned animal.

**Hæmorrhaphil′ia.** Hæmatophilia.

**Hæmorrhi′nia** or **Hæmorrhinorrha′gia** (*haima,* blood, *rhis,* nose, *rhegnymi,* to break forth). Bleeding at the nose.

**Hæmorrhocryp′ia** (*haimorrhois,* hemorrhoid, *kryptos,* hidden). Suppression of hemorrhoidal discharge.

**Hæmorrhœ′a** (*haima,* blood, *rheo,* to flow). Hemorrhage. **H. pulmona′lis,** hæmoptysis. **H. uteri′na,** metrorrhagia. **H. vaso′rum hæmorrhoida′lium,** discharge of blood or mucus from hemorrhoids. **H. ventric′uli,** gastrorrhagia; hæmatemesis. **H. via′rum urina′rium,** hæmaturia.

**Hæm′orrhoid.** Hemorrhoid.

**Hæmorrhoid′al.** Hemorrhoidal.

**Hæmor′rhois** (pl. hæmorrhoides) (*haima,* blood, *rheo,* to flow). Hemorrhoids; piles. **H. al′ba,** leucorrhœa analis. **H. cæ′ca,** blind pile. **H. cruen′ta,** bleeding pile. **H. cuta′nea,** external hemorrhoid. **H. ab exa′niâ,** prolapse of the rectum. **H. flu′ens,** bleeding hemorrhoid. **H. pro′cedens,** prolapse of anus.

**Hæmorrhoischesis,** he-mor-ro-is′kes-is (*ischo,* to restrain). Suppression of the hemorrhoidal flux.

**Hæmor′rhysis.** Hemorrhage.

**Hæmosal′pinx** Distention of a Fallopian tube with blood.

**Hæmos′cheocele.** Hæmatoscheocele.

**Hæmoschistocephalus,** he-mo-shist-o-sef′al-us (*schistos,* cleft, *kephale,* head). Monster having a cleft in the skull.

**Hæm′oscope.** Hæmatoscope.

**Hæmosiderin′** (*haima,* blood, *sideros,* iron). Pigment containing iron formed on exterior of extravasated blood while hæmoglobin is undergoing composition.

**Hæmospa′sia** or **Hæmos′pasis.** See *Hæmospastic.*

**Hæmospas′tic** (*haima,* blood, *spao,* to draw). An agent which draws or attracts blood to a part, as a cupping-glass. The operation is termed *hæmospasia,* the term applied to a process by which the air is exhausted over a considerable surface, as over the extremities, by an appropriate pneumatic apparatus, the *hæmospastic system.*

**Hæmosperm′atism.** Formation or ejaculation of semen mixed with blood, due to capillary hemorrhage in the vesiculæ seminales from overdistention or from excessive coitus or masturbation.

**Hæmosporid′ia.** Order of *Protozoa* parasitic in the blood corpuscles of man and other animals.

**Hæmosta′sia** or **Hæmos′tasis** (*haima,* blood, *stasis,* stagnation). Stagnation of blood. An operation, the object of which is to arrest the flow of blood, as by compression or ligation of the great vessels.

**Hæmostat′ic.** An agent that arrests hemorrhage.

**Hæmostyp′tic.** Hæmostatic.

**Hæmotachom′etry** (*haima,* blood, *tachos,* swiftness, *metron,* measure). Measurement of the velocity of circulating blood. An instrument devised for this purpose is called *hæmotachometer* or *hæmatachometer* and *tachometer.*

**Hæmotelangio′sis.** Dilatation of capillary vessels; telangiectasis.

**Hæmotho′rax.** An effusion of blood in the pleural cavity.

**Hæmotox′ic.** Toxæmic. Hæmolytic.

**Hæmotox′is.** Blood poisoning.

**Hæmo′tus** (*haima,* blood, *ous,* ear). Effusion of blood into the ear; hæmatoma auris.

**Hæmure′sis** or **Hæmu′ria.** Hæmaturia.

**Hæmyd′ria** (*hydor,* water). Excessive amount of water in the blood; hydræmia.

**Hæred′itas.** Heredity.

**Hae′ser's for′mula.** See *Trapp's formula.*

**Hæsita′tio** (*hæsito,* to stick fast). Stuttering; stammering.

**Haff′kine's se′rum** or **vaccine′.** A vaccine for conferring immunity against cholera. Also a vaccine made by heating a virulent culture of plague bacilli to 70° C., used as a preventive of this disease.

**Hag′berry.** Prunus padus.

**Hage′nia** (after Prof. K. C. Hagen, of Königsberg) **abyssin′ica.** Abyssinian tree, ord. *Rosaceæ;* infusion or decoction of its flowers, flores cosso, is anthelmintic, especially in tapeworm. The dried panicles, brayera, koosso, are official in the Ph. Br. An active resinous principle has been obtained from the flowers, to which the names *tæniin* and *koussin* have been given.

**Hagiosper′mum.** Artemisia santonica.

**Hagiox′ylum.** Guaiacum.

**Hahn's opera′tion.** Pylorodiosis or dilatation of a stenosed pylorus by the finger invaginating the wall of the stomach, the latter not being incised as it is in Loreta's operation.

**Hahn′emannism** (after S. C. F. Hahnemann, the founder). Homœopathy.

**Hail′stone spu′ta.** Small concretions of spherical masses of inspissated mucopus, expectorated in certain cases of bronchitis.

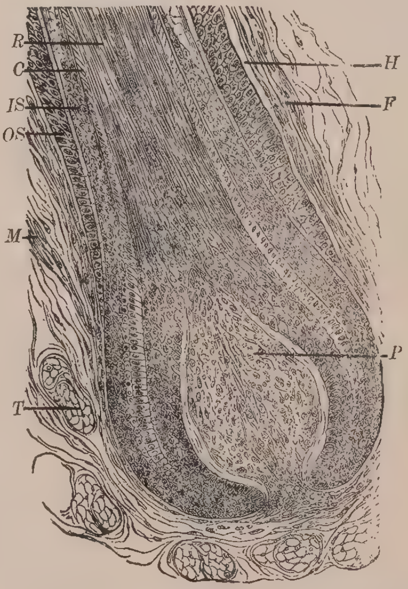
**Hair.** Conical, corneous substance, free portion or shaft, *scapus,* of which issues to a greater or less distance from the skin, to the tissue of which it adheres by a bulb or button, *bulbus pili,* seated in a hair follicle, *folliculus pili,* made by inversion of the integument, the epidermis of which forms a root-sheath, *vagina pili.* At the base of the hair follicle there is a small papilla, well supplied with blood-vessels and nerves, *papilla pili;* at times called, but improperly, *pulpa* or *blastema pili.* Hair receives various names in different parts, as beard, cilia, eyebrows, hair of the head (capilli), etc. The following measurements and statistical facts as to the hair are given by Krause:

Shaft of hair: 0.6 mm.–1.5 in length.
0.007–0.17 in transverse diameter.

The single hair can bear a weight of . . 60 g.
Hair-roots of finest hairs . . . . . . . . . . . . 0.4 mm. long.
" " thicker " . . . . . . . . . . . . 2–4 " "

| | *Broad.* | *Thick.* |
|---|---|---|
| Hair of head . . . . . . | 0.05–0.09 mm. | 0.04–0.06 mm. |
| Beard . . . . . . . . . . . | 0.1–0.2 | 0.07–0.09 |
| Cilia, 6–12 mm. long | 0.1 | 0.09 |
| Vibrissæ . . . . . . . . . | 0.13 | 0.09 |
| Lanugo . . . . . . . . . | 0.0016 | 0.0012 |
| Eyebrows, 7–16 long | 0.1 | 0.9 |

Total number of hairs on the head . . . . . . . . . . 80,000
Total number of hairs on the rest of the body 20,000
The hair of the head in females weighs about 300 g.
Life of hairs:
  On the skin of the head . . . . . . . . . . . . 2–4 years.
  On the margins of the scalp . . . . . . . . 4–9 "
  Cilia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100–150 days (Moll).
Daily growth of hair on the head . . . . . . . 0.2–0.3 mm.
  When the hair is cut monthly . . . . . . . 0.2 "
  When the hair is cut every two months . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 14 per cent. less.
  In the spring and summer . . 27 per cent. more than in the fall and winter.
Daily loss of hair in men and women . . . . . . . 38–103.



Lower portion of hair-pouch from the lip of a kitten: *F,* follicle; *T,* transverse section of connective-tissue bundles of derma; *M,* arrector pili muscle; *IS,* inner root-sheath; *OS,* outer root-sheath; *P,* papilla; *C,* cuticle; *R,* root of hair; *H,* hyaline, or so-called "structureless," membrane (magnified 500 diameters). (Heitzmann.)

**Aud′itory h.,** delicate nervous fibrils, continuations of spindle-shaped nerve-cells at the end of the vestibular nerve. **H. bulb,** expanded extremity of hair-root on the papilla of the hair follicle. **H. cells,** cells with hair-like terminations in the crista acustica and organ of Corti, in the internal ear. **H. cu′ticle,** scales forming the outer covering of the hair. **H. disks,** see *Pinkus.* **H. epider′mis,** h. cuticle. **H. fol′licle,** involution of epidermis lodging hair-root; see *Hair.* **H. germ,** h. papilla. **H. glands,** sebaceous glands of the skin. **H. knob,** part of old root of hair in hair follicle. **H. li′chen,** lichen pilaris. **Mat′ted h.,** plica. **Olfac′tory h.,** cilia-like projections from the free ends of the olfactory cells in amphibious animals. **H. papil′la,** matrix pili. **H. pith,** medulla of the hair. **Plait′ed h.,** plica. **Sen′sory h.,** ciliary process at the extremity of a taste bulb. **Stel′late h.,** hair split at the end. **Tac′tile h.,** hair-like appendages on the skin of some animals, considered as associated with the sense of touch. **Tricho′matose h.,** plica.

**Hair-cap moss.** Polytrichum juniperinum.

**Hair-salt.** Native magnesium sulphate.

**Hair'worm.** Seta equina. See *Ectozoa*. **Mus'cular h.**, dracunculus.

**Hair'y.** Pilous; covered with hair. **H. heart,** heart on which rough exudation is deposited. **H. tongue,** enlargement of papillæ filiformes of the tongue, with darkening of pigment.

**Hake.** See *Oleum morrhuæ*.

**Halcyo'nium rotun'dum.** Pila marina.

**Halelæ'on** (*hals*, salt, *elaion*, oil). Mixture of oil and salt for removing swellings of the joints.

**Half-arches.** Pillars of fauces or palate.

**Half-breed.** See *Half-caste*.

**Half-caste.** Term applied in India to the offspring of a Hindoo and European; since extended to the offspring of mixed races. The subjoined list from Tschudi shows the parentage of the different varieties of half-castes, and also the proper designations of the latter, as observed in South America:

| *Parents.* | *Children.* |
|---|---|
| White father and Negro mother.... | Mulatto. |
| White father and Indian mother... | Mestizo. |
| Indian father and Negro mother.... | Chino. |
| White father and Mulatta mother... | Cuarteron. |
| White father and Mestiza mother... | Mestizo-blanco. |
| White father and China mother... | Chino-blanco. |
| White father and Cuarterona mother ...................... | Quintero. |
| White father and Quintera mother... | White. |
| Negro father and Mulatta mother... | Zambo-negro. |
| Negro father and Meztiza mother... | Mulatto-oscuro. |
| Negro father and China mother.... | Zambo-chino. |
| Negro father and Zamba mother... | Zambo-negro. |
| Negro father and Cuarterona or Quintera mother ............. | Mulatto. |
| Indian father and Mulatta mother... | Chino-oscuro. |
| Indian father and Mestiza mother... | Meztizo-claro (frequently very beautiful). |
| Indian father and China mother... | Chino-cholo. |
| Indian father and Zamba mother... | Zambo-claro. |
| Indian father and China-chola mother ...................... | Indian (with rather short, frizzy hair). |
| Indian father and Cuarterona or Quintera mother ............. | Mestizo (rather brown). |
| Mulatto father and Zamba mother.. | Zambo (a miserable race). |
| Mulatto father and Mestiza mother.. | Chino-claro. |
| Mulatto father and China mother... | Chino-oscuro. |

**Half-vis'ion.** Hemiopsia.

**Halicac'abum.** Physalis.

**Halicore,** hal-ik'or-e. Dugong, genus of *Cetacea*, from fat of which a bland oil is obtained, used as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

**Hal'idrys vesiculo'sa.** Fucus vesiculosus.

**Halim'etry.** Measurement of salts.

**Halina'trum** (*hals*, salt, *natrum*, soda). Name given to subcarbonate of sodium containing a little subcarbonate of ammonium, found on the plaster of damp walls, in places inhabited by man or animals.

**Hali'nus.** Saline.

**Halistere'sis** (*hals*, salt, *steresis*, privation). Change in structure of bones by loss or deprivation of salts, leading to osteomalacia.

Lattice-work figures in halisteresis. (V. Recklinghausen.)

**Halisteret'ic.** Relating to softening of bones by loss of salts.

**Hal'itus** (vapor). Breath.

**Hall's (Mar'shall) disease'.** Hydrocephaloid disease in very young children with chronic catarrh of the intestines. **H.'s fa'cies,** projecting forehead and small features noticeable in hydrocephalus. **H.'s meth'od,** see *Drowning, resuscitation from*.

**Hal'ler's acid elix'ir.** Mixture of concentrated sulphuric acid and alcohol, employed as an astringent in hemorrhages, etc. **H.'s an'sa,** small nerve-loop from the facial nerve below the stylomastoid foramen. **H.'s cir'cles,** arterial and venous circles in the eye; also venous circle on the mammæ during lactation; see *Circulus arteriosus Halleri* and *Circulus venosus Halleri*. **H.'s col'ic omen'tum,** process of the greater omentum, sometimes adherent to the testis in the fœtus. **H.'s cones,** coni vasculosi. **H.'s congen'ital her'nia,** hernia of intestine into the vaginal process of the peritoneum. **H.'s fræ'num,** H.'s isthmus. **H.'s haben'ula,** see *Habenula*. **H.'s isth'mus,** narrow space separating the ventricle from the bulb of the aorta during early life of the fœtus. **H.'s lin'ea splen'dens,** fibrous band in the centre of the pia mater of the spinal cord. **H.'s net'work,** rete testis. **H.'s plex'us** or **laryn'geal plex'us,** plexus constituted of branches of the external laryngeal and sympathetic nerves on the external surface of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx. **H.'s splen'did line,** H.'s linea splendens. **H.'s tri'pod,** cœliac axis. **H.'s tu'nica vasculo'sa,** vascular layer of the choroid. **H.'s vas aber'rans,** small canal associated with the globus minor of the epididymis or vas deferens. **H.'s ve'nous cir'cle,** superficial venous circle on the mammæ during lactation. **H.'s zones,** coni vasculosi.

**Hal'lex** (*hallomai*, to leap). Thumb; great toe; see *Digitus*.

**Hallopeau's' disease'.** Chronic pustular dermatitis; a form of pemphigus vegetans.

**Hal'lucal.** Relating to the big toe.

**Hallucina'tion.** Waking dream, phantasm. Morbid error in one or more of the senses. Subjective perception of objects which do not in fact exist. This almost always depends on disorders of the brain, but is not an index of insanity unless the patient believes in the existence of the subject of the hallucination.

**Hal'lus** or **Hal'lux** (*hallomai*, to leap). Great toe. Hallex or pollex pedis. **H. doloro'sus,** h. flexus. **H. flex'us** or **rig'idus,** abnormal flexion of the first phalanx of the great toe, the second phalanx being extended. **H. val'gus,** dislocation of the great toe in an outward direction. **H. va'rus,** pigeon-toe; deviation or dislocation of the great toe inward.

**Ha'lo** (*halos*, circle). Areola of nipple. Circle observed in a flame by one laboring under incipient glaucoma, or around the yellow spot with the inverted image. **H. glaucomato'sus,** see *H. symptom*. **H. signa'tus,** impression of a circle made by the ciliary processes on the anterior surface of the vitreous humor. **H. symp'tom,** the colored halo or circle seen around a light in glaucoma.

**Hal'ogen** (*hals*, salt, *gennao*, to generate). One of the electronegative bodies, chlorine, iodine, bromine, or fluorine, forming salts with electropositive metals.

**Halogenous,** hal-oj'en-us. Capable of forming salts. See *Halogen*.

**Hal'oid** (*hals*, salt, *eidos*, appearance). Salt-like; a salt of one of the halogens.

**Hal'sted's su'ture.** A form of mattress or quilted suture for the intestine. (See cut on page 515.)

**Hal'stern's disease'.** Endemic syphilis.

**Halterid'ium.** Hæmoproteus.

**Halyme'nia cilia'ta** and **H. edu'lis.** Species of algæ used as food in Ireland and Scotland; the latter is also a diuretic and purgative. **H. palma'ta** is also employed as a food and as a vermifuge.

**Hal′ysis** (*halysis*, chain). Bothriocephalus. **H. ellip′tica,** Tænia elliptica. **H. la′ta,** Bothriocephalus latus. **H. margina′ta,** Tænia marginata. **H. membrana′cea,** Bothriocephalus latus. **H. so′lium,** Tænia solium.

**Ham.** Posterior part of the knee-joint.

**Hamamelidin′** or **Hamamelin′.** Extract of Hamamelis virginiana, dried and powdered; dose, gr. ¼–½ (0.016–0.032).

**Hamamel′idis cor′tex et fo′lia.** The official name (Ph. Br.) of witch-hazel. The liquor, extractum liquidum, tinctura, and unguentum are official.

**Hamame′lis** (*hama*, together with, *melis*, apple-tree). The official (Ph. U. S.) name for the leaves of H. virginiana. The recognized preparation is the *extrac′tum hamamel′idis flu′idum*, fluid extract; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). In the Ph. Br. the official preparations are: *Li′quor hamamel′idis*, made from the fresh leaves; dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). *Extrac′tum hamamel′idis li′quidum;* dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). *Tinctu′ra hamamel′idis;* dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). *Unguen′tum hamamel′idis*, witch-hazel ointment; one part of liquid extract in nine parts of wool fat. **H. androg′yna, H. carolinia′na, H. corylifo′lia,** H. virginiana. **H. virginia′na** or **virgin′ica,** witch-hazel, winter witch-hazel, snapping hazelnut, winter bloom; ord. *Hamamelaceæ*. The bark of this tree, native of the United States, is somewhat bitter and sensibly astringent. Cataplasm of the inner rind of the bark is efficacious in painful inflammation of the eyes, also in hemorrhoids; it is sedative and hæmostatic.

**Hamarthri′tis** (*hama*, at once). Arthritis or gout in all the joints. Universal gout.

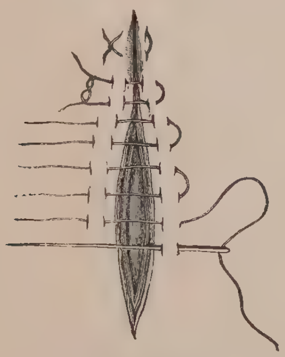
**Ham′ate** (*hamus*, hook). Uncinate, unciform.

**Ham′ilton's test.** In dislocation of the shoulder, the acromion process and external condyle are in a straight line.

**Ham′mer.** Malleus. **H. cramp,** h. palsy. **H. pal′sy,** hephæstic hemiplegia; form of paralysis of the muscles of the arms and shoulder observed in file-forgers, hammersmiths, etc. **Ther′mal h.,** Corrigan's button cautery. **H. toe,** peculiar claw-like condition of the toe (the second one especially) caused by the permanent extension of the first phalanx and flexion of the second and ungual phalanges, producing an upward angle.

**Ham′mond's disease′.** Athetosis.

**Ham′strings.** Strings or tendons of the ham. The ham muscles are the biceps femoris, whose tendon forms the outer hamstring, and the semimembranosus, semitendinosus, gracilis, and sartorius, whose tendons form the inner hamstring. "To hamstring" means to cut the strings or tendons of the ham.



Halsted's quilt suture.

**Ham′ular** (*hamulus*, small hook). Hook-like. **H. groove,** sulcus for the passage of the tendon of tensor palati muscle around the hamular process of the sphenoid bone. **H. pro′cess,** several curved or hook-like processes are so named, as *h. process of humerus*, projection in front of the internal condylar ridge of that bone; *h. process of lacrymal bone* passes over the lacrymal duct to connect that bone and the sphenoid; *h. process of pterygoid process of sphenoid bone* or *hamulus* projects from the termination of the internal pterygoid plate.

**Hamula′ria lymphat′ica.** Worm found in the bronchial tube.

**Ham′ulus** (dim. of *hamus*, hook). Hook or crook. Hook-like process; unciform bone. See *Hamular process*. **H. cartilagine′us,** extremity of limbus of the spiral lamina at the helicotrema. **H. of coch′lea,** h. laminæ spiralis; see *Hamulus*. **H. fronta′lis,** alar process of ethmoid. **H. lacryma′lis,** see *Hamular process*. **H. lam′inæ spira′lis,** pointed, hook-like process at the apex of the cochlea, terminating the lamina spiralis. **H. os′sis hama′ti,** unciform process. **H. o. lacryma′lis,** see *H. process*. **H. o. uncina′ti,** unciform process. **H. palati′nus,** curved extremity of the inferior turbinate bone, forming the joint with the palate bone. **H. pterygoide′us,** see *Hamular process*. **Scar′pa's h.,** hooked process at the upper free extremity of the lamina spiralis. **H. of spi′ral lam′ina,** h. laminæ spiralis. **H. trochlea′ris,** spinous process on the orbital surface of the frontal bone for the attachment of the pulley of the trochlearis muscles. **H. uncifor′mis** or **uncina′tus,** unciform process of ethmoid bone.

**Ha′mus.** Hook. See *Hamulus*. **H. anatom′icus,** tenaculum.

**Ha′my's plane.** Horizontal plane passing through glabella and lambda.

**Han′cock's amputa′tion.** Modification of subastragaloid amputation, the tuberosity of the calcis being saved and turned up to be united to the lower surface of the astragalus, from which a slice of bone is taken.

**Hand.** See *Manus*. **Chol′era h.,** see *Cholera hand*. **Club h.,** see *Kyllosis*.

**Hand-and-foot disease′.** A trophoneurosis of which ulceration of the feet and hands is the chief symptom.

**Han′dle of mal′leus.** Process of that bone connecting it with the membrana tympani.

**Hand-drop.** Wrist-drop; popular term for paralysis of the hand induced by the action of lead.

**Hand-woman.** Midwife.

**Han′gee.** Pinella tuberifera.

**Hang′ers.** Crusta genu equinæ. Laminaria digitata.

**Hang′ing drop.** A drop of a culture fluid containing bacteria, hanging from the under side of a cover-glass placed over a cell in the slide; used for observing colonies of bacteria under the microscope. (See cut under *Culture*.)

**Hang′nail.** Nail-spring, spring-nail. Portion of epidermis, partially detached from the finger in the vicinity of the nail.

**Han′nover's canal′.** Canal made through zonules of Zinn by injected fluid. **H.'s interme′diate mem′brane,** enamel membrane of fœtus.

**Hanot's′ disease′.** Hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver.

**Hapalonychia,** hap-al-o-nik′e-ah (*hapalos*, soft, *onyx*, nail). Condition of nails in which they are soft and not converted into corneous or horny tissue.

**Hapantis′mus** (*hapas*, all). Matting or growing together of organic parts.

**Haphalge′sia** (*haphe*, touch, *algos*, pain). Sensation of pain caused by touching any substance.

**Haph′e.** Feeling, touch.

**Haphemet′ric.** Relating to measurement of tactile sensibility.

**Haphepho′bia** (*haphe*, touch, *phobos*, fear). Excessive fear of being touched.

**Haphon′osus** (*haphe*, touch, *nosos*, disease). Anæsthesia.

**Haplankylobleph′aron** (*haploos*, simple, *ankylos*, bent or stiff, *blepharon*, eyelid). Adhesion between upper and lower eyelids; ankyloblepharon.

**Haploac′ne.** Acne simplex.

**Haplococ'cus** (*haploos*, simple, *kokkos*, kernel). Low form of organism belonging to the protozoa. **H. reticula'tus,** vesicular formation in the muscular system of the pig, containing amœba.

**Haplodermi'tis** (*haploos*, simple, *derma*, skin). Simple inflammation of the skin.

**Hap'lodont** (*haploos*, single, *odous, odontos*, tooth). Molar tooth having a single crown.

**Haploli'chen.** Lichen simplex.

**Haplopap'pus discoide'us** or **menzies'ii.** Leaves of this Mexican plant, damiana, ord. *Compositæ*, are used in fomentations in rheumatism. **H. llare'ta,** see *Llareta*.

**Haplopath'ia** (*haploos*, simple, *pathos*, disease). A simple, uncomplicated affection.

**Haplophy'ma** (*haploos*, simple, *phyma*, growth). Simple tumor.

**Hap'loscope** (*haploos*, simple, *skopeo*, to see). Apparatus for blending two separate fields of vision into one; stereoscope.

**Hap'tic.** Relating to touch; tactile.

**Haptins'** (*hapto*, to fasten to, to seize). Receptors of various kinds, which have been cast off and are free in the body fluids; an antitoxin is a haptin.

**Haptodyspho'ria** (*hapto*, to seize, *dysphoros*, difficult to bear). Painful or sensitive to the touch.

**Hap'togen** or **Haptog'enous mem'brane** (*hapto*, to attach, *gennao*, to engender). Pellicle forming around fatty matter when albumin is brought in contact with it.

**Hap'tophile.** Term applied to the side chains of the cell protoplasm which have an affinity for the haptaphore groups of the toxin molecule.

**Hap'tophore** (*hapto*, to seize, *phero*, to bear). A term applied to the atom groups of the toxic molecule which unite with the receptors, thus neutralizing the toxin by antitoxin or chaining it to susceptible cells of the organism. These groups are stable and are present in toxoids as well as in toxins. (See *Side-chain theory*; under *Chain*, and cut under *Hæmolysin*.)

**Haptoph'orous.** Relating to haptophore atom groups.

**Haptot'ic** (*hapto*, to touch). Relating to the phenomena of touch.

**Ha'ra ke'ke.** Phormium tenax; native flax of New Zealand; root is anthelmintic and cathartic; the gum is used in diarrhœa and as a dressing to wounds and abrasions.

**Hard.** That which offers much resistance. In anatomy, the hard parts are those composing the osseous basis of the body, the skeleton. **H. pal'ate,** anterior or bony part of septum between cavity of mouth and nasal fossæ.

**Hard'ening.** Induration; sclerosis. Rendering anatomical and pathological specimens firm, so that they can be cut into sections.

**Harde'rian gland.** Rudimentary glands in inner canthus of the eye, resembling the lacrymal gland.

**Hard'hack.** Spiræa tomentosa.

**Har'dy-Béhier's** (ba-e-ays') **symp'tom.** Aphonia, an early indication of pulmonary gangrene.

**Hare'bell.** Campanula rotundifolia; emetic and expectorant.

**Harelip'.** Fissure or perpendicular division of one or both lips; so called because the upper lip of the hare is thus divided. It is generally congenital, at other times accidental, or produced by a wound the edges of which have not been brought into proper contact. It is simple when there is but one division; double, when there are two; complicated, when there is also a division or cleft of the superior maxillary bone and of the palate—cleft, split, or fissured palate, wolf's jaw—or a projection of the teeth into the separation of the lip. In the operation for harelip there are two indications to be fulfilled: first, to pare with the knife or scissors the edges of the cleft, and afterward preserve them in contact in order to cause adhesion. Staphylorrhaphy, or operation for closure of the palate, may also be required. **H. su'ture,** figure-of-8 suture applied over and around a pin which has been passed through the freshened edges of the harelip.

**Hare's ear.** Bupleurum rotundifolium. **H.'s eye,** lagophthalmia.

**Har'lequin fœ'tus.** Fœtus born with peculiar skin of keratoma diffusum or congenital ichthyosis.

**Har'ley's disease'.** Paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria.

**Harmaline'.** $C_{13}H_{14}N_2O$. Alkaloid obtained from seeds of Peganum harmala or wild rue; stimulant and anthelmintic.

**Har'mel.** Rue. Peganum harmala.

**Harmine'.** Alkaloid from Peganum harmala.

**Har'mony** or **Harmo'nia.** Suture by harmony, or simply harmony, false or superficial suture. Immovable articulation, in which the depressions and eminences presented by the bony surfaces are but slightly marked, appearing as if the junction of the bones took place by simple apposition of their surfaces; as in the union of the superior maxillary bones with each other. See *Articulation*.

**Harpal'yce al'ba.** Prenanthes alba.

**Harpoon'.** Instrument for removing a particle of tissue for microscopic examination.

**Har'rison's groove.** Depression sometimes noticed above the anterior insertion of the diaphragm in chronic dyspnœa.

**Har'tigan's fora'men.** A foramen passing through the base of the transverse processes of the vertebræ in children.

**Hart'mann's fos'sa.** A peritoneal fossa between the mesentericoparietal fold and the mesentery of the vermiform appendix.

**Harts'horn.** Cornu cervi; liquor ammoniæ. **H. and oil,** linimentum ammoniæ. **Red h.,** spiritus lavandulæ compositus. **Salt of h.,** see *Ammonii carbonas*.

**Hart's thorn.** Rhamnus catharticus. **H.'s tongue,** Asplenium scolopendrium. **H.'s truf'fles,** Elaphomyces granulatus.

**Hart'wort of Marseilles'.** Seseli tortuosum.

**Har'vest bug.** Leptus irritans. **H. mite,** h. bug.

**Har'vester's kerati'tis.** A form of keratitis observed among reapers.

**Ha'ser's form'ula.** See *Trapp's formula*.

**Hasha'bi.** Kordofan gum, finest commercial variety of gum arabic.

**Hash'eesh, Hasch'isch, Hash'ish,** or **Hash'isha.** Dried leaves and stalks of Cannabis sativa with dried fruits.

**Has'ner's valve.** Crescentic fold of mucous membrane at lower aperture of nasal duct.

**Has'sall's bod'ies** or **cor'puscles.** Striated granular corpuscles in interior of thymus gland.

**Has'tula re'gis.** Asphodelus ramosus.

**Hatch** or **Hatch'ing.** Issuing from the egg, as with the oviparous animal after incubation.

**Hat'ters' consump'tion.** Pulmonary disease, caused by inhalation of particles of fur, dust, etc., in making hats, or of the chemicals, such as mercury, arsenic, or nitrogen tetroxide, employed.

**Haunch.** Region of the trunk formed by the lateral parts of the pelvis and the hip-joint, including the soft parts. In women, on account of the greater width of the pelvis, the haunches are more prominent than in men. **H. bone,** ilium.

**Haustel'late** (*haurio*, to drink up). Epithet for the structure of the mouth, as in insects, for drinking or pumping up liquids.

**Haus'tra co'li** (*haustrum*, a bucket). Saccules of the colon.

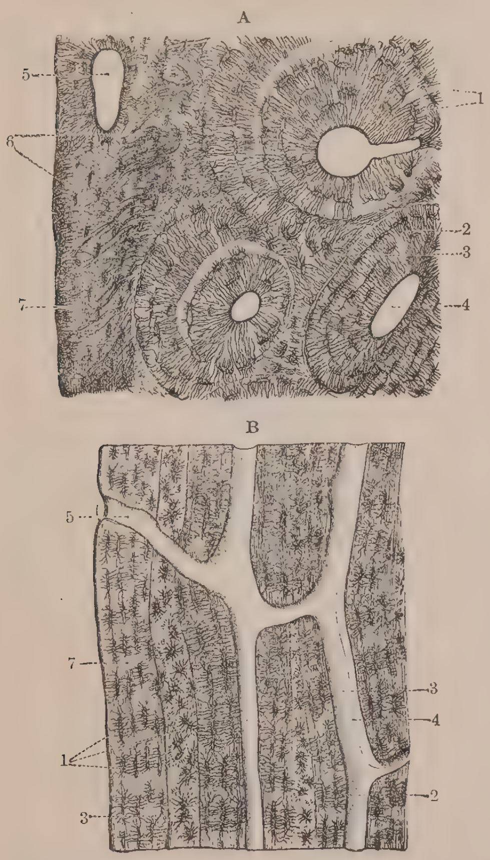
**Haus'tus** (*haurio*, to drink). Draught. Liquid medicine, which can be taken at a draught. **H. ni'ger** (black draught), infusum sennæ.

**Haut mal,** o mal (Fr.). Epileptic attack.

**Haüy's** (ah-weez') **bar.** Metallic bar which produces astatic condition of a galvanometer-needle.

**Haver'sian canals'** (after Dr. Clopton Havers). Nutritive canals of bones; minute openings through which the nutrient vessels pass to the interior of bones. **H. cancel'li,** h. spaces. **H. fringes,** vascular duplications of articular synovial membranes.

**H. glands,** h. fringes. **H. lamel′læ,** lamellæ around the canals of Havers. **H. spaces** cavities in spongy substance of bones. **H. sys′tem,** whole apparatus named from Havers, including cancelli, canals, lamellæ, and spaces.



Haversian system: A, cross section; B, longitudinal section of a long bone. 1, 1, bone corpuscles; 2, 2, Haversian lamellar system; 3, 3, 3, intermediary lamellar system; 4, 4, Haversian canal; 5, 5, Volkmann's canal; 6, Sharpey's fibres; 7, 7, circumferential lamellæ.

**Haw.** Avena sativa. **Black h.,** Virburnum prunifolium.

**Hawk′ing.** Effort to clear the throat by forced expiratory effort.

**Hawk′nut.** Bunium bulbocastanum.

**Hawk′weed.** Hieracium venosum.

**Haw′thorn.** Mespilus oxyacantha.

**Hay asth′ma.** Hay fever. **H. bacil′lus,** Bacillus subtilis obtained from infusion of hay. **Cam′el's h.,** Juncus odoratus. **H. fe′ver,** autumnal catarrh, summer catarrh, coryza vasomotoria periodica; a nasal and conjunctival catarrh, with sneezing, photophobia, headache, cough, and in the later stages asthma, occurring periodically in the late summer, often on the same day each year; it is believed by some to be due to irritation by the pollen of the ragweed; others regard it as a pure neurosis. Of the same nature, but appearing earlier in the season, is the so-called June cold or rose cold. The affection disappears spontaneously at the expiration of a certain period, usually from four to eight weeks. Certain regions are exempt from the affection, and sufferers may obtain relief by sojourning in such localities during their period of liability.

**Hay′craft's test.** Some perfectly fresh urine, or that which has been preserved from decomposition by the addition of cyanide of mercury, is poured into a glass, and a small quantity of powdered sulphur is very carefully deposited on the surface. If the urine contains bile a certain amount of the sulphur will fall to the bottom within five minutes. Detects bilirubin or biliary salts in a solution of 1: 50,000.

**Hay′em's achro′macytes.** Shadow corpuscles. **H.'s cor′puscles,** blood plaques. **H.'s disease′,** apoplectiform myelitis. **H.'s flu′id,** watery solution of sodium chloride, sodium sulphate, and mercuric chloride, employed in microscopic investigations of the blood. **H.'s hæ′matoblast,** blood plaques. **H.'s pseudobacil′li,** minute, oscillating, rod-shaped bodies occasionally seen in the blood, the result of fragmentation of the corpuscles.

**Hay′garth's nodes.** Articular nodosities in arthritis deformans.

**Hay′riff.** Galium aparine.

**Ha′zel, beaked** or **crooked.** Corylus rostrata. **Crot′tle's h.,** Lichen pulmonarius. **H. nut** (snapping), Hamamelis virginiana. **H. nut tree,** Corylus avellana. **H. rag,** Lichen pulmonarius. **Witch-h.,** Hamamelis virginiana, Sorbus aucuparia.

**Hazelin′.** Distilled product in which are combined active principles of Hamamelis virginiana.

**Ha′zelra** or **Ha′zelraw.** Lichen pulmonarius.

**Head.** The head forms the upper extremity of the body, and consists of the cranium and face. The first, comprising the superior and posterior part, has the encephalon in its cavity; the latter forms only the anterior part, and serves as a receptacle for the greater part of the organs of sense. Rounded end of a bone or organ, as h. of epididymis, h. of femur, h. of radius, h. of ulna, etc. **Big h.,** osteoporosis of maxillary bones of horses. **Black h.,** comedo; acne punctata. **H. kid′ney,** pronephros. **H. louse,** Pediculus capitis. **H. of mus′cle,** extremity of muscle at its origin. **H. of pan′creas,** duodenal extremity of that organ, *caput pancreatis*. **H. of pe′nis,** glans penis. **H. scald,** eczema, pityriasis, or seborrhœa of the scalp. **H. swell,** actinomycosis.

**Head′ache.** Pain in the head; cephalalgia. Papaver rhœas, Cardamine pratensis. **Anæ′mic h.,** h. due to local or general anæmia. **Bil′ious h.,** migraine. **Blind h.,** migraine. **Conges′tive h.,** h. due to local or general hyperæmia. **Hyperæ′mic h.,** congestive h. **Intermit′tent h.,** cephalalgia periodica. **Organ′ic h.,** h. due to structural changes in the brain or its membranes. **Pyrex′ial h.,** h. due to some form of fever. **Re′flex h.,** h. due to affections of other organs, such as the stomach. **Sick h.,** migraine. **Symptomat′ic h.,** reflex h. **Tox′ic h.,** h. due to some systemic poison.

**Head-breeze.** Static electrization of the head with a head-plate.

**Head-drop.** Endemic disease of Japan, attended with heaviness of the head, slow speech, muscular debility, or partial paralysis.

**Head-first la′bor.** Presentation of the head in labor.

**Head-fold.** Duplication or fold of the blastoderm under the upper extremity of the embryo.

**Head-gut.** Cavity in the raised cephalic extremity of the fœtus.

**Head-last la′bor.** Presentation of the fœtus in such a position that the head emerges last.

**Head-lock′ing.** Locking together of chins of twins, in labor, when presenting in opposite directions.

**Head-mold.** Cranium. **H.-m. shot,** condition of the skull in which the bones ride, or are *shot*, over each other at the sutures.

**Head-piece.** Upper enlarged extremity of a rod of Corti.

**Head-plate.** Part of middle germ-layer constituting head of the embryo. Top of inner rod of Corti prolonged.

**Head′y.** Affecting the head; that which affects the head and inebriates readily, as alcoholic drinks.

**Heal.** To cure or make healthy.

**Heal′all.** Collinsonia canadensis, Prunella vulgaris, Scrophularia nodosa, Valeriana officinalis.

**Heal′ing.** Curative; see *Intention*. **H. art,** medicine. **H. blade,** Sempervivum tectorum, Plantago major. **H. piece,** see *Touch, royal*.

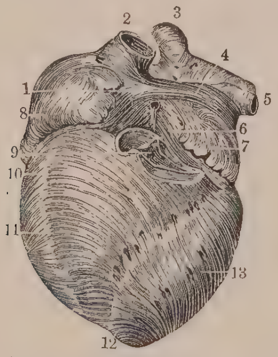
**Health.** Condition in which all the functions are performed with regularity and harmony. **H. line,** line of junction between the mucous membrane of the cheek and lips and that of the gum.

**Health′ful.** Promoting health.

**Health′y.** Salutary; not diseased. **H. pus,** laudable pus; see *Pus*.

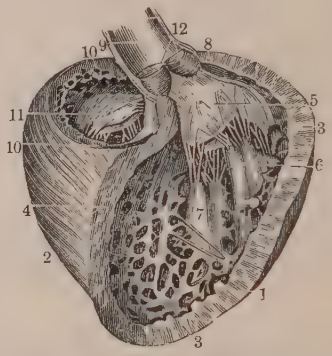
**Hear′ing.** Sense of perception and appreciation of sound. **Abnor′mal h.,** hyperacusis; paracusis; diplacusis. **H. dist′ance,** distance from the ear at which a sound begins to be heard. **Doub′le h.,** diplacusis. **Monau′ral** or **uniau′ral h.,** appreciation of sound by one ear only. **Mor′bid h.,** paracusis. **Perverse′ h.,** paracusis perversa.

**Heart.** See *Cardiac*. Azygous muscle, of an irregularly pyramidal shape, situated obliquely and a little to the left side in the chest; resting on the diaphragm by one of its surfaces; suspended by its base from the great vessels; free and movable in the rest of its extent, and surrounded by the pericardium. The right side of the body of the heart is thin and sharp, the left is thick and round. It is hollow within, and contains four cavities, two of which, with thinner and less fleshy walls, receive the blood from the lungs and the rest of the body, and pour it into two others with thick and very fleshy parietes, which send it to the lungs and to every part of the body. Of these cavities, the former are called *auricles*, the latter *ventricles*. The right auricle and right ventricle form the *pulmonic* or *right* or *anterior heart;* the left auricle and ventricle, the *systemic, corporeal, left,* or *aortic heart*. In the adult these are totally distinct from each other, being separated by a partition, the septum cordis. Into the right auricle the venæ cavæ, superior and inferior, and the coronary vein open. The pulmonary artery arises from the right ventricle (see *Conus arteriosus*); the four pulmonary veins open into the left auricle, and the aorta arises from the left ventricle.



Anterior view of external muscular layers of heart, after removal of its serous coat. 1, right auricle; 2, descending vena cava; 3, right anterior pulmonary vein; 4, horizontal band of fibres passing across base of auricles; 5, left anterior pulmonary vein; 6, muscular fibres between the auricles; 7, fringed or ring-shaped band of fibres at extremity of left auricle; 8, muscular fibres at base of right auricle; 9, section of pulmonary artery, showing semilunar valves; 10, 11, anterior ventricular muscular fibres; 12, 13, continuation on to left ventricle.

The mean weight of the adult heart is, according to Bouillaud, from eight to nine ounces. The heart is covered externally by a very thin, membranous reflection from the *pericardium*. The muscular structure of the heart is much thicker in the parietes of the ventricles than in those of the auricles. Its cavities are lined by a very delicate membrane, the *endocardium*, continuous with the inner membrane of the arteries as regards the left cavities, and with that of the veins as regards the right. Its arteries, the coronary, arise from the commencement of the aorta. Its nerves proceed chiefly from the pneumogastric and the cervical ganglions of the great sympathetic. The heart is the great agent of the circulation; by its contraction the blood is sent over every part of the body.



Three-quarter view of left ventricle after removal of its anterior parietes. 1, outer side of left ventricle; 2, outer side of right ventricle; 3, thickness of left ventricular wall; 4, thickness of a section near side of right ventricle; 5, mitral valve; 6, 7, two of the columnæ carneæ with their chordeæ tendineæ as attached to the valve; 8, thickness of ventricular parietes at origin of aorta; 9, cavity of aorta; 10, 10, section of superior surface of right auricle, showing ostium venosum and tricuspid valve from above; 11, tricuspid valve; 12, semilunar valves of aorta.

When the ear is applied to the chest a dull, lengthened sound is heard, synchronous with the arterial pulse. This is instantly succeeded by a sharp, quick sound, like that of the valve of a bellows or the lapping of a dog, and this is followed by a period of repose. Different views are entertained as to the causes of these sounds of the heart, which are evidently produced by contraction of the ventricles and consequent tension of the auriculoventricular valves by reflux of blood against the semilunar valves, etc. The word *lubb-dup* conveys a notion of the two sounds. The *beating* or *impulse of the heart, heart stroke, apex beat,* against the parietes of the chest, is mainly caused by the systole of the heart tending to project it forward.

The valves of the heart are situated as follows: Aortic, opposite the third intercostal space on the left side, close to the sternum; pulmonary, opposite the junction of the third rib with the sternum; mitral, opposite the third intercostal space, an inch to the left of the sternum; aortic, behind the middle of the sternum at the level of the fourth rib.

The following table exhibits the different actions of the heart and their coincidence with its sounds and impulse. It presumes that the period from the commencement of one pulsation to that of another is divided into eight parts; and if the case of a person whose pulse beats sixty times in a minute be taken, each part will represent the eighth of a second.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Last part of the pause . . | 1 . . | Auricles contracting; ventricles distended. |
| First sound and impulse. | 4 . . | Ventricles contracting; auricles dilating. |
| Second sound . . . . . . . | 2 . . | Ventricles dilating; auricles dilating. |
| Pause . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1 . . | Ventricles dilating; auricles distended. |

The duration of systole and diastole may be thus tabulated from various authorities:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Systole of ventricles . | 0.314 (0.301–0.327) | second | (Donders). |
| | 0.307-0.311 | " | (Landois). |
| | 0.309–0.346 | " | (Marey). |
| Diastole of ventricles . . . . | 0.58 | " | (Landois) [74.2 heart-beats]. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pause | 0.4 | second (Landois). |
| Systole of auricles | 0.17 | " (Landois) [60 pulse-beats per minute]. |
| | about 0.1 | second (Marey). |
| Diastole of auricles | about 0.4–0.5 | |
| Duration of beat of heart | 0.809 | second [74.2 heart-beats per minute]. |

**Heart, at′rophy of.** A condition of the heart in which there is diminution in the thickness of the parietes of the whole organ. **Black h.,** Vaccinium myrtillus. **Bleed′ing h.,** Cheiranthus cheiri. **H.-bone,** a piece of fibrocartilage, when ossified, behind the aortic orifice and between the two auriculoventricular openings. **Bran′chial h.,** heart, as in fishes, in which aëration of the blood takes place in the gills in the absence of pulmonary structures. **H. bron′chus,** accessory bronchus passing from the right bronchus mesially and dorsally, into the inferior lobe of the right lung. **H. clot,** a coagulum of blood in one of the cavities of the heart; it may be formed before death, then called ante-mortem clot; or after death, post-mortem clot. **Dicœ′lious h.,** heart having two cavities, an auricle and a ventricle. **Dilata′tion of the h.,** see *Aneurysm.* **Displace′ment of the h.,** see *Ectopia cordis* and *Cardiocele.* **Fat′ty h.,** steatosis cordis. **Fat′ty degenera′tion of the h.,** steatosis cordis, see *Degeneration.* **Fi′broid degenera′tion of the h.,** see *Degeneration.* **Fe′tal h.,** see *Fœtus* and *Fetal circulation.* **Hyper′trophy of the h.,** supernutrition of the muscular walls of the heart, which are thicker than usual, the cavities being generally diminished. The pulse is generally strong, full, and hard. *Concentric* hypertrophy of the heart is when the walls augment at the expense of the cavities. *Eccentric hypertrophy* is known as hypertrophy with dilatation, or active aneurysm of the heart. Pulsations can be seen and felt over a larger space, and the apex is more to the left and lower down than natural. The impulse is less steady, but at times more violent, than that accompanying simple hypertrophy; the pulse is strong, full, and vibratory; the shock of the heart's action is often transmitted to the whole person and to the bed on which the patient is lying. **Im′pulse of the h.,** see *Heart.* **Ir′ritable h.,** condition of the heart noticed especially in soldiers in actual service, and characterized by palpitation, cardiac pain, rapid pulse, shortness of breath, sometimes headache, dizziness, etc. **Left h.,** the systemic heart; the auricle and ventricle which propel aërated blood, the auricle receiving it from the lungs and the ventricle propelling it into the general system. **Lux′us h.,** hypertrophy and dilatation of the left ventricle. **Lymph** or **lymphat′ic h.,** one of the muscular sacs in reptiles connected with lymphatics at their point of entrance into the veins. **Mil′itary h.,** heart strain caused by overexercise and exposure of troops on the march or in a campaign. **H. mur′murs** are produced by the blood passing over the roughened endocardium, or through constricted heart orifices, or by valvular insufficiency, allowing the blood to regurgitate. **Neural′gia of the h.,** angina pectoris. **Pul′monary h.,** right side or cavities of the heart. **Right h.,** the pulmonary heart, the auricle and ventricle which propel venous blood, the right auricle receiving it from the systemic veins, and the right ventricle propelling it into the lungs. **Rup′ture of the h.,** laceration of the heart, see *Cardiorrhexis.* **Sol′diers' h.,** military heart. **H.-sounds,** see *Heart.* **Spasm of the h.,** palpitation; angina pectoris. **H. stroke,** see *Heart.* **System′ic h.,** left side or cavities of the heart. **Tobac′co h.,** irritable condition of the heart from the abuse of tobacco. **Tricœ′lious** or **tripar′tite h.,** heart with three cavities, two auricles, and a ventricle. **H.-valves,** see *Heart.*

**Heart′burn.** Cardialgia.

**Heart's ease.** Polygonum persicaria, Viola tricolor, Cheiranthus cheiri.

**Heart′scald.** Cardialgia.

**Heart′seed.** Cardiospermum halicacabum.

**Heart′wort.** Laserpitium album.

**Heat.** Material cause producing sensation, or the particular sensation itself, produced by a body of an elevated temperature on our organs, especially on the organs of touch. The name caloric is given to the principle, whatever its nature, which is the cause of heat. When we touch a body of a temperature superior to our own, a portion of caloric passes from the body to the hand, and produces the sensation of heat. If, on the contrary, we touch a body of a temperature inferior to our own, we communicate a portion of our caloric to it, and experience the sensation of cold. The terms *calory* and *unit of heat* or *thermal unit* have been given to the quantity of heat required to raise a kilogramme of water one degree centigrade. The chief instrument used in medicine for measuring heat is the thermometer. Of this three kinds are employed: that of Fahrenheit, of Réaumur, and of Celsius, or the centigrade. See *Thermometer.*

The normal temperature of the body may be regarded as on an average from 98° to 100° F. Blood of the right side of the heart is slightly hotter than that of the left; the highest temperature observed is where the suprahepatic veins empty their blood into the vena cava ascendens.

The human body can bear a high degree of heat diffused in the atmosphere. There are cases on record in which air of 400° F. and upward has been breathed with impunity for a short time. It can likewise withstand very severe cold. In the Arctic regions the thermometer falls as low as —70° F., and Sir George Simpson affirms that it has fallen in Siberia to —83° F., or 115° below the freezing point.

Excessive heat disposes the body to gastric and intestinal diseases, and particularly to inflammation and enlargement of the liver; hence the frequency of such affections within the torrid zone. Heat is often used therapeutically: the actual cautery, at a white heat, disorganizes the parts to which it is applied; a lesser degree occasions violent inflammation. Heat higher than that of the human body is excitant; of a lower degree, sedative. Excessive cold acts as a powerful sedative, inducing sleep, the tendency to which, after long exposure, becomes irresistible. Many topical applications, as cataplasms, act wholly by virtue of their warmth and moisture.

Heat also denotes the rut of animals, periodical sexual desire experienced by them. Œstruation. **Ac′rid h.,** see *Acrid.* **An′imal h.,** see *Animal heat.* **H. ap′oplexy** or **asphyx′ia,** see *Sunstroke.* **Atom′ic h.,** quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of an atom 1° C. **H. cen′tres,** these are thermogenic, thermolytic, and thermo-inhibitory; see *Centre.* **Inter′nal h.,** increased body temperature which can be measured by the thermometer in the rectum, but is not appreciable to the touch. **La′tent h.,** heat required to change the form of a substance (as ice to water or water to steam) without increasing its temperature. **Prick′ly h.,** lichen tropicus. **Specif′ic h.,** quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of a given quantity of a substance a given number of degrees. **H.-stroke,** prostration by intense heat; see *Sunstroke.* **U′nit of h.,** see *Heat.* **Vi′tal h.,** see *Animal heat.*

**Heath** or **Heath′er.** Erica vulgaris.

**Heat′stroke.** Sunstroke.

**Heaves.** Broken wind; asthmatic condition of horses.

**Heav′iness.** Somnolency.

**Hea′ving.** Vomiturition, or effort at vomiting. Swelling movement of the chest.

**Heav′y.** Having sensation of weight or heaviness; pregnant. **H. spar,** sulphate of barium.

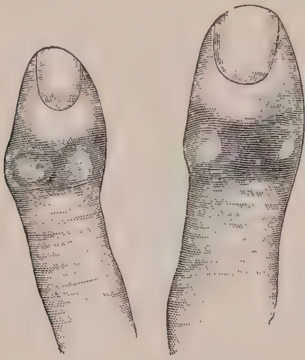
**Hebdom′adal cy′cle.** Period of seven days or years, which, according to some, controls the phenomena of animal life. **H. fe′ver,** malarial fever with paroxysms occurring once a week.

**Hebdomada′ria.** Hebdomadal or septan fever.

**He′be.** Goddess of puberty; first hair on the pubes; pubic region; puberty.

**Hebephre'nia** (*hebe*, puberty, *phren*, mind). Insanity of age of puberty.

**Heb'erden's disease'.** Rheumatic condition of the fingers, accompanied with nodules or small lumps near their extremities; it occurs in the aged and is not necessarily associated with gout or rheumatism. Also angina pectoris. **H.'s nodes**, the nodules on the fingers characteristic of H.'s disease.


Heberden's disease, showing Heberden's nodes and the terminal phalangeal deflection.

**Heb'erden-Ros'enbach nodes.** Heberden's nodes.

**Hebe'ter** or **Hebe'tes.** Adolescence.

**Hebet'ic** (*hebe*, puberty). Relating to puberty.

**Heb'etude.** Dulness of intellect; moderate stupor.

**Hebetu'do** (hebetude) **an'imi** (*hebes*, dull). Imbecility; dulness of intellect. **H. au'ris**, dulness of hearing. **H. den'tium**, great sensibility of the teeth, especially to acid food. **H. men'tis**, dulness of intellect. **H. vi'sûs**, dulness of vision; amblyopia; asthenopia; caligo.

**Hebraden'dron cambogioi'des.** See *Cambogia*.

**He'bra's disease'.** Polymorphous erythema. **H.'s erythe'ma**, polymorphous erythema. **H.'s pityri'asis**, chronic pityriasis rubra. **H.'s pruri'go**, true idiopathic prurigo.

**Hecato'nia palus'tris.** Ranunculus sceleratus.

**Hecatophyl'la.** Rosa centifolia.

**Hec'tic** (*hektikos*, habitual). Relating to the constitution or to a habit; habitual. **H. fe'ver**, slow, continued, or remittent fever, generally accompanying the end of organic affections, and esteemed idiopathic, although probably always symptomatic. It is the fever of irritation and debility, with progressive emaciation, frequent pulse, hot skin, especially of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, and toward the end colliquative sweats and diarrhœa. Being symptomatic, it can be removed only by getting rid of the original affection, which is often impossible. **H. flush**, redness of the cheeks signaling the presence of hectic fever.

**Hec'togramme** (*hekaton*, hundred). Measure of 100 grammes—*i. e.*, 3 ounces 1 drachm and 44 grains, Troy.

**Hec'tolitre.** Measure containing 100 litres or 26.42 gallons.

**Hec'tometre.** Measure of 100 metres, or 109 yards 1 foot 1 inch.

**Hedeo'ma** or **H. pulegioi'des.** Pennyroyal, tick-weed, stinking balm, squaw-mint, ord. *Labiatæ*. The official (Ph. U. S.) name for the leaves and tops of H. pulegioides, or pennyroyal; dose, ℥ss–iv (2.0–16.0) in infusion. Indigenous plant with widely diffusing perfume, employed in the same cases as the mints and the English pennyroyal; in popular practice emmenagogue and a remedy for colds. *Oleum hedeomæ* (Ph. U. S.), oil of hedeoma or of pennyroyal, is used as a stimulating carminative; dropped on sugar; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32).

**Hed'era arbo'rea.** H. helix, ord. *Araliaceæ*. Taste of ivy leaves is bitter, styptic, and nauseous. They have been used as an application to running sores and to keep issues open, also to burns. Berries were supposed by the ancients to have an emetic and purgative quality, and a watery extract was made from them. From the stalk of the tree a resinous juice exudes, in warm climates, called *gummi hederæ*, ivy gum, possessed of tonic and astringent properties. **H. quinquefo'lia**, Ampelopsis quinquefolia. **H. terres'tris**, Glechoma hederacea.

**Hede'ria.** Ivy gum.

**Hederine'.** Alkaloid from seeds of Hedera helix.

**Heder'ula.** Glechoma hederacea.

**Hedge gar'lic.** Alliaria. **H. hys'sop** gratiola. **H. mus'tard**, alliaria; Sisymbrium officinale. **H. net'tle**, Stachys palustris.

**Hedge'hog crys'tals.** Wedged-shaped sharp crystals of uric acid.

**Hed'rocele** (*hedra*, anus, *kele*, tumor). Proctocele; ischiatic or rectal hernia.

**Hedrosyr'inx** (*hedra*, anus, *syrinx*, pipe or fistula). Anal fistula.

**Hedwig'ia balsamif'era.** Tree of W. Indies and Mexico, ord. *Burceraceæ*. Extract of bark of the root contains a resin and an alkaloid, resembling in action curare. The resinous extract is used like copaiba; bark is antiperiodic.

**Hedyos'mum arbores'cens.** Grows in Jamaica; stomachic and antispasmodic. **H. bonplandian'um**, shrub used as a febrifuge in Brazil. **H. nu'tans**, mountain cigar-bush, has similar properties.

**Hedyo'tis america'na.** Mexican plant having astringent root. **H. auricula'ria**, E. Indian species; employed in deafness, and its leaves as emollient dressing. **H. umbella'ta**, Indian madder; leaves are expectorant; employed in asthma and phthisis.

**Hedypho'nia** (*hedys*, sweet, *phone*, voice). Sweetness of voice.

**Hedyp'nois tarax'acum.** Leontodon taraxacum.

**Hedys'arum alha'gi.** Alhagi camelorum; grows in Persia, and supplies alhagi manna. **H. alpi'num**, species used in Asia in dysentery and hæmatemesis.

**Heel.** The posterior extremity of the foot. **H. bone**, calcaneum. **H. string**, tendo Achillis.

**Heel'string.** Tendo Achillis.

**He'gar's opera'tion.** Battey's operation. **H.'s sign of preg'nancy**, detection through the rectum of softness or compressibility of the lower part of the womb, due to thinning of that part of the organ immediately above the cervix.

**Hei'denhain's cres'cents** or **dem'ilunes.** Crescentic masses of small cells contiguous to acini of sublingual gland in the cat and dog. **H.'s rods** or **stri'æ**, cylindrical bodies forming large part of the epithelium of convoluted tubules of the kidney.

**Height.** Stature. Crisis; period of greatest development, as of fevers.

**Hei'mia salicylifo'lia** or **syphilit'ica.** Decoction of leaves of this plant of Mexico and parts of South America is sudorific and antisyphilitic; alcoholic extract is styptic.

**Heim-Kreys'sig's sign.** Noticed in cases of adherent pericardium, there being at each systolic contraction of the heart retraction of the region over the stomach and the vicinity.

**Hein'eke-Mik'ulicz opera'tion.** Pyloroplasty.

**Hei'ne's in'fantile paral'ysis.** Spastic paralysis of the spine in very young children.

**Heis'ter's divertic'ulum.** Sinus of the jugular vein. **H.'s valve**, spiral duplication of the mucous membrane in the duct of the gall-bladder.

**Helco-** (*helkos*, ulcer). In composition, ulcer.

**Helcocace**, hel-kok'a-se (*helkos*, ulcer, *kakos*, badness). Malignant ulcer.

**Hel'coid** (*helkos*, ulcer, *eidos*, resemblance). Like an ulcer.

**Helcol'ogy.** Doctrine of or treatise on ulcers.

**Helco'ma.** Ulcer. **H. yemen'se**, Yemen sore or ulcer.

**Helcome'nia.** Vicarious menstruation from an ulcer.

**Helcophthal'mia.** Ophthalmia with ulceration.

**Hel′coplasty** (*helkos*, ulcer, *plasso*, to form). Operation of grafting skin on an ulcer when the destruction is too great to permit of a healing process.

**Helcopoie′sis** (*helkos*, ulcer, *poiesis*, making). Formation of ulcer.

**Helco′sis.** Ulceration. **H. cer′ebri,** ulceration and suppuration of the brain-substance. **H. laryn′gis,** laryngeal phthisis. **H. pulmona′lis,** phthisis pulmonalis. **H. rena′lis,** ulceration of the kidney. **H. u′teri,** ulceration of the uterus. **H. vesi′cæ,** ulceration of the bladder.

**Hel′cosol.** Bismuth pyrogallate.

**Helcostaphylo′ma.** Staphyloma with ulceration.

**Helcot′ic.** Relating to or affected with ulceration.

**Helcyd′rion** or **Helcyd′rium.** Small ulcer; superficial ulceration of the cornea.

**Helcyster,** hel-sis′ter (*helko*, to draw). Iron hook or crotchet for extracting the fœtus; crotchet.

**Helenin′.** Yellow, crystalline principle, $C_6H_8O$, from Inula helenium; demulcent, antiseptic, and germicide; used internally in diphtheria, tuberculosis, bronchitis, pneumonia, etc.; externally, in almond oil, in diphtheria; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ (0.01).

**Hele′nium.** Inula helenium. **H. autumna′le,** false sunflower, sneeze-wort, sneeze-weed, swamp sunflower, yellow star, ox-eye; ord. *Compositæ.* Indigenous herb with large, golden-yellow compound flowers; all parts are bitter and acrid, and in powder are powerful sternutatories. Several other varieties are described. **H. tenuifo′lium** is known for its peculiar deleterious effects on the nervous system, of the lower animals especially.

**Helexin′.** $C_{32}H_{54}O_{11}$. Glucoside from Hedera helix.

**Helianthel′la.** Root of H. tenuifolia; expectorant and antispasmodic.

**Helian′themum canaden′se.** Frostwort, frostweed, frostplant, mockrose, ord. *Cistaceæ.* An herbaceous plant, having large yellow flowers, growing in all parts of the United States, prescribed in scrofula and as a diuretic, as a wash in skin diseases, gargle in scarlet fever, etc. **H. corymbo′sum,** rockrose, indigenous, is used in the same cases. **H. vulga′re,** European plant having similar properties.

**Helianthin′.** Methyl orange.

**Helian′thus an′nuus.** Sunflower, ord. *Compositæ.* From its seeds a bland oil is obtained. **H. tubero′sus,** Jerusalem artichoke; Brazilian plant, used as an article of food.

**Hel′ical.** Relating to the helix.

**Helica′lis ma′jor.** Helicis major. **H. mi′nor,** helicis minor.

**Helich′rysum arena′rium.** Common yellow everlasting. Flowers of this European plant have been used in constipation, diarrhœa, dysentery, and worms. **H. nudifo′lium,** Caffir tea; S. African plant, demulcent, and in the form of infusion recommended in catarrh, phthisis, and other pulmonary affections. **H. auricula′tum** and **H. serphyllifo′lium,** Hottentots' tea, have similar virtues.

**Helicin′.** $C_{13}H_{16}O_7$. Principle resulting from oxidation of salicin by nitric acid.

**Hel′icine** (*helix*, tendril of the vine). Resembling the spiral tendril of a vine, or a helix. **H. ar′teries,** short vessels given off from the larger branches as well as from the finest twigs of the artery of the penis.

**Hel′icis ma′jor.** A muscle of the ear originating from the anterior acute part of the helix, upon which it ascends to be inserted into the helix. **H. mi′nor** originates from the under and forepart of the helix, and is inserted into the helix near the fissure in the cartilage opposite the concha.

**Helicobacte′rium aërog′enes** (Miller). Bacillus aërogenes. **H. kleb′sii** (Escherich), a microorganism found in the intestinal contents of guinea-pigs.

**Hel′icoid** (*helix + eidos*, resemblance). Helicine.

**Helicoidin′.** $C_{26}H_{34}O_{14}$. Substance derived, with helicin, from the action of nitric acid on salicin.

**Helicom′onas** (*helix*, spiral, *monas*, monad). Name given by Klebs to a supposed microorganism of syphilis.

**Hel′icopod** (*helix*, spiral, *pous*, foot). Term applied to a gait in which the feet describe segments of circles.

**Helicotre′ma** (*helix + trema*, foramen). Hiatus of Scarpa; the hole by which the two scalæ of the cochlea communicate at the apex.

**Helic′teres corylifo′lia** or **iso′ra.** E. Indian plant; fruit is used in diarrhœa, gout, and rheumatism; juice of root in affections of the stomach; leaves are used in constipation.

**Heliencephali′tis** (*helios*, sun + *encephalitis*). Inflammation of the brain due to insolation.

**Helig′mus** (*helisso*, to turn round). Convolution. Prominence of helix.

**Heliomyeli′tis** (*helios*, sun, *myelos*, marrow). Myelitis due to insolation.

**Helion′osus** (*helios*, sun, *nosos*, disease). Insolation.

**Heliopho′bia** (*helios*, sun, *phobos*, fear). Dread of sunlight; photophobia.

**Heliopsydra′cium** (*helios*, sun). Pustule from exposure to the sun.

**Heliosciad′ium nodiflo′rum** (*helios*, sun, *skiadion*, parasol). Sium.

**Helio′sis.** Insolation. Sun-bath.

**He′liostat** (*helios*, sun, *histemi*, to stand). Mirror turning so as to reflect the sun's rays constantly, used in photomicrography.

**Heliother′apy** (*helios*, sun, *therapeuo*, to cure). Sun-cure; cure of disease by exposure to the light of the sun.

**He′liotrope** (*helios*, sun, *trepo*, to turn). Heliotropium europæum.

**Heliotropin′.** Bitter principle from Heliotropium europæum; piperonal.

**Heliotro′pion.** Cichorium intybus.

**Heliot′ropism.** The phenomenon observed in growing plants of turning toward or away from the light.

**Heliotro′pium canes′cens, erec′tum,** or **europæ′um.** Heliotrope, ord. *Boraginaceæ;* plant formerly considered aperient and capable of destroying cutaneous excrescences, etc. **H. his′pidum** or **in′dicum,** E. India plant naturalized in the U. States; has similar virtues. **H. supi′num,** H. europæum.

**He′lium.** A monatomic gas present in small amount in the atmosphere.

**He′lix** (tendril of the vine). Fold forming the outer circumference or ring of the external ear; colon; convolution of intestines; a coil, as of wire in the electromagnet.

**Helleboras′ter fœt′idus.** Helleborus fœtidus.

**Hel′lebore.** Dracontium fœtidum. **Amer′ican h.,** Veratrum viride. **Bas′tard h.,** Adonis vernalis. **Bear's foot h.,** Helleborus fœtidus. **Black h.,** Helleborus niger. **Fet′id h.,** Helleborus fœtidus. **Green h.,** Helleborus viridis. **Stink′ing h.,** Helleborus fœtidus. **Swamp h.,** Veratrum viride. **White h.,** Veratrum album.

**Helleboreïn′.** $C_{52}H_{44}O_{15}$. Crystalline glucoside from black hellebore; therapeutic properties similar to those of digitalin; strong cardiac poison.

**Hellebores′in.** $C_{30}H_{38}O_4$. Result of treating helleborin with dilute acids.

**Helleboretin′.** $C_{14}H_{20}O_3$. A result of decomposition of helleborein.

**Helleborin′.** $C_{36}H_{42}O_6$. Bitter, crystallizable principle obtained from hellebore.

**Hel′leborism.** Method of treating disease among the ancients by hellebore alone.

**Helleb′orus.** A genus of plants, ord. *Ranunculaceæ.* **H. al′bus,** Veratrum album. **H. fœt′idus,** stinking hellebore or bear's foot, setterwort; emetocathartic; leaves are anthelmintic and antispasmodic. **H. grandiflo′rus,** H. niger. **H. menta′lis,** plant growing in Greece; possesses similar properties to H. niger. **H. ni′ger,** black hellebore, melampode, Christmas rose, clover-tongue; the root of this European plant is drastic cathartic; it was formerly employed as an emmenagogue, and has been given in mania, melancholia, dropsy, etc.; now used in veterinary medicine. **H. trifo′lius** or **tril′obus,** Coptis trifolia. **H. vir'idis,** green hellebore; European plant, naturalized in the U. S.; has some of the properties of H. niger, but is also used like digitalis.

**Helle'nia grandiflo'ra** (after C. N. Hellenius, professor at Abo). Costus.

**Hel'ler's plex'us.** Arterial plexus in the submucous tissues of the intestine. **H.'s test for albu'min,** to a convenient quantity of nitric acid in a test-tube is added carefully an equal amount of clear urine; if albumin is present, a white band appears between the urine and nitric acid. **H.'s test for blood,** the urine is first heated, then caustic potash is added and urine again heated; if blood is present, a dirty, yellowish-red color is precipitated.

**Hel'merich's oint'ment.** Unguentum sulphuris alkalinum.

**Hel'met flow'er, yel'low.** Aconitum anthora. **H. pod,** Jeffersonia bartoni.

**Helm'holtz's lig'ament.** Part of the anterior ligament of the malleus connected with the anterior tympanic spine. **H.'s line,** an imaginary line perpendicular to the plane of rotation of the eyes.

**Hel'mins** or **Hel'minth** (pl. helmin'thes) (*helmins,* a worm). Worm; entozoon.

**Helminth'agogue** (*helmins,* worm, *ago,* to drive). Anthelmintic; vermifuge.

**Helmin'thi.** Worms.

**Helmin'thia.** Helminthiasis. **H. al'vi,** worms in the intestinal canal. **H. errat'ica,** worms introduced by accident into the stomach or intestines. **H. pod'icis,** the presence of seat worms or ascarides.

**Helminthi'asis.** Generic name for the condition giving occasion to the presence of intestinal worms; also condition produced by the presence of worms; worm disease; see *Worms.* **H. elas'tica,** the presence of elastic tumors in the axillæ and groins caused by filaria. **H. Wu'cheri,** condition caused by Bilharzia hæmatobia in the human body.

**Helminth'ic.** Anthelmintic.

**Helminth'icide.** Vermicide.

**Helminth'ion.** Ascaris; small worm.

**Hel'minthism.** Presence of worms in the intestines.

**Helmintho-** (*helmins,* worm). In composition, worm.

**Helminthochor'ton** (*helmins,* worm, *chortos,* grass). Corsican moss; Corallina corsicana.

**Helminthocol'ic.** Colic caused by worms.

**Helminthogen'esis** (*helmins,* worm, *genesis,* generation). Helminthiasis.

**Helminth'oid** (*helmins,* worm, *eidos,* resemblance). Vermiform or worm-like; relating to worms.

**Helminthol'ogist.** One who has made a special study of the science treating of intestinal worms.

**Helminthol'ogy** (*helmins,* worm, *logos,* description). Entozoölogy; science treating of intestinal worms.

**Helmintho'ma.** Helminthoncus.

**Helminthon'cus.** Tumor caused by or containing worms. **H. medinen'sis,** dracunculus.

**Helminthopho'bia** (*helmins,* worm, *phobos,* fear). Excessive fear of being affected with worms.

**Helminthophthi'sis** (*helmins,* worm, *phthisis,* wasting). Emaciation from presence of worms.

**Helmin'thous.** Relating to worms. Wormy.

**Helmin'thus gor'dii.** Hairworm; seta equina.

**Helobacte'rium** (*helos,* head of a nail). Bacterium capitatum.

**He'loid** (*helos,* nail). Like a nail in shape. Also (*helos,* marsh) marshy or miasmatic; caused by exhalations from marshes.

**Helo'nias bulla'ta.** Species of *Liliaceæ* growing in Eastern part of the United States, decoction of which is used in constipation and intestinal diseases. **H. dioi'ca,** Chamælerium luteum. **H. erythrosper'ma,** Amianthium muscætoxicum. **H. lu'tea,** Chamælerium luteum. **H. ni'gra,** Veratrum nigrum. **H. officina'lis,** Veratrum sabadilla. **H. vir'idis,** Veratrum viride, Asagræa officinalis.

**Helonin'.** Extract of Chamælirium luteum; veratrin.

**Helo'sis** or **Helo'tis** (*heilo,* to turn). Eversion of the eyelids and convulsions of the muscles of the eyes; strabismus. Plica polonica.

**He'lus.** Marsh. Clavus.

**Helvel'la esculen'ta.** Morchella esculenta.

**Hel'weg's trian'gular bun'dle.** Olivary tract in the anterolateral column of the spinal cord.

**Helx'ine.** Parietaria. Convolvulus gummifera.

**Helx'is** (*helko,* to draw). Traction.

**Hema-** (*haima,* blood). In composition, blood. For words not found here, see under *Hæma-.*

**Hemadynam'ics.** Hæmadynamics.

**Hemanthine'.** Alkaloid, similar to atropine, from Hæmanthus toxicarius.

**Hemastat'ics.** Hæmatostatics.

**Hematin'.** Hæmatin.

**Hemat'ocele.** Hæmatocele.

**Hematog'enous** (*gennao,* to produce). Blood-forming.

**He'matoid.** Hæmatoid.

**Hematol'ogy.** Hæmatology.

**Hemeralo'pia** (*hemera,* day, *alaos,* blind, *ops,* eye). Day-blindness; condition in which a person sees more distinctly in a dim or artificial light than in bright daylight. Curiously enough, however, the word has sometimes been incorrectly employed to denote exactly the opposite condition, or night-blindness, *nyctalopia.* Owing to this confusion it would be better, perhaps, to abolish the use of both these words.

**Hemeratyphlo'sis** or **Hemerotyphlo'sis** (*hemera,* day, *typhlos,* blind). Hemeralopia, day-blindness.

**Hemi-.** Half, semi-.

**Hemiablep'sia** (*hemi,* half, *ablepsia,* blindness). Hemiopia.

**Hemiaceph'alus.** Monster whose head is represented by a shapeless tumor with appendages or cutaneous folds anteriorly. The condition is called *hemiacephalia.*

**Hemiachromatop'sia** (*hemi,* half, *a,* priv., *chroma,* color, *ops,* eye). Defect of appreciation of color in half the field of vision.

**Hemialbu'min.** An original component of albumin, changed during digestion into hemialbumose.

**Hemialbu'minose.** Hemialbumose.

**Hemialbuminosu'ria.** Hemialbumosuria.

**Hemial'bumose.** Effect of duodenal digestion of albumin by the pancreatic juice; afterward transformed to hemipeptone; noticed in urine in certain morbid conditions.

**Hemialbumosu'ria.** The presence of hemialbumose in the urine when voided.

**Hemial'gia** (*hemi,* half, *algos,* pain). Pain on one side of the body or of the head; hemicrania.

**Hemiamauro'sis.** Hemiopia; hemianopsia.

**Hemiamblyo'pia.** Amblyopia affecting one-half of each retina.

**Hemianacu'sia.** Unilateral deafness.

**Hemianæsthe'sia.** Anæsthesia of lateral half of the body, due to lesions of various parts of central nervous system.

**Hemianalge'sia.** Loss of sensation of pain, or analgesia, in one-half of the body.

**Hemiano'pia** or **Hemianop'sia** (*hemi,* half, *a,* priv., *ops,* eye). Blindness as to half the visual field; if affecting one eye, it is called *monocular, uniocular,* or *monolateral h.;* affecting both eyes, *binocular* or *bilateral h.* It is *homonymous* when the outer half of one field and inner half of the other are affected; *h. dextra* when right half is deficient; *h. sinistra* when left is deficient; *nasal* or *binasal h.* when insensibility of temporal halves of the retina render the nasal fields invisible; *temporal* or *bitemporal h.* when the opposite condition exists; *heteronymous* or *crossed h.* when the inner half of one side and outer half of the other are affected; *superior* or *inferior h.* when the upper or lower half is wanting in sight.

**Hemiano'pic.** Relating to or affected by hemianopia. **H. reac'tion,** pupillary contraction from illumination of one side of the retina.

**Hemiarthro′sis** (*hemi*, half, *arthron*, joint). Symphysis.

**Hemiatax′ia** (*hemi*, half, *ataxia*, want of order). Want of power to coordinate movements on one side of the body.

**Hemiatax′ic.** Relating to hemiataxia.

**Hemiatheto′sis** (*hemi*, half, *a*, priv., *thetos*, fixed). Athetosis, or inability to assume a fixed position, of one side of the body.

**Hemiat′rophy** (*hemi*, half, *atrophia*, atrophy). Atrophy of one side; unilateral atrophy; it is seen in progressive facial hemiatrophy, an incurable affection of the face and neck.

**Hemiaz′ygos vein.** Left lower azygos vein. **Acces′sory h. v.**, left upper azygos vein.

**He′mic.** Hæmic.

**Hemicar′dia.** The auricle and ventricle of one side of the heart.

**Hemicat′alepsy.** Hypnotism.

**Hemicel′lulose.** A form of cellulose impressible to acids; yields sugar when boiled with dilute acid.

**Hemicephalæ′um**, or **Hemicephal′ium**, or **Hemiceph′alum.** Sinciput.

**Hemicephal′ia.** Hemicrania. Hemicephalism.

**Hemicephal′ic** (*hemi*, half, *kephale*, head). Relating to the sinciput, or to half the head. Deficient formation or development of one side of the head.

**Hemiceph′alism.** See *Hemicephalus*.

**Hemiceph′alus.** Monster with one side of the skull and brain absent. The condition is called *hemiceph′alism* or *hemicephal′ia*.

**Hemicer′ebrum.** Cerebral hemisphere.

**Hemichore′a.** Chorea affecting one side of the body.

**Hemicollin′.** $C_{47}H_{70}N_{14}O_{19}$. A peptonic derivative of collagen resulting from the digestion of gelatin.

**Hemicra′nia.** Migraine, megrim; pain confined to one-half the head; almost always intermittent; at times continuing only as long as the sun is above the horizon, and hence called sun pain. **H. idiopath′ica**, facial neuralgia.

**Hemicran′ic.** Affected with hemicrania.

**Hemides′mus in′dicus.** Nannari, Indian sarsaparilla, ord. *Asclepiadaceæ*. Hindostanee plant, the root of which, *hemidesmi radix*, is used in India as a substitute for sarsaparilla; it is tonic, diaphoretic, and diuretic.

**Hemidial′ysis.** Hemiplegia.

**Hemidiaphore′sis.** Perspiration confined to one side of the body.

**Hemidiarthro′sis.** Amphiarthrosis.

**Hemidro′sis.** Hæmatidrosis. Hemihidrosis.

**Hemidysæsthe′sia** (*hemi*, half, *dys*, with difficulty, *æsthesia*, sensation). Partial sensibility of one side of the body.

**Hemidys′trophy** (*hemi*, half, *dys*, with difficulty, *trophe*, nourishment). Nutrition of one side of the body.

**Hemiellip′tical fos′sa.** Fossa for reception of utricle on inner wall of vestibule of internal ear.

**Hemienceph′alus.** A monster without any trace of the organs of senses, and yet with a very natural body. Also hemicephalus.

**Hemiep′ilepsy.** Epilepsy in which convulsions are restricted to one side of the body.

**Hemifa′cial.** Relating to half the face.

**Hemiglossi′tis** (*hemi*, half, *glossa*, tongue). Inflammation of half the tongue.

**Hemihidro′sis.** Hemidiaphoresis.

**Hemihyperæsthe′sia.** Hyperæsthesia of one lateral half of the body.

**Hemihyperto′nia.** Increased muscular tonicity limited to one side of the body.

**Hemihyper′trophy.** Increase in size of one side of the body or of a part.

**Hemihypother′mia** (*hemi*, half, *hypo*, under, *therme*, heat). Diminution of temperature of one side of the body.

**Hemihypoto′nia.** Reduced muscular tonicity limited to one side of the body.

**Hemilaryngople′gia** (*hemi*, half, *larynx*, larynx, *plege*, stroke). Unilateral paralysis of the larynx.

**Hemimyasthe′nia** (*hemi*, half, *mys*, muscle, *astheneia*, weakness). Muscular debility of one side of the body.

**Hemimyoclo′nus** (*hemi*, half, *mys*, muscle, *klonos*, disorder). Unilateral, irregular muscular action or twitching.

**Hemineurasthe′nia.** Nervous debility limited to one side.

**Hemiopal′gia** (*ops*, eye, *algos*, pain). Pain in the eye of one side, or of both eyes, in hemicrania.

**Hemio′pia** (*hemi*, half, *optomai*, to see). Hemianopia. Loss of vision over half the retina; usually due to intracranial lesion.

**Hemiop′ic.** Relating to hemiopia; hemianopic.

**Hemipa′ges** or **Hemip′agus** (*hemi*, half, *pegnymi*, to fasten). Monstrosity in which twins are united from navel to vertex; condition is called *hemipagia*.

**Hemiparæsthe′sia.** Perverted sensation limited to a lateral half of the body.

**Hemiparal′ysis.** Paralysis of half the body.

**Hemiparanæsthe′sia.** Condition following destructive lesion of lateral half of the spinal cord, characterized on the side of the lesion by motor paralysis, cutaneous hyperæsthesia, and an anæsthetic and a hyperæsthetic belt, respectively, above and below seat of lesion; on the opposite side of the lesion, by anæsthesia to touch, pain, temperature, and tickling of the parts, and a hyperæsthetic belt above the level of the upper limit of the lesion.

**Hemiparaple′gia.** Paralysis of one-half the lower extremity; hemiplegia of spinal origin. See *Hemiplegia*.

**Hemipar′esis** (*hemi*, half, *paresis*, paralysis). Paralysis of one side of the body.

**Hemiparet′ic.** Relating to hemiparesis.

**Hemipath′ia.** Disease of one side of the body.

**Hemipe′gia.** Hemicrania.

**Hemipep′tone.** Peptone obtained from hemialbumose by prolonged digestive process.

**Hemiphalacro′sis** (*phalakros*, bald). Baldness of one side of the head.

**Hemipho′nia.** Great weakness of voice.

**Hemiplec′tic.** Relating to hemiplegia.

**Hemiple′gia** (*hemi*, half, *plege*, stroke). Paralysis of motion of one side of the body, usually due to cerebral disease; occasionally to injury or disease of the spinal cord. Spinal h., or hemiparaplegia, is due to a lesion seated low down in the spinal cord. **Alter′nate h.**, cross or crossed hemiplegia, cross or crossed transverse paralysis; paralysis in which the loss of power affects the face of one side and the limbs of the other, or the upper limb of one side and the lower of the opposite side. **Anom′alous h.**, progressive muscular atrophy. **Cer′ebral h.**, h. due to cerebral lesion. **Cor′tical h.**, h. due to lesion of cortical portions of brain. **Cross** or **crossed h.**, alternate h. **Embol′ic h.**, h. caused by embolism of an artery of the brain. **H. facia′lis**, Bell's paralysis. **Hephæs′tic h.**, hammer palsy. **Spas′tic h.**, hemiplegia with irregular spasmodic contractions of the diseased muscles; most frequently in infants. **Spi′nal h.**, see *Hemiplegia*.

**Hemiple′gic.** Relating to or affected with hemiplegia. **H. gait**, see *Gait*.

**Hemiplex′ia.** Hemiplegia.

**Hemiprosople′gia** (*hemi*, half, *prosopon*, face, *plege*, stroke). Bell's palsy.

**Hemiprotein′.** Proteid resulting from the treatment of albumin with dilute sulphuric acid.

**Hemiscoto′sis.** Scotomata in one-half of the retina.

**Hemisec′tion.** Division made half through a part.

**Hemisep′tum.** One of the laminæ of the septum lucidum of the brain.

**Hem′ispasm.** Spasm of one side of the body.

**Hem′isphere** (*hemi*, half, *sphaira*, sphere). Half a sphere or of a body having a spheroidal shape. **H. of the bulb**, one of the two sections of the bulb of the urethra. **Cerebel′lar h.**, one of the two masses of the cerebellum, joined together in the median line by the vermiform processes. **Cer′ebral h.**, one of the two lateral halves which constitute the great mass of the cerebrum, divided from each other above by the longitudinal fissure, united below by the corpus callosum.

**Hemispher′ical fos′sa.** Depression on internal wall of vestibule of inner ear for reception of saccule. **H. gan′glia**, hemispheres of the brain. **H. papil′læ**, fungiform papillæ.

**Hemisys′tole.** Contraction or systole of only one ventricle of the heart.

**Hemiter′ata** (*hemi*, half, *teras*, monstrosity). Human bodies abnormally developed, but not sufficiently so as to be called monsters. They include anomalies of volume, shape, color, structure, situation, number of organs, etc.

**Hemite′ria** (*hemi*, half, *teras*, monstrosity). Malformation or partial monstrosity.

**Hemiter′ic.** Relating to an anomaly or deformity not amounting to an actual monstrosity.

**Hemither′moanæsthe′sia.** Insensibility to temperature impressions limited to one lateral half of the body.

**Hemitritæ′a** (*hemi*, half, *tritaios*, tertian). Semitertian fever possessing the characters of the tertian and quotidian intermittent.

**Hemizo′na.** Herpes zoster

**Hem′lock.** Pinus canadensis; cicuta; Conium maculatum. **Amer′ican h.**, Cicuta maculata. **Bas′tard h.**, Chræophyllum sylvestre. **Com′mon h.**, Conium maculatum. **H. drop′wort**, œnanthe. **H. fruit**, conium. **Ground h.** Taxus canadensis. **H. gum**, see *Pinus canadensis*. **H. leaves**, conium. **H. oil**, oil of spruce from Abies canadensis. **H. pitch**, see *Pinus canadensis*. **H. plas′ter**, emplastrum picis canadensis. **H. poi′son**, conium. **H. spruce**, Pinus canadensis. **Wa′ter h.**, Cicuta maculata; C. aquatica; Phellandrium aquaticum. **Wild h.**, Cicuta maculata.

**Hemo-.** In composition, blood. For words not found here, see under *Hæmo-*.

**Hemocytom′eter.** Hæmacytometer.

**Hemodynamom′eter.** Hæmadynamometer.

**Hemom′eter.** Hæmadynamometer.

**Hemophil′ia.** Hæmatophilia.

**Hemopho′bia.** Hæmatophobia.

**Hem′oplasty.** Blood formation.

**Hem′orrhage.** Hæmorrhagia; bleeding. *Active* or *arterial* hemorrhage occurs chiefly in the young and plethoric. It is commonly preceded by heaviness and pulsation in the part, owing to the afflux of blood and consequent hyperæmia, and by coldness of the extremities. Blood evacuated is generally florid red. Indications of treatment will be to diminish plethora and to lessen the heart's action. *Passive* hemorrhage occurs in those of weak constitution, or who have been debilitated by protracted disease, poor diet, long watching, excessive evacuations, etc. It is not preceded by excitement or any signs of local determination, but is usually accompanied by paleness of the countenance, feeble pulse, fainting, etc. In traumatic hemorrhages following wounds of arterial or venous trunks the blood is of a florid red color, and issues by jets and pulses if it proceed from an artery; deeper red, and issues slowly and by a continuous flow, if from a vein. If the capillary vessels be alone divided, the blood is merely effused at the surface of the wound. *Secondary* hemorrhage occurs some time after wounds or operations. When hemorrhage takes place into any tissue, or is interstitial, it is called *apoplexy*. Of the means employed for arresting traumatic hemorrhages, some act mechanically, as absorbents, ligature, and compression; others chemically, as fire, caustic, creosote, astringents, etc. **Accident′al h.**, a term applied to the bleeding resulting from premature detachment of the placenta before the beginning of labor. **Ac′tive h.**, see *Hemorrhage*. **Adynam′ic h.**, see *Hemorrhage*. **Alve′olar h.**, h. that takes place from a tooth after extraction. **Ante-par′tum h.**, see *Ante-partum*. **Arte′rial h.**, see *Hemorrhage*. **H. from the blad′der**, cystirrhagia. **Bron′chial h.**, bronchorrhagia. **Buc′cal h.**, stomatorrhagia. **Car′diac h.**, hæmocardiorrhagia. **Cer′ebral h.**, see *Apoplexy*. **Concealed′ h.**, h. in the pregnant uterus between its parietes and the ovum. **Consec′utive h.**, secondary hemorrhage. **Funic′ular h.**, h. from umbilical cord. **Gas′tric h.**, gastrorrhagia, hæmatemesis. **H. of heart**, hæmocardiorrhagia. **Inev′itable h.**, unavoidable hemorrhage. **Intersti′tial h.**, h. into connective tissue; apoplexy. **Intes′tinal h.**, enterorrhagia; melæna. **Intracra′nial h.**, cerebral hemorrhage. **Intrarrhachid′ian** or **intraspi′nal h.**, hæmatorrhachis. **H. of liv′er**, hepatorrhagia. **H. of lungs**, hæmoptysis. **Menin′geal h.**, apoplexy. **H. of the mu′cous mem′branes**, see *Hemorrhage*. **Na′sal h.**, epistaxis. **Pas′sive h.**, see *Hemorrhage*. **Pete′chial h.**, h. occurring in limited areas near the surface, the resulting ecchymoses being of very small size. **H. plant**, Aspilia latifolia. **Pleu′ral h.**, hæmatothorax. **Post-par′tum h.**, see *Post-partum*. **Pri′mary h.**, h. immediately after injury. **Puer′peral h.**, h. after labor; sometimes used to denote any hemorrhage before or after childbirth. **Pul′monary h.**, h. from the lungs. **Sec′ondary h.**, see *Hemorrhage*. **H. from the skin**, sudor cruentus. **Spi′nal h.**, hæmatorrhachis; apoplexia myelitica. **Subconjuncti′val h.**, see *Ecchymoma*. **Traumat′ic h.**, see *Hemorrhage*. **Unavoid′able h.**, h. from placenta prævia. **U′terine h.**, metrorrhagia. **Ves′ical h.**, cystirrhagia. **Vica′rious h.**, a sanguineous discharge from an unusual part, usually accompanying suppression of the menses.

**Hemorrhagic**, hem-or-rhaj′ic. Relating or appertaining to hemorrhage. **H. ar′teries**, arteries to external capsule of brain, which from some pathological change sometimes give rise to hemorrhage. **H. diath′esis**, hæmophilia. **H. fo′cus**, centre of cerebral hemorrhage in apoplexy. **H. pleu′risy**, hæmothorax.

**Hemorrhin′ia** (*rhis*, nose). Epistaxis.

**Hem′orrhoid.** A pile or single hemorrhoidal tumor; see *Hemorrhoids*. **Exter′nal h.**, h. at margin of anus. **Inter′nal h.**, h. in the interior of the anus. **Ure′thral h.**, see *Urethra, vascular tumor of*.

**Hemorrhoid′al.** Relating to hemorrhoids. **H. ar′teries** have been distinguished into superior, middle, and inferior. The first is the termination of the inferior mesenteric artery, assuming the name superior hemorrhoidal when it reaches the upper and posterior part of the rectum. Middle hemorrhoidal is furnished by the hypogastric or internal pudic; it ramifies on the inferior and anterior part of the rectum. Inferior hemorrhoidal arteries are branches of the internal pudic furnished to the inferior part of the rectum and the anal muscles. **H. flux**, hemorrhage taking place from the rectum owing to hemorrhoids. The quantity of blood discharged is often trifling, but at times sufficient to induce great debility and even death. The symptoms are those attending hemorrhoidal tumors. The treatment is the same as in hemorrhages in general. When the hemorrhage has become habitual or is vicarious, caution may be required in checking it. If inconvenience arise from a sudden suppression of habitual or vicarious hemorrhage, its return may be solicited by sitting over warm water, aloetic purgatives, glysters, irritating suppositories, etc., or leeches applied to the anus. **H. nerves**, these emanate from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses, and cover the rectum with their numerous filaments. **H. plex′us**, continuation of pelvic plexus of nerves upon the rectum; anastomosis of hemorrhoidal veins over the rectum. **H. tu′mors**, see *Hemorrhoids*. **H. veins** follow the same distribution as the arteries, and generally empty themselves into the lesser mesenteric. Some of them assist in the formation of the hypogastric vein. **H. ves′sels** are those distributed to the rectum—the seat of hemorrhoids.

**Hem′orrhoids.** Livid, painful excrescences from the mucous membrane of the rectum or anus, usually attended with discharge of mucus or blood.

The most common causes are a sedentary life, accumulation of fæces in the rectum, violent efforts at stool, pregnancy, etc. The precursory symptoms are pains in the loins, stupor of the lower limbs, and uneasiness in the abdomen and rectum, with more or less gastric, cerebral, and general disorder, constituting a hemorrhoidal diathesis, *motus* or *turba hæmorrhoidalis*, and *molimen hæmorrhoidale*. To these symptoms follow one or more round, smooth, painful, pulsating, erectile tumors around the margin of the anus or within the anus; some bleeding occasionally. Hæmorrhoids are sometimes divided into bleeding or open piles and shut or blind piles. They have also been divided into internal or occult and external according to their situation, and into accidental or constitutional. *Hemorrhoidal tumors* are formed of a close, spongy texture, similar to that surrounding the orifice of the vagina, and, like it, erectile. The treatment in mild cases is simple: rest, horizontal posture, use of mild laxatives, as sulphur, castor oil, and emollient glysters. If they be much inflamed, leeches may be applied and warm cataplasms or cold lotions prescribed, with abstinence and cooling drinks. Afterward an ointment of powdered galls and opium may afford relief. In the relaxed kind such ointment, with attention to diet, will be of benefit. If after repeated attacks the tumors remain hard and painful and threaten fistula, they may be removed. The internal bleeding pile is a soft, red, strawberry-like elevation of the mucous membrane, called a vascular tumor. A *leucorrhœa analis*, or whitish discharge from the anus, sometimes attends ordinary hemorrhoids. The term *hemorrhoid* is applied at times to varicose veins developed elsewhere, as at the orifice of the uterus, *uterine hemorrhoid*, or to *vascular tumor of the urethra*. **Exter′nal h.**, hemorrhoids having location outside of the sphincter ani and covered with skin. **Inter′nal h.**, hemorrhoids situated within the anus and covered with mucous membrane. **Lin′gual h.**, engorgement of the veins at the root of the tongue. **U′terine h.**, see *Hemorrhoids*.

**Hemostat′ic.** Blood-stilling. An agent that arrests bleeding.

**Hemp.** A plant of the order *Urticaceæ*. **Amer′ican h.**, Cannabis americana. **Bar′ren h.**, Cannabis sativa. **Cana′dian h.**, Apocynum cannabinum. **Com′mon h.**, Cannabis sativa. **East In′dian** or **In′dian h.**, Cannabis sativa; Hibiscus cannabinus. **H. net′tle**, Galeopsis tetrahit. **H. seed**, see *Cannabis sativa*. **H.-seed cal′culus**, small, mulberry-like urinary calculus, usually multiple, composed of oxalate of calcium. **Wild h.**, Ambrosia trifida; galeopsis.

**Hemp′weed, aromat′ic.** Eupatorium aromaticum. **Round′leaved h.**, Eupatorium rotundifolium.

**Hen′bane.** Hyoscyamus.

**Hen′bit.** Lamium amplexicaule; Veronica hederifolia; stimulant diaphoretic.

**Hen′ke's retrovis′ceral space.** Thoracic space in front of the thorax, a continuation of the cervical space. **H.'s tri′angle**, Scarpa's triangle.

**Hen′le's ampul′la.** Dilated extremity of vas deferens. Dilated external portion of Fallopian tube. **H.'s cells**, large, granular cells in seminiferous tubules. **H.'s elas′tic mem′brane**, elastic membrane forming inner layer of the outer coat of the vessels. **H.'s fi′brous lay′er**, layer of cone-shaped fibres at edge of fovea centralis. **H.'s fis′sures**, spaces between muscular fibres of myocardium. **H.'s glands**, small glands in conjunctiva of the eyelids. **H.'s inter′nal cremas′ter**, smooth muscular fibres, remains of gubernaculum. **H.'s lay′er**, outer part of inner sheath of hair-root. **H.'s lig′ament**, internal portion of conjoined tendon of rectus abdominis muscle. **H.'s loop** or **looped tu′bule**, portion of uriniferous tubule forming a loop on itself. **H.'s mem′brane**, fenestrated fibroelastic coat of an artery; basal lamina constituting the interior boundary of the choroid. **H.'s root-sheath**, see *Huxley's layer*. **H.'s sheath**, see *Huxley's layer*. **H.'s sphinc′ter**, muscular fibres encircling the prostatic urethra. **H.'s spine**, occasional process of bone above the external auditory meatus. **H.'s stra′tum ner′veum**, a layer made up of all the layers of the retina except the rods and cones. **H.'s tu′bules**, H.'s loops.

**Hen′na.** Lawsonia inermis.

**Hen′och's chore′a.** See *Chorea*. **H.'s pur′pura**, purpura complicated with affection of the intestines.

**Hen′och-Ber′geron's disease′.** A form of electric chorea.

**Heno′sis.** Making into one; perfect union; adhesion between the lids or between the lids and eyeball.

**Henot′ic.** Tending to complete union or healing.

**Henri′cea pharmacear′cha** (after R. S. Henrici, of Copenhagen). Gentiana chirayita.

**Henri′cus ru′bens.** Colcothar.

**Hen′ry** (Joseph Henry). An electrical unit, employed to designate a measure of induction, when the inducing current varies one ampère per second and the electromotive force in the circuit is one volt.

**Hen′ry's law.** See *Dalton's law*.

**Hen′sen's canal′.** Canalis reuniens; minute canal between round saccule in membranous labyrinth and ductus cochlearis. **H.'s cells**, see *Prop-cells*. **H.'s cor′puscle**, elliptical portion of upper part of external hair-cells, organ of Corti. **H.'s disk**, apparent divisions of muscle-fibre as seen by polarized light. **H.'s line**, line traversing the centre of a sarcous element transversely. **H.'s node**, mass of cells at anterior extremity of primitive streak in embryo. **H.'s prop-cells**, see *Prop-cells*. **H.'s stri′a**, H.'s disk.

**Hen′sing's fold.** Superior ligament of the cæcum formed by a triangular duplicature of peritoneum.

**Hep.** See *Rosa canina*.

**Hepapto′sis.** Falling of the liver; floating liver.

**He′par** (liver). The liver. Name for substances resembling liver in appearance. Ancient name for the liver of sulphur, hepar sulphuris. **H. adipo′sum**, fatty liver; adiposis hepatica. **H. adulteri′num**, spleen. **H. antimonia′tum** or **antimo′nii**, compound of a sulphuret of antimony and an alkali; see *Oxidum stibii sulphuratum*. **H. cal′cis**, sulphurated lime. **H. kali′num**, potassii sulphuretum. **H. martia′le**, compound of sulphuret of potassium and an oxide of iron. **H. mi′grans** or **mo′bile**, movable liver; floating liver. **H. moschatifor′me**, nutmeg liver. **H. san′guinis**, blood-clot. **H. sicca′tum**, swine's liver deprived of its blood; used in the treatment of atrophic cirrhosis of the liver. **H. sinis′trum**, spleen. **H. succenturia′tum**, accessory liver; additional liver or liver lobe, a case of malformation. **H. sul′phuris**, potassii sulphuretum. **H. sul′phuris calca′reum**, calcis sulphuretum. **H. sul′phuris volat′ile**, ammonii sulphuretum. **H. uteri′num**, placenta. **H. variega′tum**, nutmeg liver.

**Hep′arocele** (*hepar*, liver, *kele*, tumor). Fatty tumor from connective tissue beneath the peritoneum, having external appearance of abdominal hernia.

**Hepatal′gia** (*hepar*, liver, *algos*, pain). Pain in the liver; neuralgia of the liver; biliary colic. **H. calculo′sa**, hepatic colic; gallstone colic. **Petit's′ h.**, distention of the gall-bladder by bile. **H. phlegmonoi′des**, inflammation of the liver.

**Hepataposte′ma.** Abscess of the liver.

**Hepatatroph′ia.** Atrophy of the liver.

**Hepataux′e.** Hypertrophy of the liver.

**Hepatec′tomy** (*ektome*, excision). Excision of a portion of the liver.

**Hepatemphrax′is** (*emphrasso*, to obstruct). Hepatic obstruction.

**Hepatencephalo′ma.** Encephaloid of the liver.

**Hepathæmorrha′gia.** Hemorrhage from the liver.

**Hepathelco′sis.** Ulceration of the liver.

**Hepat′ic** (*hepar*, liver). Belonging or relating to or resembling liver. **H. air**, sulphureted hydrogen gas. **H. al′oes**, see *Aloes hepatica*. **H. ar′tery**, one of the three branches given off by the cœliac; it passes toward the inferior surface of the liver, where it divides into two branches, a *right* and a *left*, proceeding toward the corresponding parts of that organ. **H. cells**, glandular cells of the liver, having a granular protoplasm containing adipose matter and pigment. **H. duct**, canal about three fingers' breadth in length and of the size of a quill, formed by the union of the biliary ducts, and joining the cystic duct at a very acute angle, to form the ductus choledochus; it conveys the bile from the liver toward the duodenum. **H. flex′ure**, rectangular bend between the ascending and transverse colon, at the under surface of the liver. **H. flux**, discharge from the liver. **H. gan′glion**, a ganglion contiguous to the hepatic artery. **H. glands**, glands in the mucous membrane along the hepatic duct; lymphatic glands in lesser omentum receiving supplies from the liver. **H. isl′ets**, lobules of the liver. **H. lig′aments**, peritoneal folds and other structures keeping the liver in position and restraining its movement. **H. lobes**, h. lobules, see *Liver*. **H. plex′us** consists of nervous filaments sent by the cœliac plexus to the liver, which accompany the hepatic artery. **H. veins**, suprahepatic veins, intralobular veins, arise in the substance of the liver, converge toward its posterior margin, and open into the vena cava inferior; they convey away the blood carried to the liver by the hepatic artery and vena porta. **H. zones**, areas in a hepatic lobule, which with blood-vessels and cells form vein or artery zones.

**Hepat′ica.** Medicines believed to be capable of affecting the liver. Liverwort. **H. america′na**, H. triloba. **H. fonta′na**, Marchantia polymorpha. **H. nob′ilis**, H. triloba; Anemone hepatica. **H. stella′ta**, Asperula odorata. **H. tril′oba**, kidney liver-leaf, liverwort, liverweed, trefoil, noble liverwort, herb trinity; the leaves, *hepatica* (formerly in the Ph. U. S.), are a gentle astringent.

**Hepat′icodiaphragmat′icus.** Occasional muscular slip from the central tendon of the diaphragm to the peritoneum, anterior to the spine and to the remnant of the ductus venosus or under part of the liver.

**Hepat′icogas′tric.** Hepatogastric.

**Hepaticos′tomy** (*hepar*, liver, *stoma*, mouth). Establishment of a fistulous communication with the hepatic duct.

**Hepatic′ula** (dim. of *hepar*, liver). Chronic hepatitis.

**Hepat′icus.** Hepatic. **H. flos**, Hepatica triloba.

**Hepatifac′tion** (*facio*, to make). Hepatization.

**Hepatin′.** Glycogen.

**Hep′atis suspenso′rium.** Suspensory ligament of the liver.

**Hepatisa′tio.** Hepatization.

**Hep′atism.** Combined symptoms from disordered liver.

**Hepati′tis.** Inflammation of the liver. It may be seated either in the peritoneal covering, *perihepatitis*, or in the substance of the liver, *parenchymatous hepatitis*, or in both, *parahepatitis*, and may be acute or chronic. The symptoms are pain in the right hypochondrium, shooting to the back and right shoulder and increased on pressure; difficulty of lying on the left side; sometimes jaundice, with cough and synocha. Its termination is generally by resolution. In tropical climates it often runs on to suppuration, *abscess of the liver*, *suppurative hepatitis*, the abscess breaking either externally or forming a communication with the intestines or chest, or breaking into the cavity of the abdomen. Heat predisposes to it; hence its greater frequency in hot climates. **Acute′ parenchy′matous h.**, acute yellow atrophy of the liver. **H. apostemato′sa**, suppurative inflammation of the liver. **Bil′iary h.**, inflammation of the liver originating in the bile-ducts, sometimes suppurative or plastic, the patches of inflammation being colored with bile-pigment. **Chron′ic h.**, a not very common disease, marked by enlargement, constant dull pain in the region of the liver, sallow countenance, high-colored urine, clay-colored fæces, etc. **C. intersti′tial h.**, cirrhosis of the liver. **H. cys′tica**, inflammation of the gall-bladder, cholecystitis. **H. cytoph′thora**, acute atrophy of the liver. **Diffused′ h.**, acute or yellow atrophy of the liver, acute wasting or softening of the liver; fatal jaundice. Form of parenchymatous inflammation of the liver, characterized by a rapid and complete destruction of the hepatic cells throughout every part of the organ; the chief symptoms are jaundice, sometimes with petechiæ and extensive ecchymosis, vomiting of ingesta and mucus, and afterward of altered blood resembling coffee-grounds; delirium, convulsions, and coma, usually fatal in about a week. The liver is found on post-mortem examination to be extensively atrophied. **Epidem′ic h.**, bilious remittent fever. **H. exter′na**, inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the liver; perihepatitis. **H. fibro′sa**, indurative hepatitis. **Gum′matous h.** or **H. gummo′sa**, form of syphilitic inflammation of the liver. **In′durative h.**, form of hepatitis in which the liver-cells become atrophied and the connective tissue is made denser and indurated. **Intersti′tial h.**, inflammation of the connective tissue of the liver, resulting in abscess or glandular destruction, with softening or induration, atrophy or cirrhosis; cirrhosis of the liver. **H. lon′ga**, chronic hepatitis. **H. occul′ta**, chronic hepatitis. **H. parenchymato′sa**, inflammation of the substance of the liver; yellow atrophy of the liver. **H. purulen′ta**, abscess of the liver, see *Hepatitis*. **Sup′purative h.**, abscess of the liver, see *Hepatitis*. **H. velamento′sa**, inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the liver; perihepatitis.

**Hepatiza′tion** (*hepar*, liver). Conversion into liver-like substance, as in the lungs when gorged with effused matter, so that they are no longer pervious to the air; they are then said to be hepatized. **Gray h.**, condition of the lungs characterizing the third stage of pneumonia, or stage of purulent infiltration. **Red h.**, condition of the lung characterizing the first stage of consolidation in pneumonia. **White h.**, appearance of the lungs in stillborn children affected with syphilis. **Yel′low h.**, appearance of the lungs in later stages of pneumonia, when colored with pus-cells.

**Hep′atize.** To convert or to be converted into substance resembling liver.

**Hep′atized ammo′nia.** Ammonium sulphide.

**Hepat′izon** (*hepatizo*, to resemble liver). Chloasma.

**Hepato-** (*hepar*, liver). In composition, liver.

**Hep′atocele** (*hepar*, liver, *kele*, tumor). Hernia of the liver; protrusion occasionally met with, especially in infants, in whom the upper part of the linea alba is very weak. Hepatocele may be *umbilical* (hepatomphalum) or *ventral* (through the linea alba).

**Hepatocirrho′sis.** Cirrhosis of the liver.

**Hepatocol′ic.** Relating to the liver and colon. **H. lig′ament**, ligament of the liver passing from the gall-bladder and contiguous sinus portarum, across the duodenum, to the colon; another, termed *hepatorenal*, descends from the root of the liver to the kidney. They are both peritoneal.

**Hepatocys′tic** (*hepar*, liver, *kystis*, bladder). Relating to the liver and the gall-bladder. **H. duct**, choledoch duct; rare canal passing from the liver to the gall-bladder.

**Hepatodid′ymus** or **Hepatod′ymus.** Hepatodyme.

**Hepatoduod′enal.** Relating to the liver and the duodenum. **H. lig′ament**, gastrohepatic omentum.

**Hepatoduodenos′tomy** (*stoma*, mouth). Operation for establishing communication between the liver and the duodenum when there is obstruction of the bile-ducts.

**Hep′atodyme** (*hepar*, liver, *didymos*, twin). Monster united at the liver and double above.

**Hepatod′ymus.** Hepatodyme.

**Hepatodyn′ia** (*odyne*, pain). Pain in the liver.

**Hepatogas′tric.** Relating to the stomach and liver. **H. lig′ament** or **omen′tum**, gastrohepatic ligament.

**Hepatogastri′tis.** Inflammation of the liver and stomach.

**Hepatogen′ic** or **Hepatogenous,** hep-at-oj′en-us (*gennao,* to produce). Produced by or originating in the liver.

**Hepatog′raphy** (*graphe,* description). Part of anatomy describing the liver. Hepatology.

**Hep′atoid** (*eidos,* resemblance). Hepatic.

**Hep′atolith** (*lithos,* stone). Concretion in the liver; biliary calculus.

**Hepatolithi′asis.** Formation of concretions in the liver.

**Hepatol′ogy** (*logos,* discourse). Study of the liver in its normal and morbid relations.

**Hepatolyt′ic.** Destructive to the cells of the liver.

**Hepatomala′cia** (*malakia,* softness). Softening of the liver.

**Hepatomeg′aly** (*hepar,* liver, *megas,* large). Enlargement of the liver.

**Hepatomelano′sis.** Melanosis of the liver.

**Hepatom′phalocele.** Umbilical hernia, the liver forming part of the contents of the sac.

**Hepatomyelo′ma** (*myelos,* marrow). Encephaloid of the liver.

**Hepaton′cus** (*onkos,* tumor). Tumor of the liver.

**Hepatonecro′sis.** Necrosis or gangrene of the liver.

**Hepatop′athy** (*pathos,* affection). Disease of the liver.

**Hepatoperitoni′tis.** Perihepatitis.

**Hep′atopexy** (*pexis,* fixation). Fixation of the liver by surgical procedure.

**Hep′atophage** (*phago,* to eat). A cell supposed to be destructive of the parenchyma or secreting apparatus of the liver.

**Hepatophlebi′tis** (*hepar,* liver, *phleps,* vein). Inflammation of the hepatic veins.

**Hepatophthisis,** hep-at-o-te′sis. Consumption from suppuration of the liver.

**Hepatophy′ma** (*hepar,* liver, *phyma,* growth). Tumor of the liver.

**Hepatoposte′ma.** Abscess of the liver.

**Hepatopto′sis** (*ptosis,* falling). Floating liver.

**Hepatopul′monary.** Relating to both liver and lung.

**Hepatore′nal.** Relating to the liver and the kidney. **H. liga′ment,** see *Hepatocolic.* **H. pouch,** pocket in the peritoneum for the reception of the right extremity of the liver.

**Hepatorrha′gia.** Hemorrhage of the liver.

**Hepator′rhaphy** (*rhaphe,* suture). Suture of the liver.

**Hepatorrhex′is** (*rhexis,* rupture). Rupture of the liver.

**Hepatorrhœ′a.** Excessive flow of bile.

**Hepatosarco′ma.** Sarcoma of the liver.

**Hepatoscirrhus,** hep-at-o-skir′rus. Carcinoma or scirrhus of the liver.

**Hepatos′copy** (*skopeo,* to see). Examination of the liver.

**Hepatospleni′tis.** Inflammation of the liver and spleen.

**Hepatos′tomy** (*hepar,* liver, *stoma,* mouth). Operation through the liver-substance for establishing communication in parts of that organ that are obstructed by concretions or other causes.

**Hepatot′omy** (*tome,* incision). Operation upon the liver.

**Hepatotoxæ′mia.** Circulation of poisons in the blood in consequence of disordered hepatic functions.

**Hepatotoxin′.** A cytotoxin having a specific action on the cells of the liver.

**Hephæ′stic** (*Hephæstus,* Vulcan). Relating to the forge or hammer, as hephæstic hemiplegia; see *Hammer palsy.*

**Hep′tad** (*hepta,* seven). Septivalent; element demanding seven volumes of hydrogen to produce saturation.

**Hep′tal.** Relating to seven. **H. cy′cle,** hebdomadal cycle.

**Heptal′lon grave′olens.** Hogwort, bear's fright. Indigenous plant, with fetid, porcine smell; diaphoretic, diuretic, cathartic.

**Heptam′elus** (*hepta,* seven, *melos,* limb). Double monster having seven limbs.

**Hep′tane.** Heptyl hydride. $C_7H_{16}$. A paraffin, liquid constituent of petroleum.

**Heptaphyl′lum.** Tormentilla.

**Heptapleu′ron.** Plantago major.

**Hep′tose** (*hepta,* seven). $C_7H_{14}O_7$. A form of glucose, named from its chemical composition.

**Hep-tree.** Rosa canina.

**Heracle′um.** Branca, H. spondylium. **H. lana′tum,** masterwort, cow parsnip; stimulant, carminative, poisonous. **H. spondyl′ium** or **tau′ricum,** cow parsnip, allheal, cow mumble, ord. *Umbelliferæ.* Root is tonic, stomachic, and carminative. Russians and Poles obtain from its seeds and leaves, by fermentation, an intoxicating, spirituous liquor called parst.

**Her′apathite** (after Herapath, English physician). Quinine iodosulphate, made by treating quinine sulphate with iodine. **H. cinchonine′,** antiseptol.

**Herb.** Non-ligneous plant, dying down to the ground, at least in winter. In pharmacy, the whole herb or its separate parts. **Aromat′ic h.,** species aromaticæ. **Bit′ter h.,** Erythræa centaurium. **Bless′ed h.,** Geum urbanum. **Cap′illary h.,** the five "capillary herbs" were, anciently, hart's tongue, black, white, and golden maidenhair, and spleenwort. **H. Chris′topher,** Actæa spicata. **Emol′lient h.,** the five "emollient herbs" were, anciently, beet, mallow, marshmallow, French mercury, and violet. **Ful′ler's h.,** saponaria. **H. of grace,** Gratiola officinalis. **Ho′ly h.,** Nerbena officinale. **H. mas′tich,** Thymus mastichina; Teucrium marum. **H. of pa′tience,** Rumex patientia. **H. Pe′ter,** Primula veris. **Poor′man's h.,** Gratiola officinalis. **H. of repent′ance,** Ruta graveolens. **H. Rob′ert,** Geranium robertianum. **H. of Saint Cu′negonde,** Eupatorium cannabinum. **H. of Saint George,** Valeriana officinalis. **H. Sophi′a,** Sisymbrium sophia. **H. Trin′ity,** Hepatica triloba; Viola tricolor; Anemone hepatica.

**Her′ba.** Herb. **H. alexandri′na,** Smyrnium olusatrum. **H. althæ′æ,** Pelargonium cucullatum. **H. an′thos,** rosmarinus. **H. apollina′ris,** mandragora; Hyoscyamus niger. **H. apoplec′tica,** Ajuga chamæpitys. **H. arthrit′ica,** Primula officinalis. **H. as′pera,** Galium aparine. **H. ballo′tæ lana′tæ,** Leonurus lanatus. **H. benedic′ta,** Geum urbanum. **H. beton′icæ al′bæ,** veronica herb. **H. britan′nica,** rumex. **H. can′ni,** Artemesia santonica. **H. cardi′aca,** Leonurus cardiaca. **H. car′dui benedic′ti,** blessed thistle. **H. car′dui ven′eris,** Dipsacus fullonum. **H. cata′riæ,** catnip. **H. chol′era,** Salvia sclarea. **H. citra′ta,** melissa. **H. cochlea′riæ,** scurvy grass. **H. divi′na,** tobacco leaves. **H. do′rea,** Solidago virgaurea. **H. erys′imi,** Sisymbrium officinale. **H. febrif′uga,** Teucrium chamædrys; Erythrœa centaurium. **H. fe′lis,** Nepeta cataria, catmint. **H. flam′mula jo′vis,** Clematis erecta. **H. gen′ipi ve′ri,** Achillea atrata. **H. hirundina′riæ,** chelidonium. **H. ig′nis,** Lichen pyxidatus. **H. liberia′na,** Galeopsis grandiflora. **H. melancholif′uga,** fumaria. **H. milita′ris,** Achillea millefolium. **H. ocula′ria,** Euphrasia pratensis. **H. papilla′ris,** lapsona. **H. paradisi′aca,** or **paralys′eos,** or **paralyt′ica,** Primula veris. **H. pa′tæ lapi′næ,** Leonurus cardiaca. **H. pedicula′ria,** Delphinium staphisagria. **H. pervin′cæ,** Vinca minor. **H. Pe′tri,** Primula verus. **H. pra′sii,** marrubium. **H. pulica′ris,** Plantago psyllium. **H. querci′ni,** Lichen plicatus. **H. re′gia,** Artemisia vulgaris. **H. rosel′læ,** Drosera rotundifolia. **H. Ruper′ti,** Geranium robertianum. **H. sac′ra,** Verbena officinalis. **H. saliva′ris,** Anthemis pyrethrum. **H. Sanc′ti Anto′nii,** Plumbago europæa. **H. San′tæ Mari′æ,** Chenopodium ambrosioides. **H. sardo′nia,** Ranunculus sceleratus. **H. scelera′ta,** Ranunculus sceleratus. **H. scyth′ica,** Glycyrrhiza glabra. **H. serpyl′li,** wild thyme. **H.**

**siderit′idis,** Galeopsis grandiflora. **H. solda′do,** matico. **H. somnif′era,** Atropa belladonna. **H. Trinita′tis,** Anemone hepatica; Viola tricolor. **H. Ven′eris,** Adiantum pedatum. **H. ven′tis,** Anemone pulsatilla. **H. vir′gæ pe′giæ,** digitalis. **H. vit′ri,** see *Salsola kali*. **H. zazarhen′di,** origanum.

**Herba′ceous.** Possessing the character of an herb.

**Her′balist** or **Her′barist.** Herborist.

**Herba′rium.** Collection of dried plants.

**Herb-doctor.** Botanical physician; one who claims to treat diseases altogether by herbs.

**Herbiv′orous** (*herba* + *voro*, to eat). Epithet applied to animals which feed on herbage. Such animals are called *herbivora*.

**Herb′orist.** One who deals in plants or herbs; an herb-doctor.

**Herbst's cor′puscles.** Small sensory bodies, like Pacinian corpuscles, seen in birds.

**Her′cules all′heal.** Pastinaca opopanax. **H. club,** Aralia spinosa.

**Hered′itary** (*hæres*, heir). Epithet given to diseases, or predispositions to diseases, inherited from progenitors.

**Hered′ity.** Law by which structure, mental and physical characteristics, diseases, etc., are transmitted from progenitors.

**Heredo-.** In composition, hereditary; as *heredo-ataxia*. Friedreich's ataxia, *heredosyphilis*, etc.

**Her′ing's the′ory.** The theory that color-blindness is due to the retina being deficient in some of the elementary substances which under the influence of light produce sensations of red and green, blue and yellow, black and white.

**Heritie′ra littora′lis.** Astringent plant of E. Indies, Australia, and Africa.

**Hermaph′rodism, Hermaph′roditism** (*Hermes*, Mercury, *Aphrodite*, Venus). Union of characteristics of the two sexes in the same individual. See *Hermaphrodite*.

**Hermaph′rodite.** One who possesses the attributes of male and female; bisexual, uniting in one individual the two sexes. Term applied to an animal or plant which is, at the same time, both male and female. True hermaphrodites are usually met with in the lower degrees of the animal scale, among the zoöphytes, mollusca, or gasteropoda. Individuals of the human species, regarded as hermaphrodites, owe this appearance to vicious conformation of the genital organs, in which it is often a matter of doubt to which sex the individual actually belongs; attentive examination will, however, generally exhibit the true sex. Hermaphrodites have been described which, instead of uniting the attributes of both sexes, cannot be considered male or female—neutral hermaphrodites. **Dimid′iate h.,** lateral h. **Exter′nal h.,** condition of external genital organs when they have characters of both sexes. **Fe′male h.,** subject of the malformation is here female, with some male characteristics. **Lat′eral h.,** here both sexes are apparent, a testicle being present on one side, an ovary on the other. **Male h.,** subject of the malformation is evidently a male, but has some female characteristics. **Neu′ter h.,** one in whom the characteristics of neither sex predominate. **Spu′rious h.,** condition having appearance of blended sexual organs, but in which real sex is easily established. **Transverse′ h.,** one in whom the external genitals seen to be of one sex and the internal of the other. **True h.,** actual blending of sexual organs.

**Hermaphrodit′ic.** Relating or appertaining to an hermaphrodite.

**Hermet′ic.** Closely sealed; air-tight. **H. doc′trine,** doctrine of Hermes, a celebrated Egyptian philospher, relating to that part of chemistry whose object was the pretended transmutation of metals. **H. med′icine,** a system of medicine founded upon chemistry.

**Hermodac′tyl.** A plant the root of which was formerly used as a cathartic. By some it is supposed to be identical with the Iris tuberosa; a variety of colchicum—Colchicum illyricum.

**Hernan′dia guianen′sis.** Species of plant of Guiana, seeds and roots of which are purgative. **H. ovig′era,** of E. Indies, and **H. sono′ra,** of E. and W. Indies, have similar properties.

**Her′nia.** Rupture. Any tumor formed by the displacement of a viscus, or a portion of a viscus, which has escaped from its natural cavity by some aperture and projects externally. Unless otherwise specified, hernia means abdominal hernia. Herniæ have been arranged according to the region or organ affected, the opening involved, or the viscera included in them.

*Abdominal herniæ* are remarkable for their frequency, variety, and the danger attending them. They are produced by the protrusion of the viscera of the abdomen through natural or accidental apertures in the parietes of that cavity. The organs forming them most frequently are the intestines and the epiploon. These herniæ have been divided, according to the apertures by which they escape, into:

1. *Inguinal* or *suprapubian herniæ*, which issue by the inguinal canal, are called bubonocele when small, and scrotal hernia or oscheocele in man when they descend into the scrotum; or vulvar hernia or pudendal or labial hernia, episiocele, in women when they extend to the labia majora. See *Bubonocele*. *Direct* inguinal hernia, ventro-inguinal hernia, is when the protruding parts, in place of entering the internal ring and descending along the inguinal canal, make a direct passage through the parietes of the abdomen opposite the external ring. *Indirect* inguinal hernia is one in which the protruding viscera pass down through the canal, emerging at the external ring.

2. *Crural* or *femoral hernia*, when they issue by the crural canal.

3. *Obturator*, *infrapubian*, or *subpubic hernia*, hernia foraminis ovalis or obturatoria, when the viscera escape through the obturator foramen.

4. *Ischiatic* or *sciatic hernia*, when it takes place through the sacrosciatic notch.

5. *Umbilical hernia*, hernia umbilicalis, exomphalos, omphalocele, when it occurs at the umbilicus or near it.

6. *Epigastric hernia*, occurring through the linea alba above the umbilicus.

7. *Hypogastric* or *infra-umbilical hernia*, cœliocele, hypogastrocele, when it occurs through the linea alba below the umbilicus.

8. *Perineal hernia*, mesoscelocele, hernia perinæi or perinealis, perineocele, when it takes place through the levator ani and appears at the perineum.

9. *Vaginal hernia*, colpocele, coleocele, or elytrocele, through the parietes of the vagina.

10. *Diaphragmatic hernia*, diaphragmatocele, when it passes through the diaphragm. The prolongation of the hernial sac in various directions within the abdominal walls is called intraparietal or intermuscular hernia.

Herniæ are likewise distinguished, according to the viscera forming them, into enterocele, epiplocele, enteroepiplocele, gastrocele, cystocele, hepatocele, splenocele, etc.

When a hernia can be restored to its natural cavity by the aid of pressure, etc., properly applied, it is said to be reducible; and it is irreducible when adhesion, bulk, etc., oppose its return. When the aperture giving passage to the hernia occasions more or less constriction of the protruded portion, the hernia is said to be incarcerated, and if the constriction be not removed it becomes strangulated, and constipation, hiccough, vomiting, and the signs of violent inflammation, followed by gangrene, supervene, with alteration of the features, small pulse, cold extremities, and death. See *Incarceration*.

Therapeutical indications are—1. In reducible hernia: to replace the viscera in the abdomen by taxis, and to retain them there by the use of a truss, which, if properly adapted, may effect a radical cure. 2. Irreducible hernia: to support the tumor by an appropriate suspensory bandage, until such time—not too long delayed—as it can be reduced by operative measures. 3. Strangulated hernia: to perform an operation, consisting in dividing the covering of the hernia and cutting the aponeurotic ring causing the strangulation; reducing the displaced viscera unless their diseased condition should require them to be retained without; and then so closing the hernial tract by one or another of the methods used for the "radical cure" that redescent of the hernia will be made impossible.

Hernia formerly signified also the scrotum and the testicle.

**Abdom′inal h.**, laparocele. **H. adipo′sa**, h. in which a fatty mass enters into the protruding part; lipocele; steatocele. **H. adna′ta**, congenital hernia. **Aneurys′mal h.**, cirsomphalus; caput Medusæ. **H. annula′ris**, umbilical hernia. **H. aquo′sa**, hydrocele. **H. arte′riæ** or **arteria′rum**, hernial aneurysm; see *Aneurysm*. **Ascend′ing h.**, interstitial hernia. **Béclard's′ h.**, h. through the saphenous opening. **Ber′kett's h.**, h. into the vaginal process of the peritoneum. **H. of the blad′der**, cystocele. **H. of the brain**, encephalocele. **H. bronchia′lis**, bronchocele. **Bur′sal h.**, synovial hernia. **Cæ′cal h.**, h. involving the cæcum. **H. of canal′ of Nuck**, see *Canal of Nuck*. **H. cap′itis**, encephalocele. **H. carno′sa**, sarcocele; elephantiasis of the scrotum. **H. of cerebel′lum**, parencephalocele. **Cer′ebral h.**, encephalocele; fungus cerebri. **Cloquet's′ h.**, pectineal hernia; see *Merocele*. **Complete′ h.**, h. in which the sac and contents have passed out of the canal. **Concealed′ h.**, h. of such small size that it is impossible to detect the protruding part. **Congen′ital h.**, h. of infancy; protrusion of some of the contents of the abdomen into the tunica vaginalis testis, owing to a want of adhesion between its sides after the descent of the testicle; h. into the vaginal process of the peritoneum. **Coo′per's (Sir Ast′ley) h.**, see *Merocele*. **H. cor′neæ**, ceratocele. **Cru′ral h.**, femoral hernia; merocele. **Cys′tic h.**, cystocele. **H. of di′aphragm**, see *Hernia;* diaphragmatic hernia. **Divertic′ular h.**, h. containing the diverticulum of the intestine; h., littrica. **H. dorsa′lis**, lumbar hernia. **Encyst′ed h.**, vaginal hernia. **Enterovag′inal h.**, see *Enterocele*. **Epigas′tric h.**, see *Hernia* and *Ventral hernia*. **Epiplo′ic h.**, epiplocele. **Exter′nal in′guinal h.**, form of inguinal hernia in which the neck of the sac is external to the epigastric artery and spermatic cord or round ligament of the uterus. **Fat′ty h.**, lipocele; steatocele. **Fem′oral h.**, merocele. **H. flatulen′ta**, pneumatocele. **H. foram′inis ova′lis**, obturator hernia, see *Hernia*. **Funic′ular h.**, h. into the umbilical cord or its covering. **Gas′tric h.**, gastrocele. **H. guttura′lis** or **gut′turis**, bronchocele. **H. of heart**, cardiocele. **H. hepat′ica**, hepatocele. **Hes′selbach's h.**, see *Merocele*. **Hour-glass h.**, see *Hour-glass*. **H. humora′lis**, inflammation of the testicle; swelled testicle; epididymitis. **Hypogas′tric h.**, see *Hernia*. **H. immo′bilis**, irreducible hernia. **Incar′cerated h.**, h. so constricted as to prevent the return of the contents; see *Hernia*. **Incomplete′ h.**, interstitial hernia, form of inguinal hernia in which the sac does not extend beyond the abdominal ring. **H. of in′fancy**, congenital hernia. **Infrapu′bian h.**, obturator hernia, see *Hernia*. **Infraumbil′ical h.**, see *Hernia*. **H. ingen′ita**, congenital hernia. **In′guinal h.**, h. through the inguinal canal; bubonocele; see *Hernia*. **Inguinoproperitone′al h.**, see *Inguinoproperitoneal*. **Intermus′cular h.**, see *Hernia*. **Inter′nal h.**, h. in the interior of the body that is not visible, as diaphragmatic hernia. **Intersti′tial h.**, h. between two layers of aponeurosis, as in the abdominal wall; incomplete inguinal hernia. **Intes′tinal h.**, enterocele. **H. intestina′lis omenta′lis**, enteroepiplocele. **Intrapari′etal h.**, interstitial hernia; see *Hernia*. **H. i′ridis**, ptosis iridis. **Irredu′cible h.**, see *Hernia*. **H. ischiad′ica** or **ischiat′ica**, ischiocele. **H. of kid′ney**, nephrocele. **Kron′lein's h.**, h. having both peritoneal and inguinal sacs. **La′bial h.**, pudendal hernia. **Lac′rymal h.**, see *Lacrymal*. **Lat′eral h.**, diverticular hernia. **H. of Laugier′**, see *Merocele*. **H. liena′lis**, splenocele. **Littré's′ h.**, diverticular hernia, first described by Littré, in which the intestinal canal proper is not included in the hernial sac, the protruded portion of intestine consisting of a digital prolongation or diverticulum of the ileum, which he concluded was formed by the gradual extension of a knuckle of the bowel that had been engaged in the inguinal canal. **H. lit′trica**, Littré's h. **H. of liv′er**, hepatocele. **Lum′bar h.**, see *Ventral hernia*. **H. of lung**, pneumocele. **Malgaigne's′ h.**, congenital hernia. **Mesenter′ic h.**, duodenojejunal hernia. **Mesocol′ic h.**, h. caused by the bowels gliding between the layers of the mesocolon. **Mixed h.**, enteroepiplocele. **H. mo′bilis**, reducible hernia. **Oblique′ in′guinal h.**, indirect hernia entering the internal abdominal ring and passing out of the external abdominal ring. **H. obstruc′ta**, see *Hernia*. **H. obturato′ria**, see *Hernia*. **H. oc′uli**, exophthalmia. **H. œsoph′agi**, pharyngocele. **Omen′tal h.**, epiplocele. **H. oschea′lis**, scrotal hernia. **H. ova′rii**, ovarian hernia; condition is generally congenital, caused by the entrance of the ovary into a hernial sac, usually inguinal. **H. parorchidoenter′ica**, parorchidoenterocele. **Part′ridge's h.**, femoral hernia anterior to or to outer side of femoral vessels. **Pectin′eal h.**, h. passing internal to and behind the femoral vessels or pectineus muscle. **H. perinæ′i** or **perin′ealis**, see *Hernia*. **Petit's′ h.**, lumbar hernia. **H. pharyn′gis**, pharyngocele. **Phren′ic h.**, diaphragmatic hernia. **H. pinguedino′sa scro′ti**, lipocele. **H. of pleu′ra**, pleurocele. **H. pleu′rica et pulmona′lis** pleurocele. **Properitone′al h.**, Kronlein's hernia. **H. pudenda′lis**, h. into one of the labia. **Pu′rulent h.**, empyocele. **Rectovag′inal h.**, see *Rectocele*. **H. of rec′tum**, proctocele. **Redu′cible h.**, see *Hernia*. **H. rena′lis**, nephrocele. **Retroperitone′al h.**, see *Retroperitoneal*. **Rich′ter's h.**, partial hernia, in which a part only of the circumference of the gut is engaged in the opening. **H. sac′ci lacryma′lis**, lacrymal hernia, mucocele. **Sacrorec′tal h.**, proctocele from incomplete ossification of the sacrum. **H. sanguin′ea**, hæmatocele, hæmatomphalocele. **Sciat′ic h.**, ischiocele. **Scro′tal h.**, scrotocele, oscheocele. **H. semina′lis scro′ti**, spermatocele. **H. spi′næ**, hydrorrhachis. **Sple′nic h.**, splenocele. **H. of stom′ach**, gastrocele. **Stran′gulated h.**, see *Hernia*. **Subpu′bic h.**, infrapubian h. **Suprapu′bian h.**, inguinal hernia. **Syno′vial h.**, projection of the synovial membrane through the ruptured capsular ligament of an articulation. **H. tes′tis**, benign fungus of the testis, granular swelling of the testis. Protrusion of the tubuli of the testicle through a rupture or ulceration of its fibrous envelope, the tunica albuginea; orchiocele. **Thora′cic h.**, diaphragmatic hernia; intercostal hernia; cardiocele; pneumonocele. **Thy′roid h.**, obturator hernia. **H. of the tongue**, glossocele. **Umbil′ical h.**, h. at the umbilicus; exomphalos. **H. of umbil′ical cord**, congenital protrusion of some of the abdominal viscera into the sheath of the umbilical cord; due to imperfect development of the abdominal wall. **H. u′rachi**, uromphalus. **H. u′teri**, hysterocele. **U′veal h.**, prolapse of the iris, staphyloma iridis. **H. of vagi′na**, elytrocele, see *Hernia*. **H. varico′sa**, cirsocele; varicocele. **Belpeau's′ h.**, femoral hernia protruding anterior to the vessels. **H. vena′rum**, varix. **H. ven′eris**, hernia humoralis orchitis. **H. vento′sa**, physocele. **Ven′tral h.**, see *Ventral*. **H. ventric′uli**, gastrocele. **Ven′tro-in′guinal h.**, direct inguinal hernia. **H. vesi′cæ urina′riæ**, cystocele. **Ves′ical h.**, cystocele. **Vesicovag′inal h.**, see *Cystocele*. **Vul′var h.**, pudendal or labial hernia. **H. of the womb**, hysterocele. **H. zirba′lis**, epiplocele.

**Her′nia-knife.** Herniotome.

**Her′nial.** Belonging to or concerning hernia. **H. ring**, constricted part of hernial sac. **H. sac**, peritoneal fold carried forward by the intestine in hernia.

**Hernia′ria alpes′tris, gla′bra, hirsu′ta,** or **vulga′ris.** European species used in hernia, dropsies, urinary and renal diseases; rupture wort, rupture herb; astringent and diuretic.

**Her′niated.** Term applied to part enveloped in a hernial sac.

**Herniemphrag′mus** or **Herniemphrax′is** (*emphragmos*, obstruction). Mechanical obstruction of the hernial canal for the radical cure of hernia.

**Herniencoleo′sis** (*hernia* + *en*, in, *koleos*, sheath). Invagination of integument into the inguinal canal.

**Hernioenterot′omy** (*hernia* + *enteron*, intestine, *tome*, incision). Herniotomy with enterotomy.

**Herniolaparot′omy** (*hernia* + *lapara*, the loins, *tome*, incision). Abdominal section practised in case of hernia.

**Herniol′ogy** (*hernia* + *logos*, discourse). Surgical specialty dealing with hernia.

**Herniopunc′ture.** Operation of puncturing a hernia.

**Her′niotome** (*hernia* + *tome*, incision). Knife adapted to operations for hernia.

**Herniot′omy.** Surgical operation for the relief of hernia.

**Her′nious.** Hernial.

**Hero′ic.** Epithet applied to the exhibition of remedies in very large doses or to therapeutic measures of a violent character.

**Heroine′.** Acetic ester of morphine, diacetyl morphine, suggested as a substitute for codeine, in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ (0.0032–0.01), in coughs, painful or catarrhal conditions of the respiratory organs, etc.

**Heroph′ilus, tor′cular of.** See *Torcular*.

**Her′pes** (*herpo*, to creep, because it creeps and spreads about the skin). Tetter, fret. Vesicular disease, which, in most of its forms, passes through a regular course of increase, maturation, decline, and termination in from ten to fourteen days. Vesicles arise in distinct but irregular clusters, commonly appearing in quick succession and near together, on a more or less inflamed base. The name has been applied to a large number of dissimilar diseases. The ancients had three varieties: the miliary, vesicular, and eroding. The following varieties are usually described: 1. *Herpes phlyctænodes*, herpes miliaris, ecphlysis herpes miliaris, nirles, in which the vesicles are millet-sized; pellucid clusters commencing on an uncertain part of the body and being progressively strewed over the rest of the surface; succeeded by fresh crops. 2. *Herpes zoster*, zoster, zona, ignis persicus, cingulum, herpes periscelis, shingles, in which the vesicles are pearl-sized, the clusters spreading round the body like a girdle, at times confluent, and occasionally preceded by constitutional irritation. A form of this affection seen on the side of the nose, the upper eyelid, and the forehead is called herpes zoster frontalis or ophthalmicus, brow-shingles. 3. *Herpes circinatus*, formica ambulatoria, annulus repens, herpes serpigo, tinea circinata, ringworm, vesicular ringworm, consisting of vesicles with a reddish base, uniting in rings, the area of the rings slightly discolored; often followed by fresh crops. 4. *Herpes labialis*, and 5, *Herpes præputialis*, aphthæ præputii, appearing, respectively, on the lips and prepuce. 6. *Herpes iris*, occurring in small, circular patches on the skin, each composed of concentric rings of different colors. To these may be added *herpes exedens*, forms of which are h. esthiomenus or depascens or ferus or estiomenus or ferox, ecphlysis herpes exedens, darta excoriativa or maligna, lupus non exedens, vitiligo, leuce, formica corrosiva, formix, papula fera, ulcerative ringworm, agria, in which the vesicles are hard; clusters thronged; fluid dense, yellow, or reddish. **H. auricula′ris,** zoster auricularis. **Bilat′eral h.,** zoster attacking both sides of the body at once. **Black h.,** hemorrhagic h. **H. cervi′cis,** vesicular eruption on cervix uteri. **H. chron′icus,** lichen planus. **H. circina′tus,** see *Herpes*. **H. c. bullo′sus,** dermatitis herpetiformis. **H. colla′ris,** eruption on neck of those who wear dyed goods around their necks. **Con′fluent h.,** a form of h. zoster, with neuralgia and general disturbance of the system. **H. conjuncti′væ,** conjunctivitis phlyctænulosa. **H. cor′neæ,** phlyctenular corneitis or keratitis; inflammation of the cornea, accompanied with the appearance of vesicles. When the latter are numerous and occupy considerable expanse of the cornea, the affection is known as pannus scrofulosus; see *Ophthalmia* and *Corneitis*. **H. crusta′ceus,** impetigo; eczema impetiginosum. **H. depas′cens,** h. exedens; lupus; see *Herpes*. **H. des′quamans,** tinea imbricata. **H. devas′tans,** lupus vulgaris. **H. epizoöt′icus contagio′sus,** contagious herpetoid affection of throat and other parts of the body, said to be derived from foot-and-mouth disease of cattle; aphtha epizoötica. **H. ero′dens,** herpetic eruption with destruction of tissue. **H. esthiom′enus** or **estiom′enus,** h. exedens; see *Herpes*. **H. exe′dens,** see *Herpes* and *Lupus*. **H. facia′lis,** herpes of the face. **H. farino′sus,** eczema papulosum; pityriasis. **H. febri′lis,** h. labialis, fever blisters, cold sores. **H. fe′rox** or **fe′rus,** h. exedens; lupus; see *Herpes*. **H. figura′tus,** herpes. **H. furfura′ceus,** pityriasis. **H. furfura′ceus circina′tus,** lepra; h. exedens. **H. gangræno′sus,** multiple hysterical gangrene. **H. genita′lis,** acute h. of genital organs of male. **H. gestatio′nis,** chronic herpetic eruption in latter stages of pregnancy; impetigo herpetiformis; pemphigus. **Gut′tural h.,** diphtheritic pharyngitis. **Hemorrha′gic h.,** herpes with exudation of blood into the vesicles; a serious condition. **H. hu′midus exul′cerans,** impetigo. **H. impetiginifor′mis** or **impetigino′sus,** impetigo herpetiformis. **H. i′ris,** eczema impetiginosum; tinea circinata; t. tonsurans; see *Herpes*. **H. labia′lis,** see *Herpes*. **H. maculo′sus,** h. attended with loss of hair; h. tonsurans maculosus; tinea tonsurans. **H. malig′nus,** lupus. **H. milia′ris,** h. phlyctænoides; miliaria; see *Herpes*. **H. mor′dax,** lupus. **H. neurit′icus,** zoster. **H. ophthal′micus,** see *Herpes*. **H. peris′celis,** h. zoster. **H. phagedæ′nicus,** lupus exedens. **H. phlyctænoi′des,** see *Herpes*. **H. præputia′lis,** see *Herpes*. **H. progenita′lis,** acute h. of the male genital organs. **H. pseudosyph′ilis,** h. progenitalis. **H. pudenda′lis,** acute h. of female genital organs. **H. pustulo′sus,** impetigo; acne; sycosis. **H. pyæ′micus,** impetigo herpetiformis. **H. ro′dens,** lupus. **H. scrophulo′sus,** psoriasis. **H. serpi′go** or **serpigino′sus,** h. circinatus; lupus; eczema impetiginosum. **H. siccus,** h. furfuraceus. **H. squamo′sus,** psoriasis; eczema squamosum. **H. squamo′sus mad′idans,** eczema rubrum. **H. ton′dens** or **ton′surans,** ringworm; porrigo decalvans; mycosis trichophytina; tinea tonsurans; t. trichophytina; t. circinata. **H. unilatera′lis,** zoster. **H. uteri′na,** h. cervicis. **H. veg′etans,** impetigo herpetiformis. **H. vesiculo′sus,** tinea tonsurans. **H. vo′rax,** lupus vorax. **H. vulva′ris,** h. pudendalis. **H. zos′ter,** see *Herpes*. **H. zos′ter ophthal′micus,** severe form of zoster on the nose and supraorbital regions.

**Herpesthiom′enus** (*herpes* + *esthio*, to eat). Lupus exedens.

**Herpes′tis cuneifo′lia** or **monie′ria** or **monnie′ra.** Species of *Scrophularineæ*, of the United States and India; antipyretic, aperient, diuretic.

**Herpet′ic.** Of nature of herpes; relating to herpes. **H. i′ris,** term applied to erythema iris, a variety of multiform erythema resulting from successive new erythematous concentric lesions, forming at times shaded concentric rings; also hydroa. **H. neural′gia,** neuralgia attending herpes zoster.

**Herpet′iform.** Resembling herpes.

**Her′petism.** Dartrous diathesis; chronic constitutional condition inducing disease of the skin; tendency or liability to eruptions of herpes.

**Herpetol′ogy.** Treatise on herpes. Treatise on reptiles (*herpeton*, reptile).

**Her′pylos.** Thymus serpyllum.

**Herx′heimer's spi′ral fi′bres.** These run from line of union of corium and epidermis in a spiral direction between the cells; they are supposed to be part of canal system for distribution of juices sent to the rete.

**Her′yng's benign ul′cer.** Ulcer on anterior pillar of fauces, having appearance of vesicle of herpes. **H.'s sign,** dark appearance noticed below the eyes in antral empyema when an electric light is introduced into the mouth.

**Hesperetin′.** $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$. When hesperidin is acted on by dilute acids it is converted into hesperetin and glucose.

**Hesperidin′.** $C_{22}H_{26}O_{12}$. Glucose from bitter orange and lemon-peel; also derived from shaddock.

**Hes′peris allia′ria.** Alliaria. **H. matrona′lis,** dame's violet; European plant, used in dysuria, colds, etc.

**Hes′selbach's hernia.** Crural hernia wth multilocular sac; see *Merocele.* **H.'s lig′ament,** fibrous band passing from fascia transversalis to the pubic bone and Gimbernat's ligament. **H.'s tri′angle,** see *Triangle.*

**Hetæ′rocol′ica** (*hetaira,* prostitute, *kolikos,* affected with colic). Colica scortorum or colic of prostitutes.

**Heteraceph′alus** (*heteros,* other, *kephale,* head). Monstrosity with two dissimilar heads.

**Heteradel′phia.** Double monstrosity, of which one portion may be regarded as the stem or trunk to which another organized part, less developed than itself, is affixed as a parasite.

**Heteradel′phus** (*heteros,* other, *adelphos,* brother). Monster in condition of heteradelphia.

**Heterade′nia** (*heteros,* other, *aden,* gland). Accidental tissue having glandular structure, but occurring in parts devoid of glands.

**Heteraden′ic** or **Heterad′enoid.** Relating to heteradenia or abnormal gland-structure.

**Heteradeno′ma.** Glandiform tumor in an unusual locality.

**Heteral′icus.** Parasite consisting of a head or head and rudimentary trunk connected with head of the principal subject.

**Hetere′cious.** Heterœcious.

**Hetero-** (*heteros,* other). In composition, other.

**Heteroal′bumose.** Form of albumose resembling globulin, insoluble in distilled water, coagulable by heat.

**Heteroaut′oplasty.** Plastic surgery in which the skin or other tissue is transplanted from another part.

**Heteroblas′tic** (*heteros,* other, *blastos,* formative). Producing different kind of tissue or structure.

**Heterocen′tric.** A term relating to rays of light which do not meet in a common centre.

**Heteroceph′alous.** Monster having two dissimilar heads.

**Heterochiral,** het-er-o-ki′ral (*heteros,* other, *cheir,* hand). Term to express motion of a horse, as in trotting, when the hind and fore feet act together.

**Heterochro′ic** or **Heterochro′mous** (*heteros,* other, *chroia,* color). Having different color or colors.

**Heterochromato′sis** or **Heterochro′mia** (*heteros,* other, *chroma,* color). Variety of color in a part which is normally of but one color. Specifically, a condition in which the two irides are of different colors, or in which there is more than one color in the same iris.

**Heterochron′ia** or **Heteroch′ronism** (*heteros,* other, *chronos,* time). Deviation as to time in the formation or action of parts.

**Heterochron′ic** or **Heteroch′ronus.** Relating to difference of time, or occurring irregularly or at unusual times; a *heterochronic pulse* is one of varying rhythm, an irregular or intermittent pulse.

**Heteroc′litous.** Abnormally or unnaturally bent or distorted.

**Heterocra′nia.** Hemicrania; unsymmetrical condition of two sides of the skull.

**Heterocri′sis.** Abnormal or unnatural crisis of disease.

**Heterodermot′rophy** (*heteros,* other, *derma,* skin, *trophe,* nourishment). Change or impairment of nutrition of skin.

**Heterodesmot′ic** (*heteros,* other, *desmos,* bond). Binding other parts. **H. fi′bres,** fibres of nerves associating nervous centres with other parts of the nervous system or with external organs.

**Heterodidym′ia** or **Heterodym′ia** (*heteros,* other, *didymos,* twin). Heteradelphia.

**Heterodid′ymus, Het′erodyme,** or **Heterod′ymus.** Monstrosity in which supernumerary fœtus has an imperfectly developed head connected by the neck or an incomplete thorax.

**Het′erodont** (*heteros,* another, *odous,* tooth). Having teeth divisible into classes, as incisors, premolars, and molars.

**Heterœ′cious** (*oikos,* dwelling). Term applied to parasites that dwell in different habitations in different generations.

**Heteroganglion′ic.** Relating to different ganglia, as certain nerve-fibres connecting two or more ganglia.

**Heteroge′neous** (*heteros,* other, *genos,* kind). Of a different kind.

**Heterogene′sia** (*heteros,* other, *genesis,* generation). Want of power of fecundation, as sometimes occurs in crossing breeds of animals.

**Heterogen′esis.** Anomaly in organic formation; abrogenesis. Formation and development of offspring, which pass through a different form of existence from that of the parent. See *Generation.*

**Heterogenet′ic.** Relating to heterogenesis; resulting from external causes.

**Heterogeny,** het-er-oj′en-e. Alternate generation; non-sexual generation; heterogenesis.

**Heteroglob′ulose.** Result of digestive action on globulin.

**Heteroinfec′tion.** Infection from without, not originating in the body. Infection through one who is not himself infected.

**Heteroinoc′ulable.** Capable of being inoculated from one person to another.

**Heteroinocula′tion.** Inoculation from one individual to another.

**Heterolal′ia** (*heteros,* other, *laleo,* to speak). Using words not intended; heterophonia.

**Heterol′ogous.** Different in shape or structure from that which is natural or usual. **H. tis′sues,** see *Tissues.*

**Heterol′ogy.** Formation of structure or tissue different from that in which it is developed or from some structure or tissue taken as a standard.

**Heterolysin′.** The active agent of hæmolytic serum in a case of heterolysis. See *Lysin.*

**Heterol′ysis.** Hæmolytic action of the serum of one animal upon the red corpuscles of an animal of another species.

**Heteromer′ic** (*heteros,* other, *meros,* side). A term applied to nerve-cells in one lateral portion of the spinal cord which send processes to the other side.

**Heterom′erous.** Differing in chemical composition.

**Heteromor′phic.** Heteromorphous.

**Heteromor′phism** (*heteros,* other, *morphe,* shape). Deviation from the natural shape of parts. Existence in a different shape at different stages of existence. Crystallization in different forms.

**Heteromorpho′sis** (*heteros,* other, *morphe,* shape). Malformation.

**Heteromor′phous.** Of different form; heterologous or polymorphous. Undergoing complete metamorphosis. See *Homology.*

**Heteron′omous** (*heteros,* other, *nomos,* law). Governed by laws which regulate other bodies. Abnormal.

**Heteron′ymous** (*heteros,* other, *onyma,* name). Of a different name. In optics, crossed. **H. diplo′pia,** double vision in which each image is in the eye of the opposite side.

**Heteropa′gia** (*heteros,* other, *pago,* to unite). Double monstrosity in which the accessory subject is very small and imperfect, but provided with a distinct head and at least rudimental lower limbs, its body being implanted on the anterior surface of the body of the principal subject. The monster is called *heterop′agus.*

**Heterop′athy** (*heteros,* other, *pathos,* affection). Counterirritation. Allopathy.

**Heteropha′sia** (*phasis,* speech). Heterolalia; heterophonia.

**Heterophe′mia** or **Heteroph′emy** (*heteros,* other, *phemi,* to speak). Using an opposite or a different word or expression from that intended.

**Heterophlegma′sia** (*heteros,* other, *phlegmasia,* inflammation). Counterirritation.

**Heteropho′nia** (*heteros,* other, *phone,* voice). Cracked or broken voice; abnormality in voice or speech; speaking words not intended.

**Heterophoral′gia** (*algos,* pain). Painful symptoms associated with heterophoria.

**Heterophor′ia** (*heteros,* other, *phoros,* carrying). Departure of lines of vision from the parallel, as exophoria, esophoria, hyperphoria, according as the lines tend outward, inward, or one above the other.

**Heterophthal′mia** or **Heterophthal′mos** (*heteros,* other, *ophthalmos,* eye). Difference in the two eyes, as when one squints or is of a different color or size.

**Heterophthon′gia** (*phthongia,* utterance). Heterophonia.

**Heteropla′sia** (*plasso,* to form). Formation of a heteroplasm or abnormal tissue or structure.

**Het′eroplasm.** Morbid formation foreign to the economy, composed of elements different from those found in it in the normal condition.

**Heteroplas′tic.** Relating to or having the nature of a heteroplasm; heterologous.

**Heteroplas′tid.** An animal or zoöplastic graft. Organ whose cells are divided in their duties in maintaining the life of the individual and of the species.

**Het′eroplasty.** Irregular plastic or formative action or operation; plastic operation in which the lost surface is filled by drafts upon other persons, as in the transference of grafts of skin in loss of superficial soft parts.

**Heteropo′dia** or **Heterop′ody** (*pous,* foot). Condition in which the feet differ in size. See *Heteropus.*

**Heteropros′opus** (*heteros,* other, *prosopon,* countenance). Monster having two faces, usually dissimilar.

**Heteropro′teose.** A result of digestion of syntonin in the stomach.

**Heterop′tics.** Heteroscopy; abnormal use of the eyes.

**Het′eropus** (*heteros,* other, *pous,* foot). One who has one foot different from the other.

**Heterorex′ia** (*heteros,* other, *rexis,* appetite). Perversion of appetite.

**Het′erorrhythm** (*heteros,* other, *rhythmos,* rhythm). Having another rhythm, as the pulse when it is such as is usually felt at a different age.

**Heterosarco′ses** (*heteros,* other, *sarx,* flesh). Class of diseases which consist in the formation of accidental or heterologous tissues.

**Heteros′celous** (*heteros,* other, *skelos,* leg). Having legs of unlike appearance or unsymmetrical.

**Heteros′copy** (*heteros,* other, *skopeo,* to see). Unnatural vision; dissimilar vision of the two eyes.

**Heterosexual′ity.** Sexual feeling excited by one of the opposite sex.

**Heteros′tomy** (*stoma,* mouth). Want of symmetry of the two sides of the mouth.

**Heterotax′ia, Heterotax′is,** or **Het′erotaxy** (*heteros,* other, *taxis,* order). Malformation consisting in the general transposition of organs; change in the relation of organs, as of the viscera.

**Heterother′mal** (*heteros,* other, *therme,* heat). Of different temperature; cold-blooded.

**Heterotop′ia** or **Heterot′opy** (*heteros,* other, *topos,* place). Deviation from the natural position of parts, objective heterotopia. Subjective heterotopia is a sensation of displacement or approximation, such as is experienced in the stump of an amputated limb. Plastic heterotopia is formation of tissue in unusual localities. **Troph′ic h.,** heteroplasia.

**Heterotop′ic.** Relating to heterotopy.

**Heterotricho′sis** (*heteros,* other, *thrix,* hair). Having hair of different shades or colors.

**Heterot′ropa asaroi′des.** Species of asarum, having carminative, diaphoretic, and diuretic properties.

**Heterotroph′ia** (*heteros,* other, *trophe,* nourishment). Abnormal or disordered nutrition, from whatever cause.

**Heterotrop′ia** (*heteros,* other, *trepo,* to turn). Act of turning in a wrong direction. Strabismus.

**Heterot′ropous.** Turned in an unusual or abnormal direction.

**Heterotyp′ic** (*heteros,* other, *typos,* type). Term referring to a double monster in which the parasite is attached to the front part of the main individual.

**Heteroxan′thin.** $C_6H_6N_4O_2$. Leucomain discovered in urine.

**Hetocre′sol.** Cinnamic acid metacresol ester; used in tuberculosis. Non-toxic, and employed externally as a dressing, even for open wounds and exposed surfaces.

**He′tol.** Sodium cinnamate; employed in tuberculosis.

**Hettocyrto′sis** (*hetton,* slight, *kyrtosis,* curvature). Slight curvature.

**Heub′ner's disease′.** Syphilitic affection of the arteries of the encephalon.

**Heuche′ra** (after Prof. Heucher, botanist at Wittemberg). A genus of plants of the order *Saxafragaceæ.* **H. acerifo′lia** or **cortu′sa,** alum root, American sanicle, groundmaple, cliffweed, splitrock. The root is a powerful astringent. The American Indians apply the powdered root to wounds, ulcers, and cancers. **H. cortu′sa, H. cylin′drica, H. micran′tha, H. parviflo′ra,** and **H. pubes′cens,** all growing in U. S., are astringent. **H. richardso′nii,** used medicinally by the Indians, who chew its astringent root, and apply it as a vulnerary to wounds and sores. **H. villo′sa,** indigenous; properties like those of H. cortusa. **H. vis′cida,** H. cortusa.

**Heudelo′tia africa′na** (after Heudelot, garden director on the Senegal). See *Bdellium, Balsamodendron africanum.*

**He′vea brasilien′sis.** Tree of Brazil, a source of caoutchouc. **H. guianen′sis,** Siphonia elastica; see *Caoutchouc.*

**Hex′ad** (*hex,* six). In chemistry, sexvalent.

**Hexadac′tylous** (*hexa,* six, *daktylos,* finger). Having six fingers or toes.

**Hex′agon** (*hex,* six, *gonia,* angle). Having six sides or angles. **Arte′rial h.,** circle of Willis.

**Hexameth′ylene-tetramin′.** See *Urotropin.* **H. brometh′ylate,** bromalin. **H. iod′oform,** iodoformin. **H. sal′icylate,** saliformin.

**Hexathyrid′ium pinguic′ola** (*hex,* six, *thyridion,* a little door). Species of trematode worms; see *Parasites.* **H. vena′rum,** trematode worms found in veins and sputa; see *Parasites.*

**Hexchloreth′ene.** Trichloride of carbon.

**Hexicol′ogy** (*hexis,* habit, *logos,* discourse, description). Discourse on or description of habits or constitution.

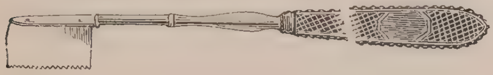
**Hex′is.** Habit of body, constitution; hence hectic, cachectic, etc.

**Hex′ose.** Sugar in which there are six atoms of carbon.

**Hex′yl.** $C_6H_{13}$. Caproyl. Hydrocarbon homologous with methyl. **H. chlo′ral,** $C_6H_9Cl_3O$; obtained by distillation from butyl chloral. Hypnotic.

**Hexylamin′.** $C_6H_{15}N$. Ptomain occurring in the putrefaction of yeast; also found in cod-liver oil. Caproylamin.

**Hey's amputa′tion** (after Mr. William Hey, surgeon, Leeds, England). Amputation of the foot by disarticulation of metatarsal from tarsal bones, the internal cuneiform bone being sawn across. **H.'s in′fantile her′nia,** encysted hernia of the tunica vaginalis. **H.'s lig′ament,** falciform process of fascia lata. **H.'s saw,** saw for extraction of fragments of the cranium after fractures.



Hey's saw.

**Hey′dia hor′rida.** Malabar tree, seeds of which are used in mania, the bark in affections of the bowels and dropsy.

**Hi′ant** (*hio,* to be opening). Gaping, yawning; having a fissure.

**Hia′tus** (*hio,* to gape). Foramen or aperture. Mouth. Vulva. Yawning. See *Helicotrema, Coloboma.* **H. aor′ticus diaphrag′matis,** aortic foramen, opening in the diaphragm for the passage of the abdominal aorta. **H. cana′lis facia′lis** or **Fallo′pii,** opening in aquæductus Fallopii. **H. cana′lis sacra′lis,** h. sacralis. **H. Fallo′pii,** opening into aquæductus Fallopii. **H. femora′lis,** crural ring. **H. interos′seus antibra′chii,** space between oblique ligament of radius and interosseous ligament. **H. Magen′dii,** foramen of Magendie. **H. maxilla′ris,** opening between middle meatus of nose and antrum of Highmore. **H. obturato′rius,** aperture of obturator canal in the pelvis. **H. occip′itopetro′sus,** foramen lacerus posterius. **H. œsophage′us,** opening for œsophagus in diaphragm; foramen œsophageum. **H. pel′vicus latera′lis,** aperture for departure of vessels from the pelvis below h. obturatorius. **H. sacra′lis,** opening at lower extremity of sacral canal made by want of completion of laminæ of last sacral vertebra. **H. of Scar′pa,** h. of Winslow. **H. semiluna′ris,** opening on external wall of middle meatus of the nose; opening of brachial fascia. **H. sphenopetro′sus,** foramen lacerum medius. **H. spina′lis congen′ita,** spina bifida. **H. subarcua′tus,** fossa on posterior surface of petrous portion of temporal bone, lodging flocculus of cerebellum. **H. ve′næ saphe′næ par′væ,** aperture for external saphenous vein as it passes into deep fascia of leg. **H. of Wins′low,** foramen of Winslow; opening behind the lesser omentum and the vessels and nerves of the liver, forming communication between the peritoneal cavity and that of the omentum.

**Hiberna′tion** (*hiberno,* to winter). Winter-sleep. State of torpidity in which certain animals pass the winter, the organic actions being reduced so low that animation seems suspended.

**Hibis′ci cap′sulæ.** Unripe capsules of Hibiscus esculentus, having demulcent and diuretic properties.

**Hibis′cus** or **Hibis′cum.** Althæa. **H. abelmos′chus,** ord. *Malvaceæ.* Name of the plant whose seeds are called grana moschi or muskseed. Indigenous in Egypt and the Indies. The seeds are chiefly used as perfumes. **H. esculen′tus,** okra, gumbo; plant, the green pods of which abound in mucilage, and are used for soups. In the East the root is employed as a demulcent like althæa. **H. moscha′tus,** marsh hibiscus; indigenous; properties like those of marshmallow. **H. popule′us,** balimbago; small Molucca tree; fruit is full of a juice similar to camboge; root is emetic; used in chronic diarrhœa, colic, dyspepsia, etc. **H. ro′sa sinen′sis,** rose of China; astringent and demulcent. **H. tilia′ceus,** corkwood; mucilaginous and emollient; properties belonging also to **H. trio′num**—Venice mallow, flower of an hour—of the United States and Southern Europe, and **H. vitifo′lius,** of E. Indies.

**Hic′cup** or **Hiccough,** hik′kup. See *Singultus.*

**Hick's sign (Brax′ton Hick's sign).** Intermittent contractions of the uterus at and after the third month of pregnancy.

**Hick′ory.** Name of several American trees of the genus *Carya,* ord. *Juglandaceæ.* The leaves are usually aromatic, and are reputed antispasmodic; the bark of the species having bitter nuts, as Carya amara and C. porcina, is astringent. The fruit of Carya olivæformis is pecan or peccan nut, and of C. sulcata and C. alba, shellbark or shagbark. The hickory nut is called also kiskitomas nut.

**Hid′den seiz′ures.** Obscure encephalic and spinal attacks of an epileptoid character.

**Hide′bound.** Having tightness of skin, as in scleroderma.

**Hidradeni′tis** or **Hydroadeni′tis.** Inflammation of sweat glands.

**Hidradeno′ma.** Cutaneous affection probably having its origin in the sweat glands of the embryo.

**Hidro′a** (*hidros,* sweat). Hydroa; sudamina.

**Hidroadeni′tis** (*hidros,* sweat, *aden,* gland). Inflammation of sweat glands.

**Hidrocrypto′ses** (*hidros,* sweat, *kryptos,* concealed). Cutaneous diseases involving the apparatus of perspiration.

**Hidrocysto′ma** (*hidros,* sweat). Eruption of deep-seated shiny, clear vesicles on the face, from dilatation of excretory duct of sweat gland at some point within the corium.

**Hidron′osus** (*nosos,* disease). Disease accompanied by violent sweats; sudor anglicus; disease of the sweat apparatus.

**Hidropede′sis** (*hidros,* sweat, *pedao,* to bound). Excessive or colliquative sweating.

**Hidroph′orous** (*hidros,* sweat, *phero,* to carry). Sweat-producing; sudoriferous.

**Hidroplan′ia** (*hidros,* sweat, *plane,* wandering). Sweating in an unusual location; vicarious sweating.

**Hidropoie′sis.** Production of sweat.

**Hidropoiet′ic** (*hidros,* sweat, *poieo,* to make). Sweat-producing; sudoriferous.

**Hidrorrhœa,** hid-ror-re′ah (*hidros,* sweat, *rheo,* to flow). Excessive or colliquative sweating.

**Hidrosadeni′tis.** Inflammation of sweat glands.

**Hidroschesis** (hid-ros′kes-is) or **Hidris′chesis** (*hidros,* sweat, *ischo,* to restrain). Suppression of perspiration; anhidrosis.

**Hi′drose.** Relating to sweat.

**Hidro′sis.** Cutaneous disease accompanied with disturbance of the functions of the sudoriferous apparatus. Sweating; hidrotic fever. **H. malig′na,** miliaria; sudor anglicus. **H. sim′plex,** hyperhidrosis.

**Hidrot′ic.** Sudorific; agent increasing the secretion of sweat. **H. fe′ver,** form of puerperal fever attended with excessive sweating.

**Hidrotopoie′sis.** Production or secretion of perspiration.

**Hidrotopoiet′ic.** Sudorific.

**Hi′era** (*hieros,* holy). Old name for medicine. **H. of col′ocynth** or **H. diacolocyn′thidos,** electuary composed of colocynth, agaric, germander, white horehound, stæchas, sagapenum, parsley, round birthwort root, white pepper, spikenard, cinnamon, myrrh, saffron, and honey. **H. loga′dii,** hiera picra. **H. no′sos,** epilepsy. **H. pic′ra** (*hieros,* holy, *pikros,* bitter), holy bitter, formerly called *hiera logadii* when made into electuary with honey; mixture of Socotrine aloes and Canella alba; see *Pulvis aloës cum canellâ.* **H. syr′inx,** holy tube; vertebral column.

**Hiera′cium.** A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.* **H. auric′ula,** orange mouse-ear of Europe; laxative. **H. grono′vii,** hairy hawkweed; herb of N. America, ord. *Compositæ;* used as application for toothache and warts. **H. lachena′lii,** H. murorum. **H. muro′rum,** golden lungwort, French lungwort, wall hawkweed; plant of Europe and Asia; astringent, tonic, and expectorant. **H. olera′ceum,** Sonchus oleraceus. **H. pelletiera′num** or **H. pilosel′la,** mouse-ear; mouse-ear hawk-weed. This plant contains a bitter, lactescent juice having a slight astringency; the herbs and flowers are expectorant and astringent, and the root is antiperiodic. **H. veno′sum,** rattlesnake weed, veiny hawkweed, bloodwort; indigenous; has similar properties; said to be a remedy for snake-bite.

**Hieroma′nia** (*hieros*, holy). Religious insanity.

**Hierop′yra** (*hieros*, holy, *pyr*, fever). Erysipelas.

**High mal′low.** Malva sylvestris. **H. opera′tion for stone,** suprapubic lithotomy.

**High′more, an′trum of.** See *Antrum.* **Bod′y of H.,** mediastinum testis. **Si′nus of H.,** see *Antrum of Highmore.*

**Hik′ry pik′ry** (*hiera picra*). Pulvus aloës et canellæ.

**Hil′denbrand's ty′phus.** Typhus fever.

**Hill′-berry.** Gaultheria.

**Hill-fe′ver.** Jungle fever; modified remittent occurring in hilly districts of India.

**Hil′ton's** (after Hilton, English surgeon of the nineteenth century) **law.** The nerve to a joint supplies also the muscles and skin about the joint. **H.'s line,** a pale line indicating the point at which the skin of the perineum joins the mucous membrane of the anus. **H.'s mus′cle,** compressor sacculi laryngis. **H.'s sac,** pouch directed upward from the anterior part of the ventricle of the larynx.

**Hi′lum.** Small, blackish tumor formed by the protrusion of the iris through an opening in the transparent cornea, so called from its comparison with the hile or black mark on one extremity of the Vicia faba. Fissure or space through which vessels, nerves, etc., enter an organ, as the kidney, spleen, etc. **H. of cor′pus denta′tum,** space in which white fibres enter the corpus dentatum. **H. of fas′cia denta′ta,** portion of fascia dentata through which the pyramidal cells of the hippocampus major pass. **H. hep′atis,** transverse fissure of the liver; see *Liver.* **H. of kid′ney,** internal concave edge of the kidney. **H. liena′lis** or **lie′nis,** concave part of the spleen. **H. of lung,** h. pulmonis. **H. nu′clei denta′ti,** h. of the olivary body; h. olivæ. **H. oli′væ,** portion of the olivary body through which the white fibres make their exit. **H. of the o′vary,** concave edge of that organ. **H. placen′tæ,** point of union of placenta and umbilical cord. **H. pulmo′nis,** space for the entrance of blood-vessels and tubes into the lung at its root. **H. rena′lis,** hilum of the kidney. **H. of spleen,** h. lienis.

**Hil′wort.** Mentha pulegium.

**Himanto′ma** or **Himanto′sis.** Himas.

**Hi′mas** (*himas*, thong of leather). Uvula; likewise elongation of it. Staphylœdema.

**Hind′berries.** See *Rubus idæus.*

**Hind-brain.** Posterior cerebral vesicle. After-brain in the fœtus; including in the adult the cerebellum, pons Varolii, and the upper portion of the floor of the fourth ventricle. Epencephalon.

**Hind′gut.** Posterior part of the embryonic intestine enclosed in the caudal fold. The middle third of the rectum and the allantois are developed from it.

**Hind-head.** Occiput.

**Hind-kid′ney.** Posterior segment of the kidney of fetal life; metanephros.

**Hinge-joint.** Ginglymus.

**Hin′gra.** Inferior variety of asafœtida.

**Hip.** Haunch; hypochondriasis. **H. bone,** ilium. **H. disease′,** morbus coxæ. **H. gir′dle,** pelvic arch. **H. gout,** neuralgia femoropoplitæa. **H. joint,** coxofemoral articulation. **H. tree,** Rosa canina.

**Hippan′thropy** (*hippos*, horse, *anthropos*, man; Hippanthropos was the fabulous centaur). Melancholy in which the patient believes himself changed to a horse.

**Hipped.** Hypochondriac.

**Hippia′ter** (*hippos*, horse, *iatros*, physician). One who treats diseases of domestic animals; veterinary surgeon.

**Hippiat′ria.** Veterinary art.

**Hip′picus** (*hippos*, horse, because used in getting on horseback). Tibialis anticus muscle.

**Hip′po** (*hippos*, horse). Arrow poison of Africa, probably made from strychnos. Ipecacuanha; corruption, in Ireland, of ipecacuanha, hence applied at times in the United States to Euphorbia corollata or American ipecacuanha. In composition, horse. **In′dian h.,** Gillenia trifoliata.

**Hippocam′pal fis′sure.** Transverse fissure of the brain; groove separating the hippocampal convolution from the crus cerebri, dipping into the hippocampus and extending from the internal part of the gyrus fornicatus, behind the corpus callosum, to the unciform process. **H. gy′rus,** uncinate gyrus or convolution; continuation of the gyrus fornicatus. **H. re′gion,** region which includes the hippocampus and the hippocampal gyrus.

**Hippocam′pus ma′jor.** Cornu ammonis. **H. mi′nor,** unciform eminence; medullary tubercle or projection observed in the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

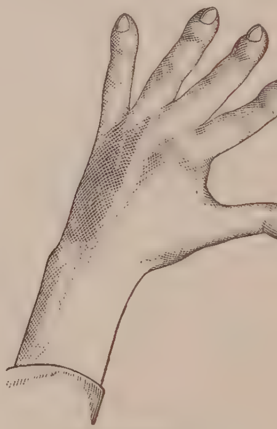
**Hippocas′tanum.** Horse-chestnut; rind is astringent and febrifuge. See *Æsculus.* **H. vulga′re,** Æsculus hippocastanum.

**Hippocentau′rea centau′rium.** Chironia centaurium.

**Hippocory′za.** Coryza of horses, symptom of glanders.

**Hippoc′rates's cap.** Double-headed roller bandage enveloping the head like a cap. **H.'s cord,** tendo Achillis. **H.'s fa′cies,** see *Face, Hippocratic.* **H.'s sa′cred disease′,** epilepsy. **H.'s sleeve,** conical flannel bag for straining liquids.

**Hippocrat′ic.** Relating to Hippocrates or concerning his doctrine. **H. deform′ity of fin′gers,** H. fingers. **H. fa′cies,** peculiar corpse-like face observed in cholera and general peritonitis. **H. fin′gers,** an enlargement, with dorsal rounding, of the last phalanges of the fingers; present in many cases of imperfect hæmatosis and in pulmonary tuberculosis. **H. sound** or **succus′sion,** a splashing sound elicited by succussion in pleurisy with effusion and pneumothorax, and in pyopneumothorax.



Hippocratic fingers.

**Hippoc′ratism.** Doctrine of Hippocrates, consisting in observing and following nature, as indicated by her presumed efforts and the crises set up by her.

**Hippoglos′sum.** Globularia alypum; Ruscus hypoglossum.

**Hippolap′athum.** Rumex patientia.

**Hippol′ithus** (*hippos*, horse, *lithos*, stone). Bezoard of the horse.

**Hippom′ane mancinel′la** or **manzanil′lo.** Manchineel, ord. *Euphorbiaceæ.* Poisonous tree of tropical America, with milky juice which the Indians use to poison their arrows. Fruit is highly poisonous. Externally, juice is used for the removal of fungous growths.

**Hip′pomane** or **Hippom′anes.** Secretion from the vagina of a mare in a state of heat. Brownish-green body in the allantoic fluid of the mare. Used anciently in the preparation of philters.

**Hippomelanin′.** Dark pigment from melanotic tumor of horse.

**Hippomyx'a** (*hippos*, horse, *myxa*, mucus). Hippocoryza. *Hippomyxoma* is a swelling following hippocoryza.

**Hippomyzo'sis.** Glanders.

**Hippopathol'ogy** (*hippos*, horse, *pathos*, disease, *logos*, discourse). Pathology of the horse.

**Hippophæs'.** Sea buckthorn; sallow thorn; used in Norway in arthritic affections and as a diaphoretic in skin diseases.

**Hippoph'agous** (*hippos*, horse, *phago*, to eat). Feeding or subsisting on horseflesh.

**Hippoph'agy.** Feeding or subsisting on horseflesh.

**Hip'popus** (*hippos*, horse, *pous*, foot). Talipes equinus.

**Hipposeli'num.** Smyrnium olusatrum.

**Hippot'omy.** Anatomy of the horse.

**Hippu'ria.** Excretion of hippuric acid in the urine.

**Hippu'ric acid.** Acid found in urine of graminivorous animals. $C_9H_9NO_3$. It is contained in small quantities in human urine, and its amount is increased by taking into the stomach substances containing benzoic acid.

**Hippu'ris** (*hippouris*, horse's tail). Cauda equina. Genus of plants, ord. *Halorageæ*. **H. commu'nis, flu'itans,** or **vulgar'is,** mare's-tail or bottle-thrush of Europe and America; astringent used as tea in diarrhœa and hemorrhage.

**Hippurop'athy** (*hippouris*, cauda equina, *pathos*, disease). Disease of the cauda equina.

**Hip'pus.** A tremulous condition of the iris, occasioning repeated alternations of contraction and dilatation of the pupil. It is generally allied with nystagmus.

**Hips.** Fruit of Rosa canina; chiefly used as a confection.

**Hi'ra.** Jejunum; intestines.

**Hir'ci bar'bula.** Hircus; hairs of tragus. **H. pi'li,** hairs of axilla.

**Hircin'** (*hircus*, goat). Glyceril compound of hircic acid; an oil without color, with strong, goat-like smell.

**Hircis'mus** (*hircus*, goat). Smelling like a goat; applied especially to the odor of the secretions of the axilla.

**Hirsch'berg's test.** Test for amount of strabismus by means of corneal reflection of the flame of a candle.

**Hirsch'feld's disease'.** Rapidly fatal form of diabetes. **H.'s gan'glion,** hippocampal gyrus.

**Hirsch'sprung's disease'.** Congenital dilatation of the colon.

**Hir'sute** (*hirtus*, hairy). Hairy.

**Hirsu'ties** (*hirtus*, hairy). Hairiness; growth of hairs on extraneous parts, or superfluous growth of hair, as in cases of bearded women; hypertrichosis. **H. adna'ta,** congenital hirsuties.

**Hir'tate.** Hirsute.

**Hirtz's râle.** Metallic moist subcrepitant râle, indicating the stage of softening in tuberculosis.

**Hiru'do.** The leech. In medicine, Hirudo or Sanguisuga or Bdella medicinalis and officinalis, order of aquatic worms, *Gnathobbellidæ*, are generally employed. In the United States H. decora is also used. The leech lives in fresh water, and feeds on the blood of animals, which it sucks, after having pierced the skin with its sharp teeth—a habit taken advantage of to produce local bloodletting. A good English leech will take about half an ounce of blood, including that which flows by fomenting the part subsequently; the American leech takes less. **H. artificia'lis,** antlia sanguisuga. **H. dec'ora,** see *Hirudo*. **H. mechan'ica,** artificial leech. **H. medicina'lis,** German leech. **H. officina'lis.** Hungarian leech. **H. provincia'lis,** Sanguisuga officinalis. **H. troc'tina,** species of leech from Algiers.

**Hirundina'ria.** Asclepias vincetoxicum; Lysimachia nummularia; Chelidonium majus.

**Hirun'do.** The swallow, the nests of which were once employed as rubefacients, boiled in vinegar. Edible bird's nests of the Hirundo esculenta of the Indian Archipelago are highly prized, especially by the Chinese, as an article of diet. They are of a mucilaginous character.

**His's canal'.** Canal in fetal life between the thyroid gland and the tongue. **H.'s perivas'cular spa'ces,** lymph-spaces around the blood-vessels of the brain and spinal cord. **H. stro'ma,** fibrous foundation-tissue of the mammary gland.

**Hispid'itas** (*hispidus*, hairy). Irregular position of eyelashes; distichiasis; phalangosis.

**Hispid'ula.** Antennaria dioica.

**His'sing respira'tion.** Slight, prolonged whistling sound, from presence of mucus obstructing the smaller bronchial ramifications.

**His'tic** (*histos*, tissue). Relating to tissues.

**Histidin'.** $C_6H_9N_3O_2$. Base derived from the spermatozoa of fish.

**His'tin.** Fibrin.

**Histiogen'esis.** Histogenesis.

**His'tioid.** Histoid.

**His'toblast** (*histos*, tissue, *blastos*, cell). A cell concerned in tissue-formation.

**Histochem'istry.** Chemistry of tissues.

**Histodial'ysis** (*histos*, tissue, *dialysis*, dissolution). Breaking down of the tissues.

**Histogen'esis** or **Histogeny,** his-toj'en-e (*histos*, tissue, *genesis*, formation). Tissue-formation; formation and development of the organic textures. **H. of bone,** osteogeny. **H. of car'tilage,** chondrogenesis.

**Histogenet'ic** or **Histogen'ic.** Tissue-making; relating or appertaining to histogeny or the formation and development of the organic textures. **H. el'ements of nutri'tion,** see *Plastic element*. **H. mol'ecules,** see *Plastic element*.

**Histog'eny.** Histogenesis.

**Histohæmatin'.** One of a group of pigments detected in tissues of animals of different species, probably concerned in respiration.

**His'toid** (*histos*, tissue, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling or made up of connective tissue. Term applied to tumors made up of tissues which closely resemble the normal structure of the body, as fat, hair, teeth, skin, etc. **H. tu'mor,** tumor of connective tissue.

**Histological,** his-to-loj'i-kal. Relating to histology.

**Histol'ogist.** One who is versed in histology.

**Histol'ogy** (*histos*, tissue, *logos*, description). Minute or microscopic anatomy. *Normal* histology is the study of the structure of healthy tissues. *Pathological* histology is the morbid anatomy of the tissues.

**Histol'ysis** (*lysis*, solution). Histodialysis.

**Histolyt'ic.** Relating to histolysis. **H. mol'ecules,** see *Plastic elements*.

**His'tone** (*histos*, tissue). Nucleohistone. Albuminous body first discovered in red corpuscles of the goose.

**Histon'omy** (*histos*, tissue, *nomos*, law). Aggregate of laws presiding over the formation and arrangement of the organic tissues.

**Histonu'ria.** Presence of histone in the urine.

**Histopathol'ogy.** Pathological histology.

**Histophysiol'ogy.** Physiology of tissues; histology applied to study of physiological processes.

**His'tory, med'ical.** Narration of the chief circumstances and persons connected with them in the progress of medicine.

**His'tos** (web or tissue). Organic texture.

**Histother'apy.** The treatment of disease by means of animal tissues or organs; opotherapy; organotherapy.

**His'totome.** Microtome.

**Histot'omy.** Minute anatomy.

**His'totripsy** (*tripsis*, crushing). Ecrasement.

**Histotroph'ic** (*histos*, tissue, *trophe*, nourishment). Relating to nutrition of tissues.

**His'tozyme** (*histos*, tissue, *zyme*, ferment). Soluble ferment presumed to be capable of disintegrating nitrogenous tissues and causing their decomposition.

**His'tricism.** Erect state of the hairs.

**Histrion'ic** (*histrio,* actor). Exaggerated in expression of emotions. **H. paral'ysis,** paralysis of the facial muscles, causing emotional appearance of the face. **H. spasm,** similar spasm of the facial muscles.

**Hit'zig's zone.** A zone of impaired sensation around the trunk in tabes dorsalis; anæsthetic or paræsthetic girdle.

**Hive syr'up.** Syrupus scillæ compositus.

**Hives.** In Scotland, any eruption proceeding from an internal cause; in the United States it is employed most frequently for urticaria. **Bold h.,** cynanche trachealis; urticaria. **Eat'ing h.,** rupia escharotica.

**Hoang'-nan.** Bark of Strychnos gaultheriana, from which strychnine and brucine may be obtained; employed in leprosy and various cutaneous affections; tonic, stimulant, antiparasitic; used in scrofula, leprosy, paralysis, etc.

**Hoar'hound.** Marrubium.

**Hoar'iness.** Canities.

**Hoarse'ness.** Change in voice, which loses its smoothness and becomes rough and husky.

**Hoar'y pea.** Tephrosia virginiana; root is tonic and anthelmintic.

**Hobo'ken's valves.** Valve-like arrangement of lining membrane of vessels of the umbilical cord.

**Hob'nail liv'er.** Cirrhosis of the liver; nutmeg liver.

**Hoc** or **Hocks.** Alcea rosea.

**Hoch'singer's sign.** The presence of indican in the urine in tuberculosis of children.

**Hock.** Tarsus of horse or ox. **Capped' h.,** thickened serous cyst over the seat of the calcaneum in the horse.

**Hoda'ra's disease'.** Infectious trichorrhexis nodosa, caused by Bacillus multiformis.

**Hodge's pes'sary.** Peculiar U-shaped pessary, usually of rubber. **H.'s plane,** plane parallel to that of the pelvic inlet.

**Hodg'kin's disease'** (after Dr. Hodgkin, of London). Glandular sarcoma, lymphadenoma, pseudoleukæmia. A chronic disease mainly characterized by the enormous enlargement of the lymphatic glands of the body, along with a peculiar deposit in the spleen, and accompanied by a pernicious anæmia. Iron and cod-liver oil seem to be the best remedies. The prognosis is unfavorable.

**Hodg'son's disease'.** Aneurysm or atheroma of the aorta. **H.'s opera'tion,** ligation of axillary artery under the clavicle.

**Hod'ograph** (*hodos,* way, *grapho,* to write). Instrument for registering locomotor movements.

**Hof'fa's opera'tion.** An operation for the cure of congenital dislocation of the hip. The cotyloid cavity is hollowed out and the head of the femur, being freed of its attachments, is brought down and retained in the deepened acetabulum by means of a plaster-of-Paris splint.

**Hoff'man's an'odyne.** Spiritus ætheris compositus. **H.'s symp'tom,** easily excited tingling of the skin in tetany. **H.'s type,** Charcot-Marie type of progressive muscular atrophy.

**Hog chol'era.** Disease of swine, symptoms of which are inflammation of the bowels, with ulceration, ecchymoses, nephritis, etc. Several affections have received this name. The disease is produced by a special microorganism. See also *Swine.* **H. erysip'elas,** rouget; an infectious and fatal disease of swine, due to the Bacillus rhusiopathiæ suis; see also *Swine.* **H. gum,** doctor gum; glutinous substance from Rhus metopium of Jamaica, or Moronobea coccinea, flowing from incisions in the bark; emetic properties; used in Jamaica for the same purposes as Burgundy pitch. **H. lice,** onisci aselli.

**Hog's lard.** Adeps præparatus.

**Hog'weed.** Ambrosia artemisiæfolia.

**Hog'wort.** Heptallon graveolens.

**Hoit'zia coccin'ea** or **mexica'na.** Polemoniaceous plant of Mexico; diuretic, cathartic, emetic.

**Hol'agogue** (*holos,* whole, *agogos,* driving). Capable of driving away every morbid humor. Catholicon; panacea.

**Holanencepha'lia** (*holos,* whole + *anencephalia*). Entire absence of brain; same as anencephalia.

**Holarthri'tis** (*holos,* whole + *arthritis*). Polyarthritis.

**Hol'cus sor'gum.** Panicum italicum.

**Hol'den's line.** Groove or furrow in the groin below Poupart's ligament, used as a guiding line in amputations.

**Hol'der.** Tenaculum.

**Hol'der's horizon'tal plane.** Plane of cranium made by lines projected from superior portion of auricular foramen to inferior border of the orbit.

**Holes, burnt.** Rupia escharotica; noma; pemphigus gangrænosus.

**Holigar'na longifo'lia.** Species of *Anacardiaceæ,* juice of which is used externally for sores, warts, etc.

**Hol'lands.** Gin.

**Hollarrhe'na antidysenter'ica.** A plant of the E. Indies; ord. *Apocynaceæ;* tonic, astringent, anthelmintic; Wrightia antidysenterica. **H. pubes'cens,** plant of India, seeds of which are used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

**Hol'low back.** Lordosis.

**Hol'ly.** A plant of the order *Ilicineæ.* **Amer'ican h.,** ilex. **Com'mon h.,** Ilex aquifolium. **Dahoon' h.,** Ilex vomitoria. **Emet'ic h.,** Ilex vomitoria. **Europe'an h.,** Ilex aquifolium. **Ground h.,** Chimaphila umbellata; Gaultheria procumbens; Pyrola maculata; Pyrola umbellata. **Sea h.,** Eryngium maritimum. **South Amer'ican h.,** Ilex paraguaiensis.

**Hol'lyhock, com'mon.** Alcea rosea.

**Holmes weed.** Scrophularia nodosa.

**Holmgren's' test.** Examination for color-blindness by means of H.'s wools. **H.'s wools** or **wors'teds,** differently colored skeins of wool, used as tests for color-blindness.

**Holo-** (*holos,* whole). In composition, the whole.

**Holoblas'tic** (*holos,* whole, *blastos,* germ). Term applied to the ova of viviparous animals, in which all, or almost all, of the yolk is directly formative, and but little or none is nutritive.

**Holocaïne'.** Crystallized substance produced by the union of phenacetin and paraphenetidin. The hydrochlorate is usually employed; used in opthalmic practice as a substitute for cocaine, in a 1 per cent. solution.

**Holo'cyron.** Teucrium chamæpitys.

**Hologanglii'tis** (*holos,* all, *ganglion*). Cholera.

**Holonarco'sis** (*holos,* all, *narcosis,* stupor). Complete narcosis.

**Holop'athy** (*holos,* whole, *pathos,* affection). Doctrine which teaches that diseases are but phases or "episodes" of a general affection of the organism.

**Holophlyc'tides.** Tumor formed by accumulation of serous fluid under the epidermis.

**Holorrhachischisis,** ho-lo-rak-is'kis-is (*holos,* whole, *rhachis,* spine, *schisis,* separation). Fissure of the whole spinal cord.

**Holoschisis,** ho-los'kis-is (*holos,* whole, *schisis,* splitting). Segmentation of a nucleus.

**Holosteosclero'sis** (*holos,* all, *osteon,* bone, *sclerosis,* hardening). General sclerosis of bones.

**Holos'teum alsi'ne.** Alsine media.

**Holos'teus** (*holos,* all, *osteon,* bone). Osteocolla.

**Holos'tomum** (*holos,* all, *stoma,* mouth). Amphistoma hominis. **H. ala'tum,** entozoon in intestine of the dog.

**Holosym'physis** (*holos,* whole, *symphysis,* union). Perfect union.

**Holosys'tole.** The entire systole.

**Holotet'anus.** General tetanus affecting the whole system of the muscles.

**Holot'omy** (*holos,* whole, *tome,* incision). Complete excision.

**Holoto'nia** or **Holot'ony** (*holos,* all, *teino,* to stretch). Spasm or tetanus of the whole body.

**Hol'stein disease'.** Endemic syphilitic disease.

**Holt'house's her'nia.** A form of oblique inguinal hernia in which there is protrusion of the bowel along the fold of the groin.

**Ho'ly bit'ter.** Hiera picra.

**Homag'ra** (*homos*, shoulder, *agra*, seizure). Gout in the shoulder.

**Homa'lium racemo'sum.** Astringent plant growing in the W. Indies; used in diarrhœa. **H. racon'bea** or **spica'tum**, root of this plant of Guiana is astringent and used in gonorrhœa.

**Homaloceph'alus** (*homalos*, level, *kephale*, head). Flat-headed.

**Homalocor'yphus** (*homalos*, level or like, *koryphe*, head or vertex). Term for crania in which the parietal angle of Lissauer (that is, between lines projected in the median plane of the skull from the most prominent part of the parietal bone to the bregma and lambda) is from 132° to 142°.

**Homaloder'matous** or **Homaloderm'ous** (*homalos*, level, *derma*, skin). Smooth-skinned.

**Homalograph'ic meth'od** (*homalos*, level, *grapho*, to write). Representation by plans or sections—by flat, frozen sections, for example.

**Homalomet'opus** (*homalos*, level, *metopon*, countenance). Term applied to crania in which the angle between the lines drawn from the metopion to the bregma and nasion is from 141° to 130.5°.

**Homalopisthocra'nius** (*homalos*, level, *opisthen*, behind, *kranion*, skull). Term applied to crania in which the angulus summi occipitis (angle between lines projected in the median plane from the most prominent part of the supraoccipital bone to the lambda and inion) is from 140° to 154°.

**Homalu'ranus** (*homalos*, level, *ouranos*, roof). Term applied to skulls in which the angulus summi palati is from 147.5° to 163.5°.

**Homatropine'.** $C_{16}H_{21}NO_3$. White, crystalline alkaloid resulting from heating a solution of tropine and toluic acid in muriatic acid; used as a rapid and transient mydriatic; also internally in night-sweats of phthisis. It is also called oxytoluyltropeine. **H. hydrobro'mate** or **hydrobro'mide**, crystallizable soluble salt, official in the Ph. Br.; used in ophthalmic practice to dilate the pupil. **H. hydrochlo'rate** or **hydrochlo'ride**, a crystallizable salt of hydrochloric acid and homatropine. **H. sal'icylate** is also employed. **H. sul'phate**, combination of homatropine and sulphuric acid.

**Homax'ial** or **Homaxon'ic.** Having all the axes alike.

**Home's lobe.** Small gland, accessory prostate or third lobe of this gland, occasionally found between the caput gallinaginis and sphincter vesicæ.

**Homeop'athy.** Homœopathy.

**Home'ria colli'na.** Cape tulip; poisonous S. African plant, the bulb of which acts as a violent acronarcotic, speedily producing fatal results.

**Homeria'na.** Polygonum aviculare.

**Home'sickness.** Nostalgia or intense desire to return to one's own home, amounting often almost to melancholy, and leading sometimes to suicide.

**Home'wort.** Sempervivum tectorum.

**Homici'dal** (*homo*, man, *cædo*, to kill). Pertaining to homicide or the killing of man. **H. insan'ity** or **monoma'nia**, insanity, with irresistible impulse to destroy life.

**Hominisec'tion** (*homo*, man, *seco*, to cut). Dissection of the human body.

**Hominiv'orous** (*homo*, man, *voro*, to eat). Man-eating; parasitic on man.

**Homio'sis.** Homoiosis.

**Ho'mo.** See *Man*. **H. ala'tus** (winged man), see *Alatus*. **H. cauda'tus** (tailed man), fabulous tailed variety of the human species. **H. fat'uus**, idiot.

**Homoarecolin'.** Ethyl ether of arecoloidin, obtained from arecolin, for which last this is used as a substitute.

**Homoblas'tic** (*homos*, same, *blastos*, germ). Forming similar tissue.

**Homocen'tric.** Having one centre; concentric.

**Homocerebrin'** (*homos*, like). Substance like cerebrin derived from brain-tissue by the action of baryta and alcohol.

**Homoch'ronous** (*homos*, same, *chronos*, time). Homœochronous.

**Homocinchonicine'.** $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$. Alkaloid resulting from exposing homocinchonidine sulphate to heat.

**Homocinchonidine'.** $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$. Alkaloid derived from Cinchona rosulenta.

**Homocinchonine'.** $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$. Alkaloid having a similar source to homocinchonidine.

**Homoder'matous** (*homos*, same, *derma*, skin). Having the whole skin alike.

**Homodesmot'ic** (*homos*, same, *desmos*, bond). Term applied to nerve-fibres associating similar masses of gray matter.

**Homoëd'rus** (*homos*, alike, *hedra*, seat). Having the same seat. *Morbi homoëdri* are diseases that affect the same tissues.

**Homœo-** (*homoios*, like). In composition, like.

**Homœobiot'ic** (*homoios*, like, *bios*, life). Having similar life.

**Homœoblas'tic.** Homoblastic.

**Homœoch'ronous** (*homoios*, like, *chronos*, time). Coming in regular order as to time.

**Homœomor'phous** (*homoios*, like, *morphe*, shape). Having similar shape. See *Homology*.

**Ho'mœopath.** Homœopathist.

**Homœopath'ic.** Relating to homœopathy.

**Homœop'athist.** A believer in or practitioner of homœopathy.

**Homœop'athy** (*homoios*, similar, *pathos*, affection). Hahnemannism. A system of medicine which maintains that disordered actions in the human body are to be cured by inducing other disordered actions of a like kind (*similia similibus curantur*); this is to be accomplished often by infinitesimally small doses of a remedy which, in larger dose, will produce symptoms resembling those of the disease under observation. Associated with this belief is the theory that the therapeutic force of a remedy is increased by its trituration with an inert substance, such as sugar of milk, or dilution with agitation in water. The basic theory of homœopathy is much older than Hahnemann, founder of the system so called, as is shown by the following quotation from the writings of Gregory the Great: "Mos medicinæ est ut aliquando similia similibus, aliquando contraria contrariis curet. Nam sæpe calida calidis, frigida frigidis, sæpe autem frigida calidis, calida frigidis sanare consuevit."

**Homœopla'sia** (*homoios*, like, *plasso*, to form). Formation of tissues similar to the normal; the opposite of heteroplasia.

**Homœoplas'tic.** Forming tissues similar to normal tissue; the opposite of heteroplastic.

**Ho'mœoplasty.** Transplantation of tissue, as of bone, from one part of an individual to another, or from another individual of the same species.

**Homœo'sis.** Assimilation.

**Homœother'mal** or **Homœother'mic** (*homoios*, like, *therme*, heat). Having or retaining even temperature; warm-blooded.

**Homœoz'ygy** (*homoios*, like, *zygoo*, to join). Law of association of organs, by which like parts adhere to like parts, as in monstrosities.

**Homogene'ity.** State of being homogeneous.

**Homoge'neous** (*homos*, same, *genos*, kind). Having a descent from the same race or family. Of the same kind throughout, as structures or tissues, or derived from the same source.

**Homogen'esis** (*homos*, equal, *genesis*, generation). Univocal or regular generation. See *Generation*.

**Homogentis'ic** or **Homogentisin'ic acid.** Acid resulting from the decomposition of tyrosin, and occasionally found in the urine.

**Homogeny**, ho-moj'en-e. Homogenesis.

**Homog'onous** (*homos*, same, *gonos*, seed). Having like or similar offspring.

**Homoguai'acol.** See *Creosol*.

**Homoio'sis** (*homoioo*, to assimilate). Elaboration of the ingested food, making it proper for assimilation.

**Homolog'ical.** Relating to homology.

**Homol'ogous** (*homos*, like, *logos*, condition). Like in structure or other characteristics. See *Homology* and *Homotype*. **H. tis'sues,** tissues having like organization or structure. **H. tu'mors,** those made up of like structures or of regular tissues.

**Ho'mologue.** Term applied to the same organ in different animals, whatever its form and function.

**Homol'ogy.** Similarity of structure and development, as of two sides of the body. Doctrine or study of the relations of the parts of animal bodies. Homologous, homomorphous, or homœomorphous tissues are those that resemble others; in opposition to heterologous, heteroclite, or heteromorphous, which are new formations. **Se'rial h.**, see *Homotype*.

**Homolysin'** (*homos*, same). See *Lysin*.

**Homomor'phous** (*homos*, same, *morphe*, shape). See *Homology*.

**Homon'omous** (*homos*, same, *nomos*, law). Being under the same law.

**Hom'onym** (*homos*, same, *onyma*, name). Having the same designation.

**Homon'ymous** (*homos*, like, *onyma*, name). Having the same name. **H. diplo'pia,** double vision in which each image is on the same side of the eye as the eye is of the body. **H. hemianop'sia,** defective visual field on the same side in the two eyes.

**Homopiperidin'ic acid.** $C_5H_{11}NO_2$. Amidovalerianic acid, resulting from decomposition of meat and fibrin, and having properties of an acid and a base.

**Ho'moplast** (*homos*, same, *plasso*, to form). Structure or tissue resembling another in development. Element of simple tissue.

**Homoplas'tic.** Similar in structural development.

**Homoplas'tid.** Structure, each cell of which is endowed with reproductive power.

**Ho'moplasty** (*homos*, like, *plasso*, to form). Formation of homologous tissues.

**Homopla'ta** (*homos*, shoulder, *platys*, broad). Scapula.

**Homoquinine'.** $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_2$. Alkaloid from cuprea bark, obtained from Remijia purdieana and R. pedunculata triana.

**Homosalicyl'ic acid.** Creosotic acid.

**Homosexual'ity.** Sexual impulse toward one of the same sex.

**Homother'mal** or **Homother'mic.** Homœothermic.

**Homotolu'ic acid.** Hydrocinnamic acid.

**Homoton'ic** or **Homot'onous** (*homos*, like, *tonos*, tone). That which has the same tension or tone; as continued fever, whose symptoms have equal intensity during its whole course.

**Ho'motype** (*homos*, like, *typos*, type). Repetition of the same essential part in the series—of the vertebral segments, for example. Parts thus similarly related are homotypic or serially homologous.

**Homun'cio.** Human fœtus.

**Homun'culus.** A diminutive, debilitated man; mannikin.

**Hondu'ras bark.** Cascara amarga. **H. sarsapa-ril'la,** variety of sarsaparilla from Belize.

**Hon'esty.** Lunaria, Clematis vitalba.

**Hone'wort, field.** Sison amomum.

**Hon'ey.** Mel. **H. bloom,** Apocynum androsæmifolium. **H. lo'cust,** Geditschia triacanthos. **H. wa'ter,** hydromel.

**Hon'eycomb bag.** Reticulum. **H. ring'worm,** favus.

**Hon'eysuckle.** Lonicera; Cornus succica; Trifolium pratense; Rhinanthus crista galli. **H. bush,** Diervilla trifida. **Scar'let** or **trum'pet h.,** Lonicera sempervirens.

**Honey-sugar.** Glucose.

**Honora'rium.** A physician's fee or compensation.

**Hood.** Caul. **Caud'al h.,** caudal fold of embryo. **Cephal'ic h.,** cephalic fold of embryo.

**Hood'wort.** Scutellaria lateriflora.

**Hoof'bound.** Deformative contraction and dryness of the back part of the hoof of the horse.

**Hook.** Instrument with one or both extremities crooked and sometimes pointed; used by anatomists and surgeons to lay hold of and raise up certain parts in delicate dissection or when the parts would slip from the fingers. The tenaculum is a variety of hook. See *Hamus, Hamulus, Uncus*. **Blunt h.,** instrument for passing over flexures of joints to assist in bringing down the fœtus in parturition. **Echinococ'cus h.,** one of a circle of hook-like bodies forming a crown on the head of the echinococcus; the presence of these hooks in fluid removed from a cyst is diagnostic of hydatids. (See also cut under *Echinococcus*.) **Malgaigne's' h., Tyr'rel's h.,** etc., see these names.

Hooklets from Tænia echinococcus. × 350.

**Hook'let.** A small hook. Term usually designating echinococcus hook.

**Hoop'er's pills.** Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ.

**Hoop'ing-cough.** Pertussis.

**Hoop'tree.** Melia azedarach.

**Hoose.** Bronchial and pulmonary disease of calves and lambs caused by a parasite.

**Hoove.** Acute tympanites of cattle and sheep.

**Hop.** Humulus lupulus; Bryonia dioica. **H. plant,** Humulus lupulus. **H. tree,** Ptelea trifoliata. **H. vine,** Humulus lupulus.

**Ho'pea splen'dida.** Tree of Sunda yielding a fatty substance used as a base for ointments. **H. ternifo'lia** or **tincto'ria,** sweet leaf; indigenous in Southern States; stomachic tonic.

**Hope's cam'phor mix'ture.** Mixture of nitrous acid, camphor-water, and laudanum, employed in diarrhœa, dysentery, etc. **H.'s sign,** double beat of the heart in aortic aneurysm.

**Hop'-hornbeam.** Ironwood; Ostrya virginica.

**Hop'mann's pol'yp.** Papilloma-like appearance of mucous membrane of the nose.

**Hop'pe-Gold'flam's symp'tom-com'plex.** Pseudoparalytic myasthenia; asthenic bulbar paralysis.

**Hops.** Humulus lupulus.

**Horæ'a.** Menses.

**Hor'dea.** Small, rounded prominence on the floor of the fourth ventricle.

**Hordea'tion** (*hordeum*, barley). Foundering of horses from eating too much barley.

**Horde'iform** (*hordeum*, barley, *forma*, shape). Having the shape of barley.

**Hordeïn'** (*hordeum*, barley). Powder obtained from barley, analogous to starch.

**Horde'olum** (dim. of hordeum). Sty or stye. Small inflammatory tumor, of the nature of a boil, exhibiting itself near the free edge of the eyelids, particularly near the inner angle of the eye.

**Hordeozy'mose** (*hordeum*, barley, *zymosis*, fermentation). Diastase.

**Hor'deum.** Seeds of Hordeum vulgare or Scotch barley, ord. *Gramineæ*, affording a mucilaginous decoction, diluent and antiphlogistic. Formerly official in the Ph. U. S.

**Hore'hound.** Marrubium vulgare; Ballota nigra. **Black h.,** Ballota fœtida. **German'der-leaved h.,** Eupatorium teucrifolium. **Stink'ing h.,** Ballota fœtida. **Water h.**, Lycopus sinuatus; Lycopus virginicus. **Wild h.**, Eupatorium rotundifolium; E. teucrifolium.

**Horizocar′dia** (*horizon* + *kardia*, heart). Horizontal position of that organ on the diaphragm in the centre of the cavity of the thorax, in some forms of hypertrophy or dilatation.

**Horizon′tal.** Term to denote, when used anatomically, parallelism to the plane of the horizon when a person is standing erect. **H. circum′ference,** distance measured on exterior of skull through ophryon (point at which supraorbital line intersects median line) and occipital point. **H. lines of demarca′tion,** lines made in retina by planes through horizontal axis perpendicular to line of sight at crossing point of lines of direction. **H. merid′ian,** that described on eyeball or retina by plane of regard passing through centre of retina. **H. plane,** plane through centres of rotation of the eyes when the head is erect. **H. plate,** part of palate-bone going to make up hard palate. **H. ra′mus,** horizontal bony portion passing backward and inward from the body of the pubis toward the acetabulum. **H. semicir′cular canal′,** external semicircular canal. **H. sul′cus of cerebel′lum,** fusion between anterior and middle lobes of cerebellum.

**Hor′me.** Instinct.

**Hormi′num.** Salvia horminum. **H. colora′tum** or **sati′vum,** Salvia horminum.

**Hor′mion.** Point of junction in middle line of vomer and sphenoid bone.

**Hormis′cium cerevis′iæ** and **H. vi′ni.** See *Saccharomyces mycoderma.*

**Hor′mon.** Vital principle.

**Horn.** Cornu. See also *Horns.* **H. ail,** anæmia of horned cattle. **Ante′rior h.,** prolongation of lateral ventricle into the frontal lobe; anterior gray cornu of spinal cord. **Cuta′neous h.,** cornu cutaneum. **Descend′ing h.,** portion of lateral ventricle, chiefly formed by hippocampus major. **Exter′nal h.,** posterior cornu of medulla oblongata. **Inter′nal h.,** gray matter in medulla oblongata corresponding to lateral horn of spinal cord. **H. mad,** see *Mania.* **Pap′illary h.,** cornu cutaneum with hypertrophied papillæ. **H. pop′py,** Glaucium luteum. **Poste′rior h.,** part of lateral ventricle projecting into the occipital lobe. **H. quick′silver,** mercury protochloride; horn silver; silver chloride.

**Horn′bean.** Carpinus betulus.

**Hor′ner's disease′.** A lesion of the sympathetic system in the cervical region, the symptoms of which are drooping of the eyelid, marked contraction of the pupils, flushing of the face, and retraction of the eyeball. **H.'s mus′cle,** tensor tarsi. **H.'s pto′sis,** H.'s disease. **H.'s teeth,** horizontally grooved incisor teeth from insufficient enamel.

**Horn′pox.** See *Varicella.*

**Horns.** Cornua. See also *Horn.* **Poste′rior acces′sory h.,** extensions from central gray matter of medulla oblongata into cuneate fasciculus. **H. of spi′nal cord,** semilunar muscles of nerve-matter observed in transverse sections of gray columns of spinal cord. **H. of ven′tricles,** cornua ventriculi.

**Horn′seed.** Ergot. **H. sil′ver,** silver chloride.

**Horn′wort.** Ceratophyllum demersum, demulcent plant.

**Horn′y.** Corneous. **H. epithe′lium,** corneous or horny granulations occurring in trachoma or granular lids. **H. excres′cences,** excrescences occasionally formed on some part of the skin, resembling in shape the horns of an animal. **H. haired,** superficial layers of epidermic cells. **H. lay′er,** stratum corneum or outer epidermic layer. **H. sub′stance,** see *Tooth.*

**Horop′ito.** Drimys axillaris.

**Horop′ter** (*horos,* limit, *opter,* beholder). Line representing curve along which both eyes can unite in vision. The entire field of binocular vision.

**Horren′tia** (*horreo,* to shudder). Horripilation.

**Hor′rida cu′tis** (rough skin). Goose-flesh, goose-skin; a state of the skin produced by cold or fear, or accompanying the rigor of an intermittent; produced essentially by the contraction of microscopic muscular fibres—the arrectores pilorum. The projections are sometimes called goose-pimples.

**Horripila′tion** (*horreo,* to bristle, *pilus,* hair). General chilliness preceding fever, and accompanied with bristling of the hairs over the body. See *Horrida cutis.*

**Horripilato′res.** Arrectores pilorum.

**Hor′ror** (*horreo,* to shudder). Horripilation. **H. cibo′rum,** disgust for food.

**Hor′rors.** Delirium tremens.

**Horse.** A quadruped of the family *Equinæ.* The word is often employed as a qualification to denote size, as in the following examples. **H. al′oes,** caballine aloes. **H. balm,** Collinsonia canadensis. **H. cane,** Ambrosia trifida. **H. cas′sia,** Cassia grandis. **H. chest′nut,** Æsculus hippocastanum. **H. crust,** crusta genu equinæ. **H. distem′per,** influenza. **H. doc′tor,** veterinary surgeon.

**Horse′fly.** An insect of the family *Tabanidæ,* gadfly or breeze; see *Tabanus.* Also an insect of the family *Œstridae,* bot-fly. **H. weed,** Sophora tinctoria.

**Horse′foot.** Talipes. **H. gen′tian,** Triosteum perfoliatum.

**Horse′leech.** Horse-doctor; veterinary surgeon.

**Horse′mint.** Ambrosia trifida, Monarda coccinea, M. fistulosa, and M. punctata. **Sweet h.,** Cunila mariana.

**Horse′nettle.** Solanum carolinense.

**Horse′pox.** Disease of horses, similar to cowpox in cattle.

**Horse′radish.** Cochlearia armoracia. **H. tree,** Moringa pterygosperma.

**Horse′shoe com′missure.** Fibres of the deep layer of lemniscus. **H. fis′tula,** fistula partially encircling the anus. **H. head,** old name for condition of the skull in children in which the sutures are too open; the coronal suture presenting the form of a horseshoe. **H. kid′ney,** double kidney of horseshoe conformation, in which the lower ends of the kidneys are united by a transverse portion across the spine. **H. mag′net,** magnet having the shape of a horseshoe, thus bringing the poles near one another; these are connected by a bar or armature.

**Horse′tail.** Hippuris vulgaris; Equisetum hyemale. Cauda equina.

**Horse′weed.** Ambrosia trifida; Collinsonia canadensis; Erigeron canadense.

**Hors′ley's test.** A test for glucose, which latter when boiled with caustic potash and potassium chromate yields a green color.

**Hor′tia brasilia′na.** Species of S. American plant, bark of which, antiperiodic, is used as a substitute for quinine.

**Hor′tulus** (dim. of hortus) **cupid′inis.** Vulva.

**Hor′tus.** Garden. **H. sic′cus,** herbarium.

**Hos′pital** (primarily from *hospes,* guest). Infirmary; establishment for the reception, care, and treatment of the sick and wounded. Hospitals were first instituted about the end of the fourth century, at which period the word *nosokomeion* was employed, for the first time, by St. Jerome. Hospitals may be general, receiving all cases, or special, admitting cases of certain diseases only. **H. at′mosphere,** see *Hospitalism.* **Cot′tage h.,** small hospital, with a few beds, manageable at a small expense. **H. fe′ver,** typhus fever. **Field h.,** hospital composed of canvas or wooden tents to be used by an army in the field. **H. gan′grene,** putrid or malignant ulcer, hospital sore; gangrene occurring in wounds or ulcers in hospitals; become rare since the adoption of antiseptic surgery. **In′sane h.,** institution for the care and treatment of insane. **Le′per h.,** hospital for the care and treatment of leprous patients. **Lock h.,** hospital for venereal cases. **H. sore throat,** pharyngitis ulcerosa. **State h.,** name given to hospitals for the insane under the control of the state government.

**Hos′pitalism.** Bad influence exerted by the air of a hospital, impressions on the special senses, confinement, etc., on the physical and mental health of the inmates (non-patients).

**Hospitaliza′tion.** Act of placing a person under hospital treatment.

**Host.** Organism on which a parasite lives.

**Hot.** Containing a high degree of sensible heat. **H. drops,** mixture of the tinctures of capsicum and myrrh. **H. eye,** gouty congestion of the conjunctiva.

**Hot′house.** See *Achicolum.*

**Hot′tentot a′pron.** Condition of hypertrophied nymphæ, seen among Hottentots, in whom an apron-like flap hangs down on the thighs. **H. deform′ity,** condition of fat buttocks, such as seen in Hottentot women.

**Hot′tentotism.** Severe stuttering, sometimes from oral malformation.

**Hough.** Ham; hock.

**Hound's tongue.** Cynoglossum.

**Hour′glass contrac′tion of the u′terus.** Irregular contraction of the uterus like that of an hourglass, retaining the placenta after the birth of the child. **H. her′nia,** variety of oblique inguinal hernia, having a constriction of the hernial sac at some point between the position of the testis and that of the external abdominal ring.

**House-green.** Sempervivum tectorum.

**House′leek.** Sempervivum tectorum. **Small h.,** sedum.

**House′maid's knee.** Inflammation of the bursa of the patella, with enlargement and effusion from pressure.

**House physi′cian.** The senior resident physician in a hospital.

**House staff.** The resident physicians and surgeons in a hospital; corresponding to the French *internes;* usually recent graduates in medicine.

**House sur′geon.** Resident surgeon in a hospital.

**Hous′ton's folds.** Folds of the rectum. **H.'s mus′cle,** compressor venæ dorsalis penis. **H.'s valve,** H.'s folds.

**Ho′ven.** Acute tympanites of the first stomach of cattle, usually from retained food.

**Ho′vius's canal′.** Canal of Fontana. **H.'s mem′brane,** tunica ruyschiana. **H.'s plex′us,** plexus of small veins in front of Schlemm's canal. **H.'s vas′cular cir′cle,** H.'s plexus.

**How′ard's meth′od.** See *Drowning, resuscitation from,* and *Artificial respiration.*

**How′ship's fave′olæ** or **lacu′næ.** Condition in rarefying osteitis in which the edge of melting bone-tissue is broken by shallow curves or deeper semicircular excavations, the concavity being outward; between every two of these there is an angular projection of an intervening portion of bone.

**How′ship-Rom′berg's sign.** See *Romberg's sign.*

**Ho′ya corona′ria** (after Hoy, English horticulturist). Species of *Asclepidaceæ,* growing in Sumatra, Borneo, etc., milky juice of which is used internally in gonorrhœa.

**Huamil′ies bark.** Bark of Cinchona micrantha, C. nitida, and C. peruviana.

**Huanokine′.** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$. Alkaloid obtained from cinchona growing near Huanuco; antipyretic.

**Huchard's** (ue-shars′) **disease′.** Arterial tension caused by spasm of vasoconstrictor muscles. **H.'s sign,** an evidence of a high degree of arterial tension exhibited by the number of pulse-beats being diminished when the patient is in a recumbent position.

**Huck′le** or **Huck′lebone.** Ischium; coccyx.

**Huck′leberry.** See *Gaylussacia* and *Vaccinium.* **Dwarf h.,** Gaylussacia humosa.

**Huck′shouldered.** One who has a hump.

**Hu′echys sanguin′ea** or **vesicato′ria.** Blistering fly of China.

**Hueck's lig′ament.** Pectinate ligament.

**Huep′pe's bacil′lus.** Bacillus butyricus.

**Hue′ter's sign.** Cessation of vibration through the bony structure when ligamentous union occurs.

**Hugo′nia mys′tax.** Tree of Malabar, root of which is considered tonic, diuretic, and vermifuge.

**Huguier's** (ue-gue-ays′) **canal′.** Small canal at the inner side of the fissure of Glaser, through which the chorda tympani nerve leaves the cavity of the tympanum. **H.'s cir′cle,** circle formed by anastomosis of branches of uterine arteries, surrounding the uterus at the point at which the body and the cervix come together. **H.'s disease′,** lupus; hypertrophy and abnormal protrusion of the neck of the uterus into the vagina; uterine fibromyoma. **H.'s gland,** Bartholin's gland. **H.'s opera′tion,** conoidal amputation of the neck of the uterus.

**Huin′gan.** The seed of this plant, indigenous in the Andes, is used in urinary diseases.

**Hul′ver.** Ilex aquifolium.

**Hum.** Continuous low murmur. **Ve′nous h.,** sound heard in auscultating over a vein.

**Hu′manized vi′rus.** Vaccine virus which has passed through at least one human being.

**Humec′tant** (*humecto,* to moisten). Imparting moisture; augmenting the fluidity, as of the blood; diluent.

**Humecta′tion** (*humecto,* to moisten). Act of moistening.

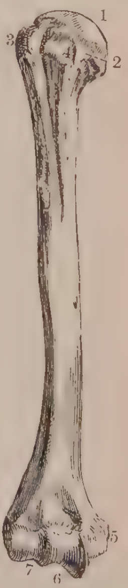
**Hu′meral.** Belonging to or connected with the arm or humerus. **H. ar′tery,** brachial artery; descending branch of acromiothoracic artery. **H. mus′cle,** deltoid muscle. **H. nerve,** circumflex nerve of the arm. **Transverse′ h. ar′tery,** suprascapular artery.

**Humera′lis.** Humeral portion of the dletoid.

**Humero-.** In composition, humerus.

**Humerobicip′ital.** Relating to humerus and biceps, as humerobicipital bursa, bursa over tendon of long head of biceps in groove of humerus.

**Humerocapsula′ris mus′cle.** Occasional muscle from internal surface of shaft of humerus, inserted in capsular ligament of shoulder.



Anterior view of humerus of right side. 1, head; 2, anatomical neck; 3, greater tuberosity; 4, lesser tuberosity; 5, internal condyle; 6, articular face for ulna; 7, articular face for head of radius; 8, external condyle.

**Humerocorona′rius.** Epitrochleophalangeus.

**Humerocu′bital articula′tion.** Articulation of humerus and ulna at elbow-joint. **H. mus′cle,** brachialis anticus muscle; humeroradialis muscle.

**Humerometacarpe′us.** Muscle of horse, analogue of long and short extensor carpi radialis muscles in man.

**Hu′mero-olec′ranal mus′cle.** Triceps brachialis muscle.

**Humerophalange′us.** In the horse, analogue of flexor perforatus of man.

**Humerora′dial in′dex.** See *Index.* **H. mus′cle,** see *Humeroradialis.*

**Humeroradia′lis.** Supinator longus muscle; anconæus. Muscle of lower animals, analogue of brachialis anticus in man.

**Humerora′diophalange′us.** Muscle in the horse, analogue of flexor perforans in man.

**Humerosupracarpe′us.** Muscle attached to humerus and carpal bones.

**Hu′merus.** Cylindrical, irregular bone of the arm, the upper extremity of which has a hemispherical head connected with the scapula, and two tuberosities or tubercles, a greater and a lesser, for the attachment of muscles, between which is the bicipital groove or fossa. At the inferior extremity are the inner and outer condyles; the small head articulated with the radius; the trochlea articulated with the ulna, etc. **An′gles of the h.,** lower borders of the humerus; supracondylar ridges. **H. sum′mus,** top of the humerus; acromion.

**Hu′mid.** Damp, moist. **H. gan′grene,** a form of gangrene accompanied with abundant exudation of serum. **H. tet′ter of scalp,** vulgar name for eczema.

**Humid′ity.** Moisture. **Ab′solute h.,** the actual number of grains of moisture in a cubic foot of air. **Rel′ative h.,** percentage of moisture in the air.

**Hu′midum.** Moisture. **H. nati′vum,** h. radicale. **H. nati′vum articulo′rum,** synovia. **H. primige′nium** or **radica′le** or **semina′le,** radical moisture; liquid conceived to give flexibility and proper consistence to the different organic textures; seminal fluid. **H. vit′reum,** vitreous body.

**Hu′milis** (humble). Rectus inferior oculi muscle.

**Hum′ming-top mur′mur.** Venous hum heard on auscultating over a vein.

**Hu′mor** (*humeo,* to be moist). Every fluid substance of the organized body, as the blood, chyle, lymph, etc. The ancients regarded the humors as most important not only in regard to health and disease, but in respect to the disposition as well; they reduced them to four, which they called cardinal humors—the blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and atrabilis or black bile. The term signifies also in popular language a chronic skin disease from disordered state of blood. **Albugin′eous h.,** aqueous humor; vitreous humor. **H. albumin′eus,** aqueous humor. **H. am′nii,** liquor amnii. **A′queous h.,** the clear fluid of the eye anterior to the crystalline lens. **H. articula′ris,** synovia. **Corro′ding h.,** atrabilis. **H. Cotugn′ii,** perilymph. **Crys′talline h.,** crystalline lens. **H. glacia′lis,** vitreous h. **H. hyali′nus** or **hyaloi′des,** vitreous h. **H. of Meibo′mius,** secretion of Meibomian glands. **H. of Morgagn′i,** see *Morgagni.* **H. mucilagino′sus,** synovia. **H. ova′tus** or **ovifor′mis,** aqueous humor. **H. purulen′tus,** pus. **H. Scar′pæ,** endolymph. **H. semina′lis,** sperm. **H. vene′reus,** sperm. **Vit′reous h.,** corpus vitreum; gelatinous fluid filling the eyeball behind the crystalline lens.

**Hu′moral.** Proceeding from or connected with humors. **H. her′nia,** inflammation and swelling of the testicle; see *Hernia humoralis.* **H. pathol′ogy,** humoralism, humorism.

**Hu′moralism.** Theory of agency of humors in health and disease; the latter being humoral pathology or humorism.

**Hu′moralists.** Humorists.

**Hu′morism.** Theory of disease founded on the part which the humors were supposed to play in its production. See *Humor.*

**Hu′morists** or **Hu′moralists.** Galenical and other physicians who attributed all diseases to the depraved state of the humors or to vicious juices collected in the body.

**Hump** (*umbo,* boss of a buckler). Hunch, bunch, boss. Prominence formed by a deviation of the bones of the trunk; commonly formed by the spine or sternum, and seated at the posterior or anterior part of the trunk. It may also be produced by deviation of the ribs or pelvis. The spine may be curved in three principal directions: 1. backward, the most common case, *kyphosis, gibbosity;* 2, forward, *lordosis;* and, 3, laterally, *scoliosis.*

**Hump′backed.** Kyphotic or scoliotic.

**Humulin′.** Lupulin. See *Humulus lupulus.*

**Hu′mulotan′nic acid.** Tannic acid derived from hops.

**Hu′mulus.** A genus of plants of the order *Urticaceæ.* The official name (Ph. U. S.) of the cones or strobiles of H. lupulus, or hop-plant. These have a fragrant odor, a bitter, aromatic taste, depending on a peculiar principle, named lupulin (humulin would be a more correct term), extractive and essential oil, extracted equally by water and spirit from the dried strobiles. The hop is employed as a tonic and hypnotic and a diaphoretic; it enters into the composition of ale and beer. The hop-pillow is used for producing sleep. The official preparation is *Tinctu′ra hu′muli,* tincture; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16). The other preparations of the Ph. U. S. are made from *lupulin,* which see.

**Hu′mus.** A blackish-brown vegetable mold. The dark, earthy looking residue left after the action of acids and other agents upon carbohydrates.

**Hunch.** Hump.

**Hunch′backed.** Kyphotic or scoliotic.

**Hun′dred-leaved rose.** Rosa centifolia.

**Hunga′rian bal′sam.** H. turpentine. **H. disease′,** angina pectoris. **H. fe′ver,** typhus fever. **H. leech,** Hirudo officinalis. **H. tur′pentine,** thin turpentine obtained by exudation from Pinus pumilis. **H. valo′nia,** acorn-cups of European white oak, Quercus robur.

**Hung′er.** Necessity for taking food; internal sensation, dictated by the wants of the system, which some have attributed to the friction between the sides of the stomach in its empty state; others, to compression of the nerves when the organ is contracted; others, to the action of the gastric juice, etc. See *Appetite.* **H. cure,** treatment of disease, as syphilis, by semistarvation. **H. e′vil,** a neurosis of the horse, marked by the occurrence of sudden ravenous hunger; a similar condition is sometimes seen as a phenomenon of epilepsy in man. **H. plague** or **ty′phus,** relapsing fever. **H. weed,** Ranunculus arvensis; Alopecurus agrestis.

**Hung′ry.** Affected with hunger.

**Hun′ter's canal′.** An aponeurotic membrane extends upward from the opening for the femoral vessels in the adductor magnus muscles, enclosing between the several muscles of the thigh a passage, Hunter's canal, containing the femoral artery and vein and the saphenous nerve. **H.'s chan′cre,** see *Hunterian.* **H.'s gubernac′ulum,** gubernaculum testis. **H.'s lig′ament,** round ligament of the uterus. **H.'s line,** linea alba. **H.'s membra′na cadu′ca,** membrana decidua. **H.'s opera′tion for an′eurysm,** ligature of an artery in its continuity, on the proximal side and at a distance from the sac.

**Hunte′rian chan′cre,** (from John Hunter, English surgeon). Hard or indurated chancre; true syphilitic ulcer, followed by constitutional symptoms.

**Hunt′ingdon's chore′a.** Hereditary chorea of adult life. See *Chorea.*

**Hunts′man's cup.** Rhizome of Sarracenia flava of S. United States; used in diarrhœa.

**Hun′yadi Janos** yan′osh. Bitter Hungarian natural water, strongly purgative, from large amount of sulphate of sodium and magnesium contained in it.

**Hu′ra brasilien′sis.** Assacou. Brazilian tree, which, in the extract of the bark, is esteemed in leprosy; also given in elephantiasis and as an anthelmintic; bark, juice, and seeds are cathartic and emetic. **H. crep′itans,** sand-box tree of Africa and South America; used in leprosy; seeds are emetocathartic.

**Hurin′.** Principle found in juice of Hura crepitans.

**Hurt.** Injury. See *Trauma.*

**Hur′tleberry.** Vaccinium myrtillus.

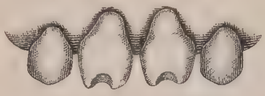
**Husch′ke's canal′.** Canal formed during ossification of the temporal bone, between the tubercles on the two arms of the tympanic ring. **H.'s car′tilage,** see *Jacobson's cartilage.* **H.'s fora′men,** foramen in the tympanic plate near the internal extremity. **H.'s teeth,** denticulate processes of spiral crest of cochlea. **H.'s valve,** semilunar mucous fold in the lacrymal sac.

**Husk.** Disease of sheep caused by the Strongylus filaria.

**Husk′y.** Rough, hoarse, said of the voice.

**Hutch′inson's disease′.** Senile degeneration of the retina around the yellow spot. **H.'s fa′cies,** sleepy appearance of the face caused by fixedness of the eyeball and drooping of the lids in progressive ophthalmoplegia. **H.'s patch,** reddish patch of the cornea in syphilitic keratitis. **H.'s pruri′go,** prurigo occurring at the period of dentition. **H.'s pu′pil,**

preternatural dilatation of the pupil of one eye after meningeal hemorrhage, noted on the same side as the lesion. **H.'s teeth,** semilunar and notched condition of the free border of the incisor teeth of the upper jaw in inherited syphilis. **H.'s tri′ad,** syphilitic teeth, otitis, and interstitial keratitis.


Hutchinson's teeth.

**Hux′ham's tinc′ture.** Tinctura cinchonæ composita.

**Hux′ley's lay′er, mem′brane,** or **sheath.** Inner layer of the inner root-sheath of the hair, the outer layer being the inner root-sheath of Henle.

**Huy′gen's prin′ciple.** See *Wave.*

**Hy′acinth, wild.** Scilla nutans; S. esculenta.

**Hyænan′che capen′sis** or **globo′sa.** Shrub of S. Africa, the fruit of which is used to poison wild animals.

**Hyalin′.** Albuminoid substance, like amyloid matter, found in certain kinds of morbid growths, as miliary tubercle; wall of hydatid cysts.

**Hy′aline.** Vitreous; glassy; resembling glass. **H. canal′,** hyaloid canal. **H. car′tilage,** clear, homogeneous type of cartilage, such as articular cartilages. **H. cast,** clear, homogeneous urinary tube-cast. **H. coat,** thin layer of dermic coat of hair follicle. **H. cyl′inder,** h. cast. **H. degenera′tion,** degeneration by conversion into hyalin. **H. sub′stance,** cytoblastema.

**Hyalino′sis.** Hyaline waxy degeneration.

**Hyalinu′ria.** Presence of hyalin in the urine.

**Hyalis′tos** or **Hyalis′tus.** Vitreous body.

**Hyali′tis.** Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane of the eye or vitreous humor. **Punc′tate h.,** inflammation of the vitreous marked by the presence of numerous minute opacities. **Pu′rulent** or **sup′purative h.,** inflammation of the vitreous going on to pus formation.

**Hyalodeomala′cia** (*hyalodes,* vitreous, *malakia,* softness). Softening of the vitreous humor.

**Hyalodeopropto′sis** (*hyalodes,* vitreous, *proptosis,* falling forward). Prolapse of the vitreous.

**Hyal′ogen** (*hyalos,* glass, *gennao,* to engender). Albuminous substance in cartilage and elsewhere, convertible into hyalin.

**Hy′aloid** (*hyalos,* glass, *eidos,* resemblance). Vitriform; resembling glass; relating or appertaining to the hyaloid body, hyaloid membrane, etc. **H. ar′tery,** branch of central artery of retina passing to capsule of lens. **H. bod′y,** vitreous body. **H. canal′,** see *H. membrane.* **H. car′tilage,** see *Cartilage.* **H. fos′sa,** see *H. membrane.* **H. hu′mor,** vitreous body. **H. mem′brane,** extremely delicate membrane forming the exterior covering of the vitreous humor, and transmitting within it prolongations dividing it into cells. Fallopius discovered it and called it hyaloid. On a level with the entrance of the optic nerve into the eye, the hyaloid membrane forms by reflection a cylindrical canal, *hyaloid canal,* which pierces the vitreous humor from behind to forward. It transmits the capsular artery of the eye in fetal life. **H. sub′stance,** vitreous body.

**Hyaloidei′tis** or **Hyaloidi′tis.** Hyalitis.

**Hyaloid′ia pro′pria.** Hyaloid membrane.

**Hyalo′ma.** Alteration of the eye into a glass-like mass.

**Hyalomen′inx** (*meninx,* membrane). Hyaloid membrane.

**Hyalonyx′is** (*nysso,* to push). Puncture of the vitreous body; depression of the lens in cataract by incision through the sclerotic.

**Hyalopha′gia** (*hyalos,* glass, *phago,* to eat). Glass-eating; mania for eating glass.

**Hy′aloplasm** (*hyalos,* glass, *plasso,* to form). Transparent formative material or plasma. See also *Spongioplasm.*

**Hyanche,** hi-an′ke (*hys,* swine, *ancho,* to choke). Cynanche tonsillaris.

**Hyban′thus ipecacuan′ha.** Ionidium ipecacuanha; plant of S. America, from which a false variety of ipecacuanha is obtained.

**Hy′bodont** (*hybos,* curved or humped, *odous,* tooth). Having teeth with knobbed or branched crowns, as those of fossil sharks.

**Hybo′ma** (*hyboo,* to make convex). Humpback; gibbosity.

**Hybo′sis.** Gibbosity; production of hyboma or humpback.

**Hy′brid** (*hybris,* mongrel). Cross-bred; born of two different species, as the mule. Term applied to plants as well as to animals; also to mixture of two different diseases. The result is termed *hybridity* or *hybridism.* Hybrid is also used to designate words made up from two different languages, as *serotherapy* in place of *orrhotherapy.*

**Hybrida′tion** or **Hybridiza′tion.** Production of a hybrid or of a hybrid state.

**Hy′bridism** or **Hybrid′ity.** See *Hybrid.*

**Hydantoïn′.** $C_3H_4N_2O_2$. A crystalline substance related to urea, derived from allantoin.

**Hydaten′terocele** (*hydor,* water, *enteron,* intestine, *kele,* tumor). Hernia complicated with hydrocele.

**Hy′datid** (*hydor,* water). Echinococcus hominis or the encysted tumor containing aqueous fluid with this parasite. Subsequently applied to vesicles more or less transparent, developed within organs, but without adhering to their tissues. They are found in various parts of the body; sometimes in the uterus, occasioning signs nearly similar to those of pregnancy, but being sooner or later expelled. Expulsion is generally attended with more or less hemorrhage. See *Acephalocyst.* **Alve′olar h.,** nerve-sac at root of tooth. **H. cyst,** hydatid. **H. of epidid′ymis,** corpora Morgagnii. **H. frem′itus,** a vibratory thrill felt on palpation of tumors containing hydatids. **H. mole,** formation of a cyst-like character, included by Virchow in the class of mucous tumors forming in the hypertrophied villi of the chorion. **H. of Morgagn′i,** corpora Morgagnii. **Pill-box h.,** see *Acephalocyst.* **H. preg′nancy,** pregnancy in which the uterus contains an hydatid mole. **H. res′onance,** the sound obtained by percussion over an hydatid cyst. **H. thrill,** h. fremitus. **Ut′erine h.,** hydatid mole; Nabothian glands.

**Hydatid′iform.** Hydatiform.

**Hydat′idocele** or **Hydat′ocele.** Hydatid tumor, of the scrotum particularly.

**Hydatido′ma.** Tumor caused by hydatids.

**Hydatidos′cheocele** (*oscheon,* scrotum, *kele,* tumor). Hydatidocele.

**Hydatido′sis.** Condition of one affected with hydatids.

**Hydat′iform.** Resembling an hydatid. **H. mole,** collection of watery cysts or tumors resulting from degeneration of the chorion.

**Hy′datis.** Hydatid or hydatid cyst.

**Hyd′atism.** Noise caused by the fluctuation of pus in an abscess, hydrothorax, etc.

**Hydat′ocele.** Hydrocele.

**Hydatogen′esis.** Production or collection of watery fluid in the body.

**Hyd′atoid.** Watery; resembling water. Name given to the membrane of the aqueous humor and to the aqueous humor itself. Hyaloid.

**Hydaton′cus** (*hydor,* water, *onkos,* tumor). Anasarca; œdema; cyst.

**Hydatorrhœ′a** (*hydor,* water, *rheo,* to flow). Watery flow or evacuation; hydrorrhœa.

**Hydato′sis.** Formation of or tendency to dropsy.

**Hydatother′apy.** Hydrotherapy.

**Hydat′ula cerebra′lis.** Cænurus cerebralis. **H. solita′ria,** cysticercus.

**Hyderi′asis.** Dropsy.

**Hyderon′cus.** Anasarca; œdema; cyst.

**Hydnocar′pus anthelmin′ticus.** Tree of Cochin China; seed is used as a substitute for St. Ignatius's beans. **H. ine′brians,** H. venenata. **H. odora′ta,**

Gynocardia odorata. **H. venena′ta,** of Ceylon; seeds are sometimes sold for those of Gynocardia odorata, chaulmugra seeds. **H. wightia′na,** of India; seeds have similar properties to those of H. odoratus.

**Hydracetin′.** Pyrodin. Colorless, odorless, nearly tasteless substance obtained by heating together phenylhydrazin and acetic anhydride, or by the action of glacial acetic acid on phenylhydrazin. Antipyretic in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ (0.01) or a little more, but even in these doses caution must be used and the medicine employed only for a day or two, as it is a cumulative blood poison; externally it is used in skin diseases, especially in psoriasis.

**Hydrach′nis** (*hydor,* water, *achna,* foam). Conoidal chickenpox in which the vesicles are generally acuminated and fluid pellucid throughout.

**Hydracid,** hi-dras′id. A halogen or hydrogen acid, as hydrochloric or hydrocyanic acid.

**Hydracryl′ic acid.** Acid isomeric with lactic acid.

**Hydrad′en.** Conglobate or lymphatic gland.

**Hydradeni′tis.** Inflammation of a lymphatic gland or sweat gland. **H. des′truens suppurati′va,** diffuse inflammation of coil glands and periglandular tissue, resulting in necrotic suppuration and destruction of glands. Also synonym of necrotic granuloma. See *Granuloma.* **H. suppurati′va,** hydradenitis destruens suppurativa.

**Hydræmat′ocele.** Hæmatocele supervening on hydrocele.

**Hydræ′mia** (*hydor,* water, *haima,* blood). Watery condition of the blood, the serum being greatly in excess of the normal.

**Hydræ′mic.** Relating to or suffering from hydræmia. **H. œde′ma,** see *Œdema.*

**Hydraëroperitone′um.** Collection of watery fluid and gaseous matter in the cavity of the peritoneum.

**Hy′dragogue** (*hydor,* water, *ago,* to expel). Causing watery evacuations; generally referring to a cathartic medicine. **Boyle's h.,** nitrate of silver.

**Hydram′ide.** Amide obtained from subjecting an aldehyde to the action of ammonia.

**Hydram′nion** or **Hydram′nios.** Excessive quantity of the liquor amnii; dropsy of the amnion.

**Hydram′yl.** Amyl hydride. **H. e′ther,** a mixture of equal parts of hydramyl and anhydrous ether. Local anæsthetic.

**Hydran′gea arbores′cens.** Sevenbark, wild hydrangea, bissum. Indigenous plant of Middle and Western States, leaves of which are tonic, sialagogue, cathartic, diuretic, and antilithic. **H. thumber′gii,** species, leaves of which are employed by the Japanese to make a tea called tea of heaven. **H. vulga′ris,** H. arborescens.

**Hydran′geion.** Lymphatic vessel.

**Hydrangeï′tis.** Inflammation of lymphatic vessels; lymphangeitis.

**Hydrangin′.** Crystalline glucoside from the root of Hydrangea arborescens.

**Hydrangiol′ogy** (*hydrangeion,* lymphatic vessel, *logos,* discourse). Treatise on lymphatic vessels.

**Hydran′gion** (*hydōr,* water, *angeion,* vessel). Lymphatic vessel.

**Hydrargyra′lia.** Mercurials.

**Hydrar′gyrate.** Relating to or containing mercury.

**Hydrar′gyri** (gen. of hydrargyrum). See *Mercury.* **H. amida′tobichlo′ridum, H. et ammo′niichlo′ridum, H. ammo′niochlo′ridum,** or **H. ammoniure′tum,** hydrargyrum ammoniatum. **H. bichlore′tum** or **bichlo′ridum,** h. chloridum corrosivum. **H. bicyan′idum** or **bicyanure′tum,** h. cyanidum. **H. binio′didum,** h. iodidum rubrum. **H. binox′idum,** h. oxidum rubrum. **H. bo′ras,** combination of calomel and borax, formerly used. **H. borus′sias,** h. cyanidum. **H. bro′midum,** bromide of mercury; protobromide and bibromide are analogous in composition and medicinal properties to the corresponding iodides of mercury, but have peculiar properties of bromides; dose of the former is gr. j (0.065); of the latter, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ (0.004). **H. calx al′ba,** hydrargyrum ammoniatum. **H. chlore′tum** or **chlo′ridum,** h. chloridum mite. **H. chlo′ridum corrosi′vum** (Ph. U. S.), h. perchloridum (Ph. Br.), bichloride, perchloride, or oxymuriate, or corrosive chloride or muriate of mercury, corrosive sublimate, mercuric chloride; in colorless, crystalline masses of acrid taste, soluble in water and alcohol; alterative, antiseptic, antisyphilitic, eutrophic in venereal complaints, old cutaneous affections, etc.; externally escharotic and antiseptic, usually in proportion of 1 part of the bichloride to 2000 parts of water; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$–$\frac{1}{16}$ (0.002–0.004), three times a day, in pill. It is an irritant poison; white of egg is the best antidote to it when taken in an overdose. *Yellow wash,* phagedenic wash, made by adding corrosive sublimate to lime-water, is a common application to syphilitic sores. **H. chlo′ridum mi′te** (Ph. U. S.), h. subchloridum (Ph. Br.), mild chloride, protochloride, submuriate, subchloride, or mild muriate of mercury, calomel, mercurous chloride; white, insoluble powder; alterative, antisyphilitic, and sialagogue; in large doses purgative; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–x (0.008–0.65). *Black wash,* formed of calomel and lime-water, is used for syphilitic sores. **H. cyan′idum** (Ph. U. S.), cyanuret, cyanide, or prussiate of mercury, mercuric cyanide; colorless salt, with strong metallic taste, soluble in water and alcohol; may be made by dissolving mercuric oxide in hydrocyanic acid; antisyphilitic; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ (0.0022–0.0032). **H. deutochlo′ridum,** h. chloridum corrosivum. **H. deutoio′didum,** h. iodidum rubrum. **H. io′didum fla′vum** (Ph. U. S.), formerly h. iodidum viride; iodide, protiodide, yellow or green iodide of mercury, mercurous iodide; greenish, tasteless powder, scarcely soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; alterative in scrofula and syphilis; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.01–0.032), gradually increased. **H. io′didum ru′brum,** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), red iodide, biniodide, deutiodide, or periodide of mercury, mercuric iodide; scarlet, tasteless powder, almost insoluble in water, soluble in 120 parts of alcohol at 60° F.; made by double decomposition of mercuric chloride and potassium iodide; irritant poison, but used therapeutically as an antisyphilitic; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ (0.0022–0.0032). **H. io′didum vir′ide,** the former Ph. U. S. name for mercurous iodide, now called h. iodidum flavum. **H. mu′rias,** h. chloridum. **H. ni′tras,** nitrate of mercury, mercurous nitrate; colorless salt prepared by dissolving mercury in nitric acid and water; it is employed in syphilis, and externally in fungus, obstinate ulcers, and in ringworm. *Acid nitrate of mercury,* mercuric nitrate, solution of supernitrate of mercury, is made by dissolving mercury in nitric acid and distilled water; has been used as a caustic in malignant ulcerations and cancerous affections; see *Liquor hydrargyri nitrici.* **H. nit′rico-ox′idum,** h. oxidum rubrum. **H. ox′idi mu′rias ammoniaca′lis,** hydrargyrum præcipitatum. **H. oxid′ulum ni′grum,** h. oxidum cinereum. **H. ox′idum cine′reum,** gray or black oxide of mercury, mercurous oxide; it may be formed by boiling mild chloride of mercury in lime-water; dose of powdered oxide, gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65). *Mercurius solubilis* of Hahnemann is formed from a black oxide of mercury; it is the oxydum hydrargyri nigri mediante ammoniâ ex protonitrate hydrargyri præcipitatum, azotas hydrargyroso-ammonicus, considered in Germany and France antisyphilitic. **H. ox′idum fla′vum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), yellow oxide of mercury, yellow mercuric oxide; orange-yellow powder, without taste or odor, insoluble in water or alcohol; obtained by precipitation from corrosive chloride of mercury solution by means of a solution of soda or potassa; used externally in affections of the skin, but chiefly in those of the eyelids. **H. ox′idum ni′grum,** h. oxidum cinereum. **H. o. ni′tricum,** h. nitrico-oxidum. **H. o. ru′brum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), nitric oxide of mercury, red oxide of mercury, mercuric oxide, red precipitate; insoluble scales or powder, made by decomposing mercuric nitrate by heat; used externally as stimulant and escharotic in foul ulcers, being sprinkled on the part in fine powder or united with lard into an ointment; dose for internal use, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ (0.0013–0.0065). **H. ox′idum sacchara′tum**, hydrargyrum saccharatum. **H. o. sulphu′ricum**, hydrargyri subsulphas flava. **H. oxymu′rias**, h. chloridum mite. **H. perchlor′idi li′quor** (Ph. Br.), mercuric chloride 1, distilled water 875; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0); intended as a substitute for Van Swieten's solution. **H. perchlo′ridum** (Ph. Br.), h. bichloridum. **H. perio′didum**, h. iodidum rubrum. **H. persul′phas**, mercuric sulphate; white powder made by heating mercury with sulphuric acid; used in preparation of other salts. **H. præcipita′tum al′bum**, hydrargyrum ammoniatum. **H. protoio′didum**, h. iodidum flavum. **H. prus′sias**, h. cyanidum. **H. et quini′næ chlo′ridum**, combination of corrosive sublimate and quinine, used in obstinate skin diseases. **H. et q. protochlo′ridum**, protochloride of mercury and quinine, combination of mild chloride of mercury and quinine, administered in obstinate cutaneous diseases. **H. sac′charum vermif′ugum**, hydrargyrum saccharatum. **H. sal′icylas**, mercuric salicylate, a white, amorphous powder; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ (0.001–0.008). **H. subchlo′ridum** (Ph. Br.), h. chloridum mite. **H. subio′didum**, h. iodidum flavum. **H. submu′rias**, h. chloridum mite. **H. s. ammonia′tum**, hydrargyrum ammoniatum. **H. subsul′phas fla′vus** (Ph. U. S.), basic mercuric sulphate, yellow subsulphate of mercury, oxymercuric sulphate, turpeth mineral, subsulphate of mercury; yellow, odorless powder, with metallic taste, not soluble in water or alcohol; formed by the action of boiling water on mercuric sulphate; alterative, errhine, and emetic; irritant poison; dose, gr. iij–v (0.2–0.32). **H. sul′phidum** or **sulphure′tum ni′grum**, black sulphuret of mercury, sulphuret of mercury with sulphur, æthiops mineral; made by treating equal parts of sulphur and mercury until the metallic globules disappear; used chiefly in scrofulous and cutaneous affections; dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **H. sul′phidum** or **sulphure′tum ru′brum**, h. sulphidum rubrum, bisulphuret or red sulphuret of mercury, mercuric sulphide, cinnabar, vermilion; insoluble scarlet powder, without taste or odor, made by heating together sulphur and mercury, and afterward subliming; antisyphilitic, but chiefly used in fumigation against venereal ulcers of the nose, mouth, and throat, ʒss (2.0) being thrown on a red-hot iron. **H. tar′tras** or **protot ar′tras**, tartrate of mercury; antisyphilitic; dose, gr. j–ij (0.065–0.13), twice a day.

**Hydrargy′ria, Hydrargyri′asis**, or **Hydrargyro′sis.** Morbid phenomena produced by the action of mercury on the organism, mercurialism.

**Hydrar′gyrism.** Hydrargyria.

**Hydrar′gyrol.** Paraphenylthionate of mercury; antiseptic; used externally as a substitute for corrosive sublimate.

**Hydrargyroma′nia.** Insanity from use of mercury.

**Hydrargyrophthal′mia.** Ophthalmia from use of mercury.

**Hydrar′gyrosep′tol.** Combination of chinosol mercury with sodium chloride; antisyphilitic.

**Hydrargyrosialorrhœ′a** (*hydrargyrum*, mercury, *sialon*, saliva, *rheo*, to flow). Mercurial salivation.

**Hydrargyro′sis.** Eczema mercuriale; hydrargyria.

**Hydrargyrostomati′tis.** Mercurial stomatitis.

**Hydrargyrotrip′sis** (*hydrargyrum*, mercury, *tripsis*, rubbing). Mercurial inunction.

**Hydrar′gyrum** (*hydor*, water, *argyros*, silver). Mercury; quicksilver; chemical symbol, Hg. Fluid, brilliant metal, of a slightly bluish-white color; fluid above —39° of F. and under 662°. Sp. gr. when liquid, 13.5; easily oxidized. Official in the Ph. U. S. and Br. Metallic quicksilver does not act on the body when taken into the stomach, but if oxidized and combined with acids it acts powerfully. It has been exhibited in cases of constriction of the bowels and intussusception, from a notion that it must certainly pass through the bowels by force of gravity. When the crude metal is distilled in an iron retort it forms hydrargyrum purificatum. See also *Hydrargyri* and *Mercury.* **H. ammonia′tum** (Ph. U. S.), ammoniochloride of mercury, ammoniated mercury, amidochloride of mercury, white precipitate; white, insoluble powder, devoid of odor or taste, made by precipitation from solution of mercuric chloride with water of ammonia. A peroxide, combined with muriatic acid and ammonia, forming a triple salt. Used in powder to destroy vermin; and, united with lard, for the same purpose, as well as in scabies and other cutaneous affections. **H. cum cre′tâ**, mercury with chalk, gray powder, protoxide of mercury; formed by trituration with carbonate of lime. It may be advantageously exhibited in diarrhœa dependent upon acidity and vitiated secretions in children; dose, gr. j–x (0.065–0.65) in any viscid substance. **H. formamida′tum**, mercury formamidate; salt introduced for hypodermic injection in syphilis, being a solution of mercuric formamide, made by adding caustic soda to corrosive sublimate, washing the precipitate, dissolving in formamide and water at 30° to 48° C. **H. cum magne′siâ**, mercury with magnesia, resembles h. cum cretâ in properties. **H. oxyda′tum**, hydrargyri oxidum rubrum. **H. oxyda′tum fla′vum**, hydrargyri oxidum flavum. **H. oxyda′tum præcipita′tum**, hydrargyri oxidum flavum. **H. oxyda′tum ru′brum**, hydrargyri oxidum rubrum. **H. præcipita′tum** or **præcipita′tum al′bum**, h. ammoniatum (Ph. U. S.). **H. præcipita′tum per se**, mercuric oxide; made by heating mercury to near boiling point, until oxidized to red powder. **H. sacchara′tum**, mild mercurial formula in several European pharmacopœias; formed by triturating mercury with white sugar; used in worms and venereal affections of children.

**Hydrar′thron, Hydrar′thros, Hydrarthro′sis**, or **Hydrar′thrus** (*hydor*, water, *arthron*, joint). White swelling; dropsy of the articulations. White swelling is a tuberculous joint disease; it may attack any joint, but is commonly met with in the knee, hip, foot, and elbow; generally in scrofulous children. It consists, at times, in tumefaction and softening of soft parts and ligaments surrounding the joints; at others, in swelling and caries of the articular extremities of bones; or both states may exist at the same time.

**Hy′dras.** Hydrate.

**Hydras′tia** or **Hydrastine′.** $C_{22}H_{23}NO_6$. White, prismatic alkaloid in Hydrastis canadensis; causes constriction of vessels in small doses and increase of blood pressure; in large doses, vasomotor paralysis and diminution of blood pressure. Given in chronic. catarrhal affections of urinary organs in typhoid and other fevers, and as an injection in gonorrhœa. Dose of the hydrochlorate, *hydrasti′næ hydrochloras* (Ph. U. S.), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–j (0.016–0.065). When hydrastine is oxidized with nitric acid a white, crystalline alkaloid, *hydrastinine*, is obtained, $C_{11}H_{13}NO_3$, used as substitute for ergot in metrorrhagia, congestive dysmenorrhœa, etc. See *Hydrastis canadensis.*

**Hydrastinine′.** See *Hydrastia.*

**Hydras′tis** (Ph. U. S.), **H. rhizo′ma** (Ph. Br.), the official name of the rhizome and roots of golden seal, or **H. canaden′sis.** Canadian hydrastis, yellow root, orange root, yellow puccoon, ground raspberry, yellow paint, Indian paint, eyebalm, ord. *Ranunculaceæ.* The rhizome and rootlets are used in infusion as a tonic and as a "mouth-water" and outward application in wounds and local inflammations. The official preparations are: *Extrac′tum hydras′tis flu′idum*, fluid extract; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). *Glyceri′tum hydrastis*, glycerite; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). *Tinctu′ra hydrastis*, tincture; dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0).

**Hy′drate.** Compound of an element with water.

**Hy′drated.** Containing water; forming hydrate.

**Hydra′tion** (*hydor*, water). Impregnation or moistening with water.

**Hydrazin′** or **Hydrazine′.** $N_2H_4$. Diamide or diamine; an active poison, fatal to animals and vegetables, to bacteria, etc. **H. sul′phate,** diamine sulphate; a powerful toxic agent to all forms of life; germicide and bactericide.

**Hydrede′ma.** Œdema.

**Hydrel′ytron.** Watery collection in the vagina.

**Hydrem′esis.** Vomiting of watery liquid.

**Hydre′mia.** Hydræmia.

**Hydrencephal′ic.** Hydrocephalic.

**Hydrencephali′tis.** Hydrocephalus internus.

**Hydrencephal′ium** or **Hydrocephal′ion.** Hydrocephalus internus.

**Hydrenceph′alocele** (*hydor*, water, *encephalon*, brain, *kele*, protrusion). Monstrosity in which there is a fissure of the cranium, the integument of the head being present and forming a hernial sac in which the brain lies outside the skull, the sac containing a large quantity of serous fluid. **Ante′rior** or **fron′tal h.,** proencephalus.

**Hydrenceph′aloid** (*eidos*, resemblance). Resembling hydrencephalus.

**Hydrenceph′alus.** Hydrocephalus internus.

**Hydren′terocele.** Intestinal hernia, the sac of which contains fluid.

**Hydrepip′loon.** Dropsy of the omentum.

**Hydre′tron** (*hydor*, water, *etron*, lower belly). Ascites.

**Hydri′asis** (*hydor*, water). Hydrotherapy.

**Hydri′ater.** Hydropathic physician.

**Hydriat′rics.** Hydrotherapy.

**Hydriat′ry.** Hydrotherapy.

**Hy′dric.** Containing water or combined with hydrogen. **H. e′ther,** ether.

**Hy′dride.** Combination of an element or radical with hydrogen.

**Hydri′odate** or **Hydri′odide.** Compound formed by the addition of hydriodic acid, or of hydrogen and iodine, to bases or alkaloids.

**Hydriod′ic acid.** Made by the action of iodine on phosphorus in the presence of water; alterative, used to meet the indications of iodine in general. The official preparation is the syrup, *syr′upus ac′idi hydriod′ici*, containing 1 per cent. by weight of absolute hydriodic acid; dose, ʒss–iv (2.0–16.0). **H. e′ther,** æther hydriodicus; ethyl odide.

**Hydro-.** In composition, water.

**Hydro′a** (*hydor*, water). Affection of the skin consisting in a collection of vesicles or irregular reddish patches, and accompanied by itching and constitutional symptoms. An old term for sudamina, pemphigus, herpes iris, cysticercus, and miliary fever. **H. æstiva′le,** h. vacciniforme occurring during hot weather. **H. bullo′sum,** dermatitis herpetiformis. **H. febri′lis,** facial herpes. **H. gestatio′nis,** impetigo herpetiformis; pemphigus gravidarum. **H. herpetifor′me,** vesicles grouped as in herpes. **H. pemphigoi′des,** herpetiform dermatitis. **H. prurigino′sum,** form of hydroa attended with vesicles or bullæ, which when they empty and dry leave red papules. **H. puero′rum,** h. vacciniforme. **H. vaccinifor′me,** vesicular eruption which becomes umbilicated. **H. vesiculo′sum,** simple hydroa, often associated with erythema; herpes iris.

**Hydroabdo′men.** Ascites.

**Hydroadeni′tis.** Inflammatory state of the perspiratory follicles ending usually in suppuration.

**Hydroæ′mia.** Hydræmia; state of the blood in which the watery constituents are in excess.

**Hy′droaër′ic** (*hydor*, water, *aer*, air). Epithet for the sound rendered on percussing or auscultating cavities containing water and air.

**Hydroappen′dix.** Distention of the appendix with a serous fluid.

**Hydroar′ion** (*hydor*, water, *oarion*, ovarium). Dropsy or cystoma of the ovarium.

**Hydro′ata.** Sudamina.

**Hydrobenzam′ide.** $C_{21}H_{18}N_2$. A crystalline substance; azobenzoyl hydride.

**Hydrobenzoin′.** $C_{14}H_{14}O_2$. A crystallized substance derived from the action of sodium amalgam on benzoin.

**Hydrobiliru′bin.** $C_{31}H_{40}N_4O_7$. Derivative of bilirubin, coloring-matter in fæces and urine.

**Hydrobleph′aron** (*hydor*, water, *blepharon*, eyelid). Œdema or watery swelling of the eyelids; blepharœdema.

**Hydrobro′mate** or **Hydrobro′mide.** Salt of a base with hydrobromic acid.

**Hydrobro′mic acid.** HBr. Pungent gas formed by the action of phosphorus upon bromine. Ten per cent. solution in water constitutes *dilute hydrobromic acid*, acidum hydrobromicum dilutum (Ph. U. S.), which is given internally to produce the effect of the bromides in doses of ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **H. e′ther,** ethyl bromide.

**Hydrocachex′ia.** Dropsical habit.

**Hydrocamphor′ic acid.** $C_{10}H_{18}O_4$. Acid formed by heating camphoric acid with hydriodic acid.

**Hydrocar′bons.** Substances whose component parts are hydrogen and carbon, such as fats, essential oils, products of decomposition of organic matter, etc. Several hundred are known; they are solids, liquids, or gases.

**Hydrocar′dia** (*hydor*, water, *kardia*, heart). Serous secretion of the pericardium; hydropericardium.

**Hy′drocele** (*hydor*, water, *kele*, tumor). Collection of serous fluid in the areolar texture of the scrotum or in the coverings of the testicle or spermatic cord. The first of these varieties is called external hydrocele; the second, internal hydrocele. When the collection occurs in the envelope of the testicle it is called hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis, and the epithet congenital is added when the interior of the membrane in which it is situated still communicates freely with the cavity of the abdomen. When it exists in the spermatic cord it is called encysted or diffused hydrocele of the spermatic cord, as the case may be. The tumor of the distended scrotum is oblong, greater below than above, indolent, and semitransparent. When inconveniently large the fluid may be evacuated by puncturing with a trocar, but as it collects again this is only palliative. Radical cure consists usually in injecting irritating liquid, as iodine, through the cannula of the trocar, which has been left in after puncturing. This is kept in the tunica vaginalis a few minutes, and then withdrawn. The coat inflames, adhesion takes place, and the cavity is obliterated. **Acute′ h.,** dropsical effusion during acute orchitis or as a direct result of injury. **Anasar′cous h.,** œdema of the scrotum. **H. of canal′ of Nuck,** hydrocele of the round ligament. **Chy′lous h.,** chylocele. **Congen′ital h.,** see *Hydrocele*. **Cys′tic h.,** encysted h. **Dupuytren's′ h.,** h. with constriction separating it in two. **Encyst′ed h.,** cyst of the spermatic cord, epididymis, or testicle, or tunica vaginalis. **Endem′ic h. of Mal′abar,** elephantiasis Arabum. **Exter′nal h.,** see *Hydrocele*. **H. fœm′inæ** or **fœmine′a,** h. of labium pudendi. **Funic′ular h.,** form in which the tunica vaginalis of the cord is closed at the end toward the testicle, but open above. **Her′nial h.,** accumulation of fluid in the hernial sac; dropsical condition of the sac of an old scrotal hernia after obliteration of the neck. **Inter′nal h.,** see *Hydrocele*. **H. intra-abdomina′lis,** h. of the upper portion of the inguinal canal. **H. of Mal′abar,** endemic hydrocele. **Milk′y h.,** chylocele. **H. mulie′bris,** h. fœminea. **H. of the neck,** a tumor filled with watery fluid, occupying some portion of the neck. **Œdem′atous h.,** external hydrocele, see *Hydrocele*. **H. peritonæ′i,** ascites. **H. of the round lig′ament,** h. of the canal of Nuck; an uncommon affection, being a cystic growth of those parts. **Spermat′ic h.,** see *Hydrocele*. **H. spina′lis,** hydrorrhachis. **H. tes′tis,** form of cystic tumor beneath the tunica albuginea. **Vag′inal h.,** h. of the tunica vaginalis.

**Hydroce′lic.** Relating to hydrocele.

**Hydroceno′sis** (*hydor*, water, *kenosis*, evacuation). Evacuation of water from the body, by drugs or operation.

**Hydrocephal'ic.** Relating to hydrocephalus. **H. cry,** peculiar shriek emitted at times by the hydrocephalic infant.

**Hydrocephali'tis.** Hydrocephalus internus.

**Hydroceph'alocele.** Hydrencephalocele.

**Hydrocephalocente'sis** (*kentesis*, act of puncturing). Puncturing the head in hydrocephalus.

**Hydrocephaloëc'tasis** (*hydrocephalus + ektasis*, extension). Hydrocephalus chronicus.

**Hydroceph'aloid** (*eidos*, resemblance). Resembling hydrocephalus. **H. state,** comatose state from anæmia of the brain in very young children exhausted from any disease, diarrhœa for instance.

**Hydroceph'alus** (*hydor*, water, *kephale*, head). Water or dropsy of the head, water or dropsy on the brain. A collection of water within the head. It may be internal or external. **H. acu'tus,** h. internus, tuberculous meningitis. **H. acu'tus se'num,** serous apoplexy. **H. adna'tus,** congenital h. **Arach'noid h.,** h. with effusion into arachnoid cavity. **Chron'ic h.** may exist at birth; if not, it commences at an early period, the accumulation of fluid gradually producing distention of the brain and skull, with separation of the sutures; it commonly proves fatal before puberty. **Congen'ital h.,** h. in the child at birth; it may be a cause of dystocia. **H. exter'nus,** infiltration into the subcutaneous cellular tissue of the cranium. **H. inter'nus,** water brain fever, Whytt's disease; generally seated in the meninges and surface of the encephalon; a tuberculous meningitis, observed particularly in childhood; extremely acute and often very rapid, sometimes destroying in two or three days, at others extending to two or three weeks. On dissection water is generally found in the ventricles or at the base of the brain, or there are evidences of previous vascular excitement, as effusions of coagulable lymph, etc. When effusion occurs suddenly, either primarily or secondarily in the course of some other disease, it has been termed water-stroke. **H. lon'gus,** chronic hydrocephalus. **H. meninge'us,** h. internus. **Spu'rious h.,** hydrencephaloid disease. **Tuber'culous h.,** tuberculous meningitis. **H. ventricula'ris** or **ve'rus,** h. internus.

**Hydroche'zia** (*hydor*, water, *chezo*, to go to stool). Serous or watery diarrohœa.

**Hydrochinidine'.** Hydroquinidine.

**Hydrochinine'.** Hydroquinine.

**Hydrochin'one.** Hydroquinone.

**Hydrochlo'rate** or **Hydrochlo'ride.** Salt of hydrochloric acid.

**Hydrochlo'ric acid.** Acidum hydrochloricum. **H. e'ther,** ethyl chloride.

**Hydrocholecys'tis** (*hydor*, water, *chole*, bile, *kystis*, bladder). Distention of gall-bladder by bile or dropsical fluid.

**Hydrocholecysti'tis.** Dropsy of gall-bladder attended with inflammation.

**Hydrocinchonidine'.** $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$. Alkaloid derived from cinchona.

**Hydrocinchonine'.** $C_9H_{22}N_2O$. Alkaloid made by action of potassium permanganate on cinchonine.

**Hydrocinnam'ic acid.** See *Phenylpropionic acid.*

**Hydrocir'socele** (*kirsos*, varix, *kele*, tumor). Tumor formed by the varicose distention of the veins of the spermatic cord, and by the accumulation of serous fluid in the areolar texture of the scrotum.

**Hydrocœ'lia** (*koilia*, abdomen). Ascites.

**Hydrocollidin'.** Oily liquid ptomain obtained from putrefying mackerel and horse-flesh or ox-flesh, etc. Very poisonous, resembling strychnine in action.

**Hydrocol'pocele** (*kolpos*, vagina, *kele*, tumor). Watery or serous tumor of the vagina.

**Hydroconchinine'.** Hydroquinidine.

**Hydroco'nium** (*hydor*, water, *konis*, dust). Spray producer.

**Hydrocotarnine'.** $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$. Alkaloid obtained from mother-liquor of opium, after morphine and codeine have been separated.

**Hydrocotoïn'.** $C_{22}H_{16}O_5$. Crystallizable principle in coto bark; action is similar to that of cotoin.

**Hydrocot'yle.** A genus of plants, ord. *Umbelliferæ.* **H. asiat'ica,** Asiatic or Midian pennywort, of India, Cape of Good Hope, and Jamaica, possessed of astringent, febrifuge, and diuretic properties. The leaves are applied to bruised parts to prevent inflammation. In India hydrocotyle has been used as a remedy for leprosy. **H. bonarien'sis,** plant growing in Brazil, having diuretic properties. **H. contel'la,** S. African plant, the roots and stalks of which are astringent; used in diarrhœa and dysentery. **H. umbella'tum,** acaricoba. **H. vulga'ris,** marsh pennywort; aperient.

**Hydrocra'nia** or **Hydrocra'nium.** Hydrocephalus.

**Hydrocy'anate** or **Hydrocy'anide.** Compound of hydrocyanic acid, with an alkaloid or base.

**Hydrocyan'ic acid.** HCN. Prussic acid; cyanohydric or cyanhydric acid. This acid exists in a great variety of native combinations in the vegetable kingdom, and imparts to them certain properties long known and esteemed; as in the bitter almond, cherry-laurel, leaves of the peach tree, kernels of fruit, pips of apples, etc. When concentrated it is liquid, colorless, of a strong smell and taste, at first cooling, afterward burning. Its specific gravity as a liquid, at 18° C., is 0.6969. It is very volatile and speedily undergoes decomposition; it consists of a peculiar gaseous and highly inflammable compound of carbon and nitrogen, cyanogen, and of hydrogen, which acts as the acidifying principle; hence its name, hydrocyanic acid. Great caution is necessary in its use, on account of its extremely poisonous properties. It has been advised in pulmonary inflammation, dyspepsia, uterine affections, hectic cough, cancer, chronic rheumatism, and mania, and as a local remedy in impetiginous affections. It is so unmanageable, and the preparation so uncertain, that it is not much used. The dose of medicinal prussic acid, *acidum hydrocyanicum dilutum* (Ph. U. S.), containing 2 per cent. of the acid, is from a quarter of a drop to two drops. **H. e'ther,** $C_2H_5CN$, ethyl cyanide, propionitrite; very poisonous liquid, formed by the action of ethyl iodide on potassium cyanide in closed tubes at temperature of 180° C.; properties like those of hydrocyanic acid.

**Hydrocyan'ogen.** Hydrocyanic acid.

**Hy'drocyst** (*hydor*, water, *kystis*, bladder). Cyst containing a watery or serous fluid; hydatid; saccated ascites.

**Hydrocysto'ma.** Cyst of a coil-duct. See *Hidrocystoma.*

**Hydrodiarrhœ'a.** Serous diarrhœa.

**Hydrodictiot'omy** (*hydor*, water, *diktyon*, retina, *tome*, incision). Operation by incision for the relief of œdema of the retina.

**Hydrodiffu'sion.** The intermingling of two liquids.

**Hydrodiure'sis.** Passage of watery urine.

**Hydrodynam'ics** (*dynamis*, power). Branch of mechanics relating to liquids in motion.

**Hydrœde'ma.** Œdema.

**Hydroelaterin'.** Amorphous substance derived from Momordica elaterium.

**Hydroëlec'tric bath.** Bath in which electricity is conveyed to the patient through the medium of the water.

**Hydroëlectriza'tion.** Employment of water as an electrode in electrization.

**Hydroenceph'alocele.** Hydrencephalocele.

**Hydroencephalorrhœ'a** (*hydor*, water, *encephalon*, brain, *rheo*, to flow). Serous apoplexy.

**Hydrofluor'ic acid.** Thin liquid, soluble in water, and used in such solution in goitre, and inhaled in phthisis and diphtheria. It is also antiseptic. Salts of this acid are excellent antiseptics and preservatives, being microbicidal. Fluorides of calcium, potassium, sodium, barium, aluminum, magnesium, and iron are the compounds usually employed.

**Hydrog'ala** (*hydor*, water, *gala*, milk). Mixture of water and milk.

**Hydrogas'ter** (*hydor*, water, *gaster*, belly). Ascites.

**Hy'drogen** (*hydor*, water, *gennao*, to produce). A gaseous element, symbol H, atomic weight 1, sp.

gr. 0.069; this gas when diluted with two-thirds of atmospheric air occasions diminution of muscular power and sensibility, and a reduction of the force of the circulation. It has been respired in catarrh, hæmoptysis, and phthisis. **Antimo′niated h.**, gaseous substance prepared at the moment of administration, by adding muriatic acid to a mixture of antimony and zinc, with tartar emetic or chloride of antimony, and inhaled in cases of pneumonia and capillary bronchitis. **H. binox′ide** or **perox′ide**, prepared by acting on barium dioxide with dilute sulphuric acid; a colorless, transparent liquid, very prone to decomposition; a powerful oxidizing agent, given as an excitant in asphyxia, cholera, and narcotic poisoning; and in cachectic affections—cancer, diabetes, etc.; and externally antiseptic in ulcers, sinuses, diphtheritic sores, etc., by reason of its oxidizing powers. **H. bro′mide**, hydrobromic acid. **H. bu′tylate**, butyl alcohol. **Car′bureted h.**, methane, methyl hydrate; inflammable air, fire-damp, of miners, marsh gas; obtained by passing the vapor of water over charcoal, at the temperature of ignition, in an iron tube; has been found possessed of properties like hydrogen and been used, diluted, in like cases. After the explosion of fire-damp in mines there remains the after-damp, choke-damp, or black-damp, consisting of carbonic acid and nitrogen, which occasions a greater loss of life, perhaps, than the explosion. **H. chlo′ride**, hydrochloric acid. **H. cy′anide**, hydrocyanic acid. **H. deutox′ide**, h. binoxide. **H. diox′ide**, h. binoxide. **H. eth′ylate**, ethyl alcohol. **H. flu′oride**, hydrofluoric acid. **H. i′odide**, hydriodic acid. **H. meth′ylate**, methylic alcohol. **H. ni′trate**, nitric acid. **H. ox′ide**, water. **H. perox′ide**, h. binoxide. **H. persul′phide**, $H_2S_2$, oily liquid, powerful antiseptic. **H. protox′ide**, water. **H. subox′ide**, water. **H. sul′phate**, $H_2SO_4$, absolute sulphuric acid. **H. sul′phide**, sulphureted h., h. persulphide. **Sul′phureted h.**, hydrosulphuric, sulphydric, sulphohydric, or hydrothionic acid, may be disengaged from any of the sulphurets by the addition of a strong acid. It is a violent poison, but has been used by injection *per anum*, in phthisis. **H. test**, test for intestinal perforation; hydrogen, being injected into the lower bowel, passes through the seat of perforation, and makes its appearance externally, where it is readily ignited.

**Hydrogen′esis.** Formation or accumulation of watery fluid.

**Hydroglos′sa** (*hydor*, water, *glossa*, tongue). Ranula.

**Hydrohæmat′ocele.** Hæmatocele complicated with hydrocele.

**Hydrohæ′mia.** Hydræmia.

**Hydrohæmotho′rax.** Presence of serous fluid and blood in the cavity of the pleura; hydrothorax combined with hæmatothorax.

**Hydrohymeni′tis** (*hydor*, water, *hymen*, a membrane). Inflammation of a serous membrane.

**Hydrohys′tera** (*hystera*, uterus). Hydrometra.

**Hy′droid** (*eidos*, resemblance). Resembling water.

**Hydrokinet′ic** (*kineo*, to move). Relating to the motion of liquids. The study or science of the laws controlling such motion is called *hydrokinet′ics*.

**Hydrolactom′eter** (*hydor*, water, *lac*, milk, *metron*, measure). Instrument for determining the quantity of water in milk.

**Hydrolap′athum.** Rumex hydrolapathum.

**Hydrola′tum.** Medicated water.

**Hydro′lea zeylan′ica.** Plant of E. Indies, pulp of leaves being employed for ulcers.

**Hydroleïn′.** An emulsion of cod-liver oil with pancreatin and borax.

**Hydrol′ogy** (*hydor*, water, *logos*, a discourse). Science relating to water or water-supplies. Medical hydrology is that part of physics whose object is the study of water as it respects medicine; mineral waters, for example.

**Hy′drolymph** (*hydor*, water, *lympha*, lymph). Thin, watery blood observed in some animals, the blood corpuscles being markedly deficient. Corpusculated circulating fluid or chyle of some of the lower forms of animals.

**Hydrol′ysis** (*hydor*, water, *lysis*, solution). Decomposition by taking up water, or hydration.

**Hy′drolyst.** A ferment that produces elimination of water.

**Hydrolyt′ic.** Relating to hydrolysis.

**Hy′drolyze.** To submit to hydrolysis.

**Hydro′ma.** Œdema; cyst or cystic tumor; abnormal growth consisting chiefly of water.

**Hydroma′nia.** Morbid impulse to drown one's self.

**Hydromediasti′num.** Effusion of serous fluid into the mediastinum.

**Hy′dromel** (*hydor*, water, *meli*, honey). A liquid medicine prepared with honey and tepid water; demulcent and laxative

**Hydromeningi′tis.** Meningitis with effusion; hydrocephalus internus. Serous iritis; dotted or punctate keratitis.

**Hydromenin′gocele.** Protrusion of the membranes of the brain containing fluid but no cerebral substance. Variety of spina bifida in which the spinal cord does not form part of the sac.

**Hydromen′inx** (*hydor*, water, *meninx*, membrane). Dropsy of meninges or membranes of the brain.

**Hydromenorrhœ′a.** Sanguinolent serous discharge from the vagina sometimes observed in pregnant women. Discharge of a thin menstrual fluid.

**Hydrom′eter** (*hydor*, water, *metron*, measure). Instrument for determining the density of liquids.

**Hydrome′tra** (*hydor*, water, *metra*, womb). Dropsy of the uterus; collection of the catarrhal secretions of the mucous membrane behind an abnormally contracted os.

**Hydromicrenceph′aly** (*hydor*, water, *mikros*, small, *encephalon*, brain). Atrophy of the brain in a microcephalic subject, with serous effusion into the cavities.

**Hydromicroceph′alus** (*hydor*, water, *mikros*, small, *kephale*, head). Hydrocephalus or serous effusion in a small or microcephalic brain.

**Hydrom′phalocele** (*hydor*, water, *omphalos*, navel, *kele*, hernia). Umbilical hernia, the sac of which contains fluid.

**Hydrom′phalus.** A tumor formed by the accumulation of serum in the sac of an umbilical hernia or by distention of the navel in ascites.

**Hydromye′lia** (*hydor*, water, *myelos*, marrow). Collection of fluid in the spinal cord; hydrorrhachis.

**Hydromyeli′tis.** Hydrorrhachis.

**Hydromy′elocele** (*hydor*, water, *myelos*, marrow, *kele*, tumor). Collection of fluid in the central canal of the spinal cord; variety of spina bifida, outer covering of which is made up of remains of the spinal cord. Hydromyelia.

**Hydromyrin′ga** or **Hydromy′rinx** (*hydor*, water, *myrinx*, membrana tympani). Dropsy of the drum of the ear or its membrane.

**Hydronaph′thol.** Derivative of beta-naphthol; antiseptic and disinfectant; employed in tinea tonsurans, diarrhœa, typhoid fever. It is also antiseptic when applied externally in solution, especially in alcohol and glycerin.

**Hydron′cus** (*onkos*, tumor). Anasarca, œdema.

**Hydronephrecta′sia** (*hydor*, water, *nephros*, kidney, *ektasis*, dilatation). Dropsical distention of the kidney.

**Hydroneph′ros.** Dropsy of the kidney.

**Hydronephro′sis.** Accumulation of urine in the pelvis of the kidney, eventually converting it into a cyst.

**Hydronephrot′ic.** Relating to or affected with hydronephrosis.

**Hydro-oligocythæ′mia** (*hydor*, water, *oligos*, few, *kytos*, cell, *haima*, blood). Anæmia characterized by increase of serum and decrease in the number of erythrocytes.

**Hydroparasal′pinx** (*salpinx*, tube). Collection of watery fluid in the tissues of the oviduct.

**Hydroparo′tus.** Œdema or cyst of the parotid gland.

**Hy′dropath.** Hydropathist.

**Hydropath′ic** (*hydor*, water, *pathos*, affection). Relating to hydropathy or the water-cure.

**Hydrop′athist.** Hydropathic physician.

**Hydrop′athy.** Hydrotherapy, hydriatrics.

**Hydropede′sis** (*hydor*, water, *pedao*, to spring out). Excessive sweating.

**Hydropel′tis purpu′rea.** Brasenia hydropeltis.

**Hydropericardi′tis.** Pericarditis with dropsy. Hydropericardium.

**Hydropericar′dium** or **Hydropericar′dia.** Dropsy of the pericardium; disease attended with palpitations, irregular or intermitting pulse, excessive dyspnœa or orthopnœa, and dulness over a large space on percussion; all associated with the collection of serous fluid in the pericardium.

**Hydroper′ione** (*hydor*, water, *peri*, around, *oon*, ovum). Sero-albuminous substance secreted by the lining of the uterus prior to the arrival of the impregnated ovum in that cavity.

**Hydroperipneumo′nia** (*hydor*, water, *peri*, around, *pneumon*, lung). Pneumonia with pleural effusion.

**Hydroperitone′um.** Collection of serous fluid in the cavity of the peritoneum; ascites or abdominal dropsy.

**Hydroperitoni′tis.** Peritonitis with serous effusion.

**Hydrophal′lus.** Œdema of the male organ.

**Hydrophen′yl.** Benzole.

**Hydroph′ilous** (*phileo*, to love). Soaking up water readily; bibulous; hygroscopic.

**Hydrophlegma′sia.** Acute inflammation with serous effusion into the cellular tissue.

**Hydrophlogo′sis** (*phlogosis*, inflammation). Œdematous inflammation.

**Hydropho′bia** (*hydor*, water, *phobos*, dread). Rabies, lyssa. A morbid dread of water or other drinks, due to spasm of the muscles of deglutition; a symptom occasionally met with in other nervous affections than the disease so named; then called hysterical, nervous, or spontaneous hydrophobia. The term rabies is more appropriate for the aggregate of symptoms resulting from the bite of a rabid animal, as the dog. Rabies occurs in the dog, wolf, cat, and fox, and is by them transmitted to other quadrupeds or to man. The bitten part should always be excised when practicable, and cauterized.

**Hydropho′bic.** Fearing water. Relating to or affected with hydrophobia. **H. tet′anus,** tetanus with facial palsy and pharyngeal and respiratory convulsions.

**Hydrophobin′.** Virus of hydrophobia or rabies.

**Hydrophobopho′bia.** Lyssophobia; morbid dread of hydrophobia, with hysterical simulation of its symptoms.

**Hy′drophone** (*hydor*, water, *phone*, sound). Instrument used in auscultatory percussion, water being the medium for transmission of sound.

**Hydrophthal′mia** or **Hydrophthal′mus** (*hydor*, water, *ophthalmos*, eye). Dropsy of the eye. Affection caused at times by an increase in the quantity of the aqueous or of the vitreous humor; in the former case the iris is concave anteriorly and pushed backward; in the latter, convex and pushed forward. Commonly there seems to be an increase of both humors at the same time. When all other remedies, as hydragogues, fomentations, bloodletting, blisters, etc., fail, the fluid may be evacuated by a puncture with a cataract needle at the lower part of the transparent cornea. **Ante′rior h.,** keratoglobus; h. affecting the anterior portion of the eye; dropsy of the aqueous humor. **Con′ical h.,** staphyloma of the cornea; conical cornea. **H. cruen′ta,** hæmophthalmia. **H. poste′rior,** h. affecting the posterior segment of the eyeball behind the lens; dropsy of the vitreous. **H. tota′lis,** h. affecting the whole eye; the term hydrophthalmia is generally used to imply this form.

**Hydrophyl′lum canaden′se** or **ve′rum.** Species of water-leaf or bur-flower, used in snake-bites or poisoning by Rhus toxicodendron; Hydrastis canadensis.

**Hydrophymo′sis.** Phimosis with dropsical effusion of the prepuce.

**Hydrophy′socele** (*hydor*, water, *physa*, wind, *kele*, tumor). Hernia containing serous fluid and gas.

**Hydrophysome′tra** (*hydor*, water, *physao*, to inflate, *metra*, womb). Morbid condition of the womb in which both fluid and air are contained in it.

**Hydrop′ic** (*hydrops*, dropsy). Dropsical; one laboring under dropsy; dropsied; relating to dropsy. Also diuretic or hydragogue; hence antihydropic.

**Hydropi′per.** Polygonum or Elatine hydropiper.

**Hydrop′isin.** Form of albumin found in urine and ovarian cysts; metalbumin.

**Hydrop′isis** or **Hydropis′mus.** Dropsy.

**Hy′droplasm.** A fluid constituent of protoplasm.

**Hydropleu′ria** or **Hydropleuri′tis.** Pleurisy with effusion.

**Hydropneumat′ocele** (*hydor*, water, *pneuma*, air, *kele*, rupture). Hydrophysocele.

**Hydropneumatom′phalocele.** Umbilical hernia containing serum and gas.

**Hydropneumato′sis.** Abnormal accumulation of fluid and air in the tissues.

**Hydropneu′mon.** Œdema of the lungs.

**Hydropneumopericar′dium.** Effusion of fluid and air in the cavity of the pericardium.

**Hydropneumotho′rax.** Pneumothorax with effusion of blood into the chest. See *Pneumothorax.*

**Hy′dropoid** (*eidos*, likeness). Dropsical; resembling dropsy.

**Hydropoie′sis** (*hydor*, water, *poieo*, to make). Formation of serum or watery fluid.

**Hy′drops.** Dropsy. Abnormal collection of serous fluid in any cavity or in the areolar texture. When the areolar tissue of the whole body is more or less filled with fluid it is called anasarca or leucophlegmatia; when this is local or partial it is called œdema. In encysted dropsy fluid is enclosed in a sac or cyst—dropsy of the ovarium is an instance. Dropsy may be active, consisting in an exudation of much more fluid than can normally be absorbed; or passive, arising from atony of the absorbent vessels, allowing accumulation of fluid. It may be mechanical, produced by obstruction to the circulation, as in disease of the liver. Treatment consists in using remedies which act on the various secretions, so that the demand being increased the supply will have to be increased accordingly; and in this manner the collected fluid may be taken up by the absorbents. **H. abdom′inis,** ascites. **H. abdom′inis aë′reus,** tympanites. **H. abdom′inis sacca′tus,** see *Ascites.* **H. adipo′sus,** chylous or milky form of ascites; ascites, fluid contents of which are broken-down cells which have undergone fatty degeneration. **H. anasar′ca,** anasarca. **H. an′tri,** dropsy of antrum of Highmore. **H. arachnoide′æ,** hydrocephalus. **H. artic′uli** or **articulo′rum,** hydrarthrus; arthrœdema; effusion of serum in synovitis. **H. asci′tes,** ascites. **H. asthmat′icus,** beriberi. **H. bronchia′lis,** accumulation of water in the bronchial tubes, interfering with the breathing and inducing coldness of the surface of the body. **H. bul′la,** fever-blister. **H. bur′sæ muco′sæ,** synovial bursa. **H. cap′itis,** hydrocephalus; hydrocephalus chronicus. **H. cardi′acus,** cardiac dropsy; hydropericardium. **H. cavita′tis colum′næ vertebra′lis,** hydrorrhachis. **H. cellula′ris,** anasarca, œdema. **H. cellula′ris toti′us cor′poris,** anasarca. **H. cellulo′sus,** anasarca. **H. cer′ebri,** hydrocephalus. **H. chylo′sus,** h. lacteus; h. adiposus. **H. cuta′neus,** anasarca, œdema. **H. cys′ticus,** encysted dropsy, see *Ascites* and *Hydrops.* **H. cyst′idis fel′leæ,** dropsy of the gall-bladder. **H. fibrino′sus,** effusion of coagulable lymph. **H. flatulen′tus,** tympanites. **H. frig′idus,** passive dropsy. **H. glot′tidis,** œdema of the glottis. **H. hepat′icus,** hepatic dropsy. **H. hypodermat′icus,** anasarca. **H. hyster′icus,** œdema accompanying suppression of menstrual discharge or of urinary secretion in hysterical cases. **H. incarcera′tus,** encysted dropsy, see *Hydrops*. **H. inter′nus,** anasarca. **H. lac′teus,** chylous or milky ascites. **H. leucophlegma′tia,** leucophlegmatia. **H. matel′læ,** diabetes. **H. ad mat′ulam,** diabetes. **H. mediasti′ni,** hydromediastinum. **H. medul′læ spina′lis,** hydrorrhachis. **H. oc′uli,** hydrophthalmia. **H. ova′rii,** hydrovarion; dropsy or cystoma of the ovary. **H. pal′pebræ,** hydroblepharon; blepharœdema. **H. pec′toris,** hydrothorax. **H. pericar′dii,** hydropericardium. **H. peritonæ′i,** ascites. **H. pleu′ræ,** hydrothorax. **H. pulmo′nis** or **pulmo′num,** hydrothorax; hydropneumonia; œdema of the lungs. **H. pulmo′num cellulo′sus,** pulmonary œdema; hydropneumonia. **H. rena′lis** or **re′num,** hydronephrosis. **H. sacca′tus,** encysted dropsy, see *Hydrops*. **H. sac′ci lacryma′lis,** fistula lacrymalis; dropsy of lacrymal sac. **H. scro′ti,** hydrocele. **H. sic′cus,** emphysema. **H. sic′cus et flatulen′tus,** tympanites. **H. spi′næ** or **spi′næ vertebra′lis,** hydrorrhachis. **H. subcuta′neus,** anasarca. **H. te′læ cellulo′sæ,** anasarca. **H. testic′uli** or **testiculo′rum,** hydrocele. **H. thora′cis,** hydrothorax. **H. tu′bæ, tuba′rum,** or **tuba′lis,** hydrosalpinx. **H. tym′pani,** dropsy of the tympanum. **H. tympani′tes,** tympanites. **H. umbilica′lis,** hydromphalus. **H. u′teri,** hydrometra. **H. u′teri vesicula′ris,** vesicular mole. **H. ventric′uli** or **ventriculo′rum cer′ebri,** hydrocephalus. **H. ve′rus,** anasarca. **H. vesi′cæ fel′leæ,** distention of gall-bladder by bile; dropsy of gall-bladder.

**Hydrop′sia** or **Hy′dropsy.** Dropsy.

**Hydropyonephro′sis.** Distention of the pelvis of the kidney with purulent urine.

**Hydropyopneumotho′rax** (*hydor*, water, *pyon*, pus, *pneuma*, air, *thorax*, chest). Inflammation of the pleura, followed by effusion of purulent serum and the entrance of air.

**Hydropyosal′pinx** (*hydor*, water, *pyon*, pus, *salpinx*, tube). Purulent accumulation in the Fallopian tube.

**Hydropyret′ic.** Feverish with sweating. Relating to hydropyretos.

**Hydropyr′etos** (*hydor*, water, *pyretos*, fever). Sweating sickness; see *Sudor anglicus*. *Hidropyretos* would be more proper (*hidros*, sweat).

**Hydroquinidine′.** $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_2$. Alkaloid derived from cinchona bark and cuprea bark.

**Hydroquinine′.** Isomeric with hydroquinidine, and derived from cinchona and cuprea barks; antipyretic.

**Hydroquin′one.** $C_6S_4O_2H_2$. Substance isomeric with resorcin, variously obtained; antipyretic, antiseptic, and antizymotic in typhoid fever, erysipelas, etc.

**Hydror′chis** (*orchis*, testicle). Hydrocele.

**Hydrorhe′ostat.** Rheostat in which the resistance is furnished by a column of water.

**Hydrorrhachiocente′sis** (*hydrorrhachis* + *kentesis*, puncture). Treatment of spina bifida or hydrorrhachis by puncture.

**Hydrorrha′chis** (*hydor*, water, *rhachis*, spine). Spinal dropsy; effusion of serum, often owing to inflammation of the spinal membranes, forming a soft, frequently transparent tumor, consisting of the membranes of the spinal marrow, distended and projecting backward from the vertebral canal, the posterior wall of which, when the affection is congenital, is wanting to a certain extent; variously called spina bifida, schistorrhachis. **H. congen′ita,** spina bifida. **H. dehis′cens,** spina bifida. **H. exter′na,** variety of hydrorrhachis in which serous effusion into the subarachnoid space occurs. **H. inter′na,** dropsy of central cavity of spinal cord; hydromyelia.

**Hydrorrhachi′tis.** Inflammatory hydrorrhachis.

**Hydrorrha′gia** (*hydor*, water, *rhegnymi*, to break forth). Serous apoplexy.

**Hydrorrhœ′a** (*hydor*, water, *rheo*, to flow). Copious watery discharge. **H. gravida′rum, puerpera′rum,** or **u′teri grav′idi,** discharge of water or serous fluid taking place at any time during pregnancy. It may be the liquor amnii, but is usually the result of rapid secretion from the uterine glands or from the cervical cavity.

**Hydrosac′charum.** Sugared water. Simple syrup.

**Hydrosadeni′tis.** Inflammation of the sweat glands.

**Hydrosal′pinx** (*salpinx*, a tube). Dropsy of the Fallopian tube.

**Hydrosar′ca** (*hydor*, water, *sarx*, flesh). Anasarca.

**Hydrosar′cocele** (*hydor*, water, *sarx*, flesh, *kele*, a tumor). Sarcocele, complicated with hydrocele.

**Hydros′cheocele** (*hydor*, water, *osche*, the scrotum, *kele*, rupture). Hydrocele. Scrotal hernia containing fluid.

**Hydros′copy** (*hydor*, water, *skopeo*, to see). Examination of water or watery fluids. Hydrometry.

**Hydroseli′num.** Apium graveolens.

**Hydro′sis.** Hidrosis; sweating.

**Hydrospermat′ic.** Relating to thin or watery semen.

**Hydrosphyg′mograph.** Sphygmograph registering arterial pulsations, the limb being surrounded with water enclosed in a tube.

**Hydrospirom′eter** (*hydor*, water, *spiro*, to breathe, *metron*, measure). Form of spirometer based on the effect of the act of breathing on a column of water.

**Hy′drostat** (*istemi*, to stand). Apparatus for carrying fluid of battery without spilling.

**Hydrostat′ic.** Relating to fluid in equilibrium. **H. bed,** water bed. **H. test,** see *Docimasia pulmonum*.

**Hydrostat′ics.** Science dealing with the properties of liquids in a condition of equilibrium.

**Hydrosul′phide.** Sulphydrate.

**Hydrosulphu′ric acid.** Sulphureted hydrogen.

**Hydrosul′phyl.** Sulphydryl.

**Hydrosyringomye′lia.** Combination of hydromyelia and syringomyelia.

**Hydrotherapeu′tics** or **Hydrother′apy** (*hydor*, water, *therapeuō*, to cure). Mode of treating diseases systematically by the internal or external use of water.

**Hydrother′mal** (*hydor*, water, *therme*, heat). Relating to warm water, as warm springs.

**Hydrother′mostat.** Apparatus for the retention of heat for use as a local application in disease.

**Hydrothi′on** (*theion*, sulphur). Sulphureted hydrogen.

**Hydrothionæ′mia.** Presence of hydrogen sulphide in the blood, the symptoms being those of poisoning by that gas.

**Hydrothionammonæ′mia.** A condition similar to hydrothionæmia, ammonium sulphide being the agent entering the blood, the symptoms being those of poisoning by that gas.

**Hydrothion′ic acid.** Hydrosulphuric acid.

**Hydrothionu′ria.** Hydrogen sulphide in urine.

**Hydrotho′rax** (*hydor*, water, *thorax*, the chest). Dropsy of the chest, idiopathic hydrothorax, dropsy of the pleuræ. Generally exists only on one side, which, if the fluid effused be considerable, projects more than the other. Dyspnœa and fluctuation perceptible to the ear are characteristic symptoms. When the chest is examined with the stethoscope, respiration is perceptible only at the root of the lung. The percussion note is dull. Treatment for dropsies in general must be adopted; diuretics are especially useful, probably on account of the great activity of pulmonary absorption. Paracentesis is rarely serviceable. **H. chylo′sus,** chylothorax. **H. purulen′tus,** empyema.

**Hydrot′ics.** Hydragogues.

**Hydro′tis** (*ous*, ear). Dropsy of the ear.

**Hydrot′omy** (*hydor*, water, *tome*, incision). Dissection by forcible injection of water, thus causing separation of the tissues or structures.

**Hydrot′ropism** (*hydor*, water, *trepo*, to turn). Effect of water in causing motion in particles of protoplasm in its immediate vicinity.

**Hydrotym′panum.** Dropsy of the tympanum.

**Hydro-u′reter.** Distention of a ureter with urine.

**Hy′drous.** Watery. **H. chlo′ral,** chloral hydrate.

**Hydrova′rium.** Hydroarion.

**Hydroxanthalin′.** $C_{37}H_{88}N_2O_9$. A derivative of xanthalin, through the action of nascent hydrogen. It is in hard, white crystals.

**Hydrox′ide.** Hydrate.

**Hydroxyac′ids.** Acid formed from other acids by the substitution of hydroxyl for hydrogen.

**Hydroxyantifebrin′.** Aceto-amido-phenol.

**Hydroxycholin′.** Muscarin.

**Hydrox′yl.** A univalent radical containing one atom of oxygen and one of hydrogen.

**Hydroxylam′ine.** Ammonium in which an atom of hydrogen is substituted by a molecule of hydrogen; employed in solution in certain parasitic diseases of the skin. **H. hydrochlo′ride,** combination of hydroxylamine and chlorohydric acid; soluble, colorless crystals like ammonium chloride; used in lieu of chrysarobin, anthrarobin, and pyrogallic acid in cutaneous affections, as lupus, psoriasis, mycosis, etc. Poisonous, and must be used cautiously.

**Hy′drozone.** A 30 volume aqueous solution of chemically pure peroxide of hydrogen. Employed as a bactericide and healing agent, having a powerful destructive influence on pathogenic microorganisms and being a stimulant to granulating surfaces.

**Hydrure′sis** or **Hydru′ria.** Increase in watery constituents of urine; diabetes.

**Hy′druret.** Compound of an element with hydrogen.

**Hydrymeni′tis** (*hydor*, water, *hymen*, membrane). Inflammation of serous membrane.

**Hyepiglot′tic.** Hyoepiglottic.

**Hy′geist.** Hygienist.

**Hygie′a** or **Hygiei′a.** Hygiene; health; goddess of health; medicine.

**Hygieioco′mium** (*hygeia*, health, *komeo*, to care for). Sanitarium to aid restoration of the sick to health.

**Hygieiol′ogy.** Hygiology.

**Hy′giene** (*hygeia*, health). Hygienics. Part of medicine whose object is the preservation of health, embracing a knowledge of healthy man, socially and individually, as well as of all influences bearing on his constitution and organs.

**Hygien′ic.** Relating to hygiene or health.

**Hygien′ics.** Hygiene.

**Hygien′ist.** One who understands or follows the principles of hygiene.

**Hygiol′ogy.** The art of preserving health.

**Hygra′sia.** Humor.

**Hygrechema,** hig-rek-e′mah (*hygros*, humid, *echema*, sound). Sound of fluid heard by auscultation or otherwise.

**Hygre′don.** Humor.

**Hygrine′.** Volatile oily liquid alkaloid existing in Erythroxylon coca.

**Hygro-** (*hygros*, humid). In composition, humid.

**Hygrobleph′aric** (*hygros*, humid, *blepharon*, eyelid). Relating to the excretory ducts of the lacrymal gland.

**Hygrobleph′arism.** Epiphora.

**Hygroblephari′tis.** Inflammation of the eyelids with excessive flow of tears.

**Hygrobleph′aron.** Watery eyelids; hydroblepharon.

**Hy′grocele.** Hydrocirsocele; hydrocele.

**Hygrocolly′ria.** Liquid application for the eye.

**Hygrocro′sis vandel′li** (Meneghi). Beggiatoa alba.

**Hy′grocyst.** Hydrocyst; hydatid.

**Hygroder′ma.** Cutaneous moisture.

**Hy′grograph** (*hygros*, moist, *grapho*, to write). Automatic instrument for determining the amount of moisture in the air.

**Hygrohæmat′ocele** (*hygros*, moist, *haima*, blood, *kele*, tumor). Hydrocele complicated with hæmatocele.

**Hygrol′ogy** (*hygros*, moist, *logos*, discourse). Anatomy or description of the fluids of the body.

**Hygro′ma** (*hygros*, moist). Serous cyst; simple cyst containing fluid like that of serous membranes. Effusion of serum in a bursa mucosa. **Cys′tic h.,** congenital cystic tumor containing serous fluid in a fibrous sac. **H. du′ræ ma′tris,** meningocele. **H. ganglio′des,** serous cyst situated between the external layers of sheaths of tendons. **H. of the neck,** congenital hydrocele of the neck. **H. of the or′bit,** dropsy of bursæ of tendons of several muscles of the eye. **H. patel′læ** or **præpatella′re,** housemaid's knee; painful enlarged bursa in front of the patella. **Sa′cral h.,** cystic tumor of the sacrococcygeal bursa.

**Hygrom′eter** (*hygros*, moist, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring the amount of moisture in the air.

**Hygromet′ric.** Relating to hygrometry. The hygrometric property of organized tissue is that by which it gives off to the air and receives from it moisture under varying conditions of that medium.

**Hygrom′etry.** Measurement of the humidity of the atmosphere. Diseases are frequently influenced by varying moisture of the atmosphere or by changes in its weight or temperature.

**Hygroph′ila spino′sa.** Asteracantha longifolia of E. Indies and Ceylon; seeds are diuretic; root and leaves tonic and diuretic.

**Hygropho′bia.** Hydrophobia.

**Hygrophthal′mia.** Ophthalmia with excessive lacrymation.

**Hygrorrhon′chus.** Moist râle.

**Hygrosar′ca** (*hygros*, moist, *sarx*, flesh). Œdema. Flabbiness of muscles.

**Hy′groscope** (*skopeo*, to see). Hygrometer.

**Hygroscop′ic.** Having the property of absorbing moisture from the air.

**Hygros′copy.** Hygrometry.

**Hygrosto′mia** (*hygros*, moist, *stoma*, mouth). Salivation, particularly of a chronic form.

**Hylepho′bia** (*hyle*, matter, *phobos*, fear). Morbid fear of materialistic doctrines.

**Hy′lic** (*hyle*, matter). A term proposed by Adami for primitive pulp tissue, in which the specific cells lie in and are separated by a definite stroma; these tissues are divided into epiblastic, hypoblastic, mesenchymatous, and mesothelial.

**Hylo′ma.** A term proposed by Adami for a tumor originating from one of the hylic or pulp tissues; subdivided into epihyloma, hypohyloma, mesohyloma; and the latter into mesenchymal hyloma and mesothelial hyloma, according as the growth originates from the epiblastic, hypoblastic, mesenchymatous, or mesothelial structures.

**Hylozo′ism** (*hyle*, matter, *zoe*, life). Materialism; doctrine that life is the result of matter or organization.

**Hy′men** (*hymen*, membrane). Any membrane, especially the virginal membrane; semilunar, parabolic, or circular fold of mucous membrane situated near the outer orifice of the vagina in virgins, especially during youth and prior to menstruation. It is ordinarily ruptured by the first venereal act, and is effaced by accouchement, irregular flaps remaining, to which the name carunculæ myrtiformes has been given from their resemblance to myrtle leaves. Circumstances of innocent character may occasion rupture or destruction of the hymen, it being often, indeed, found absent in children soon after birth; while it may remain entire after copulation. Hence its presence does not absolutely prove virginity, nor its absence incontinence, although its presence would be *primâ facie* evidence of continence. **H. annula′ris,** one having shape of a ring. **Bifenes′trate h.** or **H. biperfora′tus,** hymen with two apertures. **Bri′dled h.,** h. divided by muscular bridge in median line. **H. cotumera′tus,** bridled h. **Crib′riform h.,** h. perforated with numerous apertures. **Dentic′ular h.,** h. with crenated edges. **H. diaphrat′ton,** mediastinum. **H. fimbria′tus,** fringed hymen. **Horse′shoe h.,** h. divided into parts resembling a horseshoe. **H. imperfora′tus,** imperforate h.; atresia of hymen. **H. semiluna′ris,** hymen of semilunar shape.

**Hymenæ′a.** See *Copal*. **H. cour′baril,** see *Anime*.

**Hy′menal.** Relating to the hymen. **H. tu′bercles,** carunculæ myrtiformes.

**Hymeni′tis.** Inflammation of the hymen.

**Hymen′ium** (dim. of hymen). Delicate membrane.

**Hymenocal′lis.** A genus of plants; several species, indigenous in W. Indies and Southern United States, are used externally as emollients, and internally as a substitute for squills.

**Hymenochon′droid** (*hymen*, membrane, *chondros*, cartilage). Composed of cartilage and membrane.

**Hymenodic′tyon excel′sum.** Cinchona excelsa.

**Hymenodictyonine′.** $C_{24}H_{40}N_3$. Alkaloid from bark of Hymenodictyon excelsum or Cinchona excelsa; similar to quinoidine and berberine.

**Hymenogeny,** hy-men-oj′en-e (*hymen*, membrane, *gennao*, to engender). Production of membranes by the effect of simple contact of two liquids, as albumin and fat, when the former gives a coating to the globules of the latter. See *Haptogen*.

**Hymenog′raphy** (*hymen*, membrane, *grapho*, to describe). Treatise on or description of membranes.

**Hymenolip′sis.** Tænia nana.

**Hymenol′ogy** (*hymen*, membrane, *logos*, description). Treatise on or description of membranes.

**Hymenomala′cia** (*hymen*, membrane, *malakia*, softening). Softening of membranes.

**Hymenomyce′tes** (*mykes*, fungus). Fungi having hymenium or umbrella, including all edible mushrooms and many poisonous fungi.

**Hymenophthal′mia.** Ophthalmia membranarum.

**Hymenoptery′gium.** Membranous pterygium.

**Hymenor′rhaphy** (*hymen*, membrane, *rhaphe*, suture). Elytrorrhaphy performed in the natural situation of the hymen.

**Hymen′otome** (*hymen*, membrane, *tome*, incision). Instrument for excising membranes or the hymen.

**Hymenot′omy.** Incision of the hymen for imperforation of the vagina, to give exit to the blood retained in the uterine cavity.

**Hyo-.** In composition, hyoid bone.

**Hyoangula′ris.** Rare form of stylohyoid muscle arising from angle of the lower jaw.

**Hyobasioglos′sus.** Basioglossus.

**Hyocæruleïn′** (*hys*, hog, *cæruleus*, blue). Blue pigment from biliary calculi of hog.

**Hyoceratopharynge′us.** Ceratopharyngeus muscle. Hyopharyngeus.

**Hyocervica′lis.** Muscle passing from hyoid bone to cervical fascia. Hyofascialis muscle.

**Hyocholal′ic acid.** Hyocholic acid.

**Hyochol′ic acid** (*hys*, hog, *chole*, bile). Acid of bile of hog, $C_{25}H_{40}O_4$.

**Hyochondroglos′sus.** Hyoglossus.

**Hyodeoglos′sus.** Hyoglossus.

**Hyodeothyreo′des.** Thyreohyoideus.

**Hyodepiglot′tic.** Hyoepiglottic.

**Hyoepiglot′tic** or **Hyoepiglottid′ean.** Belonging to the os hyoides and epiglottis. **H. lig′ament,** a bundle of condensed areolar tissue passing from the posterior part of the body of the hyoid bone to the base of the epiglottic fibrocartilage. **H. mus′cle,** a muscle occasionally passing from the back part of the hyoid bone to the epiglottis.

**Hyoepiglot′ticus.** Hyoepiglottic muscle.

**Hyofascia′lis.** Hyocervicalis.

**Hyoglos′sal.** Relating to the hyoid bone and tongue. **H. mem′brane,** fibrous lamina connecting the under surface of the base of the tongue with the body of the hyoid bone. **H. mus′cle,** hyoglossus. **H. nerve** or **hyoglos′sian nerve,** hypoglossal nerve.

**Hyoglos′sus.** Large, thin, quadrilateral muscle situated at the anterior and superior part of the neck; formerly described as divided into three portions: *Ceratoglossus*, attached to the great cornu of the os hyoides; *basioglossus*, arising from the superior part of the body of the same bone; *chondroglossus*, arising from the lesser cornu and the cartilage situated between the body and the greater cornu. The fibres of these three bundles are inserted into the lateral and inferior parts of the tongue; this muscle depresses the base of the tongue, or raises the os hyoides when the tongue is fixed.

**Hyoglycochol′ic acid** (*hys*, hog, *glykys*, sweet, *chole*, bile). Resinous acid, $C_{27}H_{43}NO_4$, derived from bile of the hog.

**Hy′oid** (Greek Υ + *eidos*, shape). Shaped like the Greek letter *ypsilon;* relating to the hyoid bone. **H. arch,** second branchial arch or column of tissue separating branchial clefts. **H. ar′tery,** branch from superior thyroid. **H. bone,** very movable osseous arch, of a parabolic shape, convex before, and suspended horizontally in the substance of the soft parts of the neck, between the base of the tongue and the larynx. Separated entirely from the rest of the skeleton, it is composed of five distinct portions, susceptible of motion on each other: the central portion or the *body*, affording attachment to several muscles; two lateral *branches* or *greater cornua;* and two smaller, situated above the other, the *lesser cornua* or *styloid cornua*, corpora or corpuscula triticea.

**Hyoid′eal** or **Hyoid′ean.** Hyoid. **H. appara′tus,** collection of structures of the fetal skeleton in the third visceral arch. **H. arch,** hyoid arch.

**Hyoide′us.** Muscle connected with the hyoid bone. **H. pri′mus,** sternohyoideus. **H. quar′tus,** omohyoideus.

**Hyomandib′ular.** Relating to the hyoid bone and inferior maxilla. **H. arch,** hyoid arch.

**Hyomax′illary mus′cle.** Hyoangularis.

**Hyomen′tal.** Relating to the hyoid bone and chin.

**Hyopharynge′us.** Middle constrictor muscle of the pharynx or its first portion.

**Hyosci′amus.** Hyoscyamus.

**Hyoscine′.** Semisolid, poisonous alkaloid from Hyoscyamus niger; soporific, nervous sedative, and mydriatic; isomeric with hyoscyamine and atropine; $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. The dose of hydrobromate (Ph. U. S.) or hydrobromide (Ph. Br.) of hyoscine is gr. $\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{80}$ (0.00054–0.0008). The hydrochlorate or hydrochloride and the hydriodate or hydriodide of hyoscine are used with similar therapeutic effect.

**Hyoscin′ic acid.** Product of decomposition of hyoscyamine by caustic baryta.

**Hyoscipicrin′.** Hyoscypicrin.

**Hyoscyamine′.** $C_{17}H_{22}NO_3$. An alkaloid found in the seeds and leaves of Hyoscyamus niger, in the roots of Scopolia atropoides and S. japonica, and in the leaves of Duboisia myoporoides. It resembles atropine in therapeutic action, and is a hypnotic and antispasmodic in nervous diseases, asthma, epilepsy, etc. It is also employed as a mydriatic. The official salts are the hydrobromate, *hyoscyami′næ hydrobro′mas* (Ph. U. S.), a yellowish-white prismatic, crystalline, or amorphous mass; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{50}$ (0.0006–0.0013); and the sulphate, *hyoscyami′næ sul′phas* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), a white, crystalline powder; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{50}$ (0.0006–0.0013).

**Hyoscy′amus** (*hys*, swine, *kyamos*, bean). Official name (Ph. U. S. and Br.) of the leaves and tops of H. niger, plants of the second year's growth being selected. Henbane, poison tobacco, stinking nightshade, ord. *Solanaceæ*. Hyoscyamus is narcotic, anodyne, hypnotic, antispasmodic, mydriatic, and slightly stimulant. It is an active narcotic poison; therapeutic action similar to belladonna and stramonium; used as a substitute for opium when the latter disagrees; applied externally as a cataplasm in cancer and glandular swellings. The following preparations, in addition to salts of *hyoscine* and *hyoscyamine* (which see), are official: *Extrac′tum hyoscy′ami*, extract; dose, gr. ss–iij (0.032–0.2). *Extrac′tum hyoscy′ami flu′idum*, fluid extract; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). *Tinctu′ra hyoscy′ami*, tincture; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **H. agres′tis,** hyoscyamus. **H. al′bus,** white henbane of Southern Europe, possesses similar virtues to H. niger; sometimes employed instead of H. niger. **H. in′dicus,** tobacco. **H. leaves,** see *Hyoscyamus*. **H. lu′teus,** Nicotiana rustica. **H. ni′ger,** hyoscyamus. **H. peruvia′nus,** Nicotiana tabacum. **H. physaloi′des,** kite-flower, purple-flowered henbane of N. Asia; narcotic; used in syphilis, dysentery, etc. **H. reticula′tus,** Egyptian henbane of S. Europe; properties similar to those of H. niger. **H. scopo′lia,** herb and root of this plant growing in central Europe are used in the same cases as belladonna.

**Hyoscypicrin′.** $C_{27}H_{52}O_{14}$. Bitter glucoside from seed of Hyoscyamus niger.

**Hyospondylot′omy** (*spondylos,* cervical vertebra, *tome,* incision). Incision or puncture of the laryngeal pouch (recess passing upward from the front part of the ventricle of the larynx) in the horse.

**Hyoster′nal.** Relating to hyoid bone and sternum.

**Hyotaurochol′ic acid** (*hys,* hog, *tauros,* bull, *chole,* bile). $C_{27}H_{45}NSO_6$. Acid found in moderate quantity in bile of pig.

**Hyothy′reoid** or **Hyothy′roid.** Thyrohyoid.

**Hyotrachea′lis.** Part of thyrohyoid muscle, occasionally passing from the hyoid bone to the trachea.

**Hyovertebrot′omy.** Hyospondylotomy.

**Hypacou′sia, Hypacu′sia,** or **Hypacu′sis** (*hypo,* under, *akousis,* hearing). Defective hearing.

**Hypac′tic** (*hypo,* under, *ago,* to drive). Cathartic.

**Hypæ′mia** (*hypo,* under, *haima,* blood). Deficiency of blood; anæmia. Extravasation of blood. **Intertrop′ical h.,** anæmia due to the presence of Anchylostomum duodenale. **H. oc′uli,** hæmophthalmia.

**Hypæ′othrix kuhnia′na.** Crinothrix kuhniana.

**Hypæsthe′sia** (*hypo,* under, *aisthesis,* sensation). Defective or diminished sensation; partial anæsthesia.

**Hyp′agogue.** Laxative.

**Hypalbumino′sis.** Deficiency of albumin in the blood.

**Hypalge′sia** (*hypo,* under, *algos,* pain). Deadened or diminished sensibility to pain.

**Hypal′gia** (*hypo,* under, *algos,* pain). Slight pain.

**Hypamauro′sis.** Imperfect amaurosis.

**Hypamblyo′pia.** Slight amblyopia.

**Hypapho′nia.** Partial dumbness.

**Hypaphorine′.** Alkaloid derived from Erythrina lithosperma.

**Hypapoph′ysis** (*hypo,* under, *apophysis,* process). Bony projection from the inferior part of a vertebra in some animals.

**Hyparte′rial.** Lying beneath an artery.

**Hypasthe′nia.** Slight debility.

**Hypato′nia.** Slight want of tone.

**Hypax′ial.** Beneath the axis of the body. **H. mus′cles,** muscles below the vertebral axis of early fetal life.

**Hypecta′sia** or **Hypec′tasis.** Slight dilatation.

**Hypenceph′alis.** Cerebellum.

**Hyper-** (above). In composition, to excess.

**Hyperacantho′sis** (*hyper,* above, *acantha,* thorn). Excessive development of the inner or prickle-cell layer of the epidermis, as in lichen planus.

**Hyperac′id.** Excessively or intensely acid.

**Hyperacid′ity.** Excess of acid.

**Hyperacou′sia, Hyperacu′sia,** or **Hyperacu′sis** (*hyper,* above, *akoe,* audition). Excessively acute hearing.

**Hyperadeno′ma** or **Hyperadeno′sis** (*aden,* gland). Hypertrophy of a gland.

**Hyperæmato′sis.** Plethora; hyperæmia.

**Hyperæ′mia** (*hyper,* over, *haima,* blood). Abnormal accumulation of blood in the capillary vessels, especially local plethora—*plethora partialis;* congestion. Hyperæmia may be active or sthenic; asthenic or passive; cadaveric or that which forms immediately before or after death; hypostatic, occurring in depending parts; and mechanical, produced by mechanical impediment. The term is, however, usually reserved to express an active increase of blood in a part, *congestion* being applied to the passive form dependent upon decreased outflow. **H. abdom′inis,** cœliæmia. **Cadav′eric h.,** livid discoloration occurring in cadavers. **Collat′eral** or **compen′satory h.,** h. either arterial or venous, in one part of the body, compensating for anæmia in another part. **Flux′ionary h.,** active hyperæmia through increased flow of blood to a part. **H. follicula′ris,** h. of glands; congestion of follicles, as of the throat. **Neuroparalyt′ic h.,** h. of paralysis from injury of nerve.

**Hyperæ′mic.** Congested; bloodshot; affected with hyperæmia; having excess of blood.

**Hyperæmo′sis.** Hyperæmia; increased blood pressure.

**Hyperæsthe′sia** or **Hyperæsthe′sis** (*hyper,* over, *aisthesis,* feeling). Excessive sensibility or impressibility. **Acous′tic** or **aud′itory h.,** painful or annoying sensation in the ear from excessive acuteness of hearing. **H. of car′diac plex′us,** angina pectoris. **Cer′ebral h.,** h. due to brain disease. **Epilep′tic h.,** epileptic aura, with excessive sensibility. **Gus′tatory h.,** excessive acuteness of taste. **H. lin′guæ,** gustatory h. or hypergeustia. **Mus′cular h.,** production of excessive fatigue upon slight muscular exertion. **Neur′al h.,** neuralgia. **Olfac′tory h.,** hyperosphresia, hyperosmia. **Op′tic h.,** photophobia of mild degree. **Psy′chical h.,** hypochondriasis. **Sex′ual h.,** hyperaphrodisia. **Spi′nal h.,** increase in the reflexes due to spinal disease. **Tac′tile h.,** hyperaphia.

**Hyperæsthet′ic.** Relating to or possessing hyperæsthesia; also an agent that augments general sensibility, as strychnine. **H. spots,** circumscribed patches of skin, intensely painful to the touch, with occasionally recurring attacks of burning pain.

**Hyperalbumino′sis.** Increase of albumin in the blood.

**Hyperalge′sia, Hyperalge′sis,** or **Hyperal′gia** (*hyper,* over, *algos,* pain). Excessive pain; increased sensitiveness to pain; sometimes employed as synonymous with hyperæsthesia. **Cuta′neous h.,** excessive sensibility of common sensations of the skin.

**Hyperalimenta′tion.** Excessive feeding.

**Hyperalimento′sis.** Disease due to overeating.

**Hyperanakine′sis** (*kinesis,* motion). Excessive movement of a part, as **H. ventric′uli,** exaggeration of the mechanical function of the stomach.

**Hyperan′thera morin′ga.** Guilandina moringa.

**Hyperaph′ia** (*hyper,* over, *aphe,* touch). Excessive acuteness of touch or of cutaneous sensibility.

**Hyperaphrodis′ia** (*Aphrodite,* Venus). Excessive venereal desire.

**Hyperar′thric** (*hyper,* over, *arthron,* joint). Having supernumerary joints or limbs.

**Hyperarthri′tis.** Intense arthritis.

**Hyperarthro′sis.** Condition in which superfluous joints exist.

**Hyperasthe′nia** (*hyper,* over, *astheneia,* weakness). Excessive debility.

**Hyperauxe′sis** (*hyper,* over, *auxesis,* augmentation). Excessive increase or enlargement of a part.

**Hyperazotu′ria.** Azoturia (increase of nitrogenous matter in the urine) of extreme degree.

**Hyperbol′ic** (*hyper,* over, *ballo,* to throw). Excessive or exaggerated. **H. at′titudes,** term by which Galen designated certain extraordinary attitudes in which the limbs and vertebral column are in a state of complete extension or flexion. **H. lens,** glass having shape of hyperbola for treatment of conical cornea.

**Hyperbrachycephal′ic** (*hyper,* over, *brachys,* short, *kephale,* head). Having an excessively short head, or having a cephalic index (relation of length to breadth of skull) of from 85° to 89°.

**Hyperbronchi′tis.** Suffocative catarrh.

**Hyperbu′lia** (*hyper,* over, *boule,* will). Ungovernable will or volition.

**Hypercar′dia.** Hypertrophy of the heart.

**Hypercardiæ′mia.** Cardiac plethora.

**Hypercardiodynam′ia** (*hyper,* over, *kardia,* heart, *dynamis,* power). Increased force of contractions of the heart.

**Hypercardiohæ′mia.** Cardiac plethora.

**Hypercardiot′rophy** (*hyper,* over, *kardia,* heart, *trophe,* nourishment). Hypertrophy of the heart.

**Hypercarpo′sis** (*hyper*, over, *karposis*, profit). Increase in number of blood corpuscles, the fibrin being decreased.

**Hypercatapino′sis** (*hyper*, over, *katapino*, to sip up). Excessive activity of absorption or of deglutition.

**Hypercathar′sis** (*hyper*, over, *katharsis*, purgation). Superpurgation. Menorrhagia.

**Hypercathar′tic.** Excessively purgative.

**Hypercedemo′nia** (*hyper*, over, *kedemonia*, anxiety). Excessive care; intense anxiety.

**Hypercemento′sis.** Inordinate growth or increase of cementum of tooth.

**Hyperceno′sis** (*kenosis*, evacuation). Excessive evacuation, as of blood, bile, etc.

**Hypercer′asis** or **Hypercerato′sis** (*keras*, cornea). Staphyloma of the cornea; thickening of the cornea.

**Hyperchlorhyd′ria.** Secretion of excessive amount of hydrochloric acid (more than 0.2 per cent.) in the gastric juice.

**Hypercho′lia** (*hyper*, over, *chole*, bile). Excessive secretion of bile.

**Hyperchondro′ma** or **Hyperchondro′sis** (*hyper*, over, *chondros*, cartilage). Hypertrophic development of cartilage; cartilaginous tumor.

**Hyperchro′ma** (*hyper*, over, *chroma*, color). Excessive secretion of cutaneous pigment. Red, fleshy excrescence at the inner angle of the eye, near the caruncula lacrymalis.

**Hyperchroma′sia.** Excess of pigment.

**Hyperchromat′ic** (*chroma*, color). Coloring or staining readily. Relating to hyperchromatosis.

**Hyperchro′matism.** Excessive coloration or pigmentation.

**Hyperchro′matopsy** (*hyper*, *chroma*, color, *opsis*, vision). Defect of vision, owing to which ideas of color are attached to objects which convey no such colored impressions to a healthy eye; antithesis to *achromatopsy*.

**Hyperchromato′sis** or **Hyperchro′mia** (*hyper*, *chroma*, color). Increased pigmentary formation in the skin. Diseases of the skin so characterized are called *hyperchromatoses*.

**Hypercine′sia** or **Hypercine′sis** (*kinesis*, motion). Excessive motion; spasm; spasmodic neurosis, as hysteria. **H. cor′dis**, palpitation of the heart. **H. of fa′cial nerve**, local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles, especially of those of the face; convulsive tic. **H. gas′trica**, hypochondriasis. **H. hyster′ica**, hysterical convulsions. **H. nervo′sa**, see *Irritable*. **H. uteri′na**, hysteria.

**Hypercorypho′sis** (*hyper*, over, *koryphe*, the vertex, the extreme point of anything). Protuberance.

**Hypercrin′ia** (*krino*, to separate). Morbid increase in the quantity of the secretions.

**Hypercri′sis.** Excessive crisis or evacuation.

**Hypercryalge′sia** (*kryos*, cold, *algos*, pain). Excessive sensitiveness to cold.

**Hypercu′sia.** Excessive sensibility of the organ of hearing.

**Hypercye′ma** (*hyper*, over, *kyo*, to conceive). Superfœtation.

**Hypercye′sis.** Rapidly successive conceptions.

**Hypercyrto′sis** (*hyper*, over, *kyrtosis*, curvature). Excessive curvature.

**Hypercythæ′mia** (*hyper*, over, *kytos*, cell, *haima*, blood). Increase in the number of blood corpuscles in comparison with the serum.

**Hyperdacryo′sis** (*hyper*, over, *dakryon*, tear). Excessive secretion of tears.

**Hyperdactyl′ia** (*hyper*, over, *daktylos*, finger). Excessive development of fingers or toes, as supernumerary digitis.

**Hyperdermato′ma** (*derma*, skin). Morbid growth, formed of hypertrophied skin.

**Hyperdermato′sis.** Hypertrophy of the skin.

**Hyperdesmo′sis** (*desmos*, bond). Excessive development or formation of connective tissue.

**Hyperdicrot′ic.** Excessively dicrotic.

**Hyperdic′rotism.** Very pronounced dicrotism.

**Hyperdisten′tion.** Overdistention.

**Hyperdiure′sis.** Polyuria. **H. gravida′rum**, polyuria of pregnancy.

**Hyperdontogeny,** hi-per-don-toj′en-e (*odous*, tooth). The occurrence of an additional dentition period—the third—at an advanced period of life.

**Hyperdynam′ia** (*dynamis*, strength). Hypersthenia; excessive muscular power. **H. u′teri**, excessive uterine exertion or pain in labor.

**Hyperdynam′ic.** Relating to hyperdynamia.

**Hyperem′esis** or **Hypereme′sia** (*hyper*, over, *emeo*, to vomit). Excessive vomiting. **H. gravida′rum**, vomiting of pregnancy.

**Hypere′mia.** Hyperæmia.

**Hyperencephal′ia.** Encephalocele or development of such a condition; hypertrophy of the brain.

**Hyperenceph′alus.** Monster whose brain is chiefly outside the skull, the roof of which is deficient.

**Hyperen′ergy** (*hyper*, over, *energia*, activity). Excessive activity, as of the nervous system.

**Hyperenteri′tis.** Acute inflammation of the bowel.

**Hyperentero′sis.** Hypertrophy of the intestines.

**Hyperephidro′sis** (*hidros*, sweat). Excessive sweating.

**Hyperepithym′ia** (*epithymia*, desire). Excessive or abnormal desire.

**Hyperer′ethism** (*erethizo*, to excite). Excessive irritability.

**Hypererythræmo′sis** or **Hypererythrocythæ′mia** (*erythros*, red, *kytos*, cell, *haima*, blood). Excessive quantity of red or arterial blood.

**Hyperesopho′ria** (*eso*, inward, *phoros*, bearing). Direction of visual line inward and upward.

**Hyperexopho′ria** (*exo*, outward, *phoros*, bearing). Direction of visual line outward and upward.

**Hyperexten′sion.** Extension, as of a limb, beyond the normal point.

**Hyperfecunda′tion.** Superfecundation.

**Hyperfecun′dity.** Giving birth to children at frequent intervals.

**Hyperfibrina′tion.** See *Hiperinosis*.

**Hyperflex′ion.** Excessive flexion, as of a limb.

**Hypergastri′tis.** Intensely acute gastritis.

**Hypergen′esis.** Excess of formative power, which may give occasion to monstrosities. Excessive production or development. See *Monster*.

**Hypergeusæsthe′sia**, **Hypergeusia** (hy-per-gu′sia), or **Hypergeu′sis** (*geusis*, taste). Excessive sensibility or delicacy of the organ of taste.

**Hyperglobu′lia** (*globulus*, globule). Plethoric condition with excess of red blood corpuscles.

**Hyperglot′tis.** Superior entrance to the larynx; the larynx itself.

**Hyperglycæ′mia** (*glykys*, sweet, *haima*, blood). Condition of the blood in which there is more than 0.2 per cent. of sugar.

**Hyperhæmato′sis.** Inflammation; plethora.

**Hyperhidro′sis** (*hidrosis*, sweating). Excessive sweating.

**Hyperhydræ′mia.** Excess of serum in the blood.

**Hyperhypno′sis** (*hypnos*, sleep). Sleep of exceedingly long duration.

**Hyper′icum.** A genus of plants, ord. *Hypericineæ*. **H. anagalloi′des**, of California, used as a medicine. **H. androsæ′mum**, androsæmum. **H. as′cyron**, St. Peter's wort, seeds of which are cathartic. **H. baccif′erum**, Brazilian tree whose bark, like that of H. guianense, emits a juice resembling gamboge. **H. canaden′se**, species of h. growing in Western United States; expectorant, styptic, etc.; used in croup, mania, bowel affections, etc. **H. conna′tum**, leaves of this Brazilian plant are astringent and used in decoction as a gargle in inflammation of the throat. **H. corymbo′sum**, spotted St. John's wort, fluxseed; grows in Indian Territory; used in dysentery and diarrhœa. **H. cris′pum**, species of S. Europe, used in dysmenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, etc. **H. delphinen′se**, St. Peter's wort; imperforate St. John's wort; used in hydrophobia in Eastern Europe; diuretic, astringent, vermifuge.

**H. guianen′se,** see *H. bacciferum.* **H. hirci′num,** goat-scented St. John's wort of Europe; used in dysuria and dysmenorrhœa. **H. laxius′culum,** allerim brabo, has been long used in Brazil against the bites of serpents. **H. ma′jus,** Arnica montana. **H. officina′le** or **officina′rum,** H. perforatum. **H. perfora′tum,** perforated or common St. John's wort, growing in America, Europe, and Africa; aromatic and astringent; enters into a number of aromatic preparations, and was at one time much used in dysentery, hemorrhages, etc., and as a diuretic. Oil of St. John's wort, red oil, linimentum or oleum hyperici, balsamum hyperici simplex, is made by infusing the flowers in olive oil; it is applied to recent bruises. **H. saro′thra,** orange-grass, bastard gentian, pineweed; indigenous; applied in domestic practice, boiled, to contusions and sprains. **H. virgin′icum,** growing in the United States and Canada, is expectorant and stomachic, the flowers being treated with alcohol. **H. vulga′re,** H. perforatum.

**Hyperidro′sis.** Excessive sweating. **H. oleo′sa cap′itis,** seborrhœa oleosa.

**Hyperinosæ′mia** or **Hyperino′sis** (*hyper*, over, *is*, fibre). Condition of the blood in which it contains increase in the proportion of fibrin and a decrease in the number of red corpuscles, as in inflammation.

**Hyperinot′ic.** Relating to hyperinosis.

**Hyperinvolu′tion.** Rapid involution of the uterus after parturition; atrophy of the uterus after labor.

**Hyperisoton′ic.** Containing a greater amount than is isotonic, as of salt in an isotonic solution.

**Hyperkeratomyco′sis.** Hyperkeratosis due to the action of a parasitic fungus.

**Hyperkerato′sis** (*hyper*, over, *keras*, horn). Anomalous horny development of the epidermis or its appendages. Hypertrophy of the cornea; conical cornea. **H. excen′trica,** porokeratosis excentrica.

**Hyperkine′sia** or **Hyperkine′sis.** Excessive motion or mobility. **Spi′nal h.,** exaggeration of spinal or automatic action, as in hysteria.

**Hyperkinet′ic.** Relating to hyperkinesia.

**Hyperlacta′tion.** Excessive secretion of milk; excessively prolonged lactation.

**Hyperleucocyto′sis.** Increase in the number of leucocytes in the blood.

**Hyperlith′ic.** Having an excess of lithic or uric acid.

**Hyperlithu′ria.** Discharge of urine having an excess of lithic or uric acid.

**Hyperlo′gia** (*logos*, discourse). Excessive talkativeness.

**Hyperlym′phia.** Excessive formation or accumulation of lymph.

**Hypermas′tia** (*mastos*, breast). Excessively large breasts.

**Hypermature′.** Overripe, as a cataract.

**Hypermedica′tion.** Overdrugging.

**Hypermega′lia** or **Hypermeg′aly** (*hyper*, over, *megalos*, great). Exaggerated development, as of the spleen in malaria.

**Hypermegasthen′ic** (*hyper*, over, *megas*, great, *sthenos*, strength). Having remarkable muscular power.

**Hypermesoticephal′ic** (*hyper*, over, *mesos*, mean, *kephale*, head). Having a mean cephalic index of 78° or 79°.

**Hy′permetrope.** One with hypermetropia.

**Hypermetro′pia** (*hyper*, over, *metron*, measure, *opsis*, vision). Far-sightedness, hyperopia; opposite condition of vision to myopia, the principal focus falling behind the retina, while in myopia it falls in front of it. **Ab′solute h.,** h. that accommodation does not entirely relieve. **Ax′ial h.,** h. caused by shortening of anteroposterior axis of the eye. **H. curv′ature,** h. caused by flattening of the cornea or crystalline. **Fac′ultative h.,** h. having near-point for both eyes at a fixed distance. **In′dex h.,** h. due to faulty refraction in the ocular media. **La′tent h.,** difference between manifest and total hypermetropia. **Man′ifest h.,** hypermetropia that can be overcome by attempt at accommodation or with convex glass. **To′tal h.,** whole amount of h., both latent and manifest.

**Hypermetrop′ic.** Relating to hypermetropia.

**Hypermne′sia** (*hyper*, over, *mnaomai* to recollect). Excessively acute memory.

**Hypermyelohæ′mia** (*hyper*, over, *myelos*, marrow, *haima*, blood). Hyperæmia of the spinal marrow.

**Hypermyo′pia.** Excessive myopia.

**Hypermyotroph′ia** or **Hypomyot′rophy** (*hyper*, over, *mys*, muscle, *trophe*, nourishment). Hypertrophy of muscular tissues.

**Hypermyx′ia** (*myxa*, mucus). A condition in which there is excessive secretion from the mucous membranes.

**Hypernephro′ma.** Hypertrophic growth of adrenal tissue; tumor of the adrenal body.

**Hypernephrot′rophy** (*hyper*, over, *nephros*, kidney, *trophe*, nourishment). Hypertrophy of the kidney.

**Hypernerv′ia** or **Hyperneu′ria** (*neuron*, nerve). Excessive nervous activity.

**Hyperneuro′ma.** Morbid development of the neurine or nervous masses. Fungous growth of nervous tissue.

**Hyperneuro′sis.** Hypertrophy of nervous tissue.

**Hypernida′tion** (*nidus*, nest). Excessive formation of menstrual deciduous membrane, sometimes producing dysmenorrhœa.

**Hypernœ′a** or **Hypernoi′a** (*hyper*, over, *nous*, mind). Excessive exercise of the mental powers.

**Hypernor′mal.** Beyond the normal.

**Hypernutri′tion.** Excessive nutrition.

**Hypero′a** (*hyperoon*, upper story). Palatine arch; base of cranium; hard palate; velum palati.

**Hyperodontogeny,** hi-per-o-don-toj-en-e (*odous*, tooth, *gennao*, to produce). Excessive growth of teeth.

**Hyperoi′tis.** Inflammation of the velum palati.

**Hyperonco′sis** (*hyper*, over, *onkos*, swelling). Excessive tumefaction. **H. i′ridis,** iridoncosis.

**Hyperonych′ia** or **Hyperonycho′sis** (*hyper*, over, *onyx*, nail). Excessive growth of the nails.

**Hyperoöchas′ma** (*hyperoa*, palate, *chasma*, opening). Fissure of the palate.

**Hy′perope.** Hypermetrope.

**Hyperopharynge′us.** Palatopharyngeus.

**Hypero′pia** (*hyper*, over, *ops*, eye). Hypermetropia, far-sightedness.

**Hyperop′sia** (*opsis*, vision). Great acuteness of vision.

**Hyperorex′ia** or **Hyperorex′is** (*orexis*, appetite). Excessive appetite.

**Hyperorthognath′us** (*hyper*, over, *orthos*, right, *gnathos*, jaw). Having profile line inclined to auriculoinfraorbital plane 91° or over.

**Hyperos′mia** (*osme*, smell). Excessive acuteness of smell.

**Hyperos′mic acid.** Osmium tetroxide.

**Hyperosphre′sia** or **Hyperosphre′sis** (*osphresis*, smell). Hyperosmia.

**Hyperosteogeny,** hi-per-os-te-oj′en-e (*hyper*, over, *osteon*, bone, *gennao*, to produce). Excessive growth of bone.

**Hyperosto′sis** (*hyper*, over, *osteon*, bone). Exostosis; hypertrophy of bone.

**Hyperpep′sia.** Indigestion caused by an excess of chloride in the gastric juice.

**Hyperpha′gia** (*phago*, to eat). Overeating.

**Hyperpha′sia** (*phasis*, talking). Excessive loquacity.

**Hyperphleboec′tasy** (*hyper*, over, *phleps*, vein, *ektasis*, swelling). Excessive venous dilatation.

**Hyperphlebo′sis** (*phleps*, vein). Too great development of the venous system; predominant venosity.

**Hyperphleg′ma.** Excessive secretion of phlegm.

**Hyperphlegma′sia.** Hyperphlogosis.

**Hyperphlogo′sis** (*hyper*, over, *phlogosis*, inflammation). A high degree of inflammatory action.

**Hyperpho′ria** (*hyper*, over, *phoreo*, to carry). Inclination of visual axis of one eye to a point above that of the other eye.

**Hyperphra'sia** (*phrasis*, speech). Exaggerated style of speech.

**Hyperphren'ia** (*phren*, mind). Great mental excitement; mania.

**Hyperpigmenta'tion.** Excessive amount of pigment.

**Hyperpla'sia** (*hyper*, over, *plasso*, to form). Excess of formative action. This relates to the formation of new elements, hypertrophy being an increase in bulk of pre-existing normal elements.

**Hyperplas'ma** (*plasso*, to form). Hyperinosis.

**Hyperplas'tic.** Relating to excess of formative action.

**Hyperplas'ty.** Hyperplasia; hypergenesis.

**Hyperplat'yrrhine** (*hyper*, over, *platys*, broad, *rhis*, nose). Having nasal index over 58°.

**Hyperplero'sis** (*plerosis*, filling up). Extreme repletion.

**Hyperpneu'sia, Hyperpneu'sis,** or **Hyperpneus'tia** (*pneo*, to blow). Excessive flatulence.

**Hyperpnœ'a** (*pnoe*, breathing). Abnormally rapid breathing due to deficiency of oxygen in the blood.

**Hyperporo'sis** (*porosis*, formation of callus). Excessive formation of callus.

**Hyperprax'ia** (*praxis*, action). Overaction, leading to listlessness or inaction; excessive movement of the limbs, as sometimes noticed in the insane.

**Hyperpresbyo'pia.** Extreme presbyopia; hypermetropia.

**Hyperpresby'tia.** Hyperpresbyopia.

**Hyperprochore'sis** (*hyper*, over, *prochoreo*, to go forward). Abnormally increased motor action of the stomach.

**Hyperpselaphe'sia** (*pselaphesis*, act of feeling). Excessively acute sense of touch.

**Hyperpyret'ic** (*pyretos*, feverish). Having an abnormally high body temperature.

**Hyperpyrex'ia** (*hyper*, over, *pyrexis*, fever). Excessively high fever.

**Hyperres'onance.** Excessive amount of resonance on percussion.

**Hyperrhinencepha'lia** (*hyper*, over, *rhis*, nose, *kephale*, head). Enlargement of the olfactory nerves with deformative prominence of the frontal bone.

**Hypersar'cia** (*hyper*, over, *sarx*, flesh). Obesity.

**Hypersarco'ma.** Fungosity.

**Hypersarco'sis.** Obesity. Excessive development of granulations. Hypertrophy of muscular tissue. **H. cor'dis,** cardiac hypertrophy. **H. testic'uli,** sarcocele.

**Hypersar'kia.** Obesity.

**Hypersecre'tion.** Excessive secretion.

**Hypersom'nia** (*hyper*, over, *somnus*, sleep). Excessive somnolence.

**Hyperspad'ias.** Epispadias.

**Hyperspas'mia** (*spasmos*, spasm). Convulsion.

**Hypersplenot'rophy.** Hypertrophy of the spleen.

**Hyperspon'gia** (*spongos*, fungus). Spina ventosa; fungosity.

**Hypersteato'sis** (*hyper*, over, *stear*, fat). Excessive secretion of fat or of sebaceous matter, as in seborrhœa.

**Hypersthe'nia** (*sthenos*, strength). Excessive strength; superexcitement.

**Hypersthen'ic.** Stimulant, active, violent.

**Hyperten'sion.** Excessive tension.

**Hyperthe'lic** (*hyper*, over, *thele*, nipple). Above the nipple. On mucous membrane.

**Hyperther'mal.** Excessively hot, as *hyperthermal springs*.

**Hyperthermalge'sia** or **Hyperthermal'gia.** Intense pain from contact with heat.

**Hyperther'mia** (*hyper*, over, *therme*, heat). Excessive heat; great increase in temperature.

**Hyperther'mic.** Relating to high temperature.

**Hyperthermoæsthe'sia.** Excessive sensibility or impressibility to heat.

**Hy'perthermy.** Hyperpyrexia.

**Hyperthym'ia** (*hyper*, over, *thymos*, vehemence). Mental disease characterized by cruelty or excessive passion or acts of folly.

**Hyperthy'rea.** Condition due to increased activity of the thyroid gland.

**Hyperthyroida'tion.** Increased action of the thyroid gland.

**Hyperto'nia** (*tonos*, tone). Hypertonicity; excessive irritability. Opposed to atony.

**Hyperton'ic.** Relating to or disposed to excessive tonicity or irritability.

**Hypertonicity** (to-nis'i-te) or **Hyper'tony.** Hypertonia.

**Hypertox'ic.** Exceedingly poisonous.

**Hypertricho'sis** or **Hypertrichi'asis** (*thrix*, hair). Excessive production of hair.

**Hypertrophæ'mia** (*trophe*, nourishment, *haima*, blood). State in which the plastic powers of the blood are increased.

**Hypertroph'ia** (*trophe*, nourishment). Hypertrophy.

**Hypertroph'iæ** (pl. of hypertrophia). An order of cutaneous diseases characterized by hypertrophy of the derma or epidermis, or both, or of the hair follicles.

**Hypertroph'ic.** Relating to or characterized by hypertrophy or enlargement.

**Hyper'trophied** or **Hyper'trophous.** See *Hypertrophy.*

**Hyper'trophy.** State of a part in which the nutrition is performed with greater activity, and which on that account at length acquires unusual bulk. A part thus affected is said to be hypertrophied or hypertrophous. See *Hyperplasia.* **Centrip'etal h.,** concentric hypertrophy of the heart. **Compen'satory h.,** h. of a part or organ by which it can perform additional work to compensate for defective condition or work of another part. **Concen'tric h.,** h. of the heart leading to diminution of its cavities. **Elemen'tary h.,** simple hypertrophy. **Excen'tric h.,** h. of the walls of a cavity, as ventricle of the heart, with dilatation. **False h.,** increased growth of one tissue of an organ. **Numer'ical h.,** hyperplasia. **Physiolog'ical h.,** h. caused by unusually active exercise of a part or organ. **Pseudomus'cular h.,** pseudohypertrophic muscular paralysis. **Quan'titative h.,** h. with increase in number of the elements or items composing a part or organ. **Sim'ple h.,** increased number of the component elements or items of a part or organ.

**Hypertro'pia** (*tropos*, turning). Strabismus sursumvergens, in which the axis of one eye is turned above that of the other.

**Hyperure'sis** or **Hyperurorrhœ'a** (*hyper*, over, *ouron*, urine, *rheo*, to flow). Excessive urination; polyuria; enuresis. **H. aquo'sa,** diabetes; polyuria. **H. sacchari'na,** diabetes mellitus.

**Hypervenos'ity.** Excessive development of the venous system generally or of individual veins.

**Hypesthe'sia.** Hypæsthesia.

**Hy'pha,** pl. hy'phæ (*hyphe*, a web). A fungous thread or filament, the aggregation of which constitutes mycelium. (See cut under *Aspergillus.*)

**Hyphæmato'sis** or **Hypohæmato'sis.** Morbidly diminished hæmatosis, or blood-formation, or vascular action. Condition like anæmia or chlorosis, with defective respiration.

**Hyphæ'mia** or **Hyphe'mia.** Deficiency of blood; oligæmia; ecchymosis. **H. oc'uli,** extravasation of blood in the anterior chamber.

**Hyphidro'sis** (*hypo*, under, *hidrosis*, sweating). Slight sweating; deficiency of perspiration.

**Hyphogen'ic** or **Hyphogenous,** hi-foj'en-us (*hyphe*, hypha, *gennao*, to produce). Hyphomycetic. **H. syco'sis,** see *Sycosis.*

**Hyphol'ogy** (*hyphe*, texture, *logos*, description). Histology.

**Hyphomyce'tes** (*hyphos*, tissue, *mykes*, fungus). A group of fungi formed of hyphæ, or filamentous fungi. Penicilium and the various molds are included in this group.

**Hyphomycet'ic** or **Hyphomyce'tous.** Relating to hyphomycetes.

**Hypino'sis** (*hypo*, under, *is*, fibre). Condition of the blood in which the quantity of fibrin or its proportion to the blood corpuscles is less than in health. The quantity of corpuscles is either absolutely increased or their proportion to the fibrin is larger than in healthy blood.

**Hypinot'ic.** Relating to hypinosis.

**Hypnacetin'.** Result of action of acetyl-para-amidophenol and acetophenone; antiseptic and hypnotic; dose, gr. iij (0.2).

**Hyp'nal.** Oily liquid of ethereal odor and taste of chloral; compound of chloral and antipyrin; sedative; analgesic, and hypnotic; chloral antipyrin.

**Hypnal'gia.** Pain recurring at night.

**Hyp'nic** (*hypnos*, sleep). Producing sleep; relating to sleep.

**Hypnogenet'ic** or **Hypnogen'ic** (*hypnos*, sleep, *gennao*, to produce). Producing sleep or hypnotism. **H. spots**, certain points on the cutaneous surface in the hysterical, touching of which causes sleep or a hypnoid state.

**Hyp'noid** (*hypnos*, sleep, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling sleep.

**Hyp'nolepsy** (*hypnos*, sleep, *lepsis*, seizure). Morbid drowsiness. Narcolepsy. African sleep disease.

**Hypnol'ogy** (*hypnos*, sleep, *logos*, discourse). The science of sleep and hypnotism.

**Hyp'none.** $C_8H_8O$. Acetophenone, phenylmethylketone, methylphenylketone. Made by acting on zinc-methyl with chloride of benzyl, or distilling together a mixture of acetate and benzoate of calcium. Colorless, oily, liquid, with the odor of bitter almonds, soluble in alcohol, chloroform, and ether. Hypnotic in dose of one to four minims.

**Hypnopho'bia** (*hypnos*, sleep, *phobos*, dread). Morbid dread of sleep.

**Hypnophreno'sis** (*hypnos*, sleep, *phren*, mind). Disturbed sleep, as in somnambulism, nightmare, etc.

**Hypnopœ'us** (*hypnos*, sleep, *poieo*, to make). Producing sleep.

**Hyp'nos.** Sleep.

**Hypno'sia.** Morbid drowsiness.

**Hypno'sis.** Unnatural sleep; hypnotism; narcolepsy. The state just preceding slumber. Supervention or production of sleep or of an hypnotic condition.

**Hypnot'ic.** Somniferous. Agent producing sleep. Relating to hypnotism. **H. hallucina'tions,** phenomena of hypnotism; also hallucinations in the state between sleeping and waking. **H. sugges'tion,** effect produced in one who has been hypnotized, under influence of which suggestions of the operator are adopted by the patient as his own ideas.

**Hyp'notism.** An artificially produced neurotic condition or form of lethargy resulting from direct, patient attention to a second party. There is loss or suspension of sensation, consciousness, or will-power.

**Hypnotiza'tion.** Act of subjecting any one to hypnotic influence.

**Hyp'notize.** To subject to or put under the influence of hypnotism.

**Hypo-.** In composition, under.

**Hypoacid'ity.** Deficient acidity.

**Hypoæ'mia.** Hypæmia; suggillation.

**Hypoæsthe'sia.** Hypæsthesia.

**Hypoalbumino'sis.** Diminution in the quantity of albumin in the blood.

**Hypoalonæ'mia** (*hals*, salt, *haima*, blood). A reduced proportion of salts in the blood.

**Hypoazotu'ria** (*azote*, nitrogen, *ouron*, urine). Diminution in amount of urea passed in the urine.

**Hy'poblast** (*hypo*, under, *blastos*, germ). Entoderm or inner or mucous layer of blastoderm.

**Hypoblas'tic.** Relating to the hypoblast.

**Hypobleph'aron** (*hypo*, under, *blepharon*, eyelid). Tumefaction under one or both eyelids.

**Hypobran'chial groove.** Ventral groove in the œsophagus of the fœtus.

**Hypobro'mite.** Salt of hypobromous acid, HBrO. **H. test,** test for urea by sodium hypobromite extemporaneously prepared; gaseous nitrogen passes off and is measured.

**Hypobu'lia** (*boule*, will). Deficiency of will-power.

**Hypocar'dia** (*hypo*, under, *kardia*, heart). Displacement of the heart in a downward direction.

**Hypocat'alepsy.** Slight catalepsy or epilepsy.

**Hypocathar'sis.** Feeble purgation.

**Hypocathar'tic.** Laxative.

**Hypochlorhyd'ria.** Secretion of a deficient amount of free hydrochloric acid (less than 0.1 per cent.) in the gastric juice.

**Hypochlo'ric acid.** Chlorine peroxide, obtained by treating potassium chlorate with a strong sulphuric acid; it is very explosive.

**Hypochlo'rite.** Salt formed with hypochlorous acid, HClO.

**Hypochlo'rous acid.** Acid obtained by agitating mercuric oxide with chlorine-water; is a strong bleaching agent.

**Hypochœ'ris macula'ta.** Herb growing in Europe, ord. *Compositæ;* expectorant. **H. radica'ta,** Australian cape weed, long-rooted cat's ear, grows in Europe, having similar properties to H. maculata; used also in intestinal obstructions.

**Hypochon'dria.** Hypochondriasis.

**Hypochon'driac** or **Hypochondri'acal.** Relating to hypochondriasis. One suffering from hypochondriasis. **H. re'gion,** portion of the abdomen beneath the ribs.

**Hypochondri'acism.** Hypochondriasis.

**Hypochondrial'gia.** Pain in the hypochondrium.

**Hypochondri'asis.** Probably so called from the circumstance of some hypochondriacs having felt an uneasy sensation in the hypochondriac regions. Species of neurosis or of mental alienation observed in persons in other respects of sound judgment, who reason erroneously on whatever concerns their own health. It is characterized by disordered digestion, flatulence, borborygmi, extreme increase of sensibility, palpitations, illusions of the senses, a succession of morbid feelings appearing to simulate those of disease, exaggerated uneasiness of various kinds, chiefly as to what regards the health, etc. Indigestion is doubtless often a cause of hypochondriasis, but the seat of the affection is really, though functionally, in the brain. The disease almost always appears in adult life, most commonly in irritable individuals and in those exhausted by mental labor, domestic or public affairs, etc.

**Hypochon'driasm, Hypochon'dricism, Hypochon'drism,** or **Hypochon'dry.** Hypochondriasis.

**Hypochon'drium** (*hypo*, under, *chondros*, cartilage). Hypochondriac region. Each lateral and superior region of the abdomen is so called, because bounded by the cartilaginous margin of the false ribs, which forms the base of the chest. There is a right and left hypochondrium.

**Hypochro'mia** (*chroma*, color). Unusual pallor of the skin, or general deficiency in pigmentation.

**Hypochro'sis** (*chrosis*, color). Unnatural paleness. Want of color in red corpuscles of the blood.

**Hypochy'lia.** Deficiency of chyle.

**Hypocine'sia** or **Hypocine'sis.** Slight or defective motion; diminished muscular response to excitation.

**Hypocis'tis.** Cytinus.

**Hypocly'sis** or **Hypoclys'mus** (*hypo*, under, *klyzo*, to wash out). Purging by a clyster.

**Hypocœ'lium** (*hypo*, under, *koilia*, cavity). Abdomen.

**Hypocœ'lom.** The ventral portion of the cœlom.

**Hypocœ'lon** or **Hypocœ'lum.** Cavity under the lower eyelid or the lower eyelid itself.

**Hy'pocone** (*hypo*, under, *konos*, cone). Sixth cusp in molars of upper jaw.

**Hypocopho'sis** (*kophos*, deaf). Slight deafness.

**Hypocra'nium** (*hypo*, under, *kranion*, the cranium). Collection of pus betwen the cranium and dura mater.

**Hypocrin'ia** (*krino*, to secrete). Lessened secretion.

**Hypocystot'omy** (*kystis*, bladder, *tome*, section). Perineal cystotomy; lateral lithotomy.

**Hypocyto'sis** (*hypo*, under, *kytos*, cell). Form of anæmia in which there is diminution in the number of corpuscles.

**Hy'poderm** (*derma*, skin). Subcutaneous tissue.

**Hypoder'mal.** Hypodermic.

**Hypoderma'tic.** Hypodermic; subcutaneous.

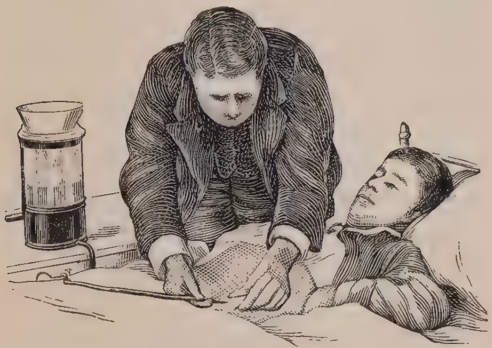
**Hypodermatoc'lysis.** Hypodermoclysis.

**Hypodermat'omy** (*hypo*, under, *derma*, skin, *tome*, incision). Subcutaneous operation.

**Hypoder'mic** (*hypo*, under, *derma*, skin). Under the skin; subcutaneous. **H. injec'tion,** injection of fluid into the subcutaneous cellular tissue; also the fluid injected. When blood is thus injected the process is called *h. transfusion*. **H. medica'tion,** the administration of remedies by injecting them under the skin. **H. syr'inge,** a syringe with hollow needle point for use in hypodermic medication.

**Hypoder'mis.** Hypoderm. Clitoris; nymphæ; prepuce of clitoris.

**Hypodermoc'lysis** (*hypo*, under, *derma*, skin, *klysis*, washing out). Subcutaneous injection of saline solutions, in quantity, as in the treatment of cholera.



The apparatus and method used in giving hypodermoclysis. The ordinary irrigator is attached to a small cannula, and this is passed into the loose tissues of the abdominal wall.

**Hypodermother'apy.** Hypodermic medication.

**Hypodiaphragmat'ic.** Below the diaphragm; subphrenic.

**Hypodic'rotous.** Term applied to the pulse-trace of the sphygmograph when indicating that dicrotism is slight or retarded. When the latter is blended with the line of ascent of the next pulsation it is said to be hypodicrotous.

**Hypod'yma.** Pleura; mediastinum.

**Hypodynam'ic** (*dynamis*, power). Adynamic.

**Hypodyn'ia** (*odyne*, pain). Slight pain.

**Hypoëcta'sia.** Hypectasia.

**Hypoesopho'ria.** Downward and inward strabismus.

**Hypoexopho'ria.** Downward and outward strabismus.

**Hypog'ala** (*hypo*, under, *gala*, milk). Effusion of milky fluid into the eye; hypopyon.

**Hypogas'ter.** Hypogastrium.

**Hypogastral'gia** (*hypogastrium* + *algos*, pain). Pain in the hypogastrium.

**Hypogastrecta'sia** (*hypogastrium* + *ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of the hypogastrium.

**Hypogastrial'gia.** Hypogastralgia.

**Hypogas'tric.** Relating to the hypogastrium. **H. ar'tery,** more internal of the two branches into which the primary iliac divides; it descends into the cavity of the pelvis, and gives off a number of branches, which arise at times separately, at others by common trunks; see *Umbilical arteries*. **H. folds,** peritoneal folds from the sides of the bladder to the umbilicus, in which are the obliterated umbilical arteries. **H. fos'sa,** fossa in the peritoneum caused by the hypogastric folds. **H. gan'glion,** large nervous ganglion on each side of the cervix uteri, immediately behind the ureter, which receives the greater number of the nerves of the hypogastric and sacral plexuses, and distributes branches to the uterus, vagina, bladder, and rectum. **H. glands,** lymphatic glands of the hypogastric region. **H. lithot'omy,** high or suprapubic lithotomy. **H. nerve,** branch of the iliohypogastric nerve to the skin. **H. plex'us,** this is situated at the lateral and posterior parts of the rectum and the *bas fond* of the bladder, and is formed by the sacral nerves and the inferior mesenteric plexus, giving off numerous filaments, which accompany the arteries passing to the rectum and genital organs. Also plexus of lymphatic vessels surrounding the internal iliac artery. **H. re'gion,** hypogastrium. **H. vein,** internal iliac vein.

**Hypogastriot'omy** (*hypogastrium*+*tome*, incision). Operation of opening the abdomen in the region of the hypogastrium.

**Hypogastri'tis.** Slight gastritis.

**Hypogas'trium** (*hypo*, under, *gaster*, belly). Lower part of the abdomen; the hypogastric region extending as high as three fingers' breadth beneath the umbilicus. It is divided into three secondary regions: one middle or pubic, and two lateral or inguinal.

**Hypogas'trocele** (*hypogastrium* + *kele*, tumor). Hernia in the hypogastric region, occurring through the separated fibres of the lower part of the linea alba.

**Hypogastrodid'ymus** (*hypogastrium* + *didymos*, twin). Monstrosity in which twins are united by the hypogastrium.

**Hypogastroecta'sia** (*hypogastrium*+*ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of the abdomen at the hypogastrium.

**Hypogastroneur'ia** (*hypo*, under, *gaster*, stomach, *neuron*, nerve). Deficient nervous action of the stomach.

**Hypogastrorrhex'is** (*hypogastrium*+*rhexis*, rupture). Rupture of the hypogastrium; eventration.

**Hypogastrosteno'sis** (*hypogastrium*+*stenosis*, narrowness). Narrowness or constriction of the hypogastrium.

**Hypogene'sia** or **Hypogen'esis** (*genesis*, formation). Defective development or formative power.

**Hypogeusia,** hi-po-gu'ze-ah (*geusis*, taste). Deadening or diminution of sense of taste.

**Hypoglobu'lia.** Diminution in the quantity of globules in the blood.

**Hypoglos'sal** (*hypo*, under, *glossa*, tongue). Under the tongue. **H. a'rea,** inferior end of round fasciculus, floor of fourth ventricle. **H. nerve,** lingual or gustatory nerve, ninth pair of nerves; it arises by ten or twelve very fine filaments from the grooves separating the corpora pyramidalia from the corpora olivaria, issues from the cranium by the foramen condyloideum anterius, and divides, near the angle of the jaw, into two branches: one, the cervicalis descendens or descendens noni; the other, the lingual branch, the continuation of the principal trunk, gives numerous filaments to the muscles of the tongue and pharynx. The ninth pair communicates motion to the muscles to which it is distributed. **H. nu'cleus,** nucleus of origin of the hypoglossal or twelfth cranial nerve in the medulla oblongata anterior to the central canal.

**Hypoglossiadeni'tis** (*hypo*, under, *glossa*, tongue, *aden*, gland). Inflammation of the sublingual gland.

**Hypoglos'sis, Hypoglot'tis,** or **Hypoglot'tia** (*hypo*, under, *glossa*, tongue). Under surface of the tongue. Ranula.

**Hypoglossi'tis.** Inflammation under the tongue.

**Hypoglos'sium.** Sublingual region. Ranula.

**Hypoglossocynan'che.** Angina Ludovici.

**Hypoglos'sum.** Ruscus hypoglossum. Ranula.

**Hypoglos'sus.** Hypoglossal nerve.

**Hypoglot'tis.** Hypoglossis. Ranula.

**Hypoglu'tis** (*hypo*, under, *gloutos*, breech). The lower and projecting part of the nates; gluteal fold.

**Hypognathadeni′tis** (*gnathos*, jaw, *aden*, gland). Inflammation of the submaxillary gland.

**Hypog′nathous.** Having the lower jaw more prominent than the upper.

**Hypog′nathus** (*hypo*, under, *gnathos*, jaw). Double monstrosity in which one fœtus is attached to another beneath its jaw.

**Hypohidro′sis** (*hypo*, under, *hidrosis*, sweat). Deficiency of perspiration.

**Hypohy′al.** Under the hyoid bone.

**Hypohydræ′mia** (*hypo*, under, *hydor*, water, *haima*, blood). Deficient amount of water in the blood.

**Hypohylo′ma.** A tumor derived from primitive pulp tissue of hypoblastic origin; see *Hyloma*.

**Hypohypno′sis** (*hypnos*, sleep). Insufficient or lessened amount of sleep.

**Hypoidro′sis.** Hypohidrosis.

**Hypoinosæ′mia** (*hypo*, under, *is*, fibrin, *haima*, blood). Diminution of the amount of fibrin in the blood, or of formative power as regards fibrin in the blood.

**Hypoïsoton′ic.** Less than isotonic. See *Isotonic*.

**Hypokine′sia** or **Hypokine′sis.** Diminished power of movement; slow motion or action; slight paralysis of motion; hypocinesia.

**Hypolem′mal** (*hypo*, under, *lemma*, husk). Having position on the ental side of a sheath; a portion of nerve in a motorial end-plate, for example.

**Hypolepido′ma.** A tumor originating in lining-membrane tissue of hypoblastic derivation; see *Lepidoma*.

**Hypolep′sis** (*lepsis*, seizure). Slight mania or monomania.

**Hypoleucocyto′sis.** Diminution in number of leucocytes in the blood.

**Hypoleukæ′mia.** Hypoleucocytosis.

**Hypolo′gia** (*hypo*, under, *logos*, discourse). General mental degeneration of the insane, in which words are improperly used to express thoughts.

**Hypolym′pha.** Plastic effusion into the anterior chamber of the eye.

**Hypolym′phia.** Deficiency of lymph.

**Hypol′ysis.** Slight paralysis.

**Hypoma′nia.** An abnormal mental state of temporary paroxysmal character, marked by excitement and disturbance of reasoning powers; nerve-storm.

**Hypomelancho′lia.** Slight melancholy.

**Hypom′enous.** Unattached to the part above.

**Hypometro′pia** (*hypo*, under, *metron*, measure, *ops*, eye). Myopia.

**Hypo′mia** (*hypo*, under, *homos*, shoulder). Axilla.

**Hypomne′sis** (*hypo*, under, *mnesis*, memory). Defective memory.

**Hypomnes′tic** Having defective memory.

**Hypomo′ria** (*moria*, folly). Slight imbecility of mind or slight delirium.

**Hypomyosthe′nia** (*mys*, muscle, *sthenos*, strength). Muscular debility.

**Hypomyoto′nia.** Diminished muscular tone. A slight degree of muscular spasm.

**Hypomyot′rophy** (*hypo*, under, *mys*, muscle, *trophe*, nourishment). Muscular atrophy.

**Hypomyx′ia** (*hypo*, under, *myxa*, mucus). A condition in which the secretion of mucus is diminished or absent.

**Hyponeu′ria** (*hypo*, under, *neuron*, nerve). Morbidly diminished nervous energy; partial paralysis.

**Hyponi′trous acid.** HNO, a monobasic acid; its salts are *hyponitrites*.

**Hyponomoder′ma** (*hyponomos*, burrowing under, *derma*, skin). Skin disease caused by the presence of creeping larvæ.

**Hyponychial**, hi-pon-ik′e-al (*hypo*, under, *onyx*, nail). Seated under the nail; relating to parts so situated.

**Hyponychium**, hip-on-ik′e-um. Embryonic nail; also the nail bed.

**Hypopep′sia.** Defective digestive power.

**Hypopharyn′geal.** Under the pharynx.

**Hypopha′sia** or **Hypoph′asis** (*hypo*, under, *phaino*, to appear). The state of the eyes in which the white only is seen between the eyelids; lagophthalmia.

**Hypophlegma′sia.** Slight inflammation.

**Hypoph′ora .** A fistulous ulcer. Purgation.

**Hypophos′phites.** A class of compounds formed by the union of hypophosphorous acid with oxides of iron, sodium, calcium, etc., and with quinine and strychnine, prescribed in the form of syrup to obviate their oxidation into phosphates. They are prescribed in debility, anæmia accompanied with nervous derangement, muscular weakness, nervous exhaustion, hysteria, insomnia, gastralgia, etc.

**Hypophos′phorous acid.** $H_3PO_2$. White, crystalline, monobasic acid, forming salts with bases. See *Hypophosphites*. Its therapeutic action is similar to that of phosphorous acid.

**Hypophra′sia** (*phrasis*, speech). Defective speech from loss of control, as in paresis, or from disinclination to speak, as in melancholia.

**Hypophrax′ia.** Disinclination to move from assumed or fixed position, as in melancholia.

**Hypophren′ic** (*phren*, diaphragm). Under the diaphragm.

**Hypophthal′mia.** Hypopyon.

**Hypophthal′mion** (*ophthalmos*, eye). Part under the eye where œdema generally commences in chronic diseases and in cachexiæ.

**Hypophys′ial.** Relating to an hypophysis.

**Hypoph′ysis** (*hypo*, under, *phyo*, to grow). Process of bone or other tissue; outgrowth. **H. cerebra′lis cer′ebri,** or **dienceph′ali,** pituitary gland.

**Hypop′itys languino′sa.** American pine-sap, false beech-drops, birds' nest. Powdered root is nervine. Remedy for cough of sheep.

**Hypop′ium.** Malar bone.

**Hypopla′sia** (*hypo*, under, *plasso*, to form). Defect in development or formative power.

**Hypoplas′ma** (*plasso*, to form). Hypinosis.

**Hypoplas′tia.** Hypoplastæmia.

**Hypoplas′tic** (*hypo*, under, *plastikos*, formative). Possessing impaired power of formation.

**Hypoplasticæ′mia** (*hypo*, under, *plastikos*, formative, *haima*, blood). Diminished plasticity of the blood.

**Hy′poplasty.** Hypoplastæmia; hypoplasia.

**Hypopselaphe′sia** or **Hypopselaphe′sis** (*pselaphesis*, act of feeling). Impaired or diminished tactile power.

**Hypopsophe′sis** (*hypopsopheo*, to make a slight noise). Noise of fluids in passage through the œsophagus.

**Hypopty′alism** (*ptyalon*, saliva). Diminished secretion of saliva.

**Hypop′yon** (*hypo*, under, *pyon*, pus). Collection of pus. Name given to small abscesses between the laminæ of the cornea, hypopyon of the cornea, as well as to purulent collections in the chambers of the eye, hypopyon of the chambers. Also effusion of blood under the eyelids and tunica conjunctiva or under the lower eyelid. **H. kerati′tis**, keratitis suppurans; h. of the cornea.

**Hypopyre′sis.** A subnormal body temperature.

**Hypoquebrachine′.** Yellowish alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_2$, from white quebracho bark.

**Hyporrhachis**, hip-or′rak-is (*rhachis*, spine). Hollow in the small of the back.

**Hyporrhœ′a** (*rheo*, to flow). Slight discharge.

**Hyposar′ca** (*sarx*, flesh). Anasarca. Collection of fluid in muscular tissue. Pendulous abdomen; physconia.

**Hyposarco′sis** (*sarcosis*, fleshy growth). Small fleshy growth; wart.

**Hyposcheot′omy** (*oscheon*, scrotum, *tome*, incision). Treatment of hydrocele by puncturation at the lower part of the tunica vaginalis.

**Hyposi′agon** (*hypo*, under, *siagon*, jaw-bone). Inferior maxillary bone.

**Hyposial′aden** (*hypo*, under, *sialon*, saliva, *aden*, gland). Submaxillary gland.

**Hyposialadeni′tis.** Inflammation of submaxillary gland.

**Hyposkel′etal.** Below the vertebral axis of the embryo.

**Hypos′mia** (*osme*, smell). Diminished or defective sense of smell.

**Hypospa′dia, Hypospa′dias** (*hypo*, under, *spao*, to draw). Malformation in which the canal of the urethra, instead of opening at the apex of the glans, terminates at its base or beneath the penis at a greater or less distance from the symphysis pubis. When the orifice of the urethra is very near the root of the penis the scrotum is divided, as it were, into two great labia—a malformation often taken for hermaphrodism. The condition probably causes impotence; it certainly renders impregnation less probable. When the opening is in the glans penis it is called *glandular* or *balanic* hypospadias; between the glans and scrotum, *penile* h.; in the scrotum, *scrotal* h.; in the perineum, *perineal* h. Also retraction of glans from contracted frænum. In female, deficiency of urethra, the urine thus passing into the vagina.

**Hy′pospasm.** Slight spasmodic action.

**Hyposphe′nal bone.** Presphenoid or basisphenoid bone of fishes.

**Hypostaphyle,** hi-po-staf′il-e (*hypo*, under, *staphyle*, uvula). Relaxation and tumefaction of the uvula; staphylœdema.

**Hypostaphyli′tis.** Slight inflammation of the uvula.

**Hypos′tasis** (*hypostasis*, foundation). A morbid deposition. Sediment. Passive congestion or venous hyperæmia from dependent position. **Cadav′eric h.,** venous hyperæmia from gravity; noticed in the dead body. **Pul′monary h.,** hyperæmia or congestion of the dependent portion of the lungs.

**Hypostat′ic.** Relating to hypostases, sediments, or depositions. **H. conges′tion** or **hyperæ′mia,** congestion of blood in vessels of a part from dependent position. **H. pneumo′nia,** inflammation and passive congestion of the lungs at their lower portions.

**Hyposteno′sis.** Slight narrowness or contraction.

**Hyposter′nal.** Under the sternum. **H. bone,** epihyal bone of fishes.

**Hyposthe′nia** (*sthenos*, strength). Debility.

**Hyposthen′ic.** Debilitated. Contrastimulant or sedative; a medicine that reduces the action of the heart without disturbing its regular beat.

**Hyposthenu′ria.** Suppression of urine.

**Hypostro′ma.** Mycelium of certain fungi.

**Hypos′trophe** (*hypo*, under, *strepho*, to turn). Restlessness. Relapse or return of a disease. Retroversion.

**Hypostyp′sis** (*stypsis*, contraction). Mild astringency.

**Hypostyp′tic.** Feeble astringent.

**Hyposul′phite.** Salt formed by union of hyposulphurous acid with a base. See *Sulphurous acid.*

**Hyposyner′gia** (*hypo*, under, *synergia*, cooperation). Defective coordination.

**Hyposysto′lia.** Defective systole of the heart, noticed sometimes in advanced stages of heart disease.

**Hypotar′sus.** Calcaneum of some birds.

**Hypothalam′ic re′gion.** Hypothalamus.

**Hypothal′amus.** Region in tegmentum of crus cerebri under the thalamus.

**Hypoth′enar** (*thenar*, palm of hand) or **H. em′inence.** Fleshy projection of the palmar surface of the hand, corresponding with the little finger, and supported by the fifth metacarpal bone; it is formed of the palmaris brevis, adductor or flexor brevis minimi digiti, and opponens minimi digiti muscles. Name also given to different muscles of the hand; hypothenar minimi digiti includes abductor, flexor brevis, and opponens minimi digiti; hypothenar pollicis corresponds to the abductor and a portion of the flexor brevis pollicis. Eminence at ulnar edge of the palm. **H. auricula′re,** h. minimi digiti. **H. ma′jus,** h. eminence. **H. min′imi dig′iti,** flexor parvus minimi digiti. **H. mi′nor metacarpe′us,** abductor minimi digiti. **H. pol′licis,** abductor pollicis. **H. Riola′ni,** flexor parvus minimi digiti.

**Hypother′mal** or **Hypother′mic.** Relating to depression of temperature, as of the body.

**Hypother′mia** (*hypo*, under, *therme*, heat). Diminution of heat; lowering of temperature.

**Hypothermoæsthe′sia** (*therme*, heat, *aisthesis*, sensation). Greatly diminished sensitiveness to heat.

**Hypother′my.** Hypothermia.

**Hypoth′esis** (*hypo*, under, *tithemi*, to place). Supposition; theory.

**Hypothyreo′sis.** Reduction in function of the thyroid gland.

**Hypoto′nia, Hypoto′nus,** or **Hypot′ony** (*hypo*, under, *tonos*, tension). Diminished tone or tension, as within the eyeball.

**Hypotoxicity,** hi-po-toks-is′it-e. Diminution in the poisonous properties or action of any agent.

**Hypotricho′sis** (*thrix*, hair). Deficiency or loss of hair, usually from faulty nutrition causing imperfect development.

**Hypot′rope** (*trepo*, to turn). Hypostrope.

**Hypot′rophy** (*hypo*, under, *trophe*, nourishment). Scanty nourishment or nutrition; atrophy.

**Hypotrop′ic.** Relapsing.

**Hypotympan′ic.** Beneath the tympanum, as hypotympanic bone.

**Hypovenos′ity.** Defective venous supply, or defective development of the venous system.

**Hypoxæ′mia.** Deficient oxygenation of blood; asphyxia from defective oxygenation of blood.

**Hypoxanthin′.** $C_5H_4N_4O$. Leucomain of spleen, brain, muscles, marrow of bone, etc., occurring in leucocythæmia; also found in blood and urine, in nuclein of pus and red corpuscles, in plants, seeds, etc.

**Hypox′is** or **Hypox′ys erec′ta.** Stargrass; indigenous; root is eaten, and has been used as a vulnerary, and in chronic ulcers, ague, and low fevers.

**Hypseloglos′sus.** Basioglossus.

**Hypsiceph′aly** (*hypsos*, height, *kephale*, head). Having a high skull; having vertical index over 75.1°. Such head is said to be *hypsicephal′ic.*

**Hypsicra′nium** (*hypsos*, height, *kranion*, cranium). Hypsicephaly; also measurement of cranium having ratio of length to height of 82.5° to 90.4°.

**Hypsiloglos′sus.** Hyoglossus.

**Hyp′siloid.** Hyoid.

**Hypsoceph′aly.** Hypsicephaly.

**Hypson′osos** or **Hypson′osus** (*hypsos*, height, *nosos*, disease). Mountain sickness, especially of S. America; puna.

**Hypsopho′bia** (*hypsos*, height, *phobos*, fear). Dread of high places.

**Hypsoph′onous** (*hypsos*, height, *phone*, voice). Having a clear, high voice.

**Hypsopis′thius.** Term applied to crania in which a line projected from hormion to lambda makes an angle with the radius fixus of 33.5° to 41°.

**Hyptias′ma** (*hyptiazo*, to lie with the face upward). Supination.

**Hyp′tis.** Plant of Brazil and Uruguay, genus *Labiatæ.* **H. capita′ta,** of W. Indies, used as an aromatic, as are also *H. ebracteata*, *H. radiata*, and *H. suaveolens*, all having the same habitat.

**Hyra′ceum.** Evacuation from Klipdas or Hyrax capensis, or coney; in smell and medical properties resembling castor, and used in Cape Colony in nervous and spasmodic affections.

**Hy′rax capen′sis.** Cape rabbit or badger. See *Hyraceum.*

**Hyr′golum.** Colloid mercury, employed internally, hypodermically, and by inunction in skin diseases and syphilis.

**Hys′sop.** The leaves and top of Hyssopus officinalis. **Hedge h.,** Gratiola officinalis.

**Hyssopin′.** Salifiable base discovered in hyssop.

**Hysso′pus officinal′is.** Common hyssop; aromatic, stimulant, sudorific, and pectoral in the form of infusion.

**Hys′tera.** Uterus. **H. diadel′pha,** double uterus.

**Hysteral′gia** (*hystera,* uterus, *algos,* pain). Pain in the uterus; neuralgia of the uterus; irritable uterus. See *Metralgia.* **H. cancro′sa,** uterine pain due to cancer. **H. catarrha′lis,** h. from endometritis; metrorrheuma. **H. erethis′tica,** spasmodic uterine pain. **H. galac′tica,** phlegmasia alba dolens. **H. lochia′lis,** dyslochia. **H. menstrua′lis,** dysmenorrhœa. **H. rheumat′ica,** rheumatism of the uterus. **H. scirrho′sa,** h. cancrosa.

**Hysteran′esis** (*hystera,* uterus, *anesis,* relaxation). Relaxation of the uterus, especially of the fundus.

**Hysteratre′sia** (*hystera,* uterus, *atretos,* imperforate). Imperforation of the os uteri or cervix.

**Hysterec′tomy** (*hystera,* uterus, *ektome,* excision). Excision of the whole uterus; when through the abdominal wall, *abdominal hysterectomy;* when through the vagina, *vaginal hysterectomy.* **Cæsa′rean h.,** Porro's operation; oöphorohysterectomy or ovariohysterectomy. Modification of the cæsarean operation, the uterus and its contents and ovaries being removed, division being made through the cervix, and the stump clamped. In the Porro-Müller operation the uterus is drawn out through the abdominal incision, an elastic ligature placed around the cervix at the level of the internal os uteri, the uterus opened by incision, and the fœtus thus delivered.

**Hysterelco′sis** (*hystera,* uterus, *helkos,* ulcer). Ulceration of the uterus.

**Hysteremphyse′ma.** Uterine tympanites. See *Physometra.*

**Hyste′ria** (*hystera,* uterus). A neurosis, so called because reputed to have its seat in the uterus (hystera). It generally occurs in paroxysms, the chief characters of which consist in alternate fits of laughing and crying, with a sensation as if a ball—globus hystericus—is ascending from the hypogastrium toward the stomach, chest, and neck, producing a sense of strangulation. There are sometimes loss of consciousness (although the presence of consciousness generally distinguishes it from epilepsy) and convulsions. Hysteria appears to depend upon irregularity of nervous distribution in very impressionable persons, and is not confined to women, well-marked cases being occasionally met with in men. No lesion of the central nervous system has been discovered. During the fit dashing cold water on the face, stimulants applied to the nose or exhibited internally, and antispasmodics form the therapeutical agents. Exercise, tranquility of mind, and agreeable occupations are prophylactics. Chronic paroxysmal cough—hysterical cough—frequently occurs, seeming to be a convulsion of the muscles of the larynx and diaphragm, resembling the cough excited by inhalation of chlorine and other gases. **H. catalep′tica,** catalepsy. **Cer′ebral h.,** form of hysteria simulating cerebral disease or apoplexy. **Epilep′tiform** or **epilep′toid h.,** hysteroepilepsy. **H. ma′jor,** hysteroepilepsy. **H. mi′nor,** ordinary hysteria, in the attacks of which consciousness is not lost. **H. va′ga,** hysteria.

**Hyster′ic** or **Hyster′ical.** Relating to or affected with hysteria. **H. atax′ia,** an ataxic condition of hysterical origin, in which there is local anæsthesia of the skin and of the muscles of the leg. **H. au′ra,** aura accompanying hysteria. **H. breast,** painful tumefaction of the breast accompanying hysteria. **H. chore′a,** see *Chorea.* **H. cough,** see *Hysteria.* **H. glo′bus,** see *Hysteria* and *Globus hystericus.* **H. insan′ity,** hysterical mania. **H. nail,** clavus hystericus. **H. œde′ma,** phantom tumor. **H. pas′sion,** hysteria. **H. spasm,** hysteria.

**Hyster′icism.** Group of special physical and mental phenomena characteristic of hysteria.

**Hyster′ics.** Popular name for an attack of hysteria.

**Hysteriencephali′tis.** Form of inflammation of the brain thought to occur after repeated attacks of hysteria.

**Hyster′iform.** Resembling hysteria.

**Hyste′rioid.** Hysteriform.

**Hysterion′ica** or **Hysteron′ica.** Plant indigenous in Chile; used in affections of the stomach and bowels and of the air-passages, and in cystitis.

**Hysteriot′omy.** Hysterotomy.

**Hys′terism.** Hystericism; hysteria.

**Hysteri′tes.** Hydrometra.

**Hysteri′tis.** Inflammation of the womb, metritis.

**Hystero-.** In composition, uterus or hysteria.

**Hysterobubon′ocele** (*hystera,* uterus, *bubonocele,* inguinal hernia). Inguinal hernia involving the uterus.

**Hysterocarcino′ma.** Carcinoma of the uterus.

**Hysterocat′alepsy.** Hysteria complicated with catalepsy.

**Hys′terocele** (*hystera,* uterus, *kele,* hernia). Hernia of the uterus. The womb may protrude through the inguinal or the crural canal, or through the lower part of the linea alba. **H. nu′da,** prolapsus uteri.

**Hysterochloas′ma.** Chloasma dependent upon uterine disease.

**Hysteroclei′sis** (*hystera,* uterus, *kleisis,* occlusion). Jobert's operation for occlusion in vesicovaginal fistula by suture of the lips of the womb.

**Hysterocnes′mus** (*knesma,* itching). Pruritus of the uterus or genitals.

**Hysterocœliot′omy.** Hysterolaparotomy.

**Hysterocol′ic.** Uterine colic. See *Colica uterina.*

**Hysterocra′nium** (*hysteros,* behind, *kranion,* cranium). Occiput.

**Hysterocye′sis** (*hystera,* uterus, *kyo,* to be pregnant). Uterine pregnancy.

**Hysterocys′tic.** Relating to the uterus and bladder.

**Hysterocys′tocele** (*hystera,* uterus, *kystis,* bladder, *kele,* tumor). Hernia of the uterus complicated with displacement of the bladder.

**Hysterocystoclei′sis** (*hystera,* uterus, *kystis,* bladder, *kleisis,* occlusion). Bozeman's operation for turning the cervix of the uterus into the bladder in vesico-uterovaginal fistula.

**Hysterodemonop′athy.** Demonomania of hysterical women.

**Hysterodynamom′eter** (*hystera,* uterus, *dynamis,* power, *metron,* measure). Instrument or apparatus for measuring the force of uterine contractions.

**Hysterodyn′ia** (*odyne,* pain). Hysteralgia.

**Hysterœde′ma** (*oidema,* swelling). Hydrometra.

**Hys′teroephelko′sis** (*hystera,* uterus, *epi,* upon, *helko,* to draw). Bozeman's operation of drawing down the uterus to assist in closing fissures or ruptured septa.

**Hys′teroep′ilepsy.** Hysteria complicated with epileptiform convulsions and other nervous phenomena; oöphoroepilepsy.

**Hysteroepileptogenous,** his′ter-o-ep-e-lep-toj′-en-us. Producing hysteria and epilepsy. **H.-e. points,** foci of hyperæsthesia in hysteroepilepsy.

**Hysterogastror′rhaphy** (*hystera,* uterus, *gaster,* belly, *rhaphe,* suture). Hysteropexia.

**Hysterogen′ic** (*gennao,* to produce). Producing hysteria. In susceptible persons local pressure will sometimes produce hysterical symptoms. **H. zones,** foci of hyperæsthesia in hysteroepilepsy.

**Hys′teroid** or **Hysteroid′al** (*hysteria*+*eidos,* resemblance). Resembling hysteria.

**Hysteroklei′sis.** Hysterocleisis.

**Hysterolaparot′omy** (*hystera,* uterus, *lapara,* flanks, *tome,* incision). Removal of the uterus by incision through the abdomen; abdominal hysterectomy.

**Hys′terolith** (*lithos,* stone). Calculus of the uterus.

**Hysterolithi′asis.** Formation of uterine calculus.

**Hysterol′ogy.** Science relating to the uterus.

**Hysterolox′ia** (*loxos,* oblique). Oblique position of the uterus occurring during pregnancy; anteversion and retroversion of the uterus are varieties of it.

**Hystero'ma.** Fibrous tumor of the uterus.

**Hysteromala'cia** or **Hysteromalaco'ma** (*hystera*, uterus, *malakia*, softness). Softening of the uterus, especially during pregnancy, rendering it liable to rupture in labor.

**Hysteromalaco'sis.** Production of hysteromalacoma.

**Hysteroma'nia.** Hysterical mania dependent upon irritation of the uterus or ovaries; oöphoromania; nymphomania.

**Hysterom'eter** (*metron*, measure). Uterine sound.

**Hysterom'etry.** Measurement of the uterus.

**Hysteromor'phous** (*morphe*, shape). Having shape of the uterus.

**Hysteromyo'ma.** Myomatous tumor of the uterus.

**Hysteromyomec'tomy.** Excision of the whole or a considerable portion of the uterus above the vagina for myoma.

**Hysteromyot'omy.** Incision or excision of myomatous tumor of the uterus, or of the uterus for the removal of a solid tumor.

**Hys'teron** (*hysteros*, later). Placenta.

**Hysteron'cus** (*onkos*, tumor). Tumor or swelling of the uterus.

**Hysteroneurasthe'nia.** Mingled symptoms of neurasthenia and hysteria.

**Hysteroneuro'sis.** Neurosis or nervous affection dependent on uterine irritation.

**Hys'tero-oöphorec'tomy** or **Hys'tero-ovariot'omy** (*hystera*, uterus, *oöphoros*, egg-bearing, for *ovarium*, ovary, *ektome*, excision). Operation for excision of the uterus and ovaries. **Cæsa'rean h.-o.**, Porro or Porro-Müller operation; see *Hysterectomy*.

**Hysteroparal'ysis.** Paralysis of the uterus.

**Hysteropath'ia** or **Hysterop'athy** (*pathos*, affection). Disease of the uterus. Hysteria.

**Hysteropex'ia** or **Hys'teropexy** (*hystera*, uterus, *pexis*, fixation). Operation for fixation of the uterus by suture to the anterior wall of the abdomen.

**Hys'terophore** (*hystera*, uterus, *phero*, to bear). Form of pessary consisting of two oval metal plates united by a hinge and approximated by metallic rods.

**Hysterophy'ma** (*phyma*, swelling). Tumor of the uterus.

**Hysterophyse'ma** (*hystera*, uterus, *physe*, wind). Distention of the uterus with air; physometra.

**Hysteraple'gia.** Paralysis of the uterus.

**Hysteropol'ypus.** Polypus of the uterus.

**Hysteropso'phia** (*psophos*, sound). Physometra; escape of air from the uterus.

**Hysteropsycho'sis.** Disordered intellectual condition sympathetic with uterine irritation.

**Hysteropto'sis** (*hystera*, uterus, *ptosis*, fall). Prolapse of the uterus; inversion of the uterus. Protrusion of any part of the genital organs or of excrescences from them into the genital passages. Inversion of the uterus. Falling of the womb. **H. vagi'næ**, prolapsus vaginæ.

**Hysterorrha'gia.** Metrorrhagia.

**Hysteror'rhaphy** (*rhaphe*, suture). Closing an incision in, or rupture of the uterus with suture, as after cæsarean operation; also hysteropexy.

**Hysterorrhex'is** (*rhexis*, rupture). Rupture of the uterus.

**Hysterorrhœ'a.** Discharge from the uterus. See *Metrorrhagia*. **H. muco'sa**, leucorrhœa.

**Hysterorrhoïschesis**, his-ter-or-ro-isk'es-is (*hystera*, uterus, *rheo*, to flow, *schesis*, retention). Stoppage of uterine discharge.

**Hys'terosal'pingo-oöphorec'tomy.** Removal of uterus, tubes, and ovaries.

**Hysterosal'pinx** (*salpinx*, trumpet). Fallopian tube.

**Hysteroscirrhus**, his-ter-o-skir'rus. Scirrhus of the uterus.

**Hys'teroscope** (*skopeo*, to view). Metallic mirror for inspecting the state of the os uteri, throwing light to the bottom of a speculum uteri.

**Hys'terospasm.** Spasm of the uterus. Hysterical spasm.

**Hysterosto'ma** (*hystera*, uterus, *stoma*, mouth). External os uteri.

**Hysterosto'matome** (*hysterostoma*, external os uteri, *tome*, incision). Instrument for dividing the os or cervix uteri when it is important to deliver immediately, as in case of convulsions. The operation is called *hysterostomatot'omy* or *hysterostomot'omy*.

**Hysterostom'ium** (*hystera*, uterus, *stoma*, mouth). Os uteri.

**Hysterosynize'sis** (*hystera*, uterus, *synizesis*, sitting together). Adhesion of the uterus to a neighboring organ; occlusion of the uterus.

**Hysterotokot'omy** (*hystera*, uterus, *tokos*, parturition, *tome*, section). Cæsarean section.

**Hys'terotome.** Metrotome, uterotome; instrument for dividing the womb through the vagina; a kind of bistouri caché, intended to divide the cervix and os uteri. Hysterostomatome.

**Hysterotomoto'cia** or **Hysterotomoto'kia** (*hystera*, uterus, *tome*, section, *tokos*, parturition). Cæsarean section.

**Hysterot'omy.** Cæsarean section; dissection of the uterus; division of the cervix uteri. **Abdom'inal h.**, cæsarean section. **Cæsa'rean h.**, cæsarean section. **Vag'inal h.**, incision of the uterus through the vagina.

**Hysterotrachelor'rhaphy** (*hystera*, uterus, *trachelos*, neck, *rhaphe*, suture). Operation for laceration of the cervix by freshening the edges of the wound and bringing them in apposition; Emmet's operation.

**Hysterotrachelot'omy** (*hystera*, uterus, *trachelos*, neck, *tome*, incision). Incision of the cervix uteri.

**Hysterotraumat'ic.** Relating to hysterotraumatism.

**Hysterotrau'matism** (*trauma*, wound). Hysteria following injury; traumatic hysteria.

**Hysterotris'mus** (*hystera*, uterus, *trizo*, to gnash the teeth). Spasmodic contraction of the uterus.

**Hystremphyse'ma.** Physometra.

**Hystri'asis** or **Hystrici'asis** (*hystrix*, hedgehog or porcupine). Porcupine disease; disease of the hairs in which they stand erect like the quills of the porcupine; trichosis setosa; ichthyosis hystrix.

**Hys'tricism.** Ichthyosis hystrix.

**Hys'trix.** Ichthyosis hystrix.

# I.

**I.** Chemical symbol for iodine.

**Iam'a** (remedy). Medicament; cure.

**Iamatol'ogy** (*iama*, remedy, *logos*, discourse). Materia medica and therapeutics.

**Iat'er.** Physician.

**Iate'ria** or **Iato'ria** Therapeutics.

**Iatraleip'tic** or **Iatralip'tic** (*iatreia*, treatment, *aleipho*, to anoint). Pertaining to the method of treating disease by friction chiefly.

**Iatralep'tic.** Iatraleiptic.

**Iatralip'tics.** The iatraleiptic method.

**Iatrei'a.** Medical treatment.

**Iatreusiol'ogy** (*iatreusis*, exercise of art of healing, *logos*, description). Science of practical medicine.

**Iatreu'sis.** Exercise of the healing art.

**Iat'ric.** Medical. Fourth or ring-finger.

**Iatrochemi'a** or **Iatrochymi'a.** Iatrochemistry.

**Iatrochem'ical.** Relating to iatrochemistry. **I. school,** a former medical sect the members of which referred all physiological and pathological processes to chemical action.

**Iatrochem'ist.** Physician with preference for or special knowledge of chemistry. One of the iatrochemical school.

**Iatrochem'istry.** Medical chemistry. Application of chemistry to therapeutics.

**Iatrognomon'ica** (*gignosko*, to know). Knowledge of medicine.

**I'atrol.** Oxyiodolmethylanilid; antiseptic.

**Iatroleip'tic.** Iatraleiptic.

**Iatrol'ogy** (*iatros*, physician, *logos*, description). Science of medicine.

**Iatromathemat'ical.** Relating to the doctrine that mathematics is the basis of medicine, believers in which flourished about the middle of the seventeenth century. Borelli was the founder of the sect.

**Iatromechan'ical.** Iatromathematical; iatrophysical.

**Iatrophys'ical.** Relating to iatrophysics. **I. school,** a former sect the members of which explained all physiological and pathological processes by the laws of physics.

**Iatrophys'ics.** Application of physics to therapeutics.

**Iatros'.** Physician or surgeon.

**Iatrotech'nics.** Art of medicinal therapeutics.

**Ibe'ris.** Lepidium iberis. **I. ama'ra,** wild or bitter candytuft, clown's mustard, sciatica cress, from Iberia, where it is indigenous. Small herbaceous plant, indigenous in Europe; acronarcotic, and also employed in gout, rheumatism, etc. The seeds have been used in asthma, bronchitis, and dropsy. **I. bur'sa pasto'ris,** Thlaspi bursa. **I. campes'tris,** Thlaspi campestre. **I. semperflo'rens,** broad leaved and purple annual candytuft of S. Europe. Seeds are diuretic and expectorant. **I. sophi'a,** Cardamine pratensis.

**Ibicui'ba.** Becuiba nut. Brazilian nut, the emulsive kernel of which is balsamic.

**Ibischa** (ib-is'ka) **mismal'va** or **Ibis'cus.** Althæa.

**Ibixu'ma.** Saponaria.

**Ica'ja.** Ordeal poison of Africa, poisonous alkaloid from which, called *icajine'*, somewhat resembles brucine. See *Akazga.*

**Ice.** Frozen water. Iced water is much used internally as the best refrigerant in fever and to check nausea; also applied externally in internal inflammations in the form of the ice cap, ice cataplasm, ice compress, or ice poultice, formed by half filling a bladder or rubber bag with pounded ice, or in that of a coil of tubing through which iced water circulates, called Leiter's coil.

**Ice'land moss.** Lichen islandicus or Cetraria islandica.

**Ice'plant.** Mesembryanthemum crystallinum; Monotropa uniflora; tetragonia.

**Ichnocar'pus afzel'lii** or **frutes'cens.** Species of genus *Apocynaceæ*, growing in India and Ceylon; alterative and cathartic.

**Ichnos,** ik'nos. Foot; sole of the foot; heel.

**Ichor,** i'kor. Thin, aqueous, and acrid discharge from a broken surface or ulcer.

**Ichorhæmia** (ik-or-he'me-ah) or **Ichoræ'mia.** Ichorrhæmia.

**I'choroid** (*ichor* + *eidos*, resemblance). Ichorous.

**I'chorous.** Belonging to or resembling ichor.

**Ichorrhæ'mia** (*ichor* + *haima*, blood). Constitutional effects of absorption of septic matters in the circulation. See *Pyæmia* and *Septicæmia.*

**Ichorrhœ'a** (*ichor* + *rheo*, to flow). Ichorous discharge.

**Ichthalbin,** ik-thal-bin'. Combination of sulpho-ichthyolic acid and albumin; analgesic and antiphlogistic. Used internally in systemic diseases, such as syphilis, tuberculosis, rachitis, anæmia, etc., and in infectious diseases of the intestines.

**Ichthar'gon.** A compound of ichthyol and silver, a soluble, dark brown powder; astringent and antiseptic; employed in 0.05–0.2 per cent. aqueous solutions in the irrigation treatment of gonorrhœa.

**Ichthiasis,** ik-thi'as-is. Ichthyosis.

**Ichthin'** or **Ichthidin'.** Albuminous matter obtained from fishes.

**Ichthyis'mus.** Ichthysmus.

**Ichthyocolla,** ik-the-o-kol'lah (*ichthys*, fish, *kolla*, glue). Isinglass, fish glue. In the Ph. U. S. the dried swimming-bladder or sound of *Acipenser huso* and other species of acipenser, which is almost wholly composed of gelatin, and is employed in medicine in the formation of nutritive jellies, and occasionally in anatomical injections. English court-plaster is made with it. In Russia isinglass is also obtained from Siluris glanis.

**Ichthyoid,** ik'the-oid. Fish-like, as ichthyosis.

**Ichthyol,** ik'the-ol (*ichthys*, fish, *oleum*, oil). Ammonium sulpho-ichthyolate; clear, yellowish-brown to nearly black oily liquid or semisolid, obtained from a crude oil distilled from bituminous shale in which are semifossilized remains of fishes, in the Tyrol especially. It contains 3 to 10 per cent. of sulphur. It is anodyne, astringent, tonic to the stomach and kidneys, and resolvent; used externally in rheumatism, gynecology, skin diseases, erysipelas, ulcers, gout, etc., and as a discutient. It is combined, for external use, with lanolin, olive oil, glycerin, collodion, chloroform, etc. The dose internally is gr. j–x (0.065–0.65). Ammonium ichthyosulphate is ichthyol in liquid form; the semisolid ichthyol is a potassium ichthyosulphate. **I. albu'minate,** ichthalbin. **I. sulphon'ic acid,** $C_{28}H_{36}(SO,OH)_2$, an acid the ammonium salt of which constitutes ichthyol.

**Ichthyol'ogy** (*ichthys*, fish, *logos*, description). Description of fishes.

**Ichthyoph'agous** (*ichthys*, fish, *phago*, to eat). Fish-eating.

**Ichthyoph'agy.** Habitual eating of fish.

**Ichthyo'sis,** ik-the-o'sis (*ichthys*, fish, from resemblance of the scales to those of a fish). Porcupine disease, fish-skin disease; permanently harsh, dry, scaly, and in some cases almost horny texture of the integuments of the body from thickening of the epidermis and elongation of the papillæ, unconnected with internal disorder; it usually occurs in very early life. **I. congen'ita,** congenital form of the disease, with thickened corneous plates; usually soon fatal. **I. cor′nea,** i. with thick, horny scales. **I. facie′i,** seborrhœa oleosa; i. hystrix; cornu cutaneum. **I. fœta′lis,** i. congenita. **I. follicula′ris,** i. characterized by prominent adherent horny elevations, somewhat like lichen pilaris. **I. hys′trix,** true porcupine disease with horny spines; i. cornea. **Intra-u′terine i.,** i. congenita. **I. linear′is hypertroph′ica,** linear nævus. **I. lin′guæ,** fissured tongue, with hypertrophied papillæ, often syphilitic; leucoplakia buccalis. **I. ni′gricans,** form of ichthyosis with blackish scales. **I. nit′ida,** form of the disease having pearl-like scales. **I. palma′ris et planta′ris,** keratosis palmaris et plantaris; keratodermia. **I. pel′lagra,** pellagra. **I. sauroder′ma,** form of ichthyosis simplex like lizard skin. **I. seba′cea,** sebaceous ichthyosis; seborrhœa; morbid incrustation of a concrete sebaceous substance—seborrhœa—upon the surface of the epidermis, confounded with ichthyosis, to which it bears a close resemblance. **I. s. cor′neæ,** keratitis follicularis. **I. serpenti′na,** i. of the extremities particularly, resembling scales of a serpent. **I. sim′plex,** form of ichthyosis devoid of constitutional disturbance; xeroderma. **I. spino′sa,** i. hystrix. **I. spu′ria,** i. sebacea. **I. stria′ta,** form of ichthyosis with separation of large masses of scales. **I. ve′ra,** xeroderma ichthyoides. **I. vul′væ,** elephantiasis of the vulva.

**Ichthyos′ma** (*ichthys*, fish, *osme*, smell). Sarcophyte.

**Ichthyosul′phonate.** A salt of ichthyosulphonic acid. **I. of ammo′nium,** ichthyol. **I. of so′dium, lith′ium, mer′cury,** and **zinc** are used as substitutes for ichthyol when it is desirable to give the latter in pill form.

**Ichthyot′ic.** Relating to or affected with ichthyosis.

**Ichthyot′omy** (*ichthys*, fish, *tome*, incision). Anatomy of fishes.

**Ichthyotox′icum.** Fish poison.

**Ichthyotox′ism** or **Ichthys′mus.** Poisoning from eating fish. **I. exanthemat′icus,** i. accompanied by a red rash.

**Ici′ca aracouchi′ni.** Aracouchini balsam, extracted by incision from this tree in Guiana; used for healing wounds. **I. caran′na,** tree of New Granada yielding gum caranna. **I. heptaphyl′la,** incense-wood of Guiana, resin from which, called ashyana or hyawa, is used for dysentery, bronchitis, and gonorrhœa. **I. heterophyl′la,** Icica aracouchini. **I. icicari′ba,** see *Amyris elemifera*.

**I′cing liv′er.** Sugar-coated liver; a chronic inflammation of the serous coat of the liver resulting in the formation of a thick, smooth, white exudate resembling the icing on a cake.

**Icon′oscope** (*eikon*, an image, *skopeo*, to see). Instrument for checking binocular parallax: the reverse of a telestereoscope.

**Icterencephaloty′phus** (*ikteros*, jaundice, *enkephalos*, brain + *typhus*). Typhus fever with marked cerebral symptoms and jaundice.

**Icterepati′tis** or **Icterhepati′tis.** Inflammation of the liver complicated with jaundice.

**Icter′ic.** Relating to or resembling icterus; affected with jaundice; remedy for jaundice.

**Icteri′cia** or **Icteri′tia.** Icterus. **I. al′ba,** chlorosis. **I. fla′va,** icterus. **I. ru′bea** or **ru′bra,** erysipelas.

**Icteritious,** ik-ter-ish′us. Yellowish. Jaundiced.

**Icterogenet′ic** or **Icterogen′ic.** Causing jaundice.

**Icterohæmatu′ria.** Hæmaturia combined with jaundice.

**Icterohæmoglobinu′ria.** Jaundice associated with hæmoglobinuria.

**Ic′teroid.** Resembling jaundice.

**Ic′terus** (*ikteros*, jaundice). Bilious dyscrasy, jaundice, yellows. The principal symptom is yellowness of the skin and eyes, with white fæces and high-colored urine, caused by obstruction of the course of the bile, so that it is taken into the mass of the blood, producing the yellowness of surface. The bile being separated by the kidneys causes yellowness of urine, and its being prevented from reaching the intestine occasions the pale-colored fæces. The treatment of simple or catarrhal icterus consists in the occasional exhibition of an emetic or purgative, so as to solicit the return of the bile to its ordinary channels; light tonics; unirritating diet, etc. **I. al′bus,** chlorosis. **I. atax′icus,** severe and often fatal form, generally due to acute yellow atrophy of the liver. **Black i.,** jaundice with blackness of skin; melæna; melæmia. **Blood i.,** hæmatogenous i. **I. cæru′leus,** blue jaundice; cyanopathy. **Catar′rhal i.,** jaundice consequent on cholecystitis, catarrh of the gall-ducts from hyperæmia, irritation from abnormal bile, etc. **I. chol′icus,** hepatogenous i. **Fe′brile i.,** Weil's disease. **I. fla′vus,** jaundice. **I. gravida′rum,** jaundice of pregnant women; i. from puerperal septicæmia. **I. gra′vis,** i. ataxicus. **Hæmatogen′ic** or **hæmatog′enous i.,** jaundice due to abnormal secretion of bile or coloring-matter of bile in the blood, or to accumulation of reabsorbed bile. **Hepat′ic, hepatogen′ic,** or **hepatog′enous i.,** jaundice due to retention of bile, or its reabsorption in the liver from obstruction to its flow into the intestines. **I. infan′tum,** yellow gum, yellow gown; affection frequently dependent upon obstruction of the choledoch duct by the meconium; it requires time, and castor oil occasionally. **I. malig′nus,** i. ataxicus. **Mechan′ical i.,** hepatogenous i. **I. me′las,** black jaundice; melæna. **I. muco′sus,** i. from presence of inspissated mucus. **I. neonato′rum,** i. infantum. **I. ni′ger,** black i. **I. of obstruc′tion,** hepatogenous i. **Pernic′ious i.,** i. gravis. **Red i.,** erythema. **Relaps′ing fe′brile i.,** Weil's disease. **I. of reten′tion,** hepatogenous i. **I. saturni′nus,** lead jaundice; earthy-yellow hue in saturnine cachexia. **Traumat′ic i.,** i. due to injury of intestines. **Ty′phoid i.,** i. gravis. **I. typho′sus,** Weil's disease. **I. vir′idis,** green jaundice; icterus when the skin is of a green or olive hue.

**Icto′des fœt′idus.** Dracontium fœtidum; symplocarpus.

**Ic′tus.** Blow or stroke. Pulsation of an artery; sting of a bee or other insect; stab. **I. cor′dis,** impulse of the heart. **I. cor′dis et arteria′rum,** pulse. **I. epilep′ticus,** epileptic attack. **I. san′guinis,** apoplexy. **I. so′lis,** sunstroke.

**I′dant.** A chromosome assumed to be associated with heredity.

**Ide′a.** Mental conception or representation of an object. **Automat′ic i.,** idea arising without any provocation or suggestion from without. **I. chase,** mental state, as in acute mania, in which ideas come so rapidly that they seem to chase one another. **Dom′inant i.,** an i. which prevails over all others and influences the holder's thoughts and actions. **Fixed i.,** persistent monomania on one fixed subject.

**Ide′al.** Mental, notional, fancied. **I. diseas′es,** diseases of the imagination. **I. paraple′gia,** reflex paraplegia of an emotional type.

**Idea′tion.** Cerebration. Establishment of a distinct mental representation or idea of an object. *Ideational insanity* is unsoundness of mind exhibited in delusions and mental alienation.

**Iden′tical points.** Points in the retinæ of both eyes which correspond.

**Ident′ist.** A name formerly given to those who regarded the virus of gonorrhœa and those of hard and of soft chancre as one and the same.

**Ideodynam′ic.** Ideomotor.

**Ideoelec′tric.** Non-conductor of electricity.

**Ideol′ogy** (*idea* + *logos*, discourse). Science of the mind; intellectual philosophy.

**Ideomo′tion.** Motion in response to some engrossing idea.

**Ideomo′tor.** Muscular movement resulting from complete engrossment by an idea which is automatic, although originating in the cerebrum. **I. cen′tre,** portion of gray matter which originates movements.

**Ideopeg′ma** (*idea* + *pegnymi*, to fasten). Fixed idea.

**Ideophren′ia** (*idea* + *phren*, mind). Disordered intellect.

**Ideophren′ic.** Relating to ideophrenia. **I. insan′ity**, see *Ideation*.

**Ideoplas′tic.** Term to denote that stage of hypnotism when suggestion becomes action.

**Ideovas′cular.** Relating to an influence exerted upon the circulatory system by a mental concept.

**Idio-** (*idios*, peculiar, one's own, proper). In composition, proper, peculiar, self.

**Idiocra′sia** or **Idioc′rasis.** Idiosyncrasy.

**Idiocto′nia** (*idios*, own, *ktonos*, murder). Suicide.

**Id′iocy.** Idiotcy; fatuity. Species of unsound mind characterized by more or less complete obliteration of the intellect and moral faculties. It may supervene on mania and melancholia, when it is termed dementia, but commonly depends upon original conformation. It may be symptomatic of organic disease of the brain which has come on after birth. It may commence during fetal life, or result from wound or injury during or after birth; from chorea or epilepsy, from hydrocephalus, from faulty conformation, as hypertrophy or macrocephalia or microcephalia; or the head may be plagiocephalic or scaphocephalic. The physiognomy is usually vacant, step unsteady, articulation imperfect. It is present in congenital form in cretinism. Idiocy is almost always incurable, but may often be palliated. **Congen′ital i.**, idiocy dating from birth, and not due to any trauma or disease in earliest infancy. **Cre′tinoid i.**, cretinism. **Developmen′tal i.**, i. from arrest of brain-development. **Endem′ic i.**, cretinism. **Epilep′tic i.**, i. having epilepsy as its cause. **Gen′etous i.**, congenital i. **Hypertroph′ic i.**, i. due to hypertrophy of the brain. **Mongo′lian i.**, congenital i., not accompanied by any signs of cretinism; the subject has slanting eyes like the Chinese, a flattened skull, and short thumbs. **Plagiocephal′ic i.**, i. due to malposition or malformation of the bones of the face or skull. **Traumat′ic i.**, i. from external injury.

**Idiogen′esis.** The act of arising without external cause; the mode of origin of idiopathic disease.

**Idiometri′tis** (*idios*, own, *metra*, uterus). Parenchymatous inflammation of the uterus.

**Idiomus′cular.** Peculiar to muscular tissue. **I. contrac′tions**, muscular contraction due to direct blows on degenerated muscles, and not the result of nerve stimulus.

**Idioneuro′sis.** Simple neurosis without structural change.

**Idiopath′ia** (*idios*, proper, *pathos*, affection). Primary disease, one not depending on any other.

**Idiopath′ic.** Arising without obvious cause, or spontaneously.

**Idiop′athy.** Idiopathia.

**Idiophren′ic** (*idios*, proper, *phren*, mind). Term applied to that form of insanity which is a result of cerebral disease.

**Id′ioplasm.** That part of protoplasm which has the power of transmitting personal peculiarities to the offspring; the active portion of the cell contained in the chromosomes.

**Id′iopt** (*opsis*, vision). One who is color-blind.

**Id′iosome** (*soma*, body). The ultimate element of living tissue.

**Id′iospasm.** Localized spasm.

**Idiosyncra′sia.** Idiosyncrasy. **I. hæmorrhag′ica**, hæmatophilia. **I. olfacto′ria**, parosmia.

**Idiosyn′crasy** (*idios*, own, *syn*, with, *krasis*, mixture). Peculiarity of constitution in which one person is affected by an agent which in most others produces no effect. Thus, shellfish produce urticaria in some; others faint at the sight of blood, etc.

**Id′iot** (*idiotes*, ignorant person). One who is fatuous or does not possess sufficient intellectual faculties for the social condition. In law, one who has been without understanding from his birth, and whom the law presumes never to be likely to attain any. **Cre′tinoid i.**, cretin.

**Idiot′ic.** Affected with idiocy.

**Id′iotism.** Idiocy.

**Idiotro′pia** (*trepo*, to turn). Idiosyncrasy.

**Id′ros.** Sweating.

**Idrosadeni′tis.** Inflammation of the sweat glands.

**Idro′sis** (*hidros*, sweat). Ephidrosis.

**Igasu′ric acid.** Acid existing combined with strychnine in nux vomica and St. Ignatius's bean.

**Igasurine.′** Alkaloid from nux vomica, found in the mother-waters from which strychnine and brucine have been precipitated. It is less powerful than strychnine, but more so than brucine.

**Igazol′.** A powder composed of trioxymethylene, chloral hydrate, iodoform, and terpin, the vapor of which is inhaled in the treatment of pulmonary phthisis.

**Igna′tia ama′ra** (after St. Ignatius, the Jesuits having first carried it from the East to Europe). Ord. *Apocynaceæ*. Systematic name of the plant affording St. Ignatius's bean, Faba indica, F. Sancti Ignatii or febrifuga. The seeds of Strychnos ignatii, ignatia (formerly in the Ph. U. S.), are bitter and poisonous, containing a larger proportion of strychnine than is in nux vomica.

**Ignatian′a philippin′ica.** Strychnos ignatii.

**Ig′neous.** Relating to fire.

**Igniëxtirpa′tion.** Extirpation of the uterus—hysterectomy—by the galvanocautery.

**Ignipedi′tes** (*ignis*, fire, *pes*, foot). Hot-foot; burning sensation in the soles of feet of soldiers, rheumatics, the subjects of beriberi, and others.

**Ig′nipuncture** (*ignis*, fire + *puncture*). Cauterization and puncturation combined.

**Ig′nis.** Fire. **I. actua′lis**, actual cautery; see *Cauterium*. **I. cal′idus** (hot fire), violent inflammation preceding gangrene. **I. columel′læ**, erysipelas. **I. frig′idus** (cold fire), gangrene. **I. occult′us**, anthrax. **I. per′sicus**, anthrax; herpes zoster. **I. philosoph′icus**, phosphorus. **I potentia′lis**, potential cautery; see *Cauterium*. **I. sa′cer**, erysipelas; herpes zoster; aphthæ; ignis sylvaticus. **I. Sanc′ti Anto′nii**, erysipelas; anthrax. **I. Sanc′ti Igna′tii**, erysipelas. **I. sylvat′icus** or **sylves′tris**, wildfire rash; porrigo larvalis or crusta lactea or strophulus of infants; transient redness of the face and neck observed in hysterical and chlorotic females. **I. vola′grius** or **volat′icus**, i. sylvaticus.

**Iko′ta.** Form of religious insanity in women in Siberia.

**Ikshughan′da.** Tribulus terrestris.

**Il′aphis.** Arctium lappa.

**Il′eac pas′sion.** Ileus.

**Ileadel′phus.** Iliadelphus.

**Ileëc′tomy** (*ileum* + *ektome*, excision). Operation for the removal of a portion of the ileum.

**Ileïleos′tomy.** Ileoileostomy.

**Ileï′tis.** Inflammation of the ileum. **I. pustolo′sa**, typhoid fever.

**Ileo-.** In composition, ileum.

**Ileocæ′cal.** Relating to the ileum and cæcum. **I. folds**, duplicature of the peritoneum passing from the mesentery to the cæcum. **I. fos′sæ**, small pouches of the peritoneum where the ileum and cæcum unite. **I. recess′**, inferior ileocæcal fossa. **I. valve**, valve composed of folds of the mucous membrane at the opening of the ileum into the large intestine. (See cut under *Cæcum*).

**Ileocholo′sis** (*chole*, bile). Cholera morbus.

**Ileoclei′sis** (*ileum* + *kleisis*, occlusion). Occlusion of the ileum.

**Ileocol′ic.** Relating to the ileum and colon. **I. ar′tery**, branch of the superior mesenteric artery. **I. valve**, ileocæcal valve.

**Ileocoli′tis.** Inflammation of the ileum and colon.

**Ileocolos′tomy** (*ileum* + *colon* + *stoma*, mouth). Operation for establishing a direct communication between the ileum and colon.

**Ileocolot′omy** (*ileum* + *colon* + *tome*, incision). Operation upon the ileum and colon conjointly.

**Ileodiclidi′tis** (*ileum* + *diklis*, valve). Inflammation about the ileocæcal valve. Typhoid fever.

**Ileog′raphy** (*ileum+grapho,* to write). Description of the ileum.

**Ileoïleos′tomy** (*ileum+ileum+stoma,* mouth). Operation for establishing direct communication between two distant portions of the ileum, in order to exclude a diseased or obstructed segment.

**Ileol′ogy** (*ileum+logos,* discourse). Description of the ileum, from an anatomical or physiological standpoint.

**Il′eon.** Ileum.

**Ileoparasit′icus.** Parasite connected with the ileum.

**Ileoproctos′tomy** (*ileum+proktos,* rectum, *stoma,* mouth). Operation for making artificial communication between the ileum and rectum.

**Ileop′yra** (*ileum+pyr,* fever). Typhoid fever.

**Ileorectos′tomy.** Ileoproctostomy.

**Ileosigmoidos′tomy.** Operation of establishing an artificial communication between the ileum and the sigmoid flexure.

**Ileo′sis.** Ileus.

**Ileos′tomy** (*ileum+stoma,* mouth). Operation of establishing communication between the ileum and any other hollow viscus or between the ileum and the external surface.

**Ileot′omy** (*tome,* incision). Any operation upon the ileum.

**Ileoty′phus.** Typhoid fever.

**Il′eum** (*eileo,* to turn, to twist). Longest portion of the small intestine, extending from the jejunum to the cæcum. So called from its forming a number of convolutions.

**Il′eus** (*eileo,* to twist). Dangerous condition characterized by deep-seated pain in the abdomen and obstinate constipation; sometimes with stercoraceous vomiting. It is occasioned by hernia or other obstruction to the passage of the fæces. The term has been applied also to simple nervous colic, intussusception, and strangulation of the small intestine, etc.; volvulus. **I. fla′vus** or **icteroi′des,** colic with icterus. **I. inflammato′rius,** enteritis confined to the small intestine. **I. paralyt′icus,** obstipation due to paralysis of the intestinal muscle. **I. vol′vulus,** volvulus.

**I′lex.** A genus of trees, ord. *Ilicineæ.*. **I. aquifo′lium,** the common holly. The leaves are tonic, astringent, and antiseptic, and have been prescribed in atonic gout, intermittents, dyspepsia, etc. The active principle, *ilicin,* has also been used as an antiperiodic and antipyretic. **I. casse′na** or **cassi′ne,** Ilex vomitoria. **I. gla′bra,** ink-berry; N. American shrub, bark of which is tonic and antipyretic. **I. gongo′nha,** Brazilian shrub, leaves of which are diaphoretic and diuretic. **I. ma′jor,** from the berries of this tree juice may be expressed forming a slightly astringent emulsion with water, used by Spanish physicians in humid cough, hæmoptysis, etc. **I. ma′té,** Ilex paraguensis. **I. myrtifo′lia,** of Southern United States; diuretic. **I. opa′ca,** American holly, growing throughout the Atlantic portion of the United States; possesses the same properties as I. aquifolium. **I. paraguen′sis,** native of Paraguay; affords the celebrated mattee or maté, which is drunk in place of the Chinese tea by the people of Paraguay; Paraguay tea. **I. verticilla′ta,** black alder; winterberry of N. America; bark, prinos (formerly official in the Ph. U. S.), is tonic, antiperiodic, astringent; used externally as a wash or cataplasm in gangrene and cutaneous affections. **I. vomitor′ia,** dahoon, southsea tea, evergreen cassine, casseena; tree indigenous in Southern United States; leaves when dried are aromatic, stimulant, stomachic, and expectorant, and are used as a tea; when fresh they are emetic and cathartic.

**Ilexanthin′.** Yellow coloring-matter from Ilex aquifolium.

**Il′ia.** Flanks; iliac bones.

**Il′iac.** Relating to or connected with the flanks or the ilium. **I. ar′teries,** the primary iliacs arise from the bifurcation of the aorta, opposite the body of the fourth lumbar vertebra, and descend in a divergent manner until, opposite the sacro-iliac symphysis, they divide into two considerable trunks, the internal iliac or hypogastric and the external iliac. The latter proceeds from the sacro-iliac juncture as far as the crural arch, when it assumes the name femoral artery. **I. bone,** ilium. **I. bur′sa,** subiliac bursa. **I. co′lon,** sigmoid flexure. **I. crest,** upper margin of the ilium; thick and curved like the italic *S;* affords attachment to the broad muscles of the abdomen. **I. fas′cia,** fascia covering the iliopsoas muscle, passing under Poupart's ligament behind the femoral vessels under the name of iliopectineal fascia. **I. flex′ure,** sigmoid flexure. **I. fos′sæ** are two in number: the internal, the depression presented by the ilium on its interior, at the upper part of which the iliacus internus is lodged; and the external, an excavation on the outer surface of the same bone, occupied by the glutæi muscles. **I. fur′row,** groove on the surface of the body at position of the iliac crest. **I. groove,** furrow for the passage of the iliopsoas tendon over the margin of the pelvis. **I. mesoco′lon,** see *Mesocolon.* **I. mus′cle, inter′nal,** is situated in the iliac fossa and at the anterior and superior part of the thigh; it is broad, radiated, triangular, and attached above to the two upper thirds of the fossa iliaca and to the internal part of the iliac crest; below it terminates by a tendon common to it and the psoas magnus, and is fixed into the lesser trochanter. When this muscle contracts it bends the pelvis on the thigh, and conversely; it is also a rotator of the thigh outward, and prevents the trunk from falling backward. See *Iliopsoas.* **I. nerve,** external branch of the iliohypogastric nerve. **I. notch,** great sacrosciatic notch. **I. re′gions,** sides of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips. **I. spines,** spinous processes of the ilium, four in number, two anterior and two posterior. Of the anterior, one is superior, and affords origin to the sartorius muscle; the other, inferior, receives the tendinous origin of the rectus femoris. The posterior iliac spines are divided, like the anterior, into superior and inferior. They afford insertion to strong ligaments, uniting the ilium with the sacrum. **I. veins,** these correspond with the distribution of the iliac arteries.

**Ili′acofem′oral.** Relating to the ilium and thigh-bone.

**Iliacomus′cular.** Iliolumbar.

**Iliacopso′as.** Iliopsoas.

**Iliacotrochanter′icus.** Relating to the ilium and trochanter; iliacus internus muscle.

**Ili′acus.** Iliac; iliac muscle. **I. exter′nus,** glutæus medius; pyriformis. **I. inter′nus,** internal iliac muscle. **I. mi′nor,** small muscle from anterior inferior spine of ilium inserted along the anterior intratrochanteric line at its lower part, or into the iliofemoral ligament.

**Iliadel′phus** (*ilion,* ilium, *adelphos,* brother). Double monster separate above, but united at and below the pelvis.

**Il′ial.** Iliac.

**Ilic′ic acid.** Crystalline acid from leaves of Ilex aquifolium.

**Ilicin′.** Crystallizable principle from leaves of Ilex aquifolium; antiperiodic; used as substitute for quinine.

**Ilio-.** In composition, relating to the ilium.

**Il′ioabdom′inal.** Obliquus internus abdominis.

**Il′ioaponeuro′si-femora′lis.** Tensor vaginæ femoris.

**Il′ioaponeurot′ic.** Relating to the ilium and fascia lata. **I. mus′cle,** fascia lata muscle; tensor vaginæ femoris.

**Iliocapsula′ris** or **Iliocap′sulotrochanter′icus.** Obturator internus muscle.

**Iliocau′dal** (*ilium+cauda,* tail). Relating to the ilium and coccyx.

**Iliococcyg′eal.** Relating to the ilium and coccyx.

**Iliocolot′omy.** Colotomy in the iliac region or flanks.

**Iliocos′tal** (*ilium+costa*, rib). Relating to the ilium and the ribs. **I. mus′cle,** sacrolumbalis muscle; portion of quadratus lumborum between crest of ilium and twelfth rib.

**Iliocostocervica′lis.** Sacrolumbalis.

**Iliofem′oral.** Relating to ilium and femur; coxofemoral. **I. lig′aments,** see *Coxofemoral articulation*. **I. tri′angle,** triangle having its base between the upper part of the trochanter major and the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and its apex formed by lines projected posteriorly from the anterior superior spine and upward from the top of the trochanter major.

**Iliofemora′lis.** Iliofemoral muscle, between the ilium and femur.

**Iliohypogas′tric.** Relating to ilium and hypogastrium. **I. nerve,** superior musculocutaneous nerve.

**Il′ioin′guinal.** Relating to the ilium and groin. **I. nerve,** musculocutaneous nerve, inferior.

**Il′ioischiotrochanter′icus.** Glutæus minimus.

**Iliolumba′lis.** Iliolumbar.

**Iliolum′bar.** Belonging to the iliac and lumbar regions. **I. ar′tery** is given off by the hypogastric, opposite the base of the sacrum. It ascends behind the psoas muscle, and divides into two branches, ascending and transverse. **I. lig′ament,** iliolumbar or iliolumbovertebral ligament, vertebro-iliac ligament; broad, membraniform, triangular ligament, extending horizontally from the transverse process of the fifth lumbar vertebra to the upper and posterior part of the iliac crest, uniting the vertebral column with the pelvis.

**Iliolumbover′tebral lig′ament.** Iliolumbar ligament.

**Il′ion.** Ilium.

**Iliopatella′ris.** Rectus muscle of thigh.

**Iliopectin′eal.** Belonging to the ilium and pubic bone. **I. crest,** i. line. **I. em′inence,** formed by the junction of the ramus of the ilium with that of the pubis; affords attachment to the psoas minor muscle. **I. fas′cia,** iliopectineal ligament. **I. fos′sa,** Scarpa's triangle. **I. lig′ament,** continuation of iliac fossa from Poupart's ligament to iliopectineal line. **I. line,** prominence of bone separating true and false pelvis on inner surface of the ilium, terminating at the spine of the pubis. **I. tu′bercle,** iliopectineal eminence.

**Iliopel′vic.** Relating to ilium and pelvis, as iliopelvic abscess.

**Iliop erone′al mus′cle.** Occasional small fasciculus of biceps arising from the ilium.

**Iliopretibia′lis.** Sartorius.

**Ilioprotule′us.** Triceps cruris; rectus of thigh.

**Iliopso′as bur′sa.** Subiliac bursa. **I. mus′cle,** iliacus and psoas muscle considered as one.

**Iliopsoï′tis.** Inflammation of the iliopsoas muscle.

**Iliopu′beral** or **Iliopu′bic.** Relating to the ilium and region of pubes.

**Il′iopubicosto-abdom′inal.** Obliquus externus abdominis.

**Iliosa′cral.** Sacro-iliac.

**Iliosacrofem′oral.** Glutæus major.

**Ilioscapula′ris.** Iliacus minor.

**Iliosciat′ic.** Relating to ilium and ischium.

**Ilioscro′tal.** Relating to ilium and scrotum. **I. nerve,** ilioinguinal nerve; musculocutaneus superior.

**Iliospi′nal.** Relating to ilium and spine.

**Iliospina′lis.** Longissimus dorsi muscle. Name also given to combination of latter muscle and several other muscles of the back.

**Iliotib′ial.** Relating to the ilium and tibia. **I. band,** band of fascia from the forepart of the iliac crest to the outer tuberosity of the tibia.

**Iliotrochanter′ic.** Relating to the ilium and trochanter. **I. mus′cles,** gluteal muscles.

**Iliotrochanter′ius.** Iliacus muscle. **I. exter′nus,** i. medius. **I. mag′nus,** glutæus medius. **I. me′dius,** glutæus maximus. **I. par′vus,** glutæus minimus.

**Iliotrochantine′us.** Pyriformis muscle.

**Il′ium** (Gr., *ilion*). Haunch or hip-bone. Largest of the three bones constituting the os innominatum. The external surface is called the dorsum, the internal the venter. The upper semicircular edge is the crista or spine, at the anterior part of which are the two anterior superior spinous processes. At the back part of the spine are two spinous processes, the posterior superior, and posterior inferior. See *Iliac spines*.

**Ill.** Sick. Nauseated.

**Illacryma′tion** (*lacryma*, tear). Involuntary and constant flow of tears on the cheek; epiphora.

**Illaquea′tion** (*laqueo*, to ensnare). Operation for restoring an ingrowing eyelash to its proper position by means of puncturing the lid and drawing the eyelash through the puncture; or of drawing it outward and retaining it by a loop.

**Illecebrum** (il-les′eb-rum) **achyran′tha.** Mexican plant with astringent flowers. **I. polygonoi′des**, Achyranthes repens. **I. vermicula′re,** sedum.

**Illegit′imacy.** State of being illegitimate.

**Illegit′imate.** That which is contrary to law or which has not the conditions required by law, as an illegitimate birth—one out of wedlock. The term illegitimate or bastard is also applied to diseases, as fevers, whose progress is anomalous. See *False*.

**Illicium** (il-lis′e-um) **anisa′tum.** I. verum, yellow-flowered anise, star anise. The seeds are used, like aniseed, as stomachic and carminative. The same tree furnishes the aromatic bark called cortex anisi stellati, cortex lavola. The fruit is official under the name illicium (Ph. U. S.); it is a source of oil of anise. **I. florida′num,** Florida anise tree, poison bay, sweet laurel. Evergreen shrub, the bark, leaves, etc., of which have a spicy odor like anise. **I. parviflo′rum,** shrub of Southern United States, having the flavor and properties of sassafras root. **I. religio′sum,** Japanese tree, active principle of which causes vomiting and convulsions, and fatal effects in large doses. **I. ve′rum,** I. anisatum.

**Illini′tion.** Inunction.

**Ill′ness.** Disease. Nausea. **Month′ly i.,** menses.

**Illo′sis.** Distortion of the eyes. Strabismus.

**Illumina′tion.** Light derived from a luminous body. **Ax′ial i.,** light thrown upon an object in the direction of the axis of a microscope. **Direct′ i.,** light thrown directly upon an object. **Fo′cal i.,** light thrown upon an object by focusing. **Oblique′ i.,** light thrown upon an object from one side—that is, in an oblique direction. **Oc′ular i.,** lighting up of the interior of the eye, as in ophthalmic examination; or focusing pencil of rays of light obliquely on any part, as the cornea.

**Illu′sion.** Hallucination; delusion. It differs, however, from hallucination in being the false interpretation of a sensation actually perceived.

**Illu′sional.** Relating to or characterized by illusions.

**Im′age.** Representation of an object to the eye or mind. **Acous′tic i.,** see *Mental image* and *Sensory image*. **Aë′rial i.,** an image, seemingly in the air, due to the passage of rays of light through media of varying refractive power; such an image is a mirage; also the image of the fundus of the eye seen in indirect ophthalmoscopic examination. **Af′ter-i.,** the impression remaining on the retina after the eye is withdrawn from the object; in this the colors may be the same as those of the object viewed, but more commonly they are the complementary colors. **Appar′ent i.,** false image. **Aud′itory i.,** see *Mental image* and *Sensory image*. **Direct′ i.,** i. formed before the converging rays have been focussed. **Double i.,** the two images seen in strabismus before the mind learns to ignore one. **Erect′ i.,** direct image. **False i.,** the image formed in the divergent eye in strabismus. **Invert′ed i.,** real image. **Men′tal i.,** a concept formed in the mind by impressions conveyed to it by the special senses of hearing, touch, and vision; this includes *acoustic* or *auditory*, *tactile*, and *visual* images. **Op′tical i.,** i. formed by rays of light from an object refracted through a lens, or reflected from a mirror. **Purkin'je's i.**, intraretinal image of the blood-vessels of the retina, seen in one's own eye by moving a lighted candle in front of the organ, so that the light may enter it obliquely. **Purkin'je-San'son i.**, reflections from the surfaces of the cornea and crystalline lens when a light is held in front of the eye so as to shine obliquely upon it. **Real i.**, i. formed when the rays of light from an object are collected. **Ret'inal i.**, i. formed on the retina. **Sen'sory i.**, i. formed by one of the sense organs; i. upon which the *mental* image is based. **Subjec'tive i.**, visual hallucination. **Tac'tile i.**, see *Mental image* and *Sensory image*. **True i.**, the image formed in the adjusted eye in strabismus. **Vir'tual i.**, direct i. **Vis'ual i.**, see *Mental image* and *Sensory image*.

**Imagina'tion** (*imago*, image). Faculty of forming in the mind an assemblage of images and combination of ideas not always in direct connection with external objects.

**Ima'go.** Image. Perfect insect after having completed its metamorphoses.

**Imbal'ance.** Want of balance. Want of muscular balance in the eyes; heterophoria.

**Im'becile.** Weak-minded. A person is so called who was born mentally feeble or became so as a result of cerebral disease.

**Imbecil'ity.** Weakness of intellect; nearly allied to idiocy.

**Imbed'.** To fix an object in some hard but yielding substance, as for microscopic examination.

**Imber'bis** (*barba*, beard). Devoid of beard.

**Imbibi'tion** (*imbibo*, to drink in). Absorption; aspiration. Action by which a body becomes penetrated by a liquid or gas. Reverse action has been called exbibition. Many phenomena of absorption are owing to imbibition. **Doub'le i.** endosmose.

**Imbow'elling.** Operation of taking out the bowels.

**Im'brex** (a tile) **na'rium.** Septum narium.

**Imbrica'ria saxat'ilis.** Lichen saxatilis.

**Im'bricate** or **Im'bricated** (*imbrex*, tile). Placed over each other like the tiles of a roof.

**I'mide.** Compound in which, in the ammonia ingredient, two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by an acid radical.

**Imita'tion.** Effort to copy some other act, interesting as a cause of chorea, epilepsy, or even of insanity; a mental contagion.

**Im'lach's fat-plug.** Yellowish, fatty mass at the middle angle of the external inguinal ring; a guide to the surgeon in operations for hernia.

**Immature'.** Not mature or ripe.

**Imme'diate agglutina'tion.** Union by first intention. **I. ausculta'tion**, see *Auscultation*. **I. conta'gion**, contagion from personal contact. **I. percus'sion**, see *Percussion*. **I. u'nion**, see *Intention*.

**Immed'icable.** Incurable.

**Immersed'.** Word applied to a body which is depressed in another body, the surfaces being even.

**Immer'sion.** Variety of cold bath in which the body or a part is momentarily plunged at brief intervals, as a means of stimulation in fevers, mental and nervous diseases, etc. In microscopy, immersing of the objective (immersion lens) in liquid, so that the rays falling obliquely on the edges will not be wholly reflected. **Homoge'neous i.** is when the liquid employed is of nearly the same refractive power as the cover-glass. **I. lens**, see the prime. **Oil i.** or **wa'ter i.** is the use of oil or water for the immersion fluid.

**Immer'sus** (*immergo*, to dip). Subscapularis muscle.

**Immic'tio.** Enuresis.

**Im'minence** (*immineo*, to hang over). Impending condition. Period preceding and foretelling invasion of a disease.

**Immis'cible** (*in*, neg., *misceo*, to mix). Incapable of being mixed.

**Immis'sion** (*immitto*, to send in). Insertion.

**Immobil'ity** (*in*, neg., *moveo*, to move, *habilis*, able). Want of power to move; incapability of being moved; see *Akinesia*. Term applied to dull, stupid condition of horses, often caused by chronic internal hydrocephalus.

**Immobiliza'tion.** Act of making a part immovable, as in a splint.

**Immov'able appara'tus.** See *Apparatus*.

**Immune'** (*immunis*, safe). Protected from disease, as by inoculation or other agency, or by previous attack. **I.-bod'y**, the stable element in immune serum, the function of which is to anchor the complement to the erythrocyte; it is believed to possess two haptophore groups, one of which unites with the receptor, the other with the complement. (See cut under *Hæmolysin*.)

**Immu'nity.** Freedom from liability to infectious diseases through protection of the system by previous attack or other cause. **Acquired' i.**, i. which is not natural to the individual or race, but which is conferred by an attack of the disease in question or by a so-called protective inoculation. **Ac'tive** or **ac'tual i.**, i. conferred by an attack of the disease in question. **Artifi'cial i.**, i. acquired by a preventive inoculation. **Congen'ital i.**, i. which is inherent in the individual or race and not conferred by inoculation or a previous attack of disease. **Pas'sive i.**, artificial immunity.

**Immuniza'tion.** The act or means of rendering a person or animal immune.

**Im'munize.** To produce or to acquire immunity from disease.

**Im'munizing u'nit.** Antitoxic unit. See *Antitoxin*.

**Immunotoxin'.** Antitoxin.

**Impac'ted** (*impango*, to drive in). Wedged.

**Impac'tion.** Wedging; collision. Fracture of bone with depression of some fragments and projection of others. **I. of fil'lings**, adaptation, piece by piece, of a metallic dental filling. **I. of teeth**, fixation of teeth in such positions as prevent their eruption.

**Impal'pable** (*in*, not, *palpo*, to feel). Applied to powders which are so fine that the particles cannot be felt.

**Impaluda'tion** (*palus*, marsh). Supposed influence of marsh miasm, or predisposition of residents in malarial districts to malarial diseases.

**Impal'udism.** Malarial cachexia; impaludation.

**Im'par** (*impar*, unequal). Odd; azygous. **I. gan'glion**, small coccygeal ganglion. **I. pharyn'gis**, middle constrictor of the pharynx.

**Impa'tiens balsami'na.** Balsam weed, touch-me-not, ord. *Balsaminaceæ*. Resembles the other species in its properties. **I. ful'va** and **I. pal'lida**, touch-me-not, jewel weed, balsam weed, slippers, celandine, quick-in-the-hand, weathercocks, snapweed; indigenous plants found in low, moist ground in every part of the U. States. Ointment of leaves with lard used in hemorrhoids. Properties the same as those of **I. lu'tea**, **I. macula'ta**, or **I. no'li me tan'gere**, of Europe, common yellow balsam, which is emetic, cathartic, and diuretic.

**Imper'ative.** Obligatory, peremptory; dominating one's will.

**Imperato'ria.** False pellitory, yellow-grass, great masterwort, ord. *Umbelliferæ*. The roots are aromatic and bitter. Alkaloid derived from it is called *imperatorine'*. **I. ostruth'ium**, imperatoria. **I. sylves'tris**, Angelica sylvestris.

**Imper'forate** (*in*, not, *per*, through, *foro*, to bore). Term applied to openings that are unnaturally closed.

**Imperfora'tion.** Absence of a natural aperture, as of the mouth, anus, vulva, etc. It is congenital and dependent upon faulty conformation.

**Imper'meable.** Not passable, as a tight stricture; also water-tight, as certain textures.

**Imper'vious.** Not admitting of a passage through, as a membrane.

**Impetig'ines.** Superficial dermatoses; eczematoses.

**Impetiginous**, im-pet-ij′in-us. Having the nature of or relating to impetigo.

**Impeti′go** (*impeto*, to attack). Running scall or tetter, crusted, pustular, or humid tetter or scall. A word at one time used generically to comprise syphilis, scorbutus, rachitis, elephantiasis, itch, tinea, scrofula, etc. By some it was described as a humid or running tetter, consisting of small pustules denominated psydracia; others included under it various forms of eczema and psoriasis. Some included all chronic eruptions under the head of impetigo, the acute forms being called exanthemata; superficial forms of skin disease also received this name. At the present day i., or i. simplex, is considered as a pustular cutaneous affection, the inflammation being due to the presence of a staphylococcus, with itching, the pustules being small and grouped together, though not confluent, and the crusts subsequently formed yellowish and scaly; some writers regard it only as a pustular eczema, eczema impetiginosum. **I. a′chor**, impetiginous eczema of the scalp. **Bock′hart's i.**, see *Bockhart*. **I. cap′itis**, i. of the scalp. **I. contagio′sa**, acute vesicopustular eruption, in many cases apparently epidemic among children, generally appearing first on the face or hands in isolated vesicles, followed in a few days by characteristic scabs. **I. eczemato′des**, eczema impetiginosum. **I. erysipelato′des** or **erythemat′ica**, inflammatory form of impetiginous eczema, erysipelatoid in appearance. **I. excorticati′va** ichthyosis. **I. exe′dens**, i. rodens. **I. figura′ta**, figured scall; impetigo occurring in irregular clusters; porrigo lupinosa. **Herpet′ic** or **herpet′iform i.**, chronic cutaneous affection of later stages of pregnancy, frequently fatal; pustules are in groups; sometimes annular, yellowish scabs form, with surface beneath like that of eczema rubrum; herpes gestationis. **I. larva′lis**, impetiginous eczema covering the face like a mask. **I. parasita′ria**, i. contagiosa, under the view that it is of parasitic origin. **I. pel′lagra**, pellagra. **I. ro′dens**, chronic impetigo, especially of the face, accompanied with foul, rodent ulceration; often regarded as a form of cancer or syphilis. **I. sim′plex**, impetigo. **I. spar′sa**, i. irregularly and scatteringly diffused over the body; eczema impetiginodes. **I. staphylog′enes**, i. simplex. **I. sycosiform′is**, deep-seated impetiginous eczema of the upper lip, sometimes occurring after shaving. **I. syphilit′ica**, impetiginous syphiloderm. **I. ulcera′ta**, i. accompanied with ulcerations; i. rodens. **I. variolo′sa**, eruption of simple impetigo pustules among the pustules of smallpox, when the latter are drying up.

**Im′petum fa′ciens.** Vital principle.

**Im′petus.** Paroxysm; attack. **I. san′guinis**, congestion of blood.

**Implacen′tal.** Devoid of placenta.

**Implanta′tion** (*implanto*, to plant in). Surgical operation intended to unite a divided intestine by placing one divided end into the other and securing by means of a button or rings and sutures. Act of inserting or introducing anything into a part. Attachment, as of a ligament. Double monstrosity, one individual being developed on or at the expense of the other. Insertion of the root of a natural tooth in an artifical alveolus made for its reception. **Crescen′tic i.**, Burns's ligament; Gimbernat's ligament. **I. cyst**, cyst resulting from the accidental implantation of a foreign body, an eyelash for example.

**Implant′ed.** Attached; ingrafted; inserted.

**Im′plicated.** Affected. Term applied to fevers when two simultaneously attack a patient.

**Implica′tion.** Complication of morbid conditions; entwining, as in plexus of nerves.

**Impon′derable.** Without weight.

**Importa′tion.** Introduction from another region or foreign country of disease or causes of disease.

**Impost′em** or **Impost′hume.** Abscess.

**Im′potence** or **Im′potency** (*in*, neg., *potens*, able). Loss of power over one or more members; commonly want of sexual vigor, incapacity for copulation, chiefly on the part of the male; also used synonymously with sterility. It may be due to mental causes.

**Im′potent.** Affected with impotence.

**Impoten′tia.** Adynamia; impotence. **I. coëun′di**, impotence. **I. concipien′di**, sterility in the female. **I. generan′di**, sterility. **I. gestan′di**, sterility in the female, due to impossibility of going to full term of gestation. **I. parturien′di**, sterility, usually from anatomical causes, interfering with birth of child. **I. viri′lis**, impotence of the male.

**Impov′erished.** Epithet applied to humor deprived of part of its constitutents, and particularly to the blood, which is considered impoverished when pale, without the proper consistence, and abounding in serum.

**Impregna′tion.** Fecundation; fertilization.

**Impressibil′ity.** See *Sensibility* and *Hyperæsthesia*.

**Impres′sio.** Impression. Depression. **I. angular′is**, depression in occipital lobe where petrous portion of temporal bone projects into cavity of cranium. **I. cardi′aca** or **cor′dis**, depression on the liver where the heart presses against the diaphragm. **I. col′ica** or **co′li**, shallow impression on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver for the hepatic flexure of the colon; similar impression behind, *impressio renalis*, is for the right kidney and suprarenal capsule. **I. rena′lis**, see *Impressio colica*. **I. suprarena′lis**, depression in right lobe of the liver for reception of suprarenal capsule. **I. vesica′lis**, fissure for gall-bladder.

**Impres′sion** (*in*, *primo*, to press). Indentations made on certain organs by others. Inequalities on bones which appear to be made by adjacent organs. Mould of a mouth or denture, secured in some plastic material. **Del′toid i.**, triangular depression on shaft of humerus for insertion of deltoid muscle. **Dig′ital i.**, depressions observable at the inner surface of the cranium, looking as if made with fingers. **Mater′nal i.**, influence upon fetal development exerted by the mental processes of the mother. **Men′tal i.**, effect of external agents or bodies on the mind. **Rhom′boid i.**, depression on the clavicle. **Sens′ory i.**, effect of external agents or bodies on the senses.

**Impressu′ra.** Impression. Evidence of taint or contamination, as with syphilis, scrofula, etc.

**Impu′ber, Impu′bes**, or **Impu′bis** (*in*, not, *puber*, at age of puberty). One who has not attained that age.

**Impudi′cus** (*impudicus*, immodest). The middle finger.

**Im′pulse** (*impello*, to drive in). Force directly employed. Influence acting directly upon the mind, with a certain amount of determination or force. **Car′diac i.**, beat of apex of the heart; see *Heart*. **Diastol′ic i.**, back-stroke of the heart. Jog or stroke felt at the end of each pulsation, seeming to be owing to the refilling of the ventricles. **Expi′ratory i.**, i. from nervous centre of respiration, producing the movement of expiration when inspiration is suspended. **Heart i.**, cardiac i. **Inspi′ratory i.**, i. from nervous centre of respiration, giving rise to inspiratory movement when expiration is suspended. **Systol′ic i.**, apex i.

**Impul′sive.** Relating to an impulse, usually mental. **I. insan′ity**, see *Insanity*.

**Imputabil′ity** (*imputo*, to attribute). Soundness of mind that renders one responsible legally for his actions.

**Imputres′cible.** Resisting putrescence.

**Imubac′co** (Jap., *imu*, fear, *bacco*, old woman). A convulsive tic resembling myriachit.

**Inac′tion.** Quiescence; suspension of function; want of response to normal stimulus.

**Inactiv′ity.** Inaction.

**Inac′tose.** A form of non-polarizing sugar.

**Inac′tuate.** To put in action.

**Inad′equacy.** Insufficiency, as of the valves of the heart when affected with disease, or of the kidney, *renal inadequacy*, when it fails to secrete urine in sufficient quantity, and there is diminution of urea and other excrementitious products.

**Inalimen'tal** (*in*, neg., *alimentum*, food). Devoid of nourishment.

**Inanagen'esis** (*is*, muscle, *anagenesis*, regeneration). Muscular regeneration or reproduction.

**Inanaph'ysis** (*anaphysis*, growing again). Inanagenesis.

**Inan'ia** (emptiness). Iliac regions.

**Inan'imate.** Not possessed of life.

**Inani'tion.** Emptiness. Exhaustion for want of food.

**Inap'petence** or **Inap'petency** (*in*, neg., *appeto*, to desire). Loss of appetite.

**Inartic'ulate** (*in*, neg., *articulus*, joint). Without joint or articulation. Not distinct or intelligible, said of the voice.

**Inarticula'tion.** State of being inarticulate.

**Inassim'ilable.** Not capable of assimilation.

**Inax'on** (*is*, fibre). Neuron having a long axon.

**Incallo'sal.** Without corpus callosum.

**In'ca's bone.** Interparietal bone.

**Incandes'cence** (*incandesco*, to glow). The condition of a substance in a white heat.

**Incandes'cent.** Being in a white heat; glowing.

**Incapacity**, in-kap-as'it-e. Inefficiency; inability for certain duties or functions.

**Incar'cerated.** Constricted. Hernia is said to be "incarcerated" when, owing to constriction about the neck of the hernial sac or elsewhere, it cannot be readily reduced.

**Incarcera'tio** (*in*, in, *carcer*, prison). Incarceration. **I. intestino'rum**, inclusion of a portion of intestine in a sac, as in hernia. **I. placen'tæ**, see *Placenta*.

**Incarcera'tion.** Constriction; morbid imprisonment of a movable part; strangulation.

**Inca'rial bone.** Inca's bone.

**Incar'nant** (*caro*, flesh). Promoting the regeneration of flesh or granulations.

**Incarna'tio.** Incarnation. **I. un'guium**, ingrowing nail.

**Incarna'tion.** Growth of flesh or granulations; conversion into flesh. Formation and development of the germ in the ovum.

**Incar'native.** Incarnant.

**Incarnifica'tion.** Incarnation.

**Incas'sa.** Intensely poisonous ordeal bark of Africa; a cardiac sedative.

**Incep'tion.** Beginning, as of disease. Intussusception. Ingestion of food.

**In'cest** (*in*, neg., *castus*, chaste). Sexual intercourse between persons whose close relationship makes marriage illegal.

**In'cidence.** Direction in which a ray of light falls or is reflected.

**In'cident.** Falling upon or impinging. **I. nerve**, afferent nerve.

**Inciden'tia** (*incido*, to cut). An old term for medicines to which was attributed the property of cutting thick or coagulated humors, as fixed alkalies, acids, etc.

**Incile**, in'sil-e. Fourth ventricle of brain.

**Incinc'ta** (*cingo*, to gird). Pregnant.

**Incinera'tion** (*incinero*, to burn to ashes). Process by which substances are reduced to ashes. Cremation.

**Incip'ient.** Beginning, as the *incipient stage* of a disease.

**Inci'sal blade.** Chisel element of incisor teeth.

**Incised' wound.** Wound by cutting instrument.

**Incis'ion** (*incido*, to cut). Methodical division of soft parts with a cutting instrument. **Lang'enbach's i.**, see *Langenbach*.

**Inci'sive.** Relating or appertaining to the incisor teeth. **I. bone**, intermaxillary bone. **I. canal'**, see *Palatine canals*. **I. fos'sa**, depression in the superior maxillary bone above the incisor teeth. **I. nerve**, branch of the inferior dental nerve supplying the incisor teeth. **I. teeth**, incisor teeth; teeth occupying the anterior part of the upper and lower jaws, used for cutting food in the manner of cutting instruments. The two middle incisors of the upper jaw are at times called butter teeth.

**Incisi'vus.** Levator labii superioris proprius. **I. infe'rior**, levator labii inferioris; accessorius orbicularis oris. **I. latera'lis et pyramida'lis**, levator labii superioris alæque nasi. **I. me'dius**, depressor alæ nasi.

**Inci'sor teeth.** Incisive teeth.

**Incisu'ra.** Incision; notch; fissure. **I. acetab'uli**, acetabular notch. **I. astrag'ali**, i. tali. **I. auric'ulæ**, i. tragica. **I. aur'is**, fissure or groove of the auricle or pavilion, passing between the concha and tragus along the upper body of the cartilage of the concha. **I. cardi'aca**, notch on border of left lung for reception of apex of the heart. **I. cerebel'li**, see *Cerebellum* and *Vermiform processes*. **I. clavicula'ris**, depression on the upper extremity of the sternum for articulation with the clavicle. **I. costa'lis**, one of the notches on the side of the sternum for the reception of the costal cartilages. **I. crucia'lis**, crucial incision. **I. digas'trica**, digastric fossa. **I. ethmoida'lis**, excavation in the middle line of the os frontis, separating the two orbital plates. **I. falcifor'mis**, external crural ring. **I. fibula'ris**, depression on the tibia for reception of the fibula. **I. fronta'lis**, supraorbital notch. **I. incisi'va**, groove on inner surface of upper jaw, forming with its fellow the anterior palatine canal. **I. interarytænoide'a**, depression in larynx between arytenoid cartilages. **I. interclavicula'ris**, interclavicular notch. **I. interloba'ris** or **interlobula'ris**, one of the fissures by which the lung is divided into lobes. **I. inter tra'gem et scaph'am**, i. auris. **I. intertrag'ica**, i. tragica. **I. ischiad'ica**, sciatic notch. **I. jugula'ris**, jugular notch. **I. lacryma'lis**, see *Sulcus lacrymalis*. **I. of Lan'termann**, one of the oblique lines, looking like cuts, on a nerve sheath. **I. liena'lis**, hilus of spleen. **I. mandib'ulæ** or **maxil'læ inferio'ris**, sigmoid notch of inferior maxillary bone. **I. margina'lis**, i. cerebelli. **I. mastoide'a**, digastric fossa. **I. nasa'lis**, nasal notch of frontal bone. **I. palati'na**, sphenopalatine notch. **I. perone'a**, i. fibularis. **I. of Rivi'ni**, notch at upper border of internal extremity of external auditory meatus. **I. rena'lis**, concave part of the kidney. **I. Santori'ni** or **santorinia'na**, one of the fissures in cartilaginous part of external auditory meatus. **I. scap'ulæ** or **scapula'ris**, suprascapular notch. **I. of Schmidt**, i. of Lantermann. **I. semiluna'ris**, term applied, from the shape, to various notches or depressions, as i. cerebelli, i. clavicularis, i. fibularis, i. intertragica, i. mandibulæ, i. maxillæ inferioris. **I. sep'ti**, fifth ventricle of brain; see *Ventricles*. **I. tympan'ica**, i. of Rivini. **I. vertebra'lis**, intervertebral notch.

**Inci'sure.** Incisura.

**Incitabil'ity.** Irritability.

**Incitamen'tum.** Stimulus.

**Incita'tion.** Stimulation.

**Incitomo'tor.** Epithet applied to an action the reverse of excitomotor, as when a stimulus originates in the nervous centres and incites the muscles to contraction.

**Inclava'tio** (*clavus*, a nail). Gomphosis. See *Wedged*.

**Inclinom'eter.** An apparatus for measuring the diameter of the eye.

**Inclu'sion** (*includo*, to shut in). The act of inclosing. Monstrosity shut up within another body, as in the abdomen, brain, ovary, testicle, etc.; or condition of such monstrosity. **Fe'tal i.**, fœtus in fœtu, or fœtus inclusus. **I. of germs**, expressing the theory that different species of plants and animals are created independently.

**Incohe'rence** or **Incohe'rency** (*in*, neg., *cohæreo*, to stick). Want of dependence of one part on another; inconsequence. One of the mental manifestations in dementia, etc., such as confused language.

**Incohe′rent.** Without rational sequence, as speech, for example.

**Incombus′tible** (*in*, neg., *comburo*, to burn up). Incapable of being consumed by fire.

**Incompatibil′ity.** State of being incompatible. As referred to drugs or other therapeutic agents, it may be *chemical*, the mixture of two or more substances causing chemical decomposition in one or all; or *physiological*, the agents exerting opposite effects upon the system which counterbalance each other so that there is no action.

**Incompat′ible** (*in*, neg., *competo*, to agree, *habilis*, able). Epithet applied to a substance which cannot be prescribed with another without interfering with its chemical composition or medicinal activity. It may be physiologically or chemically incompatible. The following statement exhibits the most common and dangerous possibilities of error from this source (Hare):

1. An acid should never be combined with an alkali.

2. An acid should never be added in any quantity to a tincture, as in the following prescription:

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞. Potassii iodidi, | ʒij; |
| Acidi nitromuriatici, | fʒj; |
| Tinct. cinchonæ comp., | q. s. f℥iij.—M. |

The acid is incompatible with the iodide of potassium, forming a chloride and setting free iodine, and would also change part of the alcohol in the tincture into an ether.

3. Alkalies should not be combined with alkaloids. Thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞. Strychninæ sulph., | gr. j; |
| Potassii iodidi, | ʒij; |
| Syr. sarsaparillæ comp., | f℥iij.—M. |

The strychnine would be precipitated by the potassium salt, and the patient would get nearly all the strychnine in the last dose.

4. Potassium chlorate should not be ordered to be rubbed up with tannic acid or any other organic substance capable of oxidation, as it will explode. Permanganate of potassium is subject to the same rule.

5. Chlorate of potassium and ammonium chloride when mixed together may take fire.

6. Iron is incompatible with tannic acid, as it forms a tannate of iron or ink. As all the vegetable astringents contain tannic acid, they should not be used with iron.

7. Tannic acid should never be added to solutions of alkaloids.

8. Gum arabic is not to be added to solutions of iron, lead, or the mineral acids.

9. Alcoholic solutions of camphor and similar resinous substances are incompatible with water.

10. Fluid extracts are incompatible with water, as the addition of water will precipitate them.

11. All salts of alkaline reaction are decomposed by acids.

12. All salts which are acid are decomposed by alkalies.

13. All vegetable acid salts are altered by mineral acids and are decomposed by alkalies.

14. Iodine and the iodides should not be given with alkaloids.

15. Corrosive sublimate, the salts of lead, iodide of potassium, and nitrate of silver should always be prescribed alone, except in the following instances: (*a*) Corrosive sublimate may be given with potassium iodide, since it will throw down a precipitate which redissolves and forms a double salt. (*b*) Nitrate of silver may be used with extract of opium or hyoscyamus.

16. Syrup of squill should not be given with ammonium carbonate, as it contains acetic acid. Ammonium chloride is not incompatible with it.

17. Cherry-laurel water should not be prescribed with morphine, as it may form the poisonous cyanide of morphine.

18. Chloral and potassium cyanide should never be placed in the same prescription, as they will decompose each other, setting free hydrocyanic acid.

19. Cocaine and borax when added together form an insoluble borate of cocaine. Boric acid and cocaine do not result in this formation.

20. Calomel and antipyrin are said to be incompatible, as are also sweet spirit of nitre and antipyrin.

21. Waters cannot be used in preparing saturated solutions of drugs, as they are already loaded with a volatile substance.

**Incom′petence** or **Incom′petency.** Inadequacy or insufficiency of an organ or function. **I. of the valves of the heart,** see *Insufficiency*. **Men′tal i.,** condition of the mind resulting in irresponsibility of the individual. **Pylor′ic i.,** inability of the pylorus to retain the food until gastric digestion is completed.

**Incomplete′.** Not finished; imperfect. Term applied to inguinal hernia when the protrusion is not large enough to follow the course of the entire canal and make its exit at the external ring.

**Incompressibil′ity** (*in*, neg., *comprimo*, to squeeze together). Not capable of being compressed.

**Incon′tinence.** Want of power to control certain functions or acts. Excess in eating or drinking, in the exercise of the sexual function, etc. **I. of fæ′ces,** loss of control over the fecal evacuations. **Sem′inal i.,** spermatorrhœa. **I. of u′rine,** loss of power to control micturition.

**Incoördina′tion.** Want of correspondence between mental and muscular action. Irregular muscular action, as in locomotor ataxia and other conditions. **Locomo′tor i.,** muscular incoördination of locomotor ataxia and alcoholic intoxication.

**Incorpora′tion** (*corpus*, a body). Thorough admixture of various substances.

**Incrassan′tia** (*crassus*, thick). An old term applied to medicines believed to possess the power of thickening the humors, as mucilaginous substances.

**Incrassa′tion.** Thickening; inspissation.

**In′crease** (*cresco*, to grow). Augmentation of the size or weight of a body, by the application of new molecules around those already existing.

**In′crement.** Growth, increase.

**Incremen′tal lines of Salt′er.** Concentric lines or marks on dentine representing its successive development.

**Incrucia′tion** (*crucio*, to cross). Decussation.

**Incrusta′tion** (*crusta*, crust). Act of forming a crust on the surface of a body. The crust itself. Calcareous or cartilaginous deposit in organs. Healing by scabbing or subcrustaceous cicatrization.

**Incuba′tion** (*incubo*, to lie upon). Word used in natural history for the sitting of birds upon their eggs or development of the fecundated ovum. Maintenance of temperature of warm air, say of 98° F., around a diseased part, or in a chamber containing a prematurely born infant. Employed figuratively in medicine for the period that elapses between the introduction of a morbific principle into the animal economy and the invasion of the disease. The following table (Vierordt) has been arranged to show the

Period of Incubation of the More Important Diseases.

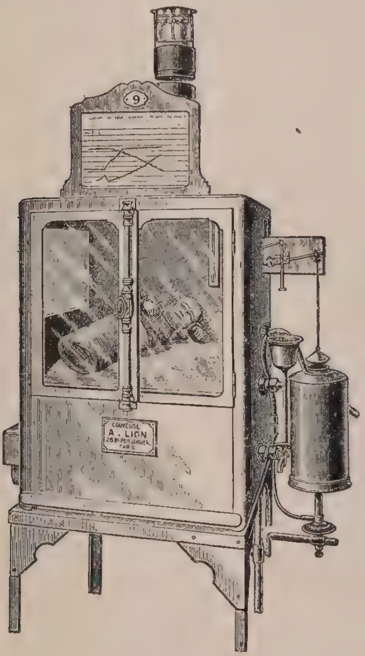
(See *Eruptive Fevers* for the period of incubation of diseases of that class.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Plague | 2–7 days. |
| Diphtheria | 2–3 " |
| Recurrent fever | 6–9 " |
| Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis | 4–5 " (S. Richter). |
| Malaria | About 14 days (6–20). |
| Asiatic cholera | 2–4 days (also less, 36–45 hours). |
| Dysentery | 3–8 days. |
| Yellow fever | 2–3 " |
| Mumps | 7–14 " |

| | |
|---|---|
| Pneumonia | Probably 4 days (2–7) (Caspar). |
| Influenza | Stated at 5–11 days (Kormann). |
| Syphilis | 3–4 weeks (up to appearance of local symptoms); most frequently 15–25, less frequently 20–30, days. |
| Second incubation | 6–7 weeks. |
| Total length of time up to general affection | 9–11 weeks. |
| Anthrax | 4–7 days (appearance of carbuncle). |
| Glanders | 3–5 days. |
| Erysipelas | 15 hours; very latest, 61 hours. |
| Hydrophobia | 20–59 days (Ph. Bauer). |

**In'cubative.** Relating to incubation, as the incubative period of a disease.

**In'cubator** (*incubo,* to hatch). Arrangement for hatching eggs artificially by preserving an equable temperature. An apparatus for developing and maintaining vitality in children prematurely born (*couveuse*) by keeping them in a well ventilated chamber in which the air is at a high but constant temperature. An incubator is also employed in bacteriological work for the development of certain forms of bacteria at a higher temperature than that of the laboratory.



Infant incubator.

**In'cubus.** Nightmare. Sensation of a distressing weight at the epigastrium during sleep, and of impossibility of motion, speech, or respiration; the patient awaking in terror after extreme anxiety. It often arises from difficult digestion or in consequence of severe emotions or uneasy position. The sensation of suffocation was formerly ascribed to the person being possessed; the male spirits were called *incubes,* the female *succubes.* **I. vigilan'tium,** day-mare; this is produced during wakefulness, the sense of pressure being severe and extending over the abdomen; respiration is frequent, laborious, and constricted; the eyes are fixed; sighing is deep and violent; the intellect is undisturbed.

**In'cudal.** Relating to the incus.

**Incudec'tomy.** Removal of the incus.

**Incude'us.** Laxator tympani muscle.

**Incu'diform.** Shaped like the incus or an anvil.

**Incudomal'leal.** Relating to incus and malleus.

**Incudostape'dial.** Relating to the incus and stapes.

**Incunea'tion** (*cuneus,* a wedge). Gomphosis. Impaction. See *Wedged.*

**Incur'able** (*in,* neg., *cura,* cure). Irremediable; not susceptible of cure (applied to patients and diseases).

**Incur'sus arteria'rum** (*curro,* to run). Pulse.

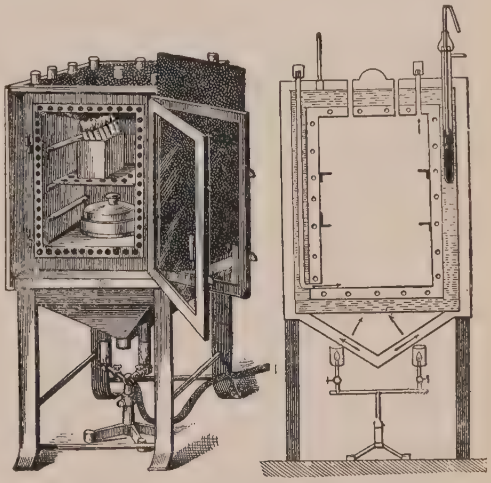
**Incur'vate.** Curved in an inward direction.

**Incurva'tion** (*incurvo,* to crook). Production of a curve; curved condition of a part.

**In'cus** (anvil). Small bone of the ear, so called from fancied resemblance to a smith's anvil; situated in the cavity of the tympanum between the malleus and orbicular bone.

**Indaga'tion** (*indago,* to trace out). Careful and painstaking examination.

**Indenta'tion.** Notched condition produced by pressure, as of the teeth on the tongue in glossitis.



Incubator used in bacteriological work.

**In'dex** (*indico,* to point out). Something that points as an indicator; forefinger, index finger. **Alve'olar i.,** ratio of basialveolar to basinasal length of skull, the latter being taken at 100°. **Auric'ular i.,** ratio of breadth to length of the auricle of the ear. **Bas'ilar i.,** ratio of prominence of skull, on plane surface anterior to basion, to prominence of whole skull. **Cephal'ic i.,** index of cranium, especially in regard to ratio of maximum length to maximum breadth; skulls with a breadth-index above 80 are brachycephalic; from 75 to 80, mesaticephalic; below 75, dolichocephalic. **Cephalofa'cial i.,** ratio of combined capacity of orbits and nasal fossæ to capacity of skull. **Cephalona'sal i.,** ratio of capacity of nasal fossæ to that of skull. **Ceph'alo-or'bital i.,** ratio of capacity of orbits to that of skull. **Cephalorachid'ian** or **cephalospi'nal i.,** ratio between area of occipital foramen and capacity of skull. **Cer'ebral i.,** ratio of largest diameters, or of transverse diameter of brain to anteroposterior. **Cerebrofa'cial i.,** cephalofacial i. **Cra'nial i.,** see *Cephalic i.* **I. of the ear,** ratio of breadth of ear to its length. **Fa'cial i.,** ratio of greatest width of face to greatest length. **Fron'tal i.,** ratio of smallest frontal diameter of skull to greatest transverse diameter. **Frontopari'etal i.,** ratio of smallest frontal diameter to greatest width of skull. **Gnath'ic i.,** alveolar i., see *Cranial i.* **I. of the head,** ratio of greatest height of face to greatest diameter. **Humerora'dial i.,** relative length of forearm to arm, latter being taken at 100; the index is higher in the fœtus and infant. **Length-breadth i.,** ratio of the breadth to the length of the skull. **Length-height i.**, ratio of the height to the length of the skull. **Or′bital i.**, ratio of vertical height of base of orbit to transverse width. **Pel′vic i.**, ratio of anteroposterior to transverse diameter of pelvis. **Refrac′tive i.**, ratio between sines of angles of incidence and refraction when a ray of light passing from one medium to another is refracted. **Rhinocephal′ic i.**, ratio of capacity of nasal fossæ to that of the skull. **Sa′cral i.**, ratio of maximum length of sacrum to maximum width. **Scap′ular i.**, ratio of maximum length and width of scapula. **Thorac′ic i.**, ratio of anteroposterior diameter of the thorax to its maximum transverse diameter at the inferior extremity of the sternum. **Ver′tical i.**, ratio of the vertical diameter of the skull to the greatest anteroposterior diameter, multiplied by 100.

**In′dex-move′ment.** Involuntary movement caused by lesion of the corpora quadrigemina. The motion of the person or animal affected is like that of the hands on a clock-dial.

**In′dian ar′row-wood.** See *Euonymus*. **I. bread,** see *Lycoperdon tuber*. **I. corn,** Zea mays. **I. cup,** Sarracenia purpurea. **I. hemp,** Cannabis indica. **I. loaf,** see *Lycoperdon tuber*. **I. mal′low,** Abutilon avicennæ. **I. paint,** Hydrastis canadensis. **I. phys′ic,** Gillenia trifoliata; small-flowered Gillenia stipulacea. **I. ring′worm,** tinea trichophytina cruris. **I. sage,** Eupatorium perfoliatum. **I. squill,** urginia. **I. tobac′co,** lobelia.

**India-rub′ber.** Caoutchouc.

**In′dican.** Yellow glucoside, vegetable indican, derived from Isatis tinctoria, by the decomposition of which indigo-blue is obtained. Also a substance, potassium indoxyl sulphate, animal indican, from bloody perspiration, urine, etc.; in the urine especially in wasting diseases, peritonitis, constipation, etc., and giving that fluid a bluish coloration by its spontaneous decomposition. Excessive excretion of indican in the urine is called *indicanu′ria*.

**In′dicant** (*indico*, to point out). Anything pointing out the means to be used for cure of disease.

**Indicanu′ria.** See *Indican*.

**In′dicating day.** The middle day of the septenary was so called because it was thought to give indications of the crisis to occur on the last day of the septenary.

**Indica′tion.** The object proposed in the employment of means for the cure of disease. Manifestation afforded by the disease of what is proper to be done for its removal or alleviation. **Caus′al i.**, suggestion as to the treatment derived from a knowledge of the cause of the disease. **Mor′bid** or **patholog′ical i.**, a guide to treatment furnished by the pathology of the malady. **Symptomat′ic i.**, therapeutic index offered by the symptoms of the disease.

**In′dicator.** Extensor proprius indicis.

**Indif′ferent.** Pointing neither one way nor the other; showing no preference; neutral; not differentiated or capable of differentiation (in embryology).

**Indigenous,** in-dij′en-us. Native in a country, in opposition to exotic.

**Indigest′ible.** Not capable of normal digestion.

**Indiges′tion.** Lack of or difficulty in digestive action; dyspepsia. **Acid i.**, i. due to hyperchlorhydria. **Al′kaline i.**, i. due to almost complete absence of the acid constituent of the gastric juice. **Gas′tric i.**, stomachal indigestion or dyspepsia. **Intes′tinal i.**, difficult digestion from causes acting in the intestine; it occurs usually two or three hours after eating. **Neu′tral i.**, i. due to hypochlorhydria.

**Indigita′tion** (*digitus*, finger). Intussusception; invagination.

**Indiglucin′.** A form of sugar produced, with indigo, when indican is decomposed.

**Indignabun′dus** or **Indignato′rius** (*indignari*, to be indignant). Rectus externus oculi.

**In′digo** (*indikos*, Indian). A dyestuff of a deep azure-blue color, obtained by a fermentative process from Indigofera anil (I. suffruticosa), I. argentea (I. articulata or tinctoria or glauca or colorata), and I. tinctoria or indica; sometimes used by the apothecary for coloring preparations. It is sometimes formed in the secretions or excretions by a splitting up of animal indican. It has been administered internally in spasmodic diseases, especially epilepsy, chorea, convulsions, etc. **Amer′ican wild i.**, Baptisia tinctoria. **False i.**, see *Sophora tinctoria, Galega officinalis*. **I. plant,** indigofera. **I. weed,** wild or yellow Sophora tinctoria.

**In′digo-blue.** Indigotin.

**In′digo-car′mine.** Sulphindigotate of potassium or sodium; a pigment used as a staining-agent in microscopy and as a test for glucose.

**Indigof′era** (*indigo*+*fero*, to bear). See *Indigo; Sophora tinctoria*. **I. angustifo′lia,** species of E. Indies, from which indigo is procured; root is tonic and antipyretic. **I. anil,** W. Indian species, important source of indigo; root is employed in calculus and syphilis; leaves are tonic and antipyretic, and externally emollient. **I. argente′a** or **articula′ta,** species of E. Indies and Asia; seeds are anthelmintic, root is used in gonorrhœa, and root and leaves have similar therapeutic action to I. anil. **I. aspalathifo′lia,** species of E. Indies, root of which is given in aphthous conditions of the mouth; other parts are used in cancer and elephantiasis. **I. enneaphyl′la,** species of E. Indies, infusion of which is diuretic; juice is given in scurvy, syphilis, etc. **I. gla′bra,** of E. Indies, resembles I. anil. **I. glau′ca,** I. argentea. **I. in′dica,** I. tinctoria. **I. oblongifo′lia,** of Arabia, is employed in colic. **I. paucifo′lia,** wild indigo, is employed in the E. Indies, the root being cathartic; stem is used for a gargle in mercurial sore mouth. **I. tincto′ria,** common indigo plant of E. Indies; leaves are alterative and employed in inflammation of the liver, as well as externally over the bladder to promote urination; the root is antilithic. **I. trifolia′ta,** leaves of this E. Indian tree are tonic, alterative, astringent, and demulcent.

**In′digogen.** $C_8H_6NO$. Substance derived from indigo-blue.

**Indigotin′.** $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$. Indigo-blue; the coloring-matter of indigo, a blue, uncrystallizable powder.

**Indigou′ria.** When indican in urine becomes decomposed, indigo is formed; hence the name.

**Indirect′.** Not direct, circuitous, mediate. **I. cell-divis′ion,** karyokinesis. **I. vis′ion,** vision which occurs at some other point on the retina than the yellow spot.

**Indisposi′tion** (*in*, neg., *dispono*, to put in order). The state of being unwell; slight functional disturbance scarcely deserving the name of disease.

**Indissol′uble.** Insoluble.

**In′dium.** Very soft white metal; not important medically.

**In′dol.** $C_8H_7N$. Crystalline substance to which has been ascribed the characteristic odor of fæces; one of the results of digestion in the small intestines. **I. reac′tion,** production of a rose color when indol is acted upon with sulphuric acid in presence of nitrites; employed in bacteriological investigations.

**In′dolent** (*in*, neg., *doleo*, to be in pain). Exhibiting little or no pain. Slow in growth.

**Indoles,** in′dol-ees. Natural disposition or character. **I. an′imi,** natural disposition or character of mind. **I. mor′bi,** nature or character of a disease.

**Indosyn′clonus** (*Ind*, India, *synklonos*, tremor). Beriberi.

**Indox′yl.** An oxidation product of indol in the animal body. **I. sulphu′ric acid,** indican.

**Induced′.** Caused by induction, as induced or faradic electricity.

**Induc′tion** (*induco*, to lead in). Bringing on or causing to occur, as labor. The production of magnetic or electrical properties in a body brought near another which already possesses these properties. **I. coil,** see *Coil*. **Electrodynam′ic i.**, production of electricity in a body through the influence of an electric current passing through another body. **Electromagnet′ic i.**, the production of a current of electricity through the influence of a magnet, or the production of magnetic properties through the influence of a current of electricity. **Electrostat′ic i.,** production of electricity in a body through the influence of another body charged with static electricity. **I. machine′,** a machine for the generation of electricity (usually static electricity) by induction. **Magnet′ic i.,** the production of magnetic properties in a body, as a bar of soft iron, through the influence of a magnet held near it. **Stat′ical i.,** electrostatic i. **Volta′ic i.,** electrodynamic i.

**Inductom′eter** (*induco,* to induce, *metron,* measure). Instrument for determining the degree of electrical induction.

**Inducto′rium.** Induction coil. See *Coil.*

**Indumen′tum** (*induo,* to put on). Covering or surrounding of a part or organ. **I. cor′dis,** pericardium. **I. ner′vi** or **nervo′rum,** neurilemma; perineurium. **I. ventriculo′rum,** lining membrane of the ventricles of the brain. **I. vit′reum,** enamel.

**In′durated** (*durus,* hard). Hardened; applied to lesions with induration. Affected with induration or hardening, as indurated chancre.

**Indura′tio.** Induration. **I. cu′tis,** scleroderma, sclerema cutis. **I. glandula′rum,** scirrhous cancer of glandular structures. **I. Hunte′ri,** Hunterian or indurated chancre. **I. intestino′rum,** scirrhus of the intestines. **I. malig′na,** scirrhus. **I. re′num,** induration of the kidneys. **I. te′læ cellulo′sæ neonato′rum,** sclerema neonatorum; see *Induration.* **I. testic′uli** or **tes′tis,** inflammation and induration of the testicle. **I. thyroide′a,** goitre. **I. ventric′uli scirrho′sa,** scirrhus of the stomach.

**Indura′tion.** Hardening. Hardness supervening occasionally in an inflamed part; a termination of inflammation, and owing to change in the nutrition of the part. **I. of are′olar** or **cel′lular tis′sue,** compact œdema of infants, sclerosis, skinbound or hidebound disease. Disease attacking infants a few days after birth. Induration of the areolar tissue of the adult is a result of inflammation of the corium, chorionitis. Two forms have been described: acute, or sclerema elevatum, and chronic, or sclerema atrophicum. **Atroph′ic pig′mentary i.,** alterations in pigment of the mucous membrane of the stomach, with atrophy of the glandular structure, induration being due to hyperplasia of the fibrous connective tissue. **Black i.,** interstitial pneumonia in which the lungs are black from presence of foreign coloring-matter, as soot. **Brown i.,** condition in which, after the congestive stage of pneumonia and valvular obstruction, pigment from the circulation is deposited in the structure of the lung. **Cyanot′ic i.,** condition in which, after prolonged venous congestion, a hardened mass is formed of transuded blood and serum. **Den′tinal i.,** see *Dentine.* **Fi′broid i.,** sclerosis. **Fi′brous i.,** interstitial pneumonia. **Gray i.,** interstitial pneumonia in which the lungs are gray from hyperplasia of fibrous tissue. **Mi′tral i.,** thickening and hardening of the mitral valve, as in some forms of endocarditis. **Pig′ment i.,** brown i. **Pri′mary** or **prim′itive i.,** chancre. **Red i.,** interstitial pneumonia in which the lungs are red from engorgement with blood. **Specif′ic i.,** syphilitic chancre.

**In′durative.** Relating to or associated with induration.

**Indu′sium** (shirt, small tunic). Membranous covering or coat. Amnion. **I. gris′eum,** a thin layer of gray matter over the corpus callosum.

**Ine′briant** (*inebrio,* to intoxicate). Intoxicating.

**Inebria′tion.** Drunkenness.

**Inebri′ety.** Drunkenness; habitual intoxication.

**Iner′tia** (*iners,* inactive). Sluggishness, inactivity. **I. of the womb** or **I. u′teri,** diminution and even total cessation of the contractions of the uterus during labor.

**Inesine′.** Alkaloid from hairs of seeds of Strophanthus hispidus.

**In extre′mis** (at the extremity). Dying; moribund.

**In′fancy** (*in,* neg., *fans,* speaking). Early childhood. See *Age.*

**In′fant.** Baby, very young child. In law, one who has not attained the age of legal capacity, generally fixed at twenty-one years.

**Infan′ticide** (*infans,* child, *cædo,* to kill). Child-murder. Murder of a child newly born, or on the point of being born, by actual commission, or omission of cares necessary to its preservation.

**In′fantile.** Relating to infancy or to an infant. **I. her′nia,** see *Hernia.* **I. hy′drocele,** see *Hydrocele.* **I. pal′sy,** i. paralysis. **I. paral′ysis,** poliomyelitis anterior acuta. **I. scur′vy,** see *Scurvy.* **I. spi′nal at′rophy,** atrophy occurring after poliomyelitis anterior.

**Infan′tilism.** Faulty development producing in an adult the characteristics of a child in appearance, disposition, sexual relations, etc.

**Infarct′** (*infarcio,* to stuff). Plug or obstruction in a blood-vessel resulting in a thick deposit in the neighboring tissues. **Anæ′mic i.,** an area of necrosis due to obstruction in a terminal vessel supplying that part. **Calca′reous i.,** a localized deposit of lime salts in the parenchyma of an organ. **Embol′ic i.,** anæmic infarct. **Hemorrhag′ic i.,** condition dependent on hyperæmia or congestion from capillary embolism; rupture and extravasation resulting from pressure of the blood within circumscribed spaces. **Mam′mary** or **milk i.,** knotty tumor of the mammæ, owing to the accumulation and arrest of milk in the galactophorous ducts. **Red i.,** hemorrhagic infarct. **U′ric-acid i.,** obstruction in the renal tubules of the newborn by a deposit of uric acid. **White i.,** anæmic infarct.

**Infarc′tion** (*infarcio,* to stuff). Obstruction of the intestines by undigested masses of food. Obstruction of other tissues or organs by embolism, extravasation, or infiltration. Infarct, or formation of the same.

**Infarc′tus.** See *Infarct* and *Infarction.* Obstruction. **I. hæmopto′icus Laennec′ii,** see *Hæmoptysis.* **I. lac′tei extremita′tum,** phlegmasia dolens. **I. mam′mæ lac′teus,** mammary infarct. **I. rena′lis,** uric-acid infarct.

**Infect′.** To convey the germs of disease from the sick to the well.

**Infec′tant** (*inficio,* to taint). That which can taint or infect.

**Infec′ted.** Tainted with the virus of disease.

**Infec′tion.** Material essential to and concerned in the propagation and spread of communicable diseases. Process by which the germs of disease are communicated to a healthy individual from one diseased. This may be by immediate contact (contagion); through the medium of objects which themselves have been in relation with the sick, or of healthy individuals passing from the vicinity of the sick to that of the well, or of insects carrying the specific microorganisms; by effluvia carried through the atmosphere; by water convection. **Mixed i.,** i. with the germs of more than one disease. **Pu′rulent i.,** pyæmia. **Pu′trid** or **Sep′tic i.,** septicæmia.

**Infec′tious.** Capable of being transmitted by infection.

**Infecund′.** Sterile.

**Infecun′dity** (*in,* neg., *fecundus,* fruitful). Sterility.

**In′ferent.** See *Afferent.*

**Infe′rior.** Lower.

**Infibula′tion** (*fibula,* clasp). An operation, formerly practised, consisting in passing a ring through the prepuce after having drawn it over the glans, to prevent coition. In women, to preserve their chastity, the ring was passed through the labia majora.

**In′filtrated.** Affected with infiltration.

**Infiltra′tion** (*filtro,* to filter). Passage or effusion of a fluid into the areolæ of any texture, and particularly of the connective tissue. The fluid effused is ordinarily the liquor sanguinis, sometimes blood or pus, fæces, or urine. When infiltration of a serous fluid is general, it constitutes anasarca; when local, œdema. **Ad′ipose i.,** fatty infiltration, see *Fatty.* **Albu′minoid, albu′minous,** or **am′yloid i.,** amyloid degeneration; see *Lardaceous.* **I. an-**

**æsthe′sia** (Schleich), production of local anæsthesia by thorough infiltration of the field of operation with an indifferent fluid, which need not itself be anæsthetic. (See cut under *Anæsthesia*.) **Black i.,** anthracosis. **Calca′reous i.,** see *Cretifaction*. **Cel′lular i.,** intrusion of round cells between and among the elements of a tissue. **Choles′terine i.,** see *Lardaceous*. **Col′loid i.,** colloid degeneration. **Drop′sical i.,** œdema. **Fat′ty i.,** see *Fatty*. **Fi′brinous i.,** effusion of plastic lymph into the structure of inflamed tissue. **Gelat′inous i.,** effusion of jelly-like matter into the spaces between miliary tubercles. **Glycogen′ic i.,** deposit of glycogen in the cells. **Gray i.,** gray hepatization. **My′eloid i.,** infiltration of bones with characteristic cells of medullary tumors. **Œdem′atous i.,** œdema. **Pig′mentary i.,** see *Pigmentation*. **Pu′rulent i.,** see *Purulent* and *Hepatization*. **Sa′line i.,** deposit of salts, usually lime salts, in the tissues. **Sanguin′eous i.,** extravasation of blood; ecchymosis. **Se′rous i.,** œdema. **Tuber′culous i.,** i. with tubercle. **U′rinary** or **u′rinous i.,** extravasation of urine. **Wax′y i.,** see *Lardaceous*.

**In′finite.** Boundless, immeasurable. **I. dis′tance,** the distance an object must be in order that the rays of light from it may enter the eye practically parallel; this is about twenty feet.

**Infin′itovist.** One who believes that all organized bodies are the result of the development of germs encased one within the other *ad infinitum*.

**Infirm′.** Not sound; weak; feeble.

**Infir′mary.** Hospital.

**Infir′mity.** Disease which has become habitual, owing either to its chronic character or its numerous relapses. An enfeebled condition of body or mind.

**Inflamed′** (*flamma*, flame). Phlogosed. Affected with inflammation.

**Inflam′mable.** Liable to catch fire. **I. air,** carbureted hydrogen.

**Inflamma′tio.** Inflammation; phlegmon.

**Inflamma′tion** (*flamma*, flame). Inflammation is not easily defined, except by its symptoms and pathological changes. Simple accumulation of blood in the capillaries is hyperæmia, not inflammation. The latter requires, in addition, altered nutrition of the blood-vessels and of surrounding tissues. These may be thus described in an abstract (Green):

The process of inflammation comprises changes in the blood-vessels and circulation, exudation of fluid and of blood corpuscles from the vessels, and changes in the inflamed tissues. All these changes go on together.

1. *Changes in the Blood-vessels and Circulation.* Experiments on animals show that, as a rule, the first effect of injury is to cause dilatation of the arteries, which gradually extends to the veins and capillaries; this steadily and slowly increases for several hours, associated at the commencement of the process with acceleration in the flow of blood for a short time, followed by a considerable retardation in the circulation, the vessels still remaining dilated. Pulsation is now evident in the smallest arteries, and the stream is slow enough to allow of the distinction of individual corpuscles in the capillaries and smaller veins—perhaps even in the arterioles. The acceleration or determination of blood is not constant, and often subsides without the occurrence of any of the characteristic phenomena of inflammation. In some cases contraction occurs, after which dilatation with slowed stream commences. This dilatation with diminished velocity comes on slowly, is constant and permanent so long as the cause acts, and must be regarded as the essential vascular change of the inflammation. Narrowing of the veins by layers of leucocytes, among which there are no red corpuscles, now increases the obstruction to the circulation, which becomes slower and slower. The red corpuscles, with some white, accumulate in the capillaries, which appear as if distended by a red injection-mass. After a time all onward movement ceases in the capillaries, and their contents sway to and fro with the pulse. This is the stage of oscillation, and it is succeeded by that of stasis, in which no movement of any kind occurs. Finally, thrombosis or coagulation may take place.

2. *Escape of Fluid and of Blood Corpuscles from the Vessels.* In most inflammations the escape of white corpuscles from the vessels is far in excess of that of the red; but in the most severe, in which stagnation is induced in a large number of capillaries, the usual state of affairs may be reversed. From such capillaries red corpuscles pass out almost alone, occupy the interstices of the tissues, and give the exudation a hemorrhagic character; whereas if the blood is in motion, most red corpuscles pass through the vessels of the inflamed area, while the stickier white adhere to the walls. Intensity of injury and vascularity (*i. e.*, number of capillaries) determine the proportion of red corpuscles in an exudation. They pass out chiefly from the capillaries, and several often escape in quick succession from one spot, giving rise to a red spot visible to the naked eye as a punctiform hemorrhage. No rupture of vessels occurs, as may be shown by injection. Both red and white corpuscles at first remain near the vessels whence they have escaped, but they are pushed away by other corpuscles, washed away by the escaping fluid, and the white corpuscles move away by their individual power of locomotion.

One of the earliest effects of the vascular changes in inflammation is increased exudation of fluid. The composition of inflammatory effusion is not constant. In the most acute inflammations it contains a large number of red corpuscles; in less severe, white corpuscles are greatly in excess of the red. The more severe the process the more nearly does the fluid approach blood plasma in its composition and tendencies, while in the less severe it is more like the serous fluid exuded in mechanical hyperæmia.

3. *Changes in the Inflamed Tissues.* The tissues of an inflamed part are softer than natural, watery or solid-looking, and in either case the component elements are blurred or altogether indistinguishable. Microscopically, the tissue-elements are at first separated by fluid and obscured by leucocytes and fibrin filaments; the tissue-cells, when not obscured by leucocytes, are either structureless masses from coagulation-necrosis or are undergoing fatty degeneration; the tissue-fibres are swollen, less distinct, and ultimately degenerate. Red corpuscles are found in greater or smaller numbers in even moderately severe inflammations.

*The Clinical Signs of Inflammation* are redness (*rubor*), heat (*calor*), swelling (*tumor*), pain (*dolor*), and impaired function (*functio læsa*). *Redness* and *heat* may be taken together, as depending upon the quantity of blood passing through the part in a unit of time, which, as a rule, is greater than normal, the excess being most marked in the early stage of the process, when the part is bright red and hot. *Swelling*, beyond the most trivial due to dilated vessels, arises from exudation of fluid and corpuscles. It varies in amount with the distensibility of the part, being most marked in such as the scrotum and eyelids, least so in bone. When due to fluid (*œdema*), the affected part "pits" unless it is very tensely stretched. Swelling may be absent in cases of slight inflammation, in which the lymphatics suffice to carry away the increased exudation. *Pain* is due to pressure of the effusion on nerve-endings, perhaps also to chemical irritation of them. It is greater the more sensitive and the more rigid the part and the more rapid the effusion into it, as is seen in acute suppuration in a digital tendon sheath. It is often throbbing from the increase of tension with each heart stroke. *Impaired function* is due to the fact that every tissue is injured by inflammation.

Inflammations of the areolar and serous membranes greatly agree, and those of the mucous membrane and skin; the former being more active, and constituting the phlegmonous variety; the latter, the erythematic or erysipelatous. Inflammation may end by resolution, suppuration, gangrene, adhesion, effusion, or induration.

Examination of the blood drawn in inflammation exhibits increase of the fibrinous element—the average proportion of which, in healthy blood, is about three in the thousand. In inflammation it at times rises as high as ten. In fevers unaccompanied with inflammation the proportion is natural or below the average, but whenever inflammation supervenes it immediately rises. The number of leucocytes in the blood is also increased, both relatively and absolutely, in inflammation; and, as a general rule, to which there are some apparent exceptions, the more pronounced and sthenic is the inflammation the greater is the increase in number of the white cells (leucocytosis); it is also greater when suppuration or purulent exudation occurs than when the effusion is serous.

External inflammation is easily detected by the characters already mentioned—internal, by disturbance of function and pain upon pressure; but the last sign is often not available. The *cause* of inflammation is to be found in noxious influences originating within the organism or acting upon it from without. The latter are of mechanical, chemical, electrical, or thermal character, or, and most frequently, they are of the nature of infections.

Inflammation is not always active. There is a form, inflammatio debilis, occurring in low conditions of the system and in broken-down constitutions, which requires stimulant rather than sedative treatment.

**Inflamma′tion, adhe′sive.** Variety of inflammation in which union of cut surfaces takes place by exudation of plastic matter. **Adynam′ic i.,** asthenic i. **Aplas′tic i.,** i. in which there is exudation of lymph not capable of forming tissue. **Artic′ular i.,** arthritis. **Asthen′ic i.,** i., generally chronic, attacking parts of the body that are in an unhealthy or weakened condition. **I. of blad′der,** cystitis. **I. of brain,** see *Encephalitis* and *Phrenitis*. **I. of cæcum,** typhlitis. **Ca′seous i.,** i. in which, from loss of watery constituents, the exudation becomes yellowish and cheesy. **Catar′rhal i.,** catarrh. **Chees′y i.,** caseous i. **I. of co′lon,** colitis. **Conges′tive i.,** inflammation resulting from intense hyperæmia. **I. by contigu′ity,** i. extending to parts in the vicinity. **I. by continu′ity,** i. extending through continuous tissue or tissues. **Croup′ous i.,** i. accompanied with croupous or diphtheritic exudation. **Cryptogen′ic i.,** i. of an internal part in which no recognizable change has occurred at the point where the pathogenic microorganism entered the body. **Diffu′sive i.,** see *Inflammation*. **Diphtherit′ic i.,** inflammation accompanied with diphtheritic inflammation; diphtheritis. **Dry i.,** i. without exudation. **I. of the ear,** otitis. **Ectog′enous i.,** i. arising at a point in the skin or mucous membrane where the pathogenic microorganisms lodge and become active. **Embol′ic i.,** inflammation resulting from existence of septic embolus in a blood-vessel. **Erethit′ic i.,** inflammation with increased irritability of surface. **Excre′tory i.,** i. in which the pathogenic microorganism acts mainly upon the excretory organs and is eliminated by them. **I. of the eye,** ophthalmia. **Exu′dative i.,** i. with exudation of serum, mucus, fibrin, or pus. **Fi′brinous i.,** i. with increased exudation of fibrin. **Gen′eral i.,** synocha. **Hæmatog′enous i.,** metastatic i. in which the blood-vessels are the channels of dissemination. **Health′y i.,** inflammation leading to healthy union of parts. **I. of the heart,** carditis, myocarditis, pericarditis, endocarditis. **Hyperplas′tic i.,** inflammation attended with increased formation of connective tissue. **Hypostat′ic i.,** inflammation due to passive hyperæmia of a part or organ, as in hypostatic pneumonia, bedsores, etc. **Inter′nal i.,** inflammation deeply seated in the body. **Intersti′tial i.,** i. of connective tissue of any part or organ. **I. of intes′tines,** enteritis. **I. of i′ris,** iritis. **I. of kid′ney,** nephritis. **I. of lar′ynx,** laryngitis. **I. of liv′er,** hepatitis. **I. of lungs,** pneumonitis. **Lymphog′enous i.,** metastatic i. in which the lymphatic vessels are the channels of dissemination. **Mem′branous i.,** croupous or diphtheritic i. **Metastat′ic i.,** inflammation of a part conveyed from another inflamed part, perhaps at a distance, through the circulation. **I. of mouth,** stomatitis; aphthæ. **I. of mus′cles,** myositis. **Necrot′ic i.,** intense inflammation leading to necrosis or death of the part affected. **I. of nerves,** neuritis. **Neuroparalyt′ic** or **neuropath′ic i.,** inflammation resulting from weakened or lost nervous supply to a part. **I. of o′vary,** ovaritis. **Parenchym′atous i.,** i. of the parenchyma of an organ. **I. of parot′id,** parotiditis or parotitis. **Pellic′ular i.,** diphtheritic i. **I. of pericar′dium,** pericarditis. **I. of peritone′um,** peritonitis. **Phageden′ic i.,** phagedæna. **Phleg′monous i.,** cellulitis. **Plas′tic i.,** i. with production of fibrinous or plastic material and excess of colorless corpuscles. **I. of pleu′ra,** pleuritis. **Produc′tive** or **prolif′erous i.,** i. with new formations, hypertrophied outgrowths, etc. **Pseudomem′branous i.,** croupous i.; i. with formation of false membrane. **Pu′rulent i.,** i. leading to abscess. **Pu′trid i.,** i. attended with or followed by putrid discharge. **Re′flex i.,** i. in any organ, the result of wound or injury of another or distant organ. **Sep′tic i.,** i. from absorption or introduction of septic microorganisms. **Se′rous i.,** i. of serous membranes. **Specif′ic i.,** i. from specific cause. **Spon′goid i.,** medullary sarcoma; hæmatodes fungus; see *Encephaloid*. **Sthen′ic i.,** i. fully developed as to intensity of symptoms in strong and healthy individuals. **I. of stom′ach,** gastritis. **Stru′mous i.,** scrofulous i. **Sympathet′ic i.,** reflex i. **I. of tes′ticle,** orchitis; epididymitis. **I. of tongue,** glossitis. **I. of ton′sil,** tonsillitis; amygdalitis. **Tor′pid i.,** passive i. **Tox′ic i.,** i. from poisoning, local or systemic. **Traumat′ic i.,** i. resulting from wound or injury. **I. of u′terus,** metritis. **Vas′cular i.,** i. involving coats of vessels of any part or organ. **I. of vein,** phlebitis. **I. of womb,** metritis.

**Inflam′matory.** Phlogistic. Belonging to inflammation, as inflammatory fever, etc. Blood is said to be inflammatory when cupped or buffed. See *Corium phlogisticum*. **I. blush,** erythema.

**Inflatine′.** Alkaloid from seeds of Lobelia inflata.

**Infla′tion.** Distending or distention with gas or air; insufflation. **Tympanit′ic i.,** tympanites.

**Inflec′tion** or **Inflex′ion.** Bending or curving inward.

**Influen′za** (Italian for *influence*). Epidemic catarrh; grip or grippe. Severe form of catarrh, usually with marked constitutional symptoms, as great prostration, chills, excessive secretion from nose, larynx, and bronchial tubes, cough, headache, fever, cardiac oppression, etc. The disease is due to infection by a minute organism, the Pfeiffer bacillus or B. influenzæ. It usually occurs epidemically, and generally affects a large number of persons in a community. Its duration is from a few days to a week or more. It occurs under three main forms, the *cerebral*, *gastroenteric*, and *pulmonary*, named from the systems most severely attacked. The treatment consists of confinement to the house, especially in inclement weather, a light diet, laxatives, and the exhibition of drugs according to the indications furnished by the individual and his symptoms.

**Influen′zal.** Relating to influenza; grippal.

**Influen′zoid** (*eidos*, resemblance). Resembling influenza.

**In′flux.** Inward flow.

**Inform′itas** (*in*, neg., *forma*, form). Deformation or deformity.

**Infra-.** As a prefix, beneath.

**In′fra-acromiohumera′lis.** Deltoid muscle.

**In′fra-arytæ′no-aryglottidæ′us.** Epiglottideus inferior.

**Infra-atloidæ′us.** Subatloidæus; second cervical nerve.

**In′fra-ax′illary.** Below or beneath the axilla.

**Infra-axoidæ′us.** Subaxoidæus; third cervical nerve.

**Infrabran′chial.** Below the gills.

**Infraclavic′ular.** Situated beneath the clavicle, as the infraclavicular fossa.

**Infracom′missure.** Inferior commissure.

**Infraconstric′tor.** Inferior constrictor of pharynx.

**Infracor′tical.** Beneath the cortex, as of the brain or kidney.

**Infracos′tal.** Relating to inferior surface of the costa or rib. **I. mus′cle,** muscular tissue and fascia extending from the inferior surface of one rib to the inferior surface of a rib below.

**Infrac′tion.** Green-stick fracture.

**Infradiaphragmat′ic.** Situated under the diaphragm.

**Infragen′ual** (*infra,* beneath, *genu,* knee). Subpatellar.

**Infraglen′oid.** Situated below the glenoid cavity.

**Infraglot′tic.** Situated below the glottis.

**Infrahy′oid.** Situated below the hyoid bone.

**In′fra-in′guinal.** Situated below the groin.

**Inframam′mary.** Situated beneath the mamma.

**Inframandib′ular.** Beneath the mandible or maxillary bone.

**Inframar′ginal.** Beneath the free edge or margin of the fissure of Sylvius, as the *inframarginal gyrus.*

**Inframax′illary.** Submaxillary; relating to the lower jaw.

**Inframaxillosternodym′ia.** See *Cephalosomatodymia.*

**Infraobli′quus.** Inferior oblique muscle.

**Infraoccip′ital.** Below the occiput.

**Infraor′bital** or **Infraor′bitar.** Suborbital; below the orbit.

**Infrapu′bian.** Situated beneath the pubis. See *Subpubic.* **I. lig′ament,** triangular ligament.

**Infrarec′tus.** Rectus inferior oculi muscle.

**Infrascap′ular.** Beneath the scapula.

**Infrascapula′ris.** Subscapularis muscle.

**Infraspi′nal.** Infraspinous.

**Infraspina′lis.** Infraspinatus.

**Infraspina′tus.** Situated beneath the spine of the scapula. **Infraspina′ta fos′sa,** large excavation on the posterior surface of the scapula, beneath its spine, filled by the **Infraspina′tus mus′cle,** broad, flat, and triangular, attached by its base to the three inner quarters of the fossa, and inserted, by a long tendon, into the middle part of the great tuberosity of the os humeri. It turns the arm outward, and, when the arm is elevated, carries it backward. **I. accesso′rius, mi′nor,** or **secun′dus,** superior part of infraspinatus muscle arising from spine of scapula.

**Infraspi′nous.** Below the spine of the scapula.

**Infraster′nal.** Below the sternum. **I. depres′sion,** the depression of the ensiform appendix.

**Infratem′poral.** Below the temple.

**Infrathorac′ic.** Below the thorax.

**Infraton′sillar.** Below the tonsil.

**Infratrochanter′ic.** Below the trochanter.

**Infratroch′lear.** Below the trochlea.

**Infric′tion** (*frico,* to rub). Inunction.

**Infrigida′tion.** Refrigeration.

**Infring′ens** (*frango,* to break). Corrigent.

**Infundib′ula.** Plural of infundibulum. **I. of the lung,** terminal branches and lateral twigs given off from the respiratory cavities in which the smaller bronchial tubes terminate.

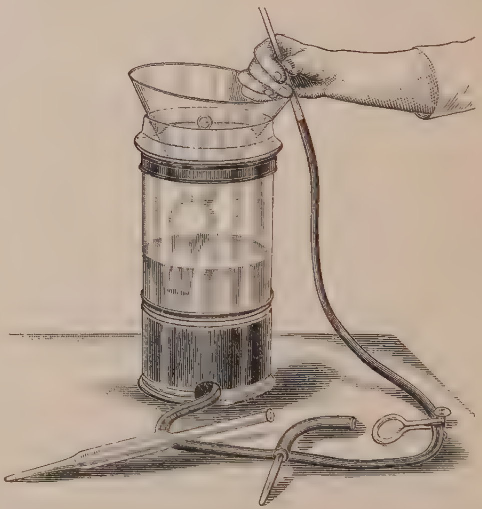
**Infundib′ular** or **Infundib′uliform.** Shaped like a funnel. **I. fas′cia,** funnel-shaped layer of membrane investing the spermatic cord. **I. proc′ess,** funnel-shaped layer of membrane investing the spermatic cord.

**Infundibulo-ova′rian.** Relating to ovary and Fallopian tube.

**Infundibulopel′vic.** Relating to pelvis and Fallopian tube, or pelvis and calices of the kidney.

**Infundib′ulum** (*fundo,* to pour in). Funnel. Name given to many parts resembling a funnel. **I. of the brain,** depression in the inferior wall of the middle ventricle, above the pituitary gland; anciently regarded as a canal by which fluid collected in the ventricles of the brain was evacuated and poured into the nasal fossæ. Funnel-shaped process forming prolongation of tuber cinereum and terminating in the pituitary body. **I. cer′ebri,** i. of the brain. **I. of the coch′lea,** this, with the modiolus, forms the nucleus around which the gyri of the cochlea pass; imperfect funnel, the apex of which is common with that of the modiolus, and the base is covered with the apex of the cochlea, termed cupola. **I. cor′dis,** conus arteriosus. **I. of the ear,** i. of the cochlea. **I. of eth′moid bone,** one of the anterior cells of that bone, broad and expanded above and narrow below; opening above into the frontal sinus; below into the anterior part of the middle meatus of the nasal fossæ. **I. of Fallo′pian tube,** see *Tube, Fallopian.* **I. of fron′tal si′nus,** i. of ethmoid bone. **I. of the heart,** conus arteriosus. **I. of the kid′ney,** see *Calix.* **I. lacryma′le,** lacrymal sac. **I. of the lungs,** see *Infundibula.* **I. of na′sal fos′sæ,** i. of ethmoid bone. **I. ova′ricum,** i. of Fallopian tube; see *Tube, Fallopian.* **I. tuba′rum Fallo′pii,** see *Tube, Fallopian.* **I. ventric′uli,** œsophagus. **I. ventric′uli ter′tii cer′ebri,** i. of the brain.

**Infu′sion** (*infundo, infusum,* to pour in). Pharmaceutical operation consisting in pouring a hot or cold fluid (the latter distinguished as *cold* infusion) upon a substance whose medical virtues it is desired to extract. Infusion (infusum) is also the official name for the product of this operation. In surgery, infusion is the act of introducing into the veins solutions of various substances, but especially a decinormal salt solution. For the official and other more important infusions, see *Infusum.*



Apparatus used for intravenous injection of saline solution. An ordinary glass irrigator has placed in it a glass funnel, the stem of which is dilated for the holding of some absorbent cotton. The sterile saline solution is formed in the funnel, and all foreign bodies filtered out by the cotton as the fluid runs into the glass container, which is graduated in half litres or pints. The pipette and vein cannula are also shown.

**Infusodecoc′tum.** Combination of an infusion and a decoction of the same substance.

**Infu′sor.** Instrument formerly used for injecting medicinal substances into the veins; it was of the shape of a funnel, the elongated apex of which was stopped by a metallic rod, which could be withdrawn when the apex was introduced into a vein.

**Infuso′ria** (said to be so called because noticed in infusions when left exposed to the air). Microscopic protozoa found in various fluids, and multiplying by gemmation. Some are pathogenic for man and other animals.

**Infu'sum.** Infusion. **I. aca'ciæ cat'echu,** i. catechu compositum. **I. alsto'niæ** (Ph. Br.), from A. scholaris and A. constricta, dita bark; used in dysentery and as a tonic; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **I. ama'rum vino'sum,** vinum gentianæ compositum. **I. andragraph'idis** (Ph. Br.), from A. paniculata, creyat, kariyat, or kreat; tonic; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **I. angustu'ræ,** I. cuspariæ. **I. anthem'idis,** infusion of chamomile; dose, ℥j–iss (32.0–48.0). **I. armora'ciæ, I. a. compos'itum,** compound infusion of horseradish; dose, ℥j–iij (32.0–96.0). **I. auran'tii** (Ph. Br.), infusion of orange-peel; dose, ℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). **I. a. compos'itum** (Ph. Br.), compound infusion of orange-peel, lemon-peel, and cloves; dose, ℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). **I. azadirach'tæ in'dicæ,** from Melia azadirachta, nrem or margosa bark; antiperiodic and tonic; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **I. bra'sii,** wort, infusion of malt, formerly used in scurvy. **I. bu'chu** (Ph. Br.), infusion of buchu or diosma; dose, ℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). **I. by'nes,** wort. **I. calum'bæ** (Ph. Br.), infusion of calumba or columba; dose, ℥iss–iij (48.0–96.0). **I. cap'sici,** infusion of capsicum or Cayenne pepper; dose, ℥iss (48.0). **I. caryophyl'li** (Ph. Br.), infusion of cloves; ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **I. cascaril'læ** (Ph. Br.), infusion of cascarilla; dose, ℥iss–ij (48.0–64.0). **I. cat'echu compos'itum, I. cat'echu,** or **I. aca'ciæ cat'echu,** compound infusion of catechu, catechu and cinnamon; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **I. chira'tæ** (Ph. Br.) or **I. chiret'tæ,** infusion of chiretta; tonic; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **I. cincho'næ** (Ph. U. S.), **I. c. ac'idum** (Ph. Br.), infusion of cinchona, infusion of bark; dose, ℥ss–ij (16.0–64.0). **I. cosci'nii** (Ph. Br.), from Coscinium fenestratum; tonic, like calumba; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **I. cuspa'riæ** (Ph. Br.), infusion of cusparia or angustura; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **I. digita'lis** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), infusion of foxglove, infusion of digitalis; digitalis, cinnamon, alcohol, and water; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). **I. dios'mæ,** infusion of buchu. **I. dulcama'ræ,** infusion of dulcamara (dulcamara, aq. destill. bullient.); dose, f℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). **I. er'gotæ** (Ph. Br.), infusion of ergot; dose, as a parturifacient, ℥ij (64.0). **I. gentia'næ composit'um** (Ph. Br), compound infusion of gentian; bitter orange-peel, lemon-peel, and gentian root; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **I. hu'muli,** i. lupuli, infusion of hops; dose, ℥iss–iij (48.0–96.0). **I. krame'riæ** (Ph. Br.), infusion of krameria or rhatany; dose, ℥iss (48.0). **I. li'ni** (Ph. Br.), **I. l. compos'itum,** or **I. l. usitatis'simi,** compound infusion of linseed, flaxseed tea; linseed and licorice; dose, a teacupful, *ad libitum.* **I. lu'puli** (Ph. Br.), i. humuli. **I. mal'ti,** wort. **I. pru'ni virginia'næ** (Ph. U. S.), infusion of wild cherry or wild-cherry bark; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **I. quas'siæ** (Ph. Br.), infusion of quassia; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **I. rhe'i** (Ph. Br.), infusion of rhubarb; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **I. ro'sæ ac'idum** (Ph. Br.), acid infusion of roses, rose leaves, and dilute sulphuric acid; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **I. r. compos'itum** or **I. r. Gal'licæ,** compound infusion of rose; rose leaves, dilute sulphuric acid, and sugar; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **I. sal'viæ,** infusion of sage, sage tea; dose, a teacupful, *ad libitum.* **I. sarsaparil'læ,** infusion of sarsaparilla; dose, ʒij (8.0). **I. sassaf'ratis** or **I. s. medul'læ,** infusion of sassafras pith, mucilage of sassafras pith; dose, a teacupful, *ad libitum.* **I. scopa'rii** (Ph. Br.), infusion of broom, from Cytisus scoparius; a cardiac tonic; dose, ℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). **I. sen'egæ** (Ph. Br.), infusion of senega; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **I. sen'næ** (Ph. Br.), infusion of senna; made with ginger and senna; dose, ℥ss–ij (16.0–64.0). **I. s. compos'itum** (Ph. U. S.), compound infusion of senna; a form of senna tea, black draught, haustus niger, employed for its purgative action (senna, manna, sulphate of magnesium, fennel, boiling water); dose, ℥ij–viij (64.0–256.0). **I. serpenta'riæ** (Ph. Br.), infusion of Virginia snakeroot, serpentaria, or serpentary; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **I. tarax'aci,** infusion of dandelion or taraxacum; dose, ℥iss (48.0), as a diuretic, etc. **I. tinospo'ræ,** from Tinospora cordifolia, gulancha; tonic; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **I. todal'iæ,** from Todalia aculeata; an aromatic tonic; dose, ℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). **I. ul'mi,** infusion of ulmus or slippery elm, slippery elm tea, mucilage of slippery elm bark (an ounce of slippery elm bark in a pint of boiling water); to be taken *ad libitum.* **I. u'væ ur'si** (Ph. Br.), infusion of uva ursi or bearberry; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **I. zingib'eris,** infusion of ginger, ginger tea; dose, ℥iss–ij (48.0–64.0).

**In'ga.** Genus of plants, ord. *Leguminosæ,* of S. America, possessed of astringent properties. Inga bark is used in S. America as a tonic astringent in diarrhœa, gonorrhœa, etc.

**Ingen'ium.** Characteristics of child at birth, as natural mental qualities. **I. mor'bi,** nature of disease.

**Inges'ta** (*ingero,* to carry in). Substances introduced by the stomach as food, condiments, drinks, etc.

**Inges'tion.** Introduction of anything as food by the mouth. Appropriation of foreign matter by cells, as by the amœbæ, white corpuscles, etc.

**Ingluvia'tion.** Taking and retaining food in a cavity, as the crop, to be afterward digested.

**Inglu'vies.** Crop, or craw, or gorge of birds. First stomach or pouch of ruminant animals.

**Ingluvin'.** Preparation from the gizzard of a fowl, employed in vomiting, especially in vomiting of pregnancy, instead of pepsin.

**Ingras'sias** (after Ingrassias, Spanish physician), **apoph'yses, pro'cesses,** or **wings of.** Lesser alæ of the sphenoid bone.

**Ingraves'cence.** Stage of the disease in which the symptoms are becoming more severe.

**Ingraves'cent** (*gravesco,* to grow heavy). That which increases, as ingravescent apoplexy.

**Ingravida'tion** (*gravidus,* pregnant). Impregnation; fecundation; pregnancy.

**Ingre'dient** (*ingredior,* to enter in). One of the component parts, as of a prescription.

**Ingres'sus.** Entrance, as into a cavity. **I. supe'rior,** cardia.

**In'growing** or **In'grown nail.** Onyxis.

**In'growth.** Growth having its direction inward.

**In'guen.** Groin; oblique fold or depression separating the abdomen from the thigh; properly speaking, a line extending from the anterior and superior spinous process of the ilium to the middle part of the horizontal ramus of the pubis. Also bubo.

**In'guinal.** Belonging or relating to the groin; epithet given to various parts in the region of the groin. **I. ar'tery,** portion of the femoral artery situated immediately beneath the crural arch in the inguinal region. **I. canal',** canal about two inches in length, proceeding obliquely downward, inward, and forward at the lower part of the abdomen, through which passes the spermatic cord in men and the round ligament of the uterus in women. This canal is formed inferiorly and anteriorly by the aponeurosis of the greater oblique muscle; posteriorly by the fascia transversalis, which is joined to the preceding aponeurosis, and forms with it a deep channel into which are received the lesser oblique and transversalis muscles. The inguinal canal has two apertures: one, the lower and inner, called the inguinal or abdominal ring, bounded by two strong, tendinous pillars which fix it—the innermost to the symphysis, the outermost to the spine of the pubis. The upper and outer aperture, annulus abdominalis interior, apertura interior canalis inguinalis, is formed by the fascia transversalis. From the edge of this aperture arises a membranous funnel—a prolongation of the fascia transversalis—receiving the spermatic vessels, forming their proper sheath, and accompanying them as far as the testicle. On its inside lies the epigastric artery; above it is the lower edge of the transversalis muscle, and below it is bounded by the channel of the greater oblique. By following the oblique direction of this canal, and passing, consequently, on the outside of the epigastric artery, the viscera are displaced, so as to constitute internal inguinal hernia. **I. fos′sæ**, see *Urachal fossæ*. **I. glands**, lymphatic glands or ganglions of the groin; there are two sets, one superficial, the other deep-seated. The former are larger, and on the average there are eight or ten, which are placed irregularly about Poupart's ligament. The latter, or deep-seated, are situated behind the others, around the femoral artery and vein. **I. her′nia**, see *Bubonocele* and *Hernia*. **I. re′gion**, region of the groin. **I. ring**, abdominal ring; inferior aperture of the inguinal canal.

**In′guino-abdom′inal.** Relating to the groin and abdomen.

**Inguinocru′ral.** Relating to the groin and thigh.

**Inguinocuta′neous.** Relating to skin of the groin. Middle ramus of the anterior branch of the first lumbar nerve, because it sends numerous filaments to the groin, scrotum, and the skin of the superior part of the thigh.

**Inguinodyn′ia.** Pain in the groin.

**Inguinola′bial.** Relating to the groins and the labia.

**In′guinopreperitone′al her′nia.** Hernia with a peritoneal and an inguinal sac.

**Inguinoscro′tal.** Relating to the groins and the scrotum.

**Ingula′tion** (*gula*, throat). Introduction of anything into the throat.

**Ingurgita′tion.** Deglutition.

**Inhæ′rens.** Inherent.

**Inhala′tion** (*inhalo*, to breathe in). Act of drawing air or vapor, or remedial agent or anæsthetic in form of vapor, into the lungs. Absorption by the lungs. **I. diseas′es**, diseases due to inhaling dust or minute particles. **I. pneumo′nia**, *Schluck-Pneumonie*, deglutition-pneumonia, pneumonia supposed to be caused by the inhalation of matters vomited by a person under the influence of an anæsthetic.

**Inhale′.** To breathe in, to inspire.

**Inha′ler.** Apparatus for inhalation of the vapor of hot water, ether, chloroform, etc., in affections of the air-passages. Also a sieve-like apparatus held before the mouth and nose in order to prevent the breathing in of dust or to moderate the cold, damp air before it enters the air-passages.

**Inhe′rent** (*in* + *hæreo*, to stick). Adhering or joined to anything. Innate; existing naturally in anything. **I. cau′tery**, actual cautery, left in contact with a part until the latter is reduced to the state of a deep eschar.

**Inher′itance.** Qualities or possessions transmitted by heredity.

**Inher′ited** (*hæres*, an heir). Acquired by heredity, as disease. See *Heredity*.

**Inhib′it.** To restrain or suppress.

**Inhibi′tion** (*inhibeo*, to restrain). Action directed to restraint and prohibition, as of nervous influence acting upon the vascular system, etc. This may occur from a superior nerve-centre acting on an inferior one, or from influence carried to a particular region by an afferent nerve. See *Inhibitory*. **Vaso-mo′tor i.**, action causing dilatation of blood-vessels by diminishing their tonicity.

**Inhib′itory** (*inhibeo*, to restrain). Term applied to nerves which when methodically excited repress the action of muscles to which they are distributed. Disorders of the inhibitory nerves—cardiac, respiratory, intestinal, and reflex—have been termed inhibitory or restraint neuroses. The cardiac fibres of the vagus nerve are inhibitory in their action, the result of their stimulation being a diminution of the power and frequency of the action of the heart and dilatation of the vessels.

**Inhib′itrope.** One in whom a function is temporarily checked by stimuli.

**Inhuma′tion** (*inhumo*, to put in the ground). Sepulture of the dead in the earth. Digestion of substances in earth. Application of hot sand to the body.

**In′iac, In′ial, In′ian.** Relating to the inion.

**In′iad.** Toward the inion.

**In′ial.** Relating to the inion; term applied to an aspect toward the plane of the ridge of the occiput.

**Inienceph′alus** (*inion*+*encephalon*). Monster having the encephalon in great part in the cranium, and in part out of, behind, and a little beneath the cranium, which is open on its occipital portion. There may also be fissure of the vertebræ of the cervical and thoracic regions.

**Iniod′ymus** (*inion*+*dyo*, to sink in). Monster with one body and two heads joined at the back part. See *Diprosopus*.

**Iniofa′cial.** Relating to the inion and face.

**Inioglabel′lar.** Relating to inion and glabella.

**Iniome′sial.** Relating to inion and meson.

**In′ion.** Occiput or its ridge. Back part of the neck and the muscles of the occiput. Commencement of the spinal marrow. External occipital protuberance, which is taken as a guiding-point in craniometry.

**In′iops** or **In′iope** (*inion*+*ops*, the eye). Monster double above the umbilicus, having two ears very near each other, or only one median ear, and above it, at a greater or less distance, a median orbit and eye, more or less imperfect. The rudimental face appears to be directly opposite the principal face.

**Ini′tial** (*initium*, beginning). Relating to the beginning.

**Ini′tis** (*is*, a fibre). Inflammation of fibrous or muscular tissue. Muscular rheumatism.

**Init′ium.** Beginning.

**Injacula′tion** (*in*+*jaculor*, to shoot). Acute pain in the stomach, with rigidity and immobility of the body. Projection of sperm into the vagina.

**Inject′.** To put into the body by means of a syringe.

**Inject′ed** (*injicio*, to throw into). Thrown into the body by means of a syringe. Also a term used to denote redness of the face and other parts caused by the accumulation of blood in the capillaries. A cadaver is said to be injected when its vessels have been filled by the anatomist with a solidifying and often colored fluid.

**Injec′tio.** Injection. A term employed in the Ph. Br. to denote a solution for hypodermic injection; the following are official: *I. apomorphi′næ hypoder′mica* (apomorphine hydrochloride 1, diluted hydrochloric acid 1, distilled water to 100); dose, ♏v–x (0.32–0.65). *I. cocai′næ hypoder′mica* (cocaine hydrochloride 100, salicylic acid 1½, distilled water 1000); dose, ♏ij–v (0.13–0.32). *I. ergo′tæ hypoder′mica* (extract of ergot 10, phenol 0.3, distilled water 30); dose, ♏iij–x (0.2–0.65). *I. morphi′næ hypoder′mica* (morphine tartrate 5, distilled water 100); dose, ♏ij–v (0.13–0.32).

**Injec′tion.** The act of introducing, by means of a syringe or other instrument, a liquid into a cavity of the body or beneath the external integument. The liquid injected is also called an injection. Anatomists use injections (*anatomical injections*) for filling the blood-vessels so that they may be rendered more apparent and dissection be facilitated; when only the larger vessels are to be filled the process is called a *coarse injection*. **Hypodermat′ic** or **hypoder′mic i.**, the introduction of a medicinal solution, by means of a syringe with needle point, into the subcutaneous areolar tissue. **Intes′tinal** or **rec′tal i.**, enema, clyster. **Intravas′cular i.**, an i. directly into a blood-vessel; this is usually made into a vein and is then called **Intrave′nous i. Nu′trient i.**, rectal injection of nutritive fluids. **Parenchy′matous i.**, an i. made directly into the substance of a solid viscus. **Subcuta′neous i.**, hypodermic i.

**Injec′tor.** Instrument or apparatus for making injections.

**In′jury.** Trauma; wound.

**Ink′berry.** Prinos glaber.

**In-knee.** Knock-knee, genu valgum.

**In′lay.** A shaped piece of metal or porcelain formed to be inserted in the cavity of a tooth.

**In′let.** Entrance; opening of a canal or cavity. **I. of pel′vis,** superior strait of pelvis, through which the fœtus passes into the pelvic canal.

**In′man's disease.** Myalgia.

**Innata′tion** (*nato,* to swim). Looseness of an exfoliated piece of bone or a carious tooth.

**Innate′** (*nascor,* to be born). Inborn, congenital, indigenous, adnate. **I. diseas′es,** diseases with which the infant is born; they are not always hereditary.

**Innerva′tion** (*nervus,* nerve). The nervous influence necessary for the maintenance of life and the various functions.

**In′nocent.** Harmless, benign, innoxious.

**Innoda′tion** (*nodus,* knot). Knotting together, as of the bowels.

**Innomina′ta.** Fem. of innominatus. See *Innominate artery* and *I. vein.*

**Innomina′tal.** Relating to the innominate artery or bone.

**Innom′inate** (*innominatus,* unnamed). Having no name; a term applied to several anatomical structures. **I. an′eurysm,** aneurysm of the i. artery. **I. ar′tery,** brachiocephalic; the trunk common to the right primitive carotid and the subclavian, arising from the anterior part of the arch of the aorta, ascending obliquely to the right along the trachea, and, after a course of about an inch in length, dividing into two trunks, which go off at right angles; the external one, the right subclavian proper; the other, the superior or primitive carotid of the same side. **I. bone,** ache-bone; aitch-bone; large, flat bone forming the anterior and lateral parietes of the pelvis. In the first periods of life it is composed of three portions—the ilium, ischium, and pubis. **I. car′tilage,** cricoid. **I. cav′ity,** a cavity of the outer ear between the helix and anthelix. **I. fora′men,** foramen near the middle of the anterior surface of the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, for the passage of the Vidian nerve. **I. fos′sa,** navicular fossa. **I. line,** ilio-pectineal line. **I. nerve,** fifth nerve. **I. os′sicles,** lesser i. bones, cuneiform bones of the tarsus. **I. tu′nic of the eye,** sclerotic. **I. veins,** two or three veins arising on the anterior surface and right margin of the heart and opening into the auricle. Also the brachiocephalic veins, which correspond to the arteria innominata, being formed by the union of the internal jugular vein and the subclavian properly so called, corresponding to the common carotid and subclavian arteries.

**Innomina′tum.** Neut. of innominatus. See *Innominate bone* and *I. foramen.*

**Innomina′tus.** Anonymous. See *Innominate.*

**Innox′ious.** Not injurious.

**Innutri′tion.** Defective nutrition.

**Ino-** (*is,* fibre). In composition, fibre.

**I′noblast** (*is,* fibre, *blastos,* germ). Connective-tissue corpuscle; cell from which connective tissue is produced.

**Inocar′pus edu′lis.** South Sea chestnut; Fiji or Otaheite chestnut; the bark of this tree of the Indian Archipelago is astringent.

**Inochondri′tis** (*is,* fibre, *chondros,* cartilage). Combined inflammation of tendon and cartilage.

**Inoc′ulable** (*inoculo,* to ingraft). Capable of inoculation or of being communicated by inoculation.

**Inocula′tion.** Operation by which a disease may be artificially communicated by introducing its virus into the economy by puncture or scratch made in the skin, by subcutaneous injection, introduction into the peritoneal cavity, etc. **Jenne′rian i.,** vaccination.

**Inoc′ulator.** One who practises inoculation; instrument for performing inoculation.

**Inocys′tis** (*is,* fibre, *kystis,* bag). Fibrous cyst.

**Inodes′ma** (*is,* fibre, *desma,* band). Fibrous band.

**Inod′ular** (*inodes,* fibrous). Fibrous. **I. tis′sue,** fibrous tissue; cicatricial tissue.

**Inœ′a.** Substance obtained by pressure from the seeds of Strophanthus hispidus, possessing an action similar to that of digitalin.

**Inoëpithelio′ma.** Epithelioma associated with fibrous tissue. Epithelioma and fibroma combined.

**In′ogen.** Substance in muscular tissue thought to become decomposed during contraction, but to be the cause of energetic muscular action.

**Inogen′esis** (*is,* fibre, *genesis,* generation). Formation of fibres.

**Inohylo′ma** (*is,* fibre, *hyle,* matter). Fibrous tumor.

**Inohymeni′tis** (*is,* fibre, *hymen,* membrane). Inflammation of the fibrous tissue.

**Inoleiomyo′ma.** Myoma with non-striated muscular fibres.

**In′olith** (*is,* fibre, *lithos,* stone). Fibrinous calculus or concretion.

**Ino′ma** (*is,* fibre). Scirrhus; fibrous tumor.

**Inop′erable.** That cannot or should not be operated upon, as a cancer in an advanced stage involving the lymphatics.

**Inopex′ia** (*is,* fibre, *pexis,* coagulation). Increased coagulability of the fibrinogenous substance, especially in parturient women.

**Inophlogo′sis.** Inflammation of fibrous tissue.

**Inopol′ypus.** Fibrous polypus.

**Inorgan′ic.** Unorganized; term applied to bodies which have no organs, such as minerals. Parts of the body, like the epidermis, devoid of blood-vessels and nerves have been called anorganic. **I. chem′istry,** see *Chemistry.*

**Inosæ′mia.** The presence of inosite in the blood.

**Inosclero′ma** or **Inosclero′sis.** Induration of fibrous tissue.

**Inoscula′tion** (*osculum,* small mouth). Anastomosis.

**In′ose.** Inosite.

**Ino′sic** or **Inosin′ic acid.** A syrupy, non-crystallizable liquid existing in muscular substance.

**Inosin′.** Inosite.

**Ino′sis** (*is,* fibre). Hyperinosis; fibre-formation.

**In′osite** (*is,* fibre). $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Muscle-sugar. Unfermentable sugar in muscle-juice, the kidneys, brain, lungs, liver, etc., and in urine in some diseases; also in leaves of Juglans regia.

**Inositu′ria.** Inosuria.

**Inosteato′ma.** Tumor of a mixed fibrous and steatomatous character.

**Inosu′ria** (*inosite+ouron,* urine). Excretion of inosite in the urine.

**Inotag′ma** (*is,* fibre, *tagma,* arrangement). Arrangement of the muscular elements in elongated fibres.

**In′quest** (*inquiro,* to ask). See *Coroner.*

**Inquisi′tion.** Inquiry into the mental or other condition of an individual by commission appointed for that purpose.

**Insaliva′tion.** Mixture of the food with the saliva and other secretions of the mouth.

**Insalu′brious** (*in,* neg., *salubris,* healthy). That which is unhealthy or injures the health.

**Insanab′ilis** (*in,* neg., *sano,* to cure, *habilis,* able). Incurable.

**Insane′** (*in,* neg., *sanus,* sound). Crazy, mad, demented, deranged. One affected with mental aberration or of unsound mind. **I. ear,** hæmatoma auris. **Paral′ysis of the i.,** dementia paralytica.

**Insanio′la.** Eccentricity verging on insanity.

**Insan′itary.** Not favorable to health.

**Insan′itas.** Insanity.

**Insan′ity.** Mental alienation or derangement, unsound mind, deranged intellect, craziness, madness. Term including all the varieties of unsound mind—mania, melancholia, moral insanity, dementia, and idiocy. **Affec′tive i.,** form in which the passions or emotions are affected. **Alcohol′ic i.,** i. caused by the habitual abuse of alcohol. **Al′ternating i.,** periodical insanity. **Ambi′tious i.,** monomania of grandeur. **Anæ′mic i.**, i. due to impoverishment of the blood. **Antic′ipatory i.**, a form of hereditary insanity which appears in the offspring at an earlier age than it did in the parent. **Arthrit′ic i.**, i. associated with the gouty or rheumatic diathesis. **Cataton′ic i.**, see *Catatonia*. **Chore′ic i.**, i. in young people, with exaggerated choreic movements. **Cir′cular i.**, periodical insanity, with regular alternations of mania or melancholia. **Climacter′ic i.**, i. occurring at the menopause. **Commu′nicated i.**, i. occurring in those intimately and long associated with the insane. **Com′pound i.**, i. showing disturbance of several mental faculties. **Concur′rent i.**, i. associated with some physical disease. **Confu′sional i.**, rapidly developed fever, with mental confusion, incoherence, etc. **Congen′ital i.**, varieties of insanity noticed at birth, as idiocy or imbecility. **Cretin′ic i.**, cretinism. **Cy′clic i.**, circular insanity. **Delu′sional i.**, i. marked by delusions, such as monomania and paranoia. **Demonomani′acal i.**, demonomania. **Depres′sive i.**, melancholia. **Diabet′ic i.**, i. associated with diabetes, usually melancholia. **Diathet′ic i.**, i. connected with a diathesis such as the arthritic; usually hereditary. **Egres′sing i.**, i. developed from previous disease. **Emo′tional i.**, i. in which the emotions are partially or wholly deranged; see *Insanity, affective*. **Epilep′tic i.**, i. associated with or due to epilepsy. **Erot′ic i.**, i. with tendency to sexual excitement, as satyriasis; erotomania. **Hered′itary i.**, i. recurring in the descendants of the insane. **Homici′dal i.**, see *Homicidal*. **Homoch′ronous i.**, hereditary insanity appearing in the offspring at the same age that it did in the parents. **Homol′ogous i.**, hereditary insanity of the same type in both generations. **Idea′tional** or **ideophren′ic i.**, see *Ideation*. **Idiophren′ic i.**, see *Idiophrenic*. **Im′itative i.**, i. caused or characterized by imitation. **Impul′sive i.**, form of insanity in which there is a sudden brief, uncontrollable insane impulse after a continuous period of sanity. **Incohe′rent i.**, dementia. **Intellec′tual i.**, ideational insanity; monomania. **Intermit′tent i.**, periodical insanity. **Ischæ′mic i.**, i. caused by continuous cerebral anæmia. **Mani′acal i.**, mania. **Melanchol′ic i.**, melancholia. **Men′strual i.**, i. recurring at the menstrual periods. **Mor′al i.**, see *Pathomania*. **Paralyt′ic i.**, general paralysis of the insane. **Par′tial i.**, monomania. **Paroxys′mal i.**, i. recurring in paroxysms. **Percep′tional i.**, i. characterized by perverted perceptions or illusions. **Period′ical i.**, i. recurring at regular or almost regular intervals. **Postfe′brile i.**, i. occurring after a fever. **Prepartu′rient** or **prepuer′peral i.**, puerperal insanity occurring before delivery. **I. of pu′berty** or **Pubes′cent i.**, i. appearing for the first time at puberty, recovery sometimes occurring when this critical period is over. **Puer′peral i.**, i. occurring during childbirth or in the puerperium. **Recur′rent i.**, intermittent or periodical insanity. **Relig′ious i.**, demonomania; insanity from religious zeal or running into religious expression. **Scyth′ian i.**, see *Scythian disease*. **Se′nile i.**, i. due to structural degeneration in old people. **Stu′porous i.**, dementia with stupor. **Sur′gical i.**, acute symptoms of mental derangement following a surgical operation. **Sys′tematized i.**, delusional insanity. **Tox′ic i.**, i. due to the action of poisons upon the system; alcoholism is a type of this form. **Voli′tional i.**, i. in which the will-power is affected.

**Inscrip′tion.** See *Matriculate*.

**Inscriptio′nes tendin′eæ musculo′rum.** Tendinous insertions crossing several muscles, and especially the straight muscles of the abdomen.

**In′sect.** An invertebrate with many legs, sometimes with wings, having a segmented body. **I. wound**, wound made by an insect, as the bee, mosquito, etc.; usually a punctured, frequently a poisoned wound.

**Insec′ticide.** Destructive to insects.

**Insemina′tion** (*semen*, seed). Ejaculation. Fertilization of the ovum.

**Insenes′cence** (*insenesco*, to grow old). Act of attaining a green and vigorous old age.

**Insensibil′ity** (*in* neg., *sensus*, feeling, *habilis*, able). Loss or absence of sensibility; it is common in cerebral affections, and may extend to every part or be limited to one or more. Bones, cartilages, ligaments, etc., are insensible in health, but acutely sensible in disease. Anæsthesia, local or general.

**Insen′sible.** Devoid of sensibility; not appreciable to the senses.

**Insens′itive.** Not sensitive, as to light particularly.

**Inser′tion**, (*insero*, to ingraft). Attachment of one part to another, as bones, cartilages, and fibrous organs; of muscular fibres to a tendon or aponeurosis; of a tendon, aponeurosis, or ligament to a cartilage or bone. Act of inoculating or introducing a virus into the body. Graft.

**In′sident** (*insideo*, to sit in or upon). Term applied to a film or pellicle swimming on or in the urine.

**Insid′ious** (*insidia*, ambush). Progressing or occurring imperceptibly, so as not to be recognized until well developed.

**Insipien′tia** (*in*, neg., *sapiens*, wise). Silliness or simpleness; slight form of insanity. **I. ingen′ita**, imbecility.

**Insi′tio** (*insero*, to ingraft). Grafting; inoculation; vaccination. **I. cilio′rum**, operation for restoring the eyelashes. **I. den′tis**, act of transplanting a tooth from one person to another.

**Insola′tion** (*sol*, sun). Exposure to the sun, sometimes employed to arouse the vital forces when languishing or to produce irritation of the skin; sun-bath. Insolation is usually employed, however, in the same sense as sunstroke, or heat-prostration. **Asphyx′ial i.**, condition produced by excessive heat, in which there are coma, great feebleness of pulse, coldness of skin, and diminished temperature. **Hyperpyrex′ial i.**, in this condition, due to the same cause as the preceding, there is coma, with full, rapid pulse, hot skin, and a decidedly elevated temperature of the body.

**Insol′uble.** That cannot be dissolved.

**Insom′nia** (*in*, neg., *somnus*, sleep). Sleeplessness, vigilance. This may constitute a true disease, or it may be connected with some other affection.

**Inspec′tion.** Examination with the eye.

**Insperga′tion** or **Insper′sion** (*inspergo*, to sprinkle). Dusting by powder or sprinkling by spray.

**Inspira′tion** (*inspiro*, to breathe in). Action by which the air penetrates into the interior of the lungs, a movement opposed to expiration. The average quantity of air received into the lungs at each inspiration has been variously and diversely estimated by different observers as being from 6–100 cubic inches. From 20–25 cubic inches may be regarded as a fair average. **Crow′ing i.**, peculiar inspiration of spasmodic croup; see *Asthma thymicum*. **Mus′cles of i.**, see *Inspiratory*. **I. of ve′nous blood**, aspiration of blood toward the heart, occasioned by the approach to a vacuum produced by the dilatation of the thorax during inspiration.

**In′spirator.** Inhaler.

**Inspi′ratory.** Name given to muscles—for example, the diaphragm and intercostal muscles—which by their contraction augment the size of the chest, and thus produce inspiration. When deep inspirations are necessary, this action is aided by the contraction of the pectoralis major and pectoralis minor, subclavius, and other muscles. Most of them become inspiratory by taking their fixed point at the part which they ordinarily move, acting inversely and elevating the ribs.

**Inspis′sant** (*inspisso*, to thicken). Any remedial agent rendering the blood thicker; the opposite of diluent.

**Inspis′sated.** Thickened, dried, tenacious.

**Inspissa′tion.** Act of rendering thick.

**In′step.** Neck of the foot. Projection at the upper part of the foot near its articulation with the leg; the tarsus.

**Instilla'tion** (*in*, in, *stilla*, drop). Act of pouring a liquid drop by drop.

**In'stinct** (*instigo*, to impel). An innate principle residing in man and the lower animals impelling them to acts of seeming intelligence, but often outside the reasoning power believed to be possessed by the animal; these acts are usually such as tend to the preservation of the individual or the race. In man the reverse may hold, instinct sometimes impelling to acts contrary to reason.

**Instinc'tive.** Relating to or caused by instinct. Instinctive actions are impulsive in nature or excited by unconscious cerebration, and not based upon exercise of the reasoning faculties. Such actions of animals as are owing to impressions made on the sensory ganglia, exciting respondent motor influences that are propagated to the various muscles of the body, are termed *consensual*. Consensual movements accompanying voluntary efforts without our consciousness are termed *associated*.

**In'stitutes of med'icine** (*institutum*, principle). See *Theory of Medicine*.

**In'strument** (*instruo*, to put together). Tool or agent; implement for surgical work.

**Instrumenta'rium.** Collection of instruments.

**Insuffi'ciency** (*in*, neg., *sufficio*, to suffice). Inadequateness to any end or purpose, as insufficiency or incompetency of the valves of the heart, a condition in which they are not adapted, as in health, to close the apertures completely; as *aortic i.*, when the aortic valves are thus affected by endocarditis, valvular rupture, etc. (see *Corrigan's disease*); *mitral i.*, when the mitral valve is similarly affected; and *tricuspid i.*, when the defect is at the right auriculoventricular orifice. Sometimes there is *muscular insufficiency*, as of the muscles of the eyes from want of equilibrium in the power of the external and internal muscles of the two eyes (resulting in esophoria and exophoria, respectively), or of antagonizing muscles in other parts of the body. *Gastric i.* is that condition in which the stomach has lost the power of emptying itself at the proper time, while *pyloric i.*, is the reverse, the pylorus failing to retain the ingesta a sufficient time to permit of the completion of gastric digestion.

**Insuffla'tion.** Act of blowing a gas or vapor or powder into some cavity of the body, as air blown into the mouths of newborn children to excite the respiratory function, or of those asphyxiated by coal-gas, drowning, etc., or of those under the narcotic influence of opium.

**In'sufflator.** Apparatus for practising insufflation or the blowing of powder into a cavity.

**In'sula** (island). Insula cerebri. Lobule of liver. Acinus. **I. cer'ebri**, island or insula of Reil. Intermediate lobe of the brain, lobus intermedius cerebri; a remarkable group of convolutions—gyri operti—within the fissure of Sylvius, called by Cruveilhier lobule of the fissure of Sylvius, lobule of the corpus striatum. The island of Reil, with the substantia perforata, forms the base of the corpus striatum. **I. hepat'ica** or **hepa'tis**, lobule of the liver. **I. of Reil**, insula cerebri. **I. Pey'eri**, Peyer's patch. **I. san'guinis**, blood-clot; see *Blood*.

**In'sular.** Isolated. Relating to island of Reil. **I. sclero'sis**, sclerosis disseminated in isolated spots in the brain and spinal cord.

**In'sulated.** Term applied in electricity to effect produced by an insulator or non-conductor.

**Insula'tion.** The prevention of free escape of electricity by supporting or surrounding the electrical machine with non-conductor or a bad conductor, such as glass, rubber, shellac, etc.

**In'sulator.** Non-conductor of electricity, as glass or resin.

**In'sult.** Injury; trauma exciting a morbid process.

**Insusceptibil'ity.** Want of susceptibility. Immunity.

**Insymmet'ric.** Unsymmetrical.

**Intac'tus.** Untouched; employed in the term *virgo intacta*, a virgin.

**Integra'tion** (*integer*, whole). Union of several distinct parts into one. Assimilation.

**Integ'rity** (*integer*, whole). Entirety. Healthy exercise of all the functions. Virginity.

**Integ'ument** (*tego*, to cover). Anything serving to cover or envelop. The skin, including the cuticle, rete mucosum, and cutis vera, is the common integument or tegument of the body.

**Integumen'ta fœ'tûs.** Fetal membranes.

**Integumen'tary.** Relating to the skin.

**Integumen'tum** or **I. commu'ne.** Integument; skin. **I. ventriculo'rum**, velum interpositum.

**In'tellect** (*intelligo*, to understand, to know). Aggregate of the intellectual faculties—perception, formation of ideas, memory, and judgment. Their exercise constitutes *intellection*.

**Intellec'tion.** See *Intellect*.

**Intellecto'rium commu'ne.** Common centre of intelligence, mainly, in man at least, in the great hemispherical ganglia or cerebral hemispheres.

**Intem'perance** (*in*, neg., *tempero*, to temper). Immoderate use of food and drink, especially the latter, or over indulgence of the appetites generally.

**Intempe'ries.** Derangement in the constitution of the atmosphere and of the seasons; bad constitution; derangement in the humors of the body.

**Inten'tion** (*tendo*, to stretch). Object which one proposes. In surgery, a wound heals *by the first intention* when cicatrization occurs without suppuration; by the *second intention*, when it occurs after the surfaces have suppurated. To obtain union by the first intention the edges of a recent wound must be brought in apposition, and kept together by adhesive plasters and a proper bandage. Union by granulations has been called *third intention*. **I. tre'mor**, a tremor occurring when a voluntary movement is attempted.

**In'ter-.** In composition, between.

**Interaccess'orii.** See *Intertransversales lumborum*.

**Interacinous**, in-tur-as'in-us. Between the acini.

**Interan'nular** (*annulus*, a ring). Between rings or bands. **I. seg'ment**, portion of nerve-fibre between two nodes of Ranvier.

**Interartic'ular** (*articulus*, a joint). Terms applied to parts situated between the articulations, as cartilages, etc.

**Interaryt'enoid.** Between the arytenoid cartilages.

**Interauric'ular.** Between the auricles or external part of the ear; between the auricles of the heart.

**In'terbrain.** Thalamencephalon. See *Cerebrum*.

**Interca'dence** (*inter*, between, *cado*, to fall). Disorder of the arterial pulsations, a supernumerary pulsation occurring every now and then. Such pulse is said to be intercurrent or intercadent.

**Inter'calar** or **Inter'calary** (*intercalo*, to insert). Term applied to days which occur between those that are critical; also days of apyrexia in intermittent fevers. **I. staphylo'ma**, see *Staphyloma*.

**Inter'calated.** Intercalary.

**Intercala'tum.** Locus niger.

**Intercarot'ic.** Intercarotid.

**Intercarot'id.** Between the common carotids or between the external and internal carotids.

**Intercav'ernous.** Between the cavernous sinuses.

**Intercel'lular** (*inter*, between, *cellula*, a small cell). Between cells or cellules. **I. fluid**, liquor sanguinis. **I. pass'ages**, irregular passages through the substance of the lung, forming terminations of the bronchial tubes, and clustered with air-cells. **I. sub'stance**, see *Cytoblastema*.

**Intercen'tral.** Between nervous centres.

**Intercep'tion** (*intercipio*, to intercept). Retention; suppression.

**Intercer'ebral.** Between the two cerebral hemispheres.

**Intercer'vicals.** Intertransversales.

**Interchon'dral** (*inter*, between, *chondros*, cartilage). Intercartilaginous.

**Inter'cidence** (*inter*, between, *cado*, to fall). See *Intercalary* and *Intercadence*.

**Intercil′ium** (*inter*, between, *cilium*, eyelash). Part between the eyebrows.

**Interci′sio** (*inter*, between, *cædo*, to cut). Intermittence, as of pulse.

**Interci′sus.** Intermittent.

**Interclav′icle.** Osseous membrane or plate between the ends of the clavicle in some of the vertebrata.

**Interclavic′ular.** Between the clavicles. **I. lig′ament,** flat, fibrous bundle placed transversely above the extremity of the sternum, between the heads of the two clavicles. Its fibres are separated by small apertures traversed by vessels. It prevents the separation of the clavicles in the forced depression of the shoulder.

**Interclavicular′is.** Occasional muscle between the sternoclavicularis muscles of opposite sides.

**Interclu′sio** (*intercludo*, to exclude). Suppression or stoppage, as **I. an′imæ,** interrupted respiration; temporary asphyxia.

**Intercoccyg′eal** or **Intercoccyg′ean.** Between separate portions of the coccyx.

**Intercolum′nar fas′cia.** See *Fascia*.

**Intercon′dylar** or **Intercon′dyloid.** Between the condyles, as i. eminence, i. fossa, i. line, etc.

**Intercos′tal** (*inter*, between, *costa*, rib). Situated between the ribs. **I. ar′teries,** these vary in number. There is constantly, however, a superior, arteria intercostalis superior or intercostalis subclavia, given off from the posterior part of the subclavian, and sending branches into the first two or three intercostal spaces; and there are generally eight or nine inferior or aortic intercostals arising from the lateral and posterior parts of the pectoral aorta, and ascending obliquely in front of the vertebral column, to gain the intercostal spaces, where they divide into a dorsal and an intercostal branch. **I. mus′cles** are distinguished into internal and external, the former inserted into the inner lip, the latter into the outer lip of the edge of the ribs. The fibres of the external intercostals are directed obliquely downward and forward; those of the internal, downward and backward. Both are inspiratory and expiratory muscles, according as they take their origin on the upper or lower rib. Small, fleshy fibres, seen occasionally at the inner surface of the thorax, descending obliquely from one rib to another, have been called infracostales. **I. nerve,** trisplanchnic nerve. The intercostal, costal, or dorsal nerves proceed from the anterior branches of the dorsal nerves. They are twelve in number, and are distributed especially to the muscles of the parietes of the chest and abdomen. **I. space,** interval separating one rib from that immediately above or below it. **I. veins,** these are distinguished like the arteries; the right superior one is often wanting. When it exists it opens into the back part of the subclavian. The same vein of the left side is very large, and communicates with the demi-azygos, receives the left bronchial vein, and opens into the corresponding subclavian. The right inferior intercostal veins open into the vena azygos; the left into the demi-azygos.

**Intercosta′les exter′ni** and **inter′ni.** See *Intercostal muscles*. **I. lon′gi,** term to include infracostalis, iliocostalis lumborum, iliocostalis dorsi, and scaleni muscles.

**Intercosta′rii.** Intertransversales.

**Intercostobra′chial.** Relating to intercostal and brachial regions.

**Intercostohu′meral.** Intercostobrachial. **I. nerves,** cutaneous branches of the second and third intercostal nerves.

**In′tercourse, car′nal** or **sex′ual.** Copulation.

**Intercru′ral.** Between the legs or crura.

**Intercu′neal.** Between the cuneiform bones.

**Intercur′rent** (*inter*, between, *curro*, to run). Term applied to diseases which supervene at different seasons of the year, or do not belong to any particular season. Also applied to disease occurring in the course of another disease, as intercurrent pneumonia. See also *Intercadence*.

**Intercuta′neomu′cous.** Between skin and mucous membrane.

**Intercuta′neous.** Subcutaneous.

**Interdeferen′tial.** Between the vasa deferentia.

**Interden′tal.** Between the teeth. **I. splint,** splint for fractured jaw, arranged to be held by wires between the teeth.

**Interden′tium** (*inter*, between, *dens*, tooth). Interval between teeth of the same order.

**Interdigital,** in-ter-dij′it-al (*digitus*, finger). Between the fingers. **I. mem′brane,** membrane between the toes in web-footed animals. **I. space,** commissure between the fingers.

**Interdigita′tion.** Dovetailing of parts, as of the ends of some muscles with those of others.

**Interdigit′ium.** Corn or wart growing between the fingers or toes.

**Interfascic′ular.** Between the fasciculi of muscles, etc.

**Interfemin′eum** (*inter*, between, *femen*, thigh). Between the thighs. Perineum; vulva; vagina.

**Interfem′oral.** Between the thighs.

**Interfe′mus.** Interfemineum.

**Interfe′rence.** Act of interfering, as when rays of light or sound follow each other so rapidly as to produce darkness or silence. **Ner′vous i.,** inhibitory action of nerves.

**Interfe′ring.** A fault in the gait of horses in which the leg is cut or bruised by the opposite hoof.

**Interfi′brillary.** Between fibrils.

**Interfil′ary.** Between filaments. **I. mass,** paramitome.

**Interfin′ium** (*inter*, between, *finis*, boundary). Septum. **I. na′rium,** septum narium.

**Interfollic′ular.** Between the follicles.

**Interforamin′ium.** Perineum.

**Interganglion′ic.** Epithet for nervous cords placed between ganglia which they connect together.

**Intergland′ular.** Between glands.

**Interglob′ular.** Between globules. **I. spa′ces,** defined areas of faulty dentine formation.

**Interhemispher′ic.** Between hemispheres of the brain.

**Inter′itus** (*intero*, to perish). Death.

**Interjec′tional speech.** Use of inarticulate sounds mingled or not with ordinary utterances.

**Interju′gular.** Between jugular processes or jugular veins.

**Interla′bial.** Between the lips or the labia. **I. space,** vulva.

**Interlamel′lar.** Between the lamellæ of a part, as of the cornea.

**Interlam′inar.** Between laminæ. **I. plex′us,** whole series of absorbents between layers of muscular fibres of the intestines.

**Interligamen′tous.** Between ligaments.

**Interlo′bar.** Between lobes, as of the lungs.

**Interlob′ular.** Between lobules, as of the lungs. **I. fis′sures,** intervals between lobules of the liver: the narrower spaces are called fissuræ interlobulares, the wider, spatia interlobularia; see *Liver*. **I. plex′us of bil′iary ducts,** see *Liver*. **I. spa′ces,** angular interstices formed in the liver by apposition of several lobules. **I. tis′sue,** cellular tissue between pulmonary lobules. **I. veins,** see *Liver*.

**Intermax′illary** (*inter*, between, *maxilla*, jaw). Between the maxillary bones. **I. bone,** incisive, palatine, or labial bone; bony portion wedged in between the two superior maxillary bones and supporting the upper incisors, seen in some of the lower mammalia and also in the human fœtus.

**Interme′dia ligamenta′lia** or **ner′vea.** Tendinous portions which cross several muscles, and especially the straight muscles of the abdomen.

**Interme′diary.** Not immediate or late. In the middle. Near at hand. **I. amputa′tion,** amputation performed between occurrence of inflammation and suppuration. **I. bod′y,** immune body. **I. hem′orrhage,** h. occurring after primary hemorrhage.

**Interme′diate.** Situated or occurring between two extremes. Also a substance placed between the dental pulp and a veneer filling, to protect the former from shock.

**Interme′diolat′eral.** Intermediate and lateral, between the anterior and posterior cornua of gray matter, as the *i. tract of the cord.*

**Interme′dium.** In pharmacy, ingredient in a prescription aiding suspension of other articles in an emulsion.

**Intermem′branous.** Between membranes.

**Intermenin′geal.** Between the meninges or membranes, as of the brain.

**Intermen′strual.** Between menstrual periods or discharges.

**Inter′ment** (*terra,* earth). Burying underground.

**Intermesenter′ic.** Between the mesenteries.

**Interme′soblast.** Between layers of mesoblast.

**Intermetaca′rpal.** Between the metacarpal bones.

**Intermetatar′sal.** Between metatarsal bones. **I. lig′aments,** ligaments concerned in articulation of metatarsal bones with one another.

**Intermis′sion** (*inter,* between, *mitto,* to send). Interval. Interval occurring between two paroxysms of malarial or other disease, during which the patient is almost in his natural state. Intermission of the pulse is when in a given number of pulsations one or more may be wanting.

**Intermit′tent.** Having intermissions. **I. claudica′tion,** see *Claudication.* **I. fe′ver,** ague; fever and ague; paludal or periodic fever; fever consisting of paroxysms, with complete apyrexia in the intervals. The chief types are tertian, quartan, and æstivo-autumnal; the symptoms are those of a decided and completely marked cold stage or stage of concentration, paleness, collapse, impaired sensibility, and coldness, more or less diffused, followed by general rigors. After this occurs the hot stage or stage of expansion, the heat returning partially and irregularly, and at length becoming universal, and much above the standard of health; the pulse is now hard and strong, tongue white, urine high colored, thirst considerable. At length the sweating stage or stage of termination appears, the moisture usually beginning on the forehead, face, and neck, and soon extending universally, heat abating, thirst ceasing, the urine throwing down a sediment, and the functions being gradually restored to their wonted state. The tertian type is the most common; the æstivo-autumnal the most severe; the quotidian, or daily recurring fever, when analysed will generally be found to be a double tertian or a triple quartan; it more readily changes into remittent and continued fever; the quartan has, generally, the longest cold stage; the tertian the longest hot. The æstivo-autumnal form, usually tertian in type, is identical with the pernicious and tropical fevers, being caused by the same species of parasite. The cause of intermittent malarial fever is the presence in the red blood corpuscles of an amœboid parasite discovered by Laveran. The prognosis is, in general, favorable as far as regards life, but long-protracted intermittents may induce visceral obstructions and engorgements, which may end in dropsy. In some countries the disease is pernicious. The indications of treatment are to abate the violence of the paroxysm by the adoption of the general principles and remedies required in ordinary fever, and to prevent return of the paroxysm by the use of quinine. **I. cramp,** tetany. **I. lig′ature,** see *Ligature.* **I. limp′ing,** i. claudication. **Mask′ed i.,** dumb or masked ague. **I. pulse,** pulse having intermissions in its regular beat.

**Intermu′ral** (*inter,* between, *murus,* wall). Between the walls or coverings of an organ.

**Intermus′cular.** Between muscles. **I. aponeuro′ses,** aponeurotic laminæ or septa situate between muscles, to which they often give attachment.

**Inter′nal.** On the inside; epithet given to parts that look toward an imaginary central plane, dividing the body into two equal and symmetrical portions, as well as to those which correspond with a cavity, as the internal or inner surface of the arm, thigh, etc. **I. med′icine,** that branch of medicine which has to do with diseases of the body not amenable to operative treatment; medicine as contrasted with surgery. (For terms beginning with *Internal,* as i. carotid, etc., see *Carotid,* etc.)

**Interna′sal.** Between the nasal bones.

**Interne′** (Fr.). A member of the house-staff in a hospital.

**Interneuro′nal.** Between neurons or nerve-cells.

**Interno′dal.** Between nodes. **I. seg′ment,** internode of Ranvier.

**In′ternode.** Phalanx. **I. of Ranvier′,** portion of medullated nerve-fibre between nodes of Ranvier.

**Interno′dium.** Internode; phalanx.

**Internu′clear.** Between nuclei.

**Internun′cial** (*nuncius,* messenger). Relating to a messenger or communication between parties; term applied by Mr. Hunter to the function of the nervous system, the nerves being called by him chordæ internunciæ. **I. fi′bres,** fibres connecting nerve-cells.

**Inter′nus.** Internal. Internal rectus muscle of the eye. **I. au′ris** or **mal′lei,** tensor tympani.

**Interoc′ular.** Between the eyes.

**Interol′ivary lay′er** or **tract.** Layer of nerve-fibres connecting the two olivary nuclei of the medulla.

**Interor′bital.** Between the orbits.

**Interos′seal.** Interosseous. Relating to the interossei muscles. **I. flex′ion,** a condition caused by contraction of the interossei muscles, the proximal phalanx being in a state of flexion and the two terminal phalanges in extension.

**Interos′sei dorsa′les.** See *Interosseus manûs* and *I. pedis.* **I. palma′res,** see *Interosseus manûs* and *I. pedis.*

**Interos′seous** (*inter,* between, *os,* bone). Between the bones. **I. ar′teries of the fore′arm and hand,** of these there are several. The compressor interosseous artery arises from the posterior part of the ulnar, below the bicipital tuberosity of the radius, passes backward, and divides into two branches: the one called anterior interosseous descends vertically, anterior to the interosseous ligament; the other, called posterior interosseous, passes above the ligament, appears at the posterior part, and divides into two great branches—the posterior recurrent radial and the posterior interosseous, properly so called. In the hand: 1. The dorsal metacarpal interosseous arteries are given off by the dorsalis carpi, a division of the radial artery. 2. The palmar interosseous arteries, arising from the convexity of the deep palmar arch, give off the middle interosseous arteries. 3. The dorsal interosseous of the index, proceeding directly from the radial artery. In the foot are distinguished: 1. The dorsal interosseous arteries. three in number, which arise from the artery of the metatarsus, a branch of the dorsalis tarsi. 2. The plantar interosseous arteries, also three in number, and arising from the plantar arch. **I. lig′aments,** ligaments seated between certain bones, which they unite, as between the radius and ulna, and the tibia and fibula. **I. mus′cles,** these occupy the spaces between the bones of the metacarpus and metatarsus; see *Interosseus.* **I. nerve,** branch given off by the median nerve, which descends before the interosseous ligament, accompanying the artery of the same name. **I. veins,** these have the same arrangement as the arteries.

**Interos′seus inter′nus pri′mus.** See *Interosseus manûs.* **I. ma′nûs,** these muscles are seven in number—two for each of the three middle fingers, and one for the little finger. Four are situated on the back of the hand, and three only in the palm. They are inserted into the metacarpal bones, and send a tendon to the tendon of the extensor communis. The index has a dorsal abductor and a palmar one; the middle finger has two dorsal muscles for adduction and abduction, the ring finger has a dorsal adductor and a palmar abductor, and the little finger has only one interosseous abductor, which is palmar. These muscles produce abduction and adduction of the fingers, which they can also extend, owing to their connection with the extensor tendons. The first dorsal interosseous of the hand is sometimes called interosseous internus primus. **I. pe′dis,** the number, arrangement, shape, and uses of these muscles of the feet correspond exactly to those of the hand muscles. Four are dorsal, and three plantar; six belong to the three middle toes, and one to the little toe. The great toe is devoid of them. As in the hand, there is an abductor and an adductor for each toe. **I. quar′tus,** prior annularis. **I. secun′dus,** prior medii digiti.

**Interpari′etal.** Between the parietal bones. **I. bone,** bone found in the skulls of the children of the Peruvian races, lying in the upper angle of the occipital bone, where the parietal bones separate from each other; analogue of the interparietal bone of ruminants and carnivora. **I. fis′sure,** fissure between the parietal convolutions.

**Interparoxys′mal.** Between paroxysms, as of a fever.

**Interpedun′cular.** Between the peduncles of the encephalon; as *interpeduncular space,* a lozenge-shaped interval behind the diverging peduncles of the crura of the cerebrum, in which are found the posterior perforated space, corpora albicantia, tuber cinereum, and pituitary body.

**Interpel′lated** (*interpello,* to interrupt). Term applied to a disease whose progress is unequal and whose paroxysms are irregular.

**Interperios′teal frac′ture.** Greenstick fracture.

**Interphalan′geal.** Between the phalanges.

**Interpi′al.** Between the layers of the pia mater.

**Interpleuricos′tal.** Between the pleura and ribs. **I. mus′cles,** internal intercostal muscles.

**Interpo′lar.** Between the poles, as of an electric battery.

**Inter′polated** (*interpolo,* to give a new form to). Intercalary.

**Interpola′tion.** Plastic operation for insertion of new material, as skin-grafting, etc.

**Interprox′imal.** Between adjoining parts. **I. space,** space between adjoining teeth.

**Interpu′bic.** Between the pubic bones. **I. disk,** fibrocartilaginous symphysis of the pubis.

**Interra′dial.** Between rays or radii.

**Interra′mal.** Between the rami of the jaw.

**Interrup′ted.** Broken; intermittent; not continuous. **I. cur′rent,** faradic current. **I. respira′tion,** jerking respiration. **I. su′ture,** see *Suture.*

**Interrup′ter.** An arrangement for automatically interrupting an electric current.

**Interscapil′ium.** Interscapulum.

**Interscap′ular.** Between the shoulders or scapulæ, as the interscapular region. **I. cav′ities,** cavitates scapulares, depressions between the scapulæ and the spinous processes of the vertebræ. **I. re′flex,** reflex contraction of the muscles between the scapulæ when the skin over them is irritated.

**Interscap′ulum.** Space between the scapulæ.

**Intersec′tion.** Point where two lines meet and cut each other. **Aponeurot′ic i.,** fibrous bands which certain muscles present in their length, and by which they seem interrupted. They are found in the recti muscles of the abdomen, semimembranosus, complexus, sternothyroideus, etc. **I. of the op′tic nerves,** optic chiasm.

**Intersectio′nes tendin′eæ musculo′rum.** Lineæ transversæ; inscriptiones tendineæ musculorum.

**Intersegmen′tal.** Between segments.

**Intersepimen′tum** (*intersepio,* to fence about). Partition. **I. thora′cis,** mediastinum.

**Intersep′ta horizonta′lia Pacchio′ni.** Tentorium.

**Intersep′tum.** Uvula. Septum narium. Diaphragm. **I. virgina′le,** hymen.

**In′terspace.** In osteology, a bony mass occupying the space between contiguous Haversian systems.

**Interspi′nal.** Between the spinous processes. **I. lig′aments,** these ligaments occupy the intervals between the spinous processes in the back and loins. In the neck they are replaced by the muscles of the same name. They prevent the too great flexion of the spine, and keep the spinous processes *in situ.* The outermost thickened portions of these are sometimes termed ligamenta apicum. **I. mus′cles,** see *Interspinales.*

**Interspina′les.** Muscles connecting the vertebral spinous processes. **I. col′li,** these are twelve in number, and occupy, in two parallel rows, the intervals between the spinous processes of the cervical vertebræ, from the spinous process of the atlas and vertebra to that between the last cervical and first dorsal vertebra. They are flat, thin, and quadrilateral, and contribute to the extension of the neck and throwing the head backward. **I. dor′si et lumbo′rum,** these muscles are of two kinds: one representing fleshy bundles of different lengths, applied upon the lateral surfaces of the spinous processes, from the third dorsal to the second lumbar vertebra. The others are covered by the preceding. They are situated on each side of the interspinal ligament, in small, short, flat bundles, passing from one spinous process to the second, third, or fourth above it. These muscles aid in extending the vertebral column, and incline it a little to one side when they act on one side only.

**Interspi′nous.** Between the spinous processes.

**Inter′stices** (*inter,* between, *sisto,* to place). Name given to intervals between organs or parts; pores.

**Interstitial,** in-ter-stish′al. Occurring in the interstices of an organ; intercalary.

**Intersupercil′iary.** Between the superciliary ridges.

**Intertar′sal.** Between the contiguous tarsal bones.

**Intertinc′tus** (*inter,* between, *tingo,* to dye). Discrete.

**Intertrabec′ula.** Thick band of cartilage between the trabeculæ of the cranium.

**Intertrachelian,** in-ter-trak-e′le-an (*inter,* between, *trachelos,* throat). Between the cervical vertebræ.

**Intertrag′icus.** Muscle on front wall of cartilage of external auditory canal.

**Intertransversa′les.** Muscles passing between the transverse processes of contiguous vertebræ. **I. col′li,** small muscular bundles, quadrilateral, thin, and flat, situated in pairs in the intervals between the transverse processes of the neck, except between the first and second, where there is only one. They are distinguished into anterior and posterior intertransversales. The former are six in number; the latter five. These muscles bring the transverse processes of the neck nearer each other, and contribute to the lateral flexion of the neck. **I. lumbo′rum,** these are almost entirely fleshy, and ten in number, five on each side; are similar to the preceding in general arrangement, except that they are more marked and not placed in two rows. Each intertransverse space contains only one. They are quadrilateral and flat. The first occupies the space between the transverse processes of the first lumbar and the last dorsal vertebræ; the last is between that of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebræ. These muscles incline the lumbar spine laterally. One set of these muscles, intertransversales mediales interaccessorii, passes from the accessory process of one vertebra to the mammillary process of the next.

**Intertransverse′.** Between transverse processes of vertebræ. **I. mus′cles,** see *Intertransversales.*

**Intertriginous,** in-ter-trij′in-us. Relating to intertrigo.

**Intertri′go** (*inter,* between, *tero,* to rub). Chafing of skin from friction of folds or surfaces. **I. a′ni** or **pod′icis,** chafing of the anus.

**Intertrochanter′ic.** Between the trochanters.

**Intertu′bular.** Between tubules. **I. stro′ma,** see *Kidney.* **I. sub′stance,** see *Tubule, dental.*

**Interure′teral** or **Interureter′ic.** Between the ureters or their orifices.

**In′terval** (*intervallum*, a rampart). Intermission; space between parts, time between paroxysms of fever, etc.; interstice.

**Interval′lary.** Between paroxysms of disease.

**Interval′lum.** Interval, intermission, interstice. **I. intercosta′le,** intercostal space.

**Interval′var** or **Interval′vular.** Between valves.

**Interve′nium** (*vena*, a vein). Space between two veins.

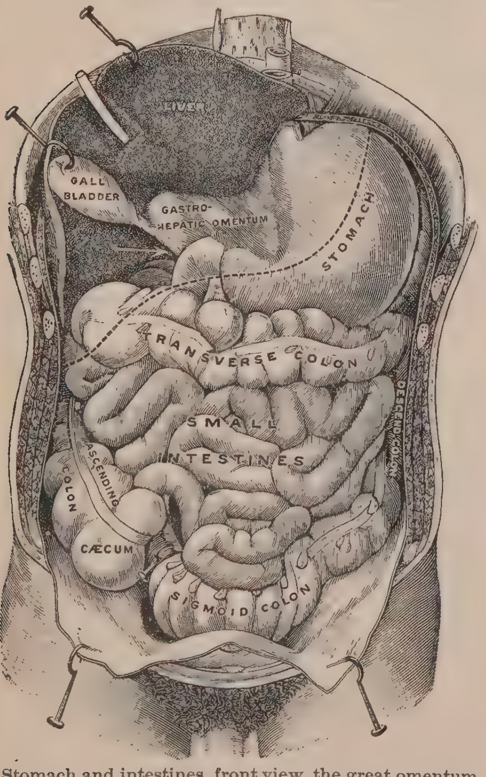
**Interventric′ular.** Between the ventricles of the heart or brain. **I. sep′tum,** fibrous partition between the ventricles of the heart.

**Interver′tebral.** Between the vertebræ. **I. car′tilages, fibrocar′tilages,** or **disks,** these are fibrocartilaginous sections of a cylinder, situated between the bodies of the vertebræ, from the space between the second and third as far as that between the last vertebra and sacrum. Their form is accommodated to that of the vertebræ with which they are in connection, so that in the neck and loins they are oval, in the dorsal region nearly circular. **I. disks,** intervertebral cartilages. **I. fibrocar′tilages,** intervertebral cartilages. **I. gan′glion,** see *Vertebral nerves.* **I. sub′stance,** i. cartilage.

**Intestin′.** Bismuth naphthalin benzoate; an intestinal antiseptic employed in diarrhœa and dysentery; dose, gr. vij–xv (0.5–1.0).

**Intes′tinal** (*intus*, within). Enteric. Relating or belonging to the intestines. **I. anastomo′sis, influen′za, obstruc′tion,** etc., see these words. **I. juice,** succus entericus. **I. tube** or **tract,** the canal formed by the intestines from the pyloric orifice of the stomach to the anus.

**Intes′tine.** Bowel. A musculomembranous canal, variously convoluted, extending from the stomach to the anus, and situated in the abdominal cavity, the greater part of which it fills. In man its length is six or eight times that of the body. It is divided into two principal portions, called small intestine and large intestine. The *small intestine*, intestinum tenue, gracile, or angustum, constituting nearly four-fifths of the whole length, begins at the stomach and terminates in the right iliac region. It is divided into duodenum, jejunum, and ileum. Some anatomists give the name small intestine to the last two only, jejunoileum, intestinum mesenteriale, which are kept in place by the mesentery and form a large mass, occupying the umbilical and epigastric regions, part of the flanks, of the iliac regions, and of the cavity of the pelvis. It is composed of: 1. A serous membrane, which is peritoneal. 2. Muscular coat, whose fibres are very pale, and are placed, in part, longitudinally, but the greater part transversely. 3. Whitish mucous membrane, villous and forming folds or valves—valvulæ conniventes—at its inner surface, and furnished with a number of mucous follicles called glands of Lieberkühn, crypts or follicles of Lieberkühn, and in the duodenum with the glands of Brunner. 4. Areolar or submucous coat, of loose texture, supporting the mucous membrane. The arteries of the small intestine proceed from the superior mesenteric; its veins open into the vena porta. Its nerves proceed from the superior mesenteric plexus.



Stomach and intestines, front view, the great omentum having been removed, and the liver turned up and to the right. The dotted line shows the normal position of the anterior border of the liver. The dart points to the foramen of Winslow. (Gerrish.)

The *large intestine*, intestinum crassum or amplum, megalocœlia, forms a sequence to the small. It is much shorter, and is solidly attached in the regions of the abdomen which it occupies. It begins in the right iliac region, ascends along the right flank until beneath the liver, when it crosses the upper part of the abodmen, descends into the left iliac fossa, and plunges into the pelvic cavity to gain the anus. The great intestine is usually divided into three portions—the cæcum, colon, and rectum It receives its arteries from the superior and inferior mesenterics. Its veins open into the vena porta. Its nerves are furnished by the mesenteric plexuses. Its lymphatic vessels, which are much less numerous than those of the small intestine, pass into the ganglions or glands seated between the different reflections of the peritoneum, which fix it to the abdominal parietes. The use of the intestines is, in the upper part, to effect the chylification of the food and the absorption of the chyle; in the lower, to serve as a reservoir, where the excrementitious portion of the food collects, and also as an excretory duct, which effects its expulsion. **Prim′itive i.,** protogaster.

**Intestin′ulum** (dim. of intestinum). Small intestine. Cerebral convolution. Umbilical cord. **I. Meibo′mii,** Meibomian gland.

**Intesti′num.** Intestine. **I. am′plum,** large intestine. **I. angus′tum,** small intestine. **I. cæ′cum,** cæcum. **I. cellula′tum,** colon. **I. circumvolu′tum,** ileum. **I. cras′sum,** large intestine. **I. glomerula′tum,** ileum. **I. gra′cile,** small intestine. **I. gran′de,** large intestine. **I. gyra′tum,** ileum. **I. il′eum** or **involu′tum,** ileum. **I. lax′um,** colon. **I. lon′gum,** ileum. **I. ma′jus,** large intestine. **I. me′dium,** mesentery. **I. mesenteria′le,** the combined jejunum and ileum. **I. pancreat′icum,** duodenum. **I. perforat′um,** perforation of the intestines. **I. ple′num,** colon. **I. rec′tum,** rectum. **I. ten′ue,** small intestine.

**In′tima** (fem. of *intimus*, inmost; *tunica*, coat, being understood). Innermost coat or endothelial lining of the blood-vessels.

**Intimi′tis.** Inflammation of the innermost coat of a vessel.

**In′timum un′guis** (*intimus*, inmost). Root of the nail. **I. vaso′rum,** lining membrane of blood-vessels.

**Intol′erance.** Inability to endure pain, light, etc.

**Intort′.** To move the cornea, so that its upper extremity points inward.

**Intor′ter.** A muscle that intorts.

**Intor′tion** (*torqueo*, to wrench). Distortion.

**Intoxica′tion.** Poisoning; temulence. **Sat′urnine i.**, lead poisoning. **Sep′tic i.**, septicæmia. **Uræ′mic i.**, uræmia.

**Intra-.** In composition, within..

**Intra-abdom′inal.** Within the abdomen.

**Intra-arach′noid.** Within the arachnoid cavity.

**In′tra-arte′rial.** Within an artery or arteries or system of arteries.

**Intra-artic′ular** (*intra*, within, *articulus*, joint). Relating to the interior of a joint.

**Intra-as′inous** Within an acinus or acini.

**Intrabron′chial.** Within a bronchial tube.

**Intracap′sular.** Within the capsule of a joint.

**Intracar′diac.** Within the heart.

**Intracartilag′inous.** Within a cartilage.

**Intracel′lular.** Within a cell or cells.

**Intracerebel′lar.** Within the cerebellum.

**Intracer′ebral.** Within the brain.

**Intracer′vical.** Within the cervix or cervical canal of the uterus..

**Intracosta′lis.** Internal intercostal muscle.

**Intracra′nial.** Within the cavity of the skull.

**Intracruræ′us.** Vastus internus.

**Intracuta′neous.** Within the skin.

**Intracys′tic.** Originating from the interior of a cyst or cysts. Intravesical.

**In′trad.** In an inward direction.

**Intrader′mal** or **Intrader′mic.** Intracutaneous.

**Intradu′ral.** Within the dura mater.

**Intraepithe′lial.** Within the epithelium.

**Intrafi′lar.** Within a reticulum. **I. mass,** fluid material between the cellmitomes.

**Intrafis′tular.** Within a fistula.

**Intrafœta′tion.** Fetal inclusion; fœtus in fœtû.

**Intragas′tric** (*gaster*, stomach). Within the stomach.

**Intrahepat′ic.** Within the liver.

**Intraju′gular.** Within the jugular vein or process.

**Intralaryn′geal.** Within the larynx.

**Intraligamen′tary.** Within a ligament, especially the broad ligament.

**Intraligamen′tous.** Within a ligament.

**Intralin′gual.** Within the tongue. **I. sal′ivary glands,** see *Lingual glands* and *Salivary glands.*

**Intralob′ular.** Within a lobule, as of the lung or liver.

**Intramat′rical.** Within the matrix.

**Intramed′ullary.** Within the medulla.

**Intramem′branous.** Within a membrane.

**Intramenin′geal.** Within the meninges.

**Intramu′ral** (*intra*, within, *murus*, wall.) Within the walls of an organ. See *Pregnancy, interstitial.* **I. inter′ment,** burial within city limits.

**Intramus′cular.** Within a muscle or fibres of a muscle.

**Intrana′sal.** Within the nares.

**Intranu′clear.** Within a nucleus.

**Intraoc′ular** (*oculus*, eye). Within the eye. **I. ten′sion,** increased hardness of the eyeball.

**Intraor′bital.** Within the orbit.

**Intraos′seous.** Within the substance of a bone.

**Intrapari′etal** (*paries*, wall). Within the walls of any organ or growth; intramural.

**Intrapel′vic.** Within the pelvis.

**Intraperitone′al.** Within the cavity of the peritoneum.

**Intraplacen′tal.** Within the placenta.

**Intrapleu′ral.** Within the cavity of the pleura.

**Intrapo′lar.** Between the poles, as of an axis or of a galvanic battery.

**Intrapon′tine.** Within the substance of the pons Varolii.

**Intrapul′monary.** Within the lung.

**Intrapyret′ic.** Within the period or stage of fever. **I. amputa′tion,** secondary amputation.

**Intrarec′tus.** Rectus oculi internus.

**Intrarrhachid′ian.** Within the spinal canal.

**Intraspi′nal.** Within the spinal column or canal.

**Intrathorac′ic.** Within the cavity of the thorax.

**Intraton′sillar.** Within the stroma of the tonsil.

**Intratra′cheal.** Within the trachea.

**Intratu′bal.** Within the Fallopian tube.

**Intratympan′ic.** Within the cavity of the tympanum.

**Intra-ure′thral.** Within the urethra.

**Intra-u′terine.** Within the womb.

**Intravaginal,** in-tra-vaj′i-nal. Within the vagina.

**Intravasa′tion** (*intra*, within, *vas*, vessel). Entrance into vessels of matters formed outside of them or in their parietes.

**Intravas′cular.** Within a vessel or vessels.

**Intrave′nous.** Within the veins. **I. infu′sion** or **injec′tion,** introduction of a fluid into a vein.

**Intraventric′ular.** Within a ventricle of the brain or heart.

**Intraver′tebral.** Intraspinal.

**Intraves′ical.** Within the bladder.

**Intravit′reous.** Within the vitreous humor.

**Intrin′sic** (*intra*, within, *secus*, by). Internal. Belonging exclusively to a body or part. Also applied to the internal muscles of certain organs, as those of the ear, tongue, and larynx.

**Introces′sion** (*introcedo*, to enter into). Depression or subsidence.

**In′troflexed** (*intro*, within, *flexus*, bent). Bent or curved inward.

**Intro′itus** (*intro*, in, *io*, to go). Entrance, as of a tube or cavity. **I. pel′vis,** pelvic inlet; see *Pelvis.* **I. vagi′næ,** external aperture of vagina.

**Intromis′sion** (*intro*, in, *mitto*, to send). Act of introducing one body into another.

**Intropelvim′eter.** Instrument to measure the diameters of the pelvis.

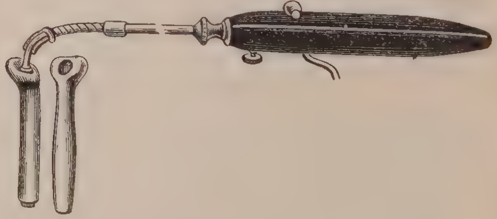
**Intror′sion.** Act of turning inward. Invagination of mesoderm and endoderm in the embryo.

**Introsuscep′tion** (*intro*, within, *suscipio*, to receive). Intussusception. **I. entro′pium,** entropion.

**Introver′sion.** Invagination; sunken or depressed condition of a part.

**In′tubate.** To perform intubation.

**Intuba′tion** (*tubus*, tube). Introduction of a tube; catheterism. **I. of the lar′ynx,** passage of a tube through the larynx to relieve obstruction to breathing, as in croup or diphtheria.



Intubation tube and introducer.

**In′tubator.** Instrument for the purpose of inserting a tube in intubation.

**In′tubum.** Cichorium endivia. **I. errat′icum,** Cichorium intybus.

**Intumes′cence** (*intumesco*, to swell). Augmentation of size in a part or in the whole of the body. *Intumescentiæ* formerly denoted an order of diseases, including polysarcia, pneumatosis, anasarca, œdema, physconia, and pregnancy.

**Intumes′cent.** Swollen.

**In′tus inver′sus** (*intus*, within, *inversus*, inverted). Transposition of the viscera.

**Intussuscep′tion** (*intus*, within, *suscipio*, to receive). In physiology, the mode of increase peculiar to organized bodies, as absorption, imbibition, etc. In pathology, the introduction of one part of the intestinal canal into another, which serves it as a sort of vagina or sheath; generally, the upper part of the small intestine is received into the lower. At times the invaginated portion separates and is voided per anum, the patient recovering. The disease is, however, very dangerous. **U′terine i.,** introversion of the uterus.

**Intussuscep′tum.** The part of the bowel, in intussusception, which is received into the other part.

**Intussuscip′iens.** The part of the bowel receiving the other part, in intussusception.

**In′tybum.** Cichorium intybus.

**In′tybus.** Cichorium intybus. **I. angus′tus,** Lactuca virosa. **I. horten′sis** or **sati′vus,** Cichorium endivia.

**In′ula.** (Ph. U. S.). The official name of the root of I. helenium, elecampane. Used in dyspepsia, cachexia, chronic pulmonary affections, etc.; dose, gr. xx–ʒj (1.3–4.0) in infusion or decoction. **I. britan′nica,** I. dysenterica. **I. chinen′sis,** tonic, stimulant, and antiperiodic, and externally applied to buboes, boils, etc. **Com′mon i.,** I. helenium. **I. conyzæ′a,** I. dysenterica. **I. dysenter′ica,** systematic name of the lesser inula; plant once considered antidysenteric. **I. helen′ium,** elecampane, common inula. **Less′er i.,** i. dysenterica. **I. squarro′sa,** Conyza squarrosa.

**In′ulase.** Ferment in Aspergillus niger and Penicillium glaucum. It changes inulin into levulose.

**In′ulic acid.** $C_{15}H_{20}O_2$. An acid found in combination with alanthol in Inula helenium.

**Inulin′.** Amyloid substance, a carbohydrate, in Inula helenium, Arnica montana, etc. White, soluble powder, stimulant expectorant; dose, gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2). Also a starch from elecampane which has been used in making inulin bread for diabetic patients, as it antagonizes the action of ferments.

**In′ulol.** $C_{20}H_{42}O$. Alanthol. A liquid stearoptene found in elecampane root, Inula helenium. Yellowish, oily liquid. Internally antiseptic, and employed in chronic bronchitis, phthisis, etc. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ (0.01-0.02). Recommended as a substitute for oil of turpentine in tuberculous disease.

**Inunc′tion.** Act of rubbing in an ointment or liniment—unction, infriction.

**Inunda′tion** (*inundo,* to flow over). Depuration.

**Inus′tion** (*uro,* to burn). Cauterization.

**Inus′tum.** Burn.

**Invaginated,** in-vaj′in-a-ted (*vagina,* a sheath). Received into another part, as into a sheath. **I. ban′dage** is one in which the strips or tails pass through appropriate slits or buttonholes.

**Invagina′tion.** Intussusception. Also operation which consists in introducing one end of a divided intestine into the other, with the view of restoring the continuity of the intestinal canal. See *Anastomosis, intestinal.* Operation for radical cure of crural hernia, consisting in introducing into the crural canal a thick tent of charpie, which by compression and adhesive inflammation obliterates the neck of the hernial sac.

**Invaginator,** in-vaj′in-a-tor. Instrument devised for the radical cure of hernia by invagination.

**In′valid** (*in,* neg., *validus,* strong). One out of health.

**In′validing.** Removal from the army of a soldier who has become, from infirmity, unfit for service.

**In′validism.** Condition of an invalid.

**Invalitu′do** (*in* neg., *valetudo,* health). Infirmity.

**Inva′sion** (*invado,* to go in). Beginning of an attack or paroxysm of disease.

**Invermina′tion** (*vermino,* to have worms). Condition attended with presence of intestinal worms; helminthiasis.

**Inver′sio** (*inverto,* to turn in). Inversion or turning inside out. **I. palpebra′rum,** entropion. **I. u′teri,** hysteroptosis, inversion of the uterus. **I. vagi′næ,** prolapse of vagina. **I. vesi′cæ,** inversion of the bladder. **I. vesi′cæ urina′riæ fis′sæ,** exstrophy of the bladder.

**Inver′sion.** See *Inversio.*

**Inver′sive.** Term applied to the inverting action of ferments which change cane-sugar to glucose.

**In′vert sugar.** Combination of dextrose and levulose; a variety of glucose which turns the polarized ray sinistrad.

**In′vertase.** Decomposition product of invertin.

**Invert′ebral** or **Invert′ebrate.** Devoid of vertebræ. Animals so arranged are called *invertebrata.*

**Invertin′.** Ferment of intestinal juice, changing cane-sugar into invert-sugar.

**Invet′erate** (*vetus,* old). Chronic; established.

**Inviril′ity.** Absence of virility.

**Invis′cant** (*viscum,* bird-lime). Thickening.

**Invisca′tio oc′uli.** Morbid adhesion of the eyelids to each other or to the globe of the eye. Gluing together of the eyelids by viscid secretion.

**In vit′ro.** In glass. Said of a chemical reaction effected in a test-tube.

**Involu′cre.** Involucrum.

**Involu′crum** (*involvo,* to fold in). Covering; hence, covering of new bone developed about a sequestrum in necrosis. **I. cer′ebri,** membrane of the brain. **I. cor′dis,** pericardium. **I. cor′poris commu′ne,** integument. **I. cor′poris vit′rei,** retina. **I. lin′guæ,** see *Tongue.* **I. membrana′ceum,** decidua reflexa. **I. nati′vum,** skin. **I. nervo′rum,** neurilemma; perineurium. **I. re′ti compara′tum,** retina.

**Involumen′tum.** Involucrum.

**Invol′untary** (*in,* neg., *voluntas,* will). Not under the influence of the will.

**Involu′tion** (*involvo,* to roll in or on). Return to a natural condition; as i. of the uterus, return to its normal state as it was before pregnancy. Regressive change in the tissues of the aged, katabolism. **I. forms of bacte′ria,** degenerated forms of bacteria, resulting from overcultivation in an unsuitable medium.

**Iodacetan′ilid.** Iodo-acetanilid.

**I′odal.** Hydride of triiodacetyl, $C_2I_3OH$, being similar in composition to chloral, $I_3$, being substituted for $Cl_3$. Substance prepared by treating iodine with alcohol and nitric acid; anæsthetic.

**Iodam′ylum.** An insoluble iodized starch; used in antiseptic dressings.

**Iodantifebrin′.** Iodo-acetanilid.

**Iodantipyrin′.** Iodopyrin.

**I′odate.** Salt of iodic acid. **I. of so′dium,** $NaIO_3$; employed as an application to ulcers, inflammation of the nose, chancres, etc. The chiefly employed iodate; externally in powder for ulcers, chancre, and chancroid, and by insufflation in nasal and laryngeal diseases; internally, in doses of 15 grains (1.0) daily, in scrofulous and glandular affections, bronchial asthma, etc.

**I′odated.** Iodized **I. milk,** see *Milk.*

**Iodcaffeine′.** Iodocaffeine.

**Iodeth′yl.** Ethyl iodide.

**Iode′tum.** Iodide.

**Iodhy′drate.** Hydriodate and hydriodide.

**Iodhy′dric.** Hydriodic. **I. acid,** hydriodic acid. **I. e′ther,** hydriodic ether; iodethyl.

**Iodhydrin′.** Product of action of muriatic acid on glycerin, in which a molecule or more of iodine replace one or more of hydroxyl.

**Io′dic.** Containing iodine; as iodic acid, produced by action of nitric acid on tincture of iodine.

**I′odide.** Saline combination of iodine with a simple body other than oxygen. The official (Ph. U. S.) iodides are those of ammonium, silver, arsenic, iron, mercury (red and yellow), lead, potassium, sodium, strontium, sulphur, and zinc.

**Iod′idum.** Iodide.

**Iodi′na rhombifo′lia.** Species of genus *Santalaceæ,* of S. America; bark and wood are astringent.

**I′odine** (*iodes,* of a violet color, from the violet vapor it exhales when volatilized). Iodum (Ph. U. S. and Br.). A non-metallic element, symbol I, of a bluish-gray color, of metallic brightness, and smell similar to that of chloride of sulphur. A solid crystalline body, occurring in the form of plates. When heated it becomes volatilized and affords the vapor which characterizes it. With oxygen it forms iodic acid, and with hydrogen hydriodic acid.

Iodine and the iodides have been employed with success in the treatment of goitre and of some scrofulous affections, in glandular hypertrophy, and in skin diseases; for injection into various diseased cavities, for inhalation in bronchial and catarrhal affections, etc. It is apt, however, to induce diarrhœa, signs of great nervous irritability, frontal headache, coryza, lacrymation, acne, pharyngitis, etc., and emaciation of the mammæ. When these symptoms, collectively termed *iodism, iodosis,* or *iodinia,* are urgent, the dose may be diminished, or wholly discontinued and afterward resumed. When exposed to the air in a room it is an effective deodorant. The Ph. Br. contains linimentum iodi, *iodine liniment.* Solution of iodine and iodide of potassium in glycerin forms *iodized glycerin,* a caustic application in lupus, ulcers, etc. **I. ac′ne,** cutaneous acneiform eruption associated with iodism. **I. bath,** see *Bath.* **I. cy′anide,** CNI, destructive to lower forms of animal life; useful for preserving collections of insects, etc. **I. green,** green coloring-matter composed of rosanilin and methyl iodide. **I. paint,** a tincture twice as strong as the official tincture, applied in cases in which more active counterirritation is needed. **I. tribro′mide,** $IBr_3$, antiparasitic, antiseptic, and solvent; used as a gargle in diphtheria, gtt. xx to ℥x of water. **I. trichlo′ride,** $ICl_3$, made by passing dry chlorine vapor over dry, warmed iodine; antiseptic and disinfectant to a marked degree.

**I′odined.** Iodized.

**Iodin′ia.** Iodism.

**Iodipin′.** Oil of sesame combined with iodine.

**I′odism.** The aggregate of symptoms resulting from the toxic action of iodine or the iodides; see *Iodine.*

**I′odized.** Iodined, iodated; impregnated or affected with iodine or its preparations. **I. glycerin′,** see *Iodine.* **I. hy′dride,** solution of iodine in amyl hydride; when applied to the skin, the latter vaporizes, leaving the iodine equally distributed on the surface. It is employed in open scrofulous sores, indolent bubo, fetid ulcerations, etc. It is also a deodorizer and a convenient method of administering iodine by inhalation.

**Iodoacetan′ilid.** Crystalline powder; product of action of iodine on acetanilid.

**Iodoalbu′min.** Combination of iodine and albuminoids; used in myxœdema, tetanus, etc.

**Iodoam′ylum.** Iodamylum

**Iodoantifebrin′.** Iodo-acetanilid.

**Iodoantipyrin′.** Iodopyrin.

**Iodocaffeine′.** A white, crystallized substance, derived from passing hydrogen sulphide through a solution of caffeine and potassium iodide; dose, gr. iij–v (0.2–0.32) in certain affections of the heart.

**Iodocarbol′ic acid.** Iodophenol.

**Iodoca′sein.** A yellow powder; antiseptic.

**Iodococ′cus.** Micrococcus detected in foul buccal secretions. It gives a blue color when added to iodine. **I. vagina′tus** (Miller), micrococcus detected in foul secretions of the mouth.

**Iodocre′sin** or **Iodocre′sol.** $C_7H_7IO$. Traumatol. Combination of iodine and cresol, used as substitute for iodoform.

**I′odocrol.** See *Carvacrol.*

**Ioododer′ma.** Skin affection, such as acne, caused by iodine or its preparations.

**Iodo-eu′genol.** Produced by action of iodine on eugenol-sodium. Yellow powder; antiseptic.

**Iod′oform.** Iodoformum (Ph. U. S. and Br.). Teriodide of formyl, triiodomethane, formerly called sesquiiodide of carbon—so called from its analogy to chloroform. $CHI_3$. Small lemon-yellow or citrine crystals of a disgusting odor, obtained by adding to an alcoholic solution of iodide of potassium, chlorinated lime, the resulting iodate of lime being separated from the iodoform by the addition of boiling alcohol. Besides the medical properties of iodine, which render it useful in scrofula, syphilis, etc., it is anodyne, anæsthetic, antiseptic, and disinfectant. It is used externally as an ointment. It is given internally in cirrhosis of the liver, consumption, diabetes, and other affections. It is used externally in ointments, and internally may be given in the same cases as iodine and the iodides; dose, gr. i–iij (0.065–0.2), three times a day. The ointment containing 10 per cent. of iodoform, is official. **I. cal′omel,** a mixture of the two ingredients, efficacious in the treatment of wound-surfaces and cavities difficult of disinfection, as in tuberculosis and in tracheotomy necessitated by diphtheritic invasion. **Ino′dorous i.,** anozol. **I. sal′ol,** mixture of iodoform and salol; external antiseptic for wounds, etc.

**Iodofor′mal.** Yellow powder, resulting from the action of ethyl iodide on iodoformin. Used as substitute for iodoform.

**Iod′oformin′.** A derivative of formaldehyde; employed as an antiseptic.

**Iod′oformism.** Poisoning or other annoying symptoms produced by iodoform.

**Iod′oformize.** To subject a part to thorough iodoform dressing.

**Iodoform′ogen.** Odorless preparation of albumin and iodoform. Used as a substitute for the latter.

**Iodofor′mum.** Iodoform.

**Iodogallicin′.** Bismuth-oxy-iodo-methyl-gallol. Product of treating gallicin with bismuth-oxyiodide. Used as a substitute for iodoform.

**Iodogenin′.** Mixture of charcoal and oxygen in combination with iodine. Disinfectant; liberates iodine when lighted.

**Iodoglobulin′.** Derivative from the thyroid gland.

**Iodohæmatin′.** Hematin hydriodide.

**Iodohæ′mol.** See *Hæmol.*

**Iodohydrar′gyrate of potas′sium.** See *Iodine.*

**Iodohy′drate.** Hydriodate.

**Iodoiod′oformin′.** Compound of iodine and iodoform; antiseptic.

**I′odol.** Tetraiodopyrrol. $C_4I_4NH$. Yellowish-white, odorless, and tasteless powder derived from action of iodine on pyrrol in alcoholic solution; antiseptic, antibromic, and anæsthetic; used externally in ulcers, surgical dressings, ozæna, abscesses, caries, etc., and for dusting; internally as substitute for iodine, in doses of gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2). **I. caffeine′,** see *Caffeine.*

**Iodom′ethe** (*iodum+methe,* drunkenness). Iodine poisoning.

**Iodonaph′thol.** See *Naphthol aristol.*

**I′odophen.** Nosophen.

**Iodophenacetin′.** Substance produced when a cold saturated solution of phenacetin, acidulated with hydrochloric acid, is treated with iodine. It is antiseptic.

**Iodophenin′.** A derivative of phenacetin and iodine; antiseptic, but irritating.

**Iodophenochlo′ral.** A mixture of equal parts of iodine tincture, carbolic acid, and chloral hydrate. Used as a parasiticide in dermatological practice.

**Iodophe′nol.** Mixture of iodine, carbolic acid, and glycerin; has therapeutic action of its ingredients.

**Iodophil′ia.** Affinity of the leucocytes for iodine, as shown by taking a pronounced stain in weak solutions. It occurs in several diseases, but especially in suppurative conditions.

**Iodophthi′sis** (*iodum+phthisis,* wasting). Loss of flesh and strength produced by iodine.

**Iodopyrin′.** Colorless, crystalline substance; substitutive product of antipyrin, one atom of hydrogen being replaced by one of iodine; antipyretic and antiarthritic.

**Iodosin′.** Compound of iodine and albumin, used as a substitute for iodothyrin.

**Iodo′sis.** Iodism.

**Iodospongin′.** Substance containing iodine, derived from sponge.

**Iodosul′phate.** Compound of a base with iodine and sulphuric acid, or with the latter in which hydrogen is replaced with iodine. **I. of cinchonine′,** aseptol; proposed as a substitute for iodoform, being made by precipitating a solution of sulphate of cinchonine by a solution of iodine and iodide of potassium. **I. of qui′nine,** herapathite.

**Iodotan′nin.** Solution of iodine in water, with the assistance of tannic acid.

**Iodoterpin′.** Combination of iodine and terpin; used as substitute for iodoform.

**Iodotheine′.** Combination of hydriodic acid and theine. A heart-tonic. See *Iodocaffeine.*

**Iodotheobromine′.** Prepared with theobromine, by a process analogous to that for iodocaffeine.

**Iodother′apy.** Treatment of disease with iodine.

**Iodothy′moform.** Iodothymol-formaldehyde.

**Iodothy′mol.** Aristol. **I.-formal′dehyde,** iodized formaldehyde, antiseptic.

**Iodothyrin′.** Thyroiodin. Organic compound of iodine produced by the thyroid gland from traces of iodine contained in food and carried into the blood. Antitoxic to those products of normal metabolism which produce cachexia and tetanus in thyroidectomized animals.

**Iodovas′ogen.** Vaselin oxidized and iodine added.

**Iod′ozone.** Compound of iodine and ozone; antiseptic.

**Io′dum.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Iodine. The official preparations are *li′quor io′di compos′itus* (Ph. U. S.), Lugol's solution, compound solution of iodine, contains five per cent. iodine and ten per cent, potassium iodide; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). *Li′quor io′di for′tis* (Ph. Br.), strong solution of iodine, linimentum iodi, contains iodine five parts, potassium iodide three parts, distilled water five parts, and 90 per cent. alcohol thirty-six parts. *Tinctu′ra io′di* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), tincture of iodine; dose, ♏ij–v (0.13–0.32). *Unguen′tum io′di* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), iodine ointment.

**Iodure′tum.** Iodide.

**I′on** (*ion,* going). Viola; Vaccinium baccifera. Element which appears in electrolysis at the positive or negative plate—cation at the negative, anion at the positive plate.

**Io′nia.** Teucrium chamæpitys.

**Ionid′ion** or **Ionid′ium angustifo′lium,** Mexican plant of genus *Violaceæ,* used in dropsy. **I. brevicau′le,** S. American species, root of which is emetic. **I. calceola′ria,** species of S. America, resembling ipecacuanha and having similar therapeutic properties. **I. heterophyl′lum,** Chinese species; emetic, as is also **I. lana′tum,** a Brazilian plant. **I. marcuc′ci** or **marcu′tii,** cinchunchulli, S. American plant, said to be identical with I. microphyllum and I. parviflorum, said to be particularly efficacious in the mal de S. Lazaro of Colombia. **I. microphyl′lum** and **I. parviflo′rum,** two S. American species, the root of which is called huichunchulli; action is like that of ipecac. **I. poa′ya,** Brazilian plant; root is emetic, as is that of the W. Indian plant **I. stric′tum** and that of the Brazilian plant **I. urticæfo′lium.** The root of **I. suffrutico′sum,** of E. Indies, is demulcent in simple and specific urethritis and other urinary diseases.

**I′onone.** Odoriferous principle of orris root.

**Ion′thos** or **Ion′thus** (*ion,* the violet, *anthos,* flower). Violet eruption; non-suppurating tumor, occurring chiefly on the face. Disease of or connected with the hair folicles, as acne, sycosis, etc.

**Ip′ecac.** Ipecacuanha. **Amer′ican i.,** Apocynum androsæmifolium. **Bas′tard i.,** Asclepias curassavica, Triosteum perfoliatum. **Brown i.,** root of Cephaëlis ipecacuanha. **Caroli′na i.,** Podophyllum peltatum. **Ger′man i.,** vincetoxicum. **I. of the Isle of France,** Tylophora asthmatica. **White i.** is obtained from different species of Richardsonia and Inidium, and from Viola ipecacuanha or Pombalea ipecacuanha. **Wild i.,** Euphorbia ipecacuanha, Triosteum perfoliatum, Asclepias curassavica.

**Ipecacoan′ha.** Ipecacuanha.

**Ipecacuan′ha.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) The root of Cephaëlis (Psychotria) ipecacuanha, ord. *Rubiaceæ,* obtained from Psychotria emetica of Peru. The odor of the root is faint and peculiar; taste bitter, subacrid, and mucilaginous; water and alcohol extract its virtues, which depend on a peculiar principle called emetia. It is emetic in large doses; expectorant and sudorific in smaller. Dose, as an emetic, gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0); as an expectorant, gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13). The official preparations are: *Ace′tum ipecacuan′hæ* (Br.), vinegar of ipecac; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). *Extrac′tum i. flu′idum* (U. S.) or *li′quidum* (Br.); dose, ♏ss–ij (0.032–0.13), as an expectorant; ♏xv–xxx (1.0–2.0), as an emetic. *Pul′vis i. et o′pii* (U. S.), *P. i. compos′itus* (Br.), Dover's powder; dose, gr. j–xv (0.065–1.0). *Syr′upus i.* (U. S.), syrup; dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0), as an expectorant; ʒij–iv (8.0–16.0), as an emetic. *Tinctu′ra i. et o′pii* (U. S.), tincture of ipecac and opium, liquid Dover's powder; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). *Trochis′ci morphi′næ et i.* (U. S.), troches of morphine and ipecac; dose, one as required. *Trochis′ci i.* (U. S.), troches of ipecac; dose, one as required. *Vi′num i.* (U. S. and Br.), wine of ipecac; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0), as an expectorant; ʒiv–vj (16.0–24.0), as an emetic.

**Ipecacuan′hic acid.** $C_{14}H_9O_7$. Brown acid derived from root of Cephaëlis ipecacuanha.

**I′po.** Resin derived from bark of Strychnos tieute. Upas. See *Antiaris toxicaria* and *Upas.* **I. toxica′ria,** see *Upas.*

**Ipomœ′a acetosæfo′lia.** Species of Convolvulaceæ of S. America and W. Indies, used externally in ascites and arthritis; sap is cathartic. **I. aquat′ica,** species of E. and W. Indies; cathartic, and used externally for abscesses. **I. bata′tas,** sweet potato. **I. batatoi′des,** see *Convolvulus jalapa.* **I. bo′na nox,** moon-flower, grows in E. and W. Indies; bark of root is cathartic. **I. cæru′lea,** E. Indian species; seeds are cathartic. **I. cathar′tica,** juice is drastic cathartic. **I. cymo′sa,** E. Indian species; leaves make an emollient application to suppurating surfaces; seeds are laxative. **I. digita′ta,** roots of this species from E. Indies, Africa, and S. America are cathartic. **I. fastigia′ta,** source of glucoside, ipomœin. **I. gemel′la,** E. Indian species; demulcent in aphthous stomatitis. **I. jala′pa** or **jalap′pa,** Convolvulus jalapa; see *Jalapa.* **I. macrorrhi′za,** Convolvulus jalapa. **I. mexitlan′ica,** see *Convolvulus jalapa.* **I. muricoi′des,** Mexican species, used for baths in cases of paralysis. **I. nil,** Convolvulus nil. **I. opercula′ta,** see *Batata de purga.* **I. orizaben′sis,** see *Convolvulus jalapa.* **I. pandura′ta,** wild jalap or potato, man-root; indigenous in United States; cathartic. **I. pur′ga,** see *Jalapa.* **I. renifor′mis,** E. Indian species; diuretic, alterative. **I. re′pens,** I. aquatica. **I. schiedea′na,** see *Convolvulus jalapa.* **I. sim′ulans,** a tree of Tampico, the source of Tampico jalap. **I. stans,** Mexican species, root of which is cathartic. **I. subtril′oba,** root of this Peruvian species is drastic cathartic. **I. turpe′thum,** E. Indian jalap; root and stems are purgative.

**Ipomœin′.** $C_{78}H_{132}O_{36}$. Glucoside from root of Ipomœa fastigiata.

**Ir.** Chemical symbol of iridium.

**I′ra.** Rage.

**Iracun′dus.** Rectus externus oculi.

**Iral′gia** or **Iridal′gia** (*iris+algos,* pain). Pain in the iris.

**I′rian.** Relating to the iris.

**Iriancis′tron, Iriankis′tron,** or **Iridancis′tron** (*iris +ankistron,* hook). Hooked instrument used in the formation of an artificial pupil.

**Ir′idal.** Relating to the iris.

**Iridal′gia.** Iralgia.

**Iridalloch′rosis** (*allos,* different, *chrosis,* coloration). Change in pigmentation of the iris.

**Iridancis′tron.** Iriancistron.

**Iridareo′sis** (*araiosis,* diminution). Atrophy of the iris.

**Iridaux′e** or **Iridauxe′sis** (*auxesis,* augmentation). Staphyloma of the iris; prolapse of the iris; hypertrophy of the iris from exudation of fibrin into its tissue.

**Iridec′tome.** Knife for performance of iridectomy.

**Iridectomedial′ysis** (*ektome,* excision, *dialysis,* separation). See *Coretomy.*

**Iridec′tomize.** To perform iridectomy.

**Iridec′tomy** (*iris+ektome,* excision). Excision of the iris and establishment of artificial pupil.

**Iridectro′pium** (*iris+ektropion,* eversion). Eversion of part of the iris.

**Iridelco′sis** (*iris+helcosis,* ulceration). Ulceration of the iris.

**Iridenclei′sis** (*en,* in, *kleio,* to close), **Iridencleis′mus,** or **Iridenklei′sis.** See *Coretomy.*

**Iridentro′pium** (*iris+entropion,* inversion). Inversion of the iris.

**Iridere′mia** (*iris+eremos,* deprived of). Absence of iris, either apparent or real, congenital or acquired.

**Irides′cent.** Shining with many changing colors. **I. vis′ion,** peculiar vision dependent on alterations in epithelium of the cornea from pressure. There are borders of various hues around artificial lights. Halo vision.

**Irid′esis** or **Iridod′esis** (*iris+deo,* to bind). Ligature of the iris; operation for artificial pupil, consisting in opening the cornea to admit the cannula forceps, and by it drawing out a portion of the iris near its ciliary attachment, and strangulating a piece of it by means of a thread of moistened silk.

**Irid′ian.** Iridal.

**Irid′ic.** Relating to the iris.

**Iridin′.** Cholagogue oleoresin procured from root of Iris versicolor.

**Iridi′tis.** Iritis.

**Irid′ium.** A silvery-white, very hard metal, symbol Ir, found in native platinum.

**Irido-.** In composition, iris.

**Iridoalloch′rosis.** Iridallochrosis.

**I′ridocele** (*iris+kele,* tumor). Prolapse of the iris through wound or lesion of the cornea.

**Iridochorioidi′tis.** Iridochoroiditis.

**Iridochoroi′dal.** Relating to iris and choroid.

**Iridochoroidi′tis.** Iridochorioiditis. Inflammation commencing with the iris and secondarily affecting the choroid. When the primary disease is in the choroid it is termed choroido-iritis; it may be primary or secondary, traumatic, plastic, purulent, sympathetic, or syphilitic. **Se′rous i.,** cyclitis.

**Iridocine′sis** (*iris+kinesis,* motion). Muscular movement of the iris.

**Iridocolobo′ma.** Coloboma iridis.

**Iridocycli′tis.** Inflammation of the iris and ciliary circle. **Fi′brinous** or **plas′tic i.,** i. with plastic effusion around the iris, ciliary body, and capsule of the lens.

**Iridocyclochoroidi′tis.** Inflammation of the iris, ciliary body, and choroid coat of the eye.

**Iridod′esis.** Iridesis.

**Iridodial′ysis** (*dialysis,* separation). Coretomy.

**Iridodone′sis** (*doneo,* to shake). Tremulousness of the iris from dislocation of the lens or other causes.

**Iridoenclei′sis.** Coretomy.

**Iridokine′sis.** Iridocinesis; the movements of the iris causing dilatation and contraction of the pupil.

**Ir′idol.** White, acicular hydrocarbon from wood-tar.

**Iridoleptyn′sis** (*leptynsis,* thinning). Atrophy and thinning of the iris.

**Iridomala′cia** (*malakia,* softness). Mollescence or softening of the iris, especially after rheumatic inflammation.

**Iridomedial′ysis.** Iridomesodialysis.

**Iridomelano′ma** or **Iridomelano′sis** (*melano,* to color black). Deposition of black pigment in the iris.

**Iridomesodial′ysis.** Detachment of adhesions of central borders of the iris.

**Iridomo′tor.** Concerned in movements of the iris.

**Iridonco′sis, Iridon′cus,** or **Ironco′sis** (*onkos,* swelling). Tumefaction or thickening of the iris; iridauxesis.

**Iridoparal′ysis.** Paralysis of the iris.

**Iridoparel′kysis** (*iris+parelkysis,* contraction). Artificial prolapse of the iris in order to produce a displacement of the pupil.

**Iridopar′esis** (*paresis,* paralysis). Partial paralysis of the iris.

**Iridoperiphaci′tis** or **Iridoperiphaki′tis** (*peri,* around, *phacitis,* inflammation of the lens). Inflammation of the anterior hemisphere of the capsule of the lens.

**Iridoperisphynx′is** (*peri,* around, *sphynxis,* constriction). Circular muscular fibres in vicinity of sphincter indis.

**Iridophlebocol′pus** (*phleps,* vein, *kolpos,* sinus). Venous sinus of the iris.

**Iridoplan′ia** (*plane,* wandering). Hippus.

**Iridople′gia** (*plege,* stroke). Iridoparalysis.

**Iridopto′sis.** Ptosis iridis; prolapse of the iris.

**Iridor′rhagas** or **Iridor′rhox** (*iris+rhox,* fissure). Fissure of the iris. See *Coloboma.*

**Iridorrhex′is** (*rhexis,* rupture). Rupture of the iris.

**Iridoschisma,** ir-id-o-sis′mah (*iris+schisma,* fissure). Coloboma iridis; iridorrhagas.

**Iridosclerot′omy.** Puncture of sclerotic coat of the eye, with division of the periphery of the iris, in glaucoma.

**Irido′sis.** Iridesis.

**Iridostere′sis** (*steresis,* privation). Irideremia.

**Iridotenclei′sis.** Iridencleisis.

**Ir′idotome.** Instrument for performing iridectomy.

**Iridotomedial′ysis** (*tome,* section, *dialysis,* separation). See *Coretomy.*

**Iridotomenclei′sis** (*tome,* section, *enkleio,* to include). Coretomy.

**Iridot′omy** (*iris+tome,* section). See *Coretomy.*

**Iridot′romus** (*tromos,* trembling). Iridodonesis; hippus.

**Irigen′ium.** Verbena officinalis.

**Irin′.** $C_8H_{16}O_2$. Camphoraceous substance from root of Iris florentina.

**Iriod′esis.** Iridodesis.

**I′ris** (so called from resembling the rainbow in its variety of colors). A membrane stretched vertically at the anterior part of the eye, in the midst of the aqueous humor, in which it forms a circular, flat partition separating the anterior from the posterior chamber. It is perforated by a circular opening called the pupil, which is constantly varying its dimensions, owing to the varying contractions of the fibres of the iris. Its posterior surface has been called uvea, from the thick black varnish, resembling the bloom of a grape, which covers it. The pigmentary stratum on its free surface appears to be bounded by a delicate but well defined line, which has been described as a special membrane—membrana pigmenti or limitans, or limitans Pacini or Jacobi Arnold or Zinnii. The greater circumference of the iris is adherent to the ciliary processes and circle. It has an external plane of radiated fibres, dilatator iridis, and an internal one of circular fibres, sphincter pupillæ or iridis, which serve the one to dilate, the other to contract, the aperture of the pupil. The iris receives the ciliary nerves. Its arteries are furnished by the long ciliary arteries, which form two circles by their anastomoses—the one very broad, near the great circumference, the other smaller and seated around the circumference of the pupil. The veins of the iris empty themselves into the vasa vorticosa and into the long ciliary veins. The iris regulates by its dilatation or contraction the quantity of luminous rays which are necessary for distinct vision. The different colors of the iris occasion the variety in the colors of the human eye. **I. bombé′** (Fr., bulging), a bulging forward of the iris in consequence of increase of aqueous humor in the posterior chamber. **Trem′ulous i.,** hippus.

A genus of plants, ord. *Irideæ;* flag. The official (Ph. U. S.) name of the rhizome and roots of I. versicolor, blue flag; dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). The following preparations are official: *Extrac′tum ir′idis;* dose, gr. ij–iv (0.13–0.26). *Extrac′tum ir′idis flu′idum;* dose, ♏v–x (0.32–0.65). **Com′mon i.,** I. germanica. **I. florenti′na,** Florentine iris or orris; the rhizome of this plant is extremely acrid in its recent state, and when chewed excites a pungent heat in the mouth, continuing for several hours. When dried the acrimony is lost or nearly so, and the smell is very agreeable; it is expectorant. The orris root of the shops is said to consist of the rhizomes of three species—I. florentina, I. pallida, and I. germanica. **I. fœtidis′sima,** stinking iris; the root is antispasmodic and narcotic. **I. german′ica,** flower-de-luce, common iris or orris; the fresh roots are powerfully cathartic, and are given also in dropsies. **I. hexago′na,** I. versicolor. **I. lacus′tris,** dwarf flag, dwarf lake iris; has the properties of I. versicolor. **Lake i., dwarf,** I. lacustris. **I. lu′tea,** I. pseudacorus. **I. nos′tras,** I. germanica. **I. palus′tris,** I. pseudacorus. **I. pseudac′orus,** yellow waterflag; the root has an acrid, styptic taste. It is an errhine, sialagogue, and astringent. The expressed juice is diuretic, and used as an application to serpiginous and other cutaneous affections. Rubbed on the gums or chewed, it is said to cure toothache. **Stink′ing i.,** I. fœtidissima. **I. ver′na,** see *I. virginica.* **I. versic′olor,** blue flag; the rhizome is an active cathartic and diuretic. Iris (Ph. U. S.) is the rhizome and rootlets of this plant. **I. virgin′ica,** slender blue flag, and I. verna are said to have virtues like those of I. versicolor. **I. vulga′ris,** I. germanica.

**Irisa′tion.** Iridescence.

**Irish but′ton.** Syphilis. **I. moss,** see *Chondrus.*

**Irisin′.** Iridin.

**Irisi′tis.** Iritis.

**Irit′ic.** Relating to iritis.

**Iri′tis.** Inflammation of the iris. The chief symptoms are—change in the color of the iris; fibres less movable; teeth-like processes shooting into the pupil; pupil irregularly contracted, with the ordinary signs of inflammation of the eye. If the inflammation does not yield, suppuration takes place, and, although the matter may be absorbed, the iris remains immovable. When the iritis results from syphilis, gonorrhœa, rheumatism, gout, small-pox, or scrofula it requires specific treatment, according to its cause. Mercury is given freely in some forms of iritis, along with attention to other means advisable in ophthalmia. When the inflammation is seated in the serous covering it is termed *iritis serosa.* When the iritis is marked by a tendency to new formation, which may become developed into a pseudomembrane, it is called *plastic iritis.*

**Irit′omy.** Iridotomy.

**Iron.** Ferrum. A metal found abundantly throughout nature, and a necessary constituent of animal tissues. Symbol, Fe; atomic weight, 55.9. **I. bark,** Eucalyptus resinifera; see *Kino.* **Di′alyzed i.,** ferrum dialysatum. **I. lung,** siderosis. **Pow′dered i.** or **Pul′verized i.,** ferri pulvis. **I. pyri′tes,** ferri sulphas. **Quevenne′s′ i.,** ferri pulvis. **Reduced′ i.,** ferrum reductum. **I. rust,** ferri oxidum. **I. weed,** Vernonia noveboracensis. **I. wire,** ferri filum. **I. wood,** Carpinus betulus. **I. and alu′minum sul′phate,** ferri et alumini sulphas, **I. and ammo′nia** or **ammo′nium cit′rate,** ferri ammoniocitras. **Ammo′niated i.,** ferrum ammoniatum. **I. and ammo′nium tar′trate,** ferri ammoniotartras. **Ammo′niochlo′ride of i.,** ferrum-ammoniatum. **Ammo′niocit′rate of i.,** ferri ammoniocitras. **I. and ammo′nium sul′phate,** ferri et ammonii sulphas. **Ar′senate of i.,** ferri arsenas. **I. bark,** Eucalyptus resinifera; see *Kino.* **Black ox′ide of i.,** oxydum ferri nigrum. **Bro′mide of i.,** ferri bromidum. **Car′bonate of i., effer-ves′cing,** ferri carbonas effervescens. **C. of i., precip′itated,** ferri subcarbonas. **C. of i., sac′charated,** ferri protocarbonas. **Car′buret of i.,** graphites. **Chlo′ride of i.,** ferri chloridum. **Cit′rate of i.,** ferri citras. **Cit′rate of magnet′ic ox′ide of i.,** see *Ferri ammoniocitras.* **Ferrocyan′uret i. of,** Prussian blue. **Ferroprus′siate of i.,** Prussian blue. **I. fi′lings, pur′ified** ferri limatura purificata. **Hy′drated ox′ide of i.,** ferrum oxydatum hydratum. **H. perox′ide of i.,** ferrum oxydatum hydratum. **H. tritox′ide of i.,** ferrum oxydatum hydratum. **Hydri′odate of i.,** ferri iodidum. **Hydrobro′mate of i.,** ferri bromidum. **I. by hy′drogen,** ferri pulvis. **Hy′dro-ox′ide of i.,** ferrum oxydatum hydratum. **Hypophos′phite of i.,** ferri hypophosphis. **I′odide** or **io′duret of i.,** see *Iodine* and *Ferri iodidum.* **Lac′tate of i.,** ferri lactas. **I. li′quor,** ferri acetas. **I. lung,** siderosis. **I. and magne′sium cit′rate,** ferri et magnesii citras. **Magnet′ic ox′ide of i.,** oxydum ferri nigrum. **Mu′riate of i.,** ferri chloridum. **Ni′trate of i., solu′tion of,** see *Tinctura ferri muriatis.* **Ox′alate of i.,** ferri oxalas. **Ox′ide of i., sac′charated,** ferri oxidum saccharatum. **Perchlo′ride of i.,** ferri chloridum. **Perox′ide of i.,** ferri subcarbonas. **P. of i., moist,** ferrum oxydatum hydratum. **Persul′phate of i.,** see *Ferri sulphas.* **P. of i., solu′tion of,** see *Ferri sulphas.* **Phos′phate of i.,** ferri phosphas. **Pills of i., com′pound,** pilulæ ferri compositæ. **I. and potas′sium tar′trate,** ferrum tartarizatum. **Potas′siocit′rate of i.,** see *Ferri ammoniocitras.* **Pow′der of i.,** ferri pulvis. **Protocar′bonate of i.,** ferri protocarbonas. **Protox′ide of i., lac′tate of,** ferri lactas. **I. pyri′tes,** ferri sulphuretum. **Pyrophos′phate of i.,** ferri pyrophosphas. **Quevenne′s′ i.,** ferri pulvis. **I. and qui′nine cit′rate,** ferri et quininæ citras. **I. and q., hydri′odate of,** see *Quinia, iodide of, iodhydrate of.* **Reduced′ i.,** ferrum redactum. **Sesquichlo′ride of i.,** ferri chloridum. **I. sesquini′trate, solu′tion of,** see *Tinctura ferri muriatis.* **Sesquiox′ide of i.,** ferri subcarbonas. **Sodiocit′rate of i.,** see *Ferri ammoniocitras.* **Solu′tion of cit′rate of i.,** liquor ferri citratis. **I. and strych′nine cit′rate,** ferri et strychninæ citras. **Subcar′bonate of i.,** ferri subcarbonas. **Subsul′phate of i., solu′tion of,** see *Ferri sulphas.* **Suc′cinate of i.,** ferri succinas. **Sul′phate of i.,** ferri sulphas. **S. of i., gran′ulated,** ferri sulphas granulata. **Sul′phuret of i.,** ferri sulphuretum. **Tan′nate of i.,** ferri tannas. **Tar′tarized i.,** ferrum tartarizatum. **Terni′trate of i., solu′tion of,** see *Tinctura ferri muriatis.* **Tritohydroferrocy′anate of i.,** Prussian blue. **Vale′rianate of i.,** ferri valerianas. **I. weed,** Vernonia noveboracensis. **I. wire,** ferri filum. **I. wood,** Carpinus betulus.

**Ironco′sis.** Iridoncosis.

**Irone′.** $C_{13}H_{20}O$. Principle derived from orris root.

**Irra′diating.** Radiating from a central point or focus. Pain is often of this character.

**Irradia′tion** (*radius,* a ray). Shooting or proceeding from a centre. Direction in which rays of light pass outward from a single centre. Similar shape sometimes assumed by fractures. Diffusion of a nerve impulse over the boundaries of the pathway it usually travels.

**Irredu′cible.** Epithet given to fractures, luxations, herniæ, etc., when they cannot be reduced after use of all ordinary methods.

**Irreg′ular** (*regula,* a rule). Anomalous. Term applied to the type of a disease, and to the pulse when its beats are separated by unequal intervals.

**Irreme′diable.** Incurable.

**Irrespi′rable.** That cannot be breathed, as some gases, or that cannot maintain life when breathed.

**Irrhyth′mia** (*in,* neg., *rhythmos*). Want of rhythm, or irregularity, as of the heart's action.

**Irriga′tion** (*rigo,* to water). Act of watering or moistening. Methodical application of water to an affected part, to keep it constantly wet or for purposes of cleansing.

**Ir′rigator.** Apparatus for practising irrigation, as of wounds or cavities.

**Irritabil′ity.** Inherent power, contractility, excitability, etc. Power possessed by all living organized bodies of being acted upon by certain stimuli, and of moving responsive to such stimuli. Muscular and nervous irritability are of this kind. Mental condition characterized by petulence, impatience, etc.

**Ir′ritable** (*irrito,* to excite, *habilis,* capable). Endowed with irritability. Every living organized tissue is irritable; that is, capable of feeling an appropriate stimulus and of moving responsive to such stimulus. Impressible, as applied to persons, habit, or temper. **I. blad′der,** condition in which there is constant desire to pass water.

**Irrita′men.** Irritant; stimulus.

**Irritamen′tum.** Erethism; irritant; stimulus. **I. metal′licum,** galvanism.

**Ir′ritant.** That which causes irritation or pain, heat, and tension; mechanically, as puncture, acupuncture, or scarification; chemically, as the alkalies and acids; or in a specific manner, as cantharides. **Ner′vous i.,** irritant acting through the nerves.

**Irrita′tion.** State of a tissue or organ in which there is excess of vital movement, commonly manifested by increase of circulation and sensibility. It is a common precursor of inflammation. Erethism. **Mor′bid i.,** constitutional irritation, irritative fever, pseudofever; excitement after injuries done to the body or to any part thereof. **Spi′nal i.,** rhachialgia, principal symptom of which is pain in the back.

**Ir′ritative.** Causing or caused by irritation.

**Is.** Fibre.

**Isadel′phia** (*isos,* equal, *adelphos,* brother). Double monstrosity in which both bodies are equally and perfectly developed and possessed of independent vital organs, and united by parts of little significance.

**Isambert′s** (e-zom-bairs′) **disease′.** Tuberculous ulceration of the buccopharyngeal region.

**Isap′iol.** $C_{12}H_{14}O_4$. Substance isomeric with apiol, with similar physiological properties.

**Isatin′.** $C_8H_5NO_2$. Derivative from indigo by oxidation.

**Is′ca.** Boletus igniarius.

**Ischæmia,** is-ke′me-ah (*ischo,* to restrain, *haima,* blood). Local arterial anæmia, in which the blood is prevented from flowing into the parts for which it is destined. Cerebral ischæmia, for example, is produced in the nervous tissue of the brain by obliteration or obstruction of the arteries of the encephalon. **I. ret′inæ,** anæmic condition of the retina, with sudden and complete blindness of both eyes; ischæmia of the optic disks.

**Ischæ′mic.** Relating to or caused by ischæmia.

**Ischas,** is′kas (dried fig). See *Ficus.*

**Ischesis,** is′kes-is (*ischo,* to restrain). Suppression or retention of a discharge or secretion.

**Ischiac,** is′ke-ak. Ischiatic.

**Ischiadelphia,** is-ke-ad-el′fe-ah. Condition of an ischiadelphus or ischiopagus.

**Ischiadelphus,** is-ke-ad-el′fus (*ischion,* hip, *adelphos,* a brother). Ischiopages.

**Ischiadic,** is-ke-ad′ik. Ischiatic.

**Ischiad′ocele,** is-ke-ad′o-seel. Ischiocele.

**Ischiag′ra** (*ischion,* hip-joint, *agra,* a seizure). Ischiatic gout; femoropopliteal neuralgia.

**Ischial,** is′ke-al. Relating to the ischium.

**Ischial′gia.** Sciatica, femoropopliteal neuralgia.

**Is′chias,** is′ke-as. Ischiagra, sciatica. **I. infebrico′sum,** coxalgia. **I. nervo′sa anti′ca,** neuralgia femoroprætibialis. **I. n. Cotun′nii,** neuralgia femoropoplitæa. **I. n. digita′lis,** neuralgia cubitodigitalis. **I. n. posti′ca,** neuralgia femoropoplitæa. **I. rheumat′ica,** neuralgia femoropoplitæa. **I. à sparganо′si,** phlegmatia dolens.

**Ischiatic,** is-ke-at′ik. Sciatic; relating to the ischium or to parts connected with it. The ischiatic spine gives attachment to the small sacrosciatic ligament. The tuberosity of the ischium, os sedentarium, tuber ischii, is formed by it, receiving the insertions of different muscles of the thigh, and forming the projection on which the body rests when seated. **I. ar′tery,** sciatic artery; it arises singly from the hypogastric or with the gluteal, and seems to be really a continuation of the trunk of the hypogastric; it issues from the pelvis at the lower part of the great sciatic notch. **I. notches,** notches, greater and lesser, of the ischium. **I. re′gion,** sciatic region; region of the hip. **I. vein,** this presents the same arrangement as the artery.

**Ischiati′tis.** Inflammation of the sciatic nerve.

**Ischiat′ocele.** Ischiocele.

**Ischidro′sis,** is-kid-ro′sis (*ischo,* to restrain, *hidros,* sweat). Suppression of perspiration.

**Ischigalac′tic** (*ischo,* to restrain, *gala,* milk). Checking the secretion of milk.

**Ischioan′al.** Relating to ischium and anus.

**Ischiobul′bar.** Relating to the ischium and the bulb of the urethra.

**Ischiobulbo′sus.** Part of superficial transverse perineal muscle from ischium to bulb of urethra.

**Ischiocap′sular.** Relating to the capsule of the hip-joint.

**Ischiocaverno′sus.** Belonging to the ischium and corpus cavernosum. **I. mus′cle,** small, long, flat muscle surrounding the origin of the corpus cavernosum, fixed below to the inner side of the tuberosity of the ischium, and above to the root of the penis, where it is confounded with the fibrous membrane of the corpus cavernosum. It draws the root of the penis downward and backward. The ischiocavernosus of the *female* is arranged nearly as in the male, but is less bulky. It arises by aponeurosis from the tuberosity of the ischium and terminates by embracing the corpus cavernosum of the clitoris, contributing to the erection of the latter. It is the depressor clitoridis of Meckel. **I. ure′thræ,** bulbocavernosus.

**Ischiocele,** is′ke-o-seel (*ischion,* hip, *kele,* tumor). Ischiatic or sciatic hernia, in which the viscera issue by the great sciatic notch; a rare condition.

**Ischioclito′rian.** Connected with the ischium and clitoris. **I. ar′tery,** division of the internal pudic which furnishes the two arteries of the clitoris, the superficial and deep-seated. **I. mus′cle,** see *Ischiocavernosus* (in the female). **I. nerve,** superior branch of the pudic nerve distributed to the clitoris.

**Ischioclitorid′ian.** Relating to the ischium and clitoris.

**Ischiococcyge′us.** Relating to the ischium and coccyx. Muscle passing from the sacrosciatic ligament and crest of the ischium to the lateral portion of the last sacral and two upper coccygeal vertebræ. Part of the levator ani arising from the obturator fascia.

**Ischiodid′ymus** (*ischion,* hip, *didymos,* twin). Double monster united at the hip.

**Ischiodym′ia** (*ischion,* hip, *dyo,* to mingle). See *Somatodymia.*

**Ischiofem′oral.** Relating to ischium and femur.

**Ischiofemora′lis.** Adductor magnus of thigh. **I. mag′nus,** ischiotibialis internus. **I. par′vus,** gracilis internus.

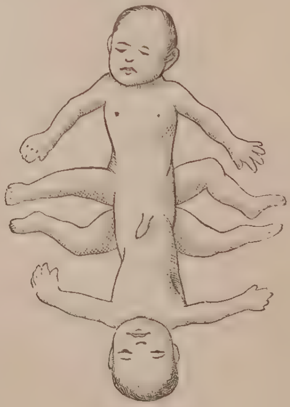
**Ischiofemoroperone′us.** Biceps flexor cruris.

**Is′chion.** Ischium.

**Ischioneural′gia.** Neuralgia femoropoplitæa; sciatica.

**Ischiopa′gia** (*ischion,* hip, *pago,* to fasten). Monstrous union of two fœtuses attached to each other by the ischia.

**Ischiopa′gus.** A double monster joined at the ischia. **I. tet′rapus,** monster with four legs. **I. tri′pus,** monster with three legs.



Ischiopagus.

**Ischioperine′al.** Relating to ischium and perineum. Transversus perinæi.

**Ischiophthi′sis,** is-ke-o-te′sis. Tuberculous suppuration of the hip-joint.

**Ischiopoplitifemora′lis.** Semimembranosus.

**Ischiopoplititibia′lis.** Semimembranosus.

**Ischiopretibia′lis.** Semitendinosus.

**Ischioprostat′ic.** Name given to fibres of transversus perinæi muscle which go to the prostate.

**Ischiopu′bic.** Relating to ischium and pubes.

**Ischiopu′bicus infe′rior.** Muscle arising from falciform ligament and inserted into symphysis pubis. **I. supe′rior,** muscular fibres occasionally found in tendinous arch of pelvic fascia.

**Ischiopubiot′omy** Operation of division of the rami of the ischium and pubis in labor.

**Ischiopubiprostat′icus.** Transversus perinæi.

**Ischiorec′tal.** Relating to ischium and rectum. **I. fos′sa,** perineal fossa.

**Ischiosa′cral.** Relating to ischium and sacrum.

**Ischioscambo′sis** (*skambosis,* bending). Bending or curvature of the ischium.

**Ischio′sis.** Femoropopliteal neuralgia.

**Ischiosubclitorid′ian.** Ischioclitorianus.

**Ischiotib′ial.** Relating to ischium and tibia.

**Ischiotibia′lis.** Ischiotibial. Muscles in some of the lower animals, analogues of human biceps flexor cruris and part of glutæus maximus muscles, and semimembranosus and semitendinosus muscles.

**Ischiotrochanterian′us** or **Ischiotrochante′rius.** Two small, fleshy bundles, long and flat, which arise, the superior on the outside of the sciatic spine, the inferior behind the tuberosity of the ischium. Both are attached to the tendon of the obturator internus, which they accompany into the fossa of the trochanter. They rotate the lower limb outward; they can also turn the pelvis on the femur in standing on one foot.

**Is′chio-urethra′lis.** Transversus perinæi.

**Ischium,** is′ke-um. Hucklebone, seatbone. Lowermost of the three portions composing the os innominatum of the fœtus and young individual. The inferior region of the same bone is called ischium in the adult, although the ancients designated by the word ischion the capsular ligament of the hip-joint, as well as the articulation itself. Haunch.

**Ischnogyria,** isk-no-jir′e-ah (*ischnos,* weak, *gyros,* circle). Imperfectly developed convolutions of the brain.

**Ischno′tia** or **Isch′notis.** Emaciation; consumption.

**Ischo-** (*ischo,* to restrain). In composition, arrest, retention.

**Ischocho′lia** (*ischo,* to restrain, *chole,* bile). Retention or suppression of the biliary secretion.

**Ischochy′mia** (*ischo,* to restrain, *chymos,* chyme). Retention of food in the stomach for a long period.

**Ischocop′ria** (*ischo,* to restrain, *kopros,* excrement). Constipation.

**Ischogalac′tia** (*ischo,* to restrain, *gala,* milk). Suppression of lacteal secretion.

**Ischolo′chia.** Suppression of the lochial discharge.

**Ischome′nia** (*ischo,* to restrain, *menes,* menses). Amenorrhœa.

**Ischopho′nia** (*phone,* voice). Impediment in speech; stammering.

**Ischosper′mia** (*ischo,* to restrain, *sperma,* sperm). Retention or suppression of the spermatic secretion.

**Ischuret′ic** (*ischo,* to restrain, *ouron,* urine). Relating to ischuria. Medicine that causes suppression of urine; also applied to medicine that relieves that condition.

**Ischu′ria.** Retention of or impossibility of discharging the urine. Suppression of the secretion. Ischuria vera is that in which, the urine having accumulated in the bladder, the patient is unable to pass it, notwithstanding the constant distressing inclination. In false ischuria, ischuria spuria, owing to disease of the kidney or ureters the urine cannot reach the bladder. Ischuria has received other names, according to the seat and character of the obstacle opposing the exit of the urine, as renal, ureteric, vesical, urethral, and calculous ischuria. Vesical ischuria is generally used synonymously with retention of urine. **I. aton′ica,** i. due to atony or paralysis of the bladder. **I. cystit′ica,** i. from inflammation of the bladder. **I. cystolith′ica,** i. caused by stone in the bladder. **I. cystople′gica,** i. from paralysis of the bladder. **I. cystospast′ica,** i. caused by spasm of the bladder. **I. gravida′rum,** i. of pregnancy and parturition. **I. nephrit′ica, nephrolith′ica, nephrople′gia,** suppression of urine from causes originating in the kidney, as from inflammation, calculus, or paralysis. **I. neurot′ica,** i. as a result of hysteria, chorea, or epilepsy. **I. paradox′a,** condition of overdistention of the bladder in which the urine dribbles away or may be discharged at will in small amount, but in which the bladder cannot be emptied. **I. perinea′lis,** obstruction to passage of urine through the urethra in the perineal region. **I. rena′lis,** i. nephritica. **I. spasmod′ica,** i. due to spasm of bladder. **I. spu′ria,** see *Ischuria.* **True i.,** i. vera. **I. ureter′ica, ureterit′ica, ureterolith′ica, ureteropy′ica,** suppression of the urine from causes in the ureters, as inflammation, calculus pus, etc. **I. urethra′lis,** ischuria from causes in the urethra, as inflammation, phymosis, calculus, or other concretions, etc. **I. ve′ra** or **vesica′lis,** retention of urine from causes seated in the bladder. See *Ischuria.*

**Ischu′ric.** Ischuretic.

**Is′chury** Ischuria.

**Iser′tia coccin′ea.** Tree of S. America, leaves of which are applied to tumors. Bark is febrifuge, and also employed in hepatic diseases.

**I′singlass.** Ichthyocolla. **Bengal′ i.,** agar-agar. **Japanese′ i.,** substance obtained from seaweed in China. **I. plas′ter,** emplastrum ichthyocollæ.

**I′sis nob′ilis.** See *Coral.*

**Isl′and of Reil.** Insula cerebri.

**Isnar′dia** (after D'Isnard, French botanist) **alternifo′lia.** Ludwigia alternifolia. **I. palus′tris,** Ludwigia palustris.

**Iso-** (*isos,* equal). In composition, equal.

**I′so-amylam′ine.** $C_5H_{13}N$. Ptomain from putrefaction of yeast in cod-liver oil; alkaline liquid, strong neurotic poison.

**Isoam′ylene.** Pental.

**Isoap′iol.** Substance obtained from apiol, affecting the vasomotor apparatus.

**Isobutylorthocre′sol i′odide.** Europhen.

**Isobutylphe′nol i′odide.** Cresol iodide.

**Isocamphol′ic acid.** $C_{10}H_{18}O_2$. Same composition as campholic acid; a colorless, oily fluid.

**Isocholesterin′.** A substance isomeric with cholesterin, found in lanolin.

**Isochromat′ic** (*isos,* equal, *chroma,* color). Having the same color.

**Isochronous,** is-ok′ron-us (*isos,* equal, *chronos,* time). That which takes place in the same time or in equal times, as pulsation of arteries in various parts of the body.

**Isococaine,** i-so-ko-kah-een′. Artificial alkaloid which resembles cocaine, but has an ethyl group in its composition, instead of the methyl of that substance. Local anæsthetic.

**Isoco′ria** (*isos,* equal, *kore,* pupil). Equality in diameter of the two pupils.

**Isocreatinin′.** Obtained from decomposing flesh. It is similar to creatinin, with which it is isomeric.

**Isodiamet′ric.** Having the same diameter throughout.

**Isod′romous** (*isos,* equal, *dromos,* course). Isochronous.

**Isodynam′ic** (*isos,* equal, *dynamis,* power). Equal in power or force.

**Isoelec′tric.** Having the same electric properties throughout.

**I′soeth′ylben′zoylecgonine′.** Isococaine.

**Isola′tion.** Insulation. Separating a person with an infectious disease from intercourse with the well.

**I′solator.** Insulator.

**Isolin′.** $C_{14}H_{17}N$. Substance found in quinolin.

**Isol′ogous.** Identical in composition.

**Isolusin′.** Bitter substance in Polygala virginiana. See *Polygala senega.*

**Isolysin′.** The active agent in the hæmolytic serum in cases of isolysis; see *Lysin.*

**Isol′ysis.** The hæmolytic action of the serum of an animal on the red corpuscles of another animal of the same species.

**Isomal′tose.** Substance isomeric with maltose resulting from the action of dextrinase on starch. It is changed by maltase into maltose.

**I′somer.** A limb or part of a limb in one animal corresponding to a limb or part of a limb in another. An isomeric body.

**Isomer′ic** (*isos,* equal, *meros,* part). Agreeing in composition, but differing in properties; the condition being termed *isom′erism;* applied to the replacing of one element in a crystalline salt by another, the form remaining unaltered. Relating to an isomer.

**Isom′eride.** Isomer.

**Isom′erism.** State of being isomeric.

**Isomet′ric** or **Isomet′rical.** Having the same measurement throughout, as *isometric crystal* or *i. muscle.*

**Isometro′pia** (*isos,* equal, *metron,* measure, *ops,* eye). Equal refraction of both eyes.

**Isomor′phous.** Having the same or similar crystalline form.

**Isonan′dra gut′ta.** See *Gutta-percha.*

**Isonaph′thol.** Naphthol.

**Isonitrosoantipyrin′.** Green compound produced by the action of acid nitrites on antipyrin.

**Isopath′ic.** Relating to isopathy. **I. rem′edy,** nosode.

**Isopathother′apy** (*isos,* equal, *pathos,* disease, *therapeuo,* to cure). Isopathy.

**Isop′athy** (*isos,* equal, *pathos,* disease). Doctrine that it is possible to cure disease by the disease itself or its products, under the hypothesis that every contagious disease contains in its virus the means for its cure; thus, that variola may be cured by minute doses of variolous matter; syphilis, by luetic matter, etc. Also that disease in an organ may be relieved by administration of a raw preparation of that same organ derived from a lower animal. A precursor of orrhotherapy and opotherapy.

**Isopelletierine.′** Liquid in pomegranate root-bark, isomeric with pelletierine. Anthelmintic.

**Isopep′sin.** Parapeptone.

**Isophloroglucin′.** Saccharine substance produced in the manufacture of acetic acid from Prunus cerasus.

**Isopho′ria** (*isos,* equal, *phoreo,* to carry). Equal tension of the muscles of each eye.

**Isopropylam′ine.** See *Propylamine.*

**Isop′ters** (*isos,* equal, *opter,* observer). Relative sharpness of vision of the retina at various distances from the macula.

**Isopyrine′.** Bitter alkaloid obtained from the root of *Isopyrum thalictroides,* plant of Southern Europe.

**Isoquinolin′.** $C_9H_7N$. Derivative of coal-tar.

**I′soscope** (*isos,* equal, *skopeo,* to see). Instrument for examining the position of vertical and horizontal lines in the movements of the eyes.

**Isosulphocyan′ic acid.** HNCS. A monobasic acid; its salts are *isosulphocyanates.*

**Isoterebin′thin.** $C_{10}H_{16}$. Hydrocarbon found in oil of turpentine from Pinus maritima.

**Isother′mal** (*isos,* equal, *therme,* heat). Of equal degrees of heat.

**Isothiocyan′ic acid.** Isosulphocyanic acid. Its salts are *isothiocyanates.*

**Isot′oma longiflo′ra.** W. Indian lobeliaceous plant; cathartic; in large doses irritant toxic purgative.

**Isoto′nia.** Equal or normal tension or resistance under the action of stimuli or propulsive forces.

**Isoton′ic** (*isos,* equal, *tonos,* tone). Having equal tone or tension. **I. coeffic′ient,** number expressing amount of salt required to be added to distilled water to prevent it from disintegrating the red corpuscles when it is added to the blood. **I. mus′cle,** muscle contracting when stimulated, its tension being unchanged. **I. solu′tion,** saline solution having the proper quantity of salt to maintain the shape of the red corpuscles.

**Isotonicity,** i-so-to-nis′i-e. Isotonia.

**Isotrop′ic** (*isos,* equal, *trope,* turning). Having equal powers, as of refraction, muscular contractility, etc.; the condition is called *isotropy.*

**Isot′ropous** (*isos,* equal, *trepo,* to turn). Having equal powers, as of refraction, muscular contractility, etc.

**Isot′ropy.** See *Isotropic.* **I. of the o′vum,** combination of nuclei of the two sexual elements in fecundation.

**Ispaghu′la** (Ph. Br.). Plantago ovata or P. ispaghul, plant of East Indies, having mucilaginous seeds; employed for the same purposes as linseed and barley.

**Is′sue** (*exeo,* to go out). Result, as of a disease. An artificial ulcer, produced and prevented from healing for therapeutic purposes; see *Fonticulus.* **I. pea,** Aurantia curassaventia.

**Istarin′.** Nitrogenous substance derived from brain matter.

**Isth′mian** or **Isth′mic.** Relating to the isthmus of the fauces, or other anatomical isthmus.

**Isth′mion.** Isthmus; pharynx.

**Isthmi′tis.** Inflammation of the isthmus of the fauces.

**Isthmocatar′rhus.** Catarrh of the fauces.

**Isthmodyn′ia** (*odyne,* pain). Pain in the fauces.

**Isthmopath′ia.** Disease of the isthmus of the fauces.

**Isthmople′gia** (*plege,* a stroke). Paralysis of the fauces.

**Isthmopol′ypus.** Polypus of the fauces.

**Isthmorrha′gia.** Hemorrhage from the fauces.

**Isth′mos.** Isthmus; pharynx.

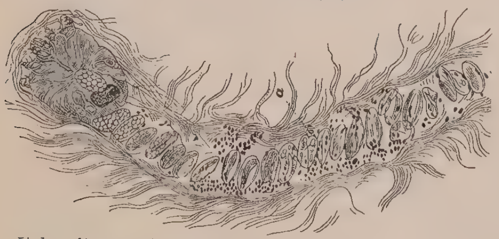
**Isth′mospasm.** Spasm of the isthmus of the fauces.

**Isthmoty′phus.** Gangrenous angina; cynanche maligna.

**Isth′mus.** Tongue of tissue or narrow passage connecting two larger parts, resembling a geographical isthmus. **I. of the au′ditory mea′tus,** narrowest part of the bony auditory canal. **I. of the brain** or **Cer′ebral i.,** encephalic isthmus. **Encephal′ic i.** or **I. of the enceph′alon,** narrowed and constricted portion of the encephalic mass between the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the medulla oblongata, corresponding to the free margin of the tentorium cerebelli, and comprising the pons Varolii and middle peduncles of the cerebellum, the peduncles of the cerebrum, the tubercula quadrigemina, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum, and the valve of Vieussens. **I. of Eustach′ian tube,** i. tubæ Eustachii. **I. of Fallo′pian tube,** narrow part of that canal. **I. of the fau′ces,** strait separating the mouth from the pharynx; bounded above by the velum palati and uvula; at the sides by the pillars of the fauces and the tonsils; and below by the base of the tongue. The fauces. **I. of fos′sa ova′lis,** prominent arch formed above the fossa ovalis by the union of the two pillars which bound the cavity; annulus ovalis. **I. of Guyon′,** i. of the uterus. **Gy′ral i.,** junction of the precentral and procentral gyri in the brain. **I. gy′ri fornica′ti,** slight contraction at the back part of the gyrus fornicatus. **I. hep′atis,** pons hepatis; see *Lobulus anonymus.* **I. of Mül′ler,** internal os uteri. **I. of o′viduct,** i. of the Fallopian tube. **I. pharyn′gonasa′lis,** posterior isthmus of the fauces. **I. pharyn′go-ova′lis,** anterior isthmus of the fauces. **I. pros′tatæ,** middle lobe of prostate, see *Prostate.* **I. of thy′roid gland,** narrow band uniting the two chief lobules of the thyroid gland. **I. tu′bæ Eusta′chii,** narrow portion of the cartilaginous part of that canal. **I. tu′bæ Fallo′pii,** i. of the Fallopian tube. **I. ure′thræ,** membranous part of male urethra; more constricted part of female urethra; see *Urethra*. **I. u′teri,** see *Uterus*. **I. Vieussen′ii,** isthmus of the fossa ovalis.

**Ital′ian disease′.** Syphilis. **I. juice,** extractum glycyrrhizæ. **I. lep′rosy,** pellagra. **I. rhi′noplasty,** see *Rhinoplasty*..

**Itch.** Scabies. Psora. **I. animal′cule,** Acarus scabiei. **I. of an′imals,** scabies ferina. **Ar′my i.,** disease described by some as distinct from ordinary scabies, seeming to be engendered by the filth of camp-life, but supposed by others to be prurigo mixed with eczema and lichen. **Ba′kers′ i.,** see *Psoriasis*. **Bar′bers′ i.,** sycosis. **Bed′ouin i.,** lichen tropicus, with vesiculation. **Brick′layers′ i.,** eczema impetiginodes. **Coo′lie i.,** a pruritic affection of the tropics. **Cow′pox i.,** cutaneous eruption appearing after the fourteenth day from vaccination, and consisting of isolated vesicles, often filled with a puriform fluid. **Dho′bie i.,** tinea cruris. **Drunk′ards′ i.,** psora ebriorum. **Farm′ers′ i.,** itching cutaneous disease of farmers, either scabies or a form of winter itch, from irritation by coarse underclothing. **Frost i.,** pruritus hiemalis. **Gro′cers′ i.,** see *Psoriasis*. **Ground i.,** water itch. **I. in′sect,** Acarus scabiei. **Lumber′man′s i.,** prairie itch. **I. mite,** Acarus scabiei. **Norwe′gian i.,** see *Radzyge*. **Prai′rie i.,** pruritus hiemalis occurring in those engaged in agricultural pursuits and others wearing coarse, dyed clothes. **Su′gar-ba′kers′ i.,** eczema in workers in sugar refineries. **Swamp i.,** prairie itch. **Vene′real i.,** scherlievo. **Ware′houseman′s i.,** eczematous affection noted occasionally in men of this occupation. **Wash′erwoman′s i.,** eczema lotricum, see *Psoriasis*. **Wa′ter i.,** a superficial vesicular dermatitis of the feet, observed in coolies working barefooted in tea gardens; caused by the presence of an acarus, the Rhizoglyphus parasiticus. **Wa′tery i.,** scabies lymphatica. **I.-weed,** Veratrum viride. **Win′ter i.,** pruritus hiemalis.



Itch mite and furrow. The female acarus is visible at the terminal extremity of the furrow with ventral surface exposed, and containing a mature ovum; two ova, next her, have been laid during the day; the third exhibits traces of the embryo; the twelfth exhibits a mature larva (*a*); twelve empty shells are also seen; between these the fæces are represented by black points. (After Kaposi.)

**Itch′ing.** Pruritus. Sensation, more annoying than painful, seated especially at the surface of the body, and provoking the patient to scratch the part. It may be either an external or an internal sensation; that is, produced by an external body or due to some functional derangement of the cutaneous nerves.

**I′ter.** A way or passage. **I. chor′dæ ante′rius,** canal of Huguier; canal in external wall of cavity of tympanum for exit of chorda tympani. **I. chor′dæ poste′rius,** canal in external wall of cavity of tympanum for entrance of chorda tympani. **I. den′tis,** see *Gubernaculum dentis*. **I. femin′eum,** perineum. **I. ad infundib′ulum,** opening in floor of third ventricle leading to the infundibulum; vulva cerebri. **I. a pala′to ad au′rem,** Eustachian tube. **I. ad quar′tum ventric′ulum,** aquæductus Sylvii. **I. a ter′tio ad quar′tum ventric′ulum,** aquæductus Sylvii. **I. ad ter′tium ventric′ulum,** vulva cerebri. **I. uri′næ** or **urina′rium,** urethra.

**I′teral.** Relating to an iter, especially the aquæductus Sylvii.

**-itis.** Suffix, properly added only to words of Greek derivation, denoting inflammation; as encephalitis, inflammation of the encephalon.

**I′trol.** Citrate of silver. Antiseptic application to wounds and affections of the skin, especially in form of ointment; employed also in gonorrhœa, disinfection of surgical instruments, hands, etc., in gargles, etc.

**It′rosyl.** Concentrated sweet spirit of nitre.

**I′va.** Teucrium iva. **I. arthrit′ica** or **commu′ne,** Ajuga chamæpitys, Teucrium chamæpitys. **I. frutes′cens,** shrub of Mexico; febrifuge. **I. moscha′ta monspelien′sium,** Ajuga iva; Teucrium iva. **I. pecan′ga,** Smilax sarsaparilla.

**Ivaïn′.** Bitter substance from Achillea moschata.

**Iv′aol.** $C_{12}H_{29}O$. Volatile oil from Achillea moschata.

**I′vory.** Tusk of the elephant; chiefly composed of phosphate of lime, and used for the fabrication of pessaries, artificial teeth, handles of instruments, etc. Formerly, when calcined to whiteness, it entered into some pharmaceutical preparations, was regarded as astringent and anthelmintic, and was called *spodium*. Dentine is the ivory of the human tooth. See *Tooth*. **Black i.,** see *Carbo animalis*. **Veg′etable i.,** Phytelephas macrocarpa; Sagus amicarum.

**I′vy.** Hedera helix, Kalmia angustifolia. **Amer′ican i.,** Ampelopsis quinquefolia. **Ame′rican poi′son i.,** Rhus toxicodendron. **Bar′ren i.,** Hedera helix. **Big i.,** Kalmia latifolia, Hedera helix. **Black i.,** Hedera helix. **Climb′ing i.,** Rhus radicans. **Com′mon i.,** Hedera helix. **Creep′ing** or **Eng′lish i.,** Hedera helix. **Five-leaved i.,** Ampelopsis quinquefolia. **Gout i.,** Ajuga chamæpitys. **Ground i.,** Glecoma hederacea; Hedera helix; Convolvulus sepium; Ajuga chamæpitys; Vinca minor. **I. gum,** gum from Hedera helix; stimulant and emmenagogue. **Poi′son i.,** Rhus toxicodendron.

**Ix′ia.** Varix; Viscum album.

**Ixi′ne** (*ixos*, bird-lime). Atractylus gummifera; Carlina acaulis.

**Ixo′des** (*ixodes*, like bird-lime). Wood-tick. Several species are recognized, such as *Ixodes humanus*, *I. bovis* (cattle-tick), *I. americanus*, *I. marginatus*, *I. unipunctatus*, and *I. ricinus* (wood-beetle).

**Ixo′dic.** Relating to or caused by ticks. **I. anæ′mia,** Texas fever.

**Ixo′ra bandac′ca** or **bandhu′ca.** Rubiaceous plant of E. Indies; root is employed in malarial fevers, diarrhœa, and dysentery, and externally in cutaneous affections. **I. coccin′ea,** of Eastern and Southern Asia, has similar therapeutic action. **I. lanceola′ta,** root is used for toothache.

**Ix′us.** Viscum album.

**Ix′ya, Ix′ye,** or **Ix′ys.** The ilia, flanks, and loins; most frequently the last.

**Ixyomyeli′tis** (*ixya*, *myelos*, marrow). Inflammation of the spinal cord in the lumbar region.

**I′zal.** Product of distillation of coke. Powerful disinfectant.

# J.

**Ja′ba.** Hibiscus rosa sinensis.

**Jaboran′di, J. fo′lia.** (Ph. Br.) Leaves of several species of pilocarpus, and of other plants with similar therapeutic properties, have this name. See *Pilocarpus.* The following preparations are official in the Ph. Br.: *Extrac′tum j. liq′uidum,* liquor jaborandi; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). *Tinctu′ra j.;* dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0).

**Jaborandine′.** Pilocarpine.

**Jabor′ic acid.** Substance obtained from pilocarpidine by precipitation with excess of nitrate of silver.

**Jaboridine′.** Amorphous substance derived from oxidation of pilocarpidine.

**Jaborine′.** Alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_5$, resembling atropine, produced by exposing concentrated acid solution of pilocarpine to heat.

**Ja′ca in′dica.** Thymus mastichina.

**Jacaran′da** (Brazilian name) **caro′ba.** Caroba. **J. brazilia′na,** caroba. **J. lancifolia′ta,** leaves of this Colombian species are used in gonorrhœa, syphilis, and purulent cystitis. **J. proc′era,** caroba.

**Jaccoud's** (zhak-kooz′) **disso′ciated fe′ver.** Fever occurring in connection with tuberculous meningitis, the pulse being slow and irregular. **J.'s sign,** peculiar displacement and rotary movement in the chest-wall when the pericardium is adherent; more marked when there is adhesion also outside of the pericardium. Projection of the aorta in the suprasternal region when dilated.

**Jace′a ramosis′sima.** Centaurea calcitrapa. **J. tri′color,** Viola tricolor.

**Ja′cens,** (*jaceo,* to lie). Sick.

**Jack of the but′tery.** Sedum acre. **J. in the hedge,** alliaria. **J. screw,** orthodontic instrument used in the gradual but forcible moving of teeth. **J. weed,** Ranunculus arvensis.

**Jack′et, bark.** Quilted jacket containing cinchona, worn by those affected with malarial disease. See *Bark.* **Plas′ter j.,** plaster-of-Paris jacket employed as a support in spinal disease. **Strait j.,** a jacket with very long sleeves, which when the garment is on are tied behind the back; used to restrain the violently insane.

**Jackso′nian** (after J. Hughlings Jackson). Term applied to a form of epilepsy. See *Epilepsy.*

**Jack′son's pec′toral sy′rup.** Prescription of Prof. Samuel Jackson, of Philadelphia, at one time extensively prescribed, the ingredients of which were sassafras pith, gum arabic, sugar, muriate of morphine, and water. **J.'s syn′drome,** paralysis of the soft parts of the palate and the larynx, with paralysis of several of the larger muscles of the neck and half the tongue.

**Jacobœ′a.** Senecio jacobæa.

**Ja′cob's char′iot** (after Dr. Jacob, of Dublin). Aconitum napellus. **J.'s coat,** tunica Jacobi. **J.'s lad′der, false,** Polemonium reptans. **J.'s mem′brane,** tunica Jacobi. **J.'s staff,** Verbascum thapsus. **J.'s sword,** Iris pseudacorus. **J.'s ul′cer,** lupus; chancroid.

**Ja′cobson's anastomo′sis.** See *Petrosal ganglion.* **J.'s canal′,** canal in the petrous bone in which Jacobson's nerve lies. **J.'s car′tilage,** hyaline cartilage from nasal spine between nasal septum and vomer. **J.'s nerve,** the tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal. **J.'s or′gan,** accessory olfactory organ, rudimentary in some animals, well developed in others, embedded in the cartilage of Jacobson. **J.'s retini′tis,** diffused retinitis, of a syphilitic character. **J.'s sul′cus,** sulcus or groove on promontory of the tympanum for the tympanic nerve. **J.'s ve′nous sys′tem,** see *Venous system.*

**Jacquemier's** (zhak-me-aze′) **sign.** Blue pigmentation of mucous membrane of the vagina about the end of the third month of pregnancy.

**Jacquin′ia** (from Jacquin, French botanist) **armilla′ris.** Bracelet-wood, W. Indian currant; used in dental caries and as a sudorific.

**Jacta′tion** or **Jactita′tion** (*jacto,* to toss about). Extreme anxiety or excessive restlessness, a symptom in serious diseases.

**Jacta′tor** (*jacto,* to throw). Vas deferens.

**Jactita′tion.** Inquietude; jactation.

**Jaculif′erous** (*jaculum,* dart, *fero,* to carry). Having spines or prickles.

**Jadelot's** (zhad-loze′) **fur′rows** or **lines.** Furrows noticed in the face in certain diseases, called, according to location, *genal* (in the cheek), and *nasal,* when abdominal disease exists; *labial,* in pulmonary affections; and *oculozygomatic* (from the eye down to the cheek-bone), in diseases of the brain or spine.

**Jaffe's sign.** If a tube be placed in a subdiaphragmatic abscess, the discharge of pus is greater during inspiration. If the abscess be supradiaphragmatic, the opposite is true, except in cases of paralysis of the diaphragm.

**Jag′gery.** Spirit (arrack). See *Toddy.*

**Jail fe′ver.** Typhus fever.

**Jaksch's disease′.** Lymphadenoma of young children.

**Jal′ap** (*Chalapa* or *Xalapa,* its native place). Exogonium purga; Convolvulus or Ipomœa jalapa; Phytolacca decandra. See *Jalapa.* **Black j.,** true jalap, Ipomœa purga. **Brazil′ian j.,** root of Ipomœa operculata. **J. can′cer root,** Phytolacca decandra. **Com′pound pow′der of j.,** pulvis jalapæ compositus. **Com′pound tinc′ture of j.,** tincture jalapæ composita. **East In′dian j.,** Ipomœa turpethum. **Ex′tract of j.,** extractum jalapæ. **Fu′siform j., light male,** see *Convolvulus jalapa.* **In′dian j.,** Ipomœa turpethum. **Male j.,** Orizaba root; root of Ipomœa turpethum. **Res′in of j.,** resina jalapæ. **Tampi′co j.,** root of Ipomœa simulans, purga de Sierra Gorda of Mexico. **Tinc′ture of j.,** tinctura jalapæ. **True j.,** Ipomœa purga. **Vera Cruz j.,** Ipomœa purga. **White j.,** root of Convolvulus mechoacanha. **Wild j.,** Convolvulus panduratus.

**Jala′pa.** The official (Ph. U. S. and Br.) name for the dried tuberous root of Ipomœa jalapa or I. purga, a plant of Mexico. It is of a nauseous odor and a sweetish and slightly pungent taste. Its operation is cathartic and griping, though the latter may be prevented by the addition of a drop or two of some essential oil. Two purgative glucosides have been obtained from jalap—jalapin or cathartin and convolvulin. The dose of powdered jalap is gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). The following preparations are official: *Extrac′tum jala′pæ* (U. S. and Br.); dose, gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65). *Pul′vis j. compos′itus* (U. S. and Br.); dose, gr. xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0); see *Pulvis. Res′ina j.* (U. S. and Br.), containing the two glucosides; dose, gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32). *Tinctu′ra j.* (Br.) contains 1.5 per cent. of resin; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0).

**Jalap′ic acid.** $C_{62}H_{106}O_{35}$. Result of the action of baryta on jalapin.

**Jalapin′.** $C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$. Resinous glucoside derived from the root of Ipomœa orizabensis, homologous with convolvulin; drastic cathartic.

**Jalap′inol.** $C_{13}H_{24}O_3$. Crystalline substance resulting from the decomposition of jalapin.

**Jalap′pa.** Jalapa. **J. al′ba,** Convolvulus mechoacanha.

**Jamai'ca.** See *West Indies*. **J. bark tree,** Bursera gummifera. **J. chew'stick,** Gouania domingensis. **J. dog'wood,** Piscidia erythrina. **J. gin'ger,** Amomum zingiber.

**Jambo'sa.** Genus of *Myrtaceæ*, several species of which are edible. **J. vulga'ris,** rose-apple, is astringent in its leaves and bark, fruit is febrifuge, and seeds are used for diarrhœa and dysentery.

**Jambosin'.** Crystalline principle derived from jambosa.

**Jam'bul.** Remedy of recent introduction in the treatment of diabetes, derived from the bark of Eugenia jambolana or Syzygium jambolanum. Dose, gr. v–xxx (0.32–2.0); of the fluid extract, ♏x–xv (0.65–1.0).

**James's pow'der.** See *Antimonial powder*.

**James'town weed.** Datura stramonium.

**Jam'un.** Jambul.

**Jan'iceps** (*Janus*, divinity with two faces, *caput*, head). Double monster, the two bodies intimately united above a common umbilicus, and a double head, with the faces looking in opposite directions. **J. asym'etrus,** j. with one face more developed than the other.

**Jan'ipha man'ihot.** Jatropha manihot.

**Jan'itor** (*janua*, door). Pylorus.

**Janito'res marsu'pii.** Marsupial bones.

**Jan'itrix** (fem. of janitor). Portal vein.

**Ja'nus** (two-headed god). Dicephalus. See *Janiceps*.

**Japaconine'.** $C_{26}H_{41}N_2O_2$. Alkaloid very similar to aconine.

**Japaconitine'.** A powerful alkaloid derived from Japanese aconite.

**Jar'bot.** Dilatation of the œsophagus in the horse.

**Jarjavay's' mus'cle.** Depressor urethræ.

**Jas'mine.** Jasminum. **Yel'low j.,** see *Gelsemium*.

**Jas'minum angustifo'lium.** Narrow-leaved jasmine; bitter root is used in herpetic and other eruptions. **J. arab'icum,** Coffea arabum. **J. floribun'dum,** Abyssinian plant, leaves of which are anthelmintic. **J. nervo'sum,** species in Cochin China, parts of which are used as depurants. **J. officina'le,** jessamine, jasmine, ord. *Jasmineæ*. Plant is indigenous to India. The flowers have a fragrant smell and bitter taste. They afford by distillation an essential oil—oil of jasmine—much esteemed in Italy for rubbing paralytic limbs and the cure of rheumatic pains. **J. pubig'erum,** leaves of this plant of China and India are used in ophthalmia. **Revolu'tion j.,** root of this E. Indian species is used in ringworm. **Sam'bac j.,** an Arabian jasmine employed in eye affections and as a galactagogue.

**Jataman'si.** Sumbul.

**Jateorrhi'za palma'ta** and **J. calum'ba.** Plants native of Mozambique, considered by some as the source of calumba.

**Jat'ropha cur'cas.** Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Seeds of this plant (Pinhones indicis, purging, physic, or Barbadoes nut) afford an oil—oleum infernale, O. ricini majoris—given like castor oil, to which it is nearly allied. The oil is used externally in chronic rheumatism and skin diseases. Leaves are rubefacient, juice is hæmostatic. They contain a peculiar acid, jatrophic or igasuric. **J. elas'tica,** see *Caoutchouc*. **J. glandulif'era** or **glau'ca,** Bombay plant, juice of which is used in opacity of the cornea, and oil of seeds externally in chronic rheumatism. **J. gossypifo'lia,** bellyache bush of S. America and W. Indies, oil and seeds of which are purgative. **J. man'ihot,** bitter cassava; plant affording cassada or cassava root, ricinus minor, manioc, mandioc, mandioca, magnoc, maniot, yucca, maniibar, aipi, Aipima coxera, apipoca, janipha. The juice of the root is extremely acrid and poisonous; after being fermented it becomes harmless, and is used for the intoxicating liquor tucupi. What remains after expressing is made into cakes or meal, farinha, of which the cassada or cassava bread is formed; the latter constitutes a principal food of the inhabitants of the parts where it grows. Fecula of the root forms tapioca. A factitious tapioca is met with, of small, smooth, spherical grains, supposed to be prepared from potato starch, and sold under the name of pearl tapioca. **J. multif'ida,** coral plant, tyleberry, of Brazil and W. Indies, resembles J. curcas; oil of the seeds, called purging nuts, is purgative. **J. oil,** oil of seeds of J. curcas, resembling croton oil. **J. opiif'era,** Brazilian species, emetocathartic. **J. pur'gans,** J. curcas. **J. tril'oba,** Aleurites triloba. **J. umbella'ta,** species from Surinam, tonic and emollient.

**Jaun'dice** (*jaune*, yellow). Icterus. **Acathes'tic j.,** a diffused form of jaundice, caused by the inability of the cells of the liver to hold their secretions. **J. ber'ry** or **tree,** Berberis vulgaris. **Black j.,** melæna. **Blue j.,** cyanopathy. **Car'diac j.,** j. from congestion of veins of liver, due to valvular insufficiency of the heart. **Catar'rhal j.,** see *Icterus*. **Conta'gious j.,** yellow fever. **Epidem'ic j.,** epidemic acute yellow atrophy of the liver. **False j.,** j. resulting from decomposition of blood and release of its coloring-matter. **Fa'tal j.,** diffused hepatitis. **Fe'brile j.,** Weil's disease. **Green j.,** icterus viridis. **Hæmatog'enous j.,** false jaundice. **Hæ'mohepatog'enous j.,** j. dependent on decomposition of red corpuscles with disintegration of liver-substance, or tumefaction and catarrhal inflammation of the bile-ducts. **Hepatog'enous** or **hepatogen'ic j.,** j. from obstruction to the bile in its natural channels, bile being absorbed into the blood. **Infec'tious j.,** Weil's disease. **Intermit'tent j.,** j. of malarial origin. **Lead j.,** icterus saturninus. **J. of new'-born,** icterus neonatorum. **Mala'rial j.,** intermittent jaundice. **Malig'nant j.,** icterus gravis. **Men'strual j.,** icterus menstrualis. **Obstruc'tive j.,** j. caused by obstruction of the biliary or hepatic canals. **Paradox'ical j.,** Addison's disease. **Red j.,** redness of the skin, without fever. **Reten'tive j.,** obstructive jaundice. **Sat'urnine j.,** lead jaundice. **Sim'ple j.,** catarrhal icterus. **Spring j.,** icterus vernalis. **Toxæ'mic j.,** hæmohepatogenous jaundice. **Urobilin' j.,** j. considered due to urobilin in the blood. **White j.,** chlorosis.

**Jaun'diced.** Affected with jaundice.

**Ja'va tea.** Leaves from Orthosyphon staminæus; diuretic.

**Javanine'.** Alkaloid derived from calisaya bark of Java.

**Jaw.** Maxillary bone. **Big j.,** actinomycosis. **J.-bone,** maxilla. **J. clo'nus** or **J. jerk,** a clonic contraction of the masticatory muscles, produced by tapping the jaw while the mouth is open. **Lock** or **locked j.,** trismus. **Lump'y j.,** big jaw. **Phos'sy j.,** necrosis of the jaw caused by phosphorus; see *Phosphorus*. **Pig j.,** a deformity in the horse marked by prominence of the upper jaw and enlarged teeth. **Wolf's j.,** deformative variety of harelip.

**Jawor'ski's cor'puscles.** Spiral mucous corpuscles in the secretions of the stomach in hyperchlorhydria or excess of hydrochloric acid.

**Jecole'ic acid.** $C_{19}H_{36}O_2$. An acid derived from cod-liver oil.

**Jec'oral.** Hepatic.

**Jecora'ria.** Marchantia polymorpha.

**Jecora'rius.** Bilious, said of diarrhœa or flux; hepatic.

**Jecorin'** (*jecur*, liver). Substance of unknown composition found in nerve tissue, in the liver, muscles, and possibly the blood.

**Jec'orose.** Hepatic.

**Je'cur** or **Je'cus.** Liver. **J. uteri'num,** placenta.

**Jefferso'nia barto'ni** or **diphyl'la** (after President Jefferson). Common twin-leaf, yellow root, rheumatism root, helmet pod, ground-squirrel pea. Indigenous plant, ord. *Berberideæ;* emetic, tonic, expectorant, antisyphilitic, and antirheumatic.

**Jeju'nal.** Relating or appertaining to the jejunum.

**Jejunec'tomy** (*jejunum*+*ektome*, excision). Excision of portion of the jejunum.

**Jejuni'tis.** Inflammation of the jejunum.

**Jeju′nity** (*jejunus*, empty). Hunger, fasting.

**Jejunocolos′tomy** (*jejunum+colon+stoma*, mouth). Operation for artificial communication between the jejunum and colon.

**Jeju′no-ilei′tis.** Inflammation of the jejunum and ileum.

**Jeju′no-ileos′tomy** (*jejunum + ileum + stoma*, mouth). Establishment of an artificial aperture between the jejunum and ileum.

**Jeju′no-il′eum.** Portion of small intestine between the duodenum and cæcum. See *Intestine*.

**Jejunos′tomy** (*jejunum+stoma*, mouth). Establishment of an aperture of communication from the exterior into the jejunum, for admission of food in cancer of the pylorus, etc.

**Jeju′num** (*jejunus*, empty). Part of the small intestine comprised between the duodenum and the ileum; so called because almost always found empty in the dead body.

**Jel′ly.** Substance of soft consistence, tremulous and transparent, obtained by appropriate treatment from animal or vegetable matters. **J. of the cord,** gelatin of Wharton. **Enam′el j.,** gelatinous matter in a young tooth between the epithelium and the calcifying cells. **Wa′ter j.,** Brasenia hydropeltis; Hydropeltis purpurea. **Whar′ton's j.,** gelatin of Wharton.

**Jendras′sik's manœu′vre.** Intensification of knee-jerk by interlocking the fingers and forcibly abducting the hands.

**Jenkinso′nia antidysenter′ica** (after Jenkinson, English botanist). Pelargonium antidysentericum.

**Jenne′rian.** Relating to Jenner, discoverer of vaccination, or to vaccination.

**Jenneriza′tion.** Repeated injection of cattle with human tubercle bacilli. These microorganisms are comparatively harmless to animals, but it is believed that they are sufficiently pathogenic to induce immunity against the virulent bovine tubercle bacilli.

**Jen′nerize.** To produce immunity against tuberculosis in cattle by the method of jennerization.

**Jen′sen's fis′sure.** Name given to a portion of the intermediate fissure near the fissure of Sylvius.

**Jequiritin′.** Principle derived from sprouting jequirity seeds, giving them their characteristic properties. An infusion is used by oculists in ophthalmia.

**Jequirity,** jek-ir′it-e. Abrus precatorius.

**Jer′gon.** See *Arrow poison*.

**Jerk.** Sudden and spasmodic muscular action; as *jaw-jerk* of muscles of mastication; *knee-jerk*, of quadriceps femoris muscle, etc. See *Reflex*. **J.-fin′ger,** trigger finger.

**Jerk′ing respira′tion.** See *Respiration*.

**Jerks.** Epidemic chorea. See *Mania, dancing*.

**Jeroffle′ris.** Dianthus caryophyllus.

**Jeru′salem oak of Amer′ica.** Chenopodium anthelminticum.

**Jer′vic acid.** $C_{14}H_{10}O_{12}$. Crystalline substance derived from white hellebore root.

**Jervine′.** $C_{27}H_{47}N_2O_3$. White alkaloid derived from different species of veratrum.

**Jes′samine.** Jasminum officinale. **Yel′low j.,** Gelsemium nitidum or sempervirens.

**Jes′uit's bark.** Cinchona. **J.'s tea,** maté.

**Jeticu′cu.** Name given in Brazil to various forms of ipomœa.

**Jew′bush.** Pedilanthus tithymaloides.

**Jew′el weed.** Impatiens balsamina; I. fulva.

**Jew's ear.** Peziza. **J.'s harp,** Trillium latifolium.

**Jig′ger.** Pulex penetrans.

**Jimp′son** or **Jim′son weed** (corr. from Jamestown). Datura stramonium.

**Jinked.** A veterinary term denoting sprained in the back.

**Jiqui′tiba.** Pyxidaria macrocarpa.

**Joanne′sia prin′ceps.** Anda.

**Jobert's** (zhob-airs′) **fos′sa.** Fossa in the popliteal region produced by the adductor magnus above and sartorius and gracilis below. **J.'s su′ture,** see *Suture*.

**Joe pye.** Eupatorium perfoliatum; E. purpureum.

**Jof′froy's symp′tom.** Twitching of the gluteal muscles on pressure over them in sciatica and spastic paralysis. Absence of contraction of facial muscles in Graves's disease, when the face is suddenly uplifted.

**Johanne′sia.** Joannesia.

**Johannesine′.** An alkaloid from anda.

**Johimbine′.** An alkaloid obtained from the bark of a tree in Africa; said to have aphrodisiac properties in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{20}-\frac{1}{10}$ (0.0032–0.0065).

**John′ny jump′er** or **jump-up.** Viola tricolor.

**John′ston's a′rea.** Alopecia areata; porrigo decalvans.

**Johns′wood** or **Johns′wort.** Hypericum.

**Joint.** Articulation; arthrosis. **Arthro′dial j.,** see *Arthrodial*. **Ball-and-sock′et j.,** enarthrosis. **Bro′dies j.,** see *Brodie*. **Charcot's′ j.,** see *Charcot*. **Chopart's′ j.,** see *Chopart*. **Con′dyloid j.,** articulation admitting of various movements with circumduction. **Dove′tail j.,** suture. **E′vil j.,** elephantiasis nodosa. **False j.,** pseudarthrosis. **Gin′glymoid j.,** ginglymus. **Gli′ding j.,** arthrodia. **Hinge j.,** ginglymus. **Immov′able j.,** diarthrosis. **Hyster′ical j.,** neuromimetic arthritis. **Ir′ritable j.,** violent knee-joint symptoms, sometimes long after injury of the part. **Mixed j.,** amphiarthrosis. **J. oil,** synovia. **Ro′tary j.,** lateral ginglymus. **Spi′ral** or **screw-hinged j.,** spiral form of ginglymus, as at the elbow. **Stiff j.,** ankylosis. **Syphilit′ic j.,** pulpy disease. **J. weed,** Polygonum articulatum.

**Joint′ed.** Articulated.

**Jol′ly's elec′tric reac′tion.** Seen in certain muscular-atrophic conditions, the muscles being voluntarily excitable after withdrawal of the faradic current.

**Jon′quil.** Term applied to various forms of narcissus.

**Jor′dan's amputa′tion.** Hip-joint amputation in which enucleation is first performed, and then the soft parts are cut through at any convenient level.

**Jorisseune's′ sign.** Non-elevation of pulse-rate in the early stage of pregnancy, when the woman's position is changed from horizontal to erect.

**Josseraud's** (jos-ser-oze′) **sign.** Very audible metallic sound over the lungs, in advance of friction sound in acute pericarditis.

**Joule.** Amount of energy employed in maintaining a current of one ampère for one second against a resistance of one ohm.

**Joule's equiv′alent.** The mechanical equivalent of heat, being the amount of mechanical work expended in raising 1 pound of water through 1° F. It is 772 foot-pounds.

**Jo′vis flos.** Crocus. **J. glans,** juglans.

**Ju′cato callel′oe.** Phytolacca decandra.

**Ju′das tree.** Red bud. Bark of Cercis canadensis; astringent in diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, etc.

**Judg′ment** (*judico*, to judge). Faculty of the intellect by which ideas are compared and their relative worth appreciated.

**Ju′ga** (pl. of *jugum*, yoke) **alveola′ria.** See *Alveolar arches*. **J. cerebra′lia,** prominences on the inner surface of the bones of the cranium between the digital impressions. **J. cervi′cis u′teri,** arbor vitæ uterina. **J. cru′rum medulla′rium,** optic thalami. **J. pe′nis,** spring forceps to compress the urethra in incontinence of urine.

**Ju′gal.** Zygomatic; relating to the cheek. **J. bone,** malar bone. **J. proc′ess,** zygoma. **J. re′gion,** region of the cheek-bone. **J. su′ture,** suture uniting the os malæ or os jugale with the superior maxillary bone; sagittal suture.

**Juglan′dic acid.** Juglandin; mucin.

**Juglandin′.** Resinoid substance from the bark of the root of Juglans cinerea; cathartic and antiperiodic.

**Ju′glans.** The official (Ph. U. S.) name for the bark of the root of J. cinerea, butternut, collected in the autumn. It is used in medicine in the form of extract, *extractum juglandis*, as an efficacious and mild laxative, in doses of gr. v–x (0.32–0.65), in cases of constipation. **J. cathar′tica, J. cine′rea,** butternut, white walnut; the source of the official juglans. **J. fraxinifo′lia,** species growing in W. Indies and Southern United States; bark is diaphoretic, parts of fruit are laxative, emetic, and anthelmintic. **J. ni′gra,** black juglans, black walnut; indigenous; rind of the unripe fruit is said to remove ringworm and tetter; decoction is anthelmintic. **J. re′gia,** juglans, walnut, French nut, bannut tree, Welsh nut; unripe fruit was formerly esteemed anthelmintic and vermifuge; used also in gout and chronic cutaneous affections; leaves are astringent, aromatic, and antistrumous; the oil of the seeds is laxative and anthelmintic, especially for tapeworm; the green rind of the walnut has been celebrated as an antisyphilitic and used as a diet drink.

**Jug′lone.** $C_{10}H_6O_3$. Principle from Juglans regia; sternutatory.

**Ju′gomax′illary.** Relating to the jugular vein and maxillary bone, as the masseter muscle.

**Ju′gular** (*jugulum*, yoke, throat). Relating to the throat or neck. **J. fora′men,** formed by the jugular fossa of the petrous bone with the jugular fossa of the occipital bone. **J. fos′sa,** cavity in the petro-occipital suture, formed by the petrous portion of the temporal bone and by the occipital bone, and lodging the origin of the internal jugular vein, sometimes called the *thimble-like cavity*. **J. gan′glion,** ganglion on the glossopharyngeal nerve, or on the root of the pneumogastric. **J. proc′ess,** process of the occipital bone behind the jugular foramen. **J. veins,** these are situated at the lateral and anterior parts of the neck, two on each side—one external, the other internal. 1. *External jugular vein* is of less size than the internal, descends almost vertically along the anterior and lateral part of the neck, from the cervix of the lower jaw to the subclavian vein, into which it opens a little above the internal jugular. It is formed by the internal maxillary, superficial temporal, and posterior auricular vains. This vein is commonly opened in bleeding in the neck. 2. *Internal jugular vein, vena apoplectica,* larger and more deeply seated than the preceding, descends vertically along the anterior and lateral part of the neck, from the posterior part of the foramen lacerum posterius as far as the subclavian vein. It commences at the sinus of the jugular vein, and receives the blood returning by the sinus of the dura mater and that of the facial, lingual, pharyngeal, superior thyroid, occipital, and diploic veins. **J. wall,** floor of the tympanum.

**Jugula′ris.** Jugular.

**Ju′gulate** (*jugulo*, to strangle). To cut the throat; hence, to check abruptly or suddenly, as by remedies directed to a disease.

**Jugula′tion.** Sudden cutting short of a disease by remedial agents.

**Ju′gulocephal′ic** (*jugulum*, throat, *kephale*, head). Relating to the throat and head; term applied to veins thus distributed.

**Ju′gulum** (dim. of *jugum*, a yoke). Clavicle; throat, see *Suprasternal*. **J. u′teri,** neck of the uterus.

**Ju′gum.** Yoke. See *Juga*. **J. pe′nis,** forceps or compressor of that organ, worn in incontinence of urine. **J. petro′sum,** eminentia arcuata.

**Juice.** Jus. **Alimen′tary j.,** gastric and intestinal juice, acting upon the food passing through the stomach and intestines. **J. canals′** or **chan′nels,** canals or spaces in connective tissue, origin of lymphatic vessels. **Can′cer j.,** see *Cancer*. **Diges′tive j.,** alimentary juice. **Enter′ic j.,** succus intestinalis. **Expressed′ j.,** fluid secreted by the gastric glands during digestion; see *Succus*. **Intes′tinal j.,** succus intestinalis. **Ital′ian j.,** extract of Italian licorice. **Joint j.,** synovia. **Mus′cle j.,** see *Muscle juice*. **Ner′vous j.,** nervous fluid. **Nu′clear j.,** nutrient juice. **Nu′trient j.,** plasma of blood. **Pancreat′ic j.,** secretion from the pancreas, acting particularly upon starchy food. **Span′ish j.,** extract of Spanish licorice.

**Ju′jube.** Fruit of Rhamnus zizyphus or Zizyphus vulgaris, ord. *Rhamneæ*, native of the south of Europe, formerly ranked among the pectoral fruits; has an agreeable, sweet taste. Fruits of two other species, Zizyphus jujuba, Rhamnus jujuba, Mansana arborea, native of the E. Indies, and Z. lotus, Rhamnus lotus, Zizyphus nitida or sativa or sylvestris of Africa, possess properties similar to those of Z. vulgaris. **J. paste,** paste of jujubes.

**Jula′pium.** Julep.

**Ju′lep.** Sweet drink; demulcent, acidulous, or mucilaginous mixture. **Cam′phor j.,** mistura camphoræ. **Chalk j.,** mistura cretæ. **Mint j.,** see *Mint julep*.

**Julia′na caryophylla′ta.** Grows in Mexico; antispasmodic.

**Ju′lus.** First down upon the chin.

**Jum′ble beads.** See *Abrus precatorius*.

**Jum′bul.** Jambul.

**Jumen′tous** (*jumentum*, beast of burden). Like a horse or other beast of burden; applied to the odor of urine.

**Jump′er.** One affected with the jumping disease.

**Jump′ing disease′.** A convulsive tic observed among the woodsmen in Maine, probably of the same nature as imubacco, lata, and myriachirt.

**Junc′tional.** Connective.

**Junctu′ra** (*jungo*, to join). Articulation; commissure of brain. **J. serrat′ilis,** articulation by suture.

**Junc′ture.** Junctura. Critical time.

**Jun′cus odora′tus.** Camel's hay, sweet rush, ord. *Gramineæ*. Dried plant, generally procured from Turkey and Arabia; has an agreeable smell and warm, bitterish taste; was formerly used as a stomachic and deobstruent.

**Jungbluth's** (yoong′bloots) **ves′sels.** Nutrient vessels situated under the amnion only in early fetal life.

**Jun′gle fe′ver.** Hill fever. Variety of remittent occurring in the jungle districts of India.

**Ju′niper.** Name of different varieties of Juniperus. **J. ber′ries** or **fruit,** fruit of Juniperus communis. **J. oil,** oleum juniperi. **J. tar,** oil of cade. **J. tree,** Juniperus communis.

**Junip′eri cacu′mina.** Tops of juniper.

**Juniperin′.** Resinous material obtained from juniper berries.

**Junip′erus commu′nis.** Juniper tree, family *Coniferæ*. Berries of the fruit, ethagh berries were formerly official in the Ph. U. S. under the name *juniperus*. Their odor is strong, but not unpleasant; taste warm, pungent; their stimulant diuretic properties dependent on essential oil, which they yield to both water and alcohol. Dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0), in infusion. In Holland juniper berries are used for flavoring gin. The following preparations of juniper are official: *Ole′um junip′eri* (U. S. and Br.); dose, ♏j-v (0.065–0.32). *Spir′itus j.* (U. S. and Br.); dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). *S. j. compos′itus* (U. S.), contains caraway and fennel in addition to oil of juniper; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). **J. ly′cia,** supposed to afford the true frankincense, olibanum; by some, however, this is believed to be the product of an amyris, and by others of Boswellia floribunda or papyrifera. Olibanum has a peculiar and aromatic odor, taste bitterish and slightly pungent, partly soluble in alcohol, and forming a milky emulsion when triturated with water; formerly used in dysentery and hæmoptysis, but is now employed only as a perfume in the sick-room. **J. oxyce′drus,** brown-berried juniper; cade-oil plant, prickly cedar; grows in south of Europe, Siberia, etc. By combustion of the wood, liquid tar, oleum cadinum, oleum juniperi empyreumaticum, oleum juniperi pyrolignici, oil of cade, is obtained; employed externally in chronic cutaneous and other diseases; the fruit is used in amenorrhœa, hysteria, and leucorrhœa. **J. sabi′na,** common or barren savin; covershame. Odor of savin tops, *sabina* (Ph. U. S.), is strong and disagreeable; taste hot, acrid, and bitter, depending on essential oil. They are stimulant, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and abortive; externally irritant. Dose, internally, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). As a local irritant they are applied in powder or formed into cerate. The fluid extract is given in doses of ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). The essential oil, oil of savin, has the virtues of savin. Dose, ♏v–x (0.32–0.65). Ointment of savin is used as a stimulant application to blisters. **J. suec'ica**, J. communis. **J. virginia'na**, red cedar, known throughout the United States as savin; is often used for the same purposes.

**Junk** (*juncus*, bulrush). Pad or sling for a fractured limb.

**Junk'et.** Curds and whey.

**Ju'no's tears.** Verbena officinalis.

**Junod's** (zhue-noze') **boot.** Instrument which adapts itself to the leg and foot, and is furnished with suction-pump for exhausting the air; intended to draw blood away from the body.

**Jup'iter's beard.** Sempervivum tectorum.

**Juriba'li.** Tree in the forests of Pomeroon, ord. *Monogynia;* bark in powder or infusion is febrifuge.

**Jurinæ'a** or **Jurine'a cyanoi'des** or **pollich'ii** or **tomento'sa.** Plant of Siberia and Caucasus, leaves of which have been used in scarlatina.

**Juripe'ba.** Solanum paniculatum.

**Jurispru'dence, med'ical** (*jus*, law, *prudentia*, knowledge). Law in its bearings upon medicine, and medicine in its bearing on law; legal medicine.

**Jurube'ba.** Solanum paniculatum. Alkaloid resembling solanine, called *jurebebine*, is derived from it.

**Ju'ry of ma'trons.** Jury of women empanelled under a writ *de ventre inspiciendo*, to try the question whether a woman is with a child or not.

**Ju'ry-mast.** An attachment to the plaster-of-Paris jacket used in the treatment of Pott's disease of the upper dorsal and cervical regions. It is an iron bar, the lower extremity of which is incorporated in the jacket, while the upper end curves forward so that its extremity is over the centre of the head; from this depends a sling which supports the head by the chin and occiput.

**Jus.** Soup; broth; bouillon.

**Jusqui'amus.** Hyoscyamus.

**Jussiæ'a.** Several varieties of this plant, primrose-willow, are used as astringents, especially *J. repens* in N. America in diarrhœa, and *J. swartziana* in the W. Indies.

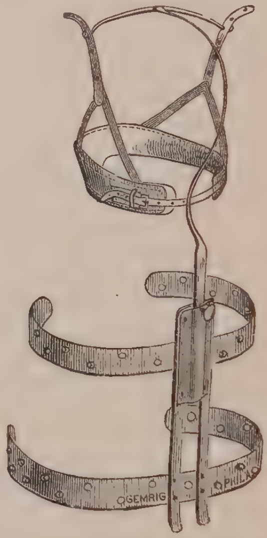
**Justi'cia adhato'da** (after Justice, Scotch botanist). Adhatoda. **J. bival'vis**, a small shrub of India used locally in gout. **J. ecbol'ium**, Malabar plant, the root of which and the leaves are considered lithontriptic. **J. gendarus'sa**, root is used in China and India in rheumatism and febrile affections, also in dysentery and dyspepsia; the leaves as emetic. **J. pector'alis**, West India plant, slightly astringent, aromatic, balsamic.

**Jus'to-ma'jor.** Unusually large. **Jus'to-mi'nor,** unusually small. Terms applied to pelvis so constituted.

**Jus'tus's test.** Mercury is given by subcutaneous or intravenous injection; this causes a diminution in the amount of hæmoglobin in the blood; the loss is rapidly replaced in the non-syphilitic individual, but is slowly made good in the syphilitic; the examination for hæmoglobin is instituted at the end of twenty-four hours. The test is not generally looked upon as reliable.

**Jute.** Fibre of different varieties of corchorus used externally in many surgical cases in which lint and sponges are generally employed. It is often used carbolized.

**Ju'vans**, pl. juvan'tia (*juvo*, to aid). A medicine or substance relieving a disorder; adjuvant.



Jury-mast with sling for the head.

**Ju'venis.** A youth. One at the period of adolescence.

**Juxta-artic'ular** (*juxta*, near, *articulus*, joint). Near a joint.

**Juxtaposi'tion** (*juxta*, near to, *pono*, to place). Situation near by; the successive application of new molecules upon those forming the primitive nucleus.

# K.

*Many of the terms under K, derived from the Greek, are found under the letter C.*

**K.** Letter formerly used to designate compound of gold; symbol of kalium, potassium. Abbr. for kathode or kathodic (also *Ka* and *Ca*).

**Kaa'wy.** Indian drink prepared from maize.

**Kab'ala.** Cabal.

**Kadsu'ra chinen'sis.** Magnoliaceous shrub of China; tonic and stomachic.

**Kæmpfer'ia galan'ga** (after Kämpfer, German naturalist). See *Maranta galanga.* **K. rotun'da,** zedoary, ord. *Zingiberaceæ.* Roots of this Ceylonese plant are stimulant and carminative. According to some, the *round zedoary* is furnished by Curcuma zerumbet; the long, *Zedoaria longa,* by Curcuma zedoaria.

**Kaes-Bechter'ew's lay'er.** See *Bechterew.*

**Kageneck'ia oblon'ga.** Lyday wood of Chile; antiperiodic.

**Kahin'cæ rad'ix.** Caincæ radix.

**Kahl'baum's disease'.** Catatonia.

**Kah'ler's disease'.** A rare affection, the symptoms of which are grave anæmia, osseous pains, spontaneous fractures, extreme debility, emaciation, and the excretion of heteroalbumose in the urine; the underlying lesion is a sarcoma-like growth in the ribs, sternum, and vertebral bodies, which destroys first the marrow and then the osseous substance; the disease is believed to be an albumose intoxication, albumosæmia, consequent upon the destruction of the bone-marrow.

**Kaif.** Languor after taking certain drugs.

**Kairin'.** $C_{10}H_{13}NO,HCl,H_{20}$. Hydrochlorate of artificial alkaloid prepared from chinolin; crystalline powder, of saline, bitter, nauseous taste, freely soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. A very powerful antipyretic, producing diaphoresis and emesis, sometimes followed by collapse. Two forms are employed: *Kairin M.* (methyl kairin) and *kairine A.* (ethyl kairin), with similar properties. Dose, gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65).

**Kairolin'.** Antipyretic resembling kairin, but less efficient.

**Kakat'rophy** or **Kakot'rophy.** Cacotrophy.

**Kak'erlakism** (D., *kakkerlak,* cockroach, which comes out only in the dark). Albinism. See *Albino.*

**Kak'ke.** Japanese term for beriberi.

**Kak'odyl, Kak'odylate.** See *Cacodyl, Cacodylate.*

**Kakos'mia** (*kakos,* foul, *osme,* smell). Repugnant smell. **Subjec'tive k.,** disturbance of the olfactory nerve or centre, either from hysteria or from disease, giving rise to the perception of an offensive smell.

**Ka'la az'ar.** A disease of as yet undetermined nature, observed in India, characterized by two stages: in the first there is an irregular fever of intermittent or remittent type; in the second stage there is low fever of a continuous type.

**Kalada'na.** Pharbitis nil of India. The resin is purgative, resembling jalap, in doses of gr. ij–viij (0.13–0.5).

**Kalag'ua.** A remedy employed in South America in the treatment of tuberculosis.

**Kalan'choë glandulo'sa,** Fruit of this Abyssinian tree is used as a parturifacient. **K. lacinia'ta,** juice is used in E. Indies as an antipyretic. **K. pinna'ta,** leaves are employed as a poultice in the E. Indies.

**Ka'li.** Potash; potassium.

**Kalig'enous** (*gennao,* to beget). Producing potash.

**Kalim'eter.** Alkalimeter.

**Ka'lium.** Potassium.

**Kal'mia angustifo'lia** (after Kalm, the Swedish botanist). Ivy, narrow-leaved kalmia or laurel, dwarf laurel, sheep-laurel, lambkill, sheep poison; ord. *Ericaceæ;* same virtues as K. latifolia. So also have K. cuneata and K. hirsuta. **Broad-leaved k.,** K. latifolia. **K. glau'ca,** swamp laurel, pole laurel; virtues similar to those of K. latifolia. **K. latifo'lia,** broad-leaved kalmia, calico bush, laurel, mountain or rose or broad-leaved laurel, big ivy, spoonwood, calfkill, lambkill, sheep poison. This plant kills sheep and other animals. The Indians use it as a poison. The powdered leaves have been applied in tinea capitis, and a decoction for the itch; the powder, mixed with lard, in herpes. **Nar'row-leaved k.,** K. angustifolia.

**Kal'o.** Arum esculentum.

**Kama'la.** The official (Ph. U. S.) name of the glands and hairs from capsules of Mallotus philippiensis (Rottlera tinctoria); a vermifuge, in doses of ʒ j–ij (4.0–8.0). See *Rottlera tinctoria.*

**Kamalin'.** Substance derived from kamala, and identical with mallotoxin and rottlerin.

**Ka'mas root.** Camassia esculenta.

**Kamee'la.** See *Rottlera tinctoria.*

**Kan'adol.** Kandol.

**Kandahar' sore.** Delhi boil.

**Kan'dol.** Kanadol, candahol. A volatile constituent of coal-tar, proposed as a local anæsthetic. Possibly identical with rhigolene.

**Kangaroo'.** Australian marsupial animal. The tendon of its tail is used as a ligature.

**Kan'gri-burn can'cer.** Epithelioma on the thigh or abdomen, said to be due to the irritation produced by a portable charcoal fire basket carried under the clothing in contact with the body during the winter months in the elevated regions of Kashmir.

**Kaolin'.** (Ph. Br.) Bolus alba. Pure silicate of alumina, earth obtained from the decomposition of felspar; sometimes used as an absorbent, for coating pills, etc.

**Kaolino'sis.** Pneumonoconiosis of clay-workers.

**Kap'osi's disease'.** Atrophoderma pigmentosum, parchment skin.

**Karabi'tus.** Phrenitis.

**Kar'apat.** Castor oil.

**Kar'son-khayi.** Swietenia senegalensis.

**Kar'wah this'tle oil.** See *Argemone mexicana.*

**Kar'yochrome** (*karyon,* nucleus, *chroma,* color). Nerve-cell with a nucleus capable of rapid and thorough staining.

**Karyochyle'ma.** Achromatin, caryoplasm.

**Karyokine'sis** (*karyon,* nucleus, *kinesis,* motion). The process of indirect cell or nucleus division. First, increase in the chromatin fibres (chromosomes) from which is formed the wreath, rosette, or spirem, skein or mother-skein, followed by the aster (star-shaped); then pithos (barrel-form), followed by the diaster (double star); subsequently the protoplasm separates into two parts, in each of which the chromatin arranges itself into a coil (daughter-skein), the whole called dispirem. Two daughter (resting) nuclei are thus derived from one mother nucleus. See cuts under *Mitosis.*

**Karyol'ysis** (*karyon,* nut, *lyo,* to loose). Segmentation of the nucleus.

**Kar'yomite.** Chromosome.

**Karyo'mitome.** Nuclear plexus of chromatin.

**Karyom'iton.** Chromatin.

**Karyomito'sis** (*karyon,* nut, *mitos,* thread). Karyokinesis.

**Kar'yon** (*karyon,* nut). Nucleus of a cell.

**Kar'yophage** (*phago,* to devour). Intercellular parasitic protozoön.

**Kar'yoplasm.** Protoplasm of nucleus.

**Karyorrhex'is.** Decomposition of the chromatin of a nucleus.

**Karyoso′ma, Kar′ysome** (*karyon*, nut, *soma*, body). Irregular nucleolar body developed from the remains of a germinal vesicle.

**Karyosteno′sis.** Direct division of cell-nucleus.

**Karyothe′ca** (*karyon*, nucleus, *theca*, sheath). Membrane or sheath of nucleus.

**Kassa′der** or **Kassau′der.** Convolvulus panduratus.

**Kata-.** For words beginning thus, and not found here, see *Cata-*.

**Katab′olism.** The change in cells whereby their molecules are rendered less complex and contain less force; retrograde metamorphosis.

**Katadic′rotism** (*kata*, down, *dikrotos*, double beat). Term denoting a divided or double pulsation in the downward stroke of the sphygmograph.

**Katapha′sia.** Morbid repetition of words or syllables.

**Kataphrax′is** (*kataphrasso*, to cover). The fixation of an ectopic viscus by means of a metallic cage made of silver-wire sutures surrounding but not piercing the organ retained.

**Katato′nia** (*kata*, down, *tonos*, tension). Mental derangement progressing from melancholia and mania to imbecility and tonic spasms.

**Kathar′ophore** (*kathairo*, to purge or cleanse). Instrument employed for cleansing out the urethra.

**Kath′ode** (*kata*, down, *hodos*, way). The negative pole of a galvanic battery.

**Kathod′ic.** Cathodic.

**Kat′ion.** See *Cation.*

**Katopho′ria** or **Katotro′pia.** Catotropia.

**Kavaïn′.** A neutral principle derived from the root of kava-kava. Methysticin.

**Ka′va-ka′va.** The root and resin of a South American shrub, the Piper methysticum, similar in action to coca as a tonic, etc.; it is also diuretic.

**Kedan′i disease′.** Exanthematous disease of Japan, urticarious in character, with severe prodromic symptoms, bronchitis, hypertrophy of the spleen, anorexia, constipation, acute exudative nephritis, or acute degeneration of the kidneys; often fatal; due to a bacillus, Proteus hausseri.

**Keen's sign.** Increase of the diameter of the leg from inner to outer malleolus in Pott's fracture.

**Keep′er.** Armature of a magnet.

**Kefir′** or **Kephir′** or **Kefyr′.** Preparation made by fermentation of milk; used in various debilitating maladies. Nutritive, easily assimilated, and improving to the digestive powers. Several remedies are administered in this vehicle, such as guaiacol carbonate (guaiacol carbonate kefir), arsenic (arsenical kefir), sodium iodide (iodokefir), creosotal (creosotal-kefir).

**Keh′rer's opera′tion.** Transverse incision in cæsarean operation through the anterior convex surface of the uterus at the level of the os uteri internum. Also operation for raising a depressed nipple by establishing a cicatrix in the immediate vicinity.

**Kei′ta.** Monsonia ovata.

**Kek′ui, Keku′na,** or **Kek′une oil.** See *Aleurites triloba.*

**Kek′ulé's ben′zene hex′agon.** Benzol ring.

**Kel′ectome** (*kele*, tumor, *ektome*, excision). Instrument like a cutting punch, introduced through a trocar into a tumor to extract its solid contents.

**Ke′lene.** Chelene. Ethyl chloride.

**Ke′lis,** properly **Chelis** (*chele*, claw of crab). Keloid. Morphœa.

**Kel′lock's sign.** In cases of effusion into the pleura, the vibration of the ribs when percussed by the right hand, while the inferior portion of the chest is held down by the left hand, is increased.

**Ke′loid,** properly **Cheloid** (*chele*, claw of crab, *eidos*, resemblance). A rare variety of round or oval recurrent fibrous growth, usually on the chest, neck, or arms, the fibres growing in trabeculæ. Cancroid. **K. ac′ne,** disorder characterized by minute isolated or confluent elevations of the skin surface, with interspersed pustules, which finally form cicatriform plaques over which the hairs are clustered in tufts or are totally absent. It occurs on the nucha, occiput, and vertex. **K. of Ad′dison,** morphœa. **K. of Alibert′,** keloid. **Cicatri′cial** or **false k.,** neoplasm similar to keloid following a hypertrophied cicatrix.

**Kelol′ogy** (*kele*, hernia, *logos*, discourse). Description of hernia.

**Ke′los.** Keloid.

**Keloso′mus** (*kele*, hernia, *soma*, body). Monstrosity in which the sternum is absent or rudimentary, with hernia of the heart and lateral or median eventration.

**Keloto′mia.** Celotomy; herniotomy.

**Kelot′omy.** Celotomy.

**Kelp.** Impure mineral alkali obtained by burning certain marine plants. See *Soda.* Large dark seaweed.

**Keme.** Cucurbita citrullus.

**Ken′give.** Cucurbita citrullus.

**Ken′nel lame′ness.** Stiffness of kennelled dogs, usually a form of rheumatism.

**Ken′nelwort.** Scrophularia nodosa.

**Kenopho′bia** (*kenos*, empty, *phobos*, fear). Dread of open spaces.

**Keno′sis.** Evacuation; inanition.

**Kent′ish oint′ment.** Linimentum terebinthinæ.

**Keph′alins.** Radicals in brain-tissue, forming an amorphous mass.

**Kephalom′eter.** Cephalometer.

**Kephyr′.** Kefir.

**Kera-.** For words beginning thus, and not found here, see *Cera-*.

**Ker′acele** (*keras*, horn, *kele*, tumor). Hard tumor on the hoof of a horse.

**Keraphyl′ocele** (*keras*, horn, *phyllon*, leaf, *kele*, tumor). Hard tumor connected with hoof of horse.

**Kerasin′.** Substance found in cerebral tissue.

**Keratal′gia.** Pain in the cornea.

**Keratecta′sia** or **Keratec′tasis** (*keras*, horn, *ektasis*, dilatation). Prominence or protrusion of the cornea.

**Keratec′tomy** (*keras*, horn, *ektome*, excision). Excision of the cornea; extraction of cataract; incision into anterior chamber of the eye. Ceratotomy.

**Kerati′asis.** Ceratiasis.

**Keratin′.** Ceratin.

**Keratiniza′tion.** Hardening, as of the nails.

**Kerati′tis.** Ceratitis. Inflammation of the cornea. **K. bullo′sa,** non-suppurative, and, like *k. vesiculosa*, characterized by vesicles which rupture and result in small ulcers or even opacity. **Deep k.,** parenchymatous k. **Dot′ted k.,** punctate k. **Fascic′ular k.,** called also *phlyctenular k.;* ulcers form upon small phlyctenulæ near the edge of the cornea, especially in young, scrofulous patients. **Hypop′yon k.,** k. with abscess of the cornea. **Intersti′tial k.,** parenchymatous k. **K. e lagophthal′mo,** a form of k. occurring after lagophthalmus, the corneal surface becoming dry and disintegrated from atmospheric exposure. **Mycot′ic k.,** keratomycosis. **Neuroparalyt′ic k.** occurs after paralysis of fifth pair, with marked superficial corneal excoriation. **Non-sup′purative k.** includes a variety of forms of k. unattended with suppuration. **Oys′ter-shuck′er's k.,** suppurative k., caused by entrance of pieces of oyster-shell into the cornea. **Parenchy′matous k.,** chronic form of k., of congenital syphilitic origin, with deposits in the corneal system and slight opacities which become absorbed. **Phlycten′ular k.,** fascicular k. **Punc′tate k.,** serous iritis causing punctate opacities of the cornea. **Pu′rulent k.,** suppurative k. **Reap′er's k.,** suppurative k. caused by the entrance of particles of grain into the cornea. **Sclero′sing k.,** form of k. in which the deposits and opacities are associated with scleritis. **Sup′purative k.,** k. attended with suppuration, including a variety of forms. **Tracho′matous k.,** pannus. **K. vesiculo′sa,** the symptoms are described under k. bullosa. **K. xerot′ica,** name given to suppurative form of k., otherwise described as *keratomalacia* and *k. elagophthalmo*.

**Ker′atoangio′ma.** Angiokeratoma.

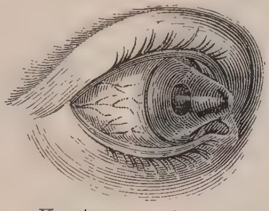
**Ker′atocele.** Ceratocele.

**Keratochromato′sis** (*keras*, horn, *chroma*, color). Discoloration of the cornea.

**Keratoconjunctivi′tis.** Inflammation of cornea and conjunctiva.

**Keratoconom′eter** (*keras*, horn, *konos*, cone, *metron*, measure). Instrument for determining amount of astigmatism by reflective power of the cornea.

**Keratoco′nus.** Staphyloma of cornea; ceratoglobus; conical cornea.



Keratoconus. (Bull.)

**Keratocri′coid.** Ceratocricoid; cricothyroid.

**Keratodeï′tis.** Keratitis.

**Keratod′eocele.** Ceratocele.

**Keratoder′ma** (*keras*, horn, *derma*, skin). Cornea.

**Keratodermati′tis.** Inflammation or proliferation of the horny layer of the epidermis. Keratitis.

**Keratodermat′ocele** (*keras*, horn, *derma*, skin, *kele*, tumor). Ceratocele.

**Keratoder′mia palma′ris, K. planta′ris, Symmet′rical k. of the extrem′ities,** names given to symmetrical and well-marked thickening of the palmar and plantar epidermis.

**Keratogen′ic.** Producing horny matter or becoming converted into it.

**Keratog′enous** (*keras*, horn, *gennao*, to engender). Causing or producing horny tissue or growth, as k. membrane of the skin.

**Keratoglo′bus.** Hydrophthalmia; buphthalmia.

**Keratoglos′sus.** Ceratoglossus.

**Ker′atohelco′sis** (*keras*, horn, *helkos*, ulcer). Ulceration of the cornea.

**Keratohy′al.** Forming or relating to cornu of hyoid bone.

**Keratohyoide′us.** Muscle of inferior mammalia, bringing near to one another the cornua of the hyoid bone.

**Ker′atoid.** Ceratoid. **K. degenera′tion,** transformation of the cytoplasm into a substance called keratin, which gives to horn, nails, etc., their peculiar character.

**Kerato-iri′tis.** Inflammation of the iris and cornea. See *Aquomembranitis*.

**Keratoleuco′ma.** Albugo; leucoma.

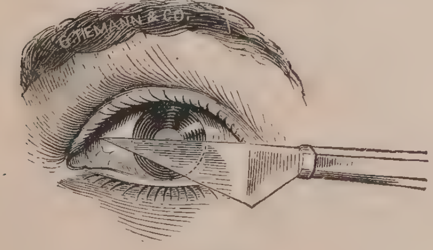
**Keratol′ysis** (*keras*, horn, *lysis*, loosening). Loosening of the cuticle. The class *keratoses* of skin diseases includes pityriasis and exfoliative dermatitis. **K. neonato′rum,** dermatitis exfoliativa neonatorum.

**Keratolyt′ic.** Relating to or causing keratolysis.

**Kerato′ma** (*keras*, horn). Excessive increase of horny tissue; callosity.

**Keratomala′cia.** Softening of the cornea.

**Ker′atome.** Ceratotomus; cataract knife; knife for incision of the cornea in iridectomy.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Keratome.

**Keratomeningi′tis.** Ceratitis.

**Keratomen′inx** (*keras*, horn, *meninx*, membrane). Cornea.

**Keratom′eter** (*keras*, horn, *metron*, measure). Instrument to measure astigmatism of the cornea.

**Keratom′etry.** Measurement of form and curvature of the cornea and of the attendant astigmatism.

**Keratomyco′sis** (*keras*, horn, *mykes*, fungus). Chronic keratitis with fungoid growth on the cornea, probably due to a microbe. Mycotic keratitis.

**Keraton′osus** (*keras*, horn, *nosos*, disease). Disease of horny layer of skin, hair, nails, and secretory apparatus of the skin.

**Keratonyx′is.** Ceratonyxis.

**Keratopharynge′us.** Ceratopharyngeus.

**Keratopla′sia** (*keras*, horn, *plasis*, formation). Formation of horny layer of the epidermis.

**Ker′atoplasty** (*keras*, horn, *plasso*, to form). Plastic operation on the cornea; trephining of the cornea.

**Keratorrhex′is** (*keras*, horn, *rhexis*, rupture). Rupture of the cornea.

**Keratoscleri′tis.** Inflammation of the cornea and sclerotic coat.

**Ker′atoscope** (*keras*, horn, *skopeo*, to observe). Instrument for examining and testing meridians of curvature of the cornea by observing the images formed by reflection from its anterior surface. The process is called *keratos′copy*.

**Ker′atose.** Horny.

**Kerato′ses** (pl. of keratosis). Skin affections with hypertrophy of the epidermis and horny or warty growths.

**Kerato′sis.** Change to horny tissue; excessive growth or disease of horny tissue. **K. circumscrip′ta,** circumscribed growth. **Congen′ital k. of palms and soles,** keratodermia. **K. diffu′sa,** ichthyosis. **K. follicula′ris contagio′sa,** rare skin disease of children, the pathological symptoms of which are due to the retention or to the formation of horny plugs at the site of the follicle. **K. f. pila′ris** or **spinulo′sus,** papules resulting from the distention of hair follicles; ichthyosis follicularis. **K. ob′turans,** mass of horny scales acting as a plug to the external auditory canal. **K. palma′ris,** a form of keratosis affecting the palmar surfaces. **K. pigmento′sa,** verruca senilis. **K. pila′ris,** lichen pilaris. **K. planta′ris,** a form of keratosis affecting the soles. **K. seni′lis,** form of keratosis of older persons, in which the skin is unusually cornified, even leading to degenerative changes.

**Keratostaphyli′nus.** Ceratostaphylinus.

**Ker′atotome.** Ceratotomus; cataract knife; knife for incision of the cornea in iridectomy.

**Keratot′omy** (*keras*, horn, *tome*, incision). Incision of the cornea, used especially in cataract operation.

**Keraunoneuro′sis** (*keraunos*, lightning). Nervous condition developed in persons struck by lightning, such as palsy, tremor, disorders of sensation or of the senses, exaggerated reflexes, impaired vision, etc.

**Keraunopho′bia** (*keraunos*, lightning, *phobos*, fear). Excessive dread of lightning.

**Kerecta′sia** (*keras*, horn, *ektasis*, distention). Distention or bulging of the cornea, probably as a sequel of keratitis.

**Kerec′tomy.** Keratectomy.

**Ker′ion** or **Ke′rium** (honeycomb). Suppurative inflammation of the hair follicles of the scalp, destroying the hair pulp and causing the falling off of the hair. A form of parasitic sycosis. **K. Cel′si,** tinea trichophytina.

**Kerk′ring's os′sicle.** Ossified spot in the occipital bone, back of the occipital foramen. **K.'s valve,** valvulæ conniventes.

**Ker′mes.** One species of the genus *Kermes* lives on a green oak, Quercus cocifera, growing abundantly in Southern France, Spain, and islands of the Grecian Archipelago, and is called Coccus ilicis, kermes animal, Cocci granum, coccum, Coccum baphicum or infectorium or tinctorium or scarlatinum, etc. The kermes inhabiting it has the appearance of a small, spherical, inanimate shell; its color is reddish-brown, and it is covered with ash-colored dust. This is the kermes of the shops, now used only in dyeing, but formerly as an aphrodisiac, analeptic, and antiabortive. **Min′eral k.**, antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum and sulphuretum rubrum

**Ker′nel.** Tubercle; enlarged lymphatic gland. **Wax** or **wax′ing k.**, enlarged lymphatic vessels. **Yolk k.**, nucleus of the yolk.

**Ker′nig's sign.** A phenomenon formerly believed to be found only in affections of the pia mater. If the patient be made to sit up, as on the edge of the bed, the thigh being at right angles to the body, it is found difficult to extend the leg because of the presence of a marked flexor contracture.

**Ker′osolene.** Liquid product of the destructive distillation of coal, of very low specific gravity. It possesses anæsthetic properties, but is not easily managed as a general anæsthetic; its chief application is locally in spray.

**Ker′vah.** Ricinus communis.

**Ket′mia ægyptia′ca.** Hibiscus abelmoschus.

**Ke′tol.** Indol.

**Ke′tones.** Organic compounds, a class of generally volatile liquids, products of first stage of oxidation of secondary alcohols, and corresponding to aldehydes, similar derivatives of the primary alcohols.

**Ke′tose.** Levulose.

**Key.** Instrument for extracting teeth, having a claw at right angles to its handle; tooth-key. Apparatus for making and breaking the electrical circuit.

**Key and Ret′zius's bod′ies.** Corpuscles in the bills of aquatic birds, resembling Pacinian corpuscles. **K. and R.'s foram′ina**, two minute openings in the pia mater covering the fourth ventricle of the brain, through which the choroid plexus passes.

**Key′ri chei′ri.** Cheiranthus cheiri.

**Kha′ya senegalen′sis.** Swietenia senegalensis.

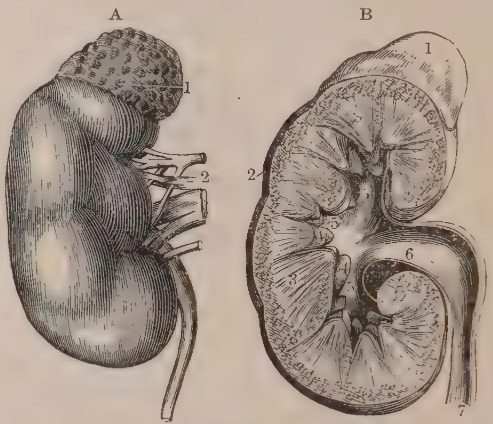
**Khus-khus.** Andropogon muriaticus.

**Kibe.** Chilblain.

**Kick′ia arbo′ria.** Milky juice of stem of this Javanese plant is purgative and anthelmintic.

**Kidin′ga** or **Kidin′go pe′po** (literally, a crampy pain caused by evil spirits). Exanthematous affection, similar to dengue, occurring in Zanzibar; scarlatinoid rash with rheumatic pains and fever, swelling of glands, etc.

**Kid′ney.** The kidneys or reins, the secretory organs of the urine, are two glands situated deeply, the one on the right, the other on the left, at the sides of the lumbar vertebræ, behind the peritoneum, and in the midst of an abundant fatty areolar tissue, *tunica* or *capsula adiposa*. The kidney is reddish-brown, oval in form, and flattened on two surfaces; has, at its internal margin, a deep fissure, by which the renal vessels and nerves enter or quit the organ, and the ureter issues. It resembles the haricot or kidney bean. Two parts are readily distinguishable in it: the outer, *cortical*, *glandular*, or *vascular*, which secretes the urine; and the inner, *tubular*, *medullary*, *uriniferous*, *conoidal*, or *radiated*, appearing under the form of small cones or unequal papillæ or mammillæ, each resulting from the union of small capillary tubes, adherent by one of their extremities to the cortical substance, and opening by the other at the summit of the cone into the calices, membranous tubes, more or less numerous, transmitting the urine of the papillæ to the pelvis of the kidney. Between the tubules and renal vessels is the intertubular stroma, especially abundant in the cortical substance, and toward the apices of the papillæ in very young human beings or in other animals. By the *pelvis* is meant a small, membranous sac of an irregularly oval shape, at the base of which are the orifices of the calices, and the other extremity of which is continuous with the ureter. The kidney is surrounded by a fibrous membrane proper to it, the capsule, perinephrus, tunica propria or albuginea. The renal artery is distributed to the corpora Malpighiana, forming a pellet of convolutions, which is received into a flask-like dilatation of the ureter, Bowman's capsule, and through which, it is conceived, the watery portion of the urine is separated. The blood then becomes venous, and is distributed by different veins—*portal veins* of the kidney—to the convoluted tubes through which the urine is secreted; thence the blood passes into the renal vein. The intermediate vessels between the Malpighian bodies and the convoluted tubes have been termed the portal system of the kidney. See *Ferrein's pyramids of Corpora malpighiana*, etc. The following weights and measurements of the kidneys have been given by Vierordt from various authorities:



The right kidney surmounted by the adrenal capsule. A, external surface, anterior face; 1, adrenal capsule; hilum with vessels. B, view on section; 1, adrenal capsule; 2, cortical portion; 3, 3, medullary or tubular portion; 4, 4, two of the calices receiving the apex of their corresponding cones; 5, 5, infundibula; 6, pelvis; 7, ureter.

| | |
|---|---|
| Weight, right kidney | 102 g. (E. Bischoff)–150 g. (Blosfeld). |
| " left kidney | 118 g. (E. Bischoff)–150 g. (Blosfeld). |
| Length | 108–114 mm. (Luschka). |
| Breadth, | 54–63, at upper part frequently 72. |
| Thickness | 34–45. |
| Tunica albuginea | 0.1–0.2 thick. |
| Cortical substance | 9 (Toldt)–10 thick. |
| Medullary substance | 16. |
| In the newborn | cortex 1.8 mm., medulla 8.31 thick. |
| Child, 3 months old | cortex 2.8, medulla 10.2 thick. |
| Tortuous uriniferous tubules | 0.05 diameter. |
| Straight uriniferous tubules | 0.045 mm. diameter. |
| Glomeruli | 0.2. |
| Pyramidal processes | 0.4 thick. |
| Uriniferous pores of the papillæ | 0.7 deep. |
| Pelvis of kidney | 140–180 wide. |
| Ureters | 320–340 long (Luschka 270), 5–6 wide. |

Orificium in the bladder 2 mm. long, separated 14 from one another and 180 from internal orifice of the urethra.

**Am′yloid k.**, lardaceous k; see table. **Atroph′ic k.**, contracted k. **K.-bean**, Phaseolus vulgaris. **Bran′ny k.**, appearance like bran in fatty infiltration of chronic inflammation of the kidneys. **Bright's disease of the k.**, albuminuria, nephritis. Bright's disease was formerly defined as a granular disease of the cortical part of the kidney, characterized by the secretion of urine which contains albumin and is of less specific gravity than natural, and which destroys by inducing other diseases. It was first described by Dr. Richard Bright, of London. By some it was made to include only one particular form of renal disease, in which the tubules are inflamed, *tubal nephritis;* by others it included parenchymatous nephritis, interstitial nephritis, and amyloid or lardaceous degeneration. Under the head of Bright's disease are comprised, according to recognized authority, all diseases of the kidney productive of albuminuria. Two forms have been described, the acute and chronic, different varieties of which have been referred to by writers on the subject.

*Acute Bright's disease,* variously called acute tubal, tubular, parenchymatous, catarrhal, or desquamative nephritis, acute albuminuria, acute renal dropsy, is an affection of the whole kidney, more or less, but especially the epithelial or gland-cells lining the urinary tubuli. The cells become atrophied and disintegrated, and by their desquamation block up the tubes; the renal circulation becomes obstructed, the kidneys are congested, serum and fibrin are effused, the former causing an albuminous condition of the urine, while the fibrin, having the broken-down cells entangled with it, passes off in the urine in epithelial tube-casts. When there is no such desquamative process it is called *non-desquamative disease of the kidney.* The chief symptoms are fever, usually moderate, dull pain in the loins, vomiting, dropsy, anæmia, and uræmic indications. The urine is scanty, with suppression, has a large amount of albumin, and deposits a thick sediment exhibiting the results of disintegration; its specific gravity is high.

*Chronic Bright's disease, chronic albuminuria,* includes several varieties: 1. *Chronic catarrhal nephritis,* large white kidney. The symptoms are loss of flesh, adynamia, anæmia, disturbance of the digestive organs, dropsy, increased arterial tension, uræmic symptoms. The urine is generally diminished in amount, but markedly albuminous, with a decided sediment; there is often dropsy, serous inflammation, valvular cardiac disease, albuminuric retinitis, etc. There are anæmia and fatty degeneration of the kidney, and the tubes are loaded with fatty epithelium and casts; the kidney contracts in size from the attendant destruction of epithelium. 2. *Granular* or *red granular kidney,* also called contracted granular, gouty, or cirrhotic kidney, chronic desquamative or interstitial nephritis, a disease characterized by albuminous urine, persistent desquamation of epithelium, atrophy of the kidney, granular epithelial casts, etc. It is more common in the male sex, and is usually due to syphilis, gouty diathesis, chronic alcoholism, etc. The kidneys are red, and often contain cysts or calcareous deposits, without thinning of the cortical substance. There may be fatty degeneration and desquamation of the epithelium, with fatty degeneration of arteries in various parts of the body. Palpitation, dyspnœa (cardiac or pulmonary), valvular disease, headache, dizziness, dimness of vision from albuminuric retinitis, may all be present. The urine is more plentiful, the specific gravity low, the amount of albumin scanty. 3. *Fatty kidney* or fatty degeneration of the kidney, seen either in its enlarged form as the *mottled kidney* or with contraction of the organ, may occur as the result of acute desquamative nephritis. 4. *Lardaceous, amyloid,* or *waxy kidney,* which usually occurs in connection with constitutional affections, such as phthisis, scrofulous abscess, constitutional syphilis, etc., and is characterized by the form of infiltration known as the lardaceous or waxy. The kidney is large and pale, the urine is increased in quantity, but pale, and there is a good deal of albumin.

The treatment adopted for these various conditions of Bright's disease cannot be summarized in the space of a single paragraph. (For tests for albumin in the urine, see *Urine, examination of.*)

The synoptical table on page 606 presents a clear exposition of the whole subject (J. M. Da Costa).

**Car′diac k.,** disease of the kidney accompanying heart disease. **Cirrhot′ic k.,** interstitial nephritis. **Consump′tion of k.,** tuberculosis of the kidney, accompanied usually with ulceration. **Contract′ed k.,** small kidney sometimes resulting from chronic nephritis. **Cys′tic k.,** cystic disease or degeneration of kidney. **Drop′sy of k.,** hydronephrosis. **Fat′ty k.,** see table. **Float′ing k.,** movable kidney. **Gout′y k.,** interstitial nephritis. **Gran′ular k.,** interstitial nephritis. **K. head,** see *Pronephros.* **Hepat′ic k.,** disease of the kidney consecutive to cirrhosis or other disabling affection of the liver. **Hob′nail k.,** granular k. **Horse′shoe k.,** faulty conformation in which the lower ends of the two kidneys are united by a transverse portion across the spine, thus forming a crescent or horseshoe. **Inflamma′tion of k.,** nephritis. **Larda′ceous degenera′tion of k.,** see table. **Large white k.,** a form of chronic Bright's disease; see above. **Mot′tled k.,** spotted k. **Mov′able** or **float′ing k.,** condition of the kidney, in which the elongated renal vessels permit the kidney to be moved in certain directions. **Pig-back k.,** large, congested kidney of abusers of alcohol. **K. plant,** Baccaris pilularis. **Primor′dial k.,** corpus Wolffianum; mesonephros. **Se′nile k.,** k. atrophied from old age. **Spot′ted k.,** mottled kidney; condition of the kidney resulting from the combination of shrivelling of that organ and fatty degeneration of the epithelia of the urinary tubuli. **Sur′gical k.,** surgical nephritis. **Tuber′culous disease of k.,** consumption of kidney. **Wan′dering k.,** movable k. **Wax′y k.,** see table. **White k.,** fatty or amyloid degeneration of that organ. **K. wort,** Cotyledon umbilicus; Saxifraga stellaris.

**Kier′nan's spa′ces.** Interlobular spaces of the liver.

**Kies′selbach's place.** Thinnest portion of the septum of the nose; hence more subject to injury or perforation.

**Kiesteïne′.** See *Kyestheïne.*

**Kile.** Ulcer.

**Kil′ian's line.** Line of the promontory of the sacrum. **K.'s pel′vis,** halesteretic pelvis—*i. e.,* deformed by loss of lime salts; similar to osteomalacia.

**Kill-lamb.** Andromeda mariana.

**Killbas′tard.** Juniperus sabina.

**Kill′herb.** Orobanche major

**Killo′sis.** Strabismus.

**Kil′ogramme** or **Kil′ogram** (*chilioi,* a thousand. One thousand grammes, equal to two pounds eight ounces one drachm and twenty-four grains Troy.

**Kil′olitre.** Measure containing a thousand litres.

**Kil′ometre.** Measure of one thousand metres.

**Ki′na ki′na.** Cinchona.

**Kinæsthe′sia** (*kineo,* to move, *aisthesis,* perception). Muscular sense; perception of motion.

**Kinæsthesiom′eter.** Instrument for testing muscular sense.

**Kinæsthe′sis.** Sense of movement, kinesthesia.

**Kinæsthet′ic** (*kineo,* to move, *aisthesis,* sensation). Relating to appreciation of muscular movements. **K. cen′tre,** nervous centre for receipt and coordination of impressions developed by muscular movements. **K. sense,** sense which appreciates muscular movements and their effects.

**Kin′cough** or **Kind′cough.** Whooping-cough.

**Kinemat′ics** (*kineo,* to move). Science which has reference to the movements of bodies.

**Kinesal′gia** (*kinesis,* motion, *algos,* pain). Painful muscular movement.

**Kine′sia** (*kineo,* to move). Motion. Illness caused by motion, as seasickness.

**Kinesial′gia** (*kinesis,* movement, *algos,* pain). Condition of a muscle in which contraction is followed by pain.

**Kinesiat′rics** (*kinesis,* motion, *iatros,* physician). Movement cure.

**Kine′sic.** Pertaining to movement.

**Kinesim′eter** or **Kinesiom′eter** (*kinesis,* motion, *metron,* measure). Apparatus to measure the extent of motion.

### TABLE EXHIBITING THE CLINICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL FORMS OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

*Acute Cases, in which Dropsy occurs quickly and is extensive.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ACUTE BRIGHT'S DISEASE; ACUTE DESQUAMATIVE OR TUBAL NEPHRITIS; ACUTE PARENCHYMATOUS NEPHRITIS; ACUTE RENAL DROPSY. | Caused mostly by exposure or scarlet fever.<br>Dropsy extensive, generally begins in the eyelids or in the feet; usually febrile symptoms; uræmia may be met with. Disease most common in childhood and among young adults.<br>Recoveries frequent, but disease may terminate in the large white kidney. | Urine usually scanty, deep-colored, of high specific gravity, containing much albumen, often blood; also blood-casts; casts, many of large size, covered with epithelium and a few hyaline casts; and free epithelial cells, cloudy and granular. | Kidneys enlarged, congested, or mottled, shedding epithelium; cortical substance increased; cones usually redder than cortical substance. Dilated convoluted tubes, distended with swollen, cloudy epithelium; at ends of tubules also blood or plugs of fibrin. Tubules darker and denser than normal. |

*Chronic Cases, in which Dropsy is variable in amount and may be absent.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY FORM; CHRONIC TUBAL NEPHRITIS; CHRONIC PARENCHYMATOUS NEPHRITIS; LARGE WHITE KIDNEY. | History often of antecedent acute inflammatory attack; dropsy a prominent symptom. Uræmic phenomena not uncommon; among them at times uræmic coma with its usual symptoms. Inflammations of serous membranes also not uncommon.<br>Hypertrophy of heart, especially of the left ventricle.<br>Recovery possible but doubtful; may pass into fatty kidney. | Urine in normal or in increased quantity; albumen generally in considerable amount; granular epithelial casts; some hyaline casts; at times compound granule cells and partially fatty epithelium; casts with fragments of epithelium or a little fat; no blood-casts. | Kidneys enlarged, capsules easily stripped off, cortical substance increased in volume; cones may be of natural color; tubes often irregularly distended, and filled with granular epithelium here and there slightly fatty, and with detritus. Thickening of intertubular matrix. |
| FATTY BRIGHT'S KIDNEY. | Persistent and obstinate dropsy, coming on gradually; face pale and puffed; hypertrophy of heart affecting often both sides.<br>Always fatal. | Urine contains much albumen, fatty casts, fatty epithelial cells, free oil.<br>Spec. grav. variable, usually from 1015 to 1030.<br>Quantity variable, generally moderate or diminished; urea diminished. | Kidneys enlarged and very fatty; sometimes have a mottled look.<br>The tubes, especially the convoluted ones, full of highly-fatty epithelium and free oil. |
| WAXY KIDNEY; LARDACEOUS OR AMYLOID DEGENERATION OF THE KIDNEY. | Follows usually exhausting and wasting diseases, syphilis, caries, and long-continued suppuration.<br>Rare in very early and in advanced age.<br>Dropsy trifling, except late in disease; great emaciation; striking sallowness of face; liver and spleen enlarged; diarrhœa; much thirst; heart not affected; nervous symptoms infrequent.<br>Unfavorable prognosis. | Urine increased, contains much albumen, but few casts, which are pale and transparent or highly refracting. The casts may or may not give the mahogany-red reaction with a watery solution of iodine.<br>Spec. grav. low, yet usually above 1010; urea normal or slightly diminished. | Kidneys enlarged, smooth, and waxy-looking; capsule easily detached; cortex pale, anæmic; reddish-brown discoloration on testing with watery solution of iodine; cones often dark and congested. Morbid process at first chiefly along renal vessels. |
| CHRONIC CONTRACTION OF THE KIDNEY; CIRRHOSIS OF THE KIDNEY; INTERSTITIAL NEPHRITIS; GRANULAR KIDNEY; GOUTY KIDNEY. | Dropsy slight, frequently absent; face sallow, yet not so much so as in the waxy disease; often headache and retention of urea, tendency to coma and to convulsions; impoverished blood; hypertrophy of the heart; epistaxis; liver may be cirrhosed; retinitis. Most common between forty and sixty years of age.<br>May exist for years unsuspected; is a very chronic disease and incurable; may lead to death by apoplexy. | Urine more copious than in health, yet extremely small amount of albumen, this at times temporarily absent; hyaline and large finely granular casts; altered epithelium; a little oil.<br>Spec. grav. low; rarely above 1010, much oftener below; urea not decreased until late in disease. | Kidneys waste slowly, become dense and contracted; capsule very adherent; surface often granular; thickness of the cortical substance diminished; cysts common. There is hypertrophy of connective tissue; compression and atrophy of gland-elements and of tubules. Cardio-vascular changes. Tissue-changes in renal ganglia. |

**Kinesiol'ogy** (*kinesis*, movement, *logos*, treatise). Science of movements of the body, employed for therapeutical or hygienic results.

**Kinesiomet'ric** (*kinesis*, movement, *metron*, measure). Relating to measurement of movements.

**Kinesioneuro'sis.** Nervous affection attended with abnormal movements. **Exter'nal k.**, k. affecting external muscles. **Inter'nal k.**, k. affecting the muscles of the viscera. **Vas'cular k.**, angioneurosis. **Vis'ceral k.**, k. affecting the muscles of the viscera.

**Kinesip'athy** (*kinesis*, motion, *pathos*, disease). Movement cure, motorpathy. A mode of treating diseases by gymnastics or appropriate movements proposed by Ling, a Swede; hence called *Lingism*.

**Kinesither'apy** (*kinesis*, motion, *therapeuo*, to cure). Exercise or movement applied to treatment of disease.

**Kinesod'ic** (*kinesis*, motion, *hodos*, way). Term to designate the nervous substance concerned in the conduction of motorial impulses.

**Kineth'mics.** The science of movements in general.

**Kinet'ic** (*kineo*, to move). Relating to motion.

**Kinet'oplasm** (*kineo*, to move, *plasma*, formation). Chromatic material of the cell-body.

**King'cure.** Pyrola maculata.

**King's e'vil.** Scrofula. **K.'s yel'low**, orpiment.

**Kings'hood.** Reticulum.

**Ki'nic acid.** $C_7H_{12}O_6$. It exists in various plants, but is usually prepared from kinate of calcium, which is left as a residue in the manufacture of sulphate of quinine. By heating kinic acid or a kinate with manganese dioxide and sulphuric acid, kinone or qiunone is obtained. Kinic acid acts on the system like other vegetable acids.

**Kink, dumb.** Form of whooping-cough complicated with gastroenteritis.

**Kinkel'ibah.** A plant growing in Africa, the leaves of which are prescribed in hæmoglobinuria.

**Kinki'na.** Cinchona.

**Ki′no** (Ind.). African, East Indian, or Amboyna kino; it is the inspissated juice of Pterocarpus marsupium (Ph. U. S. and Br.). On wounding the bark the kino flows drop by drop. A West India variety, Jamaica kino, is derived from Coccoloba uvifera or seaside grape; and a Botany Bay kino is the concrete juice of Eucalyptus resinifera or brown gum tree of New Holland, ord. *Myrtaceæ*. Kino consists chiefly of tannic and gallic acids, oxide of iron, and coloring-matter; it comes in fragments of a dark ruby-red color, easily pulverized; it is powerfully astringent, and used in diarrhœa, dysentery, hemorrhage, leucorrhœa, etc. Dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65) in powder. The tincture, *tinctu′ra ki′no*, is official in the Ph. U. S.; dose, ʒj-ij (4.0–8.0). **Amboy′na k.,** kino. **Amer′ican k.,** inspissated juice of Coccoloba uvifera or seaside grape. **Austra′lian k.,** astringent derived from eucalyptus. **Bengal′ k.,** astringent gum of several varieties of butea, containing kinotannic acid in large quantities. **Bu′tea** or **East In′dian k.,** Bengal k. **Eucalyp′tus k.,** Australian k. **K. gum,** kino. **West In′dian k.,** American k.

**Kinom′eter** (*kineo*, to put in motion, *metron*, measure). Instrument to estimate degree of uterine displacement dependent upon pelvic tumor or inflammation.

**Ki′none.** $C_6H_4O_2$. Substance derived from the decomposition of kinic acid.

**Ki′noplasm.** The part of the protoplasm from which the spindle fibres are formed.

**Kinotan′nic acid.** Most important constituent of kino; variety of tannic acid.

**Kino′va bit′ter** or **bit′ters.** Kinovic acid; kinovin.

**Kino′vic acid.** $C_{28}H_{34}O_4$. Found in kinova or chinova bark and bark of plants of the genus *Nauclea*. It is given in diarrhœa and dysentery, and as a febrifuge.

**Kinovin′.** Quinovin, kinovic bitter, $C_{30}H_{48}O_8$. Originally from Quinquina nova or new bark; also from calisaya bark and other cinchonas; bitter, white principle, giving bitter character to some barks.

**Kionorrhaph′ia** or **Kionor′rhaphy** (*kion*, uvula, *rhaphe*, suture). Staphylorrhaphy.

**Ki′otome** (*kion*, a pillar, *tome*, incision). Instrument invented by Desault to cut accidental bands or filaments in the rectum and bladder; used also for the removal of the uvula. It is composed of a flat silver sheath, open at one edge, provided with a cutting blade, which, forced through the opening, divides all the parts with which it comes in contact.

**Kiot′omy.** Amputation of the uvula.

**Kip′pernut.** Bunium bulbocastanum.

**Kiriaghu′ma.** Gymnema lactiferum.

**Kirsch′wasser.** Cherry-water; alcoholic liquor obtained from cherries, bruised with their stones, by distillation after fermentation.

**Kiskito′mas nut.** Hickory nut.

**Kis′singen.** At this resort in Bavaria are several tonic, laxative, and alterative springs, the Rakoczy being the most important, containing, besides carbonic acid, sodium chloride, carbonate of lime, magnesium sulphate, chlorides of potassium and magnesium, chloride of lithium, bromide and iodide of sodium, and carbonate of iron. This water quickens the circulation and stimulates the secretions of the mucous membranes generally, but especially those of the alimentary canal.

**Kitasa′to's bacil′lus.** Bacillus pestis bubonicæ. **K.'s spiril′lum,** Spirillum concentricum.

**Kite′tail plug.** Tampon made by tying pieces of cotton or cloth to a string at intervals, similar to a kite-tail, used to control uterine hemorrhage.

**Kiwisch's′ meth′od.** Use of hot vaginal injections to induce premature labor.

**Kleptoma′nia** (*klepto*, to steal). Form of mental alienation marked by an irresistible propensity to steal.

**Kleptopho′bia** (*klepto*, to steal, *phobos*, fear). Insane dread of becoming a thief.

**Klikusch′i.** Hysterical or hysteroepileptiform affection of women of Kursk and Orel, resembling acute mania.

**Klu′mene.** Acetylene.

**Klump′ke's paral′ysis.** Wasting and paralysis of some of the muscles of the forearm and hand, with anæsthesia in parts of the arm and forearm supplied by the ulnar nerve; with sluggish pupil and retraction of the eyeball. Due probably to neuritis or pressure-lesion of first dorsal root of brachial plexus and communicating branch of second dorsal.

**Knapp's an′gioid streak.** Streak of discoloration in the retina following hemorrhage. **K.'s test,** test for sugar in urine, the latter being heated with standard solution of mercuric cyanide and sodium hydrate; the cyanide is reduced and metallic mercury precipitated.

**Knead′ing.** Shampooing; a form of massage.

**Knee.** Genu. **Cham′bermaid's k.,** housemaid's knee. **K. of cor′pus callo′sum,** genu of corpus callosum. **Encir′cled hoof k.,** crusta genu equinæ. **House′maid's k.,** inflammation of the bursa in front of the patella; apt to occur in those in whom the bursa is subjected to much pressure; hence its name.

**Knee-cap.** Patella.

**Knee-clo′nus.** Knee-jerk; knee phenomenon; patellar reflex; patellar tendon reflex. See *Reflex*.

**Knee-el′bow post′ure.** Position upon the elbows and knees, resorted to for the purpose of facilitating rectal or vaginal examinations.

**Knee′holly.** Roscus.

**Knee-jerk.** Produced by tapping the quadriceps or patellar tendon while the leg is hanging loosely over the opposite knee; it is increased during certain conditions of the nervous system, and diminished or absent in others; knee-clonus.

**Knee-joint.** Genu.

**Knee-pan.** Patella.

**Knee-phenom′enon.** Knee-jerk.

**Knee-scab.** Crusta genu equinæ.

**Kneip′pism.** Treatment of disease by special forms of hydrotherapy.

**Knife.** Cutting instrument used in surgery to divide the soft parts, differing from the bistoury or scalpel in being usually larger. The most common knives are the following: **Ad′ams's k.,** k. for operation on the iris, with straight edge and oblique point. **Amputa′tion k.,** this is the largest knife used in surgery; formerly it was curved, now it is straight, and provided with one or two edges. **Beer's k.,** a triangular-shaped knife for use in cataract operations. **Cat′aract k.,** such a knife is intended to perform the section of the transparent cornea, and is so shaped as exactly to fill the small wound made by it, and thus to prevent the discharge of the aqueous humor until the section is completed; a cutting instrument—a picker or cystitome—is also employed for opening the capsule. **Ches′elden's k.,** k. with a fixed handle, very convex on its edge, concave on the back, used by Cheselden in lithotomy. **Cor′nea k.,** cataract knife used for section of the cornea. **Crook′ed k.,** a knife crooked and concave on its cutting edge; formerly employed in amputation of the limbs. **Crotch′et k.,** a steel instrument composed of a round staff, furnished with a handle at one extremity and at the other with a curved knife; formerly used to cut to pieces the fœtus in utero, or to open its head when necessary. **Double-edged k.,** catling; knife the blade of which is straight and sharp on both sides; used for disarticulating bones and for cutting the soft parts between the bones in amputation of the leg and forearm. **Fer′gusson's k.,** k. used in operation for cleft palate, having edge at acute angle. **Her′nia k.,** curved bistoury for division of constriction in strangulated hernia. **Iridec′tomy k.,** k. with triangular blade for incision of the cornea in this operation. **Lentic′ular k.,** instrument used in the operation of trepanning for removing inequalities in the inner table of the skull left by the crown of the trephine around the opening made by it. Is formed of a lenticular button fixed at the extremity of an iron staff; convex on one side, flat on the other; sharp at both edges, and mounted on a hard-wood or metal handle. **Lithot'omy k.**, large knife, the narrow blade of which, four inches in length, sharp in its whole extent, and at an obtuse angle with the handle, was used in the lateral operation. **Pol'ypus k.**, polypotome. **Root'-cutting k.**, in pharmacy a knife by which roots and other ligneous matters are divided in pharmaceutical processes. **K. en serpette'**, k. of the shape of a serpette or pruning-knife, invented by Desault for dividing the bony wall of the maxillary sinus to extract fungi from it. **Von Graefe's k.**, long, slender knife used by von Graefe, particularly in senile cataract.

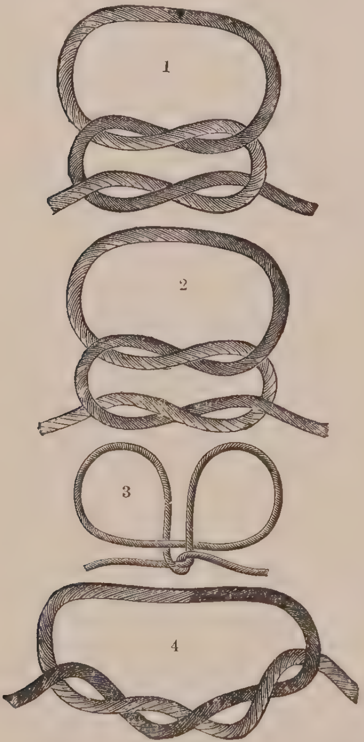
**Knife-rest crys'tals.** Crystals of triple phosphate found in the urine, and having this fancied resemblance.

**Knit'ting.** Process of repair of fractured bone.

**Knob'weed.** Collinsonia centaurea.

**Knock'-knee.** Genu valgum.

**Knot.** Tubercle. **Clove-hitch k.**, see *Clove-hitch.* **Flat k.**, square k. **Germ k.**, lymph k. **Gran'ny k.**, a knot so made that the ends do not come out parallel with the standing parts. **Lymph k.**, local enlargements in lymphatic glands, indicating increased cell-action. **Pack'ers' k.**, compressive bandage used for arresting hemorrhage from the temporal artery or its branches, made with a double-headed roller, about six yards long; is called by some surgeons *solar* or *oblique chevestre* or *capistrum.* **Reef k.**, square k. **Square k.**, a knot so made that the ends emerge parallel with the entering or standing portion of the cord. **Staf'fordshire k.**, knot for tying pedicles, a combination of loop and reef-knot. **Sur'geon's k.**, square k.; also double knot made by passing the thread twice through the same noose; used frequently in ligation of arteries, the umbilical cord, etc.



Knots. 1, granny knot; 2, square knot; 3, Staffordshire knot; 4, surgeon's knot.

**Knot'berries.** Rubus chamæmorus.

**Knot'grass.** Polygonum aviculare.

**Knot'root.** Collinsonia canadensis.

**Knot'weed.** Collinsonia canadensis, Polygonum aviculare.

**Knowltonia** (nole-ton'e-ah) **grac'ilis** (after Knowlton, of the botanic garden at Eltham, Eng.). Ord. *Ranunculaceæ.* Grows in S. Africa; has same properties as K. rigida, leaves and roots of which are used as substitute for cantharides.

**Knuck'le.** Prominence produced by the flexion of a finger; loop of intestine. Protuberance made upon a filling to preserve a normal space between adjoining teeth.

**Ko'belt's cyst.** Cyst of a Kobelt tube or upper duct of the Wolffian body.

**Koch's bacil'lus.** Bacillus tuberculosis; Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ. **K.'s com'ma bacil'lus**, Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ. **K.'s erup'tion**, eruption resembling measles which sometimes succeeds the hypodermic use of tuberculin. **K.'s law**, to be a specific bacillus, it must be always present, obtained from a pure culture, produce the disease, and be again procurable for cultivation. **K.'s lymph**, tuberculin.

**Koch-Ehr'lich solu'tion.** Stain used in bacteriological investigations, composed of anilin-oil, absolute alcohol, fuchsin, gentian-violet or methylene-blue.

**Koch'sin.** Tuberculin.

**Koch-Weeks bacil'lus.** Microorganism of acute conjunctivitis.

**Koeb'ner's mul'tiple pap'illary tu'mors.** Mycosis fungoides.

**Koel'liker's fi'brous lay'er.** Fibrous layer or substance of the iris. **K.'s glands**, Bowman's glands. **K.'s mus'cle buds**, spindle-shaped buds noticed at the point of entrance of the nerves into the fasciculi of the muscular tissue. **K.'s nu'cleus**, gray substance around the central canal of the spinal cord. **K.'s retic'ulum**, neuroglia. **K.'s tract-cells**, ganglia cells whose axes enter the white substance of the spinal cord.

**Koe'nig's manomet'ric flames.** Flame pictures characteristic of the vowels, and varying with the pitch of the voice, produced in a revolving mirror by vibrations of the voice against a membrane. **K.'s rods**, a row of steel bars arranged so that each one, when struck, produces a sound of a given pitch. **K.'s symp'tom-com'plex**, in tuberculous contraction of the cæcum, attacks of constipation or diarrhœa, colic, gurgling, and distended abdomen.

**Kohl'rausch's fold.** Crescentic duplication of mucous membrane of the rectum near the anus. **K.'s veins**, superficial veins on the inferior surface of the penis.

**Ko'kum.** Garcinia purpurea. **K. but'ter**, see *Garcinia purpurea.*

**Ko'la.** The mature seed or nut of Kola or Cola acuminata, a tree growing wild on the western coast of Africa and transplanted to other regions. It contains caffeine, theobromine, a glucoside kolanin, and an enzyme kolazyme. Kola is a nutritive tonic and systemic invigorator. It may be given in substance, or in wine, or with pepsin, etc. **K. tan'nin**, a compound of caffeine and tannin derived from kola.

**Kolanin'.** Glucoside from kola.

**Kollone'ma** (*kolla*, glue, *nema*, tissue). Myxoma.

**Kolotyph'us.** Typhoid fever.

**Kolp-.** For words beginning thus, see *Colp-*.

**Kol'to.** Plica.

**Kolysep'tic** (*kolyo*, to check). Checking septic or putrefactive action.

**Kooch'la-tree.** Strychnos nux vomica.

**Koor'chee.** See *Nerium antidysentericum.*

**Koos'so.** Hagenia abyssinica.

**Koo'yah root.** See *Valeriana.*

**Kophe'mia.** Word-deafness.

**Kopio'pia** or **Kopyo'pia.** Fatigue of vision; weakness of sight.

**Kop'lik's sign** or **spots.** Enanthem of measles;

small spots of a bluish-white color with a red areola on the mucous membrane of the lips and cheeks; pathognomonic forerunners, by three or four days, of the measles exanthem.

**Kopp's asth'ma.** Thymic asthma; spasm of the glottis.

**Kop'peschaar's solu'tion.** Decinormal solution of bromine, employed as a test.

**Kordelles'tris syphilit'ica.** Caroba.

**Kore-, Koro-** (*kore*, pupil). For words commencing with this prefix, see *Core-*, *Coro-*.

**Kor'is.** Cimex.

**Koro'nion.** Coronion; apex of coronoid process of the inferior maxillary bone.

**Koros'copy.** Retinoscopy.

**Kor'sakoff's psycho'sis.** Delirious condition in multiple neurosis.

**Kory'za.** Coryza.

**Kosin'.** Crystalline substance derived from kousso flowers; used as a tæniacide.

**Kos'mos.** See *Acosmia*.

**Ko'so.** Hagenia abyssinica.

**Kosotoxin'.** Active principle of the flowers of koso. Its toxic action is directed to the muscular system.

**Kosseïn'.** Yellowish, amorphous bitter powder from Hagenia abyssinica, used as a substitute for kousso.

**Kos'so.** Hagenia abyssinica.

**Kou'mis** or **Kou'myss.** Kumyss.

**Kous.** See *Valeriana*.

**Kousseïne'.** Brayerine. See *Hagenia abyssinica*.

**Koussine'.** See *Hagenia abyssinica*.

**Kous'so.** The official name in the Ph. Br. for brayera. An anthelmintic.

**Kowalew'sky's** (kaw-val-ev'skis) **canal'.** Neurentic canal.

**Koy'ter's mus'cle.** Corrugator supercilii.

**Krab'bea gran'dis.** Diplogonopholus grandis, a rare intestinal parasite resembling some of the bothriocephali.

**Krame'ria** (after Kramers, German botanists). Rhatany, ratanhy. Ord. *Polygaleæ;* is a native of Java; root has a bitter taste, and is astringent, diuretic, and detergent. Official (Ph. U. S.) name for the root of K. triandra and K. ixina. The following are the official preparations: *Extrac'tum krame'riæ;* dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). *E. k. flu'idum;* dose, ♏x–ʒss (0.65–2.0). *Syr'upus k.;* dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). *Tinctu'ra k.;* dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). *Trochis'ci k.;* dose, one troche as required. **K. ixi'na,** rhatany of the Antilles; Savanilla rhatany is from the same plant. **K. trian'dra,** krameria.

**Kra'nia.** See *Cornu mas*.

**Kras'ke's opera'tion.** Removal of a portion of the sacrum and the coccyx, in order to permit of more easy exsection of the rectum.

**Krauro'sis** (*krauros*, dry). Atrophy, dryness, shrivelling, as of mucous membrane. **K. vul'væ,** peculiar shrinking, shrivelling, or atrophic change in the vulva, the mucous membrane of which is dry and shiny.

**Krause's cor'puscles.** Terminal nerve corpuscles, similar to those of Pacini, met with in the conjunctiva, genitals, etc. **K.'s disk,** dark line traversing transversely each alternating light band in a muscle fibrilla. **K.'s end-bulbs,** K.'s corpuscles. **K.'s glands,** small glands in the conjunctiva, near the point of its reflection upon the globe of the eye, particularly of the upper lid. **K.'s line,** K.'s disk. **K.'s mem'brane,** K.'s disk. **K.'s mus'cle,** coracocervicalis muscle. **K.'s nerve,** ulnar collateral branch of the musculospiral nerve. **K.'s opera'tion,** extirpation of the Gasserian ganglion. **K.'s respi'ratory tract,** solitary fasciculus of the medulla oblongata. **K.'s valve,** duplication of mucous membrane in the lacrymal sac. **K.'s ven'tricle,** last ventricle of the spinal cord.

**Kreat'ic nau'sea.** See *Nausea*.

**Kreatin'.** Creatin.

**Kreatinin'.** $C_4H_7N_3O$. See *Creatin*.

**Kreatoph'agous** (*kreas*, flesh, *phago*, to eat). Carnivorous.

**Kreatox'ism.** Meat poisoning.

**Kre'osal.** Tannosal; soluble powder made by union of tannic acid and creosote. In solution it is used in the treatment of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the throat and respiratory canal.

**Kre'osol.** $C_8H_{10}O_2$. Homoguaiacol.

**Kre'osotal.** Carbonate of creosote. See *Creosotal*.

**Kreotox'ism.** Meat poisoning.

**Kresam'ine.** Aqueous solution of ethylene diamine and tricresol. Antiseptic, and also a local application to skin diseases.

**Kres'apol.** A solution of crude cresol in potassium soap. Used as a surgical antiseptic.

**Kresin'.** A liquid preparation formed by mixing cresol and cresoxyacetate; a surgical antiseptic.

**Kresochin,** kres-o-kin'. A soluble preparation containing 30 per cent. of chinolin and 17 of tricresol. Used for disinfection of surgical instruments and also for gynecological applications.

**Kre'sol.** Substance found in urine in two forms, orthokresol and parakresol. See *Cresol*.

**Kres'olide.** Compound of creosote and magnesia, employed in tuberculosis.

**Kresyl'ic acid.** See *Carbolic acid, impure*.

**Kretsch'mann's space.** Depression in the attic of the middle ear.

**Kreys'sig's sign.** In pericardial adhesion, retraction of the epigastrium and region of false ribs at each systolic contraction.

**Krinosin'.** Nitrogenized fatty substance of the brain.

**Kris'haber's disease'.** Nervous cardiac disease due to pathological condition of the medulla oblongata and cortex cerebri; called also *Cerebrocardiac neuropathy*.

**Krisow'ski's sign.** Furrows about the mouth and face, indicative of congenital syphilis.

**Krön'lein's her'nia.** Preperitoneal inguinal hernia.

**Kryofin'.** Methoxyacetphenetidin. Derivative of phenetidin, acetic acid being substituted by methylglycollic acid. Antipyretic, hypnotic, and antineuralgic. Dose, gr. viij (0.5).

**Kryp'ton** (*kryptos*, concealed). Crypton. Gaseous element in atmospheric air.

**Kryptophan'ic acid.** Acid found in urine.

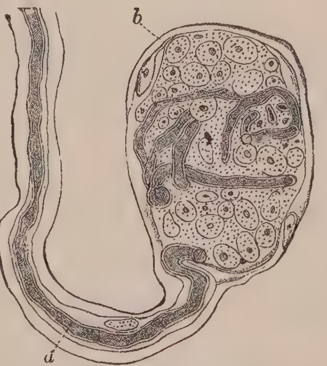
**Ku'a ka'ha.** Curcuma longa.

**Kubisaga'ri, Kubisga'ri.** Endemic paralytic vertigo of Japan.

**Kuech'enmailer's scis'sors.** Instrument with one probe-pointed and one sharp blade for division of the cervix.

**Kueh'ne's mus'cle-spin'dles.** See *Koelliker's muscle-buds*. **K.'s mus'cular phenom'enon,** see *Porret*.

**Kuem'mell's disease'.** Traumatic inflammation of a vertebra.



Krause's end-bulb. *a*, medullated nerve fibre; *b*, capsule of corpuscle.

**Kues'ter's sign.** If a cystic tumor be detected in the middle line in the anterior portion of the uterus, it is dermoid in character.

**Kuh′nia eupatorioi′des.** Hog-weed, fallow-weed, of the U. States, employed in diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, dyspepsia, etc.

**Kuhnt′s spa′ces.** Spaces containing aqueous humor, which communicate in front with the posterior chamber of the eye.

**Kuja′wah.** Conveyance in India for the transportation of the sick and wounded.

**Kuku′i oil.** See *Aleurites triloba*.

**Kumbecephal′ic** (*kumbe*, canoe, *kephale*, head). Having a boat-shaped head.

**Ku′myss.** Beverage resembling acidulous buttermilk; originally prepared in Tartary from mare's milk, allowed to stand for some days in a leathern churn until alcoholic fermentation has begun, when it is bottled for use. It is employed in complaints arising from feeble digestion, and is rather nutritious than exhilarating; but from the same material the Burats and the Kirghez prepare an intoxicating spirit called *aracu*, in which they indulge to excess. Kumyss is manufactured in the United States by fermenting cow's milk with yeast and grape-sugar, and is used as a food in wasting diseases and in affections of the kidney.

**Kunaree′.** Nerium odorum.

**Kup′fer's cells.** Star-shaped cells of the capillary vessels of the liver.

**Kuri′dah oil.** Purgative and anthelmintic oil, seeds of Carapa guianensis.

**Ku′rung oil.** Oil expressed from Pongamia glabra; used in parasitic diseases.

**Kussan′der.** Convolvulus panduratus.

**Kuss′maul's co′ma.** Coma, jactitation, rapid heart, and dyspnœa, occurring prior to death from diabetes. **K.'s disease′**, acute atrophic spinal paralysis. **K.'s paradox′ical pulse**, pulse which becomes very feeble or entirely absent during a deep inspiration, noticed in adhesion of the pericardium. **K'.s respira′tion**, respiration of a peculiar sighing character and accompanied by great exertion of all the respiratory muscles; inspiration is deep and prolonged, expiration is short and groaning; occurs in the air hunger of diabetic coma. **K.'s symp′tom**, coma and convulsions from the absorption of toxins in disease of the stomach.

**Kuss′maul-Lan′dry's paral′ysis.** See *Paralysis, acute ascending*.

**Ku′tubuth.** Arabic name for a species of melancholy in which the patient is never quiet.

**Kvass.** Fermented liquor made from oatmeal.

**Kwo′so.** Hagenia abyssinica.

**Ky′anal.** Anilin.

**Ky′anized.** Placed in bichloride of mercury for preservation; named after Kyan, the originator.

**Kyestheïne′** (*kyo*, to be pregnant, *esthes*, garment or pellicle). Peculiar albuminoid pellicle forming on the urine of a pregnant woman, when it is allowed to stand for a few days; whitish, opalescent, slightly granular, resembling the fatty substance that swims on the surface of cool soups. It is no longer considered of value in the diagnosis of early pregnancy.

**Kyesthin′ic.** Kiestinic.

**Kyllopo′dia** (*kyllos*, crooked, *pous*, foot). Clubfoot.

**Kyllo′sis** (*kyllos*, crooked, lame). Distortion of the feet, clubfoot, talipes.

**Ky′mograph** or **Kymograph′ion** (*kyma*, wave, *grapho*, to describe). Self-registering instrument exhibiting the relation between the waves of the pulse and the undulations produced by respiration.

**Ky′moscope** (*kyma*, wave, *skopeo*, to see). Apparatus for examining and registering pulsations.

**Ky′na.** Pastinaca opoponax.

**Kynoceph′alus** (*kyon*, dog, *kephale*, head). Having a head shaped like that of a dog.

**Kynopho′bia** (*kyon*, dog, *phobos*, fear). Morbid fear of a dog.

**Kynu′ric acid.** Acid found in dog's urine.

**Kypho′sis.** Posterior curvature of the spine.

**Kyphoskolio′sis** (*kyphos*, gibbous, *skolios*, crooked). Combined lateral and posterior curvature of the spine.

**Kyphot′ic.** Relating to kyphosis, or posterior curvature of the spine.

**Kysthi′tis** (*kysthos*, vagina). Inflammation of the vulva and of the mucous membrane of the vagina.

**Kysthopto′sis** or **Kysthopropto′sis** (*kysthos*, vagina, *pipto*, to fall). Prolapse or inversion of the vagina.

**Kys′tis.** Cyst.

**Kystot′omy.** Cystotomy.

**Kyto-** (*kytos*, cell). For words beginning thus, see *Cyto-*.

**Kyttarrha′gia** (*kyttarion*, alveolus, *rhago*, to break forth). Discharge of blood from an alveolus.

# L.

**L.** Abbreviation of left and of libra, pound; chemical symbol for lithium.

**Lab.** Ferment in the stomach which curdles milk. Rennin. **L. zy′mogen,** a substance which is transformed into lab by the gastric juice.

**Laba′rium.** Looseness of the teeth.

**Labarraque's′ solu′tion.** Solution of chlorinated soda.

**Lab′be's vein.** Anastomotic vein from lateral sinus.

**Lab′dacism.** Lallation.

**Labda′men** or **Labda′num.** Cistus creticus.

**La′bes.** Inflammatory swelling of the lips; macula.

**La′bia.** Plural of *labium,* lip. **L. cun′ni,** lips of the vulva. **L. exter′na,** labia majora. **L. inter′na,** nymphæ. **L. majo′ra,** outer lips of the vulva. **L. mino′ra,** nymphæ. **L. o′ris,** lips. **L. puden′di,** lips of the vulva. **L. ure′thræ,** lateral edges of the meatus urinarius; two folds of tissue meeting over the urethral orifice in women. **L. u′teri,** lips of the cervix uteri.

**La′bial** (*labium,* lip). Relating or appertaining to the lips or the labia. Name of a group of consonants, *p, b, m, f, v,* the sounds of which are made by the lips. **L. ar′tery,** the facial artery of the majority of anatomists, has had this name given to it. The labial arteries, properly so called, coronary arteries of the lips, are two in number: the superior arises from the facial, above and very close to the commissure of the lips, is large and tortuous, and distributed to the upper lip; the inferior arises from the facial, at a considerable distance from the commissure, and proceeds in a serpentine course into the substance of the lower lip, to which it is distributed. **L. bone,** small bone in the fœtus between the superior maxillary bone and the intermaxillary bone. **L. glands,** a multitude of muciparous follicles, round, prominent, and separate from each other, found on the inner surface of the lips below the mucous membrane. **L. mus′cle,** labialis. **L. sur′face,** the outer surface of a tooth against which the lip rests. **L. veins** are distinguished, like the arteries, into superior and inferior, which open into the facial vein, a division of the internal jugular.

**Labia′lis.** Orbicularis oris.

**La′bialism.** Form of speech in which labial sounds are prominent.

**Labidom′eter** or **Labim′eter** (*labis,* forceps, *metron,* measure). Scale adapted to the handles of the obstetrical forceps, indicating the distance of the blades from each other when applied to the head of the child in utero.

**La′bile** (*labilis,* apt to slip). Term used to designate a mode of application of electricity in which the active (usually negative) electrode is passed to and fro over the muscle or nerve trunk, strong muscular contractions being induced.

**Labiocer′vical.** Relating to the lips and the neck (of a tooth).

**Labiochore′a.** See *Labiochoreic stuttering.*

**Labiochore′ic stut′tering.** The lips are tightly pressed together so that the labial and the vowel following it are not connected.

**Labioden′tal** (*labium,* lip, *dens,* tooth). Relating to both lips and teeth. Name of a subgroup of labials, *f, v,* the sound of which is made by the action of both teeth and lips.

**Labioglossolaryn′geal.** Relating to or affecting the lips, tongue, and larynx, as the paralysis so designated, Duchenne's paralysis.

**Labioglossopharyn′geal.** Relating to or affecting the lips, tongue, and pharynx; a term applied to Duchenne's paralysis.

**La′biograph** (*grapho,* to write). An instrument for recording the motions of the lips in speaking.

**La′biomancy.** Lip-reading.

**Labiomen′tal.** Relating to lip and chin.

**Labiona′sal.** Relating to lip and nose; applied to sounds produced by them together.

**Labiopal′atine.** Relating to lips and palate.

**Labioplas′tic.** Relating to the formation of a new lip, as an operation for such purpose.

**La′bioplasty.** Operation for an artificial lip.

**Labiotenac′ulum.** Tenaculum for seizing the lip in harelip operation.

**Lab′is.** Forceps

**Lab′itome** (*labis,* forceps, *tome,* incision). Cutting forceps; cephalotome.

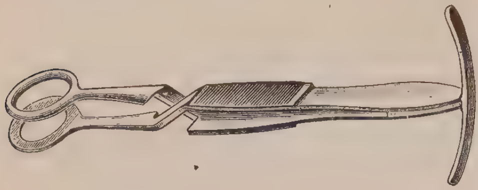
**La′bium** (pl. labia). Lip, especially the lower lip; see *Lip.* **L. cer′ebri,** border of each cerebral hemisphere which overlaps the corpus callosum. **L. lepori′num,** harelip. **L. ma′jus,** one of the *labia majora.* **L. mi′nus,** one of the *labia minora.* **L. tympan′icum,** free margin of the osseous lamina of the cochlea, the labium vestibulare being a sharp margin of the denticula lamina overhanging the labium tympanicum. **L. vestibula′re,** see *L. tympanicum.* **L. voca′le,** body formed by the vocal cords and their connections.

**Lab′lab.** Dolichos.

**La′bor.** Parturition. **Artific′ial l.,** labor in which the process is facilitated or accelerated by the use of forceps or other than the natural forces of the woman. **Breech l.,** labor in which breech presents. **L.-chair,** obstetric chair; chair in which a parturient woman is placed during delivery. **Com′plicated l.,** see *Parturition.* **Dif′ficult l.,** dystocia. **Dry l.,** labor neither preceded nor attended with discharge of liquor amnii. **Foot′ling l.,** labor in which the foot presents. **Forced l.,** see *Parturition.* **Imprac′ticable l.,** see *Parturition.* **Induced′ l.,** labor brought on by artificial means. **Inert′ l.,** dystocia due to uterine inertia. **Instrument′al l.,** labor assisted by instruments. **Metastat′ic l.,** labor in which the uterine and other muscular force is temporarily suspended, the nervous power seeming to be directed in other channels. **Missed l.,** uterogestation, in which, through want of parturient action, the fœtus is retained in utero beyond the ordinary term. **Mor′bid l.,** dystocia. **Mul′tiple l.,** labor at which two or more children are born. **Nat′ural** or **Nor′mal l.,** labor easily accomplished without accident or bad result. **Obstruct′ed l.,** dystocia owing to large size of fœtus or narrow parturient canal. **L. pains,** see *Pains.* **Physiolog′ical l.,** natural labor. **Postponed′ l.,** labor occurring after full term. **Pow′erless l.,** see *Parturition.* **Precip′itate l.,** see *Parturition.* **Premature′ l.,** see *Parturition.* **Preternat′ural l.,** see *Parturition.* **Protrac′ted l.,** labor extended beyond the usual time. **Show l.,** see *Parturition.* **Sponta′neous l.,** labor not requiring assistance from the attending physician. **Te′dious l.,** labor delayed beyond the usual term. **Twin l.,** labor in which there are two fœtuses. **Ver′tex l.,** labor in which the vertex presents.

**Lab′oratory** (*laboro,* to work). Workshop; place for preparing chemical or pharmaceutical products, or for making practical physiological, bacteriological, or other studies.

**Laborde's′ meth′od.** A method of stimulating the respiratory centre in cases of suspended animation by means of rhythmical traction of the tongue. A mouth gag is inserted, the tongue is grasped by the thumb and forefinger protected with a napkin, or by a specially constructed forceps (see cut), and the tongue is alternately pulled forward (in an upward direction and not so as to pass over the teeth of the lower jaw) and relaxed about eighteen times a minute. The procedure is continued, sometimes for half an hour, until respiration is re-established.



Laborde's forceps for tongue traction.

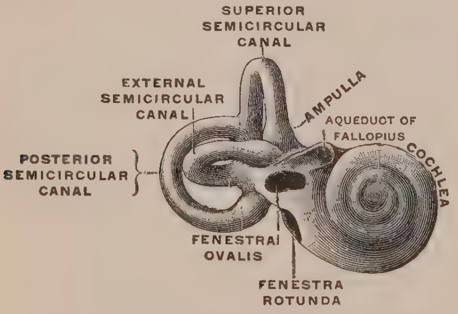
**Labrisul′cium** (*labrum*, lip, *sulcus*, furrow). See *Cheilocace* and *Stomacace*.

**La′brum.** Lip; upper lip of a mammal. **L. cer′ebri,** infundibulum of the brain.

**Labrus′ca.** Bryonia alba.

**Labur′num.** Cytisus laburnum.

**Lab′yrinth.** Place full of turnings, the exit of which is not easily discoverable. Aggregate of parts constituting the internal ear; it is situated between the tympanum and meatus auditorius internus, and is composed of several cavities communicating with each other in the dried bone, as the vestibule, cochlea, semicircular canals, etc. The *bony* or *osseous labyrinth* is lined by periosteum, and also by a pulpy membrane constituting the *membranous labyrinth*, on which the auditory nerve is regularly distributed. This membrane forms two sacs in the vestibule, called *sacculus vestibuli* and *sacculus*, respectively, resembling in shape that of the bony cavities containing them. Each sac contains calcareous matter, constituting the *otoliths* or *earstones* and *otoconia* or *eardust*. When the sac is laid open, upon the upper and outer part a partition appears, partaking of the nature of the sac, and called by Meckel *septum vestibuli nervoso-membranaceum*. The term *labyrinth* is also applied to the lateral portions of the ethmoid bone, formed of large, irregular cells. **Bo′ny l.,** see *Labyrinth*. **Cor′tical l.,** the collection of tubules and vessels in the cortex of the kidney. **Ethmoid′al l.,** lateral masses of ethmoid bone. **L. of kid′ney,** cortical substance around uriniferous tubules. **Mem′branous l.,** see *Labyrinth*. **Olfac′tory l.,** ethmoidal l. **Os′seous l.,** see *Labyrinth*.


SUPERIOR SEMICIRCULAR CANAL
EXTERNAL SEMICIRCULAR CANAL
AMPULLA
AQUEDUCT OF FALLOPIUS
COCHLEA
POSTERIOR SEMICIRCULAR CANAL
FENESTRA OVALIS
FENESTRA ROTUNDA

Osseous labyrinth isolated and viewed from the outer side. (Gerrish.)

**Labyrin′thal, Labyrin′thic,** or **Labyrin′thine.** Relating or appertaining to the labyrinth.

**Labyrinthi′tis.** Inflammation of the labyrinth or inner ear.

**Lac.** Milk. A milky fluid. A juice exuded from certain trees; see *Lacca*. **L. ammoni′aci,** mistura ammoniaci. **L. amyg′dalæ,** emulsio amygdalæ. **L. asafœt′idæ,** mistura asafœtidæ. **L. a′vis,** white of egg. **L. bovi′num** or **bu′bulum,** cow's milk. **L. cani′num,** dog's milk. **L. capri′num,** goat's milk. **L. concre′tum,** condensed milk. **L. equi′num,** mare's milk. **L. fermen′tans,** kumyss. **L. fœmin′eum,** woman's milk. **L. guai′aci,** mistura guaiaci. **Gum l.,** lacca. **L. hirci′num,** goat's milk. **L. ma′ris,** sperm. **L. plas′ter, antisep′tic,** see *Plaster, lac*. **L. pres′sum,** curd. **L. pri′mum puer′peræ,** colostrum. **Seed l.,** lacca. **Shell l.,** lacca. **Stick l.,** lacca. **L. sul′phuris,** sulphur præcipitatum. **L. ter′ræ,** magnesii carbonas. **L. virginia′le** or **vir′ginis,** virgin's milk.

**Lac′ca.** Substance formed by an insect, deposited on different species of tree, chiefly in the East Indies; for example, on Croton lacciferum and two species of ficus—F. religiosa and F. indica. When melted it is called *shellac*. Lac was at one time used as a tonic and astringent, and still forms part of dentifrices.

**Lac′case.** An oxidyzing ferment present in certain plant juices, capable of acting upon many aromatic substances which it turns black. See *Laccol*.

**Lac′col.** An aromatic substance, present in the juices of certain plants; it becomes oxidized, after exposure for a time to the air, through the action of laccase, and turns an intense black. It is by such a process that lacquers are produced.

**Lacerated,** las′er-a-ted (*lacero*, to tear). Torn, as a lacerated wound.

**Lacera′tion.** Rupture. Act of tearing or rending; breach made by tearing or rending, as a lacerated wound. Laceration is practised by surgeons in a special operation for cataract, in which the opening is widened by laceration of its sides. Laceration is also practised subcutaneously with a needle or tenotome applied to vascular growths.

**Lacerator,** las′er-a-tor. Instrument employed for laceration.

**Lacer′ta.** Lizard. **L. ag′ilis,** European sand-lizard, formerly used in skin diseases, cancerous and venereal affections. The powdered bones are now used in India, being regarded as a stimulant and aphrodisiac. **L. aquat′ica,** see *Ectozoa*.

**Lacer′ti** or **Lacer′tuli cor′dis.** Columnæ carneæ. **L. musculo′rum,** see *Muscular fibre*.

**Lacer′tulus** (dim. of lacertus). Small muscle.

**Lacer′tus.** Brachium; muscle. See *Muscular fibre*. **L. fibro′sus,** semilunar fascia.

**Lacerum,** las′er-um (*lacer*, torn). Anything torn or appearing as if torn. **L. fora′men ante′rius,** irregular opening formed by the sphenoid, occipital, and petrous portion of the temporal bone, closed by cartilage, and forming a kind of fontanelle, situated at the termination of the petro-occipital suture. **L. fora′men poste′rius** is formed by the occipital bone and the inferior edge of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. Through it the internal jugular vein, the eighth pair of nerves, and accessory nerve pass out of the cranium. **L. fora′men supe′rius** sphenoidal fissure.

**Lachanon,** lak′an-on (*lachaino*, to dig). Potherb; vegetable used as food.

**Lachesis,** lak′es-is. Genus of reptiles, *Viperinæ*. Greenish poison obtained from fangs of snake in Brazil, and having a place in the homœopathic materia medica. **L. pic′ta,** see *Arrow poison*. **L. rhombea′ta,** flammon; poisonous serpent common in the lower forests of Peru.

**Lachnan′thes tincto′ria.** Redroot; indigenous plant, astringent and tonic. Used in phthisis.

**Lach′rymal, Lachryma′tion,** etc. See *Lacrymal*.

**Lacin′ia.** Hem or fringe.

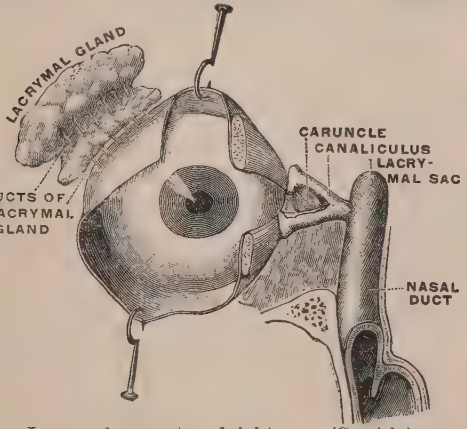
**Lacin′iated** (*lacinia*, fringe). Fringed, as the laciniated extremities of the Fallopian tubes.

**Lac′moid.** A compound of resorcin and sodium nitrate.

**Lac′mus.** Lichen roccella. **L. tincto′rius,** lichen roccella.

**Lac′rimal.** Lacrymal.

**Lac′rymal.** Relating to tears; lacrimal. **L. appara′tus,** see *Lacrymal passages*. **L. ar′tery** proceeds from the ophthalmic and distributes its principal branches to the lacrymal gland. **L. bone,** unguis os. **L. canal′ or duct,** nasal canal or duct, is formed by the superior maxillary bone, os unguis, and os turbinatum inferius, and is seated in the outer paries of the nasal fossæ. It transmits the tears which have been absorbed at the great angle of the eye by the puncta lacrymalia into the nasal fossæ. **L. car′uncle,** caruncula lacrymalis. **L. cyst,** see *Dacryops.* **L. duct,** lacrymal canal. **L. fos′sa,** slight depression at the upper part of the orbit, lodging the lacrymal gland. **L. gland,** this is seated in a depression of the frontal bone at the upper, anterior, and outer part of the orbit. It is about the size of an almond, of oval shape, flattened above and below, and composed of several small lobules; it consists of two distinct parts, the *orbital*—glandula lacrymalis superior or orbitaria—situated in the lacrymal fossa, and the *palpebral*—glandula lacrymalis inferior or accessoria or palpebralis—enclosed in the substance of the upper eyelid. This gland has seven or eight excretory ducts opening behind the upper eyelid. It secretes the tears and pours them on the globe of the eye by the excretory ducts. **L. groove,** bony channel lodging the lacrymal sac, seated at the anterior and inner part of the orbit, and formed by the os unguis and the ascending process of the upper jawbone. **L. her′nia** or **tu′mor** occurs when the tears enter the puncta, but cannot pass to the nose, and accumulate; by Anel called dropsy of the lacrymal sac. **L. mus′cle,** tensor tarsi. **L. nerve,** smallest of the three branches formed by the ophthalmic nerve, distributed particularly to the lacrymal gland and upper eyelid; in its course giving off a spheno-maxillary and a malar filament. **L. papill′a,** see *Lacrymal puncta.* **L. pass′ages,** organs concerned in the secretion of tears, in spreading them over the eye, and taking them up again to transmit them into the nasal fossæ. These are the *lacrymal gland, l. caruncle, l. puncta, l. ducts, l. sac,* and *nasal duct,* together forming the lacrymal apparatus. **L. points,** l. poncta. **L. punc′ta,** two small, round, and contractile openings situated in the centre of a tubercle or papilla, papilla lacrymalis, tuberculum lacrymale, near the inner commissure of the eyelids, and continuous with the lacrymal ducts. These ducts—lacrymales canaliculi, canales or ductus lacrymales, ductus lacrymales laterales or punctorum lacrymalium, cornua lacrymalia or limacum, colliciæ punctorum lacrymalium, canaliculi limacum—are two in number, a superior and an inferior, extending from the puncta to the lacrymal sac. They are formed by a delicate prolongation of the conjunctiva, which is continuous with the mucous membrane of the lacrymal sac, the saccus or sinus or lacus lacrymalis, dacryocystis, infundibulum lacrymale. **L. sac,** see *Lacrymal puncta.* **L. tu′bercle,** see *Lacrymal puncta.* **L. tu′mor,** l. hernia. **L. veins** accompany the artery of the same name, and open into the ophthalmic and palpebral veins.



Lacrymal apparatus of right eye. (Gerrish.)

**Lacryma′tion.** Epiphora. Profuse secretion of tears from any cause; weeping. **Sanguin′eous l.,** flow of bloody tears.

**Lac′rymatome** or **Lac′rymotome** (*lacryma,* tear, *tome,* incision). Instrument for cases of stricture or obstruction of the lacrymal duct.

**Lacrymine′.** Substance discovered in tears. See *Tears.*

**Lacrymot′omy.** Cutting operation on the lacrymal duct or sac.

**Lac′tagogue.** Promoting secretion of milk.

**Lactalbu′min** (*lac,* milk,+*albumin*). Casein.

**Lactam′id.** $C_3H_7NO_2$. A crystalline substance formed by the action of ethyl lactate on ammonia.

**Lac′tant** (*lacto,* to give milk). Nursing; suckling.

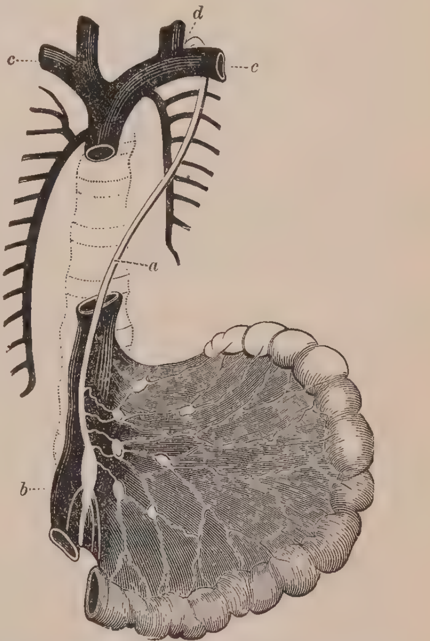
**Lac′tas.** Lactate, salt of lactic acid.

**Lac′tase.** Ferment causing decomposition of lactose into dextroglucose and dextrogalactose.

**Lactat′ic.** Influencing the secretion of milk.

**Lacta′tion** (*lacto,* to give milk). Production of milk. Suckling; including that by the mother, by another party, by hand, etc. **L. cal′culus,** see *Calculi.*

**Lac′teal.** Lactic; like milk. Lactiferous vessel. Chyliferous vessel. **L. sac,** see *Lactiferous vessels.* **L. swell′ing,** lactiferous swelling. **L. tu′mor,** galactocele.



Lacteals, thoracic duct, etc. (Schematic, after Dalton.) *a,* thoracic duct receiving the lacteals of the mesentery; *b,* vena cava inferior; *c, c,* right and left subclavian veins; *d,* point of opening of thoracic duct into left subclavian.

**Lactein′.** Milk, solidified or condensed.

**Lac′teous.** Lactic.

**Lactes′cence.** A condition of milkiness. A milky state.

**Lactes′cent.** Resembling milk.

**Lac′tic.** Lacteal, milky. Appertaining to or resembling or containing milk. **L. acid,** $C_3H_6O_3$, acidum lacticum (Ph. U. S. and Br.), acid of milk, caseic acid. It has been used in atonic dyspepsia, being considered one of the gastric acids secreted in health.

**Lac′tic fermenta′tion.** The changing of milk from sweet to sour through the action of a ferment or bacillus.

**Lactif′erous** (*lac,* milk, *fero,* to carry). Galactophorous or milk-conveying. **L. swell′ing,** tumefaction of the breast, supposed by Sir Astley Cooper to arise from a large collection of milk in a lactiferous tube, the result of chronic inflammation of the tube near the nipple, with closure of its aperture and obliteration of the canal for an inch or more. **L. ves'sels** or **ducts**, galactophorous ducts, excretory ducts of the mammary gland, each of which, running toward the nipple, dilates beneath the areola into an elongated sacculus, the *lacteal sac, receptacle,* or *sinus.*

**Lac'tifuge** (*lac,* milk, *fugo,* to drive away). Arresting the secretion of milk.

**Lactigen'ic** or **Lactig'enous.** Causing or favoring the production of milk.

**Lactig'erous** (*lac,* milk, *gero,* to carry). Producing or carrying milk.

**Lacti'go** (*lac,* milk). Porrigo larvalis; crusta lactea.

**Lactin'.** Sugar of milk.

**Lac'tinated.** Relating or appertaining to lactin or sugar of milk, which, being hard, is used for the division and dilution of substances by trituration. Powders thus formed have been called *lactinated powders.*

**Lactin'ia** (*lac,* milk). Food prepared with milk.

**Lactisu'gium** (*lac,* milk, *sugo,* to suck). Breast-pump.

**Lactiv'orous** (*lac,* milk, *voro,* to devour). Using a milk diet exclusively, or nearly so.

**Lactoalbu'min.** A proteid constituent of milk, the thin membrane which coagulates on the surface of milk when it is boiled.

**Lacto'biose.** Galactose.

**Lac'tocele** (*lac,* milk, *kele,* tumor). See *Galactocele.*

**Lac'tochrome** (*chroma,* color). $C_6H_{18}NO_6$. Alkaloid obtained from milk.

**Lactoglob'ulin** (*lac,* milk, *globulus,* a small ball). Lactalbumin.

**Lac'tol.** Lactonaphthol; lactic ester of beta-naphthol. Intestinal antiseptic; dose, gr. iv–viij (0.26–0.52).

**Lactolin'.** Milk, solidified or condensed.

**Lactom'eter** (*lac,* milk, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring the quantity of cream in milk.

**Lactonaph'thol.** Lactol.

**Lac'tone.** Inflammable fluid from dry distillation of lactic acid.

**Lactopep'sin.** Pepsin in combination with other ferments in sugar of milk.

**Lactopep'tine.** A digestive ferment; adult dose, gr. xv (1.0); said to contain peptone, milk-sugar, hydrochloric and lactic acids, pancreatin, and diastase.

**Lactophenacetin'.** Lactophenin.

**Lactophenin'.** Lactophenacetin; lactophenetidin; paralactophenetidin. Phenacetin in which the acetyl group is replaced by the lactyl group. Antipyretic in doses of gr. viij (0.52) or more; also antiseptic and hypnotic.

**Lactophos'phate.** A combination of lactate and phosphate of the same base.

**Lactopro'tein.** Albuminoid substance precipitated by a solution of nitrate of mercury after removing casein from milk by acetic acid, and the albumin by heat.

**Lac'toscope.** Galactoscope.

**Lac'tose** (*lac,* milk). Sugar of milk.

**Lactose'rum.** Whey. If a small quantity of milk is injected repeatedly into the peritoneal cavity of an animal, in time the blood serum of that animal will acquire the property of causing a precipitate when added to milk of the same kind as that which has been injected; the serum possessing this property is called lactoserum.

**Lactosine'.** Active principle of concrete juice of Lactuca virosa. Sedative and hypnotic; dose, gr. j–v (0.06–0.32).

**Lactoso'matose.** See *Somatose.*

**Lactosu'ria** (*lactose*+*ouron,* urine). Urine containing sugar of milk, observed occasionally in pregnant women.

**Lactu'ca.** Lettuce, ord. *Compositæ.* The leaves are eaten as a salad; the seeds possess a quantity of oil, which, in emulsion, has been advised in ardor urinæ, etc. **L. canaden'sis,** Canadian species; laxative. **L. elonga'ta,** wild lettuce, has been used as a substitute for lactucarium. **L. florida'na,** Mulgedium floridanum. **L. fœt'ida,** L. virosa. **L. grave'olens,** L. virosa. **L. mari'na,** Fucus vesiculosus. **L. sati'va,** lactuca. **L. scari'ola,** possesses a stronger degree of bitterness than L. sativa; it has similar virtues with L. virosa. **L. sylves'tris,** L. scariola. **L. villo'sa,** Mulgedium acuminatum. **L. viro'sa,** strong-scented lettuce; the odor of this plant, the leaves of which are used in medicine, is strongly narcotic, and the taste bitter. They are narcotic, diuretic, and aperient, and have been used in dropsies. The inspissated *lactucarium* (Ph. U. S.), lettuce opium, resembles opium in odor and appearance and is, like it, narcotic, but uncertain. Dose, gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). Water distilled from lettuce is used in France as a mild sedative. An active principle, *lactucin,* has been derived from lactucarium.

**Lactucapicrin'** (*pikros,* bitter). Bitter principle in lactucarium.

**Lactucarin'.** Crystalline substance from lactucarium.

**Lactuca'rium.** (Ph. U. S.) Concrete milky juice of Lactuca virosa. See *Lactuca.* The following are the official preparations: *Syr'upus lactuca'rii;* dose, ʒj–iij (4.0–12.0). *Tinctu'ra l.;* dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0).

**Lactucerin'.** Lactucone.

**Lactu'cic acid.** Bitter acid principle in Lactucarium.

**Lactucin'.** An active principle from lactucarium.

**Lactu'cone.** $C_{16}H_{26}O$. Tasteless crystalline substance in lactucarium.

**Lactu'men** (*lac,* milk). Porrigo larvalis; strophulus.

**Lactu'mina.** Aphthæ.

**Lactylphenet'idene.** See *Lactophenin.*

**Lactyltropeïn'.** Soluble crystalline substance, obtained by action of lactic acid on tropein. Tonic to the heart and respiratory organs.

**Lacu'na** (dim. of *lacus,* lake or deep ditch). Fossa or ditch; small cavity in a mucous membrane, the parietes of which secrete a viscid humor; used synonymously with *crypt;* also the external opening of such cavity. Small cavity in bone substance. In embryology, space between vitellus and vitelline membrane; anterior fontanelle. See also *Lacunæ.* **L. cer'ebri,** infundibulum of the brain; pituitary gland. **L. cryp'ta,** fontanelle. **L. mag'na,** see *Urethra.* **L. pharyn'gis,** lacuna at the pharyngeal extremity of the Eustachian tube. **L. sul'cus** or **sul'culus la'bii superio'ris,** hollow of the upper lip under the nose.

**Lacu'næ** (pl. of lacuna). See *Lacuna* and *Urethra.* **Absorp'tion l.,** Howship's l. **Air l.,** cavities filled with air. **L. of bone,** dark stellate spots, with thread-like lines radiating from them, seen under high magnifying power; first believed to be solid *osseous* or *bone corpuscles* or *cells, corpuscles of Purkinje,* but now regarded as excavations in the bone, *sacculi chalicophori,* with minute tubes or canaliculi proceeding from them and communicating with the Haversian canals. Lacunæ and canaliculi are fibres concerned in the transit of nutrient fluid through osseous tissue. **L. graafia'næ,** mucous follicles of the vagina. **Haver'sian l.,** l. between Haversian lamellæ. **How'ship's l.,** condition in rarefying osteitis, in which the edge of the melting bone tissue is broken by shallow curves or deeper semicircular excavations, the concavity being outward, between every two of which there is an angular projection of the intervening portion of the bone. **Intervil'lous l.,** sinuses of maternal portions of the placenta, having free villi suspended in them. **L. of Morgagn'i,** see *Urethra.* **L. muco'sæ,** mucous follicles. **L. muco'sæ vul'væ,** l. graafianæ. **L. palpebra'rum,** Meibomian glands. **L. of the tongue,** foramen cæcum.

**Lacu'nar.** Relating to a lacuna. Roof of a chamber; hence l. orbitæ, roof of the orbit. **L. ventric'uli quar'ti supe'rior,** valvula Vieussenii.

**Lacu′nule.** Small lacuna.

**La′cus lacryma′lis.** Small space in the inner angle of the eye between the lids, toward which the tears flow, and at which the triangular canal formed between the closed lids terminates. **L. sanguin′eus,** uteroplacental sinus.

**Ladan′um.** See *Cistus creticus.*

**La′dies′ bed′straw.** Galium verum. **L. man′tle,** alchemilla. **L. slip′per, show′y,** Cypripedium spectabile. **L. s., stem′less,** Cypripedium acaule. **L. s., yel′low,** Cypripedium luteum. **L. smock,** Cardamine pratensis.

**La′dy Crespi′gny′s pills.** See *Pilulæ aloës et kinæ kinæ.* **L. Hes′keth′s pills,** see *Pilulæ aloës et kinæ kinæ.* **L. Web′ster′s pills,** see *Pilulæ aloës et kinæ kinæ* and *Pilulæ aloës et masticles.*

**La′dybird, La′dybug,** or **La′dycow.** Coccinella septempunctata.

**La′dy′s thumb.** Polygonum persicaria.

**Læmoparal′ysis** (*laimos,* throat). Paralysis of throat or œsophagus.

**Læmoscirrhus,** le-mo-skir′rhus (*laimos,* throat). Cancer of the pharynx or œsophagus.

**Læmosteno′sis** (*stenosis,* narrowness). Narrowness of the pharynx or œsophagus, from inflammation or from malignant disease. **L. scirrho′sa,** scirrhous constriction of the pharynx or œsophagus.

**Læ′mus.** Pharynx, œsophagus.

**Laënnec′s′ catarrh′.** Asthmatic bronchitis with scanty pearly sputa, called *Laennec′s* pearls (*perles*). **L.′s cirrho′sis,** atrophic form of cirrhosis. **L.′s disease′,** atrophic cirrhosis of the liver. **L.′s pearls,** see *L.′s catarrh.* **L.′s râle,** subcrepitant râle noted in emphysema of the lungs. **L.′s throm′bus,** thrombus found in the heart in some cases of fatty degeneration.

**Læ′sio** (*lædo,* to hurt). Lesion.

**Lævoduc′tion** (*lævus,* left, *duco,* to lead). Movement of one or the other eye to the left.

**Læ′vogyre** or **Lævogy′rous** (*lævus,* left, *gyrus,* turn). Possessing the property of turning the rays of polarized light to the left.

**Lævoro′tatory.** Lævogyre.

**Lævotor′sion** (*lævus,* left, *torqueo, torsum,* to twist). Leaning of the vertical meridian of the cornea to the left.

**Lævover′sion** (*lævus,* left, *verto,* to turn). Consentaneous turning of the eyes to the left.

**Lævulin′.** Synarthrose.

**Læ′vulose.** Levulose.

**Lævulosu′ria.** Condition of urine in which levulose is detected in it.

**La′fa to′kelan.** Tinea imbricata.

**La Fayette′ mix′ture.** Compound copaiba mixture, containing copaiba, cubebs, liquor potassæ, sweet spirit of nitre, etc.; used in gonorrhœa.

**Lag-teeth.** Molar teeth.

**Lag′avous.** Loose or lax.

**Lag′ena** (large earthen vessel). Cochlea of oviparous animals.

**Lagen′tomum** (*lagos,* hare, *tome,* section). Harelip.

**Lagerstræ′mia** or **Lagerstrœ′mia** (from Lagerstrœm, a Swede). Genus of Asiatic trees; crape myrtle; Indian lilac. Several species are used: L. hirsuta, in syphilis; L. reginæ (queen′s flower, bloodwood), as an astringent, narcotic, and purgative; L. speciosa, in stomatitis and as a diuretic.

**Lagne′sis** (*lagnes,* lustful). Nymphomania, satyriasis.

**Lagno′sis** (*lagnes,* lustful). Satyriasis.

**Lagoceph′alous** (*lagos,* hare, *kephale,* head). Having head like a hare.

**Lagochei′lus** (*lagos,* hare, *cheilos,* lip). Harelip.

**Lagophthal′mia, Lagophthal′mos,** or **Lagophthal′mus** (*lagos,* hare, *ophthalmos,* eye). Hare′s eye; vicious arrangement of the upper eyelid, which is so retracted that it cannot cover the globe of the eye during sleep, owing to paralysis of the orbicularis muscle; condition said to be natural in the hare when asleep. Also Geum urbanum.

**Lagosto′ma** (*lagos,* hare, *stoma,* mouth). Harelip.

**Laguncula′ria racemo′sa.** White mangrove; white buttonwood of America and Africa; astringent.

**La′ity** (*laos,* people). Formerly, the people as distinguished from the clergy; employed now in the sense of the people as distinguished from the members of the medical or any of the learned professions.

**Lake.** A coloring-matter formed by precipitating, by means of alkalies, a coal-tar pigment or one of animal or vegetable origin from its aqueous solution. As a verb, to cause to become laky; referring to the action of certain hæmolysins which destroy in part the erythrocytes, discharging their pigment into the serum.

**Lake′weed.** Polygonum hydropiper.

**La′ky blood.** Blood darkened by the destruction or decomposition of red corpuscles.

**Lal′ia** (speech). The voice articulated.

**Lalla′tion.** Lullaby speech; vicious pronunciation, especially that in which the letter *l* is improperly doubled or softened or substituted for *r;* baby talk.

**Lallemand′-Trousseau′s′ bod′ies.** Gelatinous corpuscles noticed in the secretions from the seminal vesicles.

**Lal′ling.** Lallation.

**Laloneuro′sis.** Neurosis or nervous affection of speech.

**Lalop′athy** (*lalia,* speech, *pathos,* disease). Defect in speech or in use of the voice.

**Lalopho′bia** (*lalia,* speech, *phobos,* fear). Stammering, as if from dread of using the voice.

**Lalople′gia** (*lalia,* speech, *plege,* stroke). Paralysis of the tongue interfering with articulated speech.

**Lalouette′s′ pyr′amid.** Projection of upper part of the thyroid gland.

**Lam′ac.** Acacia gummi.

**Lamarck′ism** (from Lamarck, French botanist). Theory of descent of animal life and of vegetation from a common stock.

**Lamb′da.** Greek letter Λ. Point of meeting of the sagittal and lambdoid sutures, a guiding point in some craniometrical examinations.

**Lamb′dacism** (from the Greek letter Λ, *lambda*). Lallation.

**Lamb′doid** or **Lambdoi′dal** (Λ, *lambda, eidos,* shape, resemblance). Anatomists have given the name **L. su′ture** to the suture formed by the parietal bones, and the occipital, because it resembles the letter Λ (*lambda*) of the Greeks; *occipitoparietal suture.* In this suture the ossa Wormiana are most frequently met with. The denticulations are distinctly marked.

**Lamb′kill.** Kalmia latifolia.

**Lamb′killer.** Andromeda mariana.

**Lamb′lia intestina′lis.** Circomonas intestinalis.

**Lamb′s quar′ters.** Chenopodium album.

**Lamel′la.** Small plate; scab; lamina; disk. **L. of bone,** osseous ring encircling an Haversian canal. **Bran′chial l.,** one of the mucous folds in the gills of fishes. **L. carno′sa,** portion of the parietal mesoblast. **L. cerati′na,** portion of the epiblast. **Cerebel′lar l.,** one of the laminæ of the cerebellum. **Circumferen′tial l**, l. of bone surrounding the medullary cavity and also forming a layer beneath the periosteum. **Concen′tric l.,** l. of bone. **L. coria′ria,** portion of the parietal mesoblast. **Crib′riform l.,** lamina cribrosa. **Haver′sian l.,** l. of bone. **Interme′diary l.,** l. of bone in the interstices between the Haversian systems. **Interme′diate l.,** a plate occupying the space between two concentric layers of bone. **Invest′ing l.,** l. of bone. **L. medulla′ris,** portion of the epiblast giving origin to the cerebrospinal axes and organs of senses; also one of the bony lamellæ constituting the wall of the medullary cavity in some bones. **L. mesenter′ica,** portion of the visceral mesoblast. **L. muco′sa,** portion of the hypoblast. **Os′seous l.,** l. of bone. **Perineu′ral l.,** l. of areolar tissue surrounding a nerve. **L. pla′na,** planum os. **L. rena′lis,** portion of the blastoderm giving origin to the kidneys and generative organs. **Trian′gular l.**, fibrous layer between the choroid plexuses of the third ventricle of the brain. **L. vasculo′sa**, portion of the visceral mesoblast. **Vit′reous l.**, basal lamina of the choroid.

**Lamel′læ.** Disks. The official (Ph. Br.) name for gelatin disks for ophthalmic use, containing alkaloids, as *l. atropinæ*, disks of atropine, each containing $\frac{1}{5000}$ gr. of sulphate of atropine; *l. cocainæ*, disks containing $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. of hydrochlorate of cocaine; *l. homatropinæ*, containing $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. of homatropine; *l. physostigminæ*, containing $\frac{1}{1000}$ gr. of physostigmine.

**Lamel′lar, Lam′ellate,** or **Lam′inated.** Composed of thin laminæ or leaves, as lamellar or laminated tissue; areolar tissue. **L. cat′aract**, opacity of several lamellæ of the lens, not of the whole lens itself; generally congenital.

**Lame′ness.** The act of halting or limping. **U′terine l.**, a condition of the lower extremity induced by pressure on the nerves situated within the pelvis.

**Lam′ina** (a plate). A thin, flat part of a bone, plate, or table, as the cribriform lamina or plate of the ethmoid bone. Lamina and lamella are generally used synonymously, although the latter is properly a diminutive of the former. See also *Laminæ*. **L. ax′ilis**, axial plate. **L. basila′ris**, internal table of the skull. **Bow′man's l.**, Bowman's layer. **L. centra′lis**, folium centrale. **L. choroide′a**, choroid plexus; septum lucidum. **L. cilia′ris**, ciliary zone; zonula of Zinn. **L. cine′rea**, thin layer of gray substance between the corpus callosum and the optic chiasm; striatum cinereum. **L. concha′rum**, inner portion of lateral masses of the ethmoid bones. **L. connec′tens**, posterior cerebral commissure. **L. cor′nea**, a yellowish band or a thickening of the lining membrane of the ventricle, by which the vena corporis striati is overlaid in the lateral ventricle of the brain; pons Tarini; tænia fornicis. **L. Cor′tii**, membrana tectoria. **L. cribrifor′mis**, cribriform plate of the ethmoid. **L. cribro′sa**, portion of the sclerotic coat of the eye for the passage of the optic nerve; anterior perforated space; anterior portion of the fossula inferior. **L. cribro′sa cer′ebri**, grayish-white lamina in front of the anterior extremity of the optic tract. **L. cribro′sa me′dia**, middle part of the fossula inferior. **L. c. oc′uli**, l. cribrosa. **Den′tal l.**, see *Dental*. **L. denta′ta**, fascia dentata. **L. denticula′ta**, a remarkable covering of the outer fifth of the vestibular surface of the osseous zone, called *denticulata* from a beautiful series of teeth forming its outer margin and projecting into the vestibular scala of the cochlea. The *membrane of Reissner, membrana vestibularis*, arises from the inner part of the limbus, and extends upward at a considerable angle with the osseous spiral lamina. **L. derma′lis**, l. gastralis. **Elas′tic l.**, Bowman describes an anterior and a posterior elastic lamina investing the fibrous part of the cornea, the former transparent, glossy, and structureless, the latter the membrane of Demours or Descemet; see *Aqueous humor*. **Fibrocuta′neous l.**, parietal mesoblast. **Fibrointes′tinal l.**, visceral mesoblast. **L. fus′ca**, see *Sclerotic*. **L. f. of cho′roid**, see *Choroidea tunica*. **L. gastra′lis**, epiblast previous to the development of mesoblast. **L. ge′nu**, small lamina from the genu of the corpus callosum forming the floor of the septum pellucidum; lamina to pituitary body. **Gray l.**, l. cinerea. **L. gris′ea**, gray column of the spinal cord. **L. mastoide′a**, basal plate of the mastoid process of the temporal bone. **L. medulla′ris**, layer of nerve-fibres in the embryo which afterward becomes the external layer of the cortex of the brain; medullary layer of the denticular nucleus; valve of Vieussens. **L. m. triangula′ris cer′ebri**, lyra. **L. modi′oli**, l. spiralis ossea. **L. neuroderma′lis**, epiblast. **Nu′clear l.**, nuclear layer. **Ob′turator l.**, l. cinerea. **Ol′ivary l.**, olivary body, **L. papyra′cea**, os planum. **L. perfora′ta ante′rior**, locus perforatus anticus. **L. p. poste′rior**, see *Tarini pons*. **L. peritonæ′i exter′na**, outer lamina or fold of the peritoneum. **L. p. inter′na**, visceral layer of peritoneum. **L. pigmen′ti**, fine membrane between the choroid and retina. **L. pri′ma cu′tis**, epidermis. **L. pro′pria**, middle or connective-tissue layer of the membrana tympani. **L. quadrigem′ina**, gray matter constituting the roof of the aqueduct of Sylvius. **L. reticula′ris** or **reticula′ta**, see *Corti*. **L. semicircula′ris**, white nervous layer between the thalamus opticus and corpus striatum. **L. spira′lis**, a partition between the scalæ of the cochlea. The largest part of this, next the modiolus, is formed of bone. The remainder, or part next the opposite side of the scalæ, is composed of a cartilaginous membrane called by Valsalva *zona* or *zonula cochleæ*. By some anatomists the lamina is divided into a zona ossea and zona mollis. By others it is considered to consist of four laminæ: Zona ossea next to the modiolus; zona coriacea or choriacea or mediana or nervia, on the outer side of this; zona vesicularis; and zona membranacea, which is, perhaps, the lining membrane of the cochlea. The middle portion of the membranous zone, between the inner and the outer clear belt, is the portio or zona or habenula pectinata. At the apex of the cochlea the lamina spiralis terminates by a pointed, hook-shaped process, hamulus or rostrum. The crista spiralis is the portion of the tympanal wall of the ductus cochlearis resting on the lamina spiralis, and is continuous with the membrana basilaris. **L. spira′lis membrana′cea**, see *Corti* and *Membrane, basilar*. **L. suprachoroide′a**, external layer of the choroid. **L. tecto′ria**, inferior lemniscus. **L. termina′lis**, l. cinerea. **L. transver′sa**, vermis superior posterior. **L. triangula′ris**, triangular portion of the great wing of the sphenoid. **L. tympan′ica**, anterior bony wall of the tympanum and external auditory meatus. **Vas′cular l.**, endochorion. **L. velamento′sa**, see *Corti, organ of*. **L. of a ver′tebra** is the broad, flat part of its arch. **L. vit′rea**, internal table of skull. **Vit′reous l.**, membrane lining the interior of the choroid coat of the eye.

**Lam′inæ.** Plural of lamina. **L. arcua′tæ**, arciform fibres. **L. of cerebel′lum**, laminæ of white matter covered with gray matter passing outward from the centre of white matter. **L. cra′nii**, tables of the skull. **L. dorsa′les**, dorsal laminæ; two oval masses on each side of the primitive groove in the embryo, which approach to form a groove in which are lodged the future brain and spinal marrow. **L. spongio′sæ na′si**, turbinated bones. **L. ventra′les** or **viscera′les**, thickened prolongations of the serous layer of the germinal membrane, by their union forming the anterior wall of the trunk of the new being. **L. vertebra′les**, vertebral plates.

**Laminage′** (Fr.). Compression of the fetal skull with a view to flattening the head for easy delivery.

**Lam′inar.** Compound of laminæ. **L. mem′brane**, see *Membrane*.

**Lamina′ria con′ica** or **digita′ta.** Tangle, sea tangle, sea girdle, sea wand, cairn-tangle, dead man's toe, oar weed. One of the algæ eaten in Scotland, and hawked about the streets with the pepper dulse. It contains a large amount of iodine. Tents and bougies are made of it, the tents being employed in stricure of the lacrymal passages and to dilate the neck of the uterus. The leaf of a seaweed—species of *Laminaria*—is employed in the Himalayas under the name of goitre leaf, because chewed by the inhabitants where goitre prevails.

**Lam′inated.** Lamellar or laminar.

**Lamina′tion.** Condition of being arranged in laminæ or layers. Cutting up the fetal skull in slices in embryotomy.

**Lamine′.** Alkaloid from Lamium album. Hæmostatic. Used hypodermically in the form of sulphate or hydrochlorate.

**Laminec′tomy** (*lamina* + *ektome*, excision). Excision or removal of the laminæ of a vertebra.

**Lamini′tis.** Inflammation of a lamina. Acute inflammation of the laminæ of the hoof of lower animals.

**La′mium al′bum.** Dead or white archangel nettle, ord. *Labiatæ*. Infusions of this plant have been used in uterine hemorrhage and leucorrhœa. **L. amplexicaul′e,** dead nettle, henbit; naturalized; flowering from May to October; tonic, diaphoretic, and laxative. **L. folio′sum,** L. album. **L. monta′num,** Melittis melissophyllum. **L. plin′ii,** Melittis melissophyllum. **L. ru′brum,** galeopsis.

**Lam′pyris noctil′uca.** Cicindela.

**Lanaïn′** (*lana*, wool). Purified wool-fat.

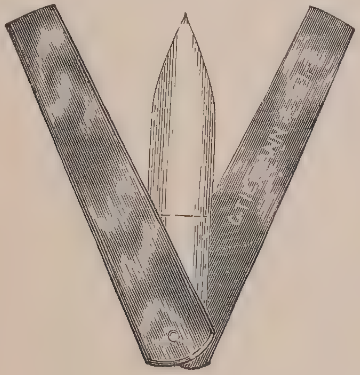
**Lana′ria.** Saponaria, Verbascum nigrum.

**Lance.** To incise with a lancet. A surgical knife or a lancet.

**Lan′ceolate** (*lanceola*, small spear). Having the shape of a small spear. **L. coc′cus** (Talamon), Bacillus septicus sputigenus.

**Lanceraux's** (lan-ser-oze′) **intersti′tial nephri′tis.** Interstitial nephritis associated with rheumatism.

**Lan′cet** (*lancea*, lance or spear). Surgical instrument used in phlebotomy, scarification, etc., composed of two parts—handle and blade. The handle is made of two small plates of ivory, bone, or shell movable on the blade for whose preservation they are intended. The blade is formed of well-polished steel. **L.-shaped,** lanceolate.



Lancet.

**Lan′cinating** (*lancino*, to strike or thrust through). Designating a shooting pain similar to that which would be produced by the introduction of a sharp instrument into the suffering part. In cancer especially this kind of pain is felt.

**Lancisi** (lan-che′se), **nerves of.** Striæ longitudinales. See *Corpus callosum*.

**Lan′dau's enteropto′sis.** Enteroptosis caused by relaxed condition of the walls of the abdomen and of the floor of the pelvis.

**Lan′dolt's bod′ies.** Small bodies in the retina between the rods and cones.

**Landou′zy's pur′pura.** Purpura attended with serious constitutional symptoms.

**Lan′dry's disease′** or **paral′ysis.** See *Paralysis, acute ascending*.

**Land′-scurvy.** Purpura hæmorrhagica.

**Land′zert's fos′sa.** Fossa in the cavity of the peritoneum, sometimes called the paraduodenal fossa or recessus venosus.

**Lane's amputa′tion.** Disarticulation at the knee-joint.

**Lanessin′.** Preparation similar to lanolin, derived from wool-fat.

**Lang's flu′id.** Hardening liquid used in microscopy, consisting of corrosive sublimate, acetic acid, chloride of sodium, and water.

**Lang′enbach's amputa′tion.** See *Amputation*. **L.'s incis′ion,** an incision for reaching the tail of the pancreas, spleen, or kidney, made through the linea semilunaris parallel with the fibres of the rectus abdominis.

**Lang′er's ax′illary arch.** Fascia forming an arch across the bicipital groove.

**Lang′erhans's bod′ies.** L.'s islands. **L.'s cells,** stellate cells in the rete Malpighii of the epidermis apparently related to the nerve terminations, but by some regarded simply as wandering cells. **L.'s gran′ular layer,** stratum granulosum. **L.'s isl′ands,** Renaut's follicular points, small collections of cells in the interstitial connective tissue of the pancreas, believed by some to be closed follicles concerned in the internal secretion of the gland, by others to be a mode of growth of the pancreas.

**Lang′hans's cells.** Epithelial cells, forming the inner cellular layer of the chorion, *L.'s layer*. **L.'s gi′ant cell,** giant cell of tuberculous granulation-tumor. **L.'s lay′er,** epithelium of the chorionic villi, arising from the fetal ectoderm, bounded externally by the syncytium.

**Langiers′ her′nia.** Hernia across Gimbernat's ligament.

**Lan′guage cen′tre.** See *Centre* and *Aphasia*.

**Lan′guor.** Faintness; depression or debility, generally coming on slowly.

**Lan′naiol.** A form of iodocresol, used as a substitute for iodoform.

**Lan′nelongue's tib′ia.** Deformed tibia of hereditary syphilis.

**Lan′oform** (*lana*, wool). Preparation containing 1 per cent. of formaldehyde; a gradual disinfectant, in form of thin ointment or cream and dusting-powder.

**Lanolin′** (*lana*, wool, *oleum*, oil). Cholesterin fat obtained from sheep's wool; whitish, odorless substance, forming an excellent basis for ointments; it readily passes through the skin.

**Lanta′na.** Sagetree, blueberry. Leaves of this indigenous plant form a fine-scented tea, like L. pseudothea, or Brazil tea; used as a diaphoretic; several species of lantana are employed for their diuretic and diaphoretic effects. From *L. braziliensis* the alkaloid *lantanine* has been obtained; used as an antipyretic.

**Lantanine′.** Alkaloid from Lantana brasiliensis, Yerba santa; antiperiodic and antipyretic.

**Lan′termann's inci′sures.** See *Incisura*. **L.'s seg′ments,** cylindrical segments of medullary sheath between L.'s incisures.

**Lan′tern-tests.** Experiments with colored lanterns to test the appreciation of colors.

**Lantha′num** or **Lantha′nium.** An uncommon metallic element.

**Lantho′pia** or **Lanthopine′** (*lanthano*, to remain concealed). Alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{25}NO_4$, homologous with papaverine, in white prism. See *Porphyroxin*.

**Lanu′go** (*lana*, wool). Soft, fine hair on different parts of the body, especially in the young, or in the fœtus from the fifth month; down. **L. sil′iquæ hirsu′tæ,** see *Dolichos pruriens*.

**Lapac′tic** (*lapazo*, to evacuate). Cathartic laxative.

**Lap′ara.** Flanks, loins, abdomen.

**Laparec′tomy** (*lapara*, loins, *ektome*, excision). Excision of part of the abdominal wall.

**Laparenterot′omy.** Laparoenterotomy.

**Lap′arocele** (*kele*, rupture). Lumbar hernia, through separation of the fibres of the quadratus lumborum, and protrusion of the aponeurosis of the transverse muscle on the outside of the mass common to the sacrolumbalis and longissimus dorsi; abdominal hernia.

**Laparocholecystot′omy** (*chole*, bile, *kystis*, bladder, *tome*, incision). Abdominal section to open the gall-bladder.

**Laparoc′lysis** (*lapara*, abdomen, *klysis*, washing out). Washing out the peritoneal cavity.

**Laparocolec′tomy** (*ektome*, excision). Colectomy through the abdominal wall.

**Laparocolos′tomy** (*colon*+*stoma*, mouth). Operation for establishment of an artificial anus in the colon.

**Laparocolot′omy** (*tome*, incision). Colotomy through the abdominal wall.

**Laparocolpot′omy** (*kolpos*, vagina, *tome*, incision). Laparoelytrotomy.

**Laparocystec′tomy** (*kystis*, cyst, *ektome*, excision). Operation by abdominal incision for removal of cystic tumor.

**Laparocystidot′omy.** Laparocystotomy.

**Laparocystot′omy.** Suprapubic lithotomy. Laparotomy for removal of a cyst or extra-uterine fœtus.

**Laparoelytrot′omy** (*elytron*, vagina, *tome*, section). Gastroelytrotomy. Operation for extraction of the fœtus by abdominal incision in cases of deformity. Cæsarean section.

**Laparoenterot′omy** (*enteron*, intestine, *tome*, incision). Operation of opening the abdomen and incising the intestinal canal.

**Laparogastrot′omy** (*gaster*, stomach, *tome*, incision). Gastrotomy.

**Laparohysterec′tomy** (*hystera*, uterus, *ektome*, excision). Operation for removal of the uterus through the abdominal wall.

**Laparohystero-oöphorec′tomy.** Porro's operation.

**Laparohys′teropexy** (*hystera*, uterus, *pexis*, fixation). Fixation of the uterus by operation, as in prolapsus uteri, that organ being attached anteriorly to the abdominal wall.

**Laparohysterot′omy.** Operation on the uterus through the abdominal wall.

**Laparo-ileot′omy.** Operation of opening the ileum by incision through the abdominal wall.

**Laparokelyphot′omy** (*kelyphos*, egg-shell, *tome*, incision). Laparocystotomy.

**Laparokolpot′omy** (*kolpos*, vagina). Laparoelytrotomy.

**Laparomyi′tis** (*mys*, muscle). Inflammation of the abdominal muscles.

**Laparomyomec′tomy** or **Laparomyomot′omy** (*ektome*, excision). Operation for removal of myoma or muscular tumor by incision through the abdominal wall.

**Laparonephrec′tomy** (*nephros*, kidney, *ektome*, excision). Excision of kidney by operation through the abdominal wall.

**Laparonephrot′omy** (*nephros*, kidney, *tome*, incision). Nephrotomy by operation through the abdominal wall.

**Laparosalpingec′tomy** (*salpinx*, tube, *tome*, incision). Operation by abdominal incision for removal of Fallopian tube.

**Laparosalpingot′omy.** Operation upon Fallopian tube through the abdominal wall. Laparosalpingectomy.

**Lap′aroscope** (*skopeo*, to see). Instrument for inspection or examination of the abdomen, *laparoscopy*.

**Laparosplenec′tomy.** Splenectomy; excision of the spleen by abdominal incision.

**Laparosplenot′omy.** Operation upon the spleen through the abdominal wall.

**Lap′arotome.** Instrument designed for laparotomy.

**Laparot′omist.** One who performs laparotomy.

**Laparot′omize.** To incise the abdomen.

**Laparot′omy.** Operation on any abdominal viscus or cavity through the abdominal wall. Gastrotomy; cœliotomy. The peritoneum may or may not be cut.

**Laparotyphlot′omy** (*typhlos*, blind, *tome*, incision). Typhlotomy or operation on the cæcum through the abdominal wall.

**Lapathin′.** Chrysophanic acid.

**Lap′athum acu′tum.** Rumex acutus. **L. aquat′icum**, Rumex hydrolapathum. **Chinese′ l.**, rheum. **L. horten′se**, Rumex patientia. **L. orienta′le**, rheum. **L. praten′se**, Rumex acetosus. **L. sanguin′eum**, Rumex sanguineus. **L. scuta′tum**, Rumex scutatus. **L. sylves′tre**, Rumex acutus, R. obtusifolius. **L. unctuo′sum**, Chenopodium bonus Henricus.

**Laph′a.** Arum maculatum.

**Lapil′li glan′dulæ pinea′lis.** See *Pineal gland.*

**Lapil′lus** (dim. of *lapis*, stone). Small stone; gravel; grain of sand.

**La′pis.** Calculus. **L. accip′itrum**, hieracites. **L. æro′sus**, calamina. **L. ammoni′aci**, see *Ammoniac gum.* **L. anima′lis**, blood. **L. arme′nius**, see *Melochitis.* **L. au′reus**, urine. **L. bezoar′dicus**, bezoar. **L. cæru′leus**, cupri sulphas. **L. calamina′ris**, calamina. **L. carne′olus**, cornelian. **L. caus′ticus**, potassa cum calce, potassa fusa. **L. col′lymus**, see *Ætites.* **L. contrayer′væ**, pulvis contrayervæ compositus. **L. cy′anus**, l. lazuli. **L. denta′lis**, salivary calculus. **L. divi′nus**, cuprum aluminatum; employed to make an eye-water. **L. fulmin′eus**, see *Ceraunion.* **L. hemati′tes**, hæmatites. **L. heracle′us**, magnet. **L. inferna′lis**, argenti nitras. **L. inferna′lis alkali′nus**, potassa fusa. **L. inferna′lis sep′ticus**, potassa cum calce. **L. juda′icus**, Judæus (lapis). **L. laz′uli**, stone of a beautiful blue color, opaque; composed of silex, alumina, carbonate and sulphate of lime, oxide of iron, and water; formerly regarded as purgative and emetic, and given in epilepsy. **L. malucen′sis**, bezoard of the Indian porcupine. **L. mitiga′tus**, nitrate of silver, mitigated or diluted with potassium nitrate. **L. nau′ticus**, magnet. **L. intra′tus**, mitigated nitrate of silver pencil; l. mitigatus. **L. ophthal′micus**, l. divinus. **L. o. Sanc′ti Ive′sii**, l. divinus. **L. phœnici′tes**, Judæus (lapis). **L. porci′nus**, bezoard of the Indian porcupine. **L. pu′micis**, pumex. **L. sar′dius**, cornelian. **L. sep′ticus**, causticum commune, potassa fusa. **L. specula′ris**, septum lucidum. **L. syderi′tis**, magnet. **L. syri′acus**, Judæus (lapis). **L. vi′ni**, potassæ supertartras impurus.

**Lap′pa.** The official name for the root of Arctium lappa and other species of arctium or burdock; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0) in infusion. *Extractum lappæ fluidum*, the fluid extract, is official, dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **L. glab′ra** or **ma′jor**, burdock; root is diaphoretic and diuretic; used in syphilis, scrofula, and skin diseases. **L. mi′nor**, xanthium.

**Lap′pula hepat′ica.** Agrimony.

**Lap′sana.** Dockcresses, swine's cress, nipplewort. This plant is a lactescent bitter, and has been chiefly employed as an external application to sore nipples, skin diseases, etc.

**Lap′sus.** Falling. **L. pilo′rum**, falling of hairs; alopecia. **L. un′guium**, falling off of the nails, etc.

**Laq′uear** (arched roof or ceiling). Vault; fornix. **L. vagi′næ**, part of the vagina in which the cervix uteri terminates; see *Vagina.*

**Laquea′ria.** Corpus callosum.

**Laq′ueus** (noose, snare). Cord, ligature, or bandage, with running knots; a noose or loop; a fillet; bandage or fillet of any kind attached by means of a loop upon any part, with the view of fixing it, as in labor where a hand or foot presents, or to facilitate extension in luxations and fractures. A prominent band in the brain, *lemniscus*, behind the brachium posterius of the corpora quadrigemina, marking the course of the superior division of the fasciculus olivaris. **L. cer′ebri**, lemniscus; see *Laqueus.* **L. gut′turis** (noose of the throat), violent inflammation of the tonsils in which the patient appears as if suffocated by a noose; gangrenous cynanche. **L. pedun′culi**, lemniscus; see *Laqueus.* **L. umbilica′lis**, umbilical cord.

**Larch.** Pinus larix.

**Lard.** Adeps.

**Lardaceïn′.** An animal proteid occurring in amyloid degenerations of different organs.

**Larda′ceous.** Epithet given to certain organic alterations in the textures, whose aspect and consistence resemble lard or wax, constituting lardaceous or cholesterin disease, lardaceous, waxy, cellulose, colloid, hyaloid, vitreous, albuminoid or albuminous, and amyloid degeneration or infiltration; bacony disease. Virchow's degeneration, morbus lardaceus or amyloides or cereus; from the waxy appearance also called ceroma. It is found always intimately associated with the blood-vessels; the organs most apt to be affected are the liver, kidneys, spleen, and lymphatic glands, but it may occur in any soft part.

**Lar′diform.** Lardaceous.

**Largin′.** A soluble (1 in 10 of water) gray powder, a compound of silver and albumin. Employed locally as an astringent and microbicide in solutions of the strength of 1:500 to 1:75.

**Laric′ic acid** or **Laricin′.** Agaricin.

**Lar′icis cor′tex.** Bark of Pinus larix.

**Lar′inoid** (*larinos*, fat, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling lard; lardaceous.

**Lar′ix.** Pinus larix. **L. america′na,** hackmatack, tamarack; the bark of this N. American tree is diuretic. **L. commu′nis,** Pinus larix. **L. decid′ua,** Pinus larix. **L. europæ′a,** Pinus larix. **L. pyramida′lis,** Pinus larix.

**Lark′spur, branch′ing.** Delphinium consolida.

**Lar′rea glutino′sa** or **mexica′na** (after J. A. de Larrea, Spanish savant). Creosote plant, ord. *Zygophyllaceæ*. A shrub growing in Southwestern United States and Northern Mexico, abounding in strong-scented resinous matter; used externally and internally in rheumatism and syphilitic and other pains.

**Lar′rey's amputa′tion.** See *Amputation*. **L.'s spa′ces,** interspaces in the diaphragm where it is attached to the ribs and sternum.

**Lar′va** (mask). Grub or vermiform condition of an insect; first change it experiences after leaving the ovum. Larvæ of insects are occasionally developed in the intestinal canal from ova swallowed. See *Ectozoa*. **L. mi′grans,** hyponomoderma.

**Larva′ceous.** Larval.

**Lar′val.** Masked; term applied to fevers, gout, etc. See *Masked*. Giving the face an appearance like a mask, as in some skin diseases.

**Larvip′arous.** Ovoviviparous.

**Laryngal′gia.** Neuralgia of the larynx.

**Laryn′geal.** Relating to or belonging to the larynx. **L. ar′teries** are given off from the thyroid arteries. The superior thyroid artery has also been called laryngeal artery. **L. cough,** cough, perhaps of nervous form, from the larynx, but not from lung disease. **L. cri′sis,** acute spasm of the larynx in tabes dorsalis; see *Crises*. **L. ep′ilepsy,** l. vertigo. **L. mir′ror,** laryngoscope. **L. nerves** are two in number—superior and inferior. The superior laryngeal nerve is given off from the trunk of the pneumogastric, at the upper and deep part of the neck; it passes downward and inward, behind the internal carotid artery, and divides into two secondary branches: one, external, distributing its filaments on the outside of the larynx to the sternothyroid, hyothyroid, constrictor inferior, cricothyroid muscles, etc.; the other, internal, crosses the thyrohyoid membrane and gives filaments to the epiglottis, the mucous membrane of the pharynx and larynx, to the arytenoid gland, the arytenoid and cricothyroid muscles, and ultimately intermingles with the inferior laryngeal nerve. The inferior laryngeal nerves or recurrents arise from the trunk of the pneumogastric within the thorax; ascend in the furrow separating the trachea from the œsophagus, to be distributed on the neck after having been reflected—the left around the arch of the aorta, the right around the corresponding subclavian. **L. paral′ysis,** paralysis of muscles connected with the larynx. **L. phthi′sis,** tuberculosis of the larynx. **L. pouch′es,** small *culs-de-sac* leading from the anterior part of each ventricle of the larynx upward, between the superior ligaments on the inner side and the thyroid cartilage on the outer, reaching as high as the upper border of that cartilage at the sides of the epiglottis. **L. sound,** sound heard in respiration through the larynx. **L. spa′ces,** the three cavities into which the larynx is divisible. **L. spasm,** l. vertigo. **L. syn′cope,** l. vertigo. **L. veins** open into the internal jugular. **L. ver′tigo,** a neurosis marked by coughing and an ill-defined, unpleasant sensation in the throat, followed by vertigo and sudden syncope; there may be also a slight convulsion. **L. voice,** see *Voice*.

**Laryngec′tomy** (*larynx*+*ektome*, excision). Operation for excision or extirpation of the larynx.

**Laryngemphrax′is** (*larynx* + *emphraxis*, obstruction). Obstruction of the larynx.

**Laryn′gic.** Laryngeal.

**Laryngis′mus.** Spasm of the glottis, giving occasion to contraction or closure of the opening. Laryngeal vertigo. **L. paralyt′icus,** paralysis of recurrent laryngeal nerve in horses; "roaring" results. **L. strid′ulus,** spurious croup or pseudocroup; asthma thymicum; laryngospasm.

**Laryngi′tis.** Inflammation of the larynx; inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx. Simple catarrhal laryngitis in some measure resembles croup, but is usually devoid of the peculiar sonorous inspiration of the latter. There is pain upon pressing the larynx, and while laryngitis is a disease of more advanced life, croup attacks children. Membraniform exudation is also absent, probably because the inflammation being seated above the glottis, the coagulable lymph is readily expectorated. It requires the most active treatment. Various forms of laryngitis have been described, such as catarrhal laryngitis, acute and chronic; chronic glandular laryngitis, or follicular disease of the larynx, dysphonia clericorum or clergymen's sore throat; phthisical laryngitis, or laryngeal phthisis, diffuse cellular laryngitis, acute œdematous laryngitis, gouty laryngitis, etc. Simple laryngitis is called by some mucous laryngitis, laryngitis acuta or mucosa acuta, to distinguish it from submucous laryngitis or œdema of the glottis. Chronic laryngitis may be a form of laryngeal phthisis, but may exist independently. **L. acu′ta,** laryngitis; see *Larynx, diseases of* (table). **Atroph′ic l.,** chronic laryngitis with glandular atrophy of part affected. **Catar′rhal l.,** see *Laryngitis*. **Chron′ic l.,** see *Phthisis laryngea* and *Larynx, diseases of* (table). **Chron′ic follic′ular l.,** see *Laryngitis*. **L. croupo′sa,** croup. **Des′iccative l.,** dry l. **Diffuse′ cel′lular l.,** diffuse inflammation of laryngeal cellular tissue, with effusion of lymph or pus into subjacent or adjacent tisues; a dangerous affection. **Diphthe′rial** or **diphtherit′ic l.,** croup; diphtheria of the larynx. **Dry l.,** laryngitis attended with cough, aphonia, and heat, but without increased secretion; dry, granular inflammation of the larynx. **L. exudati′va,** croup. **Fe′tid l.,** l. with croupy exudation on the mucous membrane. **Follic′ular** or **gland′ular l.,** l. affecting especially the follicles or glands. **Hypertroph′ic l.,** chronic laryngitis with glandular hypertrophy of part affected. **In′fantile l.,** croup. **L. membrana′cea,** croup. **Mock l.,** affection of the larynx due to hysteria. **L. muco′sa acu′ta,** laryngitis. **Mu′cous l.,** laryngitis (simple). **Œdem′atous l.,** œdema of the glottis. **Phleg′monous l.,** inflammation of the submucous connective tissue of the larynx, with œdema, abscess, etc. **Phthis′ical l.,** tuberculous l. **L. polypo′sa,** croup; l. with polypous growths. **L. pseudomembrana′cea,** croup. **L. seropurulen′ta,** œdema of the glottis. **Se′rous l.,** œdema of the larynx. **Sim′ple l.,** see *Laryngitis*. **L. spasmod′ica,** see *Cynanche trachealis*. **Subglot′tic l.,** inflammation of the vocal cords. **Submu′cous l.,** œdema of the glottis. **Suf′focative l.,** œdematous l.; croup; diphtheria of the larynx. **Syphilit′ic l.,** see *Larynx, diseases of* (table). **L. et tracheï′tis chron′ica,** see *Phthisis laryngea*. **L. et tracheï′tis infan′tilis,** croup. **Tuber′culous l.,** tuberculosis of the larynx, laryngeal phthisis, with characteristic local and constitutional symptoms of tuberculous infection; see *Larynx, diseases of* (table).

**Laryngo-.** In composition, larynx.

**Laryngocace,** lar-in-gok′a-se (*kakos*, bad). Croup; cynanche trachealis.

**Laryngocatar′rhus.** Catarrh of the larynx.

**Laryn′gocele.** Hernial or other dilatation of the larynx.

**Laryngocente′sis** (*kentesis*, puncturing). Operation of puncture of the larynx.

**Laryngofis′sion** or **Laryngofis′sure** (*findo, fissum*, to cleave). Operation of opening or separating the cartilages of the larynx for removal of large intralaryngeal growths, thus causing a *laryngofissure*.

**Laryn'gograph** (*grapho*, to write). Instrument for noting movements of the larynx.

**Laryngog'raphy** (*grapho*, to write). Anatomical or physiological description of the larynx.

**Laryngolog'ical.** Relating to laryngology.

**Laryngol'ogist.** One skilled in or devoted to the study of laryngology.

**Laryngol'ogy** (*logos*, discourse). The specialty in medicine which deals with the larynx and its diseases.

**Laryngom'etry.** Measurements of the larynx.

**Laryngonecro'sis.** Necrosis of the cartilages of the larynx.

**Laryngoparal'ysis.** Paralysis of the muscles of the larynx.

**Laryngop'athy** (*pathos*, disease). Disease of the larynx.

**Laryngophan'tom.** Papier-maché model of the larynx for practising examination of that organ.

**Laryngopharyn'geal.** Relating to larynx and pharynx.

**Laryngopharynge'us.** Constrictor pharyngis inferior muscle.

**Laryngophar'ynx.** The larynx and pharynx combined. Also the part of the pharynx above the larynx.

**Laryngoph'ony** (*phone*, voice). Laryngeal voice; tracheal voice. Sound heard in health, when the stethoscope is placed over the larynx when a person speaks. The voice appears to pass immediately up to the ear of the auscultator. Tracheophony—a sound similarly heard over the trachea—is more intense. See *Pectoriloquy*.

**Laryngophthi'sis.** Tuberculosis of the larynx.

**Laryn'goplasty.** Plastic operation on the larynx.

**Laryngople'gia** (*plege*, stroke). Paralysis of the larynx.

**Laryngorrha'gia.** Hemorrhage from the larynx.

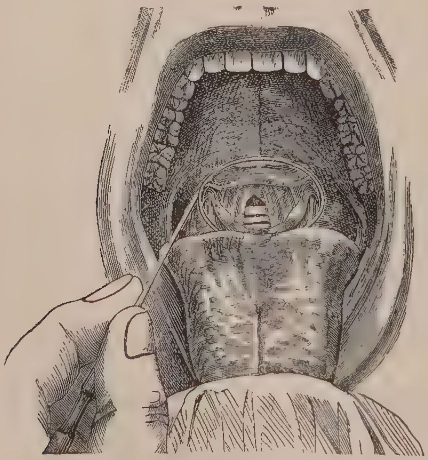
**Laryngorrhœ'a** (*rheo*, to flow). Abnormal mucous discharge from the larynx.

**Laryn'goscope.** Larynx speculum, speculum laryngis. Instrument which, by means of a mirror, enables the larynx to be inspected. Glottiscope.

**Laryngoscop'ic.** Relating to the laryngoscope or to examination of the larynx.

**Laryngos'copist.** One skilled in laryngoscopy.

**Laryngos'copy.** Use of the laryngoscope; inspection of the larynx. When self-examination is practised it is called autolaryngoscopy.



Laryngoscopy; the image seen in the laryngeal mirror. (Cohen.)

**Laryn'gospasm.** Spasm of the larynx. Asthma thymicum or laryngismus stridulus. Spasmodic croup.

**Laryngosteno'sis** (*stenosis* contraction). Contraction or narrowness of the larynx.

**Laryngostro'boscope.** Apparatus, like a zoetrope, for examining the vibrations of the vocal cords.

**Laryn'gotome** (*tome*, incision). Instrument for performance of laryngotomy.

**Laryngot'omy.** Operation of opening the larynx to extract a foreign body or to remedy obstruction of the glottis; sometimes erroneously called bronchotomy and tracheotomy. It is called *cricoid l.*, *thyroid l.*, when incision is made through the cricoid and thyroid cartilages, respectively. **Me'dian l.**, thyreotomy. **Supe'rior l.**, l. through the thyrohyoid membrane, *thyrohyoid laryngotomy*.

**Laryngotra'cheal.** Relating to larynx and trachea.

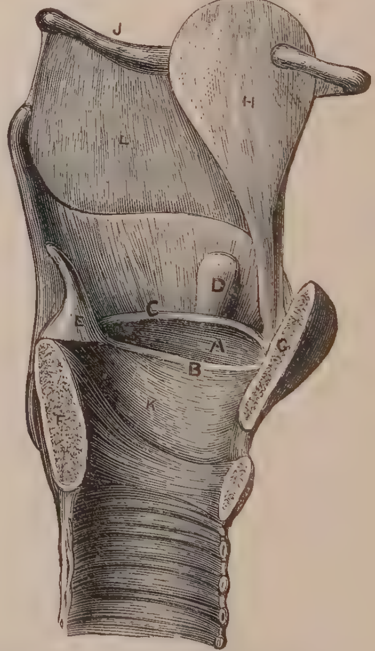
**Laryngotracheï'tis.** Inflammation of the larynx and trachea.

**Laryngotracheot'omy.** Laryngotomy extended to the trachea.

**Laryngoty'phoid.** Laryngeal complication of typhoid fever.

**Laryngoty'phus.** Laryngeal affection in typhus fever.

**Lar'ynx.** Apparatus of voice situated at the superior and anterior part of the neck, and at the top of the trachea, with which it communicates. It is composed of four cartilages—the thyroid, cricoid, and two arytenoid; is moved by a number of muscles and lined by mucous membrane, having certain membranous reflections, constituting the superior and inferior ligaments of the glottis, etc. Its superior or pharyngeal opening is called osteum pharyngeum or aditus laryngis, orificium superius laryngis, hyperglottis, rima hyperglottica, and fissura laryngea pharyngis. The larynx is destined to give passage to the air in respiration, and to impress upon it certain modifications which constitute voice. Its dimensions vary in different individuals; in men it is always larger and situated lower than in women. The weight of the larynx has been estimated at 28.5 grammes. **Artific'ial l.**, metal substitute for extirpated larynx. **Benign growths of l.**, see *Larynx, diseases of* (table). **Bronch'ial** or **bronchotra'cheal**



Vertical section of the larynx (Ellis): A, ventricle of the larynx; B, vocal cord; C, ventricular band; D, sacculus laryngis; E, arytenoid cartilage; F, cricoid cartilage; G, thyroid cartilage; H, epiglottis; J, hyoid bone; K, cricothyroid ligament; L, thyrohyoid membrane.

l., inferior l. in birds, one on each bronchus. **Diseas′es of l.**, the principal diseases of the larynx are exhibited in the table (see pp. 622–625), which includes the differential symptoms of each disease, prepared by G. M. Lefferts. **Pellic′ular** or **plas′tic inflamma′tion of l.**, cynanche trachealis; croup. **L. spec′ulum**, laryngoscope. **Tra′cheal l.**, bronchial l.

**Lasciv′ia** or **Lasciv′itas.** Satyriasis.

**Lasciv′ious.** Libidinous.

**Lasegue′s** (las-egs′) **law.** Slight lesions or disturbances of function develop reflexes, important ones check them. **L.′s ma′nia of persecu′tion,** paranoia in its most characteristic form. **L.′s sign,** inability of an hysterical person under the influence of an anæsthetic to move the arm or leg which he cannot see. In sciatica, bending the thigh upon the leg is without pain or easily effected.

**Laserpit′ium.** A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*. **L. as′perum,** L. latifolium. **L. latifo′lium,** white gentian; root is bitter and tonic. **L. monta′num,** L. siler. **L. si′ler,** heartwort, sermountain; seeds and roots are aromatic. **L. trifolia′tum,** L. siler.

**Lash.** Eyelash.

**Las′situde** (*lassus*, tired). Fatigue, during which the functions are performed with less vigor than usual.

**La′ta** or **La′tah.** Malay term for a convulsive tic of the same nature as myriachit.

**Lata′nia borbon′ica.** Bourbon palm; pulp is astringent.

**Lat′ebra** (hiding-place). Vitelline cavity. Spherical swelling formed in an impregnated egg by the dipping down of the white yolk into the centre of the yellow yolk.

**La′tency.** Condition of being latent or concealed. **Pe′riod of l.**, see *Latent period*.

**La′tens in o′re** (lying hid in the mouth). Pterygoideus internus.

**La′tent** (*lateo*, to lie hid). Epithet applied to certain diseases or states of disease in which the symptoms are so concealed and obscure as to escape observation, as latent inflammation, latent period of smallpox. **L. heat,** see *Heat*. **L. pe′riod,** period of incubation of diseases; in physiology, the time between the application of a stimulus and the beginning of muscular contraction.

**Lat′erad.** Toward the lateral aspect.

**Lat′eral** (*latus*, side). Relating to the side. **L. as′pect,** see *Mesial*. **L. car′tilages,** cartilages that prolong the os pedis or third phalanx into the heels of the hoof of the horse. **L. col′umn,** column of the spinal cord situated between the anterolateral and posterolateral fissures. **L. inci′sors,** incisor teeth lying between the central incisors and the cuspids. **L. opera′tion,** see *Lithotomy*. **L. plates,** portion of the mesoblast on the outside of the provertebræ. **L. si′nuses,** see *Sinuses*. **L. ven′tricle,** see *Ventricle*.

**Latera′lis.** Lateral. **L. na′si,** fasciculus of the compressor nasi; depressor alæ nasi. **L. ster′ni,** costosternalis.

**Lateral′ity.** Excess of development laterally.

**Lateriabdom′inal.** Relating to the side and to the abdomen.

**Lateriduc′tion** (*latus*, side, *duco*, to lead). Movement of the eye to one side or another.

**Lateriflex′ion.** Bending to one side.

**Lateripul′sion.** Abnormal impulse to lateral movement.

**Laterirec′tus.** Rectus capitis lateralis.

**Lateri′tious** (*later*, a brick). Epithet applied to brickdust-like sediment in urine. See *Urate*.

**Lateritor′sion** (*torqueo*, *torsum*, to twist). Turning of the vertical meridian of the cornea to one side or the other.

**Lateriver′sion.** Lateral deviation or displacement. Movement of both eyes to the same side.

**Lateroabdom′inal posi′tion.** Position on the side and the abdomen.

**Laterocer′vical.** At the side of the neck.

**Laterodor′sal.** At the side of the back.

**Lateroflex′ion** (*latus*, side, *flexus*, bending). Bending to one side, as of the uterus.

**Lateroposi′tion.** Displacement laterally.

**Lateropul′sion.** Abnormal impulse to lateral movement, as in paralysis agitans.

**Lateroretrover′sion.** Retroversion with lateral displacement, as of the uterus.

**Laterover′sion.** Lateral deviation or displacement.

**Latescen′tis chor′dæ mus′culus** (muscle of the hidden cord). Palmaris longus.

**Lath′yris.** Euphorbia lathyris.

**Lath′yrism.** Affection resembling beriberi, arising from the use of lathyrus as an article of diet.

**Lath′yrus.** Several varieties are known in Europe, Spain especially, the ripe seeds of which are narcotic. When young and tender they are an article of diet. See *Lathyrism*.

**Lat′ices lac′tei.** Receptaculum chyli.

**Latis′simocondyloide′us.** Epitrochleoanconæus.

**Latis′simus** (superlative of *latus*, broad) **col′li,** Platysma myoides. **L. dor′si,** flat, quadrilateral muscle situated at the posterior, lateral, and inferior region of the trunk; attached to the posterior half of the outer lip of the crest of the ilium, to the posterior surface of the sacrum, to the spinous processes of the six or seven last dorsal vertebræ, to all those of the loins, and to the last four false ribs, and inserted by a strong tendon at the posterior edge of the bicipital groove of the humerus. This muscle carries the arm backward, depressing it, and making it turn on its axis; it also draws backward and downward the prominence of the shoulder. When, suspended by an arm, we make an effort to raise ourselves, it draws the trunk toward the arm. It can also raise the ribs by assuming its fixed point on the humerus and become an inspiratory muscle—dorsohumeralis. **L. pec′toris,** pectoralis superficalis.

**Latitu′do hu′meri** (*latus*, broad). Scapula.

**Latour′ bark.** Bark of Strychnos nux vomica.

**Latrine′.** Receptacle for excrement.

**Lat′tice-work.** Cancelli.

**La′tus.** Broad. **L. a′ni,** levator ani.

**Lau′dable.** Healthy; normal; term formerly applied to thick, yellow, creamy pus.

**Laudanine′.** Base found in opium, $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$, in colorless prisms.

**Laudanosine′.** $C_{21}H_{27}NO_4$. Alkaloid derived from opium, without therapeutic value.

**Laud′anum.** Formerly any anodyne. Every preparation of opium, solid or liquid, but particularly the extract and tincture; now entirely restricted to *tinctura opii* (which see). **L. Abba′tis Rousseau′,** Abbe Rousseau's drops; preparation made from opium, honey, beer-yeast, water, and alcohol. **Denar′cotized l.**, l. made of denarcotized opium. **Deo′dorized l.**, tinctura opii deodorata. **Ford′s l.**, vinum opii. **Liq′uid l.**, tinctura opii. **L. liq′uidum Hoffman′ni,** vinum opii. **L. l. Syden-ham′i,** vinum opii. **L. opia′tum,** extractum opii. **Rousseau′s′ l.**, l. Abbatis Rousseau. **L. sim′plex,** extractum opii. **Syd′enham′s l.**, vinum opii. **War′ner′s l.**, ammoniated tincture of opium.

**Laugh.** Risus. **Canine′** or **sardon′ic l.**, see *Canine*.

**Laugh′ing.** Risus. **L. gas,** nitrous oxide gas.

**Laugh′ter.** Risus.

**Laugier′s** (lo-zhyaze′) **her′nia.** Hernia piercing Gimbernat's ligament.

**Laumonier′s** (lo-mon-yaze′) **gan′glion.** Carotid ganglion.

**Lau′ra′s nu′cleus.** Deiter's nucleus.

**Laur′el.** Kalmia latifolia; laurus; Magnolia macrophylla. **Broad′-leaved l.**, Kalmia latifolia. **Cher′ry l.**, Prunus laurocerasus. **Cam′phor l.**, Cinnamomum camphora. **Com′mon l.**, Prunus laurocerasus. **Dwarf l.**, Kalmia angustifolia. **Great l.**, Rhododendron maximum. **Ground l.**, Epigæa repens. **Moun′tain l.**, Kalmia latifolia, rhododendron. **Nar′row-leaved l.**, Kalmia angustifolia. **Pale l.**, Kalmia glauca. **Poi′son l.**, Prunus laurocerasus.

## A DIFFERENTIAL TABLE OF THE SYMPTOMS

| | | ANÆMIA. | HYPERÆMIA. | LARYNGEAL HEMORRHAGE. | ACUTE LARYNGITIS. | CHRONIC LARYNGITIS. | TUBERCULOUS LARYNGITIS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FUNCTIONAL OR SUBJECTIVE SYMPTOMS. | *Voice.* | Unreliable, easily fatigued, occasional failure, sometimes functional aphonia. | Generally somewhat hoarse. | Lost in hæmatoma of the vocal cord or cords.<br>Unaffected in hæmoptysis. | Hoarse, becoming aphonic. | Hoarse, uncertain, easily fatigued, often lost in laryngitis sicca, impaired in chorditis tuberosa. | Aphonic in earlier stages, completely lost in advanced disease. |
| | *Respiration.* | Unembarrassed, unless incipient pulmonary tuberculosis. | Unembarrassed. | Sometimes seriously affected in large hæmatoma of the arytæno-epiglottic fold or of the vocal cord.<br>Unaffected in hæmoptysis. | Not embarrassed, as a rule, in adults, unless œdema, then stridor, dyspnœa, and even apnœa.<br>In children, frequently, laryngismus stridulus. | Not embarrassed in ordinary cases, sometimes seriously in subglottic chronic laryngitis, may be in laryngitis sicca from accumulation of crusts. | Early hurried and short, greatly embarrassed with advance of pulmonary disease. If dyspnœa be laryngeal, it is due to chronic œdema. |
| | *Deglutition.* | Unaffected. | Some dryness, stiffness, perhaps slight soreness. | Some pain and interference in hæmatoma of the arytæno-epiglottic fold. | Painful from associated pharyngeal inflammation. | Unaffected. | Extremely difficult and painful, from the advent of infiltration and ulceration, to termination. If epiglottis is involved, pain greatly increased. |
| | *Pain.* | Occasionally slight tickling or sense of irritation. | Sensation of dryness or of a foreign body. | No localized pain. | Sensation of tightness and constriction, tender to external pressure. | Sense of laryngeal fatigue, in ordinary cases intense discomfort in laryngitis sicca. | Only experienced during functional acts. |
| | *Cough.* | Variable, slight, irritative. | Desire to clear the throat. | Sense of irritation, possible disposition to cough. | Dry, hard, shrill, metallic, aphonic, when exudation, moist.<br>In children, croupy. | Not usually present, frequent disposition to clear the throat.<br>In laryngitis sicca at times violent, the expectorated crusts being tinged with blood. | Greatly influenced by the stage and progress of the pulmonary tuberculosis. Secretion from laryngeal ulcers a thick, tenacious, semi-opaque, ropy mucus. |
| PHYSICAL OR OBJECTIVE SIGNS. | *Color.* | Abnormally pale and anæmic. | Bright red, diffuse, or partial congestion. | Rounded, deep-red, purplish tumor in hæmatoma.<br>Blood in small masses or streaks, unmixed with saliva or mucus, in hæmoptysis. | Intense, bright red, uniformly increasing, superficial hyperæmia.<br>Translucent if œdema occurs. | Deep red and injected, vocal cords show grayish discoloration or a yellowish red. | Dull gray with slightly yellowish tinge, solid and semi-opaque aspect. |
| | *Ulcer.* | None. | None. | Single, small point of erosion, vocal cords, ventricular bands, or anterior face of the arytænoid cartilages in hæmoptysis. | Slight erosion of edges, vocal cords occasionally in severe cases. | Indolent ulcers over processus vocali occasionally, are always flat or cone-shaped. | Grayish-yellow color, surface ragged and worm-eaten, edge irregular and flush with surrounding tissues, no areola, ulcers coalesce and form large superficial ones. |
| | *General appearance of Lesion.* | Anæmia, no hypertrophy nor inflammatory changes. | Bright red congestion and slight swelling of mucous membrane, vocal cords, interarytænoid commissure, ventricular bands. | Dependent upon the size, position, form of the hæmatoma.<br>In hæmoptysis a small, single, always superficial point of erosion. | Some inflammatory swelling, entire mucous membrane. In adults, but slight narrowing. In children, with subglottic laryngitis marked narrowing. If œdema, dangerous stenosis. | In old cases general hyperplastic thickening of the mucosa and permanent dilatation of blood-vessels. In chorditis tuberosa small, rounded nodules on the edges of vocal cords. In subglottic chronic laryngitis, considerable diminution in size of infraglottic space. | Tuberculous infiltration of membrane covering arytenoids, and their commissure, gives rise to club-shaped arytenoids. Infiltration of epiglottis gives the turban-shaped epiglottis. Chronic œdema will alter form of laryngeal parts, as will perichondritis and necrosis of cartilages. |

OF THE PRINCIPAL LARYNGEAL DISEASES.

| SECONDARY SYPHILITIC LARYNGITIS. | TERTIARY SYPHILITIC LARYNGITIS. | MALIGNANT GROWTHS. | NON-MALIGNANT GROWTHS. | NEUROSES (SENSATION). | NEUROSES (MOTION). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Impaired or temporarily lost if vocal cords are involved. | Impaired or lost by ulceration or destruction of vocal cords or cicatricial deformity. | Quickly lost in intrinsic, later in extrinsic. In intrinsic, in earlier stages, due to the immobility of affected side of the larynx. | Very variable, from slight hoarseness to complete aphonia, dependent upon location and size of the neoplasm. | Slightly hoarse, inability to produce high tones, vocal fatigue, due to unilateral or bilateral paralysis of the external tensors. | Voice completely lost in bilateral recurrent laryngeal paralysis, weakened in unilateral. In both bilateral and unilateral paralysis of the abductors, voice but little impaired. In paresis of the abductors, voice lost. In bilateral paralysis of the internal tensors, voice weakened. |
| Unembarrassed. | No interference with respiration in ulcerative stage, unless œdema occur. Severe dyspnœa, with perichondritis, and in stenosis due to cicatrization. | Early embarrassed in intrinsic, later in extrinsic, in both cases finally, urgent dyspnœa and tracheotomy. | Rarely embarrassed, only with large papillomata in adults. In children, small larynx and multiple papillomata, dyspnœa common. | No actual embarrassment, sometimes imaginary, in nervous or hysterical patients. | In bilateral paralysis of the abductors, inspiratory dyspnœa.<br>In the other forms of laryngeal paralysis, practically no interference with respiration. |
| Painful from associated pharyngeal lesions. | Sometimes difficult or painful from associated pharyngeal lesions, may be from destruction of epiglottis or cicatricial distortion of laryngeal parts. | Early affected in extrinsic, later intrinsic, finally impossible. | Only impaired in rare cases, in which epiglottis or aryepiglottic fold is involved. | Imperfect, owing to anæsthesia of the mucous membrane and paralysis of the depressor muscles of the epiglottis. | Unaffected. |
| No localized pain. | No localized pain. | Pain constant, sharp, lancinating, radiating to the ears. Is more characteristic and prominent in extrinsic than in intrinsic. | Characteristically absent. | In neuralgia of the throat intense, localized pain, usually unilateral, radiating to ear. | No localized pain. |
| None. | None. | Cough, with sputa tinged with blood, pus-cells, and necrotic tissue, characteristic odor, offensive and fetid. | In large or multiple growths, sense of irritation leading to slight cough. | In nervous laryngeal cough, shrill, metallic, or deep, vibrating, frequent paroxysmal, and continued, lasting days, weeks, and months. | None. |
| Erythema of a peculiar mottled appearance, and dusky, sombre hue, dark red or purplish. | Abnormal colored mucous membrane covers the smooth, rounded tumefaction or the diffuse, gummatous infiltration. Ulcer, deep red color. | Epithelioma, deep, angry red.<br>Sarcoma, generally grayish, semi-opaque, sometimes pinkish or reddish. | Papillomata, grayish-white or pinkish-white.<br>Fibromata, bright red.<br>Cystomata, a yellow or reddish-white, on vocal cords translucent. | Normal. | Usually slight hyperæmia of vocal cords. |
| Superficial, round, or ovoid bright-yellow color, no areola, slightly excavated, secretes yellow pus, has a few necrotic shreds of tissue. | Deep, with sharp-cut edges, dark-red areola, excavated surface, profuse purulent secretion, necrotic tissue, has a crater-like aspect. | A ragged, ulcerating mass, central portion depressed and fissured, yellowish-gray, dirty color. Notable inflammatory area of redness about it, dense, cartilaginous feeling to the touch in epithelioma. | None. | None. | None. |
| Mottled erythema, red or purplish color.<br>Some swelling of tissues, due to infiltration of the mucosa and venous turgescence. | Gummata and ulceration, as above. Vigorous and extensive cicatrization may destroy normal contour of larynx, distort its lumen, encroach upon the breathing space, impair vocal function, and generally alter its form. | Epithelioma, a broadly infiltrating, irregular mass, rapidly ulcerating.<br>Sarcoma, a rounded, reddish, soft, fleshy tumor, rarely ulcerating, developing insidiously, progressing slowly. | Varies with the pathological nature of the neoplasm. | Paralysis of external tensors will change normal form of glottis during phonation. | Position of the vocal cords varies with the form of paralysis. |

A DIFFERENTIAL TABLE OF THE SYMPTOMS OF

| | | ANÆMIA. | HYPERÆMIA. | LARYNGEAL HEMORRHAGE. | ACUTE LARYNGITIS. | CHRONIC LARYNGITIS. | TUBERCULOUS LARYNGITIS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHYSICAL OR OBJECTIVE SIGNS. | *Location of Lesion.* | Entire laryngeal mucous membrane. | Hyperæmia most active. I. ventricular bands. II. ventricles. III. vocal cords. IV. arytæno-epiglottic folds. | Hæmatoma. I. vocal cords. II. arytæno-epiglottic folds.<br>Hæmoptysis. I. erosion vocal cords. II. ventricular bands. III. anterior face of arytænoid cartilages. | Inflammatory process most active in those parts where mucous membrane is loosely attached, *i. e.* arytæno-epiglottic folds, arytænoid commissure, ventricular bands. | Hyperplasia. I. ventricular bands. II. interarytænoid commissure. III. vocal cords, rarely. | I. Inter-arytenoid commissure. II. arytenoid cartilages. III. aryteno-epiglottic folds. IV. vocal cords. V. epiglottis, in order of frequency of the infiltration and ulceration. |
| ACCESSORY, PHYSICAL, OR OBJECTIVE SIGNS. | *Pharynx.* | Abnormally pale and anæmic, except pillars of the fauces, which present line of redness. | In passive hyperæmia, engorgement of venous plexus, at base of tongue.<br>In active, bright, diffuse congestion. | Caution in diagnosis, hemorrhages may come from pharynx, gums, or tongue in hæmoptysis. | Perhaps a preceding or associated acute pharyngitis. | Probably chronic pharyngitis, chronic follicular pharyngitis, or elongated uvula. | In rare cases acute tuberculous infiltration and ulceration. |
| | *Naso-pharynx.* | Uninvolved. | Uninvolved. | Caution in diagnosis, hemorrhage frequently comes from nose or vault of the pharynx in hæmoptysis. | Ordinarily an accompanying acute naso pharyngitis. | Usually obstructive lesion of the nose, chronic naso-pharyngitis, perhaps hypertrophied pharyngeal or faucial tonsils. | In very rare cases acute tubercular infiltration and ulceration. |
| | *Lungs.* | Very often incipient tuberculosis. | Perhaps acute bronchitis. | Caution in diagnosis, if hemorrhage is from lungs, trachea coated with blood, auscultate lungs, use laryngoscope. | May follow acute bronchitis. | Possibly in old cases, co-existent chronic bronchitis. | In every case either primarily, synchronously, or subsequently involved. |
| | *Diathesis Cachexia.* | Very often the tubercular. | None. | Hemorrhagic diathesis, debility of phthisis, anæmia, malnutrition, vicarious menstruation, pregnancy. | Catarrhal. In children, struma, lymphatic habit. | Catarrhal. | Always the tuberculous diathesis. |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | May occur with general anæmia, hemorrhagic loss, chlorosis, Bright's disease, diabetes. | Invariable accompaniment of the exanthemata. | Strain of the voice, violent vocal exercise are exciting causes of hæmatoma of vocal cords. Chronic laryngitis with erosion is a predisposing one in hæmoptysis. May be a result of traumatism, in hæmatoma. | Usually secondary to an inflammatory process, involving some portion of the air-tract above the larynx. | Probably never a primary disease, but result of a chronic rhinitis, chronic naso-pharyngitis, or nasal stenosis. | The occurrence of laryngeal lesions in pulmonary phthisis, serious complication. average duration of life after their advent eighteen months. If laryngeal disease is primary or simultaneous with pulmonary, the tuberculous infection is virulent and active. |

Rose l., Kalmia latifolia. **Sheep l.**, Kalmia angustifolia. **Swamp l.**, Kalmia glauca. **Sweet l.**, Illicium floridanum. **L. wa′ter**, aqua laurocerasi. **White l.**, Magnolia glauca.

**Laure′lia sempervir′ens.** Chile sassafras; Peruvian nutmeg; the seeds are aromatic.

**Lauren′tia pinnatif′ida.** Pepper dulse; species of algæ.

**Laure′ola.** Daphne laureola.

**Lau′ric** or **Laurostea′ric acid.** $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$. Glyceride derived from Laurus nobilis.

**Laurin′.** Compound of glyceril and lauric acid found in Laurus nobilis.

**Laurocer′asi fo′lia.** Cherry-laurel leaves; fresh leaves of Prunus laurocerasus.

**Laurocer′asus** (*laurus* and *cerasus*, cherry tree). Prunus laurocerasus.

**Lau′rus.** Daphne, laurel, sweet bay; ord. *Lauraceæ.* The leaves and berries have a sweet, fragrant smell and an aromatic, astringent taste. Sweet bay has been advised as a stomachic and carminative, sometimes employed as a fomentation and in clysters. Infusion of the fruit is employed in impetigo. **L. æstiva′lis,** l. benzoin. **L. alexandri′na angustifo′lia,** Ruscus hypoglossum. **L. apollo′nis,** laurus. **L. ben′zoin,** spice wood, spice bush, benjamin bush, allspice bush, wild allspice, spice berry, fever wood, fever bush. Indigenous shrub; all parts have a spicy, agreeable flavor, which is strongest in the bark and berries. Infusion or decoction of the small branches is said to be vermifuge and an agreeable drink in low fevers. The bark has been used in intermittents; the berries, dried and powdered, for allspice. The oil of the berries is excitant. **L. cam′phora** or **camphorif′era,** see *Camphor.* **L. canel′la,** L. cassia. **L. cas′sia,** species of Laurus yielding cassia, canella, wild cinnamon, Malabar cinnamon. Bark and leaves abound with the flavor of cinnamon, for which they may be substituted, but they are much weaker. The unopened flower-buds are used in the same manner. **L. cer′asus,** Prunus cinnamomoides. **L. cinnamomoi′des,** Nectandra cinnamomoides. **L. cinnamo′mum,** cinnamon bark, obtained also from *Cinnamomum aromaticum,* is stimulant and carminative, and is employed chiefly as a grateful aromatic to cover the taste of nauseous remedies; dose, gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). The *flowers,* called *Cassiæ flores,* possess aromatic and astringent virtues, and may be used wherever cinnamon is required. Volatile oil of the bark—*oleum cinnamomi, oil of cinnamon*—is official in the Ph. U. S. and Br. **L. cube′ba,** Piper cubeba. **L. culil′aban** or **culil′-**

THE PRINCIPAL LARYNGEAL DISEASES (*Continued*).

| SECONDARY SYPHILITIC LARYNGITIS. | TERTIARY SYPHILITIC LARYNGITIS. | MALIGNANT GROWTHS. | NON-MALIGNANT GROWTHS. | NEUROSES (SENSATION). | NEUROSES (MOTION). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Erythema. I. vocal cords. II. ventricular bands. III. arytæno-epiglottic folds. Mucous patch. I. upper surface vocal cords. II. epiglottis. Ulcer at any point. | Ulceration occurs. I. epiglottis. II. vocal cords. III. ventricular bands. IV. inter-arytænoid commissure, in order of frequency. | Intrinsic, ventricular bands. Extrinsic, pharyngo-laryngeal orifice. | Usually at or near glottis. | Abnormal sensations, pain, localized sense of foreign body, etc., at any point in laryngeal cavity. | Vocal cords. |
| Symmetrical, dull red or purplish, erythema with sharp line of demarcation, soft palate, and pillars of fauces. Mucous patches and superficial ulcers, latter rare. | Aside from gummata or active ulceration, commonest deformity is from cicatricial adhesion of soft palate to pharyngeal wall. | In extrinsic or pharyngo-laryngeal carcinoma, lower pharynx involved with, usually, mouth of œsoph- | Uninvolved. | Anæsthesia, hyperæsthesia, paræsthesia, or neuralgia, as of larynx.<br>Hypertrophy of adenoid tissue at base of tongue, varix in same locality, chronic follicular pharyngitis, etc. | Uninvolved. |
| Uninvolved. | Occasionally ulceration at the vault of the pharynx. | Uninvolved. | Uninvolved. | Perhaps adenoid growths. | Uninvolved. |
| Uninvolved. | Uninvolved. | Uninvolved. | Uninvolved. | Uninvolved. | Possibly pleuritic adhesions at apex of lungs, specially right. |
| Secondary syphilitic, 4-6 months after infection, except ulcer. | Tertiary syphilitic, 5–15 years after infection, up to any period. | Cachexia a late manifestation, more delayed in intrinsic than in extrinsic. In some cases intrinsic absent. | None. | Neurasthenic, hysterical, hypochondriacal. | None. |
| A chancre of pharynx (usually tonsil) and of larynx (epiglottis) is rare, but not unknown, local induration, glandular involvement, and early (2 to 4 weeks) appearance of eruption aid diagnosis. | In vast majority of instances ulceration follows gummatous deposit so quickly that latter is never seen. | Little or no involvement of lymphatic glands of neck in intrinsic. Early and often extensive involvement in extrinsic. In extrinsic cancer marked displacement of larynx. | Cases of myxomata, adenomata, lipomata, angiomata, enchondromata, and mixed tumors are very rare. | Uterine disease, ovarian irritation, etc, a cause of paræsthesia, larynx or pharynx. | The central lesions, lesions of the trunk of the nerves, or the peripheral causes that may give rise to above paralyses, are many and varied. |

awan, tree affording cortex culilawan or culilaban, culilawan, culitlawan, cortex caryophylloides or caryophylloides amboinensis. Bark resembles sassafras in appearance and properties, and is used in Java as a condiment. **L. malabath'rum**, see *Malabathrum*. **L. no'bilis**, laurus. **L. parviflo'ra**, leather-leaved laurel of W. Indies. Leaves are aromatic and tonic. **L. per'sea**, Persea gratissima. **L. pseudo-ben'zoin**, L. benzoin. **L. sas'safras**, Persea sassafras, sassafras. Indigenous in the United States. Sassafras wood and root, *sassafras radix*, and especially the bark of the root, *sassafras radicis cortex*, *sassafras* (Ph. U. S.), have been considered stimulant, sudorific, and diuretic. Virtues depend upon the essential oil, oleum sassafras, the odor of which is not unlike that of fennel. It has been used in cutaneous diseases, chronic rheumatism, etc,, in infusion, which has also been taken as tea; see *Saloop*. The pith of the stems, *sassafras medulla*, abounds in gummy matter, which it readily imparts to water, forming a limpid mucilage, much employed as a collyrium in ophthalmia and as a drink in dysentery, catarrh, etc. (one drachm of the pith to a pint of boiling water).

**Lauth's canal'.** Schlemm's canal; called also the scleral sinus.

**Lavage',** lav-azh' (*lavo*, to wash). Washing; washing out of the stomach by repeated injection and ejection of water through a stomach-tube.

**Lavamen'tum** (*lavo*, to wash). Clyster.

**Lavan'dula.** Common lavender, ord. *Labiatæ*. Odor of lavender flowers is fragrant and agreeable; taste warm and bitterish—depending upon the essential oil. It has been used as a stimulant, particularly in the form of the oil, *o'leum lavan'dulæ* (Ph. U. S. and Br.); dose, ♏j–v (0.06–0.3). Other official (Ph. U. S. and Br.) preparations are *Spir'itus l.*; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0); and *tinctu'ra l. compos'ita*, compound tincture of lavender, contains oil of lavender flowers, oil of rosemary, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, and red saunders; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). The dried leaves are errhine. **L. angustifo'lia**, lavandula. **L. latifo'lia**, lavandula; L. spica. **L. officina'lis**, lavandula. **L. spi'ca or ve'ra**, French lavender, yields oil of spike; used as a liniment in paralysis and in veterinary medicine. **L. stœ'chas**, cassidony; French lavender; flowers are expectorant and antispasmodic. **L. ve'ra**, true lavender; lavandula. **L. vulga'ris**, lavandula; L. spica.

**Lava'tion.** Lavage. **L. of the blood**, intravenous injection of salt solution.

**Lave'ment** (F.). Enema.

**Lav′ender, common.** Lavandula. **Fe′male l.,** Lavandula latifolia. **French l.,** Lavandula spica. **Sea l.,** Statice caroliniana; Statice limonium. **Spike l.** Lavandula spica.

**Lav′er.** Ulva latissima. **Broad green l.,** Ulva latissima. **L. german′icum**, Veronica beccabunga. **Lacin′iated pur′ple l.,** Ulva umbilicalis. **L. odora′tum,** Sisymbrium nasturtium. **Pur′ple l.,** Porphyria lacinata.

**Lavera′nia.** A genus of *Hæmosporidia* containing the human malarial parasite. **L. danilew′skii,** hæmoproteus; parasite of malaria in certain birds. **L. mala′riæ,** crescentic-shaped Plasmodium malariæ; Plasmodium malignum. **L. rana′rum,** Drepanidium princeps, parasite in the blood of the edible frog.

**Laville′s′ li′quid.** A gout nostrum said to contain the active principle of colocynth and cinchona, with unimportant salts of lime.

**Lavipe′dium** (*lavo,* to wash, *pes,* foot). Pediluvium.

**Law.** A formula expressing the rule of sequence of certain phenomena. **Ar′an′s l., Col′les′s l., Koch′s l.,** etc., see the qualifying words.

**Lawso′nia al′ba** (after Dr. J. Lawson) or **iner′mis.** Smooth lawsonia, henna; East Indian and African plant, the root of which is slightly astringent. In India the root of the *Lawsonia spinosa* is employed in lepra and other cutaneous affections.

**Lax** (*laxus*). Loose, referring to the stools.

**Lax′ative.** Medicine which gently opens the bowels; mild purgative. **L. spe′cies,** mixture of senna, anise, fennel, elder-flowers, potassium bitartrate and tartaric acid; an aromatic carminative laxative tea.

**Laxa′tor au′ris inter′nus** or **L. tym′pani ma′jor.** Muscle arising from the spine of the sphenoid bone and from the cartilage of the Eustachian tube, and inserted by a tendon into the apophysis of Rau. It relaxes the membrana tympani. **L. tym′pani mi′nor,** very small muscle extending from the upper part of the external auditory canal, and inserted at the inferior part of the process of the handle of the malleus. Its existence is denied by most anatomists.

**Lax′ity.** Laxness, atony. Condition of a tissue when loose or relaxed, or of one which wants tone.

**Lay′er.** Stratum; a single thickness of anything lying against another thickness of the same or, usually, another material. **An′imal germ l.,** epiblast. **Bac′illar l. of ret′ina,** tunica Jacobi or outermost layer of the retina. **Baillarger′s′ l.,** see *Baillarger.* **Base′ment l.,** membrana propria. **Bechter′ew′s l.,** see *Bechterew.* **Ber′nard′s l.,** see *Bernard.* **Blastoder′mic l.,** germ-layer; the three blastodermic layers are the epiblast, mesoblast, and hypoblast. **Bow′man′s l.,** anterior elastic layer of cornea beneath epithelial layer. **Bruch′s l.,** see *Bruch.* **Cell l.,** see *Cell.* **Cell′ular l.,** cellular coat. **Claus′tral l.,** see *Claustral* and *Spindle layer.* **Cor′neal l.,** stratum corneum; epiblast. **Cor′tical l.,** cortex of brain. **Cremaster′ic l.,** cremaster muscle; cremasteric fascia. **Cutic′ular l.,** cuticle; cuticular membrane; external limiting membrane; hyaline layer at free end of columnar cell; see *Operculum* and *Cell membrane.* **Der′mal l.,** epiblast. **Do′bie′s l.,** see *Krause′s membrane.* **Embryon′ic l.,** germ-layer. **Epithe′lial l.,** cellular coat. **Exter′nal blastoder′mic l.,** epiblast. **Floe′gel′s l.,** see *Floegel.* **Fundamen′tal l.,** primitive embryonic layer. **Ganglion′ic l.,** layer of large cells in the cerebral cortex. **Gelat′inous l.,** stratum gelatinosum. **Genna′ri′s l.,** see *Baillarger′s l.* **Germ** or **germ′inal l.** segments of blastoderm, as hypoblast, mesoblast, epiblast. **Gran′ular l.,** stratum granulosum; layer contiguous to cement of tooth; granular stratum of epidermis. **Hen′le′s l.,** Henle′s sheath, layer of cells forming external portion of inner root-sheath of hair, the inner portion being *Huxley′s layer.* **Horn′y l.,** stratum corneum. **Hux′ley′s l.** see *Henle′s l.* and *Huxley.* **In′ner germ l.,** hypoblast; stratum intermedium; mesoblast. **Intes′tinal l.,** hypoblast. **Koel′liker′s l.,** see *Koelliker.* **Lang′erhans′s l.,** see *Langerhans.* **Lang′hans′s l.,** see *Langhans.* **Lat′ticed l.,** reticular layer. **Malpigh′ian l.,** rete mucosum. **Mey′nert′s l.,** see *Meynert.* **Mid′dle germ l.,** mesoblast. **Mu′cous l.,** hypoblast. **Mus′cular l.,** layer characterized by presence of muscular fibres. **Ner′vous l.,** epiblast. **Neuroder′mal l.,** epiblast. **Nu′clear l.,** stratum granulosum. **Ol′lier′s l.,** the internal layer of the periosteum. **Oöph′orous l.,** external portion of ovary. **Osteogenet′ic l.,** portion of periosteum or of perichondrium contiguous to surface of bone or of cartilage, from which bone is to be developed. **Out′er germ l.,** epiblast. **Pap′illary l.,** thick portion of corium adjacent to epidermis. **Per′forated l.,** internal elastic coat. **Pigment′al l.,** pigment layer of retina; posterior layer of iris. **Plas′ma l.,** layer of blood corpuscles near wall of vessel, called *sluggish* or *still layer,* because they do not move as rapidly as those directly in the current. **Prick′le-cell l.,** stratum spinosum of epidermis. **Pri′mary germ′inal l.,** epiblast and mesoblast. **Prim′itive** or **primor′dial l.,** original epiblast and hypoblast. **Retic′ular l.,** corium, not including the papillæ or its deeper and innermost portion; second layer of iris; stratum lacunosum. **L. of rods,** bacillar layer of retina. **Sen′sory l.,** epiblast. **Se′rous l.,** epiblast; inner layer of pericardium. **Skin l.,** epiblast. **Slug′gish l.,** see *L., plasma.* **Spin′dle l.,** l. of vertical fusiform cells seen in section through a convolution of the brain. **Still l.,** plasma layer, see *Still layer.* **Subpap′illary l.,** l. under the papillary layer of the skin; stratum vasculosum cutis. **Superpap′illary l.,** rete mucosum. **Troph′ic l.,** hypoblast. **Un′na′s l.,** Langerhans′s layer. **Vas′cular l.,** third layer of the iris; deepest portion of the visceral plate of the mesoblast. **Veg′etative germ l.,** hypoblast. **Wal′deyer′s vas′cular l.,** see Waldeyer. **Zon′ular l.,** stratum zonale.

**Lay′man.** An individual belonging to none of the learned professions or to one other than that dominant in the thought of the speaker or under discussion for the moment.

**La′zar.** Leper.

**Lazaret′** or **Lazaret′to.** A pest-house or quarantine station where those ill with or who have been exposed to contagious diseases are detained. **L. fe′ver,** low fever formerly prevailing in crowded lazarettos, where no attention was paid to the elementary rules of hygiene.

**Leach.** Leech.

**Lead** (symbol, Pb). A metallic element having poisonous salts, some of which are used in medicine. See *Plumbum.* **Black l.,** graphites. **L. col′ic,** severe colic accompanied with retraction of the abdominal walls and obstinate constipation, one of the symptoms of chronic lead poisoning. **L. encephalop′athy,** cerebral symptoms accompanying the toxic effects of lead, prominent among which are convulsions and coma. **L. line,** blue line seen on the gums in chronic lead poisoning. **L. lo′tion,** lotion in which some salt of lead, as the subacetate, is an important ingredient. **L. neural′gia,** l. rheumatism. **L. pal′sy** or **L. paral′ysis,** paralysis saturnina. **L. plas′ter,** emplastrum plumbi. **L. poi′soning,** plumbism; morbid phenomena induced by lead received into the system. **L. rheu′matism,** neuralgic and spasmodic pains caused by the poison of lead. **Su′gar of l.,** plumbi acetas. **L. wa′ter,** liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **White l.,** plumbi subcarbonas.

**Lea′der** (that which leads). Tendon.

**Lead′ing.** Familiar name for lead poisoning of those engaged in smelting.

**Lead-pipe contrac′tion.** A cataleptic condition in which any position given the limbs will be retained.

**Lead′wort.** Plumbago europæa. **Cape l.,** plumbago capensis.

**Leaf, sour.** Andromeda arborea.

**Lean′ness.** Emaciation.

**Leap** (bound, jump). Muscular movement or movements by which the body is detached from the ground by the forcible and sudden extension of the lower limbs, previously flexed upon the pelvis.

**Leap′ing a′gue.** A neurosis characterized by an irresistible propensity to dance and move about in a fantastic manner. See *Mania, dancing.*

**Leath′er flow′er.** Clematis viorna. **L. jack′et,** Eucalyptus. **L. wood,** Dirra palustris.

**Leav′en.** See *Leven.*

**Le′ber's cor′puscles.** See *Gierke's corpuscles.* **L.'s disease′,** hereditary neuritis, attacking the region posterior to each globe of the eye; the symptoms are central scotoma, color-blindness, and impaired vision. **L.'s plex′us,** plexus of small veins in front of Schlemm's canal.

**Lebetosteno′sis** (*lebes,* basin). Narrowing of the pelvic diameters.

**Lecan′ic.** Pelvic.

**Lecat's′ gulf.** Bulb of the urethra.

**Lec′ca gum.** See *Lacca.*

**Lechenei′on.** Torcular Herophili.

**Lech′erous.** Libidinous.

**Lecithalbu′min.** Compound of lecithin and albumin formed in a number of the important organs of the body.

**Lecithigenous,** les-e-thij′en-us (*lekithos,* yolk, *gennao,* to produce). Producing yolk.

**Lecithin′** (*lekithos,* yolk of egg). Substitution derivative of glycerin; waxy, crystallizable substance obtained from the yolk of egg, nervous and cerebral tissues, amniotic fluid, bile, etc.

**Lecithoid,** les′e-thoid. Resembling the yolk of an egg.

**Lecith′ophore** (*lekithos,* yolk of egg, *phoreo,* to bear). Cell-layer constituting the floor of the segmentation cavity in the human ovum and that of mammals generally.

**Lecithy′men** (*lekithos,* yolk, *hymen,* membrane). Vitelline membrane.

**Lecon′tia virgin′ica.** Peltandra virginica.

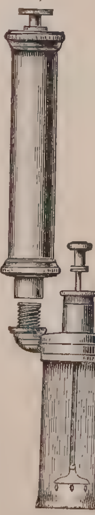
**Lec′tual** (*lectus,* bed). Relating to a bed; a term formerly applied to protracted disease.

**Ledoyen's′ disinfect′ing flu′id** or **liq′uid.** Solution of nitrate of lead (ʒj–℥j), used as an antiseptic and antibromic.

**Le′dum latifo′lium.** Labrador tea, ord. *Ericaceæ;* grows in damp places in Canada and the United States. Leaves have a pleasant odor and taste, and have been used as tea; they are also pectoral and tonic. **L. palus′tre,** marsh tea; this plant has a bitter, subastringent taste, and was formerly used in Switzerland in place of hops; the leaves have been chewed and applied to burns.

**Lee.** Feculence; lixivium; ley; lye; urine.

**Lee's amputa′tion.** See *Amputation.*



Mechanical leech.

**Lee′a macrophyl′la.** E. Indian plant; root has been prescribed in ringworm. **L. sambuci′na,** shrub of E. Indies; juice of leaves is stomachic and febrifuge, and used externally in inflammation of the eyes; the root in gastralgia. **L. staphyle′a,** root of this Malabar plant is used in colic; leaves are used in dyspepsia.

**Leech.** Leach. Hirudo; see *Ectozoa.* Physician. **Artifi′cial l.,** antlia; bdellometer. **Horse l.,** veterinary surgeon. **Mechan′ical l.,** artificial leech.

**Leech′craft.** Medicine; art of healing.

**Leech′es.** A parasitic fungous disease of cattle and mules.

**Leech′ing.** Drawing blood by the use of leeches.

**Leech′wort.** Plantago lanceolata.

**Leek.** Allium porrum.

**Lees.** The dregs of wine, feculence, urine. **Soap l.,** liquor potassæ.

**Lefort's′ amputa′tion.** See *Amputation.* **L.'s su′ture,** a suture for joining the ends of a divided tendon.

**Left-brained.** Having the power of speech centrally located in the left subfrontal convolution. **L.-hand′ed,** using the left hand and arm with greater ease and dexterity than the right. **L. lat′eral posi′tion,** Sims's position.

**Leg.** Portion of the lower extremity extending from the knee to the foot; it consists of three bones, tibia, fibula, and patella, and a great number of muscles, vessels, and nerves. The projection formed by the muscles at the back part of the leg has received the name of calf of the leg. **L. asleep′,** familiar name for the obtunding of sensation produced by pressure on the great nerve of the leg. As the nerve-fibres gradually recover from the effect of the pressure a pricking sensation is experienced, familarly known under the name *pins and needles.* **Bad′ger l.,** difference in size of the legs. **Ba′kers′ l.,** genu valgum. **Ban′dy l.,** genu varum or extrorsum. **Barba′does l.,** elephantiasis of the leg. **Bayonet′ l.,** dislocation of the bones of the leg backward. **Co′chin l.,** elephantiasis of the leg. **Black l.,** symptomatic anthrax. **Bow l.,** genu varum or extrorsum. **Do′ver's l.,** hypochondriasis. **L. fe′ver,** fever occurring in Africa with exanthematous eruption and pain in the legs. **Lawn-ten′nis l.,** rupture of muscle or muscles of the calf of the leg from overexercise in this game. **Milk, swell′ed,** or **white l.,** phlegmasia alba dolens. **Scis′sors l.,** condition in which the legs are crossed like scissors blades.

**Le′gal med′icine.** See *Jurisprudence.*

**Legal's′ disease′.** Pharyngotympanic headache, with catarrhal condition of the same region. **L.'s test,** see *Le Nobel's test.*

**Legen′dre's nodos′ities.** Nodes or enlargements of the second joints of the fingers; they occur with dilatation of the stomach.

**Legit′imate** (*lex,* law). Epithet applied to things which are according to rule or law; a legitimate child is one conceived or born during marriage. Legitimate diseases are those which follow a regular march.

**Legroux's′ remis′sions.** Occasional period of abatement occurring in the progress of tuberculosis of the lungs.

**Legumin′.** All kinds of pulse, as peas, beans, etc. See *Casein.*

**Leh′man's sign.** Continuous closure of the eyelids during the taking of chloroform as an anæsthetic indicates that it is going to be effective as such. In the other event it will probably not be successful.

**Leichen,** leik′en. Lichen.

**Leiman′thium virgin′icum.** Melanthium virginicum.

**Lei′ocome.** Dextrin.

**Leioder′mia** (*leios,* smooth, *derma,* skin). Glossy or smooth skin seen in some neuroses.

**Leiomyo′ma** (*leios,* smooth, *myoma*). Tumor mainly composed of smooth muscular tissue.

**Lei′opus** (*leios,* smooth, *pous,* foot). One affected with flat-foot, splay-footed (leiopodia, liopodia).

**Leiphæ′mia** (*leipo,* to fail, *haima,* blood). Poverty of the blood.

**Leipo-** (*leipo,* to want, be lacking). In composition denotes defect or absence; also written *Lipo-.*

**Leipoder′mia** (*leipo,* to fail, *derma,* skin). Absence of foreskin or prepuce.

**Leipome′ria** (*leipo,* to fail, *meros,* limb). Monstrosity characterized by absence of a limb.

**Leipophre′nia** (*leipo,* to fail, *phren,* mind). Weakening of the mental powers; incipient dementia.

**Leipopsych′ia** (*leipo,* to fail, *psyche,* breath of life). Syncope.

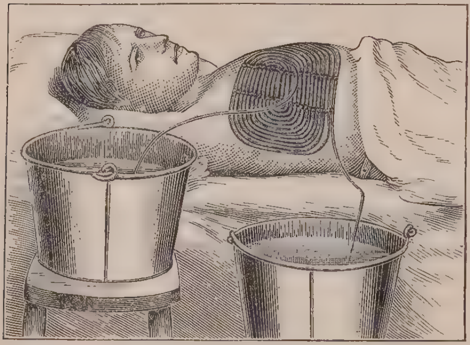
**Leiposar′cous** (*leipo,* to fail, *sarx,* flesh). Thin, slight of build.

**Leipothy′mia** (*leipo,* to fail, *thymos,* mind). Syncope.

**Leipox′enous** (*leipo,* to leave, *xenos,* host). Term applied to a parasite which does not remain constantly on its host, but leaves it after a time, being able to subsist alone.

**Lei′rion.** Lilium candidum.

**Lei'ter's coil.** Device by means of which water of any temperature is kept running through coils of metal or rubber, which can be adjusted to any part of the body.



Leiter's coil applied to the chest.

**Le'ma** or **Le'me.** Discharge from the eyes; drying up of natural glandular secretion from the eyelids; lippitudo.

**Lembert's** (lom-bares' or lem'berts) **su'ture.** See *Suture.*

**Lemithocor'ton.** Corallina corsicana; helminthocorton.

**Lem'ma.** Cortex. Feculence; furfur; sediment. Sheath, as neurilemma, sarcolemma, etc.

**Lem'nian earth.** Compound of aluminum coming from the island of Lemnos.

**Lemnis'cus.** A fillet. A bundle of nerve-fibres in the pons and crus cerebri, upward prolongation of interolivary tract. **Infe'rior** or **low'er l.,** layer of nerve-fasciculi in the tegmentum, proceeding from the inferior corpora quadrigemina. Its lateral portion is called *lateral lemniscus.* The portion terminating in the upper portion of the corpora quadrigemina is called *superior, upper,* or *median lemniscus.*

**Lem'on.** See *Citrus medica.* **L. balm,** melissa. **Ground l.,** Podophyllum montanum. **L. scur'vy-grass,** Cochlearia officinalis; possesses antiscorbutic properties. **Wild l.,** Podophyllum montanum.

**Lemonade'.** Lemon juice diluted with water and sweetened. **Dry l.,** citric or tartaric acid reduced to powder and mixed with sugar. **Magne'sian l.,** magnesii citras. **Nitric-ac'id l.,** nitric acid considerably diluted with water and sweetened. **Salt of l.,** oxalic acid. **Sulphuric-ac'id** and **tartaric-ac'id l.,** made with sulphuric and tartaric acids, respectively; the former is used in the prophylaxis of lead poisoning.

**Lemoparal'ysis,** etc. See *Læmoparalysis,* etc.

**Length.** Extent of time or space. **Den'tal l.,** the distance measured from the anterior face of the first premolar tooth to the posterior face of the last molar. **Fo'cal l.,** focal distance.

**Len'iceps.** Uterine forceps, consisting of two blades fastened to a horizontal handle, and made immovable when applied.

**Lenigal'lol.** Triacetate of pyrogallic acid. Mild, non-toxic astringent; used in ointment in acute and subacute eczema and in psoriasis.

**Lenirobin'.** Tetra-acetate of chrysarobin, resembling the latter in its therapeutic action, but less irritating.

**Len'itive.** That which allays irritation or palliates disease; laxative medicine; a lenitive electuary is one that purges gently.

**Le No'bel's test.** Test for acetone; a red color resulting when there is added a dilute alkaline solution of nitroprusside of sodium.

**Lenoir's' amputa'tion.** See *Amputation.*

**Le'nos.** Torcular Herophili.

**Lens.** Piece of glass or other translucent material made of such shape as to refract rays of light falling upon it. It is called *concave l., convex l.,* etc., according to its shape. Crystalline lens. **Ab'sence of l.,** aphakia. **Achromat'ic l.,** lens so made as to correct chromatic aberration. **Aplanat'ic l.,** rectilinear lens corrected for aberration. **Apochromat'ic l.,** l. having its aberrations, spherical and chromatic, as thoroughly corrected as possible. **Bicon'cave l.,** l. concave on both sides. **Bicon'vex l.,** l. convex on both sides. **Bifo'cal l.,** one made for presbyopic hypermetropia, the upper and lower surfaces being ground for distant and near objects, respectively. **Cicatric'ular l.,** mass in mature ovum produced by blending of germinal vesicle and peripheral layer of ovum. **Conca'vo-con'cave l.,** biconcave l. **Converg'ent** or **converg'ing l.,** lens of such shape as to cause rays of light to converge to a focus. **Convex'o-con'cave l.,** l. one surface of which is convex, the other concave. **Crys'talline l.,** see *Crystalline.* **Cylin'drical l.,** l. having surface in one axis plane, and a concave or convex surface in the axis at right angles to it. **Decen'tred l.,** l. with the optic centre at a point away from the pupil. **Disloca'tion of l.** may take place into the vitreous, the anterior chamber, or under the conjunctiva. **Dispers'ing, diverg'ent,** or **diverg'ing l.,** lens of such shape as to cause rays of light to diverge from a focus. **L. esculen'ta,** Ervum lens. **Orthoscop'ic l.,** l. with a correct field. **L.-pit,** small pit in the embryo produced by the depression of the epidermis over the disappearing optic vesicle. **L.-sac,** when the edges of this pit come together, a sac or vesicle results, which is afterward developed into the crystalline lens. **L.-star,** stellate figure produced by radiating fibres of the lens. **Spher'ical l.,** l. the curved surface of which is a segment of a sphere. **Stokes's l.,** a convex and a concave lens of same focal distance, movable upon each other, with which diagnosis of astigmatism may be made. **Suspen'sory lig'ament of l.,** see *Suspensory.* **L.-ves'icle,** l.-sac.

**Lent rose.** Narcissus pseudonarcissus.

**Lente's probe.** A probe tipped with fused nitrate of silver.

**Lentico'nus.** Cone-shaped protrusion from the surface of the crystalline lens.

**Lentic'ula** (dim. of lens). Freckle; eruption of lenticular fever; papula lenticularis; lentigo. See *Ephelides.*

**Lentic'ular.** Having the shape of a lens or lentil. **L. ar'teries,** branches of the middle cerebral arteries to the lenticular nucleus. **L. bone,** orbicular process of the incus. **L. fe'ver,** miliary fever. **L. gan'glion,** ophthalmic ganglion. **L. glands,** mucous follicles having the shape of a lentil observed especially toward the base of the tongue. **L. loop,** nerve-fibres passing from the lemniscus and red nucleus to the lenticular nucleus. **L. nu'cleus,** portion of the corpus striatum situated outside the ventricle. **L. papil'læ,** papillæ circumvallatæ of the tongue.

**Lentic'ulo-op'tic.** Relating to the lenticular nucleus.

**Lenticulostri'ate.** Relating to lenticulate nucleus and corpus striatum.

**Lenticulothal'amic.** Relating to the lenticulate nucleus and thalamus opticus.

**Lentic'ulus.** Orbicular bone.

**Lentig'inous** or **Lentig'inose.** Affected with an eruption of lentigo.

**Lenti'go.** Freckles; sun-spots. See *Ephelides.*

**Len'til.** Ervum lens.

**Lentis'cus vulga'ris.** Pistacia lentiscus.

**Lenti'tis.** Inflammation of the lens; phacitis.

**Lentitu'do.** Torpor.

**Len'tor** (*lentus,* clammy). Torpor; viscidity.

**Len'tous.** Tenacious.

**Le'num** or **Le'nus** (pool). Torcular Herophili.

**Le'o.** Leontiasis.

**Leono'tis leonu'rus.** Wild dagga; lion's tail; minaret flower, ord. *Labiatæ.* South African plant of a peculiar smell, nauseous taste, and narcotic effect, employed in chronic cutaneous diseases. It is smoked like tobacco, and its leaves are cathartic and emmenagogue. In some districts of Cape Colony

Leonotis ovata is used for the same purpose. **L. nepetefo′lia,** indigenous to Africa; ashes are used as an application to ringworm; in South America the plant is used for rheumatism, as a diaphoretic. **L. ova′ta,** see *Leonotis leonurus.*

**Leonti′asis.** Enlargement of the head, as in *leontiasis ossea,* which term is used as a substitute for *megalocephaly* when that condition of the head is caused by excess of development or growth of bony structure. Leprous lesions on the face, from the fancied resemblance to the face of the lion; *leonine* and *leontine leprosy* (see cut under *Leprosy, tubercular*); also multiple leprosy attacking various parts of the body.

**Leon′tice thalictroi′des.** Caulophyllum thalictroides.

**Leon′tion.** Leontiasis.

**Leontodin′.** Extract of root of Taraxacum officinale; tonic and aperient.

**Leon′todon tarax′acum.** Dandelion; pissabed, ord. *Compositæ.* The young leaves are sometimes eaten as salad. The roots are also roasted and used as a substitute for coffee. The root, *taraxacum* (Ph. U. S.), Taraxaci radix, is aperient and diuretic.

**Leontopo′dium.** Alchemilla.

**Leonu′rus cardi′aca.** Motherwort, throatwort, ord. *Labiatæ;* grows in America and Europe. Nauseous bitter, and hence used in hysteria and other nervous affections, also in amenorrhœa and bronchitis, etc. **L. lana′tus,** Ballota lanata.

**Leop′ard's bane.** Arnica montana; Doronicum pardalianches.

**Le′opold lip.** See *Lip, Leopold's.*

**Lep′er.** One suffering from leprosy.

**Lep′ia campes′tris.** Thlaspi campestre. **L. sati′va,** Lepidium iberis.

**Lepid′ic** (*lepis,* rind). A term proposed by Adami for the lining-membrane tissues, in which there is an absence of definite stroma between the individual cells, although such may be present between the groups of cells; these tissues are divided into epiblastic, hypoblastic, mesothelial, and endothelial.

**Lepidine′** (*lepis,* scale or husk). Base derived from coal-oil, $C_{28}H_{40}O$; also base, $C_{10}H_9N$, from quinoline; bitter principle from Lepidium iberis, used as an antipyretic.

**Lepid′ium.** Pepperwort, cress, peppergrass, ord. *Cruciferæ.* Antiscorbutic. **L. campes′tre,** Thlaspi campestre. **L. ibe′ris,** this plant possesses a warm, pungent taste, like other cresses, and is antiscorbutic, antiseptic, and stomachic. **L. latifo′lium, L. olera′ceum,** of New Zealand, **L. piscid′ium** of South Sea Islands, **L. procum′bens** of Southern Europe, **L. rudera′le** of Europe and America, have all been used for their antiscorbutic effect. **L. sati′vum,** green mustard; this plant possesses warm, stimulating properties, and is used like L. iberis. **L. squama′tum,** Cochlearia coronopus. **L. virgin′icum,** American wild peppergrass, has been used as antiscorbutic, and in diarrhœa, dropsy, etc.

**Lepido-** (*lepis,* scale). In composition, scale.

**Lep′idoid.** Squamous, scaly.

**Lepido′ma.** Term proposed by Adami for a tumor originating from one of the lining-membrane tissues, subdivided into epilepidoma, hypolepidoma, mesolepidoma, and endolepidoma, according as the growth originates from the epiblastic, hypoblastic, mesothelial, or endothelial structures.

**Lepidosarco′ma.** Fleshy tumor, covered with scales, occurring especially in the interior of the mouth.

**Lepidosin′.** Analogue in fishes of human dentine.

**Lepido′sis.** A scaly disease. **L. ichthyi′asis,** ichthyosis. **L. ichthyi′asis cornig′era,** horny excrescences. **L. lep′ra,** psoriasis. **L. lepri′asis,** lepra. **L. pityri′asis,** pityriasis. **L. psori′asis,** psoriasis; eczema squamosum.

**Lepido′tis clava′ta.** Lycopodium clavatum.

**Lep′is.** Scale.

**Lepis′ma.** Squamous portion.

**Lep′ocyte** (*lepos,* bark, *kytos,* cell). A cell having an investing membrane.

**Le′poid** (*lepos,* bark, *eidos,* resemblance). Rough, brownish crust sometimes seen on the countenances of elderly persons; probably a variety of epithelioma or lupus.

**Lepos′teophyte** (*lepis,* scale, *osteon,* bone, *phyton,* growth). Thin scale of bone, the result of a morbid growth.

**Lep′othrix** (*lepis,* scale, *thrix,* hair). Affection of the axilla and scrotum particularly, characterized by the presence of bacterial masses in the hairs of those parts.

**Lep′ra** (*lepros,* scaly). Term applied to various affections very different in character: 1. *Leprosy of the Jews, Eastern leprosy, leuce, lepidosis, lepriasis canescens, lepra mosaica, l. Judæorum, judaica,* or *Hebræorum*—a variety of *alphos* or *lepra alphoides.* The eruption was, generally, not scaly, but consisted of smooth, shining patches, on which the hair turned white and silky, and the skin, with the muscular tissue, lost its sensibility. It was incurable. 2. *Elephantiasis* or *lepra of the Arabs* (see *Elephantiasis*). 3. *Lepra of the Greeks,* which includes all the varieties of leprosy met with at the present day (see *Leprosy*); and 4. *Psoriasis.* The older pathologists described three forms of leprosy, as follows:

1. *Lepra alphoides, alba,* or *albida, lepidosis, lepriasis albida, alphos, morphœa alba, vitiligo alphus, Albaras alba, albaræs, albaros, white leprosy, alphous disease.* Affection characterized by white patches, surrounded by a rose-colored areola, appearing here and there on the surface; depressed in the middle. A blotchy and not dangerous form of the disease, common in Arabia, is termed *Baras.* Under a more hideous form, called *Djedam,* the joints swell, sluggish and spreading ulcers form, causing frightful sores on various parts, and death gradually supervenes.

2. *Lepra nigricans,* or *melas,* or *maculosa nigra, vitiligo melas* or *nigra, morphœa* or *albaras nigra, melas, lepidosis lepriasis nigricans, black leprosy,* in which the scales are livid, the size of half a dollar, and diffused over the body, but less widely than in lepra alphoides.

3. *Lepra vulgaris, lepidosis, lepriasis vulgaris, psoriasis,* characterized by glabrous scales, whitish, size of a silver dollar; preceded by smaller reddish and glossy elevations of the skin, encircled by a dry, red, and slightly elevated border, often confluent; sometimes covering the whole body except the face.

French pathologists formerly admitted three species of lepra—scaly, crustaceous, and tubercular.

**Lep′ra al′ba** or **al′bida.** See *Lepra.* **L. albo′ras,** psoriasis. **L. alope′cia,** alopecia following lepra or psoriasis. **L. alphoi′des,** l. vulgaris; psoriasis guttata, psoriasis nummulata. **L. alpho′sis,** psoriasis. **L. anæsthet′ica,** anæsthetic leprosy; elephantiasis anæsthetica. **L. Ar′abum,** elephantiasis arabica. **L. astu′rica,** see *Pellagra.* **L. bacil′lus,** B. lepræ, Hansen's bacillus. **Black l.,** mal del Pinto. **L. borea′lis,** radzyge. **L. circina′ta,** psoriasis, circinate form. **L. crusta′cea** or **crusto′sa,** psoriasis; black leprosy. **L. cu′tis,** leprosy of the skin. **L. diffu′sa,** psoriasis diffusa. **L. elephan′tia,** elephantiasis Græcorum. **L. elephanti′asis,** elephantiasis Arabum. **L. fungif′era** or **fungifor′mes,** elephantiasis papillaris; frambœsia. **L. gangræno′sa,** ngerengere, of New Zealand; cacubay of Jamaica. **L. glab′ra,** anæsthetic leprosy. **L. Græco′rum,** leprosy. **L. hebræo′rum,** see *Lepra.* **L. ichthyo′sis,** ichthyosis. **L. ital′ica,** pellagra. **L. of the Jews, L. Judæo′rum** or **juda′ica,** see *Lepra.* **L. junctura′rum,** l. mutilans. **Le′onine** or **leon′tine l.,** leontiasis. **L. leu′ce,** anæsthetic leprosy. **L. lombard′ica,** pellagra. **L. maculo′sa,** macular form of leprosy. **L. maculo′sa ni′gra,** l. nigricans. **L. malabar′ica,** leprosy of Malabar. **L. mediolanen′sis,** pellagra. **L. me′las,** black leprosy; l. nigricans. **L. mercuria′lis,**

eczema mercuriale. **L. morphœ′a,** macular form of leprosy. **L. mosa′ica,** see *Lepra.* **L. mu′tilans,** joint evil; form of anæsthetic leprosy, in advanced stages of which parts become deeply gangrenous and drop off. **L. nervo′rum,** anæsthetic leprosy; diffuse tumefaction of nerves. **L. ni′gricans,** black leprosy; also psoriasis with unusually dark patches. **L. nodo′sa** or **nod′ulated l.,** tubercular form of leprosy. **L. norve′gica,** radzyge and spedalskhed. **L. nummula′ris,** psoriasis nummularis. **L. occidenta′lis,** leprosy; elephantiasis Græcorum. **L. orienta′lis,** elephantiasis Arabum. **L. phlegmat′ica,** leprosy. **L. pso′rica,** psoriasis. **L. puncta′ta,** psoriasis guttata. **L. scabio′sa,** scabies crustosa. **L. septentriona′lis,** radzyge and spedalskhed. **L. squamo′sa,** impetigo. **L. syphilit′ica,** syphilitic form of psoriasis; see *Lepra.* **L. tau′rica,** leprosy of the Taurians, of the Crimea, or of the Cossacks, supposed to have been brought to the Crimea by troops on the march. **Tuber′culated l., L. tubero′sa,** or **L. tuberculo′sa,** tubercular form of leprosy. **L. umbro′sa,** black leprosy. **L. universa′lis,** general psoriasis. **L. ve′ra,** leprosy; elephantiasis Græcorum. **L. vulga′ris,** psoriasis in large patches; see *Lepra.* **L. of Wil′lan** psoriasis.

**Leprapho′bia** (*phobos,* fear). An insane dread of leprosy.

**Leprelco′sis** (*helkosis,* ulceration). Leprous ulceration.

**Lepri′asis.** Psoriasis; leprosy.

**Lep′ride.** A leprous lesion of the skin.

**Leprol′ogist.** One who has paid special attention to the study of leprosy.

**Lepro′ma.** One of the lesions of tubercular leprosy.

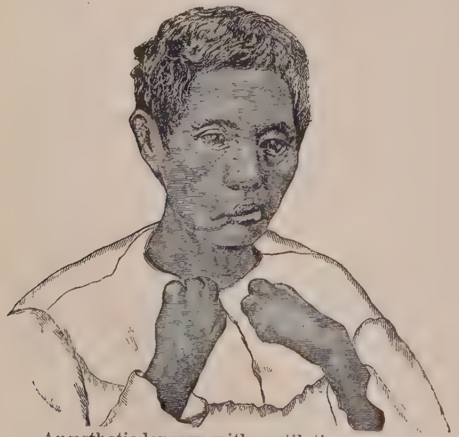
**Lepromor′phe** (*morphe,* form). Variety of leprosy involving the bones.

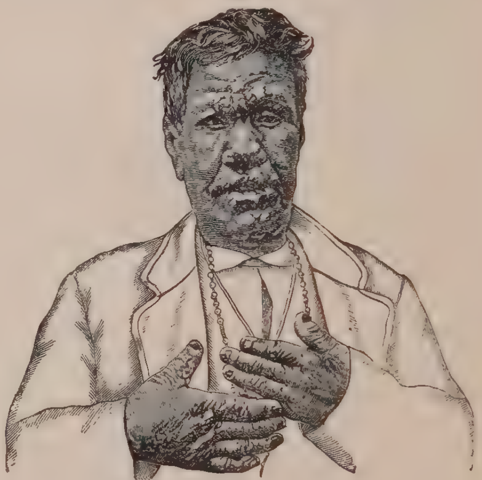
**Leprophthal′mia.** Leprous form of ophthalmia.

**Leprosa′rium** or **Lepro′sery.** Hospital for lepers.

**Lepro′sis** or **Lepros′itas.** Leprosy.

**Lep′rosy.** Lepra; a chronic endemic constitutional affection produced by infection with Bacillus lepræ, attended with infiltration, changes in the nutrition of parts, and the appearance of varying cutaneous eruptions in the different organs and tissues of the body, ending in wasting, intense diarrhœa, and death in almost all cases. The tubercular and anæsthetic forms of leprosy are those generally described. **Anæsthet′ic l.,** leprous disease implicating the nerves, so that from hyperæsthesia at first there soon supervenes entire loss of sensibility, occasionally with paralysis and disordered nutrition, ulceration, and mortification. Elephantiasis anæsthetica. See *Lepra* and *Lepra mutilans.* **Artic′ular l.,** lepra mutilans. **Black l.,** lepra nigricans. **L. of Cos′sacks,** lepra taurica. **L. of the Crime′a,** see *Lepra taurica.* **Cuta′neous l.,** tubercular leprosy; leprosy affecting tissues of the skin; pemphigus leprosus. **Dry l.,** leprous disease of hot climates, attended with circumscribed muscular atrophy of the hand; anæsthetic leprosy. **East′ern l.,** elephantiasis Arabum; see *Leprosy.* **Ital′ian l.,** pellagra; lepra mutilans; arthroleprosis. **Lombard′ian l.,** pellagra. **Mac′ular l.,** l. with spots of various degrees of discoloration. **L. of Mal′abar,** elephantiasis Arabum. **Nod′ular l.,** tubercular leprosy. **Scab′by l.,** psoriasis. **Trophoneurot′ic l.,** anæsthetic leprosy. **True l.,** elephantiasis Græcorum. **Tuber′cular l.,** l. attended with tubercular growths on the external or internal parts of the body, usually on the face, which it disfigures; ulceration and mortification with extensive destruction of parts usually occur. **White l.,** form of anæsthetic leprosy; macular form, the spots being white; lepra alphoides.


Anæsthetic leprosy with mutilating results. (Hyde.)


Tubercular leprosy. (Hyde.)

**Leprot′ic** or **Lep′rous.** Relating to or resembling or affected with leprosy.

**Lep′sis.** Attack of disease.

**Leptan′dra.** The official (Ph. U. S.) name of the rhizome and roots of L. virginica or Veronica virginica; physic root, black root, whorlywort, Culver's root, Brinton root, Bowman root. Root is bitter and nauseous, and when fresh emetic and cathartic; dose, gr. v–xxx (0.32–2.0) in powder. The official preparations are: *Extrac′tum leptan′dræ,* extract; dose, gr. j–viij (0.065–0.5). *E. l. flui′dum,* fluid extract; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0).

**Leptandrin′.** Bitter, resinous matter from Leptandra virginica; cholagogue cathartic.

**Lepto-** (*leptos,* light). In composition, thin, light.

**Leptocephal′ia** (*leptos,* light, *kephale,* head). Monstrosity with an abnormally small head.

**Leptochasmus,** lep-to-kaz′mus (*leptos,* light, *chasme,* a gap). Having an angle of 94° to 114°, formed by the divergence at the punctum alæ vomeris of two lines projected from that point to the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris and punctum foraminis magni anterius.

**Leptoch′roa** or **Lep′tochros** (*leptos,* thin, *chroa,* skin). Fineness or thinness of skin.

**Leptochy′mia** (*leptos,* light, *chymos,* juice). Watery condition of the digestive juices.

**Leptoder′mia** (*leptos,* thin, *derma,* skin). Thinness or fineness of skin.

**Leptohyme′nia** (*leptos,* thin, *hymen,* membrane). Thinness or delicacy of membrane.

**Leptomenin′ges** (*leptos,* thin, *meninx,* membrane). The thin membranes of the brain and spinal cord; the arachnoid and pia mater.

**Leptomeningi′tis.** Inflammation of the thin membranes of the brain and cord, as opposed to that of the dura mater, or pachymeningitis. **Exter′nal l.**, arachnitis.

**Leptomen′inx** (*leptos*, thin, *meninx*, membrane). Arachnoid, alone or with the pia mater.

**Leptome′ria** (*leptos*, thin, *meros*, part). Fineness or delicacy of bodily formation or build.

**Lepton′ema niv′eum.** Beggiatoa nivea.

**Leptopho′nia** (*leptos*, thin, *phone*, voice). Weakness or delicacy of voice.

**Leptoprosop′ic** (*leptos*, thin, *prosopon*, face). Having a narrow face.

**Lep′torrhine** (*leptos*, thin, *rhis*, nose). Having nasal index less than 48°.

**Leptosper′mum flaves′cens.** Australian plant; astringent. **L. leucaden′drum**, Melaleuca cajaputi. **L. scopa′rium**, antiscorbutic.

**Lep′tothrix** (*leptos*, thin, *thrix*, hair). Genus of microorganisms having thin, filamentous cells (Cohn). According to others, any filamentous bacterium. **L. autumna′lis**, Leptus autumnalis. **L. bucca′lis**, a microorganism developed in some forms of aphthous inflammation, but detected also in the buccal secretions of healthy persons, and said to produce caries of the teeth; and in discharges from the lacrymal duct, evacuations of typhus fever, etc.; Bacillus buccalis. **L. epiderm′idis** or **epiderma′lis**, variety of leptothrix detected in the epidermis, supposed to cause erythrasma; see *Bacillus epidermidis*. **L. gigan′tea** (Miller), in cases of pyorrhœa alveolaris in animals. **L. hyali′na** (Reinsch), in marine algæ. **L. innomina′ta**, L. buccalis. **L. kühnia′na**, Crenothrix kühniana. **L. lacryma′lis**, parasitic, cheesy growth in the lacrymal canals. **L. lanu′go** (Kützing), found in certain marine algæ. **L. max′ima bucca′lis**, large form of L. buccalis. **L. mura′lis** (Kützing), Leptothrix parasitica. **L. na′tans**, Sphærotilus natans. **L. ochra′cea** (Kützing), cladothrix colored with iron oxide. **L. parasit′ica** (Kützing), on fresh-water algæ in connection with L. muralis. **L. puerpera′lis** (Feltz), Bacillus puerperalis. **L. pulmona′lis**, L. buccalis. **L. pusil′la** (Rabenhorst), on fresh-water algæ and in buccal secretions. **L. symplacoi′des** (Dickie), on marine algæ. **L. vagina′lis**, in vaginal secretions. **L. variab′ilis** (Saccardo), in normal saliva.

**Leptotrich′ia.** Fineness of hair. Leptothrix.

**Lep′tus america′nus.** American harvest-mite, producing the same effects as L. autumnalis, with which it is identical, according to some. **L. autumna′lis** or **ir′ritans**, harvest-bug; a mite or tick causing irritation or even inflammation of the skin.

**Leptyn′sis** or **Leptys′mus** (*leptyno*, to make thin). Emaciation.

**Lere′ma** or **Lere′sis** (*lereo*, to speak foolishly). Foolish loquacity. See *Dementia*.

**Le′ros.** Delirium. See *Dementia*.

**Les′bian love.** Sexual intercourse between women.

**Le′sion** (*lædo*, *læsum*, to injure). Derangement, disorder; morbid change, either in exercise of functions or in the texture of organs. **L. of continu′ity**, see *Continuity*. **Dischar′ging l.**, l. of the brain leading to sudden motor actions. **Fo′cal l.**, l. limited in area, in the nervous system. **Init′ial l.**, chancre. **Ir′ritative l.**, l. causing irritation in the immediate locality in which it is situated. **Molec′ular l.**, a lesion too fine to be visible even under the microscope. **L. of nutri′tion**, morbid change in the process of nutrition. **Organ′ic l.**, a profound morbid change in the structure of a part; organic disease. **Periph′eral l.**, l. having its seat in the terminal trunks or nerves of the surface. **Struc′tural l.**, l. leading to change of structure. **System′ic l.**, l. affecting a system of organs. **Tox′ic l.**, l. due to poisonous influences. **Traumat′ic l.**, a wound. **Troph′ic l.**, a lesion dependent upon altered nutrition of the part.

**Les′ser′s tri′angle.** Space having the hypoglossal nerve for its upper side, and the bellies of the digastric muscle for the other two sides.

**Less′haft′s rhom′bus** or **space.** A rhombic space, bounded on the four sides by the external oblique, latissimus dorsi, serratus posticus inferior, and internal oblique muscles; a weak spot.

**Le′thal** (*lethum*, death). Mortal.

**Lethal′ity.** See *Mortal*.

**Lethar′gic** (*lethe*, oblivion, *argos*, inactive). Relating to or affected with lethargy.

**Leth′argy.** Constant stupor or torpor from which it is almost impossible to arouse the individual; if aroused, he speedily relapses into his former condition. **Af′rican l.**, negro lethargy. **Induced′ l.**, hypnotism. **Ne′gro l.**, African sleeping sickness.

**Lethe′a** (*lethe*, oblivion). Papaver.

**Le′theon** (*lethe*, oblivion). A name at first given to ether when inhaled as an anæsthetic.

**Lethif′erous** (*lethe*, oblivion, *fero*, to bear). Death-bearing; deadly.

**Let′ter-blind′ness.** Condition in which the brain sees but fails to appreciate the meaning of written or printed letters.

**Let′terwort.** Hellebore.

**Let′tuce.** Lactuca. **Blue l.**, Mulgedium acuminatum. **False l.**, Mulgedium floridanum. **In′dian l.**, see *Calumba*. **L.-o′pium**, lactucarium. **Strong-scent′ed l.**, Lactuca virosa. **White l.**, Nabalus albus. **Wild l.**, Lactuca elongata.

**Leucæmia**, lu-se′me-ah (*leukos*, white, *haima*, blood). See *Leucocythæmia* and *Leukæmia*.

**Leucæmic**, lu-se′mik. Leucocythæmic.

**Leucæthio′pia** (*leucos*, white, *Aithiops*, Ethiopian). Albinism.

**Leucangeii′tis** (*leukos*, white, *angeion*, vessel). Inflammation of the lymphatics.

**Leucan′themum.** Anthemis nobilis, Matricaria chamomilla. **L. vulga′re**, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

**Leucas′mus** (*leukos*, white). Whitening; blanching. Deficiency of pigment-formation in the skin. **L. cu′tis**, see *Achroma* and *Leucoderma*. **L. figura′tus**, circumscribed leucoderma; vitiligo; see *Achroma*. **L. universa′lis**, albinism; see *Albino*.

**Leuce**, lu′se. Herpes exedens, lepra alba.

**Leucelec′trum.** Succinum album.

**Leu′cic ac′id.** Acid obtained by subjecting leucin to action of nitric acid.

**Leu′cin** (*leukos*, white). White, crystalline substance resulting from the disintegration of albuminous substances well supplied with nitrogen; found in the pancreas, spleen, thymus, etc., produced in gangrene of the liver, spleen, lungs, etc., and is excreted in the urine of typhoid fever; in acute yellow atrophy of the liver (*leucinosis*), leucin is one of the chief products.

**Leucino′sis.** Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.

**Leucis′mus.** Albinism.

**Leuci′tis.** Sclerotitis.

**Leuco-** (*leukos*, white). In composition, white.

**Leu′co-alizarin′.** Anthrarobin.

**Leu′coblast** (*leukos*, white, *blastos*, shoot). A young and not fully developed leucocyte.

**Leucocidin′** (*cædo*, to kill). Toxin found in cultures of staphylococci, which destroys leucocytes.

**Leu′cocyte** (*leukos*, white, *kytos*, cell). Amœboid or lymphoid cell; white blood corpuscle. The leucocytes in the blood are pale, nucleated cells, larger than the red cells, but much less numerous, the proportion of white to red cells being from 1 : 450 to 1 : 1200; in size they vary from 7 to 12 microns. Several varieties of leucocytes are recognized, which are distinguished by their size, the number of their nuclei, the presence or absence of amœboid movements, their reaction to the different staining agents, etc. **Basophil′ic l.**, see *Basophilic*. **Eosinophil′ic l.**, see *Eosinophilic*. **Frac′tured l.**, an irregularly shaped, elongated leucocyte, with ragged edges. **Lymphogen′ic l.**, lymphocyte. **Mononu′clear l.**, l. with a single nucleus. **Multinu′clear l.**, polynuclear leucocyte. **Myelogen′ic l.**, myelocyte. **Neutrophil′ic l.**, see *Neutrophilic*. **Polymorphonu′clear** or **polynu′clear neutrophil′ic l.**, white cell filled with fine neutrophilic granules, the granules of Ehrlich; it represents a later stage in the development of the mononuclear cells. **Uninu′clear l.**, mononuclear leucocytes.

**Leucocythæ′mia** (*leukos* white, *kytos*, cell, *haima*, blood). Leukæmia.

**Leucocythæ′mic.** Leukæmic.

**Leucocytogen′esis.** Formation of leucocytes.

**Leucocytol′ysis** (*lysis*, solution). Degeneration and decomposition of white blood corpuscles.

**Leucocyto′ma.** Tumor, elements of which resemble white corpuscles or leucocytes.

**Leucocytom′eter** (*metron*, measure). A device for counting the white blood corpuscles.

**Leucocytope′nia.** Leucopenia.

**Leucocytopla′nia** (*plane*, wandering). Migration of the white blood corpuscles.

**Leucocyto′sis.** An increase in the number of white blood corpuscles of a temporary character; it occurs in various fevers and inflammatory conditions, in pregnancy, and during digestion.

**Leucocytot′ic.** Relating to leucocytosis.

**Leucocytozo′a.** Parasitic protozoa in leucocytes.

**Leucocytu′ria.** Presence of leucocytes in the urine.

**Leucoden′dron.** Melaleuca cajaputi.

**Leucoder′ma** or **Leucoder′mia** (*leukos*, white, *derma*, skin). See *Achroma, Albinism, Vitiligo.*

**Leucodex′trin.** Compound mass resulting from change of starch into sugar.

**Leucoinoi′tis** (*leukos*, white, *is*, fibre). Inflammation of white fibrous tissues.

**Leucoi′um.** Lunaria rediviva. **L. lu′teum**, Cheiranthus cheiri. **L. ver′num**, spring snowflake; bulb is applied to abscesses.

**Leucokerato′sis.** Leukoplakia. Leucoplasia. **L. bucca′lis**, affection of the mouth, sometimes called leucoplakia, psoriasis linguæ, ichthyosis linguæ, and smoker's patches; characterized by white patches on the mucous membrane of any part of the mouth, afterward peeling and cracking.

**Leu′col.** Quinolin.

**Leucolach′anum.** Valerian.

**Leucolein′.** Quinolin.

**Leucolysin′.** A cytolysin capable of agglutinating and destroying white blood corpuscles.

**Leucol′ysis.** Leucocytolysis.

**Leucolyt′ic.** Destructive to the white blood cells.

**Leuco′ma.** Leucoma and albugo are often used synonymously to denote white opacity of the cornea. Both are essentially different from nebula of the cornea, the latter being usually the result of chronic ophthalmia and an effusion of milky serum into the texture of the delicate continuation of the conjunctiva over the cornea; the others are the result of violent acute ophthalmia or keratitis. In this state thick, coagulable lymph is extravasated from the arteries into the substance of the cornea. On other occasions the disease consists of a firm, callous cicatrix on this membrane, the effect of a wound or ulcer with loss of substance. Also albumin; conjunctiva; leucoplakia buccalis. **L. adhæ′rens**, white opacity of the cornea, with adhesion of the iris to the back part of the cornea; anterior synechia. **L. al′bum**, albugo. **L. gerontotox′on**, arcus senilis. **L. margarita′ceum**, see *Margaritaceus.*

**Leucomain**, lu-ko-mah-in (*leucoma*, white of egg). Term variously applied, at first to cadaveric alkaloids (now called ptomains) detected in different forms of excreta; then to toxic alkaloids resulting from the action of bacterial ferments on albuminoid substances; latterly to animal alkaloids detected in the healthy living animal body, and described as entirely distinct from ptomains. The leucomains proper are divided into two distinct groups: 1. The *uric acid group*, because resembling that acid in chemical combination, including adenin, hypoxanthin, guanin, xanthin, heteroxanthin, paraxanthin, carnin, pseudoxanthin, gerontin, and spermin. 2. The *creatinin group*, because resembling it in chemical composition, including crusocreatinin, xanthocreatinin, amphicreatinin, and other yet unnamed bases. Several other bases are yet unstudied or not clearly understood. The table on the opposite page, by Vaughan and Novy, presents a useful list of the known leucomains.

**Leucomainæ′mia.** Presence of leucomains in the blood.

**Leucomato′sis.** Increase of albumin in a part. Amyloid degeneration.

**Leuco′matous.** Relating to, resembling, or affected with leucoma.

**Leucomel′anous** (*leukos*, white, *melas*, black). Epithet applied to those having pale skin and dark hair.

**Leucomo′ria** (*moria*, fatuity). Erratic melancholy.

**Leucomyco′sis** (*leukos*, white, *mykes*, fungus). Leucocythæmia, so called from belief that it is of germ origin.

**Leucomyeli′tis** (*leukos*, white, *myelos*, marrow). Inflammation of white matter of spinal cord.

**Leucomyelop′athy** (*leukos*, white, *myelos*, marrow *pathos*, disease). Disease of white matter of spinal cord.

**Leuconecro′sis.** Form of dry gangrene, the opposite in appearance to anthraconecrosis.

**Leuconos′toc.** Genus of family of *Coccaceæ* in chains or links surrounded with a gelatinous sheath. **L. mesenteroi′des** (Van Tieghem), a microorganism causing disintegrating processes in beet-sugar manufacture.

**Leuconu′clein.** Nuclein procured from nucleohiston of leucocytes by digestion with gastric juice.

**Leuconymphæ′a.** Nymphæa alba.

**Leucopath′ia** (*leukos*, white, *pathos*, affection). See *Albino, Chlorosis.* Achromatosis; leucoderma. **L. acquis′ita**, vitiligo. **L. congenita′lis**, albinism. **L. genera′lis**, albinism. **L. partia′lis**, l. limited as to space occupied. **L. un′guium**, condition of the nails in which numerous white spots appear upon them. **L. universa′lis**, albinism.

**Leucop′athy.** Leucopathia.

**Leucope′nia** (*penes*, poor). Decrease in the number of leucocytes.

**Leucope′nic.** Relating to or characterized by leucopenia.

**Leucophlegma′sia** or **Leucophlegma′tia** (*leukos*, white, *phlegma*, phlegm). Dropsical habit; hydrocachexia; anasarca; œdema. **L. Æthio′pum**, cachexia Africana; chthonophagia. **L. do′lens puerpera′rum**, phlegmasia alba dolens.

**Leucophlegmat′ic.** Having disposition to general dropsy.

**Leucophthal′mous** (*leukos*, white, *ophthalmos*, eye). Having unusual whiteness of eye.

**Leu′copin.** Visual white obtained from visual purple by the action of light.

**Leucop′iper.** Piper album.

**Leucopla′kia** (*leukos*, white, *plax*, surface). The formation of white patches. **L. bucca′lis** or **lingua′lis**, chronic inflammation of the tongue with whitish patches; ichthyosis of the tongue.

**Leucopla′sia.** Leucoplakia.

**Leu′coplast** (*plasso*, to form). Leucoblast.

**Leucoplas′tid.** White protoplasmic granule.

**Leucoplax′ia.** Leucoplakia.

**Leu′cops.** Leucophthalmus.

**Leucorrha′gia.** Excessive leucorrhœal discharge.

**Leucorrhœ′a** or **Leucorrhe′a** (*leukos*, white, *rhoia*, a flow). The whites, uterine catarrh; more or less abundant discharge of whitish, yellowish, or greenish mucus or mucopus from the vagina, resulting from acute or chronic inflammation or from congestion of the membrane lining the genital organs of the female. *Vaginal leucorrhœa* has been termed blennorrhœa or fluor albus vaginæ, leucorrhœa, medorrhœa vaginæ, vaginitis, elytroblennorrhœa, colporrhœa. *Uterine leucorrhœa* has received the names fluor albus uteri or metricalis, catarrhus uteri, leucorrhœa or medorrhœa uteri, metroblennorrhœa, blennometritis, blenmetrorrhœa, metroblennozemia, metrocatarrhus, TABLE OF LEUCOMAINS.

| Formula. | Name. | Discoverer. | Source. | Physiological action. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $C_5H_5N_5$ | Adenin | Kossel. | Nuclein and urine. | Poisonous. |
| $C_5H_4N_4O$ | Hypoxanthin | Scherer. | Nuclein and urine. | Non-poisonous, stimulant. |
| $C_5H_5N_5O$ | Guanin | Unger. | Nuclein and guano. | Non-poisonous, stimulant. |
| $C_6H_7N_5O$ | Epiguanin or 7-methyl guanin | Krüger and Wolff. | Urine. | |
| $C_5H_4N_4O_2$ | Xanthin | Marcet. | Nuclein and urine. | Non-poisonous, stimulant. |
| $C_6H_6N_4O_2$ | Heteroxanthin or 7-methyl xanthin | Salomon. | Urine. | Poisonous. |
| .............. | 1-methyl xanthin | Krüger and Salomon. | " | |
| .............. | 3-methyl xanthin | Albanesi. | " | |
| $C_7H_8N_4O_2$ | Paraxanthin or 1–7 dimethyl xanthin | Thudichum, Salomon. | " | Poisonous. |
| .............. | Theophyllin or 1–3 dimethyl xanthin | Kossel. | Tea-leaves and urine. | |
| .............. | Theobromin or 3–7 dimethyl xanthin | Woskresensky. | Cocoa and urine. | |
| $C_7H_8N_4O_3$ | Carnin | Weidel. | Meat extract; urine (?) | Non-poisonous, stimulant. |
| $C_9H_{14}N_4O_3$ | Carnosin | Gulewitsch and Amiradzibi. | Meat extract. | |
| $C_{21}H_{30}N_{16}O_4$ | Cytosin | Kossel and Neumann. | Thymus nucleinic acid. | |
| $C_4H_4N_2O_2$ | Uracil | Ascoli. | Nuclein. | |
| $C_5H_6N_2O_2$ | Thymin or 5-methyl uracil | Kossel and Neumann. | " | |
| $C_8H_6N_4O_4$ | Unnamed | Kutcher. | Yeast. | |
| $C_4H_6N_3O$ (?) | Episarkin | Balke. | Urine. | |
| $C_4H_5N_5O$ (?) | Pseudoxanthin | Gautier. | Muscle. | |
| $C_3H_8N_2O$ (?) | Unnamed | Baumstark. | Urine. | |
| $C_6H_{14}N_4O_2$ | Arginin | Schulze and Steiger. | Proteids. | |
| $C_6H_9N_3O_2$ | Histidin | Kossel. | " | |
| $C_6H_{14}N_2O_2$ | Lysin | Drechsel. | " | |
| $C_5H_{12}N_2O_2$ | Ornithin | Jaffé. | " and bird's urine. | |
| $C_5H_{14}N_2$ | Gerontin | Grandis | Liver of dog. | Poisonous. |
| $C_2H_5N$(?) | Spermin | Schreiner. | Sperma. | Non-poisonous. |
| $C_{10}H_9N$ | Methyl quinolin | Aldrich and Jones. | Secretion of skunk. | " " |
| $C_5H_8N_4O$ | Crusocreatinin | Gautier. | Muscle. | |
| $C_5H_{10}N_4O$ | Xanthocreatinin | " | " | Poisonous. |
| $C_9H_{19}N_7O_4$ | Amphicreatinin | " | " | |
| $C_{12}H_{25}N_{11}O_5$ | Unnamed | " | " | |
| $C_{11}H_{24}N_{10}O_5$ | " | " | " | |
| $C_7H_{12}N_4O_2$ | " | Pouchet. | Urine. | |
| $C_3H_5NO_2$ | " | " | " | |
| $C_{34}H_{60}N_2O_5$ | Samandarin | Zalesky. | Salamander. | Poisonous. |

metroleucorrhœa. It is often attended with pain and a sense of heaviness in the loins, abdomen, and thighs, disordered digestive functions, etc. There are few women not occasionally subject to moderate leucorrhœa. When the discharge is from simple congestion, and not of gonorrhœal nature, attention to the general health, change of air, the horizontal posture, etc., do more than pharmaceutical agents; the latter are almost entirely confined to astringent injections, which may be employed when the discharge is great. *Vulvar leucorrhœa* sometimes occurs in childhood especially; and *cervical leucorrhœa*, originating in the cervix uteri, chiefly mucous, at the childbearing period. **L. ana′lis**, see *Hæmorrhoids*. **In′fantile l.**, see *Leucorrhœa*. **L. masculi′na**, gonorrhœa. **Men′strual l.**, leucorrhœa in girls who do not menstruate properly, the discharge seeming to be a substitute for the healthy menstrual sanguineous flow. **L. Nabo′thi**, see *Parturition*.

**Leucorrhœ′al** or **Leucorrhe′al.** Relating to leucorrhœa.

**Leucosarco′ma.** Sarcoma devoid of pigment.

**Leuco′sis.** Leucoma. Paleness, anæmia. Albinism, achromatosis. Disease of the lymphatic system.

**Leucotin′.** $C_{21}H_{20}O_6$. Chief ingredient in paracoto bark.

**Leucotox′ic.** Leucolytic.

**Leucotoxin′.** A cytotoxin acting specifically on the white blood cells.

**Leucotrich′ia** (*leukos*, white, *thrix*, *trichos*, hair). Very light or blond hair. **L. annula′ris**, condition of hair in which the segments, being alternately light and dark, have the appearance of rings.

**Leu′cous.** White; applied to people with fair complexion and red or yellow hair.

**Leudet's bruit**, le(r)-daze′ brue-ee′. A slight but distinctly audible sound heard in some ear affections, caused by spasmodic action of the external peristaphylinus muscle.

**Leukæ′mia** (*leukos*, white, *haima*, blood). A disease of the blood marked by anæmia, with a great and permanent increase in the number of white blood corpuscles and changes in the blood-making organs, the bone-marrow, spleen, and lymphatic glands. It is divided usually into two clinical forms, the *lymphatic* and the *splenomedullary;* in the former there is marked enlargement of the lymphatic glands, with perhaps slight changes in the spleen; in the latter there are great enlargement of the spleen and proliferation of the bone-marrow, but no apparent change in the lymphatic glands; the lymphatic form is the commoner. **Ad′enoid l.**, lymphatic l. **Amyg′daline l.**, l. associated with disease of the tonsils. **Essen′tial l.**, lymphatic l. **Fran′kel's l.**, acute l. with mononuclear leucocytes. **Ganglion′ic l.**, lymphatic l. **Lienomyelog′enous l.**, splenomedullary l. **Lymphat′ic l.**, see *Leukæmia*. **Med′ullary l.**, l. with changes especially in the bone-marrow. **Myelogen′ic** or **Myelog′enous l.**, medullary l. **Progres′sive l.**, essential l. **Splen′ic l.**, l. with changes especially in the spleen. **Splenomed′ullary l.**, see *Leukæmia*.

**Leukas′mus.** Albinism.

**Leu′ke.** Leprosy.

**Leuko-.** See *Leuco-*.

**Leukoleïn′um** (*leukos*, white, *elaion*, oil). Leucolein, chinolein, chinolin, quinolin. The product of the dry distillation of coal, mixed with picolin, anilin, and other substances in mineral tar; procured also by heating quinine, cinchonine, and strychnine with a concentrated solution of potassa.

**Leu′kon.** White of egg.

**Leva′men** (*levo*, to raise). Palliative remedy; remission.

**Levant′ disease′.** Bubonic plague. **L. fe′ver,** a form of malarial fever prevailing in the Levant. **L. plague,** bubonic plague. **L. worm′seed,** Artemisia santonica.

**Leva′tor** (*levo*, to raise). Elevator; term applied to certain muscles; instrument to raise bone, etc. **L. a′læ na′rium** or **na′si,** dilator naris; nasal portion of l. labii superioris alæque nasi. **L. an′guli o′ris,** small, flat, long, quadrilateral muscle, arising from the fossa canina and inserted at the commissure of the lips, where it is confounded with the triangularis; it raises the corner of the mouth and draws it toward the ear. **L. an′guli scap′ulæ,** muscle passing from posterior tubercles of fourth or fifth cervical vertebræ to superior angle of scapula and vicinity. **L. a′ni,** muscle situated at the lower part of the pelvis; broad, flat, quadrilateral, and broader above than below. It represents a kind of membranous partition closing the outlet of the pelvis, and its upper concavity is opposed to that of the diaphragm. It is attached above to the posterior surface of the body of the pubis, to the upper part of the obturator foramen, and to the spine of the ischium, and is inserted into the coccyx, into an aponeurotic line common to it and its fellow, and into the lateral parts of the rectum. This muscle supports the rectum, raises it, and carries it upward during evacuation of excrement. It can also compress the bladder and vesiculæ seminales, and thus favor the expulsion of urine and sperm. **L. a′ni par′vus,** transversus perinæi. **L. auric′ulæ** or **au′ris,** attollens aurem. **L. cau′dæ bre′vis,** sacroccygeus superior. **L. clavic′ulæ,** muscle of lower animals (sometimes anomalous in man as slip of levator anguli scapulæ), arising from transverse processes of several cervical vertebræ, as from the second (*cleidoepistropheus*), the fourth and fifth (*scalenus anticus, accessorius*), and the sixth (*cleidocervicalis imus*), and passing to the clavicle. **L. coccy′gis,** coccygeus. **L. glan′dulæ thyroide′æ,** muscle occasionally found connected with the upper border or isthmus of the thyroid gland, and attached superiorly to the body of the os hyoides or to the thyroid cartilage. Several anomalous muscles are so named, slips from cricothyroideus, sternothyroideus, or thyrohyoideus muscles. **L. glot′tidis,** genioepiglotticus. **L. hu′meri,** mastoidohumeralis. **L. hu′meri inter′nus,** coracobrachialis. **L. intesti′ni rec′ti,** l. ani. **L. la′bii inferio′ris,** small muscle situated before the symphysis menti; attached by its apex to a fossette at the side of the symphysis in the inferior maxillary bone. Its fibres proceed, diverging and vanishing in the manner of a tuft on the skin of the chin; this muscle raises the chin and pushes upward the lower lip. **L. la′bii superio′ris alæ′que na′si,** fleshy, thin, triangular muscular bundle situated at the sides of the nose; arises from ascending process of the superior maxillary bone; its fibres descend divergingly, to be inserted into the ala of the nose and in the upper lip. This muscle raises the upper lip and ala nasi, which it draws a little outward. **L. la′bii superio′ris ma′jor** or **pro′prius,** thin, flat, quadrilateral muscle situated at the middle and inner part of the face; arising from os malæ and os maxillare superius, and inserted into the upper lip, which it raises, at the same time carrying it a little outward. **L. la′bii superio′ris mi′nor,** portion of l. labii superioris alæque nasi, inserted into the upper lip. **L. labio′rum commu′nis,** l. anguli oris. **L. lin′guæ,** styloglossus. **L. men′ti,** l. labii inferioris medius posterior. **L. na′si pro′prius,** anomalous muscular fibres beneath the compressor naris. **L. oc′uli,** rectus superior oculi. **L. œsoph′agi,** crico-œsophageus anterior. **L. pala′ti** or **pala′ti mol′lis,** long, narrow muscle arising from the lower surface of the pars petrosa and cartilage of the Eustachian tube, and inserted into the substance of the velum palati; its use is to raise the velum palati. **L. pal′pebræ superio′ris,** long, small, thin muscle, situated at the upper part of the orbit; by its posterior extremity inserted into the little ala of the sphenoid bone, immediately in front of the foramen opticum, and by its anterior expanded extremity terminating at the upper margin of the tarsal cartilage of the eyelid. It raises the upper eyelid, draws it backward, and sinks it into the orbit. **L. pe′nis,** compressor venæ dorsalis. **L. perinæ′i,** l. ani muscle; also vaginal speculum, like a Sims's speculum, intended to raise the perineum to facilitate uterine exploration. **L. pharyn′gis,** stylopharyngeus, palatopharyngeus. **L. pharyn′go-larynge′us,** stylopharyngeus. **L. pro′prius scap′ulæ,** l. anguli scapulæ. **L. pros′tatæ,** anterior fibres of the levator ani, embracing the prostate; compressor prostatæ. **L. pupil′læ,** rectus superior oculi. **L. quin′tus a′ni,** coccygeus. **L. scap′ulæ** or **an′guli scap′ulæ,** muscle so called because it is attached to the upper and internal angle of the scapula; situated at the posterior and lateral part of the neck, and at the upper part of the back. It is long, flat, and broader above than below; inserted into the superior internal angle of the scapula, and into the tops of the transverse processes of the first four cervical vertebræ. It depresses the prominence of the shoulder by raising the posterior angle of the scapula, on which it impresses a kind of rotary motion; it can also draw the head to one side. **L. scap′ulæ pro′prius,** levator scapulæ. **L. scro′ti,** cremaster. **L. ure′thræ,** portion of the transversus perinæi muscle; Wilson's muscle. **L. u′vulæ,** azygos muscle. **L. ve′li pala′ti,** peristaphylinus internus.

**Levato′res costa′rum bre′ves.** Muscles arising from the transverse processes of the seventh cervical and all the dorsal vertebræ except the last, and inserted each into two ribs. **L. c. lon′gi,** muscles, each of which passes to the outer surface of a rib from the transverse process of the second vertebra above; supracostales.

**Lev′en** (*levo*, to raise). Ferment.

**Le′ver** (*levo*, to raise). Inflexible rod turning round a fixed point and used for moving bodies, bearing burdens, or raising them. The point on which the lever moves is called the fulcrum, hypomochlion. Force moving the lever is called the power; weight to be moved, the resistance. There are three kinds of levers. A lever of the first kind has the fulcrum between the power and resistance, as motion of head or neck, the first cervical vertebra forming the fulcrum. A lever of the second kind has the resistance between the fulcrum and power, as in rising on tiptoe, the fulcrum being the ground under the toes. A lever of the third kind has the power between the fulcrum and resistance, as in flexion of the forearm or the arm, elevation of the arm, etc. In the human body the bones represent levers; the muscles of locomotion are powers; the weight of parts to be moved constitutes the resistance. The fulcra are, at times, the joints; at others, the ground. An obstetric lever, or vectis, is an instrument curved at the extremity, and having a fenestra; used to assist the extraction of the child's head when instrumental aid is necessary, either as a lever proper or as a tractor. Levers are also used by dentists for extracting stumps, etc. **Da′vy's l.,** a cylinder of wood passed into the rectum and used to make pressure on one of the larger arterial trunks given off from the abdominal aorta.

**Lev′igated.** Having the consistence of fine powder.

**Leviga′tion** (*lævigo*, to make smooth). Operation by which bodies are reduced to very fine powder, as by trituration, elutriation, etc.

**Levis′ticum.** Ligusticum levisticum.

**Levret′s′ law.** In placenta prævia the umbilical cord is attached to the edge.

**Levulin′.** Lævulin.

**Levulo′san.** $C_6H_{10}O_5$. Carbohydrate obtained from levulose by heating.

**Lev′ulose** (*lævus*, left) or **Læv′ulose.** $C_6O_{12}H_6$. Fruit-sugar, isomeric with dextrose; possesses the power of rotating the plane of polarized light to the left. Gummy substance associated with glucose in fruits, and pathologically excreted in the urine in diabetes.

**Levulosu′ria.** The presence of levulose in the urine.

**Lewin′s′ erythe′ma.** Syphilitic catarrh of the larynx.

**Lewinin′.** Resin obtained from kava; used as a local anæsthetic.

**Ley′den bat′tery.** Electrical battery containing a number of Leyden jars which are connected with one another on the inner and outer side. **L. jar,** jar coated inside and outside with tin-foil for the purpose of charging it with electricity.

**Ley′den's atax′ia.** A disease resembling locomotor ataxia. **L.'s cells,** large cells found in acute inflammation of the anterior cornua of the gray matter of the spinal cord, and also in other inflammations of the cord. **L.'s crys′tals,** see *Charcot's crystals.* **L.'s neuri′tis,** a form of neuritis in which the fibres of the nerves are destroyed and fatty tissue takes their place. **L.'s sign,** in cases of pneumothorax, complicated with suppuration in the region below the diaphragm, there is a rise of pressure in the suppurative cavity during inspiration, and a fall during expiration.

**Ley′den-Charcot′ crys′tals.** See *Charcot's crystals.*

**Ley′den-Moe′bius type.** A type of progressive muscular atrophy starting in the calves of the legs, and frequently developing symptoms of Duchenne's or myosclerotic paralysis.

**Leyden′ia gemmip′ara** (Schaudinn). A rhizopod believed by Leyden and Schaudinn to be pathogenic of cancer.

**Ley′dig's cells.** See *Henle's cells.* **L.'s duct,** the Wolffian duct.

**Leyse′ra gnaphaloi′des** (after Fr. W. von Leyser, of Halle). S. African plant, ord. *Compositæ*, emollient and used at the Cape in catarrh, bronchitis, and even in phthisis.

**Liat′ris odoratis′sima.** Dog tongue; herb, native of the Southern United States; leaves have an odor of vanilla. **L. scario′sa** and **L. squarro′sa,** throatwort, sowwort, backache root, devilsbite, blazing star, prairie pines, rough root, also called, from reputed powers in bites from rattlesnakes, rattlesnake's master. Roots bruised are applied to the wound; decoction in milk is given externally. **L. spica′ta,** gayfeather, button snakeroot, devil's bit, colicroot, ord. *Compositæ;* indigenous plant, in the Middle and Southern States, with purple compound flowers like a spike; root is diuretic; used in gonorrhœa and as a gargle in sore throat.

**Libano′tis an′nua** (frankincense tree). Athamanta cretensis. **L. corona′ria,** rosmarinus. **L. creten′sis,** Athamanta cretensis. **L. hirsu′ta,** Athamanta cretensis.

**Libano′tus** or **Lib′anus.** Frankincense.

**Libera′tion.** Setting free. **L. of the arms,** operation of bringing down arms of fœtus when in presenting they are placed against the side of the head.

**Libid′inous** (*libido*, lust). Lewd, lustful.

**Libi′do.** Desire; necessity, as l. urinæ, desire to evacuate the bladder; l. intestini, desire to evacuate the bowels; l. sexualis, sexual desire, etc. Prurigo. Salacitas.

**Libor′ius's bacil′lus.** B. butyricus.

**Li′bra.** Pound.

**Licen′tiate** (*licet*, it is permitted). One licensed to practise his profession.

**Lichanos,** lik′an-os. Index finger. See *Digitus.*

**Lichen,** li′ken. Diffuse, dry, red papular eruption, accompanied by a troublesome sense of tingling or pricking; some forms are varieties of eczema. Also (then more commonly pronounced litch′en) a plant growth of a dry, scaly form, often called moss; some, such as Iceland moss (cetraria), are used for food. **L. acumina′tus,** a form of lichen ruber in which the papules are pointed. **L. a′grius** or **fe′rox** or **fe′rus,** wild lichen, is distinguished by pimples in clusters or patches, surrounded by a red halo, the cuticle growing gradually harsh, thickened, and chappy; often preceded by general irritation, as itching, desquamation, fissures, etc. In addition to antiphlogistics, cooling applications may be used to allay itching. Eczema papulosum. **L. annula′tus,** circinate form of lichen on the trunk, generally chronic eczema folliculare. **L. aphtho′sus,** ord. *Lichenaceæ*, is cathartic and anthelmintic. **L. ar′borum,** L. pulmonarius. **Arthrit′ic l.,** see *L. circumscriptus, L. lividus, L. pilaris.* **L. barba′tus plica′tus,** L. plicatus. **L. cani′nus,** ash-colored ground liverwort; cryptogamous plant long considered capable of curing rabies canina; used also in mania and spasmodic asthma. **L. car′rageen,** Fucus crispus. **L. cetra′ria,** cetraria. **L. cine′reus terres′tris,** L. caninus. **L. circina′tus,** cutaneous affection with well-defined red, circular groups of acne-like papules; pityriasis rosea. **L. circumscrip′tus** is characterized by clusters or patches of papulæ, having a well-defined margin and an irregularly circular form, continuing for six or eight weeks. **L. coccif′erus,** L. pyxidatus. **L. cor′neus,** lichen with elevated, horny patches. **L. dissemina′tus,** a form of l. in which the lesions are scattered. **L. eczemato′des,** eczema lichenodes or papulosum. **Eczema′tous l.,** eczema. **L. eryngifo′lius,** L. islandicus. **L. exudati′vus ru′ber,** l. ruber. **L. fe′rox** or **fe′rus,** l. agrius. **L. flor′idus hir′tus,** L. plicatus. **L. gyra′tus,** coalescence of several circles of lichen circumscriptus. **L. hæmorrhag′icus,** purpuric papules or maculæ at the ends of follicles on the skin. **Herpet′ic l.,** l. agrius; l. herpetiformis. **L. hir′tus,** L. plicatus. **Hypertroph′ic l.,** condition of the skin in which there are flat, fungous vegetations; mycosis fungoides; lichen corneus. **L. of in′fants,** strophulus. **L. invetera′tus,** chronic obstinate form of l. agrius, in which the skin is rough and dense. **L. i′ris,** a form of tinea tonsurans. **L. irlan′dicus,** Irish moss; see *Chondrus.* **L. islan′dicus,** Iceland lichen, I. liverwort, I. moss; inodorous plant with bitter, mucilaginous taste; tonic, demulcent, nutrient. Before being eaten it is first steeped in water holding carbonate of potassium in solution to extract the bitter, and then boiled in milk. Bitter principle extracted from it is variously termed *cetrarin, cetrarinum, cetrarium.* **L. lacinia′tus,** L. saxatilis. **L. liv′idus,** papulæ are dark red or livid without fever, and quite permanent; the treatment calls for mineral acids and bark. **L. men′ti,** sycosis. **Net′tle l.,** l. urticatus; hair lichen. **L. obtu′sus,** form of l. ruber with round, flat, circumscribed patches. **L. parieti′nus,** Parmelia parietina. **L. pila′ris,** modification of nettle lichen, papulæ appearing at the roots of the hair. **L. pla′nus,** chronic eruption of crimson-red papules, flattened, smooth, occurring on the front of the forearm above the wrist, the waist, place of attachment of the garter, etc., with pruritus. **L. plica′tus,** plant applied by Laplanders as astringent to bleeding vessels and to excoriated parts. **L. prurigino′sus,** see *Strophulus.* **L. psori′asis,** l. ruber, l. r. acuminatus; pityriasis rubra pilaris. **L. pulmona′rius,** oak lungs, tree lungwort, hazel crottles, hazel raw; subastringent, somewhat acid plant, formerly used in lung diseases. **L. pyxida′tus,** cup-moss; subastringent; decoction used in whooping-cough. **L. reticula′tus,** L. pulmonarius. **L. rocel′la,** litmus, orchil, canary archell, chinny weed, herb archell, turnsole; used to allay cough in phthisis; the blue pigment, *litmus*, is used as delicate test for acid, in the urine for example, being reddened by acids. Its blue color is restored by alkalies. **L. ru′ber,** this includes l. ruber acuminatus and l. planus, and sometimes l. ruber obtusus. **L. r. acumina′tus** is a papulosquamous disease, the papules and scales gradually forming a rough, corneous crust. **L. r. monilifor′mis,** a form of lichen in which there are node-like masses arranged in lines and chains like a necklace. **L. r. pla′nus,** see *L. planus*. **L. saxat′ilis,** moss formerly held in high estimation in head affections. **L. scorbu′ticus,** acne scorbutica. **L. scrofulo′rum, scrofuloso′rum,** or **scrofulo′sus,** chronic papular eruption consisting of exudative infiltration of the pilosebaceous follicles and perifollicular tissue in young, tuberculous patients under twenty. **L. sim′plex,** eruption of red papulæ, appearing first on the face or arms, and afterward extending over the body, preceded by slight febrile irritation, which usually ceases when the eruption appears, with an unpleasant sense of tingling during the night. **L. spinulo′sus,** keratosis follicularis. **L. spu′rius,** L. caninus. **L. stella′tus,** Marchantia polymorpha. **L. tincto′rius,** L. saxatilis. **L. trop′icus,** prickly heat, summer rash. Pimples are bright red and of the size of a small pin-head, with heat, itching, and pricking, as if by needles. It is local, produced by excessive heat, and disappears when the weather becomes cooler or the individual is acclimated; an eczematous affection called chuna, produced by the same cause, is described by Tschudi as prevalent in the elevated parts of Peru. **L. urtica′tus,** or **net′tle l.,** consists of papulæ accompanied by wheals like those of nettle rash; a variety of this is said to be called, in America, blights. Urticaria papulosa. **Vac′cine l.,** see *Roseola*. **Ventric′ular l.,** see *Ventricular*. **Wall l.,** Parmelia parietina. **Wild l.,** lichen agrius.

**Licheni′asis adulto′rum.** Lichen. **L. stroph′ulus,** strophulus.

**Lichen′ic.** Pertaining to lichens.

**Lichenification,** li-ken-i-fi-ka′shun. Change in a circumscribed area of skin about the flexures of joints, as of the forearm, thighs, etc., symptomatic of a condition between chronic inflammation and a specialized dermatosis, and like lichen planus.

**Lichenin′.** $C_6H_{10}O_5$. Substance in colorless masses from cetraria and other lichens. It resembles granulose. See *Lichen islandicus*.

**Lichenoid,** li′ken-oid or litch′en-oid. Resembling lichen. Chronic spreading eruption on the tongue. Starchy substance from Iceland moss, more soluble than lichenin.

**Lichenous,** li′ken-us. Relating or appertaining to lichen.

**Lich′ens.** Order of perennial cryptogamic plants deriving their nourishment from the air.

**Lic′orice.** Glycyrrhiza. **L. bush** or **vine,** Abrus precatorius. **In′dian** or **Jamai′ca l.,** Abrus precatorius. **Stick l.,** extractum glycyrrhizæ. **Wild l.,** Abrus precatorius.

**Lic′ulmen.** Garum.

**Lid.** Covering; eyelid. **Gill l.,** operculum. **Gran′ular l.,** trachoma.

**Lie′ben's test.** Test for acetone in the urine; the urine is distilled and a solution added of iodine and potassium iodide with hydrate of potassium iodoform—yellow in color—is precipitated if there is acetone in the urine.

**Lie′berkühn.** An annular reflector for focusing the light on an opaque object under the microscope.

**Lie′berkühn's ampul′la.** Cavity in villus of intestine between the inner surface and a lacteal vessel. **L.'s crypts, fol′licles,** or **glands,** fine, columnar, blind sacs, the openings of which are from one-twentieth to one-thirtieth of a line in diameter, so closely placed over the whole of the small intestine as to give the mucous membrane a general sieve-like or perforated appearance; they secrete the succus entericus or intestinal juice. **L.'s jel′ly,** alkali-albumin from the action of strong caustic potash on the white of egg.

**Lie′bermeister's fur′rows.** Impressions of the ribs on the upper surface of the liver in women given to tight lacing.

**Li′en.** Spleen. **L. accesso′rius,** lienculus. **L. in′gens,** tumefaction of the spleen. **L. succentu-ria′tus,** lienculus.

**Li′enal** (*lien*, spleen). See *Splenic*.

**Lienculus,** le-en′ku-lus (dim. of lien). Small supernumerary, accessory, or supplementary spleen.

**Lieni′tis.** Inflammation of the spleen.

**Lien′ocele** (*kele*, hernia). Hernia of the spleen.

**Li′eno-intes′tinal.** Belonging to the spleen and intestine.

**Lienomala′cia** (*malakia*, softening). Softness or softening of the spleen.

**Lienomyelogenous,** mi-el-oj′en-us. Formed in the spleen and marrow of bone.

**Lienopancreat′ic.** Relating to the spleen and pancreas, as *l. ligament*. See *Ligamentum pancreatico lienale*.

**Lienore′nal.** Relating to the spleen and kidney. See *Ligamentum lienorenale*.

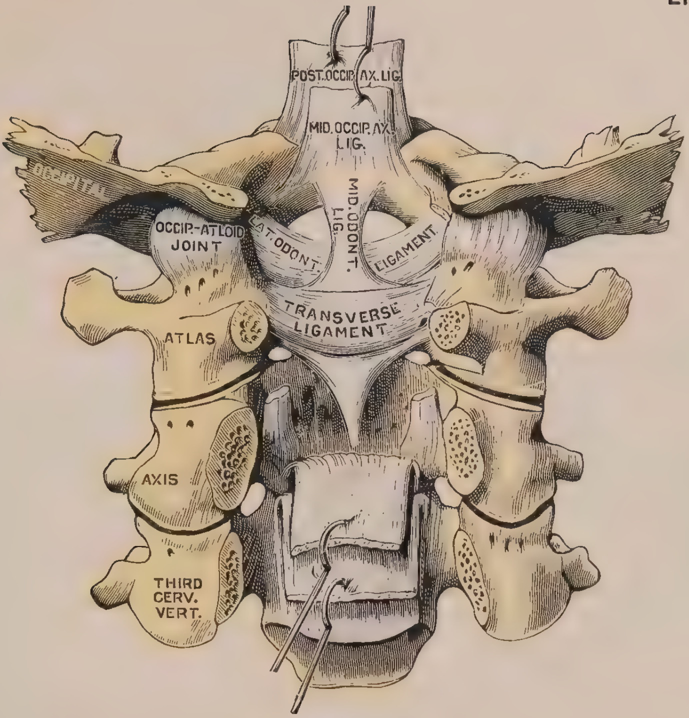
**Lienter′ic.** Relating to lientery.

**Li′entery** (*leios*, smooth, *enteron*, intestine). Lienteric diarrhœa. Frequent liquid evacuations, the food being only half digested; condition always symptomatic of great irritation in the intestinal canal, the sensibility of which is so much augmented that it cannot bear the sojourn of the food in it.

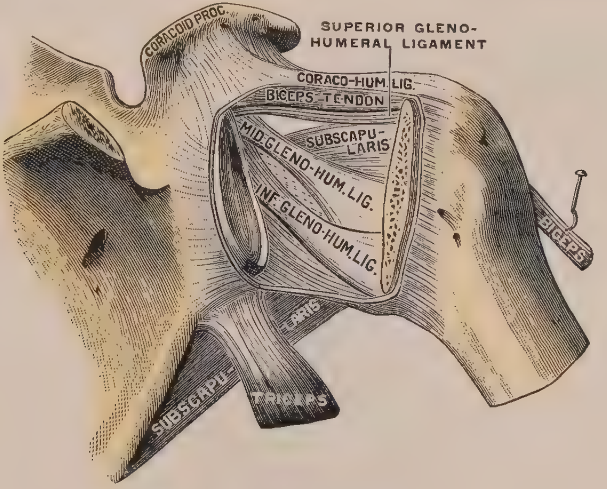
**Lieutaud's′ si′nus.** Straight sinus connecting the inferior longitudinal sinus with the lateral sinus. **L.'s tri′angle,** trigonum vesicæ.

**Life.** State of organized beings, during which, owing to the union of an unknown force with matter, they are capable of performing functions different from those that regulate other natural bodies. Life has only a limited duration, beyond which, the organic functions ceasing to be executed, the body is given up to the agency of chemical affinity. *Organic life* includes the functions inservient to composition and decomposition, as digestion, respiration, circulation, calorification, absorption, secretion, and nutrition. *Animal life* includes the functions which connect man and animals with external bodies, as the understanding, sensations, locomotion, and voice. **Change of l.,** menopause. **Dura′tion of l.,** see *Longevity*. **Extra-u′terine l.,** life after birth. **Fe′tal l.,** intra-uterine life. **Intra-u′terine l.,** life of the fœtus before birth. **L.-everlast′ing,** Gnaphalium margaritaceum. **Plan′tain l.-e.,** Antennaria plantaginifolia. **Reproduc′tive l.,** sexual l. **Sex′ual l.,** adult life, the period of life during which procreation of offspring is possible; in woman, the childbearing period, or interval between puberty and the menopause. **Sweet-scent′ed l.-e.,** Gnaphalium polycephalum. **Expecta′tion of l.,** see *Longevity*. **L. insur′ance,** contract entered into, usually by an incorporated company, to pay a certain sum of money on a person's death, on condition of his paying an annual sum, called the premium, during life. **Organ′ic l.,** term used to denote the phenomena of life, as digestion, respiration, etc. **L. root,** Senecio aureus. **L.-ta′ble,** statistics, arranged in tabular form, of the deaths occurring at different ages among a certain number of people, and also of the relative number living at the several ages. **Veg′etative l.,** organic l., the performance of the various functions necessary to the existence of the individual and propagation of the species, apart from the exercise of the intellectual faculties.

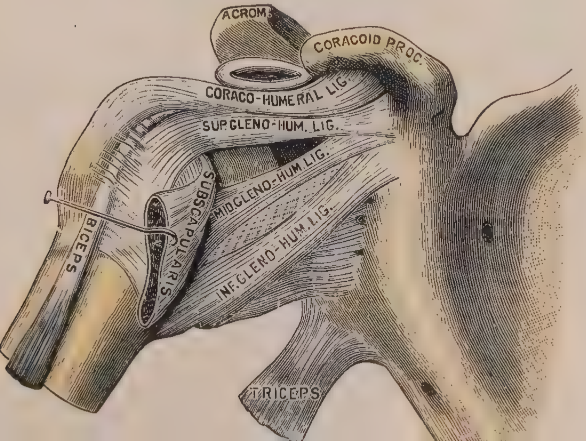
**Lig′ament** (*ligo*, to bind). Name given to fibrous structures which serve to unite bones and to form articulations, hence called interosseous and articular ligaments. They are of a white, close texture, are but little extensible, and difficult to break. See the *Table of Ligaments* below, also *Ligamenta* and *Ligamentum*. Also any membranous fold retaining an organ in its situation.



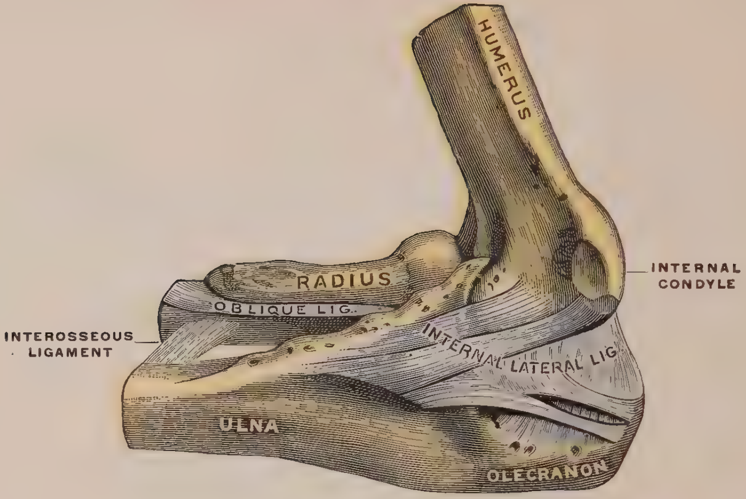
Articulations of the occipital bone with the upper cervical vertebræ. The arches have been removed, and the spinal canal is thus exposed. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



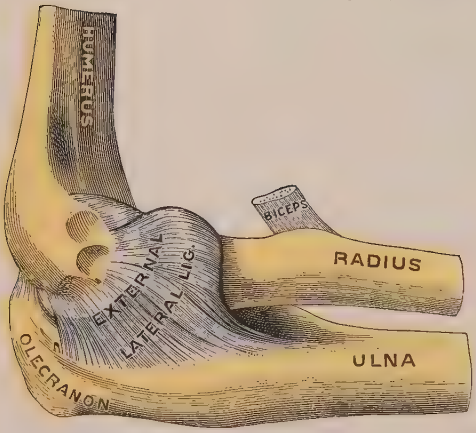
Shoulder-joint, rear view. The hind part of the capsular ligament and most of the head of the humerus have been removed. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



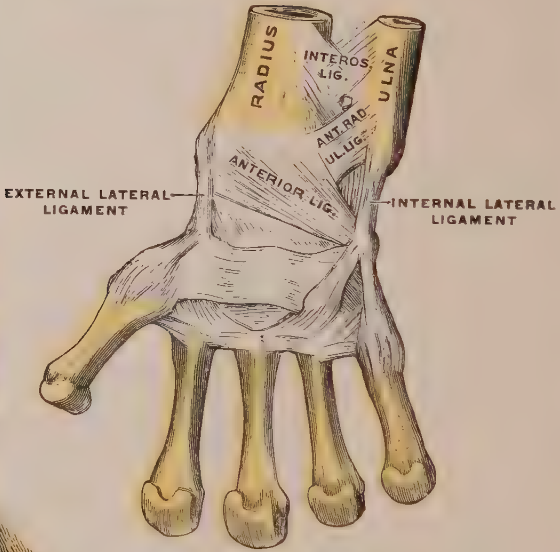
LIGAMENTS



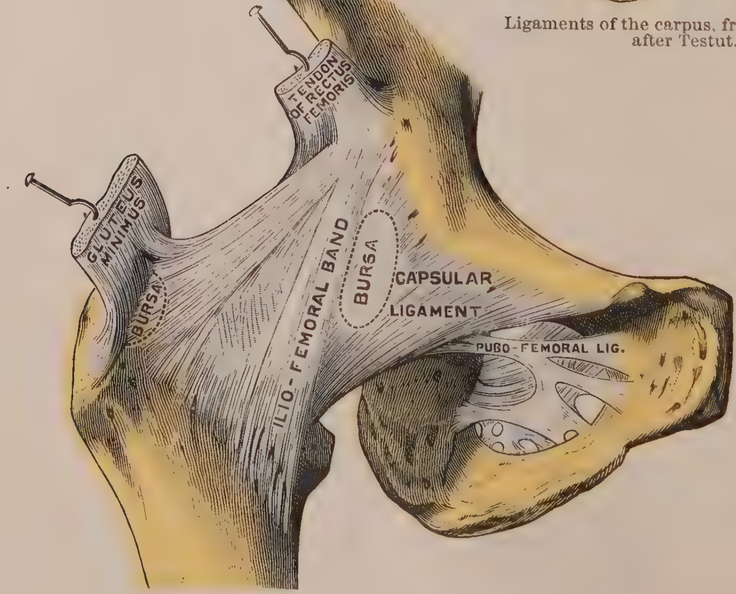
Elbow-joint, mesial view. (Gerrish, after Poirier.)



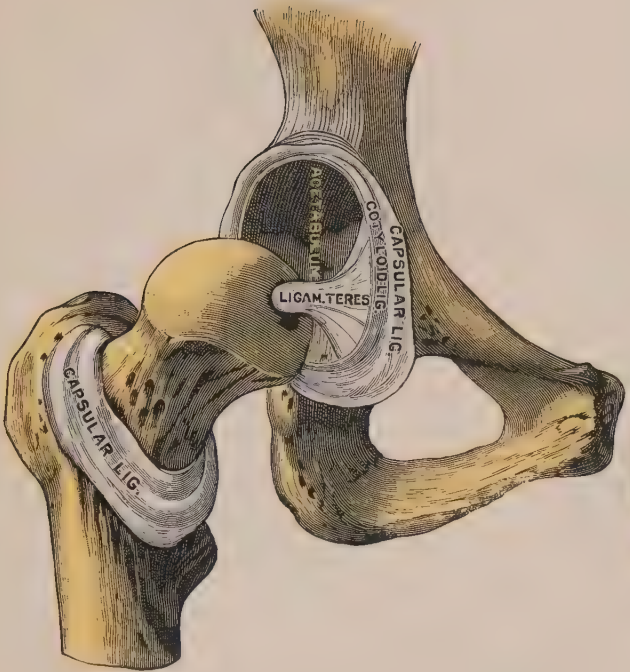
Elbow-joint, outer side. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



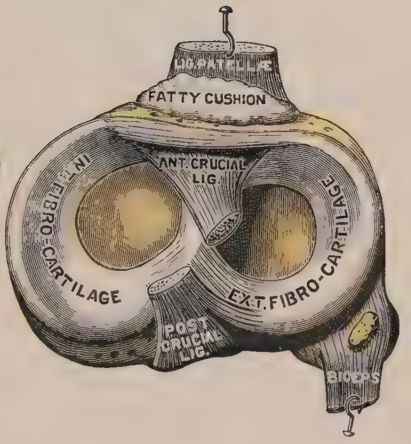
Ligaments of the carpus, front view. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



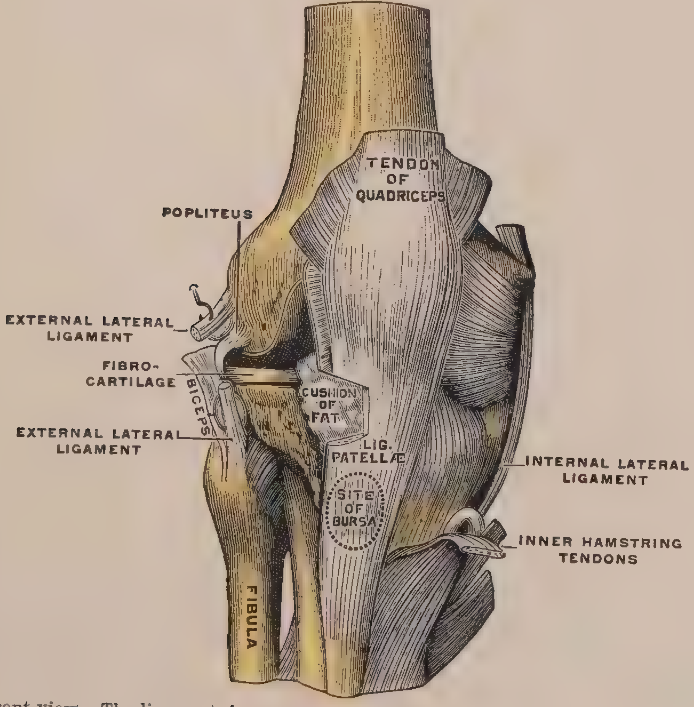
Hip-joint, front view. The cavity is distended artificially. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



Hip-joint, front view. The capsular ligament has been largely removed. (Gerrish, after Testut.)

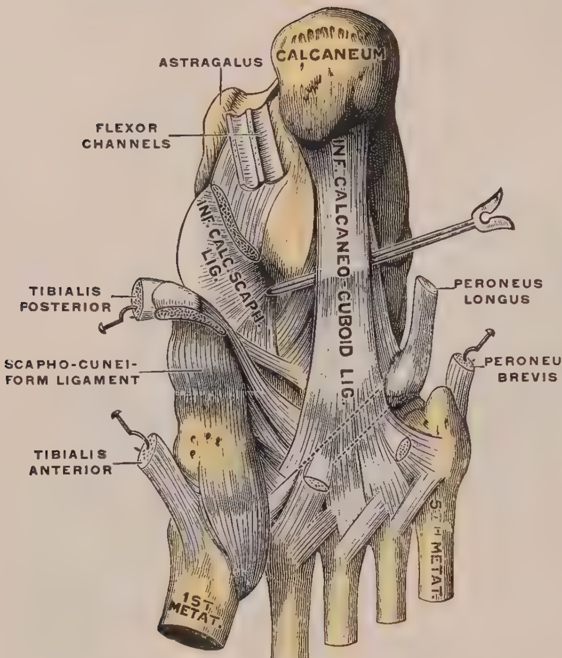


Semilunar cartilages of right knee-joint. (Gerrish, after Testut.)

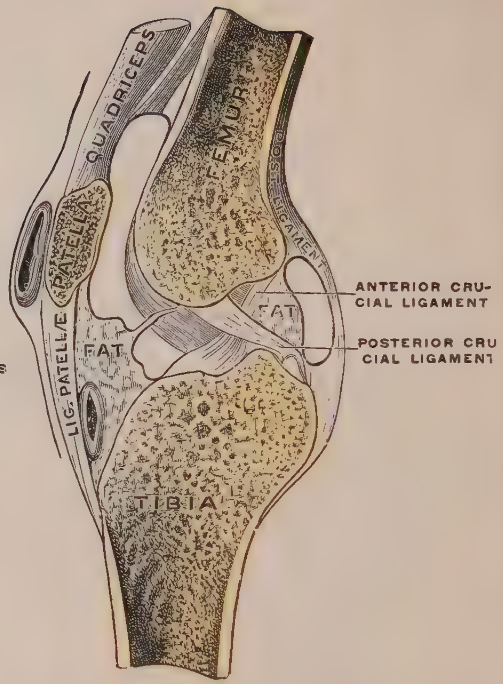


Knee-joint, front view. The ligaments have been in part removed on the right side. (Gerrish, after Testut.)

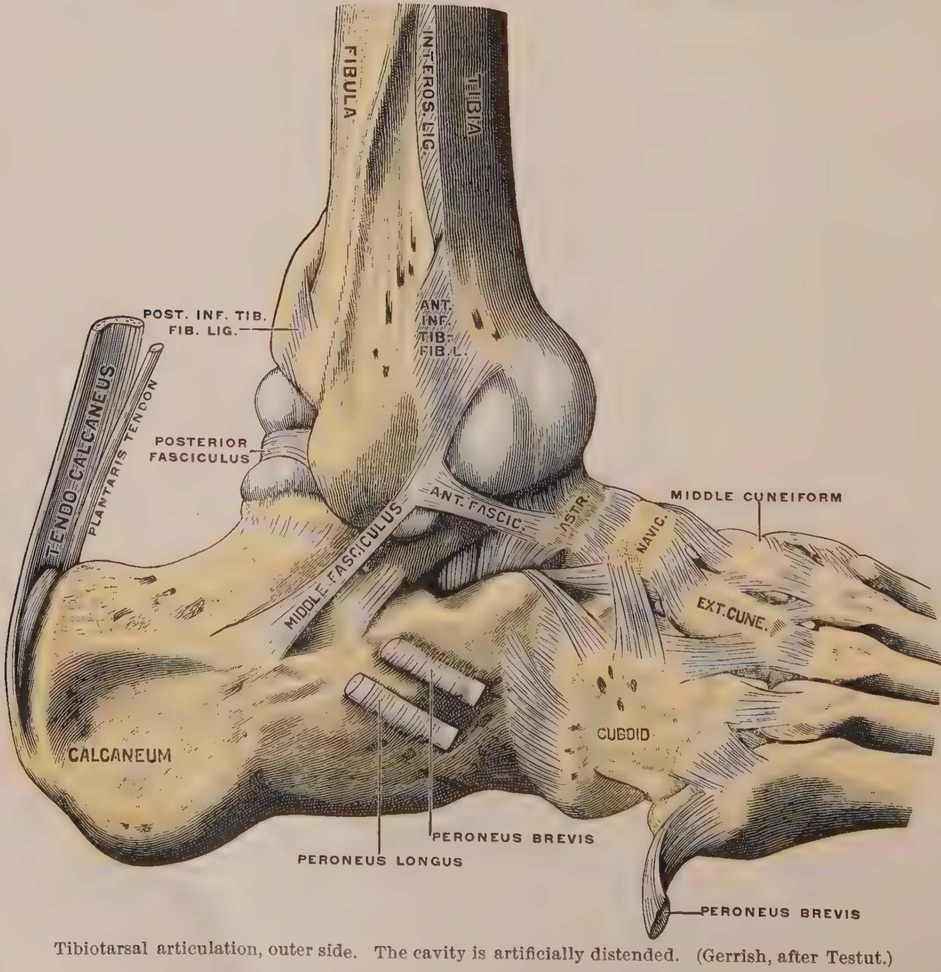
# LIGAMENTS



The plantar ligaments. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



Knee-joint, in sagittal section. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



Tibiotarsal articulation, outer side. The cavity is artificially distended. (Gerrish, after Testut.)

### TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL LIGAMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. *Of the Lower Jaw.* | Capsular ligament.<br>Suspensory ligament of the stylo-glossus.<br>Lateral ligament. |
| 2. *Connecting the Head with the first and second Vertebræ, and these with each other.* | Two capsular ligaments between atlas and head.<br>Circular ligament.<br>Two capsular between atlas and axis.<br>Perpendicular ligament.<br>Two lateral or moderator ligaments.<br>Transverse ligament and its appendices. |
| 3. *Of the other Vertebræ.* | Anterior common.<br>Crucial intervertebral.<br>Ligaments running from the edge of the bony arch and spinous process of one vertebra to that of the next.<br>Interspinous ligament.<br>Ligamentum nuchæ.<br>Intertransverse.<br>Capsular.<br>Posterior or internal common. |
| 4 *Of the Ribs, Sternum, etc.* | Capsular of the head of ribs.<br>Capsular of the tubercles.<br>Ligamenta transversaria interna.<br>Ligamenta transversaria externa.<br>Ligamenta cervicis costarum externa.<br>Ligamentous fibres running from the margins of the extremities of the ribs to the corresponding cartilages.<br>Radiated ligaments from cartilage of ribs to the sternum.<br>Capsular ligaments of the cartilages of the ribs.<br>Proper membrane of sternum.<br>L. of cartilago ensiformis.<br>Tendinous expansions over the intercostales, etc. |
| 5. *Of the Pelvis.* | Two transverse — one superior, one inferior.<br>Iliosacral.<br>Capsular of the sacroiliac synchondrosis.<br>Two sacroischiatic—posterior and anterior, with the superior and inferior appendices.<br>Longitudinal of os coccygis.<br>Inguinal ligament.<br>Capsular of symphysis pubis.<br>Ligament of foramen thyroideum. |
| 6. *Of the Clavicle.* | Radiated ligament.<br>Capsular.<br>Interclavicular.<br>Ligamentum rhomboideum.<br>Claviculo-acromial.<br>Conoid.<br>Trapezoid. |
| 7. *Of the Scapula.* | Anterior triangular.<br>Proper posterior. |
| 8. *Of the Shoulder-joint.* | Capsular. |
| 9. *Of the Elbow-joint.* | Capsular.<br>Brachio-ulnar.<br>Brachioradial.<br>Coronary of the radius.<br>Anterior and posterior accessory.<br>Intermuscular of the os humeri. |
| 10. *Carpal Extremity of Radius and Ulna, and between those bones.* | Interosseous ligament.<br>Oblique or chorda transversalis cubiti.<br>Capsular. |
| 11. *Between Forearm and Wrist.* | Capsular.<br>Two lateral.<br>Mucous. |
| 12. *Of the Carpus.* | Annular.<br>Capsular.<br>Short ligaments—oblique, transverse, capsular, and proper. |
| 13. *Between Carpal and Metacarpal Bones.* | Articular lateral.<br>Straight, perpendicular, etc. |
| 14. *Between the Extremities of the Metacarpal Bones.* | Interosseous, at the bases and heads—dorsal, lateral, palmar. |
| 15. *At the base of the Metacarpal Bone of the Thumb, and at the first joint of the Fingers.* | Capsular.<br>Lateral. |
| 16. *Of the first and second joints of the Thumb and second and third joints of the Fingers.* | Capsular.<br>Lateral. |
| 17. *Retaining the Tendons of the Muscles of the Hand and Fingers in situ.* | Annular.<br>Vaginal or flexor tendons.<br>Vaginal or crucial of the phalanges.<br>Accessory of the flexor tendons.<br>Posterior annular.<br>Vaginal of extensors.<br>Transverse of extensors. |
| 18. *Connecting the Os femoris with the Os innominatum.* | Capsular and accessory slips.<br>Round or teres ligament.<br>Cartilaginous ligament.<br>Double cartilaginous ligament.<br>Ligamenta mucosa. |
| 19. *Of the Knee-joint.* | Lateral—internal and external.<br>External short lateral ligament.<br>Posterior ligament.<br>Ligament of the patella.<br>Capsular.<br>Ligamentum alare—majus et minus.<br>Ligamentum mucosum.<br>Two crucial—anterior and posterior.<br>Transverse. |
| 20. *Connecting Fibula and Tibia.* | Capsular.<br>Interosseous.<br>Anterior superior.<br>Posterior superior. |
| 21. *Connecting the Tarsal with the Leg Bones.* | Anterior ligament of the fibula.<br>Posterior of fibula.<br>Deltoid of tibia.<br>Capsular. |
| 22. *Of the Tarsus.* | Capsular.<br>Short ligaments.<br>Capsular, broad superior, and lateral ligaments, connecting astragalus and naviculare.<br>Superior, lateral, and inferior, fixing the os calcis to the cuboid bone.<br>Long, oblique, and rhomboid, forming the inferior ligaments.<br>Superior superficial, interosseous, and inferior transverse ligaments, fixing the navicular and cuboid bones.<br>Superior lateral and plantar, which fix the os naviculare and cuneiform.<br>Superior superficial and plantar, connecting the os cuboides and os cuneiforme externum.<br>Dorsal and plantar, uniting the cuneiform bones.<br>The proper capsular of each bone. |
| 23. *Between Tarsus and Metatarsus.* | Capsular.<br>Dorsal, plantar, lateral, straight, oblique, and transverse. |
| 24. *Connecting the Metatarsal Bones.* | Dorsal, plantar, and lateral, connecting the metatarsal bones.<br>Transverse ligaments. |
| 25. *Of the Phalanges of the Toes.* | Capsular.<br>Lateral. |
| 26. *Retaining the Tendons of the Muscles of the Foot and Toes in situ.* | Annular.<br>Vaginal of the tendons of the peronei.<br>Laciniated.<br>Vaginal of the tendon of the flexor longus pollicis.<br>Vaginal and crucial of the tendons of the flexors of the toes.<br>Accessory of the flexor tendons of the toes.<br>Transverse of the extensor tendons. |

**Lig′ament, acces′sory.** One that strengthens or renders more perfect an articulation; the coracohumeral ligament is an accessory l. to the shoulder-joint. **Ad′ipose l.,** mucous ligament of the knee-joint. **A′lar l.,** odontoid ligaments; crescentic folds of synovial membrane at the knee-joint. **Al′len Burns's l.,** Hey's ligament. **An′nular l.,** see *Annular.* **Ante′rior l. of the blad′der,** a portion of the superior pelvic aponeurosis, which becomes attached to the front of the neck of the bladder. Many other ligaments in the body are designated as *anterior* from their position and relation to other parts. **Arc′uate l.,** ligamentum arcuatum of the diaphragm. **Arte′rial l.,** fibrous remains of the fetal ductus arteriosus. **Artic′ular l.,** capsular ligament; interspinous ligament. **Aryepiglot′tic l.,** arytenoepiglottic folds. **Atloax′oid l.,** see *Atloido-axoid ligaments.* **Auric′ular l.,** three ligaments supporting the concha of the ear. **L. of Bark′row,**

vertical fibres passing through a fatty pad in the upper part of the olecranon fossa. **L. of Ber′tin,** iliofemoral ligament. **L. of Big′elow,** part of the iliofemoral ligament. **Broad l. of the liv′er,** suspensory ligament of the liver. **B. l. of the lung,** see *Pleura*. **B. l. of the u′terus,** see *Uterus*. **L. of Burns,** see *Fascia lata*. **Cam′per′s l.,** perineal fascia. **Cap′sular l.,** see *Capsular*. **Car′bolized l.,** antiseptic ligature. **L. of Carcassone′,** the inferior layer of the middle perineal aponeurosis. **Car′pal l.,** ligaments uniting the carpal bones. **Cat′gut l.,** antiseptic ligature. **Caud′al l.,** fibrous bands connecting two lower coccygeal vertebræ with the skin above them. **Cen′tral l.,** terminal thread of the spinal cord. **Cer′vical l.,** see *Cervical*. **C. supraspi′nal l.,** see *Supraspinal*. **Check l.,** odontoid ligaments. **Cil′iary l.,** ligamentum pectinatum. **L. of Col′les,** triangular ligament; see *Gimbernat's ligament*. **Con′jugal l.,** l. uniting the heads of opposite ribs across the back of an intervertebral disk. **Co′noid l.,** see *Coracoclavicular* and *Conoid ligament*. **Coracoclavic′ular l.,** see *Coracoclavicular*. **Coracohu′meral l.,** l. connecting the coracoid process of the scapula with the region of the shoulder-joint and upper portion of the humerus. **Cor′acoid l.,** thin ligament extending from the coracoid process of the scapula to the internal edge of the suprascapular notch. **Cor′onary l. of liv′er,** a reflection formed by the peritoneum between the posterior margin of the liver and the lower surface of the diaphragm; see *Falx* and *Coronary*. **C. l. of ra′dio-ul′nar articula′tion,** ligaments uniting radius and ulna. **Costoxi′phoid l.,** xiphoid ligament. **Costocol′ic l.,** duplicature of the peritoneum connecting the diaphragm and the splenic flexure of the colon. **Costocor′acoid l.,** l. connecting the first rib with the coracoid process of the scapula. **Cot′yloid l.,** see *Cotyloid*. **Cru′cial l.,** see *Crucial*. **Cru′ciform l.,** see *Cruciform*. **Cru′ral l.,** Poupart's l. **Del′toid l.,** see *Deltoid*. **Den′tal l.,** see *Dental*. **Dentic′ulate l.,** ligamentum denticulatum. **Dorsolumbo-supraspi′nal l.,** see *Supraspinal*. **Doug′las's l.,** recto-uterine folds. **Fal′ciform l.,** see *Falciform*. **L. of Fallo′pius,** crural arch. **Fem′oral l.,** see *Fascia lata*. **Flood's l.,** reflection of fibres of the coracohumeral ligament through the capsular opening. **Fun′diform l.,** outer portion of the anterior annular ligament of the leg, forming a loop around the peroneus tertius and extensor longus digitorum muscles. **Gastrocol′ic l.,** greater omentum. **Gastrohepat′ic l.,** lesser omentum. **Gastroli′enal l.,** gastrosplenic ligament. **Gastropancreat′ic l.,** peritoneal fold connecting the pancreas and stomach. **Gastrophren′ic l.,** see *Gastrophrenic*. **Gastrosplen′ic l.,** peritoneal fold between the stomach and hilum of the spleen. **Gim′bernat's l.,** see *Gimbernat*. **Gle′noid l.,** see *Glenoid*. **Glenoideobra′chial l.,** three ligaments of the shoulder-joint are so called. **Glenoideohu′meral l.,** Flood's ligament. **Glos′soepiglot′tic l.,** see *Glossoepiglottic*. **Hepaticocol′ic l.,** peritoneal fold between the right lobe of the liver and ascending mesocolon. **Hey's l.,** falciform process of the fascia lata. **Hun′ter's l.,** round ligament of the uterus. **Iliofem′oral l.,** l. of Bertin, l. of Bigelow; firm, fibrous fasciculus descending from the anterior inferior spine of the ilium to strengthen the capsular ligament. **Iliolum′bar l.,** l. from the transverse process of the fifth lumbar vertebra to the crest of the ilium, sacroiliac articulation, and adjacent region. **Iliopectin′eal l.,** part of the pelvic fascia attached to the iliopectineal line and capsular ligament of the hip-joint. **Iliopu′bic l.,** Poupart's ligament. **Iliotrochanter′ic l.,** part of the iliofemoral ligament. **Infrapu′bian l.,** triangular ligament. **Infundibulopel′vic l.,** concave, rounded margin between the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube and lower attachment of the broad ligament; see *Mesosalpinx*. **In′guinal l.,** Poupart's ligament. **Interclavic′ular l.,** see *Interclavicular ligament*. **Intercru′ral l.,** see *Ligamenta subflava*. **Interlob′ular l.,** processes of the pleura passing into the fissures of the lung. **Intermax′illary l.,** pterygomaxillary ligament. **Intermetatar′sal l.,** see *Intertarsal ligament*. **Interos′seous l.,** see *Interosseous ligament*. **Lat′eral l. of the liv′er,** fold of the peritoneum connecting the liver with the diaphragm. **Metacar′pal l.,** see *Metacarpal ligament*. **Mu′cous l.,** synovial fold of the knee-joint passing to point below the lower margin of the patella. **Ob′turator l.,** obturator membrane. **Odon′toid l.,** several ligaments are so named which are situated on the side of the odontoid process, and connect the atlas vertebra with the skull. **Orbic′ular l.,** annular ligament of the radius. **L. of o′vary,** see *Ovarium*. **Pal′mar infe′rior l.,** metacarpal ligament. **Pec′tinate l.,** ligamentum pectinatum. **Plan′tar l.,** see *Plantar ligament*. **Pou′part's l.,** crural arch. **Pterygomax′illary l.,** l. connecting the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid with the internal oblique line of the inferior maxillary bone. **Pu′bic l.,** posterior edge of the upper portion of the falciform process of the fascia lata attached to the crest of the pubes. **L. of Retz′ius,** fundiform ligament. **Rhom′boid l.,** costoclavicular ligament. **Round l.,** see *Round* and *Teres*. **Sacrosciat′ic l.,** see *Sacrosciatic*. **L. of Schlemm,** glenoideobrachial ligaments. **Spinogle′noid l.,** l. connecting the spine of the scapula with the glenoid cavity. **Splenophren′ic l.,** duplicature of peritoneum between the spleen and the diaphragm. **Spring l.,** l. connecting the os calcis and the scaphoid bone. **Stylohy′oid l.,** see *Stylohyoid*. **Stylomax′illary l.,** see *Stylomaxillary*. **Subova′rian l.** extends from ovary to the Fallopian tube. **Suspen′sory l.,** l. the use of which is to suspend any organ, as the crystalline lens, diaphragm, liver, penis, etc.; see *Suspensory*. **S. l. of blad′der,** see *Urachus*. **S. l. of lens,** ciliary zone. **S. l. of liv′er,** see *Suspensory*. **S. l. of tes′ticle,** gubernaculum testis. **S. l. of tooth,** odontoid ligaments. **S. vag′inal l.,** see *Ligamenta vaginalia*. **Su′tural l.,** thin layer of fibrous membrane interposed between the adjacent margins of the bones in immovable joints, as between the cranial and facial bones. **Tar′sal l.,** layer of fibrous membrane beneath the orbicularis muscle, seeming to support the eyelids and retain the tarsal cartilages in their position. **Thyrohy′oid l.,** see *Thyrohyoid*. **Transverse′ l.,** part of the cotyloid ligament of the hip-joint; coracoid ligament. **T. l. of at′las,** annular ligament; l. surrounding the odontoid process. **T. l. of knee,** l. from the anterior border of the external semilunar cartilage to the anterior extremity of the internal fibrocartilage. **L. of Treitz,** see *Treitz*. **Trap′ezoid l.,** see *Coracoclavicular* and *Trapezoid*. **Trian′gular l.,** see *Perineal fascia* and *Triangular*. **Uterosa′cral l.,** two strands of tissue from the sides of the sacrum to the lateral aspect of the supravaginal portion of the neck of the uterus. **Uteroves′ical l.,** fold of peritoneum between the uterus and bladder. **Ves′ico-umbil′ical l.,** urachus. **L. of Weit′brecht,** bundle of fibres on the anterior aspect of the interosseous ligament of the middle radiocubital articulation. **L. of Wins′low,** posterior ligament of the knee-joint; see *Genu*. **Y-shaped l. of Big′elow,** iliofemoral ligament. **L. of Zinn,** tendon of Zinn; tendon from which the inferior rectus muscle of the eye arises in common with the rectus internus and rectus externus.

**Ligamen′ta** (pl. of ligamentum). Ligaments. **L. ala′ria,** odontoid ligaments. **L. annula′ria,** annular ligaments. **L. ap′icum,** see *Interspinal ligaments*. **L. capitulo′rum dorsa′lia,** transverse dorsal bands between the fingers, between the ligamenta dorsalia. **L. c. vola′ria,** anterior accessory ligaments of the metacarpophalangeal articulations. **L. co′li,** see *Colon*. **L. interlobula′ria pulmo′num,** interlobular tissue. **L. intervertebra′lia,** intervertebral cartilages. **L. la′ta u′teri,** see *Uterus*. **L. Mauchar′ti,** odontoid ligaments. **L. rotun′da u′teri,** round ligaments of the uterus. **L. subfla′va,** ligaments interposed between the laminæ of the vertebræ from the axis to the sacrum. **L. suspenso′ria,** see *Suspensory*. **L. tar′sea la′ta,**

three ligaments extending from the edge of the orbit to the tarsal ligaments. **L. thy′roarytænoide′a,** thyroarytenoid ligaments. **L. vagina′lia,** annular ligaments. **L. voca′lia,** thyroarytenoid ligaments.

**Ligamentopex′is** (*pexis,* fixation). Operation for remedying uterine displacement by shortening the round ligaments.

**Ligamen′tous.** Having the character of or relating to a ligament. **L. cord of Weit′brecht,** ligament of Weitbrecht.

**Ligamen′tum.** Ligament. **L. arcua′tum exter′num,** thickened upper margin of the anterior lamella of the transversalis fascia. **L. a. inter′num,** the tendinous arch across the upper part of the psoas magnus muscle, on each side of the spine. **L. arterio′sum,** see *Arterial duct.* **L. bre′ve,** short, membranous structure behind each flexor tendon of the fingers near its insertion. **L. capsula′re,** capsular ligament. **L. cilia′re,** ciliary ligament. **L. co′li,** longitudinal band made up of longitudinal muscular fibres of the colon; there are three such ligaments. **L. col′icoliena′le,** process of peritoneum passing from basal surface of spleen downward to descending colon. **L. conoi′des,** conoid ligament. **L. coracoide′um,** see *Coracoid.* **L. crucia′tum cru′ris,** see *Ligamentum transversum cruris.* **L. cys′ticoduodena′le,** peritoneum from neck of gall-bladder to duodenum. **L. denta′tum** or **denticula′tum,** see *Denticulate.* **L. den′tis,** see *Dental.* **L. Fallo′pii,** crural arch. **L. gas′troliena′le,** duplicature of peritoneum from fundus of stomach to spleen; gastrosplenic omentum. **L. hepat′icocol′icum,** part of right edge of lower omentum passing to hepatic flexure of colon. **L. hep′atoduodena′le,** peritoneum passing from liver to duodenum. **L. hep′atogas′tricum,** peritoneum passing from liver to stomach. **L. hep′atorena′le,** thin layer of peritoneum passing beneath the gall-bladder to the right kidney. **L. iliopu′bicum,** crural arch. **L. infundib′ulo-ovar′icum,** see *Ovarium.* **L. infundib′ulopel′vicum,** see *Ovarium.* **L. inguina′le,** Poupart's l. **L. i′ridis,** ciliary ligament. **L. la′tum,** suspensory ligament of the liver. **L. la′tum pulmo′nis,** see *Pleura.* **L. li′enorena′le,** made up of a layer from the greater sac and another from the lesser sac of the peritoneum; it contains the splenic vessels. **L. membrana′ceum,** glossoepiglottic ligament. **L. mesenter′icomesocol′icum,** fold of peritoneum which on one side runs into the mesentery proper, and on the other into the mesocolon of the sigmoid flexure. **L. muco′sum,** triangular prolongation containing a few ligamentous fibres, and extending from the anterior part of the knee-joint below the patella to the front of the intercondyloid notch. **L. nu′chæ,** cervical ligament. **L. palpebra′le inter′num,** see *Orbicular muscles.* **L. pancreat′icoliena′le,** a short, inconstant band between the pancreas and spleen; a portion of the ligamentum lienorenale. **L. patel′læ,** see *Patella.* **L. pectina′tum,** festooned processes of the fibres of the iris, lying in an elastic, fibrous tissue continuous with the membrane of Demours. **L. phre′nocol′icum,** portion of peritoneum between the diaphragm and the splenic flexure of the colon; it supports the spleen. **L. phre′nogas′tricum,** peritoneum from diaphragm to cardia of stomach. **L. phre′noliena′le,** suspensory ligament formed by peritoneum between diaphragm and spleen. **L. pi′sohama′tum,** accessory ligament from the apex of pisiform bone to the hook of the unciform bone. **L. pi′sometacar′peum,** from pisiform bone to anterior surface of the base of the fifth, fourth, and third metacarpal bones. **L. posti′cum Winslow′ii,** see *Genu.* **L. Poupart′i,** crural arch. **L. pylo′ricum,** ligamentous band between muscular and serous coats of the stomach, and closely fused with the latter. **L. rotun′dum ova′rii,** see *Ovarium.* **Schlemm's l.,** glenoideobrachial ligament. **L. spira′le,** musculus cochlearis. **L. suspenso′rium den′tis,** see *Odontoid ligaments.* **L. suspenso′rium hep′atis,** suspensory ligament of the liver. **L. suspenso′rium len′tis,** ciliary zone. **L. suspenso′rium lie′nis,** l. phrenolienale. **L. suspenso′rium tes′tis,** gubernaculum testis. **L. suspenso′rium vesi′cæ,** see *Urachus.* **L. talocacane′um, L. talocrura′le, L. talofibula′re, L. talonavicula′re, L. talotibia′le,** accessory ligaments connecting the astragalus with the bones of the leg, with the os calcis, and with the scaphoid bone. **L. te′res,** round ligament of the hip-joint; a fibrous band extending from the coronoid process of the ulna to below the bicipital tubercle of the radius; round ligament of the uterus; round ligament of the liver, a fibrous cord resulting from atrophy of the umbilical vein. **L. transver′sum cru′ris,** the anterior annular ligament of the ankle includes an upper and lower band; the former, the *ligamentum transversum cruris;* the latter, the *ligamentum cruciatum cruris.* **L. trapezoi′des,** trapezoid ligament. **L. triangula′re,** triangular ligament. **L. u′rachi suspenso′rium,** see *Urachus.* **L. ventricula′re,** see *Ventricular.* **L. Vesa′lii,** crural arch.

**Li′gar's lines.** Imaginary line from posterior superior iliac spine to median point between the tuberosity of the ischium and the trochanter major. Also a line from the same point to intersection of lines between the points above mentioned. Surgically, they indicate the points at which the gluteal and sciatic arteries emerge.

**Li′gate.** To apply a ligature.

**Liga′tion.** Act of applying a ligature. When the artery alone is tied the ligation is said to be *immediate;* when surrounding parts are included, *mediate.* Ligation occasions obliteration or adhesion of the arterial parietes by cutting through the middle and internal coats; the adhesion being favored by the formation of a coagulum, which acts in some degree as a barrier against the impulse of the blood, and subsequently disappears by absorption. In aneurysm the ligature is applied between the enlargement and the heart, *proximal ligation,* or on the side farthest from the heart, *distal* ligation. **Anel's l.,** the ligature is applied close above the aneurysm, with no intervening branch. **Bras′dor's l.,** the ligature is applied just below the aneurysm. **Hun′ter's l.,** here the ligature is applied at some distance above the aneurysm, above the point of origin of an arterial branch. **War′drop's l.,** ligature is applied to the trunk a little below the first branch, or to the first branch a little below its origin from the trunk.

**Ligatu′ra.** Ligature; fascia. **L. glan′dis,** phimosis.

**Lig′ature.** This word has various acceptations: 1. The thread with which an artery or vein is tied to prevent or arrest hemorrhage. 2. Cord, thread, or wire used for removing a tumor by strangulation. 3. Bandage used for phlebotomy. *Ligature* is sometimes erroneously applied to the act of tying an artery or other vessel, *ligation* or *deligation* being the correct term. **Antisep′tic l.,** a ligature rendered aseptic by boiling or by soaking in carbolic acid or other antiseptic solution. **Asep′tic l.,** antiseptic l. **Dis′tal l.,** ligature applied to an artery beyond an aneurysm. **Double l.,** the application of two ligatures to a blood-vessel, division being made between them. **Elas′tic l.,** India-rubber ligature employed to strangulate foreign growths or for other purposes. **Intermit′tent l.,** application of a tourniquet above the seat of a poisoned wound to interrupt the current of blood, except when relaxed by the surgeon, so that as little as possible at a time of the poison shall pass into the circulation. **L. of i′ris,** iridesis. **Kangaroo′ l.,** see *Kangaroo.* **Lat′eral l.,** partial obliteration of the calibre of a vessel with a loosely applied ligature. **Provis′ional l.,** l. temporarily applied until the operation is completed. **Sol′uble l.,** animal ligature, as of catgut, that may be absorbed when introduced into the living tissues.

**Light.** A form of energy consisting of waves in the luminiferous ether emanating from luminous bodies, the action of which is to make objects from which they proceed visible. The rays of light pass through transparent bodies, which refract them;

they are arrested by opaque bodies, by which they are reflected at an angle equal to the angle of incidence. Light is the cause of color in bodies, being entirely reflected by white surfaces and absorbed by black; is decomposed in passing through a transparent prism into seven rays—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet; see *Spectrum*. **L.-dif′ference**, the smallest variation in the intensity of light which can be perceived by the eye (abbreviated to L.-D.). **Fin′sen l.**, see *Finsen*. **L.-min′imum**, the smallest degree of light which the eye can appreciate (abbreviated to L.-M.). **L.-re′flex**, dilatation and contraction of the pupil under the influence of varying degrees of light. **L.-sense**, the ability to distinguish between the varying degrees of light. **L. ther′apy** or **treat′ment**, see *Finsen*.

**Light′ning.** A flash of light in the sky, due to a discharge of electricity; also the discharge itself. **L. blind′ness**, impairment of vision from momentary exposure to intense light, as of lightning. **L.** or **L.-like pains**, peculiar sharp lancinating pains, characteristic of locomotor ataxia.

**Lights.** Lungs.

**Lig′neous** (*lignum*, wood). Woody; having the character or appearance of wood.

**Lignifica′tion.** Amyloid degeneration.

**Lignin′.** Ligneous or woody fibre; the fibrous structure of vegetable substances; modification of cellulose.

**Lignosulphin′.** A product in the manufacture of sulphicellulose, containing free sulphurous acid, and combined with the volatile products of wood; used for purposes of house-disinfection. A similarly produced liquid substance is called *lignosulphite*.

**Lig′num.** Wood. **L. agal′lochi ve′ri**, Agallochum. **L. al′oës** (wood of aloes), agallochum. **L. aspal′athi**, agallochum. **L. benedic′tum**, guaiacum. **L. brasilia′num ru′brum**, hæmatoxylon campechianum. **L. cæru′leum**, hæmatoxylon campechianum. **L. campechen′se, campechia′num**, or **campes′canum**, hæmatoxylon campechianum. **L. colubri′num**, see *Strychnos*. **L. febrif′ugum**, quassia. **L. hæmatox′yli**, hæmatoxylon campechianum. **L. in′dicum**, guaiacum, hæmatoxylon campechianum. **L. infe′lix**, sambucus. **L. nephrit′icum**, Guilandina moringa (the wood). **L. pava′næ**, Croton tiglium. **L. quas′siæ**, see *Quassia*. **L. sanc′tum**, guaiacum. **L. sandali′num**, see *Pterocarpus santalinus*. **L. sap′pan**, hæmatoxylon campechianum. **L. serpen′tum**, Ophioxylum serpentinum. **L. vi′tæ**, guaiacum.

**Ligroin′.** Benzine.

**Lig′ula** or **Lin′gula** (small tongue). Clavicle. Epiglottis. Tænia or white matter in the fourth ventricle, from the lateral recess above nearly to the calamus scriptorius below. Measure containing three drachms and a scruple, or about half an ounce. Species of bandage or ligature.

**Ligus′ticum.** Lovage. **L. actæifo′lium**, white root; indigenous; ord. *Umbelliferæ*. Root is aromatic and carminative. **L. capilla′ceum**, Æthusa meum. **L. car′yi**, carum. **L. fœnic′ulum**, anethum. **L. levis′ticum**, lovage; ord. *Umbelliferæ;* stimulant, carminative, emmenagogue, etc. **L. me′um**, Æthusa meum. **L. phellan′drium**, Phellandrium aquaticum. **L. podagra′ria**, goutweed; British plant, used in gout. **L. sil′aüs**, Peucedanum silaüs.

**Ligustrin′.** Bitter principle from bark of Ligustrum vulgare.

**Ligus′trum ægypti′acum.** Lawsonia inermis. **L. vulga′re**, privet, prim, privy, prim-print; ord. *Oleaceæ;* shrub growing wild in Europe and the United States. Leaves are astringent, bitter, and antigalactic; flowers have been employed in decoction in sore throat and ulcerous stomatitis; berries are cathartic.

**Li′lac.** Syringa vulgaris.

**Lilacin′.** Syringin.

**Lilia′go** or **Lilias′trum.** Spiderwort; alexipharmic and carminative.

**Lil′ienthal's probe.** A bullet probe attached by wires to a copper and a zinc plate; the latter are placed on the tongue, and if the probe touches a bullet a current of electricity is established and a metallic taste is noticed.

**Lil′ium.** Lily. **L. can′didum**, white lily; ord. *Liliaceæ*. Infusion of the flowers in olive oil is emollient, and applied externally under the name of *lily oil*. Scales of the bulb roasted are employed as maturatives. **L. conval′lium**, Convallaria maialis.

**Li′ma denta′ria.** A dental file.

**Lima′cum cor′nua** (snails' horns). See *Lacrymal puncta*.

**Li′max.** Helix, snail; cochlea.

**Limb.** Member of body attached to the trunk; arm or leg, or any anatomical structure resembling it. **Pec′toral l.**, upper limb in man, anterior limb of other animals. **Pel′vic l.**, lower limb in man, posterior limb of other animals.

**Lim′bic** (*limbus*, a border). Bordering; on the edge. **L. lobe**, lobe formed by the gyrus fornicatus and anterior part of the gyrus uncinatus.

**Lim′bus.** A border. **L. acetab′uli**, cotyloid ligament. **L. alveola′ris**, alveolar border or process. **L. cer′ebri**, posterior portion of corpus callosum. **L. conjuncti′væ**, annulus conjunctivæ; arcus senilis. **L. cor′neæ**, see *Cornea*. **L. fos′sæ ova′lis**, see *Ovalis fossa*. **L. lam′inæ spira′lis**, lamina denticulata. **L. lu′teus**, macula lutea; see *Foramen centrale*. **L. poste′rior cor′poris stria′ti**, tænia semicircularis. **L. sphenoida′lis**, front edge of groove on sphenoid bone for optic commissure. **L. Syl′vii**, fissure of Sylvius.

**Lime.** Fruit like a small lemon, the juice of which is strongly acid; it is also antiscorbutic, etc.; the fruit of Citrus acida or C. limetta. Also calx, or calcium oxide, or calcium hydrate; see *Calcium*.

**Li′men** ("threshold") **na′si.** Line in nasal cavity forming a boundary between the part covered with cartilage and the cavity proper of the nose.

**Li′miç** (*limos*, hunger). Relating to hunger.

**Lim′inal** (*limen*, threshold). Within the limit, as of appreciation.

**Lim′itans.** Limiting; membrana limitans. **L. i′ridis**, epithelial portion of iris, formed originally from the secondary optic vesicle.

**Lim′itrophes** (*limes*, boundary, *trophe*, nourishment). Trisplanchnic nerve.

**Li′mo.** Lemon.

**Limocto′nia** (*limos*, hunger, *ktonos*, murder). Death from hunger.

**Limo′nis cor′tex** (Ph. U. S. and Br.). Outer portion of rind or pericarp of fresh fruit of Citrus limonum. Preparations made from it are: *O′lcum l.*, dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). *Spir′itus l.*, dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **L. suc′cus** (Ph. U. S.), freshly expressed juice of ripe fruit of Citrus limonum. See *Acidum citricum*.

**Limo′nium.** Statice limonium. **L. ma′lum**, see *Citrus medica*.

**Limophthi′sis** (*limos*, hunger, *phthisis*, wasting). Wasting from privation of food.

**Limopsora**, le-mo-so′rah (*limos*, hunger, *psora*, itch). Cutaneous affection with itching, caused by fasting.

**Li′mos.** Hunger.

**Limo′sis.** Stomach disease; morbid appetite; bulimia. **L. a′vens**, insatiable hunger. **L. cardial′gia**, cardialgia; pyrosis. **L. dyspep′sia**, dyspepsia. **L. em′esis**, emesis. **L. ex′pers**, anorexia. **L. ex′pers protrac′ta**, fasting. **L. fla′tus**, flatulence. **L. helluo′num**, gluttony. **L. pi′ca**, malacia.

**Limother′apy.** Hunger-cure; treatment by fasting.

**Lim′pets′ eyes.** Artificial eyes so called from fancied resemblance to limpets, univalve shells found adhering to rocks.

**Limphoi′tos** (*limos*, hunger, *phoitos*, erratic insanity). Insanity from prolonged hunger.

**Linadin′.** Dark powder prepared from spleen of animals; contains a small amount of iron and iodine. Employed in malarial cachexia and enlarged spleen.

**Lin′agogue** (*linum,* thread, *ago,* to lead). Instrument with which to direct a suture or thread.

**Linalo′ol.** $C_{10}H_{18}O$. Liquid of pleasant odor derived from oils of linaloe, bergamot, and lavender.

**Lina′ria.** Antirhinum linaria.

**Linctua′rium** (*lingo,* to lick). Linctus.

**Linc′ture** or **Linc′tus.** Thick, syrupy preparation of medicine.

**Lind′en tree.** Tilia; T. americana.

**Line.** Extent in length. A linear measure, the twelfth part of an inch. Cord or thread. See also *Linea* and *Lineæ*. For lines not defined in the following list (Chéne's lines, Frommann's lines, Holden's lines, etc.) see the qualifying words. **Abdom′inal l.,** one of the lines on the wall of the abdomen, indicating muscle-tracings. **Alveolobas′ilar l.,** l. from basion to the alveolar point. **Alveolona′sal l.,** l. from nasal point to alveolar point. **Atro′pe l.,** l. normal to the plane of the rotary axes of the eye. **Auriculobregmat′ic l.,** l. from the auricular point to the bregma, in craniometry. **Ax′illary l.,** vertical line passing downward from the axilla of each side. **Base l.,** imaginary line from the infraorbital ridge through the centre of the external auditory meatus to the middle line of the occiput. **Basioalve′olar l.,** alveolobasilar line. **Basiobregmat′ic l.,** l. from the basion to the bregma. **Biauric′ular l.,** l. over the skull between the two auditory foramina. **Blue l.,** bluish line along the gums, indicating toxic action of lead. **Buc′cal l.,** ridge on the anterior border of the ramus of the lower jaw. **Cam′per's l.,** see *Camper, profile line of.* **Costoartic′ular l.,** imaginary line between the articulation of the sternum with the clavicle and the eleventh rib. **Costoclavic′ular l.,** imaginary median line between the border of the sternum and a line through the nipple. **Curved l.,** l. passing externally and anteriorly from the external occipital protuberance; also one of three lines on the ilium. **E′berth's l.,** irregular line indicating the points of meeting of the cells of cardiac muscle. **Embryon′ic l.,** primitive trace in the middle of the area germinativa. **Exter′nal oblique′ l.,** l. from the mental tubercle to the anterior margin of the ramus of the jaw. **Fa′cial l.,** Camper's line. **Ge′nal l.,** see *Jadelot.* **Gin′gival l.,** see *Gingivæ.* **Glu′teal l.,** one of the curved lines on the external or dorsal surface of the ilium. **Iliopectin′eal** or **innom′inate l.,** see *Iliopectinea.* **Incremen′tal l.,** l. in the dentinal structure believed to denote an increase of the laminar substance. **Jadelot's′ l.,** see *Jadelot.* **Interauric′ular l.,** l. between two auricular points. **Interju′gal l.,** l. between jugal points. **Interme′diate l.,** Krause's membrane. **Intertrochanter′ic l.,** one separates the neck of the femur from the shaft; the other is continuous with the posterior border of the trochanter. **Mam′mary l.,** l. between the two nipples. **Mam′millary l.,** vertical line through the middle of the nipple. **Monro's′ l.,** spino-umbilical line. **Mylohyoid′ean l.,** l. on the inner surface of the lower jaw. **Nasobas′ilar l.,** imaginary line through the basion and the nasal point. **Nélaton's′ l.,** diagnostic line for the posterior dislocation of the head of the femur, taken from the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to the most prominent point of the tuber ischii; the trochanter in such dislocations is always above this line. **Nu′chal l.,** l. on the outside of the back part of the head. **Oculozygomat′ic l.,** see *Jadelot.* **Paraster′nal l.,** costoclavicular l. **Partu′rient l.,** axis of canal for the passage of child in childbirth. **Pectin′eal l.,** part of iliopectineal line formed by the pubic bone. **Poplit′eal l.,** l. on the shaft of the tibia giving origin to the soleus. **Prim′itive l.,** primitive streak. **Pro′file l.,** Camper's line. **Quad′rate l.,** see *Linea quadrati.* **Respi′ratory l.,** l. in a sphygmographic tracing joining the bases of the upward strokes. **Scap′ular l.,** l. downward in a vertical direction from the inferior angle of the scapula. **Semicir′cular l.,** inferior border of the inner aponeurotic layer of the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen. **Spi′noumbil′ical l.,** a line drawn from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the umbilicus. **Ster′nal l.,** middle line of the sternum. **Sternomas′toid l.,** imaginary line between the mastoid process and a point between the two heads of the sternomastoid muscle. **Supraor′bital l.,** l. across the frontal bone above the external angular process. **Tem′poral l.,** one of two lines on the parietal bone, to which are attached the temporal fascia and the temporal muscle. **Trap′ezoid l.,** line along which the trapezoid ligament is attached to the clavicle. **Vir′chow's l.,** l. from the lambda to the root of the nose. **Vis′ual l.,** visual axis.

**Lin′ea.** Line. **L. al′ba,** tendinous, strong, and highly resisting cord, extending from the ensiform cartilage of the sternum to the symphysis pubis, with the umbilicus near its middle; formed by the decussation of the aponeurosis of the abdominal muscles. Its use is to limit the movement of the chest backward, to prevent it from separating too far from the pelvis, and to furnish a fixed point for the abdominal muscles in their contraction. Also the anterior peduncle of the pineal gland. **L. as′pera,** a rough ridge at the posterior surface of the femur. **L. candid′ula abdom′inis,** l. alba. **L. centra′lis,** l. alba. **L. Douglas′ii,** semilunar fold of Douglas, a lunated edge in the posterior wall of the sheath of the rectus abdominis muscle. **L. em′inens,** ridge on the posterior surface of the patella; spine from the top of the pyramid of the cerebellum; ridges on the cricoid cartilage, on the hyoid bone, and on the scapula. **L. fronta′lis,** temporal crest. **L. fus′ca,** brown line; deposit of brown pigment, generally in the last months of pregnancy, on the linea alba from the umbilicus down toward the symphysis pubis. **L. iliopectine′a,** see *Iliopectineal.* **L. innomina′ta,** iliopectineal line. **L. interme′dia,** Krause's membrane. **L. poplite′a,** oblique line of the tibia. **L. primiti′va,** primitive streak. **L. quadra′ti,** well-marked eminence on the back part of the shaft of the femur, giving attachment to the quadratus femoris muscle. **L. Spige′lii,** commencement of the anterior aponeurosis and conjoined tendon. **L. splen′dens,** longitudinal fibrous band extending along the middle line of the pia mater of the cord on its anterior surface. **L. tempora′lis,** line on the temporal bone forming a continuation of the posterior root of the zygoma.

**Lin′eæ** (pl. of linea) **albican′tes.** White lines left where the skin, as of the abdomen or mammæ, has been greatly stretched. **L. arcua′tæ,** curved lines. **L. atroph′icæ,** linear atrophy of the skin. **L. crucia′tæ,** four ridges on the internal surface of the occipital bone. **L. scalariform′es,** dark lines between the muscular cells of the heart, visible after staining with silver nitrate. **L. semicircula′res exter′næ,** curved lines. **L. semiluna′res,** lines bounding the outer margin of the recti muscles of abdomen, formed by the union of the abdominal tendons; the lines crossing these muscles are called lineæ transversæ. **L. semiluna′res Spige′lii,** semilunar notched inner edge of the fleshy portion of the transversalis abdominis, at the point where the muscular fibres connect with the tendinous or aponeurotic fibres, serving for the insertion of the muscle. **L. transver′sæ,** see *L. semilunares* and *Processus* or *Fasciculi teretes.*

**Lin′eament** (*linea,* line). Delicate trait observed on the countenance, constituting its special character, enabling one to preserve its image in the mind and to compare its resemblance to others; feature. First traces of organization in the embryo of man and animals.

**Lin′ear** or **Lin′eal** (*linea,* line). Relating to a line or having the direction of or resemblance to a line. **L. at′rophy,** see *Atrophy.* **L. crush′ing,** operation performed with an écraseur. **L. extrac′tion,** an operation for the removal of cataract; see *Cataract.* **L. frac′ture,** a fracture in a straight line, the fragments being scarcely separated.

**Line′ola** (dim. of linea). Small line.

**Line′olæ mammarum.** White lines on the breasts.

**Ling′ism** or **Ling's sys′tem** (after Ling, of Sweden, the proposer). Kinesipathy; Swedish movements.

**Lin′gua.** Tongue. **L. a′vis,** see *Fraxinus excelsior.* **L. bo′vis,** Anchusa officinalis. **L. cani′na,** cynoglossum. **L. cervi′na,** Asplenium scolopendrium. **L. exig′ua,** epiglottis. **L. fræna′ta,** tongue-tie, ankyloglossa. **L. geograph′ica,** geographical tongue; map-like appearance of the tongue from circumscribed desquamation of the epithelium, there being red, smooth patches denuded of epithelium, bounded by white margins. **L. propen′dula,** swollen or hypertrophied tongue. **L. serpenta′ria,** Ophioglossum vulgatum. **L. vit′uli,** swelling or hypertrophy of the tongue.

**Linguaden′tal.** Relating to the tongue and teeth.

**Lin′gual.** Relating to the tongue. **L. ar′tery** arises from the external carotid; after several tortuosities it reaches the base of the tongue, becomes horizontal, and under the name *ranine* advances to the tip, to anastomose with its fellow. **L. bone,** hyoid bone. **L. cav′ity,** the lower portion of the buccal cavity filled by the tongue. **L. glands,** intralingual glands. Conglomerate mucous glands collected about the posterior part of the dorsum of the tongue, into which the ducts of many of them open; others are found at the borders of the tongue, and a small group is on the under surface, called *glands of Bauhin* and *g. of Nuhn,* from which several ducts open separately on the mucous membrane. **L. mus′cle,** small, long fasciculus of fibres hidden beneath the sides of the tongue, between the hyloglossus and styloglossus muscles on the outside and the genioglossus within. This muscle passes from the base to the tip of the tongue; it shortens the tongue, depresses its point, and can carry it to the right or left side. **L. nerve,** name given to the ninth pair or hypoglossus; it is generally applied to a branch given off from the inferior maxillary, or third branch of the fifth pair. Some of the filaments from it are distributed to the tongue, and are said to have been traced as far as the papillæ; hence it has been regarded as the gustatory nerve. It is doubtless the nerve of general sensibility to the tongue. **L. ton′sil,** collection of lymphadenoid tissue at the base of the tongue. **L. vein** follows nearly the same distribution as the artery, and opens into the internal jugular vein.

**Lingua′lis.** Lingual; lingual muscle.

**Linguet′ta lamino′sa** (dim. of lingua). Lingula laminosa.

**Lin′guiform.** Shaped like a tongue.

**Lin′gula** (dim. of lingua). Spiculum of bone projecting backward from the posterior extremity of the carotid groove on the outer side of the internal carotid artery. See *Ligula.* **L. auric′ulæ,** small cartilaginous prominence at the upper part of the lobe of the ear. **L. cerebel′li,** l. laminosa. **L. fis′tulæ,** epiglottis. **L. lamino′sa,** thin, transversely grooved lobule of gray substance derived from the anterior border of the cerebellum, intimately blended with the valve of Vieussens. A depression in the cerebellum in front of the lingula is called *recessus.* **L. mandib′ulæ,** small, odontoid process on the front margin of the inferior dental foramen. **L. sphenoida′lis,** process of the body of the sphenoid bone next to the groove for the carotid artery. **L. of Wris′berg,** nerve-fibres connecting the motor and sensory roots of the fifth pair of nerves.

**Linguoden′tal.** Relating to the tongue and teeth.

**Lin′iment** (*lino,* to anoint). A preparation, usually containing oil or lard, employed externally in the form of friction. See *Linimentum.* **A. B. C. l.,** compound aconite l., so called after the initials of its ingredients—aconite, belladonna, and chloroform. **An′odyne l.,** linimentum opii. **Kent′ish l.,** linimentum terebinthinæ. **Saint John Long's l,.** counterirritant liniment used by a celebrated empiric at the commencement of the second quarter of the nineteenth century; said to have consisted of oil of turpentine and dilute acetic acid held in suspension by yolk of egg. **Vol′atile l.,** linimentum ammoniæ.

**Linimen′tum.** The official (Ph. U. S. and Br.) name for liniment. The following are the official linimenta: *L. aconi′ti* (Br.), aconite root 20, camphor 1, rectified spirit 30. *L. ammo′niæ* (U. S. and Br), volatile liniment, ammonia water 35, alcohol 5, oil 60. *L. belladon′næ* (U. S. and Br.), fluid extract of belladonna root 95, camphor 5. *L. cal′cis* (U. S. and Br.), Carron oil, lime liniment, equal parts of lime-water and linseed oil. *L. cam′phoræ* (U. S. and Br.), camphor 20, oil 80. *L. c. ammonia′tum* (Br.) contains one-half as much camphor as the preceding, but with ammonia added. *L. chloroform′i* (U. S. and Br.), chloroform 30, soap liniment 70. *L. hydrar′gyri* (Br.), strong solution of ammonia 10, camphor liniment 35; mercurial ointment 30, camphor liniment 15, the two liquids being then mixed. *L. o′pii* (Br.), anodyne liniment, tincture of opium and soap liniment, equal parts. *L. sapo′nis* (U. S. and Br.), soap liniment, soap 7, camphor 4.5, oil of rosemary 1, alcohol 75, water to make 100. *L. s. mol′lis* (U. S.), soft soap liniment, formerly tincture of green soap; soft soap 65, oil of lavender 2, alcohol 30, water to make 100. *L. sina′pis* (Br.), mustard liniment, camphor 3, volatile oil of mustard 2, castor oil 7, alcohol (90 per cent.) 43. *L. s. compos′itum* (U. S.), volatile oil of mustard 3, fluid extract of mezereum 20, camphor 6, castor oil 15, alcohol to make 100. *L. terebin′thinæ* (U. S.), turpentine liniment, resin cerate 65, oil of turpentine 35. *L. t.* (Br.), oil of turpentine 26, camphor 2, soft soap 3, distilled water to make 40. *L. t. acet′icum* (Br.), oil of turpentine 4, glacial acetic acid 1, camphor liniment 4.

**Linin′.** Drastic principle derived from Linum catharticum.

**Lini′tion.** Application of liniment.

**Lini′tis** (*linon,* web made from linen or flax). Term suggested by the late Dr. Brinton for inflammation of the filamentous network of areolar tissue ensheathing the vessels of the stomach. When characterized by purulent infiltration or by interstitial abscess it is called *suppurative linitis* or *phlegmonous gastritis.* When linitis is attended with hyperplasia of the connective tissue or hypertrophy of the muscular structure it is called *plastic linitis.*

**Linnæ′a** or **L. borea′lis** (after Linnæus). Ord. *Caprifoliaceæ.* This plant has a bitter, subastringent taste, and is used in fomentation in rheumatic pains. An infusion in milk is used in Switzerland for sciatica.

**Linole′ic acid.** $C_{16}H_{28}O_4$. Glyceride from linseed oil.

**Linolein′.** Linoleic acid.

**Lino′leum.** Name given to preparations of flaxseed oil, having physical properties adapted to some purposes for which caoutchouc is used.

**Linosper′mum.** Linseed.

**Lin′seed.** See *Linum usitatissimum.*

**Lint.** Linteum.

**Lin′teum** (*linum,* flax, linen). Linen cloth. Charpie. Soft, flocculent substance, made by scraping old linen cloth or by unravelling old linen cut into small pieces, formerly much employed in surgery as a dressing to wounds, ulcers, etc., either simply or covered with ointment. *Patent lint* or *sheet lint* is generally prepared out of cloth manufactured for the purpose, and is therefore more uniform in shape and consistence.

**Li′num.** The official (Ph. U. S.) name of flaxseed or linseed, from L. usitatissimum. **L. aquili′num,** plant growing in Chile, has antiseptic and stomachic properties. **L. arven′se,** L. usitatissimum. **L. cathart′icum,** fairy lint, dwarf flax, purging flax, mill mountain, ord. *Linaceæ.* This plant is possessed of cathartic properties, and has a bitterish, disagreeable taste. **L. contu′sum** (Ph. Br.), linseed meal. **L.**

**cru′dum,** see *Apolinosis*. **L. min′imum,** L. catharticum. **L. usitatis′simum,** common flax. The seeds, *linum* (Ph. U. S.), are inodorous and almost tasteless, yielding mucilage to warm water, and oil by expression. They are demulcent and emollient. Linseed when ground into powder, *linum contusum* (Ph. Br.), flaxseed meal, forms a good emollient poultice, the powder being stirred into boiling water. The oil, *oleum lini,* flaxseed or linseed oil, is emollient and demulcent.

**Lio-.** For words beginning thus, see *Leio-*.

**Li′on′s foot.** Nabalus albus, prenanthes. **L.′s tail,** leonurus.

**Liouville′s′ ic′terus** or **jaun′dice.** Icterus neonatorum.

**Lip.** One of two folds composed of different muscular fasciculi, nerves, and vessels, covered by the skin and mucous membrane of the mouth, the anterior aperture of which they circumscribe. They are inservient to mastication, pronunciation, etc., and are distinguished into *upper* and *lower*. They are placed in front of each jaw, forming between them the anterior aperture of the mouth. They unite at each side, forming the *angles* or *commissures* of the mouth, *chalini*. Their free edge is covered with a mucous membrane of a more or less livid red. They receive their arteries from the external carotid. Their veins open into the two jugulars. Their lymphatic vessels descend into the ganglions situated beneath the chin. Their nerves are derived from the infraorbitar, mental, and facial. See *Labium* and *Labrum*. Also one of the folds of tissue forming the external genital organs of the female: 1. *Labia pudendi,* two membranous folds, thicker above than below, limiting the vulva laterally and extending from the inferior part of the mons Veneris to the perineum. They unite anteriorly and posteriorly, forming commissures, the posterior of which is called *fourchette*. Their outer surface is convex, formed of skin and covered with hair; the inner surface is white and covered by a mucous membrane continuous with that lining the other parts of the vulva. The space between the skin and mucous membrane is filled with a fatty tissue and fibrous bands, fibres of the constrictor vaginæ muscle, vessels, and nerves. 2. *Labia pudendi minora,* see *Nymphæ*. Any anatomical structure resembling a lip. We speak also of the lips of a wound, ulcer, etc., when alluding to the edges of these solutions of continuity. **Le′opold′s l.,** form of erectile labial angioma with which the emperor Leopold of Germany was affected. It was pendulous, and it is said that whenever he was in a passion it would swell like a turkey-cock′s comb, so as to hang down on his chin. **L. read′ing,** system of instruction of the deaf, by which they are taught to understand spoken words by observing the lips of the speaker. **L. talk′ing,** system of instruction by which deaf-mutes are taught to talk.

**Lipacidæ′mia** (*lipos,* fat, *acidus,* acid, *haima,* blood). Presence of fatty acids in the blood.

**Lipacidu′ria.** Excess of volatile, fatty acid in urine.

**Lipæ′mia.** Presence of fat in the blood.

**Lipanine′.** A mixture of olive oil and oleic acid, suggested as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

**Lip′ara.** Plasters containing much oil or fat.

**Lipa′ria.** Polysarcia.

**Lip′arocele** (*liparos,* fat, *kele,* tumor). Fatty tumor, *lipoma;* or fatty tumor of the scrotum, *hernia pinguedinosa scroti*.

**Lip′aroid.** Fatty.

**Liparom′phalus** (*liparos,* fat, *omphalos,* navel). Fatty tumor situated at the navel; umbilical epiplocele.

**Liparoscir′rhus.** Fatty scirrhous tumor.

**Liparotrichia,** lip-ar-o-trik′e-ah (*liparos,* fat, *thrix,* hair). Oiliness of the hair; seborrhœa capillitii.

**Lip′arous.** Fatty.

**Lipas′ma.** Polysarcia. Unguent.

**Lip′ocele** (*lipos,* fat, *kele,* tumor). Fatty tumor.

**Lip′ochrin** (*lipos,* fat). Pigment in fat-globules in the pigment epithelium of the retina.

**Lip′ochrome** (*lipos,* fat, *chroma,* color). Pigmentary matter of fats and adipous tissues. See *Lutein*.

**Lipoder′mia.** Leipodermia.

**Lipofibro′ma** (*lipos,* fat). Fibrous form of lipoma; lipoma durum.

**Lipogenin′.** Mixture of fatty acids; employed as a base for ointments.

**Lipogenous,** lip-oj′en-us (*lipos,* fat, *gennao,* to generate). Relating or pertaining to fatty formation; developed in fat, as lipogenous angioma.

**Lipo′ma** (*lipos,* fat). Fatty tumor of an encysted or other character. When it contains cysts it is called *cystic lipoma*. **L. arbores′cens,** condition peculiar to serous and synovial membranes, the villous and polypoid appendages of which have undergone hyperplastic development. **L. colloi′des,** myxolipoma. **Cys′tic l.,** see *Lipoma*. **L. du′rum,** l. with hypertrophied fibrous substance. **Fi′brous l.,** a lipomatous tumor whose lobules are separated from one another by bands of fibrous tissue. **Her′nial l.,** fatty hernial tumor, as of the scrotum. **L. myxomato′des,** myxosarcoma; tumor containing adipose and mucous tissues. **Næ′void l.** or **L. telangiecto′des,** l. with increased vascular supply, like nævus.

**Lipo′matoid.** Lipomatous.

**Lipomato′sis.** Tendency or predisposition to the growth of lipomatous tumors. Fatty degeneration. **Myoatroph′ic l.,** pseudohypertrophic muscular paralysis. **L. universa′lis,** obesity.

**Lipo′matous.** Having the nature of lipoma. **L. mus′cular at′rophy,** pseudohypertrophic muscular paralysis.

**Lipome′ria.** Leipomeria.

**Lipom′phalus** (*lipos,* fat *omphalos,* navel). A fatty tumor at the umbilicus.

**Lipomyxo′ma.** Tumor containing adpiose and mucous tissues.

**Liporhodin′** (*rhodon,* rose). A lipochrome of a red color.

**Liposarco′ma.** Tumor with the blended characteristics of lipoma and scaroma.

**Liposar′cous.** Leiposarcous.

**Lipo′sis.** Lipomatosis. See *Polysarcia*.

**Lipospongo′sis** (*leipo, spongos,* sponge). Development of fatty and spongy growth.

**Lipoxan′thin** (*xanthos,* yellow). Lipochrome of a yellow color.

**Lipox′enous.** Leipoxenous.

**Lip′pa.** Lippitudo.

**Lip′pia grave′olens.** Shrub of Texas and Mexico; demulcent and emmenagogue. Same properties belong to **L. mexica′na,** which has the same habitat. **L. nodiflo′ra,** creeping vervain of E. and W. Indies, United States, etc.; leaves are used in dyspepsia and diarrhœa.

**Lippitu′do.** Chronic conjunctivitis, bleareye. Copious secretion of the sebaceous humor of the eyelids, rendering them gummy; chronic inflammation of the tarsal margins, the eyelids being red, tumefied, and painful. Blepharadenitis. **L. angula′ris,** blepharadenitis of the angle of the eye. **L. neonato′rum,** ophthalmia neonatorum. **L. prurigino′sa,** psorophthalmia.

**Lip′pus.** One affected with bleareye.

**Lipu′ria** (*lipos,* fat, *ouron,* urine). Fatty condition of the urine.

**Liquefa′cient** (*liqueo,* to be liquid, *facio,* to make). Turning solid into liquid; term applied to any agent which seems to have the power of liquefying solid depositions, as mercury, iodine, etc.

**Liquefac′tion.** Transformation of a solid substance into a liquid, especially metals and fatty bodies. See *Fusion*.

**Liquefac′tive degenera′tion.** Form of degeneration seen in the simple softening of certain organs, as the brain, and the liquefaction of inflammatory products in the suppurative process.

**Liqueur′.** Compound of water, alcohol, and sugar flavored with some aromatic extract. A cordial. Any alcoholic preparation flavored and made acceptable to the taste, as absinthe, kümmel, maraschino, curaçao, etc.

**Liq′uid.** The state between solid and gaseous. Flowing readily; a substance having this property in its natural state. **L. air,** see *Air.* **L. ex′tract,** fluid extract. **L. glass,** potassium silicate. **Haver′sian l.,** synovia.

**Liquidam′bar asplenifo′lia.** Comptonia asplenifolia. **L. officina′lis,** see *Styrax.* **Orien′tal l.,** liquid storax. **L. peregri′na,** Comptonia asplenifolia. **L. styracif′lua,** sweet gum, white gum, ord. *Balsamineæ.* Name of the tree affording liquidambar and storax liquida, styrax liquida, or liquid storax. The bark of the tree is used in diarrhœa and dysentery. Liquidambar is a resinous juice, at first of about the consistence of turpentine, by age hardening in a solid, brittle mass; it is obtained from this plant by boiling; it is used occasionally as a stomachic in the form of plaster.

**Liquiri′tia.** Glycyrrhiza.

**Li′quor** (*liqueo,* to be liquid). Name given in the Ph. U. S. to an aqueous solution of a solid salt or a hydrate; in the Ph. Br. also to aqueous solutions of gases and to alcoholic solutions of fixed substances. See also *L. concentratus.* In anatomy it is given to many of the fluids of the body, as l. Cotunnii, l. sanguinis, etc. In common parlance (pron. lik′or) it signifies one of the stronger alcoholic beverages, as whiskey, rum, brandy, or gin. The following are the liquors official in the pharmacopœias, also some of the more important non-official liquors, and the body fluids bearing this name: **L. ac′idi arseno′si** (U. S.), contains 5 parts of diluted hydrochloric acid and 1 part of arsenous acid; dose, ♏i–v (0.065–0.32). **L. a. chro′mici** (Br.), of the strength of 1 to 3 of water. **L. ammo′niæ** (Br.), same as aqua ammoniæ of the Ph. U. S. **L. ammo′nii aceta′tis** (U. S. and Br.), spiritus Mindereri, contains about 7 per cent. of ammonium acetate; dose, ʒj–℥j (4.0–32.0). **L. a. citra′tis** (Br.), prepared by neutralizing citric acid, 1 part, with ammonium carbonate in distilled water to make 8 parts; dose, ʒij–vj (8.0–24.0). **L. am′nii,** liquor of the amnion; fluid exhaled by the amnois and enveloping the fœtus during the whole period of uterogestation. It is often simply called *the waters.* In some women the quantity does not exceed five or six ounces; in others it amounts to pints. It is limpid, yellowish, or whitish, exhales a faint smell, and has a slightly saline taste. It facilitates the dilatation of the uterus, and aids delivery by acting as a soft wedge inclosed in its membranes, *bag of waters.* **False l. a.,** fluid contained between the amnion and chorion in the early periods of fetal existence. **L. andrograph′idis concentra′tus** (Br.), an alcoholic extract, 1 in 2, of andrographis paniculata, creoat or kariyat; a tonic resembling chiretta; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **L. antisep′ticus** (Volkmann), 1 part of thymol in a mixture of 10 parts of alcohol, 200 parts of glycerin, and 100 parts of water. **L. aristolo′chiæ concentra′tus** (Br.), a concentrated solution, 1 in 2, of aristolochia indica; a tonic stimulant resembling serpentaria, which has also been used for snake-bites; dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **L. arsenica′lis** (Br.), same as l. potassii arsenitis. **L. ar′seni et hydrar′gyri iod′idi** (U. S., **L. arsen′ii,** etc., Br.), Donovan's solution, contains arsenic iodide and mercuric iodide, each 1 per cent.; dose, ♏j–iij (0.065–0.2). **L. a. bro′midi** or **L. arsen′ici broma′tus** (first name American, second British—official in neither pharmacopœia), Clemen's solution, contains arsenic bromide, 1 per cent.; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **L. arsen′ici hydrochlora′tus** (Br.), contains arsenous anhydride, 1 per cent., is three times the strength of the old De Valangin's mineral solvent; dose, ♏ij–viij (0.13–0.5). **L. atropi′næ sulpha′tis** (Br.), a 1 per cent. solution of atropine sulphate; dose, ♏ss–j (0.032–0.065). **L. Bellos′tii,** liquor hydrargyri nitratis, or l. h. n. acidus. **L. berberi′dis concentra′tus** (Br.), a concentrated solution, 1 in 2, of berberis aristata, rusot; tonic; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **L. bismu′thi** or **L. b. et ammo′nii citra′tis** (Br.), contains 5 grains of citrate of bismuth to the drachm; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **L. cal′cis** (U. S. and Br.), lime-water, contains 17 per cent. calcium hydrate; dose, ʒj–℥j (4.0–32.0). **L. c. sacchara′tus** (Br.), saccharated solution of lime, contains calcium hydroxide 1, sugar 2, distilled water 20; dose, ♏xx–ʒj (1.3–4.0). **L. calum′bæ concentra′tus** (Br.), strength of 1 in 2; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **L. caout′chouc** (Br.), India rubber 1, benzol 10, carbon bisulphide 10; used for making charta sinapis or mustard leaves. **L. carbo′nis deter′gens,** an alcoholic solution of coal-tar, similar to l. picis carbonis. **L. chira′tæ concentra′tus** (Br.), strength of 1 to 2; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **L. chlo′ri** (Br.), chlorine-water, aqua chlori of the Ph. U. S., contains about 0.4 per cent. of chlorine; dose, ♏x–xx (0.65–1.3), also used externally as a disinfectant. **L. concentra′tus,** concentrated solution, a class of official preparations in the Ph. Br. intended to replace the commercial concentrated infusions and decoctions; they are of the uniform strength of 1 in 2, except quassia, which is 1 in 10; the dose is ʒss–j (2.0–4.0); when diluted with nine volumes of water they are equivalent to the ordinary infusions and decoctions; alcohol is added to preserve them, in sufficient amount to make the menstruum about 20 per cent. alcohol. **L. coscin′ii concentra′tus** (Br.), from coscinium fenestratum, in the strength of 1 in 2; tonic, similar to calumba; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **L. Cotun′nii,** fluid surrounding the membranous labyrinth; see *Cotunnius.* **L. cuspar′iæ concentra′tus,** strength 1 in 2; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **L. enter′icus,** intestinal juice. **L. epispas′ticus** (Br.), blistering liquid, made of cantharides in powder 1, percolated with acetic ether to make 2. **L. e. mylab′ridis** (Br.), made like the preceding, with the substitution of the powdered beetle, Milabris phalerata. **L. eth′yl nitri′tis** (Br.), containing ethyl nitrite 3, glycerin 5, and absolute alcohol 95; dose, ♏xx–ʒj (1.3–4.0). **L. exci′tans,** spiritus ammoniæ succinatus, eau de luce, an obsolete preparation. **L. fer′ri aceta′tis** (U. S. and Br.), contains 31 per cent. ferric acetate; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **L. f. chlor′idi** (U. S.), contains 31 per cent. ferric chloride; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **L. f. citra′tis** (U. S.), contains between 7 and 8 per cent. of metallic iron; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0); used also to prepare the solid citrate. **L. f. et ammo′nii aceta′tis** (U. S.), formerly called mistura f. et a. acetatis, Basham's mixture; contains tincture of ferric chloride 2, diluted acetic acid 3, aromatic elixir 10, solution of ammonium acetate 20, water 65; dose, ʒij–℥j (8.0–32.0). **L. f. nitra′tis** (U. S.), contains a little over 6 per cent. ferric nitrate; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **L. f. perchlor′idi** (Br.), equivalent to the l. f. chloridi of the Ph. U. S. **L. f. p. for′tis** (Br.), strong solution of ferric chloride, 5 parts of the salt (containing 12 molecules of water of crystallization) in 2 parts of distilled water; dose, ♏j–iv (0.065–0.26). **L. f. pernitra′tis** (Br.), equivalent to the l. f. nitratis of the Ph. U. S. **L. f. subsulpha′tis** (U. S.), solution of basic ferric sulphate, or ferric subsulphate, Monsel's solution; contains between 13 and 14 per cent. of metallic iron; dose, ♏v–x (0.32–0.65). **L. f. tersulpha′tis** (U. S.), solution of ferric sulphate, of which it contains nearly 29 per cent.; used for making the hydrated oxide of iron (arsenic antidote), which is precipitated from the solution on the addition of ammonia-water. **L. fu′mans Boyl′ii,** solution of ammonium sulphide; formerly employed in diabetes. **L. f. Liba′vii,** muriate of tin. **L. genita′lis,** semen. **L. gut′tæ per′chæ,** solution of gutta-percha in chloroform, 1 : 8; applied to cutaneous lesions, it forms an impermeable dressing. **L. hamamel′idis** (Br.), made by distillation from a maceration of witch-hazel leaves 5, water 10, 90 per cent. alcohol 1. **L. hollan′dicus,** Dutch liquid, ethylene chloride. **L. hydrar′gyri nitra′tis** (U. S., **L. h. n. ac′idus**, Br.), contains 11 per cent. nitric acid and 60 per cent. mercuric nitrate; used locally as a caustic. **L. h. perchlor′idi** (Br.), contains corrosive sublimate 1, distilled water 875; intended to take the place of van Swieten's solution, which contained corrosive sublimate 1, water 900, alcohol 100; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **L. hydrogen′ii perox′idi** (Br.), equivalent to the aqua hydrogenii dioxidi of the Ph. U. S.; contains 10 volumes of available oxygen when decomposed; dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **L. intestina′lis,** intestinal juice. **L. i′odi compos′itus** (U. S.), Lugol's solution, contains 5 per cent. iodine and 10 per cent. potassium iodide; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **L. i. for′tis** (Br.), strong solution of iodine, contains iodine 10, potassium iodide 6, distilled water 10, and 90 per cent. alcohol to make 100; formerly called linimentum iodi; used externally. **L. krame′riæ concentra′tus** (Br.), strength 1 in 2; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **L. lac′tis,** the serum of milk. **L. lym′phæ,** the fluid portion of the lymph, analogous to l. sanguinis. **L. magne′sii carbona′tis** (Br.); dose, ℥j–ij (30.0–60.0). **L. m. citra′tis** (U. S.), effervescing solution; dose, ℥vj–xij (180.0–360.0). **L. Morgagn′ii,** the humor of Morgagni, between the crystalline lens and its capsule. **L. morphi′næ aceta′tis** (Br.), 1 per cent. strength; dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **L. m. hydrochlor′idi** (Br.), 1 per cent. strength; dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **L. m. tartra′tis** (Br.), 1 per-cent. strength; dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **L. mu′ci,** the fluid portion of mucus. **L. nitroglyceri′ni,** l. trinitrini. **L. oleo′sus Syl′vii,** spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus. **L. o′pii sedati′vus,** Battley's solution of opium. Empirical preparation first made by a druggist of that name. An aqueous solution of opium, evaporated to dryness to get rid of the acid resin, redissolved in water, and a small portion of alcohol added to give it permanence; it is devoid of many of the narcotic effects of opium. **L. o′pii sedati′vus** (Haden's), tinctura opii. **L. o′vi al′bus,** albumen ovi. **L. pancrea′tis** (Br.), triturated fresh pancreas of the pig 1, 20 per cent. alcohol 4, macerated for 7 days, then filtered; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **L. pepsi′ni,** solution of pepsin; liquid pepsin (pepsini saccharati, gr. cccc; acidi hydrochlorici, ♏cx; glycerini, ℥vij; aquæ, ℥xij); dose, ʒss–ʒij (4.0-8.0). **L. pericard′ii,** see *Pericardium.* **L. pi′cis carbo′nis** (Br.), a solution of coal-tar 1 in tincture of quillaia 5. **L. plum′bi subaceta′tis** (U. S.), Goulard's extract, contains 25 per cent. of subacetate of lead. **L. p. s. dilu′tus** (U. S. and Br.), lead-water, contains 3 per cent. of the stronger solution of subacetate of lead. **L. p. s. for′tis** (Br.), same as l. p. s. (U. S.). **L. potas′sæ** (U. S. and Br.), contains 3 per cent. of potash or potassium hydrate; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **L. potas′sii arseni′tis,** Fowler's solution, contains arsenous acid 1, potassium bicarbonate 2, and compound tincture of lavender 3, in 94 of the menstruum; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **L. p. citra′tis** (U. S.), contains 9 per cent. anhydrous citrate of potassium; dose, ʒj–℥j (4.0–32.0). **L. p. permangana′tis** (Br.), contains 1 per cent. potassium permanganate; dose, gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2). **L. prostat′icus,** the prostatic fluid. **L. pu′ris,** the fluid portion of pus. **L. quas′siæ concentra′tus** (Br.), has a strength of 1 in 10, forming an exception to the rule of concentrated solutions; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **L. rhe′i concentra′tus** (Br.), concentrated solution of rhubarb, strength 1 in 2; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **L. san′guinis,** blood serum or plasma. **L. sar′sæ compos′itus concentra′tus** (Br.), contains sarsaparilla 20, sassafras 2, guaiacum 2, liquorice 2, and mezereon 1, in 20 per cent. alcohol, to make the strength of 1 in 2; dose, ʒij–℥j (8.0–32.0), in this forming an exception to the rule of dosage of concentrated solutions. **L. of Scar′pa,** endolymph of the labyrinth, or vitreous humor of the ear. **L. sem′inis,** the fluid portion of the semen. **L. sen′egæ concentra′tus** (Br.), strength 1 in 2; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **L. sen′næ concentra′tus** (Br.), strength of 1 in 1, forming an exception to the rule of concentrated solutions; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **L. serpentar′iæ concentra′tus** (Br.), strength of 1 in 2; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **L. so′dæ** (U. S.), contains 5 per cent. of caustic soda; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **L. s. chlora′tæ** (U. S.), **L. s. chlorina′tæ** (Br.), solution of chlorinated soda, Labarraque's solution, contains 2½ per cent. of chlorine; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **L. so′dii arsena′tis** (U. S. and Br.), Pearson's solution, contains 1 per cent. sodium arsenate; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **L. s. ethyla′tis** (Br.), prepared by dissolving 1 part of sodium in 20 parts of absolute alcohol; a syrupy, brownish liquid; an efficient and manageable caustic in the treatment of nævi and other vascular growths. **L. s. silica′tis** (U. S.), soluble glass, water glass, used to impregnate bandages in the treatment of fractures; it is also antiseptic. **L. strychni′næ hydrochlor′idi** (Br.), contains 1 per cent. strychnine hydrochloride; dose, ♏ij–viij (0.13–0.5). **L. styp′ticus,** l. ferri chloridi. **L. thyroide′i** (Br.), a solution made by macerating sheep's thyroid in glycerin and carbolic-acid solution; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **L. tinos′poræ concentra′tus** (Br.), concentrated solution of Tinospora cordifolia, gulancha, of the strength of 1 in 2; a tonic similar to calumba; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **L. todda′liæ concentra′tus** (Br.), concentrated solution of the root-bark of Toddalia aculeata, of the strength of 1 in 2; an aromatic tonic similar to cusparia; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **L. trinitri′ni** (Br.), a 1 per cent. solution of nitroglycerin; dose, ♏ss–ij (0.032–0.13). **L. of van Swie′ten,** see *L. hydrargyri perchloridi.* **L. ves′icans,** cantharidal collodion. **L. zin′ci chlor′idi** (U. S. and Br.), ♏iv of solution are equivalent to gr. iij of zinc chloride; used as a disinfectant; the commercial solution is practically the same as Sir W. Burnett's disinfecting fluid.

**Liquorice,** lik′o-ris. See *Glycyrrhiza.*

**Liriodendrin′.** Aromatic bitter from fresh bark of root of Liriodendron tulipifera; considered by some identical with piperine.

**Lirioden′dron** or **Lirioden′drum.** Tulip or poplar tree, tulip-bearing or American poplar, white wood, cypress tree (New England). Bark of the root of this tree, indigenous in the United States, is a strong aromatic, tonic bitter; active principle separated is *Liriodendrin.* It is employed in dysentery, dyspepsia, and in intermittent fevers.

**Lis′franc's amputa′tion.** Amputation at tarsometatarsal articulation; see *Amputation.* **L.'s joint,** articulation between the tarsus and metatarsus. **L.'s tu′bercle,** tubercle on first rib for attachment of scalenus anticus.

**Lisian′thus.** Shrub of genus *Gentianaceæ,* species of which have medical properties of gentian; several species are used medicinally.

**Lisp′ing.** Defective dental speech, the *s* being pronounced like th.

**Lis′sauer's an′gles.** Angle formed by lines in the median plane of the skull, radiating from a fixed base line, radius fixus, extending from occipital protuberance (inion) to junction of vomer and sphenoid (hormion). **L.'s col′umn,** L.'s tract. **L.'s tract,** tract of minute fibres where the lateral and posterior columns of the spinal cord meet. **L.'s zone,** zone of white nervous matter adjacent to tip of posterior cornu of gray matter in the spinal cord.

**Lissenceph′alous** (*lissos,* smooth, *enkephalos,* brain). Condition of the cerebrum in which the convolutions are smooth or of small number. Liencephalous.

**Lissoph′yton suspec′tum** (Hallier). Bacillus lyssæ.

**Lis′ter's amputa′tion.** See *Amputation.*

**Lis′terine.** Antiseptic solution containing, it is said, benzoic acid, boric acid, borax, oil of peppermint, thymol, alcohol, oil of wintergreen, and eucalyptol.

**Lis′terism.** Antiseptic or aseptic principles of surgery instituted by Sir Joseph (afterward Lord) Lister. See *Antiseptic.*

**Lis′ting's law.** Has reference to movement of the eyeball, the movement from position of rest resulting in the angle of rotation in the second position being the same as if the eye were rotated round a fixed axis perpendicular to the first and second positions of the line of vision. **L.'s plane,** a plane forming a right angle with the anteroposterior axis of the eye, and containing in itself the transverse and vertical axes of ocular movements.

**Lis′tol.** Antiseptic combination of thymol and iodine.

**Lis′ton's excis′ion of the jaw.** Operation effected by a curved incision through the cheek from the angle of the mouth to the malar bone. **L.'s i′sin-glass plas′ter,** sparadrapum adhæsivum. **L.'s splint,** splint for fracture of the thigh, reaching from the axilla to four inches beyond the foot.

**Li′te.** Plaster made of verdigris, wax, and resin.

**Li′ter.** Litre.

**Lithæ′mia** (*lithos,* stone, *haima,* blood). Gouty or other condition with excess of uric acid or urates in the blood.

**Lithæ′mic.** Relating to or affected with lithæmia.

**Lithagogecta′sia.** Lithectasy.

**Lith′agogue** (*lithos,* stone, *ago,* to expel). Remedy supposed to possess the power of expelling calculi.

**Lith′arge** (*lithos,* stone, *argyros,* silver). Plumbi oxidum semivitreum; impure lead oxide. **L. plas′ter,** lead plaster.

**Lithar′gyri ace′tum.** Liquor plumbi subacetatis.

**Lith′ate.** Compound of lithic acid with a base; urate.

**Lithec′boly** (*lithos,* stone, *ekbole,* throwing out). Forcing out or removal of a calculus, when the neck of the bladder is dilated.

**Lithec′tasy** (*lithos,* stone, *ektasis,* dilatation). Dilatation of the neck of the bladder and membranous urethra for extraction of calculus.

**Lithec′tomy** (*lithos,* stone, *ektome,* excision). Lithotomy.

**Lith′enate.** See *Urate.*

**Lithe′nic acid.** Uric or lithic acid.

**Lith′epsy** (*lithos,* stone, *epso,* to boil). Litho-dialysis.

**Lith′ia.** Lithium oxide. Lithiasis. **L. wa′ter,** see *Lithii carbonas.*

**Lithi′asis.** Uric-acid diathesis. The formation of concretions in the body. **L. appendicula′ris,** the formation of concretions in the vermiform appendix. **L. bilia′ris,** biliary calculus. **L. conjuncti′væ,** calcareous concretions in the Meibomian glands; chalazion. **L. cys′tica,** vesical calculi. **L. glan′-dulæ lacrima′lis,** lacrymal calculus. **L. nephrit′-ica,** gravel; nephrolithiasis. **L. palpebra′lis,** l. conjunctivæ. **L. præpu′tii,** formation of preputial calculus. **L. pulmo′num,** formation of concretions in the lungs, occasioning at times lithophthisis, phthisis calculosa. **L. rena′lis,** see *Calculus* and *Nephrolithiasis.* **L. rena′lis areno′sa,** gravel. **L. vesica′lis,** stone in the bladder.

**Lith′ic.** Belonging to lithic or uric acid or to stone; also an antilithic. **L. acid,** uric acid. **L. acid diath′esis,** lithuria. **L. cal′culi,** see *Calculi, urinary.* **L. diath′esis,** lithuria. **L. sed′iments,** see *Lithuria.*

**Lith′ica.** Correctives of the uric-acid diathesis.

**Lith′ii ben′zoas.** (Ph. U. S.) Benzoate of lithium, from decomposition of lithium carbonate with benzoic acid; antiarthritic; dose, gr. v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **L. bro′midum** (Ph. U. S.), lithium bromide; a white, deliquescent powder, possessing the peculiar virtues of the bromides; hypnotic, exerting a special influence in nervous irritability; dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **L. carbo′nas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), lithium carbonate; a salt found in certain mineral waters which has been serviceable in lithuria by its power of dissolving uric acid and the urates; it may be obtained by decomposing chloride of lithium by means of carbonate of ammonium; dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). It has also been injected into the bladder in cases of uric-acid or oxalic-acid gravel. Aërated lithia-water is an artificial preparation consisting of a solution of carbonate of lithium in water containing carbonic acid. **L. cit′ras** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), lithium citrate, is made by the action of citric acid on carbonate of lithium; it has been given in gout; dose, gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). **L. cit′ras efferves′cens** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), is composed of lithium carbonate 70, sodium bicarbonate 280, citric acid 370, sugar to make 1000. **L. sal′icylas** (Ph. U. S.), salicylate of lithium; a mixture of 11 parts of salicylic acid and 3 parts of lithium carbonate in 25 parts of water; white, odorless powder, used in rheumatism and gout; dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0).

**Lithiopicrocar′min.** Stain for histological specimens.

**Lithiopiperazin′.** Combination of piperazin with lithium; antiarthritic; dose, gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0).

**Lithiotheobromine′ sal′icylate.** Made like diuretin, lithium being substituted for sodium; diuretic in cardiac dropsy.

**Lith′ium.** Reddish-white metal, symbol Li, lightest solid known (sp. gr. 0.594); valued in its combinations, which are believed to be solvents of uric acid. It is one of the series of metals forming alkalies, like sodium and potassium. **L. ben′zoate,** lithii benzoas. **L. bitar′trate,** tartar lithia; white, soluble powder; diuretic and laxative; dose, gr. v (0.32); used in rheumatism, inflammation of the gums, etc. **L. bro′mide,** lithii bromidum. **L. caf-feine′-sul′phonate,** a preparation employed in gout and rheumatism. **L. car′bonate,** lithii carbonas. **L. cit′rate,** lithii citras. **L. dithiosal′icylate** has been used in gout and rheumatism. **L. diuretin′,** a mixture of lithiated theobromine and lithium salicylate; diuretic, in dose of gr. xv (1.0). **L. for′mate,** a colorless, soluble salt, produced by neutralizing formic acid with lithium carbonate; used in rheumatism and gout; dose, gr. ij–iv (0.13–0.26). **L. glyceri′nophos′phate,** see *Glycerinophosphoric acid.* **L. guaiaca′tum,** employed in rheumatic and gouty affections; dose, gr. v (0.32). **L. hip′purate,** employed in uric-acid diathesis; dose, gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). **L. i′odate,** employed hypodermically in dose of gr. jss (0.1), or internally in dose of gr. jss–iij (0.1–0.2), in renal colic, uric-acid diathesis or gout. **L. rho′donate,** l. sulphocyanate. **L. sal′icylate,** lithii salicylas. **L. sozoi′odolate,** antiseptic in ointment or dusting-powder. **L. sulphocy′anate,** white powder, having similar properties to other salts of lithium; dose, gr. iij–v (0.2–0.32). **L. sulphoich′thyolate,** prepared by neutralizing ichthyol-sulphonic acid with lithium carbonate; used in rheumatism in doses of gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **L. theobromine′ sal′icylate,** a white, soluble powder; diuretic; dose, gr. xv (1.0).

**Lithobex′is** (*lithos,* stone, *bex,* cough). Cough with calculous expectoration.

**Lithocen′ope** (*lithos,* stone, *kenoo,* to evacuate). Instrument for extraction of calculus in lithotrity.

**Lithoceno′sis** (*lithos,* stone, *kenosis,* evacuation). Evacuation of fragments of calculi resulting from lithotrity.

**Lith′oclast** (*lithos,* stone; *klao,* to break). Instrument used in lithotrity; lithotrite.

**Lith′oclasty.** Lithotrity.

**Lithoclys′mia** or **Lith′oclysmy** (*lithos,* stone, *klysma,* clyster). Litholysis practised by injection of chemical solutions into the bladder.

**Lithocystot′omy** (*lithos,* stone, *kystis,* bladder, *tome,* incision). Lithotomy.

**Lithodial′ysis** (*lithos,* stone, *dialyo,* to dissolve). Dissolving of a stone in the bladder. Breaking up of a calculus into small pieces easy of extraction.

**Lithofel′lic** or **Lithofellin′ic.** Relating to biliary calculus. **L. acid,** acid found in intestinal concretions, $C_{20}H_{36}O_4$, from the bile.

**Lithofrac′tor.** Lithotrite.

**Lithoge′nia, Lithogen′esis,** or **Lithog′eny** (*lithos,* stone, *gennao,* to generate). Formation of calculi.

**Lithogenous,** lith-oj′en-us. Causing formation of calculus; relating to lithogeny.

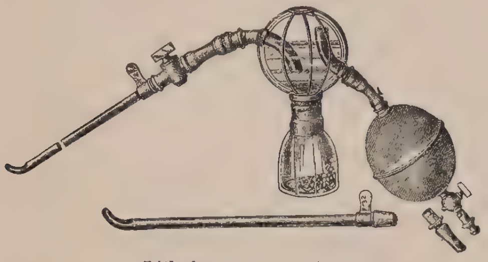
**Lith′oid** or **Lithoid′al** (*lithos,* stone, *eidos,* resemblance). Resembling stone.

**Lithokel′yphos** (*lithos,* stone, *kelyphos,* husk). Lithopædion encased by calcified fetal membranes.

**Lithoko′nion** (*lithos,* stone, *koniao,* to break into powder). Instrument for pulverizing calculi in the bladder.

**Lithol′abon** or **Lithol′abum.** Instrument used in extracting stone from the bladder; lithotomy forceps.

**Lith′olapaxy** (*lapaxis,* evacuation). Removal of calculous fragments by irrigation after lithotrity.



Litholapaxy apparatus.

**Litho′lein.** Mineral oil containing no fat.

**Lithol′ogy** (*lithos,* stone, *logos,* treatise). Discourse on or description of stone or calculus.

**Lithol′ysis** (*lithos,* stone, *lyo,* to dissolve). Lithodialysis.

**Lith′olyte.** Instrument for conveying solvents of calculi into the bladder.

**Litholyt′ic.** Lithotriptic.

**Lithomala′cia** (*lithos,* stone, *malakia,* softness). Softening of a calculus.

**Lithome′tra** (*lithos,* stone, *metra,* uterus). Osseous or other concretion of the uterus.

**Lithone′phria.** Kidney disease caused by stone.

**Lithonephri′tis.** Calculous nephritis.

**Lithonephrot′omy** (*nephros,* kidney, *tome,* incision). Removal of stone by incision into the kidney.

**Lithonthryp′tic** or **Lithontrip′tic.** Lithotriptic.

**Lithopæ′dion** (*lithos,* stone, *pais,* child). Petrified fœtus retained in the uterus or abdominal cavity.

**Lithoph′agus** (*lithos,* stone, *phago,* to eat). A stone-eater.

**Lith′ophone** (*lithos,* stone, *phone,* sound). Instrument with which to determine the presence of a stone in the bladder, a sound being made when the end of the instrument comes in contact with a calculus.

**Lithophthi′sis.** See *Calculi, pulmonary.*

**Lithoplat′omy** (*lithos,* stone, *platys,* wide). Operation of dilating the urethra for extraction of stone.

**Lith′oplaxy** (*lithos,* stone, *plasso,* to strike). Lithotrity.

**Lithop′riny** or **Lithop′risy** (*lithos,* stone, *prio,* to saw). Operation of sawing a calculus, the saw being called a lithoprion. Lithotrity.

**Lith′os** (*lithos,* stone). Calculus.

**Lith′oscope.** Instrument for the detection and examination of calculus.

**Lithosper′mum.** Plant of the genus *Boragineæ.* Seeds are stimulant diuretic. **L. officina′le,** gray millet, bastard alkanet, littlewale; seeds were formerly supposed, from their stony hardness, to be efficacious in calculous affections. They have also been considered diuretic. **L. villo′sum,** Anchusa tinctoria.

**Lithotec′nion** (*lithos,* stone, *teknon,* child). Lithopædion.

**Lithothlib′ia** (*lithos,* stone, *thlibo,* to crush). Crushing of a friable calculus between a finger passed by the rectum or vagina as far as the *bas-fond* of the bladder and a catheter introduced into the bladder.

**Lithothryp′sis** (*lithos,* stone, *thrypto,* to break in pieces). Lithotrity.

**Lithothryp′tor.** See *Lithotrite.*

**Lith′otome** (*lithos,* stone, *tome,* an incision). This name has been given to a number of instruments of different shapes and sizes which are used in the operation for stone, to cut the neck or body of the bladder. They ought with more propriety to be called *cystotomes.* The *lithotome caché* of Frère Côme is still occasionally used. It is composed of a handle and a flattened sheath, slightly curved; in this there is a cutting blade which can be forced out, by pressing upon a *bascule* or lever, to any extent that may be wished by the operator. A double lithotome was used by Dupuytren in his bilateral operation. See *Lithotomy.*

**Lithot′omist.** One who practises lithotomy or makes a specialty of such operations.

**Lithot′omy.** Lithocystotomy. Operation of incising the bladder for the removal of a calculus. The operation is much less frequently performed than formerly, owing to the general adoption of lithotrity and litholapaxy, a method applicable to the great majority of cases of vesical calculi. The methods of operation are reducible to five principal ones, each of which has experienced numerous modifications:

1. The *method of Celsus,* methodus celsiana, cystotomia cum apparatu parvo, apparatus minor, cutting on the gripe. This consisted in cutting upon the stone after having made it project at the perineum by means of the fingers introduced into the rectum. The method was attended with the difficulty of dividing the parts neatly, danger of injury to the bladder, as well as the occasional impossibility of drawing down the stone. It is sometimes called methodus guytoniana, from Guy de Chauliac having endeavored to remove from it the discredit into which it had fallen in his time. It was termed apparatus minor from the small number of instruments required in it.

2. *Apparatus major;* invented in 1520 by John de Romani, a surgeon of Cremona, and communicated by him to Mariano Santo di Barletta, whence it was long called Mariano's method. It was called also cystotomia or methodus cum apparatu magno, from the number of instruments required in it. An incision was made on the median line, but the neck of the bladder was not comprehended in it; it was merely dilated. The greater apparatus was liable to many inconveniences, as ecchymosis, contusion, inflammation of the neck of the bladder, abscesses, fistulæ, etc. A modification of this method, by Mr. George Allarton, of England, has been called the median or Allarton's operation. It consists in dividing the perineum and the membranous portion of the urethra, passing a probe down to the staff and into the bladder as a guide for the finger through the prostatic portion of the urethra into the bladder, thus dilating the passage so as to allow of the introduction of the forceps.

3. The *high* or *suprapubic operation,* hypogastric cystotomy, suprapubic lithotomy, laparocystotomy, epicystotomy, was first practised by Peter Franco in the sixteenth century. It consisted in pushing the stone above the pubis by the fingers introduced into the rectum. Rousset afterward proposed to make the bladder rise above the pubis by injecting it. The method had fallen into discredit when Frère Côme revived it. It is used when the calculus is very large. It was practised by opening first the membranous part of the urethra upon the catheter passed into the canal. Through this incision a catheter having a spear-pointed stilet was introduced into the bladder. An incision was then made into the linea alba, above the symphysis pubis, of about four or five fingers' breadth, and the peritoneum was detached to avoid wounding it. The stilet was pushed through the bladder, and used as a director for the knife, with which the bladder was divided anteriorly as far as the neck, and the stone was then extracted.

4. The *lateral operation,* hypocystotomy, lateral cystotomy, cystauchenotomy, cystotrachelotomy, urethrocystauchenotomy, urethrocystotrachelot-

omy, lateral section or apparatus, so named from the prostate gland and neck of the bladder being cut laterally, was probably invented by Peter Franco. It was introduced into France by Frère Jacques de Beaulieu. In England it received its earliest and most important improvements from the celebrated Cheselden. It is the method practised at the present day, according to different modes of procedure. In this method the patient is placed upon a table; his legs and thighs are bent and separated, the hands being tied to the feet. The perineum is then shaved and a staff is introduced into the bladder, the handle being turned toward the right groin of the patient. An oblique incision is now made from the raphe to the middle of a line drawn from the anus to the tuberosity of the ischium of the left side, and, taking the staff for a guide, the integuments, areolar tissue of the perineum, membranous portion of the urethra, transversus perinæi muscle, bulbocavernosus, some fibres of the levator ani, the prostate and neck of the bladder are successively divided. For this latter part of the operation the knife, the beaked bistoury, bistouri or lithotome caché, cutting gorget, or other instrument is used according to the particular preference. The forceps is now introduced into the bladder and the stone extracted. In the operation care must be taken not to injure the rectum or the great arterial vessels distributed to the perineum.

The method of *urethro-cysto-aneurysmatotomy* consists in dividing the prostate in part only, the enlargement of the wound being effected by a peculiar dilator.

The *bilateral operation* is founded on that of Celsus. It consists in making an incision posterior to the bulb of the urethra and anterior to the anus, involving both sides of the perineum by crossing the raphe at right angles; an incision is then made through the membranous part of the urethra, and the prostate may be cut bilaterally.

*Buchanan's operation.* Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, suggested the use of a rectangular staff, the angle being placed about three inches from the point, the portion beyond the angle being deeply grooved at the side. When introduced, the angle of the staff is made to correspond to the apex of the prostate. The surgeon, introducing his finger into the rectum, inserts a bistoury in front of the anus with the blade horizontal and its edge turning to the left, pushing it straight into and along the groove to the stop at its extremity. While slowly withdrawing the bistoury he makes a curved incision through the soft parts, about an inch and a half long, round the upper and left side of the rectum.

The *quadrilateral operation*, proposed by Vidal de Cassis, was a modification of the bilateral operation, to be employed when the calculus was unusually large, but it was quadrilateral only so far as the number of prostatic incisions was concerned, the external incision being bilateral.

5. *Lithotomy by the rectum*, rectovesical lithotomy, proctocystotomy, rectovesical section, rectal cystotomy, was proposed by Vegetius in the sixteenth century, but it was never practised until M. Sanson, in the year 1817, drew attention to it. It consists in penetrating the bladder through the wall corresponding with the rectum, by first cutting the sphincter ani and rectum about the root of the penis, and entering the bladder through the neck, dividing the prostate, or by its *bas-fond*.

Lithotomy *in women*, in consequence of the shortness of the urethra, is a comparatively insignificant operation. The majority of such calculi can be readily removed by urethral dilatation and extension, or by lithotrity. *Urethral lithotomy* is objectionable on account of the frequency of incontinence of urine as a result. *Vaginal* or *vesicovaginal lithotomy* is sometimes demanded, the stone being removed by an incision into the bladder through the vaginal septum, which is afterward closed by stitches. An operation now abandoned, practised by Celsus and revived by Lisfranc, was called the *vestibular operation*, because the incision was made across the centre of the vestibular space.

**Lithot′omy, Al′larton's.** See *Lithotomy*. **Bilat′eral l.**, see *Lithotomy*. **Buchan′an's l.**, see *Lithotomy*. **Cel′sian l.** or **L. of Cel′sus**, see *Lithotomy*. **Civiale's′ l.**, incision is made in the middle line of the perineum. **Dupuytren's′ l.**, a form of bilateral operation, with the incision made in front of the anus. **Hypogas′tric l.**, suprapubic cystotomy. **Lat′eral l.**, lateral cystotomy. **Mar′ian, me′dian,** or **prerec′tal l.**, see *Lithotomy* (apparatus major). **Perine′al l.**, perineal cystotomy. **L. posi′tion**, position in which the patient lies on his back, with the thighs and legs strongly flexed and the knees widely separated. **Quadrilat′eral l.**, see *Lithotomy* (lateral operation). **Rec′tal l.**, see *Lithotomy* (by the rectum). **Rectoperine′al** or **rectoves′ical l.**, see *Lithotomy* (by the rectum). **L. by the rec′tum**, see *Lithotomy*. **Re′nal l.**, nephrolithotomy. **Suprapu′bic l.**, suprapubic cystotomy; see *Lithotomy* (the high or suprapubic operation). **Ure′thral l.**, see *Lithotomy* (in women). **L. by the vagi′na** or **vag′inal l.**, see *Lithotomy* (in women). **Ves′icovag′inal l.**, see *Lithotomy* (in women). **Vestib′ular l.**, see *Lithotomy*.

**Lithot′ony** (*lithos*, stone, *teino*, to stretch). Puncture of the bladder above the pubes and formation of a fistula through which the calculus is extracted.

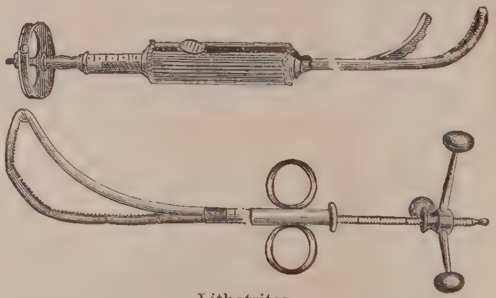
**Lithotre′sis** (*lithos*, stone, *tresis*, perforation). Lithotrity; perforating a vesical calculus.

**Lithotrip′sis** or **Lith′otripsy** (*lithos*, stone, *tribo*, to rub down). Lithotrity. Diminishing the size of a calculus with a lithotriptor.

**Lithotrip′tic.** An agent preventing the formation or promoting the solution of calculi.

**Lithotrip′tor.** Instrument for breaking calculi into fragments sufficiently small to be voided through the urethra.

**Lith′otrite.** An instrument for crushing a stone within the bladder, the fragments being subsequently removed by the operation of litholapaxy.



Lithotrites.

**Lithot′rity.** Lithotrypsy, lithotripsy, lithothripsy. Operation of comminution of calculus within the bladder with a lithotrite or lithoclast.

**Lith′ous.** Relating to a calculus.

**Lithoxidu′ria** (*ouron*, urine). Discharge of urine containing lithic or xanthic oxide.

**Lithure′sis** (*lithos*, stone, *ouresis*, making water). Passing small calculi or gravel with the urine.

**Lithu′ria.** Excretion of an excess of lithic acid and lithates in the urine. Lithæmia. See *Urine*.

**Lit′mus.** Lichen roccella. **L. milk**, milk colored blue with litmus; used as a culture medium for certain bacteria. **L. pa′per**, paper tinged with a blue pigment from Lichen roccella or Roccella tinctoria; used as a test for acids which change its color to red; alkalies then restore the blue color.

**Li′tre.** One thousand cubic centimetres, equivalent to 61.028 English cubic inches, or 1.056 quart, wine measure.

**Lit′sea.** A genus of plants, ord. *Laurineæ*. **L. cubeb′a**, Piper cubeba. **L. monopet′ala**, mild astringent bark of this E. Indian tree is used in diarrhœa and indigestion. **L. piperi′ta**, Piper cubeba. **L. zeylan′ica,** Ceylonese species, bark of which is stimulant, emmenagogue, and vermifuge.

**Lit′ten's di′aphragm phenom′enon** or **sign.** See *Diaphragm phenomenon.*

**Lit′ter.** Arrangement for the transportation of the sick or wounded.

**Lit′tle's disease′.** Muscular rigidity, of congenital type.

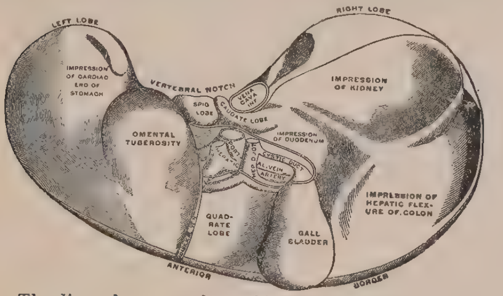
**Lit′tlewale.** Lithospermum officinale.

**Lit′toral** (*litus,* the seashore). On the seashore.

**Littré's′ colot′omy,** L.'s operation. **L.'s glands,** see *Urethra.* **L.'s her′nia,** strangulation of the bowel by adventitious bands or enteric diverticula; diverticular hernia. **L.'s opera′tion,** colotomy in the inguinal region.

**Live′do.** Cutaneous blueness due to cold (l. calor′ica) or mechanical causes (l. mechan′ica).

**Liv′er.** Largest gland in the body. An azygous, unsymmetrical, and very heavy organ, occupying the whole of the right hypochondrium and part of the epigastrium. Weighs about 50 ounces. *Above,* it corresponds to the diaphragm; *below,* to the stomach, transverse colon, and right kidney; *behind,* to the vertebral column, aorta, and vena cava; and *before,* to the base of the chest. Its upper surface is convex; the lower, irregularly convex and concave. It possesses five lobes: right lobe, left lobe, lobus quadratus, lobus caudatus, and lobus Spigelii; five ligaments: longitudinal, right and left lateral, coronary, and round; five fissures: the longitudinal, lodging (in the fœtus) the ductus venosus and umbilical vein, remains of which in the adult are called the round ligament; fissure of ductus venosus or back part of the longitudinal; transverse or portal fissure, which receives the sinus of the vena porta and the hepatic artery, hepatic duct, hepatic nerves, and lymphatics; fissure for the gall-bladder, and fissure for the vena cava. The blood-vessels of the liver are very numerous. The hepatic artery and vena porta furnish it with the blood necessary for its nutrition and the secretion of bile. The hepatic veins convey away the blood which has served those purposes. The lymphatic vessels are very numerous. The nerves are also numerous, and proceed from the pneumogastric, diaphragmatic, and hepatic plexuses.



The liver, lower surface. Drawn from the His cast. (Gerrish.)

The following are estimates of the dimensions and weights of the liver and its component parts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Weight, | 1617 gm. (Blosfeld)–1981 gm. (Dursy). |
| Average volume, | 1692 c. c. (Krause). |
| Length, | 320 mm. |
| Breadth (from obtuse to sharp margin), | 190–210 mm. |
| Greatest thickness (nearer obtuse margin), | 65–75 mm. |
| Incisura interlobularis, | 40 mm. deep. |
| Porta hepatis, | 50 mm. long. |
| Venæ intralobulares, | 0.027–0.07 (Krause). |
| " interlobulares, | 0.018–0.036. |
| Lobules, | 1.1–2.3 long, 0.8–1.5 broad. |
| Liver cells, | 0.022 long, 0.8–0.017 broad. |
| Interlobular cystic ducts, | 0.035–0.064 diameter. |
| Ligamentum teres, | 9 broad, 6 thick. |
| " ductus venosi, | about 3 broad, 30–40 long. |
| Ductus hepaticus, 25 long (Luschka), | 4.5–5.6 thick (Krause) |
| " cysticus, 35 " " | 2.3 wide |
| " choledochus, 68 " (Krause), | 5.6–7.5 wide |

The intimate structure of the liver consists of a number of lobules—*hepatic lobules*—composed of *intralobular* or *hepatic* veins which convey the blood back that has been inservient to the secretion of bile. The *interlobular* plexus of veins is formed by branches of the vena porta, which contain both the blood of the vena porta and the hepatic artery, both of which are considered to furnish the pabulum for the biliary secretion. The biliary ducts form an *interlobular plexus,* having an arrangement similar to the interlobular veins. The general opinion is that the blood of the vena porta furnishes the bile, while the hepatic artery affords blood for the nutrition of the liver. Besides bile, the liver forms urea and forms and stores glycogen. The word liver is applied to several substances having a brownish color analogous to that of the liver, and composed of sulphur and some other body. *Liver of sulphur* is potassium sulphide; *l. of antimony* is the semivitreous sulphuret. **Acces′sory l.,** extra or accessory part of the liver attached to its left extremity by a fold of the peritoneum. **Albu′minous l.,** amyloid, lardaceous, scrofulous, or waxy liver; altered nutrition of the liver, in which its substance is transformed so as to deserve those epithets. **Am′yloid l.,** albuminous liver. **Ap′oplexy of l.,** extravasation of blood in the hepatic tissue or beneath its capsule; hemorrhagic infarct. **At′rophy of l.,** condition dependent on chronic interstitial hepatitis. **Acute′ yel′low at′rophy of l.,** diffused hepatitis. **Ba′cony l.,** albuminous liver. **Bea′ver-tail l.,** l. in which the left lobe is flattened out and resembles somewhat the tail of a beaver. **Bil′iary cirrhot′ic l.,** l. in which there is chronic inflammation, with obstruction of the bile-ducts. **Car′diac l.,** chronic congestion of the liver, accompanied with pulsation, associated with disease of the right side of the heart. **Cirrho′sis of l.,** chronic inflammation with formation of fibrous material and progressive atrophy of the organ; the abuse of alcohol is believed to be the most frequent cause, but it is by no means the sole cause; called also hobnail liver and nutmeg liver. **Col′loid l.,** amyloid liver. **Degra′ded l.,** l. having a number of lobes smaller than normal. **L.-dex′trin,** carbohydrate like dextrin obtained from the liver. **Drunk′ard's l.,** cirrhotic liver from the abuse of alcohol; nutmeg liver; condition in which there are fatty deposits and degeneration of the liver-cells. **Fat′ty l.** or **fat′ty degenera′tion of l.,** adiposis hepatica. **Float′ing l.,** unnaturally movable liver, due to a relaxed condition of the hepatic ligaments. **L.-fluke,** Distoma hepaticum. **Gin** or **Gin′drinker's l.,** nutmeg liver. **Gran′ulated** or **gran′ular l.,** cirrhosis of the liver. **Hob′nail l.,** cirrhosis of the liver. **I′cing l.,** chronic inflammation of the serous covering of the liver, with the formation of a whitish layer resembling the icing on a cake. **Larda′ceous l.,** albuminous liver. **Left l.,** spleen. **Mam′millated l.,** cirrhosis of the liver. **Mov′able l.,** floating liver. **Nut′meg l.,** appearance of the liver when cut across, resembling that of the section of a nutmeg; supposed by some to be the result of intemperance in the use of alcoholic drinks, but occurring under other causes; the terms *whiskey liver, gindrinker's liver,* occasionally applied to it, are consequently not distinctive. **Pig′ment l.,** as it sometimes appears in those who die from the effects of malarious fevers, is of a steel-gray or blackish or, not unfrequently, chocolate color—a condition produced by an accumulation of pigment matter in the vascular apparatus of the gland. **Scrof′ulous l.,** albuminous liver. **Si′lex l.,** form of hard and elastic syphilitic liver in the child. **L.-spot,** chloasma. **L.-starch,** glycogenic matter. **L.-sugar,** see *Saccharum.* **Tight′lace l.,** l. whose shape has been affected by tight-lacing. **Tuber′culated l.,** cirrhosis of the liver. **Tu′beriform l.,** nutmeg liver. **Wan′dering l.,** floating liver. **Wax′y l.,** albuminous liver. **Whis′key l.,** nutmeg liver; interstitial hepatitis.

**Liv′erweed.** Hepatica triloba.

**Liv′erwort.** Hepatica triloba, Marchantia polymorpha. **Ground l.**, Lichen caninus. **Ice′land l.**, Lichen islandicus. **No′ble l.**, Hepatica triloba.

**Liv′id.** Discoloration dependent upon passive or active hyperæmia.

**Livid′ity.** State of being livid. *Cadaveric lividity* consists in a blueness of the surface a few hours after death, from subsidence and accumulation of the blood in dependent portions of the body.

**Liv′idus mus′culus.** Pectinalis.

**Liv′or.** Blue or livid spot; suggillation. **L. emortua′lis** or **mor′tis**, discoloration on the surface of a corpse preceding the approach of decomposition; see *Suggillation*. **L. sanguin′eus,** see *Ecchymoma*.

**Lix.** Lye obtained from wood-ashes.

**Lixiv′ial.** Term for salts obtained by washing vegetable ashes, as the fixed alkalies.

**Lixivia′tion.** The operation of washing wood-ashes with water to dissolve the soluble parts. The filtered liquor is the lye. Percolation.

**Lixiv′ium.** Product of lixiviation; lye; any solution containing potassa or soda. In domestic practice a lye is made from wood-ashes and mixed with the ordinary basis of a poultice, to form a *lye cataplasm* or *poultice*, which is applied to whitlow and similar local inflammations. **L. ace′ticum,** potassii acetas. **L. ammoniaca′le,** liquor ammoniæ. **L. caus′ticum,** liquor potassæ. **L. ka′li-vegetab′ilis,** watery solution of potassium carbonate. **L. magistra′le,** liquor potassæ. **L. sapona′rium,** liquor potassæ; caustic lye. **L. tar′tari,** liquor potassæ subcarbonatis. **L. vitriola′tum,** potassium sulphate.

**Lixi′vus ci′nis.** Lye ash. Potash of commerce.

**Llare′ta.** The abbreviated name of Haplopappus llareta, a plant growing abundantly in Chile; employed in gonorrhœa.

**Load′ed.** Coated or furred, as the tongue. Also applied to the bowels when full of undigested food or accumulated fæces.

**Load′stone.** Magnet.

**Loath′ing.** Disgust.

**Lo′bar.** Relating to a lobe or lobes.

**Loba′ria islan′dica.** Lichen islandicus. **L. pulmona′ria,** Lichen pulmonarius. **L. saxat′ilis,** Lichen saxatilis.

**Lo′bate.** Possessing lobes.

**Lo′bated.** Divided into lobes.

**Lobe.** A distinct part of an organ, as of the liver, lung, or brain, marked off from other parts by grooves or sulci. See also *Lobus*. **Amyg′daloid l.,** amygdaloid tubercle of the brain. **An′nular l.,** operculum. **Anon′ymous l.,** lobus quadratus of the liver. **Ante′rior l.,** frontal lobe of the brain; lobus quadratus. **Biven′tral l.,** wedge-shaped lobe of the cerebellum, situated behind the amygdala. **Cau′date l.,** lobus caudatus. **Cen′tral l.,** superior vermiform process of cerebellum. **L. of cerebel′lum,** lobus cerebelli. **L. of cer′ebrum,** these include the anterior, posterior, and middle lobes of the brain, and the hemispheres. **L. of cor′pus callo′sum,** gyrus fornicatus. **Cu′neiform l.,** biventral l.; cuneus. **Digas′tric l.,** biventral l. **Duod′enal l.,** lobus Spigelii; l. caudatus. **L. of the ear,** soft, rounded prominence terminating the circumference of the pavilion inferiorly, and pierced in those who wear earrings. **Fal′ciform l.,** lobe of the cerebrum, including fornix, dentate convolution, etc. **Fron′tal l.,** portion of hemisphere of cerebrum in front of central and Sylvian fissures. **Fu′siform l.,** subcollateral gyrus. **Hepat′ic l.,** l. of the liver. **Hid′den l.,** insula of Reil. **Home′s l.,** see *Home*. **Infe′rior l.,** biventral l. **Interme′diate l.,** insula. **L. of the kid′ney,** one of the pyramids of Malpighi. **Lim′bic l.,** lobe formed by the gyrus fornicatus and anterior part of gyrus uncinatus. **Lin′gual l.,** subcalcarine gyrus. **L. of the liv′er,** see *Liver*. **L. of the lung,** divisions of the lung containing minute terminal branches of bronchial tubes and pulmonary blood-vessels. **Me′dian l.,** upper and lateral portion of cerebral hemisphere; vermiform process of cerebellum. **L. of medul′la oblonga′ta,** amygdala; l. of pneumogastric nerve, flocculus. **Occip′ital l.,** lobe continuous with the parietal and temporal lobes. **Olfac′tory l.,** gray matter in each hemisphere of the cerebrum terminating in the olfactory bulb. **Op′tic l.,** corpora quadrigemina. **Or′bital l.,** portion of cerebrum above the orbit. **Pancreat′ic l.,** lobus caudatus; median lobe. **Pneumogas′tric l.,** flocculus. **Quad′rate l.,** large lobe on superior part of the cerebellum, divided into anterior and posterior crescentic lobes; lobus quadratus of liver. **Rolan′dic l.,** the portion of the cerebrum above the island of Reil. **Slen′der l.,** a narrow part of the posterior lobe of the cerebellum, which sometimes appears as a distinct lobe. **Spige′lian l.,** lobus Spigelii. **Spi′nal l.,** flocculus. **Square l.,** quadrate l. **Subpedunc′ular l.,** flocculus. **Supe′rior l.,** temporosphenoidal l.; quadrate l. of cerebellum. **Temporosphenoid′al l.,** part of cerebrum having posterior part of fissure of Sylvius in front and above it, and the occipital lobe behind it. **Un′cinate l.,** the inner portion of the occipitotemporal convolution.

**Lobelac′rin.** Acrid material from lobelia.

**Lobe′lia.** The official (Ph. U. S.) name for the leaves and tops of L. inflata or Indian tobacco. It is emetic and in small doses sedative, and a pectoral in croup, asthma, etc.; sudorific, cathartic, and an acronarcotic poison. Twenty grains act as an emetic. The active principle is *lobeline*, and an acrid extractive known as lobelacrin has been separated. Lobeline is a yellowish, syrupy liquid; its sulphate is a yellowish-white powder, and used, internally or subcutaneously, in dyspnœa and asthma. The pharmacopœial preparations are the fluid extract, *extrac′tum lobe′liæ flu′idum;* dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32) as an expectorant, and ♏xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0) as an emetic; and tincture, *tinctu′ra lobe′liæ;* dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0) as an expectorant, and ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0) as an emetic. **Blue l.,** L. syphilitica. **L. cardina′lis,** cardinal plant, cardinal flower, scarlet lobelia, ord. *Lobeliaceæ*. Indigenous. Has beautiful carmine flowers; antisyphilitic and anthelmintic. **L. coccin′ea,** L. cardinalis. **L. delissia′na,** Mexican species, used in nervous and pulmonary diseases. **L. infla′ta,** Indian or wild tobacco, puke weed, asthma weed, eyebright, emetic weed; the source of the official spigelia. **Pale-spiked l.,** L. spicata. **L. pinifo′lia,** S. African plant; root is exitant and diaphoretic, and sometimes used in Cape Colony as a domestic remedy in cutaneous affections, chronic rheumatism, and gout. **Scar′let l.,** L. cardinalis. **L. spica′ta,** pale-spiked lobelia; indigenous; is diuretic. **L. syphilit′ica,** blue lobelia, blue cardinal flower; root is an emetic and a drastic cathartic; has been used in syphilis.

**Lobelianin′.** Volatile principle obtained from lobelia.

**Lobe′lic acid.** Yellow acid from Lobelia inflata.

**Lobeline′.** See *Lobelia*.

**Loblol′ly.** Oatmeal gruel. Medicines. **L. boy,** attendant and aid to a ship's surgeon.

**Lobopneumo′nia.** Lobar pneumonia.

**Lob′stein's can′cer.** Retroperitoneal sarcoma. **L.'s disease,** excessive fragility of the bones. **L.'s gan′glion,** gangliform swelling of the great splanchnic nerve above the diaphragm.

**Lob′ular.** Relating to a lobule or lobules, as lobular pneumonia, pneumonia anatomically characterized by nuclei of red or gray hepatization disseminated in variable numbers in one or both lungs. **L. bil′iary plex′us,** plexus of lobular hepatic ducts derived chiefly from the interlobular; this plexus forms the principal part of the substance of the lobule. **L. ve′nous plex′us,** the plexus between the interlobular portal veins and intralobular hepatic vein.

**Lobula′ria marit′ima.** Small shrub of S. Europe; seeds are used in urinary diseases, scurvy, etc.

**Lob′ulate** or **Lob′ulated.** In small lobes.

**Lobula′tion.** Condition of being arranged in lobules. **L. of the kid′ney,** division of the kidney into lobules, as in the fœtus.

**Lob′ule** (dim. of lobus). Small lobe; convolution as of the brain; acinus. See also *Lobulus*. **L. of cor′pus stria′tum,** insula cerebri. **Cu′neate l.,** cuneus. **L. of the ear,** lobe of the ear. **L. of the fis′sure of Syl′vius,** insula cerebri. **Fron′tal l.,** frontal lobe. **Fu′siform l.,** subcollateral gyrus. **Hepat′ic l.,** see *Liver*. **L. of hippocam′pus,** uncinate gyrus. **L. of kid′ney,** pyramid of Malpighi. **Lin′gual l.,** subcalcarine gyrus. **L. of the liv′er,** see *Liver*. **L. of the lung,** see *Lung*. **Occip′ital l.,** cuneus. **Or′bital l.,** corpora quadrigemina. **O′val l.,** paracentral gyrus. **Pari′eto-occip′ital l.,** cuneus. **Pneumogas′tric l.,** flocculus. **Pul′monary l.,** l. of lung. **Spermat′ic l.,** one of the lobules of the testes. **Sphenoid′al** or **tem′poral l.,** temporosphenoidal lobe. **L. of the tes′tis,** see *Testicle*. **Trian′gular l.,** cuneus.

**Lob′ulet.** A minute lobule.

**Lobuliza′tion.** Lobulation.

**Lob′ulous.** Lobular.

**Lob′ulus.** Lobule. **L. accesso′rius ante′rior quadra′tus,** l. anonymus. **L. anon′ymus,** lobule in the liver between the passage for the round ligament and the gall-bladder, and less prominent but broader than the lobulus caudatus. From the lobulus anonymus a bridge runs across the passage for the round ligament, called pons or isthmus hepatis. **L. auric′ulæ,** lobe of the ear. **L. cauda′tus** (*cauda*, tail), root or an angle of the lobulus Spigelii, advancing toward the middle of the lower side of the great lobe, and representing a kind of tail. Also termination of the helix and anthelix of the ear, which is separated from the concha by an extensive fissure. **L. centra′lis,** small lobule or prominence of the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum, situated in the incisura anterior. **L. cerebel′li,** biventral lobe. **L. c. centra′lis,** superior vermiform process; see also *Flocculus* and *Cuneus*. **L. cer′ebri,** see *Cuneus, Subcollateral gyrus, Subcalcarine gyrus, Paracentral lobule, Præcuneus,* etc. **L. cor′poris stria′ti,** insula. **L. cunea′tus,** cuneus. **L. fornica′tus,** gyrus fornicatus. **L. fusifor′mis,** subcollateral gyrus. **L. infe′rior,** see *Prostate*. **L. lim′bicus,** lobe bounded by the gyrus fornicatus and anterior part of the gyrus uncinatus. **L. lingua′lis,** subcalcarine gyrus. **L. margina′lis,** marginal gyrus. **L. me′dius,** see *Prostate*. **L. na′si,** see *Nasus*. **L. patholog′icus,** see *Prostate*. **L. pneumogas′tricus,** flocculus. **L. poste′rior,** l. Spigelii. **L. posti′cus papilla′tus,** l. Spigelii. **L. quadra′tus,** l. anonymus; quadrate lobe of the cerebellum; præcuneus. **L. re′num,** pyramid of Ferrein. **L. Spige′lii,** situated upon the left side of the great lobe of the liver, near the spine, of a pyramidal shape, projecting, like a nipple, between the cardia and vena cava at the small curvature of the stomach. **L. va′gi,** flocculus.

**Lo′bus.** Lobe. See also *Lobulus*. **L. anon′ymus,** lobulus anonymus. **L. cauda′tus,** lobulus caudatus. **L. centra′lis,** insula. **L. fornica′tus,** gyrus fornicatus. **L. fronta′lis, lim′bicus, lingua′lis, quadra′tus,** etc., see *Lobulus frontalis, limbicus,* etc. **L. quadrangula′ris,** see *Cerebellum*. **L. semiluna′ris,** see *Cerebellum*. **L. supe′rior,** see *Cerebellum*.

**Lo′cal** (*locus*, a place). Topical; belonging to a place. Affections are called local—*morbi locales*—when confined to a part without implicating the general system. A local application is one used externally. **L. asphyx′ia,** Raynaud's disease.

**Localiza′tion.** Designation of a particular part as the centre of certain physiological functions. **Cer′ebral l.,** general disease exhibiting itself in brain symptoms. Usually, however, applied to localization of cerebral disease, post-mortem investigations and animal experimentation having shown that certain parts of the brain have special physiological functions, as in the following table (after Doubleday and Nagel):

| Locality. | Cerebral Localization, Lesions, and Functions. |
|---|---|
| Upper third of the central convolutions. | The middle third of the central convolutions contains the centres for the movements of the arm of the opposite side. The upper part of the lower third of the central convolutions contains the centre for the muscles of one-half of the face, and the lower part contains the centre of the muscles of the lips and tongue. |
| Frontal convolutions. | These do not contain any motor-centres in their upper two-thirds The lowest frontal convolution on the left side contains the centre of speech. |
| Parietal convolutions. | Have no motor-centres, but are said to contain the centres of the cutaneous and muscular sensations. |
| Occipital convolutions. | These (especially the cuneus) contain the cortical centre for visual sensations, a lesion here producing hemiopia (only one-half of the field of vision being perceived), and occasionally a loss of visual memory. |
| Temporal convolutions. | These (especially the uppermost) contain the centre of hearing of the opposite side. The anterior part of the lobe contains the centre of smell. |
| Centrum ovale. | Contains the fibres of the various cortical centres; consequently injury may cause analogous symptoms, as an injury of the cortical portions: hemianopia, word-deafness, aphasia, and monoplegia. |
| Central ganglia. | These (caudate nucleus, lenticular nucleus, and thalamus opticus), when injured, produce temporary hemiplegia or hemianæsthesia. The posterior portion of the thalamus also contains the centre for part of the optic nerve. |
| Internal capsule. | Contains in its posterior limb the pyramidal tract, and injury produces complete hemiplegia on the opposite side of the body. The posterior extremity of the internal capsule contains the sensory tract, and injury produces hemianæsthesia, and sometimes loss of the special senses. |
| Corpora quadrigemina, Crura cerebri. | The anterior pair contain the fibres of the optic nerve, and injury to both causes total blindness. These contain the pyramidal tracts, sensory fibres, and nucleus of the third nerve. |
| Pons Varolii. | Contains the motor-fibres of the opposite side of the face, arm, and leg, and the nuclei of the fifth, the sixth, and the third nerve of the same side. |
| Medulla oblongata. | Contains the cardiac and respiratory centres, the nuclei of the hypoglossal, spinal accessory, and glosso-pharyngeal nerves, and the motor fibres for the opposite side of the body. |
| Cerebellum. | Affection of the cerebellum produces uncertainty of gait (ataxia) and a marked vertigo. |
| Crura ad pontem. | Affection of the crura ad pontem produces forced positions and forced movements. |

**Loch.** Looch.

**Loch′ades.** Sclerotica.

**Lochadi′tis.** Sclerotitis.

**Lochia,** lo′ke-ah (*lochios*, relating to childbirth). The cleansings; serosanguineous discharge following delivery. During the first two or three days it is bloody, but afterward becomes whitish or greenish in color, and exhales a disagreeable and peculiar odor. The duration, quantity, and character of the discharge vary according to numerous circumstances. It continues usually from fourteen to twenty-one days. See *Parturition*. **L. al′ba,** l. lactea. **L. cruen′ta,** the reddish discharge of the first few days. **L. lac′tea,** the whitish discharge which succeeds the bloody one. **L. muco′sa,** l. lactea when it is thickish and greenish in color. **L. ru′bra,** l. cruenta. **L. sero′sa,** l. lactea when it is thin and ichorous.

**Lochial,** lo′ke-al. Pertaining to the lochia.

**Lochiocœlii′tis** (*koilia*, abdomen). Puerperal fever.

**Lochiome′tra** (*metra*, the uterus). Retained lochia.

**Lochiometri′tis.** Puerperal metritis.

**Lochion,** lok′e-on. Childbed.

**Lochiop′yra** (*pyr*, fever). Puerperal fever.

**Lochiorrha′gia** (*rhegnymi*, to break forth). Excessive lochial discharge.

**Lochiorrhœ′a** (*rheo*, to flow). Immoderate discharge of the lochia.

**Lochio′rum reten′tio.** Retention or suppression of the lochia; ischolochia.

**Lochioschesis**, lo-ke-os′kes-is (*schesis*, retention). Retention or suppression of the lochia.

**Loch′o** or **Loch′och.** Looch.

**Lock fin′ger.** Flexed, immovable position of the fingers from morbid growth in the metacarpophalangeal joint. **L. hos′pital**, hospital in England for gratuitous treatment of venereal diseases. **L.** or **locked jaw**, trismus.

**Lock′ing.** Act of fastening tightly together, said of the heads of twin children at birth when the two chins are caught one against the other, impeding labor. Term applied also to the coxofemoral articulation.

**Lock′wood′s lig′ament.** Suspensory ligament of the eyeball.

**Lo′co** or **Lo′co disease′.** Name of disease of cattle in Kansas and Texas, attributed to a poisonous plant of this name. **L. plant** or **L. weed**, name applied to varieties of Astragalus mollissimus.

**Locoed**, lo′kode. Affected with loco disease.

**Lo′coism.** Loco disease.

**Locomobil′ity** or **Locomotil′ity.** See *Locomotion.*

**Locomo′tion** (*locus*, place, *moveo*, *motum*, to move). An action, peculiar to animal bodies, by which they transport themselves from place to place. It, as well as *musculation*, has also been used for the function of animal movements. The faculty is sometimes called *locomotivity*, *locomobility*, or *locomotility*. **L. of an ar′tery** is the movement produced in vessels having a curvature by the impulse of the blood sent from the heart, which tends to straighten the artery and causes the movement in question.

**Locomo′tive.** Relating to locomotion.

**Locomotiv′ity.** See *Locomotion.*

**Locomo′tor** or **Locomo′tory.** Locomotive. **L. atax′ia**, tabes dorsalis.

**Locomoto′rium.** The motor apparatus.

**Loculamen′ta.** Compartments.

**Loc′ular.** Divided into small spaces or compartments; unilocular, bilocular, multilocular, according as there are one, two, or many such spaces.

**Loc′ulus** (dim. of locus). Compartment; small space; areola.

**Lo′cus.** Indefinite anatomical term meaning a place or spot. **L. cæru′leus**, a small eminence of dark gray substance, opposite the crus cerebelli, which presents a bluish tint through the thin stratum covering it; a thin streak of the same color, continued up from this on either side of the fasciculi teretes, is called the *tænia violacea*. **L. cine′reus**, substantia ferruginea. **L. ferrugin′eus**, l. cæruleus. **L. lu′teus**, the entire space covered by the mucous membrane connected with the sense of smell, of a yellow color in man. The term *regio olfactoria* designates only that region of the nasal mucous membrane where the nerves of smell split up and terminate. **L. mino′ris resisten′tiæ**, place of least resistance, said of the place of pointing of an abscess, protrusion of a hernia, etc. **L. ni′ger**, see *Peduncles of the brain.* **L. perfora′tus anti′cus** or **ante′rior**, a triangular, flat surface of the brain, corresponding to the posterior extremity of each olfactory process in front of the optic tract, and near the entrance of the fissure of Sylvius, substantia or lamina perforata anterior. **L. p. posti′cus** or **poste′rior**, see *Tarini pons.* **L. ru′ber**, red nucleus.

**Lo′cust, black.** Robinia pseudoacacia. **L. plant**, Cassia marilandica. **L. tree**, Robinia pseudoacacia. **Yel′low l.**, Cladrastis tinctoria.

**Lo′cust-eat′ers.** Acridophagi.

**Lodged.** Wedged.

**Loeb′isch′s for′mula.** See *Christison.*

**Loeff′ler′s bacil′lus.** Bacillus diphtheriæ. **L.′s solu′tion**, an application for the destruction of diphtheria germs, prepared as follows: Menthol 10 grammes; toluene q. s. to make 36 c.c.; then add creolin 2 c.c., iron-chloride solution 4 c.c., alcohol q. s. ad 100 c.c. **L.′s stain**, a weak solution of methylene blue employed for staining bacteria.

**Loeffle′ria.** Morbid condition in which Loeffler′s bacillus is present, but the disease itself—diphtheria—is not developed.

**Loeh′lein′s diam′eter.** Line between the middle part of the subpubic ligament and the anterior upper angle of the great sacrosciatic foramen.

**Lœ′mic.** Loimic, pertaining to the plague.

**Lœmocholo′sis** (*loimos*, plague, *chole*, bile). Yellow fever.

**Lœmoco′mium** (*loimos*, plague). A hospital for those affected with plague.

**Lœmog′raphy.** Loimography.

**Lœ′moid.** Relating to contagious diseases, the plague, etc.

**Lœmol′ogy** (*loimos*, plague, *logos*, description). Loimology.

**Lœm′poc.** Name applied to beriberi in Java.

**Loe′we′s ring.** See *Maxwell′s ring.*

**Loe′wenberg′s canal′.** Scala media of cochlea.

**Loe′wenthal′s tract.** Descending anterolateral column of the spinal cord.

**Loe′wit′s bod′y** and **L.′s gan′glion.** See *Löwit.*

**Logadec′tomy** (*logades*, sclerotic, *ektome*, excision). Excision of a part of the conjunctiva.

**Log′ades** (*logas*, white of the eye). Sclerotic.

**Logadi′tis.** Sclerotitis.

**Log′adoblennorrhœ′a.** Purulent conjunctivitis.

**Logagno′sis** (*logos*, word, *a*, priv., *gnosis*, knowledge). Forgetfulness of words, aphasia.

**Loganin′.** Glucoside, $C_{25}H_{34}O_{13}$, from seeds of strychnos.

**Logokopho′sis** (*logos*, word, *kophosis*, deafness). Word-deafness.

**Logoma′nia** or **Logomonoma′nia.** Monomania, chief symptom of which is talkativeness.

**Logoneuro′sis** (*logos*, word, *neuron*, nerve). Disease affecting speech.

**Logop′athy** (*logos*, word, *pathos*, disease). Disordered speech dependent upon cerebral disease; dyslogia.

**Logople′gia** (*logos*, word, *plege*, stroke). Form of aphasia in which words are remembered but cannot be pronounced.

**Logorrhœ′a** (*logos*, word, *rheo*, to flow). Morbid rapidity of speech.

**Log′os.** Reason.

**Log′wood.** Hæmatoxylon campechianum.

**Lo′hoch.** Looch.

**Loi′mic** (*loimos*, plague). Pertaining to plague.

**Loimocholo′sis** (*loimos*, plague, *chole*, bile). Yellow fever.

**Loimog′raphy** (*loimos*, plague, *grapho*, to describe). Description of the plague and pestilential diseases.

**Loimol′ogy** (*loimos*, plague, *logos*, a discourse). Treatise on contagious epidemic diseases.

**Loin.** The lateral lumbar region between the last rib and the crest of the ilium; commonly used in the plural to express the lumbar region in general; see *Lumbi.*

**Loiseleu′ria procum′bens.** Azalea procumbens; indigenous; ord. *Ericaceæ.* Astringent.

**Lolia′ceum radi′ce repen′te.** Triticum repens.

**Loliine′.** See *Lolium temulentum.*

**Lo′lium.** A genus of grasses. **L. an′nuum**, l. temulentum. **L. peren′ne**, ray darnel; red darnel; used in diarrhœa, amenorrhœa, etc. **L. temulen′tum**, cockgrass, jum, darnel; poisonous in large doses. *Loliine*, a volatile alkaloid derived from it, slows the action of the heart and reduces bodily temperature.

**Lom′bardy erysip′elas** or **L. lep′rosy.** Pellagra.

**Lo′mi-lo′mi.** Term given to a form of massage in the Sandwich Islands.

**Lonchadi′tis** (for *logaditis*). Sclerotitis.

**Lonchi′tis.** Polypodium filix mas.

**Lon'don paste.** Paste composed of equal proportions of caustic soda and lime.

**Long.** Greater in length than breadth, as the long bones. Also applied to several muscles to distinguish them from others of similar function which are shorter. We say, for instance, long flexors and long extensors, in opposition to short flexors and short extensors.

**Lon'ganon, Lon'gaon,** or **Lon'gas.** Rectum.

**Longev'ity** (*longus*, long, *ævum*, age). Prolongation of existence to an advanced age; also duration of life.

**Longhead'ed.** Macrocephalic.

**Longiduc'tor.** Adductor longus.

**Long'ings.** Peculiar and whimsical desires of pregnant women.

**Longiperone'us.** Peroneus longus.

**Longisec'tion.** Longitudinal section.

**Longis'simus** (superlative of longus). Term applied to parts which are very long in their relation to others. **L. cap'itis,** complexus minor. **L. cervi'cis,** transversalis colli; trachelomastoid. **L. dor'si,** muscle situated vertically at the posterior part of the trunk, filling in a great measure the vertebral furrows. It is attached to the posterior surface of the sacrum, to the transverse processes of all the lumbar and dorsal vertebræ, and inferior margin of the last seven or eight ribs; it maintains the vertebral column in a straight position, straightens it when bent forward, and can even carry it back. It also assists in the rotatory motion of the trunk. **L. fem'oris,** sartorius. **L. oc'uli,** obliquus superior oculi.

**Longitu'dinal.** Lengthwise. **L. si'nus,** subcranial sinus or canal from crista galli to tentorium.

**Longsight'edness.** Presbytia; presbyopia. See *Hypermetropia* and *Hyperopia.*

**Lon'gus.** Long; a term applied to various muscles. **L. atlan'tis,** see *Longus colli.* **L. cap'itis,** rectus capitis anticus major. **L. col'li** (long muscle of the neck), situated at the anterior and superior part of the vertebral column; is attached to the anterior surface of the bodies of the first three dorsal and last six cervical vertebræ, to the intervertebral ligaments, the anterior edge of the transverse processes of the last five cervical vertebræ, and the tubercle on the anterior arch of the first; it bends the cervical vertebræ upon each other and upon the dorsal vertebræ. If the upper portion acts on one side only it occasions the rotation of the atlas on the vertebra dentata, and consequently of the head on the neck. The upper and outer portion is called *longus atlantis,* and the upper oblique portion is called *obliquus colli superior* of Luschka.

**Loni'cera brachyp'oda.** Japanese plant. Ord. *Caprifoliaceæ.* Infusion or decoction of the leaves is possessed of diuretic properties. **L. caprifo'lium,** caprifole; white Italian honeysuckle. Laxative, diuretic, tonic, etc. **L. diervil'la,** Diervilla trifida. **L. etrus'ca,** fruit of species from S. Europe; emetic and cathartic. **L. german'ica,** L. periclymenum. **L. mariland'ica,** Spigelia marilandica. **L. pericly'menum,** common woodbine, honeysuckle; slightly astringent and tonic, and formerly much used in gargles. **L. sempervi'rens,** scarlet or trumpet honeysuckle; indigenous. Syrup of the leaves has been given in asthma and in tonsillitis.

**Looch,** lo'ok (Arabic). Linctus, electuary.

**Loodia'na disease'.** Term applied to anthrax in India.

**Loo'fah.** Luffa.

**Loop.** A folding or doubling in a cord-like anatomical structure. Ansa. A fine platinum wire formed into a loop at one extremity, the other being inserted in a glass handle; used for transferring bacteria from one culture medium to another. **Hen'le's l.,** narrow loop formed in the kidney, at the contiguous borders of the medullary and cortical portions, by the peculiar turning or looping of a urinary tubule. **Obstet'rical l.,** fillet. **L. stitch,** see *Suture.*

Platinum loop for bacteriological work.

**Loose.** Lax. See *Looseness.*

**Loose'ness of the bow'els.** Diarrhœa.

**Loose'strife.** Lythrum salicaria. **Creep'ing l.,** Lysimachia nummularia. **Four'leaved l.,** Lysimachia quadrifolia.

**Lo'pez rad'ix** or **root.** Root of an E. Indian tree, extolled in cases of colliquative diarrhœa.

**Lophad'ia** or **Loph'ia.** Back of the neck; upper part of the neck. The first vertebra of the back.

**Lophoco'mus.** Tufted or woolly state of the hair or scalp.

**Lo'phodont** (*lophos,* a crest, *odous,* a tooth). Molar tooth, surmounted by a crest or ridge.

**Lo'phos.** Ridge or crest.

**Lophotrichia,** lo-fo-trik'e-a. Lophotrichous bacteria.

**Lophot'richous** (*lophos,* tuft, *thrix,* hair). Having a tuft of vibratile filaments at one extremity, as *l. bacteria.*

**Lo'pima.** Fagus castanea.

**Loquacity,** lo-kwas'it-e (*loquor,* to speak). Act of speaking with volubility; sometimes a symptom of disease, and observable in hysteria, etc.

**Loque'lah** (*loquor,* to speak). Articulated voice. **L. aboli'ta,** aphonia. **L. blæ'sa,** stammering; balbuties. **L. impedi'ta,** speaking with difficulty or confusion.

**Lordo'ma.** Lordosis.

**Lordoscolio'sis.** Lordosis combined with scoliosis.

**Lordo'sis** (*lordos,* curved, bent). Name given to curvature of the bones in general; particularly to that of the vertebral column forward, giving rise to the projection of the sternum called chicken-breast or pigeon-breast; lordosis has been called *myopathic* or *osteopathic* according as the muscles or the bones are the pathological causes. **Lum'bar l.,** projection of the lumbar vertebræ forward. **L. valgo'rum,** genu valgum.

**Lordot'ic.** Pertaining to or affected with lordosis.

**Lorenz' opera'tion.** For congenital dislocation of the hip; the displacement is reduced by manipulation, the knife not being used, and the head of the os femoris is then held in the acetabulum by means of an immovable apparatus, until a new socket is formed for it.

**Lore'ta's method.** Treatment of aneurysm by introduction of a wire into the sac. **L.'s opera'tion,** pylorodiosis, or dilatation of a stenosed pylorus by the finger passed through an incision in the wall of the stomach.

**Loretin'.** $C_9H_6IO_4SN$. Metaiodoorthooxyquinoline-anasulphonic acid. An iodine preparation, from its composition possessing also the properties of phenol and the characteristic attributes of a chinolin derivative. Resembles iodoform in color and antiseptic action. **L. meth'yl,** in yellow needles or scales. Antiseptic.

**Lo'sophan.** $C_7H_5I_3O$. Triiodometacresol. A triiodocresol produced by action of iodine upon metacresol-oxytoluic acid in presence of an alkali. In white needles, soluble in ether, benzol, and chloroform. It contains 80 per cent. of iodine. Employed externally in solution and ointment in parasitic skin diseases, as sycosis, mycosis tonsurans, herpes tonsurans, pityriasis, acne, and parasitic skin diseases.

**Lostor'fer's cor'puscles.** Granular masses found in blood of syphilitics.

**Lo'tio** (*lavo, lotum,* to wash). Clyster; lotion. **L. adstrin'gens,** Warren's styptic. **L. fla'va, L. hydrar'gyri fla'va,** yellow wash. **L. hydrar'gyri ni'gra,** or **L. ni'gra,** black wash. **L. ru'bra,** red wash, made of corrosive sublimate, red sulphuret of mercury, creosote, and water; used like yellow wash. **L. sapona'cea,** see *Sapo.*

**Lo'tion.** Fluid external application, ordinarily applied by wetting linen in it, and keeping it on the part affected **Cam'phorated l. of Bates,** Bates's camphorated water; red wash of copper sulphate, camphor, and other ingredients; diluted it forms Bates's collyrium. **Goulard's′ l.**, liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus; lead-water. **Gran′ville's antid′ynous** or **counterir′ritant l.**, the milder form is made of liq. ammon. fort., ℥j; sp. rosmarin., ʒvj; tinct. camphor., ʒij. M. The stronger form is made of liq. ammon. fort., ʒx; spir. rosmar., ℥ss; tinct. camphor., ʒij. M. The stronger lotion vesicates rapidly; a piece of linen folded six or seven times may be imbued with it and laid for a few minutes on the part to be irritated. **Hydrocyan′ic l.** (hydrocyanic acid., ʒiv; rectified spirit of wine, ℥j; distilled water, ℥vss); used with much success in impetigo, etc. **L. of potas′sium sul′phuret** (potassii sulphuret, ʒij; saponis, ʒiss; aquæ calcis, ℥viiss; alcohol. dilut., ℥ij); used in various chronic cutaneous diseases.

**Lotu′ra** (*lavo, lotum,* to wash). Lotion. **L. car′nium**, washings of flesh, said of dysenteric passages having such an appearance.

**Lo′tus sylves′tris.** Trifolium melilotus. **L. virginia′na**, Diospyros virginiana.

**Louis's an′gle.** An angle sometimes seen in tuberculosis between the upper part of the sternum and its body. **L.'s law**, when tubercles are present in other organs they will always be found in the lungs.

**Loup′ing ill.** Hydrorrhachitis in sheep, producing paraplegia.

**Louse.** Pediculus.

**Lou′siness** or **Lou′sy disease′.** Phtheiriasis.

**Lov′age.** Ligusticum levisticum.

**Love′apple plant.** Solanum lycopersicum. **L. pea**, Abrus precatorius.

**Lo′vi's beads.** Small hollow glass beads, constituting specific-gravity beads.

**Low spir′its.** Hypochondriasis.

**Lowd′ham's amputa′tion.** See *Amputation.*

**Löwe's ring.** See *Maxwell's ring.*

**Low′er po′lar cir′cle** (**Barnes's**). Inferior third of the uterine cavity.

**Low′er's tu′bercle.** Small projection, the existence of which is by no means constant, found in the sinus venosus between the superior and inferior cava.

**Lö′wit's bod′y.** Hæmamœba leukæmiæ parva (vivax). **L.'s gan′glion**, bulbus arteriosus.

**Lox′a bark.** Pale cinchona bark.

**Loxar′thron** (*loxos,* oblique, *arthron,* joint). Loxarthrosis.

**Loxarthro′sis** or **Loxar′thrus** (*loxos,* oblique, *arthron,* joint). Vicious deviation, distortion, or direction of the joints, without spasm or luxation, as in clubfoot.

**Loxauchenus**, loks-aw-ke′nus (*loxos,* oblique, *auchen,* neck). Name given to skulls in which the line joining the inion and basion describes an angle with the radius fixus varying from 14° to 26°.

**Lox′ia** (*loxos,* oblique). Wryneck.

**Lox′ic.** Distorted; oblique.

**Loxochor′dus** (*loxos,* oblique, *chorda,* cord). Angle formed by meeting of the line between the hormion and basion, with the radius fixus between 15.5° and 33°.

**Loxocor′yphus.** Name given to a skull in which the line joining the bregma and lambda describes an angle with the radius fixus at from 17° to 29°.

**Loxocye′sis.** Luxation or obliquity of the gravid uterus.

**Lox′odont** (*loxos,* slant, *odous,* tooth). Having teeth set at unusual angles to the jaw.

**Loxodon′tus.** Name given to a skull in which the line connecting the subnasal and alveolar points forms an angle of from 50° to 88° with the radius fixus.

**Loxomet′opus.** Name given to a skull in which the line joining the bregma with the nasal point describes an angle of from 33.5° to 47° with the radius fixus.

**Loxophthal′mus** (*loxos,* oblique, *ophthalmos,* eye). Strabismus.

**Loxopis′thius.** Name given to a skull in which a line projected through the lambda and inion describes an angle of from 95° to 106° with the radius fixus.

**Loxopisthocra′nius.** Term applied to a skull in which a line projected through the lambda and opisthion forms with the radius fixus an angle of from 119° to 130°.

**Loxopros′opus.** Term applied to a skull in which a line drawn from the alveolar point to the nasion forms with the radius fixus an angle of from 75° to 89.5°.

**Loxoptery′gium lorent′zii.** Red quebracho. The alkaloid *loxopterygine′,* obtained from the bark, is antiperiodic.

**Loxorrhi′nus.** Term applied to a skull in which a line projected from the nasion to the subnasal point forms with the radius fixus an angle of from 77° to 87.5°.

**Loxot′omy** (*loxos,* oblique, *tome,* incision). Amputation by oblique incision.

**Loy's disease′.** Horsepox.

**Loz′enge.** Troche.

**L. S. A.** Abbreviation for left sacroanterior position of the fœtus.

**L. S. P.** Abbreviation for left sacroposterior position of the fœtus.

**Lu′barsch's crys′tals.** Small crystals found after death in the epithelial cells of the testicle.

**Lub′be's vein.** Posterior anastomotic vein, between the cavernous and lateral sinuses.

**Lu′bricants** (*lubrico,* to make slippery). Demulcents, emollients.

**Lubrica′tion.** Application of oily matter to any part to give it smoothness or softness.

**Lubricity**, lu-bris′it-e. Lasciviousness.

**Lu′cæ's horizon′tal plane.** Plane passing through the axis of the zygomatic arches.

**Lu′cas's sign.** Tumefaction of the abdomen, an early symptom of rickets.

**Lu′cas-Championnière's′ disease′.** Chronic bronchitis, with a disposition to the formation of false membranes.

**Lu′cid** (*luceo,* to shine). In medicine, a word particularly applied to the intervals of apparent reason which occur in mental alienation; intervals of *lucidity.*

**Lucidifica′tion.** Clearing up of a previously turbid substance.

**Lucid′ity.** Clearness of intellect.

**Lu′cifer-match′makers′ disease′.** Phosphornecrosis.

**Lucif′ugus** (*lux,* light, *fugio,* to shun). Dreading light.

**Lucilline′.** A purified petroleum jelly.

**Lu′cium.** A recently discovered element.

**Luck′y-hood.** Caul.

**Lucu′lia gratis′sima.** E. Indian shrub; bark is antipyretic.

**Lucu′ma** (Sp.). Fruit of the southern provinces of the coast of Peru and the north of Chile. **L. caimi′to**, see *Abiaba.* **L. mammo′sa**, see *Mamme apple.* Other species are used as food or in confections. **L. salicifo′lia**, Mexican species; seeds are used in pleurisy; the bark is antiperiodic.

**Lucumin′.** Bitter principle from a Peruvian species of lucuma; tonic and antipyretic.

**Lu′dus Helmon′tii** or **Paracel′si.** Calcareous stone used by the ancients in calculous affections. Term also applied to calculous concretions.

**Ludwig′ia palus′tris diffu′sa.** E. Indian species; vermifuge, diuretic, astringent. **L. wa′ter pur′slane**, phthisis weed; indigenous; used as a pectoral in asthma and chronic cough.

**Lud′wig's angi′na.** Sublingual and submaxillary cellulitis. **L.'s gan′glion**, ganglion in wall of right auricle.

**Lu′es** (*luo,* to dissolve or melt away). Disease, plague; usually syphilis. **L. cel′tica**, syphilis. **L. deif′ica**, epilepsy. **L. divi′na**, epilepsy. **L. dysenter′ica**, dysentery. **L. gonorrho′ica**, gonorrhœa.

**L. in′dica**, frambœsia. **L. inguina′ria**, plague. **L. panno′niæ**, Hungary fever. **L. pestif′era**, plague. **L. polo′nica**, plica. **L. sarmat′ica**, plica. **L. scorbu′tica**, see *Purpura*. **L. seconda′ria**, secondary syphilis. **L. syphilo′des**, syphilis, pseudosyphilis. **L. trichomat′ica**, plica. **L. vene′rea**, syphilis.

**Luet′ic.** Syphilitic.

**Luf′fa.** Various species of this cucurbitaceous plant, growing chiefly in Asia and Africa, are used medicinally, particularly as drastic cathartics. **L. ægypti′aca**, towel-gourd, washing-rag or gourd, of Egypt and Arabia, is used for personal washing. **L. ama′ra** is diuretic and tonic. **L. echina′ta** has a poisonous fruit, which has been employed in cholera and colic.

**Lug.** Ear.

**Lug′dus.** Erysipelas.

**Lu′gol's caus′tic.** Solution of iodine and iodide of potassium, each ℥j in ℥ij of water; used in lupus, etc. **L.'s lo′tion**, weak solution of iodine, gr. ij–iv, and iodide of potassium, gr. iv–viij, in water, Oj; used in ozæna, scrofulous ophthalmia, etc. **L.'s solu′tion**, liquor iodi compositus.

**Lu′jula.** Oxalis acetosella.

**Lul′laby speech.** Lallation.

**Lumba′go** (*lumbi*, loins). Soreness and stiffness of the lumbar muscles and lumbodorsal fascia. **L. apostemato′sa, L. ab arthroc′ace, L. psoad′ica**, pain in the loins from abscess; psoadic lumbago may also be caused by inflammation of the psoas muscle. See *Psoitis*. **L. arthrit′ica**, l. of gouty origin, the periosteum of the spinal bones being affected. **L. a ni′su** (*nisus*, effort), pain in the loins from bearing too heavy a burden. **L. rheumat′ica**, l. due to rheumatism of the lumbar muscles. **L. scorbu′tica**, l. attending or following scurvy.

**Lum′bar** (*lumbi*, loins). Belonging to the loins. **L. ab′scess**, psoas abscess; abscess found on the side of the psoas muscle or between that and the iliacus internus. Between these muscles is a quantity of loose, areolar substance, and when an abscess forms it can find no outlet except by a distant course, generally descending along the psoas muscle, forming a swelling immediately beneath Poupart's ligament; at times, however, extending down the thigh under the fascia. Severe hectic follows the bursting of the abscess, and often death. The system must be supported under the great reparative efforts required of it. **L. aponeuro′sis**, lumbar fascia. **L. ar′teries** are four or five in number on each side. They arise from the sides of the abdominal aorta, and pass behind the muscles situated in front of the lumbar portion of the spine, to gain the broad muscles of the abdomen. They give off spinal branches and anterior, posterior, and external muscular branches. **L. co′lon**, ascending colon. **L. enlarge′ment**, portion of the spinal cord possessing a greater diameter, beginning at the tenth dorsal vertebra. **L. gan′glia**, ganglia of the sympathetic located in the lumbar region. **L. glands**, lymphatic glands located in the lumbar region. **L. her′nia**, hernia located in the lumbar region. **L. nerves** are five in number, and issue from the vertebral column by the spinal foramina. The first lumbar nerve gives off three branches: the external or ilioscrotal, the middle or inguinocutaneous, and the internal or infrapubian. Along with the three pairs below it, it forms the lumbar plexus. **L. plex′us**, plexus formed by the union of the communicating branches of the anterior branches of the first four lumbar nerves. It is situated behind the psoas muscle and before the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ. It furnishes, besides the branches which proceed from the first pair, several filaments that are distributed to the psoas muscle, to the iliacus, the integuments, and glands of the groin; and three great branches—the crural, obturator, and lumbosacral. **L. re′gion**, the loins; see *Lumbi*. **L. veins** have an arrangement analogous to that of the arteries of the same name. They communicate with the vertebral sinuses, azygous veins, etc., and pass into the vena cava inferior. **L. ver′tebræ**, the five vertebræ of the lumbar region.

**Lumba′ris.** Lumbar; any muscle of the lumbar region. **L. exter′nus**, quadratus lumborum. **L. inter′nus**, psoas magnus.

**Lum′bermen's itch.** Prairie itch; winter itch.

**Lum′bi** (pl. of lumbus). The loin or loins; lumbar region. The posterior regions of the abdomen, comprised between the base of the chest and the pelvis. The parts which enter into the formation of the lumbar regions are: the skin; a considerable quantity of areolar texture; broad and strong aponeuroses—the latissimus dorsi, obliquus externus, and obliquus internus abdominis, transversalis abdominis, quadratus lumborum, and the mass common to the sacrolumbalis, longissimus dorsi, and multifidus spinæ. These muscles surround the lumbar region of the vertebral column. The vessels, nerves, etc., of the loins are called lumbar.

**Lum′biplex.** Lumbar plexus.

**Lumbiplex′al.** Relating to the lumbar plexus.

**Lumbo-.** In composition, relating to the lumbar region.

**Lum′boabdom′inal.** Relating to the lumbar and abdominal regions; a term designating a muscle of inferior animals similar to the human transversalis abdominis.

**Lumbocolos′tomy** (*lumbus*, the loin, *colon*, *stoma*, mouth). The establishment of an artificial anus in the colon in the lumbar region.

**Lumbocolot′omy.** Colotomy in the lumbar region.

**Lumbocos′tal.** Relating to the loins and ribs; superficialis costarum muscle of lower animals, like the human serratus posticus; sacrospinalis.

**Lumbodor′sal.** Relating to the loins and back.

**Lumbodyn′ia** (*odyne*, pain). Lumbago.

**Lumbofemora′lis.** Psoas magnus.

**Lum′bo-ili′acus.** Psoas parvus.

**Lum′bo-in′guinal.** Relating to the loins and groin.

**Lum′bo-ova′rian.** Relating to the loins and the ovary conjointly.

**Lumbosa′cral.** Belonging to the lumbar and sacral regions or to the lumbar vertebræ and the sacrum. Large nerve given off from the anterior branch of the fifth lumbar pair, which descends into the pelvis before the sacrum to join the sciatic plexus.

**Lum′brical.** Relating to the lumbricus.

**Lumbrica′lis.** Resembling a lumbricus or earthworm; lumbricoid. Name given to small muscles in the palm of the hand and sole of the foot. **L. ma′nûs**, one of four small, fleshy, thin, round, long, fusiform fasciculi situated in the palm of the hand. They arise from the tendons of the flexor communis digitorum, and are inserted at the outer and posterior side of the superior extremity of the first phalanges of the last four fingers. These muscles bend the fingers on the metacarpus and fix the tendons of the flexor digitorum communis. **L. pe′dis**, one of the lumbricales in the foot, analogous to those of the hand in form, number, and arrangement.

**Lum′bricide** (*lumbricus*, worm, *cædo*, to kill). Anthelmintic especially destructive to Ascarides lumbricoides.

**Lumbricid′ia anthelmint′ica.** Andira anthelmintica. **L. lega′lis**, Andira stipulacea.

**Lum′briciform.** Like a lumbricus.

**Lum′bricoid.** Resembling an earth-worm; see *Ascaris*. **L. mus′cle**, lumbricalis.

**Lum′bricus** (earth-worm). Round worm parasitic in the intestine; see *Ascaris*. **L. la′tus**, Bothriocephalus latus, Tænia solium. **L. rena′lis**, Eustrongylus gigas. **L. te′res hom′inis**, Ascaris lumbricoides.

**Lum′bus.** The loin. **L. ven′eris**, Achillea millefolium.

**Lu′men.** Light, pupil; also employed in the same sense as foramen and spiramentum (air-hole), and hence extended to denote the calibre of a tube or vessel. **L. con′stans**, phosphorus.

**Luminif′erous.** Producing light.

**Luminos′ity.** Condition of being luminous; phosphorescence.

**Lu′minous.** Affording light; shining.

**Lump′y jaw.** Actinomycosis.

**Lu′na** (moon). Silver; the moon. **L. Albi′ni,** lesser sciatic notch. **L. cor′nea,** silver chloride. **L. imperfec′ta,** bismuth. **L. philosopho′rum,** mercury. **L. potab′ilis,** silver nitrate.

**Lu′nacy.** Insanity. See *Lunatic*.

**Lu′nar** (*luna,* moon, silver). Relating to the moon (see *Lunatic*), or to silver, as lunar caustic. **L. bone,** semilunar bone; the second bone in the upper row of the carpus. **L. caus′tic,** silver nitrate.

**Luna′ria** (*luna,* moon). Menses. **L. peren′nis** or **redivi′va,** moonwort, satin honesty; diuretic, laxative, antiseptic.

**Lu′natic.** Relating to the moon; epithet given to diseases supposed to appear at certain phases of the moon, or to persons affected by them. A lunatic, at the present day, may be defined as one laboring under lunacy or mental alienation, *dementia accidentalis* or *adventitia;* that is, under any form of unsoundness of mind, except idiocy. In law, a lunatic is one who has had understanding, but has lost the use of his reason and become *non compos mentis.*

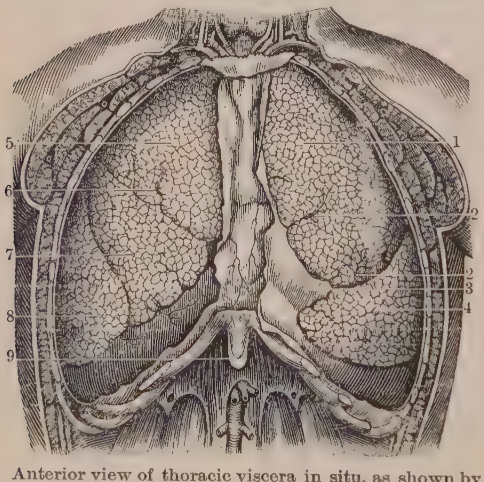
**Lunat′icus.** Insane; lunatic. A writ *de lunatico inquirendo* is one granted for inqury into the mental condition of one supposed to be insane.

**Lu′natism.** Periodical conjunctivitis; somnambulism, especially in the moonlight.

**Luna′tum.** Cuneiform bone.

**Lunel′la** (dim. of *luna,* moon). Hypopyon.

**Lung.** Essential organ of respiration, which is double and occupies the two sides of the chest. The lungs, which are of a spongy, soft, flexible, compressible, and dilatable structure, fill exactly the two cavities of the thorax, and are separated from each other by the mediastinum and the heart. The right lung, which is shorter and broader than the left, is divided by two oblique fissures into three unequal lobes, *lobi* or *alæ pulmonum.* The left has only two lobes, and consequently only one fissure. At the internal surface of these organs, which is slightly concave, there is about the middle a pedicle formed by the bronchia and pulmonary vessels, and called by anatomists the *root of the lungs.* Essentially, the lungs are composed of prolongations and ramifications of the bronchia and of the pulmonary arteries and veins, the divisions of which are supported by a fine areolar tissue.



Anterior view of thoracic viscera in situ, as shown by the removal of the anterior chest wall: 1, upper lobe of left lung; 2, 2, interlobular fissures; 3, pericardium; 4, lower lobe of left lung; 5, upper lobe of right lung; 6, lobular fissures; 7, middle lobe of right lung; 8, lower lobe of right lung; 9, xiphoid cartilage.

When the surface of the lungs is examined in a clear light, we may see, even through the pleura, that their parenchyma is formed by the aggregation of a multitude of small vesicles, of an irregularly spheroid or ovoid shape, full of air, and separated by white and opaque septa, constituting lozenge-shaped spaces, which are called *lobules—lobuli* or *insulæ pulmonales*—and which are separated by interlobular areolar tissue. These lobules do not communicate with each other. The series of air-sacs connected with the extremity of each bronchial twig has been called a *lobulette.* The vesicles are called air-cells, air-vesicles or lung-vesicles, spiramenta or spiramina, or cellulæ pulmonum. They who regard the bronchial tubes as terminating in elongated cavities have termed those cavities air-sacs, infundibula, Malpighian vesicles, terminal cavities, etc., and the cup-like cavities observed in these have been called *alveoli.* They are the air-cells.

Along the partitions or septa is deposited in greater or less quantity *black pulmonary matter,* as it has been called, which seems to be normal. Sometimes it is seen in points, at other times in spots. The color of the lungs varies according to age and other circumstances. In youth it is more red, and afterward grayish or bluish, often as if marbled. The pleura pulmonalis is their investing membrane. The air is carried to the lungs by means of the trachea and bronchi. The black, venous blood which requires oxygenation is conveyed to the lungs from the heart by the pulmonary artery, and when it has undergone this change it is returned to the heart by the pulmonary veins. The blood-vessels inservient to the nutrition of the lungs are the bronchial arteries. The pulmonary lymphatics are very numerous. Some are superficial, others deep-seated. They pass for the most part into the bronchial ganglions or glands. Nerves are furnished by the pulmonary plexus. The lungs are respiratory organs in which venous blood is oxygenated.

The following estimates have been made of the measurements, weights, etc., of the lungs (Krause):

Dimensions, Weight, and Volume of the Lungs.

| | Men. | | Women. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Right.* | *Left.* | *Right.* | *Left.* |
| | Mm. | Mm. | Mm. | Mm. |
| Height at external surface . . . | 271 | 298 | 216 | 230 |
| " internal surface . . . . | 162 | 176 | 135 | 156 |
| Anteroposterior diameter . . . . | 203 | 176 | 176 | 162 |
| Transverse diameter at root of lung | 95 | 81 | 88 | 74 |
| " " " base of lung | 135 | 129 | 122 | 108 |

Weight of lung (containing a moderate amount of blood):
Men . . . . . . . . 1300 g. (right, 682; left, 618).
Women . . . . . . 1023 g. ( " 541; " 482).

Volume of lung free from air, 793–1230 cm. (right, 516–624; left, 456–585) (1023–1300 absolute gravity and 1056 specific gravity).

Lung in the cadaver, moderately filled with air—right, 1377–1990; left, 1408–1805

Filled to utmost capacity . . . . . right, 5157; left, 4364

Weight of right lung 247 g. (E. Bischoff)–718 g. (Dursy).

Weight of left lung 228 g. (E. Bischoff)–619 g. (Krause).

Lumen of the smallest bronchioles . . . . . . . 0.18–022

Smallest lobules of the lung . . . . 1 mm. in diameter.

Alveoli . . . . . . . . . . 0.12–0.38 mm. in diameter.

When half filled . . . . . . . . . . . about 0.2 mm.

Number of pulmonary vesicles, 1700–1800 million (Huschke).

**Black l.,** anthracosis. **L. capac′ity,** breathing capacity. **Coal m′iner's** or **col′lier's l.,** anthracosis. **L. fe′ver,** pneumonia. **L. flow′er,** Gentiana pneumonanthe. **L. fluke,** bronchial fluke, Distoma ringeri. **Ma′son's lung,** pneumokoniosis. **L. plague,** contagious pleuropneumonia of cattle. **L. proof,** docimasia pulmonum. **L. stones,** pulmonary calculi. **L. test,** l. proof. **L. test′er,** cylindrical bag of India rubber so arranged as to measure the quantity of air expelled by the lungs; form of spirometer.

**Lung′wort.** Medicinal plant, Pulmonaria officinalis; demulcent; a fluid extract of the leaves is used in ʒj (4.0) doses. **Cow's l.**, Verbascum nigrum. **L. tree**, Lichen pulmonarius.

**Lu'nula** (dim. of *luna*, moon). One of the two thin, semilunar surfaces on either side of the corpus Arantii of the semilunar valves of the heart. **L. of Gianuz'zi**, demilune. **L. scap'ulæ**, scapular or suprascapular notch. **L. un'guium**, white, semilunar space on the nails near the root.

**Lu'nule.** Lunula.

**Lu'pani.** Frambœsia.

**Lupanine'.** $C_{15}H_{23}N_2O$. Base from Lupinus angustifolius, causing paralysis of the brain and augmenting reflex irritability of the medulla.

**Lupa'ria.** Aconitum lycoctonum.

**Lu'pia** (*lupus*, a wolf). Wen; phagedenic ulcer; fungoid growth. **L. junctu'ræ**, spina ventosa. **L. scrofulo'sa**, scrofuloderma tuberculosum.

**Lu'piform.** Having the character or appearance of lupus.

**Lupigenin'.** A derivative of lupinine.

**Lupiin'.** Bitter glucoside from Lupinus luteus; not important medically. An alkaloid, lupinidine, a liquid, has also been obtained from the same plant.

**Lu'pine.** Lupinus.

**Lupinine'.** Alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{40}N_2O_2$, from the seeds of Lupinus luteus. Also alkaloid from seeds of Lupinus albus, and an independent amorphous mass from the same plant. They are paralyzants of the sensory and motor nervous apparatus.

**Lupino'sis.** Morbid affection of cattle, supposed to be from eating lupinus or fungoid growths on plants resulting from fermentation; the symptoms are fever, abdominal tumefaction, great debility, jaundice, etc.

**Lupino'sus.** Having the appearance of lupinus or lupine or its seeds.

**Lupinotoxin'.** Resinous principle from different species of lupinus, causing lupinosis.

**Lupi'nus.** Under this term the white lupine, Lupinus albus, ord. *Leguminosæ*, is often meant. The meal is occasionally used as an anthelmintic and as a cataplasm. Other species of lupinus are employed therapeutically, but their action is similar to that of L. albus. Its alkaloid is somewhat similar to atropine in action, and its seeds are diuretic, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic, and are externally applied to wounds, ulcers, etc.

**Lu'poid** (*eidos*, resemblance). Resembling lupus. **L. syco'sis**, follicular inflammation in which the cicatrices take on cheloid degeneration. **L. ul'cer**, rodent ulcer.

**Lupo'ma.** The primary raised efflorescence of lupus vulgaris.

**Lupoma'nia** (*lupus*, wolf). Hydrophobia, rabies.

**Lu'pous.** Relating to lupus. **L. nod'ule**, the characteristic lesion of lupus vulgaris. **L. ul'cer**, the lesion remaining after breaking down of the l. nodule in lupus exulcerans.

**Lupulin'.** Lupulinum (Ph. U. S. and Br.). Substance which exists in Humulus lupulus or hop. It is in the form of small, shining, yellowish grains or granular powder separated from the strobiles of Humulus lupulus; pulverulent and of aromatic odor. It contains resin, volatile oil, and a bitter principle; aromatic and tonic, and, according to some, narcotic.

**Lupulin'ic acid.** $C_{48}H_{82}O_{19}$. Obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on lupulin; lupulirrhetin accompanies it. **L. glands**, lupulin.

**Lupuli'num.** The official (Ph. U. S. and Br.) name for the glandular powder separated from the strobiles of the hop, *Humulus lupulus;* employed in insomnia and alcoholism; dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65), in pill or infusion. The official preparations are: *Extrac'tum lupuli'ni flu'idum* (U. S.); dose, ♏x–xv (0.65–1.0). *Oleores'ina l.* (U. S.); dose, ♏ij–v (0.13–0.32). *Tinctu'ra lupuli* (Br.); dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0).

**Lupulirrhetin'.** Amorphous substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, derived from lupulin.

**Lu'pulus.** Humulus lupulus, hops.

**Lu'pus** (wolf). Jacob's ulcer, erosive ulcer of the derma, eating tetter. A term applied to several skin diseases, but chiefly to two, called *l. erythematosus* and *l. vulgaris*, which are distinct and unrelated diseases, resembling each other but superficially and in the fact that both have their usual seat on the face. **L. acneïfor'mis**, a form of lupus erythematosus. **L. anatom'icus**, verruca necrogenica. **L. cancro'sus**, cancer. **Caz'enave's l.**, l. erythematodes. **L. cornu'tus**, l. exuberans. **L. dev'orans**, l. vorax. **L. discre'tus**, l. vulgaris in which the nodules are separated. **L. dissemina'tus**, l. vulgaris in which the nodules are relatively few, but involve extensive surface. **L. ec'zema**, l. erythematosus resembling eczema. **L. erythemato'sus** or **erythemato'des**, erythematous lupus; disease of the skin characterized by small, bright red spots, elevated, and having in their centre the enlarged outlet of a sebaceous gland filled with yellow rows of dried-up epithelial cells and thickened sebaceous secretion. It is not attended with ulceration, and generally attacks the nose and cheeks. It is not of a tuberculous nature. **L. erythemato'sus discoi'des**, type occurring early, in which the first efflorescences slowly increase by peripheral growth. **L. erythemato'sus dissemina'tus**, numerous patches occur after primary efflorescence, having no tendency toward peripheral growth; some writers regard this as a form of l. erythematosus, others as a tuberculide distinct from l. vulgaris. **L. ex'edens**, l. vulgaris accompanied with ulceration. **L. exfoliati'vus**, l. vulgaris in which the nodules slowly disappear, leaving the atrophied surface smooth and shining. **L. exu'berans**, l. with various forms of excrescences, independent of or accompanying l. exulcerans. **L. exul'cerans**, type of l. vulgaris, characterized by ulceration of infiltrated skin. **L. frambœsioi'des**, l. exuberans. **Fun'gous l.**, l. exuberans. **L. hæmorrhag'icus**, a variety of l. erythematosus in which hemorrhage occurs in the vesicles, etc. **L. hypertroph'icus**, form possessing extensive warty enlargements superimposed upon a thickened skin. **L. impetigino'sus**, variety of l. erythematosus in which crusts take the place of scales. **L. lymphat'icus**, lymphangioma circumscriptum. **L. maculo'sus**, form of lupus having small, non-elevated spots or patches. **L. milia'ris**, l. acneiformis. **L. nodo'sus**, l. tuberosus. **L. non-ex'edens**, in this form the tubercles spread, but do not become ulcerated. **L. papilla'ris** or **papillomato'sus**, l. exuberans. **L. per'nio**, affection of the face and extremities, suggestive at first of chilblain, and in some instances of Raynaud's disease. **L. prom'inens**, l. tuberosus. **Pus'tular l.**, l. with tubercles covered with persistent dark crusts. **L. ro'dens**, l. exulcerans. **L. scrofulo'sus**, scrofuloderma tuberculosum. **L. seba'ceus**, l. erythematosus, with marked involvement of the sebaceous glands. **L. serpigino'sus**, a later stage of l. erythematosus than the preceding, in which the morbid process extends from the periphery. **L. syphilit'icus**, a syphilitic eruption resembling lupus. **L. tuberculo'sus**, a form of l. vulgaris characterized by the aggregating tendency of the papules. **L. tu'midus**, l. vulgaris in which there is considerable doughy infiltration of the skin. **L. varico'sus**, nævus. **L. veg'etans**, type characterized by proliferation. **L. verruco'sus**, form in which papillary development occurs; tuberculosis verrucosa cutis. **L. vo'rax**, a form of l. vulgaris which extends deeply as well as superficially. **L. vulga'ris**, a form of tuberculosis of the skin characterized by the presence of nodules or papules of a reddish-brown color situated in the corium; these are of soft consistence and thereby distinguished from the papules of syphilis and of leprosy. These nodules may disappear by absorption or may ulcerate, but the constant tendency is to recur and to invade new portions of skin. **Wil'lard's l.**, l. vulgaris.

**Lu'ra** (mouth of a bag). The contracted orifice of the infundibulum of the brain seen after the removal of the hypophysis.

**Lu'ral.** Relating to the lura.

**Lu'rid.** Pale-yellow, sallow, as applied to the complexion.

**Lur'keydish.** Mentha pulegium.

**Lu'ror.** Paleness.

**Lusch'ka's arachnoi'dal vil'li.** Pacchionian bodies. **L.'s bur'sa,** pharyngeal bursa. **L.'s car'tilage,** small, elastic, cartilaginous nodule in the anterior portion of the vocal cord. **L.'s fold,** ileocolic fold. **L.'s foram'ina,** openings in the pia mater for the passage of the choroid plexus. **L.'s fos'sa,** ileocolic fossa. **L.'s gland,** coccygeal gland; carotid or intercarotid gland. **L.'s line,** line drawn from the internal palpebral ligament to the space between the first and second molars; the direction of the nasal duct and lacrymal sac is thus shown. **L.'s mus'cle,** the muscular fibres contained in the utero-sacral ligaments. **L.'s subpharyn'geal car'tilage,** small, hyaline, cartilaginous body in the areolar tissue of the tonsil. **L.'s ton'sil,** adenoid tissue in the roof of the pharynx; pharyngeal tonsil.

**Luscios'itas.** Strabismus; obliquity of vision; myopia.

**Luscio'sus.** Blind, either totally or of one eye; short-sighted.

**Lusci'tas** (*lusciosus*, dim-sighted). Strabismus. The term has also been given to any case of obliquity in which the eye is fixed in an unnatural position.

**Lus'cus** (one-eyed). Lusciosus.

**Lu'sis.** Washing.

**Lust'garten's bacil'lus.** Supposed bacillus of syphilis.

**Lu'sus natu'ræ.** A monstrosity or variation from the abnormal conformation.

**Lute.** Composition employed either for closing apertures or joints in vessels or pipes. It is made of linseed meal and starch, or of clay and drying oil, or white of egg and lime, and that for use in vessels intended to be strongly heated is made of clay, sifted sand, and water.

**Lutein'.** Yellow principle found in corpora lutea, yolk of eggs, and clotted blood; lipochrome. **L. se'rum,** crystalline coloring-matter in blood-serum.

**Lute'ola** (dim. of luteus). Reseda luteola.

**Lu'teum o'vi.** Yolk of egg.

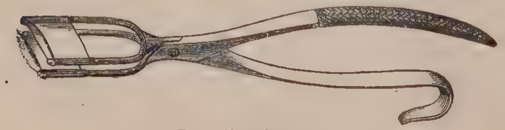
**Lu'teus.** Yellow.

**Lutidin'.** Colorless liquid derived from tar by distillation. $C_7H_9N$.

**Lux.** Light.

**Luxa'tio.** Luxation; dislocation. **L. erec'ta,** peculiar dislocation at the shoulder-joint, in which the arm can be raised straight above the head. **L. imperfec'ta,** sprain. **L. incomple'ta,** partial dislocation. **L. len'tis,** luxation of the crystalline lens. **L. perinea'lis,** see *Perineal*.

**Luxa'tion** (*luxo*, to put out of place). Dislocation. Displacement of two or more bones whose articular surfaces have lost, wholly or in part, their natural connection, owing either to external violence (*accidental luxation*) or to disease of some of the parts about the joint (*spontaneous luxation*). Luxation is *complete* when the bones have entirely lost their natural connection; *incomplete*—*luxatio imperfecta*, *subluxation*—when they partly preserve it; and *compound* when a wound communicates with the luxated joint. The general indications of treatment are: 1. To reduce the protruded bone to its original place. 2. To retain it in situ. 3. To obviate any attendant or consequent symptoms. To reduce requires extension, counterextension, and coaptation. Anæsthetics frequently assist the efforts of the surgeon by inducing more complete relaxation of the muscles. **L.-for'ceps,** a device for grasping a finger in order to facilitate traction in dislocation of a digit. **L. of the lens,** dislocation of the crystalline lens into the anterior chamber or into the vitreous humor.



Luxation-forceps.

**Luxatu'ra.** Dislocation.

**Lux'us consump'tion** (*luxus*, excess). Consumption of an excess of food, especially albuminoids, beyond the needs of the body. **L. heart,** dilatation with hypertrophy of the left ventricle of the heart.

**Luys's bod'y** or **nu'cleus.** Subthalamus.

**Lu'zula campes'tris.** Field rush, crowfeet, black gross, God's grace, and **L. pilo'sa,** hairy wood-rush, of this country and Europe. They have been used in calculous cases.

**Lycaconine'.** Obtained by decomposing lycaconitine with boiling water.

**Lycaconitine'.** Alkaloid from Aconitum lycoctonum, with poisonous effects like those of curare.

**Lyc'anthrope.** See *Lycanthropia*.

**Lycanthro'pia** (*lykos*, wolf, *anthropos*, man). Lycanthropy. Lycomania. Variety of melancholy in which the person believes himself to be changed into a wolf, and imitates the voice and habits of that animal. One so circumstanced is called a *lycanthrope*.

**Ly'cetol.** Dipropylenediamine; dimethylpiperazine tartrate. Produced by distillation of glycerin with bromide of ammonium, and reduction with metallic sodium. Used as a uric-acid solvent and antiarthritic; dose, gr. jss–iij (0.1–0.2).

**Lychnidium,** lik-nid'e-um (dim. of *lychnos*, light). Innate vital or animal heat.

**Lychnis** (lik'nis) **chalcedon'ica.** Scarlet lychnis, sweet-william. **L. githa'go,** corn cockle, rose campion; naturalized European plant, ord. *Caryophyllaceæ*. The seeds are somewhat acrid, but not poisonous. At one time employed in cutaneous diseases and in hemorrhage, and as a topical application to ulcers and fistulæ. **L. officina'lis,** saponaria. **L. sapona'ria** or **sylves'tris,** saponaria.

**Lychnium,** lik'ne-um (*lychnos*, light). Innate vital or animal heat.

**Lycium,** lis'e-um (*lykion*). Medicinal substance obtained from the roots and branches of a thorny shrub growing in Lycia; astringent, and used in dysentery, ulcers of the gums, etc. By some it has been considered to be catechu.

**Lycoctonine'.** $C_{27}H_{37}NO_5(OH)_4$. Alkaloid of Aconitum lycoctonum; a cardiac poison and paralyzant of the nervous system.

**Lycodon'tes** (*lykos*, wolf, *odous*, a tooth). Canine teeth.

**Lycoma'nia.** Lycanthropia.

**Lycoper'don** (*lykos*, wolf, *perdomai*, to break wind). Puffball, bullfists, mollipuffs; ord. *Fungi*. Puffball dries into a very fine, light brownish dust, which is sometimes used as a mechanical styptic to arrest hemorrhage. **L. arrhi'zon,** lycoperdon. **L. cervi'num,** Elaphomyces granulatus. **L. gigan'teum,** puffball, used as a hæmostatic. **L. globo'sum,** lycoperdon. **L. guloso'rum,** L. tuber. **L. pro'teus,** common puffball. **L. tu'ber,** trubs, truffle; fleshy, firm body, unknown in its mode of reproduction, which is found underground in different parts of France and Italy. Is much esteemed as an aliment. It seems to belong to the champignons, and has a particular perfume. Aphrodisiac virtues have been ascribed to it. A Virginia truffle is called *tuckaho*. It is the *Scleretium giganteum*, and is sometimes named Indian bread and Indian loaf.

**Lycoper'sicum esculen'tum.** Solanum lycopersicum. **L. po'mum amo'ris,** Solanum lycopersicum. **L. tubero'sum,** Solanum tuberosum.

**Lycopin'.** Concentrated extract from Lycopus virginicus.

**Lycopodine'.** $C_{32}H_{52}N_2O_3$. Alkaloid from Lycopodium clavatum and L. complanatum.

**Lycopo'dium** (*lykos*, wolf, *pous*, foot). Clubmoss, wolfsclaw, witchmeal; ord. *Lycopodiaceæ*. Largest of European mosses. The dust or sporules of L.

clavatum and other species of lycopodium (Ph. U. S.), which fills the capsules of its spikes; it is unctuous to the touch, and also very inflammable, and hence has been called vegetable sulphur and also farina or pulvis, or semen, or sulphur lycopodii. It is used to roll pills in, and in medicine as a dusting-powder. **L. clava′tum,** the source of the official lycopodium. **L. complana′tum,** common clubmoss, ground pine; indigenous; same properties as Lycopodium selago. **L. officina′le,** L. clavatum. **L. recur′vum,** L. selago. **L. sela′go,** upright clubmoss, fir clubmoss, upright firmoss. Decoction of this plant acts violently as an emetic and purgative, and was formerly, on this account, used as an abortive. It is employed to kill vermin.

**Lyc′opus.** Bugleweed, water bugle, water horehound, gypsyweed, Paul's betony. This indigenous herb, ord. *Labiatæ*, grows throughout the greater part of the United States. The whole herb is said to be slightly narcotic; is given in infusion (℥j : Oj); dose, Oss–Oj (250.0–500.0). **L. pu′mila,** lycopus. **L. sinua′tus,** indigenous, has similar properties. **L. uniflo′rus,** L. pumila. **L. virgin′icus,** lycopus.

**Lycorex′ia** (*lykos*, wolf, *orexis*, appetite). Hunger, especially of intense form.

**Lyco′sa taren′tula.** See *Tarentula*.

**Lycosto′ma** (*lykos*, wolf, *stoma*, mouth). Fissure of the palate.

**Ly′dus.** Blistering beetle.

**Lye.** Lixivium.

**Lyenceph′ala** (*lyo*, to loosen, *kephale*, head). Low type of cerebral development in which the hemispheres, which are without folds, are connected only by a round commissure and the hippocampal commissure.

**Lygis′mus** (*lygizo*, to bend). Luxation.

**Lyg′mus** (*lygmos*). Singultus.

**Lying-down′ state.** Parturient state.

**Lying-in′.** Puerperal or the puerperium.

**Lymph** (*lympha*, water). Name given to the fluid contained in the lymphatic vessels and thoracic duct. The properties and composition of lymph vary somewhat according to the part whence the lymphatic vessels obtain it. Generally, it is under the form of a transparent, slightly alkaline fluid, sometimes of a madder-red or yellowish color; of a spermatic odor and saline taste; soluble in water, the solution becoming turbid when mixed with alcohol. It coagulates, the clot becoming of a scarlet red if put in contact with oxygen, and of a purple red if placed in carbonic acid. Like the blood, the lymph consists of a fluid, *liquor lymphæ*, in which *lymph corpuscles* are suspended; these are entirely similar in appearance to the white blood corpuscles, being granular amœboid cells about 10$\mu$ in diameter. The liquor resembles closely the liquor sanguinis, containing more water, less albumin, and about the same amount of fibrin and salts. Lymph flows along the lymphatic vessels, uniting with the chyle, and is poured into the veins. The term is applied also to vaccine and, like serum, to any watery fluid which resembles it in appearance. **An′imal l.,** bovine l. **Aplas′tic l.,** corpuscular l. **Blood l.,** a vaccine obtained by transudation from the blood. **Bo′vine l.,** vaccine lymph taken from the heifer. **Calf l.,** bovine l. **L. cham′bers,** serous membranes or sacs, which may be regarded as greatly expanded lymph spaces. **L. chan′nel,** see *Lymph sinus*. **Coag′ulable l.,** fibrin; liquor sanguinis. **L. cor′puscles,** see *Lymph*. **Corpus′cular l.,** inflammatory form of lymph, with colorless corpuscles. **Crou′pous l.,** exudation occurring in croup. **Euplas′tic l.,** plastic l. **Fi′brinous** or **fibrinoplas′tic l.,** tenacious form, speedily coagulable. **L. fis′tula,** see *Fistula*. **L. fol′licles,** term applied to lymphoid structures, as Peyer's patches, tonsils, etc. **L. gland,** a collection of l. follicles; l. node. **L. glob′ules,** see *Lymph*. **Glyc′erin l.,** vaccine mixed with glycerin. **L. hearts,** lymphatic hearts. **Hu′manized l.,** vaccine lymph from the human subject. **Inflam′matory l.,** clear, coagulable liquid thrown out in inflammation. **L. knot,** a group of leucocytes in a lymph follicle. **Koch's l.,** tuberculin. **L. node,** small round or ovoid body situated in the course of a lymph vessel; its pulp is a mass of leucocytes held together by a fine reticulum; there are about 700 of these nodes in the body. **L. plas′ma,** fluid portion of lymph suspending the corpuscular elements. **Plas′tic l.,** lymph thrown out in inflammation, with tendency to coagulate and become organized. **L. rad′icle** or **root′let,** irregular connective-tissue space lined with endothelioid plates, through which lymph capillaries convey the lymph. **L. scro′tum,** elephantiasis of the scrotal tissues. **L. se′rum,** lymph minus corpuscles and clot. **L. si′nus,** l. channel; a channel for passage of lymph. **L. spa′ces,** open spaces in connective tissue, including serous cavities, cavities in the intestinal villi, etc. **Tis′sue l.,** lymph derived from the tissues rather than from the blood. **Vac′cine l.,** see *Vaccine*.

**Lymph′aden.** A lymphatic gland.

**Lymphadenec′tasis** (*ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of lymphatic gland.

**Lymphade′nia** or **Lymphad′enism.** Enlargement of the lymphatic glands.

**Lymphadeni′tis.** Inflammation of the lymphatic glands.

**Lymphad′enoid.** Resembling a lymphatic gland.

**Lymphadeno′ma.** Neoplasm histologically composed of lymphoid elements; lymphosarcoma; lymphoma. Hodgkin's disease, in which there are numerous growths of this kind in various parts of the body. **Anæ′mic l.,** pseudoleucocythæmia. **L. caverno′sum,** lymphangeioma. **Mul′tiple l.,** general lymphadenoma. **L. splen′icum,** splenic anæmia.

**Lymphadeno′sis.** Hodgkin's disease.

**Lymphæduc′tus** (*ductus*, duct). Lymphatic vessels.

**Lymphæ′mia** (*haima*, blood). A variety of leucocythæmia in which the lymphocytes are unusually numerous.

**Lymph′agogue** (*ago*, to drive). Any agent assisting in the production of lymph.

**Lymphangeio′ma.** Lymphangioma.

**Lymphangeii′tis.** Angioleucitis.

**Lymphan′gia** (pl. of lymphangion) (*angeion*, vessel). Lymphatic vessels.

**Lymphangiec′tasis** (*ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of the lymphatic vessels.

**Lymphangiecto′des.** Type of cutaneous hypertrophy affecting the subcutaneous areolar tissue, in which are formed dendritic vegetations possessing new blood-vessels and associated with dilated lymph spaces and œdema.

**Lymphangiog′raphy** (*graphe*, description). Description of the lymphatic vessels.

**Lymphangioii′tis.** Angioleucitis.

**Lymphangiol′ogy** (*logos*, description). Treatise on the lymphatics.

**Lymphangio′ma.** Condition in which there is dilatation of the lymphatic vessels. **L. capilla′re varico′sum,** l. circumscriptum. **L. caverno′sum,** l. colli cysticum. **L. circumscrip′tum,** chronic eruption of vesicles associated in clusters and with dilated lymphatics. **L. col′li cys′ticum,** congenital disease of the skin characterized by the presence of vesicles due to dilated lymphatic vessels. **L. cu′tis,** excessive development of lymph elements in the corium, presenting a white, glistening, tuberculated appearance. **L. tubero′sum mul′tiplex,** appearance of papules or tubercles formed of dilated lymphatic vessels.

**Lymphangiomyo′ma.** Myoma or tumor involving muscular tissue and the lymphatic vessels.

**Lymphangion′cus.** Lymphangioma.

**Lymphangiophlebi′tis.** Inflammation of lymphatic vessels and veins.

**Lymphangiot′omy.** Dissection of lymphatic vessels.

**Lymphangi′tis.** Angioleucitis. **L. tuberculo′sa cuta′nea,** the lymphatics of the skin are invaded with tubercle bacilli, with linear lesions corresponding to the lymphatic trunks or tuberculous nodules.

**Lymphat′ic.** Relating to lymph or lymph vessels. **L. anæ′mia,** Hodgkin's disease. **L. cachex′ia,** Hodgkin's disease. **L. duct,** see *Lymphatic vessels.* **L. fis′tula,** lymph fistula. **L. gan′glions** or **glands,** lymph nodes, conglobate glands. **L. heart,** the frog and several other animals are provided with large receptacles for the lymph immediately under the skin, which exhibit distinct and regular pulsations like the sanguiferous heart; their use appears to be to propel the lymph. **L. leukæ′mia,** leukæmia associated with or dependent on disease of the lymphatic glands. **L. node,** l. gland. **L. sys′tem,** system of organs which are inservient to the formation and circulation of lymph; these are l. ganglions or glands and l. vessels. **L. tem′perament,** constitution possessed by persons of sluggish habit, flabby muscles, pale and rather coarse features, clumsy in their movements, and expressionless. **L. tu′mor,** lymphoma. **L. ves′sels,** arising at the surface of membranes and in the tissues of the organs; they carry into the veins the lymph. Lymphatic vessels are found in almost every part. They form two orders—one *superficial,* the other *deep*—frequently communicating with each other. Lymphatic vessels are smaller than the arteries and veins, are very thin, diaphanous, and cylindrical, but present here and there more or less considerable dilatations, caused by valves in their interior. All the branches before joining the principal trunks pass through lymphatic ganglions; are formed of an outer areolar membrane and an internal coat, similar to that of the veins; of the latter the valves are formed. All the lymphatics of the body ultimately discharge themselves at the junction of the subclavian and internal jugular veins. Two of these trunks are considerably larger than the others—the *thoracic duct* and the great trunk of the right side, the *right* or *lymph-duct.* The former receives the lymphatics of the abdomen of the lower extremities, the left side of the thorax, the left upper extremity, and the corresponding side of the head and neck; the latter receives those of the right upper extremity and of the right side of the head, neck, and thorax.

**Lymphat′ics.** Lymphatic vessels.

**Lymph′atism.** Lymphatic habit. Scrofula.

**Lymphati′tis.** Angeioleucitis.

**Lymphat′ocele.** Tumor of dilated lymphatics.

**Lymphecta′sia.** Dilatation with lymph.

**Lympheurys′ma** (*eurysma,* dilatation). Lymphangiectasis.

**Lymphi′tis.** Angeioleucitis.

**Lym′phocele.** Tumor formed by the abnormal collection of lymph.

**Lymph′ocyte** (*kytos,* cell). Lymph corpuscle. A form of leucocyte, of which there are two varieties, large and small; the latter have a diameter of about 7.5$\mu$, and contain one large nucleus, which colors a deep blue or purple with Ehrlich's triple stain; they constitute about 25 per cent. of the entire number of leucocytes; the large lymphocytes have a diameter of 11$\mu$ up to 14$\mu$, and contain a single nucleus, which colors a pale blue with Ehrlich's triple stain; they constitute about 5 per cent. of the entire number of leucocytes.

**Lymphocythæ′mia.** Excess or increase of lymph corpuscles in the blood.

**Lymphocyto′sis.** Great increase in the number of lymph corpuscles in the blood, especially of young children. It occurs in various constitutional affections.

**Lymphocytozo′on** (*zoon,* animal). A protozoon parasitic in the lymphocytes.

**Lymphoder′mia.** Morbid condition of lymphatics of the skin. **L. pernicio′sa,** enlargement of the lymphatic glands in the skin in cases of leukæmia.

**Lymphœde′ma.** Œdema from obstruction of the lymphatics.

**Lymphogen′ic.** Producing lymph or lymph corpuscles. **L. diath′esis,** constitutional condition causing leukæmia and leucocytosis.

**Lymphogenous,** lim-foj′en-us. Producing lymph.

**Lymphog′raphy** (*grapho,* to write). A description of lymph or the lymphatics.

**Lymph′oid** (*eidos,* resemblance). Lymph-like. **L. tis′sue,** adenoid tissue.

**Lympho′ma.** Tumor composed of adenoid tissue. **Malig′nant** or **mul′tiple l.,** Hodgkin's disease.

**Lymphomyelo′ma.** Medullary tumor with involvement of the lymphatic system. Sarcoma with small round cells.

**Lymphomyxo′ma.** Tumor, generally benign, consisting of adenoid tissue.

**Lymphon′cus** (*onkos,* a tumor). Lymphangioncus. **L. i′ridis,** iridauxesis.

**Lymphop′athy** (*pathos,* disease). Disease involving the lymphatics. **Atax′ic l.,** lymphœdema accompanying a tabetic crisis.

**Lymphorrha′gia** (*rhegnymi,* to break forth). Discharge of lymph from a lymphatic vessel owing to lesion of its coats.

**Lymphorrhœ′a** (*rhoia,* flow). Escape of lymphatic fluid by spontaneous rupture or accidental wound, producing a fistulous opening of the lymphatic vessels.

**Lymphosarco′ma.** Sarcomatous tumor with small round cells, enclosed in a structure like that of a lymphatic gland. Lymphadenoma or Hodgkin's disease.

**Lymphosarcomato′sis.** General or local sarcomatous enlargement of the lymph glands. Development of lymphsarcoma.

**Lympho′sis.** Preparation or elaboration of lymph.

**Lymphos′tasis.** Stasis of lymph.

**Lymph′otome.** Instrument for dissection of the lymphatics. Also one intended for excising adenoid growths of the tonsils.

**Lymphot′omy.** Dissection of the lymphatics.

**Lymphotorrhœ′a.** Lymphoid discharge from the ear.

**Lymphotoxin′.** A cytotoxin having a specific action upon the reticulum cells in lymph nodes.

**Lymphot′rophy** (*trophe,* nourishment). Nourishment of the lymphatic vessels.

**Lymph′ous.** Relating to lymph.

**Lymphu′ria.** Chyluria.

**Lymphyza′tion.** The formation of lymph.

**Lynn wahoo′.** Ulmus alata.

**Lynx** (hiccough). Singultus or hiccough.

**Ly′pe** (*lype,* sadness). Despondency; melancholy.

**Lypeman′ia.** Melancholy.

**Lype′ria cro′cea.** South African plant, ord. *Scrophulariaceæ;* the flowers closely resembles saffron in smell and taste, and possess similar medical virtues.

**Lypothy′mia** (*lype,* sadness, *thymos,* the mind). Very great sadness.

**Ly′ra.** The under surface of the posterior part of the body of the fornix, which is impressed with numerous transverse and oblique lines, giving to it a resemblance to the ancient lyre. Arborescent striæ in the interior of the cervix uteri. Rugous interior of the vagina.

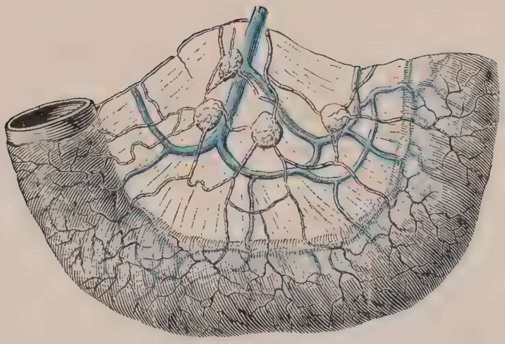
**Lysæ′mia** (*lysis,* solution, *haima,* blood). Hæmatolysis.

**Lysatin′.** $C_6H_{13}N_3O_2$. Base homologous with creatin, derived from casein.

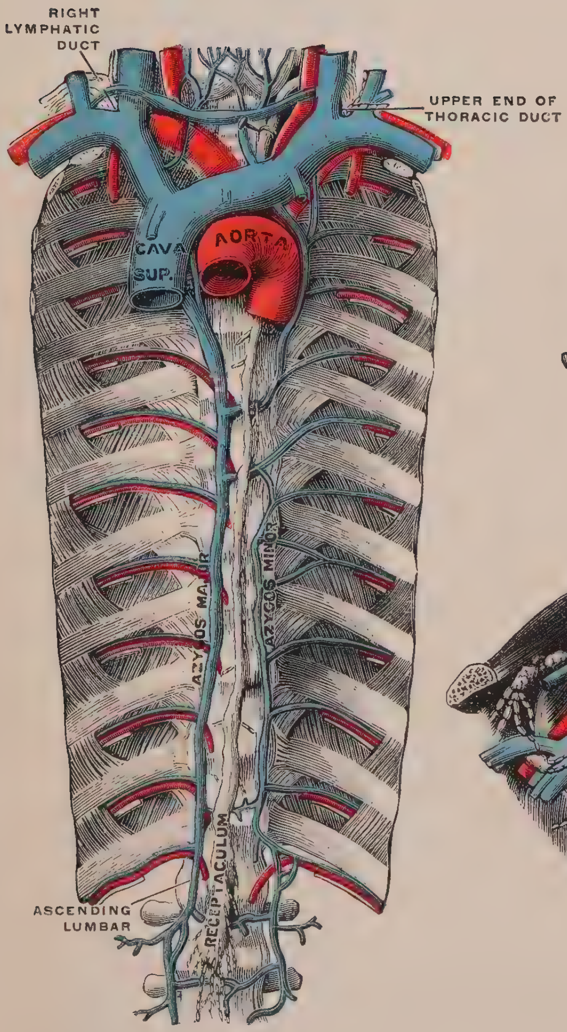
**Lysatinin′.** $C_6H_{11}N_3O$. Base homologous with creatinin, derived from casein.

**Lysidin′.** $C_4H_5N_2$. Methyl-glyoxalidine. A red, crystalline mass obtained by action of ethylendiamine hydrochloride on sodium acetate. It is usually seen in 50 per cent. solution. A uric-acid solvent, in doses of gr. xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0) daily of the solid substance.

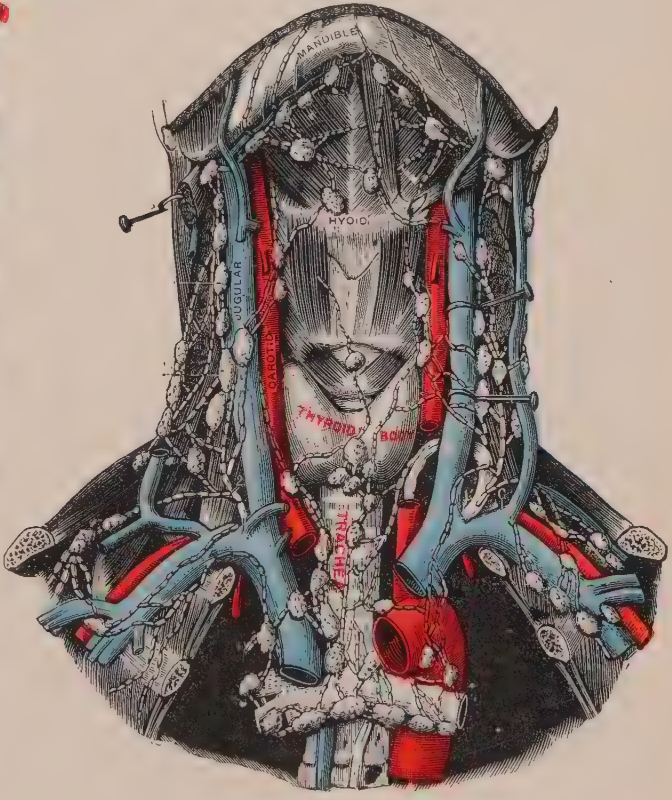
**Lysimach′ia nummula′ria.** Creeping loosestrife, moneywort, ord. *Primulaceæ.* This plant was formerly accounted vulnerary. It has been considered to possess antiscorbutic and astringent qualities, and has been used in leucorrhœa. **L. purpu′rea,** Lythrum salicaria. **L. quadrifo′lia,** four-leaved loosestrife, crosswort, indigenous plant, astringent; has been used as a stomachic and antiperiodic. **L. thyrsiflo′ra**



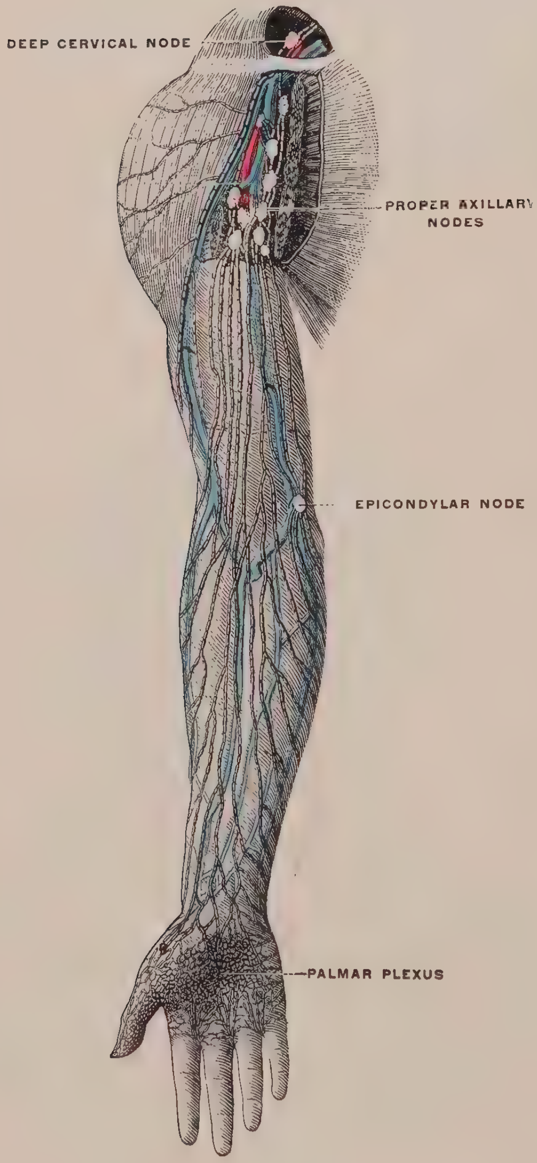
Lymph-nodes of mesentery. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



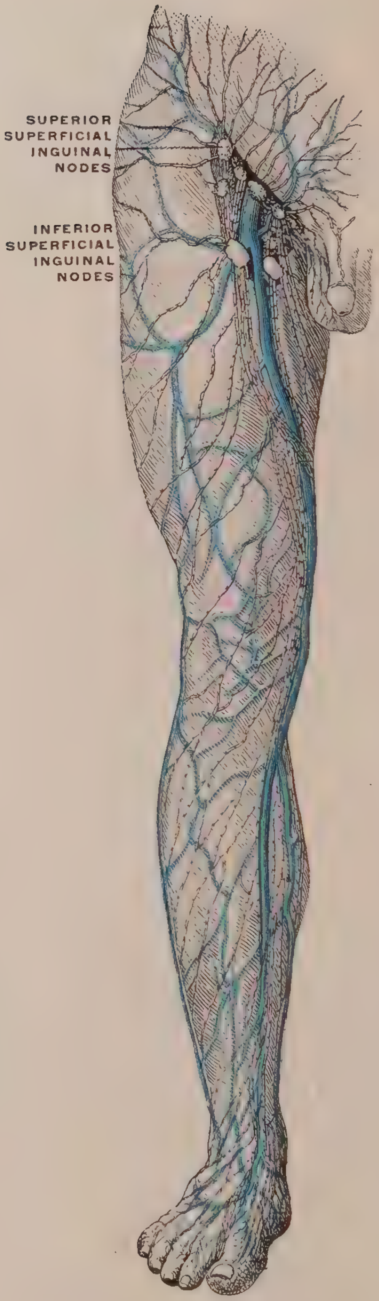
Thoracic duct and right lymphatic duct. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



Lymph-nodes of neck and upper part of thorax. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



The lymph-nodes and vessels of the upper limb.
(Gerrish, after Testut.)


SUPERIOR SUPERFICIAL INGUINAL NODES
INFERIOR SUPERFICIAL INGUINAL NODES

The lymph-nodes and vessels of the lower limb.
(Gerrish, after Testut.)

or **vulga′ris,** common yellow loosestrife, used in diarrhœa, tuberculosis of the lungs, etc.

**Lysin′** (*lyo,* to dissolve). Cell-destroying substance formed in the blood-serum. The lysins are distinguished according as the substance destroys cells in the animal's own body (autolysin), those in an animal of the same species (homolysin or isolysin), or those in an animal of a different species (heterolysin). Also a leucomain, $C_6H_{14}N_2O_2$, discovered by Drechsel, derived from proteids.

**Ly′sis** (*lysis,* solution). Termination of disease insensibly; that is, gradually and without critical symptoms. Destruction of cells.

**Ly′sitol.** Germicide resembling lysol. See *Lysol.*

**Ly′sol.** Brown, oleaginous liquid, having odor of creosote, made during the preparation of creosote, by dissolving in fat and saponifying with addition of alcohol the portion of oil of tar which boils between 190° and 200° C. Soluble in water; antiseptic; stronger than carbolic acid and less poisonous. Used chiefly in gynecology and dermatology.

**Lys′sa** or **L. cani′na.** Hydrophobia, rabies.

**Lys′si.** Pustules or vesicles near the frænum of the tongue, seen in early period of rabies.

**Lys′sic.** Pertaining to hydrophobia.

**Lyssin′.** Term for the specific zymotic principle of lyssa or rabies.

**Lyssodec′tus** (*lyssa,* rabies, *deko,* to bite). One bitten by a mad dog or actually laboring under hydrophobia.

**Lyssodeg′ma.** Bite of a mad dog.

**Lyssodex′is.** Bite of a mad dog.

**Lys′soid.** Like rabies.

**Lyssopho′bia** (*phobos,* fear). Morbid fear of rabies, sometimes giving rise to symptoms resembling those of that disease.

**Lyte′rian** (*lyterios,* dissolving). Epithet given to signs which announce the termination of a disease.

**Lyth′rum.** Plant, ord. *Lythraceæ;* astringent and demulcent. **L. ala′tum,** milk-willow; leaves are used in Mexico in poultices applied to cancerous ulcers. *L. album* and *L. lanceolatum* are similarly employed. **L. hyssopifo′lia,** Lythrum salicaria. **L. salica′ria,** common or purple willow herb, loosestrife; herb, root, and flowers possess a considerable degree of astringency, and are used occasionally in the cure of diarrhœa and dysentery, leucorrhœa, hæmoptysis, etc.

**Lyt′ic.** Relating to lysin or lysis; effecting lysis or cell destruction.

**Lyt′ta** (*lyttao,* to be mad). Coleopterous insect, a number of species of which are used for blistering purposes. **L. cæru′lea,** see *Cantharis.* **L. gi′gas,** vesicating beetle. **L. gi′gas mas,** see *Cantharis.* **L. ru′ficeps,** see *Cantharis.* **L. ru′fipes,** variety of lytta peculiar to Chile, more active as a vesicant than the cantharis or the Lytta vittata. **L. seg′etum,** see *Cantharis.* **L. vesicato′ria,** cantharis. **L. vitta′ta,** potato fly.

# M.

**M.** An abbreviation for minim; manipulus, a handful; misce, mix; metre; myopia; and mille, a thousand.

**M. a.** Abbv. for metre-angle.

**Ma.** Abbv. for milliampère.

**Maago′ni.** Swietenia mahogani.

**Mac.** Abbv. for macera, macerate.

**Maca′co worm.** Larva of a South American fly, Dermatobia noxialis, found on the human skin and on the skin of animals.

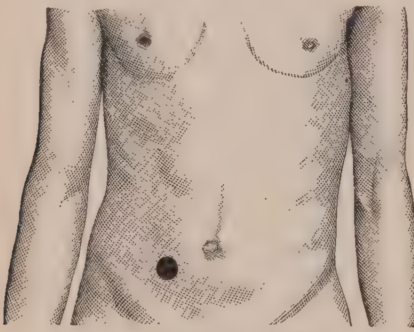
**Maca′ja but′ter.** Oil product of seeds of Cocos aculeata.

**Macalline′.** Alkaloid derived from Andira excelsa; has action similar to quinine.

**Macapat′li.** Smilax sarsaparilla.

**Macau′la.** Contagious disease with eruption on the skin and mucous membranes, resembling tubercular syphilide.

**McBur′ney's point.** A spot on the right side of the abdomen, on a line passing from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the umbilicus, and two inches from the former, where tenderness is felt on pressure in appendicitis.



McBurney's point.

**Macdow′ell's fræ′num.** Folds given off from the tendon of the pectoralis major.

**Mace.** Macis. **M. reed,** Typha latifolia.

**Macedonis′ium.** Smyrnium olusatrum.

**Ma′cene.** $C_{10}H_{16}$. Active principle of mace.

**Ma′cer** (lean). Gracilis muscle.

**Macerated,** mas′er-a-ted. Softened by long soaking in a fluid. Emaciated.

**Macera′tion** (*macero,* to soften by water). Infusion without heat of a solid substance in a liquid, so as to extract its virtues. Emaciation, loss of flesh.

**Mac′erator.** A vessel for macerating any substance.

**Macera′tum.** Product of maceration.

**Macero′na.** Smyrnium olusatrum.

**Macewen's** (mak-yu′ens) **opera′tions.** 1. Procedure for rectification of knock-knee, consisting of section through femoral shaft above the condyles. 2. Radical cure of inguinal hernia by forming pad of sac, with which the internal ring is closed. **M.'s space,** supramental triangle. **M.'s symp′tom,** increased clearness of sound when percussion and auscultation are practised simultaneously in serious intercranial lesions. **M.'s tri′angle,** supramental triangle.

**McGraw's meth′od.** Gastroenterostomy or enteroenterostomy performed with the aid of elastic ligatures.

**Machinal,** mak′e-nal. Relating to a machine. Mechanical, effected without conscious volition.

**Machine′.** Compound instrument or arrangement for putting a body in motion.

**Ma′cies.** Atrophy, emaciation. **M. infan′tum,** tabes mesenterica.

**Macilen′tus** (*maceo,* to be lean). Gracilis.

**Mac′Intyre's splint.** Splint applied posteriorly for fracture of the leg.

**Ma′cis.** Mace. The official (Ph. U. S.) name of the arillode of the seed of Myristica fragrans, which is also the source of nutmeg. Dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65).

**Macleyine′.** $C_{20}H_{19}NO_5$. Alkaloid from Macleya cordata of China and Japan.

**McMunn's′ elix′ir.** A watery infusion prepared from opium, from which the narcotine has been removed with ether and to which alcohol has been added; the strength is the same as that of laudanum.

**Macran′trus.** Term applied to skulls in which a vertical line falling on the radius fixus from the most prominent part of the torus frontalis falls in front of that dropped from the nasion by 4 to 9 mm.

**Macrauchen,** mak-rau′ken (*macros,* long, *auchen,* neck). Having a long neck.

**Macrenceph′alus.** Term applied to skulls in which the angle between lines projected from hormion to nasion and inion is from 156.5° to 170°.

**Macrencra′nus.** Term applied to skulls having a large cerebellar sector (20° to 27.50°).

**Mac′ritas** or **Macritu′do.** Emaciation.

**Macro-** (*makros,* long). In composition, long or large.

**Macroæsthe′sia** (*makros,* large, *aisthesis,* sensation). Perverted sensation of touch, in which the object seems to be larger than it is.

**Macroangio′sis** (*angeion,* vessel). Congenitally large blood-vessels of a limb.

**Macrobio′sis** (*makros,* long, *bios,* life). Longevity.

**Macrobiot′ic.** Of long life. *Macrobiotics* is the macrobiotic art or art of long living.

**Mac′roblast.** Macrocyte; megaloblast.

**Macrocarpin′.** Neutral principle derived from the root of Thalictrum macrocarpum.

**Macrocephal′ia** (*makros,* large, *kephale,* head). Condition in which the head is unusually large, as at birth, rendering labor difficult.

**Macrocephal′ic.** Having a large head.

**Macroceph′alous.** Affected with macrocephalia.

**Macroceph′alus.** One with a large head.

**Macroceph′aly.** Macrocephalia.

**Macrochas′mus.** Term applied by Lissauer to a skull with an angle of between 94° and 114°.

**Macrocheilia,** mak-ro-ki′le-ah (*makros,* large, *cheilos,* lip). The condition of having preternaturally large lips.

**Macrochei′ria** (*makros,* large, *cheir,* hand). Excessive development of the hands.

**Macroc′ladus.** Wild cabbage palm, the young leaves of the tops of which are edible.

**Macrocne′mius** (*makros,* long, *kneme,* leg). Possessing long legs.

**Macrocne′mum.** Genus of the *Cinchoneæ.* **M. cinchonoi′des,** species growing in Peru. **M. corybo′sum,** Condaminea corymbosa. **M. humboldtia′num,** Cascarilla peluda, found in the Andes of Peru; bark is reputed to be febrifuge. **M. ros′eum,** species growing in the Andes; bark has astringent properties. **M. tincto′rum,** Condaminea tinctoria.

**Macrococ′cus.** A large micrococcus.

**Macroco′lia** (*makros,* large, *kolon,* limb). Large limbs in general.

**Macroco′lous.** Having long legs.

**Macrocor′nea.** Large cornea.

**Mac′rocosm** (*makros,* large, *kosmos,* world). The universe.

**Mac′rocyte** (*makros*, large, *kytos*, cell). Giant blood corpuscle; megalocyte.

**Macrocythæ′mia** (*makros*, large, *kytos*, cell, *haima*, blood). Condition in which there is augmentation of the dimensions of the red corpuscles of the blood.

**Macrocyto′sis.** Condition in which the red corpuscles are increased in size, becoming macrocytes; noted in pernicious anæmia especially.

**Macrodactyl′ia.** Condition in which the fingers and toes are abnormally long or hypertrophied.

**Macrodac′tylus** (*makros*, long, *daktylos*, finger). Long-fingered.

**Macrodac′tyly.** Macrodactylia.

**Mac′rodont** (*makros*, large, *odous*, tooth). Having abnormally large teeth.

**Macrodon′tia.** Great size or length of the teeth.

**Macrogam′ete** (*makros*, large, *gamete*, wife). A granular, non-flagellated form which constitutes the female element of the sporozoa.

**Macrogam′etocyte.** The female gametocyte.

**Macrogas′ter plat′ypus** (*makros*, large, *gaster*, belly, *platypus*, flat-footed). Acarus folliculorum.

**Macrogas′trous.** Having a large stomach.

**Macroge′nious** (*makros*, long, *geneion*, chin). Possessing a long lower jaw.

**Macroglos′sa** or **Macroglos′sia** (*makros*, large, *glossa*, tongue). Large-tongued. See *Paraglossa*.

**Macroglos′sus.** One having a large tongue. See *Paraglossa*.

**Macroma′nia** (*makros*, large+*mania*). Delusional form of insanity in which the objects appear larger than in reality. Also megalomania.

**Macromas′tia** (*mastos*, nipple). Abnormal development or growth of the nipple.

**Macroma′zia** (*mazos*, mamma). Macromastia.

**Macrome′lia** (*makros*, large, *melos*, limb). Excessive size of a limb.

**Macrom′elus.** One affected with macromelia.

**Mac′romere** (*makros*, large, *meros*, part). Large blastomere. **Ante′rior m.**, macromere which is to form the cephalic or anterior extremity of the embryo.

**Macronu′cleus** (*makros*, large). A large nucleus.

**Macropanenceph′alus** (*pan*, all, *kephale*, head). Large size and extra development of the whole head.

**Mac′rophage** or **Macroph′agus** (*makros*, large, *phago*, to eat). Phagocyte composed of a large cell with one nucleus; the microphages are absorbed by the macrophages.

**Macrophal′lus** (*makros*, large, *phallos*, penis). Large size of the male organ.

**Macropho′nus** (*makros*, large, *phone*, voice). One with a strong voice.

**Macrophthal′mus** (*makros*, large, *ophthalmos*, eye). Having large eyes.

**Macrophysoceph′alus** (*makros*, large, *physa*, air, *kephale*, head). Caput succedaneum, a tumefied condition of the child's scalp in labor.

**Macro′pia.** See *Macropsia*.

**Macrop′iper.** Piper longum. **M. excel′sum**, Piper excelsum. **M. latifo′lium**, Piper methysticum.

**Macropo′dia** (*makros*, large, *pous*, foot). Condition in which the feet are abnormally developed.

**Macrop′odus.** One possessing large feet.

**Macroproso′pia** (*makros*, large, *prosopon*, face). Monstrosity with excessive size of face.

**Macrop′sia.** Vision in which objects appear to be too large.

**Mac′ropus.** Macropodus.

**Macrorrhin′ia.** Hypertrophy of the nose.

**Macror′rhis** (*makros*, long, *rhis*, nose). Long-nosed.

**Macros′celes** (*makros*, long, *skelos*, leg). Long-legged.

**Macrosce′lia.** Condition in which the legs are abnormally developed.

**Macroscop′ic.** Implying natural or enlarged appearance, in contrast with the microscopic; that which can be seen with the naked eye.

**Macro′sis.** Augmented in size.

**Macrosmat′ic** (*makros*, large, *osmao*, to smell). Possessing olfactory organs in a highly developed state.

**Macrosoma′tia** (*makros*, large, *soma*, body). Macrosomia.

**Macroso′matous.** Giant-like; large-bodied.

**Macroso′mia.** Great size of body; see *Giant*.

**Mac′rospore.** Macrogamete.

**Macros′toma** (*makros*, large, *stoma*, mouth). Congenital fissure of the lip at the angle of the mouth.

**Macrosto′matus.** Pertaining to macrostomia.

**Macrosto′mia** (*makros*, large, *stoma*, mouth). Condition characterized by abnormally large mouth.

**Macrotar′sous.** Possessing long tarsi.

**Macro′tia** (*makros*, large, *ous*, ear). Preternatural largeness or length of ears.

**Macrotin′.** Resinous extract of Cimicifuga racemosa.

**Macro′tys racemo′sa.** Actæa racemosa.

**Mac′ula.** Spot; permanent discoloration of some portion of the skin, often with a change of its texture. *Ephelis*, *nævus*, *spilus*, etc., belong to the maculæ. See also *Molecule*. **M. acus′tica**, nearly circular spot on the wall of the utriculus of the ear where the branch of the nervus acusticus reaches it. **M. al′ba** or **al′bida**, leucoderma. **M. arcua′ta**, arcus senilis. **M. au′rea**, foramen centrale retinæ. **Cer′ebral m.**, see *Macula*. **M. cor′neæ**, caligo. **M. c. arcua′ta**, arcus senilis. **M. c. margarita′cea**, cicatrix on transparent part of the eye. **M. cribro′sa**, one of the porous spots in the vestibule through which delicate filaments of the auditory nerves pass. **M. emortua′lis**, see *Suggillation*. **M. fla′va**, portion of the anterior end of the vocal cord showing a yellow nodule through the mucous membrane; also m. aurea. **M. follic′uli**, point of rupture on the surface of a Graafian follicle. **M. fus′ca**, ephelides. **M. germinati′va**, see *Molecule*. **Ger′minous m.**, macula germinativa. **M. hepat′ica**, chloasma nævus. **M. lenticula′ris**, ephelides. **M. lu′tea ret′inæ**, foramen centrale. **M. matrica′lis**, nævus. **M. matri′cis**, nævus. **Menin′geal m.**, a modification in the vascularity of the skin, an important symptom in meningitis, the skin being diffused with a bright red tint wherever it may be pressed upon. **M. ni′gra**, see *Optic nerve*. **M. origina′lis**, nævus. **M. rubo′sa**, cloudiness of the retina. **M. semipellu′cida**, caligo. **M. sola′ris**, ephelides. **M. syphilit′ica**, peculiar stain remaining after syphilitic roseola.

**Mac′ulæ.** Plural of *macula*, which see. **M. al′bæ**, white spots seen on serous membranes, especially on that investing the heart. **M. an′te oc′ulos volitan′tes**, metamorphopsia. **M. atroph′icæ**, white patches, like cicatrices, on the surface of the body, due to atrophy of the skin. **M. cæru′leæ**, discolorations occurring sometimes on the skin after pediculosis corporis. **M. gangræno′sæ**, macules due to gangrene in its incipiency. **M. incer′ti color′is**, term applied by Plenck to nævi, artificial cutaneous discolorations, and to oily seborrhœa. **M. lac′teæ**, m. albæ. **M. tendin′eæ**, strophulus.

**Mac′ular** or **Mac′ulate.** Spotted.

**Macula′tion.** Formation of macules.

**Mac′ule.** Macula.

**Maculicol′lis** (*macula*, spot, *collum*, neck). Hairy moles on the neck.

**Mac′uliform.** Resembling a macula.

**Maculopap′ular.** Marked by a combination of macules and papules.

**Mac′ulose** or **Mac′ulous.** Spotted.

**Mad.** Insane. **M. ap′ple plant**, Solanum melongena. **M. doc′tor**, psychiater. **M. itch**, parasitic cattle disease characterized by excessive itching.

**Ma′dar.** Mudar.

**Madaro′sis** (*madao*, to be bald). Loss of hair, particularly of the eyelashes.

**Madarot′ic.** Relating to madarosis.

**Mad′arous** (*madoroo*, to make bald). Suffering from madarosis.

**Mad′der, dy′ers′.** Rubia.

**Mad′dox rod.** A glass rod employed in testing for heterophoria.

**Madefac′tion.** Process of wetting.

**Madel′con.** Bdellium.

**Mad′elung's neck.** Diffuse lipoma of the cervical region.

**Made′ma** (*madao*, to be bald). Madarosis.

**Mades′cent.** Giving off moisture.

**Made′sis** (*madao*, to be bald). Depilation; loss of hair.

**Mad′ia.** Genus of herbs of the *Helianthoideæ*. **M. oil,** oil from seed of Madia sativa. **M. sati′va,** oil plant; grows in certain parts of California and in Chile; an oil is obtained from the seeds.

**Mad′ness.** Insanity.

**Ma′dor.** Moisture; cold sweat.

**Madras′ tur′meric.** Coloring-matter of vegetable origin.

**Mad′stone.** A stone credited with the power of absorbing poison when applied to wounds.

**Madu′ra foot.** Mycetoma.

**Mad′weed.** Scutellaria lateriflora.

**Mad′wort.** Camelina sativa; vermifuge.

**Mæa** (*maia*). Midwife.

**Mæeusioma′nia** (*maieusis*, parturition + *mania*). Puerperal mania.

**Mæeusipho′bia** (*maieusis*, parturition + *phobos*, fear). Fear of childbirth.

**Mæeutic,** me-u′tik. Relating to obstetrics.

**Mæi′a.** Obstetrics.

**Maësapic′ta.** Abyssinian tree; anthelmintic.

**Mafou′tra.** Tree of Madagascar; fruit possesses astringent qualities.

**Magendie's** (mazh-on-deze′) **fora′men.** Foramen of communication between the subarachnoid space and the fourth ventricle. **M.'s law,** Bell's law. **M.'s solu′tion,** solution of morphine; strength, 16 grs. to the fluidounce of water. **M.'s spa′ces,** lymph spaces between the arachnoid and the pia mater.

**Magen′ta.** Red aniline stain.

**Mag′got.** Larva of insect. **M. pim′ple,** see *Acne*.

**Magiste′rium.** Magistery. **M. bismu′thi,** bismuth subnitrate. **M. jalap′æ,** resin of jalap. **M. marcasi′tæ,** bismuth subnitrate. **M. plum′bi,** plumbi subcarbonas. **M. sul′phuris,** sulphur lotum. **M. tar′tari pur′gans,** potassii acetas.

**Magistery,** maj′is-ter-e (*magister*, master). A precipitate from a saline solution was formerly so called. Also other medicines, the preparation of which was kept secret. **M. of bis′muth,** bismuth subnitrate.

**Magis′tral.** Extemporaneous. Prescription is so called—*formula magistralis* or *extemporanea*—which is prepared extemporaneously; an *official* prescription—*formula officinalis*—being such as is prepared in quantity and kept on hand.

**Mag′ma.** Thick residuum, obtained after expressing certain substances to extract the fluid parts from them; salve of certain consistence. **M. reticula′tum,** reticulated magma; the gelatiniform substance found between the chorion and amnion in the early period of embryonic existence.

**Mag′nan's sign** or **symp′tom.** A sensation as of round bodies under the skin, experienced in chronic cocaine poisoning.

**Mag′nes.** Magnet. **M. arsenica′lis** (sulphur, white arsenic, and common antimony, of each equal parts, mixed by fusion); a corrosive; see *Magnetic plaster*. **M. epilep′siæ,** hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

**Magne′sia.** Alkaline earth whose metallic base is magnesium. The official (Ph. U. S.) name for calcined magnesia, oxide of magnesium, light magnesia, Husband's magnesia, in the form of a white, light, spongy powder; sp. gr. 2.3, requiring 2000 times its weight of water for solution; is antacid and laxative; dose, gr. x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **M. aöra′ta,** magnesii carbonas. **M. al′ba,** m. carbonas. **Cal′cined m.,** magnesia. **Car′bonate of m.,** magnesii carbonas. **Chlo′rinated m., solution of,** not caustic, and therefore preferable, for internal use or as an application to delicate tissues, to chlorinated lime or chlorinated soda. **M. cit′rate,** magnesii citras. **Din′neford's m.,** see *Magnesia, fluid*. **M. edinburgen′sis,** m. carbonas. **Heav′y m.,** m. ponderosa. **Flu′id m.,** liquor magnesii carbonatis, preparation in Ph. Br., consisting of a solution of carbonate of magnesium in carbonated water; it is also termed *carbonated magnesia-water, aërated magnesia-water, solution of carbonate of magnesia*, and *condensed solution of magnesia*. **M. le′vis** (Ph. Br.), light magnesia; made by calcining light carbonate of magnesium; dose, gr. x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **Light m.,** m. levis. **M. mi′tis,** magnesii carbonas. **Mu′riate of m.,** magnesii chloridum. **M. opali′na,** mixture of antimony, potassium nitrate, and sodium chloride; emetic. **M. pondero′sa** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), heavy magnesia; prepared like light magnesia, the heavy carbonate of magnesium being used; both have the same therapeutic action. **M. sa′lis ama′ri,** magnesii carbonas. **M. sa′lis ebsdamen′sis,** magnesii carbonas. **M. Satur′ni,** antimonium. **M. ter′ra,** magnesia. **M. us′ta,** magnesia. **M. vitriola′ta,** magnesii sulphas.

**Magne′sian lemonade′.** Solution of citrate of magnesium.

**Magne′sic.** Relating to magnesia.

**Magne′sii carbo′nas.** (Ph. U. S.) Occurs in light, friable blocks or lumps or in a fine powder; dose, gr. x–xv (0.65–1.0). **M. chlo′ridum,** chloride of magnesium; bitter, deliquesent salt, cholagogue cathartic in dose of ℥ss (16.0) to the adult. **M. cit′ras efferves′cens** (Ph. U. S.) is made by adding together carbonate of magnesium, citric acid, bicarbonate of sodium, sugar, alcohol, and distilled water; dose, one to three teaspoonfuls as laxative or cathartic, but generally given in the official solution; see *Liquor magnesii citratis*. **M. sul′phas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), Epsom salt; occurs in small, colorless crystals of a bitter, disagreeable taste; purgative and diuretic; dose, ʒij–℥j (8.0–32.0). **M. s. efferves′cens** (Ph. Br.); dose, ℥ss-j (16.0–32.0).

**Magne′sio-efferves′cens.** Containing magnesia and being effervescent.

**Magnesiofer′ric cit′rate.** Citrate of iron and magnesium.

**Mag′nesite.** Native magnesium carbonate.

**Magne′sium.** A metallic element of a silver color, symbol Mg, the base of the alkaline earth magnesia. **M. ben′zoate,** a white, crystalline powder, used therapeutically in gout and urinary calculus, and also in tuberculosis. **M. bo′rate,** made by action of solution of a magnesium salt on a solution of borax; antiseptic. **M. borocit′rate,** made by action of citric acid in solution on magnesium and borax; used in cases of gravel; dose, gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). **M. car′bonate,** magnesii carbonas. **M. chlo′ride,** magnesii chloridum. **M. cit′rate,** magnesii citras. **M. creoso′tate,** mixture of creosote and calcined magnesia. **M. glycerophos′phate,** white, soluble powder; nerve-tonic; dose, gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32). **M. gynocar′date,** mixture of magnesia and gynocardic acid; used in lepra; dose, gr. xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0). **M. ich′thyolate,** mixture of calcined magnesia and ichthyol; antiseptic dusting-powder. **M. lac′tate,** product of neutralization of lactic acid with magnesium carbonate; laxative, in doses of gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). **M. loret′inate,** soluble yellow salt, used as an antiseptic dusting-powder. **M. ox′ide,** magnesia usta. **M. perman′ganate,** blue-black soluble salt; therapeutic action similar to that of calcium permanganate. **M. phenosul′phonate,** a white, alkaline, bitter salt; used as an antiseptic laxative in doses of gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). **M. sal′icylate,** used in typhoid fever as antiseptic and slightly laxative. **M. sil′icate,** talc. **M. sozoiod′olate,** antiseptic. **M. sul′phate,** magnesii sulphas. **M. sulphophe′nate,** m. phenol-sulphonate. **M. sul′phite,** antizymotic in dyspepsia; dose, gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0).

**Mag′net.** The loadstone. Native ferric oxide; also name of iron possessing magnetic powers. In pharmacy it is used to purify iron filings. **Elec′tro-m.**, magnet capable of exerting magnetic force only while influenced by an electric current. **Grue′ning's m.**, magnet employed for the purpose of removing particles of steel from the eye. **M. opera′tion**, removal of a fragment of iron or steel from the eye by means of a powerful magnet.

**Magnet′ic.** Relating to magnetism. **M. flu′id,** a name given to the imponderable fluid to which the magnet owes its virtues; see *Magnetism, animal; Mesmerism.*

**Magnet′ico-electric′ity.** Electromagnetism.

**Mag′netism.** The action of a magnet in repelling or attracting. **An′imal m.**, mesmerism or hypnotism.

**Mag′netite.** Native iron oxide possessing magnetic properties.

**Magnetiza′tion.** The inducing of magnetic properties in a body.

**Mag′netized.** Made magnetic; also mesmerized.

**Magnetoelectric′ity.** Electricity developed by induction from a magnet.

**Magnet′ograph** (*magnes*, magnet, *grapho*, to write). Instrument for recording intensity of magnetic force.

**Magnet′o-induc′tion.** Induced current produced by surrounding magnet with a coil of wire.

**Magnetom′eter.** Magnetograph.

**Magnet′o-op′tic.** Relating to magnetism and light.

**Magnetother′apy.** Application of magnetism to the treatment of disease, as chorea, neuralgia, or hysteria.

**Magnicauda′tus** (*magnus*, large, *cauda*, tail). Long-tailed.

**Magniduc′tor.** Adductor femoris magnus.

**Magnifica′tion.** Apparent enlargement of a body in the field of a microscope. Power of inducing this apparent enlargement possessed by a lens.

**Magnoc**, man′yok. Jatropha manihot.

**Magno′lia fra′grans.** Magnolia glauca. **M. glau′ca,** small magnolia, swamp sassafras, elk bark, Indian bark, white laurel, sweet bay, beaver wood, beaver tree, white bay, castor bay, sweet or laurel magnolia, ord. *Magnoliaceæ*. The bark is possessed of tonic properties resembling those of cascarilla, canella, etc. The same may be said of *Magnolia tripetala* or umbrella tree; *M. acuminata* or cucumbertree; *M. grandiflora* and *M. macrophylla*, laurel, elkwood, silverleaf, big leaf, white bay, beaver tree, elk bark, big bloom. *Magnolia* (formerly in the Ph. U. S.) is the bark of *Magnolia glauca, M. acuminata,* and *M. tripetala.*

**Magnolin′.** Active crystalline principle of Magnolia tripetala.

**Mag′num De′i do′num** (great gift of God). Cinchona. **M. os** (great bone), the third bone of the lower row of the carpus, reckoning from the thumb; the largest bone of the carpus, also called *os capitatum.*

**Mag′pie test.** Test for salts of mercury, a gray and white precipitate of calomel and mercury taking place when chloride of tin is added.

**Maguey′.** Agave americana.

**Mahamur′ree.** Pali plague.

**Ma′her's disease′.** Perivaginitis.

**Mahmou′dy.** Convolvulus scammonia.

**Mahoe′.** Arbutilon indicum.

**Mahog′any.** Gymnocladus canadensis. **M. flush,** a dusty red spot on one cheek, sometimes seen in pneumonia. **Moun′tain m.**, Betula lenta. **M. tree,** Swietenia mahogani.

**Maho′nia aquifo′lia.** Berberis aquifolium. **M. champa′ca,** Michelia champaca.

**Mahu′ra.** Covolam.

**Maial′ic acid.** Acid derived from Convallaria maialis.

**Maialine′.** Alkaloid, identical with convallamarin, obtained from Convallaria maialis.

**Maian′themum.** Convallaria maialis.

**Maidalak′ri.** Bark of Tetranthera laurifolia of the East Indies; used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

**Mai′denhair.** A fern of the genus *Adiantum* **Amer′ican m.** or **Can′ada m.**, Adiantum pedantum **Com′mon m.**, Asplenium trichomanoides. **Gol′den m.**, polytrichum. **White m.**, Asplenium ruta muraria.

**Mai′denhead.** Virginity. Hymen.

**Maidism,** ma′dizm (*zea mays*, maize). Pellagra.

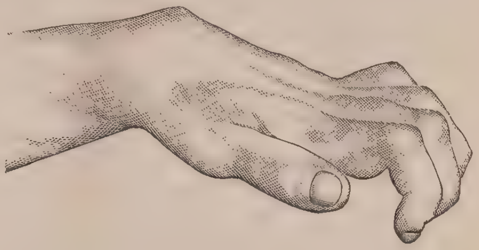
**Maid-of-the-mead′ow.** Spiræa ulmaria.

**Mai′er's si′nus.** Occasionally existent diverticulum of the lacrymal sac receiving the lacrymal ducts.

**Mail-ratour′.** Decoction of leaves of this plant is used by the East Indians in dysentery.

**Maim′ing.** Disabling by a wound; crippling. Mayhem.

**Main** (Fr.). Hand. **M. bote,** clubhand. **M. en crochet′,** flexion of the fourth and fifth fingers, recalling the hand of a woman who is crocheting or knitting. **M. en griffe,** clawhand, flexion of the fingers giving to the hand the appearance of a claw. **M. de prédicateur′,** preacher's hand, pronation and extension of the hand, seen often in cases of cervical myelitis. **M. succulente′,** swollen, smooth, and shining hand seen often in cases of syringomyelia.



Clawhand. (Gray.)

**Mains.** Instrument used in obstetrics, consisting of two spoons without fenestræ, mounted on wooden handles, the branches united by a steel band.

**Maira′nia u′va ur′si.** Arbutus uva ursi.

**Maisonneuve′.** A form of urethrotome in which the stricture is divided by a triangular blade running in a grooved sound. (See cut under *Urethrotome.*)

**Mais′siat's band.** Iliotibial ligament.

**Maize.** Zea mays. **Japanese′ m.**, Zea japonica. **Wa′ter m.**, Victoria regia.

**Majee's′ dad.** Tinea imbricata.

**Ma′jor hel′icis** (larger muscle of helix). Narrow band of muscular fibres situated upon the anterior border of the helix of the ear, just above the tragus.

**Majora′na.** Origanum majorana. **M. horten′sis,** Origanum majorana. **M. syri′aca,** Teucrium marum.

**Ma′kiah.** The small leaves of Cannabis sativa.

**Makro-.** For words beginning thus, see *Macro-*.

**Mal** (Fr. and Sp. from *malum*, evil, injury). Any pain or suffering; disease. **M. de la Baie de Saint Paul** (disease of the Bay of Saint Paul), mal anglais, mal de chien, mal de Chicot, mal des éboulements, Ottoway disease. A syphiloid affection which prevailed in Canada from 1760 to 1780 and upward. **M. de cade′ras,** a disease of horses, mules, and swine in South America prevalent especially in the wet season; it is characterized by emaciation, fever, and paresis first of the hind legs and later becoming general. In the horse the disease lasts from two to six months and is uniformly fatal. It is due to the presence of a blood parasite, probably that called *Trypanosoma equinum.* **M. de coït,** dourine, a contagious venereal disease of the horse; formerly called equine syphilis. **Grand m.**, epilepsy. **M. de Laira′,** barking disease, an epidemic hysteroidal affection, a form of theomania which prevailed in several convents of Germany and elsewhere in the seventeenth century. **M. de mer,** seasickness. **Petit′** (small) **m.**, a mild form of epilepsy in which consciousness is not lost during the attack. **M. del Pin′to** or **de los Pin′tos,** Pinta disease, a Mexican affection resembling psoriasis.

**Ma'la.** Malar bone; cheek. **M. au'rea,** see *Citrus aurantium.*

**Mal'abar itch.** Disease due to scabies ferox. **M. ul'cer,** Aden ulcer.

**Malabath'rum.** Cadeji-Iddi. Leaves of a tree in the East Indies, believed to be a species of laurel. *Oleum Malabathri* is obtained from them.

**Malacarne's' pyr'amid.** Projection made by the union of the inferior vermis of the cerebellum with the transverse nerve masses which communicate with the hemispheres. **M.'s space,** posterior perforated space constituting a portion of the floor of the third ventricle.

**Malacat'uron.** Tree, native of the Philippines; its sap is employed in dysentery, etc.

**Malac'cæ ra'dix.** Sagittarium alexipharmacum.

**Malache,** mal'ak-e. Mallow, malva rotundifolia.

**Mal'achite** (*malache,* mallow). Native green carbonate of coopper.

**Malachra,** mal-ak'rah. A genus of plants, ord. *Malvaceæ.* **M. capita'ta,** leaves of this species are employed as an anthelmintic.

**Mala'cia** (*malakia,* softening). Depravation of taste, in which an almost universal loathing is combined with an exclusive longing for some particular article of food. If the patient desires substances that are noxious or not eatable, it constitutes *pica, depraved appetite.* This symptom accompanies several nervous affections; in pregnancy it is common and termed *longing.* Also mollities, or a softening of a part or tissue, as osteomalacia or softening of the bones. **M. africano'rum,** chthonophagia. **Amphibles'troid m.,** affection of the retina characterized by softening. **M. cor'dis,** softening of the heart from inflammation or as a result of lesion of the function of nutrition. **Vas'cular m.,** malacia in which excessive formation of new vessels exists.

**Malacis'mus** (*malakos,* soft). Mollities.

**Malacocatarac'ta** (*malakos,* soft). Soft cataract.

**Malacoder'mus.** Having a soft skin.

**Malacogas'ter.** Gastromalaxia.

**Malacoi'des.** Plant of Chile; in decoction it is employed as a febrifuge.

**Malaco'ma** (*malakos,* soft). Preternatural softness of an organ or part of an organ.

**Malacosarco'sis** (*malakos,* soft, *sarx,* flesh). Softness of the muscular system.

**Malaco'sis** (*malakos,* soft). Malacia, mollities. Preternatural softness of an organ or part of an organ. **M. cer'ebri,** see *Mollities cerebri.* **M. cor'dis,** see *Malacia cordis.* **M. hep'atis,** softening of the liver. **M. u'teri,** softening of the uterus.

**Malacos'teon** (*malakos,* soft, *osteon,* a bone). Mollities ossium.

**Malacosteo'sis.** Mollities ossium.

**Malacos'tomous** (*malakos,* soft, *stoma,* mouth). Possessing soft jaws devoid of teeth.

**Malacot'omy** (*malakos,* soft, *tome,* incision). Laparotomy.

**Malacypero'a** (*malakos,* soft, *hyperoa,* palate). Soft palate.

**Maladie'** (Fr.). Malady. **M. de coït,** dourine.

**Mal'ady.** Disease. **Eng'lish m.,** hypochondriasis. **M. of post'boys,** aneurysm of the aorta observed to occur among mounted letter-carriers.

**Mal'æ os.** Malar bone.

**Malag'ma** (*malasso,* to soften). Emollient cataplasm. Every local application having the property of softening organic tissues.

**Malaise,** mal-aze' (*mal,* ill, *aise,* ease). Indisposition. The feelings of discomfort preceding illness.

**Malakin'.** A salicylic derivative, possessing antipyretic and analgesic properties; used also in rheumatism; dose, gr. xv (1.0).

**Malam'bo bark.** Matias.

**Malam'ide.** Asparagin. Principle found in asparagus and the shoots of various plants.

**Mal'anders.** Malandria.

**Malan'dria.** Species of lepra or elephantiasis. *Malanders* or *mallenders,* a disease of the horse, consists of a scurfy eruption on the inside of the hock or a little below it, as well as at the bend of the knee. It is called *mallenders* in the foreleg, and *sallenders* in the hind leg.

**Malan'ea verticilla'ta.** Danais rotundifolia.

**Malapa'ri.** Tree found in the Moluccas; bark and root act as antidotes to some poisons.

**Malaprax'is.** Malpraxis.

**Ma'lar.** Belonging to the cheek. **M. bone,** cheekbone, situated at the lateral and superior part of the face, and constituting the zygomatic region of the cheek. It is irregularly quadrilateral. Its outer surface is convex, covered by muscles and skin, and pierced with canals, called malar, through which vessels and nerves pass. Its upper surface is concave, forming part of the orbit. Its posterior surface is concave, and enters into the composition of the temporal fossæ. This bone is thick and cellular. It is articulated with the frontal, temporal, sphenoid, and superior maxillary bones, and is developed by a single point of ossification. **M. canals',** foramina in the malar bone for the passage of nerves and blood-vessels. **M. point,** prominence on the external surface of the malar bone. **M. pro'cess,** zygomatic process.

**Mala'ria** ([I.] bad air). A febrile disease due to the presence in the red blood corpuscles of an animal microparasite, the Plasmodium malariæ. Marchiafava and Bignami distinguish three forms of malaria, each having its peculiar parasite: quartan (including double quartan and triple quartan or quotidian); tertian (including double tertian or quotidian); æstivo-autumnal (including tropical and pernicious forms). The infection occurs through the bite of the mosquito (Anopheles), which has herself been infected by previously drawing blood from a person suffering from malaria. The soverign remedy for malaria is quinine. Chronic malaria leads to a condition called malarial cachexia, marked by impoverishment of the blood, enlargement of the spleen, and an earthy color of the skin.

**Mala'rial.** Relating to or connected with malaria. Malarious. **M. cachex'ia,** the chronic constitutional toxic influence of malaria. **M. fe'ver,** fever of a periodic character, due to infection with the specific germ of malaria.

**Malarilabia'lis.** Zygomaticus major muscle.

**Malarin'.** A citrate of paraphenetidin to which some acetophenone has been added; antipyretic and antineuralgic; dose, gr. vij–xv (0.5–1.0).

**Mala'rioid** (*malaria* + *eidos,* resemblance). Resembling malaria or its effects.

**Mala'rious.** Malarial. Owing to or connected with malaria; as malarious soil or disease.

**Mala'ris.** Muscle constituting a part of the orbicularis palpebrarum.

**Malassez's' disease'.** Cystic testicle.

**Malassimila'tion.** Imperfect assimilation or nutrition.

**Mal'ate of i'ron.** Preparation made by the action of acidulous ripe apples on pure iron filings.

**Mal'axate** (*malasso,* to soften). To soften drugs by kneading. Process is called *malaxation.*

**Malaxa'tion.** See *Malaxate.* **M. of the eye,** manipulation of the eyeball following sclerotomy, consisting in pressure made on the eyeball with the fingers, thus keeping the margins of the incision separated and removing part of the aqueous humor.

**Malax'ia** (*malasso,* to soften). Softening; malaxis; malacia.

**Malax'is.** Preternatural softness, malacia. **M. cor'dis,** see *Cardiomalacia.* **M. hepat'ica,** accumulation of fat in secreting cells of the liver. **M. ventric'uli,** softening of the stomach walls.

**Malax'is odora'ta.** Native plant of the E. Indies; the juice is used there medicinally.

**Malconforma'tion.** Malformation.

**Male.** Of the sex that begets young. Not female. **M. or'gan,** penis.

**Ma'le.** Axilla.

# DESCRIPTION OF PLATES OF MALARIAL PARASITES.[1]

The drawings were made with great care and skill by Mr. Max Broedel, with the assistance of the camera lucida, from specimens of fresh blood. A Winkel microscope, objective, 1-14 (oil-immersion), ocular, 4, was used.

Figs. 4, 13, 23, 24, and 42 of Plate I. were drawn from fresh blood, without the camera lucida.

## The Parasite of Tertian Fever.

1.—Normal red corpuscle.

2, 3, 4.—Young hyaline forms. In 4 a corpuscle contains three distinct parasites.

5, 21.—Beginning of pigmentation. The parasite was observed to form a true ring by the confluence of two pseudopodia. During observation the body burst from the corpuscle, which became decolorized and disappeared from view. The parasite became, almost immediately, deformed and motionless, as shown in Fig. 21.

6, 7, 8.—Partly developed pigmented forms.

9.—Full-grown body.

10–14.—Segmenting bodies.

15.—Degenerative form simulating a segmenting body.

16, 17.—Precocious segmentation.

18, 19, 20.—Large swollen and fragmenting extracellular bodies.

22.—Flagellate body.

23, 24.—Degenerative forms showing vacuolation.

## The Parasite of Quartan Fever.

25.—Normal red corpuscle.

26.—Young hyaline form.

27–34—Gradual development of the intracorpuscular bodies.

35.—Full-grown body. The substance of the red corpuscle is not visible in the fresh specimen.

36–39.—Segmenting bodies.

40.—Large swollen extracellular form.

41.—Flagellate body.

42.—Degenerative form showing vacuolation.

## The Parasite of Æstivo-autumnal Fever (*Hæmatozoön falciparum*).

1, 2.—Small refractive ring-like bodies.

3–6.—Larger disk-like and amœboid forms.

7.—Ring-like body with a few pigment granules in a brassy, shrunken corpuscle.

8, 9, 10, 12.—Similar pigmented bodies.

11.—Amœboid body with pigment.

13.—Body with a central clump of pigment in a corpuscle showing a retraction of the hæmoglobin-containing substance about the parasite.

14–20.—Bodies with central pigment clumps or blocks. Presegmenting forms.

21–24.—Larger bodies with central pigment blocks. Presegmenting bodies. Seen in the peripheral circulation during a severe paroxysm.

25–28.—Segmenting bodies from the spleen. Figs. 25–27 represent one body where the entire process of segmentation was observed. The segments, eighteen in number, were accurately counted before separation, as in Fig. 27. The sudden separation of the segments, occurring as though some retaining membrane were ruptured, was observed.

29–37.—Crescents and ovoid bodies. Figs. 34 and 35 represent one body which was seen to extrude slowly, and later to withdraw, two rounded protrusions.

38, 39.—Round bodies.

40.—Pseudo-gemmation, fragmentation.

41.—Vacuolation of a crescent.

42–44.—Flagellation. The figures represent one organism. The blood was taken from the ear at 4.15 P. M.; at 4.17 the body was as represented in Fig. 42. At 4.27 the flagella appeared; at 4.33 two of the flagella had already broken away from the mother body.

45–49.—Phagocytosis. Traced with the camera lucida.

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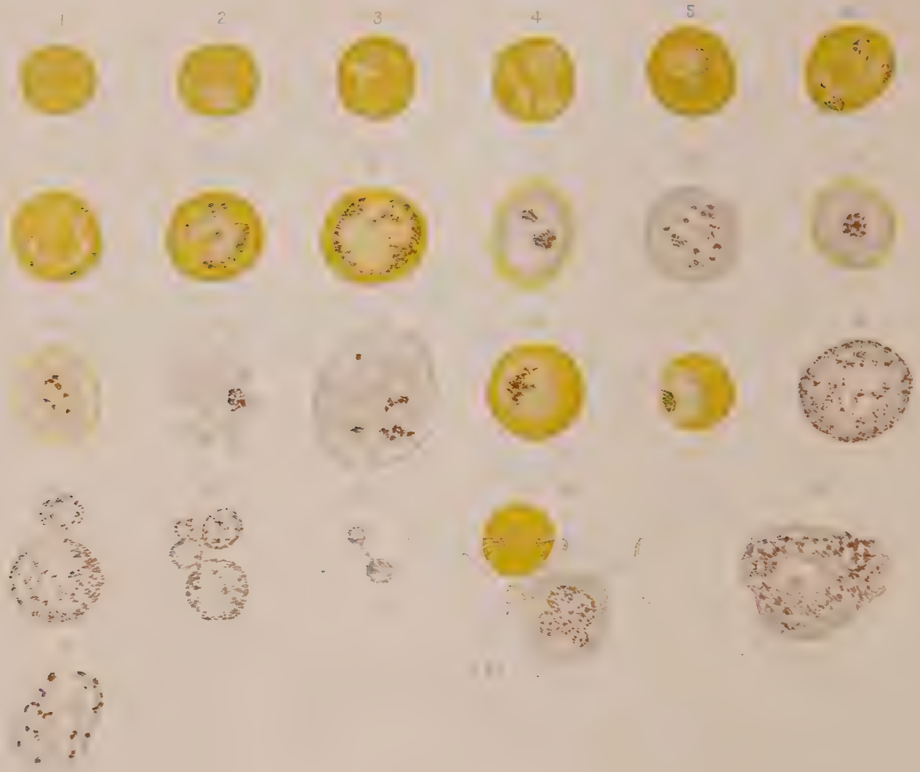
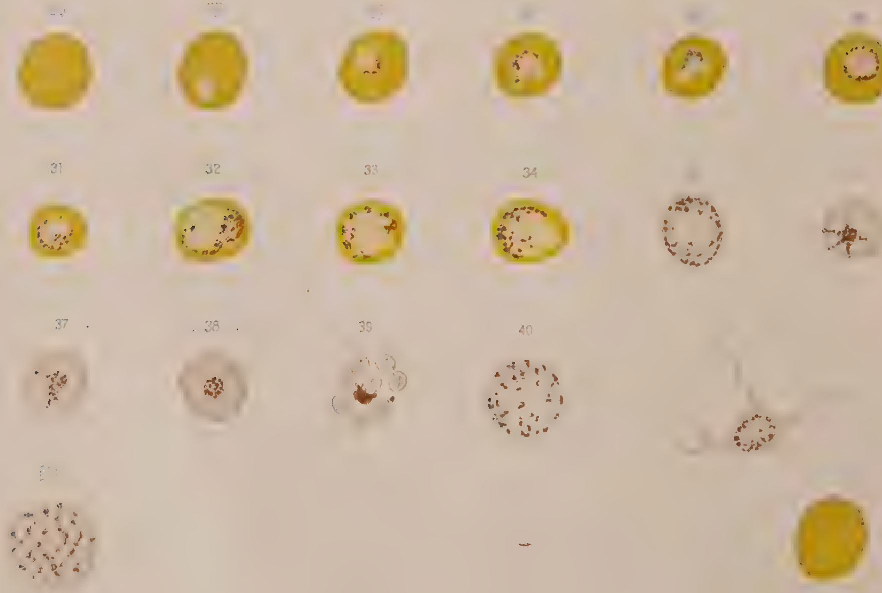
[1] These plates are taken by permission from *The Johns Hopkins Hospital Reports*, vol. v., 1895. Four figures—viz., Figs. 21, 22, 23, and 24—have been added to the plate of æstivo-autumnal fever, and are also from the drawings of Mr. Max Broedel.

The Parasite of Tertian Fever.

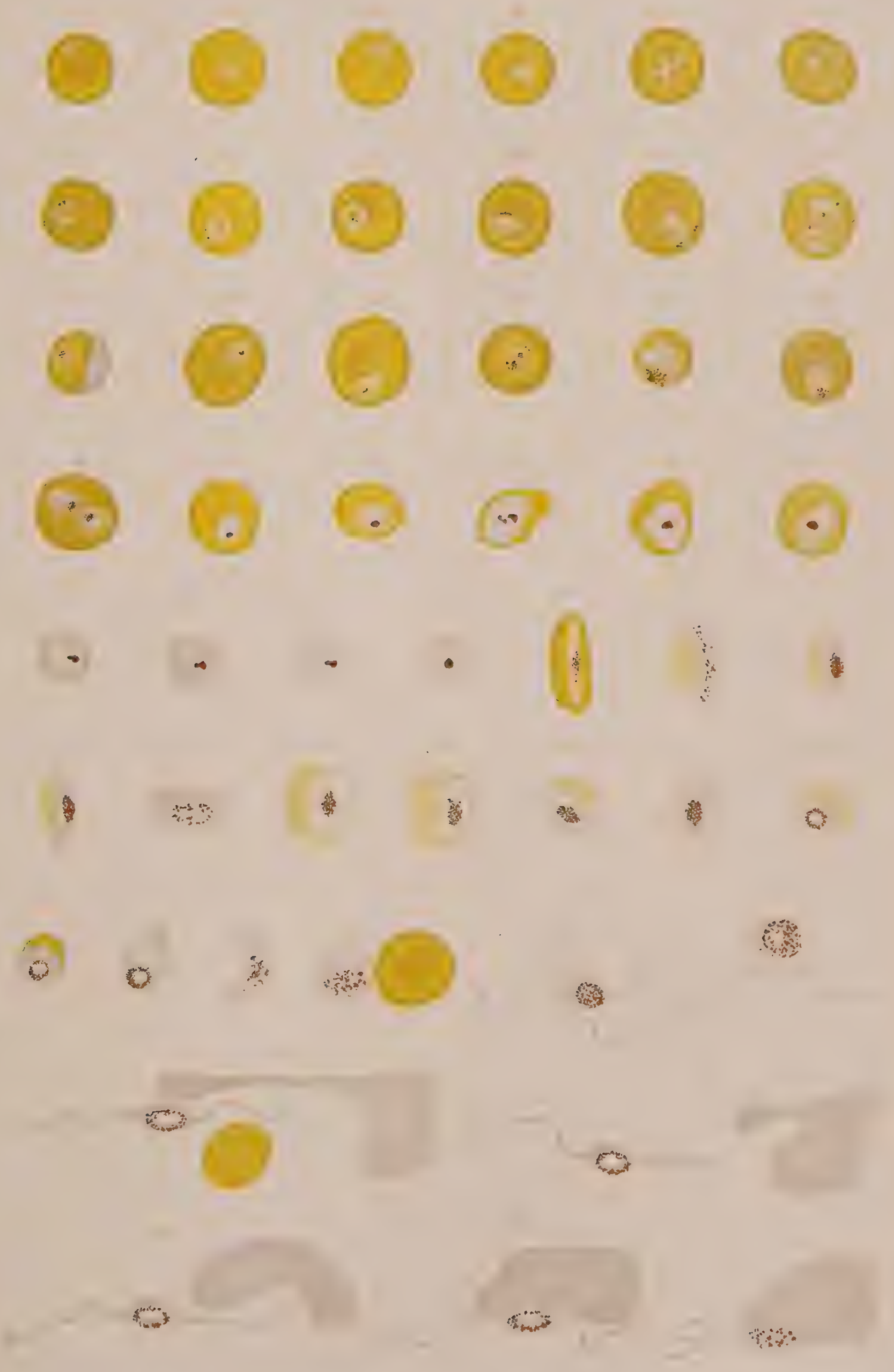


The Parasite of Quartan Fever



Malarial Parasites. (Thayer.)

## The Parasite of Aestivo-Autumnal Fever.



**Malemis′sion.** Non-discharge of the spermatic fluid.

**Malforma′tion** (*malus*, bad, *forma*, form). Wrong formation or irregularity in the structure of parts. See *Monster*.

**Malgaigne′s′ amputa′tion.** Calcaneoastragaloid disarticulation. **M.′s fos′sa,** superior carotid triangle. **M. her′nia,** infantile hernia; descent of the bowel into the still open vaginal process of the peritoneum. **M.′s hooks,** hooks for maintaining in proper position the pieces of a fractured patella. **M.′s tri′angle,** superior carotid triangle.

**Malgen′ic** (*malum*, disease, *gennao*, to engender). Giving rise to disease.

**Ma′lia** or **Malias′mus.** See *Malis* and *Equinia*.

**Mal′ic acid.** $C_4H_6O_5$. Acid derived from apple; occurs in other fruits also.

**Mal′ice.** Althæa.

**Malico′rium.** The rind of Punica granatum.

**Mal′iform.** Resembling in shape an apple.

**Malign′.** Malignant.

**Malig′nancy.** Condition of being malignant.

**Malig′nant** (*malus*, bad). Term applied to any disease whose symptoms are so aggravated as to threaten the destruction of the patient, as malignant scarlet fever, malignant cholera, etc. A disease of a very serious character, although it may be mild in appearance. *Malignant œdema* signifies œdematous anthrax; *malignant pustule* or vesicle, anthrax. A *malignant tumor* is one the tendency of which is to destroy life if not removed, and to recur after removal; tumors of this class are mainly sarcoma and carcinoma.

**Ma′li-ma′li.** A convulsive tic prevalent among the natives in the Philippines.

**Malin′gerer.** A simulator of disease.

**Malin′gering.** Simulation of disease.

**Ma′lis.** Cutaneous vermination. Cuticle or skin infested with parasites—parasitismus superficiei. In Persia this affection is produced by the Guinea-worm; in South America by the chigre; and in Europe, occasionally, by the louse. See *Equinia* and *Phtheiriasis*. **M. ac′ari,** scabies. **M. acridophago′rum,** locust-eating. **M. america′na,** inflammation of the skin due to the presence of the chigre. **M. a. crinon′ibus,** cutaneous affection in children, in which numerous comedones are present. **M. dracun′culus,** dracunculus. **M. gor′di,** dracunculus. **M. œst′ri,** disease produced by the presence of the larvæ of the gadfly in the nose or external ear. In cattle the larvæ are found under the skin. **M. pedicula′ris,** phtheiriasis. **M. pedic′uli,** phtheiriasis. **M. praten′sis,** cutaneous affection due to the presence of prairie ticks. **M. pu′licis,** eruption from flea-bites. **M. transylva′nica,** disease occurring in Transylvania, accompanied by rheumatism and discharge of worms from the region of the knees. **M. westphalien′sis,** disease resembling scurvy, occurring in Westphalia in the sixteenth century, in which the joints were affected.

**Mal′leable.** Capable of being beaten into thin plates.

**Mal′leal** or **Mal′lear.** Relating to the malleus.

**Mallea′tion** (*malleus*, hammer). Affection described by Morgagni and others as a form of chorea, characterized by a constant hammering with one hand on the other, or on the knee or the side. Flagellation.

**Mal′leatory.** Relating to a hammer or hammering movement, as *m. chorea*, in which the individual movements are of that kind.

**Malle′dius.** Tensor tympani.

**Malle′iform.** Shaped like a hammer.

**Mallein′.** Liquid of a yellowish color obtained from sterilized and filtered culture of Bacillus mallei. It has been suggested to employ this fluid as an injection in glanders for diagnostic purposes.

**Mal′lenders.** Malandria.

**Mal′leo-in′cudal** (*malleus*, hammer, *incus*, anvil). Relating to the malleus and incus of the ear.

**Malle′olar** (*malleolus*). Belonging to the ankles. **M. ar′teries** are two branches furnished by the anterior tibial about the instep; the one—the internal—passes transversely behind the tendon of the tibialis anticus to be distributed in the vicinity of the malleolus internus; the external glides behind the tendons of the extensor communis digitorum pedis and the peroneus brevis, and sends its branches to the parts which surround the outer ankle as well as to the outer region of the tarsus.

**Malle′olus** (dim. of *malleus*, mallet). Two projections formed by the bones of the leg at their inferior part. The inner belongs to the tibia, the outer to the fibula. The ankles afford attachment to ligaments, and each has a sort of gutter in which certain tendons slide.

**Malleomy′ces** (*malleus*, hammer, *mykes*, fungus). Schizomycetes occurring in pus of glanders, and thought to be the etiological factor in that disease.

**Mal′let.** Wooden hammer used with a gouge for removing or cutting bones in surgical and anatomical operations. **M. fin′ger,** condition of thinning and distention of extensor tendon of finger, generally due to injury; the last phalanx becomes permanently flexed. **M. toe,** see *Hammer toe*.

**Mal′leus** (mallet). Longest and outermost of the four small bones of the ear, situated at the outer part of the tympanum, and united to the membrana tympani. It has: An ovoid head—caput, capitulum—which is articulated behind with the incus, and is supported by a narrow part called the neck—cervix. Anteriorly, a long apophysis, which is engaged in the glenoid fissure, and called the apophysis or process, processus gracilis of Rau. It affords attachment to the anterior or externus mallei muscle. A handle—manubrium—which forms an obtuse angle with the neck, and corresponds to the membrane of the tympanum, which it seems to draw inward. It is furnished at the upper extremity with a process—the processus brevis—to which the internus mallei is attached. **M. farcimino′sus** or **M. hu′midus,** equinia.

**Mallotoxin′.** Crystalline material resembling kamala.

**Mallo′tus philippinen′sis.** Rottlera tinctoria.

**Mal′low.** Malva. **In′dian m.,** Abutilon avicennæ. **Marsh m.,** althæa. **Wild m.,** Malva sylvestris. **Yel′low m.,** Abutilon avicennæ.

**Malls.** Rubeola.

**Malmsey,** mahm-ze. Wine of Greece and Madeira.

**Malnutri′tion.** Impaired nutrition from defective assimilation.

**Malocclu′sion.** Abnormal joining of the upper with the lower teeth.

**Malograna′tum.** Pomegranate; punica granatum.

**Mal′onate.** Salt of malonic acid.

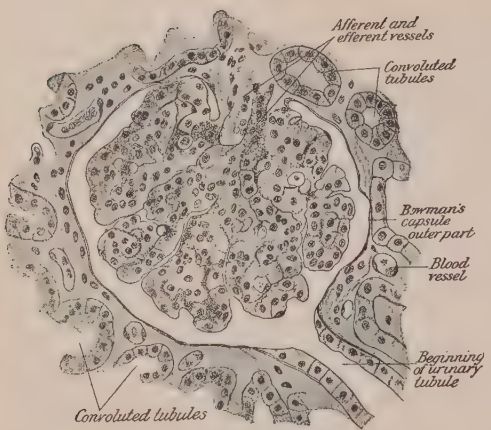
**Malone′tia nit′ida.** South American plant, product of which is reputed to be contained in curare.

**Malo′ni bap′cai.** Seed of Indian plant employed as an external application in scabies.

**Mal′ope malacoi′des.** Mallow-wort of Barbary.

**Malpi′ghia latifo′lia.** A plant growing in the Antilles; its bark is very similar to simaruba bark. **M. mourel′la,** bark of this shrub, a native of Cayenne, reputed to be febrifuge and useful in diarrhœa. **M. m. crassifo′lia,** Brysonia crassifolia. **M. m. gla′bra,** Barbadoes cherry; fruit is employed as a febrifuge and the bark as an astringent. **M. u′rens,** cowhage cherry; fruit is edible, and possesses astringent properties like the root and bark.

**Malpi′ghian ac′ini** or **bod′ies.** Corpora Malpighiana; see also *Spleen*. **M. cap′sule,** Bowman's capsule. **M. cells,** alveoli of the lungs. **M. cor′puscles,** convoluted masses of blood-vessels in the kidney, each of which is enclosed in a sac, Bowman's capsule; they secrete the watery elements of the urine. **M. lay′er of the skin,** rete mucosum. **M. pyr′amids,** pyramidal masses in the medullary part of the kidney. **M. re′te mirab′ile,** plexus or network formed by the terminal branches of the pulmonary artery. **M. stig′mata,** openings of communication of the capillary veins with the small


Afferent and efferent vessels
Convoluted tubules
Bowman's capsule outer part
Blood vessel
Beginning of urinary tubule
Convoluted tubules

A Malpighian corpuscle of the kidney.

splenic veins. **M. stra′tum,** rete mucosum. **M. tuft,** glomerule of the kidney. **M.'s ves′icles,** alveoli of the lungs.

**Malposi′tion.** Irregularity or error in location, as of a tooth. Faulty position of the fœtus in the pelvis. *Malpresentation* refers to the faulty presentation of the fœtus, as by the shoulder, etc.

**Malprac′tice.** Malpraxis.

**Malprax′is.** Bad management or treatment of a case; also criminal abortion.

**Malpresenta′tion.** See *Malposition.*

**Malt.** The seed of Hordeum distichum or barley caused artificially to germinate. It has been recommended in medicine as antiscorbutic, antiscrofulous, etc.; it contains maltose, dextrin, and diastase. **M. ex′tract,** an evaporated infusion of malt, to which is added the bitter of the hop. Employed in irritable forms of indigestion and as a general tonic in tuberculosis and nervous diseases. **M. liq′uors,** alcoholic beverages prepared from malt, as beer, ale, and porter. **M. spir′it,** spirit distilled from malt. **M. su′gar,** maltose.

**Mal′ta fe′ver.** Fever due to a specific parasite, the Micrococcus melitensis. It may be of enteric, remittent, or hybrid form, and is often followed by rheumatism, tonsillitis, or orchitis. It occurs along the shores of the Mediterranean, in the Southern United States, and in many parts of the tropics.

**Mal′tase.** Ferment in starch which changes starch into maltose and erythrogranulose.

**Mal′tha** (*malatto,* to soften). Soft wax; also mixture of asphalt with petroleum.

**Malthax′is.** Mollities.

**Maltin′.** Diastase.

**Maltine′.** A proprietary preparation from malt, having tonic properties.

**Maltobi′ose.** Maltose.

**Maltodextrin′.** Carbohydrate produced when starch is converted into maltose.

**Mal′tol.** $C_6H_6O_3$. One of the components of caramel made from malt.

**Mal′tose.** Sugar, result of action of diastase on fecula of barley.

**Mal′tum.** Malt.

**Malt′zey.** Leprosy.

**Malt′zyme** (*zymos,* ferment). A proprietary malt extract.

**Ma′lum** (*malus,* bad). Disease. Cheek. Apple. **M. ægypti′acum,** diphtheria. **M. aleppen′se,** Aleppo boil. **M. articulo′rum,** gout. **M. cadu′cum,** epilepsy. **M. c. pulmo′num,** asthma. **M. ca′num,** see *Pyrus cydonia.* **M. coen′se,** Averrhoa carambola. **M. coto′neum,** see *Pyrus cydonia.* **M. Cotun′nii,** neuralgia femoropoplitæa. **M. hypochondri′acum,** hypochondriasis. **M. hyster′icum,** hysteria. **M. insa′num,** see *Solanum melongena.* **M. ischiad′icum,** neuralgia femoropoplitæa. **M. laz′ari,** elephantiasis. **M. lycoper′sicum,** Solanum lycopersicum. **M. ma′jus,** grand mal. **M. mi′nus,** petit mal. **M. mor′tuum,** species of lepra in which the affected portions of skin seem to be dead. **M. per′forans pe′dis,** perforating ulcer of the foot, mycetoma. **M. pila′re,** trichosis. **M. Pot′tii,** see *Pott's disease.* **M. prima′rium,** idiopathia. **M. reg′imen,** malpraxis. **M. Rust′ii,** disease of a tuberculous character affecting the superior cervical vertebræ. **M. sclerot′icæ seni′le,** scleritis occurring in old people. **M. seni′le arteria′rum,** arteritis deformans due to old age. **M. s. articulo′rum,** a joint disease occurring in advanced life, similar in outer aspects to arthritis deformans, but affecting usually the larger joints, such as the hip. **M. spino′sum,** Datura stramonium. **M. terres′tre,** Atropa mandragora. **M. vene′reum,** syphilis. **M. vertebra′le poste′rius,** necrosis affecting the spines of the vertebræ.

**Ma′lus** (apple tree). Pyrus malus. **M. auran′tia ma′jor,** Citrus aurantium. **M. commu′nis,** Pyrus malus. **M. dasyphyl′la,** Pyrus malus. **M. in′dica,** Bilumbi biting-bing of Bontius, ord. *Rosaceæ;* juice of this is cooling, and is drunk as a cure for fevers; leaves, boiled and made into a cataplasm with rice, are famed in all sorts of tumors; juice, mixed with arrack, is drunk for the cure of diarrhœa. **M. limo′nia ac′ida,** see *Citrus medica.* **M. med′ica,** see *Citrus medica.* **M. sylves′tris,** Pyrus malus.

**Mal′va.** A genus of plants, ord. *Malvaceæ;* mallow. **M. al′cea,** Alcea rosea, hollyhock, mallow; emollient. **W. angustifo′lia,** Mexican species; leaves and roots are emollient. **M. anseri′na,** M. rotundifolia. **M. arbo′rea,** Althæa rosea. **M. balsam′ica,** species of Southern Africa, where it is employed as an emollient. **M. commu′nis,** M. sylvestris. **M. ma′jor,** Alcea rosea. **M. moscha′ta,** see *Musk.* **M. o′pium,** an opium from India. **M. rotundifo′lia,** resembles M. sylvestris in its properties. **M. scopa′ria,** species growing in Peru; root is employed in diarrhœa. **M. sylves′tris,** the common mallow; leaves and flowers are chiefly used in fomentations, cataplasms, and emollient enemata; demulcent.

**Malvavis′cum** (*viscum,* bird-lime). Althæa.

**Mama′ pian′.** Mother yaw; ulcer of a bad aspect which is the commencement of the pian, and which, after having destroyed the flesh, extends to the bones.

**Mam′bi.** Substance used in Peru to add to coca-leaves.

**Mam′ei.** From incisions made in the branches of this West Indian tree a copious discharge of pellucid liquor occurs, which is called *momin* or *toddy wine;* is diuretic, and esteemed to be a good antilithic. See *Mammea americana.*

**Mamelu′co.** In Brazil the hybrid between the white and Indian.

**Mamil′la** (dim. of *mamma*). Mammilla.

**Mamil′læ arachnid′iæ.** Papillæ renales.

**Mamil′laplasty.** Operation for the purpose of restoring a depressed nipple.

**Mamilla′ria lewin′i.** A plant, ord. *Cactaceæ,* furnishing mescal buttons; contains an exceedingly poisonous alkaloid called anhaloine. **M. sim′plex,** this plant is used as an emollient in external applications.

**Mam′illary.** Mammillary.

**Mam′illate** or **Mam′illated.** Resembling a mamma in shape.

**Mamillifor′mis.** Nipple-shaped.

**Mam′illoid,** (*mamilla,* nipple, *eidos,* resemblance). Resembling a nipple in shape.

**Mam′ma.** The breast. Glandular organ proper to *mammalia* intended for the secretion of milk; see *Mammary gland.* The mammæ exist in both sexes, but they acquire a much greater size in the female, especially during pregnancy and lactation. At this time, at the central part of each breast, the skin changes color and assumes a rosy tint. It is of a reddish-brown in women who have suckled several children. This circle has a rugous appearance, owing to the presence of sebaceous glands, and is called *areola* or *aureola*. These glands—*tubercles of the areola*—furnish an unctuous fluid for defending the nipple from the action of the mouth of the suckling infant. In the midst of the areola is the nipple, a rosy, conoidal, erectile eminence, and at the surface of which the galactophorous ducts open. The breasts with the space between are called the *bosom, sinus, colpus*. At time these terms are restricted to the space between the breasts. Mamma also means a nurse. In the cow the mamma is called the *udder*. **M. aber′rans,** supernumerary mammary gland. **M. errat′ica,** supernumerary mammary gland possessing the true glandular character, situated in an abnormal position. **U′terine m.,** cotyledon of the placenta.

**Mam′mæ** (pl. of mamma) **accesso′riæ.** Glands occasionally found on various parts of the body which secrete milk. **M. sicca′tæ,** dried mammary glands of the cow, powdered; said to increase the secretion of milk from the mammary gland.

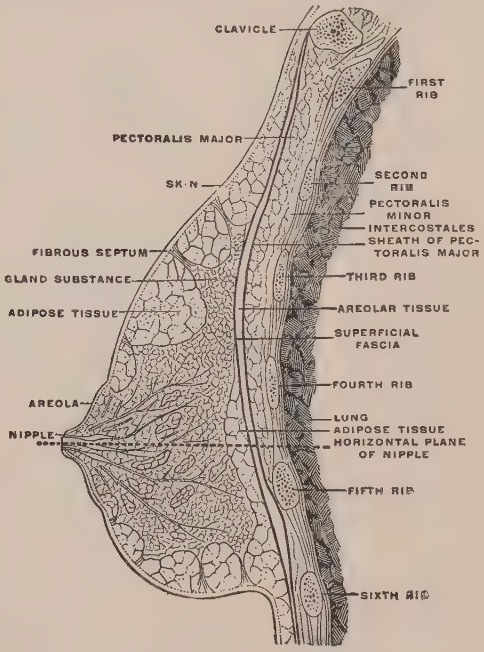
**Mam′mæform.** Mammiform.

**Mam′mal.** Mammiferous animal. An animal that suckles its young.

**Mammal′gia** (*algos*, pain). Neuralgia of the breast.

**Mamma′lia.** Division of vertebrata that suckle their young, including man. See *Vertebrata*.

**Mam′mary.** Relating to the breasts. **M. are′ola,** zone around the nipple, of pink color in virgins and blondes; of darker and brown color in mothers and brunettes. **M. ar′teries** are three in number: 1. The *internal mammary, arteria sternalis, internal thoracic*. It arises from the subclavian, and descends obliquely inward, from its origin to the cartilage of the third rib. Below the diaphragm it divides into two branches, one external, the other internal. From its origin until its bifurcation it gives branches to the muscles and glands of the neck, to the thymus, mediastinum, pericardium, and œsophagus. In each intercostal space it gives off *internal* and *external musculocutaneous* branches, and also on each side the *superior diaphragmatic*. Its two ultimate branches are distributed on the parietes of the abdomen, and anastomose with the external mammary, intercostal, lumbar, circumflexa ilii, and epigastric arteries. 2. The *external mammary arteries* are two in number, superior and inferior. The *superior external mammary, superior thoracic*, is furnished by the axillary artery. It descends obliquely forward between the pectoralis major and pectoralis minor, to which it is distributed by a considerable number of branches. The *inferior external mammary, long* or *inferior thoracic*, arises from the axillary artery, a little below the preceding; descends vertically over the lateral part of the thorax; curves afterward inward; becomes subcutaneous and divides into a number of branches, which surround the breasts; gives branches to the pectoralis major, serratus magnus anticus, the intercostal muscles, the glands of the axilla, and the integuments of the breast. **M. gland** is the secretory organ of the milk; is situated in the substance of the breast, to which it gives shape. The tissue of this gland results from the assemblage of lobes of different size, united intimately by areolar tissue. Each is composed of several lobules, formed of round granulations, of a rosy white color, and the size of a poppy-seed. The glandular grains give rise to the radicles of the excretory canals of the mamma, which are called *galactophorous* or *lactiferous;* see *Lactiferous vessels*. These excretory vessels unite in ramusculi, rami, and in trunks of greater or less size; collect toward the centre of the gland; are tortuous, very extensible, and semitransparent. All terminate in sinuses situated near the base of the nipple, which are commonly from 15 to 18 in number. These sinuses are very short, conical, and united by areolar tissue. From their summits a fasciculus of new ducts sets out, which occupy the centre of the nipple, and open separately at its surface. The arteries of the mammary gland come from the thoracic, axillary, intercostal, and internal mammary. The veins accompany the arteries; the nerves are furnished by the intercostals and brachial plexus; the lymphatic vessels are very numerous, and form two layers. They communicate with those of the thorax, and pass into the axillary ganglions.



Right mammary gland in sagittal section, inner surface of outer segment. (Gerrish.)

The following measurements have been made of these glands and their component parts (Vierordt):

Weight of both breasts, 222 g. (E. Bischoff).

| | |
|---|---|
| Greatest length (along margin of pectoralis major) | 128 mm. |
| Vertical height | 111 |
| Thickness (in a sagittal direction) | 54 |
| Sinus lactiferi | 5–7 in diameter. |
| Ductus “ | 1.7–2.3 |
| Mouth of ducts | 0.6 wide |
| Acini | (0.08–0.16). |

**M. line,** a line parallel with the vertical axis of the body passing through the nipple. **M. phthi′sis,** see *Phthisis*. **M. re′gion,** thoracic region containing mamma. **M. sarco′ma,** tumor of the color and texture of the mammary gland; dense and whitish; sometimes softer and brownish; often producing, on extirpation, a malignant ulcer with indurated edges; found in various parts of the body and limbs. **M. veins** follow the same course as the arteries, and have received the same denominations. The *internal mammary vein* of the right side opens into the superior cava; that of the left into the corresponding subclavian vein. The *external mammary veins* open into the axillary vein.

**Mam′mate.** Possessing breasts.

**Mam′mea africa′na.** Tree of Africa; fruit is edible. **M. america′na,** ord. *Guttiferæ;* systematic name of the tree on which the mammee fruit grows. The fruit has a delightful flavor when ripe, and is much cultivated in Jamaica. A decoction of the leaves is used as antiperiodic, and the bark as an emollient application to wounds. **M. asiat′ica,** Barringtonia speciosa.

**Mammea′ta** (*mamma*). One who has large breasts.

**Mammel′la** (dim. of mamma). Nipple.

**Mam′mifer** (*mamma+fero,* to bear). Mammal.

**Mammif′erous ani′mal.** Mammal.

**Mam′miform** (*mamma+forma,* form). Mastoid.

**Mammil′la** (dim. of mamma). Nipple; small prominence; papilla.

**Mammil′læ** (pl. of *mammilla*) **arachnid′iæ.** Papillæ renales; see *Kidney.* **M. medulla′res,** see *Mammillary eminence.*

**Mammil′laplasty** or **Mammil′loplasty.** Plastic operation on the nipple in case of injury or to restore it to a normal condition.

**Mammilla′ria.** Tuber cinereum.

**Mammilla′ris** (*mammilla*). Mastoid.

**Mam′millary.** Having the shape of a nipple. See *Mastoid.* **M. em′inence,** name given: 1. To more or less marked prominences on the inner surface of the bones of the cranium, which correspond to the anfractuosities of the cranium. 2. To white, round, medullary tubercles, of the size of a pea, situated at the base of the brain, behind the gray substance from which the infundibulum of the brain arises. These *mammillary tubercles, corpora albicantia,* are united to each other by a small, grayish band corresponding with the third ventricle. They receive the anterior prolongations of the fornix. Older anatomists, taking the nervous trunks, to which Willis first gave the name *olfactory nerves,* for simple appendages of the brain, called them, on account of their shape, *carunculæ mammillares.* Vesalius, Fallopius, Columbus, and several others termed them *processus mammillares cerebri ad nares;* they have also been called *trigona olfactoria.* **M. pro′cesses,** tubercles which project backward from each of the superior articular processes of the lumbar vertebræ; see *Mammillary eminence* and *Mastoid process.*

**Mam′millated.** That which has mammiform projections on its surface. **M. liv′er,** cirrhosis.

**Mammilla′tion.** Granulation of some mucous membranes, as of the stomach. If in excess in the latter it may be pathognomonic of polypus of the stomach.

**Mammil′liform.** Nipple-shaped.

**Mam′milloid.** Resembling a nipple in shape.

**Mammi′tis.** Inflammation of the mamma; mastitis.

**Mam′mose.** Mammate.

**Mammot′omy.** Incision into or operation on the mamma or mammary gland.

**Mam′mula** (dim. of mamma). Small breast.

**Man.** The chief and most perfect of the mammalia; in Greek, anthropos (*ana,* upward, *trepo,* to turn), because he alone, of all animals, possesses the natural power of standing erect. He is the only animal whose incisor teeth, wedged in a projecting jaw, are absolutely vertical. Man is especially distinguished from other mammalia by the faculty he possesses of classing his ideas and comparing them with each other, and connecting, representing, and transmitting them by signs and articulate sounds. He possesses in the highest degree the attributes of intelligence—memory, judgment, and imagination. Differences in figure, color, stature, etc., have caused naturalists to divide mankind into a number of races or varieties.

The following estimates have been made of the proportions of a man of medium size (Schadow):

| | |
|---|---|
| Total length of a man | 166.5 cm. |
| Length of arms expanded | |
| Distance between nipples | 21 |
| Clavicular bones | |
| Both knees close together | |
| Half the width of shoulder | |
| Length of neck | 8 |
| Height of foot | |
| From external to internal malleolus, front | |
| Length of upper arm (front) | 34 |
| " " " (on the side) | |
| Length of elbow | 26 |
| Breadth below ribs *en face* | |
| Length of foot (*profile*) | |
| Breadth of both calves *en face* | 24 |
| " of shoulder-blade to breast (on the side) | |
| " from glutæus to genital region | |
| Length of hand | 18.5 |
| From sacral vertebra to umbilicus (on the side) | |
| Calves above (on the side) | |
| Breadth of foot | 10.5 |

A few dimensions may be added, after Krause:

| | Men. | Women. |
|---|---|---|
| Height of sternal region | 19 cm. | 18 cm. |
| Height from scrobiculus cordis to umbilicus | 18 | 18 |
| Height from umbilicus to mons Veneris | 14 | 16 |
| Circumference of abdomen around iliac regions | 70 cm. | 73 cm. |
| Circumference of abdomen around crest of ilium | 81 | 84 |
| Circumference of the upper arm | 28 | 26 |
| " of forearm at upper end | 27 | 24 |
| " of forearm at lower end | 19 | 18 |
| Breadth of carpus | 6 | 5 |
| Circumference of carpus | 18 | 16 |
| Breadth between trochanters | 34 | 35 |
| Circumference of thigh at upper end | 51 | 49 |
| " " in the middle | 47 | 41 |
| " " at lower end | 35 | 32 |
| Circumference of knee | 34 | 32 |
| " " leg below the knee | 31 | 28 |
| " " the calf | 37 | 34 |
| Length of foot (from the heel to the toes) | 26 | 23 |

Dimensions and weight of the bones of the skeleton (fresh skeleton of a man aged 42) (Krause and Dursy):

| | Men (cm.). | Women (cm.). | Weight of bone (g.). |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entire skeleton—height | 162–172 | 151–162 | *9814 |
| Height of head (posteriorly) | 14 | 13 | †1115 |
| Vertical length of vertebral column | 70 | 68 | ‡1556 |
| Length of sternum | 18 | 16 | 80 |
| " " clavicle | 14.2 | 13.6 | 41 |
| " " scapula (base) | 16 | 14 | 134 |
| Breadth of scapula (above) | 12 | 10 | |
| Length of acromion | 6 | 5 | |
| " " humerus | 32 | 30 | 308 |
| " " ulna | 26 | 23 | 99 |
| " " radius | 24 | 22 | 90 |
| " " hand | 20 | 18 | 126 |
| Height of os innominatum | 22 | 19 | §958 |
| Breadth of crest of the ilium | 28 | 30 | |
| Length of femur | 55 | 43 | 940 |
| " " patella | 4 | 4 | 39 |
| " " tibia | 39 | 34 | 530 |
| " " fibula | 37 | 33 | 78 |
| " " foot | 24 | 22 | 325 |

* Including teeth, intervertebral cartilages, and costal cartilages.

† Including teeth.

‡ Including intervertebral cartilages.

§ Whole pelvis (without sacrum).

Weight of vertebræ (fresh skeleton) (Dursy):

| | | Heaviest. | Lightest. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 cervical vertebræ | 144 g. | 7th (28) | 3d (16) |
| 12 thoracic vertebræ | 623 | 11th and 12th (81) | 2d and 3d (34) |
| 5 sacral vertebræ | 526 | 3d (112) | 5th (100) |
| Average, | 54 | | |

Dry skeleton (Bardeleben):

| | | Heaviest. | Lightest. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 cervical vertebræ | 52.2 g. | 7th (9.9) | 1st (5.7) |
| 12 thoracic vertebræ | 176.2 | 12th (21.4) | 3d (10.7) |
| 5 sacral vertebræ | 154.1 | 3d (33) | 1st (26.4) |
| Average, | 16.8 | | |

**Man′aca.** Root of Franciscea uniflora; vegetable mercury; antisyphilitic; purgative.

**Man′akin** (dim. of man). Fantom.

**Manchineel.′** Hippomane mancinella.

**Mancura′na.** Origanum.

**Man′cus.** Lame.

**Mandel′ic acid.** Crystalline acid obtained from bitter almond oil. Its salts are mandelates.

**Man′dible** or **Mandib′ula** (*mando,* to chew). Inferior maxillary bone; lower jaw.

**Mandib′ular.** Pertaining to the inferior maxilla. **M. an′gle,** angle formed by the ramus of the inferior maxilla in its relation to the plane of the body of the bone. **M. arch,** arch formed by the tympanic plate of the temporal bone and the inferior maxilla. **M.**

**nerve,** inferior maxillary nerve. **M. plate,** two osseous embryonic structures ultimately forming the lower jaw. **M. pro′cess,** part from which, in the fœtus, the mandible proceeds. **M. tu′bercle and dim′ple,** tubercle and spot occasionally located on the cheek from two to four centimetres behind the angle of the mouth.

**Mandibula′ris.** Masseter muscle.

**Mandib′ulate.** Possessing mandibles.

**Mandibulocondyl′ial tri′angle.** Triangle with base between the condylia and the apex at the symphysion.

**Mandibulocoro′nal tri′angle.** Triangle with the base between the two coronia and the apex at the symphysion.

**Mandibulofa′cial in′dex, Mandibuloin′frafacial in′dex,** or **Mandibulosu′prafacial in′dex.** Indices determined by vertical projection measurements of the lower jaw compared with the facial.

**Mandibulogo′nial tri′angle.** One having the base between the two gonia and apex at the symphysion.

**Mandib′ulum.** Inferior maxillary bone.

**Man′dioc** or **Mandio′ca.** Jatropha manihot.

**Man′do** (*mando,* to chew). Glutton.

**Mandrag′ora.** Atropa mandragora; mandrake.

**Mandragorine′.** Alkaloid from Mandragora officinalis, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. The sulphate is employed as a mydriatic.

**Man′drake.** Atropa mandragora, Podophyllum peltatum, P. montanum. **Amer′ican m.,** Podophyllum peltatum. **Fe′male m.,** Mandragora vernalis. **Male m.** Mandragora autumnalis. **Medic′inal m.,** Mandragora officinalis.

**Man′drin.** The wire used to give rigidity to a flexible catheter during introduction.

**Manduca′tion** (*manduco,* to chew). Mastication.

**Manducato′rius.** Masseter muscle.

**Man′ducatory** (*manducatio,* mastication). Appertaining to mastication. **M. nerve,** see *Trigemini.*

**Man′ec's paste.** See *Paste.* **M.'s opera′tion,** operation for ligation of the innominate artery.

**Manet′tia.** Genus of the *Cinchoneæ.* **M. cordifo′lia, M. glab′ra,** root of this species possesses emetic properties. **M. lanceola′ta,** Ophiorrhiza lanceolata.

**Man′ganate.** A salt of manganic acid.

**Man′ganese.** Metal abundant in nature in an oxidized state, often in combination with iron, for which it has a marked affinity. It is of a grayish-white color, hard and brittle, and destitute of magnetic properties. Specific gravity about 8. Chemical symbol, Mn. It is given internally in its salts or other compounds; albuminate, saccharate, peptonate, and dextrinate of manganese have been recently introduced as tonics, in chlorosis particularly. The official (Ph. U. S.) salts are the black oxide and the sulphate of manganese, and potassium permanganate; see *Mangani.* **M. albu′minate,** yellowish, soluble salt, employed like *m. peptonate* and *m. saccharate,* as easily assimilated blood tonics in chlorosis, etc. **M. ar′senate,** arseniate of manganese; prepared by saturating a solution of arsenic acid with freshly precipitated manganese carbonate. **Black ox′ide of m.,** mangani dioxidum, is used in preparing chlorine gas. **M. diox′ide,** mangani dioxidum. **M. i′odide,** this salt is prescribed in pill and syrup in the anæmia attendant on scrofula, phthisis, cancer, etc. **M. monox′ide,** MnO, substance of a light green color. **M. sesquiox′ide,** $Mn_2O_3$, substance of a black or dark-brown color when in the hydrated state. **M. sul′phate,** *mangani sulphas;* rose-colored, soluble salt, isomorphous with magnesium sulphate; recommended as a cholagogue in doses of ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **M. tetrox′ide,** black oxide of manganese.

**Mangane′sic acid.** Name of acid derived from manganese.

**Mangane′sii** (gen. of manganesium). See *Mangani.*

**Mangane′sium** or **Man′ganum.** Manganese.

**Man′gani diox′idum.** (Ph. U. S.) Black oxide or dioxide of manganese; tonic and alterative; used in syphilis, chlorosis, prurigo, scabies, pyrosis; dose, gr. j–v (0.065–0.32). **M. sul′phas** (Ph. U .S.), $Mn\,SO_4$, made by heating native black oxide with concentrated sulphuric acid; occurs in pale pink or colorless crystals; cholagogue, cathartic, like sodium sulphate; dose, gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32).

**Mangan′ic acid.** $H_2MnO_4$. An acid from manganese which is known only in combination with bases in the form of manganates. See *Potassii permanganas.*

**Man′ganite.** Mangani dioxidum.

**Manganiza′tion.** Adulteration.

**Manganja,** man-gan′yah. See *Arrow poison.*

**Manganoammon′ic.** Manganous and containing ammonium.

**Manganopotas′sic.** Manganous and containing potassium.

**Man′ganous.** Relating to or containing manganese, especially manganese oxide.

**Man′ganum.** Manganese.

**Mange,** mainje. Scabies ferina. Parasitic skin disease of the dog, horse, and other animals, produced by ascarinæ. **Follic′ular m.,** contagious disease of the dog, due to the presence of the Demodex folliculorum. **Tex′as m.,** prairie itch.

**Mangif′era** (*mango,* fruit, *fero,* to bear) **fœ′tida.** Horse-mango; native of Cochin China and the Moluccas; fruit can be eaten. **M. in′dica** or **domes′tica,** mango tree, ord. *Terebinthaceæ.* Tree cultivated over Asia and South America. Mangos when ripe are juicy, of a good flavor, and so fragrant as to perfume the air to a considerable distance; they are eaten either raw or preserved with sugar. From the expressed juice a wine is prepared. Also fruit of Garcinia mangostana. **M. pinna′ta,** Spondias mangifera. **M. racemo′sa,** Holigarna longifolia.

**Man′go tree.** Mangifera indica.

**Mangostan′.** Garcinia mangostana.

**Mangosta′na.** Garcinia mangostana. **M. cambo′gia,** Garcinia cambogia. **M. garcin′ia,** Garcinia mangostana.

**Mangoustan′** or **Mangosteen′.** Garcinia mangostana.

**Man′grove.** A plant of the genus *Avicennia.* **Black m.,** Avicennia nitida. **White m.,** Avicennia tomentosa.

**Man′hood.** Adult age.

**Ma′nia** (*mainomai,* to be furious). Raving or furious madness. Disorder of the intellect in which there is erroneous judgment or hallucination, which impels to acts of fury; acute mental excitement; fury or frenzy. If the raving be not directed to a single object, it is mania properly so called; if to one object, it constitutes *monomania,* a term, however, usually given to another form of insanity. Mania attacks adults chiefly, women more frequently than men; prognosis is unfavorable. Separation is one of the most effective means of treatment, with attention to the physical condition and everything that can add to the mental comfort and turn thoughts away from the subjects of delusion. **Alcohol′ic m.,** delirium tremens. **Ambit′ious m.,** delirium grandiosum. **Chron′ic delu′sional m.,** delusional monomania. **M. contaminatio′nis,** mysophobia. **M. crapulo′sa,** dipsomania. **Dan′cing m.,** dancing plague; form of convulsion which has appeared, at various times, epidemically under the form of St. Vitus's dance, St. John's dance, tarantism, hysteria, Tigretier (in Abyssynia), and diseased sympathy, and which has been fully described by Hecker in his "Epidemics of the Middle Ages." **M. despon′dens,** mania characterized by depression. **Ephem′eral m.,** mania of a transitory character. **M. epilep′tica,** see *Epilepsy.* **Epilep′toid m.,** mania with symptoms resembling epilepsy. **M. erot′ica,** erotomania. **M. fix′a,** chronic mania. **M. furio′sa,** furious mania. **M. gra′vis,** mania of an acute and delirious character. **M. hallucinato′ria,** form observed after acute diseases, parturition, fevers, acute alcoholism, wasting diseases, etc. **Homici′dal m.**, mania characterized by marked homicidal tendency. **Hyster′ical m.**, m. with tendency to hysterical attacks, or the usual symptoms of hysteria. **Incen′diary m.**, pyromania. **M. intermit′tens**, mania occurring in periodical attacks. **M. lac′tea**, puerperal mania. **Lead m.**, mania due to plumbism. **M. melanchol′ica**, melancholy. **M. mi′tis**, delirium. **M. a pathe′mate**, ungovernable passion; fixed delusion. **M. of persecu′tion**, mania in which the patient has delusions of persecution. **M. post-menstrua′lis**, mania of a maniacal character occurring after menstruation. **M. potato′rum**, delirium tremens. **M. a po′tû**, delirium tremens. **M. præmenstrua′lis**, mania of a maniacal character preceding menstruation. **Puer′peral m.**, puerperal insanity; mania which supervenes in the childbed state, usually within a week or ten days after delivery. Pathological lesions observed after death are not constant. The brain is generally almost exsanguine. **M. puerpera′rum acu′ta**, puerperal m. **Reas′oning m.**, paranoia. **M. si′ne delir′io**, insanity unaccompanied with delirium; pathomania. **M. sub′ita**, mania of a transitory character. **M. sylves′tris**, melancholy. **M. a temulen′tiâ**, delirium tremens. **Tran′sitory m.**, violent but brief attacks of mania. **Traumat′ic m.**, insanity due to traumatism.

**Ma′niac.** Maniacal. One affected with mania. **Period′ical m.**, one who is subjected to recurring maniacal attacks.

**Mani′acal.** Maniac. **M. fu′ry**, see *Mania.*

**Man′ica Hippoc′ratis** (sleeve of Hippocrates). Conical flannel bag for straining liquid.

**Manico′mium** (*manikos*, mad, *komeo*, to take care of). Lunatic asylum.

**Manic′ula.** Attack of mania in a mild degree.

**Man′icure.** One who beautifies the hand; also the care of the hands and nails.

**Man′iform.** Resembling the shape of a hand.

**Manig′raphy** (*mania*+*grapho*, to write). Description of mental diseases. Psychiatry.

**Maniguet′ta.** Amomum grana paradisi.

**Man′ihot utilis′sima.** Jatropha manihot.

**Manihotoxin′.** Exceedingly poisonous product derived from roots of Manihot utilissima.

**Man′ikin** (dim. of *man*). Fantom. Anatomical model for instruction.

**Man-in-the-ground.** Convolvulus panduratus.

**Man′ioc.** Jatropha manihot.

**Man′iplus.** A handful.

**Manipula′tion** (*manus*). Mode of working. Term is applied to the manual examination and treatment of parts. **Conjoined′ m.**, external manipulation or pressure in labor practised in conjunction with internal exploration or pressure.

**Manip′ulus** (*manus*, hand, *pleo*, to fill). Handful; quantity of a substance capable of filling the hand. See *Fasciculus.*

**Man-mid′wife.** Accoucheur.

**Mann's sign.** Lessened sensitiveness of the scalp to the voltaic current in traumatic neuroses.

**Man′na.** (Ph. U. S.) Concrete saccharine exudation of Fraxinus ornus; it is inodorous, sweetish, and slightly bitter; laxative; useful for administration to children, who take it readily on account of its sweet taste; dose, ʒj–℥j (4.0–32.0). It forms one of the ingredients of compound infusion of senna. See *Fraxinus ornus.* **Brian′con m.**, see *Pinus larix.* **M. briganti′na**, see *Pinus larix.* **M. calabri′na**, see *Fraxinus ornus.* **M. croup**, semolina. **He′brew m.**, Alhagi maurorum. **M. larice′a**, see *Pinus larix.* **M. metallo′rum**, hydrargyri submurias. **M. tree**, Fraxinus ornus.

**Mann-fruit.** Root of Cyperus esculentus.

**Man′nikin.** Fantom.

**Man′nin.** See *Fraxinus ornus.*

**Man′ning's exan′thema.** Exanthem dependent on or associated with blood poisoning in scarlet fever and diphtheria. **M.'s splint**, an appliance used in the treatment of a fractured patella.

**Man′nioc.** Jatropha manihot.

**Mannip′arous.** Yielding manna.

**Man′nitan.** $C_6H_{12}O_5$. Syrupy liquid in mannite

**Man′nite.** See *Fraxinus ornus.*

**Mannit′ic acid.** Acid, formula of which is $C_6H_{12}O_7$. **M. al′dehyde**, mannose.

**Man′nitol.** Mannite.

**Man′nitose** or **Man′nose.** $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A glucose from mannite.

**Mann′kopff-Rumpf sign.** See *Mannkopff's sign.*

**Mann′kopff's sign.** Increase in the number of heart-pulsations when sensitive points are pressed upon in traumatic neuroses.

**Manno′socell′ulose.** Cellulose of the coffee-bean.

**Man-of-the-earth.** Convolvulus panduratus.

**Man′ol.** Liquid composed or carbolic acid, oil of anise, alcohol, and cane-sugar.

**Manom′eter.** Instrument for determining the blood pressure or the tension of a vapor.

**Manomet′ric cicat′rices.** Cicatrices of the membrana tympani which move outward or inward, according to the amount of pressure.

**Mano′ra.** Jasminum sambac.

**Man′oscope** (*manos*, thin, *skopeo*, to examine). Manometer.

**Man′sa.** Rhizome of Anemiopsis californica, employed in malaria and dysentery.

**Mansa′na arbo′rea.** See *Jujube.*

**Man′slaughter.** Involuntary or unpremeditated homicide.

**Manso′nia africa′na.** Panoplites africanus; a mosquito, carrier of the embryo of Filaria sanguinis hominis.

**Manso′rius** (*mando*, to chew). Buccinator.

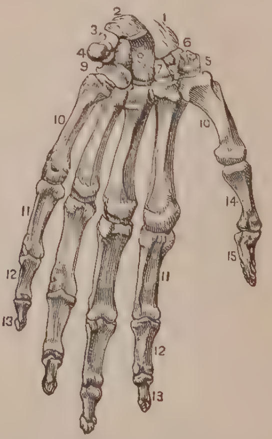
**Manstupra′tion** (*manus*, hand, *stupro*, to ravish). Masturbation.

**Man′tle** (*mantelum*, cloak). Panniculus carnosus. Also, at an early period of fetal development, that portion of the cerebral hemisphere-vesicle forming the expanded or covering portion of the hemisphere.

**Man′ual-ex′ercise bone.** See *Drill-bone.*

**Manu′brium** (*manus*, hand). Handle of anything, as *manubrium mallei*, handle of the malleus. A kind of handle composed of two movable laminæ of horn, shell, or ivory united only at the extremity which holds the blade of the instrument, as in the old-style bleeding-lancet. (See cut under *Lancet.*) **M. ma′nûs**, radius. **M. ster′ni**, uppermost broad part of the sternum; see *Sternum.*

**Ma′nus.** Hand; part which terminates the upper extremity of man. It extends from the fold of the



Anterior view of the skeleton of the left hand. 1, scaphoides; 2, lunare; 3, cuneiform; 4, pisiform; 5, trapezium; 6, groove for flexor carpi radialis tendon; 7, trapezoid; 8, magnum; 9, unciform; 10, 10, five metacarpal bones; 11, 11, first row of phalanges; 12, 12, second row of phalanges; 13, 13, third row of phalanges; 14, first phalanx of thumb; 15, terminal phalanx of thumb.

wrist to the extremity of the fingers; is divided into three parts—*carpus* or wrist, *metacarpus*, and *fingers*. The concave surface is called the *palm*, the convex surface the *back* or *dorsum*. The facility of being able to oppose the thumb to the fingers in order to seize objects forms one of the distinctive characters of the human hand. **M. cur′ta**, clubhand. **M. va′ra**, talipomanus.

**Manustupra′tion.** Manstupration. Masturbation.

**Man′yplies** (many plies or folds). Omasum.

**Manz's glands.** Inconstant glands found at the border of the eyelids.

**Manzani′ta.** Leaves of Arctostaphylos glauca, of California; action like that of Uva ursi.

**Ma′ple.** A tree of the genus *Acer*. **Ash′-leaved m.**, Negundo aceroides. **Great′er m.**, sycamore. **Ground m.**, Heuchera cortusa. **Red m.**, Acer rubrum. **Rock m.**, Acer saccharinum. **Striped m.**, Acer pennsylvanicum. **Su′gar m.**, Acer saccharinum. **Virgin′ia m.**, Acer rubrum.

**Map′pa ven′tris.** Omentum.

**Mapped tongue.** Lingua geographica.

**Maprou′nea brasilien′sis.** Shrub, species of the *Crotoneæ;* native of Brazil, where a decoction of the root is used for enemas.

**Maran′da.** Tree, native of Ceylon; decoction of leaves is used in syphilis.

**Maran′sis** (*maransis*). Atrophy.

**Maran′ta** (after Maranta, a Venetian physician). A genus of plants, ord. *Zingiberaceæ*. **M. arundina′cea**, arrowroot. **M. galan′ga**, the smaller galangal. Two kinds of galangal are mentioned in the pharmacopœias: the *greater*, obtained from *Kæmpferia galanga*, and the *smaller*, from the root of *Maranta galanga*. The dried root is brought from China in pieces from one to two inches in length, but scarcely half as thick; branched; full of knots and joints, with several circular rings; of a reddish-brown color on the outside and brownish within. Was formerly much used as a warm, stomachic bitter, and generally ordered in bitter infusions.

**Maran′tic** (*maransis*, atrophy). Pertaining to atrophy, malnunitrition, or marasmus. **M. thrombo′sis**, thrombosis of the cerebral sinuses occurring primarily in conditions of profound exhaustion and atrophy.

**Maraschi′no.** See *Spirit*.

**Marasmat′ic** or **Maras′mic.** Relating to marasmus; affected with marasmus. **M. clot**, see *Clot*.

**Maras′mius.** Genus of *Agarics*. **M. ovea′des**, champignon, edible fungus.

**Maras′moid.** Resembling or suffering with marasmus.

**Maras′mous.** Marasmic.

**Maras′mus** (*marasmos*). Atrophy. **M. climacter′icus**, loss of weight and strength occurring in women at the menopause. **M. inanito′rum**, marasmus due to excessive discharges, as of blood. **M. infanti′lis**, marasmus occurring in infants, due to enfeebled constitution or lack of proper nourishment. **M. lactan′tium**, atrophy of young children; tabes mesenterica. **M. phthi′sis**, phthisis pulmonalis. **M. præmatu′rus**, marasmus due to disease. **M. seni′lis**, progressive atrophy of the aged. **M. s. cor′neæ**, arcus senilis. **M. syphilit′icus**, marasmus due to syphilis. **M. ta′bes**, tabes. **M. t. dorsa′lis**, tabes dorsalis. **M. t. purulen′tus**, marasmus caused by pus being absorbed. **M. t. strumo′sus**, tuberculosis affecting the glands of the mesentery. **M. venena′tus**, marasmus due to poisoning of the system with lead, etc.

**Marathri′tes.** Wine impregnated with fennel.

**Marathrophyl′lum.** Peucedanum.

**Marath′rum.** Anethum. **M. sylves′tre**, peucedanum.

**Marau′gia** (*maraugeo*, to dazzle). See *Metamorphopsia*.

**Mar′ble.** Marmor.

**Marcasi′ta.** Bismuth. **M. al′ba**, bismuth subnitrate. **M. plum′bea**, antimonium.

**Marca′site.** Bismuth.

**Marces′cent.** Shrivelled.

**Marcgra′via umbella′ta.** South American and West Indian shrub; has been used in syphilis.

**Marchantia** (mar-shon′te-ah) **polymor′pha** (after Marchant, a Parisian botanist). Liverwort, ord. *Hepaticæ*. Mildly pungent and bitter; recommended as an aperient, resolvent, and antiscorbutic, and used in diseased liver, etc.

**Mar′chi's tract.** Descending anterolateral tract of the spinal cord.

**Mar′cor** (*marceo*, to wither). Emaciation; marasmus.

**Mar′cory.** Stillingia.

**Mar′ea.** Mountain sickness and mountain fever; puna.

**Maremmat′ic.** Relating to Maremma, a certain very malarious region on the Tuscan coast in Italy.

**Mare's fat.** Inula dysenterica. **M.'s tail**, Hippuris vulgaris.

**Mar′garate.** Salt of margaric acid.

**Margaretiz′za.** Scherlievo.

**Margar′ic acid.** Acid produced from fat, having formula $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$.

**Mar′garin.** A substitute for butter, made from beef fat.

**Margarin′ic acid.** Margaric acid.

**Margarita′ceous** (*margarita*, pearl). Resembling mother-of-pearl, as *leucoma margaritaceum*, pearl-like leucoma.

**Mar′garoid tu′mor.** A form of cholesteatoma or pearl-like tumor.

**Mar′garyl.** Chemical radical composed of margarin and stearin.

**Mar′gin** (*margo*). A border or edge.

**Mar′ginal.** Situated at or belonging to the margin or edge, as of the eyelid, in *marginal blepharitis*, for example. **M. ab′scess**, an abscess at the edge of any part, especially an abscess at the margin of the anus. **M. bun′dle**, collection of white nerve matter on the edge of the dorsal cornu of the cord. **M. cells**, see *Gianuzzi*. **M. gy′rus**, the supramarginal gyrus. **M. rid′ges**, ridges of enamel about the necks of the teeth.

**Mar′ginate.** Having a margin; marginal.

**Mar′ginoplasty** (*margo*, margin, *plasso*, to mould). Formation of a border. **Pal′pebral m.**, plastic operation in trichiasis.

**Mar′go.** Margin, border. **M. acu′tus**, see *Liver*. **M. denta′tus**, see *Retina*. **M obtu′sus**, see *Liver*. **M. orbita′lis**, see *Orbit*.

**Margo′sa oil.** Yellow, bitter, garlicky oil, expressed from the seeds of the Melia azedarach, of the East Indies; anthelmintic; used externally in rheumatism.

**Margosin′.** Crystalline principle of azedarach.

**Maria′no's meth′od.** See *Lithotomy*.

**Marie's′ disease.** Term applied to several diverse morbid conditions, such as acromegaly; hereditary ataxia due to cerebellar lesion; hypertrophic pulmonary ostearthropathy; conjoined anchylosis of the spine and hip-joint, sometimes of the shoulder-joint. **M.'s sign** or **symp′tom**, tremor, local or general, in exophthalmic goitre.

**Marie′-Kah′ler symp′tom.** Marie's symptom. **M.-Rob′inson syn′drome**, diabetes associated with insomnia, melancholia, etc.

**Marig′nia acutifo′lia.** Black dammar.

**Mar′igold.** Name given to a number of composite plants. **Di′amond fig m.**, Mesembryanthemum crystallinum. **Gar′den m.**, Calendula officinalis. **Marsh m.**, Caltha palustris. **Sing′le m.**, Calendula officinalis. **Wild m.**, Calendula arvensis.

**Marine′ asth′ma.** Beriberi.

**Mariotte's′ exper′iment.** Celebrated experiment of the Abbé Mariotte, which consists in placing two small, round spots on a wall at some distance from each other, standing opposite the left-hand spot, and looking at it with the right eye, the left being closed. By walking backward until the distance from the spots is about five times as great as the distance between the two the right will be found to disappear, the rays from it then impinging upon the blind spot. **M.'s law,** law that volume of gases is inversely as the pressure. **M.'s spot,** the blind spot in the retina.

**Maris′ca.** Hemorrhoidal tumor.

**Maris′cous.** Resembling hemorrhoids.

**Maritonu′cleus** (*maritus,* relating to wedlock). Nucleus of a fecundated ovum.

**Mar′jolin's wart′y ul′cer.** See *Warty tumor of cicatrices.*

**Mar′joram.** Origanum.

**Mark.** A spot or stain. **Birth m.,** nævus. **Moth′er's m., port wine m., straw′berry m., wine m.,** Nævus flammeus.

**Mark′asol.** Bismuth borophenate. Antiseptic powder for ulcers, wounds, and burns.

**Marmar′yga.** Sparks or bright spots before the eyes.

**Marmar′yge** (*marmaryge,* splendor). Appearance of sparks or coruscations before the eyes. See *Metamorphopsia.*

**Mar′mor** (*marmairo,* to shine). Marble. White, granular carbonate of calcium. Used in pharmacy for the preparation of pure lime and the disengagement of carbonic acid.

**Mar′morate.** Marbled.

**Marmora′ta au′rium.** Cerumen.

**Mar′morek's se′rum.** Antistreptococcus serum; streptococcus antitoxin; used in erysipelas and puerperal sepsis; marmorekin.

**Marmorekin′.** Antistreptococcin; streptococcus antitoxin.

**Marmor′yge.** Metamorphopsia. **M. Hippoc′ratis,** hemiopia.

**Mar′rol.** Dietetic substance composed of ox-marrow, extract of hops, and malt.

**Mar′row.** Medulla. Oily, inflammable, whitish, or yellowish juice which fills the medullary canal of the long bones, the cancellated structure at the extremities of those bones, the diploë of flat bones, and the interior of short bones. Marrow is furnished by the medullary membrane, is fluid during life. It is enveloped in the medullary membrane. **Spi′nal** or **ver′tebral m.,** spinal cord.

**Marrubiin′.** Bitter extractive of marrubium.

**Marru′bium.** Hoarhound, horehound, ord. *Labiatæ.* The leaves and tops are official (Ph. U. S.). Leaves have a moderately strong, aromatic smell, and a very bitter, penetrating, diffusive, and durable taste; it has been given in coughs and asthmas as a pectoral; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0) in infusion. **M. al′bum,** marrubium. **M. german′icum,** marrubium. **M. ni′grum,** Ballota fœtida. **M. vulga′re,** marrubium.

**Mars** (god of war). Ferrum, iron. **M. solu′bilis,** ferrum tartarizatum.

**Marsa′la.** Italian wine; contains about 18 per cent. of alcohol.

**Marsde′nia erec′ta.** Shrub of Eastern Europe and Asia Minor; the juice of the plant is an external vesicant, and poisonous internally. **M. tincto′ria,** East Indian species yielding indigo.

**Marsh.** A swampy place. Marshes were formerly believed to give off emanations which were the cause of malarial fevers, but now it is recognized that the danger consists in the fact that they afford breeding places for the mosquitoes which are the hosts of the specific germs of malaria. The most unhealthy periods for residence in a marshy district are during the summer and autumnal heats, at which times the water becomes evaporated, and the marshy bottom is covered with shallow pools in which the larvæ of the mosquitoes thrive. **M. fe′ver,** malaria. **M. gas,** carbureted hydrogen; methyl hydride. **M. poi′son,** miasm. **M. root,** Statice caroliniana. **M. rose′mary,** root of Statice caroliniana; astringent. **M. tea,** Ledum palustre.

**Marsh's disease′.** Exophthalmic goitre. **M.'s test,** qualitative test for arsenic; extremely delicate, and used in medicolegal investigations; it depends upon the action of sulphuric acid and zinc in a flask containing the suspected matter; if arsenic is present arseniureted hydrogen will be formed and make its escape with the nascent hydrogen, and form its characteristic impress on a porcelain plate held in front of the flame.

**Marsh′all-Hall's disease′.** See *Hall.* **M.-H.'s meth′od,** see *Drowning, resuscitation from.*

**Marsh′all's vein.** Remnant of the left superior vena cava; it empties into the coronary sinus. **M.'s vestigial′ fold,** fold of the pericardium containing a remnant of the left superior vena cava.

**Marshmal′low.** Althæa. **M. flow′ers,** flores althææ.

**Marsh′wort.** Helosciadium nodiflorum.

**Marsh′y.** Relating to a marsh.

**Marsu′pia** (pl. of marsupium) **patella′ria.** Alar ligaments of the knee.

**Marsu′pial.** See *Marsupium.*

**Marsupia′lian.** Marsupial.

**Marsupia′lis.** Ischiotrochanterianus; obturator internus.

**Marsupializa′tion** (*marsupium,* small sac or pouch). Production or formation of a pouch, as *m. of the peritoneum;* or the forming of an open cavity in the abdomen.

**Marsu′piate.** See *Marsupium.*

**Marsu′pium** (a small sac or pouch). Sac or bag, with which any part is fomented. Also abdominal pouch in the kangaroo, opossum, etc., into which the young, born at a very early stage of development, are received and nourished with milk secreted from glands which open into the pouches. Such animals are termed *marsupial, marsupiate, marsupialia.* See *Generation.* **M. cerebel′li,** posterior transverse fissure of the brain. **M. cer′ebri ante′rius,** anterior transverse fissure of the brain. **M. c. poste′rius,** posterior transverse fissure of the brain. **M. musculo′sum,** dartos.

**Martegia′ni's a′rea.** Slight dilatation of the hyaloid canal anterior to the optic disk.

**Mar′tial** (*Mars*). Chalybeate.

**Mar′tin's ban′dage.** Elastic bandage for varicose veins. **M.'s depil′atory,** calcium sulphydrate. **M.'s hæmostat′ic,** agaric to which chloride of iron has been added. **M.'s opera′tion,** postero-anterior colporrhaphy with circular amputation of the cervix uteri.

**Martinot′ti's cells.** Ganglion cells of the cortex of the brain.

**Mar′tol.** Extract from shells of the cacao-bean, composed of carbohydrates, salts, etc.

**Martyn′ia angulo′sa.** Herb, species of *Martyniaceæ;* has emollient properties.

**Mar′um cortu′si.** Teucrium marum. **M. cre′ticum,** Teucrium marum. **M. syri′acum,** Teucrium marum. **M. ve′rum,** Teucrium marum. **M. vulga′re,** Thymus mastichina.

**Maru′ta cot′ula.** Anthemis cotula.

**Mar′vel of Pe′ru.** Mirabilis jalapa.

**Ma′ryland pink.** Spigelia marilandica.

**Mas.** Male. Modiolus.

**Maschaladeni′tis** (*maschale,* axilla, *adenitis,* inflammation of a gland). Inflammation of the glands of the axilla.

**Maschalephidro′sis** (*maschale,* axilla, *epi,* above, *hidrosis,* sweating). Excessive axillary sweating.

**Maschalhyperidro′sis** (*maschale,* axilla, *hyper,* denoting excess, *hidrosis,* sweating). Excessive axillary sweating.

**Maschaliæ′us.** Axillary.

**Mascha′lis.** Axilla.

**Maschalon′cus** (*maschale,* axilla, *onkos,* tumor). Bubo or other swelling in the axilla.

**Mas′chi.** Virulent poison of British Guiana made of the root-stalks of Arum venenatum.

**Mas′culine.** Of the male sex.

**Mas′culus** (dim. of *mas,* male). Male.

**Mase′sis.** Mastication.

**Mase′ter.** Masseter.

**Mas′hua.** Tuberous root, of a flat, pyramidal shape, which is cultivated and cooked like the potato by the Serranos of Peru. The Indians use it as a medicine in dropsy, dyspepsia, and dysentery.

**Mask.** Bandage applied over the face in cases of burns, scalds, or erysipelas. **U′terine m.,** chloasma uterinum.

**Mask′ed.** Disguised, as a masked fever or one which is not clearly developed.

**Masochism,** mas′o-kizm (from Sacher Masoch, a writer on this subject). Sexual perversion, in which a member of one sex takes delight in being dominated, even to the extent of violence or cruelty, by one of the other sex. The opposite of sadism.

**Masonu′cleus.** The male pronucleus.

**Mass** (*masso,* to knead). Compound from which pills are formed. **Blue m.,** massa hydrargyri. **Interme′diate cell m.,** mass of blastema forming mesonephros. **M. of interrup′tion,** corpora striata and thalami optici. **Invest′ing m.,** tissue mass in embryo embracing part of the notochord; later it forms the parachordal cartilages. **Mul′berry m.,** see *Morula.* **Vallet′s′ m.,** massa ferri carbonatis.

**Mas′sa.** Mass. The pharmacopœial name of soft preparations of a pilular consistency. There are three massæ in the Ph. U. S. **M. car′nea Jaco′bi Syl′vii,** see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans.* **M. copai′bæ** (Ph. U. S.), mass of copaiba; copaiba, 94, magnesia, recently prepared, 6; dose, gr. x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **M. de dac′tylis,** date paste. **M. explemen′ti,** cortical brain substance. **M. de extrac′to glycyrrhi′zæ,** pasta glycyrrhizæ gummata et anisata. **M. fer′ri carbona′tis** (Ph. U. S.), mass of carbonate of iron; Vallet's mass; contains about 35 per cent. of ferrous carbonate preserved in honey and sugar; it is given as a hæmatic tonic in chlorosis and anæmia; dose, gr. iij–v (0.2–0.32). **M. de gum′mi arab′ico,** marshmallow paste. **M. hydrar′gyri** (Ph. U. S.), mass of mercury, blue mass, blue pill; contains 33 per cent. of metallic mercury with glycerin and honey; sialagogue, alterative, purgative; dose, gr. ij–xx (0.13–1.3). **M. ligamento′sa,** ligamentum calcaneo-astragaloideum interosseum. **M. de zizypho′rum fruc′tû,** paste of jujubes.

**Mas′sæ** (pl. of massa) **os′sis sa′cri.** Lateral sacral masses.

**Massage′** (*masso,* to knead). Shampooing of the body by special manipulations, such as kneading, tapping, stroking, etc. **Va′por m.,** the intermittent forcing of vapor into a cavity. **Vi′bratory m.,** light, rapid percussions made with a vibrating hammer.

**Masse′ma** or **Masse′sis.** Mastication.

**Masser′ing** or **Masseur′ing.** The employment of massage.

**Masse′ter** (*massomai,* to chew). Muscle situated at the posterior part of the cheek, and lying upon the ramus of the lower jaw-bone; long, quadrilateral, and attached above to the inferior edge and inner surface of the zygomatic arch; below, it terminates at the angle of the jaws and outer surface and inferior margin of the ramus of that bone. It is composed of an intermixture of fleshy and aponeurotic fibres. It raises the lower jaw and acts in mastication. **M. inter′nus,** pterygoideus internus.

**Masseter′ic.** Relating to the masseter muscle. **M. ar′tery,** arises from the trunk of the internal maxillary or temporalis profunda posterior, and is distributed to the masseter muscle, after having passed horizontally through the sigmoid notch of the lower jaw-bone. **M. fas′cia,** continuation of the cervical fascia over the masseter muscle. **M. nerve** is given off from the inferior maxillary branch of the fifth pair. It passes through the sigmoid notch and is distributed on the inner surface of the masseter. In luxation of the lower jaw this nerve is strongly stretched, and considerable pain, consequently, is produced. **M. vein** has the same distribution as the artery; it opens into the internal maxillary vein.

**Masseterine′.** Masseteric.

**Masseur′** (Fr.). Male individual who practises massage.

**Masseuse′** (Fr.). Female practising massage.

**Mas′sicot.** Plumbi oxidum semivitreum; yellow monoxide of lead.

**Mas′sing** (*masso,* to knead). Shampooing or massaging.

**Mass′ive.** Of great size or weight, or existing in a mass. **M. pneumo′nia,** pneumonia in which the air cells and bronchial tubes are almost choked up with the products of exudation.

**Masso′ia aromat′ica.** A Japanese plant from which massoy-bark is obtained, which has stomachic virtues; used in colic and diarrhœa.

**Mas′sol.** Massoy.

**Massotherapeu′tics** (*masso,* to rub, *therapeuo,* to treat). Employment of massage for therapeutic purposes.

**Massother′apy.** Massage; massotherapeutics.

**Massoy′.** Bark of *Massoia aromatica.*

**Mas′sula** (dim. of massa). Molecule.

**Mastad′en** (*mastos,* breast, *aden,* gland). Mammary gland.

**Mastadeni′tis.** Inflammation of the mammary gland.

**Mastal′gia** (*mastos,* breast, *algos,* pain). Pain in the breast.

**Mastatro′phia.** Atrophy of the mammary gland.

**Mastaux′e** (*auxe,* growth). Enlargement of the breast.

**Mas′tax.** The mouth and pharynx in certain of the lower forms of life.

**Mast-cell.** A basophyllic leucocyte found in the blood in leukæmia.

**Mastecchymo′sis.** Mammary ecchymosis.

**Maste′ma.** Masticatory.

**Mas′ter of the woods.** Galium circæzans.

**Mas′terwort.** Angelica atropurpurea, Heracleum lanatum, imperatoria.

**Maste′sis.** Mastication.

**Masthelco′sis** or **Mastelco′sis** (*mastos,* breast, *helkos,* an ulcer). Ulceration of the mammary gland.

**Mas′tic.** Mastiche.

**Mastica′tion.** Chewing. Action of bruising food in the mouth to mix it with the saliva and prepare it for digestion in the stomach.

**Mas′ticatory.** Chewing. Relating to mastication; also a substance chewed with the intention of exciting the secretion of saliva. **M. nerve,** see *Trigemini.* **M. spasm of the face,** trismus.

**Mastich,** mas′tik. See *Pistacia lentiscus.* **M. herb, com′mon,** Thymus mastichina. **M. h., Sy′rian,** Teucrium marum. **M. tree,** Pistacia lentiscus.

**Mastiche,** mas′te-ke. (Ph. U. S.) Mastic. Concrete resinous exudation from Pistacia lentiscus; used as an excipient, as in the official pilulæ aloës et mastiches.

**Mastichic acid,** mas-tik′ic as′id. $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$. Acid derived from mastich.

**Mastichina** (mas-te-ke′nah) **gallo′rum.** Thymus lentiscus.

**Masticic acid,** mas-tis′ik as′id. Mastichic acid.

**Masticin′.** Resin obtained from mastich, insoluble in alcohol.

**Mas′ticol.** See *Massicol.*

**Mas′ticus.** Belonging to the mammary glands.

**Mastigo′des hom′inis.** Trichocephalus.

**Mastigoph′ora.** Flagellated animal microorganisms, some of which are parasitic.

**Mastigoph′orous** (*mastix,* whip, *phoreo,* to bear). Having flagella.

**Mas′tigopod** (*mastix,* whip, *pous,* foot). Protozoa having flagella.

**Mastigo′sis** (*mastigoo,* to whip). Flagellation. Employed by the ancients as a remedy in many diseases. The *flagellation* or *scourging mania* was a form of theomania which prevailed in Europe in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. They who were affected with it were termed *flagellants.*

**Masti′tis.** Inflammation of the breast. Inflammation of the mammary gland of the pregnant or parturient woman is vulgarly called *weed in the breast.* **M. adolescen′tium,** mastitis which may exist at the time of puberty, observed in both sexes. **M. apostemato'sa,** abscess of the breast. **M. carcinomento'sa,** cancer of mamma. **Chron'ic lob'ular intersti'tial m.,** interstitial inflammation of a chronic nature involving part of the mammary gland. **Cir'cumscribed intersti'tial m.,** interstitial inflammation of the mammary gland of limited extent. **Cuta'neous phleg'monous m.,** inflammation involving areola of the mamma. **Diffuse' intersti'tial m.,** interstitial inflammation of the mamma involving the entire gland. **Gum'matous m.,** affection of a syphilitic character involving the substance proper of the mamma. **M. lactan'tium,** mastitis occurring during lactation. **M. metastat'ica,** metastatic mastitis occurring in mumps or puerperal fever. **Parenchy'matous m.,** inflammation of the glandular element of the breast. **Petromam'mary m.,** submammary mastitis. **M. puerpera'lis,** inflammation of the mamma in the childbed woman. **Scrof'ulous m.,** tuberculous mastitis. **M. sep'tica,** mastitis due to septic infection. **Submam'mary m.,** inflammation of the submammary connective tissue. **Supramam'mary m.,** inflammation of the subcutaneous or supramammary connective tissue.

**Mas'tix.** See *Pistacia lentiscus*.

**Masto-** (*mastos*, breast). Prefix relating to the breast.

**Mastocarcino'ma.** Carcinoma of the breast.

**Mastochondro'sis** (*chondros*, cartilage). Cartilaginous formation in the breast.

**Mastodeal'gia** (*mastodes*, resembling a breast, *algos*, pain). Pain in the mastoid process.

**Mastodeocente'sis** or **Mastodeoparacente'sis** (*mastodes*, resembling a breast, *kentesis*, puncture). See *Mastoideocentesis*.

**Masto'des.** Mastoid.

**Mastodyn'ia** (*mastos*, breast, *odyne*, pain). Pain in the breasts; a form of neuralgia. Phlegmonous inflammation of the breast, running on to suppuration, generally in the childbed female. **M. polyg'ala,** extreme distention of the breast, as with milk.

**Mas'toid** (*mastos*, breast, *eidos*, resemblance). Having the form of a nipple. Relating to the mastoid process. **M. an'gle,** postero-inferior angle of the parietal bone. **M. an'trum,** name given to m. cells. **M. ap'erture,** opening of communication between the cavity of the tympanum and the mastoid cells. **M. ar'tery,** posterior branch of the external carotid. **M. bone,** mastoid portion of the temporal bone. **M. canalic'ulus,** canal leading from jugular fossa to Glasserian fissure, transmitting auricular branch of pneumogastric nerve. **M. can'cer,** firm, carcinomatous growth, the section of which resembles the boiled udder of the cow. **M. cav'ity,** cavity occasionally found, supposed to be the result of coalescence of mastoid cells. **M. cells,** mastoid sinuses, are situated in the mastoid process, communicate with each other, and open into the cavity of the tympanum. **M. diam'eter,** term applied to superior and inferior measurements made from one mastoid process to the other; the latter is known as the bimastoid diameter. **M. disease',** mastoiditis. **M. em'issary vein,** venous channel connecting either posterior auricular or occipital vein with the lateral sinus through the mastoid foramen. **M. fora'men** is behind the mastoid process, and gives passage to a small artery of the dura mater and a vein which opens into the lateral sinus. **M. fos'sa** is a depression at the inner surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, which forms part of the lateral sinus. **M. glands,** lymphatic glands behind the ear. **M.** or **digas'tric groove,** groove at the inner side of the mastoid process, giving attachment to the posterior belly of the digastric muscle. **M. mar'gin,** name given to portion of occipital bone articulating with the mastoid process of the temporal bone. **M. mus'cle, poste'rior,** splenius. **M. opera'tion,** opening into the mastoid cells and drainage in cases of suppurative mastoiditis. **M. por'tion,** the inferior and posterior part of the temporal bone; the m. bone. **M. pro'cess** is at the inferior and posterior part of the temporal bone, and gives attachment to the digastric and mastoid muscles; it is the distinct prominence felt superficially behind each ear. **M. si'nuses,** m. cells.

**Mastoid'al** or **Mastoid'eal.** Relating to mastoid process.

**Mastoideal'gia.** Pain in the mastoid process.

**Mastoid'ean.** Relating to the mastoid process.

**Mastoideocente'sis** (*kentesis*, a puncture). Puncture of mastoidal sinuses, as for evacuation of retained morbid fluids.

**Mastoideosqua'mous.** Relating to the mastoid and squamous portions of the temporal bone; the suture between them is so called.

**Mastoide'um.** Mastoid bone.

**Mastoide'us.** Sternocleidomastoideus. **M. later-a'lis,** complexus minor.

**Mastoidi'tis.** Inflammation of the mastoid cells, occurring usually by extension from suppurative otitis media; the condition is a dangerous one owing to the proximity of the cerebral structures and the liability of propagation of the inflammation to them. **Bez'oldt's m.,** see *Bezoldt*. **Sclero'sing m.,** m. resulting in condensation of the trabeculæ between the mastoid cells and obliteration of the latter.

**Mastoidoconcha'lis** (*concha*, shell). Retrahens aurem.

**Mastoidot'omy** (*tome*, incision). Incision into the mastoid cells for the relief of suppurative mastoiditis; mastoid operation.

**Mastol'ogy** (*mastos*, breast, *logos*, doctrine). Treatise relating to the breast or mammary gland.

**Mastome'nia** (*mens*, month). Vicarious menstruation from the mamma.

**Maston'cus** (*mastos*, breast, *onkos*, tumor). Tumefaction of the nipple or of the breast itself. When of an adipous character it is termed *mastopioncus* or *mastopimeloncus*. **M. polygalac'ticus,** mastospargosis.

**Masto-occip'ital.** Relating to mastoid process and occiput.

**Mastopari'etal.** Relating to mastoid process and parietal bone.

**Mastopath'ic.** Relating to mastopathy.

**Mastop'athy** (*pathos*, disease). Disease of the breast.

**Mas'topexy** (*pexis*, fixation). Operation for raising and retaining a pendulous breast.

**Mastopimelon'cus** (*pimele*, fat, *onkos*, tumor). Fatty tumor of the breast. See *Mastoncus*.

**Mastopion'cus** (*pion*, fat, *onkos*, tumor). Fatty tumor of the breast. See *Mastoncus*.

**Mastorrha'gia** (*rhegnymi*, to break forth). Unusual flow of milk. Hemorrhage from the breast.

**Mastoscirrhus,** mas-to-skir'rhus (*mastos*, breast, *skirros*, hard tumor). Scirrhus of the breast.

**Mastoscrophulo'sis.** Scrofulous abscess of the mammary gland.

**Masto'sis.** Mammary enlargement.

**Mastospargo'sis** (*mastos*, breast, *spargo*, to be full to bursting). Fulness of the breasts with milk.

**Mastosyr'inx** (*mastos*, breast, *syrinx*, a pipe). Fistula of the mamma.

**Mastot'omy** (*tome*, incision). Incision into the breast.

**Mastupra'tion.** Masturbation.

**Masturba'tion** (*manus*, hand, *stupro*, to ravish). Self-abuse. Excitement of the genital organs by the hand.

**Mas'turbator.** One given to masturbation.

**Mas'turbatory.** Relating to masturbation.

**Match'makers' disease'.** Necrosis of the jaw due to the action of phosphorus.

**Ma'te.** See *Ilex paraguayensis*.

**Mate'ba.** African palm; fruits are employed in febrile attacks and dysentery.

**Mateine'.** Caffeine obtained from leaves of Ilex paraguayensis.

**Matel'la.** Urinal.

**Ma'ter** (*mater*, mother). Uterus. **Du'ra m.,** the outer membrane covering the brain; see *Dura*. **M.**

**herba′rum,** Artemisia vulgaris. **M. metallo′rum,** hydrargyrum. **M. mol′lis,** pia mater. **Pi′a m.,** the inner membrane covering the brain; see *Pia*. **M. seca′lis,** ergot. **M. ten′uis,** pia mater.

**Mate′ria.** Matter. **M. alimenta′ria,** see *Aliment*. **M. chirur′gica,** aggregate of agents employed by the surgeon, with the means of administering them and the rationale of their employment. **M. fibro′sa,** fibrin. **M. med′ica,** branch of medical science which treats of drugs, preparations and respective doses thereof, and the physiological phenomena produced by them in the human economy. (For a classification of the various articles of the materia medica, see *Drugs*). **M. med′ica, dynam′ical,** division of pharmacology treating of the effects and uses of medicines; pharmacodynamics. **M. morbo′sa,** matter which is the cause of disease. **M. os′sea,** bony or earthy portion of bones; cement of a tooth. **M. pec′cans,** materies morbi. **M. perspirato′ria,** sweat. **M. saliva′ris,** ptyalin. **M. scytodep′sica,** tannin. **M. siali′na,** see *Saliva*. **M. testa′cea den′tium,** see *Tooth*. **M. urino′sa,** urea.

**Mate′rial.** Matter. **Form′ative m.,** protoplasm.

**Mate′ries.** Matter. **M. mor′bi,** the material cause of disease.

**Mater′nal.** Pertaining to the mother. **M. impres′sions,** mental impressions in pregnant women which are supposed to influence the development and growth of the fœtus.

**Mater′nity** (*maternus*, maternal). An establishment for the reception of pregnant women.

**Mati′as.** Bark of South American tree, used in intermittents and as a tonic. Its principal constituent is a bitter resin. It is probably the same as the Malambo bark; the latter has been referred to *Croton Malambo*.

**Maticin′.** See *Matico*.

**Mati′co.** (Ph. U. S.) The leaves of Piper angustifolium or soldiers' tea or herb; South American herb, ord. *Piperaceæ*. Tonic, stimulant, diuretic, and astringent; used both internally and externally; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0), in decoction. The following preparations are official: *Extrac′tum mati′co flu′idum;* dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). *Tinctu′ra m.*, dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). An active principle, *maticin*, has been derived from it.

**Matlazahuatl′.** Disease similar to the plague, or to typhus fever, occurring in epidemic form among the natives of Mexico in the sixteenth century.

**Mato′nia cardamo′mum.** Amomum cardamomum.

**Mato′rium.** Gum ammoniac.

**Matou′rea guianen′sis.** A plant, genus *Scrophulaceæ*, employed in leucorrhœa. **M. praten′sis,** species employed as a vulnerary, internally and externally.

**Matræmato′ma.** Hæmatoma of the cerebral meninges.

**Mat′rass.** Glass vessel with a long neck and a round and sometimes oval body; used in pharmacy for distillation, digestion, etc.

**Matrica′lis.** Relating to the uterus.

**Matrica′ria.** (Ph. U. S.) The flowering tops of M. chamomilla or German chamomile, ord. *Compositæ*. The flowers resemble in their properties chamomile and tansy, and have been esteemed tonic, stomachic, emmenagogue, vermifuge, etc.; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0), in infusion. **M. chamomil′la,** German chamomile; the source of matricaria (Ph. U. S.). **M. glabra′ta,** S. African plant, having the same properties as the other species of matricaria. **M. ino′dora,** Chrysanthemum inodorum. **M. leucan′themum,** Chrysanthemum leucanthemum. **M. multif′ida,** species found in South Africa, where it is used in skin diseases and rheumatism. **M. parthenoi′des,** plant closely resembling Chrysanthemum parthenium. **M. suave′olens,** M. chamomilla.

**Matric′ulate** (*matricula*, an army roll or register). To secure admission into a university or college by enrolling or having one's name enrolled. One who has thus enrolled himself in an institution is called a *matriculate;* the process is called *matriculation*.

**Mat′ricyte** (*mater*, mother, *kytos*, cell). Term formerly applied to colorless blood corpuscles of large size from which small white corpuscles were supposed to be derived.

**Matrisyl′va.** Asperula odorata.

**Ma′trix** (from *mater*, mother, uterus). Blastema, cytoblastema. Stomach. Uterus. A sand, plaster, or metallic form in which plastic material is cast, as in dentistry. A tooth socket. **M. of bone,** the animal matter of bone serving to retain the mineral salts; ossein. **M. of hy′aline car′tilage,** substance of a granular character containing cells, and when subjected to boiling yielding chondrin. **M. pi′li,** hair papilla. **M. of a tooth,** substance of the tooth containing lime salts. **M. un′guis,** see *Nail*.

**Matrona′lis.** Viola.

**Mat′ted.** Term applied to parts adherent or tangled.

**Mat′tee.** See *Ilex paraguensis*.

**Mat′ter.** Any substance which enters into the composition of a body; pus.

**Mat′toid** (*mattus*, crazy, *eidos*, like). One who is on the doubtful line between sanity and insanity; a crank.

**Mat′urant.** Making ripe; said of applications made to hasten maturation.

**Mat′urate.** To ripen; said of an abscess when suppuration occurs, or of a cataract when it is sufficiently advanced for operation.

**Matura′tion** (*maturo*, to ripen). Progression toward maturity; state of maturity.

**Mat′urative.** Medicine which favors the maturation of an inflammatory process or of a cataract.

**Mature′.** Ripe; ready to be operated upon.

**Matur′ity.** State of fruits and seeds when developed; state of an abscess in which the pus is completely formed, or of a cataract ready for operation. **Preco′cious m.,** precocity.

**Matu′tinal.** Occurring in the morning, as a fever.

**Mat′zol.** Combination of cod-liver oil and matzoon.

**Mat′zoon.** Fermented milk resembling kumyss.

**Mauchart's′ lig′aments.** Alar odontoid ligaments.

**Maud′lin.** Achillea ageratum. **M. tan′sey,** Achillea ageratum. **M. wort,** Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

**Mau′mene's test.** Perchloride-of-tin test for glycosuria.

**Mauriceau's′ lance.** A spear-like instrument used for perforating the skull in embryotomy.

**Mauri′tia flexuo′sa.** Palm tree of S. America yielding sago.

**Mauth′ner's sheath.** Protoplasmic stratum around the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fibre, beneath the medullary sheath of Schwann. (See cut under *Nerve*.) **M.'s test,** test for color-blindness, a large number of small bottles containing different colored matters being used.

**Mauvanilin′.** Dye of violet color derived from anilin.

**Mavacu′ri.** Plant of British Guiana containing curare.

**Ma′via.** Erythrophlœum judiciale.

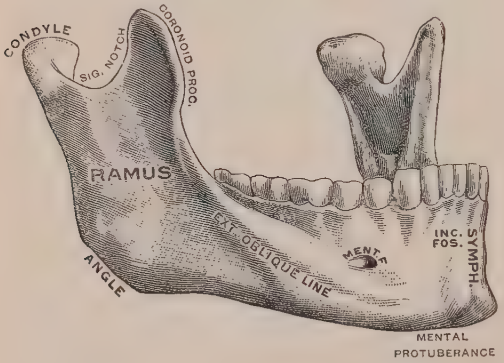
**Maw.** Stomach. **M. worm,** ascaris.

**Maw-bound.** Constipated.

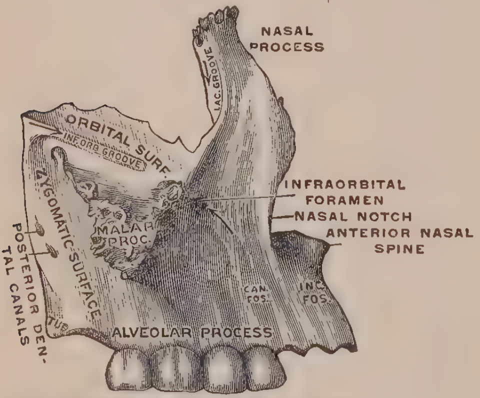
**Maxil′la.** Maxillary bone. **Infe′rior m.,** mandible, lower jaw. **Supe′rior m.,** upper jaw.

**Maxilla′ris.** Maxillary. **M. exter′na,** facial artery. **M. infe′rior,** lower jaw. **M. inter′na,** internal maxillary artery.

**Max′illary.** Relating to the jaws. **M. ar′teries** are the *external* (see *Facial*) and the *internal*. The latter arises from the external carotid with the temporal; it is remarkable for its complex course and the number of branches it transmits to the deep-seated parts of the face. Immediately after its origin it buries itself under the neck of the lower jaw, curving inward and downward; advances directly inward in the space between the two pterygoid muscles toward the maxillary tuberosity. It turns again, becomes vertical and ascends into the bottom of the zygomatic fossa until, having arrived at the floor of the orbit, it takes a transverse direction, enters the sphenomaxillary fossa, and divides into several branches. **M. bones,** the maxillæ, name given to the jaw-bones which support the teeth. The *inferior* maxillary bone, or mandible, is a symmetrical, nearly parabolic bone, the middle portion of which is horizontal and called the *body;* the posterior part is vertical, the angular portions being termed rami or branches. These have behind a parotidean edge, which forms, by uniting with the base, the angle of the jaw. The branches terminate above by two processes separated by the sigmoid notch, the anterior of which is called the coronoid, the posterior the condyloid process, or maxillary condyle, supported by a cervix or neck. The lower jaw has an alveolar edge which contains alveoli for the reception of teeth. The lower jaw-bone is developed by two points of ossification which unite at the symphysis; it is articulated with the temporal bone and the teeth. The *superior* maxillary bones or upper jaw-bones are to the face what the sphenoid bone is to the cranium; they are articulated with all the portions composing it; they determine, almost alone, the shape of the face and give it solidity; their size is considerable, form unequal; they occupy the middle and anterior part of the face, and enter into the composition of the nasal fossæ, orbit, and mouth. Each superior maxillary bone articulates with its fellow, the ethmoid, frontal, nasal, lacrymal, palatine, inferior spongy, vomer, the teeth of the upper jaw, and sometimes the sphenoid bone, and is developed by four or five points of ossification. **M. fis′sure,** fissure on the upper maxillary bone for the reception of the maxillary process of the palate bone. **M. glands,** lymphatic gands and channels situated along the ramifications of the internal maxillary artery. **M. line,** an imaginary line extending from one zygo-orbital point to the corresponding opposite, constitutes the superior m. line; and one between the zygomaxillary points the inferior. **M. nerves** are two formed of the second and third branches of the fifth pair. The *superior maxillary nerve* arises from the middle of the gangliform enlargement of the fifth pair, passes forward and issues from the cranium through the foramen rotundum of the sphenoid bone, enters the sphenomaxillary fossa, passes into the infraorbital canal, and makes its exit to vanish on the cheek. It gives off the following branches: the orbital, posterior dental, and anterior dental, and terminates in the infraorbital nerves, which are divided into superior, inferior, and internal. The *inferior maxillary nerve* is the largest of the three branches furnished by the fifth pair. It issues from the cranium by the foramen ovale of the sphenoid. Having reached the zygomatic fossa, it divides into two trunks: the one, superior and external, gives off the deep temporals, masseterine, buccal, and pterygoids; the other, inferior and internal, the larger of the two, furnishes the inferior dental, lingual, and auricular. **M. plate,** embryonic structure originating from the first visceral arch, and connecting the frontonasal processes to form the upper jaw. **M. pro′cess,** that portion of the malar, inferior turbinated, and palatal bones which articulates with the superior maxilla. **M. ridge,** ridge of mucous membrane in which the teeth are developed. **M. si′nus,** antrum Highmorii. **M. veins** present the same arrangement as the arteries they accompany.



Inferior maxilla, viewed from the right and a little in front. (Gerrish.)



Right superior maxilla, outer surface. (Gerrish.)

**Max′illate.** Having jaws.

**Maxil′liform.** Resembling a jaw-bone in shape.

**Maxilli′tis.** Inflammation of a jaw-bone.

**Maxilloden′tal.** Relating to the jaw and the teeth.

**Maxilloju′gal.** Relating to the malar bone and superior maxilla.

**Maxillolabia′lis.** Depressor anguli oris.

**Maxillolabinasa′lis.** Levator labii superioris alæque nasi.

**Maxillonarina′lis.** Compressor naris.

**Maxillopal′atine.** Relating to the maxilla and palate.

**Maxillopalpebra′lis.** Orbicularis palpebrarum.

**Maxillopharyn′geal.** Relating to maxilla and pharynx.

**Maxillosclerot′icus.** Obliquus inferior oculi muscle.

**Maxillosuprafa′cial.** Relating to maxilla and superior part of face.

**Maxillotur′binal bone.** Inferior turbinated bone.

**Max′imal** (*maximus*, greatest). Term meaning the greatest possible, applied to dosage of remedies, amount of stimulation, degree of perception, etc.

**Max′imum.** Greatest, as applied to height, value, dose, location, limit. **M. dose,** see *Dose.* **M. thermom′eter,** see *Thermometer.*

**Max′well's ring.** A ring seen under certain conditions when looking at a gray or blue surface. When looking through a solution of chromium chloride on a bright field a large violet ring, called Loewe's ring, is observed.

**May′apple.** Podophyllum peltatum. **Moun′tain m.,** Podophyllum montanum.

**May′flower.** Anthemis cotula.

**Mayel′la.** Curcuma longa.

**May′er's rea′gent.** Solution of corrosive chloride and potassium iodide, used as a test for alkaloids. **M.'s solu′tion,** solution of potassium phosphate, calcium phosphate, and magnesium phosphate; a culture liquid for bacteria.

**May′hem.** Act of depriving a person of a limb necessary for defence, or any useful part or organ.

**Mayidis′mus.** Pellagra.

**May′nard's adhe′sive liq′uid.** Collodion.

**Maynores′in.** Resin from Calophyllum longifolium.

**Mays.** Zea mays. **M. america′na,** Zea mays. **M. ze′a,** Zea mays.

**May′weed.** Maruta cotula.

**May′worm.** Meloë maialis.

**Mazischesis,** maz-is′ke-sis (*maza,* placenta, *schesis,* holding, retention). Retention of the placenta.

**Mazocacoth′esis** (*maza,* placenta, *kakos,* bad, *thesis,* place). Abnormal position of placenta.

**Mazodyn′ia** (*mazos,* breast, *odyne,* pain). Mastodynia.

**Mazoï′tis** (*mazos,* breast). Mastitis.

**Mazol′ogy** (*mazos,* breast, *logos,* description). Treatise on mammals.

**Mazol′ysis** (*maza,* placenta, *lysis,* solution). Separation of the placenta.

**Mazolyt′ic.** Relating to mazolysis; remedy producing expulsion of placenta.

**Mazopath′ia** or **Mazop′athy** (*maza,* placenta, *pathos,* disease). Disease of the placenta or originating from the placenta.

**Mazopath′ic.** Pertaining to placental disease.

**Mazzo′ni's bod′y** or **cor′puscle.** Ending of a sensory nerve, like Krause's end-bulb.

**M′boundou.** Akasga.

**Me′able.** Capable of easy penetration.

**Mead.** Fermented honey or syrup. Hydromel.

**Mead′ow bloom.** Ranunculus acris. **M. fern,** Comptonia asplenifolia. **M. gar′lic,** Allium canadense. **M. pride,** see *Calumba.* **M. rue,** thalictron. **M. saf′fron,** Colchicum autumnale. **M. sweet,** Gillenia trifoliata, Spiræa ulmaria. **M. sweet, Amer′ican,** Spiræa lobata. **M. sweet, red,** Spiræa tomentosa.

**Meal.** See *Farina.*

**Meal′y.** Resembling meal. **M. star′wort,** Aletris farinosa. **M. tree,** Viburnum dentatum.

**Meas′les.** Morbilli or *rubeola,* which see. Disease of swine caused by the presence of Cysticercus cellulosæ, the larval form of Tænia solium or armata; the symptoms are a discharge from the nostrils, cough, elevated temperature, and an eruption of vesicles on a reddened base. A similar disease is caused in cattle by the Cysticercus bovis, the larval form of Tænia mediocanellata. **Bas′tard m.,** rubella. **Black m.,** see *Rubeola.* **Con′fluent m.,** scarlatina. **False m.,** roseolæ. **French m.,** rubella. **Ger′man m.,** rubella. **Hemorrhag′ic m.,** black measles. **Hy′brid m.,** rubella.

**Meas′le-worm.** Scolex of a tænia.

**Meas′lings.** Rubeloa.

**Meas′ly.** Morbillous. **M. pork,** pork containing cysticerci; see *Measles.*

**Meas′ure, grad′uated.** Glass measure used in pharmacy, so divided as to indicate accurately the quantity of liquid contained in it.

**Meas′urement.** Mensuration. **Thomp′son's m.,** lithotrite provided with scale so as to indicate size of calculus within its grasp.

**Meas′ures.** See *Weights and Measures.*

**Meat.** The flesh of animals used for food. **M. extrac′tive,** osmazome. **M. flour** is made of beef dried at a low temperature and ground into very fine powder, one pound representing four of flesh. **Flu′id m.,** solution of meat in pepsin and hydrochloric acid; it contains the fibrinous and nutritious portions of meat. **M. juice** is obtained from fresh beef, and contains ozmazome, with the salts, sapid and odorous principles of meat. **M. poi′soning,** poisoning by meat containing ptomains. **M. pow′der,** meat flour.

**Meatal,** me-at′al. Relating to a meatus.

**Meatom′eter.** Apparatus for measuring the calibre of a meatus, especially the meatus urinarius.

**Meatoscope,** me-at′o-skope. Speculum for examination of the urethra near the meatus.

**Meatot′omy.** Incision of angle of the meatus, effecting enlargement thereof; the knife being called a *meatotome.*

**Meatus,** me-at′us. Passage or canal. **M. acus′ticus** or **audito′rius,** auditory canal. **M. cæ′cus,** Eustachian tube. **M. cuticula′ris,** pore of the skin. **M. cys′ticus,** cystic duct. **M. na′rium** or **na′si,** one of the three nasal fossæ. **M. n. commu′nis,** portion of the nasal cavity next to the septum; the space into which the other meatuses open. **M. nasopharynge′us,** portion of the nasal cavity communicating with the pharynx under the body of the sphenoid; see *Nasal fossæ.* **M. Rivi′ni,** foramen of Rivini. **M. semina′lis u′teri,** Fallopian tube. **M. semina′rius,** corpus Highmorii. **M. of Syl′vius,** interspace between the anterior cornua of the lateral ventricles of the cerebrum. **M. urina′rius,** the entrance to the urethra. **M. u. fœmine′us,** female urinary meatus. **M. u. viri′lis,** male urinary meatus

**Mech′ameck.** Convolvulus panduratus. **M. bind′weed,** Convolvulus panduratus.

**Mechan′ical** (*mechane,* machine). Relating to material force. **M. ir′ritant,** an irritant which acts physically and not chemically. **M. physic′ians,** or iatromathematical physicians, were those who referred every function, healthy or morbid, to mechanical or mathematical principles—*medicina mechanica.*

**Mechanicother′apy.** Mechanical treatment, as by gymnastics and massage.

**Mechan′ics.** The science of material force. **An′imal m.,** part of physiology whose object is to investigate the laws of equilibrium and motion of the animal body.

**Mech′anism.** Structure of a body; collection or aggregate of the parts of a machine; mode in which forces produce any effect, as the mechanism of parturition.

**Mechanother′apy.** Mechanicotherapy.

**Mechoaca′na ni′gra** (from Mechoacan, in Mexico). Convolvulus jalapa. **M. ni′gricans,** Convolvulus jalapa. **White m.,** Convolvulus mechoacan.

**Mecis′mus** (*mekos,* length). Condition characterized by unusual length of parts of the body.

**Meckel's′ car′tilage.** A cartilage of fetal life, the upper part of which forms the malleus and its handle, the lower part a rod, on the external surface of which the lower jaw is developed. **M.'s cav′ity,** space in the dura mater into which the roots of the fifth cranial nerve are received after leaving the pons Varolii. **M.'s cru′ral arch,** Poupart's ligament. **M.'s divertic′ulum,** see *Diverticulum.* **M.'s gan′glion,** sphenopalatine ganglion. **M.'s rod,** see *Meckel's cartilage.* **M.'s space,** space in the dura mater in which the Gasserian ganglion rests.

**Meckelec′tomy** (*ektome,* excision). Excision of Meckel's ganglion.

**Meckel′ian bar.** Cartilage of Meckel.

**Mecom′eter** (*mekos,* length, *metron,* measure). Graduated compass used at the Hospice de Maternité of Paris, to measure the length of newborn infants.

**Me′con.** Meconium; opium; papaver.

**Meconarceine′.** Derivative of narceine, in yellow, soluble crystals; used in neuralgia, bronchitis, insomnia, etc.

**Mec′onate.** Salt of meconic acid.

**Mecon′ic acid.** $C_7H_4O_7$. Acid derived from opium from which a solution of bimeconate of morphine is prepared.

**Meconidin′.** See *Porphyroxin.*

**Meconin′.** $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$. Neutral substance obtained from opium.

**Meco′nioid.** Resembling meconium.

**Meconiorrhœ′a.** Discharge of meconium in excessive quantity.

**Meco′nious.** Of the nature of meconium.

**Meco′nis.** Poppy.

**Mec′onism** or **Meconis′mus.** Poisoning by opium.

**Meco′nium** (*mekonion,* inspissated juice of the poppy). Opium. Also the excrement passed by the newborn infant. **M. theba′icum,** opium.

**Mec′onoid.** Relating to or resembling meconium.

**Meconoiosin′.** Colorless substance in crystals derived from opium.

**Meconoph′agism** (*mekon*, opium, *phago*, to eat). Opium-eating.

**Meconop′sis diphyl′la.** Stylophorum diphyllum.

**Mede′ola verticillifo′lia.** M. virginica. **M. virgin′ica,** indigenous herb, ord. *Smilaceæ*, growing in every part of the United States, the root of which resembles a small cucumber; diuretic.

**Me′diad.** Directed or situated toward the median plane.

**Me′dial.** Median.

**Me′dian** (*medium*, the middle). That which is situated in the middle. **M. ar′teries,** twigs supplying the fourth ventricle which originate from either the basilar or vertebral artery. **M. ar′tery,** small artery accompanying median nerve, originating from anterior interosseous artery. **M. ar′tery of spinal cord,** artery originating from anterior spinal artery, passing along the anterior median line of the cord. **M. brown line,** brown line extending from the xiphoid cartilage to the symphysis pubis. **M. line,** vertical line supposed to divide the body into two equal parts, one right, the other left. **M. lithot′omy,** lithotomy performed in the median line of the perineum. **M. nerve** arises chiefly from the anterior branches of the last two cervical nerves and first dorsal. The fifth and sixth cervical pairs also send a branch, which separates from the musculocutaneous nerve. The median nerve descends on the inner part of the arm along the biceps muscle. Opposite the elbow-joint it buries itself behind the aponeurosis of that muscle, and engages itself between the two fasciculi of the pronator teres. Lower down it is between the flexors—sublimis and profundus—and passes, with their tendons, under the anterior annular ligament, then divides into five branches, which are distributed to the muscles of the thenar eminence, to the lumbricales, the integuments of the thumb, the index, middle finger, and outer part of the ring finger. This nerve gives no branches to the arm. In the forearm it furnishes filaments to all the pronator and flexor muscles, and one of them accompanies the anterior interosseous artery. It also gives off a filament to the integuments of the palm of the hand. **M. veins,** three of the superficial veins of the forearm are so called: the median basilic, the median cephalic, and common median; see *Basilic* and *Cephalic*.

**Median′um.** Mediastinum; mesentery.

**Me′diary.** Median.

**Medias′tinal.** Relating to the mediastinum. **M. ar′teries** are very delicate arterial branches distributed in the areolar texture of the mediastinum. They are distinguished into anterior and posterior.

**Mediastini′tis.** Inflammation of the connective tissue in the mediastinum.

**Mediasti′nopericardi′tis.** Inflammation involving the mediastinum and pericardium.

**Mediasti′num.** Space formed by a double reflection of the pleura, extending from the spine to the posterior surface of the sternum. It is divided into superior and inferior, the latter subdivided into three: anterior, middle, and posterior. The superior m. lies above upper level of pericardium, and is bounded anteriorly by manubrium sterni and posteriorly by dorsal vertebræ. A plane extending from fourth dorsal vertebra to junction of manubrium with gladiolus is the imaginary dividing line. It contains origin of sternohyoid and thyroid muscles and ends of longus colli, transverse aorta, innominate artery and vein, left carotid and subclavian arteries, superior cava, left superior intercostal vein, pneumogastric, cardiac, phrenic, and left recurrent laryngeal nerves, trachea, œsophagus, thoracic duct, thymus gland or its remains, and lymphatics. The inferior, being subdivided, may be described as inferior anterior, which is bounded in front by sternum, laterally by pleura, and posteriorly by pericardium. It contains origin of triangularis sterni muscles, internal mammary vessels of left side, and lymphatic glands and vessels permeating areolar tissues; inferior middle is the broadest portion, and contains heart, ascending aorta, superior cava, bifurcation of trachea, pulmonary arteries and veins, and phrenic nerves; inferior posterior is parallel with vertebral column, bounded anteriorly by pericardium and roots of lungs, posteriorly by vertebral column from inferior border of fourth dorsal vertebra downward, and laterally by pleura. It contains descending arch and thoracic portion of aorta, greater and lesser azygos veins, pneumogastric and splanchnic nerves, œsophagus, thoracic duct, and lymphatic glands. **M. au′ris,** see *Tympanum*. **M. cerebel′li,** falx cerebelli. **M. cer′ebri,** falx cerebri, septum lucidum. **M. dorsa′le,** posterior m. **M. tes′tis,** corpus Highmorii. **M. ventriculo′rum latera′lium,** septum lucidum.

**Me′diate ausculta′tion.** Auscultation by means of an instrument, as a stethoscope.

**Med′icable.** Curable.

**Med′ical.** Appertaining to medicine. **M. juris-pru′dence,** legal medicine. **M. man,** physician or surgeon.

**Med′icament.** Remedy; medicine.

**Medicamen′tal.** Medicinal.

**Medicamenta′tion.** Treatment with medicine.

**Medicamen′tous.** Medicinal.

**Medicamen′tum.** Drug, medicament.

**Medicas′ter.** Charlatan.

**Med′icated.** Treated or impregnated with medicine. **M. milk,** human milk modified by the administration of drugs to the mother in order to treat disease in the nursing infant.

**Medica′tion.** Treatment by medicine.

**Medicatri′na.** Physician's office or fee.

**Medica′trix.** Having the power of healing, as *vis medicatrix naturæ*, nature's healing force.

**Medicerebel′lar.** Relating to the middle region of the cerebellum.

**Medicer′ebral.** Relating to the middle region of the cerebrum.

**Medicinal,** me-dis′in-al. Medical, remedial, having remedial power; relating to medicine. **M. days,** days on which the ancients considered that remedies might be administered, and especially evacuants; such days were not esteemed critical. **M. hours,** times at which—the stomach being freed from its digestive actions—medicine, it was thought, could be most advantageously administered. **M. rash,** see *Rash, medicinal*.

**Med′icine.** The healing art. A science the object of which is the cure of disease and the preservation of health. Occasionally it is used to comprehend all the branches of the healing art; at others to comprise one great division, in contradistinction to *surgery* and *obstetrics*. Medicine, in this sense, includes many branches, the chief of which are anatomy, physiology, pathology, bacteriology, diagnosis, therapeutics, hygiene, materia medica, and pharmacy. Medicament. **M. chest,** case or chest for medicines. **Clin′ical m.,** see *Clinical*. **Conserv′ative m.,** mode of treating disease which tends to the preservation, development, and support of the vital powers. **Cuta′neous m.,** see *Cutaneous*. **Eclec′tic m.,** see *Eclectic*. **Empir′ical m.,** secret remedy. **Le′gal m.,** medical jurisprudence or forensic medicine; application of medical knowledge to the solution of questions connected with the administration of justice. **Pat′ent m.,** see *Patent medicine*. **Quack m.,** arcanum. **State m.,** medical knowledge brought to bear on public hygiene and matters appertaining to medical jurisprudence.

**Medicine′rea** (*cineres*, ashes). Gray matter in the interior of the brain.

**Medicochirur′gical.** Relating to medicine and surgery.

**Medicole′gal.** Relating to legal medicine.

**Medicomechan′ical.** Relating to both medicinal and mechanical remedies.

**Medicom′missure.** Middle commissure; layer of gray substance uniting the thalami optici.

**Med'icon.** Poisonous drug.

**Medicopneumat'ic.** Relating to pneumatic medicine.

**Medicopsycholog'ical.** Relating to psychological medicine.

**Medicor'nu.** Middle cornu; descending horn of the lateral ventricle. Also middle turbinated bone.

**Medicostatis'tics.** See *Statistics, medical.*

**Med'icus** (*medeor,* to heal). Doctor of medicine; physician.

**Medifron'tal.** Relating to the median line of the forehead.

**Medi'na worm.** Guinea-worm.

**Medinogor'dius.** Dracunculus.

**Mediobilat'eral.** Relating to the median plane and both sides of the body.

**Mediocar'pal.** Relating to the middle carpal articulation.

**Mediocol'ic.** Relating to the middle of the colon. **M. ar'tery,** middle colic artery.

**Mediofron'tal.** Relating to the middle of the frontal region. **M. gy'rus,** middle frontal convolution.

**Medi'ola.** Medeola.

**Mediolat'eral.** Relating to the median plane and sides.

**Me'dio-occip'ital.** Relating to the middle of the occipital region. **M.-o. gy'rus,** middle occipital gyrus.

**Mediopal'atine.** Relating to the middle of the palate.

**Mediopon'tine.** Relating to the middle of the pons Varolii.

**Mediotar'sal.** Relating to the middle tarsal articulation. **M. articula'tion,** joint situated between the astragalus and calcaneum posteriorly, and scaphoid and cuboid anteriorly.

**Medipec'tus.** See *Mesosternum.*

**Medipedun'culus.** Middle peduncle of the cerebellum.

**Mediscale'nus.** Scalenus medius muscle.

**Med'isect.** To divide in the median line.

**Meditem'poral.** Middle temporal.

**Mediterra'nean fe'ver.** Malta fever.

**Meditri'ceps.** Middle head of the triceps muscle.

**Meditul'lium.** Diploë.

**Me'dium** (middle). Means. Any of the conditions which surround a living body and are inservient to its continued existence. Thus air, water, heat, light, etc., are so many media. Also a substance, such as agar, bouillon, milk, potato, etc., used in the cultivation of bacteria. **M. car'damoms,** Malabar cardamoms of commerce. **M. mus'culi,** see *Muscle.* **M. ven'tris,** umbilicus.

**Me'dius.** Middle; median. **M. dig'itus,** middle finger.

**Med'lar.** Mespilus.

**Me'do.** Hydromeli.

**Medorrhœ'a** (*medea,* genitals, *rheo,* to flow). Gonorrhœa. **M. fœmina'rum in'sons,** leucorrhœa. **M. urethra'lis,** gonorrhœa. **M. viri'lis,** gonorrhœa.

**Medorrhœ'ic.** Relating to or suffering with medorrhœa.

**Med'os.** Bladder.

**Medul'la** (*medius,* in the middle). Marrow. Pith of a plant stem. Medulla oblongata. **M. cer'ebri,** see *Cerebrum.* **M. dorsa'lis** or **dorsua'lis,** m. spinalis. **M. neph'rica,** m. renis. **M. nervo'rum,** neurine. **M. oblonga'ta,** cerebral protuberance, mesocephalon, the medullary substance that lies within the cranium upon the basilar process of the occipital bone. The anterior surface, which rests in the basilar groove, is impressed by the basilar artery. At the upper extremity of and on its posterior surface are the tubercula quadrigemina. At the same extremity the medulla gives rise to two prolongations, the *peduncles of the brain,* separated from each other by the mammillary eminences, and becoming lost in the optic thalami. The lower extremity is called the tail or rachidian bulb, bulbus medullæ spinalis or rachidicus, and is continuous with the spinal cord. It is to this part only that some anatomists apply the name *medulla oblongata.* From the posterior angles two other prolongations arise, called *peduncles* of the cerebellum. The medulla oblongata has several eminences—the pons Varolii, corpora pyramidalia, c. olivaria, etc.—and has a longitudinal fissure before and another behind, called the *anterior* and the *posterior median fissures.* The vesicular neurine in the centre of the medulla is the nervous centre of respiration and deglutition; hence it has been called *centrum vitale.* (See cut under *Pons.*) **M. os'sium,** bone-marrow. **M. re'nis,** the pyramidal portion of the kidney. **M. spi'næ** or **M. spina'lis,** spinal cord or marrow, nervous system of voluntary motion and tactile impression (Gall). Continuation of the medulla oblongata. Commences at the foramen magnum of the occipital bone, and descends in the vertebral canal as low as the second lumbar vertebra, presenting in its course several evident enlargements. It is grooved on both its anterior and posterior surfaces by a furrow which divides it in its whole length into two great nervous cords, intimately united with each other. The longitudinal fissure on its anterior surface is called the *anterior median fissure;* that on the posterior surface the *posterior median fissure.* Between these, two *lateral fissures* have also been described on each side of the cord. The spinal marrow terminates by an oval tubercle, whence a number of nerves set out, called *cauda equina,* from its resemblance to a horse's tail. The spinal cord is formed of two substances, one white, the other gray, presenting an inverse arrangement to that which they have in the brain, the white being external, the gray in the centre, *substantia grisea centralis.* It is enveloped by a yellowish, fibrous membrane, very resisting, which is a continuation of the cerebral pia mater, and by two other membranes, which are prolongations of the arachnoid and dura mater. **M. vertebra'lis,** m. spinalis.

**Medullad'en** (*medulla,* marrow, *aden,* gland). A preparation of bone-marrow, recommended in anæmia and neurasthenia.

**Medul'læ** (pl. of medulla). Sperm.

**Medul'lar.** Medullary.

**Med'ullary** (*medulla,* marrow). Relating to or analogous to marrow. **M. ar'teries,** arteries which enter bones and pass to the marrow. **M. canal',** cylindrical cavity in the shaft of a long bone, containing marrow; vertebral canal containing the spinal cord. **M. cav'ities,** hollow of a bone containing marrow. **M. cells,** reticulations in the bone-marrow formed by the m. membrane. **M. fur'row** or **M. groove,** groove running longitudinally, in the vertebrate embryo, which forms the medullary canal later on. **M. juice,** marrow. **M. lam'inæ,** strata of white matter situated between the gray substance of the brain. **M. mat'ter,** see *Nerve-fibres.* **M. mat'ter of the brain,** see *Cerebrum.* **M. mem'brane,** vascular, areolar web of extreme tenuity which envelops the marrow and lines the inner surface of the medullary canal of the long bones. This membrane has been considered as a species of internal periosteum of those bones. It has numerous vessels, which bury themselves in the thickness of the marrow, and others which nourish the innermost plates of the bone. The cells formed by it are termed *cellulæ* or *sacculi medullares.* **M. neu'rine,** *see Neurine.* **M. nu'cleus,** white fibres of cerebellum. **M. plates,** epiblastic plates in the embryo forming the medullary groove. **M. rays,** the collection of uriniferous tubules in the cortical substance of the kidney; also lines running from the pith to the bark in the stem of an exogenous plant. **M. ridges,** protuberances which form the boundary-line of the medullary groove. **M. sarco'ma,** encephaloid, hæmatodes fungus. **M. sheath,** see *Nerve-fibres.* **M. spaces,** spaces in bone when in stage of formation filled with embryonic marrow. **M. stri'æ,** white lines running transversely on floor of fourth ventricle. **M. sub'stance of the kid'ney,** medulla renis. **M. sub'stance of Schwann,** see *Nerve.* **M. sys'tem,** Bichat gives this name to the bone-marrow and its membranes. He distinguishes two species of medullary systems: the one occupies the cellular tissue at the extremities of the long bones and that of the flat and short bones; the other is found merely in the central canal of long bones. **M. tube,** spinal cord in the primitive tubular stage. **M. tu′mor of the lungs,** cancerous phthisis. **M. ve′li,** folds situated in upper part of the fourth ventricle; they are divided into anterior and posterior medullary velum.

**Med′ullated.** Containing marrow. **M. fi′bres,** see *Fibres, medullated.*

**Medul′lic.** Contained in or obtained from medulla. **M. acid,** an acid occurring in beef-fat.

**Medulline′.** Sterilized organic extract of the spinal cord of the ox; employed in locomotor ataxia and other nervous diseases.

**Medullispi′nal veins.** Veins given off by the spinal cord and uniting into a fine network on the pia mater.

**Medulli′tis.** Myelitis.

**Medulliza′tion** (*medulla,* marrow). Softening of the osseous tissue from osteitis, the earthy constituents becoming absorbed and the Haversian canals, lacunæ, etc., enlarged.

**Medulloarthri′tis** (*medulla,* marrow, *arthron,* joint). Inflammation involving the medulla in the extremities of the long bones, and followed by structural changes in the articulation.

**Medul′locell.** Myelocyte.

**Medulloencephal′ic.** Relating to spinal cord and cerebrum.

**Medu′sa, head of.** See *Caput Medusæ.* **M. san′guinis hom′inis,** microbe found in the blood in a remittent form of fever observed in China.

**Meer′an.** Daucus carota.

**Megabacte′ria.** Very large bacteria.

**Megacephal′ic** (*megas,* large, *kephale,* head). Pertaining to crania whose capacity exceeds 1450 cc.

**Megaceph′alus.** One having a large head.

**Megachei′lus** (*megas,* large, *cheilos,* lip). One having large lips.

**Megacoc′cus** (*megas,* large, *kokkos,* berry). Largest form of coccus.

**Megaco′lon.** Enlargement of colon.

**Meg′adont** (*megas,* large, *odous,* tooth). Having large teeth.

**Megafar′ad.** A million farads.

**Megagas′tria** (*gaster,* stomach). Condition of abnormally large stomach, but not necessarily morbid.

**Megagnath′us** (*megas,* large, *gnathos,* jaw). One having a large jaw.

**Megalanthropogen′esis** (*megas,* large, *anthropos,* man, *genesis,* birth). Term used by a French physician to designate the art of procreating men of genius by causing talented men to marry clever women.

**Megalo-** (*megas,* great). In composition, great.

**Meg′aloblast** (*megas,* great, *blastos,* germ). Corpuscle larger than a red blood corpuscle, found in the marrow of the embryo. The nucleus is more clearly defined than that of a white blood corpuscle.

**Megalocar′dia** (*kardia,* heart). Having a very large heart.

**Megalocephal′ia** or **Megaloceph′aly** (*kephale,* head). An unusally large size of the head. Leontiasis ossea.

**Megalocephal′ic.** Having an unusually large head.

**Megalochei′rous** (*cheir,* hand). Having large hands.

**Megalococ′cus myxoi′des.** A blastomycete found in a pseudomyxoma and believed to be pathogenic.

**Megalocœ′lia** (*koilia,* abdomen). Megalosplanchnia.

**Megalocor′nea.** Unusual size of cornea.

**Meg′alocyte** (*megas,* large, *kytos,* cell). Very large red blood corpuscle observed in cases of anæmia.

**Megalodac′tylous** (*megas,* large, *daktylos,* finger). Having large fingers.

**Megalogas′tria** (*gaster,* stomach). Condition of abnormally large stomach.

**Megaloglos′sia** (*glossa,* tongue). Condition in which the tongue is hypertrophied and protrudes from the mouth.

**Megaloma′nia** (*megas,* large, *mania,* madness). Form of insanity in which the patient imagines himself to be a very exalted and powerful individual.

**Megalome′lia** (*melos,* limb). A monstrosity characterized by very large limbs.

**Megalom′elus.** Monster with very large limbs.

**Megalopho′nia** (*phone,* voice). The condition of having a full, strong voice.

**Megalopho′nic** or **Megaloph′onous.** Having a strong voice.

**Megalophthal′mus** (*ophthalmos,* eye). A congenital deformity in which the eye is inordinately large.

**Megalo′pia.** Megalopsia.

**Megalopo′dia** (*pous,* foot). Condition of having large feet.

**Megalop′sia** (*megas,* great, *opsis,* sight). An affection of the eye in which objects appear larger than they are in reality.

**Megal′opus** (*pous,* foot). Having an unusually large foot.

**Meg′aloscope** (*skopeo,* to see). Magnifying instrument for making endoscopic examinations of the bladder, rectum, and stomach.

**Megalos′copy.** Observation with the microscope.

**Megalosplanch′nus** (*splanchnon,* viscus). Megalocœlia. Having a tumid condition of the viscera or a viscus. Some have used the substantive *megalosplanchnia* for the tumor itself.

**Megalosple′nia.** Splenoncus; splenomegaly.

**Megalos′poron.** A fungus which invades the hair.

**Meg′ascope** (*skopeo,* to see). Modification of microscope for examining bodies of comparatively large size.

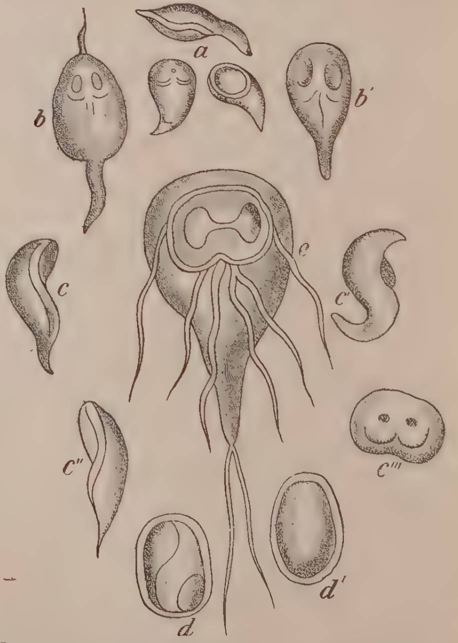
**Megascop′ic** (*megas,* great, *skopeo,* to see). Visible to the eye without the use of a magnifier.

**Meg′aseme** (*megas,* great, *sema,* sign). Having a large index; term used in craniometry; having an orbital index over 89.

**Megas′thenes** (*megas,* great, *sthenos,* strength). See *Microsthenes.*

**Megasthen′ic.** Having great strength.

**Megas′toma** (*megas,* great, *stoma,* mouth). A genus of *Protozoa.* **M. enter′icum** or **intestina′le,**



Megastoma entericum. *a, b, b′, c, c′, c″, c‴,* various forms of Cercomonas intestinalis, after Lambl; *d, d′,* encysted forms of Megastoma entericum, after Grassi and Schewiakoff; *e,* Megastoma entericum, adult form.

a protozoon observed to exist in the small intestines of rats, and also found in human beings in cases of impaired digestion with diarrhœa.

**Megasto′matous.** Having a large mouth.

**Meg′avolt.** Electrical unit equivalent to a million volts.

**Megistoceph′alus** (*megistos*, very large, *kephale*, head). One having a very long cranium.

**Me′glin's pal′atine point.** Point at which the palatine nerve leaves the palatomaxillary canal.

**Meg′ohm.** Resistance of electromagnet amounting to one million ohms.

**Megophthal′mus** (*megas*, large, *ophthalmos*, eye). Having large eyes.

**Megox′ycyte** (*oxys*, acid, *kytos*, cell). Large eosinophile cell. See *Eosinophile.*

**Megox′yphile cell.** Megoxycyte.

**Me′grim** (*migraine*, itself abridged from *hemicrania*). Hemicrania. *Megrims* is used in England for lowness of spirits.

**Me′hu's test.** Test for albumin, by the use of nitric, carbolic, and acetic acids.

**Meibo′mian cal′culus.** Indurated secretion of the m. glands. **M. cyst**, chalaza. **M. fora′men**, foramen cæcum of the tongue. **M. glands**, follicles of Meibomius, palpebral or ciliary follicles. Small, sebaceous follicles called after Meibomius, although known long before his description of them. They are situated in special grooves in the tarsal cartilages, and are ranged by the side of each other in the form of yellowish, parallel, and vertical lines, sometimes straight, at others tortuous. They may be seen at the inner surface of the eyelids, through the conjunctiva. They secrete a sebaceous humor called humor of Meibomius, lippitudo, or gum. **M. sty**, acute inflammation of m. glands. **M. tu′mor**, chalazion.

**Meigs's cap′illaries.** Capillary vessels between the cardiac muscular fibres.

**Mein′ert's enteropto′sis.** Enteroptosis associated with chlorosis.

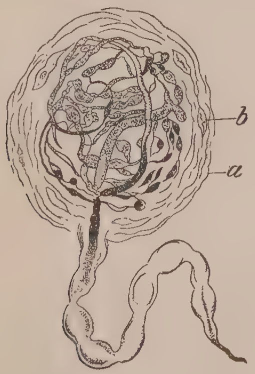
**Meiocar′dia** (*meioo*, to lessen, *kardia*, heart). Diminution of the volume of the heart.

**Meiodid′ymus.** Miodidymus.

**Meio′sis** (*meioo*, to lessen). The period of a disease in which the symptoms begin to diminish; decline; remission. Also idiotism.

**Meiot′ic.** Relating to meiosis.

**Meiss′ner's bod′ies** or **cor′puscles.** Oblong bodies seen in some of the broad papillæ of the skin of the volar portion of the fingers and the palm, and into which a medullated nerve-fibre enters, either enveloping the corpuscles spirally or becoming lost in its centre. **M.'s gan′glion**, a flat layer of nervous masses in the tunica submucosa of the intestines, a few ganglia projecting toward the mucous membrane and penetrating between the adjoining follicles. **M.'s plex′us**, M.'s ganglion.



Meissner's corpuscle from the human corium. *a*, upper portion, in which the epithelial cells alone are represented. The nuclei of those cells are in the broader peripheral portion of the cytoplasm; *b*, nerve-dendrite coiled about the epithelial cells. (Böhm and Davidoff.)

**Meiss′ner-Bill′roth plex′us.** Meissner's plexus.

**Meiu′rus** (*meioo*, to lessen, *oura*, tail). Shortened; curtailed. Term figuratively applied to the pulse when tapering off to a fine point.

**Mek′ilwort.** Atropa belladonna.

**Mel** (*meli*). (Ph. U. S.) Honey. A liquid of a mucosaccharine nature prepared by the Apis mellifica or common hive-bee, which collects the materials from the nectaries of flowers. Honey is employed as aliment, condiment, and medicine. It is demulcent and aperient, and is prescribed as an adjunct to gargles in sore throat. *Virgin honey, mel virginum* or *virgineum*, is that which flows from the wax spontaneously. *Honey-water* is a mixture of essences colored with saffron; a little honey is added to communicate a clamminess, the effect of which is to make it retain the scent the longer; used as a scent. **M. aceta′tum**, oxymel. **M. ægypti′acum**, a mixture of honey, vinegar, and verdigris, formerly employed as a detergent by veterinary surgeons. **M. aë′rium**, Fraxinus ornus. **M. arundina′ceum**, saccharum. **M. bora′cis**, honey of borax or borax honey, contains borax ʒj, glycerin ʒss, clarified honey ℥j; detergent; applied to the mouth in aphthous affections. **M. can′næ**, saccharum (non purificatum). **M. coc′tum**, boiled honey. **M. despuma′tum** (Ph. U. S.), clarified honey (melt the honey in a water-bath and remove the scum); uses the same as those of honey. **M. ro′sæ** (Ph. U. S.), honey of rose, an extract of powdered rose leaves in honey; astringent and detergent; used chiefly in gargles and washes in aphthæ, etc. **M. scil′læ**, oxymel scillæ. **M. s. compos′itum**, syrupus scillæ compositus. **M. vino′sum**, honey wine; wine mead. **M. vir′ginum**, see *Mel.*

**Melachol**, mel′ak-ol. A solution of sodium citrophosphate, used as a laxative in hepatic disorders.

**Melæ′mia** (*melas*, black, *haima*, blood). Black jaundice.

**Melæ′na** (*melaino*, to blacken). Black jaundice. Vomiting of black matter, ordinarily succeeded by evacuations of the same character. Also, and more commonly, the passage of thick material of a dark color, consisting chiefly of altered blood mixed with mucus, from the intestines. **M. fungo′sa carcino′des**, hæmatodes fungus. **M. neonato′rum**, a disease of the newborn characterized by a discharge of altered blood from the intestine; a form of hemorrhagic diathesis; it is of evil prognosis, though not invariably fatal. **M. spu′ria**, m. of the newborn in which the blood has come from the nurse's nipple, being swallowed with the milk, and is then discharged in altered form with the fæces.

**Melænodiarrhœ′a.** Melæna.

**Melænorrha′gia.** Melæna.

**Melaleu′ca caju′puti.** Plant of the order *Myrtaceæ*, which affords cajeput oil. Leaves are esteemed diuretic, stomachic, and emmenagogue. **M. leucaden′dron**, M. cajuputi. **M. linarifo′lia**, an oil, closely resembling oil of cajeput, is obtained from this species; this tree, planted in low, marshy ground, is believed to exert a beneficial effect preventing malaria. **M. mi′nor**, M. cajuputi. **M. viridiflo′ra**, tree of New Caledonia, from which an essence is obtained resembling that of eucalyptus, and which is similarly employed.

**Melal′gia.** Melosalgia.

**Melam′bo bark.** See *Bark.*

**Melampho′nus** (*melas*, black, *phone*, voice). Having a hoarse or indistinct voice.

**Melamphyl′lum.** Acanthus mollis.

**Mel′ampode** or **Melampo′dium.** Helleborus niger.

**Melam′pous.** Having black feet.

**Melam′pyrit.** Dulcitol.

**Melanæ′ma** (*melas*, black, *haima*, blood). Suffocation.

**Melanæ′mia.** Venosity. Condition of the blood in pernicious malarial fever, in which black coloring-matter is found, which in mass may become dangerous clots.

**Melanæ′mic.** Relating to or suffering from melanæmia.

**Melanchloro′sis.** Black jaundice; melæna.

**Melancho′lia** (*melas*, black, *chole*, bile). Melancholy. **M. ambulato′ria**, m. errabunda. **M. an′glica**, m. in which desire for death exists. **M. atton′ita**, melancholy attended with a condition resembling stupor, the patient showing no interest at all in what goes on about him. **M. autochi′rica**, suicidal impulse. **M. congen′ita**, hereditary melancholia. **M. crapulo′sa**, alcoholic melancholy. **M. dæmon′ica**, demonomania. **M. ebrio′sa**, alcoholic melancholia. **M. errabun′da**, m. associated with nervous agitation and an inability to remain quiet; cuttubuth. **M. flatuo′sa**, hypochondriasis. **M. hila′ris**, insanity characterized by exaltation. **M. hypochondri′aca**, hypochondriasis. **M. hyster′ica**, hysterical melancholia. **M. malev′olens**, melancholy in which propensity to do mischief exists. **M. ner′vea**, hypochondriasis. **M. nostal′gica**, nostalgia. **M. persecutio′nis**, form of melancholy in which a delusion of persecution is present. **M. pleonec′tica**, m. associated with inordinate greed. **M. a po′tu**, alchoholic melancholy. **M. sal′tans**, chorea. **M. sim′plex**, a slight form of melancholia. **Stu′porous m.**, m. attonita. **M. suicid′ium**, suicidal impulse. **M. uteri′na**, nymphomania. **M. zoänthrop′ica**, zoanthropia.

**Melancho′liac.** One affected with melancholy.

**Melanchol′ic.** Laboring under melancholy; belonging or relating to melancholy. In popular language, one of a gloomy disposition. **M. tem′perament**, see *Bilious temperament*.

**Mel′ancholiness.** Melancholy.

**Mel′ancholy** (*melas*, black, *chole*, bile). Disease supposed by the ancients to be caused by black bile; variety of mental alienation characterized by excessive gloom, mistrust, and depression generally, not infrequently with insanity on one particular subject or train of ideas, monomania, monomoria, or, on a few subjects, oligomania. Panophobia, demonomania, erotomania, nostalgia, etc., may be referred to this head. *Melancholy* also means gloominess of disposition in the sane. **Affec′tive m.**, m. of an emotional character. **Ag′itated m.**, m. associated with continuous movement, crying, and excessive emotional expression. **Alcohol′ic m.**, melancholy caused by alcoholic excesses. **Amenorrhœ′al m.**, melancholy due to amenorrhœa. **Am′orous m.**, melancholy characterized by love for a person, but free from desire for sexual intercourse. **Anæ′mic m.**, m. due to anæmia. **Catalep′tic m.**, m. associated with catalepsy. **Cataton′ic m.**, catatonia. **Climacter′ic m.**, m. occurring at menopause. **Convul′sive m.**, m. complicated with epilepsy. **Delu′sional** or **delir′ious m.**, form of melancholy characterized by delusions. **Demonopho′bic m.**, demonomania. **Diabet′ic m.**, melancholy attributed to diabetes as the cause. **Erot′ic m.**, erotomania. **Homici′dal m.**, m. in which individual has homicidal tendencies. **Hyster′ical m.**, m. attributed to hysteria. **Love m.**, erotomania. **Panpho′bic m.**, m. associated with excessive timidity and fear of every object. **Paret′ic m.**, m. occurring as an initial stage of paresis. **Phthis′ical m.**, m. occurring in phthisis. **Podag′rous m.**, m. attributed to gout. **Rea′soning m.**, hypomelancholia. **Relig′ious m.**, m. characterized by religious delusions. **Rheumat′ic m.**, m. occurring in and thought to be due to rheumatism. **Stu′porous m.**, melancholia attonita. **Suici′dal m.**, m. associated with a suicidal impulse. **Syphilit′ic m.**, m. due to syphilis or to syphilophobia.

**Melanencephalo′ma** (*melas*, black, *enkephalos*, brain). Melanotic tumor of brain.

**Melanephidro′sis** (*melas*, black, *ephidrosis*, sweating). Sudor anglicus niger. A form of chromidrosis.

**Melani′anous.** Covered with dark pigment.

**Melan′ic, Mel′anoid,** or **Melanot′ic** (*melas*, black). Of or belonging to melanosis, as melanic deposit, a black coloring-matter deposited from the blood under special circumstances; see *Melanosis*.

**Melanic′terus** (*melas*, black, *icterus*, jaundice). Black jaundice.

**Melanidro′sis** (*melas*, black, *hidrosis*, sweat). Chromidrosis; colored excretion of sweat or sebum.

**Melanin′.** Dark pigment covering internal surface of membrana choriocapillaris, consisting of several layers of pigment-cells; also occurs in the skin of the negro, in urine, in melanotic tumors, pulmonary tubercles, etc.

**Mel′anism** or **Melanis′mus.** Change of coloration of the skin in which the pigment is of a deeper hue and in greater quantity than natural.

**Melano-** (*melas*, black). In composition, black, obscure.

**Melanocan′croid.** Melanotic epithelioma.

**Melanocarcino′ma.** Melanotic cancer.

**Melanocatarac′ta.** Black cataract.

**Melanochloro′sis.** Black jaundice.

**Melanoco′mus** (*kome*, hair). Having black or dark hair.

**Mel′anocyte** (*melas*, black, *kytos*, cell). Lymphoid cell which has been stained by blood pigment.

**Melanoder′ma** (*derma*, skin). Melanopathia. Chloasma with dark patches. **M. cachectico′rum**, form of m. noticed in connection with systemic diseases, as syphilis, cancer, malarial fevers, etc. **M. of the scrof′ulous**, hyperpigmentation of the skin, strongly resembling pigmentary syphilide.

**Melanœde′ma** (*melas*, black, *oidema*, swelling). Melanosis of the lungs; anthracosis.

**Melan′ogen.** Chromogen found in the urine in melanuria.

**Mel′anoid.** Melanotic. Resembling dark pigment. **M. can′cer**, melanotic cancer.

**Melanoleukæ′mia.** Melanæmia occurring in leucocythæmia.

**Melano′ma.** Melanosis.

**Melanomy′ces** (*mykes*, fungus). Melanospongus.

**Melanopath′ia** or **Melanop′athy** (*pathos*, affection). Nigritism. Augmentation of black pigment, generally in patches, in the skin. The discoloration may vary from mere duskiness to the deepest black.

**Melanophthal′mus** (*melas*, black, *ophthalmos*, eye). Melanosis of the eye. Black-eyed.

**Melanophy′ma** (*phyma*, growth). Secale cornutum.

**Melanop′iper.** Piper nigrum.

**Melanopla′kia** (*plax*, plate). The occurrence of pigmented patches on the buccal mucous membrane.

**Melanopneu′mon** (*pneumon*, lung). See *Melanosis*.

**Melanorrha′gia** (*rhage*, breaking forth). Melæna.

**Melanorrhi′zum** (*rhiza*, root). Helleborus niger.

**Melanorrhœ′a** (*melas*, black, *rheo*, to flow). Dark discharge from any emunctory.

**Melanosarco′ma.** Melanotic sarcoma.

**Melanosarcomato′sis.** A widely scattered deposition of foci of melanosarcoma.

**Melanoscir′rhus** (*melas*, black, *skirrhos*, tumor). Scirrhus with melanotic deposit.

**Melano′ses.** Cutaneous affections including various forms of melasma.

**Melanosina′pis commu′nis.** Black pepper.

**Melano′sis** (*melas*, black). Discoloration of a part—skin or internal organs—by a deposit of pigment in the tissues. It is often associated with malignant growths, but not necessarily so. Melanism. Organic affection in which the tissue of the parts is converted, owing to a thick deposit of pigment matter, into a black, hard, homogeneous substance, near which ulcers or cavities may form, owing to the softening either of the substance itself or of some other morbid tissue—of tubercles especially. This morbific change affects the lungs particularly, when it is called melanosis or melanoma or anthracosis, black degeneration, melanotic or black cancer, black tubercle. It is also met with in the liver and areolar texture. The causes are very obscure. *Spurious melan-*

*osis* arises from the introduction of carbonaceous matter, from the action of chemical agents on the blood, or from stagnation of that fluid. Several varieties of true melanosis have been described, as the punctiform, tuberiform, stratiform, and liquiform or fluid. **Bil′iary m.**, melanoderma caused by diseased or disordered condition of the liver. **Can′cerous m.**, melanosarcoma. **M. cuticula′ris progressi′va**, xeroderma pigmentosum. **M. cu′tis**, melanosis of the skin. **M. cu′tis benig′na**, melasma. **False m.**, spurious m. **Gran′ular m.**, melasma granulatum. **M. lenticula′ris progressi′va**, xeroderma pigmentosum, a rare cutaneous affection. **Malig′nant m.**, melanotic cancer and keloid. **Pneu′momelano′sis metallur′gica**, anthracosis pulmonum. **M. pulmo′num**, see *Melanosis*. **Spu′rious m.**, see *Melanosis*. **M. universa′lis**, venosity. **M. of wheat**, ergot of wheat.

**Melanospon′gus** (*spongos*, sponge). Tuberiform variety of melanosis of the lungs.

**Melanosyphilol′epis** (*melas*, black, *lepis*, scale). Syphilitic eruption, black and scaly in character.

**Melanothan′atus** (*thanatos*, death). Black death; plague.

**Mel′anothrix** (*thrix*, hair). Having black hair.

**Melanot′ic.** Melanic; relating to melanosis. **M. can′cer**, see *Cancer*. **M. sarco′ma**, see *Sarcoma*.

**Melanot′richous** (*melas*, black, *thrix*, hair). Black-haired.

**Mel′anous.** Epithet applied to people characterized by the hair and skin being very dark or blackish.

**Melan′sis.** Melanosis.

**Melante′ria.** Copperas.

**Melan′thera brown′ei.** The leaves of this West African plant are used as a tonic and antiperiodic substitute for quinine.

**Melanthigenin′.** Product of melanthin derived by decomposition.

**Melanthin′.** Glucoside existing in seed of Nigella sativa.

**Melan′thium.** Nigella, M. virginicum. **M. muscætox′icum**, Amianthium muscætoxicum. **M. sabadil′la**, veratrum sabadilla. **M. sati′vum**, Nigella sativa. **M. vi′rens**, Veratrum viride. **M. virgin′icum**, Leimanthium virginicum, quafadil; indigenous; ord. *Melanthaceæ;* said to be a sure but severe remedy for itch.

**Melanu′ria**, **Melanure′sis** (*melas*, black, *ouron*, urine). Black urine, a condition usually dependent on the presence of blood coloring-matter or indigo.

**Melanu′ric.** Relating to melanuria.

**Melanurin′.** Black pigment sometimes found in urine.

**Mel′as** (*melas*, black). Lepra nigricans. **M. ic′terus**, jaundice with dark discoloration.

**Melas′ma.** Black spot or ecchymosis occurring on the lower extremities of old people especially. **M. Addiso′ni**, Addison's disease, a cutaneous affection, analogous to chloasma, differing from it only in the dark color of the morbid pigment. **M. granula′tum**, rare form of melasma, consisting of blackish granules and papules. **M. maculo′sum**, form of melasma in which macules appear on various parts of the body, generally situated on the legs of people advanced in years. **M. suprarena′le**, Addison's disease. **M. tinc′tum**, see *Argyria*. **M. universa′le**, variety of melasma involving the entire surface of the cutis, occurring in old people especially. Also called pityriasis nigra. An affection of the kind is seen in old persons who sit in winter with the shins exposed to a fire: in Ireland it is called the trouts. **M. uteri′num**, Chloasma uterinum.

**Melasper′mum.** Nigella sativa.

**Melas′ses.** Molasses, treacle.

**Melas′sic acid.** Product obtained from molasses.

**Melastearrhœ′a.** Chromidrosis.

**Melasto′ma ackerman′ni.** Tree of South America, yielding an oil resembling salicylate of methyl.

**Melatro′phia** or **Melat′rophy** (*melos*, limb, *atrophia*, wasting). Atrophy of a limb.

**Meldom′eter** (*meldo*, to melt, *metron*, measure). Instrument to determine the melting-points of minerals.

**Me′le.** Probe; explorator; stylet; sound.

**Mel′ea** (*melis*, apple-tree). Pyrus malus.

**Meleag′ra** (*melos*, limb, *agra*, pain). Pain in the limbs.

**Meleguet′ta.** Amomum grana paradisi.

**Meletin′.** Quercetin.

**Melez′itose.** Melezibros. Sugar found in larch manna.

**Mel′i.** Mel.

**Mel′ia.** Fraxinus ornus. **M. azed′arach**, Azedaracha amœna, poisonberry tree, azedarach, pride of India or of China, pridetree, hoptree, beadtree; ord. *Meliaceæ*. Bark of the root, azedarach, has been given in decoction for its purgative effects, also as an emetic; it is sometimes formed into an ointment and used in tinea capitis. Tree is a native of Syria, Persia, and the north of India, and is abundant in the Southern United States and in Bermuda. The bark is bitter and astringent, and is prescribed in India as a tonic and antiperiodic. Seeds and oil obtained from the pericarp have been regarded as anthelmintic; bark of the root as emmenagogue; gum which exudes from it as aphrodisiac; and the leaves have been applied in the form of poultice to ulcers and cutaneous affections. **M. ter′ra** (from the island of Melos), chalk.

**Melia′ceæ.** Natural order of trees and shrubs, natives of tropical Asia and America. Several species of this order possess astringent and tonic properties; some act as purgatives and emetics.

**Melian′thus ma′jor.** South African plant, ord. *Zygophylleæ*, decoction of whose leaves is a good external remedy in tinea capitis, crusta serpiginosa, necrosis, and foul ulcers; also useful as a gargle and lotion in sore throat and diseases of the gums; bruised leaves applied to ulcers promote granulation. **M. grandiflo′ra**, Calamintha grandiflora. **M. mi′nor**, small Cape honey-flower, containing a blackish honey of disagreeable odor.

**Melias′mus.** Glanders.

**Melib′iose.** Melitose.

**Melice′ra** or **Melice′ria** (*meli*, honey, *keros*, wax). Porrigo favosa.

**Meliceris**, mel-is′er-is. Encysted tumor filled with a substance resembling honey; also porrigo favosa.

**Melicero′ma.** Meliceris.

**Melicerous** (mel-is′er-us) or **Melicer′itous.** Having the character of meliceris, as a melicerous tumor.

**Melice′rum.** Porrigo favosa.

**Melich′rous** (*meli*, honey, *chroa*, color). Having the color of honey; sweetened with honey.

**Melicra′tum** (*kerao*, to mix). Hydromeli.

**Melifa′vium** (*favus*, honeycomb). Meliceris; porrigo favosa.

**Mel′ilot.** Melilotus.

**Melilo′tal.** Oily liquid derived from the melilot herb.

**Melilot′ic acid.** $C_9H_{10}O_3$. Acid derived from Melilotus officinalis.

**Melilo′tus.** A genus of plants, ord. *Leguminosæ;* Trifolium melilotus; clover. **M. officina′lis**, yellow melilot, balsam-flowers.

**Melinephidro′sis** (*melinos*, of a quince color, *ephidrosis*, perspiration). Excessive yellow perspiration observed in some forms of fever and in jaundice.

**Meli′ni sul′phas.** Cadmii sulphas.

**Meliphyl′lum** (*meli*, honey, *phyllon*, leaf). Melissa.

**Melis′sa.** The official (Ph. U. S.) name of the leaves and tops of M. officinalis, balm; it has a pleasant odor and an aromatic taste. Balm was formerly much used in nervous diseases, but is now employed only when made into tea, as a diluent in febrile affections; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0 16.0) in infusion; a compound spirit is given in dose of ℥ss (16.0). Basis of a celebrated preparation—*agua carmelitana, Carmelite water*. **M. calamin′tha**, calamint, nespite; plant smells like wild mint, though more agreeably; used popularly as a tea in dyspepsia, flatulent colic, hysteria, uterine obstruction, etc. **M. canarien′sis,** Cracocephalum canariense. **M. citra′ta,** melissa. **M. citri′na,** melissa. **M. clinopo′dium,** Clinopodium vulgare. **M. grandiflo′ra,** mountain calamint; resembles M. calamintha in its virtues. **M. hirsu′ta,** melissa. **M. horten′sis,** melissa. **M. hu′milis,** Melittis melissophyllum. **M. nepe′ta,** field calamint, spotted calamint; formerly used as an aromatic. **M. officina′lis,** melissa. **M. pulegioi′des,** hedeoma. **M. roma′na,** melissa. **M. tra′gi,** Melittis melissophyllum. **M. tur′cica,** Dracocephalum canariense.

**Melis′sic acid.** $C_{30}H_{60}O_2$. Fatty, crystalline acid derived from beeswax.

**Melissophyl′lum.** Melissa; Melittis melissophyllum.

**Melitæ′mia** or **Melithæ′mia** (*meli,* honey, *haima,* blood). Condition of the circulating fluid in which it contains an unusual quantity of saccharine matter.

**Melitæ′na.** Melissa.

**Melitag′ra** (*meli,* honey, *agra,* seizure). Impetigo. **M. flaves′cens,** eczema of the face, with yellow, honeycomb-like crusts. **M. parturien′tium,** malagra parturientium.

**Melitag′ria** (*meli,* honey, *agrios,* wild). Impetigo.

**Melithæ′mia.** Melitæmia.

**Melithyperu′ria** (*meli,* honey, *hyper,* in excess, *ouron,* urine). Diabetes mellitus.

**Meli′tis** (*melon,* cheek). Inflammation of the cheek.

**Melitopty′alism** (*meli,* honey, *ptyalon,* saliva). Copious secretion of sweet-tasted saliva.

**Melitopty′alon** (*meli,* honey, *ptyalon,* saliva). Saliva containing glucose.

**Meli′tose.** Saccharine matter derived from Eucalyptus manna; has the same composition as cane-sugar.

**Melit′tis.** Melissa. **M. grandiflo′ra,** Melittis melissophyllum. **M. melissophyl′lum,** bastard balm, ord. *Labiatæ;* plant was formerly employed like balm in uterine obstructions. **M. sylves′tris,** M. melissophyllum.

**Melitu′ria** (*meli,* honey, *ouron,* urine). Glycosuria; diabetes mellitus. **M. ino′sita,** inosuria.

**Meli′tus** or **Melli′tus** (*meli,* honey). Appertaining to honey. Sweet. **Diabe′tes m.,** saccharine diabetes, see *Diabetes.*

**Melizo′ron.** Melizomum.

**Mella′go** (*meli,* honey). Medicine having the consistency of honey. Fluid extract.

**Mel′leous.** Having an odor or taste like honey.

**Mellif′erous** or **Mellif′ic.** Producing honey.

**Melligenous,** mel-lij′en-us. Melleous.

**Melli′go.** Honey-dew. Substance containing saccharose, occurring on leaves of maples and other trees.

**Melli′na** (*meli,* honey). Melizomum.

**Melli′ta** or **Mel′lite.** Honey or a preparation of it.

**Mellithæ′mia.** Glycohæmia.

**Mellitu′ria.** Melituria.

**Melli′tus.** Melitus.

**Me′lo.** Melon. **M. aquat′icus,** Cucumis citrullus.

**Meloæ′mia** (*melas,* black, *haima,* blood). Melæmia.

**Melobe′sia.** Genus of *Algæ,* possessing therapeutical virtues of chalk.

**Melocam′pyle** (*melos,* limb, *kampylos,* crooked). Distortion of limbs.

**Melocar′pus.** Fruit of Aristolochia clematitis.

**Meloch′ia corchorifo′lia.** Plant growing in the East Indies; employed there externally for snake-bites.

**Melochi′tis.** Armenian stone. Variety of blue carbonate found in Germany, the Tyrol, and especially in Armenia; formerly employed as a cardiac tonic.

**Melodid′ymus** (*melos,* limb, *didymos,* double). Double member or limb.

**Mel′oë maia′lis.** See *Cantharis.* **M. ni′ger, M.** pennsylvanicus, class *Insecta,* ord. *Coleoptera.* Blistering fly, native of the United States; it feeds upon Prunella vulgaris or self-heal, and Ambrosia trifida or stickweed. These flies resemble Spanish flies in properties. **M. pennsylvan′icus,** M. niger. **M. proscarabæ′us,** anciently used as a diuretic and antihydrophobic; see *Cantharis.* **M. vesicato′rius,** cantharis.

**Mel′ol.** Castor oil disguised with honey or syrup.

**Melolon′tha vulga′ris.** Insect said to possess aphrodisiac properties.

**Meloma′nia** (*melos,* song). A mania for music.

**Melom′eles** (*melos,* limb, *meleos,* useless). Monster with supernumerary limbs. Condition is called *melomelia.*

**Mel′on.** Disorder of the eye in which it protrudes out of the socket; see *Exophthalmia.* Also Cucumis melo; seeds are official and are diuretic. **M. plant,** Cucumis melo. **M.-seed bod′ies,** bodies resembling melon seeds, sometimes observed in joints and sheaths of tendons. **Wa′ter m.,** Cucurbita citrullus.

**Melon′cus** (*melon,* cheek, *onkos,* tumor). Tumor of the cheek.

**Melon′gena.** Solanum melongena.

**Meloplas′tic** (*melon,* cheek, *plasso,* to form). Genoplastic. An epithet for the operation for forming a new cheek when any part of it has been lost, the operation being called *meloplasty.*

**Me′los.** Membrum. Member; limb; an organized part composed of other parts.

**Melosal′gia** (*melos,* limb, *algos,* pain). Pain in a limb.

**Meloschisis,** me-los′kis-is (*melon,* cheek, *schisis,* fissure). Congenital fissure of the face embracing the upper lip and cheek.

**Meloth′ria pen′dula.** Creeping cucumber; fruit is purgative.

**Meloth′rum.** Bryonia alba.

**Melotrid′ymus** (*melos,* limb, *tridymos,* threefold. Fetal monstrosity with three sets of limbs.

**Melt.** Spleen; also the sperm of fish; milt.

**Melt′ing.** Fusion. **M. point,** the degree of temperature at which a solid becomes a liquid.

**Me′lum.** An apple; fruit in general. A round, firm female breast. The cheek. Apple-eye or melon-eye, an apple-shaped projection of the eye from the orbit. See *Melon.* **M. armeni′acum,** Prunus armeniaca. **M. cydo′nium,** see *Pyrus cydonia.*

**Melunel′la flexuo′sa** (Borg). Spirillum rugula.

**Mem′ber.** Membrum.

**Mem′bra** (pl. of membrum) **pudend′a** or **vil′ia.** Genital organs.

**Membra′na** (*quia membra tegit,* because it covers limbs). Membrane. **M. abdom′inis,** peritoneum. **M. adamantin′ea,** cuticle of tooth. **M. adipo′sa,** cellular membrane. **M. adventit′ia,** decidua reflexa. **M. agni′na,** amnios. **M. albugin′ea profun′da,** see *Albugineous.* **M. albugin′ea superficia′lis,** see *Albugineous.* **M. allantoi′des,** allantois. **M. amphiblestroi′des,** retina. **M. aponeurot′ica,** aponeurosis. **M. arachnoi′dea,** hyaloid membrane. **M. aryepiglot′tica,** arytenoepiglottic fold. **M. atlan′tico-occipita′lis,** an occipito-atlantal ligament. **M. basila′ris,** a delicate membrane in the cochlea, stretched across from the free margin of the osseous lamina to the outer part of the spiral canal. The two zones into which the basilar membrane is divisible are called *habenula tecta* or *arcuata,* and *zona pectinata.* **M. blastoder′mica,** blastoderma. **M. Bruch′ii,** choroid tunic. **M. cadu′ca,** decidua. **M. c. reflex′a,** decidua reflexa. **M. c. ve′ra,** decidua vera. **M. capsula′ris tes′tis,** albuginea. **M. capsulopupilla′ris,** see *Crystalline.* **M. carno′sa,** dartos. **M. cellulo′sa,** connective tissue; decidua. **M. cer′ebri mol′lis,** pia mater. **M. cer′ebri pro′pria,** pia mater. **M. cer′ebri ten′uis,** pia mater. **M. cho′rii,** chorion. **M. choriocapilla′ris,** see *Choroid tunic.* **M. circumcin′gens,** periosteum. **M circumossa′lis,** periosteum. **M. commu′nis,** decidua

**M. cor circumplex'a**, pericardium. **M. cor'dis**, pericardium. **M. coro'næ cilia'ris**, ciliary zone. **M. Cort'ii**, see *Corti, organ of.* **M. costa'lis**, pleura. **M. co'stas succin'gens**, pleura. **M. cras'sa**, decidua reflexa. **M. cribrifor'mis**, decidua. **M. cribro'sa**, decidua. **M. cu'muli**, stratum proligerum. **M. cuticula'ris**, dura mater. **M. decid'ua**, decidua. **M. decid'ua exter'na**, decidua vera. **M. decid'ua menstrua'lis**, menstrual decidua. **M. decid'ua reflex'a**, decidua reflexa. **M. decid'ua seroti'na**, see *Decidua.* **M. Demour'si**, m. of Demours. **M. demuria'na**, see *Aqueous humor* and *Cornea.* **M. denta'ta**, ligamentum denticulatum. **M. dermato'des**, dura mater. **M. Descemet'ii**, see *Aqueous humor* and *Cornea.* **M. diaphrat'ton**, mediastinum. **M. duddelia'na**, see *Aqueous humor.* **M. dura cer'ebrum am'biens**, dura mater. **M. e'boris** (*ebur*, ivory), a membrane connected with the development of the teeth, which is made up of a number of cells, *odontoblasts*, arranged perpendicularly on the surface immediately over the plexus of vessels in the central portion of the dental papilla. **M. elas'tica**, membrane formed of the elastic areolar tissue and occurring in the coats of vessels, especially the arteries, in the trachea, bronchi, etc. **M. e. laryn'gis**. submucous layer of the larynx. **M. epicra'nia**, galea aponeurotica capitis. **M. excoriab'ilis**, dartos. **M. exter'na den'tium**, tapetum alveoli. **M. exter'na system'atis nervo'si centra'lis**, dura. **M. farcimina'lis**, allantois. **M. fenes'træ rotun'dæ**, see *Fenestra.* **M. fenestra'ta**, delicate granular membrane perforated with holes, placed between the internal and external granule-layers of the retina; see *Retina.* **M. fibro'sa**, see *Membrane.* **M. f. tym'pani**, middle layer of membrana tympani. **M. filamento'sa**, decidua reflexa. **M. flac'cida**, part of membrana tympani extending over notch of Rivinus. **M. flocculen'ta**, decidua. **M. fœ'tum invol'vens**, amnion. **M. fus'ca**, see *Sclerotic.* **M. germinati'va**, blastoderm. **M. granulo'sa**, *granular membrane* or *layer;* layer of yellow granular matter lining the inner layer of the Graafian follicle, and regarded by Kolliker as epithelium. **M. hu'moris a'quei**, see *Aqueous humor.* **M. hyaloide'a**, see *Hyaloid.* **M. hyoepiglot'tica**, hyoepiglottic ligament. **M. interme'dia**, mesoblast. **M. intermuscula'ria bra'chii**, ligamenta intermuscularia brachii. **M. inter'na**, endopleura. **M. inter'na system'atis nervo'si centra'lis**, pia. **M. interspina'lis**, interspinal ligament. **M. intestina'lis**, allantois. **M. intrachoroide'a**, tunica Ruyschiana and membrana brachii taken as one. **M. ir'idis ante'rior**, lamella iridis anterior. **M. ir'idis poste'rior**, composed of cells situated between dilatator pupillæ and pigmentary layer of iris. **M. Jaco'bi**, tunica Jacobi. **M. Jaco'bi Ar'nold**, see *Iris.* **M. lamino'sa**, laminar membrane; membrane investing the fetal surface of the placenta when the amnion is removed, considered to be the remains of the allantois. **M. ligamento'sa**, ligamentum tectorium. **M. lim'itans**, see *Membrane, basement,* and *Iris.* **M. lim'itans olfacto'ria**, membrane over surface of olfactory epithelium. **M. lim'itans ret'inæ**, limiting membrane of retina. **M. loca'lis**, pia. **M. macilen'tior**, epiploon, gastrohepatic. **M. me'dia**, tunica media. **M. me'dia cer'ebri**, arachnoid. **M. mol'lis**, pia. **M. muco'sa**, see *Membrane* and *Decidua.* **M. muscula'ris muco'sæ**, smooth, muscular fibres forming a proper layer in the mucous membrane of the intestines. **M. nec'tans**, m. nictitans. **M. nervo'rum**, neurilemma. **M. nic'titans**, valvula semilunaris in the eye of a bird. **M. obli'qua**, ligamentum rotundum antibrachii. **M. obturato'ria**, membrane or ligament which almost entirely covers the obturator foramen. **M. obturato'ria fenes'træ rotun'dæ**, membrana tympani secundaria. **M. obturato'ria laryn'gis**, thyrohyoid membrane. **M. obturato'ria sta'pedis**, fine membrane between the two rami and base of stapes. **M. obturato'ria ventric'uli quar'ti** or **M. obtura'trix**, membrane enclosing the fourth ventricle in early fetal life; valve of Vieussens. **M. olfacto'ria**, pituitary membrane. **M. os'sa amplec'tans**, periosteum. **M. os'sis**, periosteum. **M. o'vi mater'na**, decidua. **M. o'vuli cortica'lis**, membrane of the egg-shell. **M. pala'ti**, mucous membrane of hard palate. **M. pellu'cida**, amnion. **M. pharyn'gobasila'ris**, pharyngeal aponeurosis. **M. pigmen'ti**, see *Choroid tunic* and *Iris.* **M. pinguedino'sa**, adipose connective tissue. **M. pin'guis intestino'rum**, mesentery. **M. pituita'ria**, pituitary membrane. **M. pituito'sa**, pituitary membrane. **M. pleurit'ica**, pleura. **M. præ-exis'tens**, decidua. **M. præformati'va**, preformative membrane; structureless membrane situated between the enamel pulp and the enamel, believed by some to be the most external layer of the matrix, projecting beyond the odontoblasts. As the presence of such a membrane can be demonstrated only after the use of chemical reagents, it is possibly only an artefact. **M. præten'sa**, peritoneum. **M. prolif'era**, blastoderm. **M. prolig'era**, discus proligerus. **M. pro'pria**, basement membrane and folliculi graafiani. **M. pro'pria cer'ebri**, pia. **M. pro'pria ster'ni**, membrane over the sternum, formed by junction of the sternocostal ligaments with the periosteum. **M. pro'pria tu'bæ**, lining over cartilage of Eustachian tube. **M. pulmo'num**, pleura pulmonalis. **M. pupilla'ris**, pupillary membrane. **M. pupilla'ris persev'erans**, see *Pupillary membrane.* **M. putam'inis** (*putamen*, shell or husk), membrane adherent to the inner surface of the egg-shell—*putamen* or *testa ovi.* **M. quadrangula'ris**, portion of membrana elastica laryngis situated above the false vocal cord. **M. Reiss'neri**, see *Reissner.* **M. reticula'ris ret'inæ**, external membrane of retina. **M. retifor'mis cho'rii**, decidua reflexa. **M. reu'niens**, consisting of m. r. inferior and m. r. superior; term applied to processes of the protovertebræ. **M. ruyschia'na**, choroid (inner layer). **M. saccifor'mis**, separate synovial membrane for the inferior radiocubital articulation which covers the upper surface of the triangular ligament, and the sort of incomplete ring which circumscribes the head of the ulna. **M. schneideria'na**, pituitary membrane. **M. semiluna'ris conjuncti'væ**, m. nictitans. **M. semipellu'cida**, caligo. **M. sero'sa**, see *Membrane.* **M. seroti'na**, decidua serotina. **M. Shrapnel'li**, m. flaccida. **M. sinuo'sa**, decidua. **M. spongio'sa**, decidua. **M. subcosta'lis**, pleura. **M. succin'gens**, diaphragm, pleura. **M. superchoroide'a** or **suprachoroide'a**, numerous bands of connection existing between the sclerotic and choroid coats of the eye which are sometimes developed into a network, to which this name is given. **M. tecto'ria** (*tectum*, roof), membrane of Corti; elastic membrane in the cochlea, attached at one edge to the membrane of Reissner, and on the other to the peripheral wall of the cochlea a little above the basilar membrane; see *Corti.* **M. ten'sa**, lower portion of the m. tympani. **M. ten'uis**, arachnoid. **M. ter'tia**, membrana nictitans. **M. testa'cea**, membrana testæ. **M. tes'tæ**, shell membrane; membrane lining shell of the bird's egg. **M. thora'cem intersep'iens**, mediastinum. **M. transver'sa**, membrane between rings of trachea and bronchi. **M. tym'pani**, the drum-membrane, dividing the tympanic cavity from the external auditory meatus; two parts are distinguished, called m. tensa and m. flaccida or m. vibrans and m. Shrapnelli. See *Tympanum.* **M. tym'pani secunda'ria**, membrane closing the fenestra rotunda. **M. urina'ria**, allantois. **M. u'teri inter'na evolu'ta**, decidua. **M. u'vea**, uvea. **M. vagi'næ præten'sa**, hymen. **M. vasculo'sa cer'ebri**, pia mater. **M. vaso'rum commu'nis**, the inner lining membrane of the blood-vessels. **M. velamento'sa**, see *Rods of Corti.* **M. verricula'ris**, retina. **M. versic'olor**, peculiar membrane situated immediately behind the retina and in connection with it; separable into layers distinct from the choroid, and supplied with blood-vessels. **M. vestibula'ris**, membrane of Reissner; see *Lamina denticulata.* **M. vi'brans**, m. tensa. **M. villo'sa**, decidua reflexa. **M. virginita′tis,** hymen. **M. vitelli′na,** zona pellucida. **M. vit′rea,** hyaloid. **M. voca′lis,** portion of mucous membrane of larynx covering vocal cords. **M. wachendorfia′na,** pupillary membrane. **M. Zin′nii,** lamella iridis anterior; see *Iris.*

**Membrana′ceous.** Membranous.

**Mem′brane.** Name given to different thin tissues representing a species of supple, more or less elastic webs, varying in their structure and vital properties, and intended in general to absorb or secrete certain fluids and to separate, envelop, and form various organs. *Simple membranes* comprise three orders: 1. *Mucous membrane,* membrana mucosa, so called on account of the mucous fluid by which it is constantly lubricated. Mucous membranes line the canals, cavities, and hollow organs which communicate externally by different apertures on the skin. Bichat refers them to two great divisions—the *gastropulmonary* and the *genito-urinary.* Mucous membranes have a striking analogy with the cutaneous tissue in organization, functions, and diseases. They are composed of corium, papillæ, and epidermis, and are furnished with a multitude of follicles which secrete a viscid humor—mucus. They receive a number of arterial vessels, veins, lymphatics, and nerves. 2. The *serous membranes,* membranæ serosæ, are transparent and thin. One surface adheres to other textures, the other is smooth, polished, and moistened by a serous fluid. Serous membranes resemble the areolar membrane in structure and diseases. They facilitate the motion on each other of the organs which they envelop. They may be divided into: (*a*) *Serous membranes,* properly so called, as the arachnoid, pleura, peritoneum, and tunica vaginalis. (*b*) *Synovial membranes* or *capsules,* which belong to joints, tendons, aponeuroses, etc. These membranes—mucous and serous—are constituted of similar layers—epithelium, basement membrane, condensed areolar tissue—and a looser form of areolar tissue, termed *submucous* in one case, *subserous* in the other. 3. *Fibrous membranes,* membranæ fibrosæ, are almost all continuous, and terminate at the periosteum, their common centre. They have been divided into: (*a*) *Enveloping aponeuroses, aponeuroses of insertion, fibrous capsules of the joints,* and *fibrous sheaths of tendons.* (*b*) The *periosteum, dura mater, sclerotica, tunica albuginea testis, fibrous membrane of the spleen,* etc. Fibrous membranes are not free or moistened by any particular fluid, adhere by both surfaces to the neighboring parts, are firm, resisting, but slightly elastic, and of a white color; sometimes pearly and glistening. Their vessels are numerous in some, as in the dura mater and periosteum; in others scarcely perceptible, as in the aponeuroses. Fibrous membranes in general augment the solidity of the organs which they envelop; retain the muscles in their respective positions; favor the motion of the limbs, and that of the muscles and skin; form canals and rings for the passage of different organs, etc. The three chief species of *compound membranes* are: 1. *Serofibrous,* formed of a serous and a fibrous lamina, intimately adherent to each other; as pericardium, dura mater, and tunica albuginea. 2. *Seromucous,* formed of a serous and a mucous lamina; as the gall-bladder at its lower part. 3. *Fibromucous,* constituted of the union of a fibrous and mucous membrane; as the mucous membrane of the nasal fossæ, gums, etc. **Accident′al m.,** false membrane. **Adventit′ious m.,** false membrane. **Anhis′tous m.,** decidua. **An′imal m.,** membrane enveloping the fœtus. **M. of a′queous hu′mor,** membrana humoris aquei. **Arach′noid m.,** see *Arachnoid.* **M. of Ar′nold,** see *Iris.* **Base′ment m.,** primary or limiting membrane; delicate, structureless lamella found beneath the epidermis or epithelium on all the free surfaces of the body, and as a basis on which the constituents of parts, as of the iris, retina, etc., rest. **Bas′ilar m.,** membrana basilaris; see also *Corti.* **M. of Bichat′,** see *Bichat.* **M. bones,** those originating from membrane. **Bow′man's m.,** see *Cornea.* **M. of Bruch,** see *Bruch.* **Cell m.,** cell wall. **Cer′ebral m.,** dura, arachnoid, and pia. **Cho′roid m.,** choroid tunic. **M. of Cor′ti,** see *Membrana tectoria* and *Corti.* **Costocor′acoid m.,** see *Pectoralis minor.* **Cricothy′roid m.,** see *Cricothyroid.* **Crou′pous m.,** see *Croupous.* **Diphther′ic** or **diphtherit′ic m.,** see *Croup* and *Diphtheria.* **Debove's′ m.,** see *Debove.* **M. of Demours′** or **of Descemet′,** see *Cornea.* **M. of Drid′del,** m. of Descemet. **Drum m.,** membrani tympani. **Dysmenorrhœ′al m.,** see *Dysmenorrhœa, membranous.* **Elas′tic m.,** m. formed of elastic connective tissue, and occurring in the coats of vessels, especially in the arteries, in the trachea and bronchi, etc. **M. of the enam′el,** cuticula. **False m.,** accidental or adventitious membrane, pseudomembrane; membranous productions which form on all the free natural surfaces and on every free accidental surface are so called; they are in general produced by the exudation of fibrinous matter susceptible of organization, which takes place in consequence of inflammation of the various tissues. These accidental membranes occur on the skin after the application of a blister, on mucous surfaces, as in croup, etc. By some it has been proposed to give the name pseudomembrane to fibrinous exudations, as in diphtheria, which are devoid of organization, while neomembrane may be applied to the fresh productions, as from serous membranes, which have become supplied with vessels and nerves. **Fenes′trated m.,** see *Artery.* **Fi′brous m.,** see *Membrane.* **F. m. of the eye,** sclerotic. **Fe′tal m.,** one of the membranes which immediately enclose the fœtus in the cavity of the uterus, the rupture of which during labor gives rise to the discharge of the liquor amnii; the bag of waters; these membranes are the decidua, chorion, and amnion. **Germ m.,** blastoderm. **Ger′minal m.,** see *Blastoderm* and *Molecule.* **Gran′ular m.,** membrana granulosa. **Hanno′ver's interme′diate m.,** see *Hannover.* **Hap′togen m.,** see *Haptogenous.* **Hen′le's m.,** see *Henle.* **Homoge′neous m.,** m. of very delicate structure situated directly over the tissue of the villi of the human placenta. **M. of Ho′vius,** tunica ruyschiana. **Hux′ley's m.,** see *Huxley.* **Hy′aline m.,** membrana propria. **Hy′aloid m.,** see *Hyaloid membrane.* **Hyoepiglot′tic m.,** membrana hyoepiglottica. **Hyothy′roid m.,** membrana hyothyroidea. **Intercos′tal m.,** intercostal fascia. **Interos′seous m.,** membrana interossea. **I. m. of fore′arm,** membrana interossea antibrachii. **I. m. of leg,** membrana interossea cruris. **Invest′ing m.,** haptogenous membrane. **I′vory m.,** membrana eboris. **Ja′cob's m.,** tunica Jacobi. **Keratog′enous m.,** matrix of the nail. **Lam′inar m.,** membrana laminosa. **Lim′iting m. of ret′ina,** primary or structureless membrane lining the retina, and becoming blended at its anterior portion with the hyaloid membrane; see *Retina.* **Mecon′ic m.,** m. in the rectum of the fœtus. **Med′ullary m.,** endosteum. **Mu′cous m.,** see *Membrane.* **M. nasa′le,** pituitary membrane. **Nas′myth's m.,** cuticula dentis. **Nic′titating** or **nic′tating m.,** membrana nictitans. **Nu′clear m.,** m. enveloping the cell-nucleus. **Ob′turator m.,** see *Obturator.* **Olfac′tory m.,** see *Olfactory nerves* and *Pituitary membrane.* **Ov′ular m.,** membrana vitellina. **Pal′atine m.,** m. of the roof of the mouth. **Per′forated m.,** see *Artery.* **Periodon′tal m.,** dental periosteum. **Perior′bital m.,** periorbita. **Pitu′itary m.,** mucous membrane of the nasal fossæ. **Preform′ative m.,** membrana præformativa. **Pri′mary m.,** basement membrane. **Prolig′erous m.,** discus proligerus. **Pseu′do-m.,** false membrane. **Pu′pillary m.,** see *Pupillary.* **Pyogen′ic m.,** layer of granulated tissue, rich in vessels, inside of an abscess. **M. of Reich′ert,** Bowman's layer. **M. of Reiss′ner,** see *Lamina denticulata.* **M. of Ruysch,** m. choriocapillaris; choroid (inner layer); tunica ruyschiana. **Scar′pa's m.,** see *Scarpa.* **M. of Schwann,** neurilemma. **Schnei-**

**de′rian m.**, pituitary membrane. **Se′rous m.**, see *Membrane*. **Shell m.**, membrana testæ. **M. of Shrap′nell**, membrana flaccida. **Sim′ple m.**, see *Membrane*. **Struc′tureless m.**, membrana propria. **Spi′nal m.**, one of the membranes covering the spinal cord, the meninges. **Subenam′el m.**, a hypothetical structure lying between the enamel and the dentine. **Subepithe′lial m.**, endothelium, see *Epithelial*. **Syno′vial m.**, see *Membrane*. **Tecto′rial m.**, organ of Corti. **M. of Ténon′**, fascia of Ténon. **Testa′ceous m.**, membrana putaminis. **Thyrohy′oid m.**, see *Thyrohyoid*. **Tu′bular m.**, neurilemma. **Tym′panal m.**, see *Tympanum*. **Tympan′ic m.**, see *Tympanum*. **Un′dulatory m. of a spermatozo′oid**, m. of delicate structure uniting the spiral filament of the spermatozooid with the body and tail. **U′teroepicho′rial m.**, decidua vera. **Vas′cular m.**, choroid tunic. **Vesic′ular syno′vial m.**, bursa mucosa. **Vir′ginal m.**, hymen. **Vitel′lary m.**, zona pellucida. **Vit′reous m.**, m. of Descemet. **Volk′mann's m.**, see *Volkmann*. **M. of Wach′endorf**, see *Wachendorf*. **Yolk m.**, vitelline membrane. **M. of Zinn**, see Zinn.

**Mem′braneless.** Devoid of membrane.

**Membra′neous.** Membranous.

**Mem′braniform** (*membrana*+*forma*, shape). Resembling a membrane. Name given to thin and flat parts which resemble membranes. **M. mus′cles**, very broad and thin muscles, as the platysma myoides, obliquus abdominis, etc.

**Mem′branin.** Glucoproteid in Descemet's membrane and in the capsule of the lens. Cellulose of the cells of yeast.

**Membranocar′neous.** Possessing membranous and fleshy structure.

**Membranocartilag′inous.** Relating to membrane and cartilage.

**Membranocra′nium** (*membrana* + *kranion*, skull). Membranous condition of the embryonic skull before ossification has taken place.

**Membranogen′ic.** Producing membrane.

**Mem′branoid.** Membraniform.

**Membranol′ogy.** Science of the structure, etc., of membranes.

**Membrano′sus.** Fascia lata muscle. Membranous.

**Mem′branous.** Having the nature of membrane; formed of membrane. **M. lab′yrinth**, see *Labyrinth*. **M. por′tion of ure′thra**, see *Urethra*. **M. semicir′cular canals′**, see *Semicircular canals*. **M. sore throat**, pharyngitis herpetica; pseudomembranous tonsillitis. **M. spi′ral lam′ina**, see *Corti*.

**Membran′ula** (dim. of membrana) or **Membran′ulet.** Hymenium; membranule. **M. coro′næ cilia′ris**, see *Ciliary*. **M. luna′ta vagi′næ**, hymen. **M. nervo′rum**, neurilemma. **M. semiluna′ris conjuncti′væ**, valvula semilunaris.

**Mem′branule** or **Membran′ula.** Small membrane.

**Mem′brum.** Limb, member. The limbs or extremities or members of animals are certain parts exterior to the body, which are more or less apparent, long, and movable. By means of their limbs animals transport themselves from one place to another and defend themselves or attack others. In man they are four in number—two upper or thoracic, and two lower, pelvic or abdominal. Also the male organ of generation. **M. mulieb′re**, clitoris. **M. viri′le**, penis.

**Memo′ria.** Cerebral faculty by which past impressions are recalled to the mind; memory.

**Mem′ory.** Recollection; the faculty of recalling impressions made on the sensorium in the past. **Loss of m.**, amnesia. **An′terograde m.**, m. of impressions long past, but amnesia for recent events.

**Men′agogue.** Emmenagogue.

**Menarche**, men-ar′ke (*men*, month, *arche*, beginning). Puberty in girls; the establishment of menstruation.

**Menda′cia un′guium** (*mendax*, false, *unguis*, nail). Small white spots on the nails.

**Men′del's solu′tion.** Essence of thyme, of eucalyptus, and of cinnamon, each 5, in sterilized olive oil 100; given by intratracheal injection, ♏xlv (3.0) four times a day, in acute hyperæmia of the lungs.

**Menelco′sis** (*menes*, menses, *helkosis*, ulceration). Vicarious menstruation from an ulcer.

**Me′nes.** Menses.

**Menfrige**, men′fre-je. See *Pistacia lentiscus*.

**Menidro′sis** (*menes*, menses, *hidrosis*, sweating). Vicarious menstruation from the skin.

**Ménières′** (ma-ne-airs′) **disease′.** Labyrinthic, auditory, or aural vertigo; the patient, after recovering consciousness from an apoplectiform attack or severe vertigo, finds himself totally deaf in one ear, with tinnitus aurium, rotatory movements toward the affected side, etc. Affection described by Dr. Paul Ménière, in 1861.

**Menike′lis.** Menocelis.

**Meningarthroc′ace** (*meninx*, membrane, *arthron*, joint, *kakos*, evil). Inflammation of the membranes of a joint. When accompanied with fibrinous exudation from the synovial membrane, it is called *arthromeningitis cruposa;* with suppuration, *a. purulenta.*

**Menin′geal.** Relating to one or more of the meninges. **M. ap′oplexy**, see *Apoplexy*. **M. ar′tery, mid′dle**, largest of the branches given off by the internal maxillary artery; it enters the cranium by the foramen spinale, and distributes its branches chiefly to the dura mater. **M. grooves**, sulci meningei. **M. nerve**, branch given off by the jugular ganglion of the pneumogastric, which returns to the cranium and innervates the meninges. **M. veins**, tributaries of the pterygoid plexus which accompany the meningeal artery. **M. ves′sels**, vessels of the membranes of the brain.

**Menin′ges** (pl. of meninx). Membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord—dura mater, arachnoid, and pia mater.

**Meninghæmato′ma.** Hæmatoma of the dura mater.

**Menin′gia tuberculo′sa.** Tuberculous meningitis.

**Meningii′tis.** Meningitis.

**Meningi′na.** Name given by Chaussier to the pia mater, united to the cerebral layer of the arachnoid.

**Meningini′tis.** Inflammation of the meningina.

**Menin′gion** (dim. of meninx). Arachnoid membrane.

**Men′ingism.** A condition in which symptoms pointing to meningitis are present, but in which there are no anatomical lesions of such inflammation; pseudomeningitis.

**Meningit′ic streak.** Tache cérébrale, a condition of the skin, noticed in meningitis especially, in which a congestive streak follows the white mark made by the finger-nail drawn across it.

**Meningi′tis.** Inflammation of a membrane, and especially of the meninges or membranes of the brain or spinal cord. When the dura mater is alone or chiefly affected the disease is called *pachymeningitis;* when it involves the pia and arachnoid to the exclusion of the dura it is called *leptomeningitis*. **M. arthrit′ica**, cephalagra. **Bas′ilar m.**, tuberculous meningitis. **Ascend′ing m.**, m. ascending from the lower part of the spinal cord. **Cer′ebral m.**, inflammation of the membranes of the brain. **Cerebrospi′nal m.**, cerebral or cerebrospinal or syncopal typhus, epidemic or typhoid or malignant meningitis, petechial fever, cerebrospinal fever, cerebrospinal arachnitis, sinking typhus, malignant or typhoid meningitis, spotted fever; a generally fatal disease, attended with fever, painful contraction of the muscles of the neck and retraction of the head, headache, vertigo, delirium, coma, pain in the back and limbs, tetanoid phenomena, hyperæsthesia of the skin, and in certain epidemics by a purpuric eruption, whence the designation *spotted fever*. It is due to the toxins of Diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis, or Weichselbaum's diplococcus. **M.**

**chirur′gica**, m. from external injury; traumatic meningitis. **Convul′sive m.**, m. with convulsions as a conspicuous feature. **Epidem′ic m.**, cerebrospinal meningitis. **M. exsudati′va**, inflammation of the membranes of the spinal cord, with effusion of serum. **Fo′cal m.**, m. localized in a small space. **Ful′minant cerebrospi′nal m.**, m. with intense symptoms, dark, purpuric spots, and usually rapidly fatal termination. **Gout′y m.**, cerebral gout. **Gran′ular m.**, hydrocephalus internus. **M. gummato′sa**, syphilitic form of meningitis. **Hemorrhag′ic m.**, m. accompanied with sanguineous effusion. **M. hydrocephal′ica**, hydrocephalus internus. **I′chorous m.**, form of meningitis with ichorous or puriform fluid in contact with the membranes or spinal cord. **M. infan′tum**, hydrocephalus internus. **M. luet′ica**, syphilitic form of meningitis. **M. mechan′ica**, traumatic meningitis; m. chirurgica. **M. membrano′sa**, spinal meningitis. **M. mesencephal′ica**, inflammation of the meninges of the medulla oblongata, and pons Varolii more especially. **Metastat′ic m.**, m. occurring in later stages of other diseases, as pneumonia, acute rheumatism, etc. **Otit′ic m.**, m. from or associated with purulent inflammation of the middle or internal ear. **M. peripher′ica**, spinal meningitis. **M. phantasmataph′ora**, delirium tremens. **Phrenit′ic m.**, m. accompanied with symptoms of mental disorder. **M. potato′rum**, delirium tremens. **Pur′puric m.**, form of cerebrospinal meningitis which may become rapidly intense and fatal. **Rhachid′ian m.**, spinal meningitis. **Rheumat′ic m.**, cerebrospinal rheumatism. **Scroph′ulous m.**, hydrocephalus internus. **Se′nile m.**, m. of old persons; slow in progress and accompanied with delirium and general paralysis. **Se′rous m.** or **M. sero′sa**, m. accompanied with serous effusion. **M. sid′erans**, fulminant meningitis. **Spi′nal m.**, rhachidian meningitis, perimyelitis, myelomeningitis; inflammation of the meninges of the spinal marrow. **Spu′rious m.**, chronic hydrocephalus. **Syphilit′ic m.**, m. due to or associated with syphilitic taint; chronic, and attacking the lower surface of the brain. **Traumat′ic m.**, m. from external injury. **Tuber′culous m.**, or **M. tuberculo′sa**, hydrocephalus internus. **Ver′tical m.**, m. occurring in the superior portion of the brain.

**Meningitopho′bia** (*meningitis*+*phobos*, fear). Condition in which great dread of meningitis exists, and which sometimes seems to induce the symptoms of that disease.

**Menin′gium** (dim. of *meninx*, membrane). Fine, delicate membrane; arachnoid tunic of the brain.

**Meningo-** (*meninx*, membrane). In composition, membrane.

**Menin′gocele** (*meninx*, membrane, *kele*, tumor). See *Encephalocele*. **Cer′ebral m.**, tumor of the head resembling hydromeningocele. **Spi′nal m.**, spina bifida.

**Meningocephali′tis** (*meninx*, membrane, *kephale*, head). Inflammation of the membranes and brain.

**Meningocerebri′tis.** Meningocephalitis; encephalitis.

**Meningococ′cus** (*meninx*, membrane, *kokkos*, kernel). Name given to two cocci which are causative of meningitis, viz., Diplococcus introcellularis meningitidis and Micrococcus lanceolatus.

**Menin′goencephali′tis.** Encephalitis accompanied with meningitis.

**Menin′goenceph′alocele.** Hernia of the brain and its membranes.

**Menin′goependymi′tis.** Hydrocephalus accompanied with a deposition of fluid in the ventricles and induration of the ependyma.

**Meningogas′tric fe′ver** or **Meningogastri′tis.** Gastric fever.

**Meningomala′cia** (*meninx*, membrane, *malakia*, softening). Softening of membranes in general.

**Meningomy′ces** (*meninx*, membrane, *mykes*, fungus). Fungoid growth on the membranes of the brain.

**Meningomyeli′tis.** Inflammation of the spinal cord and its membranes.

**Meningomy′elocele** (*meninx*, membrane, *myelos*, marrow, *kele*, tumor). Spina bifida in which a part of the cord, or the cauda equina, and its membranes are contained in the cyst.

**Meningophy′lax** (*meninx*, membrane, *phylax*, preserver). Instrument for depressing the dura mater and guarding it from injury while the bone is cut or rasped.

**Meningorrhachid′ian** (*meninx*, membrane, *rhachis*, spine). Relating to the spinal cord and its membranes. **M. veins**, veins uniting into plexuses on the inside of the spinal canal, situated between the membranes of the spinal cord and the vertebræ.

**Meningorrha′gia.** Meningeal hemorrhage.

**Meningorrhœ′a** (*meninx*, membrane, *rheo*, to flow). Effusion of blood upon or between the meninges.

**Meningo′sis.** Union of bones by means of membrane—*e. g.*, the articulation of the cranial bones in the fœtus; a variety of syndesmosis.

**Meningospi′nal.** Relating to the spinal membranes or meninges.

**Meningosym′physis** (*meninx*, membrane, *symphysis*, growing together). Adhesion of or by membrane; adhesion of the membranes of the brain to each other or to the brain.

**Meningosyz′ygy** (*syzygia*, conjunction). Meningosymphysis.

**Meningozeux′is** (*zeuxis*, adhesion). Meningeal adhesion.

**Meningu′ria.** Passage of urine containing membranous shreds.

**Men′inx.** Membrane (especially one that invests the brain or spinal cord). **M. arachnoide′a**, arachnoid membrane. **M. au′ris**, membrana tympani. **M. cerebra′lis**, cerebral membrane. **M. choroi′des**, pia mater. **M. cras′sa**, dura mater. **M. du′ra**, dura mater. **M. exte′rior**, dura mater. **M. fibro′sa**, dura mater. **M. inte′rior**, pia mater. **M. me′dia**, arachnoid membrane. **M. pachei′a** or **scle′ra**, dura mater. **M. sero′sa**, arachnoid membrane. **M. vasculo′sa**, pia mater.

**Menischesis**, men-is′ke-sis (*menes*, menses, *ischo*, to restrain). Amenorrhœa, when the menses do not appear at the usual age.

**Menisci**, men-is′ki (pl. of meniscus). Interarticular cartilages. **Tac′tile m. of Ranvier′**, expansion of nerve-fibres in the epidermis having the shape of a meniscus.

**Menis′cus.** Concavo-convex lens; interarticular cartilage. **M. interme′dius**, intermediate fibrocartilage.

**Menispermine′.** Alkaloid found in Menispermum canadense and M. cocculus.

**Menisper′mum.** The official (Ph. U. S.) name of the rhizome and roots of M. canadense; tonic and used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. The official preparation is *extrac′tum menisper′mi fiu′idum;* dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **M. angula′tum** or **M. canaden′se**, moonseed, yellow parilla, ord. *Menispermaceæ*, climbing plant growing in various parts of the United States; used as a substitute for sarsaparilla; excitant tonic. **M. coc′culus**, systematic name of the plant, the dried fruit of which is well known by the names of Cocculus indicus, Indian berries, Indian cockles, fish berries, Coccus indicus. The berries are remarkable for their inebriating and destructive quality to fish. A deleterious principle appears to reside in the kernel and in the active principle, called *picrotoxin*. Cocculus indicus has been used in decoction to kill vermin; it has at times been added to beer to render it more inebriating. **M. colum′ba**, Jateorrhiza calumba. **M. cordifo′lium**, the goluncha of Bengal; a stomachic and astringent. **M. fenestra′tum**, Pereira medica. **M. glau′cum**, M. cocculus. **M. palma′tum**, calumba. **M. tuber cula′tum**, Chinese plant, an extract from the root of which is stomachic and astringent. **M. verruco′sum**, M. tuberculatum.

**Menispine′.** Bitter alkaloid from Menispermum canadense.

**Menoce′lis** (*menes*, menses, *kelis*, stain). Amenorrhœa with purpura or congestion of the skin.

**Menocryph′ia** (*menes*, menses, *kryptos*, concealed). Amenorrhœa.

**Menoke′lis.** Menocelis.

**Menolip′sis** (*menes*, menses, *leipsis*, want). Amenorrhœa; retention of the menses. See *Menopause*.

**Menom′ene.** Zizania aquatica.

**Menometas′tasis.** Vicarious menstruation.

**Men′opause** or **Menopau′sis** (*menes*, menses, *pauo*, to cease). Natural cessation of the menses, occurring usually between the ages of 45 and 50. See *Menses*.

**Menopha′nia** (*menes*, menses, *phaino*, to appear). First appearance of the menses.

**Menopla′nia** (*menes*, menses, *plane*, wandering). Vicarious menstruation; also an affection resulting from suppression of menstruation.

**Menorrha′gia** or **Menorrhœ′a** (*menes*, menses, *rhegnymi*, to burst forth). Very profuse or excessive menstruation. Frequently the word is used synonymously with uterine hemorrhage or metrorrhagia. **M. al′ba**, leucorrhœa. **M. diffic′ilis**, dysmenorrhœa. **M. erro′nea**, vicarious menstruation. **M. lochia′lis**, excessive lochial discharge, with blood. **M. Nabo′thi**, hydrorrhœa gravidarum. **M. stillati′tia**, dysmenorrhœa.

**Menorrhagic**, men-or-raj′ik. Relating to menorrhagia. **M. fe′ver**, febrile and other constitutional symptoms associated with profuse menstruation.

**Menorrhœ′a** (*menes*, menses, *rheo*, to flow). Ordinary flow of the menses. Also, and usually, too long continuing or too often returning menstruation; menorrhagia.

**Menoschesis**, men-os′ke-sis (*menes*, menses, *schesis*, a checking). Amenorrhœa, when the menses do not appear at the usual age.

**Menosep′sis** (*menes*, menses, *sepsis*, putrefaction). Putridity of the menses; or septicæmia from resorption of retained menstrual fluid.

**Menosta′sia** or **Menos′tasis** (*menes*, menses, *stasis*, standing). Retention of the menses and accumulation of the blood in the uterus; also acute pain sometimes preceding each appearance of the menses, and presumed to proceed from the stasis of blood in the capillary vessels of the uterus. Hæmatometra.

**Menotyphlo′sis** or **Menotyphlo′tes** (*mene*, moon, *typhlos*, blind). Moon-blindness; ocular inflammation popularly thought to be caused by the moon in the tropics.

**Mens.** Mind.

**Men′sa.** Table. Upper superficial part or corona of the jaw teeth.

**Mensa′lis.** Trapezius.

**Men′ses** (*men*, a month). Courses, menstrual flux, monthly courses or periods, terms. Sanguineous evacuation from the uterus; menstrual blood, the monthly occurrence of which constitutes menstruation or monthly illness. First appearance of the menses—*menophania* or *menarche*—is usually preceded by the discharge of a fluid, whitish, mucous matter from the vagina, by nervous excitement, vague pains, and heaviness in the loins and thighs, numbness of the limbs, etc. More or less indisposition and irritability also precede each successive recurrence of the menstrual flux. In temperate climates each period, *menstrual period*, ordinarily continues from three to six days, and returns in twenty-six to twenty-eight days, and the quantity lost varies from four to eight ounces; according to Vierordt, 100–200 grammes; in England and Northern Germany, 120 g. (Smellie and Dobson); 90–150 g. (De Haen); 150 g. (Pasta); Holland, up to 180 g.; Southern Germany, up to 240 g.; Italy and Spain, up to 360 g.; Greek Archipelago, up to 90 g. The menses continue to flow from the age of puberty until the age of 45 or 50. The menstrual epoch is thus from 30 to 35 years. The following interesting facts in regard to the time of appearance of the menses have been recently tabulated from various sources (Vierordt): In Germany—Berlin, commencement of 15th year; in Bavaria, 16th year; in Austria, 15 years 7½ months; in Hindu women in Calcutta, 11 years 11 months; in negro women in Jamaica, 14 years 10 months; in Esquimaux women in Labrador, 15 years 3 months; in Denmark and Norway, 16 years; in Norway, Lapp women, 16.7 years; in Hungary: Jewish women, 14–15 years; Magyar women, 15–16 years; Slovac women, 16–17 years; in Transylvania, German women and Hungarians, 15 years; in Roumanian, Armenian, and Jewish women, 14 years. The menses appear, according to Clay: In tropical countries at 8–11 years of age; in Abyssinia, India, and Turkey, at 9–11 years; in France, Italy, and Spain, at 11–13 years; in England, 13–15 years; in Iceland, Lapland, Greenland, 17–20 years. According to Felt, they appear in hot climates at 13 years 6 days; in temperate, at 14 years 6 days; in cold, at 15 years 10 days. The menstrual discharge comes from the vessels of the uterus and vagina, and has a peculiar odor. It is usually arrested during pregnancy and lactation. Dried menstrual blood, especially of a woman in her first menstruation, was formerly given as an antiepileptic. At the term of the natural cessation of the menses, *menopause*, the flux becomes irregular, and this irregularity is occasionally accompanied with various disagreeable symptoms, such as flushing of the face and neck, irritability and nervousness or even temporary insanity, bloating, etc., constituting what is called the *critical time* or *turn* or *change of life;* yet it does not appear that the mortality is increased by it; and in the great majority of cases nothing more than a little irregularity in the return of the menses and slight vasomotor disturbances mark the period. **M. al′bi**, leucorrhœa. **M. anom′ali**, paramenia. **M. de′vii**, vicarious menstruation. **M. dolorif′ici**, dysmenorrhœa. **M. immod′ici**, menorrhagia. **M. stillan′tes**, oozing of blood from the uterus. **M. super′flua**, menorrhagia.

**Men′strua.** Menses. **M. al′ba**, leucorrhœa. **M. diffic′ilis**, dysmenorrhœa. **M. doloro′sa**, dysmenorrhœa. **M. exig′ua**, menorrhagia. **M. immod′ica**, menorrhagia. **M. membrana′cea**, membranous dysmenorrhœa. **M. nim′ia**, menorrhagia. **M. præ′cox**, premature menstruation, occurring before the usual age or time. **M. recidi′va**, menstruation when protracted beyond the usual age or recurring after its cessation. **M. reten′ta**, retention of menses; amenorrhœa; paramenia. **M. seroti′na** (*serotinus*, late in the day), retarded or tardy menstruation. **M. super′flua**, menorrhagia. **M. vica′ria**, vicarious menstruation; appearance of the menstrual discharge from any other than the usual and normal place or outlet.

**Men′strual.** Relating to the monthly periods or menses. Catamenial. **M. col′ic**, paroxysmal abdominal pain caused by obstruction to the menstrual discharge. **M. decid′ua**, see *Decidua*. **M. excre′tion**, see *Menses*. **M. flux**, menses. **M. or′gan**, membrane lining the uterus taken as a special organ, similar to adenoid glands, in regard to menstruation. **M. pe′riod**, see *Menses*. **M. secre′tion**, see *Menses*.

**Men′struant.** One subject to catamenia; menstruating.

**Men′struate.** To discharge blood at the monthly period.

**Menstrua′tio.** Menstruation.

**Menstrua′tion.** Flow of the menses; see *Menses*. **Concealed′ m.**, occult menses. **Dif′ficult m.**, dysmenorrhœa. **Ectop′ic m.**, vicarious menstruation. **Labo′rious m.**, dysmenorrhœa. **M. metrorrha′gia**, menorrhagia. **Occult′ m.**, concealed menstruation; retention of the catamenia in the uterus or the vagina, there being secretion without excretion. **Premature′ m.**, menstruation occurring before the usual age or time. **Profuse′ m.**, menorrhagia. **Scan′ty m.**, see *Menorrhagia*. **Ser′otine m.**, retarded or tardy menstruation. **Supplement′ary m.**, vicarious menstruation. **Tar′dy m.**, menstruation retarded from any cause. **Vica′rious m.**, ectopic or supplementary menstruation; a discharge of blood elsewhere than from the vagina, as from the surface of an ulcer or the mucous membrane of the stomach, at the time the catamenia are due, the latter, however, being absent.

**Men′struous.** Catamenial. Menstrual.

**Men′struum** (*mensis*, month). Any substance possessing the property of dissolving others slowly and with the aid of heat; a solvent, as water, alcohol, ether, acids, oils, etc. The plural form of this word, *menstrua*, signifies the catamenia or menses. **M. au′ri**, nitromuriatic acid. **M. ventric′uli**, gastric juice.

**Men′struus.** Menstrual.

**Mensura′tion** (*mensura*, measure). Measurement. Means for exploring the state of the thoracic and other cavities, consisting in a comparative measurement of each side of the chest by means of a tape extended from the median line of the sternum to the spine. When effusion exists on one side, the measurement is usually greater than on the other; and when a portion of a lung has ceased to exert its respiratory functions, the corresponding side of the chest becomes smaller. Also measurement of the skull, etc. See *Stethometer*.

**Men′ta.** Mentha.

**Mentag′ra** (*mentum*, chin, *agra*, seizure). Sycosis. **M. infan′tum**, porrigo lupinosa; favus. **M. parasit′ica**, parasitic sycosis.

**Mentag′raphyte** or **Mentag′rophyte** (*mentagra* + *phyton*, plant). A fungous growth regarded as the cause of mentagra, the *Microsporon mentagrophytes*.

**Mentagroph′yton.** Mentagrophyte.

**Men′tal** (*mens*). Belonging or relating to the mind; as mental aberration or alienation, mental diseases, etc. In anatomy mental signifies that which relates to the chin (*mentum*, chin). **M. aliena′tion**, insanity. **M. ar′tery**, artery given off by the inferior dental, and issuing at the mental foramen to be distributed on the lower lip. **M. disease′**, insanity. **M. for′amen**, anterior maxillary foramen; outer orifice of the inferior dental canal, situated on the outer surface of the lower jaw-bone, opposite the second incisor or canine tooth, and giving passage to the vessels and nerves. **M. fos′sa**, see *Fossa, mental*. **M. nerve**, furnished by the inferior dental nerve, issues by the mental foramen and is distributed in numerous filaments to the muscles of the lower lip. **M. plex′us**, plexus formed by mental and facial nerves at the foramen mentale. **M. point**, term used in craniometry, denoting the foremost median point of the lower border of the inferior maxillary bone. **M. posi′tion**, position of the fœtus in the utero with the head extended and the chin presenting; it is distinguished as anterior or posterior according as the chin is directed forward or backward in relation to the body of the mother. **M. pro′cess**, m. prominence. **M. prom′inence**, eminence of inferior maxillary bone, forming the chin. **M. re′gion**, region of the chin. **M. spines**, mental tubercles. **M. sym′physis**, the middle line of the chin, line of union of the two centres of ossification of the inferior maxilla. **M. tu′bercles**, four small tubercles at the posterior part of the m. symphysis, forming the genial apophysis. **M. veins**, tributaries of the facial vein.

**Menta′lis.** Levator labii superioris proprius.

**Mental′ity.** Intellectual power; action of the mind.

**Mentaliza′tion.** The normal exercise of the functions of the brain, as in reason, judgment, etc.

**Men′te cap′tus** (Lat.). Old Roman term for one whose mental powers are deficient.

**Men′tha.** A genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ;* the mints. **M. aquat′ica**, wintermint, less agreeable than Mentha viridis, and more bitter and pungent; used like spearmint. **M. arven′sis**, corn mint or field mint, one of the sources of the oil from which menthol is obtained. **M. balsam′ea**, piperita. **M. capen′sis**, growing at the Cape of Good Hope, possesses the medical properties of the mints. **M. cata′ria**, Nepeta cataria, catnip. **M. cervi′na**, Hart's pennyroyal, hyssop-leaved mint, possesses the properties of pennyroyal, but is very unpleasant. **M. citra′ta**, melissa. **M. cris′pa**, curled, crisped, or cross mint, possesses properties of peppermint. **M. crucia′ta**, M. crispa. **M. feli′na**, Nepeta cataria. **M. genti′lis**, M. viridis. **M. glabra′ta**, a variety of M. arvensis, one of the sources of menthol. **M. hercyn′ica**, M. crispa. **M. hirsu′ta**, M. aquatica. **M. læviga′ta**, M. viridis. **M. monta′na**, calamintha. **M. nep′eta**, Nepeta cataria. **M. no′bilis**, M. gentilis. **M. officina′lis**, M. piperita. **M. palus′tris**, M. aquatica. **M. piperas′cens**, a variety of M. arvensis, one of the sources of menthol. **M. piperi′ta**, peppermint; leaves and tops are official (Ph. U. S.). The odor of this variety is strong and agreeable; taste pungent, aromatic, and producing a sensation of coldness in the mouth. Virtues depend upon essential oil and camphor. Stomachic and carminative. Chiefly used in the form of essential oil—the *oleum menthæ piperitæ* (Ph. U. S.); dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). *Aqua m. p.* (Ph. U. S.) is given in dose of ʒj–℥j (4.0–32.0). *Trochisci m. p.* each contain ♏⅙ (0.01) of the oil, with sugar and tragacanth; dose, one as required. *Essence of peppermint* or *spiritus m. p.* (Ph. U. S.) contains 10 c.c. of oil of peppermint, 1 gm. of peppermint leaves, in 100 c.c. of alcohol; dose, ♏x–xx (0.65–1.3). **M. pule′gium**, pennyroyal, pudding grass; the oil—*oleum pulegii, oil of pennyroyal*—possesses the virtues of the plant, resembling the mints in general. It is used in domestic medicine as an emmenagogue. Aqua pulegii, aqua menthæ pulegii, pennyroyal-water, has been official in some pharmacopœias. **M. roma′na**, Balsamita suaveolens, Tanacetum balsamita. **M. rotundifo′lia palus′tris**, M. aquatica. **M. saracen′ica**, Balsamita suaveolens, Tanacetum balsamita. **M. sati′va**, M. viridis. **M. silves′tris**, horsemint, brook or water mint; several varieties have been employed. **M. spica′ta**, M. viridis. **M. vir′idis**, spearmint; leaves and tops are official (Ph. U. S.); odor strong, aromatic; taste warm and bitterish; virtues the same as those of peppermint. *Oleum menthæ viridis* (Ph. U. S.) is obtained from it; dose, ♏j–v (0.65–0.32). *Aqua m. v.* (Ph. U. S.) is given in dose of ʒj–℥j (4.0–32.0). *Spiritus m. v.* (Ph. U. S.), essence of spearmint, contains 10 c.c. of oil of spearmint, 1 gm. of spearmint leaves, in 100 c.c. of alcohol; dose, ♏xx–xl (1.32–2.65). **M. vulga′ris**, M. viridis.

**Menthas′trum.** Mentha sylvestris.

**Men′thene.** A liquid product obtained from peppermint oil.

**Men′thol.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) $C_{10}H_{20}O$. Stearoptene obtained by cooling oil distilled from fresh herb of Mentha piperascens, M. glabrata, and M. piperita; menthol camphor; peppermint camphor; crystalline body separating from oil of peppermint on standing. Used externally, solid, as in pencil form, or in solution, in neuralgia, migraine, etc., and in nasal affections. Anæsthetic, disinfectant; internally, carminative and stomachic, but not much used; dose, gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13). Menthol plaster, *emplastrum menthol*, is official in the Ph. Br.; it contains menthol 1½, dissolved in yellow wax 1, and resin 7½; applied in intercostal neuralgia and muscular rheumatism. **M. ben′zoate**, benzoic acid added to menthol increases the effect of the latter when used externally.

**Menthophe′nol.** Prepared by the fusion of 1 part of phenol with 3 parts of menthol. Used in concentrated form in wounds and burns; in weak solution as a mouth-wash; and in minor surgery as a local anæsthetic and antiseptic.

**Menthox′ol.** Solution of hydrogen dioxide with menthol and alcohol.

**Menti′go** (*mentum*, chin). Porrigo larvalis; sycosis; mentagra.

**Men′tism** (*mens*, mind). Irregular movement of the mind, whether from emotion or a vivid imagination.

**Men′to-ante′rior.** With the chin directed forward; see *Mental position.*

**Mentobicor′neus** (*mentum*, chin, *bicorneus*, two-horned). Geniohyoid muscle.

**Mentobregmat′ic.** Relating to the chin and bregma.

**Mentocondyl′ial tri′angle.** Triangle formed with the apex at the gnathion and base situated between the two condylia.

**Mentocoro′nal tri′angle.** Triangle with its apex at the gnathion and base situated between the two condylia.

**Mentogo′nial** (*mentum*, chin, *gonia*, angle). Relating to the chin and gonion. **M. tri′angle,** triangle having its apex at the gnathion and its base at the bigoniac diameter.

**Mentohy′oid.** Occasional muscle from the hyoid bone to the lower jaw or platysma muscle.

**Mentola′bial** (*mentum*, chin, *labium*, the lip). Levator labii inferioris and quadratus muscles united. **M. fur′row,** transverse depression between the lower lip and the chin, remarkable for the perpendicular direction of the hairs growing upon it.

**Mentomas′toid.** Relating to chin and mastoid process. **M. tri′angle,** triangle with the apex at the gnathion and bounded at its base by the inferior mastoid diameter.

**Mentoposte′rior.** With the chin directed backward; see *Mental position.*

**Mentulag′ra** (*mentula*, penis, *agra*, seizure). Convulsive erection of the penis, such as is said to be sometimes observed in eunuchs; priapism.

**Mentuloma′nia** (*mentula*, penis, *manus*, hand). Masturbation.

**Men′tum.** Chin; the inferior and middle part of the face, situated below the lower lip.

**Mentzel′eah as′pera** or **his′pida.** Mexican herb; drastic; used in syphilis and gonorrhœa.

**Menyan′thes trifolia′ta.** Water trefoil, buckbean, bogbean, bog trefoil; ord. *Gentianaceæ.* Taste is intensely bitter, and is extracted by water; tonic, anthelmintic, diuretic, cathartic, and, in large doses, emetic. In some countries it is used as a substitute for hops in making beer. **M. ver′na,** American buckbean, marsh trefoil, water shamrock, bitter root, has similar properties.

**Menyanthin′.** Bitter principle obtained from Menyanthes trifoliata; a glucoside soluble in alcohol and water.

**Menyan′thol.** Volatile, oily product due to the action of hot dilute acid upon menyanthin.

**Mephit′ic.** Anything possessed of an unwholesome property; chiefly applied to noxious exhalations or disease caused by them. **M. acid,** carbonic acid. **M. air,** carbonic acid. **M. gan′grene,** moist necrosis.

**Mephi′tis.** Old name for nitrogen, and in general for all exhalations and gases unfit for respiration. A genus of skunks. **M. hepat′ica,** sulphureted hydrogen, **M. inflammab′ilis,** hydrogen. **M. mephit′ica,** the common skunk. **M. urino′sa,** ammonia.

**Meph′itism.** Any pernicious exhalation.

**Meral′gia** (*meros*, thigh, *algos*, pain). Pain in the thigh. **M. paræsthet′ica,** tingling, burning, or tearing sensation in the area of distribution of the external cutaneous nerve of the thigh.

**Meramauro′sis** (*meros*, part, *amaurosis*). Slight or partial amaurosis.

**Meranæsthe′sia** (*meros*, part, *a*, priv., *aisthesis*, sensation). Insensibility of a part of the body.

**Meratroph′ia.** Atrophy of some part of the body.

**Mercap′tan.** Sulphur alcohol, ethyl sulphydrate; sulphydrate of an alcohol radical; substance which even in minute doses gives rise to marked mental depression.

**Mercier's′ bar.** Ridge of submucous tissue which bounds the trigonum vesicæ posteriorly. **M.'s opera′tion,** prostatectomy. **M.'s valve,** a valve-like prominence at the urethral opening into the bladder, made by a hypertrophied condition of the internal sphincter muscle of the bladder.

**Mercu′rial.** Containing or relating to mercury; preparation of mercury. **M. disease′,** hydrargyriasis. **M. er′ethism,** see *Erethism.* **M. oint′ment,** unguentum hydrargyri. **M. pal′sy** or **paral′ysis,** paralysis due to exposure to mercurial vapors. **M. pill,** massa hydrargyri. **M. plas′ter,** emplastrum hydrargyri. **M. rash,** eczema mercuriale. **M. suppos′itories,** oleum theobromæ 2 parts; melt and add unguentum hydrargyri 1 part. **M. tre′mor,** mercurial palsy.

**Mercurialine′.** Liquid alkaloid obtained from Mercurialis annua.

**Mercuria′lis.** A genus of euphorbiaceous plants. **M. an′nua,** French mercury; cathartic, hypnotic, and emmenagogue; has been chiefly used by enema. See *Chenopodium bonus Henricus.* **M. peren′nis,** Kentish balsam; dog's mercury; acronarcotic.

**Mercu′rialism.** Pathological condition resulting from excessive or prolonged use of mercury. See *Hydrargyriasis.*

**Mercu′rialist.** One inordinately addicted to prescribing mercury.

**Mercurializa′tion.** State of being affected by mercury; one under the influence of mercury is said to be *mercurialized.*

**Mercu′ric.** Relating to compounds in which one atom of mercury unites with two of the acid radical. **M. al′anate,** crystalline salt, soluble in cold water; prepared by dissolving oxide of mercury in a boiling, aqueous solution of alanin; recommended for hypodermic use in syphilis; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ (0.004–0.008). **M. ben′zoate,** used subcutaneously in syphilis. **M. car′bolate,** hydrargyri carbolas; prepared by the action of potassium carbolate upon mercuric chloride; recommended in constitutional syphilis; used in syphilis in dose of gr. $\frac{1}{3}$–$\frac{1}{2}$. **M. chlo′ride,** corrosive sublimate. **M. c. ure′a,** prepared by adding urea to a solution of corrosive sublimate; used hypodermically in syphilis in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{32}$–$\frac{1}{16}$ (0.002–0.004). **M. cy′anide,** hydrargyri cyanidum. **M. formam′idate,** hydrargyrum formamidatum; used as convenient form for giving mercury. **M. imidosuc′cinate,** white powder, employed as an antisyphilitic, usually subcutaneously. **M. i′odide,** hydrargyri iodidum rubrum. **M. naph′tholate,** yellow, odorless powder; dose internally, gr. j (0.065). **M. ni′trate,** see *Hydrargyri nitras.* **M. o′leate,** oleatum hydrargyri. **M. ox′ide,** hydrargyri oxydum flavum. **M. o. asparagin′,** prepared by adding mercuric oxide to an aqueous solution of asparagin; employed hypodermically in dose of gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ (0.002). **M. oxycy′anide,** $Hg_2O(Cn)_2$; antiseptic, and said to be superior to corrosive sublimate as such. **M. pep′tonate,** yellowish liquid; mild mercurial for hypodermic use. **M. phe′nate** or **phen′ylate,** m. carbolate. **M. resor′cinate,** a yellow, crystalline powder, made by mixing solutions of mercuric acetate and sodium resorcinate, and dissolving the precipitate in excess of mercuric acetate. It should be used with caution hypodermically, being a potent drug and insoluble in ordinary menstrua, requiring liquid paraffin for its suspension. **M. sal′icylate,** white, odorless, tasteless powder; used externally in gonorrhœa, and internally for the same effect as other mercurials; it is mild in its effect and rapid in action; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–j (0.008–0.065). **M. sozoï′odol,** see *Sozoiodol.* **M. sul′phate,** hydrargyri sulphas. **M. sul′phide,** hydrargyri sulphidum rubrum. **M. tan′nate,** green substance, odorless and tasteless; antisyphilitic; dose, gr. j–ij (0.065–0.13). **M. thy′molate** and **M. thymolac′etate,** employed in syphilis, internally or by intramuscular injection; also in tuberculosis of the lungs.

**Mercu′rius.** Hydrargyrum. The homœopathic term for mercury. **M. cosmet′icus,** hydrargyrum præcipitatum. **M. dul′cis,** calomel. **M. emet′icus,** turpeth mineral. **M. mor′tis,** algaroth. **M. solu′bilis of Hahn′emann,** yellow oxide of mercury.

**M. terres′tris**, Polygonum hydropiper. **M. vi′tæ**, algaroth. **M. vi′vus**, metallic mercury. **M. zot′icus Hartman′ni**, hydrargyri submurias.

**Mer′curol.** Combination of mercury and nuclein. Internally used as an antisyphilitic, and externally in solution, 1 per cent., in gonorrhœa and affections of the eye and ear.

**Mer′curous.** Applied to mercury compounds in which two atoms of mercury are considered as forming a bivalent radical, embracing the lower salts of mercury. **M. ac′etate**, a product of the mixture of solutions of mercury nitrate and sodium acetate; in white scales; used in syphilis internally, and externally applied in the form of ointment; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–j (0.008–0.065). **M. bro′mide**, salt of mercury obtained by double decomposition of potassium bromide and mercurous nitrate; same properties as mercurous iodide. **M. chlo′ride**, calomel. **M. i′odide**, hydrargyri iodidum flavum. **M. ni′trate**, hydrargyri nitras. **M. ox′ide**, hydrargyri oxidum cinereum. **M. tan′nate**, hydrargyri tannas, obtained by treating mercurous acetate with tannic acid; used in syphilis.

**Mer′cury.** Hydrargyrum. **Acid ni′trate of m.**, hydrargyri nitras. **M. al′anate**, m. amidopropionate. **M. albu′minate**, an antiseptic application formed by mixing solutions of albumin and corrosive sublimate. **M. amidochlo′ride**, hydrargyrum præcipitatum. **M. amidopro′pionate**, m. alanate; white, crystalline powder resulting from the neutralization of amidopropionic acid with mercuric oxide; see *Mercuric alanate*. **Ammo′niated m.**, hydrargyrum præcipitatum. **M. ammoniochlo′ride**, hydrargyrum præcipitatum. **M. aspar′aginate**, mercuric oxide asparagin. **M. bichlo′ride**, corrosive sublimate. **M. bini′odide**, hydrargyri iodidum rubrum. **M. bro′mide**, hydrargyri bromidum. **M. car′bolate**, mercuric carbolate. **M. with chalk**, hydrargyrum cum cretâ. **Dog′s m.**, mercurialis perennis. **Eng′lish m.**, Chenopodium bonus Henricus. **M. ethylchlo′ride**, a product of the mixture of corrosive sublimate and mercury ethide; a substitute for the bichloride when administered hypodermically. **M. formam′idate**, mercuric formamidate. **French m.**, mercurialis. **M. gal′late**, a greenish-black powder employed in syphilis; produced by mixing gallic acid and yellow oxide of mercury in solution. **M. glu′tino-pep′tonate sub′limate**, antisyphilitic; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ (0.01). **M. imidosuc′cinate**, m. asparaginate; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ (0.01) administered hypodermically; a crystalline powder, produced by warming together freshly precipitated mercuric oxide and watery solution of succinimide. **M. i′odate**, employed with potassium iodide in syphilis, subcutaneously; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ (0.01). **M. iodochlo′ride** iodide of calomel (made by the reaction of iodine on mild chloride of mercury). Two iodides may be prepared—the *iodide* and the *biniodide*. Both are violent irritants; the biniodide especially is a powerful caustic. Both have been given in scrofula. Biniodide is used only externally, like nitrate of silver, in scrofulous and certain syphilitic ulcerations. An ointment of the iodide is rubbed on scrofulous tumefactions. **M. pep′tonate**, hydrargyrum peptonatum. **M. potas′sium hyposul′phite**, a preparation particularly adapted for the subcutaneous administration of mercury; $3Hg(S_2O_3)_2+5K_2S_2O_3$; a solution of precipitated mercuric oxide in solution of potassium hyposulphite. **M. potas′sium sul′phite**, soluble salt, employed hypodermically. **M. pyrobo′rate**, brown powder, applied externally to wounds in the form of ointment. **M. silicoflu′oride**, a soluble salt employed in solution or ointment as an antiseptic to wounds and ulcers. **Sol′uble m.**, hydrargyri nitras. **M. tan′nate**, used in syphilis; dose, gr. iij–v (0.2–0.32). **Three-seed′ed m.**, Acalypha virginica. **M. thymolac′etate**, a crystalline powder, used internally in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ (0.005–0.01), and hypodermically suspended in paraffin oil; it is produced by dissolving mercury thymolate in a solution of mercuric acetate. **M. thy′molate**, $C_{10}H_{13}OHgOH$, a violet, greenish powder obtained by precipitating mercuric nitrate with sodium thymolate. **M. thy′mol ni′trate**, used hypodermically. **M. tribromphe′nol ac′etate**, a yellow, crystalline salt used hypodermically in syphilis; produced by dissolving the precipitate resulting from a solution of sodium tribromphenolate and a solution of mercuric acetate in a concentrated solution of mercuric acetate. **Veg′etable m.**, mudar. **M. vine**, Rhus toxicodendron. **M. weed**, Mercurialis annua.

**Mer′da.** Excrement. **M. diab′oli**, asafœtida.

**Mereche′ma** (*meros*, part, *echema*, sound). Sound elicited by auscultation of the gravid uterus, supposed by some to be produced by friction of the thighs of the fœtus.

**Meremphrax′is** (*meros*, part, *emphraxis*, obstruction). Obstruction or infarction of an organ or part.

**Meren′dera.** Bulbocodium. Plant resembling colchicum found in the Pyrenees.

**Mer′etrix.** Prostitute. **M. metallo′rum**, copper.

**Merian′dra benghalen′sis.** Bengal sage, shrub possessing an odor resembling camphor, and having stimulant properties.

**Meria′nia.** Leucantha. Shrub, genus *Merianeæ;* flowers are employed as a pectoral.

**Mer′ic** (*meros*, a part). Relating to a part.

**Merid′ian.** Imaginary great circle surrounding any globe and passing through the poles. **M. of the cor′nea**, curve on the surface of the cornea made by the anteroposterior plane passing through its apex. **M. of the eye**, imaginary circle surrounding the globe of the eye. **M. planes**, those passing through the line of sight and the retinal meridians; also planes passing through the axis of the eye and meridians of the eye. **M. p. of field of regard′**, planes which pass through the lines of regard and the meridians of the field of regard.

**Merid′ianal.** Relating to a meridian.

**Meridro′sis** (*meros*, part, *hidrosis*, sweating). Partial perspiration.

**Merim′na** or **Merim′ne.** Cure.

**Merismat′ic** (*merismos*, division). What takes place by internal division, as merismatic multiplication or reproduction; that which occurs by the splitting or division of cells or of whole beings.

**Merismope′dia** (*merismos*, division, *pedion*, a plain). Bacterium increasing by division in two directions, forming lamellæ or plates. Several micrococci belong properly to this variety of bacteria, but the term has been improperly given to several varieties of sarcina. **M. chondroi′des** or **M. glau′ca**, Sarcina renis. **M. gonorrhœ′æ**, gonococcus. **M. Goodse′rii**, Sarcina ventriculi. **M. hyali′na** (Kützing), Sarcina hyalina. **M. litora′lis** (Rabenhorst), Sarcina litoralis. **M. Reitenbach′ii** (Caspari), Sarcina Reitenbachii. **M. uri′næ**, Sarcina urinæ. **M. viola′cea** (Kützing), Sarcina violacea. **M. ventric′uli**, Sarcina ventriculi.

**Mer′ispore** (*meros*, part). A spore resulting from a division or segmentation of another spore.

**Meris′ta.** Merismopedia.

**Meristemat′ic.** Merismatic.

**Meris′tiform.** Of the shape of merismopedia; sarcinous.

**Mer′ithal.** Part of fingers between the joints; phalanx.

**Mer′kel's cor′puscles.** Grandry's corpuscles. **M.'s horizon′tal plane**, plane of the auricular points reaching to the inferior border of the orbits. **M.'s line**, hypothetical line from the central point of the internal palpebral ligament to the point next to the last bicuspid teeth. **M.'s mus′cle**, ceratocricoid. **M.'s touch-cells**, oval, nucleated bodies found chiefly in the lower animals; supposed to be connected with the ultimate nerve-fibres.

**Merlan′gus.** Gadus pollachius. **M. vulga′ris**, hake, found in the Mediterranean and Atlantic Ocean; same uses as Gadus morrhua.

**Mero-** (*meros*, part). In composition, a part.

**Meroacra'nia.** Monstrosity characterized by the absence of part of the skull.

**Mer'oblast** (*meros*, a part). An ovum or egg in which there is not only germinal matter, but also food structure.

**Meroblas'tic** (*meros*, part, *blastos*, germ). Term applied to the ova of oviparous animals, in which the yolk is chiefly nutritive, and in a small part only formative.

**Me'rocele** (*meros*, thigh, *kele*, tumor). Femoral or crural hernia. In this hernia the viscera issue from the abdomen through the crural canal, or through an opening immediately on the outer side of Gimbernat's ligament, which gives passage to lymphatic vessels. This affection is more frequent in the female than in the male, and especially in those who have had children. A tumor formed by merocele is generally small, round, and more or less difficult of reduction. In other respects it possesses all the characters of hernia. The neck of the sac has, close on the outside, the epigastric artery; above, the spermatic cord and spermatic artery in the male—the round ligament in the female; on the inside, Gimbernat's ligament; and, below, the pubes. When the obturator artery arises from the epigastric it generally passes on the outside of and below the orifice of the sac; sometimes, however, it takes a turn above, and then to the inside of the opening. Crural hernia admits of several rare varieties, as *hernia of Cloquet* or *pectineal crural hernia*, the hernia resting on the pectineus muscle, the aponeurosis of which may form an envelope to it; *hernia of Laugier*, or crural hernia through Gimbernat's ligament; *hernia of Hesselbach*, or hernia with a diverticulum, through the cribriform fascia; and *hernia of Sir Astley Cooper*, or crural hernia with a diverticulum, through the superficial fascia.

**Merocoxal'gia** (*meros*, thigh, *coxa*, hip, *algos*, pain). Coxalgia.

**Merodial'ysis** (*meros*, part, *dialysis*, separation). Incomplete chemical decomposition.

**Merodiastol'ic.** Relating to part of the diastole.

**Merogen'esis** (*meros*, a part). Formation by segmentation or division.

**Merol'ogy** (*meros*, part, *logos*, discourse). Branch of anatomy treating of the elementary parts or constituents of the tissues and humors of the organism.

**Mero'pia** (*meros*, part, *opsis*, vision). Partial obscurity of vision.

**Merorrhachischesis**, me-ror-rak-is'ke-sis (*meros*, part, *rhachis*, spine, *schisis*, fission). Fission of a part of the spinal cord.

**Merorrheu'ma** (*meros*, part, *rheuma*, rheumatism). Rheumatism affecting a part; local rheumatism.

**Merorrhex'is** (*meros*, part, *rhexis*, rupture). Merocele.

**Me'ros.** Femur, thigh.

**Merosystol'ic.** Relating to part of the systole.

**Merot'omy** (*meros*, part). Division into parts.

**Meroto'pia** (*meros*, part, *topos*, place). Reduction of a part into position.

**Merotro'pia** (*meros*, part, *tropos*, turning). Formation of new chemical compounds after decomposition of their component parts. Reduction of a dislocation of the hip (*meros*, thigh).

**Merozo'ite.** A demilune or falciform body, representing one of the stages of development of certain protozoa; a young malarial parasite produced by monogonia or non-sexual generation.

**Mer'ry An'drew.** Itinerant quack who exposes his nostrums for sale at fairs and markets. See *Charlatan*. So called from Dr. Andrew Boorde, who lived in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary, and who was in the habit of frequenting fairs and markets, at which he harangued the populace.

**Merten'sia marit'ima** (after C. H. Mertens, botanist, of Bremen). Pulmonaria maritima, oyster plant; plant is mucilaginous, and the leaves have a flavor resembling oysters. **M. pulmonarioi'des,** plant is mucilaginous. **M. virgin'ica,** Pulmonaria virginica, Virginian cowslip, smooth lungwort; indigenous. Family *Boraginaceæ*. Plant is mucilaginous, and may be used as a demulcent.

**Meru'lius.** Morchella esculenta. **M. auric'ula,** Peziza auricula. **M. des'truens** or **lac'rimans,** fungus producing dry-rot in wood. **M. vasta'tor,** M. lacrimans.

**Me'rus.** Pure, genuine; as vinum merum, unmixed wine. Also femur; thigh.

**Mer'vine, male.** Cypripedium luteum.

**Merycic,** mer-is'ik. Relating to merycism or rumination.

**Mer'ycism.** Rumination.

**Mer'ycole.** One who practises rumination.

**Merycol'ogy** (*merykazo*, to ruminate, *logos*, description). Work treating of rumination.

**Mér'y's glands.** Cowper's glands.

**Me'sad.** Toward the median plane.

**Me'sal.** Mesial.

**Mesamœ'boids** (*mesos*, middle, *amœboid*, resembling an amœba). Free amœbiform cells of the mesoderm of the embryo; also a leucocyte of the adult. Elements of mesoderm cellular in character and possessing locomotion.

**Mesaræ'um** (*mesos*, middle, *araia*, belly). Mesentery.

**Mesara'ic.** Mesenteric.

**Mesarterii'tis** or **Mesarteri'tis** (*mesos*, middle, *arteritis*, inflammation of an artery). Inflammation of the middle layer of an artery.

**Mesaticephal'ic** (*mesatos*, midmost, *kephale*, head). Term applied to skulls having an index of 75° to 80°.

**Mesaticeph'alus.** Having a skull with an index of 75° to 80°.

**Mesatipel'vic** (*mesatos*, midmost + *pelvis*). Relating to a pelvis with an index between 90° and 95°.

**Mesauchenus,** mes-aw-ke'nus (*mesos*, middle, *auchen*, neck). Term given by Lissauer to skulls in which the line joining the inion and basion forms an angle of 38° to 26° with the radius fixus.

**Mescal'.** Strong, intoxicating liquor, obtained from pulque. **M. but'ton,** the tip of Anhalonium lewinii, a species of cactus; a nerve stimulant somewhat resembling strychnine.

**Mescaline'.** An alkaloid derived from Anhalonium lewinii; a nerve stimulant, producing hallucinations of color.

**Mesembryan'themum.** A genus of plants of the order *Ficoideæ;* fig-marigold. **M. acinacifor'me,** see *M. edule*. **M. chilen'se,** Chilean species with very active cathartic properties. **M. cop'ticum,** see *Soda*. **M. crystal'linum,** diamond fig-marigold, iceplant; a plant common in the neighborhood of Cape Town; it has been recommended in dysuria, ischuria, and some other affections of the urinary organs. **M. edu'le** and **M. acinacifor'me,** South African plants; much used as domestic remedies at the Cape; expressed juice of the leaves acts as an astringent in dysentery, and as a mild diuretic; also used as an antiseptic gargle in malignant sore throat, violent salivation, and aphthæ, and as a lotion to burns and scalds. **M. ficoi'des,** M. crystallinum. **M. tortuo'sum,** a S. African plant, said to possess narcotic properties.

**Mesem'bryo** (*mesos*, middle). Blastula.

**Mesembryon'ic.** Relating to the blastula.

**Mesencephal'ic.** Relating to the mesencephalon.

**Mesenceph'alon** (*mesos*, middle, *enkephalos*, brain). Midbrain. In early fetal development one of the three primary cerebral vesicles; from it are formed the crura cerebri below, corpora quadrigemina above, its cavity remaining as the aqueduct of Sylvius.

**Mesenceph'alus** (*mesos*, middle, *kephale*, head). Term given by Lissauer to skulls in which the angle between the lines from the hormion to the nasion and inion is from 142.5° to 156.5°.

**Mesen'chyma** or **Mes'enchyme** (*mesos*, middle, *chymos*, juice). Portion of mesoblast formed by gemmation from the epiblast or hypoblast; connective tissue in the embryo.

**Mesen′chymal.** Relating to the mesenchyme or persistent mesoblastic pulp. **M. hylo′ma,** see *Hyloma.*

**Mesenchy′matous.** Relating to the mesenchyme.

**Mesen′cranus** (*mesos,* middle, *enkranion,* cerebellum). Term applied by Lissauer to skulls with a median cerebellar sector of 15° to 20°.

**Mesen′na.** Bark of an Abyssinian tree, the Albizzia anthelmintica, belonging to the family of the *Mimosæ.* The powdered bark is used by the natives, in doses of ℥ij (64.0), as a powerful tæniafuge.

**Mesenteremphrax′is** (*mesenteron,* mesentery, *emphraxis,* obstruction). Strangulation of the mesentery.

**Mesenter′ic.** Relating or belonging to the mesentery. **M. ar′teries** are two in number, and distinguished into: 1. *Superior mesenteric,* which arises from the anterior part of the abdominal aorta, below the cœliac. It immediately descends to the left, forward, behind the pancreas, and in front of the third portion of the duodenum, to gain the superior extremity of the mesentery, where it makes a long curvature, the convexity of which is turned forward and to the left. Toward the termination of the ileum it ends by anastomosing with a branch of the right inferior colic artery. At its concavity it gives off the three arteriæ colicæ dextræ, which belong to the great intestine, and at its convexity it sends off fifteen or twenty branches, distributed to the small intestine after forming numerous arches by their anastomoses. 2. The *inferior mesenteric artery* arises from the anterior part of the abdominal aorta, an inch and a half before its termination. It descends on the left side, behind the peritoneum, engages itself in the substance of the iliac mesocolon, forming a considerable curvature, whose convexity faces the left side. When it reaches the brim of the pelvis it passes along the posterior separation of the mesorectum, and attains the neighborhood of the anus, under the name superior hemorrhoidal artery. It gives off no branch at its concave part, but from the convex the three arteriæ colicæ sinistræ arise. **M. disease′,** tabes mesenterica. **M. fe′ver,** enteric fever. **M. glands** or **gan′glia,** lymphatic ganglia of the mesentery. Through them the chyliferous vessels pass to the thoracic duct. When these glands become diseased nutrition is interfered with and emaciation results. **M. her′nia,** if one of the layers of the mesentery be torn by a blow, while the other remains in its natural state, the intestines may insinuate themselves into the aperture and form a kind of hernia. It has not been recognized during life. **M. plex′uses** are furnished by the solar plexus, and have been distinguished into superior and inferior, like the mesenteric arteries, which they accompany. **M. veins** are two in number, and belong to the vena porta. They are distinguished into: 1. *Superior mesenteric* or mesaraic or great mesaraic. This trunk receives, from above downward, and on the right side, the three venæ colicæ dextræ and the gastroepiploica dextra. Into its left side the veins of the small intestine open. It passes in front of the transverse portion of the duodenum, and, behind the pancreas, unites with the splenic vein to form the vena porta. 2. The *inferior* or *lesser mesenteric vein* corresponds to the artery of the same name, and opens into the splenic near the union of that vein with the superior mesenteric and behind the pancreas.

**Mesenter′ica.** Vessel of the mesentery.

**Mesenter′icomesocol′ic fold.** Ligamentum mesentericomesocolicum.

**Mesenterii′tis.** Mesenteritis.

**Mesenteri′olum proces′sus vermifor′mis.** Duplicature of the peritoneum connecting the vermiform process with the mesentery.

**Mesenterit′ic.** Relating to mesenteritis.

**Mesenteri′tis.** Inflammation of the mesentery. Pain is here seated deeply and more immediately in the mesenteric region. External tenderness is less than in some of the other varieties of peritonitis.

**Mesente′rium.** Mesentery. **M. cras′sum,** mesocolon. **M. u′teri,** broad uterine ligaments.

**Mesen′teroid** (*mesenteron,* mesentery, *eidos,* resemblance). Bearing a resemblance to the mesentery.

**Mesen′teron.** Middle portion of the fetal alimentary canal. Mesentery.

**Mesen′terophthi′sis** or **Mesenteri′ophthi′sis.** Tabes mesenterica.

**Mes′entery** (*meso,* middle, *enteron,* intestine). Term in anatomy applied to several duplicatures of the peritoneum which maintain the different portions of the intestinal canal in their respective situations, allowing, however, more or less motion. They are formed of two laminæ, between which are contained the corresponding portion of intestine and the vessels that pass to it. One only of these duplicatures has received the name *mesentery,* properly so called. This belongs to the small intestine, which it suspends and retains in situ. Its posterior margin, which is the smallest, is straight, and descends obliquely from the left side of the body of the second lumbar vertebra to the right iliac fossa. Its anterior margin is curved, undulating, plaited, and corresponds to the whole length of the small intestine. The mesentery contains between the two laminæ which form it a number of lymphatic ganglions, the trunks and branches of the mesenteric vessels, the nervous plexuses accompanying them, and many lacteals and lymphatics. The term is sometimes applied also to similar structures in relation with other organs. **Cæ′cal m.,** mesocæcum. **Car′diac m.,** mesocardium. **Col′ic m.,** mesocolon. **Gas′tric m.,** mesogastrium. **Rec′tal m.,** mesorectum. **Sig′moid m.,** fold of the peritoneum connecting the sigmoid flexure to the left iliac fossa. **U′terine m.,** mesometrium.

**Mes′era.** Tutia.

**Me′siad.** Toward the median plane.

**Me′sial** (*mesos,* middle). Median; relating or appertaining to the middle. **M. plane,** imaginary plane dividing the head, neck, and trunk into similar halves toward right and left. Every aspect toward this plane is *mesial;* and every aspect toward right or left is *lateral,* every lateral aspect being *dextral* or *sinistral.* **M. plate,** see *Plate.*

**Mes′ion.** Middle plane.

**Mes′itylene bihy′drate.** Acetone.

**Mesmer′ic** (from Anthony Mesmer). Relating to mesmerism or animal magnetism.

**Mes′merism.** Animal magnetism; hypnotism.

**Mes′merist.** Practiser of or believer in mesmerism.

**Mesmeriza′tion.** Act of mesmerizing. State of being mesmerized.

**Mes′merized.** Affected with mesmerism or animal magnetism. When the person is in a state of magnetic sleep he is said to be *hypnotized.*

**Mes′merizer.** One who practises mesmerism.

**Mesmeroma′nia.** The practice of mesmerism; term applied formerly by those who regarded mesmerism as an insane delusion. Also insanity associated with extreme belief in and addiction to the practice of mesmerism.

**Mesmerophrenol′ogy.** Phrenomagnetism.

**Meso-** (*mesos,* middle). In composition, middle.

**Mesoappen′dix.** Mesentery connected with the vermiform appendix.

**Mesoa′rium.** Mesovarium.

**Mesoarteri′tis.** Inflammation of the middle arterial coat.

**Mesobacte′ria.** Subdivision of the coccobacteria, including the medium-sized organisms.

**Mes′oblast** (*mesos,* middle, *blastos,* germ). The mesoderm; middle layer of the blastoderm; the nucleus. See *Cytoblast* and *Molecule.* **Allantoi′dean m.,** that part of the mesoblast from which the allantois is formed. **Pari′etal** or **somat′ic m.,** upper or external mesoblastic layer. **Splanch′nic** or **vis′ceral m.,** lower mesoblastic layer.

**Mesoblas′tic.** Relating to the mesoblast.

**Mesobrachycephal′ic.** Mesocephalic. Term applied to a head neither very long nor very short.

**Mesobreg′mate** (*mesos*, middle, *bregma*, top of the head). Relating to mesobregmus skulls.

**Mesobreg′mus.** Term applied by Lissauer to skulls in which the line drawn from the hormion to the bregma describes with the radius fixus an angle of 68° to 82°.

**Mesobronchi′tis** (*mesos*, middle, *bronchia*, bronchial tubes. Inflammation affecting the middle layer of the bronchial tubes.

**Mesobron′chium.** Main bronchus of birds.

**Mesocæ′cum** (*mesos*, middle). Name given to a duplicature of the peritoneum at the posterior part of the cæcum; the mesentery of the cæcum.

**Mesocar′dium** (*mesos*, middle, *kardia*, heart). Fold of the mesoblast attached to the heart. **Ante′rior m.**, formed by an extension of the mesoblast from the anterior cardiac surface to the anterior wall of the body. **Lat′eral m.**, duplicature of the mesoblast which in the early developmental period furnishes a partial division between the general cavity and the cavity in which the heart is situated.

**Mesocephal′ic** (*mesos*, middle, *kephale*, head). Term applied in craniometry to a head of medium size. Also signifies relating to the mesocephalon.

**Mesocephali′tis.** Inflammation of the mesocephalon.

**Mesoceph′alon** (*mesos*, middle, *kephale*, head). Midbrain, consisting of the corpora quadrigemina and crura cerebri.

**Mesoceph′alus.** Cranium with a capacity of from 1350 to 1450 cubic centimetres.

**Mesocer′ebrum.** Mesocephalon.

**Mesochon′driac** (*mesos*, middle, *chondros*, cartilage). A name given by Boerhaave to fleshy fibres situated between the cartilaginous rings of the trachea.

**Mesococ′cus.** A micrococcus of moderate size.

**Mes′ocœle** or **Mesocœ′lia.** Aquæductus Sylvii.

**Mesocol′ic** (*mesos*, middle, *kolon*, colon). Belonging or relating to the mesocolon.

**Mesoco′lon.** Name given to the duplicatures of the peritoneum which fix the different parts of the colon to the abdominal parietes. It has received different names, according to its situation. The *right lumbar mesocolon* fixes the ascending colon to the corresponding lumbar region. The *transverse mesocolon* arises from the concave arch of the colon, and forms a septum between the epigastric and umbilical regions; its inferior portion is continuous with the mesentery. The *left lumbar mesocolon*, which contains the ascending colon, is continuous below with the *iliac mesocolon*. The last includes between its layers the sigmoid flexure of the colon, and ends in the mesorectum. The fold of peritoneum which retains the sigmoid flexure in connection with the left iliac fossa is called the *sigmoid mesocolon*. Under the right kidney it is narrow and firm, and forms the right *ligament of the colon;* at the under end of the left kidney it forms the *left ligament of the colon.*

**Mesoconch**, mes′o-konk. Possessing an orbital index between 80° and 85°.

**Mes′ocord.** Umbilical cord inserted in a duplicature of the amnion.

**Mesocra′nium** (*mesos*, middle, *kranion*, skull). Vertex.

**Mesocu′neiform** (*mesos*, middle). Middle cuneiform bone.

**Mesocyn′ion** (*mesos*, middle, *cuneus*, wedge). Union of talus and tibia.

**Mes′ocyst** (*mesos*, middle, *kystis*, cyst). Double fold of peritoneum joining gall-bladder and liver, met with only rarely when the bladder is entirely covered by the peritoneum.

**Me′soderm.** See *Mesoblast.*

**Mesoder′mic.** Relating to the mesoderm.

**Mesoder′mum** (*mesos*, middle, *derma*, skin). Corpus mucosum.

**Mesodiastol′ic.** Relating to middle of the cardiac diastole.

**Mesod′me** (*mesodme*, crossbeam). Mediastinum.

**Mesodmi′tis.** Inflammation of the mediastinum.

**Mes′odont** (*mesos*, middle, *odous*, tooth). Having medium-sized teeth.

**Mesoduode′num.** The mesentery of the duodenum.

**Mesoepidid′ymis.** Double serous fold like the mesocolon, formed by tunica vaginalis passing from the body of the epididymis and uniting it to the testicle.

**Mesogas′ter.** The midgut.

**Mesogas′tric** (*mesos*, middle, *gaster*, belly). Relating to the umbilical region.

**Mesogas′trium.** Umbilical region; also a median membranous fold, a rudimental mesentery, which in early fetal development connects the alimentary canal with the rest of the embryo. **M. Mül′leri**, portion of mesentery which passes from the vertebral column to the left curvature of the stomach.

**Mesoglos′sal.** Situated in middle of tongue.

**Mesoglos′sus** or **Mesoglot′tus.** Genioglossus.

**Mesognath′ic.** Relating to the mesognathion.

**Mesognath′ion** (*mesos*, middle, *gnathos*, jaw). The external of the two premaxillary bones described by Albrecht.

**Mesog′nathism.** Condition of being mesognathous.

**Mesog′nathous** (*mesos*, middle, *gnathos*, jaw). Having a moderate or intermediate gnathic index of from 98° to 103°.

**Mesohylo′ma.** A tumor derived from primitive pulp tissue of mesoblastic origin (mesenchymal hyloma) or of mesothelial origin (mesothelial hyloma); see *Hyloma.*

**Meso-il′eum.** The mesentery of the ileum.

**Mesojeju′num.** The mesentery of the jejunum.

**Mesolepido′ma.** A tumor made up of cells derived from the persistent mesothelium of the embryo; see *Lepidoma.*

**Mesolo′bar.** Belonging or relating to the mesolobe or corpus callosum. **M. ar′teries**, arteries of the corpus callosum.

**Mes′olobe.** Corpus callosum.

**Mesolo′bic.** Relating to the mesolobe.

**Mesol′obus** (*mesos*, middle, *lobos*, lobe). Corpus callosum.

**Mesol′ogy** (*mesos*, middle, *logos*, speech). The science of the relations of organisms to the mediums surrounding them.

**Mesomen′tal** (*mesos*, middle, *omentum*). Relating to the middle of the omentum.

**Mes′omere.** A protovertebra.

**Mesomer′ion.** Perineum.

**Mesometri′tis** (*mesos*, middle, *metra*, womb). Inflammation of the middle layer of the uterus.

**Mesome′trium.** Vascular tissue associating the body of the uterus with contiguous organs; broad ligaments, or uterine mesentery.

**Mesome′try** (*mesos*, middle, *metra*, womb). Mesometrium.

**Mesom′phalum** or **Mesomphal′ion** (*mesos*, middle, *omphalos*, navel). Umbilicus.

**Mes′on.** Middle plane.

**Mesona′sal.** Situated in the middle of the nose.

**Mesoneph′ric.** Relating to the Wolffian body.

**Mesoneph′ron** (*mesos*, middle, *nephros*, kidney). Fold of the peritoneum which when the kidney becomes displaced may connect it with the body-wall, acting as a mesentery. Also mesonephros.

**Mesoneph′ros.** Wolffian body proper.

**Mesoneuri′tis.** Inflammation of the connective tissue of a nerve. **Nod′ular m.**, neuritis with nodular thickenings on the nerve.

**Mesono′tum** (*mesos*, middle, *noton*, back). Dorsal part of the mesothorax.

**Mesopanenceph′alus** (*panenkephalos*, the whole brain). Name given by Lissauer to skulls in which the angle between the lines drawn from the hormion to the basion and nasion is 163° to 188.5°.

**Mesophil'ic** (*mesos*, middle plane, *phileo*, to love). Term applied to bacteria which develop at a medium temperature (10° to 15° C. to about 45° C.).

**Mesophlebi'tis** (*mesos*, middle, *phlebitis*, inflammation of a vein). Inflammation of a vein or, in a more limited sense, of the middle layer of a vein.

**Mesophle'bium** (*mesos*, middle, *phleps*, vein). Space between two veins.

**Mesoph'ryon** (*mesos*, middle, *ophrys*, eyebrow). Part between the eyebrows.

**Mesopleu'rium** (*mesos*, middle, *pleuron*, rib). Intercostal space.

**Mesopneu'mon.** The duplicature of the pleura attached to the lung.

**Mesopodial'ia** (*mesos*, middle, *podion*, foot). Bones of the carpus and tarsus taken together as corresponding.

**Mesoproso'pic** (*mesos*, medium, *prosopon*, face). Having a face of medium or average width.

**Mesopsy'che.** Midbrain, mesencephalon.

**Mesor'chis.** Mesorchium.

**Mesor'chium** or **Mesor'chion** (*mesos*, middle, *orchis*, testicle). Duplicature of the peritoneum which supports the testicle in its passage from the abdomen into the scrotum.

**Mesorec'tum.** Triangular reflection formed by the peritoneum between the posterior surface of the rectum and the anterior surface of the sacrum. Between the two layers of which the mesorectum is composed are found much areolar tissue and the termination of the inferior mesenteric vessels.

**Mesoret'ina.** The middle layer of the retina.

**Mesorop'ter** (*mesoros*, boundary, and *optomai*, to see). Measure of field of accommodation; the distance within which an object is plainly visible.

**Mes'orrhine** (*rhis*, nose). Nose with an index from 48° to 53°.

**Mesosal'pinx.** Upper part of the broad ligament included between the Fallopian tube, tubo-ovarian ligament, and ovary with its proper ligament.

**Mesoscap'ula.** Spine of the scapula.

**Mesoscap'ular.** Term applied in early life to the acromial extremity of the clavicle, the mesoscapular segment of that bone.

**Mesos'celocele** (*mesoskelon*, perineum, *kele*, rupture). Perineal hernia.

**Mesoscelophy'ma** (*mesoskelon*, perineum, *phyma*, swelling). Tumor of the perineum.

**Mes'oseme** (*mesos*, middle, *sema*, mark). Having an orbital index between 84° and 89°.

**Mesosig'moid** or **Mesosigmoide'a.** The sigmoid mesocolon.

**Mesos'kelon** (*mesos*, middle, *skelos*, leg). Perineum.

**Mesostaphyl'ic** (*mesos*, middle, *staphyle*, uvula). Having a palatal index of from 80° to 85°.

**Mes'ostate** (*mesos*, middle, *stasis*, state). Substance intermediate in formation and complexity in a series of metabolic changes.

**Mesoster'nal.** Relating to the mesosternum.

**Mesoster'neber** or **Mesoster'nebra** (*mesos*, middle, *sternebra*, segment of the sternum). Segment forming body of sternum, situated between the manubrium and xiphoid appendage; in man, the gladiolus.

**Mesoster'num** (*mesos*, middle, and *sternum*). Body of the sternum proper; gladiolus.

**Mesosthen'ic** (*mesos*, middle, *sthenos*, strength). Possessed with a medium amount of muscular force.

**Mesosto'matous** or **Mesos'tomus** (*mesos*, middle, *stoma*, mouth). Provided with a mouth in the middle of the body.

**Mesotar'sal.** Mediotarsal.

**Mesoten'don.** Membranous synovial folds extending to tendons from sheaths of their fibres.

**Mesothelio'ma.** Epithelioma developing from middle layer of tissue in embryo.

**Mesothe'lium.** Epithelium which lines a primitive embryonic body-cavity.

**Mesoth'enar** (*mesos*, middle, *thenar*, palm of the hand). Muscle which carries the thumb toward the palm. Winslow applied the term to the abductor pollicis, united to the deep-seated portion of the flexor brevis pollicis.

**Mesotocatar'rhus** (*mesos*, middle, *ous*, ear, *katarrhos*, catarrh). Catarrh of the middle ear.

**Mesotœchi'tis.** Inflammation of the mediastinum.

**Mesotœchium** (mes-o-te'ke-um) or **Mesotœ'chum** (*mesos*, middle, *toichos*, wall). Mediastinum.

**Mesova'rium** (*mesos*, middle, *ovarion*, ovary). Mesentery of the ovary.

**Mesox'alate.** Combination of meso-oxalic acid with a base.

**Mesoxallylure'a.** Alloxan, an oxidation product of uric acid.

**Mespilodaph'ne cupula'ris.** Species reputed to possess stomachic, sudorific, and antidysenteric properties. **M. pretio'sa**, bark resembles cinnamon in its properties. **M. sas'safras**, Canella sassafras.

**Mes'pilus** (*mesos*, middle, *pilos*, a ball, from the resemblance of the fruit to half a ball). The medlar, ord. *Rosaceæ*. Fruit and seeds of the medlar have both been used medicinally—the immature fruit as an astringent, and the seeds in nephritic diseases. **M. a'ria**, Cratægus aria. **M. domes'tica**, Sorbus domestica. **M. german'ica**, medlar. **M. interme'dia**, Mespilus oxyacantha. **M. læviga'ta**, Mespilus oxyacantha. **M. oxyacan'tha**, white hawthorn; the flowers of this uncommon European plant are sometimes used in infusion as a pectoral. **M. oxycanthoi'des**, Mespilus oxyacantha.

**Mesquite** (mes'keet) **gum.** Gum obtained in New Mexico from a tree of the same family as the acacia. Same properties as gum arabic.

**Mestee'.** See *Mestizo.*

**Mesti'no.** See *Mestizo.*

**Mesti'zo** (*mixtus*, mixed). In Spanish America, the child of a Spaniard or Creole and a native Indian. See *Half-caste.* A *Mastee* or *Mestee* is the child of a white and mulatto or quadroon.

**Mes'ua.** Genus of shrubs or trees natives of the tropics. **M. fer'rea**, East Indian iron wood; bark is astringent, and root has tonic properties. An oil is made from the seeds which is used for external applications in rheumatism. **M. naga'na, peduncula'ta, roxburgh'ii**, or **salici'na**, M. ferrea. **M. specio'sa**, species similar to Mesua ferrea; bark and root have sudorific properties; leaves are expectorant; oil of the seeds is employed externally in rheumatism.

**Meta-** (*meta*, with, beyond, over). Prefix signifying change or transformation.

**Metab'asis** (*metabaino*, to digress). Change of a remedy, of the course of a disease, etc.

**Metabioxyphen'ol.** Resorcin.

**Metabole**, met-ab'o-le (*metaballo*, to transpose). Metabasis; transformation.

**Metabo'lia.** Metabasis.

**Metabol'ic.** Appertaining to change or transformation. **M. force**, term employed by Schwann for the power possessed by living cells of changing the character of the substances brought in contact with them.

**Metab'olin.** Metabolite.

**Metab'olism** (*metaballo*, to change). Chemical change within the body in nutrition and secretion; metamorphosis of tissue; tissue-changes under the influence of cell-action. **Construc'tive m.**, anabolism, change of nutritive products into protoplasm. **Destruc'tive m.**, katabolism, catabolism, change of protoplasm into excrementitious products.

**Metab'olite.** Product of metabolism.

**Metab'olous.** Metabolic.

**Metacar'pal.** Relating to the metacarpus. **M. ar'tery** arises from the radial, where it engages itself in the upper extremity of the abductor indicis. It descends obliquely upon the back of the hand; its branches are distributed to the abductor indicis and the integuments; some communicate with the dorsalis carpi. **M. articula'tions** are those by which the last four metacarpal bones are united together at their upper extremity. **M. bones**, bones composing the metacarpus, are five in number and distinguished into first, second, third, etc., beginning from the outer or radial side. They are articulated by their superior extremity with the bones of the second range of the carpus, and by the lower with the first phalanges. **M. canals′**, spaces in the palm of the hand situated between the tendons of the flexors of the fingers. **M. lig′ament**, inferior palmar ligament, fibrous band, stretched transversely before the inferior extremities of the last four metacarpal bones, which it keeps in their respective positions. **M. mus′cles**, interosseous muscles of the hand. **M. phalan′ges**, first phalanges of the fingers, so called because they are articulated with the bones of the metacarpus. **M. range** or **row of the car′pal bones**, lower row of carpal bones, so called because they are articulated with the bones of the metacarpus; they are composed of trapezium, trapezoid, os magnum, and unciform.

**Metacarpa′lia.** Metacarpal bones.

**Metacarpe′us.** Abductor metacarpi minimi digiti.

**Metacar′pion.** Metacarpus.

**Metacarpocar′pal.** Relating to the metacarpus and carpus, as the metacarpocarpal articulation.

**Metacarpometacar′pal.** Relating to the metacarpal bones in their associations with each other.

**Metacarpophalan′geal.** Relating to the metacarpus and phalanges. **M. articula′tions** are formed by the bones of the metacarpus and the corresponding phalanges. In these articulations the bony surfaces are incrusted with cartilage, covered by a synovial membrane, and kept in connection by means of an anterior and two lateral ligaments. **M. lig′aments**, digital fibrocartilages.

**Metacarpophalange′us pol′licis.** Abductor pollicis manûs.

**Metacar′pus** (*meta*, beyond, *karpos*, wrist). The part of the hand comprised between the carpus and fingers. Composed of five parallel bones, called *metacarpals*, forming the back of the hand externally and the palm internally.

**Metaca′sein.** Coagulable substance formed secondarily when caseinogen is changed to casein by the action of the pancreatic juice.

**Met′acele.** Metacœle.

**Metacel′lulose.** Cellulose.

**Metacetam′ide.** Propionamide.

**Metace′tic acid.** Propionic acid.

**Metacetone**, met-as′e-tone. Diethylketone.

**Metaceton′ic acid.** Obtained as one of the products when sugar is heated with hydrate of potassium; resembles acetic acid.

**Metachlo′ral.** White substance, insoluble in water, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on anhydrous chloral. Narcotic like chloral hydrate, but less active.

**Metachore′sis** (*meta*, change, *choreo*, to go). Metastasis. Dislocation.

**Metachromat′ic** (*chroma*, color). Changing color. **M. bod′ies**, peculiar form of granulation noticed in the interior of the cells in many species of bacteria on staining, such as the diphtheria bacillus; they are sometimes called *sporogenous granules*. **M. stain′ing**, a form of staining in which the tissues take on various colors at the same time.

**Metachro′matism** (*meta*, change, *chroma*, color). Change of color.

**Metachysis**, met-ak′es-is (*meta*, with, *chyo*, to pour). Transfusion of blood, or introduction of any substance into the circulation.

**Metacine′ma** or **Metacine′sis.** Metakinesis.

**Met′acism.** Act of using the letter *m* too frequently.

**Met′acœle** or **Metacœ′lia** (*meta*, beyond, *koilia*, cavity). Fourth ventricle of the brain.

**Metacon′dyle.** See *Phalanx*.

**Met′acone** (*meta*, beyond, *konos*, cone). Posterior external cusp of a superior molar.

**Metaco′nid.** Anterior internal cusp of an inferior molar.

**Metacon′ule.** Posterior intermediate cusp of a superior molar.

**Metacopai′vic acid.** Acid obtained from copaiba.

**Metacre′sol.** $C_7H_8O_2$. A phenol which is an isomer of cresol. **M. an′itol**, combination of metacresol and anitin; a germicide. **M. bis′muth**, astringent and antiseptic. **M. cinnam′ic es′ter**, a mixture of metacresol and cinnamic acid in toluol; employed in tuberculosis.

**Metacye′sis** (*meta*, change, *kyesis*, pregnancy). Extra-uterine pregnancy in which the fœtus is at first in the uterus, but subsequently in some other place.

**Metadermato′sis** (*meta*, change, *derma*, skin). Abnormal development of the epidermis or epithelium.

**Metadihydroxyben′zene.** Resorcin.

**Metadioxyben′zene** or **Metadioxyben′zol.** Resorcin.

**Metadioxynaph′thalin.** Naphthoresorcin.

**Metad′rasis** (*meta*, over, *drasis*, action). Overexertion.

**Metafa′cial** (*meta*, behind, *facies*, face). Situated behind the face. **M. an′gle**, Serres' angle, formed by pterygoid processes with base of cranium.

**Metagal′lic acid.** Substance formed by action of a ferric salt on gallic acid.

**Metagas′ter** (*meta*, beyond, *gaster*, stomach). Alimentary canal of such embryonic animals as have a differentiated secondary intestine derived from the protogaster.

**Metagas′trula.** Gastrula differing from the usual type, as to segmentation and excavation. See *Gastrula*.

**Metagen′esis** (*meta*, beyond, *genesis*, generation). Alternate or changeable generation. Term proposed by Professor Owen to express the changes of form which one animal species undergoes in a series of successively produced individuals, extending from the one developed from the ovum to that which becomes the image or last perfected individual. This term he employs in contradistinction to metamorphosis, which he restricts to the change of form undergone by one and the same individual. See *Generation, alternate*, and *Parthenogenesis*.

**Metagenet′ic** or **Metagen′ic.** Relating to metagenesis.

**Metagum′mic acid.** Metarabic acid.

**Metakine′sis** (*meta*, beyond, *kineo*, to move). Metastasis; separation of the two parts of the diaster.

**Metakre′sol.** See *Cresol*.

**Met′al.** A class of elementary bodies, in general distinguished from others by considerable specific gravity, a particular splendor, almost total opacity, malleability and ductility, insolubility in water, and the property they have of ringing when struck and of conducting electricity. Metals have no effect, except of a mechanical nature, when taken into the stomach, unless they have already undergone, or undergo in the stomach, oxidation or union with an acid, when at times deleterious compounds may be formed. Copper coins, quicksilver, lead, have frequently been swallowed in the metallic state with impunity. Tin and mercury are the only metals which have been prescribed for a mechanical effect, the former as an anthelmintic, the latter, idly enough, in cases of fancied intussusception. **M. dar′cets**, alloys of tin, lead, and bismuth, having a very low fusing-point; used in dentistry.

**Metalbu′min.** Mixture of paralbumin and proteids, met with in urine and some ovarian cysts.

**Metal′dehyde.** A white, crystalline solid, a partial conversion of aldehyde, when in contact with acids or low temperature. Hypnotic.

**Metallac′ter.** Bacillus. **M. anth′racis** (Trevisan), Bacillus anthracis. **M. trem′ulus**, (Trevisan), Bacillus tremulus. **M. ul′na** (Trevisan), Bacillus ulna.

**Metallax′is.** Metabasis.

**Metallenterophthisis**, met-al-ent-er-o-te′sis (*metallon*, metal, *enteron*, intestine). Intestinal wasting or ulceration due to poisoning with metals.

**Metal'lic.** Relating to or possessing the characters of a metal. **M. tink'ling,** sound heard in cases of pneumothorax where communication with a large air-tube exists; resembles the striking of a distant small bell. **M. voice,** sound resembling that caused by striking glass, metal, or porcelain with a pin, or the sound of the keys of a musical box, heard on auscultation of the chest when the patient speaks; pathognomonic of pneumothorax.

**Metallodyn'ia** (*metallon,* metal, *odyne,* pain). Pain owing to the injurious influence of a metal, as lead, quicksilver, etc.

**Met'alloid** (*eidos,* form). Resembling a metal. The base of an alkaline earth, such as sodium. Any non-metallic element, such as oxygen, phosphorus, or iodine; of these latter there are thirteen known to exist.

**Metalloph'agy** (*metallon,* metal, *phago,* to eat). Variety of mania characterized by a desire to swallow metallic substances.

**Metallos'copy** (*metallon,* metal, *skopeo,* to view). Mode of determining by applying metals to the skin what metals will act most favorably in a therapeutic sense upon the individual. Treatment of disease by the application of metals to the part affected, or metallotherapy.

**Metallother'apy.** See *Metalloscopy.*

**Metal'lum.** Metal. **M. hæmatopoiët'icum,** iron.

**Met'amere** (*meta,* after, *meros,* part). One of a longitudinal series of parts which are serially homologous with one another; a protovertebra.

**Metamer'ic.** Relating to a metamere or metamerism.

**Metam'eride.** A metamere.

**Metam'erism.** The state of being divided into a longitudinal series of equal segments. Identity in chemical composition of two bodies coexisting with a difference in chemical action; isomerism.

**Metamethylphe'nol.** Metacresol.

**Metamor'phic** (*metamorphoo,* to transform). Relating to metamorphosis; changing or being changed; metamorphous.

**Metamorphine'.** An alkaloid obtained by Wittstein from a substance separated from the dregs of laudanum, probably the result of chemical change in morphine.

**Metamor'phism.** Metamorphosis.

**Metamorphop'sia** (*metamorphe,* transformation, *opsis,* vision). Aberration of the sense of sight, which transmits the image of imaginary objects, or distorts those of real objects. This affection sometimes depends on a slight opacity in the transparent parts of the eye—the cornea, crystalline, or vitreous humor—when it is symptomatic and of no consequence. At other times it occurs particularly in those who have been in the habit of constantly fixing their eyes on very brilliant or small bodies. The objects fancied to be seen are various. They are sometimes circular, perpetually moving; or shining, or black spots, cobwebs, insects, or pieces of wood—when they are often termed *muscæ* or *flocci volitantes,* and the condition *visus muscarum, scotomata, suffusio myodes, myoidopsia.* These appearances continue for a few days, or they may exist for life. Certain of them change their position and appear to be seated in the humors of the eye, in the vitreous humor more especially; hence the term *entohyaloid muscæ* applied to them.

**Metamorphop'sy.** Metamorphopsia.

**Metamor'phosing respira'tion.** An auscultatory phenomenon in which inspiration begins with bronchial sound and ends with a cavernous sound.

**Metamor'phosis.** Any alteration in appearance or composition. In pathology, conversion of constitutents of tissues, chiefly albuminous, into other material; often synonymous with degeneration. See *Metagenesis* and *Metabolism.* **M. adipo'sa,** fatty metamorphosis. **Albu'minous m.,** cloudy swelling. **Ca'seous** or **chees'y m.,** caseation. **Construc'tive m.,** anabolism. **Croup'ous m.,** change taking place among epithelial cells when they commence to become granular. **Descend'ing m.,** retrograde metamorphosis from decay and dissolution of the orpanic tissues and of the blood. **Destruc'tive m.,** katabolism. **Gran'ular albu'minous m.,** in this form of degeneration the molecules are found throughout the tissues, giving rise to cloudy swelling. **M. regre'diens,** histolysis. **Regres'sive, ret'rograde,** or **retrogres'sive m.,** descending m. **Tis'sue m.,** metabolism. **M. ventric'uli gelatinifor'mis,** gastromalacia. **Vis'cous m.,** massing together of blood plates in the process of formation of a thrombus.

**Metamorphot'ic.** Pertaining to metamorphosis.

**Metamor'phous.** Metamorphic, metamorphotic.

**Metamor'phy.** Metamorphosis.

**Metamyx'ia** (*meta,* beyond, *myxa,* mucus). A condition in which there is either excess (hypermyxia) or diminution (hypomyxia) in the secretion from the mucous membranes.

**Metanaph'thalin.** A hydrocarbon produced by dry distillation of some resins.

**Metaneph'ric.** Relating to the metanephros.

**Metaneph'ron** or **Metaneph'ros** (*meta,* behind, *nephros,* kidney). Back portion of the Wolffian duct, which develops into the kidney and ureter.

**Metanu'cleus.** The nucleus of the ovum after leaving the germinal vesicle.

**Metapep'tone.** See *Peptone.*

**Met'aphase.** Longitudinal division of a chromosome.

**Metaphenylendi'amine.** Poisonous base causing vomiting and diarrhœa, increased urinary secretion, etc.

**Metaphlogo'sis** (*meta,* beyond, *phlogosis,* burning). Inflammation in which the parts are engorged with blood, but accompanied with only slight induration.

**Metaphos'phate.** Salt formed by metaphosphoric acid uniting with a base.

**Metaphosphor'ic acid.** $HPO_3$. Monobasic acid, generally called glacial phosphoric acid.

**Metaph'renon** (*meta,* behind, *phren,* diaphragm). The back.

**Metaphysi'cian.** In a medical sense, one practising mind-cure.

**Metaph'ysis** (*meta,* over, *physis,* nature). Metamorphosis.

**Metapla'sia.** Change of adult tissue into a different form of adult tissue, as, for instance, of hyaline cartilaginous into osseous tissue.

**Met'aplasm.** Protoplasm in a state of retrograde metamorphosis.

**Metaplas'tic.** Relating to metaplasia. **M. bone,** bone developed from the periosteum.

**Met'aplex** or **Metaplex'us.** Choroid plexus.

**Metapneumonic,** met-ah-nu-mon'ic. Occurring after pneumonia; postpneumonic.

**Metapodia'lia.** Bones of metacarpus and metatarsus considered as one.

**Metapo'dium** (*podion,* a foot). Metatarsus.

**Metapoph'yses.** Mammillary processes of the vertebræ (Owen).

**Met'apore.** Foramen of Magendie.

**Metapsyche,** met-ap-si'ke. Metencephalon.

**Metapto'sis** (*meta,* over, *pipto,* to fall). Mutation; change in the form or seat of a disease; transformation.

**Metapyret'ic.** Occurring after fever, especially septic fever; *m. amputation,* for example.

**Metarabin'.** Gum from cherry, plum, and almond trees.

**Metarrhœ'a** (*rheo,* to flow). Reflux; transfer of a disease from without to within, or from one part to another.

**Metar'rhysis.** Metarrhœa.

**Metaschemat'isis** (*meta,* over, *schema,* form). Metaptosis.

**Metasche'matism.** Metaptosis of membrane.

**Metas'tasis** (*meta,* over, *histemi,* to place). Change in the seat of a disease, as in mumps, from the parotid gland to the testicle; also used in the same sense as metaptosis. **M. dolo′rum ad par′tum,** condition which may occur during labor, in which the contractions of the uterus stop abruptly and pains of a like character are felt in other parts of the body. **M. lac′tis,** galactoplania; phlegmasia dolens.

**Metastat′ic.** Belonging or relating to metastasis.

**Metastear′ic acid.** Margaric acid.

**Metaster′num** (*meta,* behind, *sternon,* breast). Ensiform cartilage.

**Metasyn′crisis** (*meta,* after, *synkrino,* to join). Recomposition of bodies after their momentary dissolution; recorporation.

**Metasyncrit′ic.** Belonging or relating to metasyncrisis. Medicines were formerly so called to which was attributed the virtue of producing regeneration of the body or of some of its parts.

**Metasyph′ilis.** Hereditary syphilis, more constitutional than local.

**Metatar′sal.** Relating or belonging to the metatarsus. **M. ar′tery** arises from the arteria dorsalis tarsi, passes transversely over the back of the foot, and furnishes at its convexity, which is anterior, three branches, called arteriæ interosseæ dorsales pedis; these branches are distributed in the interosseous spaces. **M. articula′tions** are those resulting from the junction of the metatarsal bones with each other; are strengthened behind by dorsal and plantar ligaments, and before by a transverse metatarsal ligament, which is plantar and has the greatest analogy to the inferior transverse metacarpal ligament. **M. bones** are five in number, and are distinguished as the *first, second, third, fourth,* etc., reckoning from the outer side. **M. phalan′ges** are the first phalanges of the toes; so called because they are united to the metatarsus. **M. row,** of the bones of the tarsus, is the second row or that contiguous to the metatarsus, comprehending the cuboid and three cuneiform bones; some add the scaphoid.

**Metatarsal′gia** (*algos,* pain). Pain in the metatarsus.

**Metatarse′us.** See *Abductor minimi digiti pedis.*

**Metatar′so-infraphalan′gian.** Subphalangeus.

**Metatarsolatera′les supraplanta′res.** See *Interossei pedis.*

**Metatarsolatera′lis.** Situated on the outer metatarsal side.

**Metatarsophalange′us latera′lis planta′ris.** One of the interossei plantares. **M. transver′sus hallu′cis,** transversus pedis.

**Metatarsophalan′gian** or **Metatarsophalan′geal.** Relating to the metatarsus and phalanges. **M. articula′tions** are formed by the bones of the metatarsus and the corresponding phalanges. They bear the greatest analogy to the *metacarpophalangian articulations.*

**Metatarsosubphalange′us hallu′cis.** Adductor hallucis. **M. min′imi dig′iti,** adductor minimi digiti pedis. **M. pol′licis,** adductor hallucis.

**Metatar′sus** (*meta,* after, *tarsos,* tarsus). Part of the foot situated between the tarsus and toes, corresponding with the metacarpus; composed of five parallel bones, one to each toe. Like the metacarpal bones, they are developed from two points of ossification.

**Metate′la** (*meta,* behind, *tela,* tissue). Posterior choroid membrane.

**Metathal′amus.** The geniculate bodies, external and internal.

**Metath′esis** (*meta,* after, *tithemi,* to place). Transposition; operation by which a morbific agent is removed from one place to another, where it may produce less disturbance in the exercise of the functions; as, for example, in the operation of depressing cataract, or when a calculus in the urethra is pushed back into the bladder. Also derivation.

**Metathet′ic.** Relating to metathesis.

**Metato′cia** (*meta,* beyond, *tokos,* birth). Preternatural labor.

**Metatolu′ic acid.** Toluic acid.

**Metatro′phia.** Atrophy due to defective nutrition.

**Metazo′a** (*meta,* after, *zoe,* life). Animals whose ova undergo division.

**Metazo′an.** Relating to the metazoa.

**Metch′nikoff′s lar′va.** Period in embryonic life following that of the inclusion of the blastula.

**Metel′la.** Nux vomica.

**Meten′cephal** or **Metenceph′alon** (*meta,* after, *enkephalos,* brain). After-brain. One of the fundamental parts—*epencephalon* and *metencephalon*—of which the posterior primary cerebral vesicle is the basis. The former includes the cerebellum, pons Varolii, and the anterior part of the fourth ventricle; the latter, the medulla oblongata, fourth ventricle, and auditory nerve.

**Metensomato′sis** (*soma,* body). Incorporation.

**Me′teorism** or **Meteoris′mus.** Tympanites. **Myogen′ic m.,** meteorism due to atonic condition of the abdominal wall. **Paralyt′ic m.,** meteorism caused by paralysis affecting the intestinal muscular layer.

**Meteoris′tic.** Tympanitic.

**Meteoriza′tion.** Production of gas in the cavity of the abdomen.

**Meteorol′ogy** (*meteoros,* a meteor, *logos,* discourse). The science whose object is the knowledge of the origin, formation, changes, etc., of atmospheric phenomena. The state of the atmosphere has a most important bearing upon the health of animals. The barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer are the instruments used to detect the varying weight or pressure, temperature, and moisture.

**Metep′icœle.** The fourth ventricle.

**Me′ter** (*metron,* a measure). Suffix to words denoting a measure, as in *barometer, pleximeter,* etc. A measure equal to 39.371 inches; see *Weights and Measures.*

**Me′ter-lens.** Lens whose focal distance is one meter; used by oculists.

**Methacetin′.** Crystalline substance derived from phenol. Crystallizes in colorless scales. Antipyretic, analgesic, sometimes violently sudorific.

**Methæmachy′mia** (*meta,* with, *haima,* blood, *chyo,* to pour). Transfusion.

**Methæ′mata.** Capillary system of vessels in which the blood undergoes the change from venous to arterial, and conversely.

**Methæmoglo′bin.** A modified form of hæmoglobin which does not give up its oxygen in a vacuum or suffer its displacement by carbon monoxide; it occurs in one stage of the transformation of hæmoglobin to hæmatin, and is found in poisoning by potassium chlorate, various synthetic antipyretics, ether, etc.

**Methæmoglobinæ′mia.** The occurrence of methæmoglobin in the blood.

**Methæmoglobinu′ria.** Excretion of methæmoglobin in the urine

**Methæmoglob′ulin.** Result of change in hæmoglobin when left to itself or when carbonic acid gas is passed through it. May be seen in old extravasations of blood.

**Meth′al.** Alcohol from spermaceti; myristic alcohol.

**Meth′ane.** $CH_4$. Marsh gas; after-damp.

**Meth′enyl chlo′ride.** Chloroform.

**Metheth′yl.** A combination of ethyl chloride, chloroform, and methyl chloride. A local anæsthetic.

**Methilep′sia.** Methomania.

**Meth′od** (*meta,* with, *hodos,* way). The way in which anything is done or conducted; mode, manner. **Howard′s m., Mariano′s m., Sylvester′s m.,** etc., see the proper names. **Antisep′tic m.,** method introduced in surgery by Sir Joseph Lister; see *Surgery, antiseptic,* and *Antiseptic.* **Graph′ic m.,** see *Graphic.* **Numer′ical m.,** method of clinical observation devised by Louis; consists in recording every case and every symptom of a case numerically, so as to ensure, as far as practicable, accuracy of observation, and to enable us, by the analysis and collation of such facts, to deduce general laws and conclusions. Also the application of numbers to the study of disease.

**Meth′odists.** Sect of physicians whose doctrine was in vogue after that of the Empirics and Dogmatists toward the end of the first century.

**Methogastro′sis** (*methe,* drunkenness, *gastrosis,* disease of the stomach). Disease of the stomach from excessive use of alcohol.

**Methoma′nia** (*methe,* drunkenness). Irresistible desire for intoxicating substances. Dipsomania.

**Meth′onal.** Dimethylsulphone dimethylmethane; hypnotic. Its preparation is like that of sulphonal, except that methyl mercaptan is used instead of ethyl mercaptan.

**Meth′onome.** Instrument used for correction of stuttering.

**Methox′ycaffeine′.** Derivative of alkaloid caffeine from coffee and tea plants and Paullinia sorbilis. White substance; a weak narcotic used in neuralgia and migraine; also locally anæsthetic.

**Methozin′.** Antipyrin.

**Meth′yl.** Hypothetical radical, $CH_3$, of methylic alcohol. **M. acetan′ilid,** exalgin. **M. al′cohol,** wood alcohol. **M. aurin′,** rosolic acid. **M. ben′zol,** toluene. **M. blue,** pyoktanin. **M. bro′mide,** liquid, $CH_3Br$, with odor like chloroform. **M. chlo′ride,** $CH_3Cl$, prepared by heating together wood-spirit, common salt, and sulphuric acid, and collecting the evolved gas over water. A less manageable anæsthetic than methylene bichloride. **M. cy′anide,** acetanitril; a liquid having sedative action combined with action of the class. **M. e′ther,** see *Ether.* **M. gal′late,** gallicin. **M. glycol′ic acid-phenetidin′,** kryofin. **M. glyoxalidin′,** see *Lysidin.* **M. green,** anilin dye resulting from action of methyl derivatives on rosanilin. **M. guanidin′,** a toxic ptomain, result of oxidation of creatin and creatinin. **M. hydantoïn′,** $C_4H_6N_2O_2$, leucomain extracted from fresh meat. **M. hy′drate,** wood alcohol. **M. hy′dride,** marsh gas. **M. i′odide,** methylene iodide; colorless liquid obtained by distilling together phosphorus 1, iodine 8, and wood-spirit 12 or 15 parts. When added to other substances, as strychnine, brucine, morphine, thebaine, codeine, etc., it forms methyl iodides, as iodide of methyl-strychnine, iodide of methyl-brucine, etc. The poisonous properties of each are greatly diminished by such additions. Some of them possess the physiological action of curare. **M. ketotrioxyben′zene,** gallacetophenone. **M. loretin′,** see *Loretin.* **M. mercap′tan,** one of the intestinal gases. **M. ox′ide,** methylic ether. **M. oxybenzo′ic acid,** anisic acid. **M. para-am′idome′taoxyben′zoate,** orthoform. **M. paraoxybenzo′ic acid,** anisic acid. **M. phenacetin′,** prepared by action of methyl iodide on phenacetin sodium; hypnotic. **M. phe′nate,** anisol. **M. phe′nyl acet′amide,** exalgin. **M. protocatechu′ic al′dehyde,** see *Vanillin.* **M. pyridin′ sulphocy′anate,** a salt derived from treating quinolin with sulphocyanic acid; active antiseptic; used in weak solution in gonorrhœa. **M. sal′icylate** (Ph. U. S.), a synthetic oil of wintergreen (see *Methylsalicylic acid*), a slightly yellowish liquid; used in rheumatism; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **M. sal′ol,** paracresotonic phenylester; used in rheumatism. **M. spir′it,** alcohol. **M. theobromine′,** caffeine. **M. uram′ine,** m. guanidin. **M. ure′thane,** urethylan, from action of cyanogen chloride on methyl alcohol; hypnotic. **M. vi′olet,** anilin dye for staining bacteria, pyoktanin, germicidal. **M. xan′thin,** heteroxanthin; amorphous or microcrystalline base, occurring in urine.

**Meth′ylal.** $CH_2(OCH_3)_2$. Methylene dimethyl ether, colorless liquid, soluble in water, alcohol, or ether, obtained from distillation of methylic alcohol, sulphuric acid, and manganic oxide; has hypnotic and anæsthetic properties, and is used hypodermically as an antidote to poisoning by strychnine. Prescribed in mental diseases, delirium, psychoses, insomnia. Successful remedy administered subcutaneously in delirium tremens.

**Methylam′ine.** Colorless gas, $NH_2CH_3$, possessing a strong ammoniacal odor, and strongly resembling ammonia; burns when ignited. Ptomain in putrefying fish.

**Meth′ylate.** Compound of methyl alcohol with a base.

**Meth′ylated spir′it.** Mixture of alcohol containing 10 per cent. of methylic alcohol; the addition of the latter ingredient makes it unfit for drinking. Used in chemistry and the arts as a solvent.

**Methyla′tion.** Process of mixing with methyl alcohol.

**Methylben′zol.** Toluene.

**Meth′ylconine′.** Alkaloid of conium, found in conium of commerce.

**Meth′ylendimeth′yle′ther.** Methylal.

**Meth′ylene.** A bivalent hydrocarbon radical, $CH_2$, existing in compounds, but not free. **M. bichlo′ride,** chlormethyl; a colorless liquid with an odor of chloroform, of a sp. gr. 1.344, introduced to notice by Dr. B. W. Richardson, of London; made by exposing to sunshine in a glass globe chlorine and gaseous chloride of methyl and condensing, or by mutual action of methyl alcohol and hydrochloric acid. It produces insensibility without previous excitement; the quantity used averages about a drachm every five minutes. **M. bihy′drate,** wood alcohol. **M. blue,** coal-tar color of deep blue, used in dyeing, and extensively for staining bacteriological specimens; analgesic when used internally in rheumatism, neuralgia, migraine, intermittent fever, tuberculosis, etc.; dose, gr. j-iij (0.065-0.2). Externally it is used in scrofulous glands of the neck, tuberculosis of the pharynx, etc. **M. chlo′ride,** $CH_2Cl_2$, prepared by action of chlorine on marsh gas, or by reduction of chloroform, in alcoholic solution, by zinc and hydrochloric acid. Colorless liquid, with odor like that of chloroform, for which it was suggested as a substitute, especially in gynecological practice, although serious nervous and tetanic effects have been reported from its use. Another preparation under the same name, a mixture of ethyl ether and methylene chloride, has been used as an anæsthetic, but it is not safe thus employed. Under the same name a mixture of chloroform and methyl chloride has been similarly employed. **M. dichlo′ride,** m. bichloride. **M. dii′odide,** $CH_2I_2$, anæsthetic and hypnotic liquid. **M. e′ther,** mixture of methylene bichloride and ethylic ether, an anæsthetic.

**Methylguanidin′.** $C_2H_7N_3$. Poisonous ptomain, product of oxidation of creatin and creatinin from decomposing horseflesh and from mixed cultures in beef broth.

**Methylhydantoïn′.** Leucomain existing in fresh muscle.

**Methyl′ic.** Relating to or containing methyl. **M. al′cohol, M. e′ther,** etc., methyl alcohol, methyl ether, etc.

**Methylpelletierine′.** Alkaloid discovered by Tanret in the bark of pomegranate.

**Methylphenylke′tone.** Hypnone.

**Methylpropyloxyben′zol.** Thymol.

**Methylpy′rocatechin′.** Guaiacol.

**Methylsalicyl′ic acid.** Principal ingredient of wintergreen oil (oleum gaultheriæ).

**Methyluram′ine.** Methylguanidin.

**Methysticin′.** Crystalline principle in Piper methysticum.

**Methystophyl′lum glau′cum.** South African plant, ord. *Amyridaceæ.* Infusion of leaves is pleasant to the taste, and is used in bronchitis, asthma, and other thoracic diseases.

**Me′tis.** See *Mulatto.*

**Metoa′rion.** Corpus luteum.

**Metodonti′asis** (*meta,* after, *odontiasis,* dentition). Second dentition. Faulty development of the teeth.

**Metœce′sis** (*oikesis,* dwelling). Displacement.

**Metœ′cious.** Heterœcious.

**Metœ′cism.** Heterœcism.

**Metop′agus** (*metopon,* front, *pegnymi,* to fix). Monstrosity in which twins are united by the head.

**Metopantral′gia.** Pain in the frontal sinuses.

**Metopantri′tis.** Inflammation of the frontal sinuses.

**Metopan′tron** or **Metopant′rum** (*metopon*, forehead, *antron*, cavern). Frontal sinus.

**Metop′ic** (*meta*, between, *ops*, eye). Of or relating to the forehead. **M. anteroposte′rior diam′eter,** diameter from the metopion to the occipital point. **M. point,** metopion. **M. su′ture,** frontal suture.

**Meto′pion** (*metopios*, pertaining to the forehead). A point in the median line between the frontal eminences. Also Bubon galbanum.

**Metopodyn′ia** (*metopon*, forehead, *odyne*, pain). Frontal neuralgia.

**Met′opon** (*meta*, between, *ops*, eye). Forehead; frontal bone.

**Metopopa′gia** (*metopon*, forehead, *pagios*, fixed). Monstrosity in which there is a union of the foreheads of two fœtuses and but one cranial cavity exists; the bodies are separate, and each individual is provided with an umbilical cord.

**Metox′enous.** Heterœcious.

**Me′tra.** Uterus.

**Metracine′sis** (*metra*, uterus, *a*, priv., *kineo*, to move). Feebleness of labor pains.

**Me′træ** (pl. of *metra*, womb). Secundines.

**Metræ′mia** (*metra*, uterus, *haima*, blood). Congested condition of the uterus.

**Metræmorrha′gia.** Metrorrhagia.

**Metral′gia** (*metra*, uterus, *algos*, pain). Pain in the uterus.

**Metral′gic.** Relating to metralgia.

**Metranæ′mia.** Anæmic condition of the uterus.

**Metranas′trophe.** Inversion of the uterus.

**Metran′eurysm.** Morbid dilatation of the uterus.

**Met′ratome.** Hysterotome.

**Metrato′nia.** Atony of the uterus.

**Metratre′sia.** Imperforation of the os uteri.

**Metratro′phia.** Atrophy or want of development of the uterus.

**Metraux′e.** Hypertrophy of the uterus.

**Me′tre.** Measure equal to about 39⅓ inches; see *Weights and Measures.* **M. an′gle,** angle formed by the eyes when converging on a point one metre distant; this is a basis for estimating the amount of deviation in the eye. **M. lens,** dioptre.

**Metrechos′copy** (*metreo*, to measure, *echeo*, to sound, *skopeo*, to look at). The practice of mensuration, auscultation, and inspection.

**Metrecta′sia** (*ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of the womb.

**Metrec′tomy** (*ektome*, excision). Excision of the uterus.

**Metrecto′pia** or **Metrec′topy** (*ektropos*, displaced). Displacement of the womb.

**Metrelco′sis** (*helkos*, ulcer). Ulceration of the uterus.

**Metremphrax′is** (*emphrasso*, to obstruct). Obstruction of the womb or of the vessels of the womb—*infarctus uteri.* Name under which some authors have confounded chronic inflammation of that viscus and the different degenerations to which it is exposed.

**Metremphyse′ma.** Physometra.

**Metrepidem′ia.** Epidemic puerperal sepsis.

**Me′tria** (*metra*, uterus). Puerperal fever.

**Met′ric.** Having the metre as unit of measurement. **M. sys′tem,** decimal system of weights and measures, used in scientific work on account of its exactness; see *Weights and measures.*

**Metriopath′ia** (*metrios*, tempered, *pathos*, affection). State of an individual whose passions are temperate.

**Metri′tis.** Inflammation of the uterus or womb. Characteristic symptoms of this affection are pain, swelling, and tenderness in the hypogastric region, with heat, pain, and tenderness of the os uteri, vomiting, smallness and frequency of pulse. It occurs most frequently after delivery, *puerperal metritis,* when there is generally suppression of the lochial discharge, *lochiometritis.* Acute inflammation of the womb, seated in its internal membrane, is called *endometritis* or catarrhal inflammation of the womb. It known by the discharge of a clear, stringy fluid per vaginam, preceded by pains, which, from the hypogastric region, shoot to the thighs, groins, etc., with more or less fever. It requires energetic and prompt treatment. *Chronic metritis* sometimes succeeds the acute; to it must be referred the indurations observed in the uterus, and many of the leucorrhœal discharges to which women are subject. Chronic endometritis intensified at the menstrual period has received the name of *menstrual metritis.* Inflammation of the substance or parenchyma of the uterus is called *parenchymatous metritis, idiometritis.* **Cer′vical parenchy′matous m.,** parenchymatous inflammation of the cervix uteri. **Corpo′real parenchy′matous m.,** parenchymatous metritis of the body of the uterus. **Exanthem′atous m.,** m. complicating one of the exanthemata. **Gan′grenous m.,** gangrene of a puerperal character involving the uterus. **M. gravida′rum,** metritis in pregnant women. **Hemorrhag′ic m.,** metritis in which a disposition to hemorrhage exists. **Idiopath′ic puer′peral m.,** metritis often caused by extensive laceration of the cervix uteri. **Men′strual m.,** see *Metritis.* **Mu′cous m.,** endometritis. **Parenchy′matous m.,** see *Metritis.* **Phleg′monous m.,** puerperal metritis in which the walls of the uterus are œdematous. **Puer′peral m.,** metritis occurring after birth of a child or coexisting with puerperal fever. **M. rheumat′ica,** rheumatic inflammation of the uterus. **M. sep′tica,** putrescency or gangrene of the uterus. **M. veno′sa,** see *Phlebitis.*

**Metro-arc′tia.** Coarctation of the uterus.

**Metroblennorrhœ′a.** Uterine leucorrhœa.

**Metrobotry′tes** (*metra*, uterus, *botrys*, cluster of grapes). Cauliflower excresence of the uterus.

**Metroc′ace** (*metra*, uterus, *kakos*, evil). Gangrene of the uterus.

**Metrocamp′sis** (*metra*, uterus, *kampsis*, bending). Oblique position of the uterus.

**Metrocarcino′ma.** Cancer of the uterus.

**Metrocatar′rhus.** Leucorrhœa uteri. **M. benig′nus,** uterine leucorrhœa. **M. malig′nus,** uterine gonorrhœa.

**Met′rocele.** Hysterocele.

**Metrocel′ides** (pl. of metrocelis) (*meter*, mother, *kelis*, mark). Nævus.

**Met′roclyst** (*metra*, uterus, *klyzo*, to wash out). Instrument for making injections into cavity of the uterus.

**Metrocol′pocele** (*kolpos*, vagina, *kele*, hernia). Prolapse of uterus into the vagina.

**Metrocysto′sis.** Morbid condition of the womb, in which cysts are formed in that organ.

**Me′trocyte** (*meter*, mother, *kytos*, cell). A mother cell.

**Metrodynamom′eter.** Hysterodynamometer.

**Metrodyn′ia** (*odyne*, pain). Pain in the uterus.

**Metrodysto′cia** (*metra*, uterus, *dys*, with difficulty, *tokos*, childbirth). Difficult delivery, caused by unfavorable condition of uterus.

**Metroecta′sia.** Metraneurysm.

**Metroepidem′ia.** Metrepidemia.

**Metrohæ′mia.** Hyperæmia of the uterus.

**Metroleucorrhœ′a.** Uterine leucorrhœa.

**Metrolox′ia** (*loxos*, oblique). Oblique position of the uterus.

**Metrolymphangi′tis.** Lymphangitis of the uterus.

**Metromalaco′ma** or **Metromalaco′sis** (*metra*, uterus, *malakos*, soft). Softness or softening of the uterus.

**Metroma′nia.** Nymphomania.

**Metrom′eter.** Instrument for measuring the uterus.

**Metrom′etry.** Measurement of the uterus.

**Metromyz′eus** (*metra*, uterus, *myzo*, to suck). Exhausting-syringe, applied to the os uteri to make suction in cases of amenorrhœa.

**Metronanodes,** met-ron-an-o′dees (*metra*, uterus, *nanodes,* dwarf-like). Possessing an exceedingly small uterus.

**Metron′cus** (*onkos,* tumor). Tumor of the uterus.

**Metroneu′ria.** Nervous affection of the womb.

**Metroneuro′sis.** Neurosis arising from uterine affection.

**Metroparal′ysis.** Paralysis of the uterus.

**Metropath′ic.** Relating to uterine affections.

**Metropath′ia** or **Metrop′athy** (*pathos,* affection). Uterine disease.

**Metroperitoni′tis.** Inflammation of the uterus and peritoneum.

**Metrophlebi′tis** (*phleps,* vein). Inflammation of the veins of the uterus. See *Phlebitis.* **M. puerpera′lis,** puerperal fever.

**Metrophlegmy′men** (*phlegma,* mucus, *hymen,* membrane). Mucous membrane of the uterus.

**Metrophlegmymeni′tis.** Endometritis.

**Metrophlogo′sis.** Inflammation of the uterus.

**Met′rophore.** A form of uterine pessary.

**Metrophy′ma** (*phyma,* swelling). Tumor of the uterus.

**Metropleth′ora** (*metra,* uterus, *plethora,* fulness). Congestion or hyperæmia of the uterus.

**Metropol′ypus.** Polypus of the uterus.

**Metropropto′sis** or **Metropto′sis.** Prolapsus uteri.

**Metrorrha′gia** (*metra,* uterus, *rhegnymi,* to break forth). Uterine hemorrhage, flooding. Effusion of blood from the inner surface of the uterus, either at the menstrual or other period, but in a greater quantity than proper. Uterine hemorrhage may be caused by those influences which produce hemorrhage in general. It happens, however, more frequently during pregnancy and during or after delivery, when the vascular system of the uterus is so circumstanced as to favor its occurrence more than at other times. The termination of metrorrhagia is usually favorable. Should it, however, be very copious or frequently recur, or should it happen to a great extent after delivery, death may take place very speedily—and in some cases without the discharge being perceptible—constituting *internal hemorrhage.* **Exter′nal m.,** metrorrhagia, in which blood escapes per vaginam. **M. gravida′rum,** metrorrhagia occurring in pregnant women. **Inter′nal m.,** m. in which blood flows into the gravid uterus, due to the placenta being partly detached.

**Metrorrheu′ma.** Rheumatism of the uterus.

**Metrorrhex′is** (*rhexis,* rupture). Rupture of the uterus.

**Metrorrhœ′a** (*rheo,* to flow). Protracted discharge of fluid from the uterus.

**Metrortho′sis** (*orthos,* straight). Replacement of the uterus in an improved or normal position after displacement.

**Metrosalpingi′tis** (*metrosalpinx,* Fallopian tube). Inflammation of the Fallopian tube.

**Metrosalpingorrha′gia.** Hemorrhage from the Fallopian tubes.

**Metrosalpingorrhex′is.** Rupture of a Fallopian tube.

**Metrosal′pinx.** Fallopian tube.

**Metroscir′rhus,** met-ro-skir′rus (*metra,* uterus, *skirrhos,* scirrhus). Scirrhous cancer of the uterus.

**Metroscolio′ma** or **Metroscolio′sis** (*skolios,* oblique). Oblique position of the uterus.

**Met′roscope** (*metra,* uterus, *skopeo,* to view). Instrument to aid in examination of the uterus; also one for listening to the sounds of the heart of the fœtus in uterogestation when they are imperceptible through the walls of the abdomen. The extremity of the instrument is introduced into the vagina and applied against the neck of the uterus.

**Metros′copy** (*metra,* womb, *skopeo,* to examine). Examination of the womb.

**Metrosid′eros torment′osa.** Christmas tree; native New Zealand plant, bark of which is rich in tannin and valuable in dysentery. **M. ve′ra,** true iron tree of the Moluccas, bark of which is used in diarrhœa.

**Metrosphongio′ma** (*metra,* womb, *sphongia,* sponge). Fungous tumor of the womb.

**Metrostax′is** (*metra,* uterus, *stax,* a drop). Uterine *epistaxis.* Slight but persistent discharge of blood from the uterus at other than a menstrual period.

**Metrosteno′sis** (*stenosis,* narrowing). Contracted condition of the cavity of the uterus.

**Metrostere′sis** (*steresis,* privation). Extirpation or absence of the uterus.

**Metrosynize′sis** (*synizesis,* running together). Morbid adhesion of the uterus to adjacent parts.

**Met′rotome** (*tome,* incision). Instrument for incision or division of the uterus.

**Metrot′omy** (*tome,* section). Hysterotomy.

**Metrotuber′culum** or **Metrotylo′ma.** Outgrowth from the womb of a nodular and fungous character.

**Me′tro-ure′throtome** (*metron,* measure, *urethra, tome,* incision). Instrument for incising a stricture of the urethra to any desired depth.

**Metrox′ylon.** Genus of palms; the source of sago.

**Metrydrorrhœ′a** (*metra,* womb, *hydrorrhoia,* watery flow). Watery discharge from the uterus.

**Metrymeni′tis** (*metra,* womb, *hymen,* membrane). Endometritis.

**Metryperæ′mia.** Hyperæmia of the uterus.

**Metryperæsthe′sia.** Hypersensitiveness of the uterus.

**Metrypercine′sis** or **Metryperkine′sis** (*hyper,* excess, *kinesis,* motion). Excessive activity of labor-pains.

**Metryperpath′ia** (*metra,* uterus, *hyper,* excessive, *pathos,* disease). Uterine disease of a severe type.

**Metrypertro′phia.** Hypertrophy of the womb.

**Meu.** Æthusa meum.

**Me′um.** Æthusa meum. **M. anethifo′lium,** Æthusa meum. **M. athaman′ticum,** Æthusa meum. **M. fœnic′ulum,** Fœniculum vulgare.

**Meunier's′ sign.** Progressive daily loss of weight for about a week after infection with measles.

**Me′vium.** Syphilis.

**Mew.** Meum athamanticum.

**Mex′ican.** Pertaining to Mexico. **M. el′emi,** product said to be obtained from Amyris elemifera. **M. goose′foot,** Chenopodium ambrosioides. **M. snake′root,** Asclepiodora decumbens; employed against snake-bite. **M. tea,** herb of Chenopodium ambrosioides; tonic and stomachic.

**Mey′er's disease′.** Enlargement of the pharyngeal tonsil. **M.'s rings,** rings noticed around a flame in front of a dark background.

**Mey′er-Woeh′ler rings.** Meyer's rings.

**Mey′nert's bun′dle.** M.'s fasciculus. **M.'s claus′tral forma′tion,** stratum of cells situated in the lamina corticalis of the brain. **M.'s com′missure,** transverse fibres in the tuber cinereum uniting the two hemispheres; they pass from the floor of the third ventricle through the optic tracts to the pes cruris. **M.'s fascic′ulus,** band of white fibres passing from the ganglion habenulæ to the ganglion interpedunculare, fasciculus retroflexus. **M.'s fi′bres,** collection of nerve-fibres between the anterior quadrigeminal body and the nuclei of the eye muscles. **M.'s field,** network of the pons Varolii. **M.'s gan′glion,** the basal optic ganglion, see *Ganglion.* **M.'s foun′tain decussa′tion,** formed by crossing of fibres under the posterior longitudinal fasciculus. **M.'s lay′er,** layer of cells in the cerebral cortex.

**Mey′net's nodos′ities.** Hard nodes or growths occasionally found in joints, tendons, etc., especially in rheumatism.

**Mezcal′.** Strong, intoxicating liquor, distilled from pulque, the fermented juice of Agave americana.

**Mezereïn′.** Active principle of Daphne mezereum.

**Meze′reon** or **Meze′reum.** The official (Ph. U. S.) name for the bark of Dalphne mezereum and other species of daphne. It is diuretic and diaphoretic, and used in rheumatism, syphilis, and certain diseases of the skin, and externally as an application to sluggish ulcers. The official preparation is *extrac'tum meze'rei flu'idum;* dose, ♏v (0.32) diluted. Daphne mezereum.

**Mezi'za.** The practice of sucking the wound after ritual circumcision.

**Mez'quite gum.** Mesquite gum.

**Miam'ma, Mian'sis,** or **Mia'ria.** Miasm.

**Mi'asm** or **Mias'ma** (*miasma*, stain or contaminate). The word *miasm* has, by some, been employed synonymously with contagion. It is now used more definitely for any emanation, either from the bodies of the sick, or from animal and vegetable substances, or from the earth, especially in marshy districts (*marsh poison*), which may exert a morbid influence on those who are exposed to its action. It was formerly believed that malarial fevers were due to emanations from marshy regions, hence the term is often used even yet as synonymous with malaria.

**Miasmat'ic.** Belonging or relating to miasm; paludal, malarial.

**Miasmoconta'gious.** Propagated either by miasmatic or contagious influences or a combination of both.

**Mi'ca.** A mineral cleaving in thin laminæ or plates; used as substitute for glass in places where it is exposed to great heat. **M. pa'nis,** bread crumb.

**Mica'ceous.** Sparkling like bits of mica, crumby or scaly.

**Mica'tion** (*mico*, to move quickly). Rapid winking. **M. cor'dis,** systole.

**Micel'la** (a small crumb). Tagma; a collection or aggregation of molecules.

**Miche'lia cham'paca** (after P. A. Micheli, a Florentine botanist). Champaca, ord. *Magnoliaceæ.* Oriental tree, much prized for the odor and beauty of its flowers. The oily infusion of the flowers is employed in the Moluccas in headache. **M. kiso'pa,** tree, native of the Himalayas, has same properties as Michelia champaca. **M. monta'na,** tree, native of India, has same properties as cascarilla.

**Michel'i's diplococ'cus.** Micrococcus occurring in a form of contagious conjunctivitis. **M.'s paste,** asbestos and concentrated sulphuric acid, in proportion of 1 : 3.

**Micracous'tic.** See *Microcoustic.*

**Micraine'.** See *Migraine.*

**Micrallan'toid.** Provided with a small allantois.

**Micranat'omy.** Minute anatomy; see *Anatomy.*

**Micran'dra.** Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ,* native of Brazil. Inspissated juice is caoutchouc.

**Micran'gia** (*mikros*, small, *angeion*, a vessel). Capillary vessels.

**Micrangiop'athy.** Disease of the capillary vessels.

**Micrencephal'ium** (*mikros*, small, *enkephalos*, encephalon). Cerebellum.

**Micrenceph'alous.** Having a small brain.

**Micrenceph'alum.** Cerebellum.

**Micrencra'nus** (*mikros*, small, *enkranion*, cerebellum). Name given to skulls with a cerebellar sector of 8.5° to 15°.

**Micristol'ogy** (*mikros*, small, *histos*, tissue, *logos*, discourse). Science treating of minutest organic tissues; histology.

**Micro-** (*mikros*, small). In composition, small.

**Micro-anat'omy.** Microscopic anatomy.

**Microbacte'ria** (*mikros*, small, *bacterium*). Bacteria having elliptical or short cylindrical cells.

**Microbæ'mia.** Presence of microbes in the blood.

**Mi'crobe** (*mikros*, small, *bios*, life). Term applied to minute forms of life. Microorganisms, animal or vegetable, but usually denoting the latter. The term *microzoa* distinguishes microscopic animal life from microscopic vegetable forms—*microphyta.* See *Bacillus, Bacteria, Micrococci, Spirilla, Streptococci,* etc.

**Micro'bial.** Microbic.

**Micro'bian** or **Micro'bic.** Relating to microbes.

**Microbici'dal.** Destructive to microbes.

**Micro'bicide** (*mikros*, small, *bios*, life, *cædo*, to kill). Destructive of microbes; agent producing such destruction.

**Microbicidin'.** Sodium naphtholate; antiseptic.

**Microbiohæ'mia** (*mikros*, small, *bios*, life, *haima*, blood). Term applied to diseased conditions due to presence of microorganisms in the blood.

**Microbiol'ogist.** One skilled in microbiology.

**Microbiol'ogy** (*logos*, discourse). Science of microorganisms.

**Micro'bion.** Microbe.

**Microbiopho'bia** (*phobos*, fear). Morbid dread of microbes.

**Micro'bioscope.** Instrument (as microscope) for study of microbes or of minute living tissues.

**Mi'crobism.** Condition indicating presence or influence of a microbe or microbes. **La'tent m.,** presence of bacteria in the skin, lymphatic glands, and blood, without marked symptoms of systemic infection.

**Mi'croblast** (*mikros*, small, *blastos*, sprout). Small blood corpuscle which is in an undeveloped condition.

**Microblepha'ria** or **Microbleph'arism.** Microblepharon.

**Microbleph'aron** (*mikros*, small, *blepharon*, lid). Condition in which the eyelids are unusually small.

**Microbleph'ary.** Microblepharon.

**Microbra'chia.** Congenital smallness of the arms.

**Microbra'chius** (*mikros*, small, *brachion*, arm). One with congential smallness of the arms.

**Microbrachycepha'lia.** Condition in which brachycephalia and microcephalia coexist.

**Microcar'dia.** Congenital smallness of the heart.

**Microcau'lia.** Condition in which a very small penis exists.

**Microcau'lus** (*mikros*, small, *kaulos*, penis). One with a small penis.

**Microcepha'lia** (*mikros*, small, *kephale*, head). Abnormal smallness of the head.

**Microcephal'ic** or **Microceph'alous.** Having an abnormally small head or a small, imperfect cranium.

**Microceph'alism.** Microcephalia.

**Microceph'alon.** Abnormal smallness of head.

**Microceph'alous.** Microcephalic.

**Microceph'alus.** A microcephalic monster.

**Microceph'aly.** Microcephalia.

**Microchelia,** mi-kro-ke'le-ah (*mikros*, small, *cheilos*, lip). Abnormal smallness of the lips.

**Microchem'ical.** Relating to microchemistry.

**Microchem'istry.** Chemical examination of very minute or microscopic objects. Investigation of delicate and exact chemical reactions by aid of the microscope.

**Microcidin'.** $C_{40}H_7ONa$. A sodium beta-naphthol. Used externally as an antiseptic, internally as an antipyretic and antiseptic.

**Micrococ'cus** (*mikros*, small, *kokkos*, berry). As already stated under *Bacteria,* schizomycetes or fission-fungi are divisible, according to the classification of Migula, into six families, of which the *Coccaceæ* form one group, including streptococcus, micrococcus, sarcina, planococcus, and planosarcina. The micrococci are characterized by division in two dimensions, the cocci after division remaining aggregated in irregular clusters, or singly, or in pairs, threes, or tetrads. When the cocci, after division, remain attached, forming plates, they are known as *merismopedia.* **M. a.** (Fontin), found in hail; saprophytic. **M. ace'ti,** Bacillus aceti. **M. ac'idi lac'tici** (Grotenfelt), found in milk; causes fermentation. **M. ac'idi lac'tici** (Lindner), found in milk; causes fermentation. **M. ac'idi lac'tici** (Marpmann), detected in milk; causes fermentation. **M. ac'idi, lac'tici liquefa'ciens** (Krüger), detected in butter and cheese; causes fermentation. **M. ac'idi paralac'tici** (Nencki), found in atmospheric air, water, and milk. **M. of acute' infec'tious osteomyeli'tis,** M. pyogenes aureus. **M. of Ad'ametz,** found in certain kinds of cheese; causes fermentation. **M. aërog'enes** (Miller), detected in water and in the secretions of the intestines; causes pink-red pigment. **M. ag′ilis** (Ali-Cohn), in water. **M. ag′ilis cit′reus** (Menge), found in water; causes yellow pigment. **M. al′ba** (Eisenberg), found in atmospheric air and water; causes fermentation. **M. al′bicans am′plus** (Bumm), the cocci resemble gonococci, but are larger; found in the vaginal secretions. **M. al′bicans tardis′simus** (Eisenberg and Bumm), detected in the puerperal vaginal secretions. **M. al′bicans tar′dus** (Unna and Tommasoli), in eczematous eruption. **M. al′bidus** (Roze), found in potato scab; lives on dead organic matter. **M. al′bus**, found in human milk and in some forms of pus; saprophytic. **M. al′bus** (Lindner), found in water; lives on dead organic matter. **M. al′bus** (Maschek), found in water; saprophytic. **M. al′bus uri′næ**, M. urinalbus. **M. of Alep′po boil** (Nicolle and Noury), found in pus of that disease; pathogenic. **M. of alope′cia area′ta** (von Sehlen, Vincent, Robinson, Vaillard), found in that disease. **M. of ammoni′acal u′rine**, M. ureæ and M. ureæ liquefaciens. **M. amylov′orus** (Burrill), oval cells, the cause of fire-blight of pear-trees and apple-trees; excites fermentation in saccharine fluids. **M. apthico′la** (Hallier and Schottelius), found in vesicles on skin of sheep, cattle, etc. **M. aquat′ilis** (Bolton), in water. **M. aquat′ilis invisib′ilis** (Vaughan), in water. **M. a′reæ Cel′si** (Buchner and Sehlen), detected in the hair in alopecia areata. **M. articulo′rum**, found in the pseudomembrane of diphtheria; pathogenic. **M. ascofor′mans** (Johne), M. botryogenes. **M. auranti′acus** (Cohn and Schroter), found in atmospheric air, water, and soil; causes yellow pigment. **M. auranti′acus** (Lindner and Koch), found in atmospheric air, water, and weiss-beer; causes fermentation, and yellow pigment. **M. auranti′acus sorg′hi** (Bruyning), found in decayed sorghum; pathogenic to that plant. **M. aur′ea** (Macé), found in exudation in the lungs of one dead from pneumonia; causes fermentation and yellow pigment. **M. au′reus**, found in carcinoma; saprophytic. **M. b.** (Fontin), found in hail; pathogenic. **M. of beriber′i** (Lacerda), Bacillus bersbericus. **M. billroth′ii** (Cohn), in spoiled bouillon, also in saccharine solutions; caseinous odor, ammoniacal smell; causes fermentation. **M. of Bisk′ra but′ton**, m. of Heydenreich. **M. bisk′ræ**, m. of Heydenreich. **M. of bit′ter milk**, M. lactis viscosus. **M. blennorrhœ′us**, m. gonorrhœa. **M. bom′bycis** (Béchamp), oval cocci occurring in contents of the alimentary canal and in gastric juice of silkworms affected with flacherie. **M. of Bono′me**, found in exudation of meningitis; pathogenic. **M. botryog′enes** (Bollinger and Rabe), microorganism found in mycodesmoids of the horse, the chief symptom of which is the formation of neoplastic growths in the connective tissue. **M. of bo′vine masti′tis** (Kitt), M. mastobius. **M. of bo′vine pneumo′nia** (Poels and Nolen), in pulmonary organs of cattle infected with pleuropneumonia; pathogenic. **M. bo′vis**, found in cattle with hæmoglobinuria. **M. of bronchi′tis** (Picchini), three varieties are described. **M. bu′tyri aromafa′ciens**, found in butter; causes fermentation. **M. cadav′eris** (Sternberg), found in liver after death from yellow fever. **M. can′dicans** (Flügge), cocci in masses, obtained from contaminated plate-cultivations. **M. can′didus** (Cohn), found in water. **M. can′didus** (Reincke), found in air and water; causes fermentation. **M. capillo′rum**, in the hair; causes reddish-yellow pigment. **M. car′neus** (Zimmermann), in water; produces red pigment. **M. ca′sei ama′ri** (Freudenreich), found in bitter Swiss cheese; causes fermentation. **M. catarrha′lis**, in sputa and secretions from the nose in infectious bronchitis and catarrhal pneumonia. **M. cella′ris** (Hansgirg), found in dust and soil of a cellar; two varieties were noted. **M. ceras′inus sic′cus** (List), found in water; causes cherry-colored pigment. **M. of cerebrospi′nal meningi′tis**, M. intercellularis meningitidis. **M. ce′reus al′bus** (Passet), found in pus and water; causes a gray pigment. **M. ce′reus au′reus** (Schroter and Winkler), in coryza; produces orange-red pigment. **M. ce′reus fla′vus** (Passet), Staphylococcus cereus flavus. **M. cerevis′iæ** (Francke and Balcke), found in stale beer; causes fermentation. **M. of chick′enpox**, Staphylococcus viridis flavescens. **M. chlori′nus** (Cohn), forms yellow pigment; found in water; occurring in granular zooglœa masses. **M. chol′eræ gallina′rum** (Zopf), bacterium of fowl-cholera, Bacillus choleræ gallinarum. **M. cinnabar′eus** (Flügge), large cocci found contaminating old cultivations. **M. cit′reus** (List), in water; forms a yellow pigment. **M. cit′reus ag′ilis**, very motile; causes a yellow pigment. **M. cit′reus conglomera′tus** (Bumm), the cocci resemble gonococci, and have been isolated from blennorrhœic pus and from ordinary atmospheric dust. **M. cit′reus liquefa′ciens** (Unna and Tommasoli), found in the skin in eczema seborrhoicum; produces yellow pigment. **M. co′li grac′ilis** (Escherich), found in fæces. **M. concent′ricus** (Zimmermann), in water; produces brownish-yellow pigment. **M. conglomera′tus** (Kurth), found in scarlatina; pathogenic. **M. conglomera′tus** (Weichselbaum), found in water. **M. of conta′gious mammi′tis**, M. mastobius. **M. corona′tus** (Flügge), isolated from the air. **M. cory′zæ** (Klebs and Hajek), found in the secretions of the nose in coryza. **M. cory′zæ contagio′sæ equo′rum** (Schutz), found in pus of lymphatic glands of horses in infectious pneumonia; pathogenic. **M. cremoi′des** (Zimmermann), in water; causes yellow pigment. **M. crepus′culum** (Cohn), round or short oval cells occurring in various infusions and putrefying fluids; associated with Bacterium termo. **M. cumula′tus ten′uis** (von Besser), in the secretions of the nasal passages. **M. cyan′eus** (Schroter), in the atmosphere and water; causes a yellow pigment. **M. of Dan′tec**, in salt codfish. **M. decal′vans** (Schroter), found in the scalp in alopecia areata; pathogenic; M. areæ Celsi. **M. delacouria′nus** (Roze), in dark, gangrenous potatoes; pathogenic to that plant. **M. of Dem′me**, diplococcus of pemphigus acutus. **M. of den′gue** (McLaughlin), found in blood of dengue; Scheutzia laughlini. **M. of den′tal ca′ries**, Leptothrix vulgaris; L. gigantea; Spirillum dentium; epsilon bacillus (Miller). **M. des′idens** (Flügge), M. flavus desidens. **M. dif′fluens** (Schroter), in the atmosphere, in dust, etc. **M. of diphthe′ria**, Streptococcus articulorum. **M. diphtherit′icus** (Oertel, Loeffler, and Cohn), detected in diphtheritic deposits, etc. **M. of Disse and Tagu′chi**, in condyloma and primary syphilis. **M. doyen′ii**, M. urinæ albus olearius. **M. of drink′ing water**, M. aquatilis. **M. of Egyp′tian ophthal′mia**, m. of trachoma. **M. endocardit′icus**, Streptococcus endocarditicus. **M. endocardit′idis ruga′tus** (Weichselbaum), detected in vegetations on valves in ulcerative endocarditis. **M. of endocardi′tis**, Streptococcus endocarditidis and Micrococcus endocarditidis rugatus. **M. epider′midis al′bus** (Welch), found in the epidermis; pathogenic. **M. of erysip′elas** (Fehleisen), M. pyogenes. **M. erysipel′atis** (Fehleisen), in erysipelas; pathogenic; M. pyogenes. **M. erysipel′atos**, M. pyogenes. **M. erysipelato′sus** (Fehleisen), M. pyogenes. **M. erythromyx′a** (Lafar), found in water; causes red and yellow pigments. **M. fermen′ti**, M. viniperda. **M. fervido′sus** (Adametz), in water; produces yellow pigment. **M. finlayen′sis** (Sternberg), in post-mortem examination of a yellow fever case; produces yellow pigment. **M. floc′cii**, found in the conjunctiva; pathogenic. **M. fla′vus**, M. flavus liquefaciens. **M. fla′vus** (De Barry), found in beer and cheese; causes fermentation and a yellow pigment. **M. fla′vus conjuncti′væ**, found in the healthy conjunctiva; pathogenic. **M. fla′vus des′idens** (Flügge), Streptococcus flavus desidens. **M. fla′vus liquefa′ciens tar′dus** (Unna and Tommasoli), found in the skin in eczema seborrhoicum; produces yellow pigment. **M. fla′vus tardigra′dus** (Flügge), isolated from contaminated cultures. **M. fla′vidus**, found in scab of potato. **M. fluores′cens fœt′idus** (Klamann and Rosenbach), found in secretions of human nose; produces green-violet pigment. **M. fœt′idus** (Klamann), found in the nose and pharynx; produces fetid odor. **M. fœt′idus** (Rosenbach), small oval coccus isolated from carious teeth. **M. of foot-and-mouth disease′** (Schottelius), in eruptions in animals affected with this disease; pathogenic. **M. of Forbes,** in diseased larvæ of cabbage butterfly; pathogenic. **M. of fowl-chol′era,** Bacillus septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ. **M. of Fre′ire,** microbe obtained from yellow fever patients. **M. freudenreich′ii** (Guillebeau), causes stringy condition of milk. **M. friedländ′eri,** Bacillus pneumoniæ Friedländeri. **M. ful′vus** (Cohn), found in excrement of horses and rabbits; produces rose-colored pigment. **M. of fu′runcle** (Pasteur), Bacillus osteomyelitidis. **M. fusces′cens** (Falkenheim), found in human stomach; causes fermentation. **M. fus′cus** (Maschek), in water; produces dark brown color and putrefactive odor; causes fermentation. **M. gallici′dus,** Bacillus septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ. **M. of gan′grenous mammi′tis** or **masti′tis,** M. mastobius. **M. gelatinog′enus** (Braütigam), found in stringy milk; causes fermentation. **M. gelatino′sus,** coagulates milk; causes fermentation. **M. ghadial′li,** found in water; lives on dead organic matter. **M. gingi′væ pyog′enes** (Miller), in abscess of the gums; produces abscess and peritonitis in mice. **M. gonorrhœ′æ** (Neisser), gonococcus, in the pus of specific urethritis; pathogenic only to man. **Gray m.** (Maschek), found in water; causes fermentation; also a blue-gray-green pigment. **M. of gray par′rot disease′,** M. psittaci. **Gray-white m.** (Bumm), Diplococcus albicans amplus. **M. gris′eus** (Winter), Bacterium griseum. **M. gummo′sus** (Happ), found in stringy infusion of senega; causes fermentation. **M. hæmato′des** (Babès), found in red sweat; produces blood-red pigment. **M. hæmorrhag′icus** (Klein), found in vesicular eruption in sheep; pathogenic. **M. havanien′sis** (Sternberg), in vomit of yellow fever. **M. of Hey′denreich,** in Biskra button. **M. of hog chol′era,** Bacillus of swine plague. **M. hollan′dicus** (Weichmann), found in stringy milk; causes fermentation. **M. hu′muli lauen′sis** (Mohl), found in hops; causes fermentation. **M. hyali′na** (Kützing), found in marsh water; causes fermentation. **M. of hydropho′bia,** M. lyssæ. **M. imet′rophus** (Trevisan), Bacillus prodigiosus. **M. imperato′ris** (Roze), in potato scab. **M. of infec′tious osteomyeli′tis,** M. pyogenes aureus and M. osteomyelitidis. **M. influen′zæ** (Letzerich), bacillus of influenza. **M. insecto′rum** (Burrill), found in the digestive organs of the chinch-bug. **M. intercellula′ris meningit′idis** (Neumann and Schäffer), in nervous matter in cerebrospinal meningitis and in secretions from the nose in the same disease; pathogenic. **M. intracellula′ris meningit′idis** (Weichselbaum), meningococcus; found in the exudation of cerebrospinal meningitis; pathogenic. **M. of Kirch′ner,** found in sputa in influenza; pathogenic. **M. lac′teus favifor′mis** (Bumm and Bockhardt), found in vaginal secretions and in sputa. **M. lac′tis ac′idi** (Marpmann), found in milk; produces fermentation. **M. lac′tis visco′sus** (Conn), produces bitterness in milk and cream; causes fermentation. **M. lanceola′tus,** lancet-shaped microbe first observed by Sternberg in 1880, in the blood of rabbits inoculated with his own saliva; afterward it was proven to be the chief etiological factor in the production of croupous or lobar pneumonia in man; it is variously named *pneumococcus, Micrococcus pneumoniæ crouposæ* (Sternberg), *m. of sputum septicæmia, diplococcus of Fraenkel,* and *D. pneumoniæ of Weichselbaum.* **M. larda′rius** (Krassilochtchik), found in disease of silkworms; pathogenic. **M. lateric′eus** (Dobrzyniecki), found in the mouth; causes brick-red pigment. **M. liquefa′ciens,** M. flavus liquefaciens. **M. liquefa′ciens** (Sternberg), found in liver of patient dead from yellow fever. **M. liquefa′ciens** (von Besser), detected in normal secretions from the nose. **M. liquefa′ciens conjuncti′væ,** found in healthy conjunctiva; causes temporary opacity and vascular excitement in rabbits. **M. litora′lis** (Oersted), found in sea water; causes fermentation and a red pigment. **M. loewenberg′ii,** found in discharges of ozæna; has odor of putrefaction. **M. lu′teus** (Adametz), found in water; forms yellow pigment. **M. lu′teus** (Cohn), found in water, earth, dust, etc.; forms bright enduring yellow pigment. **M. lu′teus** (Schroter), found in atmospheric air, water, and soil; forms yellow pigment. **M. lys′sæ** (Neisser), found in the spinal marrow in rabies of animals. **M. ma′jor** (Doyen), M. urinæ major. **M. manfred′ii,** in sputa of pneumonia and in granuloma. **M. of Man′neberg,** found in the urine in acute inflammation of the kidney; pathogenic. **M. of Mar′morek,** found in erysipelas; pathogenic. **M. of masti′tis** (Kitt), M. mastobius. **M. masto′bius** (Nocard, Mollereau, and Kitt), detected in the milk of animals suffering from gangrenous mastitis; pathogenic. **M. max′ima** (Lindner), found in malt during the manufacture of beer; causes fermentation. **M. of meas′les** (Klebs and Keating), in blood and intestinal discharges of that disease. **M. meliten′sis** (Bruce), found in the spleen in cases of Malta fever; pathogenic. **M. meningit′idis** (Neumann), M. intercellularis meningitidis. **M. mesenterioi′des** (Cienkowski and van Tieghem), in molasses and sap of beet-root; causes fermentation. **M. methys′tes** (Veley), in poor rum; causes fermentation. **M. michel′i,** found in the follicles of trachoma; resembles M. gonorrhœæ. **Milk-white m.** (Bumm), M. albicans tardissimus. **M. minu′ta** (De Bary), found in sour milk; produces fermentation. **M. mirab′ilis** (Roscoe and Lunt), found in sewage. **M. monomor′phus** (Bujwid and Heryng), found in benign ulcers of the pharynx. **M. of Moore,** Bacillus fœtidus. **M. morbillo′sus** (Klebs and Keating), m. of measles; found in blood and exudation products of that disease. **M. mor′rhuæ,** found in codfish; produces fermentation. **M. of mouth and lungs** (Fischer), found in those organs in man; causes fermentation. **M. of mumps** (von Leyden), found in the salivary secretion of the parotid gland; pathogenic. **M. of mycodes′moids of the horse,** M. botryogenes. **M. of myco′sis** (Rindfleisch and Auspetz), in fungoid granuloma. **M. nasa′lis** (Hack), in the postnasal cavities; non-pathogenic. **M. ni′trificans** (van Tieghem), in water and soil, and in influenza; causes fermentation. **M. no′bilis** (Maurea), in ascites; causes fermentation and brick-red pigment. **M. nu′clei** (Roze), found in potatoes. **M. oblon′gus,** Bacterium oblongum. **M. ochroleu′cus** (Prove and Legrain), in human urine; has sulphurous odor; yields a sulphur-yellow pigment; causes yellow transformation product. **M. olea′rius,** M. urinæ flavus olearius. **M. orbicula′ris fla′vus** (Ravenel), found in the soil. **M. orchit′idis** (Hugonnenq and Eraud), found in orchitis; pathogenic. **M. osteomyelit′idis** (Becker), found in osteomyelitis; pathogenic; causes fermentation; M. pyogenes aureus. **M. of osteomyeli′tis,** M. pyogenes aureus. **M. ova′lis** (Escherich), in the fecal discharges of the earliest period of life. **M. ova′tus,** microbe of epidemic disease of silkworms; nosæma bombycis. **M. of ozæ′na** (Loewenberg), found in nasal secretions in that disease. **M. paludo′sa** (Schroter), in water of marshes; causes fermentation. **M. pasteu′ri** (Sternberg), Bacillus septicus sputigenus; M. lanceolatus. **M. of pear blight,** Bacillus butyricus. **M. of peb′rine,** microbe of epidemic disease of silkworms. **M. pellu′cidus** (Roze), found in diseased potatoes. **M. of pem′phigus acu′tus** (Gibier), in the eruption of that disease; pathogenic. **M. peritonit′idis e′qui** (Hamburg), in exudations in bodies of horses dead from that disease; pathogenic. **M. pernicio′sus,** coccus found in the blood in cases of fatal disease in the gray parrot. **M. pertus′sis** (Ritter), in the sputa of that disease. **M. pflü′geri** (Ludwig), Photobacterium pflügeri. **M. phospho′reus** (Cohn), Bacillus phosphoreus. **M. plumo′sus** (Braütigam), in water; produces yellow pigment. **M. of pneumo′nia,** M. septicus; Bacillus pneumoniæ of Friedländer. **M. of pneumo′nia of**

**cat'tle,** Streptococcus weissii. **M. of pneumo'nia of hor'ses,** found in the lungs of horses affected with pneumonia; pathogenic for mice, rabbits, and guinea-pigs; causes death to horses when injected into the lungs. **M. pneumo'niæ croupo'sæ** (Sternberg), Bacillus septicus sputigenus; M. lanceolatus. **M. pneumo'niæ infectio'sæ** (Friedländer), Bacillus pneumoniæ Friedländeri. **M. porcello'rum,** in hogs suffering from inflammation of the liver; pathogenic. **M. prodigio'sus,** Bacillus prodigiosus. **M. of progres'sive ab'scess forma'tion in rab'bits** (Koch), detected in their discharges after inoculation with blood that has undergone putrefactive fermentation; pathogenic. **M. of progres'sive granulo'ma forma'tion,** M. manfredii. **M. of progres'sive lympho'ma of an'imals,** found in sputa of pneumonia following measles; produces infectious granuloma when inoculated. **M. of progres'sive tis'sue necro'sis** (Koch), detected in the excreta of mice after inoculation with blood that has undergone putrefactive fermentation; pathogenic. **M. pseudocy'anus** (Cohn), in boiled potatoes and in atmospheric air; produces green ferment. **M. psit'taci** (Eberth and Wolf), produces disease of parrots similar to cholera of chickens. **M. pulmo'num** (Hauser), found in the sputa; causes fermentation. **M. puta'tus** (Ravenel), found in soil. **M. pu'tridus,** found in water; causes fermentation. **M. of pyæ'mia** (Koch), detected in the excreta of rabbits inoculated with decaying animal matter. **M. pyog'enes** (Rosenbach), in acute purulent abscesses and in the skin of erysipelatous patients; pathogenic. **M. pyog'enes au'reus,** Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus. **M. pyog'enes malig'nus** (Krause and Flügge), in spleen in leukæmia; pathogenic. **M. pyog'enes ure'æ** (Rorsing), found in purulent urine. **M. pyog'enes ure'æ fla'vus** (Rorsing), in purulent urine. **M. pyosep'ticus** (Richet), in cancerous tumor; pathogenic. **M. of ra'bies** (Fol), M. lyssæ. **M. radia'tus** (Flügge), in the atmosphere and in water; produces yellowish-green pigment. **M. of red sweat,** M. hæmatodes. **M. reitenbach'ii** (Caspary), found in decaying vegetation. **M. re'nis** (Hepworth), found in the lungs of patients dead from tuberculosis; causes fermentation. **M. rheumarthrit'idis** (Kussmaul), Bacillus rheumarthritidis. **M. of Rhine wa'ter** (Burri), found in that water; lives on decaying organic matter. **M. rhodoc'rous,** found in goose's stomach; produces red, fatty pigment. **M. ro'sea** (Menge and Schroter), found in atmospheric air, milk, and beer; produces red pigment. **M. of rose-red disease' of wheat** (Prillieux), in bacterial degeneration of wheat; pathogenic. **M. rosenbach'ii,** M. pyogenes tenuis; in pus of abscesses; resembles Staphylococcus pyogenes albus. **M. rosetta'ceus** (Zimmermann), in water; produces a grayish-yellow pigment. **M. ro'seus** (Bumm), in atmospheric air; produces a pink pigment; in sputum of epidemic influenza; causes rose-colored pigment; Diplococcus roseus. **M. ro'seus** (Maggiora and Flügge), found on the skin; produces pink pigmentation. **M. rubino'sus** (Edington), in scarlatina. **M. of S. Le M. Moore,** Bacillus fœtidus. **M. saliva'rius pyog'enes** (Biondi), in rabbits inoculated with saliva or purulent matter from scarlet fever; pathogenic. **M. saliva'rius sep'ticus** (Biondi), from inoculations from sputa of puerperal septicæmia; pathogenic to smaller animals. **M. of Salvo'li,** Bacillus septicus sputigenus. **M. san'guinis ca'nis** (Pitfield), found in dogs' blood; pathogenic. **M. saprog'enes vi'ni** (Kramer), found in wine; causes fermentation. **M. scarlati'næ, M. scarlatino'sus** (Coze and Feltz), detected in blood, skin, etc., of scarlatina. **M. of scar'let fe'ver** (Pohl and Pincus), M. scarlatinæ. **M. of Schmidt-Mül'heim,** found in milk; causes fermentation. **M. of Schütz,** found in milk; causes fermentation. **M. of septicæ'mia in rab'bits** (Koch), in their discharges after inoculation with septic animal infusions; pathogenic; see *Streptococcus charrini.* **M. sep'ticus** (Flügge), in earth; pathogenic. **M. sep'ticus liquefa'ciens** (Babès), in septicæmia; pathogenic. **M. septopyæ'micus** (Biondi), in laryngeal erysipelas and phlegmonous sore throat; pathogenic. **M. sialosep'ticus,** in saliva in puerperal septicæmia; pathogenic; M. salivarius septicus. **M. of small-pox,** M. variolæ et vaccinæ. **M. sor'didus** (Dyar), found in water; causes fermentation. **M. sorntha'lii** (Adametz), in Sornthal cheese; causes fermentation. **M. of spu'tum septicæ'mia** (Fränkel), Bacillus septicus sputigenus; M. lanceolatus. **M. stella'tus** (Maschek), found in water; causes brownish-yellow pigment. **M. subfla'vus** (Flügge and Neisser), from lochial and vaginal secretions; pathogenic. **M. su'is** (Burrill), Bacillus tardigradus. **M. of swine plague,** bacillus of swine plague. **M. of syph'ilis** (Haberkorn and Marcus), detected in white corpuscles in that disease; causes red pigmentation. **M. tardigra'dus,** M. flavus tardigradus. **M. tetrag'enus** (Achard and Gaillard), in vesicles of small-pox; produces yellow pigment. **M. tetrag'enus** (Bosc and Galarielle), found in gangrene of the lungs; pathogenic. **M. tetrag'enus** (Gaffky), procured from tuberculous cavity in the lungs and acute sore throat; pathogenic; also causes fermentation. **M. tetrag'enus** (Marotta), in variolous eruptions; causes fermentation. **M. tetrag'enus feb'ris fla'væ** (Finlay and Sternberg), from yellow-fever cases; causes yellow ferment. **M. tetrag'enus mo'bilis ventric'uli** (Mendosa), found in the stomach; odor of excrement noticed in old cultures; causes fermentation. **M. tetrag'enus subfla'vus** (von Besser), in secretions from the nose. **M. tetrag'enus versat'ilis** (Sternberg), M. tetragenus febris flavæ. **M. toxica'tus** (Burrill), in poison-ivy eruption; pathogenic. **M. of tracho'ma** (Sattler and Michel), in conjunctival mucus and nodules of trachoma. **M. of tracho'ma** (Snydæker), found in the secretions of that disease. **M. u'beris** (Dinwiddie), found in milk; causes fermentation. **M. ul'ceris mol'lis,** bacillus of chancroid. **M. un'næ** (Lareddo), in vesicles of eczema; pathogenic. **M. ure'æ** (Cohn), found in atmospheric air, water, and in ammoniacal urine; causes ammoniacal changes in urine. **M. ure'æ** (Pasteur and van Tieghem), in the atmosphere and in ammoniacal urine. **M. ure'æ liquefa'ciens** (Flügge), in ammoniacal urine, resembles M. ureæ; causes fermentation. **M. uri'næ** (Welcker), found in urine. **M. uri'næ al'bus olea'rius** (Doyen), found in the urine in nephritis and cystitis. **M. uri'næ fla'vus olea'rius** (Doyen), detected in urine associated with M. urinalbus and M. urinæ albus, in cystitis; causes yellow pigment. **M. uri'næ ma'jor** (Doyen), detected under same conditions as the other forms of M. urinæ already mentioned. **M. urinal'bus** (Doyen), in urine in inflammatory conditions of the kidney and bladder. **M. of vacci'na,** M. variolæ et vaccinæ. **M. va'rians** (Ewart), found in water; green pigmentation. **M. vari'olæ** or **M. vari'olæ et vacci'næ** (Cohn), found by a number of observers in smallpox and vaccina. **M. ventric'uli** (Goodsir), found in gastric diseases; causes fermentation and light yellow pigmentation. **M. vermifor'mis** (Maschek), in water; causes yellow pigment. **M. versat'ilis,** on healthy skin and in post-mortem examinations of the organs in yellow fever. **M. versic'olor** (Flügge), in atmospheric air and in water; causes fermentation of glucose; also yellowish-green pigment. **M. vi'brans** (van Tieghem), in water. **M. viniper'da,** in fermented wine. **M. viola'ceus** (Cohn), in water; violet-blue pigmentation. **M. viola'ceus** (Kützing), in water; produces violet pigment. **M. viola'ceus** (Schroter), in atmospheric air and in water; violet pigmentation. **M. vir'idis flaves'cens** (Guttmann), in varicellous eruption; causes greenish-yellow pigmentation. **M. visco'sus** (Pasteur), in diseased wine; see *Streptococcus fermenti.* **M. viticulo'sus** (Flügge and Katz), in the atmosphere and in water. **M. of Weig'mann,** found in slimy milk; causes fermentation. **M. welcke'rii** (Rossmann), in urine; causes fermentation. **M. of whoop'ing-cough** (Letzerich), in the sputa of that disease. **M. xanthogen'icus,** in yellow fever; pathogenic. **M. of zoonot'ic**

**erysip′eloid**, found in that disease; pathogenic to man.

**Microco′ria** (*mikros*, small, *kore*, pupil). Obliteration of the pupil by excessive contraction.

**Microcor′nea** (*mikros*, small). Unusually small size of the cornea.

**Mi′crocosm** (*mikros*, small, *kosmos*, world). Little world. Some philosophers have given this appellation to man, whom they consider as the epitome of the universe. The latter they call *macrocosm* (*makros*, great).

**Microcos′mic.** Relating to man or an epitome of the universe; see *Microcosm.* **M. salt,** salt composed of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid; originally obtained from human urine.

**Microcou′lomb.** Millionth part of a coulomb.

**Microcous′tic** (*mikros*, small, *akouo*, to hear). Microphonous; anything that contributes to increase the intensity of sound—as the speaking-trumpet—by collecting the sonorous rays.

**Microcra′nius** (*mikros*, small, *kranion*, cranium). Microcephalus.

**Mi′crocrith** (*mikros*, small, *krithe*, barley). Unit of molecular weight, denoting the weight of half a molecule of hydrogen.

**Microcrys′talline.** Occurring in microscopic crystals.

**Mi′crocyst** (*mikros*, small, *kystis*, bladder). Small cyst.

**Mi′crocyte** (*mikros*, small, *kytos*, cell). Small red blood corpuscle, often present in large numbers in pernicious anæmia.

**Microcythæ′mia** (*mikros*, small, *kytos*, cell, *haima*, blood). State of blood in which microcytes are numerous.

**Microcyto′sis.** Microcythæmia.

**Microdacty′lia** (*mikros*, small, *daktylos*, finger). Smallness of fingers.

**Mi′crodont.** Having short or small teeth; the condition is called *microdontism.*

**Microfar′ad** (*mikros*, small, *farad*). Unit of electrical capacity, equal to one millionth of a farad.

**Microgam′ete.** The male element, flagellum, of the microgametocyte.

**Microgam′etocyte** (*mikros*, small, *gametes*, husband, *kytos*, cell). The flagellated or male gametocyte; the male cell of sporozoa.

**Microgas′ter plat′ypus.** Demeodes folliculorum.

**Microge′nia** (*mikros*, small, *geneion*, chin). Smallness of the chin.

**Mi′crogerm.** Microbe.

**Microglos′sia** (*mikros*, small, *glossa* tongue). Congenital smallness of the tongue.

**Micrognath′ia** (*mikros*, small, *gnathos*, jaw). Unusual small size of the jaws.

**Mi′crogramme.** Millionth part of a gramme.

**Microg′raphy** (*mikros*, small, *graphe*, description). Description of objects with the aid of the microscope. See *Photomicrography.*

**Microgy′ria.** Condition of the brain in which the gyri are unusually small.

**Microhal′oa ro′sea** (Kützing). Beggiatoa roseopersicina.

**Microhistol′ogy.** Histology.

**Mi′crohm.** Electrical resistance equal to the millionth part of an ohm.

**Microlen′tia.** Small size of the crystalline lens.

**Microleuconymphæ′a.** Nymphæa alba.

**Mi′crolitre.** Millionth part of a litre.

**Microl′ogy** (*mikros*, small, *logos*, description). See *Microscopy.*

**Microma′nia** (*mikros*, small + *mania*). Condition observed in the insane, in which the person affected imagines that some part of his body is becoming smaller.

**Microma′zia.** Unusual smallness of the mammæ.

**Microme′lia** (*mikros*, small, *melos*, limb). Congenital imperfect development of the extremities. **M. chondromala′cia,** congenital rachitis; achondroplasia. **M. unilatera′lis,** micromelia confined to one side of the body.

**Microm′elus** (*mikros*, small, *melos*, a limb). Monster having imperfectly developed extremities; the limbs are normal in shape, but abnormally small. If confined to the upper extremity, it is called *microbrachius;* if to the legs, *micropus.*

**Microme′ria douglas′sii.** Plant, genus of *Labiatæ;* yerba buena, possessing medicinal properties.

**Microm′eter** (*mikros*, small, *metron*, measure). Instrument for microscopic measurements.

**Microm′etry.** Measurement of very small bodies with the aid of the micrometer.

**Micromil′limetre.** Thousandth part of a millimetre or a millionth part of a meter; mikron or micron; abbreviation, $\mu$; about $\frac{1}{25000}$ inch; used in microscopic measurements.

**Microm′matus** (*mikros*, small, *omma*, eye). Microphthalmus.

**Microm′otoscope.** Apparatus for taking photographs of moving microorganisms.

**Micromyce′tes** (*mikros*, small, *mykes*, mushroom). Minute fungi.

**Micromye′lia** (*mikros*, small, *myelos*, marrow). Condition characterized by unusual smallness of the spinal cord, existing in microcephalia.

**Mi′cron.** Micromillimetre.

**Micronu′cleus.** A small or minute nucleus.

**Microor′ganisms.** Minute organized cells; microbes; term used to designate the entire order of microscopic life.

**Micropanenceph′alus** (*mikros*, small, *pan*, entire, *enkephalos*, brain). Term given by Lissauer to skulls in which the angle between the line from the hormion to the nasion and basion is from 138° to 163°.

**Micropathol′ogy.** That part of pathology which relates to diseases caused by microorganisms. Also morbid histology.

**Mi′crophages** (*mikros*, small, *phago*, to eat). Name given to wandering cells in the lymphatic tissue of the alimentary canal; the microorganisms are supposed to be consumed by them. See *Phagocyte.*

**Microph′agous.** Phagocytic.

**Mi′crophone** (*phone*, sound). Instrument for augmenting sound.

**Micropho′nia.** Condition in which the voice is weak.

**Micropho′noscope.** Binaural stethoscope having a membrane to augment sound.

**Microph′onous** (*mikros*, small, *phone*, voice). Microcoustic.

**Micropho′tograph.** Photographic object so minute as to be only discernible with a microscope. See *Photomicrograph.*

**Microphthal′mia.** Condition in which the eye is unusually small or imperfectly developed.

**Microphthal′mos** or **Microphthal′mus** (*mikros*, small, *ophthalmos*, eye). One who has small eyes. Monster with two small or imperfectly developed eyes.

**Mi′crophytes** (*mikros*, small, *phyton*, vegetable). Microscopic plants; bacteria.

**Microphyt′ic.** Relating to or caused by microphytes or vegetable microbes.

**Micro′pia** (*mikros*, small, *ops*, eye). Condition usually dependent on retinitis or choroidoretinitis, in which objects appear smaller to the patient than they really are.

**Micropo′dia.** Micropus.

**Microproso′pus** (*mikros*, small, *prosopon*, face). Monster in which a part of the face is absent.

**Microp′sia.** Micropia.

**Mi′cropsy.** Mycropia. **Hyster′ical m.,** delusion in hysterical subjects that distant objects are unnaturally small.

**Micropsy′chia** (*mikros*, small, *psyche*, soul). Weakness of mind.

**Mic′ropus** or **Microp′odous** (*mikros*, small, *pous*, foot). One who has small feet. Condition is called *micropodia.* See *Micromelus.*

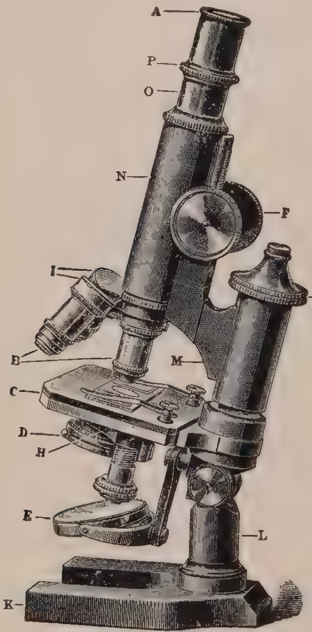
**Micro′py.** Micropia.

**Micropy′la** or **Mi′cropyle** (*mikros*, small, *pyle*, gate). Opening in the episperm of seeds, through which the fecundating pollen enters the ovule to fecundate it; it has been supposed that such a micropyle exists in the human ovule.

**Micror′chis** (*mikros*, small, *orchis*, testicle). One who has very small testicles.

**Micros′celous** (*mikros*, small, *skelos*, leg). Short-legged.

**Mi′croscope** (*mikros*, small, *skopeo*, to see). Optical instrument for examining minute objects which are not visible to the naked eye.



Compound microscope: A, ocular; B, objectives; C, stage; D, substage; E, mirror; F, coarse adjustment; G, fine adjustment; H, diaphragm; I, nose-piece; K, base; L, pillar; M, arm; N, body; O, draw-tube; P, collar.

**Microscop′ic.** Relating to microscopy. An eye capable of distinguishing very minute objects is sometimes called a *microscopic eye*.

**Micros′copist.** One who is expert with the microscope or accustomed to its practical use.

**Micros′copy.** Observation by the microscope; an important agency in the examination of the healthy and morbid tissues. The description of the results of such observation is called *micrography*. *Micrology* is often used with the same signification, and for a treatise on the microscope and the results of microscopy.

**Mi′croseme** (*mikros*, small, *sema*, mark). Having an orbital index below 84°.

**Microso′ma** (*soma*, body). Little corpuscle; one of the minute granules which are present in the protoplasm.

**Microsomat′ia** (*soma*, body). State in which the entire body with all its parts is smaller than common.

**Microso′mia.** Microsomatia.

**Microspec′troscope.** Spectrum arrangement applied to a microscope for spectroscopic examination.

**Mi′crospheres.** Minute bodies having a round shape, occurring in recent lymph from pustules of vaccine and smallpox. According to Cohn, they belong to the schizomycetes, and are regarded by him as the carriers of contagion.

**Microsphyx′ia** (*sphyxis*, pulse). Smallness of pulse.

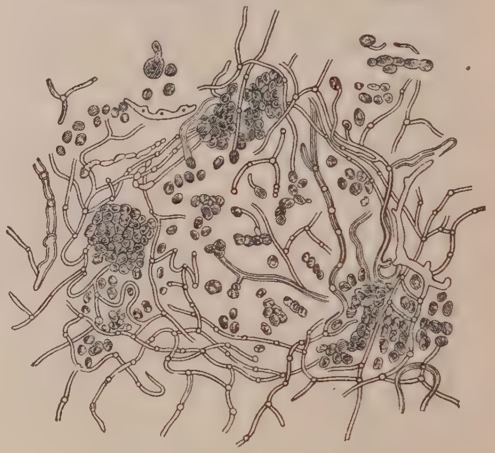
**Microspi′ra** (*speira*, coil). In Migula's classification, a genus of the family *Spirillaceæ;* the cells are rigid segments of spirals having two or three polar flagella. They are usually referred to vibrio or spirillum.

**Microsplanch′nus** (*splanchnon*, viscus). Possessing small viscera.

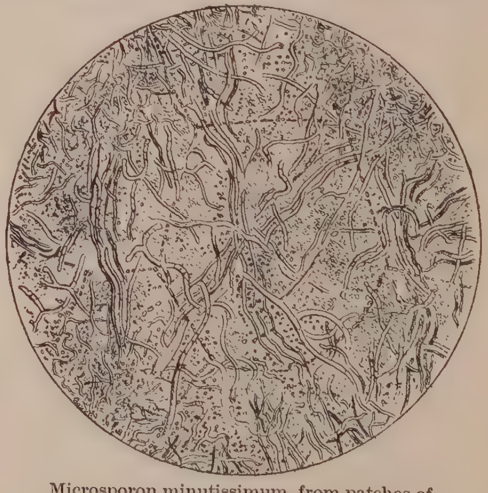
**Mi′crospore.** A minute round body, the reproductive form of many bacilli.

**Microsporid′ium.** A genus of animal microparasites.

**Micros′poron.** A genus of microscopic fungi, causing various forms of ringworm and other diseases of the skin and hair. **M. audoui′ni,** a fungus of tinea tonsurans described by Gruby. **M. anomœ′on,** a fungus growth described by Vidal as present in pityriasis rosea. **M. fur′fur,** the fungus of pityriasis versicolor. **M. mentagraphy′tes,** mentagraphyte. **M. minutis′simum** occurs in the axillæ, inguinal and genitocrural regions, cleft of nates, and adjoining parts of the trunk or limbs, and causes a contagious disease called erythrasma. **M. sep′ticum,** round micrococcus described by Klebs as having been detected in septicæmic blood.



Microsporon furfur. (Kaposi.)



Microsporon minutissimum, from patches of erythrasma. (Hyde.)

**Mi′crostat.** Stage and finder for the microscope.

**Micros′thena** (*mikros*, small, *sthenos*, strength). Order of mammalia having a small size, in contradistinction to the *Megasthena*, which are the largest and most powerful of the mammalia.

**Microstom′atous.** Having a small mouth.

**Micros'tomus** (*mikros*, small, *stoma*, mouth). One who has a small mouth. Condition is called *microstomia* or *microstoma;* usually congenital, and due to some deficiency in the lower jaw.

**Micro'tia** (*ous*, ear). Unusually small size of the ear.

**Mi'crotome.** An instrument for cutting fine sections for microscopic examination.

**Microtrichia**, mi-kro-trik'e-ah (*mikros*, small, *thrix*, hair). Fineness or shortness of hair.

**Microtro'phia** (*mikros*, small, *trophe*, nourishment). Leptotrophia.

**Mi'cro-u'nit.** Unit of minute measurements, as the *micro-unit of heat*, the heat produced by raising a milligramme of water through 1° C.

**Mi'crovolt.** Millionth part of a volt.

**Microzo'a** (*mikros*, small, *zoon*, animal). Very minute forms of animal life.

**Microzo'öspore.** Minute zoospore.

**Microzy'ma.** Microzyme. **M. bomby'cis** (Béchamp), Micrococcus bombycis.

**Microzy'matous.** Relating to microzymes; zymotic.

**Mi'crozyme** (*zyme*, ferment). Microorganism that secretes a ferment that is active in the production of disease.

**Mic'tio** (*mingo*, *mictum*, to pass urine). Micturition. **M. cruen'ta**, hæmaturia. **M. inopportu'na**, enuresis. **M. involunta'ria**, enuresis. **M. sanguin'ea**, hæmaturia.

**Mic'tion.** Micturition.

**Mictol'ithos** (*miktos*, mixed, *lithos*, stone). Calculous concretion composed of different parts.

**Mictopy'ous.** Mixed with pus.

**Micturi'tion** (*micturio*, to make water). Act of passing water; urination. **M. cen'tre**, centre in the lumbar portion of the spinal cord which presides over the process of urination.

**Mic'tus.** Micturition. **M. cruen'tus**, hæmaturia.

**Mid-.** A prefix referring to the central portion, as *midaxilla*, *midsternum*, etc.; same as *Medio-* or *Meso-*.

**Mid'body.** Collection of granules in the equatorial portion of the spindle in karyokinesis.

**Mid'brain.** Mesencephalon.

**Midfa'cial.** Situated in the middle of the face.

**Midfron'tal.** Situated in the middle of the forehead; term applied to the central plate of the frontonasal process in fetal life. **M. a'rea**, one of the two divisions of the upper frontal area.

**Mid'gut.** Term applied to the rudimentary embryonic intestinal tract, which at a later period forms the principal part of the intestines.

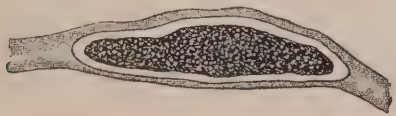
**Mid'riff.** Diaphragm.

**Mid'wife.** Woman practising obstetrics.

**Mid'wifery.** Obstetrics.

**Miesche'ria.** Sarcosporidia.

**Mie'scher's tubes** or **tu'bules.** Cylindrical cysts in muscular tissue, containing sarcosporidia.



Miescher's tube, × 50. (Leuckart.)

**Mig'ma.** Mistura.

**Mignonette**, min-yon-et'. Reseda odorata.

**Migraine'.** Hemicrania. **Ophthal'mic m.**, a form of nervous disturbance accompanied with headache, associated with disordered vision. **Ophthalmople'gic m.**, m. followed by temporary paralysis of one or more muscles of the eye.

**Migra'na.** Hemicrania.

**Migranine'.** A compound formed by the combination of antipyrin with caffeine and citric acid; employed for the relief of migraine and other forms of headache, as that of influenza, in doses of gr. xv (1.0).

**Mi'grating.** Moving from place to place, as *m. pneumonia*.

**Migra'tion.** Act of migrating. **M. of o'vum** transition of the ovum from the ovary to the Fallopian tube. **M. of the tes'ticle**, the descent of the testes into the scrotum. **M. of the white cor'puscles**, occurs in inflammation, the white corpuscles passing through the walls of the vessels.

**Mi'gratory.** Relating to migration.

**Mika'nia gua'co** (after Prof. J. Mikan, botanist, of Prague). Guaco. **M. officina'lis**, Brazilian species; reputed to be a febrifuge and tonic. **M. opif'era**, plant of Brazil; used in snake-bite. **M. scan'dens**, of Eastern and Southern United States; same properties as M. guaco.

**Mikro-.** For words beginning thus, see *Micro-*.

**Mik'ulicz's cells.** Vesicles in the tissue involved in rhinoscleroma, the latter being due to the Bacillus rhinoscleromatis. **M.'s disease'**, chronic enlargement of the lacrymal and salivary glands. **M.'s drain'age**, method of draining cysts of the abdomen or peritoneum, consisting in introducing iodoform gauze into the cavity and packing with the same material. **M.'s opera'tion** consists in the excision of the inferior end of the tibia and fibula, astragalus, os calcis, and the posterior portion of the scaphoid and cuboid bones, the remains of the latter being then brought into apposition with the tibia and fibula.

**Mil'dew.** Term including different minute fungi which thrive on plants, animal tissue, or decaying matter. **Corn m.**, rust in wheat due to Puccinia graminis. **Gan'grene m.**, ergotism.

**Mil'foil.** Achillea milefolium.

**Mil'ia.** Miliaria.

**Milia'ria** (*milium*, millet). A disease of the skin characterized by an obstruction to the secretion of sweat. Miliary fever. **M. al'ba**, vesicular miliary eruption in which the fluid in the vesicles has lost its limpidity, becoming white in color. **M. crystal'lina**, sudamina; non-inflammatory form of miliaria, consisting in simple obstruction to the escape of sweat. **M. papulo'sa**, lichen tropicus; prickly heat: **M. ru'bra**, miliaria vesiculosa. **M. su'dans**, miliary fever. **M. sudato'ria**, miliary fever. **M. vesiculo'sa**, form of miliaria in which the sweat glands are distended, the retention of sweat giving rise to inflammation; the chronic form constitutes "red gum" or strophulus of infants.

**Miliar'iform.** Having a resemblance to a millet-seed.

**Milia'ris.** Miliary. **M. purpura'ta**, typhus fever. **M. sudato'ria**, sudor anglicus; sudor picardicus.

**Mil'iary.** Resembling millet-seed; hence miliary fever; miliary glands. **M. an'eurysm**, aneurysm of the smallest arteries of the brain. **M. fe'ver**, so called from the eruption resembling the seed of the milium or millet; a fever accompanied by an eruption of small, red, isolated pimples, rarely confluent, but almost always very numerous, slightly raised above the skin, and presenting, at the end of 24 hours, a small vesicle filled with a white, transparent fluid, which quickly dries up and separates in the form of scales. **M. glands**, sebaceous glands. **M. granula'tions** or **tu'bercles**, see *Granulation*.

**Mil'ii sem'ina** (seeds of millet). Panicum italicum.

**Mili'olum** (dim. of *milium*, millet). Small tumor on the eyelids, resembling in size a millet-seed.

**Milita'ris her'ba.** Achillea millefolium.

**Mil'itary** (*miles*, soldier). Pertaining to a soldier or an army—as military medicine and military surgery. **M. ophthal'mia**, see *Ophthalmia*.

**Mil'ium.** A whitish or yellowish-white nodule of small size, usually due to the retention of a sebaceous secretion. Also a genus of grasses, the millet grasses; the seed, about one millimetre ($\frac{1}{25}$ inch) in diameter, is used as a rough term of comparison in determining the size of cutaneous nodules and other lesions. **Am'yloid m.**, molluscum contagiosum. **Col'loid m.**, colloid degeneration of the skin; rare affection, occurring chiefly on the face; lesions consist of flattish elevations imbedded in the skin, containing a mass resembling jelly and a drop of blood. The disease has been attributed to changes in the sebaceous glands. **M. esculen′tum**, panicum miliaceum. **M. in′dicum**, panicum italicum. **M. pan′icum**, panicum miliaceum. **M. so′lis**, Lithospermum officinale.

**Milk.** Fluid secreted by the mammary glands of the females of the mammalia. Skimmed *milk of the cow* contains water, caseous matter, traces of butter, sugar of milk, chloride of sodium, phosphate and acetate of potassium, lactic acid, lactate of iron, and earthy phosphates. *Cream* is formed of butter, casein, and whey, in which there are sugar of milk and salts. When examined by the microscope, milk is seen to contain a large number of particles, of irregular size and shape, varying from $\frac{1}{12700}$ to $\frac{1}{3040}$ of an inch in diameter, floating in a colorless liquid—liquor lactis. They consist of oily matter surrounded by a delicate pellicle, and are the *milk-globules*.

Cow's milk is employed for the preparation of cream, butter, cheese, whey, sugar of milk, etc. It is useful in poisoning by many substances, by acting as a demulcent, by decomposing certain poisons, or by combining with others so as to neutralize them. It is constantly employed as an aliment, and may be regarded as an emulsion in which butter and casein are found in suspension. When taken into the stomach it is coagulated by the gastric fluids, and the coagulum is digested like any other solid; the watery parts are absorbed.

Between milk, flour, and blood there is great similarity of composition. The following table is given by Dr. Robert Dundas Thompson:

| *Milk.* | *Flour.* | *Blood.* |
|---|---|---|
| Curd or Casein | Fibrin,<br>Albumin,<br>Casein,<br>Gluten. | Fibrin,<br>Albumin,<br>Casein,<br>Coloring matter. |
| Butter . . . . | Oil. | Fat. |
| Sugar . . . . | Sugar,<br>Starch. | Sugar. |
| Chloride of potassium,<br>" sodium,<br>Phosphate of sodium,<br>" calcium,<br>" magnesium,<br>" iron. | Starch. | Sugar. |

From a considerable number of experiments by other investigators the several kinds of milk are classed according to the following table, as regards the relative quantity of materials they contain:

| Casein. | Butter. | Sugar of Milk. | Serum. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Goat | Sheep | Woman | Ass |
| Sheep | Cow | Ass | Woman |
| Cow | Goat | Mare | Mare |
| Ass | Woman | Cow | Cow |
| Woman | Ass | Goat | Goat |
| Mare | Mare | Sheep | Sheep |

The following statement by Simon gives the average composition of various kinds of milk in parts; but milk often varies both in quantity and in quality in the same animal:

| | Human Milk. | | Cow's milk. | | Goat. | Sheep. | Ass. | Mare. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Variations. | Average. | Variations. | Average. | | | | |
| Water . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 90.4 to 85.7 | 88.05 | 90.2 to 83.7 | 86.95 | 86.0 | 83.3 | 90.6 | 90.6 |
| Casein and albumin . . . . . . . . . . | 1.8 to 3.1 | 2.45 | 3.3 to 5.5 | 4.40 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 2.2 |
| Fat (butter) . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.0 to 3.8 | 3.40 | 2.8 to 4.5 | 3.65 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Lactose . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4.5 to 7.0 | 5.75 | 3.0 to 5.5 | 4.25 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.8 |
| Inorganic salts . . . . . . . . . . . | 0.3 to 0.4 | 0.35 | 0.7 to 0.8 | 0.75 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 |

| | Skimmed milk. | Condensed milk. | Butter. | Buttermilk. | Curd. | Whey. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 89.6 | 25.0 | 15.0 | 91.0 | 59.4 | 93.8 |
| Casein and albumin . . . . . . . . . . | 4.2 | 14.0 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 27.7 | 0.8 |
| Fat (butter) . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.0 | 10.0 | 82.0 | 0.8 | 6.4 | 0.3 |
| Lactose . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4.4 | 49.0 | 0.3 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 4.5 |
| Inorganic salts . . . . . . . . . . . | 0.8 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.6 |

**Milk ab′scess.** Mastodynia apostematosa. **Af′ter-m.**, the strippings or residual milk which can be drawn off after the regular milking has been finished; it contains less casein and more fat than the bulk of the same milking. **Al′mond m.**, emulsio amygdalæ. **M. of ammo′niac**, mistura ammoniaci. **Artific′ial hu′man m.**, cow's milk prepared for infants so as to resemble very closely the composition of human milk. **Asafœt′ida m.**, mistura asafœtidæ. **Ass's m.** considerably resembles human milk, of which it has the consistence, smell, and taste, but it contains a little less cream, and more casein; often used by those laboring under pulmonary affections. **M.-blotch**, porrigo larvalis. **Blue m.**, m. deriving its blue color from the presence of the Bacillus cyanogenus. **But′ter-m.**, fluid which remains after butter has been made from cream. **Condensed′ m.**, milk immediately from the cow is heated in a boiler, sugar being added, and the contents constantly stirred to favor evaporation. When the volume is reduced four-fifths the concentrated liquid is poured into cans which are hermetically closed, and then exposed to heat in a boiler. **M.-crust**, porrigo larvalis; eczema pustulosum. **M.-cure**, treatment of disease by means of milk alone or as the principal article of diet employed. **M.-cyst**, a cystic tumor containing milk, due to obstruction of the milk ducts. **Ewe's m.**, affords more cream than cow's milk, but the butter is softer. The casein, on the contrary, is more viscid; it contains less serum than cow's milk. Roquefort cheeses are made from it. **M.-fe′ver**, a moderate elevation of temperature preceding or accompanying the secretion of milk in women recently delivered, coming on usually about the third day after delivery, and lasting rarely more than twenty-four hours. Also parturient paresis of cows. **M.-fis′tula**, fistula of the mamma. **Fore-m.**, colostrum; also the first part of the milking, containing less cream than the latter part. **M.-glass**, breast-glass. **M.-glob′ules**, see *Milk.* **Goat's m.**, resembles cow's milk; the butyraceous matter, however, which enters into its composition is more solid than that of the cow. Used as diet in scrofulous cases and also in phthisis. **Green m.**, colostrum. **M.-hedge**, Euphorbia tirucalli. **Hu′man m.**, contains more sugar of milk and cream, and less casein, than cow's milk; its composition differs according to the length of time after delivery. **I′odated m.**, iodine dissolved in alcohol and intimately mixed with milk until there is no taste, color, or smell of iodine. **M. jel′ly**, prepared by boiling milk with sugar, then adding gelatin, lemons, and wine. **M.-knot**, galactoganglion, knots often observed in the breast after inflammation of the organ or for some time after the suppression of the secretion. They generally end by resolution. **M.-leg**, phlegmasia dolens. **Mare′s m**, contains only a small quantity of fat, a little casein, softer than that of cow′s milk, and more serum. **Med′icated m.**, see *Medicated*. **Mod′ified m.**, cow′s milk treated by the addition in various proportions of water, cream, sugar, whey, etc., in order to adapt it to the purpose of infant feeding. **M.-pep′tone**, casein peptone. **M.-plas′ma**, clear fluid containing milk-globules. **Preserved′ m.**, condensed milk. **Red m.**, m. colored red by the presence of Bacillus lactis erythrogenes. **Resid′ual m.**, after-milk. **M.-scall**, porrigo larvalis. **M. sick′ness**, trembles, sick stomach, swamp sickness, tires, slows, stiff joints, puking fever, river sickness; an endemic disease formerly observed in certain States of the West and Southwest, which affected both man and cattle, but chiefly the latter. It was attributed in cattle to something eaten or drunk by them, and in man to the eating of the flesh or drinking of the milk of animals laboring under the disease. Symptoms of the disease were such as are produced by the acronarcotic class of poisons—vomiting, purging, extreme nervous agitation, etc.; the approved indications of treatment appeared to be gentle emetics and laxatives, with mucilaginous drinks and the maintenance of perfect quiet. The disease was attended with great fatality. **Skim** or **skimmed m.** contains not only casein, but also a saccharine assimilable principle—sugar of milk—the fatty matter having been separated by the cream. Its use has been proposed for various morbid conditions, as diabetes and the form of Bright′s disease known as fatty degeneration of the kidney, causing the sugar in the former and the albumin in the latter to disappear from the urine. The diet of the patient is restricted to skim milk, the quantity being augmented until several quarts are taken daily. **Snake′s m.**, Euphorbia corollata. **Solid′ified m.**, m. to which little less than an equal weight of white sugar has been added, evaporated to dryness. When redissolved in water it has all the qualities of fresh milk, with the additional quantity of sugar. To milk which has been evaporated to dryness the names *lactoline* and *lacleine* have been given. **M.-spots**, maculæ albæ; strophulus. **M.-stone**, kind of earth applied in intertrigo. **Su′gar of m.**, see *Sugar*. **M. of sul′phur**, sulphur præcipitatum. **Sweet m.**, Galium verum. **Tar m.**, petroleum barbadense. **M.-teeth**, see *Dentition*. **M.-this′tle**, Lilybum marianum. **M.-thrush**, aphthæ. **M.-tree**, tree yielding a juice bearing resemblance to milk. **M.-tu′mor**, galactocele; galactoma. **Tur′pentine m.**, rectified benzine. **U′terine m.**, a whitish fluid rich in albuminous and fatty matters found between the villi of the placenta in ruminants. **Veg′etable m.**, succus lacteus; the secretion of some varieties of trees resembles a milky juice. **M.-vetch**, Astragalus verus. **Stem′less m.-v.**, Astragalus exscapus. **M.-vine**, Periploca græca. **M.-wax**, ozokerite. **M.-weed**, Apocynum androsæmifolium, Asclepias syriaca, Euphorbia corollata. **Long-leaved green m.-w.**, Acerates longifolia. **Smooth m.-w.**, Asclepias sullivantii. **Witch′es′ m.**, fluid resembling colostrum, found in the mammæ of infants after birth. **Bit′ter milk-wort**, Polygala amara. **Com′mon m.-w.**, Polygala. **Dwarf m.-w.**, Polygala paucifolia. **Rat′tlesnake m.-w.**, polygala. **M.-yeast**, Saccharomyces lactis. **Yel′low m.**, yellow appearance of milk, due to the presence of a specific bacterium.

**Milk′ing cramp.** An occupation neurosis, analogous to writers′ cramp, affecting dairymen.

**Milk′y.** Lactic; like milk. **M. cat′aract**, cataract in which the lens has broken down into a whitish fluid. **M. stain**, a form of mucous patch, see *Patch*.

**Mill moun′tain.** Linum catharticum.

**Mil′lar′s asth′ma.** Laryngismus stridulus.

**Millard′-Gub′ler syn′drome.** See *Gubler′s hemiplegia.*

**Millefo′lium.** Achillea millefolium.

**Millegra′na.** Herniaria glabra.

**Millemor′bia scrophula′ria** (*mille*, thousand, *morbus*, disease). Scrophularia nodosa.

**Millep′edes** (*mille*, thousand, *pedes*, feet). Onisci aselli.

**Milleper′ta.** Hypericum perforatum.

**Mil′ler′s bacil′lus.** Bacillus dentalis viridans. Bacillus aërogenes. Epsilon bacillus.

**Mil′ler-Lew′is bacil′lus.** Bacillus shaped like a comma, met with in the mouth.

**Mil′let-seed rash.** Miliary fever.

**Milliampère′.** Electrical unit representing the thousandth part of an ampère.

**Milliampère′meter.** Instrument for measuring the strength of a current of electricty.

**Mil′ligramme.** Thousandth part of a gramme—about 0.0154 Troy grain.

**Milligra′na.** Herniaria glabra.

**Mil′lilitre.** Measure of capacity, the thousandth part of a litre, equal to 0.06102 of a cubic inch.

**Mil′limetre.** Thousandth part of the metre, equal to 0.03937 English inch, about two-fifths of a line.

**Mil′lon′s rea′gent.** Solution of mercury and nitric acid; imparts a purple-red color to proteids.

**Mills′s disease′.** Progressive ascending hemiplegia.

**Mill′stone-grind′ers′** or **M.-ma′kers′ phthi′sis.** Form of severe bronchitis dependent on inhalation of fine particles separated in the manufacture of millstones.

**Mil′phæ** or **Milpho′sis.** Loss of hair, particularly of the eyelashes.

**Milt.** Spleen. **M.-like**, epithet for a form of cancer characterized by a soft, pale growth containing scarcely any blood; called from resemblance to the milt of a fish. See *Encephaloid.*

**Mil′tus.** Plumbi oxidum rubrum.

**Milt′waste.** Asplenium.

**Mimet′ic.** Relating to imitation. **M. convul′sion**, spasmodic twitching of the facial muscles. **M. la′bor**, false labor pains. **M. paral′ysis**, facial paralysis. **M. spasm**, m. convulsion.

**Mim′ic.** Mimetic. **M. pal′sy**, facial paralysis. **M. spasm**, mimetic convulsion.

**Mim′icry.** Imitation.

**Mimochasme′sis** (*mimeomai*, to imitate, *chasmesis*, yawning). Imitative yawning.

**Mimog′raphy** (*mimeomai*, to imitate, *grapho*, to write). Sign language of deaf-mutes.

**Mimo′sa cat′echu.** Catechu. **M. cochliacar′pa**, see *Cortex adstringens brasiliensis*. **M. leucophlœ′a**, see *Spirit* (*arrack*). **M. nilot′ica**, see *Acacia*. **M. pudi′ca**, sensitive plant, native of tropical America; root has emetic properties; leaves are employed in baths to relieve pain. **M. scand′ens**, cachangparang. **Sen′egal m.**, see *Senegal, gum.* **M. virgina′lis**, see *Cortex adstringens brasiliensis.*

**Mim′ulus moscha′tus.** See *Musk.*

**Mimu′sops eleu′gi.** An East Indian tree; bark has tonic and astringent properties.

**Mind.** The seat of the intellectual reasoning power in man. **M.-blind′ness**, loss of power to recognize objects, due to cortical lesions; the sight, however, remains intact; apraxia; alexia. **M.-cure**, professed method of curing diseases by influence of healer′s mind upon that of the patient. **M.-deaf′ness** resembles mind-blindness; the patient loses the power to distinguish the nature of sounds, as a result of cortical lesions, the apparatus of hearing, however, remaining intact.

**Mindere′rus, spir′it of.** Solution of ammonium acetate.

**Min′eral.** An inorganic substance of a definite chemical composition, forming part of the earth′s surface. Also, as an adj., relating to, resembling, or composed of a mineral. **M. degenera′tion**, cretefaction. **M. oil**, petroleum. **M. wa′ter**, see *Water, mineral.*

**Mi′ners′ anæ′mia.** Ankylostomiasis. **M.′s asth′ma,** carbonaceous or black phthisis, miners' consumption; a form of severe bronchitic disease of miners, in consequence of the peculiar atmosphere breathed by them; it is often associated with mitral insufficiency. **M.′s el′bow,** enlargement of the bursa over the olecranon in such as habitually lean upon it; often seen in those who work on the side in low-roofed mines. **M.′s nystag′mus,** see *Nystagmus.* **M.′s phthis′is,** m.′s asthma.

**Min′im** (the least part or portion). The sixtieth part of a fluidrachm; measure introduced by the London College of Physicians in consequence of the uncertainty of the size of the drop; see *Drop.* The proportion between the minims and the drops of various fluid preparations is given under *Drop.*

**Min′imal.** The smallest possible appreciable or effective, as *m. dose* or *m. sensation.*

**Min′imum.** Least part or portion. Minim.

**Min′ium.** Plumbi oxidum rubrum; red lead. **M. græco′rum,** hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum. **M. pu′rum,** hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

**Mi′nor hel′icis** (smaller muscle of the helix). Muscle situated on the posterior border of the helix of the ear at its commencement in the fossa of the concha.

**Minora′tion.** Mild purgation by laxatives.

**Minor′ative** (*minor,* less). Laxative.

**Mint.** Mentha. **M. cam′phor,** menthol. **Cat m.,** nepeta. **Cock m.,** Tanacetum balsamita. **Curl′ed m.,** Mentha crispa. **Horse m.,** Monarda coccinea and M. punctata. **Horse m., hair′y,** Blephilla hirsuta. **Horse m., Ohi′o,** Blephilla hirsuta. **Horse m., sweet,** Cunila mariana. **Hys′sop-leaved m.,** Mentha cervina. **Moun′tain m.,** Monarda coccinea. **M. m., com′mon,** Pycnanthemum incanum. **Pep′per m.,** Mentha piperita. **Spear m.,** Mentha viridis. **Squaw m.,** hedeoma. **M.-stereop′tene,** menthol. **Stone m.,** Cunila mariana. **M. tea,** infusum menthæ viridis. **Wa′ter m.,** Mentha aquatica.

**Min′tha.** Mint.

**Minute′ anat′omy.** Histology.

**Minu′tio.** Diminution, as of capacity, power, etc.

**Miodid′ymus** (*meion,* less, *didymos,* twin). Monstrosity in which the two heads are united by the occiputs.

**Miod′ymus.** See *Miodidymus.*

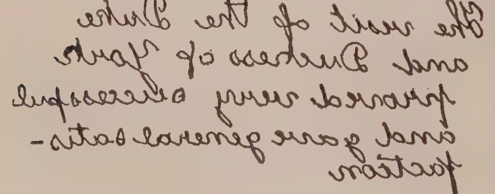
**Mi′opus** (*meion,* less, *ops,* eye). A syncephalic monster, having two faces looking outward, one normal, the other having an ear and an eye or two ears.

**Mio′sis.** Decline or remission of a disease. Abnormal contraction of the pupil, myosis.

**Miot′ic.** Relating to miosis. Causing contraction of the pupil; also agent producing such effect; myotic.

**Mirab′ilis dichot′oma.** Four-o'clock flower of W. Indies; a drastic purgative. **M. jala′pa,** false jalap; has been used as a substitute for official jalap. **M. suave′olens,** Mexican plant; leaves are stomachic, astringent, and antiarthritic.

**Mir′ror.** Mirrors are used extensively in ophthalmoscopy, laryngoscopy, rhinology, etc., for examining and treating cavities. **M. galvanom′eter,** a mirror fastened to the galvanometer needle, which reflects a beam of light upon a scale and indicates small motions of the needle. **Head-m.,** a circular mirror with a hole through the centre and with an attachment by which it can be strapped to the head; used for purposes of illumination in laryngoscopy, etc. **M. speech,** reversal of letters or syllables in speech, as "net-mag" or "ten-gam" for "magnet." **M.-wri′ting,** form of writing met with in some nervous diseases, in which the writing is reversed, looking as if reflected from a mirror.



Mirror-writing.

**Mir′rot.** Daucus carota.

**Mir′yachit.** Form of neurosis observed in Siberia and other cold countries, in which marked excitability, with imitation of words or movements, is present. Written also myriachit.

**Misan′thropy** (*misos,* hatred, *anthropos,* man). Aversion to man and society; symptom of melancholy and hypochondriasis.

**Miscar′riage.** Expulsion of a human fœtus between the third and seventh months of pregnancy. See *Abortion.*

**Miscegena′tion** (*misceo,* to mix, *genus,* a race). Sexual union between persons of different races, usually between blacks and whites.

**Misemis′sion.** Absence of emission in sexual intercourse.

**Misere′re me′i** (have pity on me). Ileus.

**Mis′ery** (*miser,* suffering). Colic; see *Pain.*

**Mislacta′tion.** Vitiated or defective condition of milk.

**Mis′mar** or **Mese′mar.** Nodus on the toes as the sequel of contusion or inflammation.

**Mismenstrua′tion.** Any form of disordered menstruation.

**Mismicturi′tion.** Any form of disordered passage of urine.

**Misog′amous** (*misos,* hatred, *gamos,* wedlock). Having morbid repugnance to wedlock.

**Misogyny,** mis-oj′in-e (*misos,* hatred, *gyne,* a woman). Morbid repulsion for, or hatred of, women.

**Misoma′nia** (*misos,* hatred). Delusion of persecution.

**Misopæ′dia** (*misos,* hatred, *pais,* child). Dislike of children by their parents.

**Misopsy′chia** (*misos,* hatred, *psyche,* soul). Weariness of life.

**Misoptochus,** me-sop-to′kus (*misos,* hatred, *ptochos,* poor). Having hatred for the poor. Gout has been so called because commonly affecting the rich.

**Misozo′ïa** (*misos,* hatred, *zoe,* life). Digust of life, even to the verge of suicide.

**Misplace′ment.** Displacement; ectopia.

**Missed abor′tion.** Failure to expel a fœtus dead before completion of term. **M. la′bor,** condition in which a dead fœtus remains in the womb for some time after the term of pregnancy has expired.

**Mis′sio san′guinis.** Bloodletting.

**Mis′tletoe.** Viscum album. **Yel′low m.,** Viscum flavescens.

**Mistu′ra.** The official (Ph. U. S. and Br.) name for mixture, a liquid containing an insoluble substance in suspension. The suspension is effected by the addition of mucilage or thick syrup; after the mixture has stood for a time its insoluble ingredients usually fall to the bottom of the bottle; hence mixtures should always be thoroughly shaken each time a new dose is measured out, for if this is not done the last few doses will contain an undue proportion of the active substance. The following are the official misturæ: **M. ammoni′aci** (Br.), contains 3.75 per cent. ammoniac; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **M. amyg′dalæ** (Br.), contains 5 per cent. sweet almond meal in gum acacia and sugar solution; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **M. asafœt′idæ** (formerly in the Ph. U. S.), contains 3.75 per cent. asafœtida; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **M. cam′phoræ** (formerly in the Ph. U. S.), camphor julep, contains camphor and magnesium carbonate. **M. creoso′ti** (Br.), contains about a minim to the ounce; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **M. cre′tæ** (U. S. and Br.), chalk mixture, contains 20 per cent. compound chalk powder and 40 per cent. cinnamon-water; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). **M. fer′ri compos′ita**

(U. S. and Br.), Griffith's mixture, contains ferrous sulphate, potassium carbonate, myrrh, sugar, and spirit of lavender in rose-water; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). **M. glycyrrhi'zæ compos'ita** (U. S.), brown mixture, contains extract of licorice, mucilage of acacia, paregoric, wine of antimony, spirit of nitrous ether, and syrup, in water; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). **M. guai'aci** (Br.), contains resin of guaiac, about 3 per cent., suspended by means of sugar and gum acacia in cinnamon-water; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **M. ol'ei ric'ini** (Br.), castor-oil mixture, contains castor oil emulsified in mucilage of acacia, orange-flower water, and cinnamon-water; dose, ℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). **M. rhe'i et so'dæ** (U. S.), contains bicarbonate of sodium 3.5, fluid extract of rhubarb 1.5, fluid extract of ipecac 0.3, spirit of peppermint 3.5, glycerin 35.0, and water to make 100; dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **M. sen'næ compos'ita** (Br.), black draught, contains magnesium sulphate 5, aromatic spirit of ammonia 1, compound tincture of cardamoms 2, liquid extract of licorice 1, in infusion of senna to make 20; dose, ℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). **M. spir'itus vi'ni gal'lici** (Br.), brandy mixture, contains brandy and cinnamon-water each ℥iv, sugar ℥ss, and the yelks of two eggs; dose, ℥j–ij (32.0–64.0).

**Mitch'ell's (S. Weir) disease'.** Erythromelalgia. **M.'s treat'ment,** rest cure.

**Mitchel'la re'pens** (after Dr. John Mitchell, of Virginia, botanist). Partridgeberry, checkerberry, winter clover. Indigenous trailing evergreen, of the family *Cinchonaceæ;* expectorant, emmenagogue, and diuretic; prescribed in dropsy and gout.

**Mite.** A very small insect, particularly the acarus. **Har'vest m.,** Leptus autumnalis. **Itch m.,** Sarcoptes scabiei.

**Mitel'la** (dim. of *mitra,* bandage). Sling.

**Mith'ridate.** Compound electuary into which entered myrrh, saffron, agaric, ginger, cinnamon, frankincense, garlic, mustard, birthwort, galbanum, castor, gum arabic, opium, gentian, valerian, acacia, honey, and other substances in Canary wine. Also an antidote; see *Mithridatism.*

**Mith'ridatism.** Condition of immunity against toxic drugs acquired by taking them in gradually increasing doses. Mithridates, king of Pontus and Bithynia, was credited with such protection, acquired intentionally as a preservative against poisoning by his enemies.

**Mit'igans** (*mitigo,* to assuage). Lenitive.

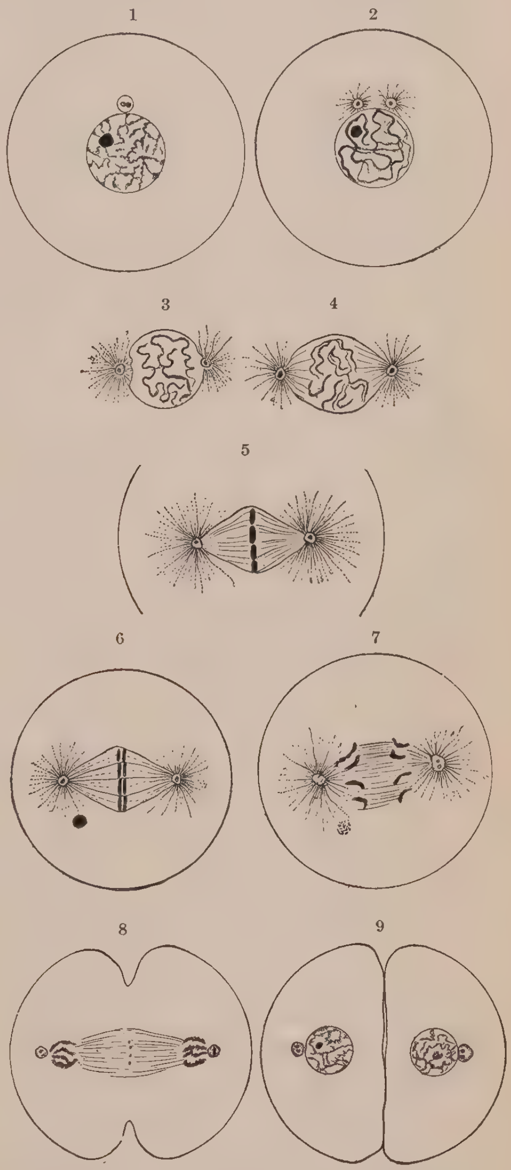
**Mit'igate.** To relieve pain or distress, or at least to moderate it.

**Mit'igated caus'tic** or **stick.** Fused nitrate of silver with equal part of potassium nitrate.

**Mito'ma** or **Mi'tome.** The fibrous network enclosing the more fluid portion of the protoplasm of a cell.

**Mitoschisis,** mi-tos'ki-sis (*mitos,* thread, *schisis,* splitting). Mitosis.

**Mito'sis** (*mitos,* thread). Karyokinesis; indirect method of cell-reproduction, in which the nucleus plays the principal part. The following are the various steps in mitosis: The centrosome divides into two young centrosomes which move apart from each other until they occupy opposite poles of the nucleus; the chromatin of the nucleus arranges itself as a tangled thread, *spirem,* which later breaks into a definite number of segments, *chromosomes;* these latter arrange themselves in the centre of a spindle-shaped figure having fibres derived from the chromatin network running from the chromosomes, which form the *equatorial plate,* to each extremity of the spindle where is the *aster,* or star-shaped arrangement of fibrils proceeding from the centrosome; this spindle with its two asters is called the *amphiaster.* The chromosomes divide longitudinally and then pass to the poles of the spindle, where they form the daughter nucleus, while the centrosome shows evidences of division in preparation for the next cell division. Finally the cell itself divides in a plane corresponding to the equator of the spindle, and the process is completed.



Mitosis. 1–5, *prophases:* 1, resting condition immediately preceding mitosis; 2, division and migration of centrosome; 3, resolution of chromatin into well-defined thread; 4, segmentation of the same into chromosomes; 5, development of amphiasters, the chromosomes being equatorial; 6, *metaphase;* 7, 8, *anaphases;* 7, divergence of the two sets of daughter chromosomes toward the poles of the spindle; 8, development of the interzonal fibres forming the inner spindle, and beginning division of the cell; 9, *telophase,* division of the entire cell in a plane passing through the equator of the spindle.

**Mi'tosome.** Karyosome.

**Mitot'ic.** Relating to mitosis.

**Mi'tra hippocrat'ica** (*mitra,* mitre, bandage). Bonnet of Hippocrates; capelline bandage.

**Mi'tral.** Having the form of a mitre; resembling a bishop's mitre. **M. disease',** disease of the endocardium, leading to deformity of the mitral valve.

**M. mur′mur,** sound heard on auscultation in case of disease of the mitral valve. **M. regurgita′tion,** insufficient closure of the mitral valve, allowing some of the blood to flow back into the auricle during systole; see *Regurgitation.* **M. steno′sis,** narrowing of the mitral valve in consequence of inflammation of its endocardial covering. **M. valves,** two triangular valves of the opening of communication between the left auricle of the heart and the corresponding ventricle; formed by the inner membrane of the left cavities of the heart, and retained on the side of the ventricle by tendinous cords proceeding from the columnæ carneæ. They permit the blood to pass from the auricle into the ventricle, and oppose its return.

**Mix′ed.** Mingled. **M. chan′cre,** a sore formed by the virus of syphilis and that of the chancroid acting together. **M. fe′ver,** malarial and typhoid fevers occurring together. **M. treat′ment,** the administration of both mercury and potassium iodide in the treatment of syphilis.

**Mix′is.** Coition. Mistura.

**Mix′tio** (*misceo, mixtum,* to mix). Mistura.

**Mixtu′ra.** Mistura.

**Mix′ture.** Mistura. **A.-C.-E. m.,** alcohol, 1; chloroform, 2; ether, 3; anæsthetic. **Al′mond m.,** emulsio amygdalæ. **Ba′sham's m.,** mistura ferri et ammonii acetatis. **Bes′tucheff's m.,** ethereal tincture of chloride of iron. **Bran′dy m.,** mistura spiritûs vini gallici. **Brown m.,** mistura glycyrrhizæ composita. **Cam′phor m.,** mistura camphoræ. **Chalk m.,** mistura cretæ. **Dung′lison's m.** or **ferrosa′line m.,** under the latter name Dr. Robley Dunglison was accustomed to prescribe the following combination in torpor of the colon: Magnes. sulphat., ℥j; potassii bitart., ʒj; ferri sulph., gr. x; for a quart of water. Wineglassful every morning, on rising, until the torpor is removed. **Grif′fith's m.,** mistura ferri composita. **Hope's m.,** recommended by a Mr. Hope in diarrhœa and dysentery; essentially a nitrate of morphine. **Lafayette′ m.,** m. for gonorrhœa, consisting of copaiba, spirit of nitrous ether, compound tincture of lavender, liquor potassæ, syrup, and mucilage of acacia. **Neu′tral m.,** liquor potassii citratis. **M. of rhu′barb and so′da,** mistura rhei et sodæ. **Schleich's m.,** sulphuric ether, petroleum ether, and chloroform, used to induce general anæsthesia. **Scud′amore's m.,** recommended by Sir C. Scudamore in gouty and rheumatic affections (magnes. sulph., ℥j–℥ij; aquæ menthæ, ℥x; aceti colchic., ʒj–ʒjss; syrup. croci, ʒj; magnes., ℈viij.—M.); dose, one, two, or three tablespoonfuls, repeated every two hours in a paroxysm of gout, until from four to six evacuations are produced in twenty-four hours. **Wachs′muth's m.,** turpentine 1, chloroform 5, for the production of general anæsthesia.

**Mnemon′ics** (*mneme,* memory). The art of aiding the memory and of forming artificial memory.

**Mnemotechne,** ne-mo-tek′ne (*mneme,* memory, *techne,* art). Mnemonics.

**Moan′ing.** A plaintive respiration in which the patient utters audible groans or moans.

**Moap′eye.** Myopia.

**Mo′bile spasm.** Term implying movements, slow and irregular in character, following hemiplegia.

**Mobil′ity** (*mobilis,* that can be moved). The power of being moved; not to be confounded with *motility,* which means the power of independent movement. In physiology, great nervous susceptibility, often joined to a disposition to convulsion. Greatly developed excitability.

**Mobiliza′tion.** Act of rendering movable, as an ankylosed part or joint.

**Mo′bilize.** To cause to be movable, as in the case of an ankylosed bone.

**Moc′casin.** A shoe with soft sole, worn by the American Indian. A poisonous serpent. **M. flow′er,** Cypripedium acaule, C. luteum. **M. plant,** Cypripedium luteum. **M. root,** Cypripedium pubescens.

**Mocharas** (mo′kar-as), **Moch′ras,** or **Mo′churrus.** A gum resin of Bombax malabarica, used in the treatment of dysentery and diarrhœa; dose, ʒss (2.0).

**Mochleu′sis** (*mochlos,* lever). Reduction of a luxated bone.

**Mochlus,** mok′lus. Lever.

**Mochthus,** mok′thus. Agony.

**Mock′knees.** Crusta genu equinæ.

**Mock or′ange.** Philadelphus coronarius; leaves are detergent.

**Mod′elling pro′cess.** A term proposed by Dr. Macartney, of Dublin, for the mode in which wounds are healed without inflammation or suppuration by a deposit of plastic matter from the surface of the wound, portion being laid upon portion, without waste, after the manner of clay in the hands of the sculptor.

**Mod′erator band.** Fibrous or muscular band often existing in man, extending across the right ventricle of the heart.

**Mod′ified lin′ear extrac′tion.** Von Graefe's method of operating on cataracts. **M. milk,** see *Milk.*

**Modi′olus.** (The nave of a wheel). A hollow cone in the cochlea of the ear, forming a nucleus, axis, or central pillar around which the gyri of the cochleæ pass; columella cochleæ. The modiolus forms the inner and larger portion of the central pillar, and is the cavity seen at the bottom of the meatus auditorius internus, lodging a branch of the auditory nerve. The central portion of the modiolus, *tractus spiralis foraminulosus,* contains a number of minute canals. Into these the nerves of the cochlea enter, and pass out at right angles between the bony plates forming the zona ossea of the lamina spiralis, to be expended on the membranous portion of the lamina. Also the crown of a trepan.

**Mo′dus operan′di** (mode of operating). Term applied to the general principles upon which remedies act in morbid states of the body. Also to mode of performing a surgical operation.

**Moe′bius's disease′.** Paralysis of the motor oculi, occurring either periodically or as a recurrence of a previous attack. **M.'s symp′tom,** difficulty in accommodation for near objects, encountered in exophthalmic goitre.

**Moel′ler's disease′.** Barlow's disease. **M.'s glossi′tis,** chronic superficial inflammation of the tongue; also an exfoliative form of glossitis accompanied with neuralgia or other intense pain in the tongue.

**Mœ′nia den′trum** (walls of the teeth). See *Alveolar.*

**Mœ′ror** (sorrow). Despondency; melancholy.

**Mog′ador gum.** Barbary gum.

**Mogigraph′ia** (*mogis,* with difficulty, *grapho,* to write). Writers' cramp.

**Mogilal′ia** (*mogis,* with difficulty, *laleo,* to speak). Difficult or defective articulation. See *Balbuties.*

**Mogipho′nia** (*mogis,* with difficulty, *phone,* voice). Neurotic affection of the larynx with loss of power of voice.

**Mogito′cia** or **Mogosto′cia** (*mogos,* difficulty, *tokos,* parturition). Dystocia; difficult labor.

**Mo′hawk tas′sel.** Eupatorium purpureum.

**Mohr′enheim's fos′sa.** Depression situated below the clavicle, between the pectoralis major and deltoid, serving as a guide for ligating the subclavian artery.

**Moh′ria thurif′raga** (after Prof. D. M. H. Mohr, a botanist of Kiel). South African fern, the dry leaves of which, pulverized and made into an ointment with fat, are serviceable in burns and scalds.

**Moillez's** (moah-yaze′) **disease′.** Acute idiopathic pulmonary congestion caused by exposure to cold, as in sea bathing, or by an injury to the chest.

**Mois′ture.** Simple humidity of the skin. The skin is said to be moist or in a state of moisture when there is slight perspiration.

**Mo′ka al′oes.** Aloes of poor quality from Arabia.

**Mo′la.** Maxillary bone. Molar tooth. Mole. Patella.

**Mo′lar** (*mola*, a mill). That which bruises or grinds. Relating to a mass (*moles*, a mass). Also relating to a mole. **M. death**, death of a large extent of surface or a large mass, as in gangrene or necrosis. **M. glands**, two small bodies formed by a collection of mucous crypts, seated in the substance of the cheeks, between the masseter and buccinator muscles, and whose excretory ducts open into the mouth opposite the last molar tooth. **M. le′sion**, lesion of a large surface or body. **M. preg′nancy**, pregnancy attended with formation of a mole. **M. teeth**, grinders, jaw teeth, lag teeth, wall teeth, cheek teeth, occupy the farther part of each alveolar arch. Their coronæ are broader than they are high, unequal, and tuberculated, and the roots are more or less subdivided. They are 20 in number, 10 in each jaw. The first two pair in each jaw are called lesser molars, premolar or bicuspid, dentes bicuspidati or buccales or molares anteriores or molares minores. The coronæ have two tubercles, the outer being more prominent and larger than the inner. The root is commonly simple, sometimes bifurcated. The other three pairs have been termed great molars—dentes molares posteriores or majores. Their coronæ are cubical, rounded, and have at the upper surface four or five tubercles separated by deep furrows. The root is divided into two, three, four, or five fangs, more or less curved. The third great molar appears a long time after the others, and hence has been called dens sapientiæ or wisdom tooth.

**Molar′iform.** Having the shape of a molar tooth.

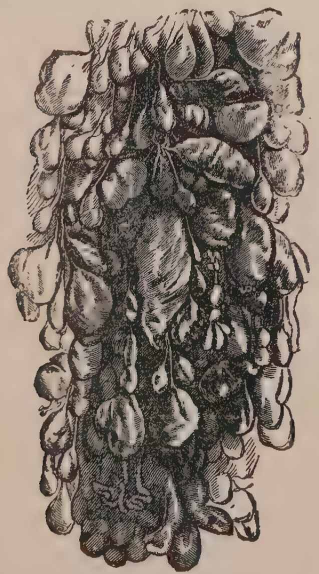
**Molas′ses.** Treacle, theriaca. The sweet liquid left after the crystallization of sugar. When refined and clarified it is called syrup.

**Mold.** A term applied to such fungi as aspergillus, mucor, and penicillium, or fungi which are met with in colored layers on foodstuffs. Fontanelle. A matrix in which any solidifying fluid is cast.

**Moldine′.** A mixture of potter's clay and glycerin; used in dentistry.

**Mold′ing flask.** A metallic frame for retaining a sand matrix.

**Mole** (*moles*, mass). Vesicular mole, hydatidiform or myxomatous degeneration of the placenta, mooncalf. Fleshy, insensible mass of variable size forming in the uterus and slightly united by vessels to that organ, from which its feeble vitality is derived. The formation of moles seems to be a morbid process, and it is generally connected with conception. At times they contain parts of the fœtus, but commonly do not. At different periods in different women the mass is expelled from the uterus with ordinary symptoms of abortion, and the case requires similar management. **Blood m.**, mass of blood and membranes remaining in the uterus after abortion. **Car′neous m.**, fleshy m. **False m.**, a tumor from the uterine wall. **Flesh′y m.**, a blood mole which has become solidified and colorless. **Hydat′id** or **Hydatid′iform m.**, a mass of small cysts filling the uterus which have been formed from the hypertrophied villi of the chorion. **M.-plant**, Euphorbia lathyris. **True m.**, a m. resulting from degeneration of the ovum, and not a uterine polyp or a transformed blood clot. **Vesic′ular m.**, hydatid m.



Hydatidiform mole, from degeneration of the chorion. (Leishman.)

**Molec′ular.** Relating to molecules or minute portions of anything; hence molecular death, in contradistinction to somatic death or death of the whole body. **M. conductiv′ity**, the specific conductivity of a solution multiplied by the volume in litres of the solution containing one gram-molecule of the dissolved substance. **M. death**, gradual destruction of the tissues of a part by ulceration or caries. **M. lay′er**, four layers are described: 1. Of gray matter in cortex cerebelli beneath the pia mater. 2. Superficial layer of gray matter in cortex cerebri; stratum moleculare; first layer of Meynert. 3 and 4. Two layers, *external* and *internal*, in the retina. **M. le′sion**, a lesion so minute as to be almost beyond appreciation by the eye or microscope. **M. movement**, see *Motion*. **M. weight**, see *Atomic weight*.

**Mol′ecule** (dim. of *moles*, mass). Minute portion of any body. The smallest particle of matter theoretically capable of existence in unchanged form. The ultimate division of which matter is theoretically capable without being broken into its chemical elements. The cicatricula, macula, gallatura, gelatinous molecule, tread of the cock, or embryo part of the impregnated ovum, observable by the microscope before the ovum has left the ovarium of the hen. It lies under the epidermic coats of the yolk, and upon its proper coat. If the ovum, according to Valentin, be lacerated and its contents minutely examined, the cicatricula is found like a grayish-white disk, which in its whole periphery is dense, granular, and opaque, but in the centre presents a clear and perfectly diaphanous point. Purkinje found that when he removed the dark, granular mass by suction with a small tube there remained a perfectly transparent vesicle filled with a pellucid lymph which had a decidedly spherical form, but, being extremely delicate, was easily lacerated, and then its fluid escaped. As he found this—which later naturalists have named, after its discoverer, the *Purkinjean vesicle*—in the ova of the ovary, but could not see it in ova which had already entered the oviduct, he named it *germinal vesicle*, *germ-vesicle*, or *germ-cell*, *vesicula prolifera* or *germinativa*, *blastocystinx*. Besides a perfectly colorless fluid this contains one or more dark corpuscles, which appear as a nucleus through the including membrane in the shape of opaque spots—the germinal spot, germ-spot, macula germinativa or germinans, nucleus germinativus, blastocardia, corculum germinis, blastocelis, Wagnerian spot or vesicle. The small dots observed by Valentin in the Wagnerian vesicles, and arising in them, have been termed *Valentinian vesicles*. The granular membrane—its thickened portion, the so-called "cicatricula"—and the germinal vesicle constitute those parts of the ovum which pass immediately into the original foundation of the embryo, the blastoderm, blastodermic or germinal membrane, vesicola blastodermatica or blastodermica, blastodermic vesicle. In the nomenclature of Professor Agassiz the yolk-membrane is an *ectoblast;* the Purkinjean vesicle, a *mesoblast;* the Wagnerian vesicle, an *entoblast;* and the Valentinian vesicle, an *entosthoblast*. See *Cytoblast*. **Gelat′inous m.**, molecule.

**Mo'les gangliform'is.** Ganglion of Gasser.

**Molib'dus.** Lead.

**Moli'men** (pl. molim'ina) (*molior*, to strive). An attempt, a struggle, especially on the part of the economy, to accomplish some physiological object. **M. apoplec'ticum,** cerebral hemorrhage. **M. crit'icum,** impulsion toward a sudden solution or crisis of a disease. **M. hæmorrhag'icum,** hemorrhagic diathesis or impulsion. **M. hæmorrhoida'le,** hemorrhoidal diathesis or impulsion. **Men'strual m.,** the periodical establishment of the menses. **M. natu'ræ saluta'rium,** instinct.

**Möl'ler's glossi'tis.** Glossodynia exfoliativa; chronic superficial glossitis.

**Molles'cence** (*mollis*, soft). Softening; mollities.

**Mollich'thyolin.** A mixture of ichthyol and mollin.

**Mol'lin** (*mollis*, soft). Soap composed of caustic potash, cocoanut oil, and glycerin; base for ointments in cutaneous affections.

**Mol'lipuffs.** Lycoperdon.

**Mollities,** mol-lish'e-eez (*mollis*, soft). Preternatural softness of an organ or part of an organ. **M. atroph'ica,** white softening of the brain, see *Cerebri*. **M. cer'ebri,** mollescence or softening or a kind of liquefaction of the cerebral substance, the remainder preserving its ordinary consistency. The neurine often contains small clots of blood, giving rise to what has been termed *capillary apoplexy* (Cruveilhier). Several varieties of softening are now described, as *red softening*, a result of inflammation; *yellow softening*, the result of the death of a portion of the cerebral tissue; *white softening*, *mollities atrophica*, the result of imperfect nutrition, due to deficient supply of blood. **M. cor'dis,** softening of the heart, caused by inflammation or from some lesion in the function of nutrition. **M. medul'læ spina'lis,** softening of the spinal cord. **M. os'sium,** softening of the bones; osteomalacia; rare affection in which the bones are deprived of their salts, particularly of the phosphate of lime, acquiring a degree of suppleness which renders them unfit for the performance of their functions. The disease generally affects all the bones, but it is especially remarkable during life in the long bones, which assume any curvature that may be wished. Very violent pain is often experienced in them, and the urine frequently contains an enormous proportion of calcareous phosphate. The patient is compelled to remain in the horizontal posture, the bones no longer being fixed points for the muscles to act upon. The disease has almost always terminated fatally, and dissection has exhibited the gelatinous nature of the bones, which, by desiccation, become transparent, as if they had been macerated in acid. Experience has afforded no means of relief in this affliction. Alkaline salts, earthy phosphates, etc., are of little or no use, the disease being one of nutrition. **M. un'guium,** unnaturally soft condition of the nails from faulty nutrition of those parts.

**Molli'tio** or **Mollitu'do.** Mollities.

**Mol'losin.** A vehicle for other substances, consisting of wax and petroleum.

**Moll's glands.** Small glands existing in the margin of the eyelids.

**Mollu'go cervia'na.** Infusion of the flowers is diaphoretic. **M. pentaphyl'la,** an infusion of this Asiatic plant is given as an abortifacient and stomachic. **M. sperg'ula** or **verticilla'ta,** carpet weed; Indian chickweed; laxative stomachic. **M. stric'ta,** plant of East Indies; used in infusion as a stomachic and abortifacient.

**Mollus'cum** (*molluscus*, soft). Cutaneous affection consisting of numerous tumors, varying in size from that of a pea to that of a pigeon's egg, and filled with an atheromatous matter, which are developed in the substance of the derma, and are of various shapes, some having a large base, others being adherent by a pedicle. The disease is probably seated in the sebaceous follicles. **M. adeno'sum,** m. contagiosum. **M. bod'ies,** minute capsulate bodies supposed to be the product of morbid action in the epithelial cells of the epidermis. **M. contagio'sum,** disease characterized by the presence of hard, round tubercles, which are smooth and transparent, and when pressed pour out from an orifice in their summits a little thick, opaque, or milky fluid, containing the molluscum bodies; the disease is supposed to be due to the presence of an animal microorganism. **M. cor'puscles,** m. bodies. **M. epithelia'le** or **epithelio'ma,** m. contagiosum. **M. fibro'sum,** morbid condition consisting of quite small masses or tumors developed around a hair follicle, each including an enlarged sebaceous gland belonging to the hair follicle, and a peripheral mass of nucleated connective tissue, the hair occupying the centre of the tumor. **M. non-contagio'sum** or **pen'dulum,** m. fibrosum. **M. seba'ceum,** m. contagiosum. **M. sim'plex,** m. fibrosum. **M. verruco'sum,** a form of molluscum contagiosum allowing of enucleation *en masse*.

**Moloche,** mol'o-ke. Malva rotundifolia.

**Molo'pes** (wheal). Vibices.

**Molybdæ'num magne'sii.** Black oxide of manganese.

**Molybdamauro'sis** (*molybdos*, lead). Amaurosis from lead poisoning.

**Molybdamblyo'pia.** Amblyopia from lead poisoning.

**Molyb'date.** A salt of molybdic acid.

**Molybdencepha'lia.** Affection of the brain from lead poisoning.

**Molybde'num.** A hard, silvery-white metal, symbol, Mo.

**Molyb'dic acid.** $H_2MoO_4$, a yellow, crystalline acid from molybdenum.

**Molybdocachex'ia.** Lead poisoning.

**Molybdocardial'gia.** Cardialgia from lead poisoning.

**Molybdocol'ica** (*molybdos*, lead). Lead colic.

**Molybdon'osus** (*nosos*, disease). Lead poisoning.

**Molybdopar'esis** (*paresis*, paralysis). Lead palsy.

**Molybdo'sis** (*molybdos*, lead). Lead poisoning.

**Molybdospas'mus.** Cramp or spasm due to lead poisoning.

**Moly'ne.** Anus.

**Momis'ci.** Molar teeth. Also the parts of the molar teeth connected with the gums.

**Momor'dica** (*mordeo*, to bite). Balm apple, balsam apple, ord. *Cucurbitaceæ;* fruit of this oriental tree, *Pomum mirabile* or *hierosolymitanum*, was formerly considered vulnerary. **M. as'pera,** M. elaterium. **M. bu'chu,** Ecbalium buchu. **M. elate'rium,** wild, squirting, or asses' cucumber, ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*. The dried sediment from the juice is the elaterium of the shops. A powerful cathartic, and has been used in dropsies. The active principle is *elaterin*, *ecbalin*, or *momordicin*.

**Momordicin'.** Elaterin.

**Mo'nad** (*monas*, a unit). Simple particle or atom or unit. Primary cell or germ. A flagellate infusorium.

**Monadeno'ma.** Adenoma of a single gland.

**Mo'næ.** Nates.

**Mon'akow's fi'bres.** Nervous tract between the anterior quadrigeminal body and the globe of the eye.

**Monam'ide.** Amide having one molecule of ammonia in which one or more atoms of hydrogen have been replaced by acid radicals.

**Monam'ine.** Amine having one molecule of ammonia in which one or more atoms of hydrogen have been replaced by basic radicals.

**Monanæsthe'sia** (*monos*, one, *anæsthesia*, loss of sensation). Loss of sensation in one part or limb from lesion of the nerves or of the occipital cortex, or it may be of hysterical origin.

**Monar'da.** Scarlet rose balm, mountain mint, Oswego tea, mountain balm, horsemint, square stalk, red balm; indigenous plant; ord. *Labiatæ;* has the excitant properties of Monarda punctata. **M. allophyl'la,** M. fistulosa. **M. clinopo'dia,** M.

fistulosa. **M. coccin'ea,** monarda. **M. did'yma,** monarda. **M. fistulo'sa,** wild bergamot, horsemint; leaves have a fragrant smell and an aromatic, somewhat bitter taste; reputed to be nervine, stomachic, and deobstruent. **M. kalmia'na,** monarda. **M. oblonga'ta,** M. fistulosa. **M. puncta'ta,** horsemint; indigenous in the United States; stimulant and carminative; *oleum monardæ, oil of horsemint,* was formerly official in the Ph. U. S. **M. purpu'rea,** monarda. **M. rugo'sa,** M. fistulosa.

**Monardin'.** Crystalline solid, isomeric with thymol, from oil of horsemint.

**Monarthri'tis.** Inflammation of a single joint.

**Monartic'ular** (*articulus*, joint). Relating to one joint.

**Mo'nas.** Monad. A genus of infusoria. **M. crepus'culum,** Micrococcus crepusculum. **M. prodigio'sa,** Bacillus prodigiosus. **M. ter'mo,** Bacterium termo.

**Monas'ter** (*monos*, single, *aster*, star). Single-star figure in karyokinesis.

**Monatheto'sis.** Athetosis involving a single limb or one side.

**Monatom'ic** (*monos*, single, *atomos*, atom). In chemistry, denotes an element of which one atom of hydrogen is saturated by only one atom of the combining element.

**Monelith'rix.** Irregular atrophy of the hair in which it resembles a string of beads.

**Monen'terum** (*enteron*, intestine). Colon.

**Mo'ner.** An undifferentiated, non-nuclear protoplasmic organism.

**Mone'ra.** Class of protozoans of the lowest forms of life.

**Moner'ula** (dim. of moner). An impregnated developing ovum without any nucleus.

**Mone'sia.** Vegetable extract imported into Europe from South America in hard, thick cakes. Prepared from the bark of a tree whose botanical name is uncertain—probably Chrysophyllum glycyphlæum or buranhem, burunhem, guaranhem; ord. *Sapotaceæ.* Very friable, and its fracture much resembles that of a well-torrefied cocoanut; wholly soluble in water; its taste is at first sweet like licorice, then becoming astringent. On account of its astringent properties it has been prescribed in chronic bronchitis, hæmoptysis, diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, uterine hemorrhage, etc.

**Monesin'.** Acrid principle obtained from monesia; identical with saponin.

**Mon'ey-jin'gle sound.** Cracked-pot sound.

**Mon'eywort.** Lysimachia nummularia.

**Mongo'lian.** Anthropologists give the name *Mongolian race* to a variety of the human species spread over a great part of the north of Asia, in China, India, Thibet, the Moluccas, etc. Individuals composing it have the skin of a brown-red color, forehead flat, eyes slanting, nose broad, cheeks prominent, and lips large. See *Man.* **M. id'iocy,** congenital idiocy unaccompanied by any signs of cretinism; the child has a flattened skull, short thumbs, and eyes slanting like the Chinese.

**Mon'grel.** Hybrid.

**Monileth'rix** (*monile*, necklace, *thrix*, hair). Moniliform or beaded hair.

**Monil'iform** (*monile*, necklace, *forma*, shape). Monilated; resembling a string of beads. Term applied to a peculiar change in the form of the blood-vessels, caused by partial dilatations of their walls; often observed in cases of cerebral softening.

**Moni'mia polystach'ia.** Plant of S. America, leaves of which are expectorant and bark astringent.

**Mo'nism** (*monas*, unity). Doctrine that matter and mind are identical.

**Mon'key-bread.** Fruit of baobab tree.

**Monks'hood.** Aconitum. **Com'mon m.,** Aconitum napellus. **M. ocam'pi,** herb from Mexico; leaves are considered tonic. **Sal'utary m.,** Aconitum anthora. **Wild m.,** Aconitum uncinatum.

**Monneret's' pulse.** The soft, full, infrequent pulse of jaundice.

**Monni'na polystach'ia.** South American plant, ord. *Polygaleæ.* The bark of the root is a powerful astringent, much used in South America in bowel diseases; also as a hair-wash.

**Mono-** (*monos*, one). In composition, alone, only one.

**Monoanæsthe'sia.** Anæsthesia of one limb or part.

**Monobacillary,** mon-o-bas'il-la-re. Containing or due to a single bacillus, or to one variety of bacillus.

**Monoba'sic** (*monos*, single, *basis*, base). Having one base; term used in chemistry.

**Monoblep'sia** or **Monoblep'sis** (*blepsis*, sight). Affection in which vision is confused, imperfect, and indistinct when both eyes are employed, but perfect or nearly so when either eye is used singly. Also monochromatic vision.

**Monobra'chius** (*brachium*, arm). Congenital absence of one arm.

**Monobromacetan'ilid.** Antisepsin.

**Monobro'mated.** Containing one bromine atom. **M. cam'phor,** compound of camphor containing bromine in place of one atom of its hydrogen.

**Monobrometh'ane.** Ethyl bromide.

**Monobro'mide.** A haloid salt containing one atom of bromine. **M. of cam'phor,** monobromated camphor.

**Monobromphen'ylacetam'ide.** Antisepsin.

**Monocal'cic.** Having one atom of calcium in a molecule.

**Monocar'pæ.** A division of cutaneous affections, which includes strophulus, psydracia, and ecthyma.

**Monoceph'alus** (*monos*, single, *kephale*, head). Monster having two bodies with a single head.

**Monochlo'ral-antipyrin'.** Hypnal.

**Monochloreth'ane.** Æther muriaticus. Ethyl chloride.

**Monochloreth'yl chlo'ride.** Ethidene dichloride.

**Monochlormeth'ane.** Methyl chloride.

**Monochlorphe'nol.** $C_6H_4ClOH$. Employed in tuberculosis. See *Chlorphenol.*

**Monochore'a.** Chorea involving one limb or part.

**Monochromat'ic.** Having but one color. **M. aberra'tion,** spherical aberration. **M. vis'ion,** a form of color-blindness in which the sufferer can distinguish but one of the primary colors.

**Mon'ocle.** See *Monoculus.*

**Monococ'cus.** Form of coccus in which each is single and detached.

**Monocœ'lic** (*koilia*, cavity). Having one cavity.

**Monoco'lon.** Cæcum; rectum.

**Monoc'ranus.** Monster with one cranium, but with the face in part double.

**Monocrot'ic** or **Monoc'rotous** (*kroteo*, to strike). See *Pulse, monocrotic.*

**Monoc'ular** (*oculus*, eye). Uniocular. Belonging or relating to one eye. **M. polyo'pia hyster'ica,** monocular diplopia or triplopia of hysterical subjects, including hysterical macropsy and micropsy.

**Monoc'ulum.** Cæcum.

**Monoc'ulus** (*oculus*, eye). Monocle. Bandage employed to maintain topical applications over one of the eyes.

**Mo'nocyst** (*kystis*, cyst). Unilocular.

**Monocyst'is epithelia'lis.** A supposed protozoan parasite of cowpox.

**Monodac'tylous** (*daktylos*, finger or toe). Having only one finger or toe.

**Monodiplo'pia** (*monos*, single, *diploos*, double, *ops*, eye). Unilocular diplopia or double vision with one eye. **M. hyster'ica,** monocular polyopia hysterica.

**Monœ'cius** (*monos*, single, *oikos*, house). Hermaphrodite.

**Monogas'tric** (*gaster*, stomach). Having but one stomach. Man is monogastric; ruminating animals, on the contrary, are polygastric; a muscle that has one belly is monogastric.

**Monoge'neous** (*genos*, kind). Of one race or family.

**Monogen'esis** (*genesis*, formation). Asexual generation; reproduction without contact or intercourse of individuals or cells.

**Monogeny**, mo-noj'en-e. See *Generation*.

**Monogo'nia** (*monos*, alone, *gone*, generation). Non-sexual reproduction.

**Mon'ograph** (*monos*, single, *graphe*, description). A treatise on a single class of diseases or on a single medical subject.

**Monohy'drated.** Containing one molecule of water or of hydroxyl.

**Monohy'dric.** Containing one atom of replaceable hydrogen, as *monohydric acid* or *alcohol*.

**Monoiodeth'ane.** Æther hydriodicus.

**Monoi'odide.** Combined with one atom of iodine.

**Mo'nol.** Watery solution of permanganate of calcium.

**Monoloc'ular** (*monos*, single, *loculus*, cell). Having but one cell or cavity; term applied to cystic tumors especially; unilocular.

**Mono'ma.** A term proposed by Herbert Snow to designate a progressive malignant uterine growth resembling an ordinary myoma except in its malignancy.

**Monom'achon** or **Monom'acum.** Cæcum.

**Monoma'nia.** Form of insanity in which the aberration is confined to one subject. **Homici'dal m.**, homicidal insanity. **Incen'diary m.**, pyromania. **M. syphilit'ica**, syphiliphobia.

**Monoma'niac.** One laboring under monomania.

**Monometal'lic.** Containing one atom of metal in the molecule.

**Monomicro'bic.** Containing or caused by one variety of microorganisms.

**Monom'matos** (*omma*, eye). Cyclops.

**Monomo'ria** (*moria*, silliness). Monomania.

**Monom'phalus** (*omphalos*, navel). A monster produced by the union of two bodies having a common umbilicus. Such a monster is called *monomphalian*.

**Mononœ'a** (*noos*, thought). Thought on one subject, as in monomania.

**Mo'nonte** (*monos*, alone, *on*, being). Term applied to the form of malarial parasite reproduced by fission. See *Amphionte*.

**Mononu'clear.** Containing but one nucelus, as *mononuclear cell*. Mononucleated.

**Mononu'cleated.** Having but one nucleus. Mononuclear.

**Monopa'gia** (*pagios*, fixed). Clavus hystericus; hemicrania.

**Monoparæsthe'sia.** Paræsthesia, or perverted sensation or sensibility, confined to one limb or part.

**Monopar'esis.** Paralysis of one part of the body.

**Monopathopho'bia** (*monos*, single, *pathos*, disorder, *phobos*, dread). Hypochondriasis.

**Monop'athy** (*pathos*, disorder). A state in which one organ or function is disordered. Applied also to monomania, which is said to be a monopathic affection.

**Monope'gia** (*monos*, single, *pegnymi*, to fix). Clavus hystericus; hemicrania.

**Monopha'sia** (*phasis*, a speech). Difficulty in speaking, consisting of inability to utter more than one syllable, one word, or one sentence.

**Monophenetidin'.** Apolysin.

**Monopho'bia** (*monos*, single, *phobos*, fear). Mental affection in which there exists a morbid dread of being left alone.

**Monophthal'mia.** Cyclopia.

**Monophthal'mus** (*ophthalmos*, eye). Cyclops; monoculus.

**Monophy'odont** (*monos*, single, *phyo*, to produce, *odous*, tooth). An animal having only one set of teeth.

**Monoplasmat'ic.** Having protoplasm formed of one substance only.

**Mo'noplast** (*monos*, single, *plasso*, to form). One cell of a tissue. A microorganism containing only one cell.

**Monoplas'tic** (*plasso*, to form). Having one form. A monoplastic element in histology is one which retains its primary form.

**Monoplas'tid.** An animal formed of one cell; a protozoon.

**Monopleg'ia** (*plege*, stroke). Paralysis limited to a single organ or part and dependent on circumscribed lesions of the nervous system, as in glossoplegia or paralysis of the tongue, or in hemianopsia.

**Monopo'dia** (*monos*, single, *pous*, foot). Sympodia.

**Monoproso'pus** (*monos*, single, *prosopon*, face). Double monster having a single face.

**Mo'nops** (*ops*, eye). Cyclops.

**Monop'sia** (*monos*, single, *opsis*, vision). Cyclopia.

**Monopsycho'sis** (*psyche*, mind). Monomania or delusional insanity.

**Mo'nopus** (*pous*, foot). One who has but one foot; monster in whom one lower extremity is entirely absent. See *Symmeles*.

**Monor'chia.** See *Monorchis*.

**Monor'chid.** One who has apparently a single testicle, the other not having descended into the scrotum.

**Monorchid'ia.** See *Monorchis*.

**Monor'chis** (*monos*, single, *orchis*, testicle). One who has only one testicle. The condition is *monorchidia* or *monorchia*, *monorchism*, *unilateral anorchism*.

**Monor'chism.** See *Monorchis*.

**Monos'celus** (*monos*, single, *skelos*, leg). One-legged.

**Monosit'ia** (*sitos*, food). Taking but one meal a day.

**Monoso'mus** (*monos*, one, *soma*, body). Double monster with a single body, without evidence of division.

**Mo'nospasm** (*monos*, single, *spasmos*, spasm). Spasm or convulsion of one part, as a limb or the face.

**Monos'toma len'tis.** An animal parasite in the crystalline lens.

**Monosymptomat'ic.** Having but one symptom.

**Mono'tic.** Relating to a single ear.

**Monot'richous** (*thrix*, *trichos*, hair). Term applied to cells which have but a single polar flagellum.

**Monotrid'ymus** (*tridymos*, threefold). A monster with three bodies or with triplication of some parts.

**Monot'ropa uniflo'ra.** Indian pipe, iceplant, pipeplant, nest root, fit root; ord. *Ericaceæ*. An indigenous plant whose juice, mixed with water, has been extolled by the Indians in ophthalmia. The dried root in powder has been given in epilepsy and nervous diseases.

**Monox'ide.** Same as protoxide.

**Monro's' fora'men.** An opening which forms the communication of the third with the lateral ventricle of the brain. **M.'s line**, line drawn from the umbilicus to the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium. **M.'s point**, the point where the spino-umbilical or Monro's line crosses the outer edge of the rectus muscle. **M.'s sul'cus**, a longitudinal sulcus or groove on the middle surface of the thalamus, from foramen of Monro to aqueduct of Sylvius.

**Mons cerebel'li.** Monticulus. **M. pu'bis** or **ven'eris** (mount of Venus), the more or less projecting eminence situated at the base of the hypogastrium above the vulva and in front of the os pubis. At the period of puberty it becomes covered with hair, formerly called *tressoria*.

**Monsel's' salt.** Ferri sulphas. **M.'s solu'tion**, see *Ferri sulphas*.

**Monso'nia ova'ta** (after Lady Ann Monson, aid to Lee in his Introduction to Botany). *Keita* of the Hottentots. Plant, ord. *Geraniaceæ*, which grows at the Cape of Good Hope. The root and herb are very astringent, and are used successfully in dysentery.

**Mon'ster** (anything strange). Any organized being having an extraordinary vice of conformation or a preternatural perversion of every part or of certain parts only. The following classification embraces the main varieties of malformations—*vitia primæ conformationis*: 1. Those in which certain parts of the normal body are absent or defective—monstra deficientia, constituting ectrogeny of Serres—monstrosity by defect. 2. Those produced by fusion or coalition of organs—coalitio partium, symphysis. 3. Those in which parts united in the normal state are separated from each other—clefts, fissures. 4. Those in which normal openings are occluded—atresia. 5. Those by excess or in which certain parts have a disproportionate size—monstra abundantia, monstrosity by excess. 6. Those in which one or more parts have an abnormal position—situs mutatus. 7. Those affecting the sexual organs—hermaphroditism. To these "true malformations" may be added: 8. Diseases of the fœtus and abnormal states of its envelopes. Among the numerous hypotheses entertained on the origin or causes of monsters, three only may be mentioned: 1. The influence of the maternal imagination on the fœtus in utero. 2. Accidental changes experienced by the fœtus at some period of its uterine existence. 3. A primitive defect in the germs. The second seems to be the most philosophical. Cases of supernumerary fingers and toes, which fall under the fifth division of the above classification, are probably owing to an excess of formative action in the part; and it may be a question whether many of the cases of diplogenesis are not due to this rather than to a fusion of two germs. As a medicolegal question, monsters, if capable of action as individuals, have the same rights as other persons. **Autosit′ic m.**, one capable of independent existence, notwithstanding that it has been arrested in development and its organs fused and displaced. **Com′pound m.**, a monster in which there are complete or incomplete elements of more than one individual. **Dou′ble m.**, m. in which there is duplication of one or more parts, usually of many parts or nearly the complete organism. **Gi′la m.**, Heloderma suspectum, a large lizard the bite of which is venomous. **Trip′let m.**, m. in which there is a triplication of one or more of the parts.

**Monstros′itas.** Monstrosity.

**Monstros′ity.** See *Monster*. **M. by defect′**, see *Monster*. **M. by excess′**, see *Monster*. **Parasit′ic m.**, form of compound monstrosity in which a second part or body is nourished at the expense of the principal body.

**Mon′strum.** Monster or monstrosity.

**Monteg′gia's disloca′tion.** Dislocation of the hip-joint in which the limb is turned outward, and the head of the femur can be located near the anterior superior spine of the ilium.

**Montgom′ery's cups.** Epithelial pits or depressions in the mucous membrane lining the uterus. **M.'s glands**, see *Mamma*. **M.'s tu′bercles**, tubercles of the areola; see *Mamma*.

**Month′lies.** Menses.

**Month′ly cours′es, ill′ness, pe′riods,** or **sick′ness.** Menses.

**Mont′icle.** Monticulus cerebelli.

**Montic′ulus** (dim. of *mons*, mountain). A slight, localized elevation. **M. carno′sus ure′thræ**, caput gallinaginis. **M. cerebel′li**, see *Vermiform processes of the cerebellum*. **M. ven′eris**, mons veneris.

**Monureide**, mon-u′re-ide. Ureide composed of a single molecule of urea.

**Mooltan′ sore.** Local disease of India, thought to be due to the presence of some animal parasite, as the ova of distomata. Perhaps identical with the *Delhi boil*.

**Moon′blindness** (improperly ascribed to the action of moonlight). Nyctalopia. Iridochoroiditis recidiva. Intermittent ophthalmitis of the horse.

**Moon′calf.** Mole. A fetal monstrosity.

**Moon-creep′er.** Menispermum.

**Moon′ed.** Lunatic.

**Moon′seed.** Menispermum canadense.

**Moon′struck.** Lunatic.

**Moon′wort.** Botrychium lunaria; Ophioglossum lunaria.

**Moor′berry.** Vaccinium oxycoccos.

**Moore's frac′ture.** Fracture of the inferior extremity of the radius, the ulna being also dislocated. **M.'s meth′od**, method employed in treating aneurysm by the insertion of a fine iron wire. **M.'s test**, test for sugar; an equal quantity of solution of caustic potash or soda is added to urine and boiled, and if sugar is present a yellow or brown color results.

**Moor′grass.** Potentilla anserina.

**Moor-ill.** Gastroenteritis of cattle.

**Moors′head.** Alembic.

**Moor′wort, broad-leaved.** Andromeda mariana.

**Moose′wood.** Dirca palustris.

**Mope′eye.** Myopia.

**Mop′sical.** Myopic.

**Moradeine′.** Alkaloid from Pogonopus febrifugus, a tree of South America.

**Mor′al insan′ity.** Affection involving the moral powers rather than those of the intellect.

**Morand's′ disease′.** Paralysis of the lower extremities. **M.'s foot**, foot with eight toes, as in a case described by this observer. **M.'s spur**, calcar, or hippocampus minor.

**Mor′bi** (pl. of morbus) **acquisi′ti.** Acquired diseases. **M. acu′ti**, acute diseases. **M. acutis′simi**, hyperacute or foudroyant diseases. **M. adventi′tii**, acquired diseases. **M. anniversa′rii**, annual diseases. **M. an′nui**, annual diseases. **M. asthen′ici**, adynamic diseases. **M. cela′ti**, feigned diseases. **M. chron′ici**, chronic diseases. **M. cogna′ti**, innate diseases. **M. complica′ti**, see *Complication*. **M. congen′iti** or **conna′ti**, congenital diseases. **M. connex′i**, diseases going on together. **M. consequen′tes**, diseases that follow one another. **M. dermato′des**, skin diseases. **M. disper′si**, sporadic diseases. **M. dissimula′ti**, feigned diseases. **M. epicte′ti**, acquired diseases. **M. evolutio′nis**, see *Development*. **M. heredita′rii**, hereditary diseases. **M. infitia′ti**, feigned diseases. **M. inter′ni**, internal diseases. **M. nervo′si**, nervous diseases. **M. occul′ti**, latent or larval diseases. **M. olfac′tûs**, diseases of olfaction. **M. perplex′i**, complicated diseases. **M. pseuda′lei**, feigned diseases. **M. sexua′les** or **sex′ûs**, sexual diseases. **M. simula′ti**, feigned diseases. **M. spar′si**, sporadic diseases. **M. spasmot′ici**, tics and spasmodic affections generally. **M. subacu′ti**, see *Acute*. **M. tac′tûs**, diseases of the sense of touch. **M. trop′ici**, tropical diseases.

**Mor′bid.** Diseased, or relating to disease. **M. anat′omy**, pathological anatomy.

**Morbid′ity.** Morbid condition. Sick-rate. Condition inducing disease.

**Morbif′erous** (*morbus*, illness, *fero*, to bear). Morbific.

**Morbif′ic** (*morbus*, illness, *facio*, to make). Causing or producing disease, as morbific emanations.

**Morbil′ity.** Disease.

**Morbil′li** (dim. of *morbus*, disease). Rubeola, measles. **M. confluen′tes**, scarlatina. **M. hemorrhag′ici**, measles accompanied with hemorrhagic manifestations on the skin, as ecchymoses, etc. **M. ig′nei**, scarlatina. **M. malig′ni**, measles with indications of serious blood poisoning, hemorrhages, etc. **M. petechia′les**, hemorrhagic measles. **M. sep′tici**, malignant measles.

**Morbil′liform.** Having resemblance to measles.

**Morbil′lous.** Measly; affected or connected with measles.

**Mor′bulent** (*morbus*, disease). Sickly.

**Mor′bus.** Disease; see *Morbi*. **M. Addiso′ni**, see *Addison*. **M. ampulla′ceus**, pemphigus. **M. amyloi′des**, amyloid degeneration. **M. an′glicus**, phthisis; rachitis. **M. aphrodis′ius**, syphilis. **M. arcua′tus**, icterus. **M. arie′tis**, influenza. **M. arqua′tus**, icterus. **M. articula′ris**, gout. **M. astra′lis**, epilepsy. **M. atton′itus**, apoplexy. **M. Basedo′wii**, exophthalmic goitre. **M. Bright′ii**, Bright's disease. **M. bullo′sus**, pemphigus. **M. cadu′cus**, epilepsy. **M. cæru′leus**, cyanopathy. **M. cal′culi**, lithiasis. **M. canaden′sis**, radezyge. **M. cancrifor′-**

**mis**, epithelial cancer. **M. cardi'acus**, cardialgia. **M. catarrha'lis**, influenza. **M. catox'ys**, hyperacute disease. **M. a Cel'si**, catalepsy. **M. cerea'lis**, ergotism. **M. cerebra'lis Whytt'ii**, hydrocephalus internus. **M. ce'reus**, waxy degeneration. **Chol'era m.**, see *Cholera.* **M. cirrho'rum**, plica. **M. cœli'acus**, cœliac flux. **M. comitia'lis**, epilepsy. **M. cor'dis**, disease of the heart. **M. costa'lis**, pleuritis. **M. cox'æ**, hip disease. **M. c. seni'lis**, arthritis deformans of the hip-joint. **M. coxa'rius**, hip disease. **M. croa'tus**, scherlievo. **M. cuculla'ris**, pertussis. **M. cucul'lus**, pertussis. **M. cystophlegmat'icus**, cystorrhœa. **M. dæmoni'acus**, epilepsy. **M. dæmo'nius**, epilepsy. **M. deif'icus**, epilepsy. **M. dissolu'tus**, dysentery. **M. ditmar'sicus**, syphilis. **M. divi'nus**, epilepsy. **M. domino'rum**, gout. **M. el'ephas**, elephantiasis. **M. ende'mius**, endemic disease. **M. epidem'icus**, epidemic disease. **M. epidem'icus gut'turis Fores'ti**, scarlatina. **M. erudito'rum**, hypochondriasis. **M. extrin'secus**, external disease. **M. farcimino'sus**, see *Equinia.* **M. febri'lis**, febrile affection. **M. felli'fluus**, cholera. **M. flatulen'tus**, hypochondriasis. **M. flatuo'sus**, hypochondriasis. **M. fluminien'sis**, scherlievo. **M. fœ'dus**, epilepsy. **M. fœmina'rum**, Scythian disease. **M. frig'idus**, atrophy. **M. gal'licus**, syphilis. **M. gesticulato'rius**, chorea. **M. granulo'sus re'num**, Bright's disease. **M. hæmorrhoida'lis**, hemorrhoids. **M. herac'leus**, epilepsy. **M. hercu'leus**, epilepsy. **M. hispan'icus**, syphilis. **M. hungar'icus**, Hungarian fever. **M. hydrophob'icus**, hydrophobia. **M. hypochondri'acus**, hypochondriasis. **M. hyster'icus**, hysteria. **M. in'dicus**, syphilis. **M. infanti'lis**, epilepsy. **M. interlu'nis**, epilepsy. **M. ischiad'icus**, sciatica. **M. ita'licus**, syphilis. **M. jecin'oris**, hepatitis. **M. larda'ceus**, waxy degeneration. **M. lasci'vus**, chorea. **M. latera'lis** or **lat'eris**, pleuritis. **M. laz'ari**, elephantiasis. **M. lese'oli**, icterus. **M. lunat'icus**, epilepsy. **M. lute'olus**, icterus. **M. maculo'sus hæmorrhag'icus Werlho'fii**, purpura hæmorrhagica. **M. mag'nus**, epilepsy. **M. ma'jor**, epilepsy. **M. marit'imus**, seasickness. **M. medico'rum**, disease due to the abuse of medicine. **M. mensa'lis**, epilepsy. **M. mercuria'lis**, eczema mercuriale; hydrargyriasis. **M. metal'licus**, lead colic. **M. milia'ris**, miliaria. **M. mirachia'lis**, hypochondriasis. **M. miser'iæ**, a disease caused or aggravated by privation. **M. muco'sus**, form of mucous flux which prevailed in Napoleon's army stationed at Göttingen, due, it was supposed, to the presence of an entozoon, the trichocephalus. **M. nau'ticus**, seasickness. **M. neapolita'nus**, syphilis. **M. ni'ger**, melæna. **M. origina'lis**, idiopathic disease. **M. ory'zeus**, cholera. **M. pal'lidus**, chlorosis. **M. pancœ'nus**, pandemic. **M. pande'mius**, pandemic. **M. parthe'nius**, chlorosis. **M. paxto'nii**, parasitic disease of the hair of the armpit, named after the first full describer. **M. pedicula'ris** or **pediculo'sus**, phtheiriasis. **M. pe'dis entophyt'icus**, Madura foot. **M. peracu'tus**, very acute disease. **M. phlyctenoi'des**, pemphigus. **M. phœni'ceus**, elephantiasis. **M. pila'ris**, trichiasis. **M. pleurit'icus**, pleuritis. **M. plum'beus**, lead poisoning. **M. popula'ris**, epilepsy. **M. porci'nus**, essera. **M. prima'rius**, idiopathic disease. **M. pro'prius**, idiopathic disease. **M. proteifor'mis**, a disease which assumes many forms. **M. protopath'icus**, idiopathic disease. **M. psoad'icus**, lumbar abscess. **M. pub'licus**, epidemic disease. **M. pueri'lis**, epilepsy. **M. pulicula'ris**, typhus gravior. **M. pustulo'sus fin'nicus**, see *Anthrax.* **M. recidi'vus**, relapse. **M. regiona'lis**, endemic. **M. re'gius**, icterus. **M. resiccato'rius**, hypochondriasis. **M. ructuo'sus**, hypochondriasis, eructation. **M. sa'cer**, epilepsy. **M. saltato'rius**, chorea. **M. Sanc'ti Joan'nis**, epilepsy. **M. Sanc'ti Valenti'ni**, epilepsy. **M. scarlatino'sus**, scarlatina. **M. sceles'tus**, epilepsy. **M. scrophulo'sus**, scrofula. **M. seleni'acus**, epilepsy. **M. seni'lis**, arthritis deformans. **M. sidera'tus**, epilepsy. **M. silesi'acus**, ergotism. **M. sim'plex**, simple affection. **M. solstitia'lis**, insolation. **M. son'ticus**, epilepsy. **M. spasmod'icus malig'nus** or **popula'ris**, ergotism. **M. strangulato'rius**, cynanche trachealis. **M. sudato'rius**, sudor anglicus. **M. suf'focans**, cynanche maligna. **M. suffocati'vus**, cynanche maligna. **M. truculen'tus infan'tum**, cynanche trachealis. **M. tuberculo'sus pe'dis**, podelcoma. **M. vermino'sus**, helminthiasis. **M. vernac'ulus**, endemic disease. **M. verveci'nus**, influenza. **M. vesicula'ris**, pemphigus. **M. virgin'eus**, chlorosis. **M. viridel'lus**, epilepsy. **M. vitriola'tus**, epilepsy. **M. vo'cis**, disease of the voice. **M. vul'pis**, alopecia.

**Morcella'tion.** Division. Removal in small pieces —of a tumor, for example.

**Morchel'la esculen'ta.** An edible mushroom; has been considered to be aphrodisiac.

**Mor'dant** (*mordeo*, to take hold). Possessing the property of fixing colors.

**Mor'dex** (*mordeo*, to bite). Tooth.

**Mor'dicant** (*mordeo*, to bite). Morbid heat, causing a disagreeable, pungent sensation in the fingers.

**Mordica'tion.** Biting sensation on the skin.

**Mo'rea.** Morus nigra.

**More'æ sisyrin'chium.** Spanish nut iris; mucilaginous and pectoral.

**Morel's' ear.** Abnormally large, smooth, pendulous ear.

**Morell', common.** Morchella esculenta.

**Moreto'sia huani'ta.** Plant of Michoacan, bark of which is astringent and antiperiodic.

**Morgagni's** (mor-gan'yees) **car'tilages.** Cartilages of Wrisberg. **M.'s car'uncle**, middle lobe of prostate gland. **M.'s cat'aract**, variety of cataract with a hard centre suspended in liquid. **M.'s col'umns**, straight columns of Morgagni, plicæ or folds in the rectum. **M.'s con'cha**, superior turbinated bone of the ethmoid. **M.'s fora'men**, cæcal foramen of the tongue. **M.'s fos'sa**, fossa navicularis of the urethra; also fossa between the upper margin of the superior constrictor of the pharynx and the basilar process of the occipital bone. **M.'s fræ'na**, fold or bridle around the cæcum caused by extension of the folds of the ileocæcal valve. **M.'s glands**, mucous glands in the bulbous part of the urethra. **M.'s glob'ules**, small bodies between the lens and its capsule, caused by coagulation of albuminous fluid in the lens. **M.'s hu'mor**, M.'s liquor. **M.'s hydat'id**, see *Hydatid.* **M.'s lacu'næ**, pits in the mucous membrane of the urethra, particularly the bulbous portion. **M.'s liq'uor**, peculiar transparent, slightly viscid fluid found between the crystalline lens and its capsule. **M.'s nod'ules**, body of Arantius. **M.'s prolapse'**, chronic inflammation of the mucous and submucous lining of the sacculus laryngis or Morgagni's ventricle. **M.'s retinac'ula**, M.'s fræna. **M.'s si'nus**, prostatic sinus. **M.'s si'nuses**, small sinuses or pouches near the anus composed of the mucous membrane lining the rectum; sinuses of Valsalva. **M.'s spheres**, M.'s globules. **M.'s tu'bercles**, tubercles of the areola; see *Mamma.* **M.'s valves**, M.'s sinuses. **M.'s ven'tricle**, sacculus laryngis.

**Mor'gan's spots.** Red spots occurring on the skin in cases of cancer.

**Morgue.** Mortuary. A dead-house wherein persons, found dead, are exposed with the view of being recognized by their friends.

**Mo'ria.** Idiotism. Dementia. **M. de'mens**, idiotism, dementia. **M. de'mens lere'ma**, see *Dementia.* **M. imbeci'lis amne'sia**, amnesia.

**Mor'ibund** (*morior*, to die). Dying; *in articulo mortis.*

**Morin'da citrifo'lia.** Indian mulberry; emmenagogue, astringent. **M. umbella'ta**, of E. Indies; vermifuge and antidysenteric.

**Morin'dar.** $C_{23}H_{30}O_{15}$. From Morinda citrifolia.

**Morin'ga ap'tera, M. oleïf'era, M. pterygosper'ma, M. zeylan'ica.** Guilandina moringa.

**Mo'rioplasty.** Plastic surgery.

**Morn'ing sick'ness.** See *Pregnancy.*

**Morn′ing-glo′ry.** Convolvulus.

**Mo′ro** (*morum*, mulberry). Morum. Small abscess resembling a mulberry. Small tumor, of a similar appearance, particularly on the genital organs.

**Morono′bea coccin′ea.** Hog gum tree, ord. *Clusiaceæ*, native of Brazil. Affords a resin which is substituted for balsam of copabia.

**Moro′sis.** Delirium with imbecility; idiocy.

**Morosita′tes** (*morosus*, morose, peevish). Generic name given by Linnæus to an order of Vesaniæ, in which he included bulimia, polydipsia, nostalgia, panophobia, satyriasis, nymphomania, tarantism, hydrophobia, and other affections.

**Morotroph′ium** (*moros*, foolish, *trophe*, support). A lunatic asylum.

**Morphæ′a.** A scurfy eruption on the face.

**Mor′phew.** Morphæa or morphœa.

**Mor′phia.** Morphine.

**Mor′phiated.** Impregnated with morphine or one of its salts.

**Mor′phic** (*morphe*, shape). Relating to the anatomical conformation of a part. Applied also in pharmacy to any composition of morphine.

**Mor′phica.** Monstrosities.

**Morphi′na** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) (*Morpheus*, god of sleep). Morphium, morphine, $C_{17}H_{19}NO + H_2O$. Solid, colorless alkaloid, crystallizable in beautiful pyramids, truncated and transparent; soluble in alcohol and slightly so in boiling water. It exists, combined with meconic acid, in opium. It may be obtained, by decomposing by means of ammonia or calcined magnesia, an aqueous solution of opium made in the cold. Morphine dissolves perfectly in acids, which it saturates, and with which it forms salts. All the salts have a bitter taste, and act upon the animal economy in the same manner as opium, but more powerfully. One-sixth of a grain has been considered equal to a grain of opium. Dose of the alkaloid, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{3}$ (0.0065–0.02). The following are the salts of morphine most in use: **Morphi′næ ace′tas** (U. S. and Br.), a white, amorphous powder, becoming darker on exposure; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.008–0.032). **M.-diacet′yli hydrochlor′as,** diacetyl-morphine hydrochlorate, heroine hydrochlorate, a slightly bitter, crystalline salt; sedative, used in irritative coughs; dose, $\frac{1}{24}$–$\frac{1}{12}$ (0.0025–0.005). **M.-eth′yli hydrochlor′as,** ethyl-morphine hydrochlorate, dionin, a white, crystalline powder; anodyne and antispasmodic; used in asthma and bronchitis; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ (0.005–0.01). **M. hydrochlo′ras** (U. S.), **M. hydrochlo′ridum** (Br.), a white, crystalline or amorphous powder; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.008–0.032). **M. mec′onas,** a form in which morphine exists in opium, said to cause less disturbance of the digestive system than the other salts or the alkaloid itself; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.008–0.032). **M. mu′rias,** m. hydrochloras. **M. sul′phas** (U. S.), a white, crystalline, bitter powder; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.008–0.032). **M. tar′tras** (Br.), occurs in tufts of acicular crystals; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.008–0.032).

**Mor′phinated.** Morphiated.

**Morphine′.** Morphina. **M. hab′it,** morphinism, morphinomania,

**Mor′phinism.** Diseased condition brought about by the abuse of morphine. Morphinomania.

**Morphinoma′nia** or **Morphioma′nia.** Craving for morphine; morphine habit, whether the drug be swallowed or taken hypodermically; mania excited by the continued use of morphine or by sudden deprivation of it.

**Morphinoma′niac.** One addicted to morphine.

**Morphiom′etry.** Determination of the amount of morphine in opium or any mixture.

**Morphioph′agy** (*phago*, to eat). Morphine habit.

**Mor′phium.** Morphine.

**Morpho-** (*morphe*, shape or form). In composition, shape or form.

**Morphœ′a** (*morphe*, form). Addison's keloid. Circumscribed scleroderma, Wilson's morphœa. Cutaneous affection caused by the deposit of a lardaceous substance, which by its pressure obliterates the more highly organized tissues, such as the vessels, glands, and nerves. When very white it is called *morphœa alba;* when attended with pigmentary deposit it is called *m. nigra;* with atrophy, *m. atrophica;* when in bands or lines, *linear atrophy.* **M. flam′mea,** nævus vascularis.

**Morphogen′esis** (*morphe*, shape, *genesis*, production). Morphosis; process of formation.

**Morphogeny,** mor-foj′en-e. Development.

**Morphog′raphy.** Descriptive morphology.

**Morphological,** mor-fo-loj′ik-al (*morphe*, shape, *logos*, a description). That which relates to the anatomical conformation of parts. Applied at times to the alterations in the form of the several parts of the embryo, in contradistinction to histological, which is applied to the transformations by which the tissues are gradually generated. In comparative anatomy it is applied to the history of the modifications of forms which the same organ undergoes in different animals, and more generally to the doctrine of the forms of organized bodies.

**Morphol′ogist.** One given to the study of morphology.

**Morphol′ogy.** Anatomy. See *Morphological.*

**Morphol′ysis** (*lysis*, solution). Destruction of organization. An agent occasioning such destruction is called a *morpholytic.*

**Morpholyt′ic.** See *Morpholysis.*

**Morphom′etry** (*morphe*, form, *metron*, measure). Measurement or estimation of the external form.

**Mor′phon** (*morphe*, shape). An organism having a distinctive and characteristic form; a morphological element.

**Morphon′omy** (*morphe*, form, *nomos*, law). Law of organic formation. Department of anatomical science which teaches the laws of organic configuration.

**Morphonosus,** mor-fon′o-sus (*morphe*, shape, *nosos*, disease). Morbid change of shape or form.

**Morpho′sis** (*morphe*, form). Process of formation.

**Morphot′ic.** Term applied to organic or anatomical elements in contradistinction to the inorganic.

**Morphot′omy.** General anatomy. See *Anatomy.*

**Mor′pio** or **Mor′pion.** Crab-louse. See *Pediculus.*

**Morrant′ Ba′ker's cysts.** Baker's cysts.

**Mor′rhua.** Codfish. Gadus morrhua. See *Oleum morrhuæ.*

**Mor′rhuic acid.** $C_9H_{13}NO_3$. Ptomain obtained from brown cod-liver oil.

**Morrhuin′.** $C_{19}H_{27}N_3$. Ptomain from cod-liver oil, from mother liquors of aselline. An alkaline, oily, thick liquid; diuretic and diaphoretic.

**Mor′rhuol.** Alcoholic extract from oleum morrhuæ, used in phthisis, scrofula, etc., and containing iodine, bromine, and phosphorus.

**Mors.** Death. **M. appa′rens,** apparent death; asphyxia. **M. ni′gra,** black death, plague. **M. putati′va,** apparent death. **M. repenti′na,** sudden death.

**Mor′sal** (*mordeo, morsum*, to bite). Relating to the biting or grinding edge of a tooth.

**Morse fin′ger.** A contraction of the finger caused by use of the telegraph key.

**Morsel′lus** (dim. of *morsus*, a bite) or **Mor′sulus.** Tablet or lozenge.

**Mor′sus** (*mordeo, morsum*, to bite). Gnawing sensation about the upper orifice of the stomach. **M. diab′oli,** scabiosa succisa; fimbriæ of the oviduct. **M. Galli′næ,** alsine media. **M. stom′achi** or **ventric′uli,** cardialgia.

**Mort.** Adeps.

**Mor′ta.** Pemphigus.

**Mor′tal** (*mors*, death). Lethal. That which is subject to death or that which causes death—as, man is mortal, a disease is mortal.

**Mortal′ity.** This word, taken in an extended sense, expresses the condition of all organized bodies of being subject to the cessation of life. In the sense in which it is most frequently employed it signifies the death-rate—the proportional number of individuals who, in a certain population, die in a given time. **Bills of m.**, bills of necrology, mortuary registers; tables instituted for the purpose of exhibiting the number of deaths, etc., in a given time. In England they were formerly made out by the parish clerks, and the information was conveyed to them by two old women who were appointed in each parish, and were called *searchers*, their duty being to see that the deceased had died a natural death.

**Mor′tar.** Vessel for reducing to powder different solids substances, and for making certain mixtures. Usually made of iron, marble, glass, wedgewood-ware, etc.

**Mortari′olum** (dim. of mortarium). Alveolus.

**Morta′rium.** Mortar. The trunk.

**Mor′tifer** (*mors*, death, *fero*, to carry). Producing death; lethiferous.

**Mortifica′tion.** Sphacelation; loss of vitality in a part of the body. The incipient stage of mortification, when the case is still recoverable, is called *gangrene;* when the part is totally dead, *sphacelus.* Mortification of a bone is called necrosis. **Cold m.**, sphacelus. **Er′got m.**, ergotism. **Hot m.**, gangrene. **Mil′dew m.**, ergotism. **M. root**, Althæa officinalis.

**Mor′tified.** Dead, as a part affected with gangrene.

**Mortisec′tion.** Post-mortem examination.

**Mor′ton's cough.** Cough with vomiting of food, often noticed in those affected with pulmonary tuberculosis. **M.'s flu′id**, M.'s solution. **M.'s neural′gia** or **pain′ful affec′tion of the foot** (from Dr. Thomas G. Morton, of Philadelphia, who first described it), a painful affection of the plantar digital nerves, directly caused by pressure upon or pinching of them by certain portions of the metatarsophalangeal articulations, especially the fourth. **M.'s plane**, plane extending through principal points of parietal and occipital eminences. **M.'s solu′tion**, potassii iodidi, gr. xxx; iodini, gr. x; glycerini, ℥j; for injection in treatment of spina bifida. **M.'s toe**, Morton's painful affection of the foot.

**Mor′tooth.** Copper sulphate.

**Mor′tuary** (*mortuus*, dead). Relating to the dead. Morgue. **M. reg′isters**, bills of mortality,

**Mor′tuus** (*mors*, dead). Dead.

**Mor′ula** (*morus*, mulberry). Button scurvy. Stage of development of ovum after segmentation; mulberry mass or segmentation spheres.

**Mor′ulus.** Yaws. A spot of inflammation in frambœsia.

**Mo′rum** (*moron*). See *Morus nigra.* Condyloma; nævus. **M. pal′pebræ inter′næ**, trachoma carunculosum.

**Mo′rus al′ba.** White mulberry tree of China; diuretic, laxative, antiperiodic, anthelmintic. **M. in′dica**, leaves are galoctagogue. **M. ni′gra**, mulberry tree, ord, *Urticaceæ;* the fruit of the mulberry tree, *Morum sycaminum*, is pleasant, sweet, subacid, and abounds with a deep violet-colored juice. The bark of the root has been regarded as an anthelmintic. **M. ru′bra**, red mulberry, wild mulberry; indigenous; the root has been used to destroy tænia. **M. tincto′ria**, Maclura tinctoria.

**Mor′van's chore′a.** Contraction of the minute fibrils of the muscles of the inferior extremities and lower portion of the trunk. **M.'s disease′**, neuritic form of syringomyelia, characterized by the presence of painless whitlows, with progressive anæsthesia and paralysis, especially of the upper extremities.

**Morve.** Equinia.

**Mosa′ic.** Having shape of a pattern or design, as seen in cross-section of muscular fibres, m. of muscle-compartments, and m. of muscle-prisms.

**Moschatine′.** Bitter principle obtained from Achillea moschata. $C_{21}H_{27}NO_7$.

**Moschelæ′on** (*moschos*, musk, *elaion*, oil). Compound aromatic oil containing musk.

**Mos′chus.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) The dried secretion from the preputial follicles of Moschus moschiferus or musk deer; stimulant and antispasmodic; dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). The tincture, *tinctu′ra mos′chi*, is official; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). See *Musk* and *Hibiscus abelmoschus.* **M. Ar′abum**, Hibiscus abelmoschus.

**Mos′ler's disease.** Inosituria.

**Moslich**, mos′lik. Maslach.

**Mosqui′ta.** A name given by the Portuguese to small red pimples on the skin resembling mosquito-bites.

**Mosqui′to** (Sp. dim. of *mosca*, fly). A blood-sucking gnat of the order *Diptera.* The sting of the female insect is irritating to the skin, causing the formation of an itching wheal or papule, with red areola; the irritation of this lesion may be removed by the application of ammonia, soap, or any alkaline lotion. The mosquito is of medical interest chiefly by reason of the discovery that several of the scourges of mankind, in the tropics especially, are communicated from man to man by its bite. Each disease appears to be spread by the agency of a special genus; thus the *Anopheles* is responsible for the diffusion of malaria, *Culex* probably for that of filariasis (elephantiasis), and *Stegomyia* for that of yellow fever. Mosquitoes breed chiefly in pools of stagnant water, and their numbers in any given locality may be reduced by drainage of swamps and covering the surface of all pools with a thin film of petroleum.

**Moss.** A small, cryptogamic plant. **Carrageen′ m.**, Irish moss. **Ceylon′ m.**, Fucus amylaceus. **Chinese′ m.**, agar-agar. **Club m.**, lycopodium. **Cor′sican m.**, helminthochorton. **M. cup**, Lichen pyxidatus. **Ed′ible m.**, Fucus amylaceus. **Hair′-cap m.**, Polytrichum juniperinum. **Ice′land m.**, Lichen islandicus; see *Muscus.* **Irish m.**, Chondrus crispus. **Jaff′na m.**, Fucus amylaceus. **Pearl m.**, Chrondrus crispus. **Pec′toral m.**, see *Muscus.* **Rock m.**, a species of lichen from which litmus is derived. **Stone m.**, lichen of Arctic regions of N. America, used as food. **Wall m.**, **com′mon yel′low**, Parmelia parietina.

**Moss′berry.** Vaccinium oxycoccos.

**Mota′men** (*moveo*, *motum*, to move). Motion.

**Mota′rion** or **Mota′rium.** Charpie or lint.

**Moth freck′le** or **M. patch.** Chloasma.

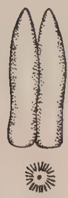
**Moth′er.** Parent of the female sex. Residue in solution. **M. cell**, parent cell. **M. liq′uor**, m. water. **M.'s mark** or **spot**, nævus. **M. star**, monaster. **M. of vin′egar**, Mycoderma aceti, a saccharomycete which possesses the power to convert a solution containing sugar into vinegar. **M. water**, fluid remaining after the precipitation of the crystals from solutions containing salts. **M.-wort**, Leonurus cardiaca, matricaria.

**Mo′tile.** Possessing the power of spontaneous movement.

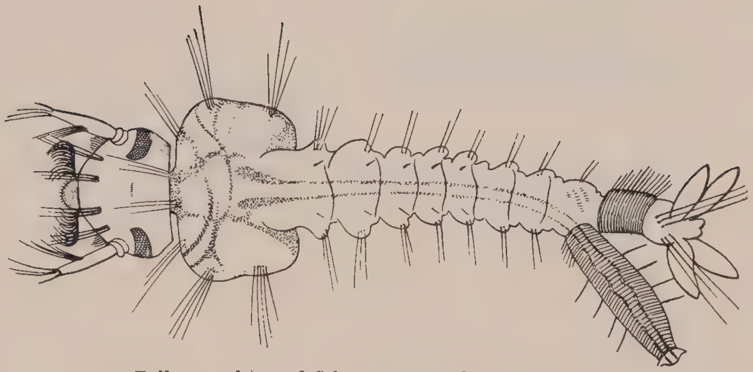
**Motil′ity** (*moveo*, *motum*, to move). Faculty of independent or spontaneous motion. Not to be confounded with *mobility*, which see.

**Mo′tion.** Movement; act of changing place. The various motions may be divided into: First, the *voluntary*, or those that are executed under the influence of the brain; secondly, the *involuntary*, which may be subdivided into those of the *reflex* kind, as the closure of the larynx on the contact of acrid vapors, or of the eye on irritation of the conjunctiva, and those that are executed under the influence of the organic and other nerves of involuntary function. It is probable, too, that every living tissue is capable of moving responsive to its appropriate irritant. See *Irritability.* The movements seen whenever very fine particles are disseminated in a liquid have been called *Brownian* or *Brunonian movements*, after Dr. Robert Brown, the celebrated phytologist. **Cil′iary m.**, see *Cilia.* **Invol′untary m.**, see *Automatic.* **M.-point**, point at which a motor nerve enters a muscle; in applying electricity the electrode is placed over this point. **M.-root**, nerve-root serving only to excite motion. **Vi′bratory m.**, see *Ciliary.* **Vol′untary m.**, motion entirely under control of the will.

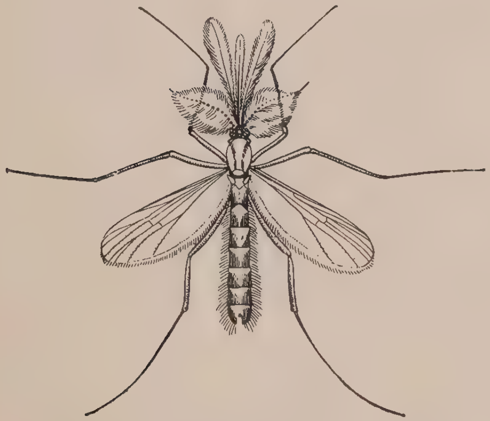
# MOSQUITOES



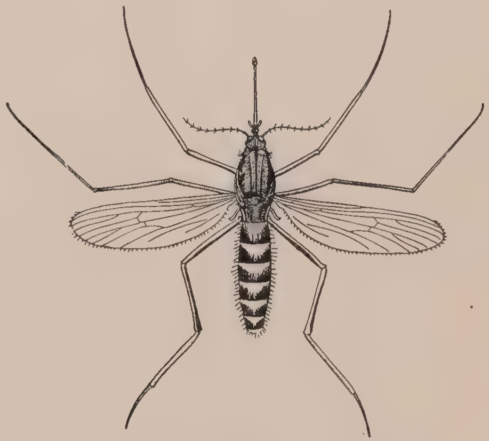
Eggs of *Culex pungens:* enlarged. (Howard.)



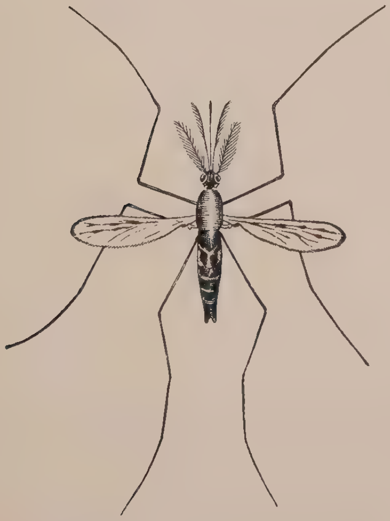
Full-grown larva of *Culex pungens:* enlarged. (Howard.)



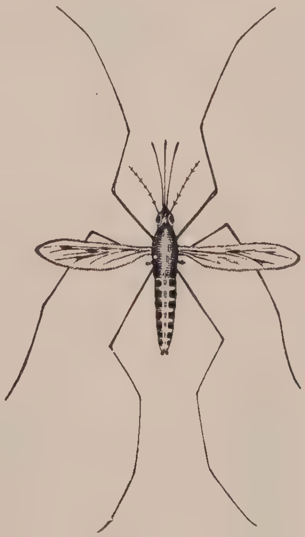
Male of *Culex pungens:* enlarged. (Howard.)



Female of *Culex pungens:* enlarged. (Howard.)

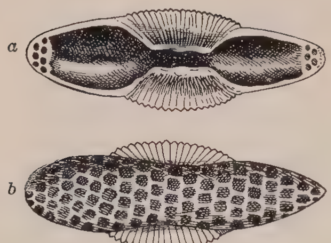


Male of *Anopheles maculipennis:* enlarged.

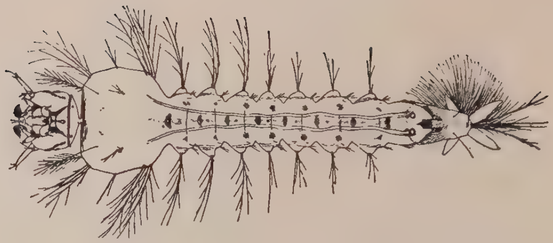


Female of *Anopheles maculipennis:* enlarged.

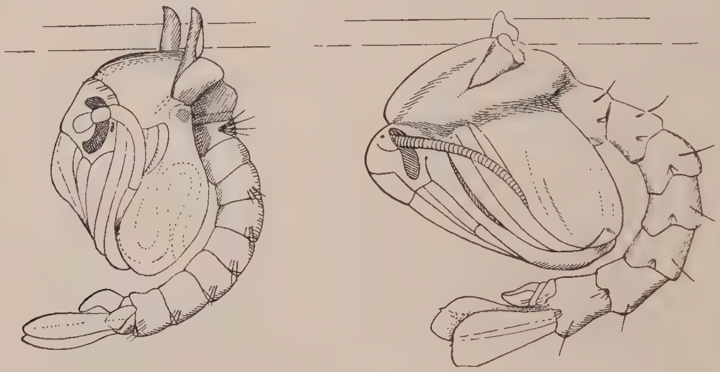
# MOSQUITOES



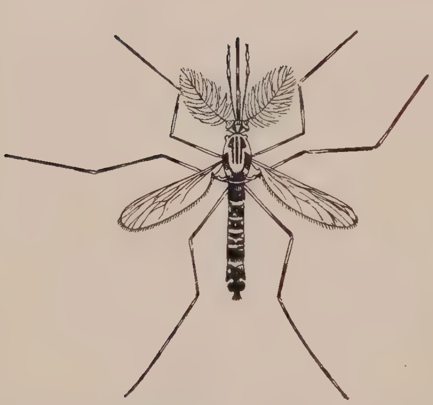
Individual eggs of *Anopheles maculipennis:* *a*, upper surface; *b*, lower surface; greatly enlarged. (Howard.)



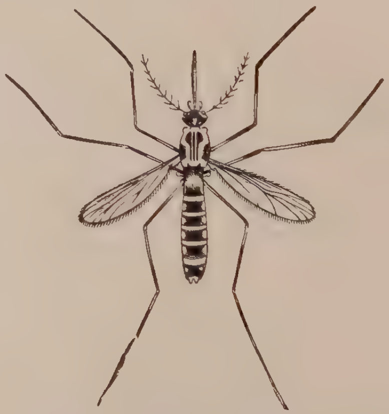
Full-grown larva of *Anopheles maculipennis:* enlarged. (Howard.)



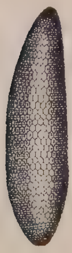
Pupa of *Anopheles* at right; *Culex* at left; enlarged. (Howard.)



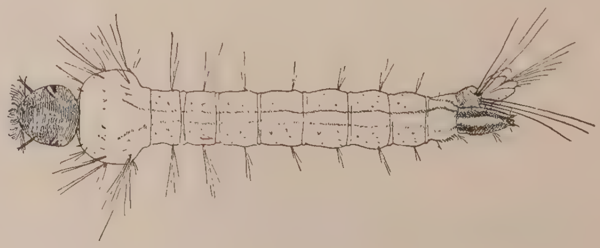
Male of *Stegomyia fasciata:* enlarged. (Howard.)



Female of *Stegomyia fasciata:* enlarged. (Howard.)



Egg of *Stegomyia fasciata:* enlarged.



Full-grown larva of *Stegomyia fasciata:* enlarged. (Howard.)

**Mo'tive.** Motor.

**Mo'tor.** Motive, motory, motorial, motile, kinetic or cinetic. That which moves or causes or possesses movement, as motor nerves, in contradistinction to sensory nerves. **M. apha'sia,** see *Aphasia.* **M. a'rea,** convolutions about upper part of fissure of Rolando. **M. cel'lule,** motor cell. **M. cen'tre,** m. area. **M. exter'nus,** motor oculi externus. **M. lin'guæ,** hypoglossal nerve. **M. ner'vous cen'tres,** hemispherical and other ganglia whence motor influences set out. **M. oc'uli,** common oculomuscular nerve, third pair of nerves, par tertium, arises from a depression at the inner side of the peduncles of the brain, between the tuber annulare and corpora mammillaria; it enters the outer part of the cavernous sinus and passes into the orbitar cavity. Behind the sphenoidal fissure it divides into two branches, the one superior and the other inferior. The former is lost on the rectus superior oculi and the levator palpebræ superioris; the latter—the larger of the two—divides into three branches, which pass to the rectus internus, rectus inferior, and lesser oblique. The last furnishes a filament which passes to the ophthalmic ganglion. **M. o. commu'nis,** the third nerve, m. oculorum. **M. o. exter'nus,** sixth pair of nerves, arises from the furrow which separates the pons Varolii from the medulla oblongata. It enters the cavernous sinus, anastomoses on the outside of the carotid artery with two filaments furnished by the superior cervical ganglion, enters the orbit by the sphenoidal fissure, and is lost on the rectus externus oculi. This nerve is also called *abducens.* **M. oculo'rum,** m. oculi. **M. points,** point of entrance of a motor nerve into a muscle. Over this point the application of an electrode produces contraction. **M. root,** spinal root of a nerve producing motion only.

**Mo'torgraph.** Motormeter.

**Moto'rial.** Motory. **M. end-plates,** termination of minute filaments of nerves in small disks or plates; see *End-plates.*

**Moto'rium commu'ne.** Motor nervous centre.

**Moto'rius.** Motor. **M. lin'guæ,** hypoglossal nerve. **M. oc'uli commu'nis,** motor oculi.

**Mo'tormeter.** An apparatus for the graphic representation of motion in any organ or part.

**Mo'torpathy.** Kinesipathy; medical gymnastics.

**Mo'tory.** Motor.

**Mo'tos.** Lint, charpie, tent.

**Motricity,** mo-tris'it-e. The power of exciting or conveying motor impulses.

**Mo'trix** (*moveo, motum,* to move). Motory.

**Mo'tum.** Lint, charpie.

**Mo'tus** (*moveo, motum,* to move). Motion. **M. assimilatio'nis,** plastic force. **M. automat'icus,** see *Automatic.* **M. compresso'rius,** peristole. **M. cor'dis diastal'ticus,** diastole. **M. hæmorrhoida'lis,** hæmorrhois. **M. intestina'lis** or **intestino'rum,** peristalsis; borborygmus. **M. involunta'rius,** automatic or involuntary motion. **M. peristal'ticus,** peristalsis. **M. testudin'eus,** peristole. **M. vermicula'ris,** peristalsis. **M. volunta'rius,** autokinesis.

**Mould.** Mold.

**Moult'ing** (*muto,* to change). Desquamation.

**Mound'ing.** Condition observed in the latter stages of ataxia, in which the fibres of a muscle rise into a mass when firmly struck.

**Moun'tain anæ'mia.** Ankylostomiasis. **M. ash,** Sorbus acuparia. **Amer'ican m. a.,** Sorbus americana. **M. balm,** Eriodictyon californicum. **M. bu'gle,** Ajuga pyramidalis. **M. cure,** cure of disease by residence in high altitudes. **M. dam'son,** see *Damson.* **M. fe'ver,** a form of fever, regarded by some as malarial, by others as typhoid, occurring on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains. **M. flax,** Linum catharticum or Polygala senega. **M. grape,** Berberis aquifolium. **M. lau'rel,** Kalmia latifolia. **M. mach'inell,** Rhus metopium. **M. mint,** see *Pycnanthemum.* **M. pine,** see *Pine.* **M. ser'vice,** Sorbus acuparia. **M. sick'ness,** puna; vertigo, nausea, sometimes vomiting, dyspnœa, and violent palpitations affecting novices in mountain climbing or those coming to live in high altitudes; it is due to the rarefaction of the atmosphere, to which one at length becomes habituated, when the symptoms disappear. **M. su'mach,** Rhus copallina. **M. tea,** Gaultheria procumbens. **M. tobac'co,** Arnica montana.

**Mount'ing flu'ids.** Solutions employed in mounting microscopic specimens, as iodine, gum dammar, glycerin, etc.

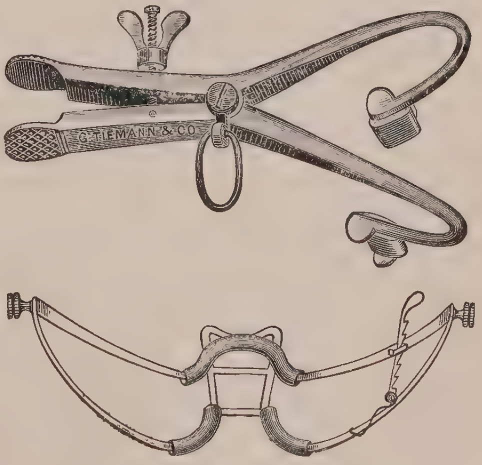
**Mouse.** A small rodent, Mus musculus. **M. ear,** Alsine media, Hieracium pilosella. **Joint m.,** floating cartilage in joints. **M. sight,** myopia.

**Moussenine'.** Alkaloid from bark of Albrizzia anthelmintica.

**Moustache'.** Mystax.

**Mouth.** This word sometimes signifies the cavity situated between the jaws and containing the tongue, etc.; at others, the outer orifice of that cavity, *peristomium, vestibulum oris.* The mouth, in the first acceptation, *cavitas* or *cavum* or *spatium oris,* is the cavity bounded above by the palatine arch; below, by the tongue; before, by the lips; and behind, by the velum palati and pharynx. The sides of the mouth and the organs it contains are lined by mucous membrane. The anterior aperture of the mouth is sometimes called facial; the posterior, pharyngeal. In the mouth are the teeth, gums, alveolar margins, tongue, the excretory ducts of the salivary glands, and those of a number of mucous follicles, etc. In this cavity the food is cut, torn, or bruised by the teeth, is impregnated with saliva, and formed into a mass or bolus, which is then subjected to the act of deglutition. The mouth contains the organs of taste, and serves in articulation, expectoration, suction, etc. The state of the mucous membrane of the mouth, especially that of the tongue, indicates the condition of the membrane of the alimentary canal generally. Mouth, *os,* is also applied to the open extremity of a vessel or other canal. **M.-breath'ing,** respiration through the open mouth instead of through the nostrils; in children often due to the presence of adenoid tissue in the nasopharynx. **Prim'itive m.,** blastopore. **M.-root,** coptis. **Sore m.,** aphthæ. **M. of the womb,** os uteri.

**Mouth-gag.** An instrument designed to prevent the jaws from closing during operations upon parts within the mouth or pharynx, intubation of the larynx, etc.



Mouth-gags.

**Mouth-wa'tering.** Salivation.

**Mov'able kid'ney.** Floating kidney. **M. liv'er,** mobile condition of the liver occasionally existing, and depending on exceptional length of the ligaments of that organ.

**Move'ment** (*moveo,* to move). Defecation. Motion, change of location. **Amœ'boid m.,** see

*Amœba.* **Asso′ciated m.**, see *Associated.* **Brown′ian** or **Bruno′nian m.**, molecular movement. **Cil′iary m.**, see *Cilia.* **Cir′cus m.**, circular locomotion observed in some forms of brain lesions, such as injury or disease of the corpus striatum, thalamus, or crus. **M.-cure**, kinesipathy. **In′dex m.**, m. of the head or cephalic extremity on the lower or caudal part of the trunk, acting as a fixed body. **Molec′ular m.**, m. of fine particles of a body in suspension in a liquid. **Swe′dish m.**, kinesipathy. **Vermic′ular m.**, peristalsis. **Vi′bratile m.**, ciliary m.

**Mow′er's mite.** Leptothrix autumnalis.

**Mox′a.** Word by which the Chinese and Japanese designate a cottony substance which they prepare by beating the dried leaves of the Artemisia moxa, a kind of mugwort used as a cautery. In Europe and this country the same kind of cautery was formerly practised with a cylinder of cotton-wool or with one formed from the pith of the greater sunflower. This mode of cauterization was employed as a powerful counterirritant. The term moxa has been extended to any substance which by gradual combustion on or near the skin is employed as a counterirritant, as the electric or galvanic moxa or cautery, in which electricity is employed as the cauterizing agent.

**Mox′a-bear′er.** Porte-moxa; instrument for applying the moxa.

**Moxibu′rium.** Moxa.

**Moxibus′tion.** Cauterization by means of the moxa.

**Moxocau′sis** (*kausis*, burning). Moxibustion.

**Moxosphy′ra** (*sphyra*, hammer). Counterirritation by means of a hammer heated in boiling water and placed on the skin.

**Moyrapua′ma** (from two Brazilian words meaning straight tree). A nervous tonic and aphrodisiac. The root is employed in medicine. Its virtues depend on a glucoside.

**Muavine′.** Alkaloid from Muawi bark, a Mozambique tree resembling digitalis in its therapeutic action; used also as an ordeal poison; the hydrobromate is the preparation used medicinally.

**Muca′go** (*mucus*). Mucilage. Mucus.

**Muccin′ium**, muk-sin′e-um (*mucus*). Mucilage.

**Mucedin′.** Constituent of wheat gluten, soluble in alcohol.

**Muce′do.** Mucilage; mucus.

**Mu′cic acid.** Acid obtained when sugar of milk, gum, mucilage, etc., are subjected to the action of nitric acid; white, crystalline powder.

**Mucif′erous** (*mucus*+*fero*, to bear). Producing mucus.

**Mucif′ic** (*mucus*+*facio*, to make). Producing mucus; blennogenous.

**Muciflux′us.** Blennorrhagia.

**Mu′ciform** (*mucus*+*forma*, form). Resembling mucus in character or appearance.

**Mu′cigen** (*mucus*+*gennao*, to form). Mucus-forming substance. Substance existing in mucous membranes and some glands, which is changed into mucin.

**Mucigin′.** Mucoid substance in the goblet-cells.

**Mu′cilage** (*mucus*). Mixture of gum and a small quantity of matter analogous to mucus, which is found in abundance in linseed, quinceseed, etc.; obtained by heating in water the parts or products of plants which contain it; much used in the preparation of emollient cataplasms and the greater part of the demulcent *tisanes.* **An′imal m.**, mucus.

**Mucilaginous**, mu-sil-aj′in-us. Gummy; resembling gum; possessing the character of mucilage. **M. glands**, Haversian glands.

**Mucila′go.** Mucilage; synovia. **M. aca′ciæ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), contains about 34 per cent. of gum arabic; employed chiefly in the preparation of mixtures. **M. am′yli**, starch paste (ʒij in ℥j), used chiefly as a menstruum for remedies to be given by enema. **M. articulo′rum**, synovia. **M. astrag′ali tragacan′thæ**, m. tragacanthæ. **M. cydo′nii**, quince mucilage, formerly used as an external application in conjunctivitis, and as a medium for injections in gonorrhœa. **M. gum′mi arab′ici**, m. acaciæ. **M. gum′mi in′dici** (Ph. Br.), m. of ghati or ghatti gum, an exudation from the wood of Anogeissus latifolia. **M. hor′dei**, barley mucilage (ʒj in ℥xvj); used as a vehicle for remedies given by enema. **M. junctura′rum**, synovia. **M. sas′safras medul′læ** (Ph. U. S.), made with 2 parts of sassafras pith to 100 of water; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). **M. tragacan′thæ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), contains 6 per cent. tragacanth and 18 per cent. glycerin; used for pharmaceutical purposes. **M. ul′mi** (U. S.), made with 6 per cent. slippery elm bark; demulcent and nutritious drink; soothing application externally in erysipelas, boils, etc.

**Mucin′.** Albuminoid substance characteristic of mucus; occurring also in saliva, synovia, etc. **M. toxæ′mia**, see *Toxæmia thyropriva.*

**Mucin′ogen.** Mucigen.

**Mu′cinoid.** Resembling mucin. Also a glucoproteid found in the cornea, cartilage, tendons, and elsewhere, where it acts as a cement binding together the fibrils of connective tissue; mucoid. **M. glob′ulin**, proteid existing in lymph-cells.

**Mu′cinous.** Containing or relating to mucin. **M. cysts**, mucous cysts. **M. exuda′tions**, exudations in mucous inflammation.

**Mucinu′ria.** Excretion of mucin in the urine.

**Mucip′arous** (*mucus*+*pario*, to bring forth). Mucus-producing, as muciparous glands or follicles.

**Muci′tis.** Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

**Mucocar′neous** (*mucus*+*caro*, flesh). See *Myxosarcoma.*

**Mu′cocele** (*mucus*+*kele*, rupture). Enlargement or protrusion of the mucous membrane of the lacrymal passages, giving occasion to fistula lacrymalis, the secretion becoming thick and mucopurulent in character; mucous polyp, cyst of the mucous membrane.

**Mucocuta′neous.** Relating to both mucous membrane and skin.

**Mu′coderm** (*mucus*+*derma*, skin). Corium.

**Mucoenteri′tis.** Catarrh of the intestines.

**Mu′coid** (*mucus*+*eidos*, resemblance). Resembling mucus. Also mucinoid, the cement binding together the fibrils of connective tissue. **M. degenera′tion**, mucoid softening. **M. soft′ening**, gradual liquefaction of a part, as of cartilage, by the conversion of its albuminous matters into mucin. It has sometimes, but inaccurately, been called *colloid softening.* **M. tu′mor**, myxoma.

**Mucon′ic acid.** Acid obtained from mucic acid.

**Mucopu′rulent.** Having the character or appearance of mucus and pus.

**Mucopus′.** A discharge consisting of mucus and pus mingled.

**Mu′cor.** Corruption of the humors. Mucus. Genus of molds. **M. corym′bifer**, species occurring on bread made of wheat when kept at the temperature of the body, and also observed in the auditory meatus; pathogenic to rabbits when injected subcutaneously. **M. mu′ado**, see *Rubeola.* **M. muce′do**, see *Fungus.* **M. na′rium**, nasal mucus. **M. ni′ger**, a pathogenic fungus causing glossophytia or enlargement of the filiform papillæ of the tongue, with increase in pigment. **M. phycomy′ces**, grease-mold. **M. pucil′lus**, a fungus which forms a whitish mold on bread; it is also found in the ear, producing *otomycosis.* **M. racemo′sus**, mold occurring on beer-yeast and in bread; it may also be a cause of otomycosis. **M. rhizopodifor′mis**, a fungus which forms a mold on bread and is also found in buccal mycosis. **M. vulga′ris**, mucor mucedo.

**Mucorin′.** Albuminous material from molds.

**Muco′sa** (*membrana*, understood). Mucous membrane.

**Mu′cose.** Mucous.

**Mucosin′.** Albuminous matter from mucus, having same composition as keratin. See *Mucus.*

**Mucos'ity.** Fluid resembling mucus or containing a certain quantity of it. Sliminess.

**Muco'sosac'charine.** Sugar which cannot be crystallized.

**Mu'cous.** Containing, resembling, producing, or relating to mucus. Also sometimes used synonymously with gummy. In pathology it is occasionally employed to express the seat of a disease, as *mucous disease, mucous phlegmasia;* that is, having its seat in the mucous membrane. **M. can'cer,** colloid cancer has been described under this name. **M. cells,** cells lining the outlets of gastric glands and the alveoli of mucous follicles. **M. cor'puscles,** see *Mucus.* **M. cysts,** mucinous cysts; cystic tumors formed by the closure of the orifice of a mucous gland and the retention of its contents. **M. degenera'tion,** mucoid softening. **M. disease',** morbid condition characterized by the secretion of abnormal mucus on mucous surfaces, which then becomes aggregated into shreds, tubular casts, etc. **M. fe'ver,** disease mentioned by the older writers, but which has since been regarded as abortive typhus. **M. fol'licles,** follicles or small glands situated in mucous membranes; they secrete mucus. **M. glands,** m. follicles. **M. lay'er,** germinal disk; the inner layer, or stratum mucosum, of the epidermis. **M. lig'ament,** ligamentum mucosum. **M. mem'branes,** see *Membranes.* **M. pap'ules,** see *Condyloma* and *Papules.* **M. patches,** see *Condyloma.* **M. pol'yp,** a soft, gelatinous, pedunculated growth. **M. râle,** see *Râle.* **M. soft'ening,** mucoid softening. **M. tis'sue,** gelatinous connective tissue; occurs in the umbilical cord and in the vitreous humor of the eye. **M. tu'bercle,** see *Condyloma.* **M. transforma'tion,** mucoid softening or degeneration. **M. tu'mor,** myxoma. **M. web,** corpus mucosum.

**Mu'cro.** Sharp point; sword; the point of a sword; apex. **M. cor'dis,** apex or point of the heart. **M. hu'meri,** acromion. **M. ster'ni,** body of sternum; see *Sternum.*

**Mucrona'ta cartila'go** or **Mucrona'tum os** (*mucro,* tip of a sword). Xiphoid cartilage.

**Mucron'iform.** Resembling a sharp-pointed sword in shape.

**Mu'culent** (*mucus*). Slimy, viscid.

**Mucu'na.** Cowhage. See *Dolichos pruriens.*

**Mu'cus.** Animal mucilage. Substance analogous to vegetable mucilage, from which, however, it differs by affording subcarbonate of ammonia on distillation. Mucus is found at the surface of the mucous membranes, and presents some difference in its composition and properties according to the particular mucous membrane from which it is obtained. Its chief organic constituent is an albuminoid compound—*mucin, mucosin*—which, in inflammation of mucous membranes, gives to the discharge its tenacious character. Mucus preserves the membranes moist and in a state best fitted for the performance of their functions. The French give the term *glaire* to the thick, stringy mucus secreted by the mucous membranes when in a state of disease. Mucus examined with the microscope is found to contain numerous epithelial scales or flattened cells, together with round, granular bodies, commonly termed mucous corpuscles or mucous globules, which are contained in a fluid portion—*liquor muci.* **M. articulo'rum,** synovia. **M. cathar'ticus,** Lichen islandicus. **M. Malpigh'ii,** corpus mucosum. **M. na'rium,** nasal mucus.

**Mud fe'ver.** Term employed in veterinary practice for a disease generally known as the scratches.

**Mu'dar.** (Ph. Br.) The root bark freed from the outer layer of Calotropis procera and C. gigantea, ord. *Asclepiadaceæ;* called also vegetable mercury. In the Hindoo practice of physic the bark of the root, as well as the concrete juice of the plant, enters into various compound formulæ for the cure of elephantiasis and other disorders. Its properties are like those of ipecacuanha. Bark has been employed in paralysis, epilepsy, worms, etc., dose, gr. iij–x (0.2–0.65) as a tonic, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0) as an emetic. The *tincture* is used in doses of ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). The milky juice has been used in leprosy, herpes, dropsy, etc. An active principle, *mudarin,* has been separated. Mixed with oil it is used for gout in Malabar.

**Mudarin'.** See *Mudar.*

**Mueller.** See *Müller.*

**Mug'get.** Asperulo odorata.

**Muguet,** mue-ga'. Thrush; leukoplasia caused by Oidium albicans.

**Mug'wort.** Artemisia vulgaris.

**Muirapua'ma.** Moyrapuama.

**Mu'læ.** Old name for chilblains.

**Mulat'to** (*mulus,* a mule). Individual of the human species having one white and one black parent. A quadroon is the offspring of a white and mulatto; an octoroon, of white and quadroon. **M. jack,** yellow fever.

**Mul'berry.** Morus, morula. **M. bod'y** or **mass,** see *Morula* and *Muriform.* **M. cal'culus,** see *Calculi, urinary.* **Dyer's m.,** Merinda tinctoria. **M. juice,** mori succus. **M. mark,** nævus. **M. mass,** morula. **M. rash,** see *Typhus.* **Red m.,** Morus rubra. **M. tree,** Morus nigra. **White m.,** Morus alba. **Wild m.,** Morus rubra.

**Mul'der's test.** Indigo-carmine test for glucose; urine alkalinized with sodium bicarbonate is heated with indigo-carmine, which is decolorized if the urine contains sugar, but the color returns on cooling and aërating. Also nitric-acid test for proteids, which this acid turns yellow.

**Mules's operation.** The insertion of a hollow globe of glass, silver, or gold beneath the sclera after evisceration of the eyeball, in order to give support to an artificial eye.

**Mulge'dium acumina'tum,** blue lettuce, and **M. florida'num,** Lactuca floridana, false lettuce. Indigenous plants, ord. *Compositæ;* have the reputation of curing the bites of rattlesnakes.

**Mulieb'ria** (*mulier,* woman). Vulva; menses.

**Mulieb'ris.** Relating to a woman.

**Mulieb'rity.** State of puberty in the female.

**Mulier'itas.** Muliebrity, womanhood. State of puberty in the female.

**Mull.** Thin muslin employed in surgery for dressings.

**Mul'lein.** Verbascum. **Black m., Broad-leaved m.,** or **Yel'low m.,** Verbascum nigrum.

**Mül'ler's an'nular mus'cle.** See *Annular muscle.* **M.'s canal',** see *Canal of Müller.* **M.'s cap'sule,** Bowman's capsule. **M.'s cyst,** cyst taking its origin from M.'s duct. **M.'s disease',** Barlow's disease. **M.'s duct,** canal formed from the segmental duct, which afterward divides into Fallopian tube, uterus, and vagina. **M.'s dust-bod'ies,** blood dust. **M.'s em'inence,** prominence made by the cloaca, in the fœtus, where M.'s duct enters. **M.'s exper'iment,** see *Valsalva's experiment.* **M.'s fi'bres,** fibres of connective tissue extending between limiting membranes of retina. **M.'s flu'id,** potassii bichromatis, 45; sodii sulphatis, 20; aquæ, 2000; used for hardening specimens of tissue. **M.'s gan'glion,** the jugular ganglion. **M.'s mus'cle,** palpebral muscle, superior and inferior; orbital muscle; circular or transverse fibres of the ciliary muscle. **M.'s opera'tion,** laparotomy and removal of tumor of uterus which contains a dead fœtus. **M.'s ring,** cicatricial condition of internal os uteri, due to laceration of the cervix. **M.'s sarco'ma,** adenofibroma of the breast. **M.'s sign,** a symptom of aortic insufficiency, being a pulsation of the soft palate and tonsils.

**Mul'ligrubs.** Tormina; colic.

**Mul'lin.** Melizomum.

**Mul'sum.** Hydromeli. **M. vino'sum,** œnomel.

**Multan'gular.** Having many angles.

**Multan'gulum ma'jus.** Trapezium bone. **M. mi'nus,** trapezoid bone.

**Multiartic'ulate.** Having many articulations.

**Multicap'sular.** Having many capsules.

**Multicel'lular.** Composed of or containing many cells.

**Multicus′pidate** (*multus,* many, *cuspis,* point). Having several cusps, as the molar teeth.

**Multiden′tate.** Many-toothed, term applied to a process having many teeth.

**Mul′tifid.** Split into a number of parts.

**Multif′idus spi′næ** (*multus,* many, *findo,* to divide). Transversalis dorsi muscle.

**Multifœta′tion.** Pregnancy with more than two fœtuses.

**Multigrav′ida** (*multus,* many, *gravida,* pregnant). One who has been pregnant many times.

**Multilo′bate.** Divided into many lobes.

**Multilob′ular.** Multilobate.

**Multiloc′ular** (*multus,* many, *loculus,* small place or cell). Having many cells or small cavities.

**Multimam′mæ.** Variety of hypergenesis in which there are supernumerary mammæ.

**Multiner′vulate.** Provided with many nerves (applied to the placenta).

**Multino′date.** Having many nodes.

**Multinu′clear** or **Multinu′cleate.** Having several nuclei.

**Multinu′cleolate.** Having many nucleoli.

**Multip′ara.** One who has borne several children.

**Multipa′rient.** Multiparous.

**Multipar′ity.** Condition of being multiparous.

**Multip′arous** (*multus,* many, *pario,* to bring forth). Term applied to one that brings forth several young at the same time. Such a birth is called *plural.* Also to one who has had many children, *pluripara.*

**Mul′tiple gesta′tion.** M. pregnancy. **M. neuri′tis,** inflammation involving several nerves or nerve-trunks simultaneously. **M. preg′nancy,** pregnant condition in which the uterus contains more than one child.

**Mul′tiplicator** or **Mul′tiplier.** Instrument intended to determine the strength of an electric current.

**Multipo′lar.** Having three or more processes.

**Multisep′tate.** Multilocular.

**Multiv′alent.** Combining with three or more hydrogen or other univalent atoms.

**Multiv′orous.** Voracious.

**Multoc′ular.** Provided with several eyes.

**Mulun′gù.** Inner bark of Erythrina corallodendron, native of Brazil; has sedative properties.

**Mu′mia.** Mummy. **M. medul′læ,** marrow of bones. **M. de medul′lis,** marrow. **M. transmari′na,** manna.

**Mummifica′tion** (*mummy*+*fio,* to be made). Drying up, as of a fœtus. Dry gangrene.

**Mum′my** (Arab., *moumya, mum,* wax). Dead body, dried after having been embalmed.

**Mumps.** Infectious parotiditis. **M. of the lac′rymal glands,** inflammation and swelling of the lacrymal gland unaccompanied by suppuration.

**Münch′meyer's disease′.** Progressive ossifying polymyositis.

**Munc′tion.** Act of blowing the nose.

**Mun′dia spino′sa.** Plant, ord. *Polygaleæ,* growing in South Africa, a decoction of whose branches is used in atrophy, phthisis, etc.

**Mundifican′tia** (*mundus,* clean, *facio,* to make). Detergents.

**Mun′gos lig′num.** Root of Strychnos colubrina. **M. ra′dix,** Ophiorrhiza mungos.

**Mun′grel.** Hybrid. See *Mongrel.*

**Munjeet′.** Rubia cordifolia.

**Muntin′gia calaba′ra** or **M. gla′bra.** Calabar tree; possesses mucilaginous properties; fruit can be eaten, and flowers are reputed to be antispasmodic.

**Mur.** Murr. See *Coryza.*

**Mu′ral** (*murus,* wall). Parietal; relating to a wall. **M. ab′scess,** abscess of the wall of the abdomen or other large cavity. **M. endocardi′tis,** inflammation of the interior of the walls of the heart. **M. fi′broids,** fibroid tumors in the wall of the uterus. **M. gesta′tion,** pregnancy in which the fœtus is embedded in the wall of the uterus. **M. preg′nancy,** m. gestation.

**Mu′res** (pl. of mus) **articula′res.** Joint-mice; loose bodies in joints.

**Mu′rex.** A shell-fish from which a purple dye was anciently obtained. One species furnishes a remedy employed in homœopathic medicine.

**Murex′an.** Substance produced by decomposition of murexide.

**Murex′ide.** Acid purpurate of ammonium, derived from guano. **M. test,** test for uric acid; some of the deposit is placed in a watch-glass, nitric acid is added and evaporated to dryness; when cold a little ammonia or caustic potash is added, and if uric acid is present a rich purple color is produced.

**Mur′fies.** Ephelides, papulæ.

**Mu′ria** (*halmuris,* salt water). Brine. Sodium chloride.

**Mu′rias.** Muriate.

**Mu′riate.** Hydrochlorate. Salt of muriatic or hydrochloric acid.

**Mu′riated** (*muria,* brine). Combined with chlorine.

**Muriat′ic.** Hydrochloric. **M. acid,** hydrochloric acid, see *Acidum hydrochloricum.*

**Muriat′ous.** Hydrochloric.

**Muri′cia cochinchinen′sis.** Plant, genus *Momordica,* native of China and Cochin China; leaves and fruit possess aperient properties.

**Mu′ride.** Bromine.

**Mu′riform.** Mulberry-shaped, as muriform mass or body, collection of vitelline globes proceeding from the segmentation of the vitellus.

**Mu′rigene** (*muria,* brine, *gennao,* to generate). Chlorine.

**Muri′na.** Bromine.

**Muriox′ic acid.** Chlorine.

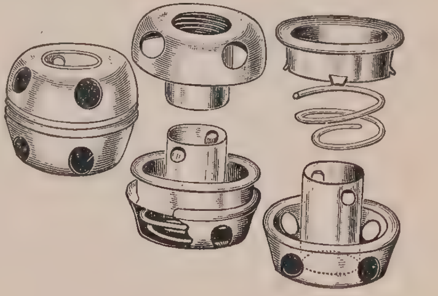
**Mur′mur.** Low continued or continuously repeated sound, as that of flame or a stream running over a stony bottom. **Abdom′inal m.,** borborygmus. **Accident′al m.,** hæmic murmur. **Amphor′ic m.,** see *Cavernous respiration.* **Anæ′mic m.,** hæmic murmur due to anæmia. **Aneurys′mal m.,** m., systolic in character, heard over an aneurysm. **Aor′tic m.,** m. occurring with the systole or diastole, or occurring between these two sounds, elicited over the aortic valves. **A. obstruc′tive m.,** organic murmur heard with and after the systole, having its greatest intensity at the base of the heart, and generally transmitted into the carotids. **A. regur′gitant m.,** organic murmur heard with second sound of the heart, most distinct at the base of the heart and transmitted toward the apex. **A. systol′ic m.,** m. with and after the first sound of the heart, with the maximum intensity at the base of the heart. **Arte′rial m.,** hæmic murmur, blood sound, sound heard when the ear is applied over a blood-vessel; it varies in disease, becoming for instance more musical in oligæmia. **Auric′ular systol′ic m.,** m., presystolic in time, due to stenosis of the mitral or tricuspid orifice. **M. au′rium,** tinnitus aurium. **Bel′lows m.,** bruit de souffle. **Blood m.,** hæmic murmur. **Car′diac m.,** normal or abnormal sound heard in auscultation of the heart. The table on the following page gives a view of the significance of murmurs of valvular origin (Finlayson). **Cardiopul′monary m.,** m. caused by the heart striking against the lung, the transmission of the sound being favored by pulmonary consolidation. **Diastol′ic m.,** m. heard during the diastole of the heart, due to mitral stenosis or aortic or pulmonary regurgitation. **D. aor′tic m.,** m. diastolic in time, heard over the aortic area, due to insufficiency of the aortic valves. **Direct′ m.,** m. caused by obstruction to flow of blood-current. **Duroziez's′ doub′le m.,** double arterial murmur occurring in insufficiency of the aorta and when compensation still exists. **Dynam′ic m.,** m. caused by excessive or irregular contraction of the myocardium. **Endocar′dial m.,** m. having its seat within the cardiac ventricles. **Exocar′dial m.,** m. caused by friction in the pericardial sac, by the

TABULAR VIEW OF CARDIAC MURMURS OF VALVULAR ORIGIN.

| Rhythm of murmur. | The various causes of a murmur having such a rhythm. | Diagnosis from rhythm area combined. |
|---|---|---|
| Before first sound or auricular-systolic. | Obstruction at the right or left auriculo-ventricular orifice. | If in mitral area = obstruction at mitral orifice.<br>If in tricuspid area = obstruction at tricuspid orifice (very rare). |
| After first sound or ventricular-systolic. | Obstruction at the orifice of the aorta or the orifice of the pulmonary artery.<br>Regurgitation through mitral orifice or through tricuspid orifice. | If in aortic area = obstruction at aortic orifice.<br>If in pulmonic area = obstruction at orifice of pulmonary artery (very rare).<br>If in mitral area = mitral regurgitation.<br>If in tricuspid area = tricuspid regurgitation. |
| After second sound or ventricular-diastolic. | Regurgitation through aortal semilunar valves or through semilunar valves of pulmonary artery. | If in aortic area = aortic regurgitation.<br>If in pulmonic area = regurgitation through valves of pulmonary artery (very rare). |
| After second sound and running up to first. | Obstruction at auriculo-ventricular orifices in an extreme form; or, if complex, a combination of obstruction at one or other auriculo-ventricular orifice, and regurgitation through the aortic or pulmonic valves. | If in mitral area = obstruction of mitral orifice.<br>If in tricuspid area = obstruction at tricuspid orifice.<br>If the two elements of the murmur have separate areas—*e. g.* mitral and aortic—this indicates mitral obstruction combined with aortic regurgitation. |

blood stream in the primary vessels, or by some other condition outside of the heart. **Fish′er's m.**, a murmur heard over the fontanelle in rickets; see *Fisher*. **Flint's m.**, an additional systolic murmur heard at the apex in ventricular dilatation due to aortic insufficiency. **Fric′tion m.**, one due to the rubbing together of the opposed pericardial surfaces. **Func′tional m.**, m. due to changes in the blood. **Fu′nic m.**, see *Bellows sound, funic*. **Gas′tric m.**, borborygmus. **Hæ′mic m.**, arterial murmur. **Indirect′ m.**, m. caused by a reversal of the blood stream. **Inorgan′ic m.**, functional murmur. **Interso′nal m.**, m. heard between the systole and diastole. **Intes′tinal m.**, borborygmus. **M. intestina′le** or **intestino′rum** or **ven′tris**, borborygmus. **Intracar′diac organ′ic m.**, organic murmur. **Ju′gular m.**, venous hum heard over the jugular veins. **Mi′tral m.**, m. heard over the mitral valve, systolic, diastolic, or presystolic in time. **Mi′tral regur′gitant m.**, m. occurring with the systole, due to insufficiency of the mitral valve, thus allowing blood to regurgitate into the left auricle. **Mu′sical m.**, a murmur having a musical quality. **Organ′ic endocar′dial m.**, m. due to the current of blood within the heart itself. **Pericar′dial m.**, friction murmur. **Prediastol′ic m.**, m. heard immediately before the diastole. **Presystol′ic m.**, m. heard just before the systole. **Pu′erile m.**, see *Puerile*. **Pul′monary regur′gitant m.**, m. of rare occurrence, due to insufficiency of the pulmonary valves, occurring with the second sound of the heart. **Regur′gitant m.**, m. caused by regurgitation of blood into the cardiac ventricle. **Respi′ratory m.**, noise heard during inspiration and expiration, especially the former; produced by the passage of air through the bronchial tubes and into the air-cells. Also called *murmur of the expansion of the lungs*, and, when distinctly vesicular, *respiration of the cells* or *vesicular respiration*. Vesicular respiration is, of course, absent when the cells of the lungs have been obliterated from any cause. We may then have the *respiration nulle, absence du bruit respiratoire, silence*, and *respiration silencieuse* of the French writers. At times it is rude during inspiration or expiration, or both—the *respiration rude* or *r. râpeuse* of the French; at other times there is a blowing sound, as if some one were blowing into the auscultator's ear through a tube. This is heard in the healthy state over the larynx, trachea, *tracheal murmur*, and about the bifurcation of the bronchia, *bronchial murmur;* but when it proceeds from the lungs it denotes disease. It may be tubular or diffused. In the former the whiffing murmurs appear to occur in a space limited to the immediate neighborhood of the part examined. In the latter they are produced with but moderate intensity, and sometimes at a distance from the ear, over a tolerably extended space. The respiration perceived over the trachea and bronchia in health is called tracheal or bronchial or tubal, according to the situation in which it is heard. **Systol′ic m.**, m. heard during the systole of the heart; it usually indicates obstruction at the aortic or the pulmonary orifice. **Tricus′pid direct′ m.** occurs before the first sound of the heart and immediately after the second sound, and is due to stenosis of the tricuspid orifice. **T. regur′gitant m.** occurs with the first sound of the heart, and is due to insufficiency of the tricuspid valves, thus allowing the blood to regurgitate into the right auricle. **U′terine** or **u′teroplacen′tal m.**, *bruit placentaire*. **Vas′cular m.**, m. seated in the blood-vessels. **Ve′nous m.**, bruit de diable. **Vesic′ular m.**, respiratory murmur. **Whiff′ing m.**, see *Murmur, respiratory*.

**Mur′phy but′ton.** A device used in intestinal anastomosis; it consists of two mushroom-shaped or button-like pieces of metal, over each of which one end of the divided intestine is drawn and firmly attached to a groove; then the two buttons are fastened together in such a way that the peritoneal surfaces of the intestinal ends are in apposition.


Murphy button.

**Murr** (*mori*, to die). Murrain, ovine variola, tag-sore, rot, pestilential fever. Epizoötic, contagious, disease, resembling smallpox, affecting cattle, especially sheep, and said to have been transferred to man. Modification of the disease by inoculation of animals with it has been called *clavelization*.

**Mur′rain.** Murr; any fatal cattle disease.

**Murra′ya.** Genus of trees, ord. *Rutaceæ*. Native of tropical Asia and Australia. Bark and leaves of **M. exot′ica** are said to be tonic. **M. kœnig′ii**, curry-leaf tree, native of East Indies; root possesses stimulant and laxative properties, and is employed to control vomiting in cholera. Leaves are edible.

**Murrayin′.** Bitter extract of Murraya exotica.

**Mur′rimur′ri.** Form of influenza in the Hebrides. Supposed to be always brought there by strangers; hence called the *stranger's cold*.

**Mus articulo′rum.** Floating cartilage in a joint.

**Mu′sa.** A genus of tropical plants, ord. *Scitamineæ.* **M. paradisi′aca,** plantain, of India and South America. The fruit, eaten for bread, consists of a mealy substance, plantain meal, conquin tay. It is clammy, has a sweetish taste, and will dissolve in the mouth without being chewed; it is not edible in the raw state. Being smooth and soft, it is employed as a dressing for blisters. Water from the soft trunk is astringent, and used in diarrhœa. **M. sapien′tum,** the fruit, banana, is shorter, straighter, and rounder, the pulp softer and more luscious; it is edible raw or cooked. Both varieties are natives of Guinea.

**Musa′da.** Strychnos nux vomica.

**Musam′bra.** Impure aloes.

**Musan′ga.** Cecropioides, genus *Ulmaceæ.* Species found in Africa; leaves are reputed to possess emmenagogue properties.

**Mus′ca hispan′ica** or **hispanio′la** (Spanish fly). Cantharis. **M. vesicato′ria,** cantharis vesicatoria.

**Muscadine′.** Muscatel.

**Mus′cæ, entohy′aloid.** See *Metamorphopsia.* **M. volitan′tes,** see *Metamorphopsia.*

**Mus′cardine.** Fungous disease of silkworms.

**Musca′ria.** See *Amanita muscaria.*

**Muscarin′.** $C_5H_{15}NO_3$. Ptomain from poisonous mushroom, Agaricus muscarius, and decomposing haddock. It has been employed (the nitrate) as a cardiac tonic and diuretic.

**Mus′cle.** A tissue possessing the power of contraction and relaxation, whereby motion of a part is produced. Muscles have been divided into those of animal life or of the life of relation—voluntary muscles—which execute movements under the influence of the will, as the muscles of the limbs, head, trunk, etc.; and into those of organic life—involuntary muscles—which contract under the influence of certain special stimuli, as the heart, fleshy fibres of the stomach, etc. Mixed muscles are those which belong partly to each of these divisions, as the muscles of respiration and the sphincters. Muscles acting in opposition to each other are called antagonistic; thus every extensor has a flexor for an antagonist, and conversely. See *Antagonism.* Muscles that concur in the same action are termed synergistic or congenerous.

The muscles present numerous varieties in form, size, situation, use, etc., and have been divided by some into long, broad, and short. Each of these divisions comprises simple and compound muscles. Simple or rectilinear muscles have all their fibres in a similar direction, and only one body, as the sartorius, pronator quadratus, etc. Compound muscles have only one belly and several tendons, as the flexors of the fingers and toes; or several bellies and several tendons, as the biceps flexor cubiti, etc. To the compound muscles belong also the radiated muscles. Their fibres set out from a common centre, and are arranged like radii of a circle; as the diaphragm, iliacus, etc. Pennatid or penniform muscles have their fibres arranged in two rows, united at a median line, at greater or less angles, nearly as feathers are inserted into a quill; the palmaris longus is one of these. Semipenniform muscles have their fibres oblique, but inserted only on one side of the tendon. Hollow muscles are the heart, intestines, urinary bladder, etc. The enumeration of muscles varies; some authors reckon them at upward of 400. The greater part of them are in pairs. Very few are azygous.

Muscles have been variously named: 1. According to their uses, as diaphragm, buccinator, extensors, flexors, adductors, abductors, levators, depressors, etc. 2. According to their position, as interspinales, interossei, etc. 3. According to their shape, as trapezius, splenius, etc. 4. According to their dimensions, as pectoralis major, rectus capitis anticus major, pectoralis minor, glutæus maximus, medius, and minimus. 5. According to their direction, as obliquus abdominis, transversalis abdominis, rectus femoris, rectus abdominis, etc. 6. According to their composition, as semimembranosus, semitendinosus, complexus, etc. 7. According to their attachments or the different points of the skeleton with which they are connected by means of tendons or aponeuroses, as sternocleidomastoideus, sternohyoideus, etc.

The end of the muscle adhering to the most fixed part is usually called *origin* or *head,* and that adhering to the more movable part the *insertion* or *tail;* the intervening part or body of the muscle being called the *venter, gaster,* or *belly.* Hence the names digastricus, biceps, and triceps, according as they have two bellies, two or three heads, etc.

The following table, founded on the arrangement of Dr. Barclay, gives a comprehensive view of the actions of the various muscles of the human body:

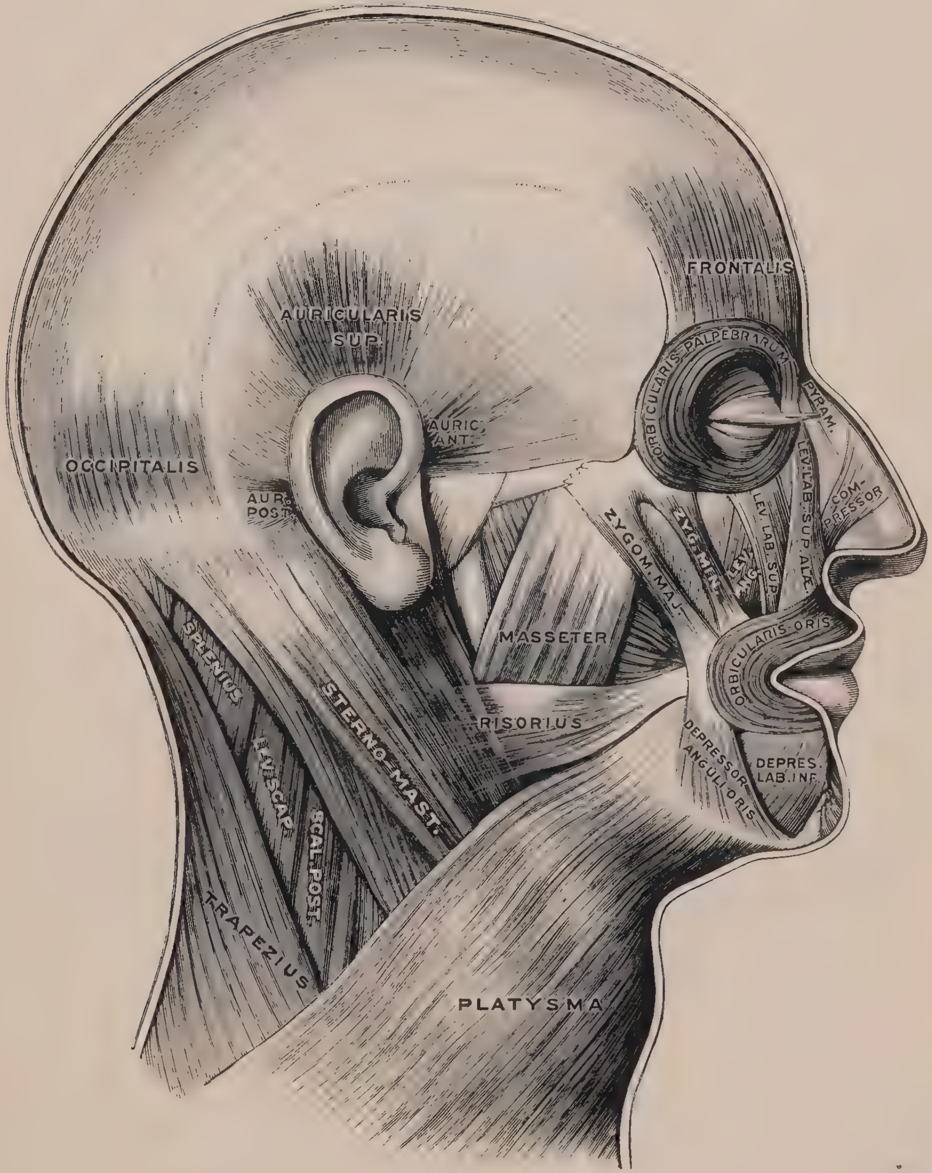
## TABLE OF THE MUSCLES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR ACTIONS.

### THE HEAD IS MOVED

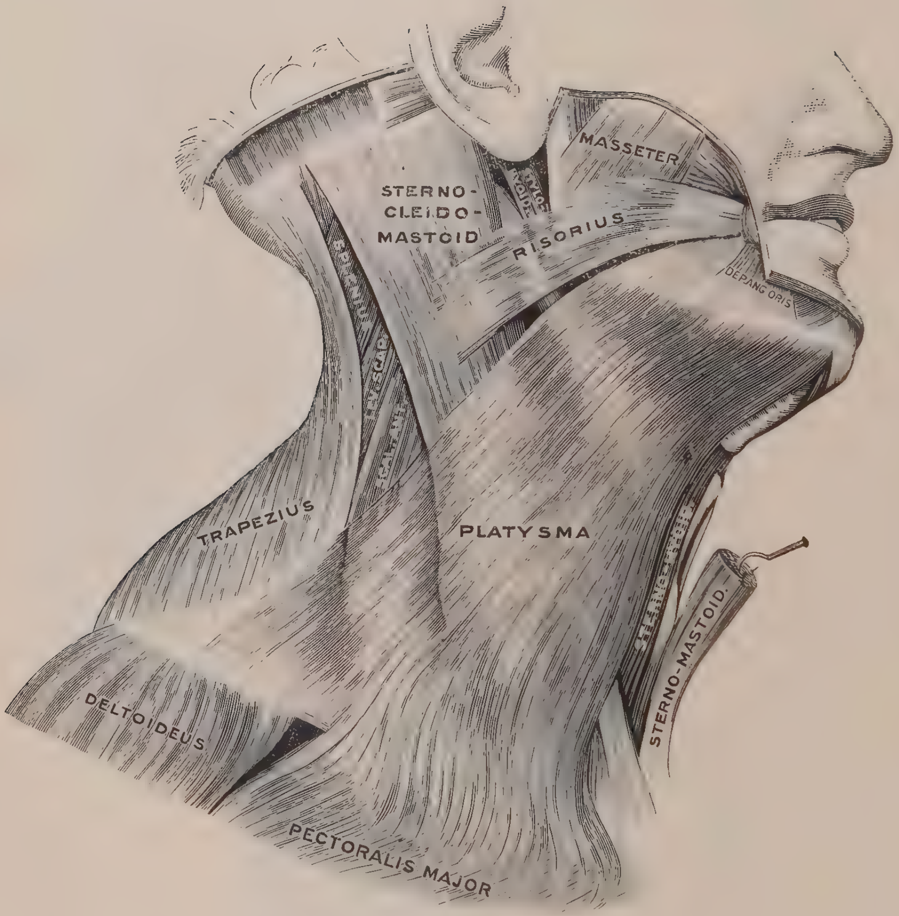
| *Forward by* | *Backward by* | *To either side by* |
|---|---|---|
| Platysma myoides, | Part of trapezius, | Platysma myoides, |
| Sternomastoideus, | Splenius capitis, | Sternomastoideus, |
| Rectus anticus major, | Complexus, | Part of trapezius, |
| " " minor. | Trachelomastoideus, | Splenius capitis, |
| *Assisted (when the lower jaw is fixed) by* | Rectus posticus major, | " colli, |
| Mylohyoideus, | " " minor, | Trachelomastoideus, |
| Geniohyoideus, | Obliquus capitis superior. | Complexus. |
| Geniohyoglossus, | | |
| Digastrici. | | |

### THE NECK IS MOVED

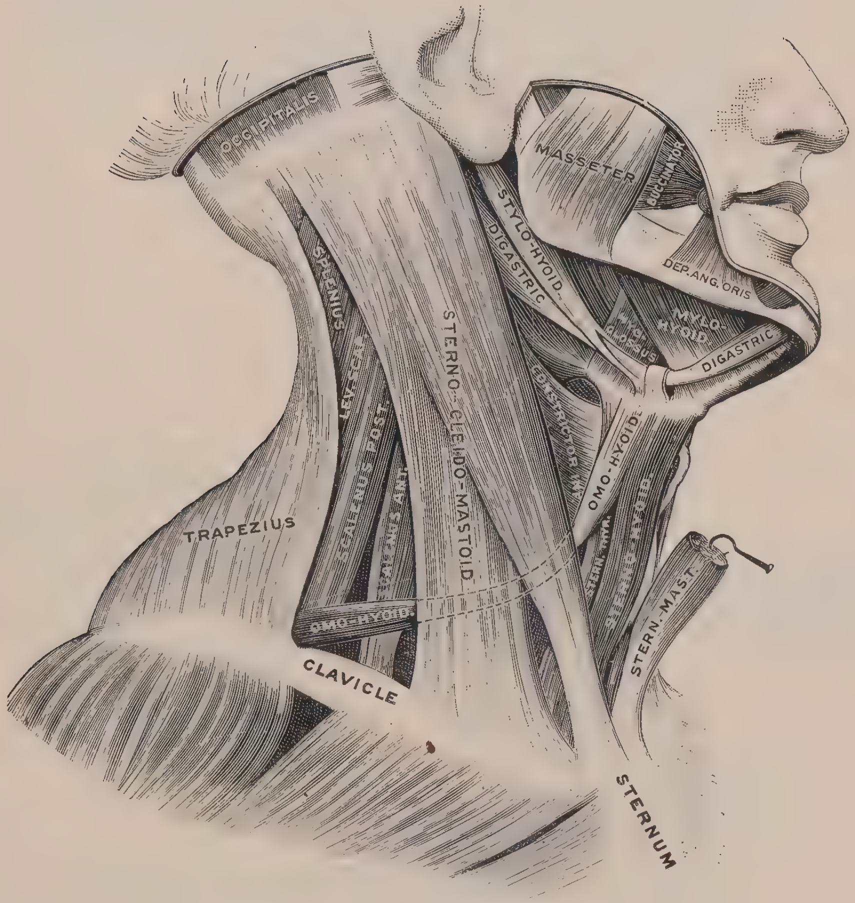
| *Forward by* | *Backward by* | *Laterally by* |
|---|---|---|
| Platysma myoides, | Part of trapezius, | Various combinations of those muscles which separately move it forward and backward, assisted by the scaleni, intertransversales, and recti laterales. |
| Sternomastoideus, | Rhomboideus minor, | |
| Digastricus, | Serratus posticus superior, | |
| Mylohyoideus, | Splenius capitis, | |
| Geniohyoideus, | " colli, | |
| Geniohyoglossus, | Complexus, | |
| Omohyoidei, | Trachelomastoideus, | |
| Sternohyoidei, | Transversalis colli, | |
| Thyrohyoidei, | Interspinales colli, | |
| Rectus anticus minor, | Semispinales colli, | |
| Longus colli. | Rectus posticus major, | |
| | " " minor, | |
| | Obliquus capitis superior, | |
| | " " inferior, | |
| | Scaleni postici, | |
| | Levator scapulæ. | |



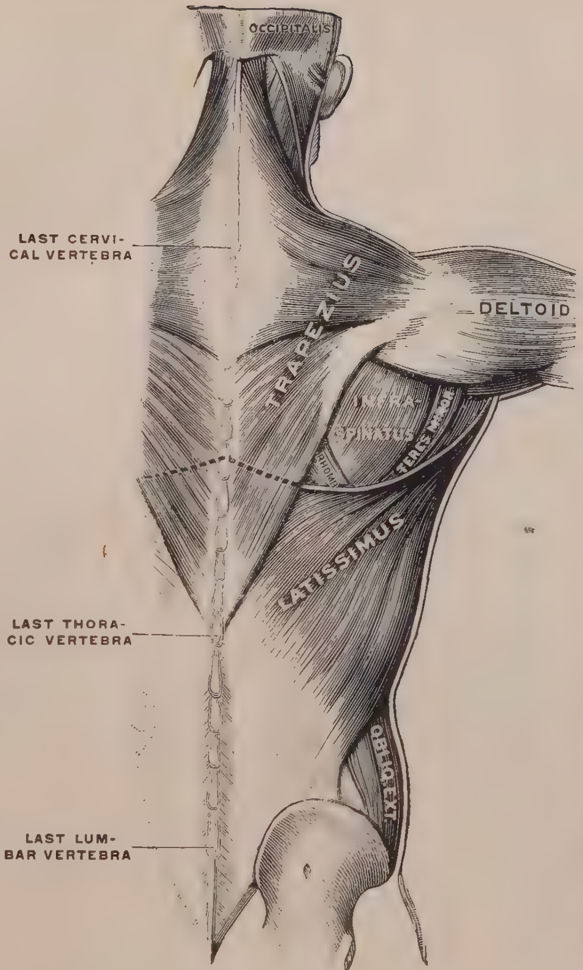
Superficial muscles of head and neck. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



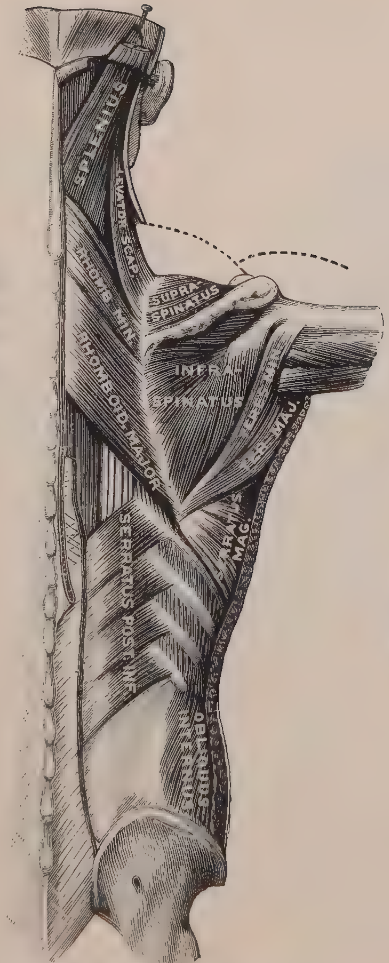
Superficial muscles of side of neck. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



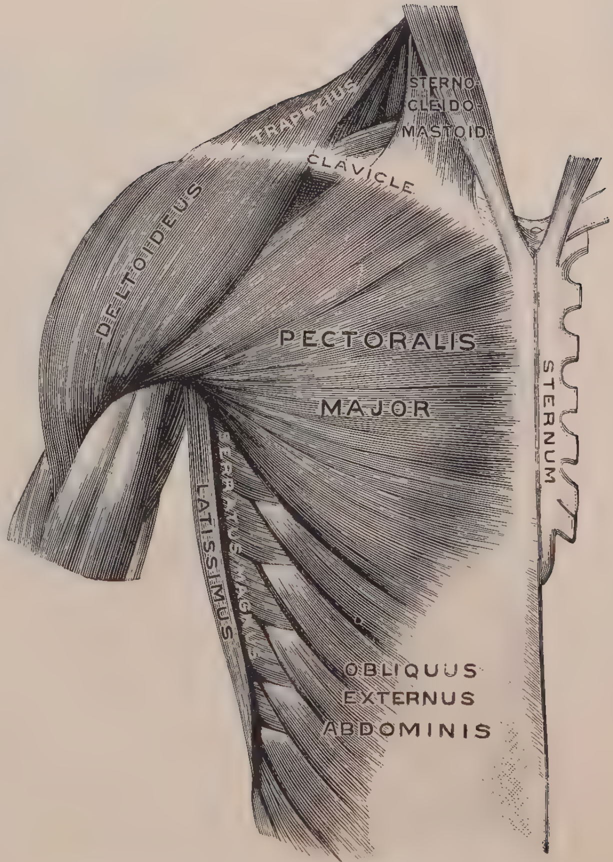
Muscles in front and side of neck. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



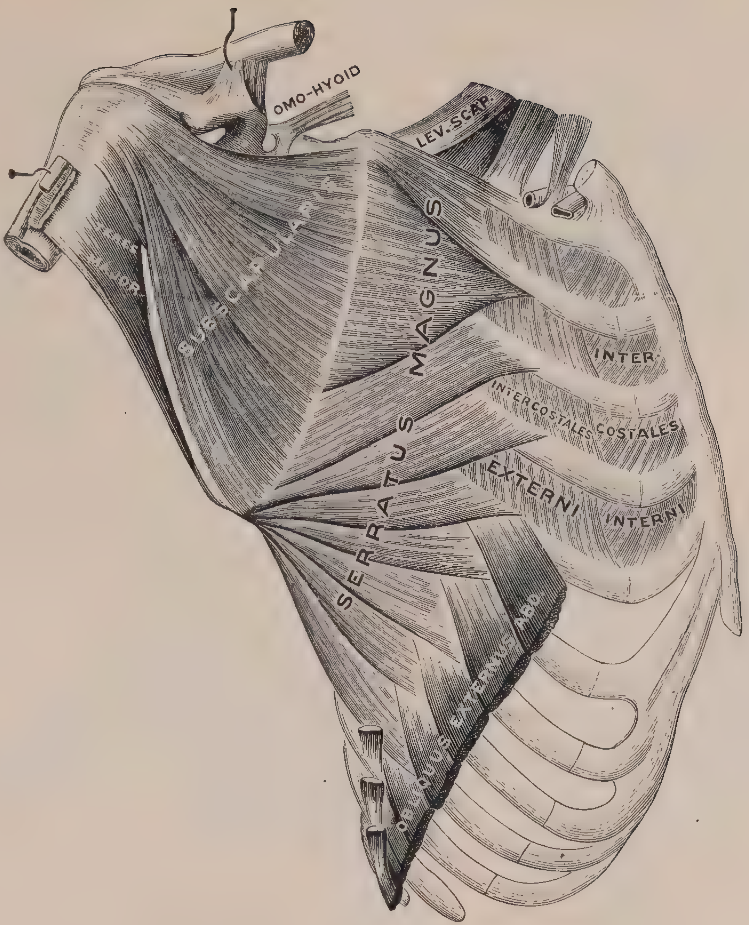
Muscles in superficial layer of back. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



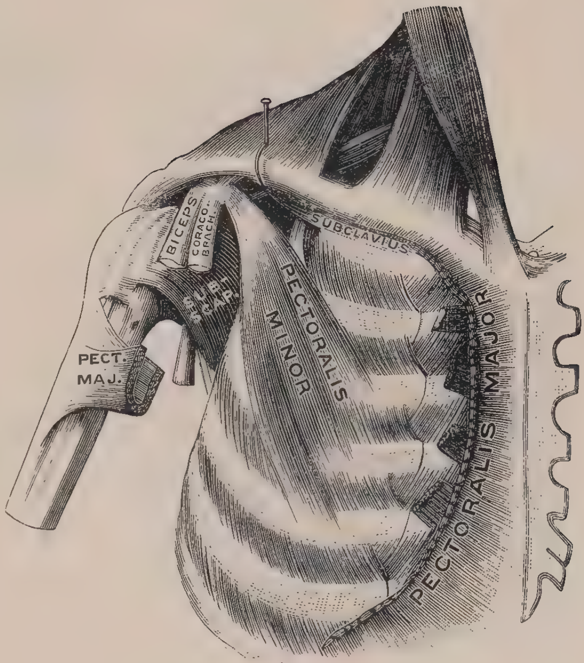
Muscles in second layer of back and on dorsum of shoulder. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



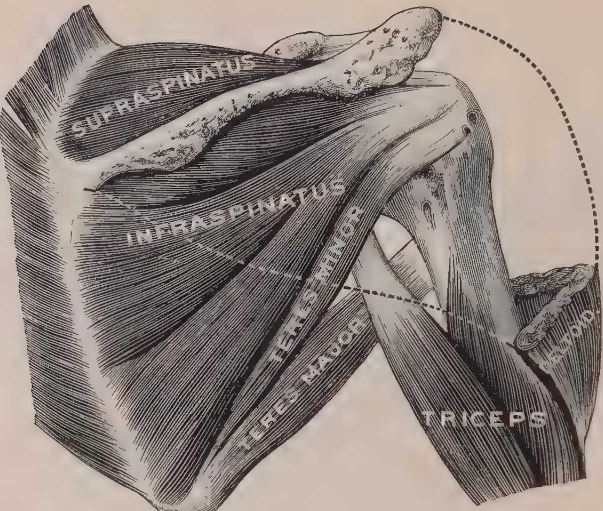
Front of chest and shoulder of right side, superficial muscles (Gerrish, after Testut.)



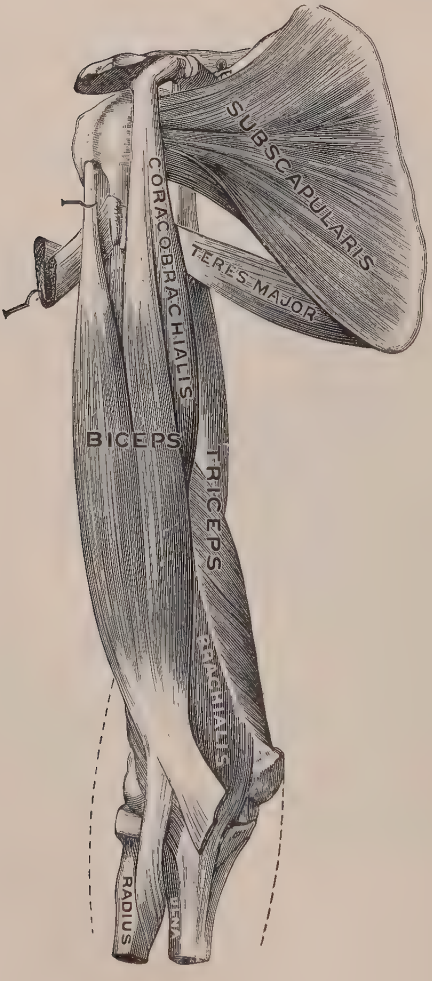
Serratus magnus of right side. The scapula has been turned backward and drawn outward. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



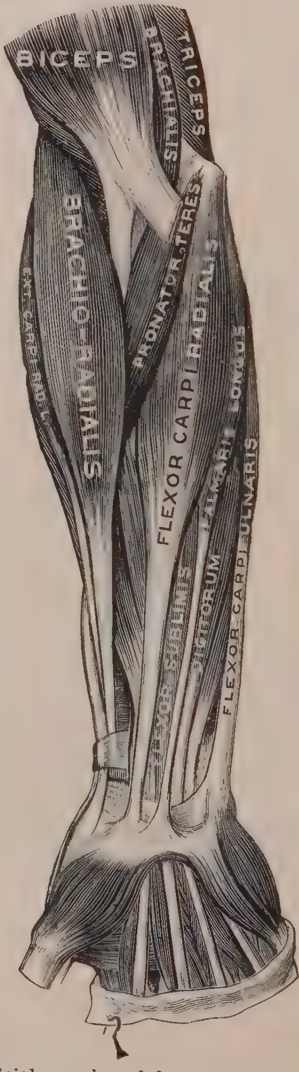
Pectoralis minor of right side. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



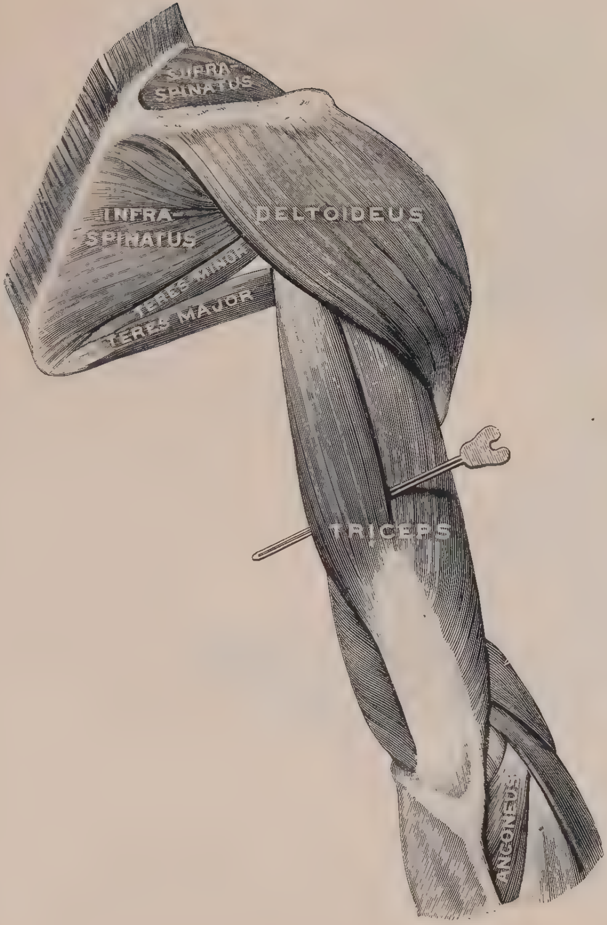
Muscles of dorsum of scapula, right side. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



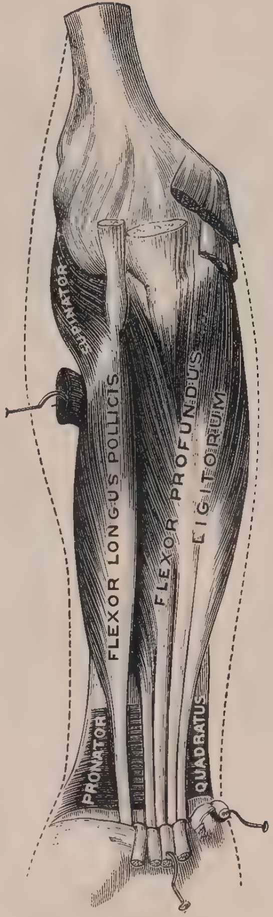
Muscles of front of right shoulder and arm.
(Gerrish, after Testut.)



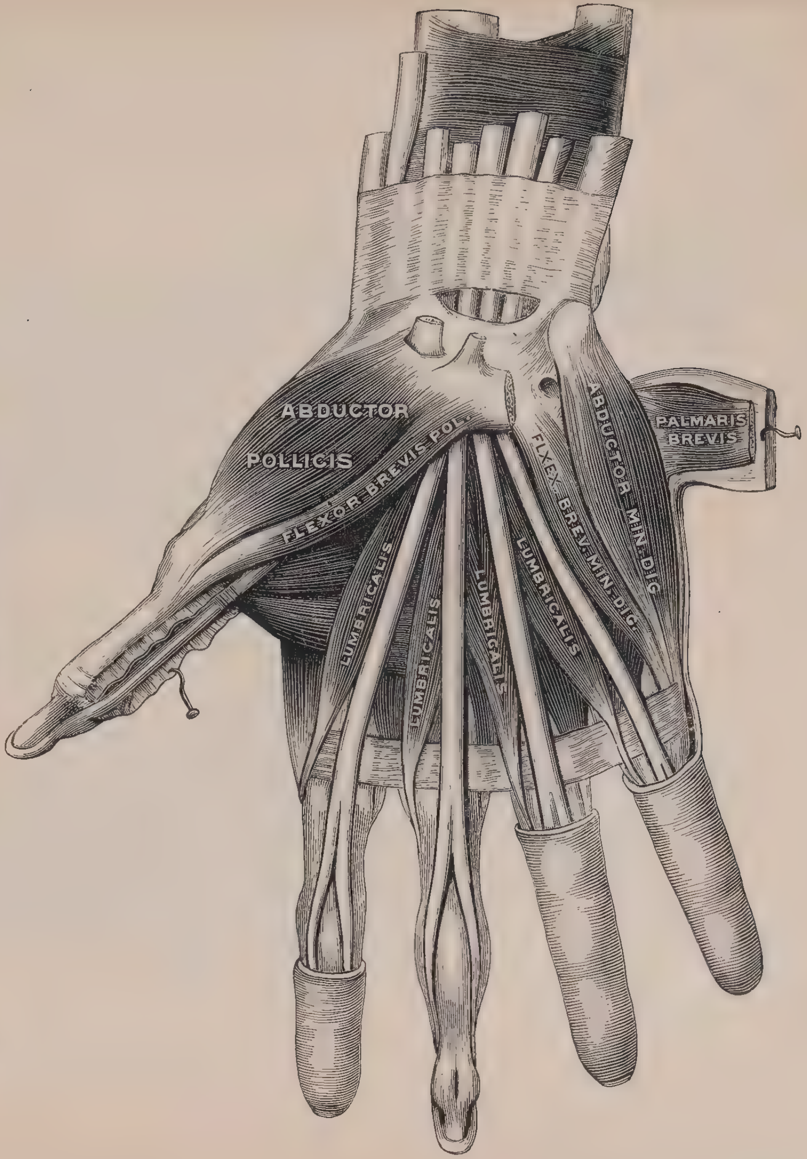
Superficial muscles of front of right forearm.
(Gerrish, after Testut.)



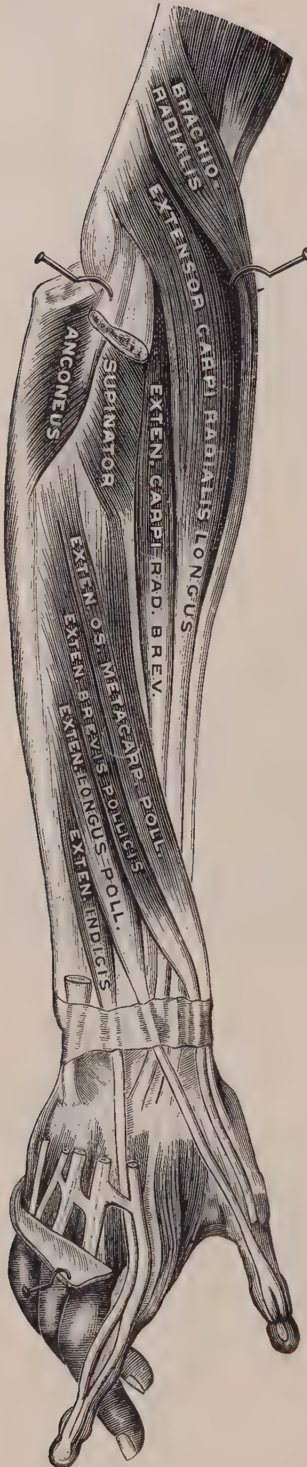
Muscles on dorsum of right shoulder and arm. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



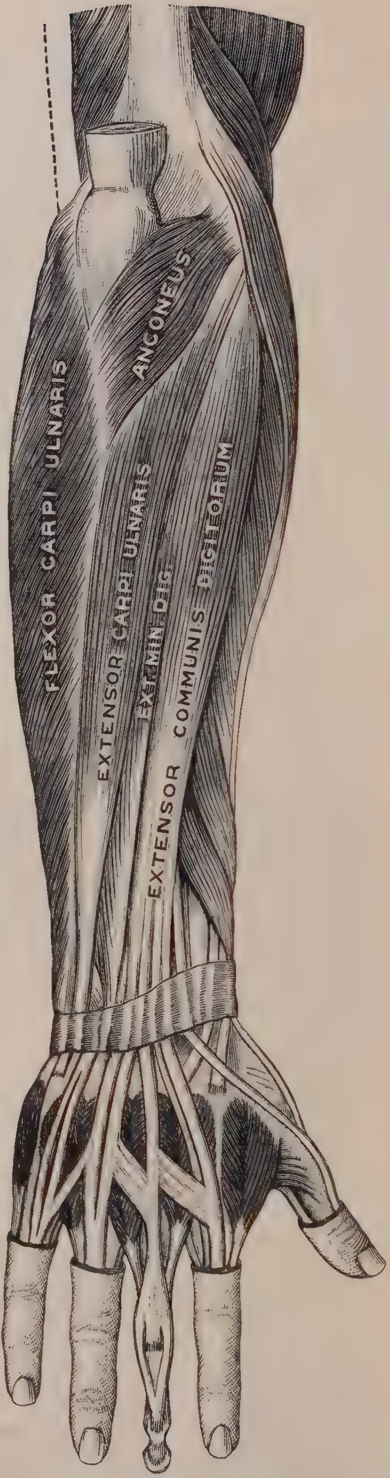
Muscles in right forearm, the deepest layer. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



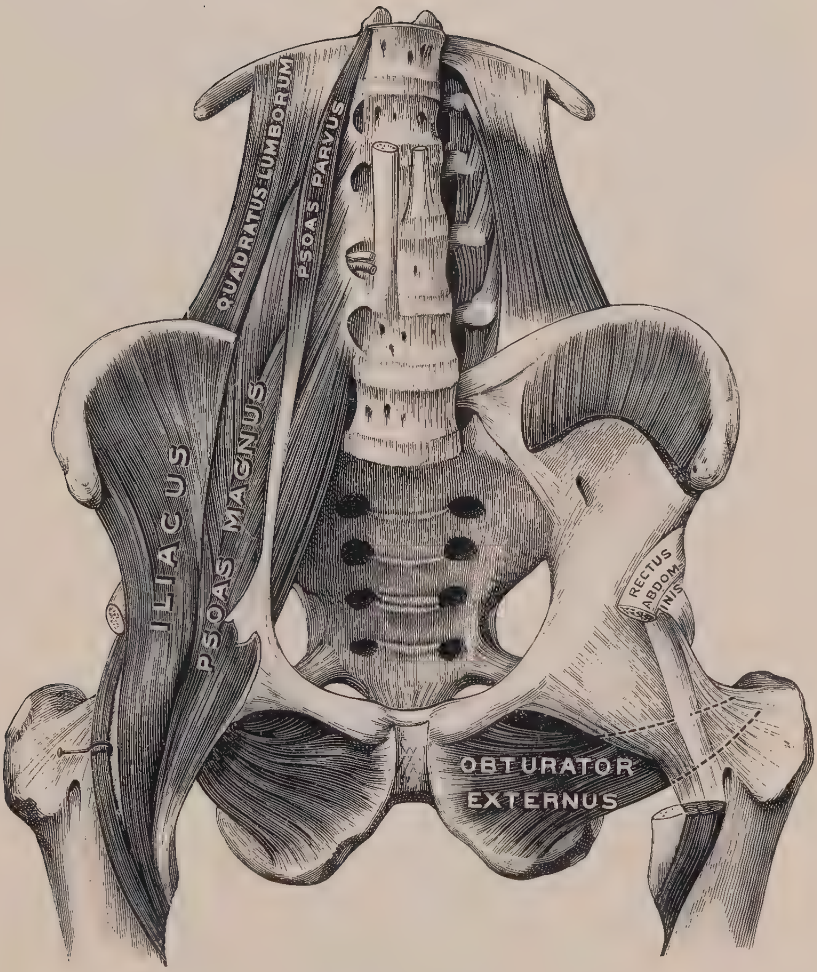
Muscles of right palm. The palmaris brevis is reflected to ulnar side. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



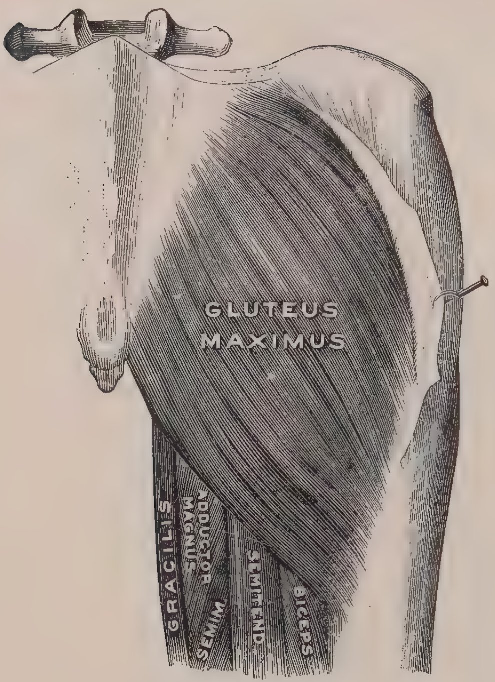
Muscles in radial region of right forearm, and deep muscles in its dorsum. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



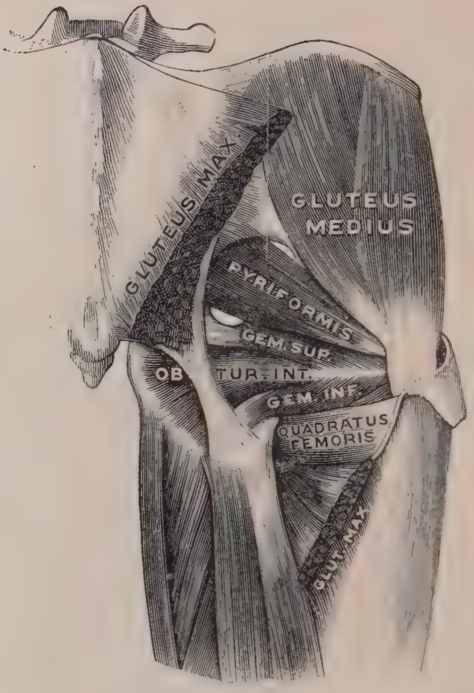
Muscles in dorsum of right forearm and hand. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



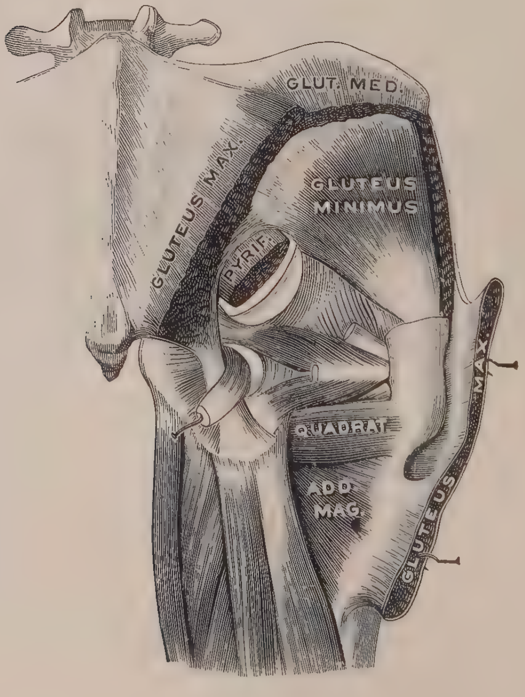
Psoas, iliacus, and obturator externus muscles. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



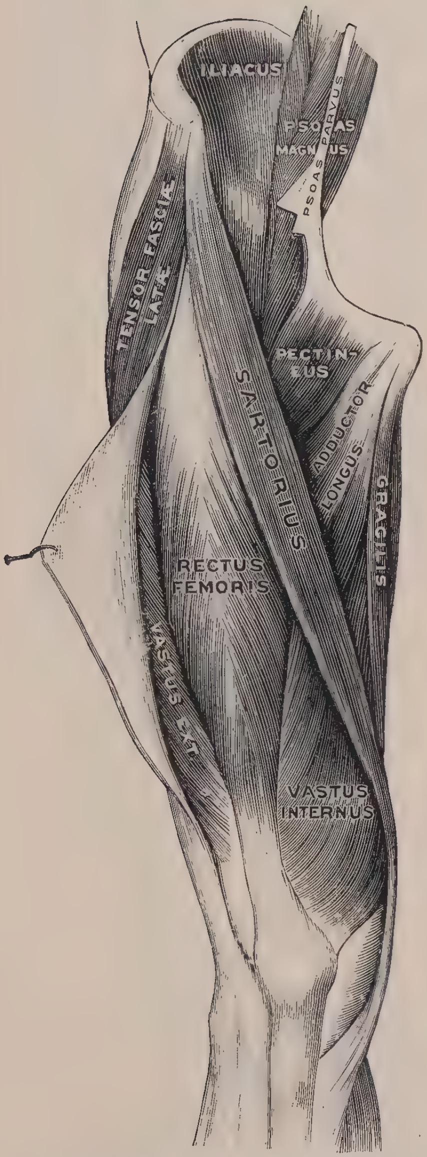
Gluteus maximus of right side. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



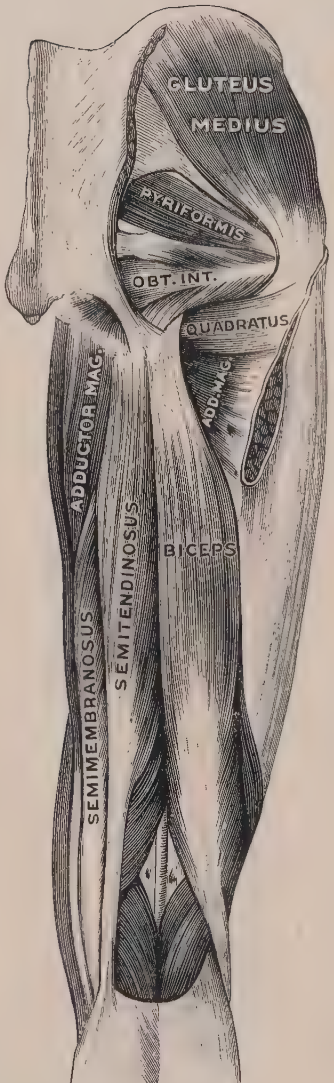
Muscles of right hip, viewed from behind, the gluteus maximus having been cut away. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



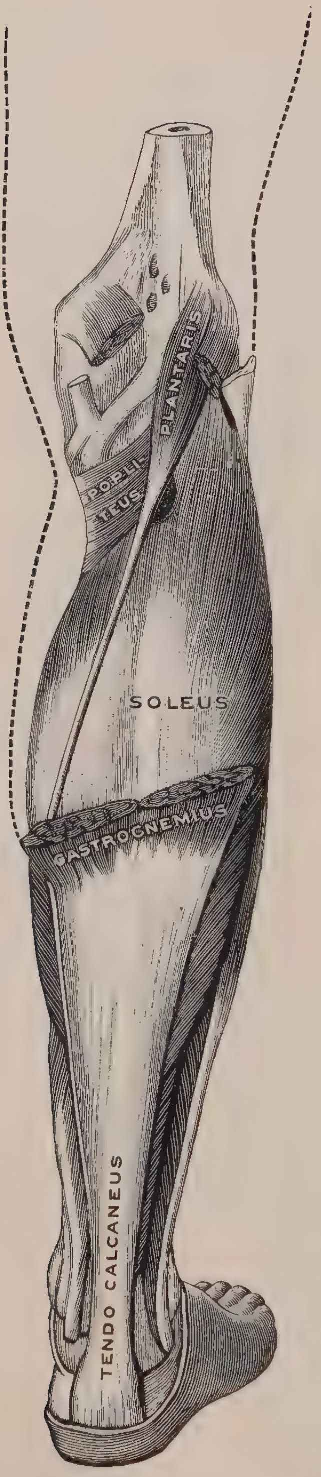
Gluteus minimus of right side. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



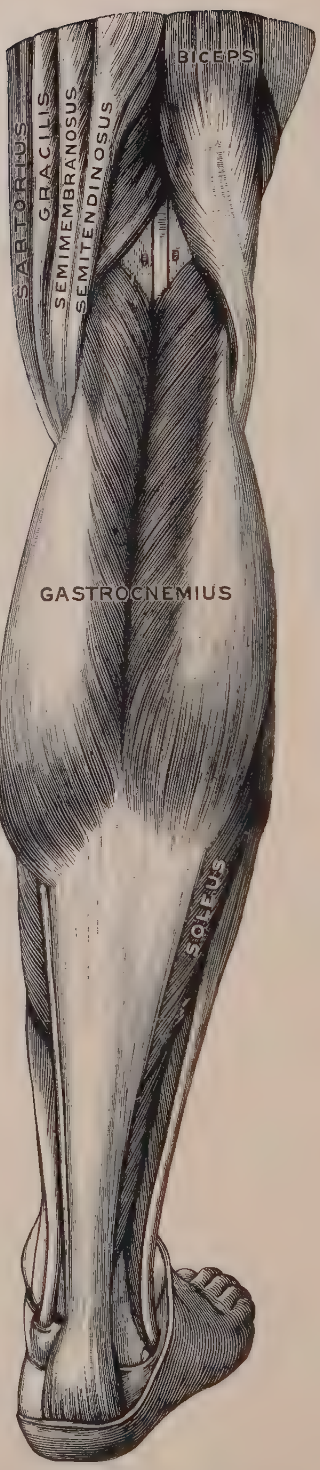
Superficial muscles in front part of right thigh. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



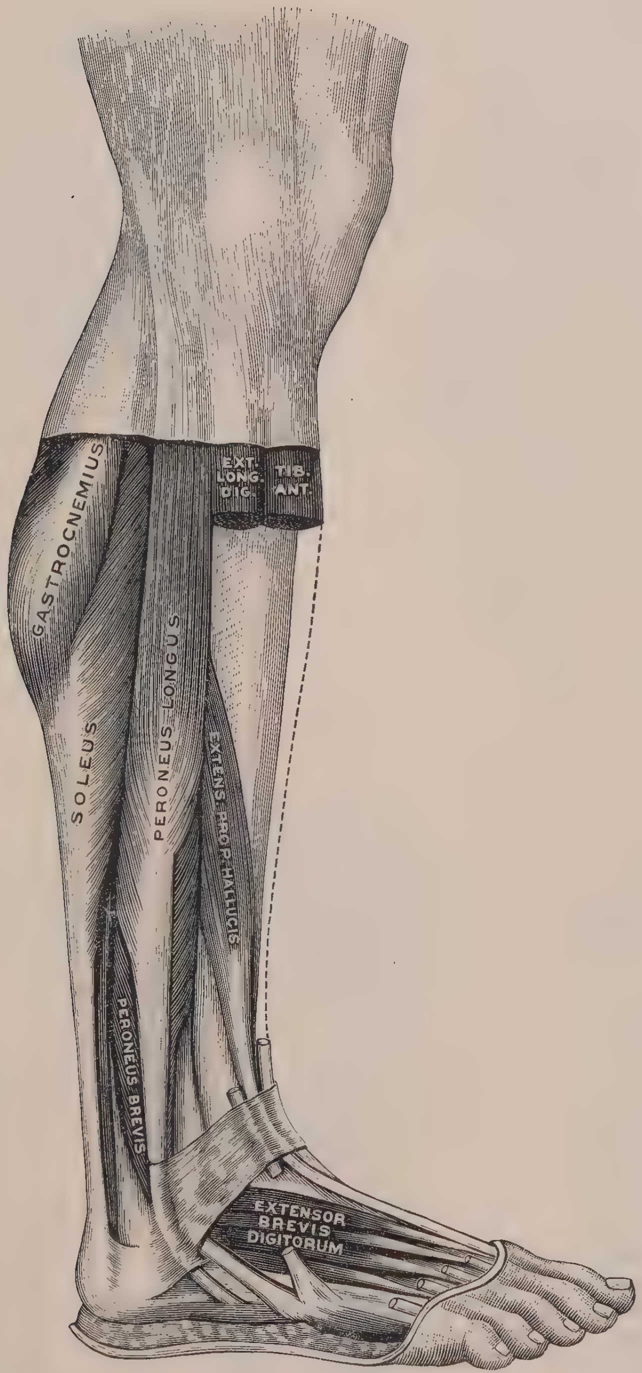
Muscles in the dorsum of right thigh (Gerrish, after Testut.)



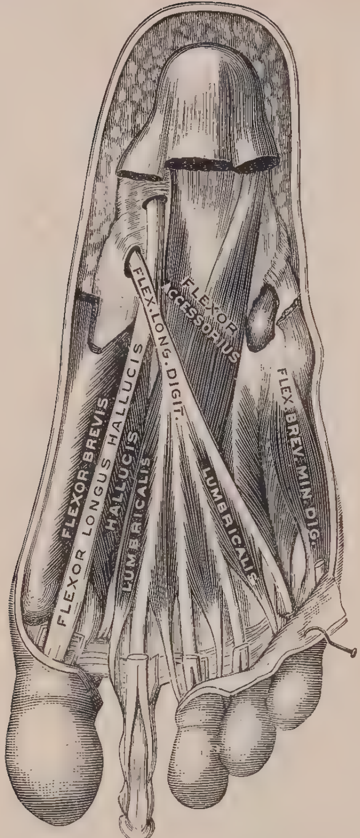
Soleus and plantaris of right side. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



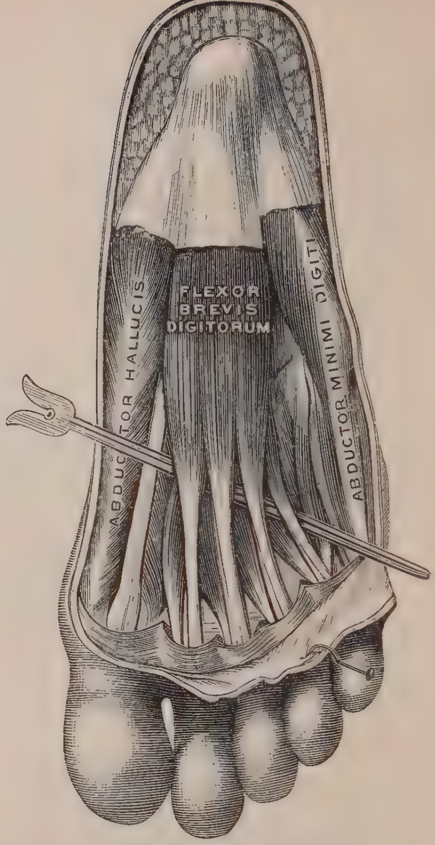
Gastrocnemius of right side. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



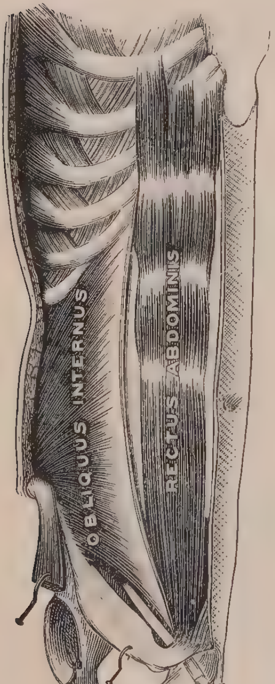
Muscles in the outer side of right leg and dorsum of foot. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



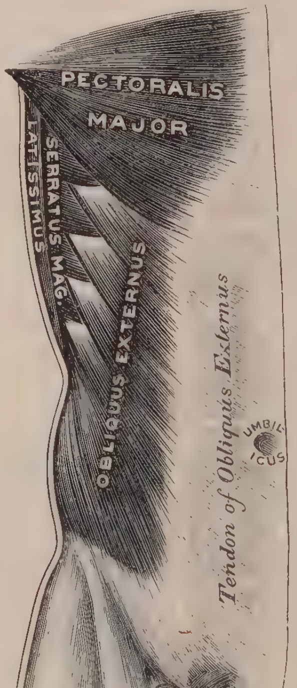
Flexor accessorius and lumbricales of right foot.
(Gerrish, after Testut.)



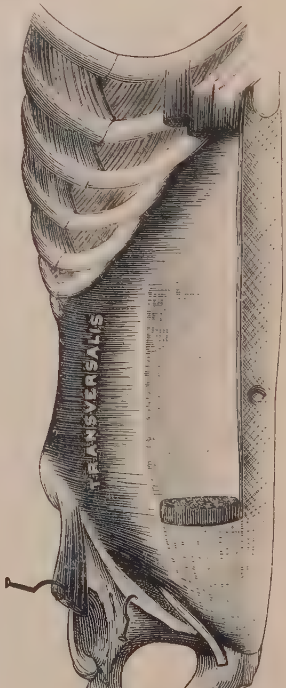
Muscles of superficial layer of right foot.
(Gerrish, after Testut.)



Rectus abdominis and obliquus internus of right side. (Gerrish.)



Obliquus externus abdominis of right side. (Gerrish.)



Transversalis abdominis of right side. (Gerrish.)

## THE TRUNK IS MOVED

*Forward by*

Rectus abdominis,
Pyramidalis,
Obliquus externus abdominis,
Obliquus internus,
Psoas magnus,
“ parvus,

*Assisted (when the arms are carried forward) by*

Pectoralis major,
“ minor,
Serratus magnus.

*Backward by*

Trapezius,
Rhomboideus major,
Latissimus dorsi,
Serratus posticus superior,
“ “ inferior,
Sacrolumbalis,
Longissimus dorsi,
Spinales dorsi,
Semispinales dorsi,
Multifidus spinæ,
Intertransversales dorsi et lumborum.

*Laterally by*

Obliquus externus,
“ internus,
Quadratus lumborum,
Longissimus dorsi,
Sacrolumbalis,
Serratus postici,
Latissimus dorsi.

## THE SCAPULA IS MOVED

*Upward by*

Trapezius,
Levator scapulæ,
Rhomboidei.

*Downward by*

Lower part of trapezius,
Latissimus dorsi,
Pectoralis minor.

*Forward by*

Pectoralis minor,
Serratus magnus.

*Backward by*

Part of trapezius,
Rhomboidei,
Latissimus dorsi.

## THE HUMERUS IS MOVED

*Forward by*

Part of deltoid,
Part of pectoralis major,

*Assisted in some circumstances by*

Biceps,
Coracobrachialis.

*Backward by*

Part of deltoid,
Teres major,
“ minor,
Long head of triceps,
Latissimus dorsi.

*Inward by*

Part of pectoralis major,
Latissimus dorsi.

*Rotated inward by*

Subscapularis,

*Assisted occasionally by*

Pectoralis major,
Latissimus and teres major.

*Outward by*

Supraspinatus,
Infraspinatus,
Teres minor.

## THE FOREARM IS MOVED

*Forward by*

Biceps,
Brachialis anticus,
Pronator teres,

*Assisted by*

Flexor carpi radialis,
“ sublimis,
“ ulnaris,
Supinator longus.

*Backward by*

Triceps,
Anconeus.

*Rotated inward by*

Pronator teres,
Flexor carpi radialis,
Palmaris longus,
Flexor sublimis,
Pronator quadratus.

*Outward by*

Biceps,
Supinator brevis,
Extensor secundi internodii.

## THE CARPUS IS MOVED

*Forward by*

Flexor carpi radialis,
Palmaris longus,
Flexor sublimis,
“ carpi ulnaris,
“ profundus,
“ longus pollicis.

*Backward by*

Extensor carpi radialis longior,
Extensor carpi radialis brevior,
Extensor secundi internodii,
Indicator,
Extensor communis digitorum,
Extensor proprius pollicis.

*Outward by*

Flexor carpi radialis,
Extensor carpi radialis longior,
Extensor carpi radialis brevior,
Extensor ossis metacarpi,
“ carpi internodii.

*Inward by*

Flexor sublimis,
“ carpi ulnaris,
“ profundus,
Extensor communis digitorum,
“ minimi digiti,
“ carpi ulnaris.

## THE THUMB IS MOVED

*Inward and forward across the palms by*

Opponens pollicis,
Flexor brevis,
“ longus.

*Outward and backward by*

Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis,
Extensor primi internodii,
“ secundi internodii.

*Upward and forward, away from the other fingers, by*

Abductor,

*Assisted by part of the*

Flexor brevis.

*Backward and inward to the other fingers by*

Adductor,
Extensor primi internodii,
“ secundi internodii.

## THE FINGERS ARE MOVED

*Forward or flexed by*

Flexor sublimis,
“ profundus,
Lumbricales,
Interossei,
Flexor brevis digiti minimi,
Abductor digiti minimi.

*Backward or extended by*

Extensor communis,
“ minimi digiti,
Indicator.

*Outward to radial border by*

Abductor indicis,
“ digiti minimi,
Interossei.

*Inward by*

Abductor digiti minimi,
Interossei.

## THE THIGH IS MOVED

*Forward by*

Psoas magnus,
Iliacus,
Tensor vaginæ femoris,
Pectineus,
Adductor longus,
“ brevis.

*Backward by*

Gluteus maximus,
Part of gluteus medius,
Pyriformis,
Obturator internus,
Part of adductor magnus,
Long head of biceps,
Semitendinosus,
Semimembranosus.

*Inward by*

Psoas magnus,
Iliacus,
Pectineus,
Gracilis,
Adductor longus,
“ brevis,
“ magnus,
Obturator externus,
Quadratus femoris.

*Outward by*

Tensor vaginæ femoris.
Gluteus maximus,
“ medius,
“ minimus,
Pyriformis.

THE THIGH IS ROTATED

| *Inward by* | *Outward by* |
|---|---|
| Tensor vaginæ femoris, | Gluteus maximus, |
| Part of gluteus medius, | Part of gluteus medius, |
| *And, when the leg is extended, by* | Pyriformis, |
|  | Gemellus superior, |
| Sartorius, | Obturator internus, |
| Semitendinosus. | Gemellus inferior, |
|  | Quadratus femoris, |
|  | Obturator externus, |
|  | Psoas magnus, |
|  | Iliacus, |
|  | Adductor longus, |
|  | " brevis, |
|  | " magnus, |
|  | Biceps cruris, slightly. |

THE LEG IS MOVED

| *Backward or flexed by* | *Extended by* |
|---|---|
| Semitendinosus, | Rectus, |
| Biceps, | Crureus, |
| Semimembranosus, | Vastus externus, |
| Gracilis, | " internus. |
| Sartorius, |  |
| Popliteus. |  |

THE FOOT IS MOVED

| *Forward or flexed by* | *Backward or extended by* | *Inclined inward by* | *Outward by* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tibialis anticus, | Gastrocnemius, | Extensor proprius pollicis, | Peroneus longus, |
| Extensor proprius pollicis, | Plantaris, | Flexor longus digitorum, | " brevis, |
| " longus digitorum, | Soleus, | " longus pollicis, | Extensor longus digitorum, |
| Peroneus tertius. | Flexor longus digitorum, | Tibialis posticus. | Peroneus tertius. |
|  | " longus pollicis, |  |  |
|  | Tibialis posticus, |  |  |
|  | Peroneus longus, |  |  |
|  | " brevis. |  |  |

THE TOES ARE MOVED

| *Backward or flexed by* | *Forward or extended by* | *Inclined inward by* | *Outward by* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abductor pollicis, | Extensor longus digitorum, | Abductor pollicis, | Abductor pollicis, |
| Flexor brevis digitorum, | " proprius pollicis, | Interossei. | " digiti minimi, |
| Abductor minimi digiti, | " brevis digitorum. |  | Interossei. |
| Flexor longus pollicis, |  |  |  |
| " digitorum, |  |  |  |
| " accessorius, |  |  |  |
| Lumbricales, |  |  |  |
| Flexor brevis pollicis, |  |  |  |
| Adductor pollicis, |  |  |  |
| Flexor brevis minimi digiti, |  |  |  |
| Interossei. |  |  |  |

Muscles are formed: 1. Essentially of muscular or fleshy fibre (see *Muscular fibre*). 2. Of areolar tissue, which unites the fibres. This areolar tissue is not very visible between the fine and loose fibres, but becomes more so when they unite in fasciculi, as it then ensheaths each fasciculus. It forms, moreover, to each muscle an external envelope, formerly called *tunica propria musculorum*, which unites it to the neighboring parts and admits of its motion. 3. Of arteries. These proceed from neighboring trunks, and are generally very large; their size and number are always in proportion to the bulk of the muscle. With the exception of some viscera, as the lungs and the kidneys, there are few organs that receive as much blood as the muscles. 4. Of veins. They follow the same course in the muscles as the arteries. 5. Of lymphatics. 6. Of nerves. These are numerous and of different sizes. They almost all proceed from the encephalon; some, however, issue from ganglions, and accompany the arteries. After they have entered the muscle they divide and subdivide until they terminate in the motorial end plates.

When muscles are subjected to heavy pressure at about 32° F., a fluid, *muscle-juice*, is obtained, to which the name of *muscle-plasma* has been given. It coagulates spontaneously and separates into serum and clot; the latter, called *myosin*, corresponding with the clot formed by coagulating blood.

The constituents of muscle may be tabulated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Water | 745 |
| Solids: | |
| Myosin and insoluble proteids | 155 |
| Soluble proteids | 20 |
| Gelatin | 21 |
| Fats | 23 |
| Organic and inorganic salts | 36 |
| | 1000 |

Muscle contains various extractive matters, as creatin, creatinin, hypoxanthin or sarkin, xanthin, inosic acid, inosite or muscle-sugar, fatty matters, all embraced in the above summary. **M.-beat′ing**, method of massaging muscles with an instrument called a muscle-beater. **Bell's m.**, see *Bell*. **Bow′man's m.**, ciliary m. **Brück′e's m.**, Bowman's m.; muscularis mucosæ. **M. ca′ses**, elements entering into the formation of striated muscular fibres. **M. of Chassaignac′**, see *Chassaignac*. **M.-clot**, myosin. **M.-cor′puscle**, muscle-nucleus. **M. of Cramp′ton**, see *Cramptonian*. **M. curve**, myogram. **M. of Fo′lius**, laxator tympani m. **M. of Gavard′**, oblique muscular fibres of the stomach. **M. of Guth′rie**, compressor urethræ. **M. of Hil′ton**, compressor sacculi laryngis. **M. of Hor′ner**, tensor tarsi. **M. of Hous′ton**, compressor venæ dorsalis penis. **M.-jerk**, see *Reflex*. **M.-juice**, m. plasma, fluid surrounding the fibres of striated muscle and the fibre-cells of smooth muscles, which differs from the liquor sanguinis of the blood; containing a considerable amount of casein; see *Muscle*. **Koy′ter's m.**, corrugator supercilii. **Lusch′ka's m.**, see *Luschka*. **Mer′kel's m.**, ceratocricoid. **Mül′ler's m.**, see *Müller*. **Phil′lip's m.**, see *Phillip*. **M.-plas′ma**, m.-juice. **M.-plate**, segment of embryonic mesoderm from which the voluntary muscles of the body are developed. **M.-prism**, one of the muscle-rods, prismatic in shape, situated in a muscle compartment. **M.-read′ing**, body-reading; power of detecting, through physical contact, very slight and delicate muscular tensions and relaxations, and thereby divining the desires of the subject as indicated by these unconscious muscle changes. **Reiss′eisen's m.**, see *Reisseisen*. **Ri′olan's m.**, see *Riolan*. **M.-rod**, muscle-fibre situated between two intermediate disks. **Rouget's′ m.**, Müller's m. **M. of Santori′ni**, involuntary muscular fibres surrounding the urethra; the upper portion of the platysma myoides risorius. **M.-se′rum**, fluid portion of the m. juice.

**M.-su′gar,** inosite. **M. of Treitz,** see *Treitz.* **M.-tu′mor,** myoma. **M. of Wil′son,** compressor urethræ.

**Mus′cular.** Belonging or relating to muscles; well furnished with muscles. **M. anæsthe′sia,** loss of m. sense. **M. at′rophy,** see *Atrophy.* **M. ar′teries,** arteries distributed to the muscles. *Muscular arteries of the eye* are two branches sent off by the ophthalmic artery to the rectus inferior oculi, lacrymal sac, etc., and to the rectus superior oculi and levator palpebræ superioris. **M. contrac′tion,** exertion of the power possessed by muscles of shortening themselves or of contracting to produce motion; muscular motion being the change in the situation and relation of organs induced by muscular contraction. When a muscle contracts its fibres assume more the zigzag direction, and the extremities approximate, but the bulk of the whole muscle is not augmented. This contraction takes place, at times, with extreme velocity; a single trill in the letter *r* can be pronounced in the $\frac{1}{30000}$ part of a minute. The force of contraction, *myodynamis,* depends upon the healthy physical condition of the muscle, combined with due energy of the brain. The duration, in voluntary motion, is for a certain time dependent upon the will—contractions excited involuntarily cannot be so long maintained. **M. cur′rent,** current, according to Matteucci, existing in every living muscle whose tendinous extremities are not equally disposed—one, for example, forming a cord; the other broad and ribbon-like—and which circulates in the muscle from the tendinous extremity to the muscular surface. **M. dys′trophy,** myopathic atrophy. **M. fascic′uli,** muscular fibres distributed in bundles. **M. fi′bre,** name given to filaments which, by their union, form the muscles. This fibre is flat, soft, downy, linear, but little elastic, and more or less red; firmer in adults than in the young or the aged; of the same size in the great and small muscles; and runs its course without bifurcation or ramification; though but slightly resisting in the dead body, tearing readily, during life it supports very great efforts without laceration. It is itself composed of a considerable number of fibrils, similar to each other, and subdividing almost *ad infinitum,* and enclosed in a delicate sheath—the *sarcolemma.* See *Sarcous elements.* Muscle fibre exists under two forms, *striated* or *striped,* and *non-striated, smooth,* or *unstriped;* muscles composed of the former ministering, as a general rule, to the animal functions; of the latter to the organic. The color of the muscular fibres is red in man and white in several animals. A greater or less number of fibres united in bundles, *fasiculi* or *lacerti musculorum,* approximated to each other, and forming a distinct mass of variable size and shape, the extremities ordinarily being attached to bones by means of tendons, constitutes a muscle. In this are included connective tissue, vessels, and nerves; see *Muscle.* **M. hyperæsthe′sia,** increase of m. sense; sometimes acute sensibility of muscles to painful irritants. **M. hyperalge′sia,** m. hyperæsthesia (second definition). **M. juice,** see *Muscle-juice.* **M. mo′tion,** movement dependent on action of muscles. **M. nerves,** nerves distributed to the muscles are so named. **M. pro′cess,** process on the arytenoid cartilage for the insertion of muscles. **M. re′flex,** tendon reflex. **M. rheu′matism,** myalgia. **M. seg′ment,** myotome. **M. sense,** consciousness of muscular exertion or activity which accompanies and directs muscular movements; sense by which certain properties, as weight and position of bodies and muscular exertion, are estimated. **M. sub′stance,** see *Muscle.* **M. sys′tem,** term given to the aggregate of the muscles of the body. **M. tis′sue,** the structure of muscle, see *Muscle.* **M. tu′mor,** myoma. **M. veins,** these bring back the blood which has been carried to the muscles by the muscular arteries.

**Muscula′ris.** Muscular layer. **M. muco′sæ,** a layer of organic muscular fibres which can be traced from one end of the intestinal canal to the other, and from which processes are given off in different directions; they are separated by the submucous tissue from the muscular coat proper. **Proces′sus m.,** prominence situated at side of the arytenoid cartilage, which serves as attachment for muscles.

**Muscular′ity.** Muscular contractility, as of the arteries, etc.

**Muscula′tion.** Exertion of muscular action. **Irresist′ible m.,** chorea.

**Mus′culature.** Muscular apparatus of the body.

**Mus′culi** (pl. of *musculus,* muscle) **accesso′rii ad sacrolumba′lem.** See *Sacrolumbalis.* **M. amato′rii,** oblique muscles of the eye. **M. bicauda′ti,** muscles with a tendon dividing them into two portions with separate insertions. **M. bicip′ites,** muscles arising from two separate points. **M. gemel′li su′ræ,** gastrocnemii. **M. gem′ini,** m. gemelli. **M. incisi′vi,** accessores orbicularis oris. **M. papilla′res,** papillary muscles; columnæ carneæ. **M. pectina′ti,** pectinated muscles; muscular bands extending from the parietes of the auricles of the heart. **M. polycauda′ti,** muscles with a tendon dividing into several portions with separate insertions. **M. polycip′ites,** muscles with several heads. **M. prosta′tici supe′rior et infe′rior,** fibres of the ischiourethralis running transversely above and below the urethra in front of the prostate, to which they were formerly believed to be attached. **M. pterygoide′i,** pterygoid muscles. **M. pubovesica′les,** pubovesical muscles. **M. rec′ti labio′rum,** compressor labii. **M. triangula′res,** scaleni muscles.

**Mus′culin.** Paramyosinogen, a proteid of muscle-plasma. See *Fibrin.*

**Musculine′.** Organic extract, sterilized, from the muscular tissue of the ox; used in rheumatism.

**Musculin′teger.** Term applied to the union of two or several separate muscles regarded as one.

**Musculocuta′neous** (*musculus,* muscle, *cutis,* skin). Appertaining to muscles and skin. **M. nerve,** name given to several nerves—one, the *external cutaneous nerve,* is furnished by the brachial plexus (see *Cutaneous nerves*), another is given off from the poplitæus externus. The latter descends on the anterior and outer part of the leg—at first hid among the muscles; becomes superficial about the middle of the leg, and divides into two branches which pass superficially on the back of the foot. Two musculocutaneous nerves—superior and inferior—proceed from the first lumbar; the *superior musculocutaneous*—*ilioscrotal, iliohypogastricus*—divides into two branches, abdominal and scrotal; the *inferior musculocutaneous* is smaller than the superior, and is distributed as its name, *ilioinguinal,* indicates.

**Musculocuta′neus perone′i.** Musculocutaneous nerve of the leg.

**Musculoelas′tic.** Relating to muscular and elastic tissue.

**Mus′culo-intes′tinal.** See *Myenteric.*

**Musculomem′branous.** Having the character of muscle and membrane.

**Musculophren′ic** (*musculus,* muscle, *phren,* diaphragm). Belonging to the muscular portion of the diaphragm. Supplying muscles and diaphragm, as the musculophrenic artery.

**Musculorachid′ian** (*rhachis,* spine). Relating to certain muscles and to the spine. Name given to branches furnished behind by the intercostal, lumbar, and sacral arteries, which are distributed to the spine and to the muscles of the neighborhood.

**Musculo′sa.** Muscularis.

**Musculospi′nal.** Appertaining to muscles and spine; musculorachidian.

**Musculospi′ral groove** (*musculus,* muscle, *spira,* spiral). Groove situated posteriorly on the femur, for the passage of the musculospiral nerve and the superior profunda artery. **M. nerve,** radial nerve.

**Musculo′sus.** Muscular.

**Musculotegumen′tary.** Musculocutaneous. Including integument and muscles.

**Mus′culous.** Containing muscular fibres.

**Mus′culus.** Muscle. **M. accli′vis,** obliquus internus abdominis. **M. accommodato′rius,** ciliary muscle. **M. admira′tor,** rectus superior oculi. **M. amato′rius,** obliquus superior oculi. **M. anom′alus,** muscular fasciculus, attached only to the superior maxillary bone with which the levator labii superioris alæque nasi muscle is related. **M. anom′alus men′ti,** fasciculus from the lower maxillary bone near the levator labii inferioris, passing outward to be again inserted on the bone. **M. anom′alus transver′sus,** rare muscular mass extending transversely across the orbit in the region of the equator oculi. **M. anon′ymus clavic′ulæ,** muscular slip from the sternal to the acromial extremity of the clavicle. **M. ap′icis na′si,** levator nasi proprius. **M. aponeurot′icus,** tensor fasciæ latæ. **M. aryvoca′lis,** part of the internal thyroarytenoid muscle to the vocal cord. **M. auxilia′rius,** pyramidalis abdominis. **M. bibito′rius,** rectus internus oculi. **M. bi′ceps,** a muscle having two heads or bands of origin. **M. Brueckian′us,** see *Ciliary muscle.* **M. bursa′lis** or **M. bursa′rius,** obturator internus. **M. cani′nus,** levator anguli oris. **M. Casser′ii,** laxator tympani minor. **M. cate′næ,** tibialis anticus. **M. cilia′ris,** ciliary muscle. **M. c. Riola′ni,** ciliary muscle. **M. c. supe′rior** and **M. c. infe′rior,** palpebral part of the orbicularis palpebrarum. **M. cochlea′ris,** ligamentum spirale. **M. constricto′rius,** sphincter. **M. coracoide′us,** coracobrachialis. **M. cra′nii cuta′neus,** occipitofrontalis. **M. cuta′neus,** platysma myoides. **M. c. ma′nûs,** palmaris brevis. **M. dormita′tor,** orbicularis palpebrarum, because the eyes are closed in sleep. **M. Eusta′chii,** laxator tympani. **M. Fallo′pii,** pyramidalis abdominis. **M. fascia′lis,** sartorius. **M. fem′oris membrano′sus,** fascia lata. **M. gracil′limus,** a small, occasional muscle of the eye arising near the superior oblique muscle and inserted into the synovial sheath. **M. hip′picus,** tibialis anticus. **M. Hor′neri,** tensor tarsi. **M. hu′milis,** rectus inferior oculi. **M. immer′sus,** subscapularis. **M. im′par pharyn′gis,** azygos pharyngis. **M. incisu′ræ majo′ris auric′ulæ** or **M. incisu′ræ Santori′ni,** intertragicus. **M. indica′tor,** extensor indicis. **M. indignato′rius,** rectus externus. **M. iracun′dus,** rectus externus oculi. **M. la′bii pro′prius,** muscular fibres connecting the skin and mucous membrane around the orifice of the mouth. **M. lacryma′lis poste′rior,** Horner's muscle. **M. læti′tiæ,** rectus internus oculi. **M. liv′idus,** pectineus. **M. longis′simi ten′dini,** plantaris. **M. mal′lei exter′nus,** laxator tympani minor. **M. m. inter′nus,** tensor tympani. **M. membrano′sus,** tensor fasciæ latæ. **M. multif′idus,** multifidus spinæ. **M. nasa′lis la′bii superio′ris,** nasolabialis. **M. nau′ticus,** tibialis posticus. **M. orbita′lis,** Müller's muscle. **M. os′sis metacar′pi dig′iti quin′ti,** opponens minimi digiti. **M. pathet′icus,** m. amatorius, the superior oblique muscle of the eye. **M. patien′tiæ,** levator anguli scapulæ. **M. penicilla′tus,** levator labii inferioris. **M. perfora′tus Cas′seri,** coracobrachialis. **M. phren′icus,** diaphragm. **M. polygas′tricus,** muscle with several bellies. **M. prostat′icus,** sphincter urethræ prostaticus. **M. quadra′tus antibra′chii,** pronator quadratus. **M. quad′riceps,** muscle having four heads. **M. religio′sus,** m. admirator, the rectus superior oculi. **M. rhomboide′us,** m. anomalus. **M. Riola′ni,** see *Riolan's muscle.* **M. riso′rius Santori′ni,** platysma myoides. **M. sac′ci lacryma′lis,** tensor tarsi. **M. scandala′rius,** parathenar. **M. singula′ris col′li,** an aberrant intertransversalis longus muscle. **M. s. splen′ii accesso′rius,** adjutor splenii. **M. sterna′lis,** sternalis muscle. **M. subcuta′neus,** platysma myoides. **M. succenturia′tus,** pyramidalis abdominis. **M. succin′gens,** diaphragm. **M. super′bus,** rectus superior oculi. **M. supercil′ii,** corrugator supercilii. **M. supina′tor,** supinator brevis. **M. supraclavicula′ris,** tensor of the superficial cervical fascia. **M. su′ræ,** triceps suræ. **M. te′res antibra′chii,** pronator teres. **M. testicon′dus** or **tes′tis,** cremaster. **M. tri′ceps,** muscle having three heads. **M. tu′bæ no′væ,** circumflexus. **M. u′vulæ,** azygos muscle. **M. voca′lis,** internal thyroarytenoid muscle.

**Mus′cus arbo′reus.** Lichen plicatus. **M. cani′nus,** Lichen caninus. **M. cathar′ticus,** Lycopodium selago. **M. clava′tus,** lycopodium. **M. corralli′nus,** Corallina corsicana. **M. cra′nii huma′ni,** Lichen saxatilis. **M. erec′tus,** Lycopodium selago. **M. helminthocor′tos,** Corallina corsicana. **M. islan′dicus,** Lichen islandicus. **M. mari′nus,** Corallina corsicana. **M. marit′imus,** corallina. **M. polyt′richus,** Polytrichum commune. **M. pulmona′rius querci′nus,** Lichen pulmonarius. **M. pyxida′tus,** Lichen pyxidatus. **M. pyxoi′des terres′tris,** Lichen pyxidatus. **M. re′pens,** Lycopodium clavatum. **M. squamo′sus,** Lycopodium clavatum. **M. ursi′nus,** Polytrichum commune. **M. villo′sus,** peristroma.

**Muse′na bark.** See *Rottlera schimperi.*

**Musenin′.** Active principle from musena bark, tæniacide; it resembles saponin.

**Mush′room.** A form of fungus; some varieties are edible.

**Mu′sic** (*musa*, a song). Art of producing harmonious and cadenced sounds; has been beneficially used in diseases, particularly in those of the mind or on which the mind could act in a salutary manner. This application of music is called *musicotherapy.*

**Mu′sical mur′mur.** A cardiac murmur possessing a musical quality. **M. sound,** rhythmical sound heard on auscultation, resembling at times the humming of insects, noise of spinning-wheel, sounds of animals, etc. Such sound is more generally met with in chlorosis.

**Musi′cians' cramp.** A professional neurosis, varying according to the instrument played upon; analogous to *writers' cramp,* which see.

**Musicoma′nia** or **Musoma′nia.** Variety of monomania in which the passion for music is carried to an excessive degree.

**Musicother′apy.** See *Music.*

**Musk** (Arab.). Peculiar concrete animal substance, of a very diffusible odor and bitter taste, enclosed in the preputial follicles of the *Moschus moschiferus,* musk deer; it is stimulant and antispasmodic. See *Moschus.* The volatile oil of certain plants having its characteristic odor has sometimes been substituted for musk; distilled oils of Malva moschata and of Mimulus moschatus, for example, have been employed in hysterical disorders and certain forms of nervous diseases. **Amer′ican m.,** m. obtained from the musk-rat, Fiber zibethicus. **M.-plant,** Mimulus moschatus. **M.-root,** sumbul. **M.-seed,** see *Hibiscus abelmoschus.* **M.-tree,** Olearia argophylla. **M.-wood,** thymiama.

**Mus′keg moss.** Plant of the N. W. parts of the United States, used as absorbent substance for dressings.

**Musk′grape flow′er.** Bulbus vomitorius.

**Musk′mallow.** Hibischus abelmoschus.

**Musk′melon.** Cucumis melo.

**Musoma′nia.** Musicomania.

**Mus′quash root.** Cicuta maculata.

**Mussæn′da frondo′sa.** Decoction of this Ceylonese plant has been esteemed refrigerant. **M. gla′bra,** species found in East Indies possessing same properties as Mussænda frondosa. **M. lute′ola,** employed in Arabia in snake-bites.

**Mus′sel.** Mytilus edulis.

**Mus′sel poi′soning.** See *Mytilus.*

**Musset's** (mue-saze′) **sign.** Rhythmical oscillations of the head in patients with aortic insufficiency or suffering from aortic aneurysm.

**Mussita′tion** (*mussito,* to murmur). Condition in which the tongue and lips move as in the act of speaking, but without sounds being produced. Unfavorable sign in disease, as indicating great cerebral debility.

**Mussy's′ point** or **symp′tom.** See *Guéneau de Mussy.*

**Must.** The recent juice pressed from the grape; after fermenting it becomes wine.

**Mus′tard.** Sinapis. **Black m.,** Sinapis niger. **Clam′my m.,** Polanisia graveolens. **False m.,** Polanisia graveolens. **Green m.,** Lepidium sativum.

**Hedge m.**, erysimum. **In'dian m.**, Brassica juncea. **M. leaves**, charta sinapis. **M. mith'ridate**, Thlaspi campestre. **M. oil**, see *Sinapis alba*. **M. pa'per**, charta sinapis. **M. plas'ter**, cataplasma sinapis. **Stink'ing hedge m.**, alliaria. **Trea'cle m.**, Thlaspi arvense. **White m.**, Sinapis alba. **Wild m.**, Sinapis arvensis.

**Mustee'.** One born of parents one of whom is white, the other a mulatto. See *Mestizo*.

**Mustela'neus** (*mustela*, weasel). One who has two short arms.

**Mu'tacism.** Mytacism.

**Muta'tion.** Change. Term applied in obstetrics to the operation of version.

**Mute.** Dumb.

**Muteo'sis** (*mutus*, dumb). Every phenomenon of expression, voluntary and involuntary, which impresses the sight or touch.

**Mutila'tion** (*mutilus*, broken). Maiming. The removal or privation of a limb or of some other external part of the body.

**Mutis'ia.** Genus of shrubs, natives of South America. **M. viciæfo'lia**, native of the Andes; seeds are employed medicinally as a heart tonic; herb has tonic and expectorant properties.

**Mu'tism.** Dumbness; mutitas.

**Mu'titas** (*mutus*, dumb). Dumbness, speechlessness. Impossibility of articulating sounds, although they can be elicited. Dumbness is often congenital and united with deafness, of which it is an effect. In some cases it is accidental. **M. aton'ica**, atonic dumbness due to neuroses of the glossal nerves. **M. elin'guium**, dumbness due to loss of the tongue. **M. organ'ica**, dumbness due to disease or injury of the vocal organs. **M. surdo'rum**, deaf-dumbness, deafmutism, speechlessness from deafness, congenital or produced during infancy. The subjects of this affection are called deaf and dumb or deaf-mutes. **M. traumat'ica**, dumbness due to injury of the vocal organs. **M. vul'neris**, mutitas traumatica.

**Mu'tualism.** Community of dependence of organisms. Symbiosis.

**Myacan'tha.** Ruscus.

**Myacanthococ'cus cella'ris** (Hansgirg). Micrococcus found in soil and dust.

**Myal'gia** (*mys*, muscle, *algos*, pain). Muscular pain; cramp.

**Mya'sis** (*myia*, fly). Presence of larvæ of insects in the cavities of the nose.

**Myasthe'nia** (*mys*, muscle, *astheneia*, debility). Muscular debility. **M. gra'vis pseudoparalyt'ica**, a peculiar condition, in which excessive fatigue of the voluntary muscles occurs after ordinary functional activity.

**Myasthen'ic.** Relating to or characterized by muscular weakness.

**Mycelioph'ori** (*mykes*, fungus, *phoreo*, to bear). True fungi.

**Myce'lium** (*mykes*, fungus, *elos*, nail). Filaments or threads of fungi.

**My'ces.** Fungus.

**Mycetencan'this.** See *Encanthis carcinomatosa*.

**Myce'tes** (pl. of myces). Fungi.

**Mycethæ'mia.** Mycohæmia.

**Mycetis'mus** (*mykes*, mushroom). Mushroom poisoning.

**Mycetogen'esis** (*mykes*, fungus, *genesis*, formation). Formation of fungi.

**Mycetog'raphy.** Mycetology.

**Myce'toid.** Resembling a fungus in shape.

**Mycetol'ogy** (*mykes*, fungus, *logos*, discourse). Science of fungi.

**Myceto'ma.** Podelcoma, Madura foot, fungous foot of India. An affection of the hands and feet prevailing extensively in India and ascribed to the growth of a fungus, called *Chionyphe carteri* (after Dr. H. V. Carter), but believed by many to be the ray fungus, *Actinomyces*. The disease begins as a papule, becoming a pustule, and finally breaking down into an ulcer and giving exit to a number of small black or yellow seed-like bodies. Other pustules form and break down, the ulcers extend in depth, and finally the foot becomes simply a spongy mass with sinuses running in every direction through it.

**Mycetoph'agous** (*mykes*, fungus, *phago*, to eat). Deriving nourishment from fungi.

**Mycetozo'a** (*mykes*, fungus, *zoon*, animal). Myxomycetes.

**Mychthismus**, mik-thiz'mus. Moaning; sighing.

**Mycobacte'rium.** A genus of microorganisms of the family *Mycobacteriaceæ*. See *Bacteria*, classification of Migula.

**Mycocel'lulose.** Fungin.

**My'coderm** or **Mycoder'ma** (*mykes*, fungus, *derma*, skin). A cryptogamous growth constituting the crusts of favus; see *Porrigo favosa*. Genus of fungi forming a membranoid surface on fermenting liquors. Also a mucous membrane. See *Membrane*. **M. ace'ti**, mother of vinegar. **M. al'bicans**, Saccharomyces albicans. **M. cerevis'iæ**, Torula cerevisiæ. **M. cyan'eum**, Micrococcus cyaneus. **M. mesenter'icum**, Saccharomyces mycoderma. **M. pli'cæ**, tricomaphyton, a cryptogamous growth said to be present in plica. **M. sac'chari**, **M. vi'ni**, m. of alcoholic fermentation; Saccharomyces mycoderma.

**Mycoder'mis.** Microorganisms found in excreta of some cutaneous affections, as favus.

**Mycodermi'tis.** Mucitis.

**Mycodes'moid** (*mykes*, fungus, *desme*, a bundle, *eidos*, resemblance). An affection of the lungs in the horse, due to the presence of Micrococcus botryogenes.

**Mycodiarrhœ'a.** Mucous diarrhœa.

**Mycodysente'ria.** Mucous dysentery.

**Mycodyspnœ'a** (*mykos*, mucus, *dyspnoia*, difficulty of breathing). Dyspnœa from excessive secretion of mucus.

**Mycofibro'ma.** Mycodesmoid.

**Mycogastri'tis** (*mykos*, mucus, *gaster*, stomach). Inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the stomach.

**Mycog'raphy.** Mycetology.

**Mycohæ'mia** (*mykes*, fungus, *haima*, blood). Presence of microorganisms in the blood.

**Mycol'ogist.** One who is versed in the study of mycetology.

**Mycol'ogy.** Mycetology.

**Mycomyringi'tis** (*mykes*, fungus, *myrinx*, membrana tympani). Inflammation of the membrana tympani caused by fungi.

**Myconos'toc.** Microorganism, perhaps identical with cladothrix.

**Mycophlyza'cium** (*phlyzakion*, small blister). Pustule situated on a mucous surface.

**Mycophthal'mia** (*mykes*, fungus, *ophthalmos*, eye). Fungoid ophthalmia.

**Mycophthi'sis.** See *Bronchorrhœa*.

**Mycophylaxin** (*mykes*, fungus, *phylax*, a guardian). A defensive proteid formed in the interior of the animal body which has acquired the property of immunity to an infectious disease; it is destructive to the pathogenic microorganisms causing the disease.

**Mycopro'tein** (*mykes*, fungus). Albuminoid substance due to the bacteria of putrefaction.

**Mycorthopnœ'a** (*mykos*, mucus, *orthos*, erect, *pneo*, to breathe). Orthopnœa from excessive secretion of mucus in the air-passages—orthopnœa pituitosa.

**My'cose.** Peculiar kind of sugar existing in ergot.

**Myco'sis** (*mykes*, fungus). A disease caused by bacteria. **Catalyt'ic m.**, microbiohæmia. **M. circina'ta**, trichophytosis capitis. **M. cu'tis chron'ica**, furunculus orientalis; ulceration of the face common in oriental countries. **M. endocar'dii**, infectious endocarditis. **M. favo'sa**, favus. **M. frambœsioi'des**, frambœsia, yaws. **M. fungoi'des**, cutaneous disease, thought to be parasitic, characterized by the occurrence of soft red, mammillated tumors which may develop into fungous ulcers; it is almost invariably fatal. **M. furfura'cea**, pityriasis versicolor. **M. intestina'lis**, diarrhœa attended with symptoms of collapse, supposed to be associated with the presence of a fungus in the alimentary canal. **M. leptothric'ea** or **leptotrich'ea**, fungous disease caused by leptothrix, involving especially the tonsil and pharynx. **M. lupino'sa**, favus. **M. microspori'na**, dermatomycosis furfuracea. **M. pulmo'num**, pneumonomycosis. **M. pustulo'sa**, sycosis parasitica. **M. syphiloi'des**, scherlievo. **Tox'ic m.**, sapræmic poisoning from ptomains. **M. trichophyti'na**, mycosis due to presence of trichophyton. **Vag'inal m.**, term applied to pruritic irritation of the vagina excited, it is supposed, by the presence of a fungus.

**Mycosozin'.** A defensive proteid occurring in health. See *Sozin*.

**Mycotetraë'dron cella're** (Hansgirg). Micrococcus found in soil.

**My'cothrix** (*mykos*, mucus, *thrix*, hair). Leptothrix.

**Mycot'ic.** Relating to mycosis.

**Myc'ter.** Nose.

**Mycter'ic.** Relating to the nasal cavities.

**Mycteropho'nia** (*mycter*, nose, *phone*, voice). Nasal voice; commonly called "speaking through the nose."

**Mycteroxero'sis.** Dryness of the interior of the nose.

**Mydalein'** (*mydaleos*, putrid). Poisonous ptomain obtained from putrefying liver and other organs. It produces intense dilatation of the pupil, increased temperature, intestinal peristalsis, etc.

**Mydatoxin'.** $C_6H_{13}NO_2$. Poisonous ptomain from gradually decomposing flesh, especially from internal organs.

**Myde'sis** (*mydao*, to be damp or to putrefy). Moisture. Corruption. By some it is used to designate a mucous discharge from inflamed eyelids.

**Mydin'** (*mydao*, to be damp or to putrify). $C_8H_{11}NO$. Non-poisonous ptomain obtained from the putrefaction of human viscera and from cultures of the Eberth bacillus.

**My'don.** Sloughing tissue in certain fistulous ulcers. Also flesh putrid from mouldiness.

**Mydri'asis** (*mydriasis*, excessive dilatation of the pupil). Preternatural dilatation of the pupil—coromydriasis; noticed in atrophy of the optic nerve, paralysis of the third nerve, epilepsy, etc. Weakness of sight produced by hydrophthalmia, or superabundance of humors. **Ir'ritative m.**, dilatation of the pupil from spasm of the fibres of the dilator iridis muscle, or excitomotory action of the sympathetic. **M. paralyt'ica**, mydriasis dependent on paralysis of the sphincter pupillæ. **Spas'tic m.**, irritative m. **Spi'nal m.**, dilatation of the pupil from irritation of the spinal centre for such dilatation.

**Mydriat'ic.** Relating to or causing dilatation of the pupil.

**Mydriat'ics.** Drugs acting upon the iris are either mydriatics, which dilate the pupil, or miotics, which contract it. The most important of the drugs of these two classes are the following:

*Mydriatics.*

Atropine.
Belladonna.
Belladonnine.
Benzoyltropine.
Cocaine.
Daturine.
Duboisine.
Gelsemine locally.
Homatropine.
Hyoscyamine.
Muscarine locally (?).
Mydrine.
Mydrol.
Narcissine.
Piturine.
Scopalein.
Stramonium.

*Miotics.*

Calabar bean.
Gelsemine internally.
Jaborandi.
Lobeline internally.
Morphine internally.
Muscarine internally.
" locally.
Nicotine locally.
Opium.
Physostigmine (eserine).
Pilocarpine.
Thebaine.

**Mydrine'.** A compound of ephedrine and homatropine. Used as a rapid mydriatic, its effects being of brief duration.

**My'drol.** Iodo-methyl-phenyl-pyrazolin. Bitter, soluble powder, employed as a mydriatic, in 5 to 10 per cent. solution. It is not toxic.

**Myec'topy** (*myon*, muscle *ektopos*, out of place). Abnormal location or displacement of position of a muscle.

**My'el** (*myelos*, marrow). Spinal cord.

**Myelæ'mia.** Myelogenous leucocythæmia.

**Myelal'gia** (*myelos*, marrow, *algos*, pain). Pain in the spinal marrow.

**Myelanalo'sis** (*myelos*, marrow, *analosis*, wasting). Tabes dorsalis.

**Myelapoplex'ia** or **Myelap'oplexy.** Spinal apoplexy.

**Myelasthe'nia.** Spinal weakness or exhaustion.

**Myelate'lia** (*myelos*, marrow, *a*, priv., *telos*, end). Incompleteness of the spinal marrow.

**Myelat'rophy** (*myelos*, marrow, *atrophy*). Tabes dorsalis.

**Myelaux'is** (*myelos*, marrow, *auxe*, increase). Condition of dilatation or hypertrophy of the spinal cord.

**My'elen** (*myelos*, marrow). Phosphorized substance found in the brain. Red, syrupy extract of bone-marrow; used in anæmia, rickets, and scrofula.

**Myelenceph'alon** (*myelos*, marrow, *enkephalos*, brain). Cerebrospinal axis. Also after-brain or metencephalon.

**Myeletero'sis** (*myelos*, marrow, *heterosis*, alteration). Pathological change in the spinal marrow.

**Myelin'.** Mixture of lecithin with cerebric acid and cholesterin, constituting the fatty substance in nerve-tissue, etc. See *Nerve-fibres*.

**Myelin'ic.** Relating to myelin.

**Myeli'tis.** Inflammation of the spinal cord or its membranes, indicated by deep-seated burning pain in the spine, with various nervous, muscular, and vascular irregularities of function. The peripheral symptoms, such as paralysis, anæsthesia, increased reflexes, girdle pains, etc., vary in character and location with the seat of inflammation in the cord. Myelitis is also used synonymously with osteomyelitis or inflammation of the bone-marrow. **Ascend'ing m.**, m. in which the inflammation extends gradually upward. **Bul'bar m.**, inflammation of the medulla oblongata, with softening, attended with cephalic, respiratory, and gastric disturbance, and usually paralysis. **Cav'itary m.**, m. with cavities formed in the substance of the cord. **Cen'tral m.**, m. involving the gray matter. **Compres'sion m.**, pressure myelitis. **Concus'sion m.**, m. caused by concussion of the cord. **M. convulsi'va**, electric chorea. **Cor'nual m.**, m. seated in the cornua or horns of the cord. **Descend'ing m.**, m. in which the inflammation gradually extends downward. **Diffuse' m.**, m. involving a large part of the cord. **Dissem'inated m.**, m. occurring at several different foci in the cord. **M. exsudati'va**, hydrorrhachis. **Fo'cal m.**, m. limited to a circumscribed space. **Intersti'tial m.**, sclerosing myelitis **Mul'tiple m.**, disseminated myelitis. **M. parenchymato'sa**, myelitis. **M. petechia'lis**, cerebrospinal meningitis. **Pres'sure m.**, inflammation of the spinal cord, caused by compression from disease of the vertebræ or from tumors or other growths. **Sclero'sing** or **sclerot'ic m.**, m. with increased growth of interstitial tissue with induration of the cord. **M. spina'lis**, myelitis. **Transverse' m.**, m. in which the inflammation affects a transverse section of the spinal cord. **Traumat'ic m.**, m. consequent upon direct and positive injury.

**Myelo-** (*myelos*, marrow). In composition, marrow.

**My'elocele** (*kele*, tumor). Tumor of the spinal cord.

**Myelochysis**, me-el-ok'is-is (*myelos*, marrow, *chyo*, to pour out). Hydrorrhachis.

**Myelocœ'le.** Canal of the spinal cord.

**Myelocys'tic.** Relating to a cyst of the cord.

**Myelocys′tocele.** Condition in which an excess of liquid exists in the central canal of the spinal cord.

**Myelocystomenin′gocele** (*myelos*, marrow, *kystis*, cyst, *meninx*, membrane, *kele*, tumor). Spina bifida with substance of the cord, membranes, and fluid included in its contents. Combination of meningocele and syringomyelocele.

**My′elocyte** (*myelos*, marrow, *kytos*, cell). A cell of the gray substance of the brain. A bone-marrow cell, one of the varieties of leucocytes.

**Myelodias′tasis.** Disintegration of the spinal cord.

**Myeloganglii′tis.** An old term for sporadic cholera.

**Myelogen′ic** or **Myelog′enous** (*myelos*, marrow, *gennao*, to generate). Originating in the bone-marrow. **M. leu′cocytes,** myelocytes. **M. tu′mor,** myeloid tumor.

**My′eloid** (*myelos*, marrow, *eidos*, resemblance). Marrow-like. **M. sarco′ma,** medullary sarcoma. **M. tu′mor,** fibroplastic tumor, myelogenic tumor; sarcomatous tumor, the more characteristic constituents of which are peculiar many-nucleated corpuscles, which have been recognized as constituents of the marrow and diploë of the bones, especially in the fœtus and in early life. It is more nearly related, therefore, to cartilaginous than to fibrinous tumors.

**Myeloidin′.** Substance in the pigmented retinal cells.

**Myelo′ma** (*myelos*, marrow). Encephaloid tumor. Tumor of medullary substance. Tumor of bone-marrow resembling Hodgkin's disease. Sarcoma. Tumor of embryonic life and substance.

**Myelomala′cia.** Softening of the medulla spinalis.

**Myelome′nia** (*myelos*, marrow, *men*, month). Metastasis of the menstrual flux to the spinal cord.

**Myelomeningi′tis.** Spinal meningitis.

**Myelomenin′gocele.** Hernia of the spinal cord and its membranes.

**Myelomen′inx** (*myelos*, marrow, *meninx*, membrane). Membrane covering the spinal cord.

**Myelomy′ces** (*myelos*, marrow, *mykes*, fungus). Myeloma.

**Myelomyce′tes.** Order of fungi.

**My′elon.** Medulla spinalis, or spinal cord.

**Myelo′nal** or **Myelon′ic.** Relating to the spinal cord.

**Myeloparal′ysis.** Spinal paraplegia.

**Myelopath′ia** (*myelos*, marrow, *pathos*, disease). Disease of the spinal cord. **M. trop′ica,** beriberi.

**Myelopath′ic.** Relating to or caused by a disease or injury of the spinal cord.

**Myelophthi′sis.** Tabes dorsalis.

**Myelophy′mata** (pl. of myelophyma) (*myelos*, marrow, *phyma*, tumor). Tubercles of the spinal marrow.

**My′eloplaque** (*myelos*, marrow, *plaque*, plate). Osteophage, osteoclast, giant cell; one of the large many-nucleated cells, most abundant in the external layers of the bone-marrow.

**My′eloplast.** Leucocyte in bone-marrow.

**My′eloplax** (*myelos*, marrow, *plax*, a flat stone). Myeloplaque.

**Myeloplaxo′ma.** Tumor of a part in which osteoclasts are numerous.

**Myelople′gia.** Spinal paralysis.

**Myelorrha′gia** (*myelos*, marrow, *rhegnymi*, to break forth). Apoplexy of the spinal cord.

**Myelor′rhaphy** (*myelos*, marrow, *rhaphe*, suture). Suture of the spinal cord, as after gunshot wounds and other injuries; has been followed by return of sensation and of the power of motion in the previously paralyzed parts.

**My′elos.** Marrow.

**Myelosarco′ma.** Osteosarcoma.

**Myeloscler′o′sis.** Sclerosis of the spinal cord or of the bone-marrow.

**Myelo′sis.** Growth of medullary tumor.

**Myelospon′gium.** Network made by spongioblasts or cells that develop into neuroglia in the medullary canal.

**Myelospon′gus** (*spongus* sponge). Encephaloid tumor.

**Myelosyph′ilis.** Spinal syphilis.

**Myelosyringo′sis.** Syringomyelia.

**Myelother′apy.** Therapeutic employment of bone-marrow preparations.

**My′elotome.** A knife for dividing the spinal cord.

**Myelotoxin′.** A cytotoxin having a specific action upon the bone-marrow cells.

**Myelozo′a.** Class of *Vertebrata* provided with a spinal cord, but without brain.

**My′elus.** Marrow, medulla spinalis.

**Myelyperæ′mia.** Hyperæmia of the spinal cord.

**Myener′gia.** Muscular strength.

**Myen′tasis** (*mys*, muscle, *entasis*, a stretching). Stretching or extension of the muscles.

**Myenter′ic** or **Myenter′icus** (*mys*, muscle, *enteron*, intestine). Relating to the muscular apparatus of the intestines, as *plexus myentericus*, musculo-intestinal plexus, a nervous plexus situated between the circular and longitudinal fibres.

**Myen′teron.** The muscular tunic of the intestine.

**Mygin′da rhaco′ma** and **M. uragoy′a.** Two species of shrubs growing in the West Indies; the roots of both are diuretic.

**Myg′mus.** Sigh.

**Myi′a.** Musca; fly.

**Myi′asis** (*myia*, a fly). Disease caused by larvæ of flies. When affecting the exterior of the body it is called *m. externa;* when affecting the interior, *m. interna;* when produced by the full-grown fly (*imago*), *m. imaginosa;* when produced by the larvæ (*maggots*), *m. larvosa;* when produced by the common fly, *m. mucosa;* when produced by the œstrus or gad-fly, *m. œstruosa;* when caused by a burrowing larva, *m. linearis* or hyponomoderma.

**Myioceph′alum** (*myia*, fly, *kephale*, head). Ptosis iridis.

**Myiodesop′sia** (*myiodes*, like a fly, *opsis*, vision). Vision in which flying matters—muscæ volitantes—are present before the eyes.

**Myiosis,** mi-i-o′sis. Myiasis.

**Myist′os** (*mys*, muscle, *histos*, tissue). Muscular tissue.

**Myi′tis.** Inflammation of a muscle; myositis.

**Myko-.** For words beginning thus, see *Myco-*.

**Myl′abris cicho′rii, phalera′ta, puncta′ta,** or **pustula′ta.** A dried beetle of India possessing vesicating and irritating properties similar to those of cantharis.

**Mylaceph′alus** (*myle*, mole, *a*, priv, *kephale*, head). Monster with only traces of viscera, and without head or extremities.

**Myl′acri** (*myle*, millstone). Molar teeth; grinders.

**Myl′acris.** Patella.

**My′le** (*myle*, millstone). Patella; mole.

**Myl′ic.** Molar.

**Myl′los.** Vulva; lip.

**Mylo-** (*myle*, mill). In composition, the jaw, especially the lower jaw.

**Mylodon′tes.** Molar teeth; grinders.

**Myloglos′sus.** Muscular fibres which pass from the posterior part of the myloid line of the lower jaw, and from the sides of the base of the tongue to the parietes of the pharynx. These fibres belong to the constrictor superior pharyngis.

**Mylohy′oid.** Relating to the lower jaw and the hyoid bone. **M. ar′tery,** branch from inferior dental to mylohyoid muscle. **M. fur′row** or **groove,** furrow passing from the superior orifice of the inferior dental canal of the lower jaw in the same direction as the canal, and lodging the mylohyoid nerve, a branch of the inferior dental. **M. line,** internal oblique or internal maxillary line, giving origin to the m. muscle. **M. mus′cle,** see *Mylohyoideus.* **M. nerve,** see *Mylohyoid furrow.*

**Mylohyoide′us.** Mylopharyngeus of Morgagni and Santorini; a muscle situated at the upper and anterior part of the neck, behind the lower jaw; is broad, flat, and has the form of a truncated triangle. Arises from the internal oblique, internal maxillary, or mylohyoid line of the lower jaw-bone, and is inserted at the forepart of the body of the os hyoides. Its innermost fibres unite with those of the opposite side to form a raphe on the median line. The mylohyoideus raises the os hyoides and carries it forward, or it depresses the lower jaw.

**Mylopharynge′us.** Constrictor pharyngis; mylohyoideus.

**Myn′sicht′s elix′ir of vit′riol.** Aromatic sulphuric acid, stronger than the official elixir.

**Myo-** (*mys*, muscle). In composition, muscle.

**Myoalbu′min.** Serum albumin of muscle, the existence of which is denied by some.

**Myoal′bumose.** Proteid of muscle-plasma, resembling or associated with myosin ferment.

**Myoatro′phia lipomato′sa.** Pseudohypertrophic paralysis.

**My′oblasts** (*mys*, muscle, *blastos*, germ). Cell-elements which go to form muscular fibres.

**Myobro′ma fra′grans.** Vanilla planifolia.

**Myocar′diograph.** Instrument or apparatus for graphic record of the effective work of the muscular structure of the heart.

**Myocardi′tis** (*mys*, muscle, *kardia*, heart). Inflammation of the muscular structure of the heart; chronic myocarditis may lead to degeneration of the heart-muscle and induration. Carditis.

**Myocar′dium.** Muscular structure of the heart.

**My′ocele** (*mys*, muscle, *kele*, tumor). Muscular tumor.

**Myocelluli′tis.** A combination of myositis and cellulitis.

**Myochordi′tis.** Inflammation of muscles of the larynx and vocal bands.

**My′ochrome** (*mys*, muscle, *chroma*, color). Pigment contained in muscles, identical with hæmatocrystallin.

**Myochron′oscope** (*mys*, muscle, *chronos*, time, *skopeo*, to view). Instrument for estimating rapidity with which muscles contract or for determining that of the transmission of nerve-stimuli through muscles.

**Myoclo′nia** (*mys*, muscle, *klonos*, twitching). Disease characterized by the occurrence of myoclonus.

**Myoc′lonus.** Spasm of the muscles of the upper and lower extremities, and occasionally of those of the back. **M. ep′ilepsy,** epilepsy in which the attacks are preceded by myoclonic spasms, but followed by a longer or shorter period of freedom from myoclonus; the affection is usually marked by decided mental impairment; the underlying condition is believed to be a familial anomaly of the cortical motor and sensory cells, the exciting cause being some intoxication or autointoxication. **M. mul′tiplex,** paramyoclonus.

**Myocœlial′gia** (*mys*, muscle, *koilia*, abdomen, *algeo*, to suffer). Pain in the muscles of the abdomen.

**Myocœli′tis** or **Myocœlii′tis** (*mys*, muscle, *koilia*, abdomen). Inflammation of the muscles of the abdomen.

**Myocolpi′tis** (*mys*, muscle, *kolpos*, vagina). Inflammation of muscular wall of vagina.

**Myocom′ma** (*mys*, muscle, *komma*, slice). Myotome; muscular metamere.

**Myocton′ic acid.** Yellowish oil derived from Palicourea macrafii; highly poisonous internally and intoxicant when inhaled.

**Myoctonine′.** Alkaloid obtained from Aconitum lycoctonum; very poisonous, like curare.

**Myoctonin′ic acid.** Myoctonic acid.

**Myoc′tonon.** Aconitum napellus.

**Myocys′tis.** Cystic tumor of a muscle.

**My′ocyte.** Muscle-cell.

**Myode′mia** (*mys*, muscle, *demos*, fat). Fatty degeneration of muscle.

**Myodesop′sia.** Myiodesopsia; metamorphopsia.

**Myodias′tasis.** Separation or rupture of muscle.

**Myodyna′mia** (*dynamis*, power). Power of a muscle.

**Myodynam′ic.** Relating to the power or force of muscular contraction.

**Myodynam′ics.** The physics of muscular action.

**Myodynamiom′eter** or **Myodynamom′eter.** Dynamometer.

**Myodyn′ia** (*mys*, muscle, *odyne*, pain). Pain in the muscles—rheumatismal or other; myalgia. **M. inflammato′ria,** myositis. **M. puerpera′lis,** puerperal myalgia.

**Myoendocardi′tis.** Myocarditis and endocarditis existing at the same time.

**Myoepithe′lial.** Relating to myoepithelium.

**Myoepithe′lium.** Myothelium or muscle-plate.

**Myofibro′ma.** Fibrous degeneration of the muscular structure.

**Myogas′ter.** Belly or thickened portion of a muscle.

**Myogas′tric.** Relating to the belly of a muscle.

**My′ogen.** Myosinogen. **M. fi′brin,** myosin resulting from the coagulation of myosinogen.

**Myogen′esis.** Development of muscle-tissue.

**Myogen′ic** or **Myogenous,** mi-oj′en-us (*mys*, muscle, *gennao*, to produce). Muscular in its origin or development.

**Myoglob′ulin.** Globulin obtained from muscle; resembles serum-globulin; coagulated by heat at 63° C.

**Myogna′thus** (*mys*, muscle, *gnathos*, jaw). Monster in which the supernumerary head has only muscular and cutaneous attachment.

**My′ogram** (*mys*, muscle, *gramma*, drawing). Tracings obtained by the myograph.

**Myogram′mata.** Inscriptiones tendineæ.

**My′ograph** (*mys*, muscle, *grapho*, to write). Instrument for taking tracings of muscular contraction. Myographion.

**Myograph′ic tracing.** Myogram.

**Myograph′ion** (*mys*, muscle, *grapho*, to write). Instrument consisting essentially of three parts—a frame to hold the isolated frog-muscle having the nerve attached; clockwork to move a revolving cylinder with regular velocity; and an arrangement for stimulating the nerve at the proper moment; the object of the whole being to determine the rapidity of the nerve-current. Myograph.

**Myog′raphy.** Anatomical description of muscles. Employment of the myograph.

**Myohæm′atin.** Nitrogenous pigment contained in muscles.

**My′oid** (*mys*, muscle, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling muscle. **M. tu′mor,** tumor composed of fibre-cells or muscular fibres.

**Myoide′ma** (*mys*, muscle, *oidema*, tumefaction). A symptom of peculiar muscular irritability, exhibited in the elevation of nodules at points pressed upon by the fingers; mounding. Œdema of muscle-tissue.

**Myoi′des.** Muscle-like, as platysma myoides of the neck.

**Myoky′mia** (*mys*, muscle, *kyma*, wave). Persistent muscular quivering, not associated with muscular atrophy or paresis.

**Myolem′ma** (*mys*, muscle, *lemma*, coat). Membranous covering of muscular fibrillæ.

**Myolemmat′ic.** Relating to myolemma.

**Myolin′.** Name given by Mr. Erasmus Wilson to a transparent substance that fills the cells which he conceived to form, by their union, the ultimate muscular fibril.

**Myolipo′ma.** Tumor consisting of muscular and fatty tissue.

**Myol′ogy** (*mys*, muscle, *logos*, discourse). The division of anatomy which treats of the muscles.

**Myo′ma.** Myomatous or muscular tumor. This name has also been used synonymously with fibromuscular tumor, fibromyoma, a fibrous tumor containing muscle-fibres. If the muscular fibres belong to the smooth variety the tumors are called *leiomyomata;* if to the striped, *rhabdomyomata.* **M.**

**caverno'sum**, myoma telangiectodes. **Cuta'neous m.**, this is either simple, when it is called *liomyoma*, or dartoic, which is usually single and occurs most frequently on the mammæ, labia majora, and scrotum. **M. lævicellula're**, term applied by Virchow to fibroid tumor of the uterus, under the view that the spindle-shaped cells observed in it are muscle-cells. **M. striocellula're**, tumor of striated or striped muscular tissue. **M. telangiecto'des**, tumor of muscular tissue surrounding a mass of vessels, as an angioma.

**Myomala'cia** (*malakia*, softness). Softening of muscle.

**Myo'matous.** Relating to or composed of myoma.

**Myomec'tomy** (*ektome*, a cutting out). Operation for the removal of a myoma.

**Myomelano'sis** (*melas*, black). Pigmentation of a muscle.

**My'omere.** Segment of a muscle.

**Myom'eter** (*mys*, muscle, *metron*, measure). Instrument intended to measure a muscle when contracting.

**Myometri'tis** (*mys*, muscle, *metra*, uterus). Inflammation of the myometrium or muscular structure of the uterus; either *hypertrophic*, in which there is increase of all the histological elements, or *interstitial* or *cirrhotic*, in which there is increase of connective tissue and loss of muscular tissue.

**Myome'trium.** Muscular structure of the uterus.

**Myomohysterec'tomy.** Hysterectomy performed for the removal of myoma of the uterus.

**Myomot'omy.** Excision through the abdomen of fibromyoma of the uterus. Myomectomy.

**Myomu'coid.** Mucoid present in muscular tissue.

**My'on.** Muscle.

**Myonarco'sis** (*narke*, stupor). Numbness of the muscles.

**Myone'oplasm** (*neos*, new, *plasma*, formation). Myoma.

**Myoneural'gia.** Muscular neuralgia, usually of the neck or shoulder or lumbar region.

**My'oneure.** Motor nerve-cell supplying power to a muscle.

**Myoneuro'ma.** Combination of myoma and neuroma.

**Myonin'.** Muscle-substance.

**Myoni'tis.** Myositis.

**Myon'osus** (*nosos*, disease). Disease of the muscles.

**Myœde'ma.** Myoidema.

**Myopachynsis**, mi-o-pak-in'sis (*mys*, muscle, *pachynsis*, thickening). Hypertrophy affecting the muscles.

**Myopal'mus.** Muscular twitching; subsultus tendinum.

**Myoparal'ysis.** Muscular paralysis.

**Myopath'ic.** Pertaining to myopathy.

**Myop'athy** (*mys*, muscle, *pathos*, affection). Disease of a muscle or muscles.

**My'ope.** A near-sighted person.

**Myopericardi'tis.** Myocarditis and pericarditis combined.

**My'ophone** (*mys*, muscle, *phone*, voice). Instrument for conveying the sound of muscular contraction.

**Myopho'nia.** Sound of muscular contraction, as that of the ventricles of the heart during the systole of that organ.

**Myo'pia** (*myo*, to close, *ops*, eye). Myopy, short-sightedness, near-sightedness. State of those who can see objects only when near. The defect is owing to the too great convexity or depth of the eye, or to too great density of the humors, and is palliated by wearing concave glasses. **Ax'ial m.**, m. caused by the elongation of the axis of the eye. **Curv'ature m.**, m. due to change in curvature in the refracting surface of the eye. **In'dex m.**, m. due to an abnormal change in the media. **Malig'nant m.**, m. caused by serious disease or injury. **Perni'cious m.**, malignant myopia.

**Myop'ic.** Short-sighted, near-sighted, purblind. Relating or appertaining to myopia. **M. cres'cent**, whitish, crescentic space in the vicinity of the papilla, from exposure of the sclerotic by detachment of the choroid.

**Myopro'teid.** Proteid derived from muscle-plasma.

**Myopro'teose.** Myoalbumose.

**My'ops.** Myope; one affected with myopia or short-sightedness.

**Myopsin'.** Ferment of pancreatin; albumin is digested by it.

**Myo'py.** Myopia.

**Myor'cytes weisman'ni.** Parasitic round-worm of small size occurring in the muscles.

**Myorrheu'ma.** The severe pains felt in rheumatism.

**Myorrhex'is** (*rhexis*, rupture). Rupture of a muscle.

**Myosalpingi'tis.** Inflammation of the muscular tissue of the Fallopian tube.

**Myosal'pinx** (*mys*, muscle, *salpinx*, tube). Muscular structure of the Fallopian tube.

**Myosarco'ma.** Sarcomatous tumor in which muscular fibres are found, or which has developed on a myoma.

**Myosclero'sis** (*mys*, muscle, *skleros*, hard). Induration of muscle through increase in the interstitial connective tissue.

**Myosclerot'ic.** Relating to myosclerosis. **M. pal'sy** or **paral'ysis**, pseudohypertrophic muscular paralysis.

**My'oseism** or **Myoseis'mia** (*seismos*, trembling). Disease affecting the movements of the muscles of the eyes, limbs, and voice. There are tremors, jerkiness, and want of equilibrium from the sudden checking of muscular contractions.

**Myosep'tum.** Septum or partition dividing two myotomes.

**My'osin.** Globulin proteid from muscle-plasma. **M. fer'ment**, a ferment found in muscle which coagulates blood plasma. **M. fi'brin**, insoluble form of myosin. **Veg'etable m.**, a substance of similar nature to myosin found in seeds.

**Myosin'ogen** (*myosin+gennao*, to beget). Proteid of muscle-plasma; coagulated by heat at 56° C.; now usually called myogen.

**Myosino'ses.** Products obtained when myosin is digested by the gastric juice.

**Myo'sis** (*myo*, to close the eyes). Miosis; smallness or contraction of the pupil. Phthisis pupillaris. Permanent contraction of the pupil, usually caused by iritis, and extremely difficult to cure, but it may be associated with locomotor ataxia, disseminated sclerosis, uræmia, opium poisoning, etc. When it exists to such an extent as to obliterate the pupil it is called *synizesis*. **Spas'tic m.**, myosis caused by the contraction of the sphincter pupillæ. **Spi'nal m.**, myosis occurring in some affections of the spine.

**Myosit'ic.** Causing contraction of the pupil.

**Myosi'tis** (*mys*, muscle). Inflammation of the muscles; also rheumatism. **Fi'brous** or **interstit'ial m.**, myosis in which the connective tissue is in a hyperplastic condition and the muscular fibres are atrophied. **M. lipomato'sa**, m. in which the muscle-fibres become infiltrated with fat. **Os'sifying m.**, arises from traumatic congestion, such as is induced by continuous pressure, as in the cavalry and infantry drill; see *Drill-bone*. **Parenchy'matous m.**, inflammation of the actual muscle-fibres and not of the connective tissue alone. **Pri'mary mul'tiple m.**, pseudotrichinosis. **Pyæ'mic m.**, m. due to pyæmia. **Pyret'ic m.**, m. caused by fever. **Specif'ic m.**, syphilitic myositis. **M. trichino'sa**, m. due to the presence of Trichina spiralis in the muscles. **M. typho'sa**, m. characterized by softening and other changes in muscles; this condition occurs sometimes in typhoid fever.

**Myos'pasis.** Muscular contraction.

**My'ospasm.** Spasm of a muscle; cramp.

**Myospas'mia.** Disease in which involuntary muscular contractions are characteristic symptoms.

**Myostyp′sis** (*mys*, muscle + *stypsis*). Disease in which muscular spasm of the excreting ducts occurs.

**Myosu′ture.** Muscle-suture.

**Myosynize′sis.** Condition in which muscle-fibres adhere to one another.

**Myotal′gia.** Myalgia.

**Myot′asis.** Muscular tension.

**Myotat′ic** (*mys*, muscle, *teino*, to stretch). Relating to muscular tension. **M. contrac′tion,** contraction which takes place when muscle-tendons are subjected to blows; also called tendon reflex or tendon jerk. **M. irritabil′ity,** increased muscular irritability from passive extension.

**Myotenot′omy** (*mys*, muscle, *tenon*, tendon, *tome*, incision). The act of dividing muscles and tendons.

**Myothe′lium.** Muscle-plate.

**Myother′mic** (*mys*, muscle, *therme*, heat). Relating to heat generated by muscles.

**Myot′ic** (*myo*, to close). Miotic; causing contraction of the pupil. See *Mydriatic*.

**Myot′ics** (*myo*, to close). Agents which contract the pupil—the Calabar bean, for instance.

**Myotil′ity.** Muscular contractility.

**My′otome** (*mys*, muscle, *tome*, section). Myocomma, myomere. An instrument for performing myotomy.

**Myot′omy** (*mys*, muscle, *tome*, section). Practical anatomy treating of the dissection of the muscles; also surgical division of muscles. **Intraoc′ular m.,** operation in which the ciliary muscle is divided. **Oc′ular m.,** section of muscles in strabismus.

**Myoto′nia** (*tonos*, stretching). Tonic muscular contraction or spasm; tension of a muscle; myotony. **M. congen′ita,** Thomsen's disease.

**Myoton′ic.** Relating to myotonia. **M. reac′tion,** a form of reaction of degeneration in which the contraction of the muscle continues after withdrawal of the electric stimulation which produced it.

**Myot′ony.** Muscular tone.

**Myotyr′be** (*mys*, muscle, *tyrbe*, disorder). Chorea.

**Myr′cia ac′ris.** Pimenta acris.

**Myr′iachit.** A term applied in Siberia to a form of convulsive tic similar to if not identical with the jumping disease of Maine, imubacco of Japan, latah of the Malays, etc. Written also miryachit.

**Myr′iagramme** (*myrioi*, ten thousand, *gramma*, gramme). Weight equal to 10,000 grammes, or to 26 pounds 9 ounces and 6 drachms Troy.

**Myr′ialitre.** Measure of capacity containing 10,000 litres, equal to 2642 U. S. gallons.

**Myr′iametre.** Measure of 10,000 metres or 10 kilometres, equal to 16 miles 1 furlong 156 yards 14 inches.

**Myri′ca asplenifo′lia.** Comptonia asplenifolia. **M. cerif′era,** myrtle wax. **M. gale,** Dutch myrtle, sweet gale, sweet willow, ord. *Myricaceæ*. Leaves, flowers, and seeds have a strong, fragrant smell and a bitter taste; used for destroying moths and cutaneous insects; infusion is given internally as a stomachic and vermifuge. **M. palus′tris,** M. gale.

**Myricin′.** One of the substances contained in wax. A substance derived from myrtle wax.

**Myrin′ga.** Membrana tympani.

**Myringi′tis** (*myringa*, membrana tympani). Inflammation of the membrana tympani, and also of the tympanum. **M. parasit′ica,** myringomycosis.

**Myringodec′tomy** (*myringa*, membrana tympani, *ektome*, excision). Excision of a part or the whole of the membrana tympani.

**Myringodermati′tis.** Inflammation of the dermal layer of the membrana tympani.

**Myringomyco′sis** (*myringa*, membrana tympani, *mykosis*, fungous disease). Otitis parasitica; otomycosis. Inflammatory affection of the meatus of the ear caused by parasitic vegetable growths, Aspergillus nigrescens and A. flavescens.

**Myringomyringi′tis.** Myringomycosis.

**Myrin′goplasty** (*myringa*, membrana tympani, *plasso*, to form). Plastic operation on the membrana tympani.

**Myrin′gotome** (*tome*, incision). Surgical knife for making an incision into the membrana tympani.

**Myringot′omy.** Incision into or operation on the membrana tympani.

**Myr′inx.** Membrana tympani.

**Myr′istate.** Salt of myristic acid.

**Myris′tic.** Relating to myristica or nutmeg. **M. acid,** monobasic acid obtained from spermaceti, nutmeg-butter, and other fats. **M. al′cohol,** $C_{14}H_{29}OH$, an alcohol derived from spermaceti.

**Myris′tica.** (Ph. U. S.) Official name of the seed of M. fragrans or nutmeg, ord. *Myristiceæ*, a tree which produces both the nutmeg and mace. It has a fragrant, aromatic odor, an agreeable, pungent taste, and is much used for culinary purposes. Alcohol extracts its active matter. It has the properties of aromatics in general, being stimulant and stomachic. The oil—*oleum myristicæ* or *o. nucistæ æthereum, volatile oil of nutmeg*—possesses the virtues of nutmeg. Dose of powdered nutmeg is gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3); of the oil, gtt. iij–vj (0.2–0.4); of the spirit, *spiritus myristicæ*, ♏x–xx (0.65–1.3). Nutmeg enters into the composition of aromatic powder and compound tincture of lavender. *Mace* is the arillus of the fruit; it is membranous, with the odor and taste of the nutmeg, and is possessed of similar qualities. The *oleum macis* or *macidis* is a fragrant, sebaceous substance expressed in the East Indies; it is used only externally. It is the adeps myristicæ, oleum myristicæ expressum, oleum or balsamum nucistæ, butter of nutmegs, expressed oil of mace or nutmegs. **M. aromat′ica, fra′grans, moscha′ta,** or **officina′lis,** myristica. **M. oto′ba,** tree, native of Columbia, said to possess tonic properties. **M. sebif′era,** tree, native of Guiana and Brazil; ocuba wax is obtained from the seeds.

**Myristica′tio hep′atis.** Nutmeg liver.

**Myris′ticene.** A stearopten of the oil of nutmeg.

**Myris′ticol.** $C_{10}H_{16}O$. A camphor-like substance obtained from nutmeg.

**Myris′til al′cohol.** Myristic alcohol.

**Myristin′.** Glyceride of myristic acid occuring in the oil of nutmeg.

**Myrme′cia.** Formica; growth on palms or soles producing sensation of formication.

**Myrmeci′asis** or **Myrmecias′mus.** Convulsio cerealis; formication.

**Myr′mex.** Formica.

**Myrobalanin′.** Fruit of Terminalia indica and T. nigra, myrobalanus; employed in diarrhœa and other intestinal troubles; dose, gr. xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0).

**Myrobal′anus.** (Ph. Br.) Dried Indian fruit of the plum kind, of different species of terminalia, ord. *Combretaceæ*. Of this there are several varieties, all of which have an unpleasant, bitterish, astringent taste, and strike an inky blackness with a solution of steel. They are said to possess laxative as well as astringent properties.

**Myrocar′pus fastigia′tus.** Cabriura preta; contains a balsam resembling balsam of Tolu.

**My′ronate.** Salt of myronic acid. **M. of potas′sium,** occurs in black mustard seeds.

**Myron′ic acid.** Acid which is present in Sinapis nigra combined with potassium.

**Myrosin′.** Nitrogenous ferment contained in black mustard seed.

**Myrosper′mum emargina′tum.** Myroxylon frutescens. **M. erythrox′ylon, frutes′cens, perei′ræ, peruif′erum,** or **of Sonsona′te,** see *Myroxylon peruiferum*. **M. toluif′erum,** see *Toluifera balsamum*.

**Myrosyne,** mir-os′in-e (sweet-scented juice). Principle closely allied to emulsin found in black mustard seeds; also in horseradish root.

**Myroxocarpin′.** See *Myroxylon peruiferum*.

**Myroxylin′.** Substance contained in wood and bark of Myroxylon peruiferum.

**Myrox′ylon.** A genus of trees, ord. *Leguminosæ*, the source of balsam of Peru and tolu. **M. perei′ræ,** tree of Central America and the Pacific coast, source of official balsam of Peru. **M. peruif′erum,** quin-

quino, cabureiba, affording the Peruvian balsam, balsamum peruvianum or peruvianum nigrum or peruanum or indicum, putzochill, myroxyli peruifera balsamum, cabureiciba, Indian, Mexican, or American balsam. Balsamum peruvianum (Ph. U. S. and Br.) is obtained from myroxylon or Toluifera pereiræ. It consists of benzoic acid, resin, and an essential oil. The odor is fragrant and aromatic; taste hot and bitter; soluble in alcohol, and miscible in water by the aid of mucilage. Stimulant and tonic, and considered to be expectorant; as such it has been employed in paralysis, chronic asthma, chronic bronchitis, rheumatism, gleet, leucorrhœa, etc., and externally for cleansing and stimulating foul, indolent ulcers. Dose, gtt. v–xxx (0.32–2.0). White balsam of Peru, natural balsam, balsamum album, styrax alba, balsamelæon, is obtained by incision from Myrospermum peruiferum. **M. of Sonsona′te,** in Central America—*Myrospermum pereiræ* of Dr. Royle—according to the Ph. Br., furnishes balsam of Peru. From it is obtained a resinous principle called *myroxocarpin.* **M. toluif′erum,** Toluiferum balsamum.

**Myroxyt′ic acid.** Acid prepared from cinnamein.

**Myr′rha.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Myrrh. A gum resin from Commiphora or Balsamodendron myrrha, a plant of Abyssinia or Arabia felix. It has a fragrant, peculiar odor and bitter, aromatic taste. It is in reddish-yellow, light, brittle, irregular tears; partially soluble in distilled water when aided by friction; sp. gr. 1.360; is stimulant, and has been used in cachectic affections, humoral asthma, chronic bronchitis, etc., and, in the form of tincture, as a mouth-wash. Dose, gr. j–v (0.065–0.32). The tincture, *tinctura myrrhæ,* is official in Ph. U. S.; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). The drug also enters into the composition of the Official pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ and tinctura aloes et myrrhæ. **M. imperfec′ta,** bdellium.

**Myr′rhine.** Myrtus.

**Myr′rhis an′nua.** Athamanta cretensis. **M. ma′jor** or **odora′ta,** Chærophyllum odoratum.

**Myr′rhol.** Volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, derived from myrrha.

**Myrrholin′.** A mixture of myrrh and fatty oil; employed as a means of administering creosote in tuberculosis of the lungs and larynx.

**Myrsinelæ′on.** Oil of myrtle.

**Myrtacan′tha.** Ruscus.

**Myrtid′anon** (*myrtus,* myrtle). Excrescence growing on the trunk of the myrtle and used as an astringent.

**Myrtifo′lia bel′gica.** Myrica gale.

**Myr′tiform** (*myrtus,* myrtle, *forma,* shape). Having the shape of a leaf of myrtle. **M. car′uncle,** caruncula myrtiformis. **M. fos′sa,** a depression in the superior maxillary bone just above the incisor teeth, the fossa incisiva. **M. mus′cle,** depressor alæ nasi or compressor naris.

**Myrtil′lus.** See *Vaccinium myrtillus.*

**Myr′tle.** Myrtus. **Bas′tard m.,** Myrica gale. **M. berry′,** Vaccinium myrtillus. **M. can′dle-berry,** see *Wax, myrtle.* **Dutch m.,** Myrica gale. **M. tree,** Myrtus communis. **M. wax,** see *Wax, myrtle.* **Wild m.,** ruscus.

**Myrtochei′la** or **Myrtochi′la.** Nymphæ.

**Myr′tol.** Oil obtained from leaves of Myrtus communis by distillation; recommended in catarrhal affections; dose, ♏v (0.32).

**Myr′ton.** Clitoris.

**Myrtophyl′lum** (*myrtus,* myrtle, *phyllon,* leaf). Genus of flagellate *Protozoa,* having shape of myrtle leaf. **M. hep′atis** is found in abscess of the liver.

**Myr′tus.** The myrtle. Ord. *Myrtaceæ.* Berries of this plant have been recommended in alvine and uterine fluxes and other disorders of relaxation and debility. Moderately astringent and somewhat aromatic. **M. a′cris,** see *Spiritus myrciæ.* **M. an′glica,** Myrica gale. **M. braban′tica,** Myrica gale. **M. caryophylla′ta,** tree which is considered to afford the *clove bark, cortex caryophyllatus* or *caryophyllata.* Bark is a warm aromatic, resembling clove, with an admixture of cinnamon; it may be used for the same purpose as cloves or cinnamon; see *Spiritus myrciæ.* **M. caryophyl′lus,** Eugenia caryophyllata. **M. cauliflo′ra,** Jaboticabeira; decoction of the bark is aromatic and astringent, and is employed in sore throat. **M. chekan′,** cheken, chekan, chequen; tree or shrub, native of Chile; leaves have been recommended in bronchitis. **M. commu′nis,** myrtle. **M. leucoden′dron,** Melaleuca cajuputi. **M. pimen′ta,** tree which bears the Jamaica pepper, pimentæ baccæ, pimento berries, pimento, allspice. The nearly ripe berries—*pimenta* (Ph. U. S.), pimento—have an aromatic odor, resembling a mixture of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves; the taste is pungent, but mixed like the odor. Like other peppers, this is stimulant and carminative. The oil—*oleum pimentæ*—possesses the virtues of the berries. The powdered fruit has been called *four spices.* Dose, gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). Aqua pimentæ, pimento-water, is carminative; dose, ʒj–ij (32.0–64.0).

**Mysiolo′gia** (*mys,* muscle, *logos,* a discourse). Myology.

**Mysi′tis.** Myositis.

**Mysopho′bia** (*mysos,* uncleanness, *phobos,* fear). Morbid fear of contamination or infection; abnormal fastidiousness.

**Mys′tax.** Hair growing on each side of the upper lip in men, moustache; also the upper lip.

**My′tacism** (*mytakismos,* fondness for the letter μ). Inordinate employment of the letter *m* in speaking, it being frequently substituted for other letters.

**Mytilotoxin′** (*mytilos,* mussel). $C_6H_{15}NO_2$. Ptomain in poisonous mussels, violent poison resembling curare.

**Mytilotox′ism.** Poisoning by mussels.

**Myt′ilus ed′ulis.** Common mussel; bivalve, the flesh of which, when at all in a state of decomposition, is highly poisonous; when fresh it is an agreeable but not very digestible article of diet, producing in some persons all the symptoms of urticaria. One affected with such phenomena is said, occasionally, to be *musselled.*

**Myu′rus** or **Myu′rous** (*mus,* mouse, *oura,* tail). The pulse is so called when it sinks progressively and becomes smaller and smaller like a mouse's tail. *Pulsus myurus reciprocus,* a pulse which, after having become gradually weaker, resumes by degrees its former character.

**Myx′a.** Mucus; sebestena.

**Myxadeni′tis.** Inflammation of a mucous gland. **M. fibro′sa,** myxadenitis in which the connective tissue is in a hyperplastic condition.

**Myxadeno′ma.** Myxoadenoma.

**Myxæ′mia** (*myxa,* mucus, *haima,* blood). Condition supposed to underlie mucoid infiltration.

**Myxangeii′tis.** Inflamed condition of the outlets of the mucous glands; that is, of the mucous canals.

**Myxasthæ′nia.** Atrophy of the mucous or goblet-celled epithelium in the mucous membrane of the digestive tract, with resulting decreased secretion of mucus and dryness of the mouth.

**Myxeurys′ma.** Lymphangeioma cavernosum.

**Myxio′sis** (*myxa,* mucus). Gonorrhœa.

**Myxoadeno′ma** (*myxa,* mucus). Glandular tumor in the cystic spaces of which gelatinous material has been generated.

**Myxochondro′ma** (*myxa,* mucus, *chondros,* cartilage). Myxoma containing honeycomb-like septa, such as are met with in chondroma.

**Myxochondrosarco′ma.** Variety of myxosarcoma in which cartilage-cells exist.

**Myxocol′ica** (*myxa,* mucus, *colica,* colic). Mucous colic.

**Myxocylindro′ma.** Myxosarcoma.

**Myxœde′ma** (*myxa,* mucus, *oidema,* swelling). Disease characterized by hyperplasia of the connective tissue and mucoid infiltration of the cutis and surrounding organs. The thyroid gland also becomes atrophied, and it is upon the absence of the thyroid secretion that the condition depends. Treatment consists in the administration of thyroid extract or some other preparation of this gland. **Congen′ital m.** or **M. of child′hood,** sporadic cretinism.

**Myxofibro′ma.** Myxomatous fibroma, fibromyxoma; fibrous growth containing mucus, the result of softening; sometimes attains a very large size.

**Myxoglio′ma.** See *Gliomyxoma.*

**Myx′oid** (*myxa,* mucus, *eidos,* resemblance). Muciform; mucous. **M. œde′ma,** myxoidœdema.

**Myxoidœde′ma.** Epidemic disease called also American grippe, and having the general characters of influenza, with symptoms of great prostration and debility, elevated temperature, dyspnœa, and other abnormal respiratory phenomena, and infiltration of the submucous tissues.

**Myxo-ino′ma.** A myxomatous inoma.

**Myxolipo′ma.** Lipomatous myxoma.

**Myxo′ma** (pl. myxomata) (*myxa,* mucus). Myxomatous, mucous, or mucoid tumor; elastic, soft tumor, composed of loose tissue with a semifluid matrix, resembling the Whartonian jelly of the umbilical cord or the vitreous humor. One variety is benign, its tissue resembling embryonic tissue; another variety is recurrent after removal, and is allied to sarcoma, or sometimes combined with it, as in myxosarcoma. Originally described by J. Müller as *collonema.* Types are to be found in gelatinoid polypus of the nose, ear, etc., cystic neuromata, etc. **Cartilag′inous m.,** m. containing cartilage-like cells. **Cys′tic m.,** m. containing fluid material, giving it the appearance of a cyst. **Diffuse′ m. of the placen′ta,** vesicular mole. **Enchondro′matous m.,** m. with a deposit of cartilage in the stroma of the tumor. **Erec′tile m.,** m. rich in vessels. **Lipo′matous m.,** m. in which a large quantity of fat is contained. **Vas′cular m.,** erectile myxoma, m. with increased development of vessels, like an angioma.

**Myxomato′des.** Resembling myxoma; term applied to mucocarneous sarcomata. See *Myxosaccoma.*

**Myxo′matous degenera′tion of the placen′ta.** Mole. **M. sarco′ma,** myxosarcoma.

**Myxomyce′tes** (*myxa,* mucus, *mykes,* fungus). Slime fungi; occurring as brownish or yellowish masses of protoplasm.

**Myxomy′cetous.** Belonging or relating to the myxomycetes.

**Myxoneuro′ma.** Interstitial tissue between the nerve-filaments of neuroma, resembling mucous tissue.

**Myxopapillo′ma.** A mixed papilloma and myxoma.

**Myx′opod** (*myxa,* mucus, *pous,* foot). A protozoon possessing pseudopodia, and not flagella; see *Mastigopod.*

**Myxorrhe′us** (*myxa,* mucus, *rheo,* to flow). One who is subject to mucous discharge. Applied to an infant that discharges a considerable quantity of mucus and saliva.

**Myxosarco′ma** (*myxa,* mucus, *sarx,* flesh). Myxomatous or mucocarneous sarcoma; mucous transformation of round-celled sarcoma, malignant and of large volume, usually attacking the omentum, skin, etc.

**Myx′ospores.** Spores of certain fungi contained in a gelatinous mass.

**Myze′sis** (*myzeo,* to suck). Sucking.

# N.

**N.** Symbol of nitrogen.

**N. A.** Abbreviation of numerical aperture.

**Na.** Symbol of natrium or sodium.

**Nab′alus al′bus.** White lettuce, lion's foot, rattlesnake's master, rattlesnake root, gall of the earth. Indigenous plant, ord. *Compositæ*, which, with several other species of the genus, is reputed to possess the power of curing the bites of serpents. The root has been used in dysentery. A poultice has been employed in ulcers, gangrenous sores, etc. **N. fra′seri** has similar properties.

**Na′bot.** Saccharum candidum.

**Nabo′thian cysts.** Mucous cysts of the N. glands, analogous to cysts of Cowper's glands in the male. **N. fol′licles** or **glands,** small mucous crypts or follicles situated in the interstices of the duplicatures of the lining membrane of the cervix uteri. Naboth, from noticing them in a morbid condition, mistook them for ova, and hence they received the name *ovula Nabothi.* **N. menorrha′gia,** hydrorrhœa gravidarum, serous vaginal discharge occurring in pregnant women, first observed by Naboth. **N. ov′ules,** N. follicles.

**Nac′ra.** Nakra, nasa. Term for influenza in India.

**Na′creous.** Margaritaceous, pearly

**Nac′ta.** Mammary abscess.

**Nae′gele's obliq′uity.** Lateral deviation of the head of the fœtus at the superior strait. **N.'s pel′vis,** oblique distortion of the pelvis described by Naegele, which depends on arrest of development, fusion of the sacrum with the ilium, or ankylosis after inflammation of the sacroiliac joint.

**Næ′void** (*nævus*+*eidos*, resemblance). Resembling nævus. **N. elephanti′asis,** a form of elephantiasis in which the lymphatic vessels are dilated; also elephantiasis with the usual characteristics of that disease, and in addition the development of spongy and erectile tissue. **N. lu′pus,** angioma serpiginosum.

**Næ′vose.** Relating to a nævus; nævoid.

**Næ′vus.** Mother's mark or spot, strawberry mark, port-wine stain. Nævi (pl. of nævus) are marks of various kinds on the skin of children when born, which sometimes have been attributed to the influence of the maternal imagination on the fœtus in utero. They are of various appearances, some much better supplied with blood than others. Some are merely superficial or stain-like spots, pigmentary nævi; others are prominent, vascular nævi, and often have long, irregular hairs growing from them. Others are rounded, fatty growths covered with normal skin, lipomatous nævi. These have been usually called moles, nævi pilares, spili, spilomata, epichroses, etc. See *Telangiectasia.* **N. angiomato′des,** angioelephantiasis. **N. araneo′sus** or **ara′neus,** nævus of a vascular character resembling in shape a spider. **Cap′illary n.,** n. formed of superficial cutaneous capillaries; port-wine mark is a variety of this form. **N. caverno′sus,** n. with new vascular growth, and both erectile and compressible. **N. cuticula′ris,** capillary nævus. **N. fibromato′sus,** n. in which pieces of fibrous tissue exist. **N. flam′meus,** angioma. **Lin′ear n.,** a unilateral papillary eruption with elevated streaks or bands, associated with pruritus. **N. lipomato′des,** soft and fatty form of nævus. **N. lymphat′icus,** lymphangioma of the skin. **N. mater′nus,** congenital nævus. **N. molluscifor′mis,** n. lipomatodes. **N. nervo′sus,** linear nævus. **N. pigmento′sus,** nævus; pigmentary mole or birthmark. **N. pilo′sus,** pigmentation on the skin surmounted by growth of dark-colored hairs. **N. papilla′ris nervo′sus,** linear nævus. **N. prom′inens,** n. verrucosus. **N. sanguin′eus,** n. vascularis. **N. sigil′lum,** nævus. **N. spi′lus,** see *Nævus.* **N. uni′us lat′eris,** n. of one side, a form of linear nævus. **N. vascula′ris** or **vasculo′sus,** nævus. **Ve′nous n.,** consists of veins and sinuses adhering to the connective tissue. **N. verruco′sus,** pigmented mole with a warty appearance. **N. vino′sus,** port-wine stain; sometimes called strawberry mark or mulberry mark; a reddish, slightly elevated patch.

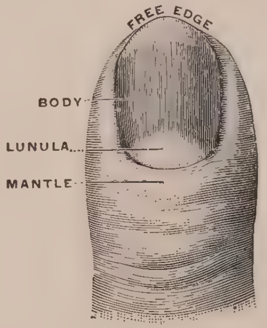
**Naf′da.** Naphtha.

**Naf′ta.** Naphtha.

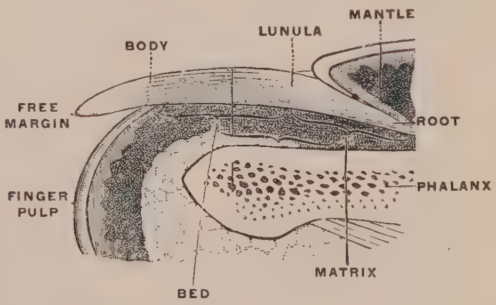
**Naf′talan.** A German proprietary ointment, used in rheumatism.

**Naga′na.** Tsetse-fly disease.

**Nail.** Whitish, transparent substance, similar to horn, covering the dorsal extremity of the fingers. Three portions are distinguished in it: the extremity, which is free, at the end of the finger; the body or middle portion, adherent by its inner surface; and the root, onychorrhiza, rhizonychia, radix or matrix unguis, intimum unguis. The last presents two distinct parts: the one, terminated by a thin, serrated edge, is buried in a duplicature of the skin, vallecula unguis, which acts the part of a *nail-follicle;* the other, called lunula or semilunula or selene or arcus or exortus or anatole or albedo unguium, is whitish and of a semilunar shape, and is situated above the part where the epidermis terminates. The surface covered by the nail is called the *nail-bed.* The nails are composed of a horny tissue, of the same nature as that forming the hoofs, horns, and scales of different animals. When the nail has been torn off the papillæ of the skin become covered by a soft, whitish lamina, whose consistence gradually augments. New laminæ are then formed underneath, and give the nail the thickness it ought to possess. The cor-



Thumb-nail. (Gerrish.)



Nail in longitudinal section. (Gerrish.)

neous substance being thus constantly produced at the extremity of each of these laminæ, the whole of the nail is pushed forward, and it would grow indefinitely were it not cut or worn by friction. The nails protect and support the extremities of the fingers against the impression of hard bodies; they are also useful in laying hold of small bodies and dividing those that have but little consistence. **N. bed,** see *Nail*. **N.-biting,** the habit of nibbling at the nails so as to keep them worn down to the quick; a form of phaneromania. **N. cul′ture,** a culture in which the bacterial colony assumes the shape of a nail. **N. fold,** fold of connective tissue embracing the nail below and at the sides. **N. fol′licle,** see *Nail*. **Hang-n.,** see *Hangnail*. **Hippocrat′ic n.,** the curved nail seen in connection with the fusiform swelling of the Hippocratic finger. **In′growing** or **in′grown n.,** onyxis. **N. ma′trix,** n. bed. **Reed′y n.,** a nail that is grooved and furrowed. **N.-spring,** hangnail. **Stri′ated n.,** n. marked with longitudinal furrows.

**Nail′ers′ consump′tion.** Variety of siderosis.

**Nail′wort.** Draba incana.

**Na′ja tripu′dians.** Cobra di capello.

**Na′ked-eye appear′ances,** etc. Lesions visible to the unaided eye; gross appearances.

**Nak′ra.** Nacra.

**Namangeii′tis** (*nama*, a stream, *angeion*, vessel). Lymphangitis.

**Nang′nail.** Hangnail.

**Nan′ism** (*nanos*, dwarf). Dwarfishness.

**Nanna′ri.** Hemidesmus indicus.

**Nannyber′ry.** Viburnum lentago.

**Nanoceph′alus.** A monster of which the whole head or certain of its parts are too small, while the trunk and extremities are normal.

**Nanoceph′aly** (*nanos*, dwarf, *kephale*, head). See *Nanocephalus*.

**Nanocor′mia.** See *Nanocormus*.

**Nanocor′mus** (*nanos*, dwarf, *kormos*, trunk). A monster whose trunk is too small, while the head possesses its normal size.

**Nan′oid** (*nanos*, dwarf, *eidos*, shape). Dwarfish.

**Nanome′lia.** See *Nanomelus*.

**Nanom′elus** (*nanos*, dwarf, *melos*, limb). A monster in which some part of an extremity is too small and the whole limb too short.

**Nanoph′yes** (*nanos*, dwarf, *phyo*, to grow). Dwarfish.

**Nanoso′mia** (*nanos*, dwarf, *soma*, body). Dwarfishness. State in which the entire body, with all its parts, is smaller than common.

**Nanoso′mus.** Nanus, dwarf.

**Nan′ous.** Dwarfish; undersized.

**Na′nus** (*nanos*, a dwarf). Dwarf; one much below the usual stature. Term applicable to all organized beings, from man to the vegetable. Trees have their dwarfs, as has the human species. See *Pigmy*.

**Napaconitine′.** Aconitine.

**Nape of the neck.** Nucha.

**Napelli′na** or **Napelline′.** White alkaloid from root of Aconitum napellus; used subcutaneously in neuralgia.

**Napel′lus ve′rus.** Aconitum napellus.

**Naph′a.** Orange flowers.

**Naphthali′num.** (Ph. U. S.) Coal-tar camphor, occurring in crystalline, colorless lamellæ; dose, gr. j–x (0.065–0.65). See *Naphthalin*.

**Naph′tha.** From a Chaldaic and Syriac word signifying *bitumen*. A product of distillation from petroleum; a limpid liquid, of a yellowish-white color, a smell slightly resembling that of oil of turpentine, and lighter than water; it resembles petroleum in its properties, and has been chiefly used as an external application, although, occasionally, as an anthelmintic, and in inhalation in phthisis pulmonalis. **N. ace′ti,** see *Æther sulphuricus*. **Coal-tar n.,** benzene. **N. pe′træ, N. petro′lei,** petroleum. **N. sulphu′rica,** æther sulphuricus. **N. vegetab′ilis,** æther aceticus. **N. vitrio′li,** æther sulphuricus. **Wood n.,** methylic alcohol.

**Naph′thalan.** Black, greasy mass resulting from distillation of Armenian naphtha. Used as base for ointment made from this naphtha and soap. Analgesic and microbicide in cutaneous affections, burns, etc.

**Naph′thalene.** Naphthalin.

**Naph′thalin.** $C_{16}H_8$. Coal-tar camphor, official in Ph. U. S. as *naphthalinum*. When coal-tar is subjected to distillation, naphthalin passes over after coal naphtha. It is also obtained by action of heat as phenylbutylene. White, shining, concrete, crystalline substance, fusible at 176° and boiling at 423°. Soluble in alcohol, ether, naphtha, and the oils, but insoluble in water. It is antiseptic and disinfectant, anthelmintic, and has been used as an excitant expectorant in the dose of gr. j–x (0.065–0.65), in emulsion or syrup. When made into an ointment it is used in psoriasis, lepra vulgaris, etc.

**Naph′thalol.** $\beta$-naphthol-salicylic ether or betol. Given internally as an antiseptic. See *Betol*.

**Naph′thol** or **Naph′tol.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) $C_{10}H_7OH$. Iso-naphthol; beta-naphthol. It has antiseptic properties, and is used locally in cutaneous affections, in ointment and alcoholic solution; in chronic affections of the middle ear attended with suppuration, etc. Internally, in doses of gr. j–v (0.065–0.32), it is used in intestinal antisepsis, in chronic diarrhœa, etc. It is bactericidal, and in solution of 1 : 1000 it is employed for preserving pathological specimens, etc. **Al′pha-n.** is isomeric with beta-naphthol; is decidedly antiseptic, and fatal to bacilli of typhoid fever and tuberculosis; also used as a test for sugar in urine. **N. antipyrin′,** a naphthol compound of antipyrin. **N. ar′istol,** diiodo-beta-naphthol. **Be′ta-n.,** naphthol. **N. bis′muth,** orphol, bismuth naphtholate. **N. cam′phor** or **cam′phorated n.,** used antiseptically for furuncles, diphtheritic sore throat, pulmonary tuberculosis—administered by injection into the parenchyma of the lung—tuberculous abscesses, etc. **N. car′bonate,** $CO(OC_{10}H_7)_2$, in colorless scales; suggested as a substitute for beta-naphthol, which is more irritating when used as an antiseptic. **N. carbon′ic acid,** carbonaphtholic acid. **N. carboxyl′ic acid,** $C_{10}H_6(OH)CO_2H$, a white, crystalline powder, antiseptic and antiparasitic; used in ointment or gauze. It is produced by acting upon sodium-$x$ naphthol with carbonic dioxide gas. **N. disul′phonate,** salt of dibasic *n. disulphonic acid*, derived from naphthol. **N. disul′phonate of alu′minum,** alumnol. **N. monosul′phonate of cal′cium,** asaprol. **N.-pyrin′,** n. antipyrin. **N. resorcin′,** an antiseptic derivative of n. and resorcin. **N. sal′ol,** betol. **N. so′dium,** sodium naphtholate, microcidin. **N. sul′phonate,** salt of monobasic *n. sulphonic acid*, derived from naphthol.

**Naph′tholate.** A compound of naphthol in which the hydrogen atom in the hydroxyl is replaced by a base.

**Naphthopyrin′.** A beta-naphthol compound of antipyrin.

**Naphthoquin′one.** $C_{10}H_6O_2$. Crystalline substance derived from oxidation of naphthalin.

**Naphthosal′ol.** Betol. Salol, in which phenol is replaced by naphthol.

**Naphthox′ol.** A combination of hydrogen peroxide, alcohol, and naphthol.

**Naph′thyl.** $C_{10}H_7$. Radical of naphthalene. **N. al′cohol,** naphthol. **N. ben′zoate,** benzonaphthol. **N. dii′odide,** n. aristol. **N. lac′tate,** lactol. **N. phe′nol,** naphthol. **N. sal′icylate,** betol, alphol.

**Naph′tol.** (Ph. U. S., 1890) Naphthol.

**Naph′tyl.** Naphthyl.

**Na′piform** (*napus*, turnip, *forma*, shape). Epithet for a form of scirrhous tumor, carcinoma reticulare, whose cut surface presents concentric lines resembling those seen in the interior of a turnip. Also descriptive of the shape of the colonies in certain test-tube bacterial cultures.

**Na′pium.** Lapsana; sinapis.

**Na′ples fe′ver.** Malta fever.

**Napthalin′.** Naphthalin.

**Nap′thalol.** Betol.

**Napthasal′ol.** Betol.

**Na′pus** (*napu*, mustard). Sinapis. **N. leucosina′pis**, Sinapis alba. **N. sylves′tris**, Brassica napus.

**Na′py.** Sinapis.

**Na′ra.** Dracunculus.

**Na′ram.** Dracunculus.

**Nar′ca** (*narke*, stupor). Narcosis.

**Narcaph′thon.** Bark of an aromatic tree formerly brought from India; by some supposed to be that of the tree affording the olibanum; used in fumigation in diseases of the lungs. See *Lacaphthon* and *Thymiama*.

**Nar′ce** (*narke*, stupor). Narcosis.

**Narceïne′.** $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9$. One of the alkaloids of opium, which is in colorless, silky needles, and of bitterish, metallic taste, slightly soluble in water, insoluble in ether, and very soluble in alcohol. Said to exceed all the opium alkaloids in soporific power, without producing the disagreeable secondary effects. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{3}{4}$ (0.011–0.048). **N. hydrochlo′rate**, a soluble salt, hypnotic in dose of gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{3}{4}$ (0.011–0.048). **N. mec′onate**, soluble yellow crystals, possessing same properties as the preceding; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.008–0.032).

**Narce′ma.** Narcosis.

**Narce′sis.** Narcosis.

**Narcissine′.** Alkaloid discovered by Girard in the bulb of the daffodil.

**Narcis′sus jonquil′la.** Jonquil; its root possesses the same medicinal properties as that of N. pseudonarcissus. **N. poet′icus**, bulb is reputed to be emetic and cathartic. **N. pseudonarcis′sus**, daffodil, bellflower, butter and eggs, lent rose; ord. *Amaryllidaceæ;* root is emetic and cathartic, in the dose of ʒj (4.0); flowers are antispasmodic.

**Narcohyp′nia.** Numbness experienced on awaking from sleep.

**Nar′colepsy.** Tendency in some affections to fall frequently into deep sleep, but only of short duration.

**Narco′ma.** Stupor produced by narcotics.

**Narcoma′nia.** Addiction to narcotic drugs.

**Narco′matous.** Relating to narcoma.

**Narcopep′sis.** Slow digestion.

**Nar′cose.** In a state of stupor.

**Narco′sis** (*narkeo*, to benumb). Torpor, stupor, stupefaction. Aggregate effects produced by narcotic substances. At times narcotism is confined to a state of more or less profound stupor, and constitutes, in certain cases, a useful remedial condition; at others it is a true poisoning, characterized by vertigo, nausea, delirium, convulsive motions, etc. Emetics in strong doses and not much diluted with water, purgatives, and clysters are the first means to be used in this condition. Stupor may afterward be combated by the use of excitant and stimulating drinks. The production of narcosis or the effect of narcotics has been called *narcotization.* **N. folliculo′rum**, state of the scalp which Mr. Erasmus Wilson conceives to be dependent upon torpid action of the hair follicles, and in which the scalp and hair are found covered with a yellowish, dirty-looking powder, composed of an admixture of granular particles and furfuraceous scales.

**Narcospas′mus.** Stupor combined with spasm.

**Narcot′ic.** A substance having property of stupefying; as opium, stramonium, or hyoscyamus. In small doses, as a general rule, narcotics stimulate; in large doses they act as sedatives. The following is a list of the chief narcotics: aconitum, ætherea, belladonna, cannabis, conium, digitalis, humulus, hyoscyamus, lactucarium, opium and morphine, stramonii folia, stramonii semina. See *Poison*.

**Narcot′ico-ac′rid.** See *Poison*.

**Narcotine′.** $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$. Solid, white, insipid substance, crystallizable; fusible like the fats; soluble in boiling alcohol and ether, and scarcely soluble in water; antiperiodic and tonic, but not (or very feebly) narcotic; its salts, which are very bitter, have been used successfully in India in intermittents; dose, gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2).

**Nar′cotism.** Narcosis.

**Narcotiza′tion.** See *Narcosis*.

**Nar′cotized.** Affected with stupor, as from the use of a narcotic.

**Nard.** Spikenard. **Cel′tic n.**, Valeriana celtica. **In′dia n.**, Nardus indica. **True n.**, Nardus indica. **Wild n.**, Asarum europæum.

**Nardos′tachys jataman′si** or **patrin′ia.** Nardus indica.

**Nar′dum gal′licum.** Valeriana celtica.

**Nar′dus america′na.** Aralia nudicaulis. **N. cel′tica**, Valeriana celtica. **N. c. al′tera**, Arnica montana. **N. in′dica**, India nard, spikenard; root of this plant is one of the ingredients in the mithridate and theriaca; moderately warm and pungent, and has a flavor by no means disagreeable; used by the Orientals as a spice. The ointment was formerly used, called *unguentum nardinum;* it was prepared of nard, malabathrum leaves, oil of worms, costus, amomum, myrrh, etc., and was used as a detergent. **N. monta′na**, asarum, **N. rus′tica**, asarum.

**Naregam′ia.** Root of N. alata; has emetic, expectorant, and cholagogue virtues.

**Naregamin′.** Active principle from the root of Naregamia alata, expectorant and emetic.

**Na′res** (pl. of naris). Nostrils; external openings of the nasal fossæ. **Ante′rior n.**, two elliptical apertures at the under surface of the nose, and separated from each other by the cartilaginous septum or the columna nasi. These apertures are continually open, and give passage to the air and to the mucous fluids secreted in the nasal fossæ. **N. coali′tæ**, condition characterized by the walls of the nostrils adhering to each other. **N. exter′næ**, the anterior nares; anterior apertures of the nasal cavities. **N. inter′næ**, nasal fossæ. **Poste′rior n.**, the posterior apertures of the nasal cavities, which establish a communication between those cavities and the pharynx; they are bounded above by the body of the sphenoid bone; below, by the palate bone and the base of the velum pendulum; and on the outside by the internal ala of the pterygoid process. They are separated from each other by a septum of which the vomer is the bony part.

**Na′rial.** Nasal.

**Nar′iform.** Resembling a nostril in shape.

**Narifuso′ria** (*nares*, nostrils, *fundo*, to pour). Medicines which are dropped or put into the nostrils.

**Naringin′.** $C_{23}H_{26}O_{12}$. Glucoside from Citrus decumana.

**Na′ris.** Nostril; nose.

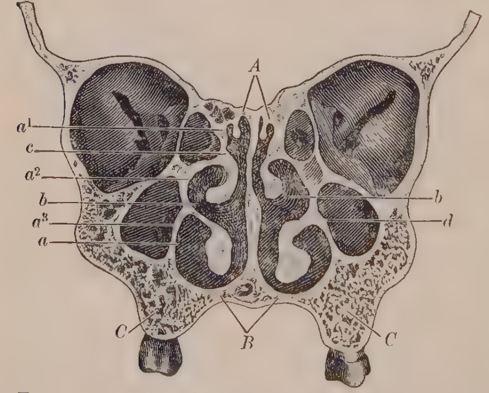
**Nar′ium ad′itus** (entrance of the nostrils). Nares. **N. sic′citas**, mycteroxerotes.

**Nar′row chest.** See *Lordosis*.

**Nar′ry.** Mongolian term for alcoholic gastritis.

**Na′sa.** Nacra; nata. **N. fe′ver**, a form of remittent fever of the East Indies, with headache and pain in the spine, and a non-sensitive, soft tumefaction on the nasal septum; treatment of the latter generally relieves the symptoms.

**Na′sal** (*nasus*, nose). That which relates to the nose. **N. an′gle** is formed by the lower ends of the nasal bones. **N. arch**, transverse venous trunk uniting the frontal veins of opposite sides at the root of the nose. **N. ar′tery**, largest of the two branches in which the ophthalmic artery terminates. Issues from the orbit, above the tendon of the orbicularis palpebrarum, passes above the side of the root of the nose, and anastomoses with the terminal branch of the facial. The facial artery gives off the artery of the septum. The internal maxillary gives off the posterior nasal artery. The anterior nasal artery is a small branch from the ethmoidal to the upper meatus. Haller gave the name *nasal* to the sphenopalatine. He also called the dorsales nasi, furnished by the external maxillary, *nasales laterales*. **N. bones** are situated beneath the nasal notch of the os frontis, and occupy the space between the nasal or angular processes of the superior maxillary bone. Their shape is nearly quadrilateral. They have an external or cutaneous surface, an internal or nasal, and four margins. Each is articulated with its fellow, with the os frontis, ethmoid, and superior maxillary bones. They ossify from a single point. **N. cap′sule,** cartilaginous embryonic structure which forms the nasal fossæ. **N. car′tilage,** cartilage formed of three portions, which unite at the dorsum nasi, and are distinguished into the *cartilage of the septum* (*cartilago septi* or *quadrangularis, septum narium cartilagineum, septal cartilage*) and the *lateral cartilages.* The lateral cartilages are divided into *upper lateral* (*cartilagines superiores laterales* or *triangulares*), situated immediately below the free margin of the nasal bones; and the *lower lateral* or *alar* (*cartilagines inferiores* or *alares* or *pinnales* or *minores inferiores*), which are chiefly characterized by the curve they form. Several loose nodules or plates exist in the posterior border of the alæ, *cartilagines quadratæ, c. alarum minores* or *posteriores* or *minores posteriores;* and some small, flat, irregularly shaped bodies, from two to five in number, which are seen on the upper margin of the lateral cartilage in the neighborhood of the angle, are called *cartilagines epactiles, sesamoideæ,* or *accessoriæ.* The nasal cartilage is continuous, above, with the ossa nasi, and, inferiorly, with the membranous fibrocartilages which form the supple and movable part of the nostrils. **N. catarrh′,** coryza, rhinitis. **N. cav′ity,** n. fossæ. **N. crest,** crista nasalis. **N. douche,** apparatus for cleansing the nasal fossæ with water or for applying medicated liquids. **N. duct,** lacrymal duct. **N. em′inence,** mesophryon. **N. fos′sæ,** two large, anfractuous cavities, situated between the orbits below the cranium, and lined by the pituitary or Schneiderian membrane. These cavities have no communication with each other, but the various sinuses, in the neighboring bones—the ethmoidal, sphenoidal, superior maxillary, etc.—all communicate with them. The general cavity of each nostril is divided by the spongy bones into three *meatuses* or *passages,* which run from before backward: 1. The *meatus narium superior,* placed at the upper, inner, and back part of the superior spongy bone. 2. The *meatus medius,* situated between the superior and inferior spongy bones. 3. The *meatus inferior,* situated between the inferior spongy bone and the bottom of the nose. The Schneiderian membrane receives the first pair of nerves and various branches from the fifth pair. Arteries are furnished by the branches of the internal maxillary, known under the names of sphenopalatine, infraorbital, superior alveolar, palatine, pterygopalatine; by the supraorbital and ethmoidal branches of the ophthalmic artery; by the internal carotid, superior labial, and dorsales nasi. The nasal fossæ are the seat of smell; they aid also in respiration and phonation. **N. fur′row,** groove which divides the embryonic external and internal processes. **N. gan′glion,** sphenopalatine ganglion. **N. gleet,** ozæna in the horse. **N. in′dex,** the ratio of the greatest breadth of one anterior naris to one hundred times the distance from the nasal to the subnasal point. **N. line,** Jadelot's abdominal furrow, a line running from the ala nasi around the angle of the mouth, indicative of abdominal disease. **N. mea′tus,** see *Nasal fossæ.* **N. mu′cus,** mucus secreted by the Schneiderian membrane. **N. nerve,** one of the three branches of the ophthalmic nerve of Willis. It enters the orbit by the sphenoidal fissure, passes along the inner wall of that cavity, and divides opposite the internal and anterior orbital foramen into two branches: 1. The *internal* and *posterior,* which passes into the foramen orbitale internum anterius, enters the cranium near the dura mater, and passes into the nasal fossæ through an aperture at the side of the crista galli. Afterward it divides into several filaments: one of them—the *nasolobar* of Chaussier—is very small, and descends on the posterior surface of the os nasi and ramifies on the integuments of the ala nasi; a second terminates near the septum; others descend along the outer paries of the nasal fossæ. 2. The other, *external* and *anterior,* is called the *external nasal nerve,* and is distributed to the outside of the orbit. Before dividing, the nasal nerve communicates with the ophthalmic ganglion and gives off two or three ciliary nerves. Sommering has given the name *posterior nasal nerves* to the nerves which arise from the internal part of the sphenopalatine ganglion. **N. notch,** semicircular notch situated between the nasal prominences of the frontal bone, and articulated with the nasal bones and the nasal processes of the superior maxillary bones. **N. pas′sages,** meatus narium. **N. pits,** primary embryonic nasal fossæ which appear as depressions on the cerebrovesical surface. **N. point,** nasion. **Infe′rior n. p.,** subnasal point, inferior end of the nasomaxillary suture. **Supe′rior n. p.,** point at which the nasomaxillary and nasofrontal sutures unite. **N. pol′ypi,** see *Polypus.* **N. pro′cess,** maxillary process of the palate-bone; lacrymal process; nasal spine. **N. prom′inence,** prominence situated on the median line at the anterior surface of the os frontis, between the two superciliary arches. **N. re′gion,** regio nasalis, region of the nose. **N. sep′tum,** septum narium. **N. spines,** these are three in number: 1. *Superior nasal spine* of the os frontis, occupying the middle of its nasal notch, and articulated before with the nasal bones, behind with the ethmoid. 2. *Inferior* and *anterior nasal spine,* situated at the inferior part of the anterior opening of the nasal fossæ; it is formed by the two superior maxillary bones. 3. *Inferior* and *posterior nasal spine,* process formed on the mesial line by the two palate-bones at the posterior part of the palatine arch. **N. sur′face,** portion of the superior maxillary bone which forms the external wall of the nasal fossæ. **N. veins,** these veins collect blood from the side and dorsum of nose and conduct it to the angular vein.



Transverse section of the head, showing the relation of the structures within the nasal fossæ. (Zuckerkandl.) *A*, roof of nose; *B*, floor of nose; *C*, superior maxilla; $a^1$, superior meatus; $a^2$, middle meatus; $a^3$, inferior meatus; *a*, inferior turbinate; *b*, middle turbinate; *c*, olfactory region; *d*, respiratory region.

**Nasa′le** (*nasus,* nose). Errhine; also nasal bone.

**Nasa′lis.** Compressor naris. **N. la′bii superio′ris,** small muscular slip running up from the middle of the orbicularis and the lip to the tip of the nose; it lies exactly in the furrow, and is occasionally a levator of the upper lip or a depressor of the tip of the nose. **N. or′bitæ,** nasal duct.

**Nasa′rium.** Mucus secreted from the nose.

**Na′sas.** Nata.

**Nasa′tus** (long-nosed, the size of the nose having been supposed to be an index of that of the male organ). Having a long penis.

**Nas′cent.** Being born. **N. state,** in chemistry, the state of gases at the instant they are liberated from a combination.

**Nas′da.** Nata.

**Nase′berry.** Achras sapota.

**Na′sen.** Relating to the nose or nasal aspect.

**Nasilabia′lis.** Levator labii superioris alæque nasi.

**Nasio-in′icus.** Relating to both nasion and inion.

**Na′sion.** In craniometry, median point of nasofrontal suture.

**Nasi′tis.** Inflammation of the nose. **N. posti′ca,** angina nasalis.

**Nas′myth's mem′brane.** Cuticula dentis.

**Na′so.** One having a large nose.

**Naso-** (*nasus*, nose). In composition, the nose.

**Nasoalve′olar.** Relating to the nasal and alveolar points.

**Nasoan′tral.** Relating to the cavity of the nose and the antrum of Highmore.

**Nasoantri′tis.** Rhinitis with extension of the inflammation to the antrum of Highmore.

**Nasoau′ral.** Relating to the nose and ear.

**Nasobas′ilar.** Relating to nasion or nasal point and basion.

**Nasobregmat′ic.** Relating to nasion and bregma.

**Nasobuc′cal.** Relating to nose and cheek.

**Nasobuccopharyn′geal.** Relating to nose, cheek, and pharynx.

**Nasocilia′ris.** Nasal nerve.

**Nasoethmoid′al.** Relating to nasal and ethmoidal regions of skull.

**Nasofron′tal.** Relating to nasal and frontal bones.

**Nasola′bial.** Relating to the nose and lip. **N. line,** line or furrow separating the lip from the cheek, commencing at the ala nasi.

**Nasolabia′lis.** Muscular fasciculus which arises from the anterior extremity of the septum nasi and terminates in the orbicularis oris.

**Nasolac′rymal.** Relating to the nose and the tear glands and ducts. **N. duct,** duct which conveys the tears from the eye to the nose.

**Nasol′ogy.** An incorrect term for rhinology.

**Nasoma′lar.** Pertaining to nose and malar bone, as the nasomalar angle.

**Na′somanom′eter.** A manometer with tubes arranged for introducing liquid into the nostril to determine its permeability

**Nasomax′illary.** Relating to nasal and superior maxillary bones, as the nasomaxillary suture.

**Naso-occip′ital.** Relating to nose and occiput.

**Naso-oc′ular.** Relating to nose and eye.

**Nasopal′atine.** Belonging to the nose and velum palati. **N. ar′tery,** branch given off by sphenopalatine artery and going to septum of nose. **N. gan′glion** is situated in the foramen palatinum anterius. Its greater extremity receives the two nasopalatine branches, while the smaller gives off two or three filaments, which reach the palatine vault, where they ramify on the membrane of the same name, anastomosing with filaments of the great palatine nerve. **N. groove,** sulcus nasopalatinus on the vomer, which conducts the nasopalatine nerve. **N. nerve,** nerve of Cotunnius, is furnished by the sphenopalatine, which proceeds from the ganglion of Meckel, traverses the vault of the nasal fossæ, and proceeds upon the septum between the two layers of the pituitary membrane. It enters the anterior palatine canal, and terminates at the superior angle of the nasopalatine ganglion, without attaining the mouth.

**Nasopal′pebral.** Relating to nose and eyelids.

**Nasopharyn′geal.** Relating to the nose and pharynx, as nasopharyngeal polypus.

**Nasopharyngi′tis.** Inflammation of the nasopharynx.

**Nasophar′ynx.** The upper portion of the pharynx. opposite the posterior nares.

**Nasosepti′tis.** Inflammation of septum of nose.

**Nasosubna′sal line.** Distance from nasion to subnasal point.

**Nasotransversa′lis.** Transversalis nasi muscle.

**Nasotur′binal.** Relating to nose and turbinated bones.

**Nas′rol.** Sodium caffeine-sulphonate or sulphocaffeate; symphoral; a diuretic.

**Nas′ta.** Nata.

**Nastur′tium amphib′ium.** See *Sisymbrium*. **N. aquat′icum,** Cardamine pratensis, Sisymbrium nasturtium. **N. bur′sa pasto′ris,** Thlaspi bursa. **N. hispan′icum,** Tropæolum majus. **N. horten′se,** Lepidium sativum. **N. in′dicum,** Tropæolum majus. **N. in′dicum mi′nus,** Tropæolum minus. **N. lacus′tre,** Armoracia americana. **N. officina′le,** Sisymbrium nasturtium. **N. palus′tre,** see *Sisymbrium*. **N. peruvia′num,** Tropæolum majus. **N. praten′se,** Cardamine pratensis. **N. sati′vum,** Lepidium sativum. **N. silves′tre,** Sisymbrium sophia. **N. supi′num,** Nasturtium officinale.

**Na′sum dila′tans** (dilating the nose). Pyramidalis nasi.

**Na′sus.** Nose. A pyramidal eminence, situated above the anterior apertures of the nasal fossæ, which it covers, and occupying the middle and upper part of the face, between the forehead and upper lip, the orbits and the cheeks. Its lateral surfaces form, by uniting angularly, a more or less prominent line, called *dorsum* or *rhachis* or *spina nasi*. This line terminates anteriorly by the lobe—*lobulus*. The sides are called *alæ nasi*, *pinnæ naris*. The columna is the inferior part of the partition. Its apex or tip has been called *globulus nasi*. The portion of the nose formed of bone is the nasus osseus; that of cartilage, the nasus cartilagineus. The chief varieties of the nose are the aquiline, the flat nose, and the snub nose. The nose is formed, besides its bones, of fibrocartilage, cartilage, muscles, vessels, and nerves, and its use seems to be to direct odors to the upper part of the nasal fossæ. **N. cartilagin′eus,** see *Nasus*. **N. exter′nus,** that part of the nose consisting of osseous, cartilaginous, muscular, and cutaneous tissues. **N. inter′nus,** nasal fossæ. **N. os′seus,** see *Nasus*.

**Nasu′tus** or **Nas′ute.** Naso.

**Na′tal** (*natus*, born). Relating to one's birth; native. Relating to the nates (*natis*, buttock).

**Natal′ ar′rowroot.** Arrowroot obtained from East India. **N. boil** or **sore,** variety of painful ulcer occurring in South Africa, situated on the hands, feet, or legs.

**Natal′ity.** Ratio of number of births in a certain time to the total number of population; birth-rate.

**Nataloïn′.** $C_{25}H_{28}O_{11}$. Aloin from Natal aloes.

**Na′tant** (*nato*, to swim). Floating or swimming on the surface of a liquid.

**Nata′tion.** Swimming. Action of swimming or of supporting one's self or moving upon the water. Swimming resembles the horizontal leap in its physiology—the medium being water instead of air. The difference between the specific gravity of the human body and that of water is not great, so that but little exertion is required to keep a part of the body above water.

**Na′tes** (pl. of natis). Breech, buttocks. Two round projections at the inferior and posterior part of the trunk, on which we sit; the seat. Among the mammalia man alone has the nates prominent and round. They are formed chiefly by the skin and a thick layer of areolar tissue, covering the three glutæi muscles. The cleft between the nates is the rima clunium. **N. cer′ebri,** corpora quadrigemina. **N. and tes′tes,** corpora quadrigemina.

**Nat′iform.** Having the shape of the buttocks.

**Na′tis.** Buttock.

**Na′tive.** Relating to one's birth, natal, indigenous. **N. albu′mins,** animal proteids existing in animal solids and fluids; soluble in water, not precipitated by alkaline carbonates or very dilute acids. Serum and egg albumin constitute the chief varieties of native albumins.

**Na′tivism.** Theory of innate ideas; the doctrine that knowledge is not entirely dependent on sensation, but that the mind has innate power of thought and perception.

**Nativis′tic.** Pertaining to nativism.

**Nat′ricus.** Containing sodium; sodic.

**Na′trium.** Sodium.

**Na′tron.** Native sodium carbonate; a saline compound, very abundant in Egypt, almost wholly formed of subcarbonate of sodium.

**Natrope′gæ** (*pege*, spring). Soda springs.

**Nat′ulæ** (dim. of nates). Quadrigemina tubercula.

**Natu′ra.** Nature. **N. mor′bi,** essence or condition of a disease.

**Nat′ural.** According to nature. Ordinary. An idiot. **N. or′der,** an order belonging to a natural system of classification of animals and plants. **N. parts,** genital organs. **N. philos′ophy,** physics. **N. sys′tem,** a system of classification of plants and animals based upon the resemblance of all the organs or parts; the Jussieuan, as opposed to the Linnæan or artificial system.

**Nat′uralism.** Naturism.

**Nat′uralized.** Growing in but not indigenous to a country; said of plants or animals. The term *naturalization* is thus applied.

**Na′tus mor′tuus.** Stillborn.

**Nau′clea gam′bir.** Plant, ord. *Rubiaceæ,* native of the Malayan Peninsula and Indian Archipelago; it yields large quantities of catechu, known by the names terra japonica and square catechu, and which in Indian commerce is called *gambier* or *gambir.* Powerful astringent, much used in tanning and in medicine. See *Catechu.*

**Naucle′ic acid.** Catechin.

**Nau′heim treat′ment.** A method of treatment of cardiac disease (advocated by the brothers Schott, of Bad Nauheim, Germany), consisting in baths in carbonic-acid water and the use of systematically graded exercises.

**Naupath′ia** (*naus,* ship, *pathos,* affection). Seasickness; nausea marina.

**Nau′sea** (*naus,* a ship). Sickness at the stomach; inclination to vomit. **N. gravida′rum,** nausea occurring during pregnancy, especially in the early months; usually more troublesome in the morning, hence the synonymous term, morning sickness. **Kreat′ic n.,** sickness and vomiting excited in some nervous patients by the smallest portion of animal food. **N. mari′na** or **nava′lis,** seasickness; sickness, vomiting, etc., experienced at sea by those unaccustomed to sea-life, and from which even those accustomed to it are not always exempt.

**Nauseabun′dus** (*nausea*). Nauseant.

**Nau′seant.** Agent exciting nausea, which accompanies a state of depression and relaxation; nauseants are hence valuable remedies in erethistic conditions.

**Nau′seating.** Exciting nausea.

**Nau′seous.** Nauseating; affected with nausea.

**Nausio′sis.** This word, besides being synonymous with nausea, has been used to denote a venous hemorrhage when blood is discharged by jets.

**Nau′ticus** (*nautes,* sailor). Tibialis posticus muscle.

**Na′vel.** Umbilicus. **N. cord,** funiculus umbilicalis, the twisted artery and veins connecting the fœtus with the placenta. **N. her′nia,** exomphalocele. **N. ill,** inflammation of the navel, septic in character, occurring among infants. **N. string.** n. cord. **Vas′cular n.,** condition characterized by a cicatrix in the middle of the navel, occurring sometimes after the cord has entirely fallen off. **N.-wort,** Cotyledon umbilicus. **Ve′nus's n.-w.,** Cotyledon umbilicus.

**Nav′ew.** Brassica campestris.

**Navic′ula** (dim. of *navis,* a ship). Fourchette.

**Navic′ular** (*navicula,* little ship). Boat-shaped; scaphoid. **N. bone,** scaphoid bone; sesamoid bone of the second interphalangeal joint in the horse. **N. disease′,** chronic inflammation of the navicular joint in the horse. **N. fos′sa,** this name has been given: 1. To a small depression between the entrance of the vagina and the posterior commissure of the labia majora or fourchette; 2, to a perceptible dilatation presented by the urethra in man near the base of the glans; 3, to the superficial depression separating the two roots of the helix; 4, to a small cavity at the upper part of the internal wing of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone. **N. joint,** the second interphalangeal joint in the horse.

**Navicula′re.** Scaphoid bone.

**Navicularthri′tis.** Navicular disease.

**Naviculocu′boid articula′tion.** Joint occasionally existing between scaphoid and cuboid bones. **N. lig′aments,** bands of ligament between the scaphoid and cuboid bones of the foot.

**Naviculocu′neiform articula′tion.** Joint situated between the scaphoid and three cuneiform bones of the foot.

**Na′viform** (*navis,* a ship, *forma,* form). Navicular.

**Na′vis** (a ship). Vulva.

**Neapol′itan fe′ver.** Malta fever.

**Near-point.** See *Point.*

**Nearsight′ed.** Myopic.

**Nearsight′edness.** Myopia.

**Nearthro′sis** (*neos,* new, *arthron,* a joint). New or false joint.

**Neat's-foot oil.** Oil made from the feet of neat cattle (bovidæ) by boiling.

**Neb′ula.** Slight speck or opacity of the cornea; called leucoma when still more cloudy. Mist or cloud suspended in the urine. See *Caligo;* also *Leucoma.*

**Nebuliza′tion.** See *Pulverization.*

**Neb′ulized** (*nebula,* a cloud). Made nebulous or cloudy, as a nebulized liquid. See *Pulverization.*

**Neb′ulizer.** See *Pulverization.* **Eusta′chian n.,** apparatus for spraying the Eustachian tube.

**Neb′ulous** or **Neb′ulose.** Cloudy.

**Neck.** Collum, cervix. The part which connects the head with the trunk; also a constricted part near the extremity of an organ or bone. **Anatom′ical n. of hu′merus,** constricted portion of humerus which separates the head of the bone from the two tuberosities (see cut under *Humerus*). **N. of blad′der,** see *Collum vesicæ.* **N. of calca′neum,** constricted part of calcaneum anterior to the tuberosity. **Der′byshire n.,** goitre. **N. of fe′mur,** collum femoris. **N. of fib′ula,** cervix fibulæ; that part of the fibula situated below the head. **N. of the foot,** instep. **N. of the gall-blad′der,** the superior constricted part. **N. of a hair fol′licle,** narrowest part of a hair follicle opposite opening of sebaceous gland. **N. of hu′merus,** see *Anatomical n.* and *Surgical n.* **N. of low′er jaw,** that part or portion of the inferior maxillary bone situated immediately below the condyle. **Mad′elung's n.,** lipoma of the n. **N. of mal′leus,** narrow part below its head. **Niths′dale n.,** goitre. **N. of rib,** see *Collum costæ.* **N. of scap′ula,** collum scapulæ. **N. of sta′pes,** narrow part of stapes where it divides into crura. **Stiff n.,** torticollis. **Sur′gical n. of hu′merus,** narrow part immediately below the tuberosities; name given to it because fractures of the humerus are apt to occur there. **Swelled n.,** bronchocele. **N. of tooth,** cervix dentis. **N. of urinif′erous tu′bule,** that part of uriniferous tubule situated between the capsule of Bowman and the convoluted tubule. **N. of u′terus,** cervix uteri. **Wry n.,** torticollis.

**Neck′weed.** Veronica beccabunga, V. peregrina.

**Necræ′mia** (*necros,* dead, *haima,* blood). Destruction of the blood corpuscles.

**Necrec′tomy.** Excision of a necrosed part.

**Necrenceph′alus.** Mollities cerebri.

**Necrobio′sis** (*nekros,* dead, *bios,* life). Name given by Virchow to degeneration occurring near the close of the life of any part of the organism; spontaneous death of a living part.

**Necrobiot′ic.** Relating to necrobiosis.

**Necrogen′ic** or **Necrog′enous,** nek-roj′en-us (*nekros,* dead body, *gennao,* to engender). Existing or living in dead matter.

**Necrol′ogy.** Death statistics.

**Necroma′nia.** Insane longing for death. Impulse to mutilate a dead body.

**Necrom′eter** (*nekros*, dead body, *metron*, measure). Apparatus for determining weight, volume, and specific gravity of parts of the body at autopsies.

**Necromime′sis** (*nekros*, dead body, *mimesis*, imitation). Delusion in which a person imagines himself to be dead.

**Necronarce′ma** (*nekros*, dead body, *narkema*, stiffness). Rigor mortis.

**Necro′nium.** Substance originating in cadavers during process of saponification.

**Necrop′athy.** Pathological condition in which a tendency to necrosis of the bones exists.

**Necroph′agous** (*nekros*, dead body, *phago*, to eat). Feeding on carrion.

**Nec′rophile.** One affected with necrophilism.

**Necroph′ilism** or **Necrophil′ia** (*nekros*, corpse, *phileo*, to love). Insane desire for sexual intercourse with a corpse.

**Necropho′bia** (*nekros*, dead body, *phobos*, fear). Exaggerated fear of death. It occurs in patients in whom the disease is not mortal, as in hypochondriasis. In fevers it is a bad symptom.

**Necropneumo′nia.** Gangrenous inflammation of the lungs. This may be diffused or circumscribed. The only pathognomonic symptom is the extraordinary and repulsive odor of the breath and expectoration.

**Necrop′sia** or **Ne′cropsy** (*necros*, corpse, *opsis*, seeing). Post-mortem examination.

**Necrosco′pia** (*necros*, corpse, *skopeo*, to examine). Post-mortem examination.

**Necroscop′ic.** Relating to necroscopy or examination after death.

**Necros′copy.** Post-mortem examination.

**Necrose′.** To undergo necrosis.

**Necrosed′.** Affected with necrosis.

**Necrosemeiot′ic** (*nekros*, dead body, *semeion*, sign). Relating to the signs of death.

**Necro′sial.** Necrotic; relating to necrosis, as necrosial fever, that accompanies necrosis.

**Necro′sis** (*nekroo*, to kill). Death; mortification; especially the state of a bone or of a portion of a bone deprived of vitality. Necrosis may take place without the surrounding soft parts being affected with gangrene. It is to the bones what gangrene is to the soft parts: the part of the bone affected with necrosis becomes a foreign body, similar to the gangrenous eschar, and its separation must be accomplished by the efforts of nature or by art. When necrosis occurs in the centre of long bones it never extends to their articular extremities. The exterior layers of bone form a canal around the dead portion or *sequestrum;* between these layers and the sequestrum suppuration takes place; the matter presses against the bony canal, perforates it, and is discharged by apertures which become fistulous. The treatment consists in opening into the bone cavity and removing the sequestrum. **Anæ′mic n.,** necrosis caused by deficient blood supply. **Ca′seous n.,** cheesy n. **Cen′tral n.,** n. affecting the central portion of a bone. **N. cerea′lis,** ergotism. **Chees′y n.,** n. with caseation or formation of cheesy material. **Cir′culatory n.,** anæmic necrosis. **Coag′ulative n.,** when the cells of a tissue die from atrophy, fibrin may be precipitated, and the part become indurated and swollen. **Colliq′uative n.,** n. accompanied with exudation of fluid. **Decu′bital n.,** bed-sores. **N. den′tium,** dental gangrene. **Direct′ n.,** gangrene. **N. dissemina′ta,** necrosis in which a bone is involved in its whole thickness. **Dry n.,** n. occurring in compact bone, the necrosed part being dry and brittle. **Embol′ic n.,** necrosis due to embolism. **Fat n.,** see *Fat necrosis*. **Indirect′ n.,** necrobiosis. **N. infanti′lis,** gangrenous stomatitis. **Mercu′rial n.,** necrosis due to effects of mercury. **Moist n.,** mephitic gangrene; necrosis of the cancellated structure of bone especially, which becomes moist and softened, with an offensive odor. It involves the whole thickness of the bone, and is met with in compound fractures, gunshot contusions, etc. **Molec′ular n.,** death of a tissue cell by cell; caries. **Phos′phorus n.,** see *Phosphorus*. **Somat′ic n.,** death of the individual; or necrosis of large areas of tissue. **Superfi′cial n.,** n. involving the layer of bone immediately beneath the periosteum. **N. of teeth,** caries dentium. **To′tal n.,** n. affecting the whole thickness of a bone. **N. ustilagin′ea,** ergotism.

**Necrosozo′ic** (*necros*, corpse, *sozo*, to preserve). Fluids have been so called which are injected into dead bodies in order to preserve them.

**Necros′teon.** Necrosis of bone.

**Necrot′ic.** Necrosial.

**Necroto′cion** (*nekros*, corpse, *tokos*, child). Stillborn child.

**Necrotom′ic.** Relating to necrotomy.

**Necrot′omy** (*tome*, section). Dissection. Operation for necrosis of bone.

**Nectan′dra.** See *Bebeeru*. **N. cinnamomoi′des,** ord. *Lauraceæ;* native of New Granada, where it is called *canela;* has the odor and taste of cinnamon, and is used as such. **N. cymba′rum,** ocotea cymbarum or amara, grows in the Orinoco region, where it is called *sassafras;* bark is aromatic, bitter, and stomachic, and is thought to be an ingredient in the curare poison. **N. mol′lis,** species of Brazil; bark has diuretic, emmenagogue, and carminative properties. **N. puchu′ry,** see *Pichurim beans*. **N. rodiæ′i,** see *Bebeeru*.

**Nectandrine′.** Alkaloid derived from the wood of Nectandra rodiæi.

**Nectarine′.** Amygdalus persica lævis, variety of peach.

**Necta′rium.** Inula helenium.

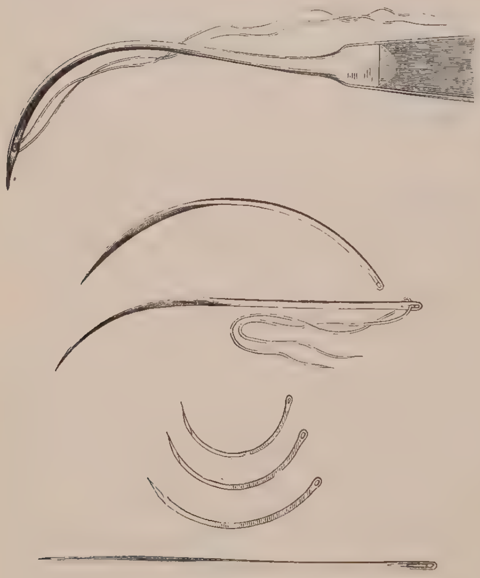
**Necusin′** (*necus*, corpse). Term proposed by Dr. Wm. Farr for the specific principle by which infection of the system takes place from a dissecting wound.

**Ned′ys.** Belly, abdomen, stomach; uterus.

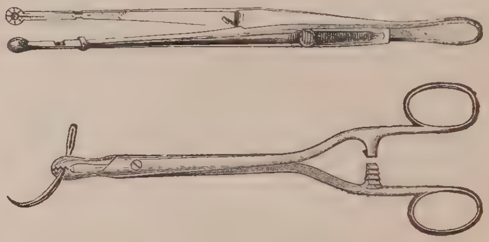
**Nedyu′sa.** Aggravated thirst.

**Need′ham's fil′ament.** Spermatophore.

**Nee′dle.** Sharp instrument used in sewing or to make punctures for various purposes. In *surgery*, a sharp steel, gold, silver, or platinum instrument, round, flat, or triangular, straight or curved, supported or not by a handle, and having, either near the point, or, more commonly, near the other extremity, an aperture or eye for the reception of a thread or tape, which it introduces into the parts. Any slender pointed object resembling a needle, as the needle of a compass, a pine-needle, a needle-shaped crystal, etc. **Ac′upuncture n.,** inflexible gold or silver needle, conical, very delicate, four inches long, furnished with a handle, and at times with a cannula shorter than it by about half an inch; an ordinary needle, waxed at the head, will answer as a substitute for this; see *Acupuncture*. **An′eurysm n.,** n. attached to a handle, of such a shape as will allow a ligature to be passed around an artery. **As′pirating n.,** hollow needle for withdrawing fluid from a cavity by suction. **Cat′aract n.,** needles of gold, silver, and steel have been used, the latter alone at the present day; the cataract needle is employed to depress or tear the crystalline lens when opaque. This needle is usually made from 15 to 24 lines long, and is attached to a fine handle; the extremity may be, as in Scarpa's and Langenbeck's, pointed, prismatic, triangular, and curved; in Dupuytren's and Walther's flat, curved, and sharp-edged; in Hey's flat, with a semicircular and sharp end; or, as in Beer's, Siebold's, Schmidt's, Himly's, von Graefe's, etc., straight and spear-pointed. A mark is generally placed upon the handle to inform the operator, when the instrument is engaged in the eye, which side corresponds to the crystalline. **N. for a countero′pening,** long, narrow instrument of steel, the point of which is fine and sharp on both sides, the heel having an aperture to receive a thread, tape, etc., provided with a flat silver sheath, shorter than the blade, the point of which it covers when passing through parts that have to be respected. **N. cul′ture,** see *Culture.* **Deschamps's′ n.,** Paupe's needle; the eye is placed near the point; it is employed in the ligature of deep-seated arteries. **Discis′sion n.,** n. employed in operating on the eye; it is inserted through the cornea and is used to break the lens-capsule and substance. **Electrolyt′ic n.,** n. for insertion into tissues that are to be electrolyzed. **Explor′ing n.,** needle grooved at its extremity, which when passed into a tumor, abscess, etc., brings away a few drops of the fluid contents, and thus facilitates the diagnosis. **Extrac′tion n.,** see *Cataract extraction.* **Fis′tula n.,** a long, flat, flexible silver instrument having an aperture near one extremity, blunt at the other; formerly used for passing a seton into fistulous ulcers. On one of its sides is a groove for guiding a bistoury in case of necessity. Also a long steel instrument, terminated by a point like that of a trocar, which Desault employed for penetrating the rectum when operating for fistula that had no internal aperture. **Gru′ber's curved paracente′sis n.,** n. employed in division of the tendon of the tensor tympani. **Hag′edorn's n.,** n. provided with curved edge and sharp side on the convex surface. **Hare′lip n.,** a small silver cannula to which is attached a spear-point that can be readily withdrawn. This needle, armed with the point, is introduced at one side of the fissure in the lip and through the other. The twisted suture is then applied and the pin withdrawn. **Hays's n.,** n. used in operating for scleronyxis. **Hutch′inson's n.,** n. provided with a handle and an eye, employed in ligating hemorrhoids subcutaneously. **Hypoder′mic n.,** n. with a canal extending through its entire length and so arranged as to be attachable to a hypodermic syringe. **Ja′cob's cat′aract n.,** n. provided with a curved point, employed in operations for cataract. **Knife n.,** n. with a cutting edge like a knife. **Lig′ature n.,** a long steel instrument, sharp toward one extremity, with an eye near the other, which was formerly used for suspending the circulation of blood prior to amputation by being passed through the limb so as to include the principal artery and a part of the muscles and integuments. Also a steel instrument of various dimensions, curved toward one of its extremities, used to pass ligatures around vessels. Also a steel instrument of various dimensions, flat, regularly curved in the form of a semicircle, with a sharp or lance point and a long eye, used with advantage in place of the last. **Næ′vus n.,** n. with a sharp point which is heated and introduced into the nævi. **Paracente′sis n.,** n. used in paracentesis. **Paupe's n.,** Deschamps's needle. **Se′ton n.,** a long, narrow steel blade, pointed and sharp at one extremity, pierced at the other by an aperture. **Stop-discis′sion n.,** discission n. provided with a shoulder to prevent it being carried too far. **Su′ture n.,** for the twisted suture the harelip needle is used; for the others the straight or curved needle; the straight needle is preferable for stitching up the abdomen, etc., in dissection. In suturing tendons a curved needle has been used, flat on both sides and cutting only at the concave edge, in order that it may pass between the tendinous fibres without dividing them.


Surgical needles.

**Nee′dle-bear′er, Needle-car′rier, Needle-hold′er.** Instrument of steel or silver for accurately laying hold of a needle, so that it may be readily introduced into the tissues, when it is so fine and small that it cannot be firmly held by the fingers.


Needle-holders.

**Nee′dles and pins.** See *Pins.*

**Need′ling.** Use of needle for discission in cataract.

**Neef's ham′mer.** Contrivance which works automatically, intended to regulate the current in a magneto-induction apparatus.

**Neel′sen's meth′od.** Method of staining tubercle bacilli with hot solution of fuchsin, and then treating with watery solution of sulphuric acid for the purpose of decolorizing. **N.'s solu′tion,** solution for staining in microscopic examinations of microorganisms; composed of fuchsin, 1 gm.; absolute alcohol, 10 c.c.; 5 per cent. sol. acidi carbolici, 100 c.c.

**Neem.** See *Melia azedarach.*

**Nee′ria.** Dracunculus.

**Nefren′des** (pl. of nefrens). Properly, sucking pigs. Persons devoid of teeth; young children, for instance, who have not cut them, or aged persons who have lost them. This state is called *nefrendis, odontia edentula.*

**Neftel's′ disease′.** Atremia.

**Neg′ative.** Expressing a denial; opposed to positive; not bearing results; also the same as *n. plate.* **N. aberra′tion,** see *Aberration.* **N. blood pres′sure,** pressure so diminished as to cease to be propellent. **N. electric′ity,** see *Electricity.* **N. elec′trode,** e. connected with electropositive plate of a battery, generating negative electricity. **N. el′ement,** collecting plate of battery. **N. examina′tion,** an examination of the various organs which has failed to disclose evidences of disease. **N. eye-piece,** see *Eye-piece.* **N. his′tory,** the history of a person's past condition of health in which no disease is mentioned nor any fact which would have a bearing upon the present disease. **N. plate,** in photography, a plate in which the lights and shades are exactly the reverse of those in the finished picture; in electricity, the n. element. **N. pole,** n. electrode.

**Negre′tia cachex′ia.** Chthonophagia. **N. pru′riens,** dolichos pruriens.

**Ne′gro** (*niger,* black). One of the Æthiopian race. See *Homo* and *Mulatto.* **N. cachex′y,** pica, or depraved appetite; n. lethargy. **N. leth′argy,** nelavan, sleeping sickness, disease among negroes in Africa, in which the symptoms are headache, somnolence, and loss of flesh; generally terminates fatally. It is possibly due to the presence in the nerve centres of a protozoan parasite, Trypanosoma castellanii. **N. mouth,** peculiar appearance of the mouth, dependent on projection of the canine and incisor teeth. **Pied n.,** see *Achroma.* **N. vine,** Gonolobus hirsutus; the root has cathartic and the juice narcotic properties; it is poisonous.

**Neiæ'ra.** Abdomen.

**Neir'a.** Abdomen.

**Neisse'ria** (after Neisser, the discoverer of the gonococcus). Genus of *Diploccocci* in the shape of two hemispheres with flat surfaces apposed. **N. al'bicans,** species in vaginal secretions, like diplococci. **N. babe'sii,** Babesia bovis. **N. cit'rea,** Micrococcus citreus conglomeratus, in gonorrhœal pus and in dust of the air. **N. conglomerat'a,** on endocardial vegetations. **N. decip'iens,** in atmospheric air. **N. edingto'nii,** in blood and scales of scarlet fever. **N. franklandio'rum,** Bacillus aërogenes. **N. gonorrhœ'æ,** gonococcus. **N. lac'tea,** in vaginal and uterine secretions, etc. **N. lys'sæ,** micrococcus in various organs in rabies. **N. michel'i,** in Egyptian conjunctivitis. **N. petechia'lis,** in typhus fever. **N. rebel'lis,** micrococcus of trachoma. **N. rosa'cea,** species of micrococcus in the air. **N. ro'sea,** Micrococcus roseus, found in the atmosphere. **N. subfla'va,** in urine of vesical catarrh, the lochial discharge, discharges of simple vaginitis, etc. **N. tardis'sima,** in urethral pus. **N. weichselbaum'ii,** Micrococcus intercellularis meningitidis, in effusion attending cerebrospinal meningitis. **N. wink'leri,** in beriberi.

**Neis'ser's diplococ'cus.** Gonococcus, Micrococcus gonorrhœæ. **N.'s stain,** brown staining of bacilli of diphtheria, with 0.1 per cent. solution of methylene blue and afterward with 0.2 per cent, solution of Bismarck brown.

**Nekrosozo'ic.** Necrosozoic.

**Nelanrin'gu.** Narogamia.

**Nélaton's' cath'eter.** C. of soft rubber. **N.'s disloca'tion,** subluxation of the ankle upward, so that the astragalus becomes wedged between the two bones of the leg. **N.'s fi'bres,** muscular fibres of the rectum, circular in shape. **N.'s fold,** fold of mucous membrane in the rectum, about one-third the length of that bowel above the anus. **N.'s gas caut'ery,** see *Cautery.* **N.'s hæmat'ocele,** hæmatoma of the Fallopian tube. **N.'s line,** line drawn from anterior superior spinal process of ilium to tuber ischii. **N.'s meth'od,** method employed in which the patient's head is held downward when the tendency to failure of respiration or of the heart, as the result of anæsthesia, threatens life. **N.'s opera'tion,** enterotomy. **N.'s probe,** sound with porcelain tip; used formerly in searching for a bullet in the tissues, the lead, if touched with the probe, making a black mark on the porcelain end. **N.'s sphinc'ter,** circular band of muscular fibres occasionally seen in the rectum on a level with the prostate gland. **N.'s tu'mor,** desmoid or hard, fibrous tumor of the wall of the abdomen.

**Nel'avan** or **Nel'evan.** Negro lethargy.

**Nelum'bium lu'teum.** Yellow nelumbo, yellow water-lily, pond-lily, water shield, water nuts, water chincapin, rattle nut, sacred bean. Water plant common in the United States, ord. *Nymphaceæ;* leaves are cooling and emollient when applied to the surface; the roots, leaves, and nuts are eaten. The last are called by the Indians and others *water chincapins.*

**Nelum'bo.** Nelumbium.

**Nematachom'eter** (*nema,* thread, *tachos,* rapidity, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring the rapidity of nervous impulses.

**Nematel'mia** or **Nematelmin'tha** (*nema,* thread, *helmins,* worm). Class of nematoid or round threadworms embracing numerous varieties, as the Ascaris lumbricoides, Trichina spiralis, Trichocephalus dispar, etc.

**Nemathelmin'tha.** Nematelmintha.

**Ne'matoblast** (*nema,* thread, *blastos,* germ). Spermatoblast.

**Nemato'da.** An order of intestinal worms, which includes trichina, oxyuris, and ascaris.

**Nem'atode** (*nema,* a thread). Nematoid or thread-like. **N. worms,** see *Nematelmintha* and *Nematoda.*

**Nem'atoid** (*nema,* thread, *eidos,* resemblance). Thread-like. **N. worms,** nematelmintha.

**Nematoid'ea.** Nematelmintha.

**Nematoid'eum.** See *Pentastoma.*

**Nemom'ena.** Corroding ulcers.

**Nen'do.** Angelica lucida.

**Nen'uphar.** Nymphæa alba. **N. lu'tea,** Nymphæa lutea.

**Neo-** (*neos,* new). In composition, new.

**Neoarthro'sis** (*neos,* new, *arthron,* joint). New joint; artificial or false joint.

**Ne'oblast.** Parablast. **Inflam'matory fun'goid n.,** mycosis fungoides.

**Neoblas'tic** (*neos,* new, *blastos,* germ). Possessing the character of a new-growth.

**Neoforma'tion.** Neoplasm.

**Neogenes,** ne-oj'en-ees (*neos,* new, *genesis,* birth). Newly born.

**Neolep'ra.** Pellagra.

**Neomem'brane.** Pseudomembrane.

**Ne'omorph** (*neos,* new, *morphe,* shape). A new form of an organism.

**Neomor'phism.** Development of a new form.

**Ne'on.** A monatomic gas present in minute quantity in the atmosphere; its spectrum is one of the most brilliant known, and the gas when illuminated by electric light appears of a bright red color.

**Neona'tal.** Relating to the new-born.

**Neona'tus** (*neos,* new, *natus,* born). Newly born.

**Neopla'sia** (*neos,* new, *plasso,* to form). Formation of neoplasms or new-growths.

**Ne'oplasm** (*neos,* new, *plasso,* to form). New formation or tissue, the product of morbid action, new-growth, tumor. Neoplasms may be classified as follows, based on the derivation of the different tissues (Gibbes):

Classification of Neoplasms.

*Mesoblastic or connective-tissue growths:*

Fibromata.
Myxomata.
Lipomata.
Chondromata.
Osteomata.
Myomata.
Angiomata.
Neuromata.
Sarcomata.

*Epiblastic and hypoblastic growths:*

Papillomata.
Adenomata.
Carcinomata.

According to Virchow, the connective tissue and its equivalents are the general source of development of new-growths, which arise either from simple division or from endogenous changes set up in the interior of pre-existing cells. **His'toid n.,** a new-growth the structure of which is similar to that of the tissue in which it is found. **Inflam'matory fun'goid n.,** mycosis fungoides. **Or'ganoid n.,** a new-growth the structure of which is similar to that of one of the organs.

**Neoplas'tic.** Relating to neoplasms or new-growths, or to neoplasty.

**Ne'oplasty.** General term denoting an operative process for the formation of new parts, including autoplasty, cicatrization of wounds, and the formation of adhesions.

**Ne'osot.** Product derived from furnace-tar. Antiseptic and disinfectant.

**Neoter'ic** (*neoterikos,* youthful). Relating to youth.

**Neotocic'terus** (*neos,* new, *tokos,* one born + *icterus*). Icterus infantum; jaundice occurring in the new-born.

**Neotocogalactoze'mia** (*neos,* new, *tokos,* birth, *gala,* milk, *zemia,* loss). Condition in which milky fluid exists in the breast of a new-born child.

**Neotocophthal'mia** (*neos*, new, *tokos*, birth, *ophthalmos*, eye). Ophthalmia neonatorum.

**Neot'tia.** Goodyera pubescens.

**Nep.** Nepeta.

**Nepaline'.** Pseudoaconitine.

**Ne'paul ac'onite.** See *Aconite.* **N. tu'mor,** pendulous tumor from the external ear, containing a thick, whitish fluid; it is met with in Nepaul especially.

**Nepen'tha destillato'ria.** Ceylonese plant, the root of which is astringent.

**Nepen'the** (*ne*, neg., *penthos*, grief). Remedy much extolled by the ancients against sadness and melancholy. The women of Thebes, according to Diodorus Siceliotes, alone possessed the secret of its composition; and, according to Homer, Helen introduced it from Egypt. Supposed to have been opium or cannabis indica. The name has been given to a disguised opium preparation.

**Nep'eta.** Nep, catnep, catmint, ord. *Labiatæ.* The leaves, *cataria,* have a smell and taste like those of an admixture of spearmint and pennyroyal. It has been recommended in uterine disorders, dyspepsia, flatulency, etc., like pennyroyal, and is much used in domestic medicine, in flatulence, etc., of children. **N. agres'tis,** Melissa nepeta. **N. glecho'ma,** Glechoma hederacea. **N. vulga'ris,** nepeta.

**Nephablep'sia** (*nephos*, cloud, *blepo*, to see). Snow-blindness.

**Neph'alism** (*nephalios*, sober). Total abstinence from alcoholic beverages.

**Nephe'lium.** Kambutan tree; grows in China and Asia; fruit is edible and is employed in fevers.

**Neph'eloid** (*nephele*, cloud, *eidos*, resemblance). Nebulous; cloudy. Epithet applied to urine when it is cloudy.

**Nephelo'pia** (*nephele*, cloud, *opsis*, sight). Indistinct or cloudy sight.

**Nephræmorrha'gia** (*nephros*, kidney + *hæmorrhagia*). Hemorrhage from the kidney. See *Hæmaturia.*

**Nephral'gia** (*nephros*, kidney, *algos*, pain). Pain in the kidney. **N. areno'sa,** see *Gravel.* **N. arthrit'ica,** lumbago of a gouty character. **N. calculo'sa,** see *Gravel.* **N. plethor'ica,** nephralgia from congestion of the kidney. **N. rheumat'ica,** lumbago.

**Nephral'gic.** Relating to or characterized by pain in the region of the kidney. **N. cri'ses,** violent pain in the region of the kidney or ureter, usually occurring in locomotor ataxia.

**Nephranu'ria** (*nephros*, kidney, *a*, priv., *ouron*, urine). Ischuria renalis.

**Nephrapos'tasis** (*apostasis*, abscess). Renal abscess.

**Nephrapragmo'nia.** Renal inactivity.

**Nephrarc'tia.** Contracted condition of the kidney.

**Nephrat'ony** (*nephros*, kidney, *atonia*, want of tone). Atony of the kidney, sometimes eventuating in renal paralysis.

**Nephraux'e** or **Nephraux'is** (*nephros*, kidney, *auxo*, to increase). Enlargement of the kidney.

**Nephrecta'sia** (*nephros*, kidney, *ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of the kidney.

**Nephrec'tomy.** Excision of the kidney. **Abdom'inal n.,** excision of the kidney through an incision in the abdominal wall. **Ante'rior n.,** abdominal nephrectomy. **Lum'bar n.,** excision of the kidney through an incision in the loin. **Poste'rior n.,** lumbar nephrectomy.

**Nephrelco'sis** (*helkosis*, ulceration). Ulceration of the kidney.

**Nephrelmin'tic** (*nephros*, kidney, *helmins*, worm). That which is owing to the presence of worms in the kidney.

**Nephremphrax'is** (*nephros*, kidney, *emphrasso*, to obstruct). Obstruction of the kidneys.

**Nephret'ic.** Relating to the kidney; applied especially to pain, etc., seated in the kidney.

**Nephret'icum.** Medicine employed for the cure of kidney disease. **N. lig'num,** Guilandina moringa.

**Neph'ria.** Bright's disease of the kidney.

**Neph'ric.** Relating to the kidney.

**Nephrid'ion** (*nephridios*, pertaining to the kidney). Fat surrounding the kidney.

**Nephrid'ium.** Renal capsule. Embryonic organ of excretion corresponding with the kidney in after-life; a Wolffian tubule.

**Nephrine'** (*nephros*, kidney). Cystic oxide; urea.

**Neph'rism.** State in which patients are suffering from serious affections of the kidneys.

**Nephrit'ic.** Relating to nephritis.

**Nephritides,** nef-rit'id-ees (pl. of nephritis). Diseases of the kidney.

**Nephritidocol'ica.** Renal colic.

**Nephrit'ids.** Disorders of the skin dependent upon morbid conditions of the kidneys.

**Nephri'tis** (*nephros*, kidney). Inflammation of the kidney. Several varieties have been described, according to the seat of the inflammation, its progress, etc., which have already been referred to as different stages of acute and chronic Bright's disease. (See *Kidney, Bright's disease of.*) When the mucous membrane of the pelvis of the kidney is inflamed the affection is called *pyelitis. Acute nephritis*—or, as it is sometimes called, from its tendency to suppuration, *suppurative nephritis*—is characterized by acute pain; burning heat and a sensation of weight in the region of one or both kidneys; suppression or diminution of urine; fever; dysuria; ischuria; constipation, more or less obstinate; retraction of the testicle, and numbness of the thigh of the same side. In *calculous nephritis*—*lithonephritis*—the urine often contains small particles of uric acid or of urate of ammonia. The most common causes of nephritis are excess in irritating and alcoholic drinks; abuse of diuretics; blows or falls on the region of the kidneys; the presence of renal calculi, etc. It may be distinguished from lumbago by the pain which attends the latter on the slightest motion, etc. It usually terminates by resolution in from one week to two or three; it may, however, end in suppuration, when it is called *pyonephritis;* or it may become chronic, *chronic nephritis. Lymphomatous nephritis* may occur in typhoid fever, numerous small areas being infiltrated with round cells, having the appearance of lymphomata. See *Kidney, Bright's disease of.* Nephri is occurring in the childbed state has been called *puerperal nephritis.* **Acute' diffuse' n.,** n. characterized by enlargement and softening of the kidney, with albumin, casts, and blood in the urine, fever, dropsy, and aching in the loins. **A. exu'dative n.,** a form of acute Bright's disease; see *Kidney, Bright's disease of the.* **A. produc'tive n.,** form of acute Bright's disease in which there is proliferation of the stroma of the connective tissue and of the cells of the Malpighian tufts. **N. albuminen'sis, N. albumino'sa,** or **Albu'minous n.,** n. marked by albuminuria as a symptom. **Am'yloid n.,** amyloid degeneration of the kidneys. **Arte'rial n.,** n. due to arterial atheroma. **N. arthrit'ica,** gouty nephritis. **Ascend'ing n.,** n. caused by a diseased condition of the inferior urinary organs, or introduction of a catheter, or operative interference on the urethra and bladder. **Blennorrhag'ic n.,** n. due to gonorrhœa. **Cal'culous n.,** n. excited by the presence of uric-acid crystals or accretions in the kidney. **Cas'eous n.,** n. associated with cheesy degeneration of the renal tissues. **N. chirur'gica,** surgical nephritis. **Chron'ic degen'erative n.,** chronic Bright's disease of the kidney. **C. diffuse' n., with exuda'tion,** chronic Bright's disease of the kidney. **C. intersti'tial n.,** contracted or granular or gouty kidney; see *Kidney, Bright's disease of the.* **C. parenchy'matous n.,** chronic Bright's disease of the kidney. **C. tu'bal n.,** chronic Bright's disease of the kidney. **Consec'utive n.,** inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney. **Croup'ous n.,** Bright's disease of the kidney. **Desquam'ative n.,** condition of Bright's disease in which epithelial cells are seen under the microscope in the urine. **Diffuse' hemorrhag'ic n.,** acute parenchymatous nephritis in which the urine contains blood corpuscles. **Diphtherit'ic n.,** parenchymatous or glomerular nephritis caused by diphtheritic microorganisms. **Epithe′lial n.**, parenchymatous nephritis. **Glomer′ular n.**, glomerulonephritis; n. with inflammation of the glomeruli especially. **Gout′y n.**, interstitial or parenchymatous nephritis in which deposits of sodium urate are found in the renal pyramids. **N. gravida′rum**, puerperal nephritis. **Hemorrhag′ic n.**, acute parenchymatous nephritis. **In′durative n.**, chronic interstitial nephritis. **Metastat′ic n.**, n. associated with disease of other organs, as of the heart. **Non-desquam′ative n.**, see *Kidney, Bright's disease of the.* **Parasit′ic n.**, n. due to the presence of microorganisms. **Parenchy′matous n.**, see *Kidney, Bright's disease of the.* **Pu′rulent n.**, suppurative nephritis. **N. rheumat′ica**, n. caused by rheumatism. **N. saturni′na**, n. due to chronic plumbism. **Scarlati′nal n.**, n. occurring during an attack of or following scarlet fever. **Sup′purative n.**, acute n. attended with pus formation. **Sur′gical n.**, surgical kidney; chronic inflammation of the kidney, the result of local lesions, as calculus in the kidney or bladder, stricture of the urethra, etc. **Tu′bal n.**, Bright's disease of the kidney. **Tuber′culous n.**, renal tuberculosis. **N. urat′ica**, gouty nephritis.

**Neph′ro-abdom′inal.** Commencing at the kidney and terminating at the wall of the abdomen; a term applied to fistulas so constituted.

**Neph′rocele** (*kele*, tumor). Hernia of the kidney.

**Nephrochalazo′sis** (*chalaza*, hail). Granular kidney.

**Nephrocol′ica.** Renal colic.

**Nephrocysti′tis** (*nephros*, kidney, *kystis*, bladder). Inflammation of the kidney and bladder.

**Nephrocysto′sis.** Formation of cysts in the bladder.

**Nephro′dium fi′lix mas.** Polypodium filix mas. **N. margina′le**, Aspidium marginale.

**Nephrodysenu′ria.** Condition in which the nerves of the kidney are diseased.

**Nephrœde′ma.** Œdema symptomatic of renal disease.

**Nephrogen′ic** or **Nephrog′enous** (*nephros*, kidney, *gennao*, to beget). Of renal origin.

**Nephrohæ′mia.** Congestion of the kidney.

**Neph′roid** (*nephros*, kidney, *eidos*, resemblance). Reniform; having a resemblance to a kidney, as nephroid cancer, so called because the morbid growth resembles the kidney in structure.

**Neph′rolith** (*lithos*, stone). Renal calculus.

**Nephrolithi′asis** (*nephros*, kidney, *lithos*, stone). Formation of calculi in the kidney; lithia renalis, lithiasis nephritica, l. renalis. See *Gravel.*

**Nephrolith′ic.** Belonging to renal calculi; applied to ischuria occasioned by calculi in the kidneys.

**Nephrolithocol′ica.** Renal colic from gravel.

**Nephrolithot′omy.** Nephrotomy. Operation for removal of calculus in the kidney.

**Nephrol′ithus.** Renal calculus.

**Nephrol′ogist.** One skilled in nephrology.

**Nephrol′ogy** (*nephros*, kidney, *logos*, treatise). Science in relation to the kidneys and their functions and diseases.

**Nephrolysin′.** A cytotoxin having a specific destructive action on the cells of the kidney.

**Nephrolyt′ic** (*lysis*, solution). Destructive to the renal cells.

**Nephromala′cia** (*malakia*, softness). Softening of the kidney.

**Nephromeg′aly** (*megas*, great). Enlargement of the kidney.

**Neph′romere** (*nephros*, kidney, *meros*, a part). Part of mesoblast from which the kidney is formed.

**Nephromet′ræ.** Muscles of the loins.

**Nephromio′sis.** Atrophy of the kidneys.

**Nephron′cus** (*nephros*, kidney, *onkos*, tumor). Tumor of the kidney or in that region.

**Nephroparal′ysis.** Paralysis of the kidneys.

**Nephropar′esis.** Nephroparalysis.

**Nephrop′athy** (*pathos*, disease). Disease of the kidneys.

**Nephropex′ia** or **Neph′ropexy** (*pexis*, fixation). Fixation of a movable kidney

**Nephrophlegma′sia.** Nephritis.

**Nephrophlegmat′ic** (*phlegma*, phlegm). Name given by some authors to ischuria produced by mucus contained in the urine.

**Nephrophleg′monous** (*phlegmone*, inflammation). Nephritic.

**Nephrophthi′sis.** Renal tuberculosis.

**Nephrople′gia** (*plege*, stroke). Nephroparalysis.

**Nephropleth′oric.** Belonging to plethora of the kidneys; epithet given to ischuria so caused.

**Nephropto′sis** (*ptosis*). Condition in which the kidney is prolapsed, or has slipped away from its natural position.

**Nephropyeli′tis** (*pyelos*, pelvis). Inflammation of parenchyma and pelvis of the kidney.

**Nephropy′ic.** Relating to suppuration of the kidney.

**Nephropyo′sis** (*nephros*, kidney, *pyon*, pus). Suppuration of the kidney.

**Nephrorrha′gia.** Hemorrhage from the kidney.

**Nephror′rhaphy** (*rhaphe*, suture). Nephropexia by suture of the kidney.

**Nephroscle′ria** or **Nephrosclero′sis.** Induration of the kidneys.

**Nephro′sis.** General term for kidney disease.

**Nephros′pasis** (*nephros*, kidney, *spasis*, a drag or strain). Extreme degree of movable kidney in which the organ hangs by its pedicle, thus exercising an injurious strain upon the vessels and nerves contained therein.

**Nephrospas′tic** (*spao*, to draw). Relating to spasm of the kidney; epithet given to a variety of ischuria.

**Nephrostegno′sis** (*stegnosis*, occlusion). Condition of the kidney associated with induration.

**Nephros′toma** or **Neph′rostome** (*nephros*, kidney, *stoma*, mouth). Infundibular opening of a primitive kidney.

**Nephros′tomy.** Establishment of a fistula leading to the pelvis of the kidney.

**Nephrothrom′boid.** Relating to clots of blood in the kidneys or their ducts; term applied to ischuria.

**Nephrot′omy** (*nephros*, kidney, *tome*, section). Dissection of the kidney. Also operation for extracting calculi or a tumor from the kidney or for relieving congestion, by incision into the tissue of that organ.

**Nephrotoxin′.** A cytotoxin acting specifically upon the renal cells.

**Nephrotuberculo′sis.** Renal tuberculosis.

**Nephroty′phoid.** Nephritis due to the presence of typhoid bacilli.

**Nephroty′phus.** Typhus fever associated with hemorrhagic nephritis.

**Neph′ro-ureterec′tomy.** Excision of a kidney with its ureter.

**Nephrozy′mose.** Diastatic ferment found in urine.

**Nephydro′sis.** Hydronephrosis.

**Nep′ios.** Infant.

**Nep′tune's gir′dle.** Name given to a bandage used in applying cold to the upper part of the abdomen.

**Nerianthin′** or **Neriatin′.** Active principle of Nerium odorum and Nerium oleander; employed as a cardiac tonic.

**Neriin′.** A glucoside from Nerium oleander.

**Ne′rium.** A genus of plants of the order *Apocynaceæ.* **N. antidysenter′icum**, tree which affords the codagapala bark. Bark, koorchee, of this Malabar tree has been recommended as an astringent in diarrhœa, dysentery, etc. The seeds, semina indagee, indrojolare, are used as a vermifuge by the natives. **N. odo′rum**, kunaree, of India, is a well-known poison, and extensively used as such. **N. olean′der**, leaves are narcotic. Infusion is employed internally in herpetic affections, and the powder, incorporated with lard, in itch.

**Ner′oli.** See *Citrus aurantium.*

**Neronia′na** or **Neron′ica phlebotomi′a.** An old term for bleeding *coup sur coup* (termed *neroniana* because Seneca was bled to death under Nero).

**Ner'uah.** Dracunculus.

**Nerve** (*neuron, nervus*). (*Neuron* and *nervus* meant also, with the ancients, a tendon and a ligament, *partes nervosæ;* and hence the different acceptations of "nervous"—a man of nerve—a strong, *nervous* man; and a weak, *nervous* woman.) Nerves are tubular cords of the same substance as that composing the brain and spinal cord, the function of which is to convey impulses and sensations to and from the nerves centres. They extend from the nervous centres to every part of the body, communicating frequently with each other; forming *plexuses* and occasionally *ganglions;* and being at length lost in the parenchyma of organs. According to their origin they are termed *cranial* or *encephalic* and *spinal.* Each nerve is composed of several filaments, separated from each other by a connective-tissue membrane, the *endoneurium,* bound together in a funiculus surrounded by a sheath, the *perineurium;* a collection of these funiculi or cords, bound together by an enveloping sheath, the *epineurium,* forming the nerve. Two forms of nerve-fibre exist, the medullated and non-medullated. In the minute fibrils or tubules, which constitue the former, there is a difference between the central and peripheral portion; the former is the *axis-cylinder* or *band of Remak;* the latter, the *white substance of Schwann, medullary sheath* or *myelin;* it is enclosed in a sheath, the *neurilemma* or Schwann's sheath, and to it the peculiarly white aspect of cerebrospinal nerves is principally due. The myelin is divided by constricting rings, called the *nodes of Ranvier,* into numerous segments, each of the segments containing a nucleus, *Schwann's corpuscle.* There is also an inner neurilemma between the axis cylinder and sheath of Schwann; this is called Mauthner's sheath. Some believe that the sheath of Schwann is a continuous membrane; others hold that it is interrupted at the nodes of Ranvier, being folded back and becoming continuous with the sheath of Mauthner. At irregular intervals the medullary sheath is marked by oblique lines, called *incisures* or *lines of Lantermann* or *of Schmidt-Lantermann.* In the non-medullated fibre no tubular envelope can be distinguished, and the white substance of Schwann seems to be wanting. It contains numerous cell-nuclei. The white substance of Schwann and the tubular sheath or neurilemma generally disappear as the nerve approaches its terminal distribution, the axis-cylinder invested by its basement-membrane (*axilemma*) being left; see *Neurine.* Encephalic nerves, in general, have only one root in the brain, while the spinal arise from the cord by two roots: the one from an anterior fasciculus of filaments, the other from a posterior, separated from each other by the ligamentum denticulatum, uniting outside this ligament and presenting near the intervertebral foramen a ganglion formed only by the posterior root. The two roots make, afterward, but one nerve, which anastomoses with the sympathetic nerve, and then, like the encephalic nerves, proceeds to its destination, subdividing into rami and ramusculi, which are finally lost in the tissues. Trunks first formed are commonly round, and proceed alone or accompany the great vessels, being placed in the areolar spaces which separate the organs, and are thus protected from injury. Their manner of termination is varied. See *Corpuscles, Pacinian, Corpuscula tactûs, End-plate,* etc. Some organs have numerous nerves; others seem to have none—a circumstance influencing considerably the sensibility of parts. Observation has shown that certain motor fibres cross the median line and affect muscles on the side opposite to that from which they originate, but the influence is very limited. The *encephalic nerves* arise from the encephalon or are inserted into it (according as we consider the brain the origin or termination of the nerves), and make their exit by foramina at the base of the skull. They are 12 in number. The *spinal nerves* are 31—8 *cervical,* 12 *dorsal,* 5 *lumbar,* and 6 *sacral,* the four inferior cervical being larger than the superior, because they furnish the nerves of the upper extremities. The table on the following page gives a synoptical arrangement of the principal nerves and their distribution.

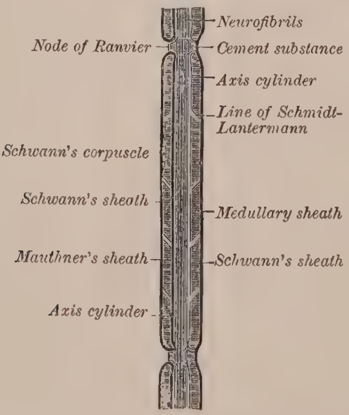
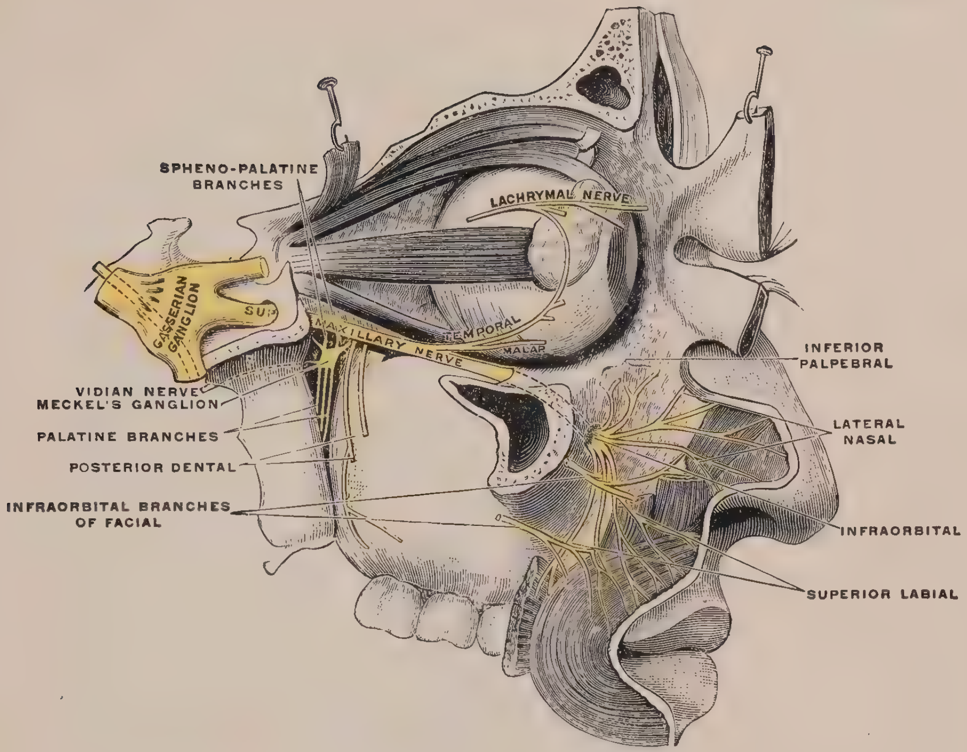


Diagram of the structure of a medullated nerve-fibre, showing two different views concerning the relations of the sheaths of Mauthner and of Schwann. Compare the right and left sides. (Szymonowicz.)

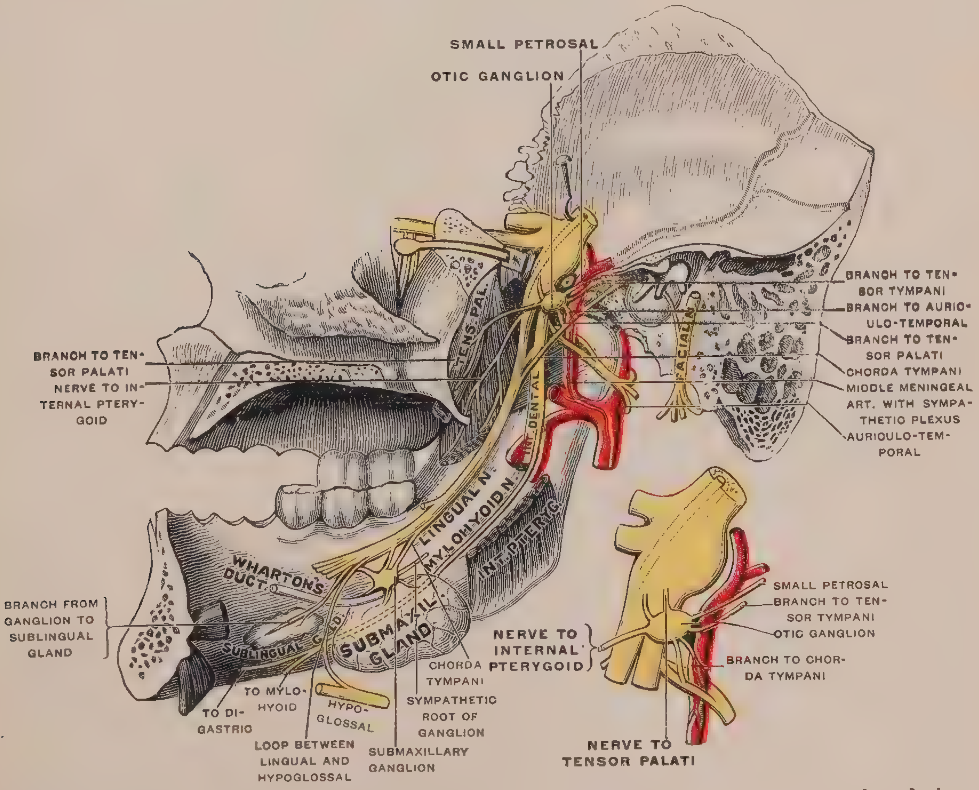
Classifications of the nerves have been recommended according to their uses, in preference to the ordinary anatomical arrangement. It has been remarked that the encephalic nerves have generally one root; the spinal two. Experiments and pathological facts have proved that the anterior column of the spinal cord and the anterior roots of the spinal nerves are inservient to volition or voluntary motion; and that the posterior column and roots are destined for sensibility. Hence the spinal nerves, which have two roots, must be the conductors both of motion and feeling, while the encephalic, which, with but few exceptions, have but one, can possess but one of these properties: they must be either *sensitive* or *motor* according as they arise from the posterior or anterior column of the medulla, and, consequently, three classes of nerves may be distinguished:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. *Sensory.* | Arising, by a single root, from the posterior column of the medulla oblongata or spinal marrow. |
| 2. *Motor.* | Arising, by a single root, from the anterior column of the same parts. |
| 3. *Sensory and motor.* | Which have two roots: one from the anterior and one from the posterior column. |

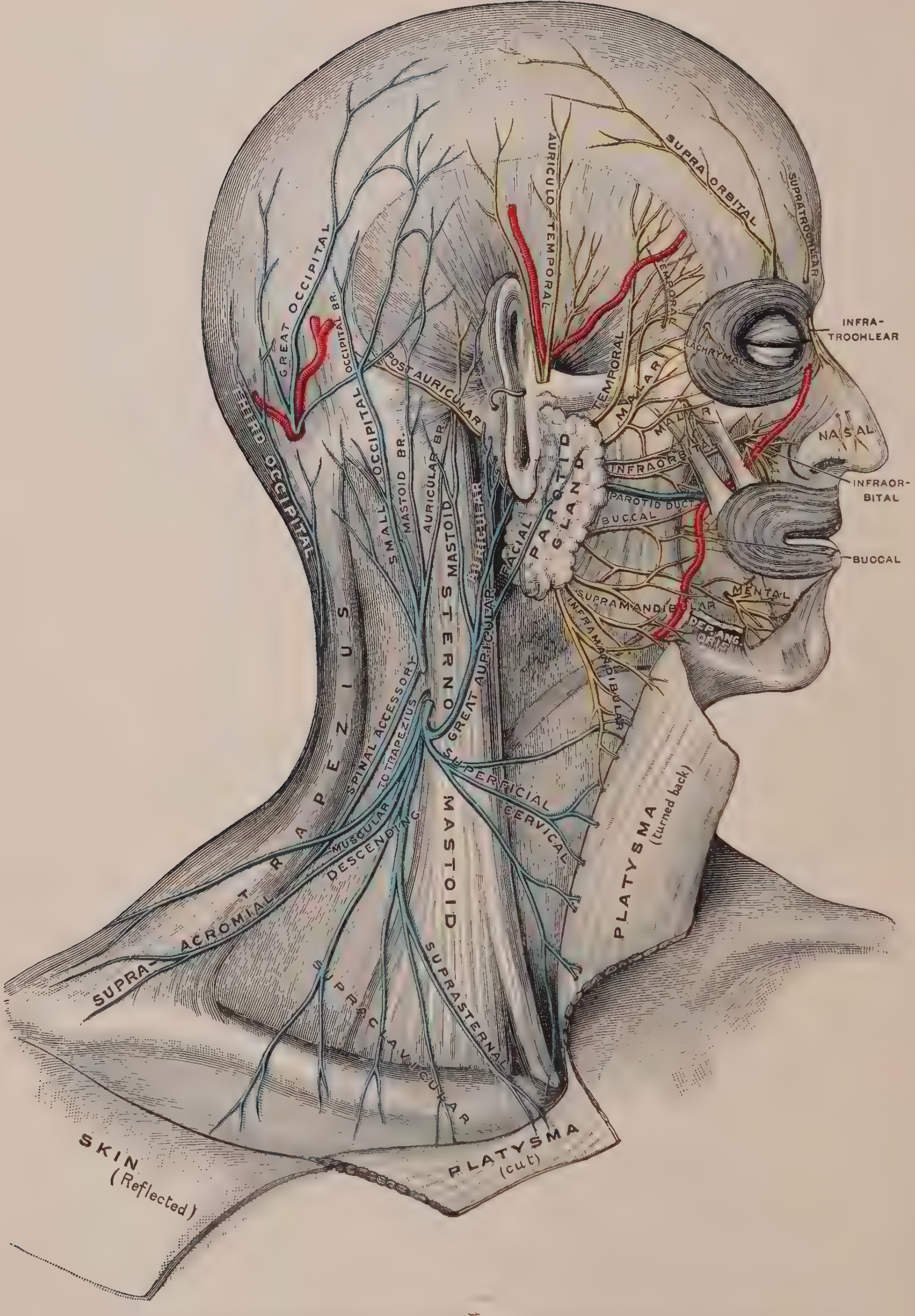
Nerves are sheathed and are united to the neighboring parts by an abundant layer of fatty areolar texture, which sends inward prolongations that separate the nervous cords and filaments from each other. The arterial trunks distributed to them transmit branches into their interior. The veins follow the same course as the arteries. Absorbents are not easily traced even on the greatest trunks. (For nerves not receiving distinct mention under *Nerve, Nervi,* or *Nervus,* see the table or refer to them by name under the alphabetical head. Optic nerve, for example, will be found described under *Optic;* genitocrural nerve, under *Genitocrural,* etc.) **Abdu'cent n.,** motor oculi externus. **Acces'sory n. of Wil'lis,** spinal nerve. **Af'ferent n.,** a nerve which conveys impressions from the periphery to the nervous centres. **Anabol'ic n.,** one assisting in the causation of chemical changes of a constructive character in the body. **N. of**



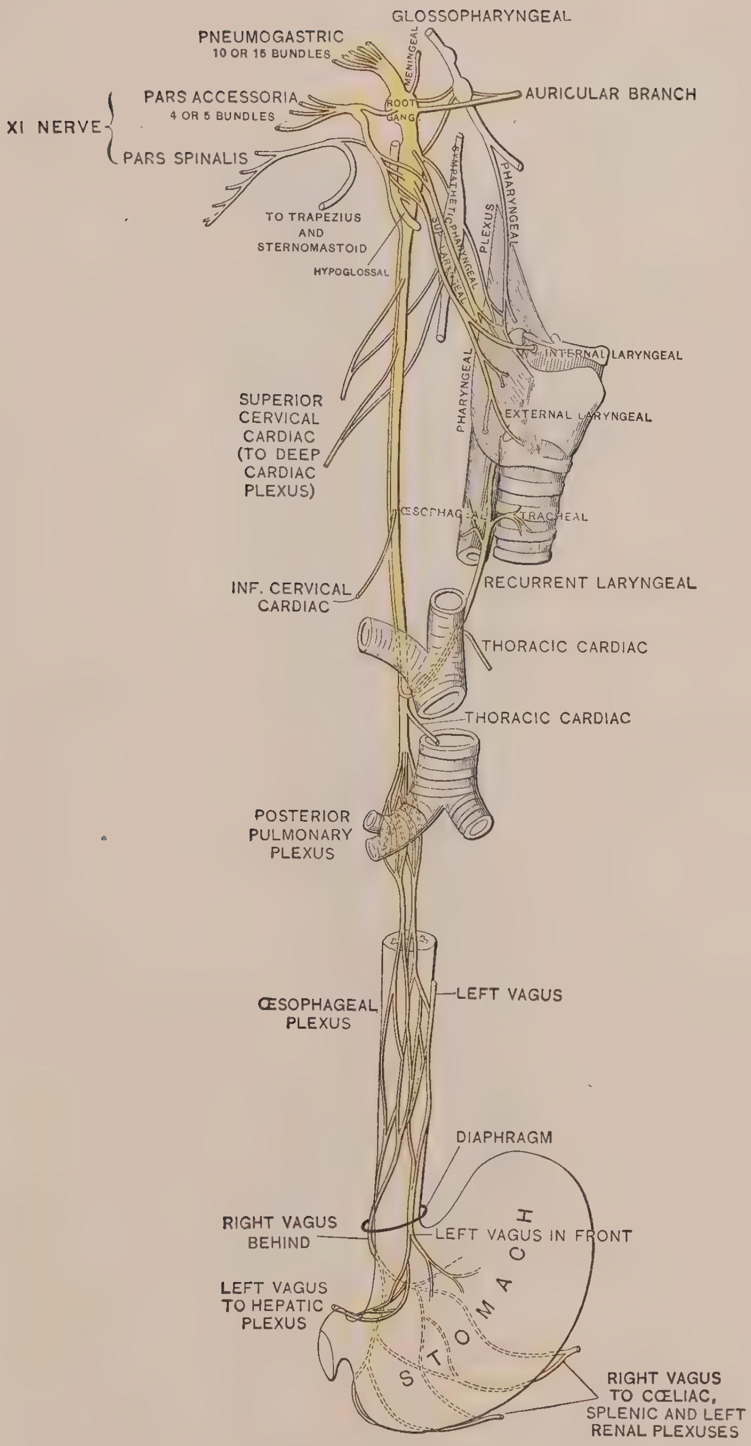
Maxillary division of trifacial nerve and Meckel's ganglion. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



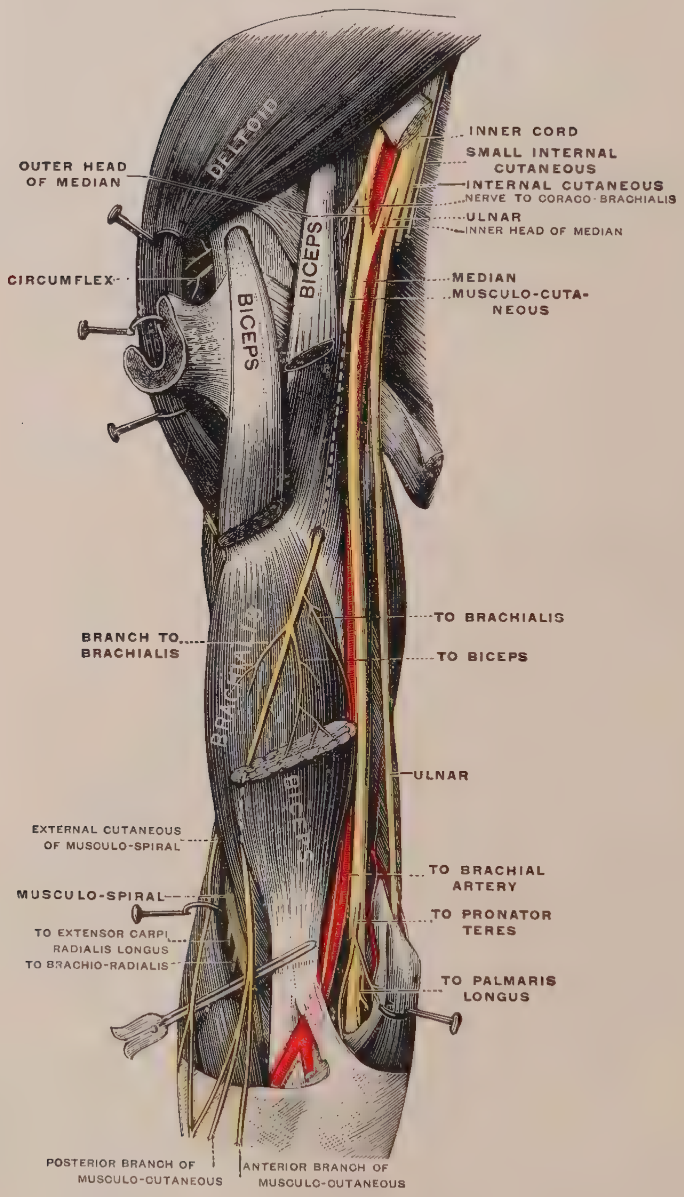
Mandibular division of trifacial nerve, seen from the middle line. The small figure is an enlarged view of the otic ganglion. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



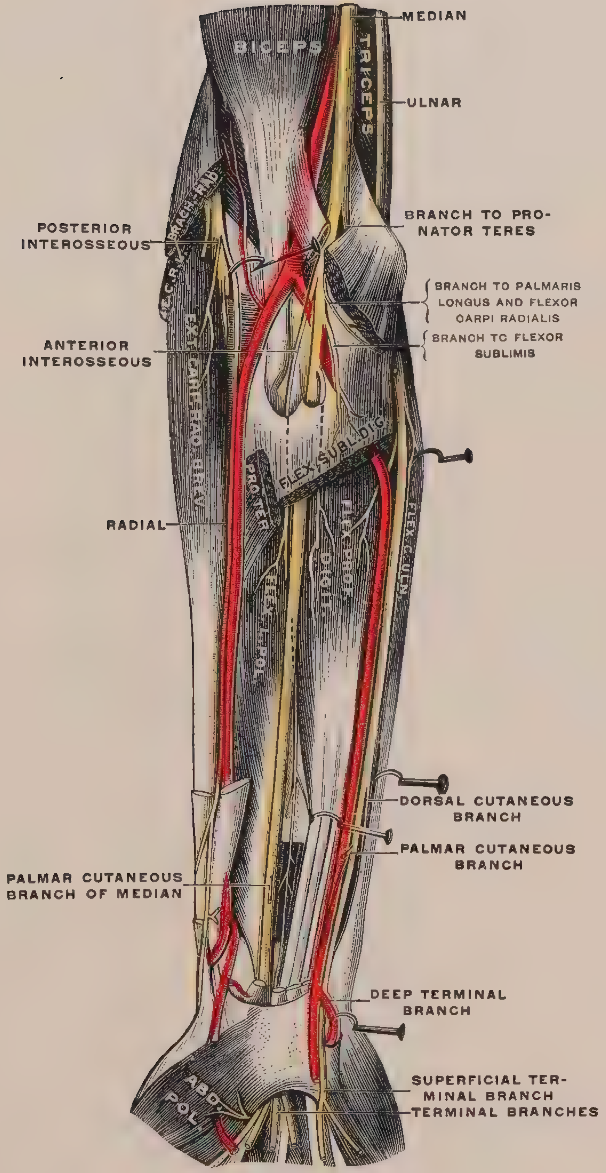
Facial nerve, cutaneous branches of fifth nerve, and superficial cervical nerves. (Dissection and drawing by W. Keiller.)



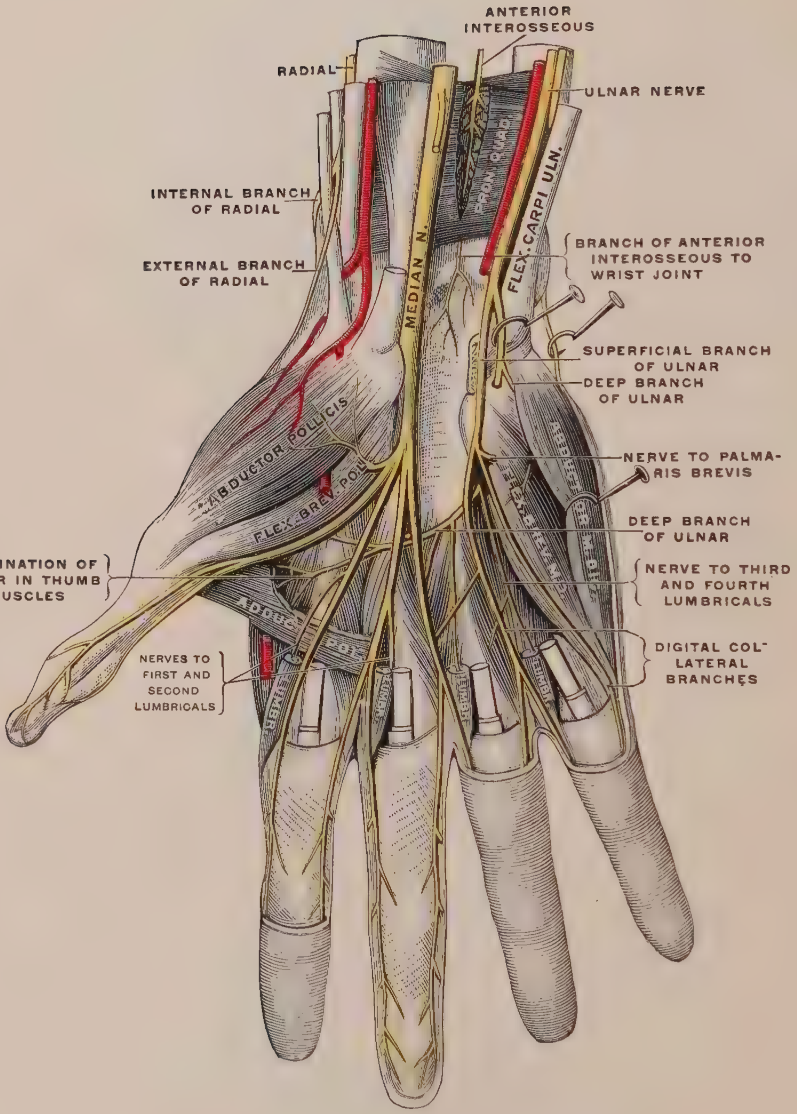
Distribution of right pneumogastric nerve. (W. Keiller.)



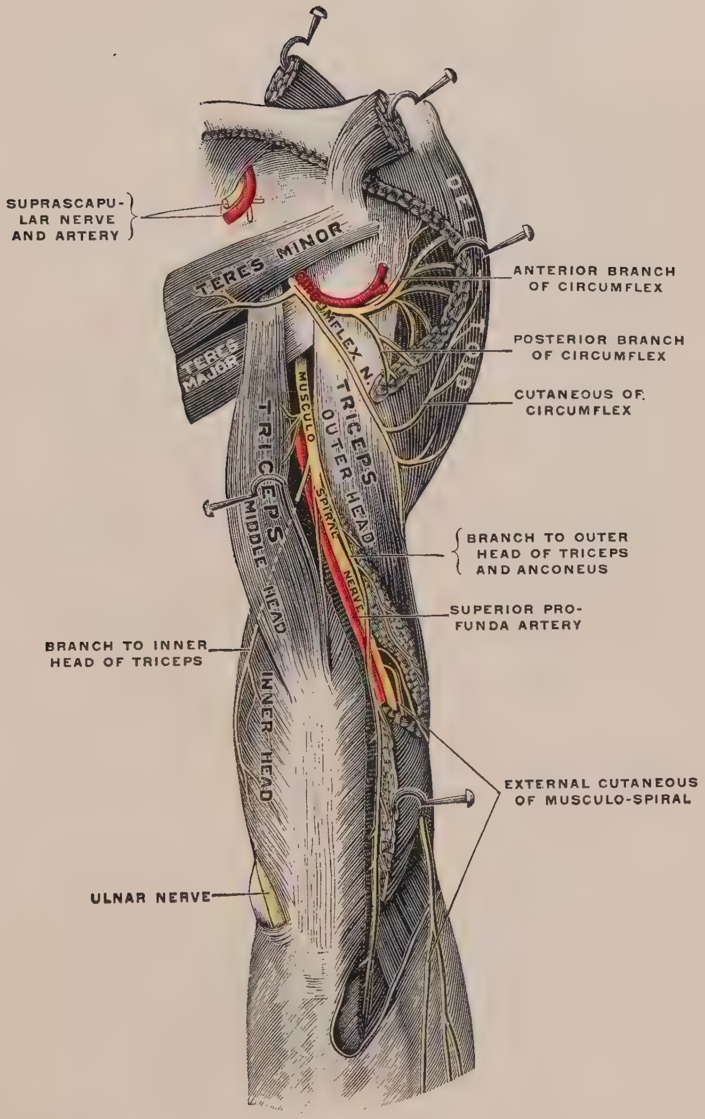
Deep nerves of the front of the right arm. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



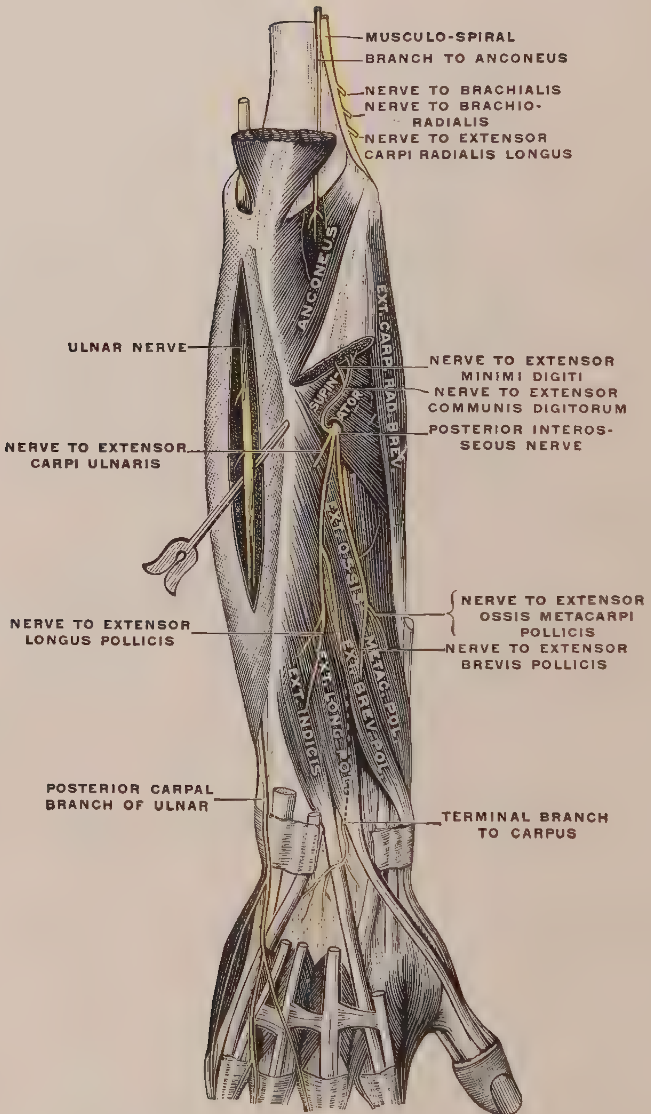
Deep nerves of the front of the right forearm. (Gerrish, after Testut.)


ANTERIOR INTEROSSEOUS
RADIAL
ULNAR NERVE
PRON. QUAD.
FLEX. CARPI ULN.
MEDIAN N.
INTERNAL BRANCH OF RADIAL
EXTERNAL BRANCH OF RADIAL
BRANCH OF ANTERIOR INTEROSSEOUS TO WRIST JOINT
SUPERFICIAL BRANCH OF ULNAR
DEEP BRANCH OF ULNAR
ABDUCTOR POLLICIS
FLEX. BREV. POL.
NERVE TO PALMARIS BREVIS
DEEP BRANCH OF ULNAR
TERMINATION OF ULNAR IN THUMB MUSCLES
NERVE TO THIRD AND FOURTH LUMBRICALS
ADDUC. POL.
DIGITAL COLLATERAL BRANCHES
NERVES TO FIRST AND SECOND LUMBRICALS
LUMBR.

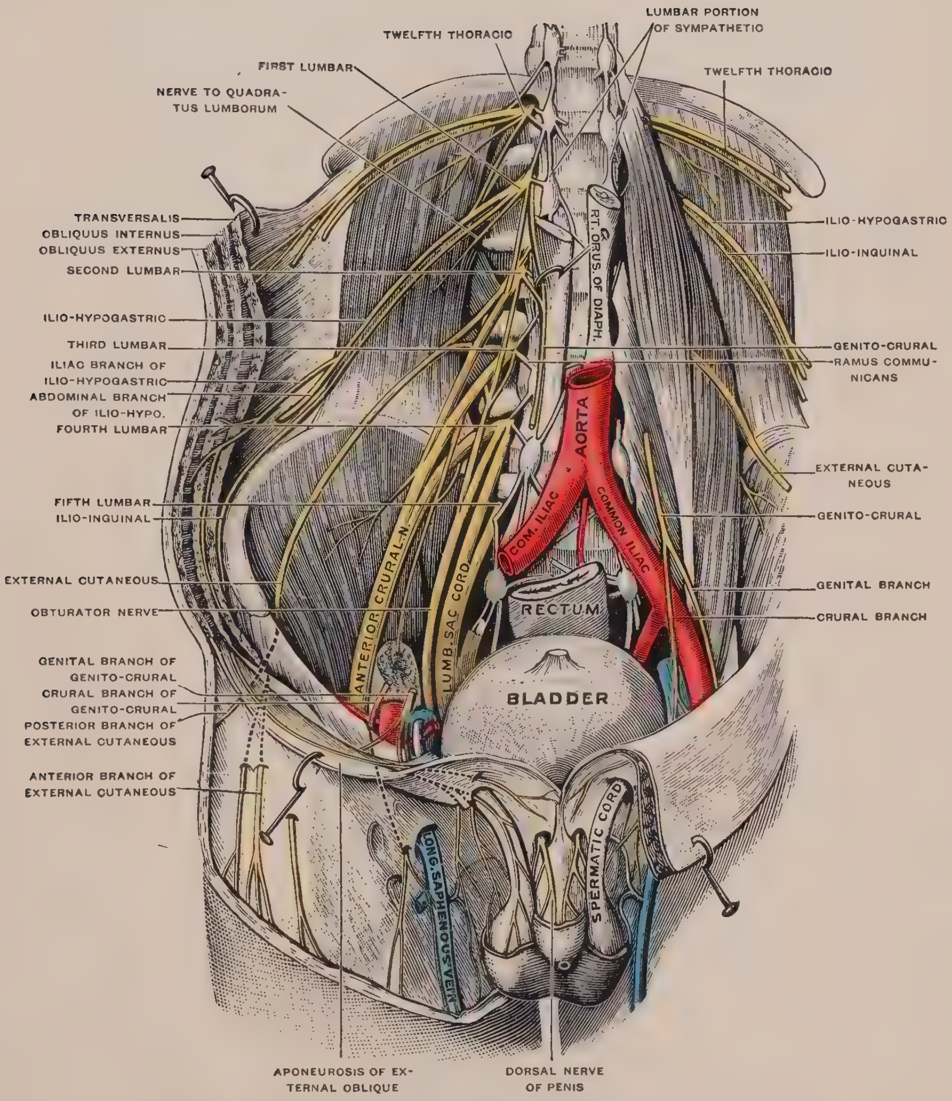
Deep palmar nerves. (Gerrish, after Testut.)


SUPRASCAPULAR NERVE AND ARTERY
TERES MINOR
TERES MAJOR
DELTOID
CIRCUMFLEX N.
ANTERIOR BRANCH OF CIRCUMFLEX
POSTERIOR BRANCH OF CIRCUMFLEX
CUTANEOUS OF CIRCUMFLEX
MUSCULO SPIRAL NERVE
TRICEPS OUTER HEAD
TRICEPS MIDDLE HEAD
BRANCH TO OUTER HEAD OF TRICEPS AND ANCONEUS
SUPERIOR PROFUNDA ARTERY
BRANCH TO INNER HEAD OF TRICEPS
INNER HEAD
EXTERNAL CUTANEOUS OF MUSCULO-SPIRAL
ULNAR NERVE

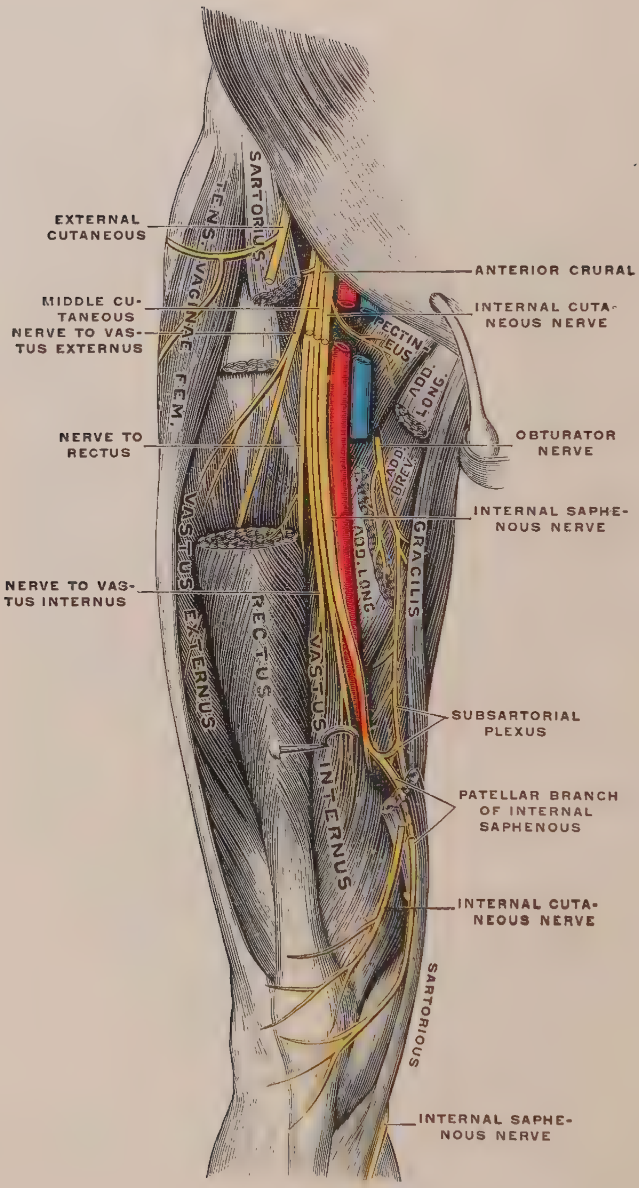
Musculospiral and circumflex nerves of the right side. (Gerrish, after Testut.)


MUSCULO-SPIRAL
BRANCH TO ANCONEUS
NERVE TO BRACHIALIS
NERVE TO BRACHIO-RADIALIS
NERVE TO EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS LONGUS
ANCONEUS
EXT. CARP. RAD. BREV.
ULNAR NERVE
NERVE TO EXTENSOR MINIMI DIGITI
NERVE TO EXTENSOR COMMUNIS DIGITORUM
SUPINATOR
POSTERIOR INTEROSSEOUS NERVE
NERVE TO EXTENSOR CARPI ULNARIS
EXT. OSSIS
NERVE TO EXTENSOR OSSIS METACARPI POLLICIS
NERVE TO EXTENSOR LONGUS POLLICIS
NERVE TO EXTENSOR BREVIS POLLICIS
EXT. INDICIS
EXT. LONG. POL.
EXT. BREV. POL.
METAC. POL.
POSTERIOR CARPAL BRANCH OF ULNAR
TERMINAL BRANCH TO CARPUS

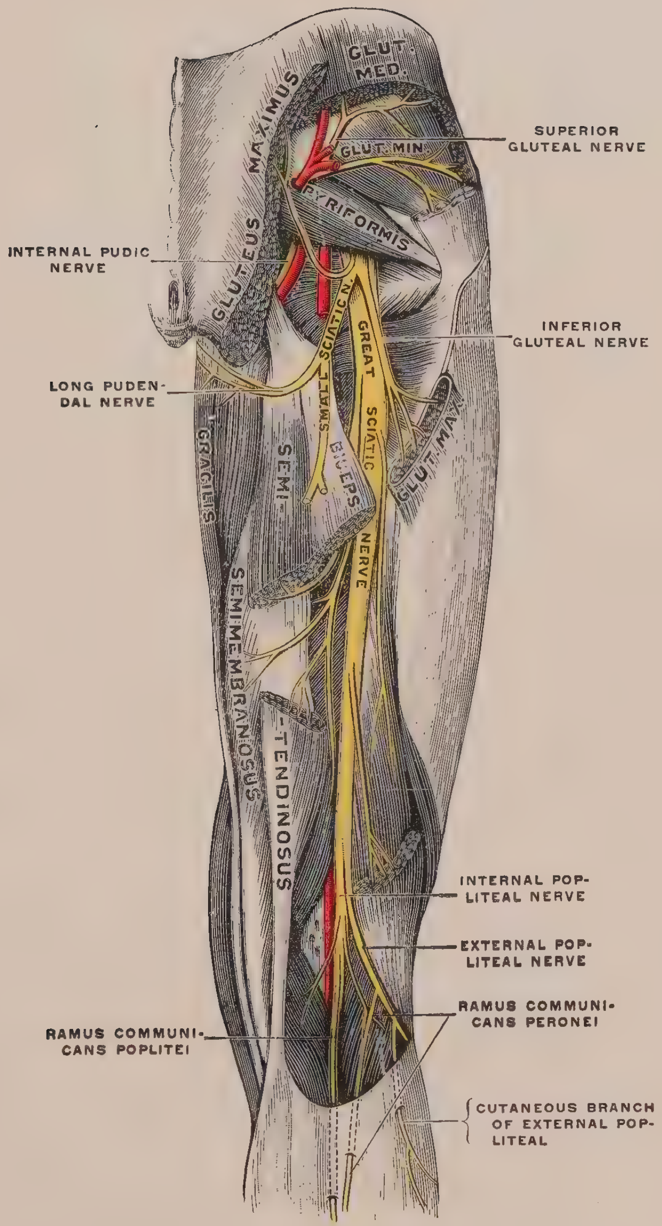
Posterior interosseous nerve. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



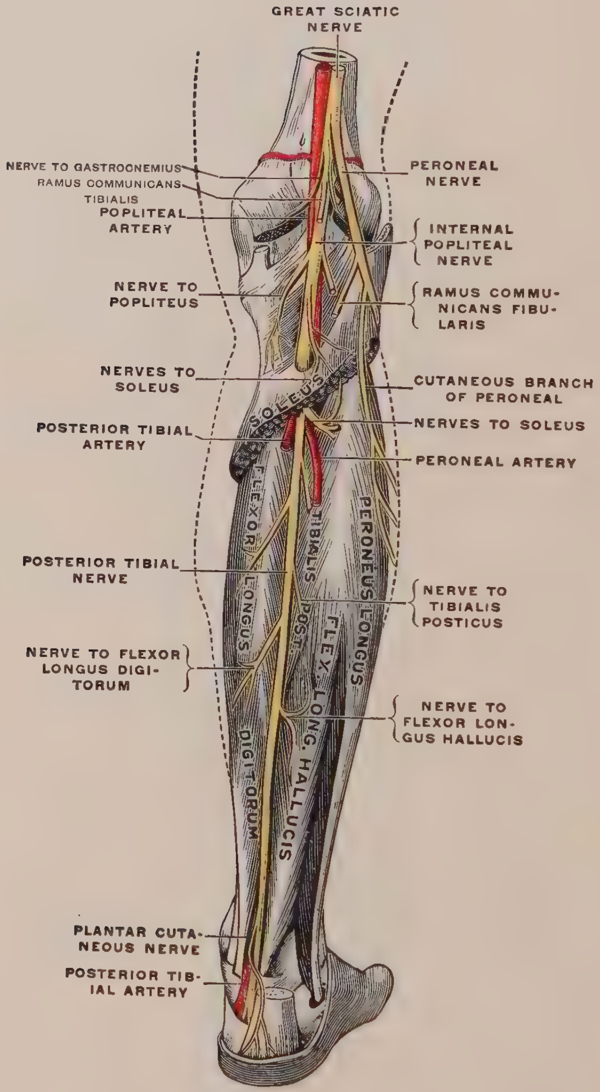
Deep and superficial dissection of the lumbar plexus. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



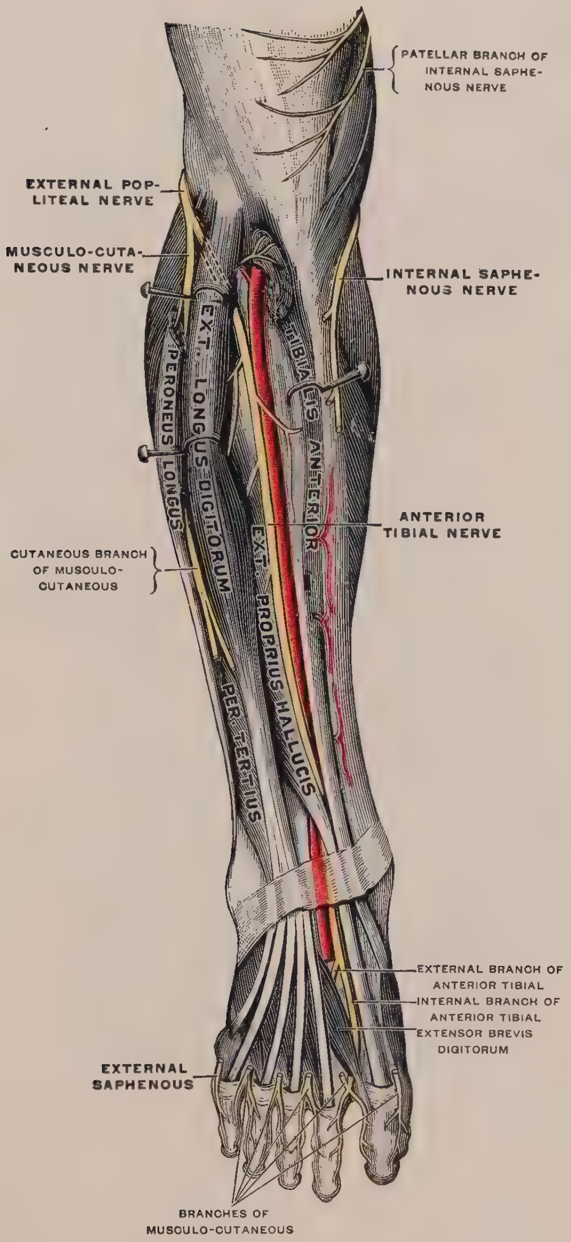
Deep nerves of the front of the thigh. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



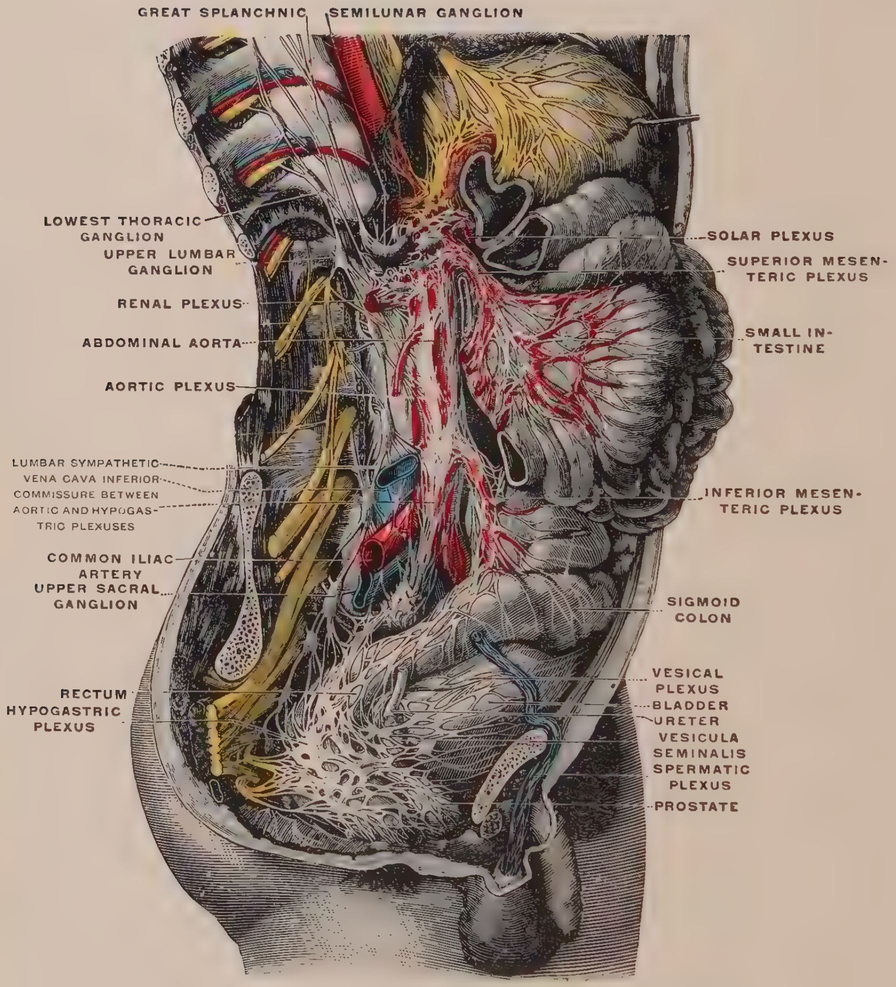
Deep nerves of the buttock and back of the thigh. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



Deep nerves of the back of the leg. (Gerrish, after Testut.)


PATELLAR BRANCH OF INTERNAL SAPHENOUS NERVE
EXTERNAL POPLITEAL NERVE
MUSCULO-CUTANEOUS NERVE
INTERNAL SAPHENOUS NERVE
EXT. LONGUS DIGITORUM
PERONEUS LONGUS
TIBIALIS ANTERIOR
ANTERIOR TIBIAL NERVE
CUTANEOUS BRANCH OF MUSCULO-CUTANEOUS
EXT. PROPRIUS HALLUCIS
PER. TERTIUS
EXTERNAL BRANCH OF ANTERIOR TIBIAL
INTERNAL BRANCH OF ANTERIOR TIBIAL
EXTENSOR BREVIS DIGITORUM
EXTERNAL SAPHENOUS
BRANCHES OF MUSCULO-CUTANEOUS

Deep nerves of the front of the leg. (Gerrish, after Testut.)



Lower half of the right sympathetic cord. (Testut, after Hirschfeld.)

## Synoptical Table of the Nerves.

### I. *Cranial* or *Encephalic Nerves.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. *Olfactory.* (1st pair.) | Divided into internal, external, and middle branches, which are distributed on the Schneiderian membrane. |
| 2. *Optic.* (2d pair.) | Terminate in the retina. |
| 3. *Motores oculorum.* (3d pair.) | *Superior Branch.* To the rectus superior oculi and levator palpebræ superioris.<br>*Inferior Branch.* To the rectus internus, rectus inferior, and lesser oblique muscles; a filament which goes to the ophthalmic ganglion. |
| 4. *Pathetici.* (4th pair.) | To the greater oblique muscle of the eye. |
| 5. *Par trigeminum.* (5th pair.) | *Ophthalmic Branch.* Divided into three branches: 1. *Lacrymal branch,* to the lacrymal gland and upper eyelid. 2. *Frontal branch,* to the forehead and upper eyelid. 3. *Nasal branch,* to the eyelids, nasal fossæ, and nose.<br>*Superior Maxillary Branch.* 1. *Orbital branch,* to the orbit. 2. *Posterior* and *superior dental,* to the last three molar teeth and gums. 3. *Anterior dental,* to the incisor, canine, and two lesser molares. 4. *Infra-orbitar,* to the upper lip, cheek, and nose.<br>*Inferior Maxillary Branch.* 1. *Temporal* profound branches, to the temporal muscle. 2. *Masseterine* branch, to the masseter muscle. 3. *Buccal,* to the inner surface of the cheek. 4. *Pterygoid,* to the internal pterygoid muscle. 5. *Lingual,* to the mucous membrane of the tongue. 6. *Inferior dental,* to the teeth of the lower jaw and to the lower lip. 7. *Auricular branch,* to the pavilion of the ear and forehead. |
| 6. *Abducentes.* (6th pair.) | To the rectus externus oculi. |
| 7. *Facial.* (Portio dura of the 7th pair.) | 1. At its exit from the cranium, the *posterior auricular, stylohyoid,* and *inframastoid,* to the pavilion of the ear, the mastoid process, the digastricus, and the muscles attached to the styloid process.<br>2. Near the parotid gland, the *temporal, malar, buccal, supramaxillary,* and *inframaxillary* to the whole superficies of the face. |
| 8. *Auditory.* (Portio mollis of the 7th pair.) | To the vestibule, semicircular canals, and cochlea. |
| 9. *Glossopharyngeal.* (Portion of the 8th pair.) | To the base of the tongue and pharynx. |
| 10. *Par vagum.* (8th pair.) | 1. In the Neck—*pharyngeal* branch to the pharynx; *superior laryngeal* branch to the larynx, and to some of the muscles of the inferior hyoid region. *Cardiac* branches to the cardiac plexus.<br>2. In the Chest—*inferior laryngeal* branch to the larynx, *pulmonary* branches, which form the plexus of the same name; *œsophageal* branches to the œsophagus.<br>3. In the Abdomen—*gastric* branches to the parietes of the stomach; filaments which go to the neighboring plexuses. |
| 11. *Spinal* or *Accessory of Willis.* | At its exit from the cranium—the *accessory of the pneumogastric nerve* anastomosing with this nerve. In the neck, filaments to the trapezius muscles. |
| 12. *Hypoglossal.* (9th pair.) | *Cervicalis descendens,* to the muscles of the inferior hyoid region and to the cervical nerves. Filaments to the muscles of the tongue. |

### II. *Spinal* or *Vertebral Nerves.*

#### 1. *Cervical Nerves.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *1st Cervical Pair.* | *Anterior Branch.* Anastomosing *par arcade* with the second pair. |
| *2d Cervical Pair.* | *Anterior Branch.* Branch anastomosing with the first pair; a branch which goes to the cervical plexus. |
| *3d* and *4th Cervical Pairs.* | *Anterior Branch.* Concurring in the cervical plexus. |

*Posterior Branch* of these four pairs ramifies on the occiput and muscles of the superficial and deep-seated cervico-occipital regions.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Cervical Plexus.* | Descending Branches.—1. *Internal descending,* anastomosing with a branch of the hypoglossus. 2. *Phrenic branch,* to the diaphragm. 3. *External descending branches,* dividing into supraclavicular, supra-acromial, infraclavicular, and cervicales profundi, to the muscles and integuments of the upper part of the chest and shoulder, to the trapezius, levator scapulæ, rhomboideus, etc.<br>Ascending Branches.—1. *Mastoid,* to the posterior and lateral part of the head and the inner surface of the pavilion of the ear. 2. *Auricular,* to the parotid gland and pavilion of the ear.<br>*Superficial Cervical Branches.* (2.) To the platysma myoides, diagastricus, the integuments of the neck, etc. |
| *5th, 6th,* and *7th Cervical Pairs.* | *Anterior Branches.* Assisting in the formation of the brachial plexus.<br>*Posterior Branches.* To the muscles and integuments of the posterior part of the neck and upper part of the back. |
| *Brachial Plexus.* | 1. *Thoracic Branches.* To the anterior and lateral parts of the chest. 2. *Suprascapulary* branch to the muscles of the posterior scapular region. 3. *Infrascapulary* branches (3) to the subscapularis, teres major, teres minor, and latissimus dorsi. 4. *Brachial internal cutaneous,* to the integuments of the palmar and dorsal surfaces of the forearm, near the ulnar margin. 5. *Brachial external cutaneous,* principally to the integuments of the palmar and dorsal surfaces of the forearm, near the radial margin. 6. *Median nerve,* to the forearm, hand, and palmar surface of all the fingers. 7. *Cubital nerve,* to the last two fingers. 8. *Radial,* to the first three. 9. *Axillary,* around the shoulder-joint, and to the neighboring muscles. |

#### 2. *Dorsal Nerves* (*Nervi dorsales*).

| | |
|---|---|
| *1st Dorsal Pair.* | *Anterior Branch.* To the brachial plexus. |
| *2d* and *3d Dorsal Pairs.* | *Anterior Branches.* Intercostal and brachial branch. |
| *4th, 5th, 6th,* and *7th Dorsal Pairs.* | *Anterior Branches. Internal* branches to the intercostals, triangularis sterni, pectoralis major, and to the skin. *External* branches to the integuments of the chest, the obliquus externus abdominis, and the skin of the abdomen. |
| *8th, 9th, 10th,* and *11th Dorsal Pairs.* | *Anterior Branches. Internal* branches to the transversalis, obliquus internus, and rectus muscles, and to the skin of the abdomen. *External* branches to the integuments of the chest and to the muscles and skin of the abdomen. |
| *12th Dorsal Pair.* | *Anterior Branch.* To the first lumbar nerve, and to the muscles and skin of the abdomen as far as the iliac crest. |

*Posterior Branches* of the dorsal nerves are distributed to the muscles and integuments of the back and loins.

#### 3. *Lumbar Nerves.*

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|---|---|
| *1st, 2d. 3d,* and *4th Lumbar Pairs.* | *Anterior Branches.* Concurring to form the lumbar plexus. |
| *5th Pair.* | *Anterior Branch.* Aiding in forming the sciatic plexus. |

*Posterior Branches* of the lumbar nerves are distributed to the loins, sacrum, and nates.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Lumbar Plexus.* | 1. *Musculo-cutaneous Branches* number three. One, *superior*, to the muscles of the abdomen, to the fold of the groin, and the scrotum; a *middle*, to the integuments and muscles of the abdomen; and an *inferior*, to the skin of the thigh. 2. *Genitocrural* branch to the integuments of the scrotum, the groin, and the thigh. 3. *Crural* nerve, to the integuments and muscles of the thigh, skin of the leg, and foot. 4. *Obturator* nerve, to the muscles at the inner part of the thigh. 5. *Lumbosacral*, to the sciatic plexus. Gives off the *gluteal* nerve to the glutæi muscles. |

4. *Sacral Nerves.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *1st, 2d, 3d,* and *4th Sacral Pairs.* | *Anterior Branches.* Form by their union the sciatic plexus. |
| *5th* and *6th Pairs.* | *Anterior Branches.* To the parts in the vicinity of the coccyx. |

*Posterior Branches* ramify on the muscles and integuments of the nates.

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|---|---|
| *Sciatic Plexus.* | 1. *Hemorrhoidal nerves*, to the rectum. 2. *Vesical*, to the bladder. 3. *Uterine* and *vaginal*, to the vagina and uterus. 4. *Inferior gluteal*, to the gluteal muscles, perineum, and integuments of the posterior part of the thigh. 5. *Pudic*, to the perineum, penis, or vulva. 6. *Sciatic*, divided into the *external popliteal*, which ramifies on the integuments and muscles of the external side of the leg, on the dorsum of the foot, and the dorsal surface of the toes; and into the *internal popliteal*, distributed on the dorsal surface of the last two toes, to the muscles of the foot, and on the plantar surface of all the toes. |

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**Ar′nold**, Arnold's nerve. **Artic′ular n.**, branches so called are given off to various joints from the axillary, ulnar, obturator, great sciatic, and other nerves. **Articulotem′poral n.**, see *Auricular*. **Augmen′tor n.**, cardiac sympathetic nerves. **Buccina′tor n.**, buccal nerve. **N. bulb**, see *End-bulbs*. **Calorif′ic n.**, a nerve which when stimulated raises the temperature of the part to which it is distributed. **Catabol′ic n.**, n. assisting in causing chemical changes of a destructive character. **N. cells**, see *Neuron*. **N. cen′tres**, organs whence the nerves originate, as the brain, spinal cord, and ganglia; also aggregations of cells in the gray substance having similar functions; see *Centre*. **Centrif′ugal n.**, efferent nerve. **Centrip′etal n.**, afferent nerve. **Cerebrospi′nal n.**, nerve connected with the cerebrospinal centre. **Com′pound n.**, mixed nerve. **N. cor′puscles**, nucleated corpuscles between the sheath of the nerve and the myelin of the nerve-fibres. **N. of Cotun′nius**, nasopalatine nerve. **Cra′nial n.**, one taking its origin from the brain. **Depres′sor n.**, one which when stimulated depresses a vasomotor centre. **Ef′ferent n.**, a nerve which conveys impressions from the centre to the periphery. **N. em′inence**, elevation of the sarcolemma over the seat of the end-plate, and of the end-plate itself; see *End-plate*. **N.-end′ing**, the termination of a nerve in the periphery; see *End-plate, Corpuscles, Pacinian, Corpuscula tactus*. **Esod′ic n.**, efferent nerve. **Exod′ic n.**, afferent nerve. **Fa′cial n.**, see *Facial nerve*. **Fem′oral cuta′neous n.**, see *Genitocrural nerve*. **Femoropoplit′eal n.**, sciatic nerve. **N.-fi′bres**, the ultimate fibrils making up the funiculi. **Frigorif′ic n.**, a nerve of the sympathetic system, which when stimulated produces a reduction of temperature. **Fur′cal n.**, the fourth lumbar nerve. **Gen′ital n.**, see *Genitocrural*. **Genitocru′ral n.**, see *Genitocrural*. **N. glands**, name given by Remak to the suprarenal bodies. **Glu′teal n. of the sa′cral plex′us**, lesser sciatic nerve. **N. graft′ing**, neuroplasty, operative replacement of a missing portion of a nerve by a sound section of another nerve. **Gus′tatory n.**, hypoglossal nerve. **Hypoglos′sal n.**, see *Hypoglossal*. **N. im′pulse**, impulse sent along the course of a nerve by stimulation. **Inhib′itory n.**, n. which when stimulated diminishes the energy of the part or organ it supplies. **Inter′nal in′guinal n.**, genitocrural nerve. **N. of Ja′cobson**, see *Petrosal ganglion*. **N. of Lanci′si**, see *Corpus callosum*. **Lat′eral na′sal n.**, sphenopalatine nerve. **Lin′gual n.**, hypoglossal nerve. **N. medul′la**, see *Nerve*. **Med′ullated nerve-fi′bre**, fibre of cerebrospinal system, the axis-cylinder of which is contained in a myelin-sheath. **Mixed n.**, n. composed of both afferent and efferent fibres. **Mo′tor n.**, n. composed entirely or mainly of motor fibres. **Musculospi′ral n.**, a branch of the brachial plexus, supplying the back of the arm, forearm, and hand. **Na′so-ocula′ris n.**, nasal nerve. **Nasopal′atine n.**, see *Nasopalatine*. **Nasopal′pebral n.**, nasal nerve. **Non-med′ullated nerve-fi′bre**, fibre of sympathetic system, not contained in a myelin-sheath. **Oc′ular n.**, optic nerve. **Op′tic n.**, see *Optic*. **Orbitofron′tal n.**, ophthalmic nerve. **N. of organ′ic life**, trisplanchnic or sympathetic nerve. **Palpebrofron′tal n.**, frontal nerve. **N. pang**, neuralgia. **N. paral′ysis**, paralysis due to loss of conductivity in the nerve supplying the affected part. **N. paste**, arsenical paste. **N. plex′us**, a network of nerve filaments. **Phren′ic n.**, diaphragmatic nerve. **Poplit′eal n., inter′nal**, posterior tibial nerve. **N. pow′er**, nervous power. **Re′nal n.**, see *Splanchnic nerve*. **Respi′ratory n.**, see *Thoracic nerves*. **R. n. of the face**, facial nerve. **Scapulohu′meral n.**, axillary nerve. **Secre′tory n.**, an efferent nerve which when stimulated increases the process of secretion in the gland to which it passes. **Sens′ory n.**, afferent nerve. **Scro′tal n.**, see *Genitocrural nerve*. **N.-sheath**, neurilemma; epineurium. **Spi′nal n.**, a nerve arising from the spinal cord and emerging through an intervertebral foramen. **Spi′ral n.**, radial nerve. **N. storm**, paroxysmal attack of nervous disturbance; hypomania. **N. stretch′ing**, operation consisting in cutting down on and forcibly stretching a nerve for the purpose of relieving neuralgic affections, spasmodic contraction, etc.; or, simply, by more flexion of the part, massage, etc. **Subocci′pital n.**, occipital nerve. **Subpu′bian n.**, genitocrural nerve. **Superfic′ial tem′poral n.**, auricular nerve. **N.-su′ture**, neurorrhaphy. **Sympathet′ic n.**, trisplanchnic nerve. **Tem′poral cuta′neous n.**, auricular nerve. **Ther′mic n.**, calorific nerve. **N. tire**, neurasthenia. **N. track**, path along which nerve-fibres convey nervous impulses. **Trigem′inal n.**, see *Trigemini*. **Trisplanch′nic n.**, sympathetic nervous system. **Troph′ic n.**, a nerve controlling nutrition. **N. tu′mor**, neuroma. **Ul′nar n.**, cubital nerve. **Vasoconstric′tor n.**, n. which when stimulated produces contraction of the vessels. **Vasodila′tor n.**, n. which when stimulated produces dilatation of the vessels. **Vasomo′tor n.**, n. influencing the changes in calibre of the blood-vessels; see *Vasomotor*. **Vid′ian n.**, pterygoid nerve. **Vo′cal n.**, see *Spinal nerve*. **N. wounds**, see *Wounds of nerves*. **N. of Wris′berg**, see *Cutaneous nerves*. **Zygo′matoauric′ular n.**, auricular nerve.

**Ner′vi** (pl. of nervus). Nerves. **N. alveola′res superio′res**, superior dental nerves. **N. ampulla′res**, branches of the vestibular nerve distributed to ampullæ of the semicircular canals. **N. anococcyge′i**, branches from the coccygeal plexus supplying the skin about the tip of the coccyx. **N. anon′ymi**, innominate nerves. **N. articula′res ge′nu, supe′rior** and **infe′rior**, branches from the peroneal nerve distributed to the knee-joint. **N. carot′ici exter′ni** or **carot′ici mol′les**, branches from the superior cervical ganglion supplying the walls of the external carotid artery. **N. caverno′si**, branches from the cavernous plexus distributed to the posterior part of the penis or clitoris.

**N. clavicula′res,** clavicular nerves. **N. clu′nium posterio′res,** lateral branches from the posterior part of the three upper sacral nerves distributed to the posterior and upper gluteal region. **N. cuta′nei abdomina′les latera′les,** lateral branches of the five lower intercostal nerves. **N. c. abdom′inis anterio′res,** branches from the lower six anterior branches of the intercostal nerves. **N. c. anterio′res fem′oris,** middle cutaneous nerves of the thigh. **N. c. clu′nium inferio′res,** see *Sciatic nerve, lesser*. **N. c. c. lumba′les,** nervi cutanei clunium superiores. **N. c. c. posterio′res,** nervi clunium posteriores. **N. c. c. sacra′les,** n. clunium posteriores. **N. c. c. superio′res,** lateral branches from the posterior branches of the three superior lumbar nerves; they perforate the lumbar fascia, and are distributed to the skin over the crest of the ilium and upper gluteal region. **N. c. cox′æ posterio′res,** nervi cutanei clunium superiores. **N. c. cru′ris media′les,** branches of the long saphenous nerve, supplying the inner side of the leg. **N. c. inferio′res posterio′res,** nervi clunium posteriores. **N. c. media′les fem′oris,** internal cutaneous nerves of the thigh. **N. c. pec′toris anterio′res,** superior six anterior branches of the intercostal nerves. **N. c. p. latera′les,** lateral branches of the intercostal nerves from the second to the sixth or seventh. **N. divi′si,** trigemini. **N. entobænon′tes,** afferent nerves. **N. erigen′tes,** nerves concerned in erection, which proceed from the sacral nerves and enter the hypogastric plexus, branches from which are distributed to the prostate, bladder, urethra, etc. **N. facia′les inferio′res,** branches from the facial nerve to the lower jaw and chin. **N. f. me′dii,** buccal nerves from facial. **N. f. superio′res,** zygomatic nerves. **N. f. tempora′les,** branches from the facial nerve to the temporal region. **N. gustato′rii,** trigemini. **N. hepat′ici posterio′res,** plexus venæ portæ. **N. labia′les anterio′res,** branches from the ilioinguinal nerve to the labia pudendi. **N. l. posterio′res,** superficial internal perineal nerves. **N. latera′les abdom′inis,** nervi cutanei abdominales laterales. **N. mea′tus audito′rii exter′ni,** branches from the auriculotemporal nerve to the auditory canal. **N. mol′les** (soft nerves), anterior branches of the superior cervical ganglion of the great sympathetic, which accompany the carotid artery and its branches, around which they form intricate plexuses, with here and there small ganglia. They are called *molles* from their softness, and *subrufi* from their reddish hue. **N. nasa′les exter′ni,** external nasal nerves. **N. n. latera′les,** branches of the infraorbital nerve supplying the side of the nose. **N. nervo′rum,** nervous filaments in the neurilemma, which are thought to be in the same relation to the nerves as the vasa vasorum to the vessels. **N. odorato′rii,** olfactory nerves. **N. pectora′les anterio′res,** anterior thoracic nerves. **N. p. exter′ni,** anterior intercostal nerves. **N. p. latera′les,** nervi cutanei pectoris laterales. **N. p. profun′di,** anterior intercostal nerves. **N. perforan′tes anterio′res,** anterior cutaneous nerves of the thorax and abdomen. **N. p. latera′les,** lateral cutaneous nerves of the thorax and abdomen. **N. phren′ici intercosta′les,** branches from the intercostal nerves to the diaphragm. **N. phren′ico-abdomina′les,** branches of the phrenic nerve passing through the diaphragm and supplying the crura. **N. pterygopalati′ni,** palatine nerves. **N. pulmona′les,** bronchial nerves. **N. reversi′vi,** recurrent laryngeal nerves. **N. scrota′les anterio′res,** branches from the ilioinguinal nerve to the scrotum. **N. sinuvertebra′les,** nerves given off by a spinal nerve which pass through the intervertebral foramina to the spinal canal and its walls. **N. spina′les thorac′ici,** dorsal nerves. **N. subcosta′les,** intercostal nerves. **N. subcuta′nei glute′i,** nervi cutanei clunium superiores. **N. s. g. inferio′res,** gluteal cutaneous nerves. **N. s. maxil′læ inferio′res,** nervi faciales inferiores. **N. s. na′si,** nervi nasales laterales. **N. subru′fi,** nervi molles. **N. superficia′les na′si,** nervi nasales laterales. **N. vaso′rum,** nerves distributed to blood-vessels or their sheaths.

**Ner′viduct.** Aperture in a bone through which a nerve passes. **Fallo′pian n.,** aquæductus Fallopii.

**Nervimo′tion.** Movement which is caused in the organs of the senses by external agents, and transmitted to the muscles by the nerves.

**Nervimo′tor.** Epithet given to external agents capable of causing nervimotion.

**Ner′vine.** Neurotic, neuritic, antineurotic, antineuropathic; medicine which acts on the nervous system. Also nerve-substance. Cypripedium pubescens.

**Nervocidine′** (*nervus*, nerve, *cædo*, to kill). The hydrochlorate of an alkaloid extracted from an Indian plant called gasu-basu, which is said to possess very marked local anæsthetic action.

**Nervopath′ic.** Neuropathic.

**Nervosan′guine.** Possessing an excitable and sanguine disposition.

**Ner′vosism.** Neurasthenia.

**Nervos′ity.** Extreme nervousness.

**Ner′vous.** Relating or belonging to the nerves. Strong; also weak, irritable, excitable. See *Nerve* (etymology). **N. attack′,** affection accompanied with spasm, pain, and different nervous symptoms to which impressible individuals are liable. **N. cen′tres,** see *Centres*. **N. deaf′ness,** deafness due to diseased condition of the auditory nerve or brain-centres. **N. debil′ity,** neurasthenia. **N. diath′esis,** nervousness; medically, nervousness means unusual impressibility of the nervous system; formerly it signified strength, force, and vigor; recently it has been applied to a hypochondriacal condition verging upon insanity, occasionally occurring in those in whom the brain has been unduly tasked—a condition termed by some cerebropathy; by others, brain fag. **N. diseas′es,** affections seated in the nervous system; to purely functional disease of the nerves the name neuræmia has been given, and to the class of diseases the epithet neuræmic. **N. exhaus′tion,** neurasthenia. **N. fe′ver,** typhoid fever. **N. flu′id,** nervous principle; supposed fluid circulating through the nerves, and which was regarded as the agent of sensation and motion. It was formerly called animal spirits, spiritus animales. **N. head′ache,** megrim. **N. in′fluence,** nervous power. **N. pain,** neuralgia. **N. pow′er,** nerve power, nervous influence; power of the nerves as exhibited in the living organism. **N. prin′ciple,** nervous fluid. **N. sys′tem,** nerves and nervous centres considered collectively. **N. sys′tem of the automat′ic func′tions,** trisplanchnic nerve. **N. sys′tem, ganglion′ic,** see *Trisplanchnic nerve*. **N. sys′tem, organ′ic,** see *Trisplanchnic nerve*. **N. sys′tem of the sen′ses,** medulla oblongata. **N. sys′tem, sympathet′ic,** trisplanchnic nerve. **N. sys′tem of vol′untary mo′tion,** etc., medulla spinalis. **N. tem′perament,** constitution possessed by those prone to suffer from various functional and organic nervous diseases; they are small of stature and features, mentally and physically active, light sleepers, and prone to dyspepsia. **N. tu′mor,** neuroma. **N. weak′ness,** neurasthenia.

**Ner′vousness.** Nervous diathesis.

**Ner′vule.** Small nerve.

**Ner′vuli gingiva′les.** Small branches given off by alveolar nerves to the gums.

**Ner′vus.** Nerve. **N. abdom′inogenita′lis supe′rior,** iliohypogastric nerve. **N. abdu′cens,** motor oculi externus. **N. accesso′rius cuta′nei inter′ni,** lesser internal cutaneous nerve. **N. accesso′rius saphe′ni exter′ni,** communicans peronei. **N. acus′ticus,** auditory nerve. **N. adscen′dens,** recurrent laryngeal nerve. **N. alveola′ris ante′rior ma′jor,** anterior superior dental nerve. **N. alveola′ris ante′rior mi′nor,** middle superior dental nerve. **N. alveola′ris infe′rior,** inferior dental nerve. **N. alveola′ris maxil′læ inferio′ris,** inferior dental nerve. **N. alveola′ris poste′rior ma′jor** and **mi′nor,** posterior superior dental nerves. **N. ambulato′rius**, pneumogastric nerve. **N. anastomot′icus**, Vidian nerve. **N. Andersch′ii**, tympanic nerve. **N. anon′ymus**, trigemini. **N. ante′rior sep′ti na′rium**, branch of ethmoidal nerve to mucous membrane of septum of nose. **N. ap′icis na′si**, nervus nasalis externus. **N. arte′riæ femora′lis pro′prius**, nerve of the femoral artery. **N. articula′ris**, circumflex nerve. **N. aschia′nus**, first cervical nerve. **N. audito′rius**, auditory nerve. **N. auricula′ris cervica′lis**, great auricular nerve. **N. auricula′ris mag′nus** great auricular nerve. **N. auricula′ris poste rior**, nervus auricularis magnus. **N. auricula′ris profun′dus**, posterior auricular nerve. **N. auricula′ris va′gi**, auricular branch of the pneumogastric nerve. **N. auric′ulo-occipita′lis**, posterior auricular nerve. **N. axilla′ris**, circumflex nerve. **N. bigem′inus**, nervus biradiatus. **N. biradia′tus**, second sacral nerve, giving off the sciatic and the pudic nerve. **N. biven′tricus**, digastric nerve. **N. buccinatoriolabia′lis**, buccal nerve. **N. buccinato′rius**, buccal nerve. **N. buccolabia′lis**, buccal nerve. **N. bul′bo-urethra′lis**, deep branch of the perineal nerve. **N. calcaneoplanta′ris cuta′neus**, plantar cutaneous nerve. **N. cardi′acus mag′nus** or **profun′dus**, see *Cardiac nerves.* **N. cardi′acus mi′nor** or **par′vus**, see *Cardiac nerves.* **N. cardi′acus quar′tus**, fourth cardiac nerve; branch of superior thoracic ganglion. **N. cardi′acus superficia′lis**, see *Cardiac nerves.* **N. cardi′acus ter′tius**, inferior cardiac nerve. **N. caroticotympan′icus**, nervus caroticotympanicus inferior. **N. caroticotympan′icus infe′rior**, branch from the tympanic plexus to the carotid plexus. **N. caroticotympan′icus supe′rior**, small deep petrosal nerve. **N. carot′icus**, carotid nerve. **N. carot′icus ascen′dens**, or **cerebra′lis**, or **inter′nus**, carotid nerve. **N. carot′icus Vidia′ni**, great deep petrosal nerve. **N. cerebra′lis**, carotid nerve. **N. cervica′lis descen′dens infe′rior**, communicans noni. **N. cervica′lis descen′dens supe′rior**, descendens noni. **N. cervicofacia′lis**, cervicofacial nerve. **N. clitor′idis**, dorsal nerve of clitoris. **N. coccyge′us infe′rior**, second coccygeal nerve, sometimes existing. **N. commu′nicans facia′lis**, branch from auriculotemporal to facial nerve. **N. commu′nicans facie′i**, facial nerve. **N. commu′nicans fibula′ris** or **perone′i**, communicans peronei. **N. commu′nicans tibia′lis**, external saphenous nerve. **N. coracobrachia′lis**, musculocutaneous nerve. **N. crotaphiticobuccinato′rius**, ramus superior nervi inframaxillaris. **N. crura′lis**, anterior crural nerve. **N. crura′lis inter′nus**, obturator nerve. **N. crura′lis poste′rior**, obturator nerve. **N. cubita′lis**, ulnar nerve. **N. cuta′neus ante′rior**, musculocutaneous nerve of leg. **N. cuta′neus bra′chii exter′nus**, musculocutaneous nerve. **N. cuta′neus bra′chii latera′lis**, musculocutaneous nerve. **N. cuta′neus bra′chii poste′rior**, cutaneous branch of circumflex nerve. **N. cuta′neus cal′cis**, calcaneoplantar cutaneous nerve. **N. cuta′neus clu′nium inter′nus supe′rior**, nervus perforans ligamenti tuberososacri. **N. cuta′neus cru′ris poste′rior latera′lis**, communicans peronei. **N. cuta′neus cru′ris poste′rior me′dius**, branch from sciatic or external popliteal distributed to the skin over the calf. **N. cuta′neus dor′si pe′dis commu′nis**, musculocutaneous nerve of the leg. **N. cuta′neus dor′si pe′dis latera′lis**, formed by external saphenous nerve uniting with peroneal communicating. **N. cuta′neus dor′si pe′dis media′lis**, internal branch of musculocutaneous nerve of leg, supplying inner side of great toe and second interdigital space. **N. cuta′neus dor′si pe′dis me′dius**, external branch of musculocutaneous nerve of leg, distributed to third and fourth interdigital spaces. **N. cuta′neus fem′oris circumflex′us**, inferior pudendal nerve. **N. cuta′neus fem′oris inter′nus ma′jor**, internal saphenous nerve. **N. cuta′neus fem′oris inter′nus mi′nor**, internal cutaneous nerve of thigh. **N. cuta′neus fem′oris latera′lis**, external cutaneous nerve of thigh. **N. cuta′neus fem′oris poste′rior**, small sciatic nerve. **N. cuta′neus glute′us infe′rior**, small sciatic nerve. **N. cuta′neus hu′meri**, cutaneous branch of circumflex nerve. **N. cuta′neus inter′nus**, internal cutaneous nerve; see *Saphenous nerves.* **N. cuta′neus inter′nus lon′gus**, see *Saphenous nerves.* **N. cuta′neus inter′nus ma′jor**, internal cutaneous nerve. **N. cuta′neus inter′nus mi′nor**, lesser internal cutaneous nerve. **N. cuta′neus lon′gus cru′ris et pe′dis**, external saphenous nerve. **N. cuta′neus media′lis**, lesser internal cutaneous nerve. **N. cuta′neus me′dius**, internal cutaneous nerve. **N. cuta′neus palma′ris**, palmar cutaneous nerve. **N. cuta′neus perine′i**, inferior pudendal nerve. **N. cuta′neus perone′i**, musculocutaneous nerve of leg. **N. cuta′neus planta′ris pro′prius**, calcaneoplantar cutaneous nerve. **N. cuta′neus poste′rior exter′nus**, communicans peronei. **N. cuta′neus poste′rior, infe′rior**, and **supe′rior**, inferior and superior external cutaneous nerves. **N. cuta′neus poste′rior mag′nus**, small sciatic nerve. **N. cuta′neus poste′rior me′dius**, small sciatic nerve. **N. cuta′neus supe′rior**, cutaneous branch of circumflex nerve. **N. dec′imus**, pneumogastric. **N. diaphragmat′icus**, phrenic nerve. **N. digita′lis planta′ris inter′nus**, internal terminal branch of the internal plantar nerve. **N. digita′lis planta′ris me′dius**, external terminal branch of internal popliteal nerve. **N. divi′sus**, trigeminus nerve. **N. dorsa′lis pol′licis radia′lis**, branch from radial nerve to back of thumb. **N. dorsa′lis scap′ulæ**, branch from brachial plexus (fifth cervical nerve) distributed to rhomboid muscle. **N. ethmoida′lis posti′cus**, sphenoethmoidal nerve. **N. femora′lis**, anterior crural nerve. **N. femorocuta′neus**, external cutaneous nerve of thigh. **N. femoroperinea′lis**, superficial external perineal nerve. **N. fibula′ris**, external popliteal nerve. **N. fos′sæ jugula′ris**, Arnold's nerve. **N. frontonasa′lis**, supratrochlear nerve. **N. fusca′lis**, nervus triradiatus. **N. ganglion′icus**, trisplanchnic nerve. **N. ganglio′sus**, sympathetic nerve. **N. genitocrura′lis**, genitocrural nerve. **N. hypoglos′sus**, hypoglossus. **N. im′par**, prolongation of the neurilemma below the lower extremity of the spinal cord, as a fibrous filament, inserted into the base of the coccyx; formerly regarded as a nerve; hence its name. **N. incisi′vus**, incisive nerve. **N. inframaxilla′ris**, inferior maxillary nerve. **N. infraoccipita′lis**, first cervical nerve. **N. inguina′lis exter′nus**, external cutaneous nerve of thigh. **N. inguina′lis inter′nus** or **inguinocuta′neus inter′nus**, genitocrural nerve. **N. innomina′tus**, trigemini. **N. intercosta′lis**, intercostal nerve; sympathetic nerve. **N. intercosta′lis mag′nus** or **intercosta′lis max′imus**, sympathetic nerve. **N. intercosta′lis Willis′ii**, sympathetic nerve. **N. intercostobrachia′lis**, intercostohumeral nerve. **N. interme′dius Wrisberg′ii**, intermediary nerve. **N. interos′seus ante′rior** or **inter′nus**, anterior interosseous nerve of arm. **N. interos′seus cru′ris**, interosseous nerve of leg. **N. interos′seus exter′nus**, posterior interosseous nerve of arm. **N. ischiad′icus**, sciatic nerve. **N. jugula′ris**, branch connecting superior cervical ganglion with jugular ganglion. **N. juveni′lis**, penis. **N. larynge′us ascen′dens**, inferior laryngeal nerve. **N. larynge′us recur′rens**, inferior laryngeal nerve. **N. latis′simi dor′si**, long subscapular nerve. **N. la′tus**, Achillis tendo. **N. ligamen′ti interos′sei cru′ris**, interosseous nerve of leg. **N. lingua′lis latera′lis**, pharyngoglossal nerve. **N. lingua′lis me′dius**, hypoglossal nerve. **N. lingua′lis par′is octa′vi**, glossopharyngeal nerve. **N. lo′quens**, hypoglossal nerve. **N. lumbodorsa′lis**, trunk of anterior branch of first lumbar nerve, dividing into iliohypogastric and ilioinguinal. **N. lumbo-inguina′lis**, genitocrural nerve. **N. lumbosacra′lis**, lumbosacral cord. **N. malleola′ris exter′nus**, branch of musculocutaneous nerve of leg to external malleolus. **N. mandibula′ris**, inferior dental nerve. **N. margina′lis scap′ulæ**, long subscapular nerve. **N. masticato′rius**, superior branch of the inframaxillary nerve. **N. mastoide′us poste′rior**, digastric nerve. **N. membra′næ interos′seæ antibra′chii**, branch from anterior interosseous nerve distributed to interosseous membrane and bones of forearm. **N. membra′næ tym′pani**, branch from the auricular nerve that extends to the auditory canal and membrana tympani. **N. meninge′us poste′rior**, meningeal nerve; branch from hypoglossal and superior cervical ganglion distributed to the blood-vessels around the anterior condyloid foramen. **N. mix′tus**, trigemini. **N. mo′tor oc′uli exter′nus**, motor oculi externus. **N. moto′rius lin′guæ**, hypoglossal nerve. **N. moto′rius oc′uli**, see *Motores oculorum*. **N. mus′culi mal′lei exter′ni**, small branch from otic ganglion extending to laxator tympani. **N. mus′culi mal′lei inter′ni**, branch from otic ganglion or from internal pterygoid nerve to tensor tympani. **N. mus′culi pterygoide′i**, pterygoid nerve. **N. mus′culi tenso′ris ve′li palati′ni**, branch from otic ganglion to the tensor tympani. **N. musculocuta′neus pe′dis**, musculocutaneous nerve of leg. **N. mus′culo-urethra′lis**, deep perineal nerve. **N. nasa′lis ante′rior**, nasal nerve. **N. nasa′lis exter′nus**, branch of ethmoidal nerve passing down on posterior surface of nasal bone; pierces wall of nose between nasal bone and triangular cartilage, and supplies skin of apex. **N. nasocilia′ris**, nasal nerve. **N. nasodenta′lis**, anterior one of the superior dental nerves. **N. nasopalati′nus**, nasopalatine nerve. **N. nasopharynge′us**, pharyngeal nerve. **N. obturato′rius accesso′rius**, accessory obturator nerve. **N. occipita′lis ante′rior**, small occipital nerve. **N. occipita′lis exter′nus**, small occipital nerve. **N. occipita′lis inter′nus**, great occipital nerve. **N. occipita′lis mag′nus**, or **ma′jor**, or **max′imus**, great occipital nerve. **N. occipita′lis mi′nor** or **par′vus**, small occipital nerve. **N. occipita′lis mi′nor secun′dus**, second small occipital nerve. **N. occipita′lis ter′tius**, third occipital nerve. **N. oculomoto′rius commu′nis**, oculomotor nerve. **N. oculomuscula′ris commu′nis**, oculomotor nerve. **N. oculomuscula′ris exter′nus**, abducent nerve. **N. oculomuscula′ris supe′rior**, trochlear nerve. **N. oculonasa′lis**, nasal nerve. **N. op′ticus**, optic nerve. **N. orbita′lis**, ophthalmic nerve. **N. pathet′icus**, pathetic nerve. **N. pectora′lis poste′rior**, dorsalis scapulæ nerve. **N. peda′lis ante′rior**, nervus cutaneus dorsi pedis medialis. **N. pe′nis**, dorsal nerve of penis. **N. per′forans bra′chii**, musculocutaneous nerve. **N. per′forans Casse′rii**, musculocutaneous nerve. **N. per′forans ligamen′ti tuberososa′cri**, perforating cutaneous nerve. **N. perine′i**, perineal nerve. **N. perine′i latera′lis**, superficial external perineal nerve. **N. perine′i media′lis**, superficial internal perineal nerve. **N. perone′us**, external popliteal nerve. **N. perone′us inter′nus**, nervus cutaneus dorsi pedis medialis. **N. perone′us profun′dus**, anterior tibial nerve. **N. perone′us superficia′lis**, musculocutaneous nerve of leg. **N. petro′sus**, petrosal nerve. **N. petro′sus in′fimus**, small superficial petrosal nerve. **N. petro′sus profun′dus ma′jor**, great deep petrosal nerve. **N. petro′sus profun′dus mi′nor**, small deep petrosal nerve. **N. petro′sus superficia′lis in′fimus**, external superficial petrosal nerve. **N. petro′sus superficia′lis ma′jor**, great superficial petrosal nerve. **N. petro′sus superficia′lis me′dius**, small superficial petrosal nerve. **N. petro′sus superficia′lis mi′nor**, small superficial petrosal nerve. **N. petro′sus superficia′lis ter′tius**, external superficial petrosal nerve. **N. petro′sus superficia′lis vascula′ris**, small superficial petrosal nerve. **N. phren′icus accesso′rius**, filament from phrenic nerve occasionally detached from third cervical nerve, and running separate for some distance. **N. phren′icus secunda′rius**, accessory phrenic nerve. **N. planta′ris digita′lis commu′nis quar′tus**, branch of external plantar supplying fourth digital interspace. **N. planta′ris hallu′cis media′lis**, branch of internal plantar to inner side of great toe. **N. planta′ris latera′lis**, external plantar nerve. **N. planta′ris latera′lis dig′iti min′imi**, branch of external plantar to outer side of little toe. **N. planta′ris media′lis**, internal plantar nerve. **N. pneumogas′tricus**, pneumogastric. **N. poplite′us inter′nus**, internal popliteal nerve. **N. poste′rior commu′nis**, small sciatic nerve. **N. pro′prius dec′imi ner′vi**, separated filament of the vagus which leaves the trunk below the jugular foramen, sends twigs to the spinal accessory and hypoglossal, and rejoins the parent stem near the transverse process of the third cervical vertebra. **N. pudendohæmorrhoida′lis**, common trunk which gives off pudic and inferior hemorrhoidal nerves. **N. puden′dus**, pudic nerve. **N. puden′dus commu′nis**, nervus pudendohæmorrhoidalis. **N. puden′dus exter′nus**, see *Genitocrural nerve*. **N. puden′dus infe′rior** or **inter′nus**, perineal nerve. **N. puden′dus inguina′lis**, genitocrural nerve. **N. puden′dus lon′gus infe′rior**, inferior pudendal nerve. **N. puden′dus supe′rior**, dorsal nerve of penis. **N. quin′ti recur′rens**, Vidian nerve. **N. quin′tus**, trigemini. **N. radia′lis**, musculospiral nerve. **N. radia′lis profun′dus**, posterior interosseous nerve of arm; see *Interosseous nerves*. **N. radia′lis superficia′lis**, radial nerve. **N. recur′rens**, spinal accessory nerve. **N. recurrens inframaxilla′ris**, recurrent branch of inferior maxillary. **N. recur′rens inter′nus**, Vidian nerve. **N. recur′rens ra′mi pri′mi**, nervus tentorii. **N. recur′rens ra′mi secun′di**, recurrent branch of superior maxillary. **N. recur′rens ra′mi ter′tii**, recurrent branch of inferior maxillary. **N. recur′rens supramaxilla′ris**, recurrent branch of superior maxillary. **N. respirato′rius inter′nus**, phrenic nerve. **N. saccula′ris ma′jor**, branch from vestigial nerve to the saccule. **N. saccula′ris mi′nor**, branch from cochlear nerve to the saccule. **N. saphe′nus bre′vis** or **infe′rior**, external saphenous nerve. **N. saphe′nus ma′jor**, internal saphenous nerve. **N. saphe′nus mi′nor**, internal cutaneous nerve of thigh; external saphenous nerve. **N. saphe′nus perone′us**, communicans peronei. **N. saphe′nus supe′rior**, internal cutaneous nerve of thigh. **N. scapula′ris** or **supe′rior**, suprascapular nerve. **N. scrota′lis infe′rior**, inferior pudendal nerve. **N. scrota′lis poste′rior**, superficial internal perineal nerve. **N. sep′ti na′rium**, nasopalatine nerve. **N. sinua′lis**, nervus tentorii. **N. spermat′icus**, see *Genitocrural nerve*. **N. spermat′icus commu′nis**, pudic nerve. **N. spermat′icus exter′nus**, genital branch of genitocrural nerve. **N. sphenoethmoida′lis**, posterior ethmoidal nerve. **N. spino′sus**, recurrent branch of inferior maxillary. **N. splanch′nicus i′mus**, smallest splanchnic nerve. **N. splanch′nicus infe′rior**, or **me′dius**, or **secun′dus**, small splanchnic nerve. **N. splanch′nicus sup′erior**, great splanchnic nerve. **N. splanch′nicus supre′mus**, great splanchnic nerve. **N. splanch′nicus ter′tius**, smallest splanchnic nerve. **N. stape′dii**, branch from facial to stapedius muscle. **N. styloide′us**, branch of facial which divides into stylohyoid, digastric, and communicating nerves. **N. subcuta′neus col′li**, superficial cervical nerve. **N. subcuta′neus col′li facia′lis**, superior superficial cervical nerve. **N. subcuta′neus col′li infe′rior**, inferior branch of superficial cervical nerve. **N. subcuta′neus col′li me′dius** or **supe′rior**, superior superficial cervical nerve. **N. subcuta′neus ma′læ**, orbital nerve. **N. subcuta′neus mandib′ulæ**, branch of facial running along border of lower jaw. **N. subcuta′neus maxil′læ inferio′ris**, nervus subcutaneus mandibulæ. **N. sublingua′lis**, sublingual nerve. **N. superficia′lis col′li**, superficial cervical nerve. **N. superficia′lis scap′ulæ**, one of the supra-acromial nerves. **N. supramaxilla′ris**, superior maxillary nerve. **N. sura′lis** or **s. mag′nus**, external saphenous nerve. **N. sympathet′icus mag′nus**, trisplanchnic nerve. **N. sympathet′icus me′dius**, trigemini; pneumogastric nerve. **N. sympathet′icus mi′nor**, facial nerve. **N. sympath′icus**, trisplanchnic nerve. **N. sympath′icus me′dius**, trigemini. **N. tempora′lis cuta′neus** or **superficia′lis**, auriculotemporal nerve. **N. temporofacia′lis**, temporofacial nerve. **N. tenso′ris tym′pani**, formed by branch from internal pterygoid nerve and one from otic ganglion; supplies tensor tympani muscle. **N. tenso′ris ve′li palati′ni**, formed by branch from internal pterygoid nerve and one from otic ganglion; supplies tensor palati muscle. **N. tento′rii**, recurrent branch from ophthalmic nerve, supplying tentorium. **N. thoracicobrachia′lis**, intercostohumeral nerve. **N. thoracicodorsa′lis**, nervus dorsalis scapulæ. **N. thorac′icus ante′rior** or **ma′jor**, external anterior thoracic nerve; see *Thoracic nerves*. **N. thorac′icus ante′rior mi′nor**, internal anterior thoracic nerve. **N. thorac′icus ante′rior pri′mus** or **exter′nus**, external anterior thoracic nerve; see *Thoracic nerves*. **N. thorac′icus inter′nus**, internal anterior thoracic nerve. **N. thorac′icus poste′rior**, see *Thoracic nerve, posterior*. **N. thorac′icus secun′dus**, internal anterior thoracic nerve. **N. thyrohyoide′us**, thyrohyoid nerve. **N. tibia′lis**, internal popliteal nerve. **N. tibia′lis anti′cus**, anterior tibial nerve. **N. tibia′lis exter′nus**, calcaneoplantar cutaneous nerve. **N. tim′idus**, motor oculi externus. **N. tremel′lus**, trigemini. **N. trigem′inus**, see *Trigemini*. **N. trira-dia′tus**, fourth lumbar nerve. **N. trisplanch′nicus**, trisplanchnic nerve. **N. trochlea′ris**, pathetic nerve. **N. tu′bæ eustachia′næ**, branch from tympanic plexus to mucous lining of Eustachian tube. **N. tym′pani**, Jacobson's nerve; branch from facial, or from one of the branches supplying the external auditory meatus, which is distributed to the membrana tympani. **N. tympan′icolingua′lis**, chorda tympani nerve. **N. tympan′icus supe′rior**, tympanic nerve. **N. ulna′ris dorsa′lis**, dorsal branch of ulnar nerve. **N. ulna′ris vola′ris**, ulnar nerve before it divides into deep and superficial palmar branches. **N. ulna′ris vola′ris profun′dus**, branch of ulnar nerve distributed to deep muscles of the palm. **N. va′gus**, pneumogastric nerve. **N. va′gus cum accesso′rio**, spinal nerve. **N. vasomoto′rius**, trisplanchnic nerve. **N. voca′lis**, pneumogastric nerve. **N. zygomat′icus**, orbital nerve.

**Nes′pite.** Melissa calamintha.

**Ness′ler's rea′gent.** Very delicate test for ammonia. It consists of an alkaline solution of potassium iodide and mercuric chloride. If ammonia is present even in only a very small quantity in water, a slight reddish-yellow tinge ensues upon addition of the test.

**Nest.** A collection; a set of objects fitting one within the other. **Brunn's n.**, a cell-nest in the ureter. **Can′cer-n.**, a nest of cancer-cells in healthy tissue. **Cell-n.**, a clump of cells occurring in the midst of tissue of a different structure. **Epithe′lial n.**, cell-nest.

**Nestiat′ria** (*nestis*, fasting, *iatreia*, treatment). Hunger-cure; cure by fasting.

**Nes′tis** (fasting). Jejunum.

**Nestither′apy.** Hunger-cure; cure by fasting.

**Nest′root.** Monotropa uniflora.

**Net′leaf.** Goodyera pubescens.

**Netraneurys′ma** (*netron*, spindle). Fusiform aneurysm.

**Net′ting.** Urine.

**Net′tle.** Urtica. **Archan′gel n.**, Lamium album. **Day n.**, Lamium album. **Dead n.**, Lamium album or amplexicaule. **Dwarf n.**, Urtica urens. **Hedge n.**, galeopsis. **Horse n.**, Solanum carolinense. **Lich′en n.**, see *Lichen*. **Pill′-bearing n.**, Urticaria pilulifera. **Sting′ing n.**, urtica. **N. tree**, Celtis occidentalis.

**Net′tlerash.** Urticaria.

**Net′tleship's dots.** Small white dots on the retina indicating pigment changes and sometimes associated with nyctalopia or night-blindness.

**Net′wort.** Goodyera pubescens.

**Neu′bauer's ar′tery.** Deep thyroid artery, sometimes given off by the innominate. **N.'s gan′glion**, combination of inferior cervical and first thoracic ganglion. **N.'s test**, test for sugar, solution of indigo-carmine alkalized by sodium carbonate; if a drop of saccharine urine is added to a hot solution the color changes to purple, red, and pale yellow.

**Neu′ber's tubes.** Drainage-tubes of bone.

**Neu′mann's cor′puscles.** Nucleated red corpuscles noticed in the blood when processes of repair are going on. **N.'s crys′tals**, Charcot's crystals. **N.'s disease′**, pemphigus vegetans, in which the papillary growths follow the bullar eruption. **N.'s sheaths**, dentinal sheaths constituting the wall of the dentinal tubules.

**Neu′ra.** Nerve-cell.

**Neu′rad.** Toward the cerebrospinal axis.

**Neuradynam′ia** (*neuron*, nerve, *a*, priv., *dynamis*, power). Neurasthenia.

**Neuræ′mia.** An old term for functional nervous disease.

**Neurag′mia.** Separation of a nerve and its ganglion.

**Neu′ral** (*neuron*, nerve). Relating to a nerve or to the nervous system or centres. **N. a′læ**, see *Neural arch*. **N. arch**, formed by the posterior projections connected with the body of the vertebra, which protect the spinal cord; each arch, with the pedicle—*neural pedicle*—and body, forms a segment of the *neural tube;* the alæ of the arches are the *neural alæ*. **N. ax′is**, spinal cord, see *Encephalon*. **N. canal′**, spinal canal. **N. cav′ity**, one of the two great cavities which may be said to be enclosed in the arrangement of the segments of the skeleton, including the cranium and the vertebral canal. **N. crest**, projection of ectodermal cells on the superior margin of the medullary groove, from which the dorsal nerves in embryo originate. **N. fora′men**, foramen vertebrale. **N. fur′row** or **groove**, longitudinal groove in the embryo, which by its folding inward forms the neural canal. **N. paral′ysis**, paralysis due to loss of nerve conductivity. **N. ped′icle**, see *Neural arch*. **N. plate**, plate of epiblast in which the neural groove is developed. **N. seg′ment**, neuromere. **N. sep′tum**, row of processes of deep fascia existing on the median line posteriorly. **N. spines**, spinous processes. **N. tube**, tube formed by closure of the medullary groove of the epiblast; see *Neural arch*.

**Neural′gia** (*neuron*, nerve, *algos*, pain). Generic name for a very acute, exacerbating or intermitting, throbbing pain, which follows the course of a nerve, extends to its ramifications, and seems, therefore, to be seated in the nerve. It may be due to a variety of causes, local (pressure), central (brain or cord disease), or systemic (diabetes, malaria, syphilis, etc.). According to their seat the principal neuralgiæ have been distinguished by various names. **Anom′alous n.**, a neurosis, sometimes characterized by acute pains circumscribed within short compass or extending by irradiations, but not having their seat in the course of a nerve, and at other times occasioned by tumors in the course of a nerve or following contusions or incomplete divisions of nerves. **Artic′ular n.**, arthralgia. **N. brachia′lis**, brachialgia. **N. brachiothorac′ica**, angina pectoris. **N. cardi′aca**, angina pectoris. **N. cerebra′lis**, hemicrania. **N. cœli′aca**, n. of the solar plexus. **N. cor′dis**, angina pectoris. **N. crura′lis**, n. femorotibialis. **N. cubitodigita′lis**, in this variety the pain extends from the part where the nerve passes under the inner condyle to the back of the hand and to its cubital edge. **Degen′erative n.**, n. due to degenerative changes in the nervous centres. **N. denta′lis**, odontalgia nervosa. **Epilep′tiform n.**, variety of neuralgia characterized by very sudden and exceedingly painful attacks of pain following the course of the fifth nerve. **Fa′cial n.**, tic douloureux, face-ague, Fothergill's face-ache, is characterized by acute lancinating pains, returning at intervals, and by twinges in certain parts of the face, producing twitches in the corresponding muscles; it may be seated in the frontal nerve, in the infraorbital, or in the maxillary branch of the fifth pair. Metopodynia, brow-ague, brow-pang, commences at the superciliary foramen and extends along the ramifications of the frontal nerve that are distributed on the forehead, upper eyelid, caruncula lacrymalis, and nasal angle of the eyelids. Neuralgia infraorbitalis, infraorbital neuralgia, is chiefly felt in the infraorbital foramen, whence it passes to the cheeks, upper lip, ala nasi, lower eyelid, etc. In neuralgia maxillaris the pain usually sets out from the mental foramen and passes to the chin, lips, temple, teeth, and tongue. **False n.**, term assigned to pains along a nerve or its ramifications produced by some body compressing it—those pains terminating with the removal of the compressing cause. **Femoropoplit′eal n.**, hip-gout, sciatica, pain following the great sciatic nerve from the ischiatic notch to the ham, and along the peroneal surface of the leg to the sole of the foot. **N. femoroprætibia′lis**, crural neuralgia; the pain, setting out from the groin, spreads along the forepart of the thigh, and passes down, chiefly on the inner side of the leg, to the inner ankle and back of the foot. **N. fronta′lis**, facial neuralgia. **Gen′eral n.**, form of neuralgia in which pain is experienced in various parts of the body. **N. of the heart**, angina pectoris. **N. hepat′ica**, hepatalgia. **Hyster′ical n.**, n. coexisting with hysteria. **Idiopath′ic n.**, n. for which no cause, local or general, can be found. **Ilioscro′tal n.** is rare; it is characterized by a very acute pain in the course of the branches of the first lumbar pair; pain follows the crista ilia and accompanies the spermatic vessels to the testicle, which is often painfully retracted. **Infraor′bital n.**, facial neuralgia. **N. ischiad′ica**, femoropopliteal neuralgia, sciatica. **Lead n.**, n. caused by poisonous effects of lead. **N. lie′nis**, splenalgia. **N. mam′mæ**, irritable breast; exceedingly painful affection of the female mamma, unaccompanied by inflammation. **N. maxilla′ris**, facial neuralgia. **Mor′ton's n.**, metatarsalgia, see *Morton*. **N. planta′ris**, erythromelalgia; neuritis of the plantar nerves; a rare disease, in which pain is confined chiefly to the course of the plantar nerves; it is more frequently met with in the male. **N. re′num**, nephralgia. **Sciat′ic n.**, femoropopliteal neuralgia. **N. spina′lis**, spinal irritation. **Stump n.**, pain in the stump after amputation, caused by engagement of nerve twigs in the cicatrix. **Symptomat′ic n.**, n. due to systemic causes. **N. tes′tis**, orchidalgia. **N. tympan′ica**, otalgia caused by an inflamed condition of the tympanic plexus. **N. u′teri**, hysteralgia. **N. ventric′uli**, cardialgia.

**Neural′gic.** Pertaining to neuralgia.

**Neural′giform.** Resembling neuralgia.

**Neu′ralward.** Neurad.

**Neuramebim′eter** (*neuramœba*, nerve-cell, *metron*, measure). Apparatus for taking a record of the interval of time elapsing between stimulation of a nerve and the result that follows.

**Neuramœ′ba.** Neuron.

**Neuranagen′esis** or **Neuranagene′ma** (*neuron*, nerve, *anagennao*, to regenerate). Regeneration or renewal of a nerve.

**Neuranaph′ysis** (*neuron*, nerve, *ana*, again, *phyo*, to grow). Neuranagenesis.

**Neurapoph′ysis.** See *Vertebra*.

**Neurasthe′nia** (*neuron*, nerve, *astheneia*, debility). Debility or impaired activity of the nerves or of the nervous system generally; nervous exhaustion. **Acous′tic n.**, n. with symptoms of deafness. **Angiopath′ic n.**, n. with vascular disturbances. **N. gas′trica**, weak digestive action from nervous debility or exhaustion. **N. gra′vis**, n. characterized by great exhaustion and fatigue from even trifling causes. **Op′tic n.**, n. accompanied with a considerable amount of disturbance of the field or function of vision. **N. ret′inæ**, asthenopia. **Traumat′ic n.**, an accident neurosis, caused by external injury.

**Neurasthen′ic.** Related to or affected with neurasthenia.

**Neuratax′ia.** Cerebrospinal ataxia.

**Neuratroph′ia** or **Neurat′rophy** (*neuron*, nerve, *atrophia*, wasting). Atrophy of nerves or of the nervous system.

**Neuratroph′ic.** Relating to imperfect supply of nerve-food.

**Neurax′is.** Axis-cylinder of a nerve. See also *Axis, cerebrospinal*.

**Neurax′on.** Efferent neural cell-process; axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell.

**Neure.** Nerve-cell; neuron.

**Neurecta′sia, Neurec′tasis**, or **Neurec′tasy** (*neuron*, nerve, *ekteino*, to stretch). Nerve stretching.

**Neurec′tomy** (*neuron*, nerve, *ektome*, excision). Excision of a section of a nerve.

**Neurecto′pia** or **Neurec′topy** (*neuron*, nerve, *ektopos*, out of place). Displacement of a nerve.

**Neurem′podism.** Hindrance to nervous action.

**Neurenter′ic** (*neuron*, nerve, *enteron*, intestine). Relating to the neural canal and intestine of the embryo. **N. canal′**, temporary passageway existing between the neural and enteric tubes in the embryo.

**Neu′ria.** Delicate nervous tissue.

**Neuri′asis.** Condition in which hysteria and hypochondriasis coexist.

**Neuriat′ria** or **Neuri′atry** (*neuron*, nerve, *iatreia*, treatment). Neurotherapeutics; treatment of nervous diseases.

**Neu′ric.** Nervous.

**Neuricity**, nu-ris′it-e. Nerve-force.

**Neuridin′.** $C_5H_{14}N_2$. Ptomain produced in the putrefaction of albuminous substances, as horse-flesh, beef, human muscle, cheese, etc,; non-poisonous. It is usually associated with cholin; it is isomeric with cadaverin.

**Neurilem′ma** (*neuron*, nerve, *lemma*, coat). Sheath of a nerve-fibre; also the fine, transparent, and apparently fibrous membrane surrounding the nerves, consisting of connective tissue having a distinctly lamellar arrangement. The pia mater of the spinal cord forms its neurilemma.

**Neurilemmati′tis** or **Neurilemmi′tis.** Inflammation of the neurilemma.

**Neuril′ity.** Property possessed by nerve-fibre of exciting contraction in a muscle, secretion in a gland, and sensation in a ganglionic centre.

**Neurin′.** A poisonous ptomain. Cholin.

**Neurine′** (*neuron*, nerve). Formerly used to denote the substance of which the nervous system is composed, consisting chiefly of albumin and a peculiar fatty matter, associated with phosphorus. An extract of nerve tissue used in therapeutics.

**Neuris′chias.** Sciatica.

**Neu′rism.** Nervosism.

**Neuris′tos.** Nervous tissue.

**Neu′rite.** Neuraxon.

**Neurit′ic.** Relating to neuritis.

**Neuri′tis.** Inflammation of a nerve. **Alcohol′ic n.**, n. due to excessive indulgence in alcoholic drinks. **Ascend′ing n.**, a form of neuritis in which the inflammation passes upward along the course of the nerve to the centre. **Ax′ial n.**, inflammation of the middle portion of a nerve. **Degen′erative n.**, inflammation of nerve with degeneration of structure. **Descend′ing n.**, a form of neuritis in which the inflammation passes downward along the course of the nerve to the periphery. **Diabet′ic n.**, form of neuritis met with in diabetes. **Diphther′ic n.**, n. coming on after an attack of diphtheria. **Eich′horst's n.**, see *Eichhorst*. **Endem′ic n.**, beriberi. **Fa′cial n.**, n. with paralysis of the facial nerve. **N. fas′cians**, Eichhorst's neuritis. **Intersti′tial n.**, n. with infiltration of the interstitial septa of the nerve. **Lep′rous n.**, a form of interstitial neuritis produced by the Bacillus lepræ. **Lipo′matous n.**, form of neuritis in which there are deposits of fat in the degenerated nerves. **Lymphat′ic n.**, mesoneuritis; inflammation of the substance of a nerve or of its lymphatics. **N. mi′grans**, a form of ascending neuritis in which the inflammation may travel to a nerve-centre and thence to other nerves. **Mult′iple n.**, inflammation of several nerves, due to systemic causes; polyneuritis. **Op′tic n.**, neuroretinitis. **N. nodo′sa**, n. accompanied with nodular inflammation of the trunk of the nerve. **Parenchy′matous n.**, n. with lesion of the axis-cylinder. **Periph′eral n.**, inflammation of the terminal extremities of the nerves on the surface of the body. **Postfe′brile n.**, n. following an infectious fever, such as typhoid. **Postglob′ular n.**, retrobulbar neuritis. **Pres′sure n.**, n. caused by compression. **Retrobul′bar** or **Retro-oc′ular n.**, optic neuritis occurring back of the globe of the eye. **Sciat′ic n.**, sciatica. **Segmen′tal** or **Seg′mentary n.**, inflammation of the segment of a nerve. **Se′nile n.**, inflammation of a nerve met with in advanced life. **Tabet′ic n.**, n. symptomatic of or accompanying tabes dorsalis. **Tox′ic n.**, n. caused by poisoning, as by alcohol, arsenic, etc. **Traumat′ic n.**, n. caused by injury or external causes, pressure, for example, or a blow.

**Neu′ro-anat′omy.** Anatomy of the nervous system.

**Neurobla′cia** (*neuron*, nerve, *blakeia*, stupor). Insensibility of the nerves.

**Neu′roblasts.** Embryonic oval or pear-shaped cells without processes, from which are developed the neurons. Component elements of the nervous system.

**Neurocanal′.** Myelocœle.

**Neu′rocele.** Neurocœle.

**Neurochitin**, nu-ro-ki′tin. A chitinous substance affording support to the nerve-fibres.

**Neurochon′drous** or **Neurochon′droid.** Fibrocartilaginous.

**Neurochoroidi′tis.** Simultaneous inflammation of the choroid body and the ciliary nerves.

**Neu′rocœle** (*koilia*, cavity). Central cavity of the cerebrospinal axis.

**Neu′rocyte** (*neuron*, nerve, *kytos*, cell). Nerve-cell.

**Neurodeal′gia** (*neurodes*, retina, *algos*, pain). Pains occuring in the retina.

**Neurodeat′rophy** (*neurodes*, retina). Atrophy of the retina.

**Neuroden′drite** (*neuron*, nerve, *dendron*, tree). Ramifying process from a nerve-cell.

**Neuroden′dron.** Neurodendrite.

**Neurodermati′tis.** Neurodermitis.

**Neurodermato′sis.** Cutaneous neurosis.

**Neurodermatro′phia** or **Neurodermat′rophy.** Condition due to perverted innervation, in which the skin is thin in spots, generally very white, and atrophy and anæsthesia are present.

**Neuroder′mia** or **Neurodermi′tis** (*neuron*, nerve, *derma*, skin). Cutaneous neuropathic disease, attended with itching, papular eruptions, etc.

**Neuro′des.** Nervous. Retina.

**Neurodias′tasis.** Stretching of a nerve.

**Neurodictyi′tis.** Neuroretinitis.

**Neurodin′.** Acetylparaoxyphenylurethane. $C_{11}H_{12}NO_4$. Used as a nervine and as a remedy for neuralgia; also as an antipyretic; dose, gr. viij–xv (0.5–1.0).

**Neurodynam′ia** (*neuron*, nerve, *dynamis*, power). Nervous power.

**Neurodyn′ia** (*neuron*, nerve, *odyne*, pain). Neuralgia.

**Neurodys′entery.** Typhoid dysentery.

**Neuroepider′mal.** Developing into nervous system and epidermis, as *n. layer* or epiblast.

**Neuroepithe′lial.** Relating to the neuroepithelium, as *n. layer of the retina.*

**Neuroepithelio′ma.** A tumor made up of or having its origin in the neuroepithelium.

**Neuroepithe′lium.** Epithelium the cells of which communicate directly with the filaments of the nerves. Epiblastic epithelium forming the cells of the cerebrospinal axis. Layer of rods and cones in the retina.

**Neurofi′bril.** Conducting fibril or filament of a nerve.

**Neurofibro′ma.** Condition in which the nerve tissue is in a hyperplastic stage, but the nerve-fibres are not increased.

**Neurofibromato′sis.** Fibrosis or overgrowth of fibroid tissue on the peripheral nerves; believed to be a vice of development. See *Recklinghausen's disease.*

**Neu′rofil.** Plexus of processes of primitive organic cell-matter having their origin at the commencement of the axis-cylinder.

**Neurofron′tal.** Relating to the brain and frontal bone.

**Neuroganglii′tis** (*neuron*, nerve, *ganglion*, tumor). Inflammation of a nervous ganglion.

**Neurogastral′gia.** Gastralgia of nervous origin and not dependent on organic disease of the stomach.

**Neurogen′esis** (*genesis*, formation). The formation of nervous substance or tissue.

**Neurogenous**, nu-roj′en-us. Having an origin in nerves or nervous matter.

**Neurogeny**, nu-roj′en-e. Neurogenesis.

**Neurog′lia** (*neuron*, nerve, *glia*, glue). Perineurium of the brain. Delicate stroma of the retiform tissue in the brain and spinal cord, constituting an investing and supporting framework.

**Neurog′liar** or **Neurog′lic.** Relating to the neuroglia.

**Neuroglio′ma.** Tumor containing nervous and gliomatous elements. **N. gangliona′re**, tumor of the central nervous system, the contents of which include hyperplastic neuroglia, ganglion cells, and nerve-fibres.

**Neurog′raphy** (*neuron*, nerve, *graphe*, description). The part of anatomy describing the nerves.

**Neurohypnol′ogy.** The science of hypnotism.

**Neurohyp′notism.** Hypnotism.

**Neu′roid** (*neuron*, nerve, *eidos*, form). Resembling a nerve or nerve-substance.

**Neurokeratin′** (*neuron*, nerve, *keras*, horn). Substance entering into the composition of gray brain-matter.

**Neurokine′sis** (*neuron*, nerve, *kinesis*, movement). Stretching of a nerve.

**Neurolemmati′tis.** Neurilemmitis.

**Neurological**, nu-ro-loj′i-kal. Relating to neurology.

**Neurol′ogist.** One versed in neurology and nervous affections.

**Neurol′ogy** (*neuron*, nerve, *logos*, discourse). The specialty in medicine dealing with the nervous system.

**Neu′rolymph.** Cerebrospinal fluid.

**Neurolysin′.** A cytolysin having a specific action on nerve-cells.

**Neurol′ysis** (*neuron*, nerve, *lysis*, solution). Exhausted condition of a nerve, due to excessive stimulation.

**Neurolyt′ic.** Destructive to nerve substance.

**Neuro′ma** (*neuron*, nerve). Nerve-tumor; morbid enlargement of a nerve. Applied to subcutaneous, circumscribed, and highly painful tumors formed on the tissue of the nerves; and likewise to a small, hard, grayish tumor, neuromation, nervous ganglion, painful tubercle, tubercula dolorosa, the size of a pea, observed in the course of nerves and formed from the neurilemma. As a general rule, a neuroma is a small fibrous tumor embedded in the nerve or enveloped in the neurilemma; growth of nerve-fibres mixed with connective-tissue formation; *true neuroma.* When the end of a divided nerve becomes enlarged from fibrinous effusion, and consequently bulbous, a *traumatic neuroma* is formed. Such a neuroma—*amputation neuroma*, as it is then called—may occur after amputation. **Amputa′tion n.**, see *Neuroma.* **N. amyelin′icum**, in this form of neuroma the fibres are non-medullated. **N. cu′tis**, cutaneous tumor of connective tissue originating from the neurilemma. **N. cys′ticum**, myxoma in nerves containing cysts. **False n.**, form of tumor in which there is no formation of nerve-fibres, as fibroma, myxoma, glioma, sarcoma, carcinoma, etc., when occurring in nerves. **Gan′glionated** or **ganglion′ic n.**, a nerve tumor composed of nerve-cells. **N. myelin′icum**, n. in which the fibres are medullated. **Plex′iform n.**, formation of several fibromatous tumors along the course of one or two nerves, with hypertrophy of the nerve-fibres. **N. telangiecto′des**, a form of neuroma in which there is an excessive distribution of blood-vessels. **True n.**, see *Neuroma.*

**Neuromala′cia** or **Neuromalax′is** (*neuron*, nerve, *malakia*, softening). Softening of nerves.

**Neuromation**, nu-ro-mat′e-on. A small neuroma.

**Neuro′matoid** (*neuroma+eidos*, resemblance). Resembling neuroma.

**Neuromato′sis.** A condition in which many neuromata are coexistent.

**Neuro′matous.** Resembling neuroma; having the character of neuroma.

**Neu′romere** (*meros*, part). One of the segments in embryonic life from which the cerebrospinal axis is formed.

**Neurometas′tasis.** Metastasis to the nervous system.

**Neurome′træ** or **Neuromet′ores.** Psoæ.

**Neuromime′sis.** Simulation of disease occurring in neurotic persons.

**Neuromimet′ic.** Relating to neuromimesis.

**Neuromus′cular.** Relating to nerve and muscle. **N. spin′dle**, spindle-shaped corpuscle in muscular structure, the termination of a nerve fibril.

**Neuromyal′gia** (*neuron*, nerve, *mys*, muscle, *algos*, pain). Muscular rheumatism.

**Neuromyeli′tis** (*neuron*, nerve, *myelos*, marrow). Inflammation of the medullary matter of the nerves.

**Neuromy′elous.** Resembling nerve or medullary tissue.

**Neuromyol′ogy.** System of classifying and naming muscles with reference to the nerves; myology based upon neurology.

**Neuromyopath′ic.** Relating to disease involving nerves and muscles.

**Neuromyosi′tis.** Combination of myositis and neuritis.

**Neuromyxo′ma** (*neuron*, nerve, *myxa*, mucus). Myxoneuroma.

**Neu′ron** or **Neu′rone.** Unit of structure of the nervous system, consisting of the neural cell-body, with all its processes.

**Neurona′sal arch.** Rhinencephalic arch.

**Neuroneoplas′ma** (*neuron*, nerve, *neos*, new, *plasma*, formation). Neuroma.

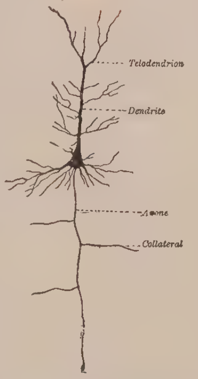
**Neuroneph′ric** (*neuron*, nerve, *nephros*, kidney). Relating to the nerves and kidneys.

**Neuron′ic.** Relating to the neuron or nerve-cell unit.

**Neuron′osus** (*nosos*, disease). Nervous disease.

**Neuronyg′me, Neuronyg′mus,** or **Neuronyx′is** (*neuron*, nerve, *nygme*, puncture). Puncture of a nerve.

**Neu′ro-occip′ital arch.** Epencephalic arch.



Neuron. Pyramidal cell from the cerebral cortex of the human adult. (Bockenek.)

**Neuroparal′ysis.** Paralysis due to loss of conductivity in the nerve supply.

**Neuroparalyt′ic.** Relating to or connected with paralysis of a nerve, as *n. ophthalmia* or *n. keratitis.*

**Neuropari′etal.** Relating to the neural arch and the parietal bone. **N. arch**, mesencephalic arch.

**Neu′ropath** (*neuron*, nerve, *pathos*, disease). A person of nervous organization liable to or exhibiting nerve diseases.

**Neuropath′ic** (*neuron*, nerve, *pathos*, affection). Belonging to disease of the nerves, neuropathy.

**Neuropatholog′ical** (*neuron*, nerve, *pathos*, disease, *logos*, description). Belonging or related to neuropathology.

**Neuropathol′ogy.** Pathology of the nervous system.

**Neurop′athy.** Disease of the nervous system. **Cerebrocar′diac n.**, nervous cardiac disease due to the pathological condition of the medulla oblongata and the cortex cerebri.

**Neurophleg′mone** (*neuron*, nerve, *phlegmone*, inflammation). Neuritis.

**Neurophlogo′sis** (*neuron*, nerve, *phlogosis*, inflammation). Neuritis.

**Neuropho′nia.** Form of hysteria in which patients utter various inarticulate sounds.

**Neurophysiol′ogy.** Physiology of the nervous system.

**Neuropi′lem** (*pilos*, felt). An interwoven mass or plexus of terminal nerve fibrils.

**Neuropla′sia** (*neuron*, nerve, *plasso*, to mould). Neuromatous diathesis.

**Neu′roplasm** (*plasso*, to form). A natural cement which holds together nervous filaments or fibrillæ; axoplasm. Protoplasm of nerve-cells.

**Neuroplas′tic.** Relating to neuroplasty.

**Neu′roplasty** (*neuron*, nerve, *plastikos*, forming). Ganglionary alteration of the peripheral nerves. Also plastic surgery of nerves.

**Neuropo′dia.** Terminal fibril of the dendrite or dendron process, telodendrite or telodendron.

**Neu′ropore.** An orifice of communication between the neural canal and the exterior in embryos of some animals.

**Neuroprosopal′gia** (*neuron*, nerve, *prosopon*, face, *algos*, pain). Trigeminal neuralgia.

**Neuropsychol′ogy.** Neurology and psychology combined.

**Neuropsychopath′ic.** Pertaining to diseases of the nervous system, especially those parts of it subserving psychic functions. **N. constitu′tion**, permanent condition of irritable weakness of the nerve-centres, especially the higher psychical ones.

**Neuropsycho′sis.** A combination of nervous and mental disease.

**Neuropur′puric fe′ver.** Cerebrospinal fever.

**Neurop′yra** or **Neuropyr′etus** (*neuron*, nerve, *pur*, fire, fever). Nervous fever; typhus mitior.

**Neuropyret′ic.** Pertaining to fever of nervous origin.

**Neuroretini′tis** (*neuron*, nerve + *retina*). Optic neuritis. Inflammation of the optic nerve and retina. Two forms are described: *ascending*, sometimes called *engorged papilla*, the inflammation commencing in the papilla or optic disk, and extending upward along the trunk of the nerve; and *descending*, in which the inflammation commences externally and travels downward to the optic disk. In *retro-ocular neuritis* the structural changes do not extend to the papilla, and do not implicate the whole trunk of the optic nerve continuously.

**Neuror′rhaphy** (*neuron*, nerve, *rhaphe*, suture). Suture of a nerve that has been divided.

**Neuro′sal.** Of the nature of or pertaining to a neurosis; originating in the nervous system.

**Neurosarco′ma.** Combination of neuroma and sarcoma. Sarcoma associated with or containing nervous tissue.

**Neurosclero′sis** (*neuron*, nerve, *skleros*, hard). Sclerosis affecting the tissue of nerves.

**Neu′rosin.** Generic name of a number of preparations containing calcium glycerophosphate.

**Neuro′sis** (*neuron*, nerve). Generic name for diseases of the nervous system, indicated by disordered sensation, volition, or mental manifestation, without any evident lesion in the structure of the parts, and without any material agent producing them. **Ac′cident n.**, n. following a severe injury; the so-called railway spine is a type. **Alcohol′ic n.**, neurosis caused by overindulgence in alcohol. **Cy′clists′ n.**, nervous affection resulting from too long continued and too rapid bicycle exercise. **Epilep′tic n.**, neurosis associated with epilepsy. **Occupa′tion n.**, see *Occupation*. **Profes′sional n.**, occupation n. **Re′flex n.**, a functional disease originating in a part or organ distinct from that to which it is referred. **Restraint′ n.**, see *Inhibitory*. **Traumat′ic n.**, accident n. **Vas′cular n.**, angioneurosis.

**Neuroskel′eton.** The skeleton of vertebrates, as contrasted with the dermoskeleton.

**Neu′rosomes** (*soma*, body). Small particles in the stroma of nerve-cell protoplasm.

**Neurospasm′.** Muscular twitching, associated with nervous disease.

**Neurospon′gium.** Inner granular layer of retina.

**Neurostear′ic acid.** A glycerophosphoric acid in which the hydrogen of the alcoholic hydroxyl is replaced by a radical of stearic acid, and one atom of phosphoric acid by the base, neurine. Acid procured from the brain, isomeric with stearic acid. **N. e′ther,** derived from phrenosin by the action of sulphuric acid and alcohol.

**Neurosthe′nia** (*neuron*, nerve, *sthene͡ia*, strength). Excess of nervous irritation; nervous irritability.

**Neurostrem′ma** (*stremma*, twist). Nerve-ganglion.

**Neurosu′ture.** Suture of a divided nerve.

**Neurota′bes.** Condition in which symptoms suggesting tabes dorsalis are caused by polyneuritis.

**Neuroten′dinous spin′dle.** Golgi's corpuscle.

**Neuroten′sion.** Nerve-stretching.

**Neurothe′le** (*neuron*, nerve, *thele*, nipple). Nervous papilla.

**Neurothelei′tis.** Inflammation of nerve-papillæ.

**Neurothe′lic appara′tus.** Corpus papillare.

**Neurothe′lion.** Small nerve papilla.

**Neurotherapeu′tics** or **Neurother′apy.** Therapeutics of nervous diseases.

**Neurothlip′sis** (*thlipsis*, irritation). Irritation of a nerve.

**Neurot′ic.** Relating to a neurosis or to the nervous system.

**Neurot′ica.** Functional nervous diseases.

**Neurot′ics.** Remedies, drugs, or poisons especially affecting the nervous system. Three classes—*cerebral neurotics*, as morphine, *spinal neurotics*, as strychnine, and *cerebrospinal neurotics*, as aconitine—are described.

**Neurotiza′tion.** Regeneration of a nerve after division.

**Neu′rotome** (*neuron*, nerve, *tome*, cutting). An instrument used by anatomists to dissect the nerves; a long, very narrow scalpel, having two edges. Also applied by Goodsir to a section of the embryonal neurospinal axis, or neuromere.

**Neurotom′ical.** Pertaining to neurotomy.

**Neurot′omy** (*neuron*, nerve, *tome*, incision). Dissection of nerves. An incised wound including a nerve.

**Neuroton′ic.** Tending to strengthen the nervous system. **N. reac′tion,** enduring contraction of a muscle after removal of the electrical excitation.

**Neurotox′ic.** Destructive to nerve substance.

**Neurotoxin′.** A cytotoxin acting specifically upon the neurons.

**Neurot′rasis.** Wound of a nerve.

**Neurotraumat′ic** (*neuron*, nerve, *trauma*, wound). Relating to or connected with injuries of nerves, as neurotraumatic eruptions.

**Neu′rotripsy** (*tribo*, to crush). Nerve-crushing.

**Neurotrophasthe′nia** (*neuron*, nerve, *trophe*, nourishment, *astheneia*, loss of strength). Malnutrition of the nervous system.

**Neurotroph′ic.** Relating to nutrition of the nervous system. Pertaining to or dependent upon trophic influence coming through the nerves.

**Neurot′ropism** (*trepo*, to turn). The attraction or the reverse condition exerted in a substance toward nerve-fibres that are in a state of regeneration.

**Neurovarico′sis.** Formation of varicose swellings on nerve-fibres. It is termed filovaricosis when affecting the axis-cylinder only; myelovaricosis when affecting the myelin sheath.

**Neu′rymen** (*neuron*, nerve, *hymen*, membrane). Neurilemma.

**Neurymeni′tis.** Neurilemmitis.

**Neurypnol′ogy.** Hypnotism.

**Neu′ta** or **Neu′tha.** A membrane which was supposed by Paracelsus to cover the eyes and ears of the fœtus in utero.

**Neu′ter.** Hermaphrodite.

**Neu′tral** (*neuter*, neither). Belonging to neither in particular. **N. mix′ture,** liquor potassii citratis. **N. reac′tion,** condition of being neither acid or alkaline. **N. salts,** secondary salts; salts exhibiting neither acid nor alkaline characters. **N. zone,** central portion of a magnet in which polarity is absent.

**Neutraliza′tion.** The rendering inactive of peculiar properties; complete counteraction of the effect of any drug; destruction of acidity or alkalinity of a solution.

**Neu′trophile.** Readily stained by neutral reagents.

**Neutrophil′ic** (*neuter*, neither, *phileo*, to love). A term applied especially to leucocytes which are readily stained by neutral reagents.

**Ne′vus.** Nævus.

**Newbould′ia læ′ris.** Tree, native of Africa, possessing astringent, tonic, and oxytocic properties.

**New-forma′tion.** Neoplasm.

**New Grana′da bark.** Variety of cinchona.

**New-growth.** Neoplasm.

**New Jer′sey tea.** Red root; small, indigenous shrub, ord. *Rhamnaceæ*, found in most parts of U. S. Root astringent, imparts red color to water. During the Revolutionary War the leaves were used as a substitute for tea. Infusion of dried leaves and seeds has been recommended in aphthous stomatitis and scarlatinous angina.

**New Zea′land flax.** Phormium tenax; used in place of sarsaparilla.

**Nex′us nervo′rum optico′rum.** Chiasm. **N. stamin′eus oc′uli,** ciliary body.

**Ngai cam′phor.** $C_{10}H_{13}O$. Variety obtained in China and Burmah by distillation of Blumea balsamifera; same composition as Sumatran.

**Ngerenger′e.** Lepra gangrænosa. Disease in New Zealand, a variety of such diseases as elephantiasis Græcorum, lepra of the Cossacks, etc. Similar affection in Jamaica is called *cacubay*.

**Ni.** Chemical symbol of nickel.

**Nican′dra anom′ala** (after Nicander, a physician of Colophon). Anisodus luridus. **N. physaloi′des,** Peruvian apple, naturalized in U. S.; berries are diuretic.

**Nicara′gua wood.** See *Cæsalpina.*

**Nic′colate.** Compound of niccolic oxide.

**Niccol′ic.** Relating to nickel.

**Nic′colite.** A mineral compound of arsenic and nickel, containing 44 per cent. of the latter.

**Nic′colum.** Nickel.

**Nick′ar tree.** Gymnoclaudus canadensis.

**Nick′el.** A white, malleable metal, symbol Ni, sp. gr. 8.8; less oxidizable than iron. Several preparations of nickel have been employed medicinally. The salts of nickel are gentle tonics, and have been given with advantage in periodic headache and neuralgia, chlorosis and amenorrhœa. **N. bro′mide,** $NiBr_2$; green, odorless crystals of acrid, burning taste, sparingly soluble in water, alcohol, or ether; obtained by action of bromine upon heated metallic nickel; used in epilepsy, melancholia, and hysteria. **N. chlo′ride,** $NiCl_3$; yellow, crystalline, unctuous salt, formed by heating nickel in a current of dry chlorine; the hydrated salt is green and very deliquescent; recommended as a tonic in anæmia. **N. carb′onyl,** volatile liquid obtained by passing a stream of carbonic oxide over finely divided nickel; its vapor causes intense headache. **N. sul′phate,** $NiSO_4 7H_2O$; green, crystalline, efflorescent; sweet, styptic taste; readily soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; prepared by dissolving the carbonate in dilute sulphuric acid, concentrating, and crystallizing; recommended by Simpson (1852) as a tonic and antiperiodic; dose, gr. ss–j (0.032–0.065).

**Nick′er-seed oil.** Derived from bonduc seed; used as embrocation.

**Nick′ing.** Myotomy of caudal depressor muscles in horses.

**Nic′ol prism.** Prism of Iceland spar, used for polarizing light.

**Nicolai′er's bacil′lus.** B. tetani.

**Nicotia'na** (after Jean Nicot, who first introduced it into Europe about 1560). A genus of plants of the order *Solanaceæ;* tobacco. **N. a'qua,** preparation of tobacco made by adding alcohol and water to the cut fresh green leaves, and distilling; said to be sedative and diaphoretic without possessing the dangerous qualities of other preparations of tobacco. **N. mexica'na, N. mi'nor, N. pilo'ra, N, pusil'la, N. rus'tica,** or **N. trigonophyl'la,** English or wild tobacco; leaves possess the properties of tobacco, but are milder. **N. tab'acum,** *tabacum* (Ph. U. S.), *Tabaci folia* (Ph. Br.), tobacco, drunkwort. Tobacco is a violent acronarcotic, its properties seeming to depend upon the volatile alkaloid, nicotine. It is narcotic, sedative, diuretic, emetic, cathartic, and errhine. In cases of incarcerated hernia it was formerly injected into the rectum in the form of smoke or infusion. The crude oil is supposed to be the juice of "the cursed *hebenon*" described by Shakespeare as "the lep'rous distilment" poured into the ear of Hamlet's father.

**Nicotianin'.** Tobacco camphor; white, neutral, crystalline compound which separates from aqueous distillate of tobacco.

**Nicotianis'mus.** Nicotinism.

**Nicotianoma'nia.** Inordinate craving for tobacco.

**Nicotine'.** An active, colorless, volatile, strongly alkaline, very soluble alkaloid; a depressant, neurotic, and rapidly fatal poison, producing symptoms known as nicotinism or nicotism. **N. bitar'trate,** white, soluble salt, from nicotine; a convenient form of administering it in tetanus, poisoning by strychnine, etc. **N. sal'icylate,** endermal.

**Nicotin'ic.** Relating to or caused by nicotine, as *nicotinic amblyopia.* **N. acid,** $C_6H_5NO_2$, acid produced by oxidation of nicotine.

**Nic'otinism.** Condition arising from excessive use of tobacco; in addition to profound depression of the nervomuscular system there are at times severe organic disturbances, expressed by the terms "tobacco heart," "tobacco amblyopia," etc.

**Nicta'tio.** Hippus; nictation.

**Nicta'tion** or **Nictita'tion** (*nicto,* to wink). Winking; rapid motion of the eyelids, which open and shut alternately. It seems to be under the influence chiefly of the motor seventh pair of nerves, but the excitor fifth pair must likewise be in a state of integrity.

**Nic'titating.** Winking. **N. mem'brane,** see *Membrana nictitans.* **N. spasm,** a tic consisting in continuous and uncontrollable winking.

**Ni'dal.** Relating to nidus or nest; focal.

**Nidamen'tum** (*nidus,* nest). Decidua.

**Nida'tion** (*nidus,* nest). Periodical development of the epithelial lining of the body of the uterus during the intermenstrual period.

**Nidular'ion.** Mycelium of fungi.

**Nid'ulus** (dim. of nidus). The deep origin of a nerve.

**Ni'dus** (nest). Focus or point of infection; nucleus; collection of nerve-cells; nerve-centre. **N. hirun'dinis,** swallow's nest; deep fossa in the cerebellum—so called from its fancied resemblance—situated between the velum medullare posterius in front and the nodulus and uvula behind.

**Nie'meyer's pill.** A pill containing quinine, digitalis, and opium.

**Nie'pa bark.** See *Samadera indica.*

**Niewenglowski** (ne-ven-glov'ske) **rays.** See *Ray.*

**Nigel'la** (*nigre,* black, in allusion to seed). Coptis. **N. arven'sis,** wild fennel flower, has properties like those of Nigella sativa. **N. sati'va,** ord. *Ranunculaceæ;* fennel flower, nutmeg flower, devil in a bush. This small European and Syrian plant was formerly used medicinally as an expectorant and deobstruent, errhine, sialagogue, etc.

**Nigellin'.** Extract from seeds of Nigella sativa.

**Níght-blind'ness.** Nyctalopia, day-sight.

**Night-bloom'ing ce'reus.** Cactus grandiflora; flowers are used in functional cardiac troubles, angina pectoris, etc.

**Night'eyes.** Crusta genu equinæ.

**Night'mare.** Incubus.

**Night-pal'sy.** A nocturnal numbness of the extremities occurring usually in women about the climacteric.

**Night'shade, Amer'ican.** Phytolacca decandra. **Bit'tersweet n.,** Solanum dulcamara. **Com'mon n.,** solanum. **Dead'ly n.,** Atropa belladonna. **Enchant'er's n.,** Circæa lutetiana. **Gar'den n.,** solanum. **Pal'estine n.,** Solanum sanctum. **Red n.** Phytolacca decandra. **Stink'ing n.,** Hyoscyamus niger. **Vine n.,** Solanum dulcamara. **Wood'y n.** Solanum dulcamara.

**Night'-sight.** Hemeralopia, day-blindness.

**Night'-soil.** Contents of privy vaults. **N.-s. fe'ver,** typhoid fever.

**Night'-sweat.** Nocturnal hyperidrosis, especially in phthisis and hectic fever.

**Night'-terrors.** An affection of childhood in which the child awakes screaming in a great fright, as if it had dreamed of some impending danger; a kind of nightmare.

**Nigranilin'.** Anilin black, blue-black. A stain having especial affinity for ganglion-cells; used in study of central nervous system.

**Nigre'do acquisi'ta universa'lis.** Melasma universal. **N. cu'tis,** melasma. **N. scorbu'tica,** melasma caused by scurvy. **N. a so'le,** ephelides; melasma.

**Nigres'cent** or **Nig'ricans.** Becoming blackish.

**Ni'grism** or **Nigris'mus.** Pigment accumulation; chloasma; melanoderma; the reverse of albinismus; see *Melanopathy.*

**Nigrities,** ni-grish'e-eze (blackness). Melanopathy. **N. cu'tis,** melanopathy. **N. os'sium,** caries.

**Ni'gritism.** Melanopathy.

**Nigritu'do** (blackness). Melanosis. **N. pulmo'num,** melanosis pulmonum.

**Ni'gror** (blackness). Melasma.

**Nigrosin'.** $C_{36}H_{27}N_3$. Bengalin, indulin, anilin, blue-black, artificial indigo. A peculiar stain, never affecting nuclei.

**Ni'grum oc'uli** (black of eye). Pupil.

**Nig'ua.** Chigue or chigoe.

**Ni'hil al'bum.** Zinci oxidum. **N. gris'eum,** zinci oxidum.

**Ni'hilism** (*nihil,* nothing). Medical pessimism; disbelief in the efficacy of drugs.

**Nil'gue.** Plant found in Chile, employed as a febrifuge.

**Nim** or **Nrem bark.** Bark of Azadirachta indica; astringent, tonic, antiperiodic. **N. leaves,** stimulant, used locally in ulcers and obstinate skin diseases.

**Ni'ma quassioi'des.** Simaba quassioides, a native of Nepal and the Himalaya mountains; as bitter as quassia and used for the same purposes.

**Nind'sin, Nin'si,** or **Nin'zin.** Sium ninsi.

**Nine'bark.** Spiræa opulifolia; astringent, tonic, vulnerary.

**Nine-day fits.** Trismus nascentium.

**Nin'sing.** Panax quinquefolium.

**Ninth nerve.** Glossopharyngeal nerve. Hypoglossal of Willis.

**Nio'po tree.** Piptadenia peregrina of tropical America. The natives prepare an intoxicating snuff from the seeds.

**Nio'ta bark.** Bark of Samadera indica.

**Niphablep'sia** (*niphas,* snow, *ablepsia,* blindness). Snow-blindness. As a preventive Esquimaux wear goggles, "snow-eyes."

**Niphatyphlo'sis** (*typhloo,* to make blind). Production of niphablepsia.

**Nip'pers, bone.** Nippers used for removing particles of bone.

**Nip'ple.** The conical tubercle situated at the centre of the breast where the galactophorous ducts open. It is capable of erection on being excited, and is rudimentary in males. **Artific'ial n.,** an arrangement of rubber or ivory to place over the nipple when the infant sucks, employed as a protection when the nipple is tender or is in a morbid condition. **Cracked n.,** fissure of the nipple. **Cra'-**

**ter n.**, condition in which there is a depression in the breast instead of a projecting nipple. **N. line,** reference line drawn vertically through the nipple; used in physical diagnosis. **Pag′et's disease′ of the n.**, see *Paget.*

**Nip′plewort.** Lapsana, plant used for sore nipples.

**Nir′les.** Herpes phlyctænodes.

**Nir′lus.** Papular eruption sometimes following measles or scarlet fever.

**Nirvanine′** (*nirvana*, annihilation). $C_{14}H_{20}N_2O_4HCl$. Hydrochlorate of diethyl-glycoll-p.-amidooxybenzoic-methylester. Local anæsthetic; employed hypodermically in 1 to 5 per cent. solutions. It may be employed regionally or by the infiltration process. Dose, gr. iij–vijss (0.2–0.5).

**Nis′beth's chan′cre.** A form of chancre in which there are small buboes or swellings and abscesses following lymphangitis.

**Nis′bium.** A metal, symbol Nb, of a lustrous, steel-gray color, similar in its chemical action to antimony and bismuth.

**Nissl's bod′ies.** Fine chromophilic corpuscles in the nervous cell protoplasm, developed by staining.

**Ni′sus** (*nitor*, to endeavor). Straining. A voluntary retention of the breath so as to force down the diaphragm, the abdominal muscles being at the same time contracted forcibly; in this manner the contents of the abdomen are compressed and the evacuation of the fæces, urine, etc., is effected. Also vernal generative impulse in birds, etc. **N. formati′vus,** plastic force. **N. parturien′tium,** efforts or forcing during parturition.

**Nit.** The egg of a pediculus.

**Ni′ter.** Nitre.

**Niths′dale neck.** Goitre.

**Nitra′ria.** A genus of shrubs, ord. *Zygophylleæ.* **N. tridenta′ta,** supposed to be lotus tree of ancients; native of Central Asia and Northern Africa.

**Ni′tras.** Nitrate.

**Nitrata′tion.** Staining of tissues with silver nitrate.

**Ni′trate.** Azotate. A salt formed of a base and nitric acid. **N. of so′dium,** cubic nitre or nitratine; salt found in immense quantities in Chile, extensively used in the manufacture of nitric acid, and commended as a remedy in dysentery.

**Ni′trated.** Combined with nitric acid or with nitre.

**Nitra′tion.** Process or act of introducing into a compound, by substitution, the radical $NO_2$.

**Ni′tre.** Potassii nitras. **Ammoni′acal n.,** ammonium nitrate. **N. pa′per,** paper impregnated with nitrate of potassium, fumes of which afford relief to asthmatics. **Sweet spir′it of n.,** spiritus ætheris nitrosi.

**Ni′tric.** Relating to nitre and its compounds. **N. acid,** azotic acid, nitric hydrate, $HNO_3$. Nitric acid is obtained from nitre—nitrate of potassium or sodium. Its odor is suffocating; taste very acid and caustic; the acid is fuming, corrosive, liquid, colorless, and transparent; sp. gr. 1.42. Strong nitric acid is rarely used except as an application to foul, indolent ulcers or to warts. When given internally it is in the form of the *acidum nitricum dilutum.* **N.-a. test,** Heller's test, contact method of determining the presence of albumin in urine. **N. anhy′dride,** $N_2O_5$, colorless, shining, deliquescent, prismatic crystals, obtained by decomposing pure silver nitrate by absolutely dry chlorine. **N. e′ther,** erroneously used for nitrous ether. **N. magne′sian rea′gent,** Robert's reagent. **N. ox′ide,** nitrogen pentoxide.

**Nitrifi′able.** Capable of nitrification or nitration.

**Nitrifica′tion.** Decomposition of organic matters with the formation of nitrites and nitrates, a process taken advantage of in water analysis.

**Ni′trifying.** Changing ammonia into nitrous and nitric acids. **N. bacte′ria,** nitrobacteria.

**Ni′tril.** A tertiary amide, composed of ammonia in which 3 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by acid radical. Compound in which nitrogen is united to a trivalent radical.

**Ni′trite.** Salt of nitrous acid, $HNO_2$. **N. of am′yl,** see *Amyl nitrite.* **N. of eth′yl,** volatile liquid characteristic of sweet spirit of nitre.

**Nitroan′isol.** $C_7H_7NO_3$. Substance derived from anisol.

**Nitrobac′ter.** Bacillus nitrobacter.

**Nitrobacte′ria** (Winogradsky). Bacteria that have the property of changing ammonia into nitrogen acids.

**Nitroben′zene.** Nitrobenzol.

**Nitrobenzoin′ic acid.** Benzoinitric acid, formed by the action of strong nitric acid upon benzoic acid.

**Nitroben′zol.** Nitrobenzide; a substitute for oil of bitter almonds, from which it differs in containing no prussic acid. Used as a perfume and flavor, and in the manufacture of anilin; active poison.

**Nitroben′zole.** See *Oleum amygdalæ amaræ.*

**Nitrocel′lulose.** A cellulose ether, compound of nitric acid and cellulose. Name given to both guncotton and the substance from which collodion is made.

**Nitrochlo′roform.** Same as chloropicrin.

**Nitrocom′pound.** Compound of carbon by the substitution of monatomic radical $NO_2$ for H.

**Nitrodex′trose.** Nitrate of dextrose; having properties similar to those of nitroglycerin.

**Nitroer′ythrol.** Nitrate of erythrol; having properties of nitroglycerin, but less active.

**Ni′troform.** $CH(NO_2)_3$. A compound of nitrogen that is very inflammable.

**Ni′trogen** (*nitrum* + *gennao*, to generate). Azote. Colorless, tasteless, inodorous gas, incombustible and a non-supporter of combustion. Exists free in the atmosphere, forming four-fifths of its bulk. **N. monox′ide,** nitrous monoxide, nitrous oxide, protoxide of nitrogen or of azote, laughing gas, dephlogisticated nitrous gas; when respired it produces sometimes so much exhilaration as to render the appellation "laughing gas" by no means inappropriate. A safe and reliable anæsthetic in dental and minor surgical operations; action very fugacious. **N. perox′ide,** liquid of variable color, having marked antiseptic properties. **N. protox′ide,** n. monoxide.

**Nitrogenized,** ni-troj′en-ized. Azotized. Containing nitrogen or azote, as a nitrogenized aliment—animal food, for example—in contradistinction to the non-nitrogenized, or those not containing nitrogen—saccharine and oleaginous food, for example.

**Nitrogenous,** ni-troj′en-us. Containing nitrogen.

**Nitroglu′cose.** Substance obtained by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glucose; a vascular stimulant.

**Nitroglycerin,** ni-tro-glis′er-in. Trinitroglycerin, trinitrin, glonoin. Colorless or yellowish, oily, odorless, highly explosive liquid, having a sweet, aromatic, pungent taste, slightly soluble in water, freely so in alcohol and ether; a powerful poison, causing vasodilatation. Used in angina pectoris, Bright's disease, etc., in gradually increasing doses, beginning with one minim (0.065) of a one per cent. solution.

**Nitroglyceri′num.** Nitroglycerin.

**Nitrohydrochlor′ic acid.** Nitromuriatic acid.

**Nitro′leum.** Nitroglycerin.

**Nitrolev′ulose.** Nitrate of levulose; resembles nitroglycerin in action.

**Nitroman′nite** or **Nitroman′nitol.** $C_6H_8(NO_3)_6$. Nitrate of mannitol; resembles nitroglycerin in action.

**Nitrom′eter.** Apparatus for measuring nitrous oxide gas during the process of nitrification.

**Nitrometh′ane.** Liquid compound of methane, possessing analgesic properties.

**Nitromuriat′ic acid.** Nitrohydrochloric or hydrochloronitric acid, aqua regia. Mixture of nitric and muriatic acids in proportion of four parts to fifteen. Freshly prepared, a reddish-yellow, fuming, corrosive, poisonous liquid, having a strong odor of chlorine. Upon standing and when exposed to the light it becomes golden-yellow, then lemon-yellow, when it is therapeutically almost inert. Used as a tonic, astringent, and digestant; of special service in hepatic torpor, both internally and in the form of a bath. See *Acidum nitrohydrochloricum dilutum.*

**Nitronaph'thalene.** Compound of nitric acid and naphthalene.

**Nitropen'tane.** $C_5H_{11}NO_2$. Liquid isomeric with amyl nitrite, formed by the action of amyl iodide upon silver nitrate.

**Nitrophenis'ic acid.** Picric or carbazotic acid. Three substances have been obtained by the action of nitric acid on carbolic acid, but nitrophenisic acid is the only one having any therapeutic value.

**Nitropic'ric acid.** Carbazotic acid.

**Nitroprus'sic acid.** Nitroprusside of hydrogen, formed by the action of nitric acid on ferrocyanide of potassium. Its therapeutic value is undetermined.

**Nitrosac'charose.** Nitrate of saccharose. Explosive substance; acts like nitroglycerin, but less powerfully.

**Nitrosal'ol.** A yellow, crystalline powder used in the manufacture of salophen.

**Ni'trose.** Term including nitrous and nitric acids.

**Nitrosobacte'ria.** Bacteria which produce nitric acid by oxidation of ammonia.

**Nitrosococ'cus.** Micrococcus with nitrifying properties.

**Nitro'so-in'dol reac'tion.** See *Indol reaction.*

**Nitrosom'onas.** Bacillus nitrosomonas.

**Nitrosoni'tric acid.** Fuming nitric acid.

**Ni'trosyl.** Nitrogen dioxide acting as a univalent radical.

**Ni'trous.** Belonging to nitre. **N. acid,** unstable acid derived from nitrogen trioxide. **N. e'ther,** ethyl trioxide nitrite. **N. ox'ide,** gaseous oxide of nitrogen. **N. pow'der,** see *Potassii nitras.*

**Nitrox'yl.** Nitryl.

**Ni'trum** (*nitron*). Natron; nitre. **N. antiquo'rum,** soda. **N. cu'bicum,** sodium nitrate. **N. factit'ium,** borax. **N. flam'mans,** ammonii nitras. **N. luna're,** argenti nitras. **N. prismat'icum,** potassii nitras. **N. rhomboida'le,** sodium nitrate. **N. saturni'num,** plumbi nitras. **N. tabula'tum,** potassii nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus. **N. vitriola'tum,** potassii sulphas. **N. vitriola'tum Schroed'eri,** potassii sulphas.

**Ni'tryl.** Nitric peroxide, $NO_2$. Univalent radical assumed to exist in nitric acid and so-called nitro-compounds.

**Nit'ta tree.** Parkia biglandulosa, African locust. Clustered pods contain an edible mealy pulp.

**Nix.** Snow. **N. fu'mans,** calx viva. **N. zin'ci,** zinci oxidum.

**Nix'us.** Nisus.

**No'ah's ark.** Cypripedium luteum.

**Noasthe'nia** (*noos,* mind, *astheneia,* weakness). Mental weakness.

**No'ble.** Principal, essential. **N. cells** or **el'ements,** elements derived from the ectoderm, constituting the essential or functionating parts of the organs. **N. parts,** parts without which life cannot exist, such as the heart, liver, lungs, brain, etc.

**No'car** (*nokar*). Lethargic tumor.

**Nocar'dia farcin'ica.** Streptothrix farcinica.

**Noctambula'tion** or **Noctam'bulism** (*nox,* night, *ambulo,* to walk). Somnambulism.

**Noctur'nal** (*nox,* night). Relating to or occurring during the night. **N. blind'ness,** nyctalopia. **N. emis'sion** or **pollu'tion,** ejaculation of semen during sleep. **N. ver'tigo,** sensation of falling on dropping off to sleep.

**No'dal.** Relating to a node. **N. points,** two points on the principal axis of a refracting system, so situated that every ray that before refraction is directed to the first nodal point is after refraction directed to the second, and the incident and refracted rays are parallel. The points of intersection of convergent rays of light with the visual axis of the eye. In optics, two points in the visual axis at which converging rays meet after passing through a refracting medium. Conjugate foci.

**Nod'ding.** Forward and downward movement or dropping of the head, as from somnolency; nutatio. **N. spasm,** spasmus nutans.

**Nod'dlepox.** Syphilomania.

**Node.** A protuberance. A knuckle. Gumma. A hard concretion or incrustation which forms around joints attacked with rheumatism or gout; exostosis, articular calculus, ganglion. See also *Nodus.* **Bouchard's' n.,** Legendre's n., see *Bouchard's nodosities.* **Féréol's' n.,** see *Féréol's nodosities.* **Hay'garth's n.,** see *Haygarth.* **Heb'erden's n.,** deposit of hard nodules at the phalanges of the fingers, occurring in advanced life, due to gout, etc., or to senile changes in the articular cartilage and bone. **Hen'sen's n.,** see *Hensen.* **Legen'dre's n.,** Bouchard's n., see *Legendre's nodosities.* **Lymphat'ic n.,** lymphatic gland. **Par'rot's n.,** syphilitic osteophyte on the skull. **Ranvier's' n.,** see *Ranvier* and *Nerve.* **Schmidt's n.,** Ranvier's n. **Syphilit'ic n.,** an oblong swelling on a bone due to syphilitic periostitis.

**No'dose.** Characterized by nodes or nodosities.

**Nodo'sis.** Formation or existence of nodes.

**Nodos'ity.** Small knot-like swelling; node.

**No'dous.** Nodose.

**Nod'ular.** Pertaining to or having nodes.

**Nod'ule.** Nodulus. See *Noduli.* **N. enam'el,** see *Tooth.* **N. pulp,** outlined deposit of dentinal substance in the tissue of the dental pulp.

**Nod'uli Albi'ni.** Nodules of connective tissue found on the free edge of the auriculoventricular valves. **N. Aran'tii,** noduli Morgagnii, corpora Arantii; small sesamoid bodies situated on the periphery of the semilunar valves of the aorta and pulmonary artery for the better occlusion of the artery. **N. Morgagn'ii,** noduli Arantii. **N. nervo'rum,** nervous ganglions.

**Nodulif'erous.** Having nodules.

**Nod'ulous.** Relating to nodules.

**Nod'ulus** (dim. of *nodus,* a knot). Nodule. A small prominence or lobule in the portion of the cerebellum which forms the posterior boundary of the fourth ventricle; the nodulus is on the median line and before the uvula.

**No'dus** (a knot or tie). Node. **N. cer'ebri,** pons Varolii. **N. chirur'gicus,** surgeon's knot. **N. curso'rius,** the running centre in certain animals, situated in the corpus striatum. **N. enceph'ali,** pons Varolii. **N. extenso'rius** or **exter'nus hu'meri,** epicondyle. **N. flexo'rius,** epitrochlea. **N. guttura'lis,** Adam's apple. **N. hyster'icus,** angone. **N. inter'nus hu'meri,** epitrochlea. **N. val'vulæ at'rioventricula'ris,** a cartilaginous thickening in the wall of the heart at either side of the anterior segment of the mitral valve; also called *n. valvulæ mitralis.* **N. vi'tæ,** centrum vitale.

**Noëmatachometer,** no-e-mah-tak-om'et-er (*metron,* measure). An instrument devised by Donders to define the shortest possible time for a simple sensation or idea to be recorded.

**Noëmatachygraph,** no-e-mah-tak'e-graf (*noema,* thought, *tachys,* quick, *grapho,* to write). An instrument devised by Donders to determine the duration of more or less complex operations of the mind; consisting of a cylinder on which the time is registered by a vibrating tuning-fork.

**No'li me tan'gere** (do not touch me). Applied to various eroding ulcers, such as lupus, epithelioma, etc., of the face.

**No'ma** (*nome,* an ulcer). Cancer aquaticus, cancrum oris, gangrenous stomatitis. **N. puden'di, pudendo'rum,** or **vul'væ,** gangrene of the vagina and genitals in young children.

**Nomad'ic.** Spreading; applied to ulcers or gangrene.

**No'me.** Cancer aquaticus; phagedenic ulcer.

**No'menclature** (*nomen,* name, *calo,* to call). Terminology, glossology. A collection of terms or words peculiar to a science or art. In all sciences nomenclature is an object of importance, and each term should convey to the student a definite meaning. The Lavoisierian nomenclature was a valuable gift to chemistry, and anatomy has derived advantage from the labors of Barclay, Dumas, and Chaussier, who have given names to parts indicative of their situation. See *Muscle*. The nomenclature of pathology has required the greatest attention; and although repeated attempts have been made to improve it, the barbarous terms that disgrace it are still frequently adopted. It consists of Hebrew and Arabic terms, Greek and Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, German, English, and even Indian, African, and Mexican, often barbarously and illegitimately compounded. A want of principle in forming the technical terms of medicine is everywhere observable. They have been formed, for example: 1. From *color;* as melæna, chlorosis, scarlatina, purpura, etc. 2. From *duration;* as ephemeral, quotidian, intermittent, etc. 3. From *birds, beasts, fishes, insects,* and *plants;* as rabies canina, cynanche, urticaria, ichthyosis, etc. 4. From *persons* or *places;* as morbus herculeus, facies hippocritica, plica polonica, sudor anglicus, Bright's disease, Friedreich's ataxia, etc.

**No′mus.** Cancer aquaticus.

**Non-** (not). A prefix denoting negative, as *non-adherent,* not adherent; *non-conductor,* not a conductor of electricity or heat; *non-nitrogenous,* not nitrogenous; *non-viable,* not viable, etc.

**No′nan.** Said of malarial fever in which an exacerbation occurs every ninth day.

**Nonate′lia officina′lis.** Asthma plant growing in Cayenne; leaves are employed in asthmatic attacks.

**Non com′pos men′tis.** Not sound of mind; lunatic.

**Nonip′ara.** A woman who has had nine labors.

**No′nus** (ninth). Hypoglossal nerve of Willis. **N. hu′meri placenti′ni,** teres minor. **N. lin′guæ mus′culus,** genioglossus. **N. Vesa′lii,** peronæus tertius.

**Noostere′sis** (*noos,* intellect, *steresis,* privation). Dementia.

**No′pal.** Opuntia vulgaris.

**Nor′dau's disease.** Moral degeneracy.

**Nord′hausen acid.** N. oil of vitriol. Fuming sulphuric acid, sp. gr. 1.860 to 1.900.

**Nor′i.** Japanese gelatin used as a bacterial culture medium.

**Norm** (*norma,* a rule). Type; model; pattern; rule.

**Nor′ma.** Rule, model, line. **N. facia′lis** or **N. fronta′lis,** line drawn from in front perpendicular to the frontal plane of skull. **N. infe′rior,** line from below to vertical plane of skull. **N. latera′lis,** line perpendicular to sagittal plane of skull. **N. occipita′lis,** line from behind perpendicular to frontal plane of skull. **N. parieta′lis,** n. verticalis. **N. poste′rior,** n. occipitalis. **N. sagitta′lis,** aspect of skull seen on a mesial sagittal section. **N. tempora′lis,** n. lateralis. **N. vertica′lis,** line from above vertical to horizontal plane of skull. All these terms are used in the comparative study of crania. See *Normal.*

**Nor′mal** (*norma,* measurement, a rule). According to rule; perpendicular. **N. con′jugate diam′eter,** see *Pelvic diameters.* **N. histol′ogy,** see *Histology.* **N. ovariot′omy,** removal of a healthy ovary. **N. se′rum,** an antitoxic serum of which 0.1 c.c. neutralizes ten times the smallest fatal dose of a bacterial toxin. **N. solu′tion,** one containing in 100 c.c. sufficient of the active constituent to combine with or replace 1 gramme of hydrogen. The term *normal salt solution* is often employed incorrectly to denote a solution of sodium chloride of one-tenth this strength—a *decinormal salt solution.*

**Norm′oblast.** An erythroblast, neither larger nor smaller than the average.

**Nor′mocyte.** A non-nucleated red blood corpuscle of average size.

**Nor′ris's col′orless cor′puscles.** Red blood corpuscles from which the pigment has been dissolved out.

**Nor′ton's drops.** Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis.

**Nor′way** or **Norwe′gian itch.** Radzyge.

**Nose.** The organ of the sense of smell, and also the first or uppermost of the organs of respiration. See *Nares* and *Nasus.* **N. bleed,** epistaxis; Achillea millefolium. **N.-piece,** the end of the microscope tube to which the objective is attached; it is often in the shape of a pivot and carries several objectives which can be substituted one for the other by simply turning them on this pivot. **Sad′dle n.,** depression of the bridge of the nose consequent upon loss of the septum. **Tench's n.,** external os uteri.

**Nose′gay of Ri′olan.** Name given to muscles extending from the styloid process of the temporal bone.

**Nose′ma.** Disease. **N. bom′bycis,** parasite of pebrine.

**Nosemat′ic.** Pertaining to disease.

**Nosenceph′alus** (*nosos,* disease, *enkephalos,* brain). A monster whose skull is defective, the brain being more or less replaced by vascular tissue.

**Nosocar′ya.** Secale cornutum; ergot of rye.

**Nosochthonog′raphy** (*nosos,* disease, *chthon,* the earth, *grapho,* to describe). Medical topography in relation to endemic disease.

**Nosochthonol′ogy** (*nosos,* disease, *chthon,* the earth, *logos,* a description). Geographical nosology.

**Nosoco′mial** (*nosocomium,* hospital). Relating to a hospital, as nosocomial or hospital fever. **N. at′mosphere,** see *Hospitalism.*

**Nosoco′mium** (*nosos,* disease, *komeo,* to care for). Hospital. **N. psychiat′ricum,** hospital for the insane.

**Nosocrat′ic** (*nosos,* disease, *kratos,* power). Specific.

**No′sode.** Isopathic remedy; see *Isopathy.*

**Nosogen′esis, Nosogen′ia,** or **Nosog′eny** (*nosos,* disease, *genesis,* generation). Generation of disease; pathogeny.

**Nosogeog′raphy.** Medical geography.

**Nosog′raphy** (*nosos,* disease, *grapho,* to describe). A description of diseases.

**Nosohæ′mia** (*nosos,* disease, *haima,* blood). Disease of the blood.

**Nosolog′ical.** Pertaining to nosology.

**Nosol′ogist.** One skilled in nosology.

**Nosol′ogy** (*nosos,* disease, *logos,* a discourse). The classification of diseases. Pathology.

**Nosoma′nia.** Mania in regard to disease; a species of hypochondriasis.

**Nosomyco′sis.** Disease produced by fungi.

**Noson′omy** (*onoma,* name). Nomenclature of diseases.

**Nosopar′asite.** A microorganism which is not the specific cause of a disease, but which accompanies it and exerts an influence upon it.

**Nos′ophen.** Iodophen. Tetra-iodophenol-phthalein. Obtained by the action of iodine on solution of phenol-phthalein. Yellow, insoluble powder, used as a dusting-powder, and internally in gastro-intestinal catarrh. Antiseptic and bactericide. **N. so′dium,** antinosin.

**Nosopho′bia** (*nosos,* disease, *phobos,* fear). Intense dread of disease.

**Nos′ophyte** (*nosos,* disease, *phyton,* vegetable). A pathogenic microorganism.

**Nosophytoder′mata** (*derma,* skin). Phytoparasitic skin diseases, as favus, mentagra, and chloasma.

**Nosopoiet′ic** or **Nosopoet′ic** (*nosos,* disease, *poieo,* to make). That which causes disease.

**Nos′os.** Disease.

**Nosotax′y** (*nosos,* disease, *taxis,* arrangement). Distribution and classification of diseases.

**Nosotox′ic.** Relating to nosotoxin.

**Nosotoxico′sis.** The effect of a nosotoxin as distinguished from autointoxication.

**Nosotoxin′.** A toxin elaborated by a pathogenic microorganism, as distinguished from a poisonous product of metabolism in the animal body, or autotoxin.

**Nosotroph′ic** (*nosos,* disease, *trophe,* nourishment). Supplying material for disease. Nourishing to the sick.

**Nosot′rophy.** Proper care of the sick.

**Nostal′gia** or **Nostal′gy** (*nosteo,* to go home, *algos,* pain). Homesickness; an affection produced by desire to return to one's country, characterized by melancholia and wasting, sometimes followed by death. **N. complica′ta,** nostalgia accompanied by fever.

**Nostal′gic.** Pertaining to or affected with nostalgia.

**Nostol′ogy** (*nostos*, return home, *logos*, description). The science of the tissue changes, diseases, etc., of old age; geratology; gerontology.

**Nostoma′nia.** Extreme nostalgia.

**Nos′trate.** Endemic.

**Nos′trils.** Nares.

**Nos′trum** (*noster*, our own). Arcanum; a secret or quack medicine.

**No′tal** (*notos*, the back). Dorsal.

**Notal′gia** (*notos*, back, *algos*, pain). Notialgia; pain in the back; spinal irritation.

**Notanencepha′lia** (*notos*, back, *a*, priv., *enkephalos*, brain). Monstrosity marked by absence of the back of the cranium. See *Notencephalus*.

**Notch.** A depression or indentation of varying shape and size, observed on the circumference or edges of certain bones, as the sacrosciatic, sphenopalatine, and pterygoid notches. Notches in soft parts are generally called fissures. **Acetab′ular n.,** situated in boder of the acetabulum near the obturator foramen. **Ante′rior n. of cerebel′lum,** see *Incisura cerebelli*. **Aor′tic n.,** an undulation, as indicated by the sphygmograph, synchronous with the reflux of blood closing the aortic valves. **Cerebel′lar n.,** one of the two intervals separating the hemispheres, anterior and posterior. **Clavic′ular n.,** depressed part at superior end of sternum, articulating with clavicle. **N. of the con′cha,** incisura intertragica. **Cot′yloid n.,** see *Cotyloid cavity*. **Ethmoid′al n.** is situated on the frontal bone and joins the ethmoid. **Great sciat′ic n.,** see *Incisura ischiadica major*. **Interclavic′ular n.,** semilunar notch of the sternum. **Intercon′dylar n.,** intercondylar fossa. **Interver′tebral n.,** indentation or depression on each pedicle of the vertebræ, which, with the corresponding notch of the adjoining vertebra, forms one of the intervertebral foramina. **Ischiat′ic n.,** indentation on the ischium which becomes a foramen by the insertion of ligaments; also one of two: the greater, situated at inferior part of the pelvis, is formed by the sacrum and ilium, and gives passage to the sciatic nerve, pyramidalis muscle, and superior gluteal vessels and nerves; the lesser is much the smaller, and is separated from the greater by the sciatic spine; it gives passage to the tendon of the obturator internus and internal pudic vessels and nerves. **Ju′gular n.,** posterior boundary of jugular foramen. **Na′sal n.,** cavity at internal edge of facial portion of the upper maxillary bone. **Parot′id n.,** the triangular space comprised between the parotid edge of the inferior maxillary bone and the mastoid process, so called because it lodges the parotid gland. **Poplit′eal n.,** indentation on the head of the tibia. **N. of Rivi′nus,** small gap in bony ring to which the membrana tympani is attached. **Sacrosciat′ic n.,** ischiatic n. **Scap′ular n.,** the notch on the superior edge or costa of the scapula, which is converted into a foramen by means of a ligament, and gives passage to the suprascapular nerve. **Semilu′nar n.,** indentation in the scapula for the suprascapular nerve; fourchette of the sternum. **Sib′son's n.,** see *Sibson*. **Sig′moid n.,** notch situated between the coronoid and condyloid processes. **Supraor′bital n.,** supraorbital foramen. **Suprascap′ular n.,** notch in the upper border of the scapula. **Supraster′nal n.,** interclavicular n. **Ver′tebral n.,** intervertebral n.

**Note-blind′ness.** Amusia.

**Notencepha′lia.** See *Notencephalus*.

**Notenceph′alocele.** Congenital encephalocele at the back of the head; congenital absence of the back part of the cranium.

**Notenceph′alus** (*notos*, back, *enkephalos*, brain). Form of exencephalus in which the encephalic mass projects through a fissure in the occipital bone; usually the contents being fluid or semifluid, the tumor is a hydrencephalocele. The condition is termed *notencephalia* or *notanencephalia*.

**Noth′nagle's symp′tom.** Paralysis of the facial muscles associated with tumor of the optic thalamus.

**No′throus.** Torpid.

**No′thus.** False.

**Notial′gia.** Notalgia.

**No′tochord** (*notos*, back, *chorde*, a string). Chorda dorsalis, embryonic spinal cord.

**Notoglos′sus** (*notos*, a ridge, *glossa*, tongue). Longitudinal muscular fibres on the upper surface of the tongue, immediately beneath the mucous membrane—*lingualis superficialis*.

**Notom′elus.** Monster with supernumerary limbs attached to the back.

**Notomyeli′tis.** Myelitis.

**Notomy′elus** (*notos*, back, *myelos*, marrow). Spinal cord.

**Noto′nia corymbo′sa.** Shrub growing in south of India; fresh juice has been employed in rabies.

**No′tophore.** Monster with spina bifida.

**No′tos** or **No′tus.** Dorsum or back; vertebral column.

**Nour′ishment.** Aliment.

**Nous.** Intellect.

**Nox′ious** (*noceo*, to injure). Deleterious.

**Nubec′ula.** A slight cloudiness, as in urine, or of the cornea.

**Nu′bile.** Marriageable; of an age to marry. Generally, the period of puberty is considered to be the age at which both sexes are nubile. They are truly nubile, however, only when fitted to procreate healthy and vigorous children, and competent to discharge their duties as parents. See *Puberty*.

**Nubil′ity.** State of being nubile or marriageable.

**Nucha,** nu′kah. The nuke, hinder part, or nape of the neck. Part where the spinal marrow begins. The *ligamentum nuchæ* is a strong ligament in the neck, proceeding from one spinous process to another, and inserted into the occipital bone. It is very strong in quadrupeds. It is called in them *paxywaxy*, *paxwax*, *packwax;* formerly, *faxwax* and *taxwax*.

**Nuchal,** nu′kal. Relating or appertaining to the nucha or nape of the neck. **N. fas′cia,** cervical fascia enveloping the trapezius. **N. fos′sa,** triangular depression on the median line at the back of the neck just below the occipital bone. **N. re′gion,** region of the nucha or nape of the neck. **N. tu′bercle,** prominence caused by the spine of the seventh cervical vertebra.

**Nucin′.** A crystalline substance in the pericarp and leaves of Juglans regia.

**Nucis′ta** (*nux*, a nut). See *Myristica moschata*.

**Nu′cit.** A crystallizable, non-fermentable sugar found in the leaves of Juglans regia, probably identical with inosit.

**Nuck's canal′.** See *Canal of Nuck*. **N.'s diver-tic′ulum,** serous or peritoneal covering of round ligament of uterus. **N.'s gland,** Blandin's gland.

**Nu′clear.** Pertaining to a nucleus, or to a central group of nerve-cells. **N. cell,** nucleated nerve-cell; made up of nucleus, with a thin layer of protoplasm, seen particularly in the sensory area of the cortex of the cerebrum. **N. fis′sion,** increase of nuclei by fission or division of the original solitary nucleus. **N. lay′ers,** strata of central layers of retina. **N. lay′ers, in′ner,** layers between inner and outer molecular layers, subdivided into layer of spongioblasts and layer of ganglion retinæ. **N. lay′ers, out′er,** inner portion of visual cell-layer, composed of cone-granules and rod-granules. **N. paral′ysis,** paralysis caused by injuries or affections of nuclei of origin of nerves in the brain. **N. spin′dle,** spindle-shaped arrangement of fibres and chromatin fragments into which the nucleus is transformed during karyokinesis. **N. zone,** uniform arrangement of nuclei or superficial fibres formed around the crystalline lens.

**Nu′cleated.** Having a nucleus or central particle. Applied to the elementary cells of organized tissues, the vital properties of which are seated in the nucleus. See *Cytoblast*. **N. cell,** see *Cytoblast*.

**Nu′cleic** or **Nuclein′ic acid.** $C_{30}H_{52}N_9P_3O_{17}$. Organic acid obtained from nuclein and from spermatozoa. Combined with proteids the nucleic acids form nucleins.

**Nuclein,** nu′kle-in (*nucleus,* kernel). A phosphorized proteid, compound of nucleinic acid and a base; which last, when decomposed, sets free adenin, guanin, sarkin, and xanthin, all or singly. Nuclein is obtainable from spermatozoa, pus corpuscles, internal organs, as the spleen, thyroid and thymus glands, the liver, testicles, marrow of bone, brain substance, yolk of egg, yeast-cells, etc. Nuclein derived from the blood, through the agency of the white corpuscles, passes through the system of lymphatics and blood-vessels, exerting a nutritive, stimulant, and antiseptic effect throughout the system. Nuclein, artificially prepared, is stimulant, nutritive, and antiseptic; it is given in anæmia, malarial diseases, affections of the digestive organs, cutaneous affections dependent on insufficient elimination or faulty oxidation, nervous derangements, diphtheria, etc.; dose, gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). **N. ba′ses,** bases, such as adenin, xanthin, etc., derived from ultimate decomposition of nuclein. **N. ther′apy,** treatment of various nutritional and zymotic disorders by means of nuclein. **Yeast n.,** $C_{40}H_{59}N_{16}O_{22}(P_2O_5)_2$, nuclein from yeast; microbicide.

**Nuclein′ic acid.** Nucleic acid.

**Nu′cleo-albu′min.** Nuclein procured from protoplasmic cells; containing phosphorus, and nucleic acid in slight quantity. It is noticed in the urine in leucocythæmia, diphtheria, some forms of renal inflammation, etc., and is found in caseinogen (of milk), mucin of biliary secretion, and in mucus of urine.

**Nucleo-albuminu′ria.** A rare condition in which nucleo-albumin is found in the urine, in diseases which involve the integrity of the epithelial lining of the uriniferous tubules or of the bladder.

**Nucleochyle′ma.** Substance occupying meshes of reticulum of nucleus.

**Nu′cleochyme.** Fluid-like hyaline substance contained in a cell-nucleus.

**Nucleohis′ton.** Nucleoproteid or albuminous body existing in leucocytes in combination with the acid leuconuclein; it has also been obtained from the thymus gland. Also albuminous extract obtained from the spleen; used as a bactericide and antitoxin.

**Nucleohy′aloplasm.** Nucleoplasm; karyoplasm. See *Chromatin.*

**Nucleo-idioplas′ma** (*nucleus,* kernel, *idios,* special+*plasma*). Idioplasm of a nucleus.

**Nucle′olar.** Resembling a nucleolus.

**Nucleoli′nus** or **Nucleol′ulus.** Small particle within a cell-nucleolus.

**Nu′cleoloid.** Body resembling a nucleolus.

**Nucle′olus** (dim. of nucleus). A nucleus within a nucleus; see *Cytoblast.* **N. prick′le,** nucleolus attached to nucleus, which surrounds it, by delicate fibrils.

**Nucleomi′crosome.** Small segment of chromatin-fibre.

**Nu′cleon.** Phosphocarnic acid.

**Nu′cleoplasm** (*nucleus*+*plasso,* to form). Substance from which the fibrils of germinal vesicles are formed. Also substance from which nuclear reticulum and envelope are formed.

**Nucleoplasmat′ic** or **Nucleoplas′mic.** Relating to nucleoplasm.

**Nucleoplas′tic.** Nucleoplasmatic.

**Nucleopro′teid.** Native compound of nuclein and a proteid. A nuclein having a proportionately large amount of albumin. Casein, vitellin, and cell-nuclein are nucleoproteids.

**Nucleother′apy.** Nuclein therapy.

**Nucleotoxins′** (*nucleus,* kernel, *toxikon,* poison). Poisonous ptomains present in and derived from the pathological products of one disease, which may be employed to counteract or destroy the morbific agencies causative of other diseases. Such is the treatment of cancer by the nucleotoxins of erysipelas.

**Nu′cleus** (kernel, stone of a fruit). Central differentiated part. Differentiated body in protoplasm of a cell containing chromatin; it may or may not be separated from protoplasm by a membrane. Group of cells forming central termination or origin of a nerve or bundle of nerve-fibres. Motor centre of a muscle. Centre of functional activity of an organ. **N. abducen′tis,** abducens nucleus. **N. accesso′rii,** spinal accessory nucleus. **N. accesso′rius acus′tici,** see *Auditory nuclei.* **N. ambig′uus,** in medulla oblongata a nuclear mass in form of a gray cord directed dorsoventrally along fibres of origin of vagus and glossopharyngeal nerves. **N. amyg′dalæ,** amygdaloid tubercle. **N. amygdalifor′mis,** nucleus of Luys. **N. angula′ris,** see *Auditory nuclei.* **N. ante′rior,** n. ambiguus. **N. of ante′rior root-zone,** detached group of nerve-cells found in medulla oblongata, ventrally and radially from lowest fibres of origin of hypoglossal nerves. **N. ante′rior thal′ami,** see *Thalamic nuclei.* **N. anterolatera′lis,** nucleus funiculi lateralis. **N. arcifor′mis,** small mass of gray matter among superficial arcuate fibres of medulla. **N. arcua′tus triangula′ris,** a nucleus within the thalamus. **Au′ditory n.,** nucleus in the medulla oblongata from which the auditory nerve proceeds; see *Auditory nerve.* **Balbia′ni's n.,** yolk nucleus of the ovum. **N. basa′lis,** olivary nucleus. **N. of Bechter′ew,** see *Bechterew.* **Béclard's′ n.,** see *Béclard.* **N. blastoder′matis,** germinal spot. **Blu′menau's n.,** external cuneate n. **Bur′dach's n.,** cuneate n. **N. bul′bi for′nicis,** gray matter within the corpora mammillaria. **Cau′dal n.,** origin of the oculomotor nerve under the aqueduct of Sylvius. **N. cauda′tus,** caudate nucleus. **N. centra′lis infe′rior,** mass of gray cells in pons, rather diffusely scattered, situated near raphe and posterior border. **N. centra′lis supe′rior,** similar mass near dorsal and anterior surface. **N. cerebel′li,** dentate nucleus of cerebellum. **N. cine′reus,** posterior gray commissure; see *Spinal commissures.* **Clav′ate n.,** nucleus of gray matter in funiculus gracilis in medulla oblongata. **Cleav′age n.,** nucleus following fusion of the two sexual pronuclei. **N. cochlea′ris,** see *Auditory nuclei.* **Cu′neate n.,** mass of gray nervous matter in the funiculus cuneatus. **Exter′nal c. n.,** small, detached nucleus of gray mtter lying superficially to nucleus cuneatus. **N. cursa′rius,** portion of gray matter in head of corpus striatum, irritation of which in animals produces an irresistible tendency to run or jump. **N. of Darksche′witsch,** see *Darkschewitsch.* **N. denta′tus cerebel′li,** dentate nucleus of cerebellum. **N. denta′tus oli′væ,** olivary nucleus. **N. denta′tus par′tis commissura′lis,** nucleus olivaris superior. **N. denticula′tus,** dentate nucleus of cerebellum. **N. den′tis,** pulp of tooth. **N. of Die′ters,** outer or superior auditory nucleus; see *Auditory nuclei.* **Duval's′ n.,** see *Duval.* **Ed′inger's n.,** see *Edinger.* **N. embolifor′mis,** nucleus of gray matter in cerebellum lying close to corpus dentatum, toward median line. **N. exter′nus thal′ami,** see *Thalamic nuclei.* **N. fas′ciæ denta′tæ,** irregularly arranged pyramidal cells in centre of fascia dentata. **N. fascia′lis,** fascial nucleus. **N. fastig′ii,** roof nucleus. **N. fibro′sus lin′guæ,** septum fibrosum linguæ. **N. fimbria′tus,** dentate nucleus of cerebellum. **N. funic′uli anterio′ris,** nucleus of anterior root-zone. **N. funic′uli cunea′ti,** cuneate nucleus. **N. funic′uli grac′ilis,** clavate nucleus. **N. funic′uli latera′lis,** in medulla oblongata, portion of continuation of anterior horn of spinal cord, which has become separated by fibres crossing from lateral column to opposite anterior pyramid. **N. funic′uli ter′etis,** a nucleus lying in funiculus teres, floor of fourth ventricle, mesially and dorsally from hypoglossal nucleus. **N. gelatino′socartilagin′eus** or **N. gelatino′sus,** nucleus pulposus. **Ger′minal n.,** cleavage n. **N. globo′sus,** nucleus of gray matter in cerebellum, near corpus dentatum, to median and under side of nucleus emboliformis. **N. glossopharynge′i,** glossopharyngeal nucleus. **Goll's n.**, clavate n. **N. grac′ilis**, tract of cineritious matter in the funiculus gracilis. **Gray n.**, gray or cineritious matter of the spinal cord. **N. hypoglos′si**, hypoglossal nucleus. **N. hypoglos′si accesso′rius** or **anteroexter′nus**, nucleus funiculi lateralis. **Hypothal′amic n.**, n. of Luys. **N. infe′rior acus′tici**, accessory auditory nucleus; see *Auditory nuclei*. **N. inter′nus thal′ami**, see *Thalamic nuclei*. **Intraventric′ular n.**, corpus caudatum. **N. jux′ta-oliva′ris**, nucleus of pyramid. **Köl′liker's n.**, see *Kölliker*. **Laryn′geal n.**, nucleus from which laryngeal nerves originate. **N. latera′lis**, claustrum. **N. latera′lis ante′rior**, anterior division of nuclei funiculi lateralis. **N. latera′lis me′dius**, nucleus ambiguus. **N. latera′lis poste′rior**, posterior division of nucleus funiculi lateralis. **N. latera′lis thal′ami**, see *Thalamic nuclei*. **Lau′ra's n.**, Dieters's n. **N. lemnis′ci latera′lis**, collection of cells in lateral lemniscus tract, about on level of upper termination of fourth ventricle. **N. lenticula′ris**, lenticular nucleus; gray centre of the extraventricular portion of the corpus striatum. **N. lenticula′tus** dentate nucleus of cerebellum. **N. lentifor′mis**, nucleus lenticularis. **N. len′tis**, inner harder portion of crystalline lens. **N. of Luys**, lens-shaped collection of nerve-cells, of a clear brown color, under optic thalamus, extending from red nucleus behind nearly to corpus albicans. **N. media′lis thal′ami**, see *Thalamic nuclei*. **N. medulla′ris** or **N. medulla′ris cerebel′li**, medullary nucleus. **Mo′tor n.**, collection or mass of motor nerve-cells from which passes a motor nerve. **N. oculomoto′rii**, oculomotor nucleus. **N. oli′væ**, olivary nucleus. **N. oli′væ accesso′rius**, accessory olivary nucleus. **N. oli′væ accesso′rius exter′nus** or **N. oli′væ accesso′rius latera′lis**, collection of gray matter in medulla, dorsally from olive. **N. oli′væ accesso′rius media′lis**, pyramidal nucleus. **N. oli′væ accesso′rius supe′rior** and **N. oliva′ris supe′rior**, gray nucleus in pons behind trapezium and between roots of sixth and seventh nerves; also applied by Luys to red nucleus. **N. of Pan′der**, upper enlarged extremity of the white part of yolk of the hen's egg. **N. pedun′culi cer′ebri**, nucleus of Luys. **N. pedun′culi cona′rii**, ganglion habenulæ. **N. of Per′lia**, see *Spitzka's nucleus*. **Pon′tile n.** or **N. pon′tis**, scattered multipolar cells of gray matter in the pons. **Postpyram′idal n.**, nucleus gracilis. **N. pulpo′sus**, jelly-like mass at centre of intervertebral disks—vestige of notochord. **N. of pyr′amid** or **pyram′idal n.**, collection of gray matter found in anterior area of medulla, just behind pyramid and ventrally from olive; lesser n. of pyramid is nucleus arciformis. **N. quadrigem′ini**, masses of gray matter occupying central portions of corpora quadrigemini, anterior and posterior. **N. quin′tus**, n. of the trigeminus or fifth pair of cranial nerves. **N. reticula′ris**, situated dorsally in pons, widest about region of root of trigeminus. **Rol′ler's n.**, see *Roller*. **N. ru′ber**, n. tegmenti. **Segmenta′tion n.**, cleavage n. **Sie′merling's n.**, see *Siemerling*. **Sperm n.**, n. of a spermatozoon. **Spher′ical n.**, n. of gray matter where the hemisphere joins the middle lobe of the cerebellum. **Spitz′ka's n.**, see *Spitzka*. **Stil′ling's n.**, see *Stilling*. **N. supe′rior thal′ami**, see *Thalamic nuclei*. **N. tænifor′mis**, claustrum. **N. tec′ti**, roof nucleus. **N. tegmen′ti**, reddish-gray nerve-cells in the tegmentum cerebri. **N. trape′zius**, collection of cells in pons among fibres of trapezius. **N. va′gi**, vagus nucleus. **N. vestibula′ris**, auditory n. **Vitel′line n.**, product of fusion of the two sexual pronuclei in the vitellus. **Voit's n.**, see *Voit*. **West′phal's n.**, see *Westphal*. **White n.**, white nervous matter of the corpus dentatum.

**Nu′cula terres′tris.** Bunium bulbocastanum.

**Nu′dipes.** Having naked feet, as in some animals.

**Nu′el's space.** Intercellular space between outer rods of Corti and outer hair cells.

**Nuhn's glands.** Glands of Blandin. Two glands at the apex of the tongue, beneath the mucous membrane and the longitudinal muscular fibres, formed by the styloglossus and longitudinalis inferior muscles.

**Nuisance**, nu′sanse. In common law, that which causes hurt, inconvenience, or damage to any one; in public health legislation, that which is injurious to health.

**Nuke.** Nucha.

**Nule′kneed.** Knock-kneed.

**Nullip′ara** (*nullus*, none, *pario*, to bring forth). A woman who has not given birth to a child, though not a virgin.

**Nullipar′ity.** State or condition of a nullipara.

**Nullip′arous.** Relating to a nullipara.

**Numb.** Torpid.

**Numb′ness.** State of being torpid.

**Numer′ical meth′od.** See *Method*.

**Num′miform.** Coin-shaped; nummular.

**Num′mular** (*nummus*, money). Nummulated. Coin-shaped, as the sputa in phthisis, when they flatten at the bottom of the vessel, like a piece of money; applied also to the mode of aggregation of the red corpuscles of the blood—nummular rolls.

**Nummula′ria.** Lysimachia nummularia.

**Num′mulated.** Nummular.

**Nummula′tion.** Aggregation of red blood corpuscles into rolls, resembling rolls of money.

**Nunn's cor′puscles.** Bennett's corpuscles.

**Nu′phar ad′vena.** Yellow pond-lily, spatterdock, ord. *Nympheaceæ;* indigenous in Canada and the United States. The root is a popular tonic, and the fresh root bruised is applied as a cataplasm. **N. lu′teum**, Nymphæa lutea.

**Nuptial′ity.** Proportion of number of marriages to number of people in a given locality.

**Nurse.** One who suckles her own child or another's. One that has the care of a sick person. A *dry nurse* is one who gives every care to a child, but does not suckle it; a *monthly nurse* is one who attends a woman during the month of her parturient state; a *wet nurse* is a woman who suckles the child of another. A *hospital nurse* is one whose field of occupation is in a hospital; a *trained nurse*, one who has received systematic instruction and discipline to fit him or her for duty in the sick-room; a *professional nurse* is one whose sole occupation is the care of the sick, in contradistinction to the voluntary nursing of family or friends. As a verb, to care for the sick or for an infant; to *nurse artificially* is to bring up a child on artificial food.

**Nurses' contrac′ture.** Tetany.

**Nurs′ing.** Lactation. Also care of the sick.

**Nurs′ling.** An infant that is fed at the breast.

**Nuss′baum's cell.** One of the four forms of epithelial cells constituting the peptic glands. **N.'s narco′sis**, condition produced by a full dose of morphine, followed by inhalation of chloroform.

**Nut.** The seed of a fruit enclosed in a hard, thick envelope. Glans. **Barba′does n.**, see *Jatropha curcas, Ben, Betel, Bonduc*. **Brazil′ n.**, see *Pichurim beans*. **But′ter n.**, Juglans cinerea. **Cem′bros n.**, see *Pinus cembra*. **Clear′ing n.**, Strychnos potatorum. **French n.**, Juglans regia. **Ground n.**, Apios tuberosa, Arachis hypogea. **N.-oil**, a drying fluid oil obtained from kernels of English walnuts. **Para′ n.**, see *Pichurim beans*. **Phys′ic n.**, Jatropha curcas. **Pine n.**, Pinus sabiniana; see *Pinus picea*. **Pistach′io n.**, see *Pistacia vera*. **Poi′son n.**, see *Strychnos nux vomica*. **Purg′ing n.**, see *Jatropha* and *Croton tiglium*. **Rat′tle n.**, Nelumbium luteum. **Sas′safras n.**, see *Pichurim beans*. **Soap n.**, see *Sapindus saponaria*. **Mal′abar n. tree**, adhatoda. **Vom′ic n.**, nux vomica. **Wa′ter n.**, Nelumbium luteum. **Zir′bel n.**, see *Pinus picea*.

**Nuta′tion** (*nuto*, to nod). Nodding. Also a constant oscillation of the head, by which it moves involuntarily in one or more directions.

**Nuta′tor cap′itis.** Sternocleidomastoideus.

**Nut′gall.** See *Quercus infectoria*. **N. oint′ment**, powdered nutgalls 1, benzoinated lard 9 (U. S. Ph.). **Tinc′ture of n.**, see *Tinctura gallarum*.

**Nut′grass.** Indigenous; root aromatic; used in cholera.

**Nut′meg.** See *Myristica moschata.* **N. but′ter,** see *Myristica.* **N. ce′rate,** yellow wax 1, olive oil 2, expressed oil of nutmeg 6; melt together. **N. flow′er,** nigella. **N. liv′er,** cirrhosis of the liver, or condition of that organ dependent on imperfect circulation, from local obstruction or from heart trouble. **Oil of n.,** see *Myristica.* **N. tree,** Myristica fragrans.

**Nu′trient** (*nutrio,* to nourish). Giving nourishment. Food or other nourishing material. **N. ar′tery,** medullary artery. **N. canal′,** passage by which medullary artery enters a bone. **N. fora′mina,** openings by which nutrient arteries penetrate bones. **N. ves′sel,** a blood-vessel supplying the marrow of a bone.

**Nutril′ity.** Metabolism. Ability to perform a nutritive function.

**Nutri′men.** Aliment.

**Nu′triment.** Aliment. Anything that nourishes.

**Nutriment′al.** Alimental, alimentary; having qualities of food or nutriment.

**Nutrimen′tum.** Aliment; pabulum.

**Nutri′tion** (*nutrio,* to nourish). Nutrition is that function by which the alimentary matter already elaborated by the various organic actions loses its own nature and assumes that of the different living tissues, to repair their losses and maintain their strength. Sometimes used in a more extended signification to express the whole series of actions by which the two constant movements of composition and decomposition are accomplished in organized bodies. Nutrition would then comprehend digestion, absorption, respiration, circulation, and assimilation; the latter being nutrition properly so called. **Anor′mal n.,** term proposed as a substitute for inflammation. **N. treat′ment,** restorative treatment in pneumonia, etc., consisting in judicious stimulation and nourishing diet.

**Nutri′tional.** Relating to nutrition.

**Nutri′tious.** Nutritive; having the quality of nourishing, as nutritious food, nutritious lymph, etc.

**Nu′tritive.** Nutritious; also relating to nutrition; hence the nutritive functions, or those concerned in nutrition. **N. ar′teries,** arterial branches which enter the *foramina nutricia* of long bones and penetrate to the medullary membrane. **N. yolk,** portion of ovum containing most yolk-granules, and serving principally as a food reservoir in distinction from the formative yolk.

**Nutrito′rium.** The apparatus for nutrition, considered as a whole.

**Nu′trose.** Soluble albumin, a dietetic article for the sick; a tasteless combination of casein and sodium.

**Nux** (a nut) **aromat′ica.** See *Myristica moschata.* **N. avella′na,** Corylus avellana (nut). **N. barbaden′sis,** Jatropha curcas. **N. becui′ba,** ibicuiba. **N. castan′ea brasilien′sis,** Brazil nut. **N. cathar′tica america′na,** Jatropha curcas. **N. gal′læ,** see *Quercus cerris.* **N. jug′lans,** Juglans regia. **N. med′ica,** coco of the Maldives. **N. metel′la,** Strychnos nux vomica. **N. meth′el,** Datura stramonium. **N. moscha′ta,** see *Myristica moschata.* **N. myris′tica,** see *Myristica moschata.* **N. pista′cia,** see *Pistacia vera.* **N. unguenta′ria,** see *Myristica moschata.* **N. vom′ica** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), the official name of the seeds of *Strychnos nux vomica* (which see); dose, gr. j–v (0.065–0.32). The official preparations are: *Extrac′tum nu′cis vom′icæ;* dose, ⅙–½ (0.01–0.032). *E. n. v. flu′idum* (U. S.) or *liq′uidum* (Br.); dose, ♏j–iij (0.065–0.2). *Tinctu′ra n. v.;* dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0).

**Nyade′lia.** Tree growing in Malabar, where it is used in pulmonary affections; seeds have purgative properties.

**Nyctal′gia** (*nyx,* night, *algos,* pain). Pain occurring at night chiefly, as the oseteocopic pains of syphilis.

**Nyc′talope.** One who suffers from nyctalopia.

**Nyctalo′pia** (*nyx,* night, *alaos,* blind, *ops,* eye). Night-blindness; see *Hemeralopia.*

**Nyc′talopy.** Nyctalopia.

**Nyctamblyo′pia.** Night-blindness.

**Nyctan′thes.** Arbor tritis; Indian mourner. Plant growing in India, where the seeds and flowers are employed as a cardiac tonic.

**Nyc′terine.** Nocturnal.

**Nyctob′asis** or **Nyctoba′tia.** Somnambulism.

**Nyctopho′bia** (*phobos,* fear). Morbid fear of night.

**Nyctopho′nia.** Ability to speak only at night.

**Nyctu′ria.** Incontinence of urine manifesting itself at night.

**Nyg′ma** (*nygma,* a prick). Punctured wound.

**Nygmat′icus.** Pertaining to a puncture or stab.

**Nym′pha.** Labium minus. See *Nymphæ.*

**Nym′phæ.** Labia minora or interna; pudenda minora. Two membranous folds arising from the lateral parts of the prepuce of the clitoris and descending on the inner surface of the labia majora; terminating by becoming gradually thinner about the middle of the circumference of the vaginal orifice; formed each of two folds of mucous membrane of the vulva, and containing in their substance a thin layer of spongy erectile tissue. Their use seems to be—not, as was once supposed, to direct the course of the urine, which notion gave rise to their name (after the fabulous water nymphs), but to favor the elongation and dilatation of the vagina in pregnancy and labor. The word *nymphe* has also been used synonymously with clitoris. **N. pen′dulæ,** pendulous labia.

**Nymphæ′a ad′vena.** Nuphar advena. **N. al′ba,** white water lily, ord. *Ranunculaceæ.* Demulcent, antaphrodisiac, emollient, and slightly anodyne remedy. **N. in′dica,** N. nelumbo. **N. lu′tea,** yellow water lily, used for the same purposes as *Nymphæa alba.* **N. nelum′bo,** Egyptian bean; the fruit is eaten raw in Egypt and some neighboring countries; considered to be tonic and astringent. **N. ma′jor lu′tea,** N. lutea. **N. odora′ta,** sweet-scented water lily, sweet water, or white pond, or toad lily, cow or water cabbage. An indigenous plant, growing in most parts of the United States in fresh-water ponds and along streams, having large, white, beautiful, sweet-scented flowers. Root is very astringent and bitter. Sometimes made into a poultice and used as a discutient. **N. umbilica′lis,** N. lutea.

**Nym′phar.** Nymphæa alba.

**Nym′phe.** Clitoris. See *Nymphæ.*

**Nymphi′tis.** Inflammation of the nymphæ.

**Nympholep′sy.** State of one rapt or entranced. Also nymphotomy.

**Nymphoma′nia** (*nymphe,* a bride, *mania,* fury). An irresistible and insatiable desire in women for the venereal act. It occurs in those particularly who possess a nervous temperament and vivid imagination, especially if excited by improper language, masturbation, etc. In the commencement the sufferer is a prey to perpetual contests between feelings of modesty and impetuous desires. At an after period she abandons herself to the latter, seeking no longer to restrain them. In the last stage the obscenity is disgusting, and the mental alienation, for such it is, becomes complete.

**Nymphoma′niac.** One suffering from nymphomania.

**Nymphomani′acal.** Affected with nymphomania.

**Nymphon′cus** (*onkos,* tumor). A morbid tumefaction of the nymphæ.

**Nymphot′omy** (*tome,* section). Excision of the nymphæ. The operation is had recourse to when they are the seat of cancer or gangrene, or when they are so large as to interfere with walking or coition. Nymphotomy is the circumcision of the female. Some authors have used the term for amputation of the clitoris.

**Nys′sa.** Tupelo. A genus of plants of the order *Cornaceæ.* **N. can′dicans,** Ogeechee lime, grows in swamps of Georgia and Florida; also **N. capita′ta**

**N. grandidenta′ta,** or **N. uniflo′ra,** large tupelo, cotton gum, grows in Southern United States. The spongy roots of these species are used for corks and surgical tents.

**Nystag′miform.** Resembling nystagmus.

**Nystag′mus** or **Nystax′is** (*nystagmos*, nodding). A partial, involuntary, rotatory, or oscillatory movement of the eyeball. *Nystagmus rotatorius* (rotatory nystagmus) or *oscillatorius* is a spasmodic affection of the muscles of the eye, generally appearing in infancy; sometimes in conjunction with congenital cataract. **Lat′eral n.,** oscillation of the eye from side to side. **Mi′ners′ n.,** variety of nystagmus occurring among coal miners. **N. mis′tus,** coexistence of oscillatory and rotatory nystagmus. **Ro′tatory n.,** n. in which the movements occur as a rotation around the visual axis. **Ver′tical n.,** upward and downward oscillations of the eyeball.

**Nysta′leus.** Somnolent, sleepy.

**Nys′ten′s law.** Rigor mortis begins in the masticatory muscles and passes downward, involving all the muscles successively, the lower extremities last.

**Nyx′is** (*nysso*, to pierce). Puncture; paracentesis.

# O.

**O.** Symbol for oxygen. Abbreviation for pint.

**Oak.** Quercus. **O. bark,** dried bark of smaller branches and young stems of *Quercus robur;* astringent. **Black o.,** Quercus tinctoria. **Com′mon o.,** Quercus robur. **Dy′er′s o.,** Quercus infectoria. **O. galls,** nutgalls, obtained from Quercus lusitanica. **Jeru′salem o.,** Chenopodium botrys. **O. lungs,** Lichen pulmonarius. **O. man′na,** Diabekir and Armenian manna, obtained from leaves of Quercus vallonea and Q. persica; consists chiefly of grape sugar. **Poi′son o.,** Rhus toxicodendron. **Red o.,** Quercus rubra montana. **Sea o.,** Fucus vesiculosus. **Span′ish o.,** Quercus rubra montana. **White o.,** Quercus alba.

**Oak′um.** The untwistings of rope, especially tarred rope, formerly used in surgical dressings.

**Oäm′ma.** Audition; also the ear.

**Oärial′gia.** Ovarian neuralgia.

**Oär′ic** (*oarion,* ovary). Relating to the ovary.

**Oär′icele.** Ovarian hernia.

**Oärio-** (*oarion,* ovary). See *Ovario-.*

**Oäri′tis.** Ovaritis; oöphoritis.

**Oär′iule** (*oarion,* ovary, *ule,* cicatrix). Corpus luteum.

**Oär′ium.** Ovary.

**Oats.** Avena. **Wa′ter o.,** Zizania aquatica.

**Ob-** (L.). In composition, on, before, over, against, toward; at times only intensive; at other times it means inversely. Before *c* and *f* it is often changed into *oc, of,* and before *p* always into *op.*

**Obaudi′tion** (*audio,* to hear). Hardness of hearing; incomplete deafness.

**Obdormi′tion** (*dormio,* to sleep). The state of being asleep; also numbness and prickling in the extremities from pressure on the nerve trunk, the limb being said to be "asleep."

**Obduc′tio lega′lis.** Legal post-mortem examination.

**Obduc′tion.** A medicolegal autopsy.

**O′Beirne′s sphinc′ter.** Thick fasciculus of muscular fibres in the rectum just below its connection with the descending colon. **O′B.′s tube,** a long, flexible tube for high injection in cases of obstinate constipation.

**Obelæ′a raph′e** (*obelos,* a spit). Sagittal suture.

**Obe′liac.** Relating to the obelion.

**Obe′liad.** Toward the obelion.

**Obe′lion.** Point on median line in sagittal suture between the two parietal foramina, used in craniometry.

**Obese′.** Excessively corpulent.

**Obe′sitas** (fatness). Obesity. **O. col′li,** prominence of the neck from obesity. **O. cor′dis,** fatty degeneration of the heart. **O. nim′ia,** conversion into or formation of fat. **O. vis′cerum,** accumulation of fat in the intestines.

**Obe′sity.** Polysarcia. Excessive corpulence. The principal systems of treatment for reduction of obesity or for its prevention are those of Banting, Ebstein, and Oertel, all of whom enjoin exercise and abstention from carbodydrates. Ebstein advises the use of fats. Oertel restricts the quantity of fluids used.

**O′bex.** Thin layer of white matter crossing the posterior median fissure of the medulla at calamus scriptorius.

**Obfusca′tio** (*obfusco,* to make dark). Amaurosis.

**Ob′itus** (*obeo,* to die). Death; dead.

**Ob′ject.** The end or aim toward which an action is directed. **O. blind′ness,** condition in which objects are distinctly seen, but do not have any significance in the mind of the observer; mind-blindness; apraxia. **O. glass,** objective of a microscope.

**Objec′tive.** An object glass; combination of lenses used next to the object in a compound microscope. Also applied to symptoms, as objective symptoms, or symptoms which are apparent to the examiner, in contradistinction to subjective symptoms or those perceived only by the patient. **O. cone,** cone of light proceeding from an object, the apex of which is on the object and the base on the cornea. **O. lig′ament,** thin, fibrous band, apparently a detached portion of interosseous membrane, extending from the coronoid process of the ulna to the radius just below the tubercle. **O. line of clav′icle,** trapezoid line. **O. line of fib′ula,** postero-internal border, from the inner side of the head to interosseous crest at the lower fourth, giving attachment to the fascia separating the tibialis posticus from superficial muscles. **O. line of lower jaw, exter′nal,** impression for depressor muscles, extending downward and forward from anterior border of ramus. **O. line of lower jaw, inter′nal,** mylohyoid ridge. **O. line of ra′dius,** upper part of the anterior border, downward and outward from the tuberosity, affording attachment to supinator brevis, flexor sublimis digitorum, and flexor longus pollicis muscles. **O. line of thy′roid,** line for insertion of the sternothyroid and thyrohyoid muscles on the great wing of the thyroid cartilage. **O. line of tib′ia,** popliteal line. **O. line of ul′na,** ridge from the posterior extremity of the lesser sigmoid cavity to the posterior border, giving attachment to the supinator brevis. **O. sensa′tions,** see *Sensations.*

**Oble′sion.** Absence or deficiency of some functions.

**Ob′ligate** (*obligo,* to tie). Under restraint; bound; existing in a certain limit, as *obligate parasite,* which exists in no other way than as a parasite. Obligate is the antithesis of facultative. **O. a′erobe,** a microorganism that must have oxygen in order to develop. **O. an′aerobe,** a microorganism that cannot adapt itself to growth in an atmosphere containing oxygen.

**Oblini′tion** (*lino,* to besmear). Inunction.

**Oblique′.** Anything inclined or which deviates from the vertical line. Anatomists have given this name to certain muscles which have a unique direction as regards the plane that divides the body into two equal and symmetrical halves. **O. mus′cles of the abdo′men,** two in number: 1. *Obliquus externus abdominis, grand* or *external oblique.* One of the broadest muscles of the body, situated at the lateral and anterior part of the abdomen, flat and quadrilateral. Attached above to the outer surface and lower edge of the last seven or eight ribs; below, to the anterior third of the external lip of the crista ilii; before, it terminates at the linea alba, a broad and strong aponeurosis which covers the rectus and presents toward the inferior parts two very solid fibrous fasciculi, which are inserted—the one at the symphysis, the other at the spine of the pubis—under the name of *pillars of the abdominal ring.* These pillars leave between them an opening which forms the inferior orifice of the inguinal canal. The obliquus externus abdominis depresses the ribs and carries them backward during a strong expiration. It impresses on the chest a movement of rotation, and bends the thorax upon the pelvis, and conversely. It also contracts the abdominal cavity. 2. *Obliquus internus abdominis, internal oblique,* is broad, especially anteriorly, thin, and irregularly quadrilateral, like the preceding, beneath which it is situated. Attached, above, to the inferior edge of the cartilages of the fifth, fourth, third, and second ribs; below, to the anterior two-thirds of the interstices of the crista ilii, to the posterior part of the crural arch, and to the pubis; behind, to the spinous processes of the last two lumbar vertebræ, and to those of the first two portions of the sacrum; before, to the linea alba. Its upper fibres run obliquely upward and forward; the middle are horizontal; and the lower pass obliquely downward and forward. These last, in the male, are dragged down through the inguinal ring when the testicle descends, and form the two fasciculi of the cremaster. The *obliquus internus* resembles the o. externus in function. **O. mus′cles of the eye** are two in number: 1. *Obliquus superior oculi, trochlearis,* situated at the inner and upper part of the orbit, is small, round, fusiform, and reflected upon itself in the middle of its course. Behind, it is attached to the inside of the foramen opticum; opposite the internal orbital process it becomes a small, round tendon, which slides in a cartilaginous pulley fixed to the os frontis, and is reflected at an acute angle to proceed downward and outward, to attach itself to the outer and back part of the globe. This muscle carries the globe forward and inward, producing a movement of rotation, which directs the pupil downward and inward. This is conceived to be an involuntary muscle, as well as the next. In sleep, when power over the straight or voluntary muscles of the organ is nearly lost, the eye is given up to the oblique muscles, which lodge the transparent cornea under the upper eyelid. At the approach of death the same thing is observable; hence the turning up of the eye at such time is not an evidence of agony or suffering, but of insensibility. 2. *Obliquus inferior,* situated at the anterior and inferior part of the orbit. It is flat and attached to the inner and anterior part of the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone, on the outside of the lacrymal gutter; from thence it passes outward and backward, and terminates by an aponeurosis at the posterior and inner part of the globe of the eye. It carries the globe of the eye inward and forward, and directs the pupil upward and outward. **O. mus′cles of the head,** two in number: 1. *Obliquus superior,* situated at the sides of and behind the articulation of the head; it is flat and attached, on the one hand, to the top of the transverse process of the atlas, and on the other terminates at the occipital bone beneath the inferior curved line, and sometimes also at the mastoid region of the temporal bone. It extends the head, inclining it to one side. 2. *Obliquus inferior capitis,* situated at the posterior part of the neck and head. It is round, fusiform, attached to the spinous processes of the axis, and proceeds to terminate behind and below the summit of the transverse process of the atlas. It impresses on the first vertebra and the head a movement of rotation, which turns the face to one side. **O. pro′cesses,** articular process. **O. ridge of mo′lar tooth,** thick ridge of enamel connecting the anterior internal cusp with the posterior external cusp in the upper molars. **O. ridge of trape′zium,** eminence on the palmar surface of the trapezium, giving attachment to the ligamentum carpi volare proprium. **O. vein of heart,** Marshall's vein, small vein in vestigial fold of the pericardium, remains of fetal left superior cava.

**Obliq′uity.** State of being oblique, as o. of the fetal head, o. of the pelvis, o. of the uterus, etc.

**Obli′quus.** Oblique. **O. abdom′inis exter′nus mi′nor** or **O. abdom′inis secun′dus,** rare muscle arising from the tenth or eleventh rib, and passing to Poupart's ligament, sheath of rectus, or middle of crest of ilium (rectus lateralis abdominis). **O. acceso′rius oc′uli,** gracillimus oculi. **O. ascen′dens,** o. internus abdominis. **O. auric′ulæ,** a few muscular fibres on the median surface of the external ear, from eminentia conchæ to eminentia fossæ triangularis. **O. au′ris,** laxator tympani. **O. cap′itis infe′rior** or **ma′jor,** small muscle arising from spinous process of axis, inserted into transverse process of the atlas. **O. cap′itis supe′rior** or **mi′nor,** small muscle arising from transverse process of the atlas, passing up and back to be inserted between the curved lines of the occipital bone. **O. col′li supe′rior,** see *Longus colli.* **O. descen′dens exter′nus,** see *Oblique muscles of abdomen.* **O. inter′nus abdom′inis,** see *Oblique muscles of abdomen.* **O. ma′jor,** o. externus abdominis, o. inferior capitis, o. superior oculi. **O. mi′nor,** o. internus abdominis. **O. mi′nor cap′itis,** o. superior capitis. **O. mi′nor oc′uli,** o. inferior oculi; see *Oblique muscles of the eye.* **O. supe′rior cap′itis,** see *Oblique muscles of the head.* **O. supe′rior oc′uli,** see *Oblique muscles of the eye.*

**Obli′terated** (*oblitero,* to efface). A vessel or duct is said to be obliterated when its walls have approximated and contracted such an adhesion to each other that the cavity has completely disappeared.

**Oblitera′tion.** Matting or growing together of organic parts, as the walls of a duct. Complete extirpation or extinction.

**Obliv′ion.** Forgetfulness; amnesia. **Inert′o.,** lethargy.

**Oblo′bium.** Antilobium; antitragus.

**Oblonga′ta.** Medulla oblongata.

**Oblonga′tal.** Relating to the medulla oblongata.

**Obmutes′cence.** Aphonia.

**Obnubila′tion** (*obnubilo,* to cover with clouds). Giddiness. Obscurity. Beclouding.

**Obrang′.** Plant of Guinea, employed in decoction in orchitis.

**Observa′tion.** Act of examining a thing by means of the external senses. Employed in several acceptations. It expresses: 1. The action of observing. 2. The aggregate of knowledge afforded by observation. In French it means the case or history of the phenomena presented by a patient in the course of a disease. **Meth′od of o.,** numerical method; see *Method.*

**Obses′sion.** Disordered condition of intellect, in which the patient imagines himself possessed of demons.

**Obsoles′cence.** State of becoming old and useless; cessation of normal growth and action.

**Ob′solete.** Out of use; also deficient in development.

**Obstet′ric** or **Obstet′rical** (*obsto,* to stand before). Relating or appertaining to obstetrics, as obstetric auscultation, obstetric exploration, etc. **O. chair,** labor chair. **O. con′jugate,** see *Pelvic diameters.* **O. hand,** special position of the hand and fingers in making an obstetric examination. **O. paral′ysis,** birth-palsy.

**Obstetri′cian.** One who practises obstetrics.

**Obstet′rics.** Tocology, tokology. Art of midwifery. The medical specialty which has to do with pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium.

**Obstet′rist.** Accoucheur.

**Obstet′rix.** Midwife.

**Obstipa′tion** (*obstipo,* to cram close). Obstinate constipation. Lateral curvature of the spine. **Al′vine o.,** constipation. **O. tenes′mus,** tenesmus.

**Obstip′itas cap′itis** or **col′li.** Torticollis.

**Obstruc′tion.** Clogging, closing of a passage. In pathology, applied to various forms of obstruction, such as the valvular, mitral, and aortic, to obstruction of the bowels, pancreatic duct, etc.

**Obstruct′ive.** Causing or caused by obstruction.

**Ob′struent.** A medicine which closes the orifices of ducts or vessels.

**Obstupefa′cient** (*stupefacio,* to benumb). Narcotic.

**Obstupes′cence.** Stupefied condition resulting from mental or physical shock.

**Obsu′tural.** Situated against or opposed to a suture.

**Obtrunca′tion** (*obtrunco,* to cut off). Decollation.

**Obtund′** (*obtundo,* to beat against, and therefore to blunt the edge). To dull, to diminish the acuteness, as of pain.

**Obtun′dent.** Benumbing tactile sensibility or lessening pain.

**Ob′turate fora′men.** Obturator foramen.

**Obtura′tion.** Infarction; obstruction; detention in canals or cavities of any substance that is morbid either from quantity or quality. Plugging.

**Obturatococcyge′us.** Portion of the levator ani muscle arising from the spine of the ischium.

**Ob′turator.** An instrument adapted for closing an opening caused by a wound or disease, as *obturator of the palate.* Also a name given in anatomy to several parts connected with the obturator foramen. **O. ar′tery** arises most commonly from the hypogastric. It is, however, frequently given off from the epigastric; a matter of importance to be determined in cases of femoral hernia. Of 500 obturator arteries examined by M. J. Cloquet, 340 were furnished by the hypogastric and 152 by the epigastric or crural. When it arises from the hypogastric it passes forward and outward, and then turns horizontally into the cavity of the pelvis, to issue from this cavity by the opening left at the upper part of the obturator membrane. When, on the contrary, the obturator artery arises from the epigastric or the crural, it descends obliquely inward behind the os pubis to the obturator foramen. At its exit from the pelvis the artery divides into two branches, a posterior and an anterior, which are distributed to the muscles of the anterior and superior part of the thigh. **O. bur′sa,** a bursa beneath the tendon of the internal obturator muscle. **O. canal′,** passage for obturator vessels and nerves through upper part of obturator foramen. **O. exter′nus,** muscle of hip arising from outer surface of obturator membrane and rami of ischium and pubes, inserted into digital fossa of great trochanter. **O. fas′cia** covers deep surface of o. internus, constituting its perimysium; its upper part forms a portion of pelvic fascia. **O. fora′men,** thyroid foramen, a large opening of oval or triangular form in the anterior part of the os innominatum, on the outside of the symphysis pubis and beneath the horizontal ramus of the os pubis. This foramen is closed by a membranous ligament. **O. groove,** deep oblique furrow on under surface of horizontal ramus of pubis for o. vessels and nerves. **O. her′nia,** hernia through o. foramen. **O. lig′ament** or **mem′brane,** *subpubic membrane,* a fibrous membrane fixed to the whole circumference of the obturator foramen, except above, where an opening remains for the passage of the vessels and nerves of the same name. **O. mus′cles,** two in number: 1. *O. externus,* situated at the anterior and inner part of the thigh. It is broad, flat, and triangular; attached on the one hand to the anterior surface of the os pubis, to that of the ischium and to the anterior surface of the obturator ligament; its fleshy fibres converge to the tendon inserted at the inferior part of the cavity of the great trochanter; it rotates the thigh outward. 2. *O. internus,* situated almost entirely in the pelvis, arises from the inner surface of the obturator ligament, and from the posterior part of the circumference of the obturator foramen, inserted by means of a strong tendon running between the two portions of the gemini into the cavity at the root of the great trochanter, after having turned upon the ischium, which forms for it a kind of pulley; it also rotates the thigh outward. **O. nerve,** proceeds principally from the second and third lumbar nerves, descends into the pelvis, gains the obturator foramen, gives branches to the obturator muscles, and divides, behind the abductor primus and pectinalis, into two branches: *anterior,* whose branches are distributed to the first two adductors, gracilis, and integuments; *posterior,* distributing its ramifications to the obturator externus and third adductor. **Acces′sory o. n.,** an occasional branch to the hip-joint and pectineus muscle. **O. plex′us,** formed by veins surrounding o. foramen; discharges through o. vein. **O. tu′bercles,** eminences on either side of the obturator groove where the o. membrane expands over it. The posterior or superior is where the edge of the acetabulum meets the o. foramen; the anterior or inferior is on the descending ramus of the pubis. **O. vein** has, ordinarily, the same arrangement as the artery; it is common, however, to find it emptying into the epigastric, while the corresponding artery proceeds from the hypogastric, and conversely.

**Obtuse′.** Dull, said of an angle or the edge of a physical object, and also of the mind; slow of comprehension.

**Obtu′sion** (*obtundo,* to blunt). Blunting of sensation.

**O′ca.** Oxalis tuberosa.

**O′cab.** Sal ammoniac.

**Occa′sional cuta′neous nerve.** An occasional branch of obturator nerve, descending along border of sartorius to inner side of knee, communicating with internal saphenous nerve. Many other nerves, arteries, and veins are *occasional,* but do not receive that distinctive name.

**Occip′ital.** Belonging to the occiput. **O. ang′le,** one indicating inclination of plane of foramen magnum, with reference to line from opisthion to lower border of orbit (Daubenton), or from opisthion to nasion or basion to nasion (Broca), or with reference to basicranial axis. Angle between lines drawn from inion to lambda and to opisthion (Lissauer). Also posterosuperior angle of parietal bone. **O. arc,** arc measured on the surface from lambda to opisthion. **O. a′rea,** see *Areas of skull.* **O. ar′tery** arises from the posterior part of the external carotid, beneath the parotid; proceeds backward, passes between the mastoid process and the transverse process of the atlas; reaches the occipital bone and divides into two branches, ascending posterior and interior, distributed to the neighboring mucles and ligaments. **O. ar′tery of the brain,** branch of posterior cerebral supplying occipital lobe. **O. bone,** situated at the posterior and inferior part of the cranium, which it assists in forming. It is flat, symmetrical, and curved upon itself. It presents: 1. An *occipital* or *posterior surface,* which is convex, and has, upon the median line, the basilar surface, the foramen magnum—through which passes the spinal cord with its membranes and vessels—the external occipital crest, the external occipital protuberance; and, at the sides, the upper curved line, large, rough arched ridge, or transverse arch, lower curved line, the posterior condyloid fossæ, the condyles for the articulation of this bone with the atlas, and the anterior condyloid fossæ, pierced by a foramen for the passage of the ninth pair of nerves. 2. A *cerebral* or *anterior surface.* On the median line are the basilar fossæ, the inner orifice of the foramen magnum, the internal occipital crest, the internal occipital protuberance, the cruciform spine, a channel which lodges the termination of the straight sinus, and, on each side, the occipital fossæ—superior or cerebral and inferior or cerebellous, and separated by a groove which lodges the lateral sinus. 3. The surfaces of the occipital bone are separated by four ridges and four angles. Two superior edges articulate with the parietal bones; the two lower join the temporal; and the anterior angle, the basilar process, is united to the sphenoid. In extremely rare cases Hyrtl found a flat eminence, about the size of a hazelnut, at the occipital insertion of the rectus capitis lateralis, containing cells which communicated with those of the mastoid process; he termed it *pneumatic occipital bone.* **O. con′dyles,** the two condyles of the occipital bone which articulate with the atlas. **O. convolu′tions,** situated upon occipital lobe of brain. On the convex surface are three, the superior, the middle, and inferior, or first, second, and third. The *cuneate lobule,* a triangular lobule seen on median aspect, belongs to the first. These connect, by small annectant convolutions, with convolutions of the frontal and temporosphenoidal lobes; they are united posteriorly by the *descending* convolution, which is C-shaped and embraces the forked extremity of the calcarine fissure. Upon the tentorial surface the following convolutions pass without notable change into those of the lobes lying in front: *Superior occipitotemporal*, lying between the calcarine and collateral fissures, and continuous in front with the uncinate convolution; the *inferior occipitotemporal* lies between the collateral fissure and inferior temporal sulcus, and extends from posterior extremity of the hemisphere to near the anterior extremity of the temporosphenoidal lobe. **O. diam′eter, max′imum,** diameter of skull from asterion to asterion. **O. em′issary vein,** small branch occasionally originating from torcular Herophili, passing through a foramen in occipital protuberance to one of the occipital veins. **O. fontanelle′,** see *Fontanelle*. **O. fora′men,** foramen magnum. **O. fos′sæ,** concavities on cerebral surface of o. bone; superior or cerebral and inferior or cerebellar. **O. glands,** suboccipital glands. **O. groove,** depression on mastoid portion of temporal bone for o. artery. **O. line of Daubenton′,** see *Daubenton's line*. **O. lobe,** postero-inferior portion of hemispheres; pyramidal in shape, with convex, median, and tentorial surfaces; upon the median surface, bounded by the parieto-occipital sulcus; on the convex surface, less distinctly by the transverse occipital, or, according to some, anterior occipital sulcus; upon the tentorial surface it passes into the temporal lobe. **O. lob′ule,** cuneate lobule. **O. mus′cle,** many anatomists have given this name to the posterior fasciculus of the *occipitofrontalis*, which see. **O. nerve,** the great occipital nerve, internal branch of the posterior division of the second cervical, supplies complexus and skin of o. region. The small occipital nerve, branch of cervical plexus, derived from second and third cervicals, ascends along posterior border of sternomastoid to region behind the ear, supplying the integument. A portion sometimes arises separately from the plexus, and is distributed to the region of the mastoid process; this is called the second small occipital nerve. The internal branch of the posterior division of the third cervical sometimes pierces the trapezius and ramifies in the integument over the occipital protuberance, and is then known as the third small occipital nerve. **O. point,** point on occipital bone and in mesial plane farthest removed from the glabella. Also point of spherical field of regard behind the head, diametrically opposed to the principal fixation point. **O. pole,** rounded end of occipital lobe of cerebrum. **O. protu′berances,** two prominent elevations on o. bone: *external*, at junction of superior curved lines and o. crest, gives attachment to ligamentum nuchæ; *internal*, on inner surface in nearly corresponding situation, at intersection of the internal o. crest with the transverse ridge, to which the tentorium is attached. **O. re′gion,** occiput. **O. sec′tion,** transverse section vertically through the centre of the occipital lobe. **O. sec′tor,** area in median plane of skull between lines drawn from hormion to lambda and inion (Lissauer). **O. si′nus,** passage for venous blood within falx cerebelli, extending from posterior spinal veins to torcular Herophili; sometimes double. **O. sul′ci,** furrows on convex surface of o. lobes of brain. *Anterior o. s.*, running obliquely upward and backward from præoccipital notch; placed by some in parietal lobe. *Inferior o. s.*, near lateral edge of o. lobe. *Middle o. s.*, slight and inconstant, about midway between the other two. *Transverse o. s.*, directed outwardly from a little behind parieto-occipital fissure; believed to be homologous with external perpendicular fissure of ape's brain. **O. tri′angles,** measurements of o. region proposed by Welcker. *Superior o. t.*, base, biparietal diameter, apex at inion. *Inferior o. t.*, base, bimastoid diameter, apex at inion. Lateral o. triangles are triangles between these. **O. vein,** its roots follow exactly the course of the branches of the artery, and unite into a single trunk which opens into the internal jugular vein, and sometimes into the external. **O. ver′tebra,** o. bone, so called with reference to vertebral theory of the skull. See *Vertebræ*.

**Occipita′lis.** Subcutaneous muscle of occipital region, rising from superior curved line of o. bone, inserted into the epicranial aponeurosis. **O. ma′jor nerve,** see *Occipital nerves*. **O. mi′nor, O. transver′sus,** muscle frequently found arising from inner portion of superior curved line of o. bone, proceeding outward to be inserted upon tendon of the sternomastoid muscle or upon the bone.

**Occipit′ium.** Occiput.

**Occip′ito-an′gular.** Relating to occipital lobe and angular gyrus.

**Occip′ito-ante′rior.** Having the occiput directed forward; said of the fœtus in relation to the abdomen of the mother; see *Presentation*.

**Occip′ito-atlan′tal.** Occipito-atloid.

**Occip′ito-at′loid.** Having reference to the occiput and atlas. **O.-a. articula′tion** is the articulation of the condyles of the occipital bone with the superior articular cavities of the atlas. It is strengthened by two ligaments, the one anterior, the other posterior, called occipito-atloid or occipito-atlantal ligaments; the one extends from the anterior, the other from the posterior arch of the atlas to the corresponding portion of the circumference of the foramen magnum.

**Occip′ito-ax′ial.** Occipito-axoid.

**Occip′ito-ax′oid.** Relating to the occipital bone and the axis or second vertebra. **O.-a. articula′tion,** the connection of the occipital bone with the axis or second vertebra, although these bones are not really articulated, but are merely retained in apposition by three strong ligaments, the posterior of which is called occipito-axoid or occipito-axial, and the two others odontoid. Some describe two layers—superficial or posterior common ligament; deep, occipito-cervical, or cervicobasilar.

**Occipitobregmat′ic.** Relating to the occiput and bregma.

**Occipitocal′carine.** Relating to both occiput and calcar. **O. fis′sure,** postcalcarine fissure, see under *Fissure*.

**Occipitocen′tral.** Relating to the occipital lobe and central convolutions, as *o. tract*.

**Occipitocer′vical.** Relating to the occiput and neck.

**Occipitocot′yloid.** With the occiput (of the fœtus) directed toward the acetabulum of the mother; said of a fetal presentation.

**Occip′itodex′tro-ante′rior, Occip′itodex′tro-poste′rior.** First and fourth positions of the fœtus; see *Presentation*.

**Occipitofron′tal.** Relating to occipital and frontal regions. **O. aponeuro′sis,** epicranial aponeurosis. **O. diam′eter,** distance between the occipital and frontal protuberances; about 4½ inches in fœtus at term.

**Occipitofronta′lis.** Occipital muscle. The majority of anatomists call by this name the whole of the fleshy plane, with the epicranial or coronal aponeurosis which covers the head from the occiput to the forehead; attached by its posterior fasciculus to the two outer thirds of the upper curved line of the occipital bone, and to the outer surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal; and by its anterior fasciculus terminates at the eyebrow, where it becomes confounded with the superciliaris, pyramidalis nasi, and orbicularis palpebrarum. By the contraction of its anterior fasciculus it draws forward a part of the integuments of the cranium. It wrinkles the skin of the forehead transversely, and may also contribute to open the eye by its decussation with the orbicularis palebrarum. The posterior fasciculus draws backward a part of the skin of the cranium, and assists in stretching the common aponeurosis.

**Occipitohæ′mal arch.** Pectoral arch.

**Occipitohy′oid mus′cle.** An anomalous muscle, apparently an appendage to the digastric and stylohyoid, arising from the o. bone, and passing over the sternocleidomastoid to its insertion upon the hyoid bone.

**Occip′itolæ′vo-ante′rior, Occip′itolævo-poste′rior.** Second and fifth positions of the fœtus.

**Occipitolat′eral.** Occipitocotyloid.

**Occipitomas′toid.** Relating to the occipital bone and the mastoid process. **O. su′ture,** suture between the occipital bone and the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

**Occipitomenin′geal.** Belonging to the occipital bone and to the dura mater. **O. ar′tery,** a branch of the vertebral given off to the dura mater at its entrance into the cranium.

**Occipitomen′tal.** Relating to both occiput and chin. **O. diam′eter,** distance from the posterior fontanelle to the chin; about 5¼ inches in the fœtus at term. **O. sling,** device for the correction of prognathism, consisting of a cup for the chin and a cap for the occiput, connected by straps.

**Occipito-odon′toid.** Relating to the occipital bone and odontoid process of atlas.

**Occipitopari′etal.** Relating to the occipital and parietal bones.

**Occipitopetro′sal.** Relating to the occipital bone and petrous portion of the temporal bone.

**Occipitopharynge′us.** Supernumerary muscle arising from the basilar process of o. bone, inserted into the pharyngeal wall.

**Occipitoposte′rior.** With the occiput directed toward the sacrum of the mother; said of position assumed by the fœtus; see *Presentation.*

**Occipitoscapula′ris.** Rhombo-occipitalis.

**Occipitostaphyli′nus.** Portion of superior constrictor of pharynx arising from pterygoid process, palate bone, or soft palate, passing backward to be inserted upon the occipital bone.

**Occipitotem′poral.** Relating to the occipital and temporal regions. **O. convolu′tions,** those common to occipital and temporal lobes. **O. sul′cus,** collateral fissure.

**Oc′ciput** (*ob,* against, *caput,* head). Back part of the head, formed by the occipital bone. **Soft o.,** softening and thinness of the occipital bone; occipital craniotabes.

**Occlu′dent.** Term applied to the parts of teeth which meet in occlusion.

**Occlu′sal.** Relating to occlusion, as *occlusal surface;* see *Surfaces of teeth.*

**Occlu′sion** (*occludo,* to shut up). Sometimes signifies simply the transient approximation of the edges of a natural opening, *occlusion of the eyelids,* for example; at others, imperforation, as *occlusion of the pupil, vagina,* etc. The manner in which the upper teeth close upon the lower. **O. of the intes′tines,** any modification in the calibre of the intestinal canal which may be sufficient to arrest the progress of the fæces. **Plane of o.,** a flat surface touching the most prominent points of each tooth of a denture.

**Occult′ diseas′es.** Latent diseases.

**Occupa′tion diseas′es or neuro′ses.** Nervous disorders characterized by spasmodic symptoms upon attempting the movements peculiar to an habitual occupation; such are milkers′, telegraphers′, writers′ cramp, etc. **O. neural′gia,** neuralgic pain accompanying a neurosis caused by the nature of the occupation of the individual. **O. spasm or tic,** spasmodic neurosis caused by the occupation of the individual.

**Ocel′lus** (dim. of *oculus,* eye). Minute eye, one of the large number making up the organ of vision in the fly, for example.

**Ocheteu′mata** (*ocheteuma,* canal). Nares.

**Ochle′sis** (*ochlos,* a crowd). Crowd poisoning. A morbid condition induced by the crowding together of persons under one roof or in the same apartment.

**Ochlo′des.** Keratoconus.

**Ochre,** o′ker. See *Hæmatites.*

**Och′rea** (*ochros,* pale). Ochre; also Abelmoschus esculentus. **O. ru′bra,** red ochre; hæmatites.

**Ochri′asis.** Paleness.

**Ochro′ma.** Paleness. **O. lago′pus,** plant of tropical America, possessing antisyphilitic properties.

**Ochrono′sis.** Yellow staining of tissues.

**Ochron′osus.** A disease in which there is jaundice or ochronosis. Yellow fever.

**Ochrop′yra** (*ochros,* pale yellow, *pyr,* fever). Yellow fever.

**Ochroty′phus.** Yellow fever.

**Ochro′zia bourbon′ica.** Isle of Bourbon yellow wood; tree whose wood is extremely bitter; leaves possess tonic and febrifuge properties.

**Ochthi′asis** (*ochthos,* a protuberance). Molluscum.

**O′cimum.** A genus of shrubs, ord. *Labiatæ.* **O. adscen′dens,** O. basilicum. **O. basil′icum,** common or citron basil, has a fragrant odor and aromatic taste; used as a condiment; supposed to possess nervine properties. **O. caryophylla′tum,** small or bush basil; possesses properties similar to the former; sometimes used as snuff. **O. citra′tum,** O. basilicum. **O. pilo′sum,** O. basilicum. **O. racemo′sum,** O. basilicum. **O. vir′ide,** fever plant; employed in Sierra Leone as a febrifuge in malaria.

**Oco′tea ama′ra.** Nectandra cymbarum. **O. cym′barum,** Nectandra cymbarum. **O. pichu′rim,** Pichurim beans. **O. precio′sa,** plant of Brazil used in neurasthenia. **O. puchu′ry,** see *Pichurim beans.*

**O′crea.** Hippocampus minor. Shin.

**Oc′tad.** Octavalent element.

**Oc′tan** (*okto,* eight). Occurring every eighth day, said of fevers.

**Octa′rius** (*okto,* eight). A pint, the eighth part of a wine gallon; contains sixteen fluidounces (Ph. U. S.), twenty fluidounces imperial measure. See *Weights.* The symbol of a pint is O.

**Octav′alent.** Eight-valent; having a quantivalence of eight.

**Oc′tene** or **Oc′tylen.** Caprylen.

**Octigrav′ida.** One who is pregnant for the eighth time.

**Octip′ara** (*okto,* eight, *pario,* to bring forth). One who has had eight labors.

**Oc′topus** (*okto,* eight, *pous,* foot). Monster with eight extremities. **O. synapheoceph′alus,** hemipages.

**Octoroon′.** Offspring of the white and quadroon. See *Mulatto.*

**Ocu′ba wax.** Vegetable wax obtained by boiling the berries of myristica.

**Oc′ular** (*oculus,* eye). Of or belonging to the eye. **O. cone,** cone formed within the eye by a pencil of rays proceeding from an object, the base of the cone being on the cornea, the apex on the retina. **O. mus′cles,** see *Oblique muscles of the eye, Recti muscles of the eye,* etc. **O. sheath,** loose tissue from apex of orbit to diameter of eyeball. **O. spec′trum,** see *Spectrum.*

**Ocula′res commu′nes.** Motores oculorum. **O. den′tes,** canine teeth.

**Ocula′ria.** Euphrasia officinalis.

**Ocula′ris.** Ocular. **O. commu′nis,** motor oculi communis.

**Oc′uli cancro′rum.** Crabs′ eyes.

**Oculine′.** Extract from the ciliary body of the ox; has been used in therapeutics. Coral.

**Oc′ulist.** One who devotes himself to the treatment of diseases of the eyes; ophthalmologist.

**Oculofron′tal ru′gæ.** Wrinkles above the root of the nose, caused by the corrugator supercilii, said to be expressive of internal pain or mental anguish.

**Oculomo′tor.** Effecting movement of the eye. **O. mus′cle,** motor oculi. **O. nerve,** third cranial; motor nerve for all muscles of the eye save the superior oblique and external rectus. It arises from nucleus under the floor of the Sylvian aqueduct, emerging on the inner side of the crus cerebri just in front of the pons, and leaves the cranium through the sphenoidal fissure. **Exter′nal o. n.,** abducent nerve. **O. nu′cleus,** origin of o. nerve, extends from nucleus of the fourth nerve, with which it is continuous, to the posterior cerebral commissure. **O. sul′cus,** see *Peduncular sulci.*

**Oculomoto′rius.** Motor oculi muscle.

**Oculomus′cular nerves.** Motores oculorum.

**Oculona′sal.** Relating to both eyes and nose. **O. nerve,** nasal nerve.

**Oculopu′pillary.** Relating to the pupil of the eye.

**Oculospi′nal.** Belonging to the eye and the spine, as the oculospinal axis, ciliospinal axis, a portion of the spinal cord—probably from the fifth cervical to the twelfth dorsal vertebræ—partial division of which affects the size of the pupils, the vascularization of the eyes, etc.

**Oculozygomat′ic.** Relating to the eye and the zygomatic process. **O. line,** furrow extending from internal angle of the eye to below the malar eminence. See *Jadelot's lines.*

**Oc′ulum mo′vens pri′mus.** Rectus internus oculi. **O. mo′vens quar′tus,** rectus inferior oculi. **O. mo′vens secun′dus,** rectus externus oculi. **O. mo′vens ter′tius,** rectus superior oculi.

**Oc′ulus.** Eye. **O. bovi′nus,** hydrophthalmia. **O. bo′vis,** Chrysanthemum leucanthemum. **O. bu′bulus,** O. bovinus. **O. cæ′sius,** glaucoma. **O. du′plex,** binoculus. **O. elephanti′nus,** hydrophthalmia. **O. ge′nu,** patella. **O. lac′rymans,** epiphora. **O. lepori′nus,** lagophthalmia. **O. o′vi,** cicatricula. **O. purulen′tus,** hypopyon. **O. sim′plex,** see *Monoculus.* **O. typho′nis,** scilla.

**O′cymum.** See *Ocimum.*

**Ocyodyn′ic** (*okys,* quick, *odyne,* pain). Oxytocic.

**Ocyto′cic** (*okys,* quick, *tokos,* labor). Anything that expedites parturition.

**O. D.** Abbv. for oculus dexter, right eye. Also abbv. for optic disk.

**Od.** A term applied by Reichenbach to designate an effective force which, according to him, not only manifests itself in contact with man, as in the case of magnets, crystals, the hands, etc., but also at distances, as from the sun, moon, and stars; indeed, from all matter. Such a force he termed *odic.*

**O. D. A.** Abbv. for occipito-dexter-anterior—*i. e.,* right occipito-anterior position of fœtus in labor.

**Odaxis′mus** (*odaxo,* to bite). A sensation of biting or pricking, as that in the gums preceding the appearance of the teeth. Biting of the tongue during an attack of epilepsy.

**Od′ic.** See *Od.*

**Odontag′ma.** Odontoclasis.

**Odontag′ra** (*odontes,* teeth, *agra,* a seizure). A rheumatic or gouty pain in the teeth.

**Odontal′gia** (*odontes,* teeth, *algos,* pain). Toothache, odontia. The most common cause is caries, which exposes the pulp cavity to the action of the air and to extraneous matters in general. The pain may also be neuralgic, of central origin, or it may be reflex in character. **O. cario′sa,** dental gangrene. **O. dentitio′nis,** dentition. **O. hæmo′dia,** great sensibility of the teeth; toothedge. **O. nervo′sa,** neuralgia of the teeth, characterized by periodical pain, shooting with the utmost violence along the branches of the fifth pair distributed to the affected jaw. **Phan′tom o.,** pain referred to a space whence a tooth has been extracted. **O. remit′tens et intermit′tens,** infraorbital neuralgia.

**Odontal′gic.** Relating to toothache.

**Odontapotrip′sis.** Condition in which teeth are worn superficially.

**Odontat′rophy.** Atrophy of the teeth.

**Odontel′ephas.** Dentine.

**Odonteris′mus.** Chattering of the teeth.

**Odonteu′ros.** Caries of the teeth.

**Odonthæmo′dia.** Great sensibility of the teeth; toothedge.

**Odonther′cos.** Set of teeth.

**Odonthyalophtho′ra** (*hyalos,* enamel, *phthora,* corruption). Destruction of the enamel of the teeth.

**Odonthyperæsthe′sia.** Odonthæmodia.

**Odon′tia.** Odontalgia. Dentition. **O. defor′mis,** deformity of the teeth from error of shape, position, or number. **O. dentitio′nis lactan′tium,** see *Dentition (first).* **O. dentitio′nis pueri′lis,** see *Dentition (second).* **O. edent′ula,** toothless state of either infants or the aged. **O. excres′cens,** epulis. **O. incrus′tans,** tartar of the teeth.

**Odonti′asis.** Dentition, or disease associated with it.

**Odontiat′er** (*iatros,* physician). Dentist.

**Odontiat′ria.** Dentistry.

**Odon′tinoid.** Tumor composed of dental tissues.

**Odonti′tis.** Inflammation of the teeth. **O. infan′tum,** inflammatory condition of the teeth and gums attending the first appearance of teeth in the young child.

**Ondonto-** (*odous,* tooth). In composition, tooth.

**Odon′to-atlan′tal articula′tion.** Pivot-joint between odontoid process of axis and anterior arch of atlas.

**Odontoblas′tic.** Relating to odontoblasts.

**Odon′toblasts** (*odous,* tooth, *blastos,* germ). Large cells, of elongated form, constituting the external layer of the dental pulp, membrana eboris, and forming a kind of columnar epithelium; by calcification the cells form the dentine.

**Odontobothri′tis.** Inflammation of the alveoli.

**Odontoboth′rium** (*bothrion,* a small pit). Alveolus.

**Odontoceram′ic** (*keramos,* potter's earth). Relating to porcelain teeth, as the odontoceramic art.

**Odontoceramotech′ny.** The art of making porcelain teeth.

**Odontochalix,** o-don-tok′al-iks. Dental cement.

**Odontochirur′gical.** Relating to dentistry.

**Odontocla′sis** (*klasis,* fracture). Fracture of a tooth.

**Odon′toclasts.** Cells which assist in the absorption of the roots of the milk teeth.

**Odontocne′sis** (*knesis,* itching). Sensation preceding cutting of teeth. Odaxismus.

**Odontodyn′ia** (*odyne,* pain). Odontalgia.

**Odon′togen.** Layer of odontoblasts from which the dentine is developed.

**Odontog′eny** (*genesis,* generation). Generation or mode of development of the teeth.

**Odon′toglyph** (*glypho,* to carve). Gum lancet; tooth scraper.

**Odontog′raphy.** Description of the teeth.

**Odon′toid** (*odous,* tooth, *eidos,* resemblance). Having the shape or appearance of a tooth. An epithet given to the processus dentatus of the second vertebra or axis, a separate bone in amphibia. **O. lig′aments,** check ligaments, two strong and short conical fasciculi whose truncated summits embrace the sides of the odontoid process, and whose bases are fixed in the fossæ at the inner side of the condyles of the occipital bone. Their direction is obliquely outward and slightly upward. They enter into the composition of the occipito-axoid articulation, strengthen the junction of the head with the vertebral column, and limit the movement of rotation of the atlas on the axis. Other ligamentous fibres pass from the highest portion of the processus dentatus to the anterior margin of the foramen magnum of the occipital bone, constituting the *ligamentum suspensorium dentis.* **O. pro′cess,** see *Axis.*

**Odon′tolith** (*lithos,* a stone). A sort of incrustation of a yellowish color which forms at the coronæ of the teeth, and is called *tartar.* It consists of phosphate of lime, mucus, a particular salivary matter, and an animal substance, soluble in chlorohydric acid; a species of infusoria, *Denticoli hominis,* has been found in it. Pulp nodule or calculus.

**Odontolo′gia** or **Odontol′ogy.** The science of the teeth.

**Odontol′ogist.** One versed in odontology; dentist.

**Odontolox′ia** or **Odontol′oxy** (*loxos,* oblique). Irregularity and obliquity of the teeth.

**Odonto′ma** or **Odon′tome.** Ivory exostosis of the teeth, the molars especially, composed of hypertrophied dentine, and resulting from morbid conditions of the pulp. Broca divides the odontomata into *o. embryoplastica, o. odontoplastica, o. coronaria,* and *o. radicularia.* Also a tumor connected with the teeth, or composed of the same tissue as the teeth.

**Odontome′rion.** Tænia dentata.

**Odont′omys.** Tooth pulp.

**Odontonecro′sis.** Death of a large part of a tooth.

**Odontonosol′ogy.** Treatise on diseases of the teeth.

**Odontoparallax′is** (*odontes*, teeth, *parallaxis*, deviation). Irregularity and obliquity of the teeth.

**Odontop′athy.** Abnormal condition of the teeth.

**Odontoperios′teum.** Pericodontium.

**Odontophat′ne** (*phatne*, a crib, a stall). Alveolus.

**Odontophatni′tis.** Odontobothritis.

**Odontophleg′mone.** Odontitis.

**Odon′tophore.** A process bearing tooth-like bodies, such as the raspatory of mollusks.

**Odontophy′ia** (*phyo*, to grow). Dentition.

**Odontoplero′sis** (*pleroo*, to fill). Filling of the teeth.

**Odontopri′sis** (*prisis*, gnashing of teeth). Grinding of the teeth, noticed especially in children.

**Odontorrha′gia.** Hemorrhage from the tooth-sockets.

**Odontorrheumal′gia.** Rheumatic toothache.

**Odontorrhi′za** (*rhiza*, root). Root of a tooth.

**Odontortho′sis** (*orthos*, straight). Action of making crooked or irregular teeth straight. Orthodontia.

**Odontos′chisis.** Splitting of a tooth.

**Odontoschis′ma.** Fissured condition of a tooth.

**Odonto′sis.** Dentition; odontogeny.

**Odontosmeg′ma** (*smegma*, a detersive). Dentifrice.

**Odon′tospasm** (*odous*, tooth, *spasmos*, spasm). Convulsions caused by difficult dentition.

**Odontosphacelis′mus** (*sphakelos*, gangrene). Death of a large part of a tooth.

**Odontos′teophyte** (*odous*, tooth, *osteon*, bone, *phyo*, to grow). Excrescence on a tooth of an osseous character.

**Odontostere′sis** (*steresis*, privation). Loss of the teeth.

**Odontotech′ny** (*techne*, art). Dentistry.

**Odontothe′ca** (*theke*, a sheath). Dental follicle.

**Odontother′apy** (*therapeia*, healing). Dentistry; care and treatment of the teeth.

**Odontotrim′ma.** Dentifrice.

**Odontotrip′sis** (*tripsis*, friction). Abrasion or wearing away of the teeth.

**Odon′totrypy** (*trypao*, to perforate). Odontotrypia, odontrypy; operation of perforating a tooth to evacuate purulent matter confined in the cavity of the pulp.

**O′dor.** A smell. Odors are subtle particles constantly escaping from the surface of certain bodies, hence called odorous. They act in some manner by actual contact with the nerves of the Schneiderian membrane, and give occasion to the sense of smell or olfaction.

**Odora′tus.** Olfaction. **O. deper′ditus**, anosmia. **O. perver′tus**, parosmia.

**Odorif′erous.** Carrying or bearing an odor. **O. glands**, see *Sebaceous glands.*

**O′doroscope** or **O′dorscope** (*odor*+*skopeo*, to view). Device for testing odors.

**O′dorous.** See *Odor.*

**O′dos.** Way.

**O. D. P.** Abbv. for occipito-dexter-posterior—*i. e.*, right occipitoposterior position of the fœtus in labor.

**O′Dwy′er′s meth′od.** Intubation of the larynx.

**O′dyle.** See *Od.*

**Odynacou′sis** or **Odynacu′sis** (*odyne*, pain, *akousis*, hearing). Pain caused by loud noises.

**Odyn′agogue** (*odyne*, pain, *ago*, to drive). Oxytocic.

**Odyneph′orous.** Giving rise to pain.

**Odynol′ysis.** Mitigation of pain, especially labor pains.

**Odynopœ′ia** (*poieo*, to make). Oxytocic.

**Odynpha′gia** (*odyne*, pain, *phago*, to eat). Dysphagia.

**Odynpho′bia** (*odyne*, pain, *phobos*, fear). Fear or dread of pain.

**Œcioma′nia** (*oikeios*, belonging to a household or family, and *mania*). Oikeiomania; a form of moral insanity characterized by domestic perversity; shrewishness.

**Œ′coid.** Term applied to red blood-corpuscles the hæmoglobin of which has been lost.

**Œcol′ogy.** Ecology.

**Œcono′mia** (*oikos*, a house, *nomos*, law). Economy.

**Œcopho′bia** Oikophobia.

**Œdal′icus** (*oideo*, to swell). Œdematous.

**Œde′ma** (*oidema*, a swelling). Swelling produced by the accumulation of serous fluid in the interstices of the areolar texture. This swelling is soft, yields under the finger, preserves the impression for some time, and is pale and without pain. It presents the same character as anascarca, which is general œdema. See *Anasarca.* **Œ. acu′tum**, see *Anasarca.* **Œ. al′gidum**, sclerema neonatorum. **Angeioneurot′ic** or **Angioneurot′ic œ.**, a form of acute circumscribed, non-inflammatory œdema, due to a neurosis of the cutaneous vessels, analogous to or the same as giant urticaria. **Œ. arsenica′le**, swelling of the eyelids and face, induced by continued use of the preparations of arsenic. **Œ. articula′re**, hydrarthrosis. **Blue œ.**, a bluish puffiness of the skin in hysteria. **Brown œ.**, brown induration. **Œ. cal′idum**, see *Anasarca.* **Œ. cap′itis**, hydrocephalus externus. **Œ. carbunculo′sum**, œdema malignum. **Œ. cer′ebri**, œdema of the brain; a condition of the cerebral pulp in which there is an infiltration of serous fluid into it, so that it appears more moist or watery than common, and, when sliced or pressed, small drops of water are seen to ooze out. **Collat′eral œ.**, œdema of one part resulting from inaction due to disease in another, as œdema of the unaffected portion of the lung sometimes accompanying pneumonia or tuberculosis. **Œ. compac′tum**, induration of the cellular tissue. **Cre′tinoid œ.**, myxœdema. **Œ. cruen′tum**, suggillation. **Œ. febri′le**, see *Anasarca.* **Œ. frig′idum**, œdema, chronic in character, devoid of pain and redness, and cold to the touch. **Œ. fu′gax**, transient swelling or inflation, as in some nervous and hysterical cases. **Œ. glot′tidis**, œdematous laryngitis or angina, a disease consisting of serous or seropurulent infiltration into the submucous tissue of the glottis. The symptoms resemble those of croup, but the disease attacks the adult rather than the child. Age is, indeed, a principal means of diagnosis between the two affections. **Hypostat′ic œ.**, œdema due to hypostasis: **Œ. hyster′icum**, transient swelling or inflation occurring in hysteria. **Œ. indurati′vum**, œdema accompanied by induration. **Infec′tious œ.**, œdema malignum. **Inflam′matory œ.**, exudation of a serous character into inflamed tissue. **Œ. of the lar′ynx**, œ. glottidis. **Œ. of the lungs**, infiltration of serum into the tissue of the lung, carried to such an extent as to diminish its permeability to air. Not an uncommon sequela of pneumonia and the major exanthemata. Respiration is laborious; the respiratory murmur scarcely perceptible, although the thorax is largely expanded, and there is a slight crepitant râle, particularly at the base and inferior part of the lung. Percussion note is clear, and on both sides equally so. Cough is attended with a frothy expectoration. In some cases the respiration becomes puerile in a small portion of the summit of the lung. **Lymphat′ic œ.**, condition resulting from effusion of watery liquid from the lymph-vessels. **Malig′nant œ.**, a dangerous form of gangrenous inflammation, usually described as *gangrenous septicæmia*, and due to the action of the bacillus of malignant œdema, vibrion septique of Pasteur. **Mu′cous œ.**, myxœdema. **Œ. neonato′rum**, induration of the subcutaneous cellular tissue occurring within a few days after birth, and always fatal. **Œ. oc′uli**, hydrophthalmia. **Œ. œdemato′des**, œdema frigidum. **Œ. palpebra′rum**, hydroblepharon. **Œ. puerpera′rum**, phlegmasia dolens. **Œ. pulmo′num chron′icum**, hydropneumonia. **Pu′rulent œ.**, purulent infiltration. **Ret′inal œ.**, presence of liquid in the periphery of the retina, occurring in old people. **Œ. rheumat′ica**, œdema caused by rheumatism. **Œ. scro′ti aquo′sum**, watery œdema of the scrotum. **Œ. scro′ti cruen′tum**, effusion of blood into the scrotum. **Œ. scro′ti purulen′tum,** purulent tumefaction of the scrotum. **Œ. scro′ti urino′sum,** extravasation of urine into the scrotal tissues. **Œ. sim′plex du′rius,** phlegmasia alba dolens. **Sol′id œ.,** myxœdema. **Œ. spasticum,** spasmodic transient swelling or inflation. **Œ. of trichini′asis,** œdema of different parts of the body due to presence in the muscles of trichinæ, which destroy the capillaries. **Œ. u′vulæ,** staphylœdema. **Ve′nous œ.,** œdema due to venous obstruction. **Œ. of the womb,** œdematous infiltration of the cervix, occurring in pregnancy.

**Œdematos′cheocele.** Hydrocele with scrotal œdema.

**Œdem′atous.** Affected with œdema; of the nature of œdema.

**Œdemosar′ca** (*oidema*, swelling, *sarx*, flesh). Œdematosarca. Species of tumor holding a middle place between œdema and sarcoma.

**Œdemosarco′ma** (*oidema*, swelling, *sarx*, flesh). Tumor of an œdematous and sarcomatous character.

**Oehl's lay′er.** Stratum lucidum of the epidermis.

**Œnanthal′dehyde.** Œnanthol.

**Œnan′the.** Hemlock dropwort, hemlock water dropwort, ord. *Umbelliferæ*. A violent poison of the acronarcotic class. Its juice has been recommended in certain cutaneous diseases, but it is rarely used. Employed in fomentations. **Œ. aquat′ica,** Phellandrium aquaticum. **Œ. chærophyl′li fo′liis,** œnanthe. **Œ. croca′ta,** œnanthe. **Œ. phellan′drium,** Phellandrium aquaticum. **Œ. stria′ta rig′ida,** Seseli tortuosum.

**Œnan′thic acid.** Œnanthilic acid. **Œ. al′dehyde,** œnanthol. **Œ. e′ther,** ethereal liquid, odorous principle of wine.

**Œnanthil′ic** or **Œnanthyl′ic acid.** Oily, acrid, fishy acid, found in rice and corn spirits, product of oxidation of œnanthol.

**Œnanthin′.** Acrid emetic principle obtained from Œnanthe fistulosa.

**Œnan′thol.** Volatile liquid product of distillation of castor oil.

**Œnanthotoxin′.** $C_{17}H_{22}O_5$. Poisonous resin from Œnanthe crocata, similar in action to picrotoxin.

**Œ′nas o′fer.** Insect belonging to the oil-beetles, said to possess vesicant properties similar to cantharis.

**Œnocar′pus.** Bacaba. Tree of South America from which an oil having a sweet taste is obtained. It is mixed with olive oil for purposes of adulteration.

**Œnoflavin′.** Matter which gives white wines their color.

**Œnolin′.** Substance which constitutes coloring-matter of grapes and red wine.

**Œnoma′nia** (*oinos*, wine). Oinomania. Delirium tremens. Properly, wine-mania. An insatiable desire for intoxicating liquors; dipsomania, methomania.

**Œnotan′nin.** Tannin in red wine.

**Œnothe′ra bien′nis.** Evening primrose, tree primrose, primrose tree, cureall, scabish. An indigenous plant common on the borders of fields and in natural hedges, ord. *Onograceæ*. Mucilaginous and slightly acrid. A decoction has been used in cases of infantile and other eruptions. **Œ. guaroi′des,** Œ. biennis. **Œ. murica′ta,** Œ. biennis. **Œ. pu′mila,** dwarf evening primrose of Mexico; resolvent.

**Œ′nyl i′odide.** Methyl iodide.

**Oer′tel's meth′od.** A system of graduated hill-climbing exercises designed to strengthen the heart. Also these exercises, combined with some restriction of the starches and fats in the diet, and especially of liquids, designed to reduce obesity.

**Œ′sipus.** Old name for lanolin.

**Œsophagal′gia.** Pain in the œsophagus.

**Œsophageal,** e-sof-aj′e-al. Relating or belonging to the œsophagus. **Œ. ap′erture of the di′aphragm,** foramen œsophageum; an opening in the diaphragm for the passage of the œsophagus. **Œ. ap′erture of the stom′ach,** a name given to the superior or cardiac orifice of the stomach, to distinguish it from the inferior or pyloric; see *Cardia*. **Œ. ar′teries,** branches of thoracic to œsophagus, from three to six in number. **Œ. cords,** pneumogastric nerves, so called from their position at the side of the œsophagus. **Œ. fora′men,** hiatus œsophageus. **Œ. glands,** compound racemose glands in mucous and submucous tissue of the œsophagus, especially at its lower end. **Œ. lymphat′ic glands,** few in number and on the outer side. **Œ. mus′cle,** the transverse muscular fibres which surround the œsophagus at its upper extremity. **Œ. nerves,** branches of the pneumogastric lying in front of and behind the œsophagus. **Œ. o′pening,** hiatus œsophageus. **Œ. or′ifice,** cardiac orifice of the stomach. **Œ. plex′us,** formed by branches of œ. nerves from pneumogastric. **Œ. tube,** stomach tube. **Œ. veins,** number of veins returning blood from the œsophagus to the azygos veins.

**Œsophagec′tomy** (*ektome*, cutting out). Excision of a portion of the œsophagus.

**Œsophagec′topy.** Condition in which the œsophagus is displaced.

**Œsophageme′sis** (*emesis*, vomiting). Condition in which food regurgitates from the œsophagus.

**Œsophageurys′ma** (*eurysma*, dilatation). Dilatation of the œsophagus.

**Œsophage′us.** Œsophageal muscle.

**Œsophagiarc′tia** (*arcto*, to make narrow). Dysphagia constricta; stricture of the œsophagus.

**Œsoph′agism** or **Œsophagis′mus.** Spasm of the œsophagus. By some used synonymously with œsophagitis, dysphagia, and contraction of the œsophagus. Globus hystericus. **Œ. arthrit′icus,** œsophagismus due to arthritic œsophagitis.

**Œsophagi′tis.** Inflammation of the œsophagus.

**Œsoph′agocele.** Hernia of the mucous membrane of the œsophagus through an opening in its muscular coat.

**Œsophagodyn′ia** (*odyne*, pain). Pain in the œsophagus.

**Œsoph′ago-enteros′tomy.** Operation for production of direct communication between the œsophagus and the intestines.

**Œsophagomala′cia.** Softening of the œsophagus.

**Œsophagomyco′sis.** Disease of a mycotic character affecting the œsophagus. **Œ. oïd′ica,** affection of the œsophagus caused by fungus of thrush.

**Œsophagop′athy** (*pathos*, affection). Any morbid condition of the œsophagus.

**Œsophagople′gia.** Paralysis of the œsophagus.

**Œsophagopto′sis** (*ptosis*, falling). Prolapse of the œsophagus.

**Œsophagorrha′gia.** Hemorrhage from the œsophagus.

**Œsophagorrhœ′a** (*rheo*, to flow). Discharge of blood or mucus from the œsophagus.

**Œsoph′agoscope** (*skopeo*, to view). An endoscopic instrument for viewing the interior of the œsophagus throughout its whole extent.

**Œsophagos′copy.** Exploration with the œsophagoscope.

**Œsoph′agospasm.** Spasm of the œsophagus.

**Œsophagosteno′ma** or **Œsophagosteno′sis** (*stenos*, narrow). Stricture of the œsophagus.

**Œsophagos′tomy.** Operation for establishing a fistula or artificial opening in the œsophagus.

**Œsoph′agotome** (*tome*, section). An instrument devised for the performance of œsophagotomy.

**Œsophagot′omy.** An incision made into the œsophagus, external, when the incision is made from the exterior, usually for the removal of a foreign body; internal, when a stricture of the œsophagus is divided by a knife introduced through the mouth.

**Œsoph′agotra′cheal.** Relating to both œsophagus and trachea.

**Œsoph′agus.** The gullet. A musculomembranous canal, cylindrical, and flattened from before backward, which extends from the inferior extremity of the pharynx to the upper orifice of the stomach. At its origin it is situated in the median line, but below the larynx it deviates to the left, and in the chest experiences different reflections. The cervical portion corresponds, behind, with the spine; before, with the larynx and trachea; and at the sides it is close to the carotid arteries, internal jugular veins, par vagum, recurrent nerves, etc. The inferior or thoracic portion is entirely contained in the posterior mediastinum, and enters the abdomen through the œsophageal aperture, *foramen œsophageum*, of the diaphragm. The œsophagus is composed of a very strong muscular layer, sometimes called *tunica vaginalis gulæ*, formed, itself, of two sets of fibres—the external, generally longitudinal; the internal, transverse or annular—and of the mucous membrane, which is soft, fine, thin, and white, especially at its lower part, continuous above with the mucous membrane of the pharynx. The mucous follicles found beneath it are not numerous, and have been called *œsophageal glands*. The arteries of the œsophagus proceed in the neck from the thyroid; in the chest, from the bronchial arteries and directly from the aorta; in the abdomen, from the inferior phrenic and coronaria ventriculi. Its veins empty into the inferior thyroid, the vena cava superior, the internal mammary, azygos, bronchial, phrenic, and coronaria ventriculi. Its lymphatics pass into the ganglia surrounding it. Its nerves are afforded by the pharyngeal and pulmonary plexuses, by the cardiac nerves, the thoracic ganglia, and especially by the pneumogastrics and recurrent branches. The following statistical facts concerning the œsophagus are of interest (Vierordt):

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Length, 216–244 ...... (in round figures), | | 250 mm. | |
| of which the neck part amounts to ... | | 50 | 2 ind |
| the chest part to .................. | | 170 | 7 |
| the abdominal part to .............. | | 30 | |
| Distance from the teeth to the cardia ... | | 400 | 16 |
| " " margin of the gums to the stomach in newborn children | | 170 | |
| Commencement of the œsophagus distant from the incisor teeth in the adult .... | | 150 | 6 |
| Breadth .......................... | | 18 | 1 |
| Depth, anteroposteriorly .............. | | 9 | |
| (when stretched, up to 25). | | | |
| When filled with gypsum at its widest place (where it is crossed by the left bronchus) .......... | *Dilated.* 35 | *Not dilated.* 17 | |
| 4 cm. higher .................... | 19 | 14 | |
| 4 cm. lower .................... | 35 | 21 | |
| At lowest end (commencement of cardia) ...................... | 25 | 14 | |
| In the newborn .................. | | 4 | |

**Œstri′asis.** Effects produced by larvæ of œstrus.

**Œs′tridæ** (*oistros*, gadfly). Genus of dipterous insects, including the botfly.

**Œstroma′nia** (*oistros*, imperious erotic impulse). Nymphomania.

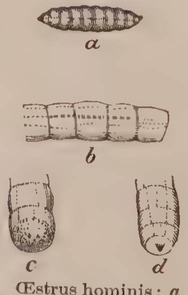
**Œstromenstrua′tion.** Menstruation considered as analogous to the rut of animals.

**Œs′trual.** Relating to œstruation; also to the venereal orgasm.

**Œstura′tion.** Rut or heat in animals.

**Œs′trum.** Frenzy; orgasm. **Œ. ven′eris,** imperious erotic impulse.

**Œs′trus.** Œstrum, œstruation. Gadfly. **Œ. bo′vis,** commonest species of *Œstridæ*, affecting cattle. **Œ. e′qui,** Gastrophilus equi. **Œ. hom′inis,** bot-fly, dipterous insect depositing its eggs in the skin.



Œstrus hominis; *a*, the larva, natural size; *b*, some of the segments seen under a lens, and showing the lines of minute projection; *c* and *d*, the terminal ends of the insect. (Abraham.)

**Œ. o′vis,** bot-fly of sheep. **Œ. vene′reus,** œstrum veneris.

**Œ′sypum** or **Œ′sypus.** Greasy matter of unwashed wool; lanolin.

**Offic′ial.** An epithet for medicines found in the apothecary shop ready prepared, in opposition to *magistral* or *extemporaneous*—those prepared after the prescription of the physician. Those recognized as authoritative by the National Pharmacopœia.

**Offici′na** (for **Opificina**) (*opifex*, a workman, a shop). Workshop; office; apothecary's shop.

**Offic′inal.** Official. The pharmacopœial preparations were formerly called officinal, but now more commonly official.

**Off′spring.** Progeny, descendants, epigone.

**Offusca′tio.** Obfuscation.

**Oga′ta's meth′od of resuscita′tion.** 1. For asphyxia during anæsthesia: light strokes are made over the anterior inferior portion of the thorax, with the palmar surface of the extended fingers, at intervals of four to six seconds; by this means it is claimed respiration is stimulated and the heart's action is strengthened; called also stroke resuscitation. 2. For asphyxia of the newborn: the feet of the infant are grasped with one hand, the shoulders being supported by the other; the body is then flexed, the head being approximated to the feet, and after a couple of seconds the body is returned to its former position, when the hand supporting the shoulders is suddenly withdrawn, letting the body of the child fall, so as to hang by its feet; this procedure is repeated at intervals of six or eight seconds; this is also called shaking resuscitation.

**Ogee′chee lime.** Nyssa candicans.

**Og′la.** Oogala.

**Og′ston's line.** Hypothetical line drawn from the femoral tubercle to the intercondyloid notch. **O.'s opera′tion,** for flat foot, excision of wedged-shaped portions of tarsal bones to restore the arch; for knock-knee, sawing or chiselling off obliquely the inner condyle of the femur and forcible straightening of the limb.

**Ohi′o buck′eye.** Æsculus glabra. **O. scratch′es,** pruritus; scabies or eczema; prairie itch.

**Ohm.** Practical electromagnetic unit of resistance. The legal ohm (Paris Congress of 1884) is the resistance offered by a column of mercury 106 centimetres high and one square millimetre in cross-section, at 0° C.; about the resistance of 100 metres of telegraph wire.

**Ohm's law.** The strength of the current varies directly as the electromotive force, and inversely as the resistance of the circuit; or the current, expressed in ampères, equals the electromotive force, in volts, divided by the resistance, in ohms.

**Oicoid.** Œcoid.

**Oïd′ium** (dim. of *oon*, egg). A genus of parasitic fungi. **O. abortifa′ciens,** Claviceps purpurea; see *Ergot*. **O. al′bicans,** Saccharomyces albicans, the thrush fungus. **O. lac′tis,** a fungus forming a white mold on milk, etc. **O. schoenlein′i,** see *Porrigo favosa*. **O. tuck′eri,** a fungus causing grape mildew.

Oïdium albicans.

**Oi′koid.** Œcoid.

**Oikopho′bia** (*oikos*, house, *phobos*, fear). Morbid dislike or dread of one's home.

**Oi′kosite.** Animal parasite attached to its host.

**Oil.** A collective name under which two classes of fluids are included, very different from each other: those belonging to the one class are viscid, mawkish, or almost insipid; those of the other are nearly devoid of viscidity, and are caustic and very volatile. The former are called *fatty* or *fixed oils;* the latter *volatile* or *essential oils* or *essences*. They are all compounds of carbon and hydrogen, principally or exclusively, are readily inflammable, and mostly insoluble in water. See also *Olea* and *Oleum*. **O. of ab′sinthe,** limpid oil consisting mainly of absinthinol; obtained by distillation. **O. of aj′wain,** oil of omum; volatile; obtained by distillation from fruit of *Carum ajowan;* has the odor of thyme and contains thymol. **O. of all′spice,** o. of pimenta. **O. of al′mond,** oleum amygdalæ. **O. of am′ber,** volatile oil obtained by destructive distillation of amber, purified by subsequent rectification; rubefacient, stimulant, antispasmodic. **O. of Amer′ican worm′seed,** oil of chenopodium. **O. of an′da,** fixed oil expressed from seeds of Anda gomesii, said to resemble castor oil in physiological action; nearly free from taste or odor. **O. of angel′ica,** volatile oil from Archangelica officinalis; tonic. **An′imal o.,** distilled oil from bones of animals. **O. of an′ise,** volatile oil distilled from anise (Ph. G.), from anise and from illicium (Ph. U. S. and Br.); represents the medicinal properties of anise. **O. of ar′bor vi′tæ,** oil of thuja. **O. of ar′nica flow′ers,** essential oil from Arnica montana; diuretic, emmenagogue; externally used in liniments for rheumatism, etc. **O. of artemis′ia,** from flowers of Artemisia maritima or Roman wormwood; astringent and antiseptic. **O. of as′phalt,** distilled from asphaltum; rubefacient and antiseptic in skin diseases. **O. of balm,** essential oil from leaves of Melissa officinalis; antispasmodic. **O. of bas′il,** essential oil from leaves of Ocimum basilicum; antiseptic. **O. of bay,** oil of myrcia. **O. of behen′** or **of ben,** a fixed oil from Moringa pterygosperma, or *Guilandina moringa*, which see. **O. of ben′ne,** o. of sesame. **O. of ber′gamot,** volatile oil extracted by mechanical means from rind of fresh fruit of Citrus bergamia vulgaris; used as perfume. **O. of birch,** oleum betulæ, volatile oil from bark and leaves of Betula lenta; sweet or cherry birch. **O. of bit′ter al′monds,** volatile oil, distillate from bitter almonds after maceration in water; colorless or yellowish, limpid; peculiar aromatic odor and bitter, burning taste; contains nearly 13 per cent. hydrocyanic acid, to which its medicinal properties are due; 20 drops have proved fatal. A few drops on porcelain, with addition of a drop of strong sulphuric acid, become deep crimson (distinguishing it from nitrobenzole). **O. of bit′ter al′monds, artific′ial,** see *Benzaldehyde*; see also *Poisons and Antidotes*. **O. of bol′dus,** volatile oil from Peumus fragrans; employed in genito-urinary diseases. **O. of cade,** juniper tar, obtained by destructive distillation of wood of Juniperus oxycedrus; used in treatment of skin diseases. **O. of caj′eput** or **caj′uput,** pale bluish-green, transparent, volatile; strong, agreeable odor, warm, aromatic taste; distilled from leaves of Melaleuca cajuputi; stimulant antispasmodic. **O. of cal′amus,** volatile distillate from calamus rhizome. **O. of cam′phor,** volatile; see *Camphor*. **O. of Can′ada snake′root,** aromatic oil from Asarum canadense; antiseptic. **O. of canel′la,** volatile oil from Canella alba; stimulant. **O. of canthar′ides,** prepared by digesting cantharides in rape oil or in olive oil. **O. of car′away,** volatile distillate from fruit of Carum carui. **O. of card′amom,** volatile oil from cardamomum; aromatic and stimulant. **Car′ron o.,** linseed oil and lime-water; used for burns. **O. of cascaril′la,** volatile oil from bark of Croton eleuteria. **O. of cas′sia,** distillate from Chinese cinnamon; less delicate in odor and taste, and of higher sp. gr. than that of Ceylon. **Cas′tor o.,** see *Ricinus communis*. **O. of ce′dar,** volatile oil from Cupressus thyoides, formerly oil of Lebanon cedar; there is an oil of the leaves, and another of the wood; also of Juniperus virginiana, o. of red cedar. **O. of ced′rat,** volatile oil from rind of fruit of Citrus medica; aromatic. **O. of cel′ery,** volatile oil from seeds of Apium graveolens; nerve tonic. **O. of cham′omile,** volatile distillate from flowers of Anthemis nobilis; stimulant, antispasmodic. **O. of Ger′man cham′omile,** volatile oil from the flowers of Matricaria chamomilla. **O. of champa′ca,** volatile oil from flowers of Michelia champaca. **Chaulmoo′gra** or **chaulmu′gra o.,** from seeds of Gynocardia odorata; used in elephantiasis. **O. of chenopo′dium,** oil of American wormseed; volatile distillate from chenopodium; anthelmintic. **O. of cher′ry lau′rel,** volatile oil from leaves of Prunus laurocerasus; sedative. **O. of cin′namon,** volatile distillate from cinnamon bark. **O. of Ceylon′ cin′namon,** volatile oil from Cinnamomum zeylanicum; stimulant. **O. of Chinese′ cin′namon,** volatile oil from Cassia cinnamon. **O. of cit′ron,** from outer rind of citron. **O. of citronel′la,** commercial name of volatile oil of Andropogon nardus; resembles oil of lemon-grass in character and properties. **O. of cloves,** volatile distillate from cloves, consists of light and heavy oil, latter principally eugenol. **O. of co′coanut,** oil of the fruit of the palm, Cocos nucifera. **O. of copai′ba,** volatile distillate from copaiba. **O. of corian′der,** volatile distillate from coriander. **Cot′ton-seed o.,** fixed oil from seeds of Gossypium herbaceum; used as a substitute for and adulterant of olive oil. **Cro′ton o.,** see *Croton*. **O. of cu′bebs,** volatile distillate from cubebs. **O. of cu′min,** volatile distillate from fruit of Cuminum cyminum. **Cy′press o.,** volatile oil from Cupressus sempervirens; antispasmodic. **O. of dill,** volatile distillate from fruit of Anethum graveolens. **Dip′pel's o.,** animal oil, distilled oil from bones. **Doeg′ling o.,** from Norwegian whale Balæna rostrata. **Du′gong o.,** from Halicore dugong. **Dutch o.,** Haarlem oil. **O. of egg,** obtained by expressing between warm iron plates coagulated yolk of eggs. **O. of er′got,** fixed oil in ergot, forming 30 per cent. or more of its weight. **O. of erig′eron,** volatile distillate from fresh flowering herb of Erigeron canadense. **Essen′tial o.,** a volatile oil obtained from one of the aromatic plants, soluble in alcohol and ether, but very sparingly in water, having the pungent odor of the plant; the essential oils are obtained from plants by pressure or distillation; they are usually hydrocarbons of the aromatic series, some are aldehydes, some compound ethers; see *Olea volatilia*. **Ethe′real o.,** volatile, oily liquid, made up of ether and heavy oil of wine. **O. of eucalyp′tus,** aromatic, volatile distillate from fresh leaves of Eucalyptus globulus and other species; powerful antiseptic. **O. of eu′lachon,** fixed oil from blubber of candle-fish. **Expressed′ o.,** see *Olea fixa*. **Fat′ty o.,** fixed oil, a fatty acid combined with an alcohol or base; see *Olea fixa*. **O. of fen′nel,** volatile distillate from fruit of Fœniculum vulgare. **O. of fir cones,** volatile oil from cones of Pinea excelsa; antiseptic. **O. of Scotch fir,** volatile oil from leaves of Pinus sylvestris; used in chronic rheumatism. **O. of fire-weed,** volatile oil from Erechtites præalta; tonic. **Fixed o.,** see *Olea fixa*. **O. of flax′seed,** fixed oil, expressed without heat; solidifies on exposure; used as application to burns. **Fuga′cious o.,** see *Olea fugacia*. **Fu′sel o.,** amylic alcohol. **O. of gar′lic,** volatile distillate, principally sulphide of allyl. **O. of gaulthe′ria,** oil of wintergreen, volatile distillate from leaves of Gaultheria procumbens, consists principally of methylsalicylic acid. **O. of gera′nium, Turk′ish,** roslé or rosé oil, distilled from Andropogon schœnanthus; used in Turkey as hair-oil and adulterant of oil of rose. **O. of gin′ger,** volatile oil from ginger; stomachic. **O. of gin′gili,** oil of sesame. **Haar′lem o.,** a mixture of sulphurated linseed oil and oil of turpentine; antiseptic. **O. of hedeo′ma,** oil of pennyroyal, distilled from fresh herb, Hedeoma pulegioides. **O. of hem′lock,** oil of spruce; volatile aqueous distillate of branches of Abies canadensis. **O. of hops**, volatile oil from Humulus lupulus, or hops; nervous tonic. **O. of horse-mint**, volatile distillate of fresh herb, Monarda punctata. **O. of hyoscy′amus**, obtained from the leaves moistened with alcohol, boiled or digested in olive oil, expressed and filtered; for external use. **O. of jas′mine**, fragrant, volatile, from flowers of Jasminum officinale and other species. **O. of jat′ropha**, fixed oil from Jatropha curcas; cathartic. **O. of ju′niper**, volatile distillate from juniper berries. **O. of ju′niper wood**, volatile oil from wood of Juniperus communis. **O. of lard**, oil from hog's lard. **O. of lau′rel**, concrete aromatic fixed oil, expressed from fruit of Laurus nobilis; also volatile distillate from leaves or fruit. **O. of lav′ender**, volatile distillate from flowering tops or whole herb of Lavandula vera; less agreeable odor than **O. of lav′ender flow′ers**, volatile distillate from fresh flowers; possesses medicinal properties of lavender. **O. of lem′on**, very volatile, pungent, and aromatic; extracted by mechanical means from fresh lemon-peel; used for flavoring. **O. of lem′on balm**, o. of balm. **O. of lem′on-grass**, volatile distillate from Andropogon citratum; carminative, diaphoretic, rubefacient, stimulant. **O. of Levant′ worm′seed**, volatile, from santonica. **O. of linal′oe**, volatile oil of a Mexican tree. **O. of lin′seed**, oil of flaxseed. **O. of mace**, volatile distillate, active principle of mace. **O. of male-fern**, volatile oil from Dryopteris filix mas. **Margo′sa o.**, oil from seeds of Melia azedarach; anthelmintic; externally used in rheumatism. **O. of mar′joram (sweet)**, volatile oil from Origanum majorana. **O. of m. (wild)**, volatile oil from Origanum vulgare; tonic and emmenagogue. **O. of mati′co**, volatile oil from Piper angustifolium; antiseptic. **Medic′inal o.**, see *Olea medicinalia*. **O. of menha′den**, fixed oil from the blubber of the bony fish. **O. of mil′foil**, from flowers of Achillea millefolium; carminative. **O. of mint**, volatile oil from Mentha aquatica. **O. of mir′bane**, nitrobenzole. **O. of mus′tard**, bland fixed oil, expressed from seeds; consists of glycerin compounds of oleic, stearic, and erucic or brassic acids. Oleum sinapis of Ph. Br. is the volatile oil; see *Volatile oil of mustard*. **O. of myr′cia**, oil of bay, volatile distillate from leaves of Myrcia acris. **O. of myr′tle**, volatile oil from leaves of Myrtus communis; antiseptic and rubefacient. **O. of nagkas′sar**, oil from seeds of Mesua ferrea; employed externally in rheumatism. **Nahor′ o.**, o. of nagkassar. **Neats′foot o.**, see *Neatsfoot*. **O. of ner′oli**, o. of orange-flowers. **O. of niaou′li**, volatile oil from leaves of Melaleuca leucadendron; employed in tuberculosis of the lungs. **O. of nut′meg**, oleum myristicæ, volatile aqueous distillate. **Ol′ive o.**, o. from the fruit of Olea europæa; see *Olive*. **O. of o′mum**, oil of agwain. **O. of or′ange-flow′ers**, oil of neroli, volatile distillate from fresh flowers; a perfume. **O. of or′ange-peel**, volatile, mechanically extracted from fresh peel. **O. of orig′anum**, volatile distillate from wild marjoram, Origanum vulgare; in commerce, oil of thyme is said to be often substituted. **O. of or′ris root**, solid, crystallizable substance obtained by distillation with steam; consists of myristic acid with a little volatile oil. **Palm o.**, oil from fruit of Elæis guineensis. **Par′affin o.**, hydrocarbon distilled from petroleum. **O. of pars′ley**, volatile, from fruit of Petroselinum sativum. **O. of patchou′li**, volatile oil from leaves of Pogostemon patchouli. **Pea′nut o.**, oil from the groundnut, oleum arachis. **O. of pennyroy′al**, oil of hedeoma. **O. of pep′permint**, volatile distillate from Mentha piperita; carminative and anodyne; see also *Chinese o. of p.* **O. of pep′per**, volatile oil from fruit of Piper nigrum; carminative. **Phos′phorated o.**, see *Phosphorated*. **O. of pimen′ta**, volatile distillate from fruit of Eugenia pimenta; resembles, in taste and clinical properties, oil of cloves. **O. of pine need′les**, oil of fir (Scotch). **O. of pi′nus pumil′io**, oil of mountain pine; volatile oil from leaves of P. pumilio; expectorant, and alterative in diseases of the skin, furuncles, and swollen glands. **O. of pi′nus sylves′tris**, oil of fir (Scotch). **O. of po′ho**, Japanese oil of peppermint. **O. of pop′py**, fixed oil from seeds of papaver or poppy. **Por′poise o.**, fixed oil from porpoise blubber. **Pota′to o.**, amylic alcohol obtained from potatoes. **O. of pump′kin-seed**, oil from seeds of Cucurbita pepo; anthelmintic. **O. of red ce′dar**, volatile, from leaves of Juniperus virginiana; perfume. **O. of rho′dium**, volatile distillate from root of Convolvulus scoparius and C. floridus; sometimes used as adulterant of o. of rose. **Rock o.**, petroleum. **O. of rose**, volatile distillate from fresh flowers of Rosa damascena, and probably other species; perfume. **O. of rose-gera′nium**, volatile distillate from cultivated rose-geranium, Pelargonium roseum. **O. of rose′mary**, volatile distillate from Rosmarinus officinalis. **O. of rose′wood**, o. of rhodium. **O. of rue**, volatile distillate from Ruta graveolens. **O. of san′dal-wood** or **O. of san′tal**, volatile distillate from wood of Santalum album; used as perfume, and in gonorrhœa and bronchitis. **O. of santon′ica**, pale yellow, volatile distillate. **O. of sas′safras**, volatile distillate from root of Sassafras officinalis. **O. of sav′ine**, volatile distillate from tops of Juniperus sabina; active principle. **O. of scur′vy grass**, volatile oil from Cochlearia officinalis; employed in scorbutus and rheumatism, **O. of ses′amum**, benné, gingelly or gingli, or tael oil; bland, fixed, non-drying, expressed from seeds of Sesamum indicum; substitute for olive oil. **O. of spear′mint**, volatile distillate from Mentha viridis. **Sperm o.**, fixed oil from sperm-whale, Physeter macrocephalus. **O. of spike**, volatile oil from Lavandula spica; carminative; externally, rubefacient. **O. of spruce**, oil of hemlock. **O. of star-an′ise**, volatile distillate from fruit of Illicium anisatum. **O. of sum′bul**, volatile oil from Ferula sumbul; tonic and antispasmodic. **Sweet o.**, olive oil. **O. of sweet-bay**, oil of laurel. **O. of tan′sy**, volatile distillate from leaves and tops of Tanacetum vulgare; active principle. **O. of tar**, volatile distillate. **O. of tea′berry**, oil of gaultheria. **Teel o.**, oil of sesame. **O. of theobro′ma**, cacao butter; concrete fixed oil expressed from seeds of Theobroma cacao; yellowish-white, bland, neutral, agreeable odor and taste; melts between 30° and 35° C.; used in making suppositories and ointments. **O. of thu′ja**, oil of Arbor vitæ or white cedar, from Thuya occidentalis. **O. of thyme**, volatile distillate from Thymus vulgaris; source of thymol. **O. of tobac′co**, black, tarry product of dry distillation; virulent poison. **O. of tu′menol**, a thick, syrupy mineral oil, related to ichthyol; see *Tumenol*. **O. of tur′pentine**, thin, colorless, volatile distillate, with strong odor and taste; very slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; anthelmintic, diuretic, rubefacient, and stimulant. **O. of vale′rian**, volatile distillate; active principle. **O. of verbe′na**, oil of lemon-grass. **O. of vit′riol**, sulphuric acid. **Vol′atile o.**, essential oil; see also *Olea volatilia*. **O. of wax**, volatile oil produced when wax is distilled. **O. of wheat**, fixed oil expressed from the grain between hot iron plates. **O. of wine**, ethereal oil. **O. of wine, heavy**, result of distillation of wine with sulphuric acid in excess. **O. of win′tergreen**, o. of gaultheria. **Wood o.**, East India resinous oil from Dipterocarpus turbinatus; used in leprosy; oil of Aleurites corata; used in skin diseases. **O. of worm′seed, Amer′ican**, oil of chenopodium. **O. of w., Levant′**, volatile oil from flowers of Artemisia cina; anthelmintic. **O. of worm′wood**, volatile oil from Artemisia absinthium. **O. of w., Ro′man**, oil of artemisia. **O. of yar′row**, oil of milfoil. **O. of Ylang-Ylang′**, volatile distilled oil from Cananga odorata, antiseptic.

**Oil-emul′sion.** Ol. amygdalæ expressum, 15 p.; acaciæ, 15; syr. acaciæ, 20; aquæ aurantii flor., 15; aquæ, 100; make an emulsion.

**Oil-nut.** See *Juglans cinerea.*

**Oil-plant.** See *Sesamum indicum.*

**Oil-su′gar.** Elæosaccharum; pharmaceutical preparation of a volatile oil triturated with sugar, in the proportion of one part to thirty.

**Oil′y.** Oleaginous. **O. cysts**, cysts containing oil or fatty matter, a result of degeneration occurring in the breast, skin, etc. **O. grain,** Sesamum orientale.

**Oinoma′nia.** Addition to alcohol; œnomania.

**Oint′ment.** Medicinal preparation of such consistence that it may be easily rubbed on the skin, becoming gradually liquefied lard, 80; yellow wax, 20 parts; mixed with the aid of heat (Ph. U. S.); white wax, 2; benzoinated lard, 3; expressed oil of almonds, 3 parts (Ph. Br.); see *Unguentum* for the official ointments. **Bang′er's o.,** an ointment containing calomel, alum, lead carbonate, and Venice turpentine. **Basil′icon o.,** ceratum resinæ. **Blue o.,** unguentum hydrargyri. **Cit′rine o.,** unguentum hydrargyri nitratis. **Credé's′ o.,** an ointment containing 15 per cent. soluble (colloidal) silver. **Cyril′lo's o.,** an ointment of corrosive sublimate. **Diach′ylon o.,** an ointment containing 50 per cent. lead plaster. **Ken′tish's o.,** turpentine liniment. **Mau′ry's o.,** o. containing nitrate of mercury, rhubarb, and opium. **Mus′lin o.,** a strip of muslin having its meshes filled with any kind of ointment. **Pagenstech′er's o.,** unguentum hydrargyri oxidi flavi. **Re′gent's o.,** see *Regent.* **Sim′ple o.,** unguentum.

**Oint′ment-pos′itor.** Instrument for applying ointments to the vagina and rectum, consisting of tube and piston.

**Oïocalym′ma** (*oeon*, egg, *kalypto*, to cover). Properly oëocalymma, membrane of the egg-shell.

**O′ken's bod′y.** Corpus Wolffianum.

**O′kra** or **O′kro.** Hibiscus esculentus.

**Ol.** Abbv. for *oleum*, oil.

**O. L. A.** Abbv. for occipitolævo-anterior, left occipito-anterior position of the fœtus; see *Presentation.*

**Olanine′.** Base derived from bone oil.

**O′lax zeylan′ica.** Malla tree of Ceylon; the leaves are eaten by the natives, and the wood, which has an odor resembling human excrement, is employed in fevers.

**Old age.** See *Senectus.* **O. field pine,** Pinus tæda. **O. man,** Artemisia abrotanum; southernwood. **O. man's beard,** fringe tree; Chiananthus virginica. **O. sight,** presbyopia. **O. wife's shirt,** liriodendron.

**O′lea.** Olive tree; see *Olea europæa.* Also plural of *oleum*, oil. **O. anima′lia,** animal oils, fixed oils holding in solution the mucilaginous and gelatinous principles of certain animals, as the oil of frogs, oil of scorpions, oil of spiders, etc.; also empyreumatic oils produced during the decomposition of animal substances by heat. **O. coc′ta,** medicinal oils. **O. destilla′ta,** o. volatilia. **O. dioi′ca,** Indian olive. **O. empyreumat′ica,** empyreumatic oils, oils having an empyreumatic or burnt smell, obtained by treating vegetable or animal matters by heat in closed vessels. They do not exist in organized bodies, but are formed during their decomposition by great heat. The animal oil of Dippel is an empyreumatic oil. **O. ethe′rea,** volatile oils. **O. europæ′a,** olive tree, ord. *Jasmineæ.* Leaves are bitter; extract prepared from them, and a substance called *olivina,* the bitter principle of the leaves, have been given in Italy as antiperiodics. Olives, as met with in the shops, are prepared from the green, unripe fruit, repeatedly steeped in water. To this some quicklime or alkaline salt is added, and afterward they are washed and preserved in a pickle of common salt and water. From the natural olive is prepared the *olive oil* or *salad oil* of the pharmacopœias, obtained by grinding and pressing the olives when thoroughly ripe. The finer and purer oil issues first by gentle pressure, and the inferior sort on heating what is left and pressing it more strongly. See *Oleum olivæ.* In Calabria an odorous resin exudes from its trunk, which is employed as a perfume by the Neapolitans. A gum flows from certain wild olives in warm countries, which consists, according to Pelletier, of a resin, a little benzoic acid, and a peculiar substance called *olivile.* It is in yellow masses, of a slightly acrid taste, and of a vanilla smell. It is astringent and detersive. **O. fix′a,** expressed, fixed, or fatty oils. Oils obtained from the seeds or pericarps of vegetables without distillation, and which are viscid, but slightly odorous and sapid; lighter than water and insoluble in alcohol. The rancidity of oils depends on the absorption of oxygen, and therefore they should be kept in bulk as much as possible, and in narrow-necked bottles. All the fixed oils are emollient, and in a certain dose they act as purgatives and emetics. They are prepared by expressing the fruit or seed containing them. **O. fra′grans,** Osmanthus fragrans, fragrant olive, Chinese shrub; the leaves are added to tea for purposes of adulteration. **O. fuga′cia,** fugacious oils, oils which are so volatile that in order to obtain them recourse must be had to a different process from that employed for other essential oils. Such are the oils of jessamine, lily, violet, etc. **O. gal′lica,** O. europæa. **O. infu′sa,** medicinal oils. **O. lancifo′lia,** O. europæa. **O. latifo′lia,** broad-leaved olive, variety of Olea europæa growing in Spain; yields an inferior sort of olive oil. **O. malabar′ica,** species growing in Malabar; the juice of the leaves is emetic. **O. medicina′lia,** medicinal oils, oils prepared by macerating, infusing, or boiling medicinal substances in olive or any other fixed oil. These oils may then be regarded as oily solutions of certain medicinal substances, whence they can never be simple. They have, however, been divided into simple and compound medicinal oils. To the former belong the *oils of St. John's wort,* of the *Solanum nigrum,* etc.; to the other—which have often been called *oily balsams*—the *balsams of Fioraventi, Metz,* etc. Medicinal oils are almost always employed externally. **O. microcar′pa,** species growing in Cochin China; leaves have diuretic and discutient properties. **O. oleas′ter,** oleaster; wild olive. **O. pin′guia,** fixed oils. **O. polymor′pha,** O. europæa. **O. sati′va,** O. europæa. **O. volatil′ia,** volatile, ethereal, essential, or distilled oils; essences; oils found in aromatic vegetables, and in every part of them except in the interior of the seeds. The majority are obtained by distillation, but some by expression. Most of them are prepared by putting the substance from which the oil is to be extracted into a retort or other vessel suitable for distillation, and adding enough water to cover it; then distilling by a regulated heat into a large refrigeratory, and separating the distilled oil from the water which comes over with it. They possess unctuosity, inflammability, and viscidity, like the fixed oils, but are generally odoriferous, pungent, and acrid. The greater part are lighter than water; some are heavier, and congeal at a moderate temperature. They dissolve in small quantity in distilled water by simple agitation. Almost all are soluble in alcohol. The odor and taste are the usual tests of their goodness. To preserve them they should be kept in a cool place in small bottles, quite full and well corked. Volatile oils are possessed of the aromatic properties of the plants whence they are obtained. All, when applied externally, are stimulant and rubefacient. Pharmaceutical preparations in which the substances are dissolved in volatile oils are termed by the French *myrolés.*

**Olea′ceous.** Relating to the olive.

**Oleaginous,** o-le-aj′in-us. Oily; containing oil.

**Olea′men.** Any soft ointment prepared of oil.

**Olean′der.** Nerium oleander.

**Oleandresin′.** Obtained from decomposition of oleandrin; produces same symptoms as picrotoxin.

**Oleandrin′.** A glucoside from oleander, resembling digitalin.

**Oleandrine′.** Poisonous alkaloid from oleander.

**O′leas.** Oleate.

**Oleas′ter.** Wild olive; Olea oleaster. **Bohe′mian o.,** Elæagnus angustifolia.

**Olea′ta.** Oleates.

**O′leate.** Combinations of oleic acid with oxides of zinc, mercury, lead, etc., and with aconitine, atropine, morphine, etc., have been employed externally;

the medical properties, of course, depend on those of the base. For the official oleates, see *Oleatum*. The chief oleates thus far used (generally diluted) are *aconite oleate*, in neuralgia; *atropine oleate*, not often used; *aluminum oleate*, in intertrigo, dermatitis, bromidrosis, burns, foul ulcers, etc.; *arsenic oleate*, used in lupus, scrofulous ulcers, seborrhœa, chronic eczema, warts, corns, etc.; *bismuth oleate*, in pustular eruptions, erysipelas, acne, eczema, etc.; *cadmium oleate*, in chronic eczema, hypertrophied glands, etc.; *cocaine oleate*, in some forms of eczema and pruritus; *copper oleate*, antiseptic and astringent, in ringworm, chronic ulcers, freckles, tinea, etc., in various degrees of dilution of the oleate; *iron oleate*, astringent and styptic, in some forms of eczema, sycosis, scrofulous ulcers, acne rosacea, etc.; *lead oleate*, in eczema, indurated acne, etc.; *mercuric oleate*, glandular resolvent, not easily absorbed so as to affect the general system; useful in chronic indurated eczema, papular and tuberculous eruptions, sycosis, scrofulous cutaneous diseases, phtheiriasis, etc.; *mercurous oleate*, in syphilis, chronic psoriasis, chronic eczema, etc.; *morphine oleate*, not much employed; *nickel oleate*, in chronic ulcerations and abrasions, chronic eczema, etc.; *quinine oleate*, antiseptic, but not a desirable method of getting either the local or constitutional effects of the drug; *silver oleate*, as an antiseptic stimulant to granulating surfaces in erysipelas, lupus, boils, carbuncles, etc.; *strychnine oleate*, seldom used; *tin oleate*, astringent and tonic; *veratrine oleate*, much diluted, in localized neuralgia; *zinc oleate*, astringent, in various forms of abnormal sweating, cancer of the cervix uteri, etc.

**Olea′tum.** Oleate. **O. hydrar′gyri** (Ph. U. S.), mercury oleate: yellow oxide of mercury, 20 per cent., oleic acid, 80 per cent.; used as a substitute for mercurial ointment; also in arthritis, indurations, syphilis, skin diseases, etc. **O. veratri′næ** (Ph. U. S.), oleate of veratrine: veratrine, 2 per cent., oleic acid, 98 per cent.; used as a substitute for veratrine ointment. **O. zin′ci** (Ph. U. S.), zinc oleate: zinc oxide, 5 per cent., oleic acid, 95 per cent.

**Olec′ranal.** Relating to the olecranon.

**Olecranarthri′tis** (*olecranon* + *arthron*, joint). Inflammation of the elbow-joint.

**Olecra′nial.** Relating to the olecranon.

**Olec′ranoid.** Resembling or relating to the olecranon. **O. cav′ity,** see *Ulna*.

**Olec′ranon** (*olene*, elbow, *kranion*, head). Anconal process. Large curved process at the upper extremity of the ulna. When fractured it is apt to be drawn up by the triceps, and much care is required to keep the parts in apposition. **O. fos′sa,** depression on the posterior surface of the lower end of the humerus for the reception of the olecranon. **O. pro′cess,** olecranon.

**O′lefiant gas.** Ethylene, ethene; chief illuminating constituent of coal-gas; heavy carbureted hydrogen. **Chlo′ride of o. g.,** Dutch liquid, bichloride of ethylene; this liquid has been exhibited as an anæsthetic.

**Ol′efines.** Members of series of hydrocarbons having the formula $C_nH_{4n}$.

**Ole′ic.** Relating to, obtained from, or existing in oil. **O. acid,** $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, odorless, tasteless, neutral, yellowish, oily liquid, becoming brown, rancid, and acid on exposure to air; crystallizing at 4° C.; product of saponification of olein; used in the preparation of oleates; official in Ph. U. S. and Br., see *Acidum oleicum*.

**Oleif′erous.** Yielding oil.

**O′lein** (*oleum*, oil). Trioleate of glyceryl, triolein; fluid portion of non-drying oils or fats.

**Oleobalsam′ic mix′ture.** Alcohol combination of several volatile oils and balsam of Peru.

**Oleocer′atum.** Cerate. **O. a′qua subace′tum,** ceratum Galeni.

**Oleocre′osote.** Neutral combination of creosote, 33 per cent., with oleic acid; a yellow, oily liquid employed in chronic bronchial catarrhs, respiratory affections, tuberculosis, influenza, etc., in doses of 10 to 15 minims.

**Oleoguai′acol.** Combination of guaiacol and oleic acid.

**O′leo-infu′sions.** Medicinal oils; oleols.

**Oleomar′garin.** Artificial butter made from beef fat by melting at a temperature not exceeding 110°; on cooling, excess of stearin crystallizes out.

**Oleopal′mitate.** Combination of oleate and palmitate of the same base.

**Oleophosphor′ic acid.** Phosphoreted fatty substance contained in the brain.

**Oleores′in.** A resin dissolved in volatile oil. Oleoresins are made by passing ether through the powdered drug by displacement and evaporating the ether until the liquid is of an oily consistence, an ethereal extract. They not only contain resin, but the essential oil of the drug. **O. of aspid′ium,** thick, liquid, ethereal extract of male fern. **O. of cap′sicum,** liquid oleoresin extracted from capsicum. **O. of cu′beb,** percolation of cubeb with ether (Ph. U. S.); maceration in equal parts of ether and alcohol (Ph. G.). **O. of fern,** o. of aspidium. **O. of gin′ger,** concentrated ethereal tincture of ginger. **O. of lu′pulin,** semifluid, possesses all the medicinal properties of lupulin. **O. of male fern,** see *O. of aspidium*. **O. of pep′per,** an ethereal extract from which crystals of piperine have been removed.

**Oleores′ina.** Oleoresin. The following are official in the Ph. U. S.: **O. aspid′ii,** dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **O. cap′sici,** dose, ♏¼–j (0.016–0.065) in strangury and irritation of the bladder; externally, diluted, a rubefacient. **O. cube′bæ,** dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0) in water or with powdered sugar. **O. lupuli′ni,** dose, gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32). **O. pip′eris,** dose, ♏¼–j (0.016–0.065). **O. zingib′eris,** oleoresin or piperoid of ginger; dose, ♏ss–j (0.032–0.065).

**Oleosac′charose.** Saccharose combined with a volatile oil.

**Oleosac′charum.** Elæosaccharum; oil-sugar.

**O′leose.** Oily.

**Oleoste′arate.** A combination of an oleate and a stearate of the same base.

**Oleo′sus.** Oleaginous.

**O′leous.** Oily.

**Ol′era** (*olus*, potherb). See *Lachanon*.

**O′leum.** Oil. The following are the official (Ph. U. S. and Br.) olea: **O. ad′ipis** (U. S.), lard oil; used for pharmaceutical purposes. **O. æthe′reum** (U. S.), formed in the distillation of ether; etherol, oil of wine, heavy oil of wine, sweet oil of vitriol, a peculiar oleaginous matter obtained by continuing the distillation after the whole of the sulphuric ether has passed over in the process for the preparation of the latter; used only as an ingredient in the compound spirit of ether. Its sp. gr. is 0.910. **O. aj′owan** (Br.), ptychotis oil, distilled from Carum copticum; carminative, aromatic; contains thymol; dose, ♏ss–iij (0.032–0.2). **O. amyg′dalæ ama′ræ** (U. S.), volatile oil of bitter almond; dose, ♏¼–½ (0.016–0.032). **O. a. expres′sum** (U. S.), expressed oil of almond, a fixed oil, poisonous in large doses; dose, ʒj–℥j (4.0–32.0). **O. ane′thi** (Br.), oil of dill; dose, ♏ss–iij (0.032–0.2). **O. an′isi** (U. S. and Br.), a volatile oil of anise; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **O. anthem′idis** (Br.), oil of chamomile; dose, ♏ss–iij (0.032–0.2). **O. ar′achis** (Br.), peanut or groundnut oil, used as a substitute for olive oil. **O. auran′tii cor′ticis** (U. S.), oil of orange-peel, volatile oil from the fresh peel of the bitter or sweet orange; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **O. a. flo′rum** (U. S.), oil of orange-flowers, volatile oil from the flowers of the bitter orange; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **O. bergamot′tæ** (U. S.), oil of bergamot, volatile oil expressed from the rind of Citrus bergamia; used chiefly as a perfume; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **O. bet′ulæ volat′ile** (U. S.), volatile oil distilled from sweet birch, Betula lenta; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **O. cadi′num** (U. S. and Br.), oil of cade, oleum juniperi empyreumaticum, obtained by dry distillation of the wood of Juniperus oxycedrus; chiefly employed as an external application in skin diseases. **O. cajapu′ti** (U. S.), **cajupu′ti** (Br.), volatile oil of cajaput, distilled from the leaves of Melaleuca leucadendron; chiefly employed externally in skin diseases. **O. ca′ri** (U. S.) or **ca′rui** (Br.), volatile oil of caraway; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **O. caryophyl′li** (U. S. and Br.), volatile oil of cloves; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **O. chenopo′dii** (U. S.), volatile oil of American wormseed. **O. cinnamo′mi** (U. S. and Br.), volatile oil of cinnamon or of cassia; dose, ♏j–iij (0.065–0.2). **O. copai′bæ** (U. S. and Br.), volatile oil of copaiba; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **O. corian′dri** (U. S. and Br.), volatile oil of coriander; dose, ♏j–iij (0.065–0.2). **O. croto′nis** (Br.), croton oil, o. tiglii. **O. cube′bæ** (U. S. and Br.), volatile oil of cubeb; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **O. dipterocar′pi** (not official), Gurjun balsam, or wood oil; dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0); see *Oil, wood*. **O. erigeron′tis** (U. S.), volatile oil of fleabane, distilled from the flowering Erigeron canadense; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **O. eucalyp′ti** (U. S. and Br.), volatile oil from eucalyptus leaves; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **O. fœnic′uli** (U. S.), volatile oil of fennel; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **O. gaulthe′riæ** (U. S.), volatile oil of wintergreen; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **O. gossyp′ii sem′inis**, expressed cotton-seed oil; used as a substitute for olive oil and in liniments. **O. gram′inis citra′ti** (Br.), Indian oil of verbena or lemon-grass, distilled from Andropogon citratus; carminative; dose, ♏j–iij (0.065–0.2). **O. gynocar′diæ** (Br.), chaulmoogra oil, expressed from the seeds of Gynocardia odorata; used in leprosy and various skin diseases, externally and internally; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **O. hedeo′mæ** (U. S.), volatile oil of hedeoma or pennyroyal; dose, ♏j–x (0.065–0.65). **O. jec′oris asel′li**, o. morrhuæ. **O. junip′eri** (U. S. and Br.), volatile oil of juniper; dose, ♏j–iij (0.065–0.2). **O. j. empyreumat′icum**, o. cadinum. **O. lavan′dulæ** (Br.), **O. l. flo′rum** (U. S.), volatile oil of lavender flowers; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **O. limo′nis** (U. S. and Br.), oil of lemon, volatile oil expressed from fresh lemon-peel; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **O. li′ni** (U. S.), linseed or flaxseed oil, expressed from the seeds. **O. men′thæ piperi′tæ** (U. S. and Br.), volatile oil of peppermint; dose, ♏j–iij (0.065–0.2). **O. m. vir′idis** (U. S. and Br.), volatile oil of spearmint; dose, ♏j–iij (0.065–0.2). **O. mor′rhuæ** (U. S. and Br.), o. jecoris aselli, cod-liver oil, fixed oil from the liver of Gadus morrhua and other species of codfish; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). **O. myr′ciæ** (U. S.), volatile oil from the leaves of Myrcia acris; used in the manufacture of bay rum. **O. myris′ticæ** (U. S. and Br.), volatile oil of nutmeg; dose, ♏j–iij (0.065–0.2). **O. oli′væ** (U. S. and Br.), olive oil, see *Olea europæa*. **O. phosphora′tum** (U. S. and Br.), phosphorated oil, solution of phosphorus in almond oil, one minim containing $\frac{1}{100}$ grain; dose, ♏j–iij (0.065–0.2). **O. pi′cis liq′uidæ** (U. S.), volatile oil of tar; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **O. pimen′tæ** (U. S. and Br.), volatile oil of allspice, distilled from pimenta; dose, ♏j–iij (0.065–0.2). **O. pi′ni** or **O. p. pumilio′nis** (Br.), volatile oil of pine, distilled from the leaves; dose, ♏ss–iij (0.032–2.0). **O. ric′ini** (U. S. and Br.), castor oil, expressed from the seed of Ricinus communis; dose, ʒj–℥j (4.0–32.0). **O. ro′sæ** (U. S. and Br.), oil, attar, or otto of roses, distilled from the flowers of Rosa damascena. **O. rosmari′ni** (U. S. and Br.), volatile oil of rosemary, from the leaves of Rosmarinus officinalis; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **O. sabi′næ** (U. S.), volatile oil of savine; dose, ♏v–x (0.32–0.65). **O. san′tali** (U. S. and Br.), volatile oil of sandal wood, distilled from Santalum album. **O. sas′safras** (U. S.), volatile oil of sassafras; dose, ♏j–iij (0.065–0.2). **O. ses′ami** (U. S. and Br), oil. of sesame, or of teel, or of benne; expressed oil from seeds of Sesamum indicum. **O. sina′pis volat′ile** (U. S.), volatile oil of black mustard, used for blistering. **O. terebin′thinæ** (U. S. and Br.), volatile oil of turpentine. **O. t. rectifica′tum** (U. S.), rectified oil of turpentine; dose, ♏ij–v (0.13–0.32); as an anthelmintic, ℥ss (16.0). **O. theobro′matis** (U. S.), cacao butter or cocoa butter, a solid oil from the seeds of Theobroma cacao; used for suppositories. **O. thy′mi** (U. S.), volatile oil of thyme, from the leaves and flowering tops of Thymus vulgaris; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). **O. tig′lii** (U. S.), **O. croto′nis** (Br.), croton oil, expressed from the seeds of Croton tiglium; dose, ♏j (0.065).

**Olfac′tion** (*oleo*, to smell, *facio*, to make). Sense of smell; smelling; sense by which we perceive the impressions made on the olfactory nerves by the odorous particles suspended in the atmosphere. The olfactory nerve, or first pair, has usually been considered the great nerve of smell, and it is probably the nerve of special sensibility, general sensibility being communicated by the branches of the fifth pair distributed on the pituitary membrane of the nose and accessory sinuses.

**Olfac′tive.** Olfactory.

**Olfactom′eter.** Apparatus designed to estimate the degree of sensitiveness to odors; osmometer.

**Olfac′tory.** That which belongs or relates to the sense of smell, as olfactory cells, olfactory nerves, etc. **O. an′gle,** ethnocranial angle. **O. bulb**, an extension from each cerebral hemisphere, gray oval matter lying upon the cribriform plate of the ethmoid, sending down through its foramina filaments constituting the end-organs of the olfactory nerve. **O. cells**, filamentous moruliform cells, connected with nerve-fibres in the olfactory region. **O cen′tre,** part of the cerebral cortex that appreciates smell; located by Ferrier in the subiculum cornu ammonis; by Munk in the hippocampal gyrus. **O. chi′asm,** term applied by Meynert to connection believed to exist between the olfactory lobe of one side and the gyrus uncinatus of the other, through the anterior commissure of the brain. **O. fil′aments**, fibres of the olfactory nerve proper—those arising from the bulb. **O. fis′sure**, fissure in the frontal lobe. **O. foram′ina,** in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid, through which pass the filaments of the olfactory nerve. **O. gan′glion,** olfactory bulb. **O. glom′erules**, rounded ganglionic masses near the surface of the olfactory bulb, from which the olfactory filaments arise; considered by Krause homologous with the spinal ganglia. **O. groove**, see *Olfactory sulcus*. **O. lobe**, o. tubercle, tract, and bulb, considered together as an outgrowth from the hemispheres. **O. mem′brane**, portion of the Schneiderian membrane covering the olfactory region. **O. nerve,** special nerve of smell; often applied to the olfactory tract and bulb, more properly to the collection of filaments passing down from the bulb through the cribriform plate of the ethmoid, and distributed to the Schneiderian membrane of the nose. The nerves of both sides constitute the first cranial pair. **O. pit**, primitive invagination of the ectoderm to form the cavity of the nose. **O. re′gion,** area of distribution of olfactory nerve, embracing upper part of septum and upper part of middle turbinated bone. **O. roots** connect the olfactory tract with the hemispheres. A *lateral* or *outer root* (stria lateralis) passes to the uncinate convolution; a *median* or *inner* (stria medialis) to the convolution of the corpus callosum. A *dorsal root* is also described (Broca), connecting with the frontal lobe. The *middle* or *gray root* of older authors appears to be merely gray substance intercepted between the lateral and median roots. **O. sul′cus**, furrow for the olfactory tract and bulb on the orbital surface of the hemispheres; also groove for the same on the cribriform plate of the ethmoid. One of the grooves in which the filaments of the olfactory nerve lie on the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid. **O. tract**, nerve-like process joining the olefactory tubercle with the bulb. **O. tri′gone**, triangular area of gray matter between the outer and inner roots of the tract and forming the base of the tubercle. **O. tu′bercle**, small, pyramidal lobule at the apparent origin of the tract, in front of the anterior perforated space. **O. ven′tricle**, prolongation of the cavity of the lateral ventricle into the olfactory lobe, constant in the fœtus and many lower animals; sometimes found in adults. **O. ves′icle,** embryonic vesicle, a gemmation from the cerebral vesicle; from it are developed the olfactory bulb and the olfactory tract.

**Olfac′tus.** Olfaction. **O. acu′tus,** hyperosphresia. **O. amis′sio,** defective sense of smell; loss of smell; anosmia. **O. defic′iens,** defect of sense of smell; anosmia. **O. deprava′tus,** depraved sense of smell; parosmia.

**Olib′anum.** Frankincense; see *Juniperus lycia.* **O. arab′icum,** see *Juniperus lycia.* **O. in′dicum,** see *Juniperus lycia.* **O. sylves′tre,** see *Pinus abies.* **O. vulga′re,** see *Pinus abies.*

**Ol′ibene.** Hydrocarbon, chief constituent of volatile oil of olibanum.

**Oligæmia,** ol-ig-e′me-ah (*oligos,* little, *haima,* blood). Poverty of the blood; paucity of red globules; anæmia, hypæmia. **O. sero′sa,** watery or thin condition of the blood; hydræmia. **O. sic′ca,** oligæmia caused by a thickened condition of the blood.

**Olighy′dria** (*oligos,* little, *hydor,* water). Deficiency of fluids in the body.

**Oligidria,** ol-ig-id′re-ah (*oligos,* little, *hidros,* sweat). Ischidrosis. Diminution in quantity of sweat. Suppression of perspiration.

**Oligo-** (*oligos,* few, little). In composition has one of these significations.

**Oligoblen′nia** (*blenna,* mucus). Deficiency of mucus.

**Oligocar′dia.** Slow beating of the heart.

**Oligocatan′tes** (*oligos,* little, *katantes,* down hill). Applied to skulls in which the line joining the hormion and staphylion makes an angle of 20° to 23° with the radius fixus (Lissauer).

**Oligocho′lia** (*chole,* bile). Paucity of bile.

**Oligochromæ′mia** (*chroma,* color, *haima,* blood). Deficiency of hæmoglobin in red blood corpuscles; achroiocythæmia.

**Oligochro′sis** (*chrosis,* coloring). Deficiency of hæmoglobin in red blood corpuscles.

**Oligochy′lia** (*chylos,* chyle). Deficiency of chyle.

**Oligochy′lus.** An epithet for food which is but little nutritive, furnishing but little chyle.

**Oligochy′mia** (*chyma,* chyme). Deficiency of chyme.

**Oligocop′ria** (*kopros,* excrement). Scantiness of alvine evacuations.

**Oligocys′tic.** Term applied to cystic tumors which contain a few cysts, a monocystic tumor including one cyst.

**Oligocythæ′mia** (*kytos,* a cell). Paucity of red corpuscles.

**Oligodac′rya** (*dakry,* a tear). Paucity of the lacrymal secretion.

**Oligodactyl′ia** (*oligos,* few, *daktylos,* finger). Condition in which the number of fingers is less than normal.

**Oligogalac′tia** or **Oligogal′ia** (*oligos,* few, *gala,* milk). Deficient lactation; agalactia.

**Oligohæ′mia.** Oligæmia.

**Oligohydram′nios** (*oligos,* few, *hydor,* water *amnion*). Deficiency of amniotic fluid.

**Oligohy′dria.** Deficiency of fluids in the body.

**Oligoma′nia.** Proposed as a substitute for monomania, to signify a form of insanity affecting only a part of the mental faculties, having well-defined and systematic manifestations.

**Oligomenorrhœ′a.** Deficient menstrual flow.

**Oligopep′sia** (*oligos,* few, *pepto,* to digest). Weak digestion.

**Oligophosphatu′ria.** Diminution of amount of phosphates in the urine.

**Oligophren′ia** (*phren,* mind). Imbecility.

**Oligopio′nia** (*oligos,* few, *pion,* fat). Loss of flesh.

**Oligoplas′mia.** Diminution in the quantity of blood plasma.

**Oligopo′sia** (*posis,* drink). Diminution in the quantity of fluid ingested.

**Oligopsych′ia** (*oligos,* few, *psyche,* mind). Imbecility.

**Oligo′ria.** Condition, characterized by apathy, occurring in some varieties of mental afflictions, in which the patients lose interest in their surroundings.

**Oligosial′ia** (*sialon,* saliva). Paucity of saliva.

**Oligospermat′ic.** Relating to oligospermia.

**Oligosper′mia.** Paucity of spermatic secretion.

**Oligospon′dylous.** Possessing few vertebræ.

**Oligospon′dylus** (*spondylos,* a vertebra). Monster with defective number of vertebræ.

**Oligosteato′sis.** Defective secretion of sebum.

**Oligotrichia,** ol-ig-o-trik′e-ah (*thrix,* hair). Want of hair; paucity of hair; poorly developed hair.

**Oligotrop′hia** or **Oligot′rophy** (*trophe,* nourishment). Scanty or insufficient nourishment.

**Oligot′rophous** (*trepho,* to nourish). Deficient in nourishment.

**Oligozoösper′mia.** Sterility existing in the male because the spermatozoa are few in number and inactive.

**Oligure′sis** or **Oligu′ria.** Morbidly diminished urinary secretion.

**Oligyd′ria** (*hydor,* water). Deficiency of fluids in the body, or of sweat.

**Olin′ic acid.** Acid contained in the form of a glyceride in oils when drying.

**Olisthe′ma** (*olisthaino,* to slip). Luxation.

**Oli′va.** See *Olea.* Olive; olivary body. **O. infe′rior,** olivary body. **O. supe′rior,** nucleus olivaris superior.

**Oli′væ.** Corpora olivaria.

**Oliva′ris.** Olive-shaped.

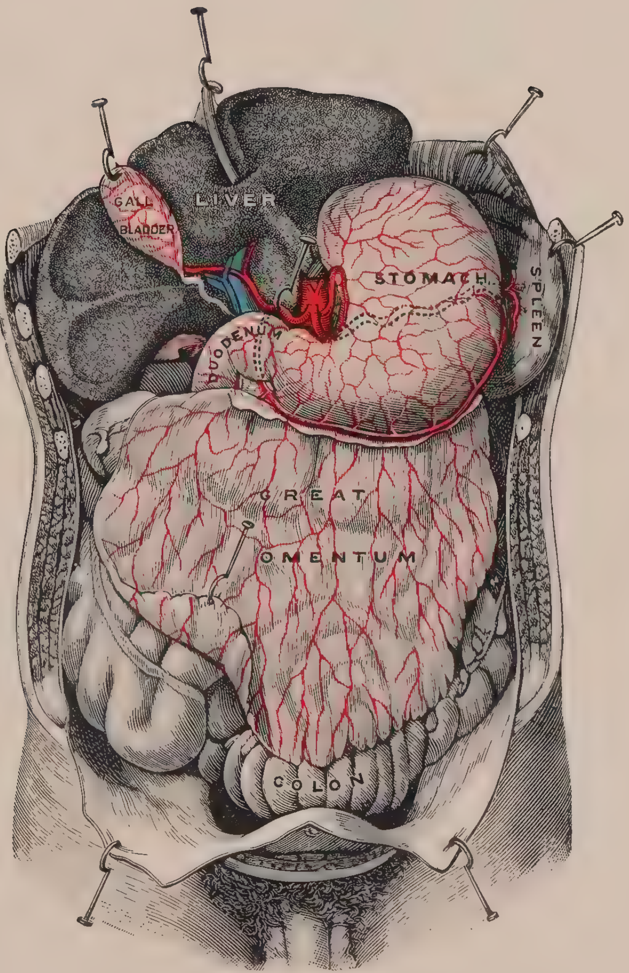
**Ol′ivary.** Olive-shaped. Relating to the olive. **O. body,** oval protuberance containing a large nucleus on the lateral surface of the medulla just below the pons. **Supe′rior o. b.,** nucleus olivaris superior. **O. em′inence,** olivary process. **O. fascic′ulus,** lateral column of medulla. **O. nu′cleus,** collection of gray matter folded like an empty pocket within the olivary body. **O. pedunc′le,** fibres which after surrounding the gray nucleus of the olivary body are collected into a bundle; they end in the deep arcuate fibres. **O. pro′cess,** rounded prominence on upper surface of body of sphenoid in front of pituitary fossa. **O. sul′ci,** grooves which separate the olive from the neighboring portions of the medulla; the lateral (sulcus olivæ lateralis) separates it from the lateral tract; the medial (sulcus olivæ medialis) is a continuation upward of the posterior lateral sulcus of the medulla.

**Ol′ive.** Fruit of *Olea europœa;* also olivary body. **Infe′rior o.,** olivary body. **O. oil,** fixed oil expressed from the ripe fruit; bland, nearly odorless, pale yellow or greenish-yellow, oily liquid, sp. gr. 0.915 to 0.918; sparingly soluble in alcohol, freely so in ether; nutritious and mildly laxative; principally used in pharmacy as a constituent of liniments, ointments, cerates, and plasters. **Supe′rior o.,** nucleus olivaris superior.

**Olivel′la.** Cneorum tricoccum.

**Oliverin′.** Product obtained from bark of Olea europæa; has been employed in place of quinine.

**Ol′iver's symp′tom** (in aneurysm of aortic arch and in some tumors of the mediastinum). Pulsation of the larynx when this organ is held between the thumb and index-finger and pressed upward. **O.'s tests,** *for albumin in the urine:* Sodium-tungstate test; take equal parts of a sodium-tungstate solution (1:4) and of a saturated citric-acid solution, mix, and introduce to the bottom of the suspected urine; at the line of contact a precipitate of albumin and other matter will occur, but heat will clear up all except albumin and mucin. *For bile:* Pulverized peptone, gr. xxx; salicylic acid, gr. iv; acetic acid, ♏xxx; enough distilled water to make ℥viij; filtered until perfectly transparent; ♏xx of urine added to ʒj of this solution will cause an opalescence proportionate to the amount of bile present. *For sugar:* If the suspected urine is boiled with



Great omentum as seen from the front. (Testut.)

indigo-carmine the presence of sugar will color the mixture yellow or reddish-yellow.

**Ol′iver-Cardarel′li symp′tom.** See *Oliver's symptom.*

**Ol′ive-shaped.** Olivary. Resembling an olive. See *Corpora olivaria.*

**Olivifor′mis** (*oliva*+*forma*, shape). Olive-shaped.

**Ol′ivile.** Crystalline principle obtained from exudation from bark of olive tree.

**Olivin′.** See *Rutilin.*

**Olivi′na.** See *Olea europæa.*

**Ol′ivite.** Product derived from leaves or green fruit of olive tree.

**Ol′la** (*olla*, a pot) **cap′itis.** Cranium.

**Ol′lier's lay′er.** Internal layer of periosteum. **O.'s meth′od** or **opera′tion,** a rhinoplastic operation in which an inverted flap, including periosteum, is taken from the forehead, and side flaps by preference from the stump of the nose.

**Olophlyc′tis** (*oloos*, destructive, *phlyktis*, a vesicle). Herpes. **O. hydro′ica,** miliaria rubra and miliaria crystallina. **O. labia′lis,** herpes facialis. **O. progenita′lis,** herpes progenitalis. **O. prolabia′lis,** herpes facialis. **O. volat′ica,** strophulus volaticus.

**Olopho′nia** (*oloos*, destroyed, *phone*, voice). Congenital misconstruction of the vocal organs, resulting in defective speech.

**O. L. P.** Abbv. for occipitolævo-posterior, left occipitoposterior position of the fœtus; see *Presentation.*

**Olshau′sen's opera′tion.** Ventrofixation of uterus for retroflexion.

**Olsnit′ium.** Peucedanum palustre.

**Olulano′sis.** Disease of cats due to presence of *Olulanus tricuspis* in the lungs and stomach.

**Olula′nus tricus′pis.** Nematode worm found in the stomach and lungs of cats.

**O′lus** (a potherb). Lachanon.

**Ol′ut kumbool.** A remedy used in India in cases of neuralgic and congestive dysmenorrhœa.

**-oma** (Gr.). In the termination of many pathological words signifies tumor or other morbid new-growth.

**Omacephal′ia.** State of being an omacephalus.

**Omaceph′alus** (*omos*, shoulder, *akephalos*, devoid of head). A genus of paracephalous monsters without any neck—a slight depression indicating the junction of the head and body. The organs of special sense are rudimentary, and thoracic extremities absent.

**Omag′ra** (*omos*, shoulder, *agra*, seizure). Gout in the shoulder.

**O′mal.** Chlorophenol.

**Omal′gia** (*omos*, shoulder, *algos*, pain). Pain in the shoulder.

**Omarthri′tis.** Inflammation of the shoulder-joint.

**Omarthrocace,** o-mar-throk′a-se (*omos*, shoulder, *arthron*, joint, *kakos*, bad). Caries or suppuration of the shoulder-joint.

**Oma′sum** or **Oma′sus.** Manyplies. Third stomach of ruminant animals.

**Omato′cia** (*omos*, shoulder, *tokos*, birth). Shoulder presentation; premature birth.

**Omei′re.** A vinous and acetous fermented milk used in Africa.

**Omen′ta** (pl. of omentum). Meninges.

**Omen′tal.** Relating to the omentum.

**Omenta′sis** or **Omenti′tis.** Epiploitis.

**Omen′tocele.** Epiplocele.

**Omen′topexy** (*omentum*+*pexis*, fixation). Fixation of the omentum to the parietal peritoneum, with the object of causing an anastomosis of the portal with the systemic veins in order to drain away the fluid of ascites; Talma's operation.

**Omen′tula** (dim. of omentum). Appendiculæ pinguedinosæ.

**Omen′tulum.** Lesser omentum.

**Omen′tum.** Epiploon. **O. col′icum,** epiploon of the colon. **Gas′tric o.,** o. majus. **O. gastrocol′icum,** gastrocolic epiploon. **Gastrohepat′ic o.,** o. minus. **Gastrosplen′ic o.,** gastrocolic epiploon. **Great o.,** gastrocolic epiploon. **O. hepatogas′tricum,** gastrohepatic epiploon. **Less′er o.,** gastrohepatic epiploon. **O. ma′jus,** gastrocolic epiploon. **O. mi′nus,** gastrohepatic epiploon. **O. os′sium,** periosteum. **Third o.,** colic epiploon.

**Omichesis,** o-mik-e′sis (*omicheo*, to pass urine). Micturition.

**Omichol′ic acid.** Acid of red color in decomposing urine.

**Omicholin′.** Matter of a red color contained in decomposing urine.

**Omi′tis.** Inflammation of the shoulder-joint.

**Om′ma.** Eye; vision.

**Om′ne an′imal** or **vi′vum ex o′vo** (every animal, or living thing, from an egg). The maxim that every living body must proceed from some other living body; opposed to the theory of spontaneous generation.

**Om′nis cel′lula e cel′lulâ** (every cell from a cell). An expression of the doctrine that every living cell originates from a parent cell.

**Omniv′orous** (*omnis*, all, *voro*, to eat). Pantophagous. An epithet for animals (as man) which eat both animal and vegetable food.

**Omnubila′tion.** Making or becoming obscure.

**Omo-** (*omos*, shoulder). In the composition of anatomical terms, the scapula or the shoulder.

**O′mo-ancone′us.** Dorsoepitrochlearis.

**O′mo-atlan′ticus.** Levator claviculæ.

**Omobrachia′lis.** Coracobrachialis.

**Omocace,** o-mok′a-se. Disease of the shoulder.

**Omoceph′alus.** Omacephalus; one of a class of simple monsters not capable of existing when the placental circulation is cut off. The thoracic limbs are absent.

**Omocervica′lis.** Levator anguli scapulæ.

**Omoclavic′ular.** Coracoclavicular.

**Omocleidohyoide′us.** Accessory head of the omohyoid, arising from the clavicle, apparently an extension of muscular fibres into a process of the cervical fascia, confining the posterior belly and the intermuscular tendon.

**Omocotyle,** o-mo-kot′i-le. Glenoid fossa of the scapula.

**Omodyn′ia** (*odyne*, pain). Pain in the shoulder. **O. rheumat′ica,** rheumatism of the back, particularly of the shoulders.

**Omohy′oid.** Relating or attached to the hyoid bone and the scapula. **O. mus′cle,** omohyoideus; this slender, long, and flat muscle is situated obliquely at the sides and front of the neck; it arises from the superior costa of the scapula, near the semilunar notch, and from the ligament that runs across it, and is inserted at the sides of the inferior margin of the body of the os hyoides. It consists of two fasciculi united by a common tendon, and is a true digastric muscle. Depresses the os hyoides, carrying it a little backward and to one side, except when it acts with its fellow, when the bone is depressed and drawn obliquely backward.

**Omoli′ta.** Suprascapular bone.

**Omopha′gia** (*omos*, raw, *phago*, to eat). Fondness for raw food; eating of raw food.

**Omoph′agus.** One who eats raw flesh.

**Omopla′ta** (*platys*, flat). Scapula.

**Omoplatohyoide′us.** Omohyoideus.

**Omosit′ia** (*omos*, raw, *sitos*, food). Omophagia.

**Omoster′nal.** Relating to the omosternum.

**Omoster′num.** Interarticular fibrocartilage of the sternoclavicular joint.

**Omostropho′sis** (*omos*, raw, *strepho*, to wrest). Dislocation of the shoulder.

**Omothy′roid.** Aberrant form of the omohyoid muscle, in which it sends fasciculi to be inserted upon the superior horn of the thyroid cartilage.

**Omotrap′ezal.** Relating to trapezius and omohyoideus.

**Omphale′a corda′ta.** Ouabe oil-plant, growing in Guiana and the West Indies. The seeds can be eaten and have purgative properties; leaves are employed in dressing wounds; plant furnishes caoutchouc.

**Omphalec′tomy** (*omphalos*, navel, *ektome*, excision). Excision of the umbilicus.

**Omphalel′cosis** (*omphalos*, navel, *helkos*, an ulcer). Ulceration of the navel of the umbilical cord.

**Omphal′ic.** Umbilical.

**Omphali′tis.** Inflammation of the umbilicus.

**Omphalo-** (*omphalos*, navel). In composition, navel.

**Omphalo′bium pinna′tum.** Tree of the East Indies; fruit and leaves have resolvent properties.

**Omphalocar′pus.** Galium aparine.

**Om′phalocele.** Umbilical hernia; exomphalos.

**Omphalocraniodid′ymus** (*omphalos*, umbilicus, *kranion*, cranium, *didymos*, twin). Double monster in which the umbilical cord or the rudiment of one fœtus is rooted in the cranium of another.

**Om′phaloenter′ic.** Belonging to the umbilicus and intestine, as the *omphaloenteric canal*. See *Vesicula umbilicalis*.

**Om′phaloid.** Navel-like; umbilicated.

**Omphalol′ysis** (*lysis*, separation). Omphalotomy.

**Omphalomesenter′ic** or **Omphalomesera′ic.** Relating to the umbilicus and mesentery. **O. duct,** passage in the fœtus connecting the small intestine with the umbilical vesicle; vestige often found in the adult as a small diverticulum. **O. vein,** main venous stem returning the blood from the yolk-sac to the embryo. **O. ves′sels,** two very fine vessels on the walls of the umbilical vesicle.

**Omphalomonodid′ymi** (*omphalos*, navel, *monos*, alone, *didymos*, twin). Twins united at the navel only.

**Omphalon′cus** (*onkos*, swelling). Umbilical tumor.

**Omphaloneu′ron** (*omphalos*, navel, *neuron*, sinew). Funiculus umbilicalis; umbilical cord.

**Omphalop′agus** (*omphalos*, navel, *pegnymi*, to fasten together). Double monster united by the anterior aspects of the bodies, having a single umbilicus at the lower point of fusion. For species, see *Gastrodidymus*, *Prosopodidymus*, *Sternodidymus*, *Xiphodidymus*.

**Omphalophlebi′tis** (*omphalos*, navel, *phleps*, vein). Inflammation of the umbilical vein.

**Omphalophleg′mone.** Omphalitis.

**Omphalophy′ma** (*phyma*, tumor). Umbilical tumor.

**Omphalopropto′sis** (*proptosis*, falling forward). Exomphalus; protrusion of the navel.

**Omphalorrha′gia.** Hemorrhage from the umbilicus.

**Omphalorrhex′is** (*rhexis*, rupture). Tearing of the funis.

**Omphalorrhœ′a** (*rheo*, to flow). Serous discharge from the umbilicus.

**Om′phalos.** Umbilicus.

**Om′phalosite** (*omphalos*, navel, *sitos*, nourishment). Monster possessing an imperfect kind of life, which ceases when the umbilical cord is divided.

**Om′phalosoter** (*soter*, preserver). Instrument devised for the reduction of a prolapsed umbilical cord.

**Om′phalotacter.** Instrument for placing the umbilical cord in position.

**Omphalotax′is.** Manipulation of replacing the umbilical cord when prolapsed.

**Omphalot′omy** (*omphalos*, navel, *tome*, section). Division of the funis or umbilical cord.

**Om′phalotripsy** (*tribo*, to bruise). Division of the umbilical cord by a crushing instrument.

**Om′phalus.** Umbilicus.

**O′mum oil.** Ajowan oil; derived from fruit of Carum ajowan, containing thymol.

**Omuno′no.** A West African name for yaws.

**On′age.** Poison contained in strophanthus seeds; used by natives of Africa for poisoning arrows.

**Ona′gra.** Œnothera biennis.

**Ona′nia.** See *Onanism*.

**O′nanism** (after *Onan*, Gen. xxxviii. 9). Incomplete coitus, when the male organ is withdrawn in time to prevent the semen from entering the female organs of generation; generally but improperly confounded with masturbation.

**Onanis′tic.** Relating or appertaining to onanism.

**O′nar.** Somnium.

**Onco′ba spino′sa.** Tree of the order *Flacourtiaceæ* or *Tiliaceæ*, native of Egypt and Senegal; fruit is edible.

**Oncocar′pus fitien′sis.** Itch-tree growing in the Fiji Islands; so called because any part of the tree gives rise to severe cutaneous irritation. Caustic juice of the fruit is employed by the islanders in leprosy.

**On′cograph** (*onkos*, tumor, *grapho*, to write). Instrument for recording variations in the volume of a body, such as the spleen, of tumors, etc.

**Oncol′ogy** (*onkos*, tumor, *logos*, discourse). Science in relation to tumors.

**Onco′ma** (*onkos*, swelling). Tumor.

**On′come.** Scotch term, according to Sir Walter Scott, for "mysterious diseases which baffle the regular physician."

**Oncom′eter** (*onkos*, tumor, *metron*, measure). Oncograph.

**Onco′ses.** Tumors, considered as diseases.

**Onco′sis.** Intumescence.

**On′cosphere** (*onkos*, tumor, *sphaira*, ball). Embryo of the tapeworm.

**Oncothlip′sis** (*onkos*, tumor, *thlipsis*, pressure). Pressure due to the presence of a tumor.

**Oncot′omy** (*onkos*, tumor, *tome*, incision). Cutting into a tumor. Opening of an abscess with a knife.

**One′berry.** Paris.

**Oneirodyn′ia** (*oneiron*, dream, *odyne*, pain). Painful dream. Incubus.

**Oneirog′mus** (*oneiron*, dream). A lascivious dream; nocturnal pollution.

**Oneirog′onos** (*gonos*, seed). Oneirogmus.

**Oneirogyne,** on-i-roj′in-e (*oneiron*, a dream, *gyne*, woman). Lascivious dream.

**Oneiron′osus** (*oneiron*, dream, *nosos*, a disease). Morbid, uneasy dreaming.

**On′era al′vi** (load of the bowels) or **O. ven′tris** (load of the belly). Excrement.

**On′ion** (Lat., *unio*). Bulb of Allium cepa; diuretic expectorant, rubefacient, stimulant. Old English term for *bunion*. **O. bog,** Asmunda regalis. **Sea o.,** Scilla maritima.

**Onis′cus** (dim. of *onos*, an ass). A genus of insects, class *Crustaceæ*, very common in cellars and dark and moist places. **O. asel′li,** hoglouse, sowbug; formerly used as a stimulant and diuretic, especially in jaundice.

**Oni′tis.** Origanum dictamnus.

**On′kinocele.** Swelling accompanying inflammation of the tendon sheaths.

**Onko-.** For words beginning thus see *Onco-*.

**Onobai′o.** Arrow poison used by the natives of Obock.

**Onomatol′ogy** (*onoma*, a name, *logos*, a discourse). Nomenclature.

**Onomatoma′nia.** Irresistible impulse to repeat, or fixation of the mind, sleeping or waking, upon some particular word.

**Ononin′.** $C_{18}H_{22}O_8$. Crystallizable, tasteless glucoside obtained from the root of *Ononis spinosa*.

**Ono′nis.** A plant, ord. *Leguminosæ*. **O. antiquo′rum,** O. spinosa. **O. arven′sis** has properties like those of O. spinosa. **O. spino′sa,** root is used as a diuretic.

**Onopor′don** or **Onopor′dum acan′thium.** Cotton thistle, ord. *Compositæ;* expressed juice has been recommended as a cure for cancer, applied externally.

**Onosmo′dium virginia′num.** False gromwell, ord. *Boragineæ;* indigenous; root and seeds are diuretic and tonic; said to dissolve calculi.

**On′thus.** Excrement.

**Ontogen′esis** or **Ontog′eny** (*on*, a being, *gennao*, to produce). Development of the individual. Embryology.

**Ontogenet'ic.** Relating to ontogeny.

**Ontol'ogy** (*on, ontos,* a being, *logos,* a discourse). Term used sometimes for metaphysics generally, but more frequently for that portion of it which deals in generalities, and which embraces, therefore, the speculative and chimerical. Medical ontology treats of diseases of distinct entities, without reference to the part or parts affected.

**On'ycha.** See *Bdellium* and *Cistus creticus.*

**Onychatro'phia** (*onyx,* nail). Atrophy of the nails.

**Onychauxe** (on-ik-aux'e) or **Onychaux'is** (*auxe,* increase). Great size and thickness of the nails.

**Onychexallaxis,** on-ik-ex-al-laks'is (*onyx,* nail, *exallaxis,* change). Degeneration of the nails.

**Onychia,** o-nik'e-ah. Paronychia. Inflammation and suppuration at the side or root of the nail. **O. malig'na,** severe form of onychia, generally due to traumatism, characterized by the presence of ulceration and granulation and foul discharge. **O. parasit'ica,** onychomycosis. **O. periungua'lis,** perionychia.

**Onychisterion,** on-ik-ist-e're-on. Instrument employed for trimming the nails.

**Onychitis,** on-ik-e'tis. Inflammation of a nail.

**Onycho-** (*onyx,* nail). In composition, a nail.

**Onychocam'pe** (*kampe,* curvature). Onychogryposis.

**Onychocla'sis** (*klasis,* fracture). Fracture of a nail.

**Onychocli'ne** (*kline,* bed). The nail-bed.

**Onychocrypto'sis** (*kryptos,* concealed). Disease of the nail follicles.

**Onych'ogram.** Record made by an onychograph.

**Onychograph,** o-nik'o-graf (*onyx,* nail, *grapho,* to write). A form of sphygmograph connected with the finger-nail, recording the capillary pulse.

**Onychogrypo'sis** (*gryposis,* crookedness). Hypertrophy with curvature of the nails, such as occurs in hectic individuals; Hippocratic nails. Also growing-in of the nails.

**Onychohelco'sis.** Ulcerated condition of nail.

**On'ychoid.** Resembling a nail.

**Onycholep'ra.** Leprosy involving the nails.

**Onychol'ysis.** Atrophy or loosening of the nails.

**Onychomyco'sis** (*mycosis,* fungous growth). Onychia parasitica, favus of the nail; a parasitic disease, tinea trichophytina, of the substance of the nail, commencing at the root and extending downward, the nail becoming claw-shaped, thickened, rough, and fissured. It attacks also the hoofs of the horse, mule, etc. **O. circina'ta,** onychomycosis trichophytina. **O. favo'sa,** same as onychomycosis. **O. ton'surans** or **trichophyti'na,** ringworm affecting the nails, due to Trichophyton tonsurans.

**Onychon'osus** (*nosos,* disease). Disease of the nails.

**Onychopath'ic** (*pathos,* disease). Relating to affections of the nails.

**Onychoph'agist.** One addicted to onychophagy.

**Onychoph'agy** (*onyx,* nail, *phago,* to eat). Nail-biting.

**Onychopho'sis.** Disease of the toe-nails, consisting of induration of the corneous layers of epidermis beneath the nail.

**Onychoph'thora** or **Onychophtho'ria** (*phthora,* degeneration). Degeneration or destruction of the nails.

**Onychophy'ma** (*phyma,* tumor). A painful degeneration of the nails, which become thick, rough, and crooked; occurring as a symptom of syphilis and lepra.

**Onychoph'yton** (*phyton,* plant). Onychomycosis.

**Onychopto'sis** (*ptosis,* falling). Falling off of the nails.

**Onychorrhex'is.** Onychoptosis.

**Onychorrhi'za** (*rhiza,* root). Root of the nail.

**Onychosarco'ma** (*sarx,* flesh). Fleshy outgrowth on a nail.

**Onycho'sis.** Disease of the nail. **O. arctu'ra,** ingrowing nail. **O. grypo'sis,** onychogryposis. **O. lap'sus,** onycholysis. **O. molli'ties,** soft condition of nails. **O. tin'ea,** onychomycosis.

**Onychostro'ma** (*stroma,* bed). The nail-bed.

**Onychostromelco'sis.** Ulceration of the nail-bed.

**Onychoth'lasis.** Crusting of the nails.

**Onyclein'.** Brownish granules found in matrix of nails, resembling keratohyalin.

**O'nyx.** Hook (blunt). Nail. Pterygion. Collection of purulent matter between the laminæ of the cornea having the shape of a nail.

**Onyx'is.** Ingrowing nail; onychogryposis. **Re'tro-un'gual o.,** onychia commencing at root of nail. **O. syphilit'ica,** onychia syphilitica.

**Onyxi'tis.** Paronychia.

**O'öblast** (*oon,* egg, *blastos,* germ.) Cell which develops into an ovule; primordial ovule.

**Oöboo-wai'oo.** Beriberi.

**Oöcalym'ma.** Egg-shell membrane.

**Oöcye'sis** (*oon,* egg, *kyesis,* pregnancy). Ovarian pregnancy.

**O'öcyst** (*oon,* egg, *kystis,* bladder). The later, non-motile, form of the ookinete which contains sporozoites.

**O'öcyte** (*oon,* egg, *kytos,* cell). The one-celled mammalian ovum, before maturation; by the process of gemmation the two polar bodies are successively thrown off, leaving the matrix ovum ready for fecundation.

**Oöd'eocele.** Hernia foraminis ovalis.

**Oög'amous** (*oon,* egg, *gamos,* marriage). Applied to beings reproduced through an ovum.

**Oögen'esis.** Origin and development of ova.

**O'öid** (*oon,* egg, *eidos,* resemblance). Oval. Aqueous humor.

**Oökine'sis** (*oon,* egg, *kinesis,* movement). Series of movements and form-changes of the ovum during maturation, fecundation, and first segmentation.

**Oök'inete** (*oon,* egg, *kineo,* to move). Motile fertilized macrogamete of the malarial parasite.

**Oölecith'ymen.** Vitelline membrane.

**Oölem'ma pellu'cidum** (*lemma,* sheath). Zona pellucida.

**Oöleu'con** (*oon,* egg, *leukos,* white). Albumin ovi.

**Oöl'ogy** (*oon,* egg, *logos,* discourse). Ovology. Description of the ovum.

**Oömyce'tes** (*oon,* egg, *mykes,* fungus). Subdivision of fungi.

**O'ön.** Ovum.

**O'önine.** Albumin ovi, white of egg.

**Oöph'agous** (*oon,* egg, *phago,* to eat). Feeding on eggs.

**Oöphoral'gia** (*oophoron,* ovary, *algos,* pain). Neuralgia of the ovary; ovarian irritation.

**Oöphoraux'e** or **Oöphoraux'is** (*oophoron,* ovary, *auxe,* increase). Enlargement of the ovary.

**Oöphorec'tomy** (*oophoron,* ovary, *ektome,* excision). Ovariotomy.

**Oöphor'ia** (*oophoron,* ovary). Hysteria.

**Oöphorin'.** Preparation from ovaries of cow and sow, used in some forms of ovarian disease, sterility, chlorosis, etc.

**Oöphori'tis.** Oaritis; ovaritis. **Follic'ular o.,** inflamed condition of Graafian follicles. **Peritone'al o.,** inflammation of the peritoneum around the ovary.

**Oöphorocysto'sis.** Development of cysts in the ovary.

**Oöph'oroep'ilepsy.** Hysteroepilepsy; also epilepsy associated with ovarian disease.

**Oöphorohysterec'tomy.** Removal of uterus and ovaries.

**Oöphoro'ma.** Ovarian tumor.

**Oöphoromala'cia** (*oophoron,* ovary, *malakia,* softening). Softened condition of the ovary.

**Oöphoroma'nia.** Insanity resulting from ovarian disease.

**Oöph'oron** (*oon,* egg, *phero,* to bear). Ovary. Region of the ovary in which the ova are developed.

**Oöphoropath'ia** (*pathos,* affection). Ovarian disease.

**Oöph'orosalpingec'tomy** (*oophoron,* ovary, *salpinx,* tube). Excision of the ovary and Fallopian tube.

**Oöphoros'tomy** (*stoma*, mouth). Formation of an opening for drainage of an ovarian cyst.

**Oöphor'rhaphy** (*oophoron*, ovary, *raphe*, suture). Operation for displaced ovary; suture of the hilus of the ovary to the relaxed infundibulopelvic ligament.

**Oöph'orum.** Oophoron, ovary.

**Oöplas'ma.** Vitellus.

**Oöri'tis.** Inflammation of the ovary.

**O'öskope** (*oon*, egg, *skopeo*, to observe). Apparatus for observing the development of the egg.

**O'ösperm** (*sperma*, germ). Fertilized ovum.

**O'öspore** (*sporos*, seed). Ovum; egg-cell.

**Oöthecot'omy** (*oon*, egg, *theke*, case, *tome*, incision). Ovariotomy.

**Oöto'cia** (*ootokeo*, to lay eggs). Ovulation.

**Opacity,** o-pas'it-e (*opacus*, obscure). Opaqueness. Incapability of transmitting light; reverse of transparency. **O. of the cor'nea,** albugo, leucoma; see *Keratitis suppurans*. **O. of the lens,** see *Cataract*.

**Opales'cent** or **O'paline.** Milky in appearance; having a somewhat changeable bluish-white color, like the opal. **O. patch,** see *Patch, opaline*, and *Condyloma*. **O. plaques of the mouth,** leucoplasia buccalis.

**Opalisin'.** Proteid in human milk.

**Opaque'.** An epithet given to bodies which do not permit the passage of rays of light. The opaque cornea is the sclerotica, in contradistinction to the transparent cornea or true cornea. **O. nerve-fi'bres,** continuance of medullary sheaths of the fibres of the optic nerves beyond the lamina cribrosa, exhibiting bright white patches upon the retina.

**Opaque'ness.** Opacity.

**O'pen.** Not enclosed or covered. **O. cir'cuit,** broken circuit, not permitting the passage of the electric current. **O. opera'tion,** an operation with wide incision through the skin, opposed to subcutaneous operation. **O. wound,** a wound exposed to the air.

**O'pening.** Orificium; os; ostium; apertura. **Abdom'inal o. of o'viduct,** ostium abdominale tubæ Fallopii. **Aor'tic o.,** o. in the diaphragm for the passage of the aorta. **O. contrac'tions,** contractions caused in a muscle at the anode or cathode when the circuit is broken; the contractions are either clonic, *o. clonus*, or tetanic, *o. tetanus*. **Œsophag'eal o.,** o. in the diaphragm through which the aorta passes. **Saphe'nous o.,** foramen saphenæ, opening below Poupart's ligament, through which the saphenous vein passes.

**O'peocele** (*ope*, foramen, *kele*, rupture). Obturator hernia.

**Op'erable.** Admitting of operation; allowing an operation to be performed, said of tumors, etc.

**Opera'tion.** The application of instruments to the human body with the view of removing diseases. The object of an operation is generally to divide or reunite parts, to extract extraneous or noxious bodies, or to replace organs that are wanting by different instruments or artificial means. These principal operative methods were formerly called *diæresis*, *synthesis*, *exæresis*, and *prothesis*. Frequently the most difficult subject connected with an operation is to decide when it is absolutely called for or advisable, and when improper. Many surgical operations have been named after their proposers; these will be found under their respective alphabetical heads, as *Adams's operation*, *Buchanan's operation*, etc. **Bilat'eral o.,** see *Lithotomy*. **Cap'ital o.,** a major operation attended with danger to life, as ovariotomy. **Chem'ical** or **pharmaceu'tical o.** is any process whose object is the preparation of medicines, their combinations with each other, analysis, and decomposition; such are solution, distillation, sublimation, evaporation, digestion, maceration, infusion, decoction, calcination, etc.; some of these operations are mechanical; others, really chemical. **High o.,** see *Lithotomy*. **Lat'eral o.,** see *Lithotomy*. **Ma'jor o.,** an important operation requiring a high degree of surgical skill and efficiency, as amputation at the hip-joint, etc. **Mi'nor o.,** one in which there is little danger to the patient and which is of but slight extent, as the lancing of a boil. **Plas'tic o.,** see *Surgery*. **Sigaul'tian o.,** symphyseotomy.

**Op'erative.** Effective; relating to operations, as operative surgery.

**Op'erator.** A surgeon who is in the habit of practising the greater operations.

**Oper'cular.** Relating to an operculum. Of the nature of a lid or cover.

**Oper'culum** (*operio*, to cover). A cover or lid. In fishes, the gill-cover. One of the small, membranous processes from the margins of the dental follicles, which unite and form a lid to the follicles after they are closed. **Ar'nold's o.,** o. insulæ. **O. as'peræ arte'riæ,** larynx. **Bur'dach's o.,** o. insulæ. **O. cu'tis,** epidermis. **O. il'ei,** ileocæcal valve; valve of Bauhin. **O. in'sulæ,** triangular eminence between the ascending and posterior branches of the Sylvian fissure, formed by a portion of the inferior frontal and of the precentral convolutions, and covering a considerable portion of the island of Reil. **O. laryn'gis,** epiglottis. **O. oc'uli,** eyelid. **O. papilla'rum,** a nipple-shield. **O. sel'læ,** sheet of the dura mater passing over the pituitary fossa of the sphenoid, binding down the pituitary body.

**Operimen'tum** (*operio*, to cover). Operculum.

**Opertor'ium.** Operculum.

**Ophe'lia chira'ta.** Gentiana chirayta. See *Chirata*.

**Ophel'ic acid.** Bitter acid principle isolated from chirata.

**Ophi'asis** (*ophis*, a serpent). Porrigo decalvans. Lepra. **O. sor'dida,** see *Lepra nigricans*.

**Ophid'ia.** Order of reptiles including snakes.

**Ophid'ian.** Belonging to or resembling serpents.

**Ophidom'onas** (*ophis*, serpent, *monos*, single). Genus of *Schizomycetes*. **O. jenen'sis** or **O. sanguin'ea** (Ehrenberg), Beggiatoa roseopersicina.

**Ophioglos'sum luna'ria.** Moonwort; leaves are astringent, and have been used in domestic practice in fluxes. **O. vulga'tum,** adder's tongue, ord. *Filices;* this plant was formerly considered to be vulnerary.

**Ophiog'raphy.** See *Herpetography*.

**Ophioph'agous** (*ophis*, a serpent, *phago*, to eat). Epithet for animals which feed on serpents. Certain African tribes have been called by this name.

**Ophiorrhi'za.** O. mungos, fam. *Gentianaceæ*. Root has been called *radix serpentum, mungos radix*. The bitter root is much esteemed in Java, Sumatra, etc., for preventing the effects that usually follow the bite of the naja, a venomous serpent; with which view it it eaten by the natives. It is also a reputed anthelmintic.

**Ophio'sis.** Ophiasis.

**Ophiostaph'ylon.** Bryonia alba.

**Ophioxyline'.** Alkaloid from ophioxylon.

**Ophiox'ylon** or **Ophiox'ylum.** Acaweria, ord. *Apocynaceæ*. Has been recommended in the bites of serpents and in intermittents; said to be very bitter.

**O'phis.** Serpent.

**Ophlyc'tis.** Aphthæ.

**Ophri'tis.** Inflammation of the eyebrow.

**Oph'rya.** Eyebrow.

**Oph'ryo-alve'olo-auric'ular angle.** Facial angle measured by two lines drawn from ophryon and auricular point which meet at alveolar point.

**Oph'ryo-in'iac arc.** Arc measured on cranial surface from ophryon to inion.

**Oph'ryon.** In craniometry, point where the supra-orbital line cuts the medial line; the glabella.

**Oph'ryo-opis'thiac arc.** Arc measured on cranial surface from ophryon to opisthion.

**Ophryo'sis.** Spasm of the eyebrow.

**Ophryospi'nal angle.** Jacquart's angle.

**Ophryptheiri'asis.** Phtheiriasis of eyebrows.

**Oph'rys.** Eyebrow.

**Ophryt'ic.** Pertaining to the eyebrow.

**Ophthalmag′ra** (*ophthalmos*, eye, *agra*, a seizure). Gouty conjunctivitis; sudden pain of the eye.

**Ophthalmal′gia** (*ophthalmos*, eye, *algos*, pain). Pain in the eye; neuralgia of the eye.

**Ophthalmatro′phia.** Atrophy of the eyeball.

**Ophthalmec′tomy.** Excision of the eyeball.

**Ophthalmenceph′alon** (*enkephalos*, brain). Portion of the eye developed from the brain.

**Ophthalmentozo′on.** Parasite existing in the eye.

**Ophthal′mia.** Ophthalmitis; conjunctivitis. Three varieties of ophthalmia, independent of the acute and chronic, may be reckoned, called, formerly, *o. membranarum*, *o. purulenta*, and *o. tarsi*. The first, or simple or *catarrhal conjunctivitis*, is characterized by the general symptoms of ophthalmia—pain and redness of the eye or its appendages, with intolerance of light and unusual flow of tears, the inflammation being seated chiefly in the coats of the eyeball; there is hyperæmia with catarrhal or mucopurulent secretion. In *purulent ophthalmia* the internal surface of the palpebræ associates in the inflammation of the eyeball, and there is a copious secretion of a purulent fluid. An epidemic and contagious variety of this is the *Egyptian ophthalmia*, *military ophthalmia*, *suppurative* or *granular ophthalmia*, *epidemic contagious ophthalmia*. Inflammation is rapid and destructive; granulations shoot from the conjunctiva, and occasionally there is intolerable pain. There is a contagious form, probably due to microorganisms, tending to become chronic, with granular lids; see *Trachoma*. In newborn children a species of purulent ophthalmia, usually gonorrhœal, *o. neonatorum*, in which the palpebræ are florid and peculiarly tumid, is by no means uncommon. It is caused by gonorrhœal discharges from the mother coming in contact with the eye of the infant during its exit. The *third* variety, *tarsal ophthalmia*, is seated chiefly in the tarsus or eyelid; the sebaceous crypts secreting a viscid and acrid fluid that glues and ulcerates its edges and irritates the eye. When accompanied with ulceration and much itching it constitutes *psorophthalmia*, *tinea of the eyelids*.

Another form of ophthalmia is met with, *diphtheritic* or *pseudomembranous conjunctivitis*, in which the discharge often assumes the form of thin, yellowish patches, sometimes of thick, opaque membrane. It is complicated with corneal affections, and the prognosis is unfavorable. In *phlyctenular ophthalmia*, *scrofulous keratitis*, *herpes of the conjunctiva and cornea*, there is generally seen a triangular bundle of conjunctival vessels, especially at the outer side of the cornea, at the apex of which one or more small herpetic vesicles or pustules appear; when the pustules are very numerous it has been termed *pannus herpecticus*.

*Exanthematous* or *exanthematic ophthalmia* is called *o. morbillosa*, *o. scarlatinosa*, *o. variolosa*, *o. erysipelatosa*, according to the disease with which it is associated, whether measles, scarlatina, smallpox, or erysipelas.

Conjunctivitis, when slight, requires little treatment, mild astringent and antiseptic applications, etc., and particularly avoiding exposure to light, being all that is necessary. When more severe the treatment must be more vigorous and adapted to the special circumstances of the case. In purulent ophthalmia measures must be employed to prevent disorganization. In ophthalmia tarsi the eyelids must be prevented from being glued together during the night, and the irritation caused by attempts at separating them in the morning thus avoided. Ophthalmia neonatorum is prevented by Credé's method, or the application to the conjunctiva of the newborn child of a solution of nitrate of silver. **Asiat′ic o.**, see *Ophthalmia*. **Catar′rhal o.**, see *Ophthalmia*. **O. chron′ica**, lippitudo. **Conta′gious o.**, see *Ophthalmia*. **Egyp′tian o.**, see *Ophthalmia*. **O. epidem′ica**, see *Ophthalmia*. **O. erysipelato′sa**, see *Ophthalmia*. **Exanthem′atous o.**, see *Ophthalmia*. **O. glutino′sa**, see *Ophthalmia*. **Gonorrhœ′al o.**, severe o. caused by infection with the urethral discharge in cases of gonorrhœa. **Gran′ular o.**, trachoma. **O. hu′mida**, see *Ophthalmia*. **Jequir′ity o.**, purulent conjunctivitis resulting from the instillation of jequirity solution for the cure of trachoma. **Metastat′ic o.**, choroiditis occurring in pyæmia. **Mil′itary o.**, see *Ophthalmia*. **O. morbillo′sa**, see *Ophthalmia*. **O. neonato′rum**, see *Ophthalmia*. **Neuroparalyt′ic o.**, occurring in paralysis of sensation of the cornea, resulting from perforation. **O. nodo′sa**, a chronic o. marked by the occurrence of minute tubercles on the conjunctiva; one form is said to be caused by the presence in the eye of the irritating hairs of the caterpillar. **Phlycten′ular o.**, characterized by formation of blebs, phlyctenulæ, or pustules upon the bulbar conjunctiva. **O. psor′ica**, o. tarsi. **O. puromuco′sa**, Egyptian o. **O. purulen′ta**, o. characterized by purulent discharge; see *Ophthalmia*. **Pus′tular o.**, phlyctenular o. **Rheumat′ic o.**, sclerotitis. **O. scarlatino′sa**, see *Ophthalmia*. **Scrof′ulous** or **stru′mous o.**, phlyctenular conjunctivitis and keratitis. **O. sic′ca**, inflammation of the eye without discharge. **Sup′purative o.**, see *Ophthalmia*. **Sympathet′ic o.**, inflammation of one eye caused by disease or injury of the other. **O. tarax′is**, mild conjunctivitis. **O. tar′si**, blepharitis; see *Ophthalmia*. **O. ulcero′sa**, ophthalmia with ulceration. **Var′icose o.**, cirsophthalmia. **O. variolo′sa**, see *Ophthalmia*. **O. ve′ra**, see *Ophthalmia*. **O. virulen′ta**, purulent conjunctivitis.

**Ophthalmiat′ric.** Relating to the treatment of diseases of the eye.

**Ophthalmiat′rics** (*iatrike*, surgery). Ophthalmology.

**Ophthal′mic.** Relating or belonging to the eye. **O. ar′tery** arises from the internal carotid, and issues from the cranium by the foramen opticum. At first it is situated at the outer and lower side of the optic nerve, but ascends above the nerve and passes toward the inner angle of the orbit. It furnishes in its course the lacrymal, centralis retinæ, infraorbital, anterior ciliary, inferior and superior muscular, anterior and posterior ethmoidal, and superior and inferior palpebral. After having given off these it divides into two branches, the frontal and nasal, which furnish a number of ramifications, some superficial, others deep-seated. **O. gan′glion**, lenticular or ciliary ganglion, one of the smallest ganglions of the body, formed by the fifth and third pairs of the cranial nerves. It is situated at the outer side of the optic nerve near the bottom of the orbit; is irregularly quadrilateral and flat; its color is a reddish-gray. It is supplied by three roots—motor from oculomotor, sensory from nasal, and sympathetic (trophic) from carotid plexus. **O. migraine′**, see *Migraine*. **O. nerve**, orbitofrontal nerve, is the smallest and first of the three branches given off by the fifth pair; it is purely sensory. It proceeds along the external wall of the cavernous sinus, enters the orbit by the sphenoidal fissure, and divides into three branches: external—the lacrymal nerve; superior—the frontal nerve; internal—the nasal nerve. **O. plex′us**, filaments of the cavernous plexus, extending to the ophthalmic artery. **O. si′nus**, see *Cavernous sinus*. **O. stone**, lapis divinus, aluminated copper, used in collyria. **O. veins**, usually two, superior and inferior; they collect blood from the orbit, communicating with the angular and supraorbital veins, and discharge into the cavernous sinus. The name *facial ophthalmic* has been given to the branch by which the facial vein communicates with the ophthalmic.

**Ophthal′mica.** Emphrasia officinalis.

**Ophthal′micus exter′nus.** Motor oculi muscle.

**Ophthalmid′ium.** Smallness of an eye or of the eyes.

**Ophthalmine′.** A term proposed by Dr. William Farr for the supposed specific virus of ophthalmia.

**Ophthalmit′ic.** Pertaining to ophthalmitis.

**Ophthalmi′tis.** Ophthalmia. Latterly restricted to inflammation of the globe of the eye, in which both the external and internal structures are involved; see *Panophthalmitis.* By some it is restricted to sympathetic ophthalmia.

**Ophthal′mium.** Smallness of an eye or of the eyes.

**Ophthalmo-** (*ophthalmos,* eye). In composition, eye.

**Ophthalmobiot′ic.** Relating to the development and physiology of the eye.

**Ophthalmoblennorrhœ′a.** Gonorrhœal ophthalmia. **O. neonato′rum,** ophthalmia neonatorum.

**Ophthalmobrachytes,** of-thal-mo-brak′i-teze (*ophthalmos,* eye, *brachytes,* shortness). Condition in which the eye axis is short.

**Ophthalmocace,** of-thal-mok′a-se. Gangrene of the eye.

**Ophthalmocarcino′ma.** Cancer of the eye.

**Ophthal′mocele** (*kele,* rupture). Exophthalmia.

**Ophthalmocente′sis** (*kentesis,* piercing). Paracentesis or puncture of the eyeball.

**Ophthalmoconjunctivi′tis.** Conjunctivitis.

**Ophthalmoco′pia** (*kopos,* fatigue). Fatigue of vision.

**Ophthalmodesmi′tis** (*desmos,* band). Conjunctivitis.

**Ophthalmodes′mum** (*desmos,* band). Conjunctiva.

**Ophthalmodynamom′eter** (*dynamis,* power, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring the power of convergence.

**Ophthalmodyn′ia** (*odyne,* pain). Pain, and especially rheumatic pain, of the eye. Plenck has given this name to neuralgia of the frontal nerve, in which the pain radiates particularly toward the back of the orbit. **O. period′ica,** facial neuralgia.

**Ophthalmœde′ma.** Œdema of the conjunctiva.

**Ophthalmog′raphy** (*graphe,* description). An anatomical description of the eye.

**Ophthalmohydrorrhœ′a.** Watery discharge from the eyes.

**Ophthalmoleu′coscope** (*leukos,* white). Apparatus for testing the color-sense, the colors resulting from polarizing light.

**Ophthal′molith** (*lithos,* stone). Calculus of the eye.

**Ophthalmological,** of-thal-mo-loj′ik-al. Relating to ophthalmology.

**Ophthalmol′ogist.** One who devotes special attention to the eye and its care and treatment.

**Ophthalmol′ogy** (*ophthalmos,* eye, *logos,* discourse). Science of affections of the eye and their treatment.

**Ophthalmol′yma** (*lyme,* destruction). Destruction of the eyeball.

**Ophthalmomala′cia** (*malakia,* softness). Softness and shrivelling of the eye.

**Ophthalmomelano′ma** or **Ophthalmomelano′sis.** Melanoma of the eyeball.

**Ophthalmom′eter** (*ophthalmos,* eye, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring the eye, more particularly the radius of curvature of the cornea.

**Ophthalmomet′ric.** Relating to ophthalmometry.

**Ophthalmom′etry.** Measurement of the eye, usually limited in application to the radius of the corneal curvature.

**Ophthalmomi′croscope.** A magnifying device for appreciating exactly the condition of the cornea, crystalline lens, etc.

**Ophthalmomyï′tis** or **Ophthalmomyosi′tis** (*mys,* muscle). Inflammation of the eye-muscles.

**Ophthalmomyot′omy** (*mys,* muscle, *tome,* incision). Operation of dividing the eye-muscles.

**Ophthalmon′cus.** Tumor of the eye.

**Ophthalmoneuri′tis.** Neuritis of the ophthalmic nerve, a branch of the fifth pair. Herpes zoster ophthalmicus is a form of ophthalmoneuritis.

**Ophthalmoneuromen′inx** or **Ophthalmoneury′men** (*ophthalmos,* eye, *neuron,* nerve, *meninx* or *hymen,* membrane). Retina.

**Ophthalmonosol′ogy** (*nosos,* disease, *logos,* discourse). The science of diseases of the eye.

**Ophthalmoparacente′sis.** Paracentesis of the cornea or sclera; also incision of the conjunctiva.

**Ophthalmoparal′ysis.** Ophthalmoplegia.

**Ophthalmop′athy** (*pathos,* disease). Generic name for any morbid condition of the eye; if of the external parts of the eye, as the conjunctiva, cornea, etc., it is *external o.;* if of the deep parts of the eye, *internal o.*

**Ophthalmoperipheri′tis.** Inflammation of the parts about the eye.

**Ophthalmophakom′eter** (*phakos,* lens, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring the curvature of the crystalline lens.

**Ophthalmophan′tom.** Mask in which the eyes of animals may be inserted on which to practise ophthalmic operations; also a model upon which the student can practise ophthalmoscopic examinations.

**Ophthalmophlebot′omy** (*phleps,* vein, *tome,* incision). Blood-letting from the vessels of the conjunctiva.

**Ophthalmophthisis,** of-thal-mo-te′sis (*phthisis,* wasting). Destruction or atrophy of the eyeball.

**Ophthalmophy′ma** (*phyma,* growth). Tumor of the eyeball.

**Ophthal′moplasty** (*ophthalmos,* eye, *plasso,* to form). Plastic operation on the eye or in its immediate vicinity.

**Ophthalmople′gia** (*plege,* stroke). Ophthalmoparalysis; paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye. **Ba′sal o.,** o. symptomatic of a lesion at the base of the brain. **O. exter′na,** progressive paralysis of the extrinsic muscles of the eyeball. **Fascic′ular o.,** o. sympathetic of a lesion in the pons Varolii. **O. inter′na,** paralysis of the iris and ciliary muscle. **Nu′clear o.,** o. symptomatic of a lesion of the motor eye centre. **Or′bital o.,** o. due to a lesion within the orbit. **O. partia′lis,** o. in which one or two of the muscles of the eye are involved. **Periph′eral o.,** orbital ophthalmoplegia. **O. progressi′va,** form of ophthalmoplegia in which several or all of the muscles of both eyes are liable to be involved. **To′tal o.,** combined external and internal ophthalmoplegia.

**Ophthalmople′gic.** Relating to paralysis of the eye-muscles.

**Ophthalmopon′ia** (*ponos,* suffering). Neuralgia of the eye.

**Ophthalmoprosop′sis** (*prosopsis,* a beholding). Power of the eye to adjust itself so as to distinguish near and far objects; accommodation.

**Ophthalmopto′sis** (*ptosis,* prolapse). Employed by some authors in the sense of exophthalmia, by others in that of hydrophthalmia.

**Ophthalmopyorrhœ′a** (*pyon,* pus, *rheo,* to flow). Purulent conjunctivitis.

**Ophthalmop′yra** (*ophthalmos,* eye, *pyr,* fever). Conjunctivitis occurring in epidemic form.

**Ophthalmorrha′gia.** Hemorrhage from the eye.

**Ophthalmorrhex′is** (*rhexis,* rupture). Rupture of the eyeball.

**Ophthalmorrhœ′a** (*rheo,* to flow). Discharge from the eyeball, especially oozing of bloody fluid. **O. exter′na,** extravasation of blood beneath the eyelids. **O. inter′na,** extravasation within the eyeball.

**Ophthal′moscope** (*skopeo,* to see). Instrument invented by Helmholtz, in 1851, for examining the interior of the eye, consisting essentially of a mirror with a hole in it, through which the observer looks at the artificially illuminated fundus. An *auto-ophthalmoscope* is so constructed that the observer may examine details of his own eye-ground. *Refraction o.* is used in testing the degree of ametropia; especially fitted with lenses, revolving in front of the observer's eye, by which the ametropia, whether on the part of the observer or on that of the observed, is neutralized. (See cut on opposite page.)

**Ophthalmoscop′ic.** Relating to ophthalmoscopy.

**Ophthalmos′copist.** One skilled in ophthalmoscopy.

**Ophthalmoscoptom′eter.** Modified ophthalmoscope for determining the amount of refraction of the eye.

**Ophthalmos′copy.** Use of the ophthalmoscope. **Direct′ o.,** examination of the fundus with the ophthalmoscope held close to the eye. **Indirect′ o.,** examination of the fundus by means of a supplementary lens held between the eye and the ophthalmoscope, the image being then inverted. **Med′ical o.,** o. employed as an aid to diagnosis of diseases other than those of the eye, such as Bright's disease, or various intracranial affections.

**Ophthal′mospasm** (*ophthalmos*, eye, *spasmos*, spasm). Ocular spasm.

**Ophthalmospin′therism** (*spinther*, spark). Ocular condition in which shining spots or sparks seem to appear before the eyes.

**Ophthalmos′tasis.** See *Ophthalmostat*.

**Ophthal′mostat** (*stasis*, station). Instrument for holding the eye immovable during operation. The action is termed *ophthalmostasis*.

**Ophthalmostatom′eter.** Apparatus for measuring the position of the eyes.

**Ophthalmostatom′etry.** Measurement of position of the eyes.

**Ophthalmostere′sis** (*steresis*, loss). Absence or loss of the eye.

**Ophthalmosynchysis,** of-thal-mo-sin′ki-sis (*synchysis*, a mixing). Condition in which an effusion into the interior of the eye occurs.

**Ophthalmotherapeu′tics** or **Ophthalmother′apy.** Treatment of diseases of the eye.

**Ophthalmothermom′eter.** Apparatus for determining the temperature of diseased parts of the eye.

**Ophthalmot′omy.** Incision into the eye.

**Ophthalmotonom′eter** (*tonos*, tension). Instrument for determining the tension of the eyeball.

**Ophthalmotonom′etry.** Measurement of tension of the eyeball.

**Ophthal′motrope** (*trepo*, to turn). A movable ball, attached to which are elastic cords representing the various muscles of the eyeball; used for demonstrating the different movements of the eyes.

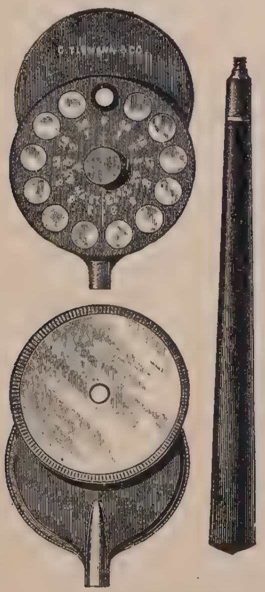
**Ophthalmotropom′eter.** Instrument for measuring movements of the eyeballs. This procedure is termed *ophthalmotropometry*.

**Ophthalmoty′phus.** Contagious ophthalmia occurring in epidemic form.

**Ophthalmoxero′sis** (*xerosis*, dryness). Xerophthalmia; dryness of the conjunctiva. Also termed *ophthalmoxenosis*.

**Ophthalmox′ysis** (*xyo*, to scrape). Scarification of the conjunctiva in cases of ophthalmia.

**Ophthalmoxys′ter.** Instrument for scraping the eye. Name given to a small brush, with barbs like an ear of barley, for scarifying the eyelids in trachoma.



Ophthalmoscope.

**Ophthalmozo′a** (*zoon*, animal). Entozoa or parasites in the globe of the eye and its appendages.

**Ophthalmozygomatog′ramma** (*gramma*, mark). Line extending from the eye to the zygoma.

**Ophthal′mula.** Cicatrix of the eye.

**Ophthal′mus.** Eye.

**Ophthalmydrorrhœ′a** (*hydor*, water, *rheo*, to flow). Watery flux from the eyes.

**Ophthalmymeni′tis** (*hymen*, membrane). Conjunctivitis.

**O′piane.** Narcotine.

**Opian′ic acid.** Oxidation product from narcotine; bitter, prismatic crystals, soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether.

**Opianine′.** $C_{66}H_{72}N_3O_2$. Alkaloid discovered in opium, resembling morphine in its properties and doses; insoluble in water, sparingly so in alcohol.

**Opia′num.** Narcotine.

**O′pianyl.** $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$. Meconin.

**O′piate.** Medicine containing opium.

**O′piated.** Impregnated with opium or laudanum. Affected by opium or laudanum.

**O′pifex circumductio′nis.** Obliquus acutus superior. See *Oblique muscles of the eye*.

**O′pii pul′vis.** (Ph. U. S.). Powdered opium; opium dried at a temperature not exceeding 185° F., and reduced to a moderately fine powder.

**Opiokap′nism** (*kapnos*, smoke). Opium-smoking habit.

**Opiolo′gia.** Treatise on or description of opium.

**Opioma′nia.** Irresistible addiction to opium. Mental disease due to abuse of opium.

**Opioma′niac.** A victim of the opium habit.

**Opionine′.** Product derived from opium, occurring in colorless crystals, readily soluble in alcohol and ether, nearly insoluble in boiling water.

**Opioph′agism** or **Opioph′agy** (*phago*, to eat). Opium-eating habit.

**Opiophagis′tic.** Relating to opiophagism; addicted to opium.

**Opis′ma.** Juice.

**Opisthan′trus** (*opisthen*, behind, *antron*, cavern). Applied to skulls in which a vertical line let fall upon the radius fixus from the most projecting point of the torus frontalis falls behind that drawn from nasion by from 1 to 6 mm. (Lissauer).

**Opis′thenar** (*opisthen*, behind, *thenar*, the palm of the hand). Back of the head.

**Opisthioba′sal.** Relating to both opisthion and basion.

**Opis′thion.** Point where median line meets posterior border of foramen magnum (Broca). The lambda or posterior end of the sagittal suture (Lissauer).

**Opisthiona′sal.** Relating to both opisthion and nasion.

**Opistho-** (*opisthen*, behind). In composition, behind, backward.

**Opisthobreg′mus** (*bregma*, top of head). Applied to skulls in which line drawn from hormion to bregma makes, with radius fixus, an angle of from 55.5° to 68° (Lissauer).

**Opisthoceph′alon** (*kephale*, the head). Occiput.

**Opisthochasmus,** op-is-tho-kaz′mus. Applied to skulls in which line forming the staphylion and basion looks forward when referred to the radius fixus as a horizontal, making with it an angle of from 13° to 26°.

**Opisthocœ′lus** (*koilos*, hollow). Concave posteriorly and convex anteriorly. Applied to the middle of a vertebra.

**Opisthocra′nium.** Occiput.

**Opisthogas′tric** (*gaster*, stomach). Behind the stomach.

**Opisthog′nathism** (*opisthen*, behind, *gnathos*, jaw). State of being opisthognathous.

**Opisthog′nathous.** Having teeth sloping backward or a retreating jaw.

**Opisthomeloph′orus** (*melos*, limb, *phero*, to bear). Monster with superfluous flesh on the back.

**Opisthophalacro′sis** (*phalakros*, bald). Baldness of the occipital region.

**Opisthopo'ria** (*poreia*, walking). Involuntary going backward in attempting to walk.

**Opisthosynechia,** op-is-tho-sin-ek'e-ah (*opisthen*, behind + *synecheia*). Posterior synechia.

**Opisthot'enar** (*teino*, to stretch). Erector spinæ.

**Opisthot'ic** (*ous*, ear). Behind the ear. **O. bone,** posterior part of petrous portion of temporal bone. **O. cen'tre,** separate ossific centre for temporal bone, orming part of petrosal seen at base of skull (Huxley).

**Opisthot'onoid.** Resembling or relating to opisthotonos.

**Opisthot'onos** or **Opisthot'onus** (*opisthen*, behind, *teino*, to stretch). Species of tetanus in which the body is bent backward. **Hyster'ical o.,** see *Crucifixion attitude.*

**O'pium** (*opion*, juice). Concrete, milky exudate obtained by incising the unripe capsules of the poppy, *Papaver somniferum* (Ph. U. S. and Br.). In normal moist condition it should contain not less than 9 per cent. of morphine. The principal commercial varieties are from Smyrna and Constantinople. A large number of alkaloids and other substances have been derived from opium, in addition to water, resin, fatty matter, gum, extractive matter, etc. The important constituents may be tabulated as follows, so as to exhibit their chemical composition and characteristics (after J. Mitchell Bruce):

| | Parts in 100 parts. | Constitution. | Reaction. | Characters. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Morphine | 5 to 12 | $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$ | Alkaline. | White needles. |
| 2. Codeine | up to 0.6 | $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$ | Alkaline. | Nearly colorless octahedra. |
| 3. Thebaine or Paramorphine. | up to 0.3 | $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$ | Alkaline. | White plates, with acrid styptic taste. |
| 4. Opianine | 0.5 to 1 | | | |
| 5. Cryptopine | | $C_{23}H_{25}NO_5$ | Alkaline. | |
| 6. Metamorphine | | | | |
| 7. Papaverine | | $C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$ | Alkaline. | White needles. |
| 8. Narcotine | 4 to 6 | $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$ | Alkaline. | Shining prisms; tasteless, odorless. |
| 9. Narcein | up to 0.02 | $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9$ | Neutral. | Fine white needles; odorless, bitter. |
| 10. Porphyroxin | | | | |
| 11. Laudanin | .... | $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$ | | |
| 12. Meconin | 0.08 to 0.3 | $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$ | Neutral. | White needles; odorless, acrid. |
| 13. Meconic acid | 4 to 8 | $C_7H_4O_7$ | Acid. | Nearly colorless micaceous crystals. |
| 14. Theobolactic acid | .... | Lactic acid. | Acid. | |

Opium is a stimulant in small doses; in larger doses a sedative narcotic, acting almost exclusively on the central nervous system; locally it is anodyne; a powerful narcotic poison; its effects are characterized especially by contraction of the pupils. Two grains have proved fatal. Children are particularly susceptible. It is a valuable drug to allay many forms of irritation or inflammation and to produce sleep. Dose, gr. ¼–j (0.016–0.065), according to the effect desired. The following are the official preparations of opium (for the alkaloids, see the respective headings): *Ace'tum o'pii* (U. S.), vinegar of opium, black drop; about 10 per cent. strength; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). *O'pium deodora'tum* (U. S.), deodorized opium of the same strength as the powder; dose, gr. ¼–j (0.016–0.065). *Emplas'trum o'pii* (Br.), one part in ten of resin plaster. *Extrac'tum o'pii* (U. S. and Br.) contains 18 (U. S.) or 20 (Br.) per cent. morphine; dose, gr. ¼–j (0.016–0.065). *E. o. liq'uidum* (Br.), of the same strength as the tincture; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). *Linimen'tum o'pii* (Br.), laudanum and soap liniment. *Pil'ulæ o'pii* (U. S.), opium pills, contain each 1·grain opium. *Pul'vis ipecacuan'hæ compos'itus* (Br.), *p. i. et o'pii* (U. S.), Dover's powder; dose, gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). *Pul'vis o'pii* (U. S.), powdered opium should contain between 13 and 15 per cent. morphine; dose, gr. ss-ij (0.032–0.13). *Tinctu'ra ipecacuan'hæ et o'pii* (U. S.), liquid Dover's powder; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). *Tinctu'ra o'pii* (U. S. and Br.), tincture of opium, laudanum; dose, ♏v–xx (0.32–1.3). *T. o. ammonia'ta* (Br), Scotch paregoric, contains tincture of opium, benzoic acid, oil of anise, and ammonia; dose, ʒss-j (2.0–4.0). *T. o. camphora'ta* (U. S.), *t. cam'phoræ compos'ita* (Br.), paregoric; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0).

**O'pium-hab'it** or **addic'tion.** The habitual daily use of opium.

**O'pium-habit'ué.** One addicted to opium.

**O'piumism.** The habitual use of opium and its morbid consequences.

**Opobal'samum.** Balm of Gilead or Mecca balsam; see *Amyris opobalsamum.*

**Opoceph'alus** (*ops*, the face, *kephale*, head). Monster having two ears approximated or united under the head, the jaws atrophied, and no mouth or nose. Synotus.

**Opocerebri'num** (*opos*, juice). Remedy employed in chorea and hysteria, prepared from gray matter of brain.

**Opodel'doc** or **Opodel'doch.** A soft, solid composition resembling in its properties the linimentum saponis of the Ph. U. S. and Br. Formerly a plaster for all external injuries, and generically, like *saponula*, union of soap with volatile oils. See *Liquid opodeldoc* and *linimentum saponis compositum.*

**Opod'eocele** (*ope*, foramen, *odos*, way, *kele*, a rupture). Subpubic or obturator hernia.

**Opodid'ymus** or **Opod'ymus** (*ops*, eye, *didymos*, double). Diprosopus.

**Opohepatoidi'num.** Preparation of the liver used in cirrhosis, jaundice, and hemorrhage from the nose.

**Opohypophysi'num** (*opos*, juice, *hypophysis*, pituitary gland). Preparation of the pituitary gland, employed in acromegaly.

**Opoïd'ia galbanif'era.** See *Bubon galbanum.*

**Opolieni'num.** Preparation of the spleen, employed in leucocythæmia.

**Opomammi'num.** Preparation of the mammary gland, employed in menorrhagia.

**Opomedulli'num.** Preparation of red bone-marrow, employed in pernicious anæmia.

**Opoörchidi'num.** Preparation of the testicles, employed in spinal diseases.

**Opoösii'num.** Preparation of bone-marrow, employed in rachitis and softening of the bones.

**Opoövari'num.** Preparation of ovaries, employed in chlorosis and hysteria.

**Opopana'cum.** Pastinaca opopanax.

**Opop'anax.** Gum resin formerly esteemed as antispasmodic and emmenagogue. **O. chiro'nium,** Pastinaca opopanax.

**Opop'anaxwort.** Pastinaca opopanax.

**Opopancreati'num.** Preparation of the pancreas, employed in diabetes.

**Opo'pios.** Optic.

**Opoprostati'num.** Preparation of the prostate, employed in enlargement of that organ.

**Oporenii'num.** Preparation of the kidneys, employed in several affections of those organs.

**O'pos.** Expressed juice. **O. sil'phion,** laserpitium.

**Opos'sum tree.** Sweet gum. See *Liquidambar.*

**Oposuprarenali'num.** Preparation of suprarenal capsule, employed in Addison's disease.

**Opotherapeu'tic.** Organotherapeutic.

**Opother'apy** (*opos*, juice, *therapeuo*, to treat). Organotherapy.

**Opothymii'num.** Preparation of the thymus gland, employed in anæmia, chlorosis, etc.

**Opothyroidi′num.** Preparation of the thyroid gland, employed in myxœdema, obesity, etc.

**Op′penheim's gait.** Oscillatory form of the spasmodic locomotion of disseminated sclerosis, the head, trunk, and extremities being irregularly rotated.

**Oppila′tion.** Obstruction; constipation.

**Op′pilative.** Closing an orifice. Constipating.

**Op′polzer's sign.** In pericarditis of a serofibrinous form the location of the pulsation of the heart at the apex changes with the position of the patient.

**Oppo′nens** (*oppono*, to place opposite). That which faces or is in opposition to something; a name given to several muscles. **O. hallu′cis,** supernumerary muscle associated with the adductor hallucis, but inserted into the first metatarsal bone. **O. min′imi dig′iti,** situated in the hypothenar eminence; its fibres arise from the anterior annular ligament of the carpus, and termihate along the whole inner edge of the fifth metacarpal; it carries the fifth metacarpal forward and outward, and thus augments the concavity of the palm. **O. m. d. pe′dis,** supernumerary muscle associated with the flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis, but inserted separately into the fifth metatarsal. **O. pol′licis,** small, flat, triangular muscle, situated in the thenar eminence; attached to the anterior annular ligament of the carpus and to the trapezium, and to the whole outer margin of the first metacarpal. It rotates the first bone of the metacarpus, opposing the thumb to the fingers.

**Opposi′tion.** Angular motion.

**Oppres′sio** (*opprimo, oppressum*, to press against). Catalepsy; oppression. **O. noctur′na,** incubus.

**Oppres′sion.** Sensation of weight in the part affected, as the stomach, chest, etc. When employed abstractly it means, particularly, oppression of the chest. Condition, at commencement of fevers, etc., in which the system is overburdened rather than debilitated.

**Opsial′gia** (*opsis*, face, *algos*, pain). Facial neuralgia.

**Opsig′onus (dens)** (*opsigonos*, born late). Wisdom tooth; see *Dentition.*

**Opsiom′eter** (*opsis*, vision, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring the distance of distinct vision.

**Opsioto′cia** (*opse*, late, *tokos*, birth). Parturition after the usual period.

**Op′sis** (countenance). Pupil; vision.

**Opsoma′nia** (*opson*, aliment). Morbid craving for any particular article of diet.

**Opsoma′niac.** A subject of opsomania.

**Optac′tin** (*optomai*, to see). Axis of vision.

**Op′tic** or **Op′tical** (*optomai*, to see). Relating to vision or to the eye. **O. an′gle,** see *Visual angles.* **O. ar′teries,** small branches supplying the optic thalamus: external, from striate arteries; inferior, twigs from posterior cerebral, passing through the posterior perforated space. **O. at′rophy,** atrophy of the optic nerve. **O. ax′is,** line passing through the centre of the cornea and posterior pole of the eye. **O. cap′sule** cartilaginous or bony structure in certain of the lower animals corresponding to the sclerotic in man. **O. cen′tre,** point situated on the principal axis of an optical system characterized by the property that every incident ray which, after refraction by the first surface, passes through it, and emerges in a parallel direction after refraction by the second surface; the optic centre of the crystalline is the point at which various rays proceeding from an object cross on their way to the retina. **O. chi′asm** or **com′missure,** junction and decussation of the optic nerves at the base of the brain upon the body of the sphenoid. **O. cup,** formed by involution of the distal extremity of the primary optic vesicle. **O. disk,** nearly circular pinkish area at the back of the retina where the optic nerve pierces it and expands to form its inner layer; see *O. papilla.* **O. fora′men,** a round opening in the sphenoid bone, near the base of its lesser ala, through which the optic nerve passes. **O. gan′glia,** corpora quadrigemina. **O. gan′glion,** basal collection of cells in the tuber cinereum, near the optic tract, with which it is said to communicate. **O. groove,** transverse groove on the superior surface of the sphenoid, in front of the olivary eminence, on which the optic commissure rests; continuous on each side with the optic foramen. **O. lobes,** corpora quadrigemina. **O. nerve,** nerve of the second pair, ocular nerve. The optic nerve is remarkable for its size, for running a longer course within than without the cranium, and for furnishing no branch from its origin to termination. It arises through the optic tract from the optic thalami and corpora quadrigemina. The fibres are believed to be traceable to the occipital lobe of the cerebrum and upper portion of the cord. Immediately after their origin the optic tracts proceed forward; at first broad and flat, but afterward narrower and round. In front of the fossa pituitaria they unite and decussate, each nerve proceeding through the optic foramen of the sphenoid bone with the ophthalmic artery, and through the foramen opticum choroideæ to form the retina. The nerve passes to the back part of the globe of the eye, becomes narrower, and enters that organ at a flattened circular papilla—the optic papilla—to give rise to the nervous expansion called the retina. The circle which surrounds the point of entrance, and which, seen by the ophthalmoscope, is of a lighter hue than the rest of the retina, is called the *optic disk,* but the term is usually employed synonymously with *optic papilla.* See *Optic papilla.* Between the colliculus and the yellow spot of Sömmering a small projection or fold of the retina passes —plica centralis retinæ. Besides its neurilemma, the optic nerve is surrounded by a sheath, furnished by the dura mater. This accompanies it as far as the eye. It is the nerve of special sensibility of the eye. In the centre of the nerve there is a *punctum cœcum, macula,* where the central artery enters the eye and the corresponding vein passes out. If a ray of light falls on this spot it is not appreciated. **O. neuri′tis,** neuroretinitis. **O. neurot′omy,** division of the optic nerve. **O. papil′la,** optic disk, papilla of the optic nerve; a yellowish-white spot situated about one-tenth of an inch internal to the anteroposterior axis of the eye, through which the optic nerve enters that organ, the central artery and vein of the retina being either at or near the middle of this spot. Its color, which varies in different individuals, is due to the reflected light from the vessels, nerve-tubercles, etc., which compose the papilla. The optic disk may become excavated, as in glaucoma—the glaucomatous cup—or as a result of congenital malformation, or from atrophy and retraction of the optic nerve. The papilla is also liable to venous congestion, ischæmia, hyperæmia of its capillaries, apoplexy, inflammation, atrophy, anæmia, etc. **O. radia′tions,** portion of the corona radiata of the optic thalamus passing to the occipital lobes. **O. thal′amus,** one of the principal collections of gray matter at the base of the brain; appears on either side of the third ventricle as a club-shaped mass, bent from before backward, and continuous from behind downward and forward with the optic tract; see *Tract.* **O. tu′bercles,** corpora quadrigemina.

**Op′tici.** Anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina.

**Opti′cian.** Maker of optical instruments.

**Op′ticist.** One skilled in the theory and practice of optics.

**Opticocil′iary.** Relating to optic and ciliary nerves. **O. neurot′omy,** division of the nerves, leaving the globe intact.

**Opticocine′rea** (*cinereus*, resembling ashes). Gray matter of optic tract.

**Opticopu′pillary.** Relating to the optic nerve or tract and the pupil.

**Op′tics.** The branch of physics which treats of light and of its perception. **Physiolog′ical o.,** part of optical science treating of optical properties of the eye, comprehending various phenomena of vision, color-perception, single vision with two eyes, visual field, etc.

**Op′ticus.** Optic; optic nerve. **Ellip′soid o.,** strongly refracting ellipsoidal body found in basal portion of retinal cones.

**Op′togram** (*optomai,* to see, *gramma,* drawing). Image formed on the retina by the blanching action of light on the retinal purple.

**Op′tograph** (*optomai,* to see, *grapho,* to write). Optogram reproduced in a photograph.

**Optog′raphy** (*optomai,* to see, *grapho,* to write). Fixation of images on the retina.

**Optomen′inx** (*optomai,* to see, *meninx,* membrane). Retina.

**Optom′eter** (*optomai,* to see, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring the distance of distinct vision.

**Optomyom′eter** (*optomai,* to see, *mys,* muscle, *metron,* measure). An instrument designed to measure the ocular muscles, to determine their strength, etc.

**Op′toscope** (*optomai,* to see, *skopeo,* to observe). Instrument for testing unilateral amblyopia.

**Optostri′ate.** Relating to the optic thalamus and corpus striatum, as *optostriate arteries.*

**Op′totypes.** Test letters for determining visual acuteness.

**Opun′tia.** Cactus opuntia. **O. cochinillif′era,** cultivated in Mexico and Central America as food for cochineal insects. **O. vulga′ris,** Cactus opuntia; prickly pear; native of tropical and subtropical America; fruit edible, leaves mucilaginous and demulcent; the powdered leaves are used for poultices.

**O′ra.** An edge or seam (pl. of *os,* mouth). **Dog's o.,** Chenopodium vulvaria. **O. fenes′tra ova′lis,** slight raised process surrounding oval window. **O. serra′ta** (serrated edge), wavy edge indicating sensitive nerve portion of the retina a little behind the outer edge of the ciliary processes.

**Or′ach, spread′ing.** Atriplex patula. **Stink′ing o.,** Chenopodium vulvaria.

**O′ral** (*os,* mouth). Vocal. Buccal. Relating to the mouth or to speech. **O. cen′tre,** nervous centre in ascending frontal convolution regulating movements of the mouth and tongue. **O. whiff,** Drummond's whiff; an intermittent sound on expiration, supposed to be a symptom of intrathoracic aneurysm.

**Or′ange.** Fruit of several species of citrus, ord. *Aurantiaceæ.* **O. ber′ries,** small, unripe fruit of bitter orange, *Citrus vulgaris;* the volatile oil obtained by aqueous distillation is called *essence de petit grain.* **O. flow′ers,** partially expanded, fresh flowers of *Citrus vulgaris* and *C. aurantium;* in infusion, a gentle nerve stimulant. **O.-flower water,** aqueous distillate of fresh flowers; a fragrant vehicle for other medicines. **O.-grass,** Hypericum sarothra; the tops are used for the same purpose as St. John's wort. **O.-juice,** expressed from sweet orange; agreeable beverage, used in febrile and scorbutic affections. **Meth′yl o.,** tropæolum. **O.-peel,** see *Bitter-orange peel.* **Poirrer's′ o.,** tropæolum. **O.-root,** golden seal; see *Hydrastis canadensis.* **O. wine,** made by fermentation of saccharine solution to which has been added fresh peel of bitter orange (Ph. Br.); used for flavoring and as an excipient.

**Orbic′ular** (*orbis,* circle). Spherical; circular. **O. bone,** the smallest of the four bones of the ear; scarcely perceptible, round, convex on two surfaces, and situated between the long ramus of the incus and the head of the stapes; it is really not a separate bone, but is the lenticular process of the incus. **O. lig′ament,** annular ligament of radius. **O. mus′cle,** see *Orbicularis.*

**Orbicula′ris.** Orbicular muscle; a term applied to a number of purse-string muscles surrounding openings in the body. **O. a′ni,** sphincter ani externus. **O. exter′nus,** orbicular part of o. palpebrarum. **O. inter′nus,** palpebral part of o. palpebrarum. **O. la′tus,** orbital part of o. palpebrarum. **O. mala′ris,** malaris muscle, constituting part of the orbicularis palpebrarum. **O. oc′uli,** orbicularis palpebrarum; according to Henle, o. palpebrarum, corrugator supercilii, and tensor tarsi, all taken as one muscle. **O. orbita′lis,** orbital part of o. palbebrarum. **O. o′ris,** muscle situated in the substance of the lips, and extending from one commissure to the other; formed of two very distinct portions, of a semi-oval shape—one belonging to the upper lip, the other to the lower; their extremities cross at the commissures, and are confounded with the other muscles of the parts; they bring the lips together and close the aperture of the mouth like purse-strings. An antagonist to every other muscle of the lips. **O. palpebra′rum,** sphincter muscle of the eyelids. It consists of a palpebral portion, thin and pale, situated upon the lids, and an orbital portion, surrounding the orbit, arising from the internal tarsal ligament and adjacent portions of frontal and superior maxillary bones; a slip arises from the lacrymal crest; see *Tensor tarsi.*

**Orbiculostape′dial.** Relating to the orbicular process of the incus and to the stapes.

**Orbic′ulus** (*orbis,* circle). Small circle or disk. **O. capsulocilia′ris,** zonule of Zinn; see *Ciliary zone.* **O. cilia′ris,** region of choroid coat of eye, between ora serrata and ciliary processes. **O. ganglio′sus,** deeper, softer layer of ciliary body of choroid, containing many nerves. **O. ligamento′sus,** external stronger layer of the ciliary body of the choroid.

**Or′bis ge′nu.** Patella.

**Or′bit** (*orbis,* circle). Eye-socket. The circular cavities are so called which lodge the organs of sight; situated at the upper part of the face, and composed of seven bones—viz., the frontal, above; the palate and superior maxillary, below; the sphenoid and malar, externally; the ethmoid and lacrymal, internally. The orbit is filled by the globe of the eye, with its different accessory parts—muscles, nerves, vessels, the lacrymal gland, etc. Its margin is termed *margo orbitalis.*

**Or′bita.** Orbit. **O. oc′uli,** orbit.

**Or′bital** or **Or′bitar.** Relating to or belonging to the orbit. **O. an′gle,** biorbital angle. **O. apoph′yses** or **pro′cesses** terminate the two extremities of the orbital arch. The external is much more prominent, and is articulated with the cheek-bone; the internal is thinner, and joins the os unguis. **O. arch,** the projecting round margin separating the frontal and orbital surfaces of the os frontis, and forming a part of the circumference of the orbit. **O. ar′tery,** branch of the middle temporal, running above the zygoma to the external angle of the eye. **O. canals′, inter′nal,** ethmoidal foramina. **O. convolu′tions,** situated on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe of the brain; usually considered as a continuation of the frontal convolutions, and distinguished as *inner* (straight, medial, gyrus rectus), *middle* (intermediate), *external* (lateral). Since the last two are frequently cut by a cross-furrow, the portions in front and behind are sometimes called *anterior* and *posterior* orbital convolutions; a *pre-Sylvian* or *transverse* convolution sometimes runs in front of the Sylvian fissure. **O. fas′cia,** capsule of Tenon; sheaths of ocular muscles with their dependencies and the palpebral fascia. **O. fis′sures,** situated in the orbit, two in number: one superior, the sphenoidal; the other inferior, the sphenomaxillary. **O. foram′ina,** there are several: 1. Foramen orbitarium superius, situated at the junction of the inner third of the orbital arch with its two outer thirds, and giving passage to the frontal nerve. 2. Foramina orbitaria interiora, situated at the upper part of the internal wall of the orbit, formed by the union of the two notches of the os frontis with two similar ones of the ethmoid, and distinguished into anterior and posterior; the former gives passage to the ethmoidal filament of the nasal nerve and to a small artery. **O. fos′sa,** excavation in the orbital plate of the frontal bone, forming the upper part of the frontal cavity. **O. frontoma′lar diam′eter,** distance between the opposite external orbital points. **O. in′dex,** in craniometry, ratio of vertical height of the orbit to its transverse width, taken as 100. **O. nerve,** a branch of the superior maxillary. It enters the orbit by the sphenomaxillary fissure, and divides into two filaments: malar, which passes over the cheek-bone, distributed to the orbicularis palpebrarum, and anastomosing with the facial nerve; temporal, which passes to the temporal fossæ, and anastomoses with the inferior maxillary and facial, to become afterward subcutaneous. **O. plane,** visual plane of Broca. **O. plate,** thin, bony partition, part of the ethmoid, contributing to the inner wall of the orbit; also part of the frontal bone roofing the orbit. **O. point,** lowest point of the inferior border of the orbit. **O. p., exter′nal,** point at which the outer edge of the orbit meets the frontozygomatic suture. **O. pro′cess,** pyramidal portion of the palate bone contributing, by one of its surfaces, to form the orbit; also orbital portion of the malar bone. **O. sul′ci,** furrows on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe of the brain. Three are usually described: *medial* or *internal,* usually called the *olfactory sulcus; intermediate,* beginning behind at the side of the olfactory tubercle, running forward with a slight outward convexity; *lateral* or *external,* commencing a little to the median side of the Sylvian fissure, running forward with slight convexity inward; the last two are connected by a cross-furrow; see also *Triradiate sulcus.* **O. sur′face,** part of the superior maxilla forming the floor of the orbit. **O. vein** gathers blood from the eyelids, accompanies o. artery, and discharges into the middle temporal.

**Orbita′lis.** Orbital; used specifically for the orbital portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.

**Or′bito-alve′olo-con′dylar an′gle.** Angle between the orbital axis and the alveolocondylar plane.

**Orbitobas′ilar an′gle.** Angle between the line of the lower border of the inferior maxilla extended and the orbital axis.

**Or′bitocele.** Exophthalmus.

**Orbitoma′lar in′dex.** Ratio of the superior facial and bizygomatic diameters of the skull, the latter being taken as 100.

**Or′bito-occip′ital an′gle.** In craniometry expresses the inclination of the plane of the foramen magnum to the axis of vision.

**Or′bito-oc′ular.** Relating to the orbit and the eye.

**Orbitopalpebra′lis.** Middle sheet of expansion by which the levator palpebræ muscle is inserted, composed of smooth muscular fibres.

**Orbitosphe′noid.** One of the lesser wings of the sphenoid considered as a separate ossific integer; it constitutes a separate bone in many animals.

**Orcein′.** $C_7H_7NO_3$. Red pigment from orcin.

**Orchalgia,** or-kal′je-ah. Orchialgia.

**Or′chanet.** Anchusa tinctoria.

**Orchectomy,** or-kek′to-me. Castration.

**Orchella,** or-kel′lah. See *Orchilla weed.*

**Orchellin′.** Coloring-matter of purple; red color derived from Roccella tinctoria.

**Orchemphraxis,** or-kem-fraks′is. Obstruction of the vessels of the testicles.

**Orcheocatab′asis.** Descent of the testes into the scrotum.

**Or′cheocele.** Orchiocele.

**Orcheoplasty,** or′ke-o-plas-te (*orchea,* scrotum, *plasso,* to form). Reparative surgery of the scrotum effected by procuring flaps of normal tissue from some adjacent part.

**Orcheot′omy** (*orchis,* testicle, *tome,* incision). Castration.

**Orchestroma′nia** (*orchester,* dancer). Chorea.

**Orchial′gia** (*orchis,* testicle, *algos,* pain). Pain in the testicle. Neuralgia of the testicle.

**Orchiato′nia** (*orchis,* testicle, *atonia,* want of tone). Softening of the testicles.

**Orchiatro′phia.** Atrophy of the testicle.

**Orchiaux′e** (*orchis,* testicle, *auxe,* growth). Pathological increase in the size of the testicles.

**Orch′ic.** Relating to the testicles.

**Orchichore′a** (*orchis,* testicle, *chorea*). An alternate rising and falling of one or both of the testicles.

**Or′chida** (*orchis,* testicle). Spirocolon.

**Orchidal′gia.** Orchialgia.

**Orchidec′tomy.** Orchiectomy; castration.

**Orchidemphrax′is** (*emphraxis,* obstruction). Condition in which the vessels of the testicles are obstructed.

**Orchidencephalo′ma.** Fungoid cancer of the testis.

**Orchidi′tis.** Orchitis.

**Orchidocar′pum arieti′num.** Carica papaya.

**Orchidocatab′asis** (*orchis,* testicle, *katabasis,* descent). The descent of the testes into the scrotum.

**Or′chidocele.** Tumor of the testicle.

**Orchidodyn′ia** (*orchis,* testicle, *odyne,* pain). Orchidalgia.

**Orchidomyelo′ma.** Medullary fungus of the testicle.

**Orchidon′cus** (*onkos,* swelling). Tumor of the testis.

**Orchidopex′ia** or **Or′chidopexy** (*pegnymi,* to adjust). Anchorage of the testicle.

**Orchidor′rhaphy** (*rhaphe,* suture). Orchidopexia.

**Orchidos′cheocele.** Hernia of the scrotum coexisting with hernia humoralis.

**Orchidoscir′rhus.** Cancer of the testis.

**Orchidospongio′ma.** Tuberculosis of the testis.

**Orchidot′omy** (*orchis,* testicle, *tome,* incision). Castration.

**Orchidotuber′cula.** Orchidospongiomata.

**Orchidotylo′ma** (*tylos,* callus). Fibrosis of the testis.

**Orchiec′tomy** (*ektome,* excision). Castration.

**Orchiepididymi′tis.** Orchitis with epididymitis.

**Orchil,** or′kil. Deep reddish-purple semiliquid coloring-matter obtained from different species of rocella and other lichens.

**Orchil′la weed.** Species of rocella yielding orchil.

**Or′chiocele.** Tumor of the testicle. Scrotal hernia. Hernia humoralis. A name given to several affections of the testicles and their coverings, essentially differing from each other. **Scir′rhous o.,** scirrhous tumor of the testis.

**Orchiococ′cus.** Diplococcus found in orchitis.

**Orchiodyn′ia** (*orchis,* testicle, *odyne,* pain). Orchialgia.

**Orchiomyelo′ma.** Medullary fungus of the testicle.

**Orchioneural′gia.** Orchialgia.

**Or′chioplasty.** Plastic surgery of the testis.

**Orchior′rhaphy** (*orchis,* testicle, *rhaphe,* suture). Operation of fastening the testicle to a neighboring part by suture or stitching; orchidopexy.

**Orchios′cheocele** (*orchis,* testicle, *osche,* scrotum, *kele,* tumor). Hernia of scrotum coexisting with orchidoncus.

**Orchioscir′rhus.** Scirrhous tumor of the testicle.

**Orchiostosis,** or-ke-os-to′sis (*orchis,* testicle, *osteon,* bone). Bony, indurated condition of testicle.

**Orchiot′omy** (*orchis,* testicle, *tome,* section). Castration.

**Orchipeda** (or-kip′ed-ah) **fœ′tida.** Javanese tree; juice is employed in some cutaneous affections.

**Orchirrhaphy,** or-kir′raf-e. Orchiorrhaphy.

**Orchis,** or′kis. Testicle. A genus of plants, ord. *Orchideæ.* **O. bifo′lia,** see *Salep.* **But′terfly o.,** Orchis bifolia. **O. latifo′lia,** see *Salep.* **O. macula′ta,** see *Salep.* **O. mas′cula,** dogs' stones, male orchis, ballockgrass, male fools' stones, twin-root. This root had a place in some pharmacopœias on account of the glutinous, slimy juice it contains. Root of the *Orchis bifolia* or *butterfly orchis* has been used as a demulcent. The former belief in its aphrodisiac virtues seemed to be owing to its resemblance to a testicle, whence its name. *Salep* is obtained from this and other varieties of orchis. See *Salep.* **O. milita′ris,** see *Salep.* **Round-leaved o.,** Platanthera orbiculata.

**Orchit′ic.** Relating to or caused by orchitis.

**Orchitidocol′ica.** Colic due to orchitis.

**Orchi′tis.** Inflammation of the testicle, hernia humoralis. **O. acu′ta urethra′lis,** acute orchitis following inflammation of the urethra. **O. apostemato′sa,** suppurative orchitis. **Blennorrhag′ic**

o. or **O. blennorrhag′ica urethra′lis,** epididymitis. **O. caseo′sa,** tuberculous orchitis. **Dissem′inated tuber′culous o.,** orchitis occurring in diffuse miliary tuberculosis. **O. epidem′ica,** parotitic orchitis, a form associated with mumps. **Gonorrhœ′al o.,** see *Hernia humoralis.* **Gout′y o.,** orchitis preceding a gouty attack. **O. gummato′sa,** gummatous orchitis, a variety of syphilitic orchitis. **Interstit′ial o.,** orchitis in which the interstitial connective tissue is in a hyperplastic condition and the testicle atrophied. **Mala′rial o.,** orchitis occurring in individuals suffering from malaria. **O. parotit′ica,** orchitis associated with mumps. **O. rheumat′ica,** orchitis caused by rheumatism. **O. syphilit′ica,** orchitis due to syphilis attacking both testicles, either at the same time or consecutively; this disease is characterized by almost entire absence of pain and marked insensibility to pressure. **Tuber′culous o.,** disease of a scrofulous character, in which caseation and suppuration are apt to occur and the spermatic cord and seminal vesicles to increase in size. **O. urethra′lis,** orchitis following urethritis.

**Orchito′mia** or **Orchit′omy** (*orchis,* testicle, *tome,* incision). Incision into a testis. Castration.

**Or′chocele.** Orchiocele.

**Orchoto′mia** or **Orchot′omy.** Incision into a testicle. Castration. Also removal of the tarsi.

**Or′chus** or **Or′chos** (*orchos,* a row). See *Tarsus.*

**Orcin′.** A dihydroxyltoluol found in lichens; local anæsthetic; used externally in skin diseases.

**Or′deal bark.** The bark of Erythrophlæum judiciale or guineensis, sassy-bark; used by certain African tribes as an ordeal poison in the trial of suspected criminals. **O. bean** or **nut,** Calabar bean, called *esere* by the natives of Calabar; official under the name *physostigma.* **O. root,** the root of certain species of strychnos. **O. tree,** Erythrophlæum guinense; Acokanthera thumbergii; Cerbera tanghin.

**Orde′olum.** Hordeolum.

**Or′deum.** Hordeum.

**Orec′tic** (*oregomai,* to desire). Exciting appetite.

**Or′egon grape.** Berberis aquifolium and other species. **O. tobac′co,** used as food by the Indians.

**Ore′lia grandiflo′ra.** Allamanda.

**Orella′na.** See *Terra orleana.* Anotta.

**Orellin′.** Yellow coloring-matter in anotta.

**Oreoselin′.** Crystalline principle from partial decomposition of imperatorin or peucedanin.

**Oreoseli′num.** Mountain parsley; Athamanta aureoselinum. **O. africa′num,** Bubon galbanum. **O. legit′imum,** Athamanta aureoselinum. **O. ni′grum,** Athamanta aureoselinum.

**O′resol.** A guaiacol-ester recommended in the treatment of tuberculosis.

**Orexin′.** $C_{14}H_{12}N_2$. A derivative of chinolin; a tasteless white powder; stomachic, tonic, and appetizer. **O. hydrochlo′ride,** a salt of orexin occurring in colorless, odorless, bitter crystals, and **O. tan′nate,** a yellowish-white powder, possess properties similar to those of the uncombined drug, and are used medicinally as a stomachic and digestive tonic in doses of gr. ij–viij (0.13–0.5); they are given in cases of loss of appetite, anæmia, tuberculosis, chronic gastric catarrh, etc.

**Orex′is** (*oregomai,* to desire). Appetite. **O. cyno′des,** boulimia.

**Or′gan** (*ergon,* work, instrument). Part of an organized being, destined to exercise a particular function; as the eyes are organs of sight, etc. The collection of organs which concur in any function is called an *apparatus.* Mentha pulegium. **Acces′sory o.,** a supernumerary or supplementary organ whose functions are usually less vital than those of the main organ. **O. albu′min,** albumin forming the integral part of the tissues. **O. of Cor′ti,** see *Corti.* **Enam′el o.,** see *Tooth.* **End o.,** apparatus for the termination of nerve-fibres at the surface of the body; see *End.* **O. of Giraldès′,** paradidymis or parepididymis; a small linear body at the upper end of the testicle in the spermatic cord, regarded by Giraldès as the remains of the Wolffian body, and analogous to the "appendage to the ovary" of the female. **Gus′tatory o.,** that part of the mouth and tongue which instructs us as to the savors of bodies. **Ja′cobson's o.,** accessory olfactory organ; see *Jacobson.* **O. of Köl′liker,** cylindrical epithelium lining the sulcus spiralis internus. **Olfac′tory o.,** the olfactory membrane and its contained nerve terminations. **O. of Ro′senmüller,** parovarium. **O. of Ruffi′ni,** see *Ruffini.* **Vomerona′sal o.,** Jacobson's organ. **O. of We′ber,** the sinus pocularis in the male urethra.

**Organ′ic.** Relating to an organ or organs and to beings possessed of organs; to structure as opposed to function; to the animal or vegetable kingdom, as opposed to the mineral. The word organic, as well as *teleorganic,* is also used synonymously with *vital,* in contradistinction to *physical.* **O. bod′ies,** the various proximate principles of the body, nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous; the former, occurring in all the tissues and fluids, and active in the formation of solid constituents of the body, being chemically CHO and N; the non-nitrogenous being fats and carbohydrates. **O. chem′istry,** that part of chemistry which deals with any of the substances containing carbon. **O. com′pound,** product of vital action (sometimes of synthetic chemistry) possessing definite composition, often exhibiting a crystalline structure; thus distinguished from an organized body, which exhibits no tendency to crystalline arrangement and is not invariable in composition. **O. diseas′es** or **le′sions,** such as concern the actual substance of the organ itself, in contradistinction to functional diseases, which merely concern the function. **O. func′tions** are those possessed by both animals and vegetables. **O. life,** Bichat's term for some of the functions common to living animals and vegetables, as opposed to those he supposed peculiar to animals. **O. ner′vous sys′tem,** see *Trisplanchnic nerve.* **O. re′flexes,** those connected with organic actions, as defecation, erection, digestion, etc.

**Organ′icism.** Doctrine of the localization of disease, which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. It is the antithesis of *vitalism.* The great principle of the supporters of the former doctrine is that life is the result of organization.

**Organisa′tion.** Organization.

**Or′ganism.** The living economy. Many physiologists have used this word synonymously with organization; but it more especially designates the aggregate of vital actions in organized beings, animal as well as vegetable. The collection of parts composing an organized body and the laws governing it.

**Or′ganite.** An elementary organ—a blood corpuscle, for example.

**Organizabil′ity.** Capability of organization or of being formed into living tissue. Substances believed to be possessed of such capability, as fibrin, are said to be *organizable.*

**Organiza′tion.** The manner of structure proper to different beings. Also employed in the sense of the structure of a part; as the organization of the heart, etc. An organism.

**Or′ganized.** That which is composed of organs. **O. bod′ies,** those endowed with life—*i. e.,* animals and vegetables—in contradistinction to inorganic bodies, which comprise the mineral kingdom.

**Organochem′ia.** Organic chemistry.

**Organogen′esis** (*genesis,* generation). The formation and growth of organs.

**Organogenet′ic** or **Organogen′ic.** Relating to organogenesis.

**Organogeny,** or-gan-oj′en-e. Organogenesis.

**Organogno′sia** (*gnosis,* knowledge). Knowledge and discrimination of organized bodies.

**Organog′raphy** (*graphe,* description). A description of the organs of the living body.

**Or′ganoid.** Virchow's term for tumors consisting of a number of tissues.

**Organolep′tic** (*lepsis,* action of receiving). Making an impression on an organ of special sense, or capable of receiving such impression.

**Organol'ogy** (*logos*, description). Description of the organs.

**Or'ganon.** Organ. Rules for scientific study. Instrument.

**Organon'omy** (*nomos*, law). Doctrine of the laws of organic life.

**Organop'athy.** Morbid condition in which a structural change in the affected part exists, as opposed to functional diseases. Also organotherapy.

**Organopex'is** or **Or'ganopexy** (*pegnymai*, to fix). The fixation of any displaced or wandering organ; see *Hysteropexy, Nephropexy*, etc.

**Or'ganoplasty.** The formation and development of organic tissues.

**Organos'copy** (*skopeo*, to examine). See *Craniology*.

**Organotherapeu'tic.** Relating to organotherapy.

**Organother'apy** (*organon*, organ, *therapeuo*, to cure). Opotherapy; employment internally of the organs of animals or of extracts of such organs, in the treatment of disease; as of testicular juice, suggested by Brown-Séquard, in senile debility, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, etc., or of the thyroid gland in the treatment of myxœdema and cretinism.

**Organotroph'ic** (*trepho*, to feed). Relating to the organization or nutrition of living parts.

**Or'ganum.** Instrument; organ.

**Or'gany.** Origanum vulgare.

**Or'gasm** (*orgao*, to be excited). State of excitement and turgescence of any organ, erethism; applied particularly to the spasm of venereal excitement in sexual intercourse.

**Or'geat.** Syrupus amygdalæ.

**Orgo'sis.** Orgasm.

**Orien'tal.** Pertaining to or coming from the Orient. **O. boil**, see *Furunculus orientalis*. **O. cashew' nut**, marking-nut, Malacca bean, marsh nut; fruit of Semicarpus anacardium; the hard shell contains a corrosive juice; the kernel is used for food. **O. el'emi**, see *African elemi*. **O. ring'worm**, tinea circinata tropica. **O. salep'**, tubers of various species of eulophia growing in India. **O. sore**, see *Ulcers, endemic*. **O. ty'phus**, bubonic plague.

**Orienta'tion.** Recognition of points of the compass. Optical recognition of horizontal and vertical lines as such, and of stability of objects when their images shift on the retina through the motion of the eye. The determination of one's relation, physical or mental, to the outside world. Getting one's bearings; putting into order a mass of facts; assigning objects seen to their true place.

**Orifa'cial.** Relating to the face and mouth. **O. an'gle**, in craniometry, angle between the facial line of Camper and a plane drawn through the masticating surfaces of the upper teeth.

**Or'ifice** (*os*, mouth, *facio*, to make). Entrance to a canal or cavity; variously called opening, aperture, foramen, meatus, ostium, mouth, etc.

**Orificial**, or-if-ish'al. Relating to an orifice. **O. sur'gery**, surgery applied to any orifice, as the anus, vulva, etc., with a view to the suppression of reflex disturbances supposed to originate there.

**Orifi'cium.** Orifice, ostium, opening, mouth. **O. cuta'neum**, external opening of the urethra. **O. dex'trum ventric'uli**, pylorus. **O. epiplo'icum**, foramen of Monro. **O. hyme'nis**, see *Vagina*. **O. infundib'uli**, helicotrema. **O. supe'rius laryn'gis**, see *Larynx*. **O. u'teri**, os uteri. **O. vagi'næ**, see *Vagina*. **O. vagina'le**, os uteri. **O. vagina'le cana'lis cervi'cis**, os uteri. **O. ventric'uli sinis'trum**, cardiac extremity of stomach. **O. vesica'le**, vesical opening of the urethra.

**Orig'anum.** Wild or common marjoram, mancurana, ord. *Labiatæ*. Resembles marjoram in smell, and has a pungent taste much like thyme. It is aromatic and stimulant, diaphoretic and emmenagogue, and its oil possesses the properties of the essential oils in general. The *oil of origanum* is very pungent; it is rarely given internally, but is used locally in toothache. **O. aquat'icum**, Eupatorium cannabinum. **O. cre'ticum**, O. dictamnus. **O. dictam'nus**, the leaves of this variety have been recommended as emmenagogue and alexipharmic. **O. heracleot'icum**, origanum. **O. majora'na**, sweet marjoram; odor is strong and fragrant, taste aromatic and bitterish; properties those of a stomachic and errhine; chiefly used, however, for culinary purposes and as a snuff in headache. **O. syri'acum**, Teucrium marum. **O. vulga're**, origanum.

**Or'igin.** Beginning or source. More fixed or central termination of a muscle. Connection of a nerve with the cerebrospinal axis. **Appar'ent o.**, superficial o. **Deep o.**, nucleus of cells in brain or cord to which the fibres of a nerve penetrate. **Ec'tal o.**, superficial o. **En'tal o.**, deep o. **Superfic'ial o.**, point on the surface of the brain or cord where a nerve emerges.

**Orina'sal.** Relating to mouth and nose.

**Orismol'ogy** (*orismos*, definition, *logos*, discourse). Terminology; nomenclature.

**Or'istry.** Stomatology; surgery of the teeth and mouth.

**Oriza'ba root.** Male jalap.

**Orizabin'.** Jalapin.

**Orlea'na.** Annotta. See *Terra orleana*.

**Or'me.** Appetite.

**Ormocar'pum lennoi'des.** Plant of East India. Root possesses tonic and stimulant properties; bark of the root is employed externally in rheumatism.

**Ormosine'.** Crystalline alkaloid from seed of Ormosia dasycarpa; a white substance resembling opium in its action.

**Ornithog'alum altis'simum.** A South African plant, ord. *Asphodeleæ*, the fleshy bulb of which is diuretic. An oxymel is prepared from it, which is given in catarrh, asthma, phthisis, and hydrothorax. It resembles squill in its medical properties. **O. marit'imum** or **O. squil'la**, scilla.

**Ornithoglos'sa.** Fraxinus excelsior.

**Ornithog'raphy** (*ornis*, bird, *grapho*, to write). Description of birds.

**Ornithol'ogy.** Science relating to birds.

**Or'nus europæ'a.** Fraxinus ornus. **O. mannif'era**, Fraxinus ornus. **O. rotundifo'lia**, Fraxinus ornus. **O. sylves'tris**, Fraxinus excelsior.

**Oroban'che america'na** and **O. uniflo'ra.** Cancer-root, earthclub, and clapwort, possessing properties similar to those of O. virginiana. **O. virginia'na**, Virginia broomrape, beechdrops, cancer-root; fam. *Orobanchoideæ*. This parasitic plant is astringent, and a peculiar and extremely nauseous bitter. It is most powerful when fresh; has been used in dysentery, and, externally, to obstinate ulcers.

**Or'obus.** Ervum ervilia. **O. fa'ba**, Vicia faba.

**Orolin'gual.** Relating to the mouth and tongue. **O. cen'tre**, nervous centre for movements of the mouth and tongue. **O. hemipar'esis**, aphasia.

**Orona'sal.** Relating to the mouth and nose.

**Oron'osus** (*oros*, mountain, *nosos*, a disease). Puna; mountain fever; mountain sickness.

**Orophal'lus** (*oros*, rump, *phallos*, the male organ). Monster having a second male organ originating from the region of the nates.

**Orophar'ynx.** Lower portion of the pharynx, continuous with the mouth.

**Oros'copy** (*os*, mouth, *skopeo*, to see). Inspection of the mouth.

**Orother'apy** (*oros*, serum). Orrhotherapy.

**Orox'ylum in'dicum.** A plant of the order *Bignoniaceæ*. Root is employed externally and in the form of a bath in acute articular rheumatism. Dose, internally, gr. iij–xv (0.2–1.0); its diaphoretic action is more energetic than that of ipecac. In dysentery its action is that of a tonic astringent.

**Oro'ya fe'ver.** A severe, usually fatal form of verruca peruana.

**Or'phol.** Bismuth beta-naphthol.

**Or'piment.** Native yellow trisulphide of arsenic.

Poisonous, but less so than the oxide. It is also called king's yellow, adarigo, adarnech, ahusal, althanacha, azarnet. The Turks prepare a depilatory with it which they call *rusma*.

**Or′pine.** Sedum telephium.

**Or′rhagogue** (*orrhos*, serum, *ago*, to lead). Hydragogue.

**Orrhoche′zia** (*orrhos*, serum, *chezo*, to go to stool). Serous diarrhœa.

**Orrhocys′tis** (*orrhos*, serum, *kystis*, a bladder). An encysted tumor containing a serous fluid.

**Orrhodiagno′sis** (*orrhos*, serum). Serum-diagnosis. Diagnosis based upon the agglutinating action of the blood serum of the sick, as in Widal's test; or on the effect of the injection into the sick of certain therapeutic sera, as tuberculin.

**Orrhohy′menes** (*orrhos*, serum, *hymen*, membrane). Serous membranes.

**Orrhohymeni′tis** (*orrhos*, serum, *hymen*, membrane). Inflammation of a serous membrane.

**Or′rhoid.** Serous.

**Orrhopygion**, or-ro-pij′e-on (*orrhos*, extremity, *pyge*, nates). Inferior extremity of the vertebral column; os coccygis. Also the raphe extending from the penis to the anus, and separating the scrotum into two parts.

**Orrhorrha′gia** (*orrhos*, serum, *rhegnymi*, to burst forth). Sudden discharge of serum, as from the bowels in Asiatic cholera.

**Orrhorrhœ′a** (*orrhos*, serum, *rheo*, to flow). Flow of serum; watery discharge.

**Orrho′sis** (*orrhos*, serum). Formation of serum.

**Orrhoso′len** (*orrhos*, serum, *solen*, pipe or tube). Lymphatic vessel.

**Orrhosoleni′tis.** Inflammation of lymphatic vessel.

**Orrhother′apy** (*orrhos*, serum, *therapeuo*, to cure). Serum-therapy. The treatment of a specific disease by means of an immune serum obtained from an animal which has received repeated graduated injections of the virus of that disease. Also whey-cure.

**Orrhymeni′tis.** Orrhohymenitis.

**Or′ris.** Iris florentina. **Com′mon o.**, Iris germanica.

**Ortharthrag′ra** (*orthos*, true, *arthron*, joint, *agra*, seizure). True gout.

**Orthiauchenous**, or-the-au′ken-us (*orthos*, upright, *auchen*, neck). A term applied to skulls in which the line joining the inion and basion makes an angle of from 38° to 49° with the radius fixus (Lissauer).

**Orthin′.** $C_7H_8N_2O_3$. Orthohydrazin-paraoxybenzoate. A derivative of phenylhydrazin, administered in the form of *hydrochlorate* as an antipyretic.

**Orthio-** (*orthios*, straight). In composition, straight.

**Orthiochor′dous** (*chorde*, chord). A term applied to skulls in which the line joining the hormion and basion makes an angle of from 33° to 52° with the radius fixus (Lissauer).

**Orthiocor′yphous** (*koryphe*, peak). A term applied to skulls in which the line connecting the bregma and lambda makes an angle of from 29° to 41° with the radius fixus (Lissauer).

**Orthiodon′tous** (*odous*, tooth). A term applied to skulls in which the line joining the subnasal and alveolar points makes an angle of from 88° to 121° with the radius fixus (Lissauer).

**Orthiodoxyben′zene** or **Orthiodoxyben′zol.** Pyrocatechin.

**Orthiometo′pous** (*metopon*, forehead). A term applied to skulls in which the line joining the bregma and the nasal point makes an angle of from 47° to 60° with the radius fixus (Lissauer).

**Orthiopis′thious** (*opisthios*, hinder). A term applied to skulls in which the line joining the lambda and inion makes an angle of from 84° to 95° with the radius fixus (Lissauer).

**Orthiopisthocra′nious** (*kranion*, cranium). A term applied to skulls in which the line joining the lambda and opisthion makes an angle of from 107° to 119° with the radius fixus (Lissauer).

**Orthioproso′pous** (*prosopon*, face). A term applied to skulls in which the line drawn from the nasion to the alveolar point makes an angle of from 89.5° to 100° with the radius fixus (Lissauer).

**Orthiopy′lous** (*pyle*, inlet). A term applied to skulls in which the foramen magnum looks markedly forward (15.5° to 24°) when referred to the radius fixus as a horizontal (Lissauer).

**Orthiorrhi′nous** (*rhis*, nose). A term applied to skulls in which the line joining the nasion and subnasal point makes an angle of from 87.5° to 98° (Lissauer).

**Orthiuranis′cous** (*ouraniskos*, palatal). A term applied to skulls in which the line connecting the posterior border of the incisive foramen and the alveolar point looks backward when referred to the radius fixus as a horizontal, making an angle of from 40° to 60° (Lissauer).

**Ortho-** (*orthos*). In composition, straight, right, upright.

**Orthoamidosalicyl′ic acid.** A grayish-white insoluble powder obtained by the reduction of orthonitrosalicylic acid; it is used in chronic rheumatism in doses of gr. iij–vj (0.2–0.4).

**Orthoarsen′ic acid.** $H_3AsO_4$. Arsenic acid.

**Orthobromophe′nol.** See *Bromophenol*.

**Orthocephal′ic** or **Orthoceph′alous.** Having a head with a vertical index of 70.1° to 75° (Frankfort agreement).

**Orthochlorphe′nol.** Chlorophenol. Antiseptic. Employed in tuberculous ulcerations, lupus, etc.

**Orthochore′a.** Chorea in which the patient assumes a straight attitude.

**Orthocre′sol.** One of the three cresols from crude carbolic acid; the least active antiseptic of the three. The two others are metacresol and paracresol, the former being the strongest. See *Kresol*.

**Orthodinitrocre′sol.** Antinonnine. A preparation of orthodinitrocresol-potassium. A preservative, disinfectant surgical antiseptic and insecticide, used in the form of soap or solution.

**Orthodon′tia** (*orthos*, straight, *odous*, tooth). Part of dentistry concerned in the treatment of irregularity of the teeth.

**Orth′oform.** Methyl-ester of amido-oxybenzoic acid. Local anæsthetic; applied as a dusting-powder to abrasions, ulcers, burns, cancer, etc.

**Orthognath′ic** or **Orthog′nathous** (*orthos*, straight, *gnathos*, jaw). Having a gnathic index less than 98°. Having the profile line inclined to the auriculoinfraorbital plane from 63° to 90° (Frankfort agreement).

**Orthog′nathism.** State of being orthognathous; distinguished from prognathism and opisthognathism.

**Orthohydrazin-paraoxyben′zoate.** See *Orthin*.

**Orthom′eter** (*orthos*, straight, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring the degree of ocular protrusion.

**Orthomonochlorphe′nol.** See *Chlorphenol*.

**Orthomor′phia** (*orthos*, straight, *morphe*, shape). Orthopedics; plastic surgery for the correction of faulty shape or conformation.

**Orthomorpho′sis.** Orthopædia.

**Orthomyx′ia** (*orthos*, straight, right, *myxa*, mucus). A term expressive of a normal condition of the mucous membranes and of their secretions.

**Orthoöxybenzo′ic acid.** Salicylic acid.

**Orthoöxydiphenylcarboxyl′ic acid.** See *Phenylsalicylic acid*.

**Orthoöxyquinolinemetasulphon′ic acid.** Diaphthol.

**Orthopæ′dia** (*orthos*, straight, *pais*, a child). Orthopedics.

**Orthope′dic.** Relating to the treatment of deformities.

**Orthope′dics.** Orthopædia. The part of medicine whose object is to prevent and correct deformities. **Den′tal o.**, correction of dental irregularities *en masse*.

**Orthope′dist.** One who practises orthopedics.

**Orthophe′nolsulphon′ic acid.** Aseptol.

**Orthophenolsulphu′ric acid.** Aseptol.

**Orthoph′ony** (*phone*, voice). Normal voice.

**Orthopho′ria** (*orthos*, straight, *phero*, to carry). Normal tendency to parallelism of the visual axes.

**Orthophospho′ric acid.** Common phosphoric acid as distinguished from pyrophosphoric and metaphosphoric acids.

**Orthophren′ic** (*orthos*, right, *phren*, mind). Relating to a sound mind or to the cure of insanity.

**Or′thophreny** (*orthos*, right, *phren*, mind). Treatment of insanity.

**Orthophthal′mic** (*ophthalmos*, eye). Relating to the correction of deviations of the eyeball, as of strabismus.

**Orthopne′ic.** Orthopnœic.

**Orthopneumat′ic.** Relating to orthopnœa.

**Orthopnœ′a** (*orthos*, straight, *pneo*, to respire). Necessity of being in the erect posture in order to breathe. **O. cardi′aca**, angina pectoris. **O. convulsi′va**, asthma. **O. cynanch′ica**, cynanche trachealis. **O. hydrothorac′ica**, hydrothorax. **O. hyster′ica**, angona. **O. pituito′sa**, orthopnæa from excessive secretion of mucus in the air-passages. **O. tussiculo′sa**, whooping-cough.

**Orthopnœ′ic.** Relating to or affected with orthopnœa.

**Orthoprax′is** or **Or′thopraxy** (*orthos*, straight, *praxis*, action). Treatment of deformities by mechanical apparatus.

**Orthop′tic** (*orthos*, straight, *optomai*, to see). Relating to normal vision with both eyes. **O. train′ing**, mode of correction of defective vision by special exercise of the eyes.

**Orthopygium**, orth-o-pij′e-um. Coccyx.

**Or′thoscope** (*orthos*, straight, *skopeo*, to see). An instrument devised by Czermak to exhibit, on application to the eye, the condition of the superficial portions of that organ.

**Orthoscop′ic.** Relating to orthoscopy.

**Orthos′copy.** Examination of the eye by means of an orthoscope.

**Orthosi′phon.** Stamineus. Plant growing in Japan and the East Indies. The leaves when dried are employed in gout and urinary affections.

**Ortho′sis.** Process of making or becoming straight.

**Orthospo′rum anthelmin′ticum.** Chenopodium ambrosioides, var. *Anthelminticum.*

**Orthostat′ic** (*orthos*, erect, *histemi*, to stand). Erect; relating to the erect posture. **O. albuminu′ria**, the excretion of albumin in the urine after the maintenance for a certain period of the erect posture; the albuminuria is not influenced by alimentation or fatigue; the affection is temporary and occurs usually as a sequel of scarlet fever or some other infectious disease.

**Orthosulphamidobenzo′ic anhy′dride.** Saccharin.

**Orthosulph′aminebenzo′ic anhy′dride.** Saccharin.

**Orthosulphocarbol′ic acid.** Aseptol.

**Orthos′yne.** Capability of erection.

**Or′thotast** (*orthos*, straight, *tasso*, to order). Apparatus for overcoming faulty conformation of the long bones; also one employed for compression of the aorta.

**Orthote′rion.** Apparatus used to straighten deformed limbs.

**Orthotol′yl acet′amide.** See *Acetoörthotoluine.* **O. dimeth′yl-pyraz′olon.** See *Tolypyrine.*

**Orthot′onos** or **Orthot′onus** (*tonos*, stretching). Rigid extension of the trunk and neck in a straight line.

**Orthrine′.** Product from phenylhydrazin.

**Ortil′lus** (*articulus*, joint). Digitus pedis.

**Or′tyx.** Tetrao coturnix.

**O′rus.** Crupion; serum.

**Ory′za.** A genus of grasses. **O. sati′va**, rice, fam. *Gramineæ;* a plant, almost aquatic, indigenous in China and growing in the warmer regions of the globe; the grain enclosed in the husk is called by the Malays *paddy, padi*, or *paddie;* when deprived of the husk, *bras;* and when boiled, *nasi.*

**Os** (gen. *ossis*, pl. *ossa*). Bone. **Os** (gen. *oris*, pl. *ora*). Mouth. **O. acetab′uli**, acetabulum. **O. acromia′le**, distinct bone sometimes formed by failure of the acromion process to unite with the rest of the scapula. **O. acro′mii**, acromion. **O. adjuto′rium**, humerus. **O. Æthi′opum**, negro mouth; peculiar appearance of the mouth, dependent on the projection of the canine and incisor teeth. **O. alæfor′me**, sphenoid. **O. al′agas**, coccyx, sacrum. **O. ala′tum**, sphenoid bone. **O. amphid′eon**, os uteri. **O. anon′ymum**, innominatum os. **O. anti′cum**, mouth, especially the portion between the lips and teeth. **O. antiepilep′ticum**, Wormian bone formed in the anterior fontanelle. **O. ap′icis squa′mæ** (occipitalis), triangular Wormian bone formed from the upper angle of the occipital; interparietal bone. **O. arcua′le**, temporal bone. **O. arma′le**, temporal bone. **O. as′ser**, sternum. **O. az′ygos**, sphenoid. **O. ballis′tæ**, astragalus. **O. basila′re**, occipital bone; palate bone; sacrum; sphenoid. **O. baxilla′re**, sphenoid. **O. bicor′ne**, hyoid bone. **O. brachia′le**, humerus. **O. bra′chii**, humerus. **O. breg′matis**, parietal bone. **O. cal′cis**, calcaneum. **O. cana′lis nasolacryma′lis**, os lacrymalis externum. **O. capita′tum**, os magnum. **O. cau′dæ**, occipital bone. **O. centra′le**, centrale. **O. clu′nium**, sacrum. **O. coccy′gis**, coccyx. **O. cogitatio′nis**, parietal bone. **O. colato′rii**, sphenoid bone. **O. colifor′me**, ethmoid bone. **O. convolu′tum supe′rius**, middle turbinated bone. **O. coracoi′deum**, coracoid bone; in man, element forming the coracoid process, distinct until the seventeenth year. **O. cor′dis**, bone found in the fibrocartilaginous tissue at the base of the ventricles of the heart in some animals. **O. corona′le**, frontal bone. **O. cox′æ**, innominate bone. **O. coxen′dicis**, ischium. **O. cribrifor′me**, ethmoid. **O. cribro′sum**, ethmoid. **O. crista′tum**, ethmoid. **O. crotaphit′icum**, temporal bone. **O. cu′bicum**, ethmoid bone. **O. ad cubita′le**, radius. **O. cu′biti infe′rius**, ulna. **O. cuneifor′me**, cuneiform bone of the wrist; sphenoid. **O. cu′neo-compara′tum**, sphenoid. **O. cymbifor′me**, scaphoid bone. **O. discifor′me**, patella. **O. du′rum**, temporal bone. **O. ensifor′me**, sternum. **O. epacta′le pro′prium**, interparietal bone. **O. epitympan′icum**, posterior part of the squamous portion of the temporal bone, assisting in the formation of the mastoid cells; a separate bone in early fetal life. **O. exter′num**, the entrance into the vagina, in contradistinction to the *os internum* or *os uteri.* **O. ex′tra or′dinem car′pi**, os pisiforme. **O. fem′oris**, femur. **O. fibro′sum**, occipital bone. **O. fonticula′re poste′rius** or **quadra′tum**, lambdoid bone. **O. foraminulen′tum**, ethmoid. **O. fron′tis**, frontal bone. **O. ge′næ**, malar bone. **O. gladi′oli**, sternum. **O. grandino′sum**, cuboid. **O. gut′turis**, hyoid bone. **O. hama′tum**, os unciforme. **O. hu′meri**, humerus. **O. hyoi′des**, hyoid bone. **O. hypo′pium**, malar bone. **O. hyseloi′des**, hyoid. **O. il′ei**, ileum. **O. in′cæ**, interparietal bone. **O. incisi′vum**, intermaxillary bone. **O. inconjuga′tum**, sphenoid. **O. in′cudi sim′ilis**, incus. **O. infe′rius ventric′uli**, pylorus. **O. innomina′tum**, hip-bone. **O. interme′dium**, element of primitive carpus and tarsus, lying between the distal extremities of the radius and ulna or tibia and fibula; becomes in carpus semilunar, in tarsus unites with the tibiale to form the astragalus. **O. inter′num**, see *Uterus.* **O. interparieta′le**, interparietal bone. **O. invercun′dum**, frontal bone. **O. is′chii**, ischium. **O. japon′icum**, superior zygomatic. **O. juga′le**, malar bone. **O. jugamen′tum**, malar bone. **O. ju′guli**, clavicle. **O. lacryma′le**, unguis os. **O. l. accesso′rium** or **ante′rius**, independent bone sometimes found at the extremity of the superior maxilla, caused by the persistence of the sutura imperfecta of Weber. **O. l. exter′num**, small bone sometimes found in the lacrymal notch and groove of the superior maxilla in young subjects; later, unites with the superior maxilla or palate bone; also called *o. lacrymale laterale.* **O. l.**

**poste′rius**, separate ossification of the orbital plate of the ethmoid. **O. lamb′dæ**, occipital bone. **O. lambdoi′des**, hyoid bone, occipital bone. **O. lapid′eum**, temporal bone. **O. lapido′sum**, temporal bone. **O. la′tum**, sacrum. **O. l. hu′meri**, scapula. **O. lenticula′re**, os orbiculare, os pisiforme. **O. lepidoi′des**, temporal bone. **O. lin′guæ**, hyoid. **O. lingua′le**, hyoid. **O. lithoi′des**, temporal bone. **O. luna′tum**, semilunar bone. **O. mag′num**, the third bone of the lower row of the carpus. **O. mala′re**, malar bone. **O. maxil′læ**, superior maxilla. **O. m. superio′ris undec′imum**, vomer. **O. maxillotempora′le**, inferior zygomatic. **O. memen′to mo′ri**, temporal bone. **O. memo′riæ**, occipital bone. **O. mendo′sum**, temporal bone. **O. mor′sus Adam′i**, thyroid cartilage. **O. mucrona′tum**, xiphoid cartilage. **O. multan′gulum ma′jus**, trapezium. **O. m. mi′nus**, trapezoid bone. **O. multifor′me**, ethmoid, sphenoid. **O. navicula′re**, scaphoid bone. **O. nerva′le**, temporal bone. **O. nervo′sum**, occipital bone. **O. occip′iti**, occipital bone. **O. odontoi′deum**, odontoid process of the axis, considered as a separate bone. **O. orbicula′re**, os pisiforme; also small spherical bone, separate in fetal life, but united after birth to the long process of the incus. **O. orbita′le**, superior zygomatic. **O. pala′ti**, palate bone. **O. papilla′re**, sesamoid bone sometimes found at the tip of the olecranon. **O. parieta′le infe′rius**, temporal bone. **O. paxilla′re**, sphenoid. **O. pec′tinis**, pubic bone. **O. pec′toris**, sternum. **O. pelvicephal′icum**, occipital bone. **O. pel′vis latera′le**, innominate bone. **O. pero′ne**, fibula. **O. petro′sum**, temporal bone. **O. pisifor′me**, pisiform bone. **O. pla′num**, orbital plate of the ethmoid. **O. polygo′num ma′jus**, trapezium. **O. p. mi′nus**, trapezoid bone. **O. polymor′phon**, sphenoid. **O. pos′terum**, pharynx. **O. premaxilla′re**, intermaxillary bone. **O. prærup′tæ ru′pi assimula′tum**, temporal bone. **O. pri′api**, penis bone. **O. procubita′le**, ulna. **O. pro′ræ**, frontal bone, occipital bone. **O. pterygoi′deum**, sphenoid. **O. pu′bis**, see *Pubis*. **O. puboischiad′icum**, puboischiatic bone. **O. pudi′cum**, malar bone. **O. pup′pis**, frontal bone, occipital bone. **O. pyramida′le car′pi**, trapezoid. **O. pyx′idis**, occipital bone. **O. quadra′tum**, see *Palate bone*. **O. raplogem′mans os′sis petro′si** or **O. Riola′ni**, ossiculum Riolani. **O. ratio′nis**, frontal bone. **O. rhomboi′des**, trapezium. **O. rotun′dum**, pisiform bone. **O. sac′rum**, sacrum. **O. sagitta′le**, interparietal bone. **O. sax′eum**, temporal bone. **O. scutifor′me**, patella. **O. sedenta′rium**, see *Ischiatic*. **O. semiluna′re**, the second bone in the upper row of the carpus. **O. seni′le**, senile mouth; a peculiar appearance of the mouth, resembling that seen in old persons, in which the chin projects very much and the lips are retracted. **O. se′piæ**, cuttle-fish bone. **O. sex′tum cra′nii**, occipital bone. **O. sincip′itis**, frontal bone. **O. Sömmerin′gii**, processus marginalis; malar bone. **O. sphænobasila′re**, occipital bone. **O. sphecoi′deum**, sphenoid. **O. sphenoida′le**, sphenoid. **O. sphenoi′des**, sphenoid. **O. s. ante′rius**, presphenoid. **O. s. poste′rius**, basisphenoid. **O. spongio′sum**, ethmoid. **O. s. infe′rius**, inferior turbinated bone. **O. s. me′dium**, middle turbinated bone. **O. s. supe′rius**, middle turbinated bone; superior turbinated bone. **O. spongoi′des**, ethmoid. **O. squamo′sum**, temporal bone. **O. subocula′re**, malar bone. **O. subrotun′dum**, pisiform. **O. Syl′vii**, os orbiculare. **O. syncip′itis**, frontal bone. **O. ta′li**, calcaneum. **O. tem′poris**, temporal bone. **O. tes′seræ**, astragalus; cuboid. **O. tetrago′num**, parietal bone. **O. thyroi′des**, patella. **O. tib′iæ mi′nus**, fibula. **O. tin′cæ**, os uteri. **O. trape′zium mi′nus**, trapezoid. **O. trapezoi′des**, trapezoid; trapezium. **O. triangula′re**, cuneiform bone of wrist. **O. tribasila′re**, spheno-occipital bone. **O. trique′trum**, o. triangulare. **O. t. squa′mæ (parieta′lis)**, os apicis squamæ. **O. turbina′tum**, middle turbinated bone. **O. t. infe′rius**, inferior turbinated bone. **O. tympan′icum**, tympanic portion of temporal. **O. uncina′tum**, os unciforme. **O. un′guis**, see *Unguis os*. **O. un′guis mi′nus**, external lacrymal. **O. upsiloi′des**, hyoid bone. **O. us′tum**, bone-ash. **O. u′teri**, the mouth of the womb; see *Uterus*. **O. u′teri exter′num**, see *Uterus*. **O. u′teri inter′num**, see *Uterus*. **O. va′rium**, cuboid. **O. ver′ticis**, parietal bone. **O. vespertilio′nis** or **vespifor′me**, sphenoid. **O. vo′meris**, vomer. **O. xiphoi′des**, sternum. **O. ypseloi′des**, hyoid bone. **O. zygomat′icum**, malar bone. **O. z. accesso′rium**, superior zygomatic bone. **O. z. infe′rius** and **supe′rius**, two portions into which the malar bone is sometimes divided by a horizontal suture.

**O′sazone.** Compound resulting from the action of phenylhydrazin and acetic acid on sugar.

**Osbeck′ia octan′dra.** A shrub possessing astringent properties. **O. wrightia′na**, leaves of this shrub are employed in stomatitis and inflammation of the intestines.

**Osce′do** (*os*, mouth, *cieo*, to move). Yawning.

**Oscheal**, os′ke-al. Pertaining to the scrotum.

**Oschei′tis** (*oscheon*, scrotum). Inflammation of the scrotum.

**Oschelephanti′asis.** Elephantiasis of the scrotum.

**Oscheocarcino′ma.** Chimney-sweep's cancer; epithelioma of the scrotum.

**Os′cheocele** (*oscheon*, scrotum, *kele*, tumor). Oscheocele, scrotocele, scrotal hernia; see *Bubonocele*. Dropsy of the scrotum; see *Hydrocele*. **O. aquo′sa**, collection of water in the scrotum; hydroscheocele. **O. cruen′ta**, tumor formed by blood; hæmatocele. **O. flatulen′ta**, emphysematous tumor of the scrotum; physocele. **O. hydatido′sa**, hydatidocele. **O. œdemat′ica**, oscheocele with œdema of the scrotum. **O. sanguin′ea**, hæmatocele. **O. semina′lis**, spermatocele. **O. urina′lis**, urocele. **O. varico′sa**, varicocele.

**Oscheochal′asis** (*oscheon*, scrotum, *chalasis*, relaxation). Tumor resulting from hypertrophy of the areolar tissue of the scrotum and excessive extension of the skin of the part—an affection which has been confounded with sarcocele.

**Oscheohy′drocele.** Hernial hydrocele.

**Os′cheolith.** Calculus of the scrotum.

**Oscheoma**, os-ke-o′mah. Tumor of the scrotum.

**Os′cheon.** Scrotum.

**Oscheon′cus** (*onkos*, swelling). Tumor of the scrotum.

**Oscheophy′ma** (*phyma*, swelling). Tumor of the scrotum.

**Oscheoplas′tic** (*oscheon*, scrotum, *plasso*, to form). An epithet applied to the operation for restoring the scrotum when lost—*oscheoplasty*.

**Oscheopyœde′ma.** Purulent infiltration of the scrotum.

**Os′chion.** Raised margin of the os uteri; excrescence from the os uteri.

**Oschi′tis.** Oscheitis; inflammation of the scrotum.

**Oschocarcino′ma.** Chimney-sweep's cancer.

**Os′chocele.** Oscheocele.

**Oschon′cus.** Preternatural swelling or tumor of the scrotum.

**Oschophy′ma** (*phyma*, swelling). Oschoncus.

**Oschopyœde′ma.** Oscheopyœdema.

**Oschurœde′ma** (*ouron*, urine, *oidema*, œdema). Extravasation of urine into the scrotum.

**Oscilla′ria al′ba** (Vaucher). Beggiatoa alba. **O. arachnoi′dea** (Agardh), Beggiatoa arachnoidea. **O. leptomitifor′mis** (Meneghi), Beggiatoa leptomitiformis. **O. mala′riæ**, see *Plasmodium*. **O. tigri′na**, Beggiatoa tigrina. **O. versat′ilis** (Kützing), Beggiatoa arachnoidea.

**Oscilla′tion** (*oscillo*, to swing). Vibration. Also a partial rotatory movement of the eyeball to and from its anteroposterior axis.

**Oscine′.** Pseudotropine.

**Os′citancy** (*oscito*, to yawn). Tendency to yawn.

**Os′citant fe′ver** (*oscito*, to yawn). A fever in which the patient is continually yawning.

**Oscita′tion.** Yawning.

**Os′culate.** Having little mouths or suckers, as *Tænia osculata*.

**Oscula'tion.** Kissing. Anastomosis of vessels.

**Osculato'rius** (*osculum*, little mouth). Orbicularis oris.

**O'sier.** Salix alba. **Red o.,** Cornus sericea.

**Os'ler's disease'.** Polycythæmia with persistent cyanosis, associated with enlarged spleen and obstinate constipation. **O.'s phenom'enon,** agglutination of blood-disks or platelets in the blood, noticed when it is taken from the vessel.

**Osman'thus fra'grans.** Ord. *Oleaceæ*, native of China and Japan; used by Chinese to flavor tea.

**Os'mate.** Salt of osmic acid.

**Osmat'ic** (*osme*, smell). Possessing the sense of smell; an animal in which the sense of smell is strongly developed (Broca).

**Os'mazome** (*osme*, smell, *zomos*, soup). Extractive matter in muscular flesh and in the blood of animals; has an agreeable smell and taste, and is found in *bouillon* in the proportion of one part to seven of gelatin. Vauquelin discovered it in some fungi. It gives the flavor of meat to soups. It has been prescribed in the dose of ʒss to ʒj (2.0–4.0), in broth or in powder, with aromatics, as a stimulant to the digestive actions and a restorer of appetite in convalescence. An *osmazone chocolate* is used as an analeptic article of diet. It consists of *chocolate*, lb. j, to *osmazome*, ℥j.

**Os'me.** Odor.

**Osme'sis.** Olfaction.

**Os'mic acid.** $OsO_4$. Osmium tetroxide, perosmic or hyperosmic acid; crystalline, volatile substance, subliming at ordinary temperatures, slowly soluble in about 50 parts of water; obtained by heating metallic osmium in a current of oxygen. The vapor is exceedingly pungent and poisonous. Used for hardening tissues for microscopic investigation; has been injected subcutaneously for neuralgia, sciatica, and sarcomatous tumors.

**Osmidro'sis** (*osme*, smell, *hidros*, sweat). Perspiration of an unusual odor.

**Osmitop'sis asteriscoi'des.** A plant of the Cape of Good Hope which, from its smell and taste, seems to contain camphor, hence its antispasmodic virtues. In infusion said to be beneficially employed in cough, hoarseness, and diseases of the chest generally, and to be serviceable in flatulent colic. It has been used externally in paralysis.

**Os'mium.** Rare metal, symbol Os; sp. gr. 21.4, infusible; occurs associated with platinum. **O. tetrox'ide,** osmic acid.

**Osmodyspho'ria** (*osme*, odor, *dysphoreo*, to bear ill). Condition of being intolerant of certain odors.

**Osmol'ogy** (*osme*, odor, *logos*, treatise). Treatise on olfaction and odors.

**Osmom'eter** (*osmos*, impulsion, *metron*, measure). Instrument, consisting of a long glass tube over which a membrane is firmly tied, to measure the extent of osmosis in different fluids. Also apparatus to measure acuteness of sense of smell (*osme*, odor).

**Osmomet'ric sense.** Olfaction; power of appreciating different odors.

**Osmon'osus** (*nosos*, disease). Disease of olfaction.

**Osmorrhi'za longis'tylis.** Sweet Cicely. An indigenous plant, ord. *Umbelliferæ*, which flowers in May and June. An agreeable aromatic, carminative, and expectorant, having much of the flavor of anise.

**Os'mose** or **Osmo'sis** (*osmos*, impulse). Force by which fluids are impelled through moist membranes and other porous septa in endosmotic and exosmotic actions. Passage of crystalloids in solution through organic membranes, whereby they may be separated from colloid bodies.

**Osmot'ic.** Relating or belonging to osmosis, as osmotic force, the force which induces osmosis.

**Os'mozome.** Osmazome.

**Os'mund royal.** Osmunda regalis.

**Osmun'da cinnamo'mea.** Cinnamon fern, an indigenous plant, ord. *Filices;* demulcent, subastringent, and tonic. Boiled in milk, it yields a fine mucilage, which is used in diarrhœa. **O. luna'ria** Ophioglossum lunaria. **O. rega'lis,** flowering fern, osmund royal; once thought to possess astringent and emmenagogue virtues. **O. spectab'ilis,** O. regalis.

**Osphran'tic** (*osphrainomai*, to scent). Olfactory.

**Osphra'sia** (*osphra*, smell). Olfaction.

**Osphresiol'ogy** (*osphresis*, olfaction, *logos*, a discourse). Treatise on olfaction and odors.

**Osphresom'eter** (*osphresis*, olfaction, *metron*, measure). Instrument to determine the acuteness of the sense of smell.

**Osphret'ic.** Olfactory.

**Osphyalge'ma** (*osphys*, hip or loins, *algema*, pain). Coxalgia.

**Osphyal'gia** (*osphys*, loins, *algos*, pain). Coxalgia. Pain in the loins.

**Osphyarthri'tis** (*osphys*, loins). Inflammation of the parts about the hip.

**Osphyi'tis.** Osphyarthritis.

**Osphyomyeli'tis** (*osphys*, loins, *myelos*, marrow). Lumbar myelitis.

**Osphyorrheu'ma** (*osphys*, loins, *rheuma*, rheumatism). Lumbago.

**Osphy'tis.** Osphyitis.

**Os'sa** (pl. of *os*, bone) **anon'yma.** Innominate bones. **O. breg'matis,** parietal bones. **O. carpa'lia,** bones of wrist. **O. convolu'ta,** turbinated bones. **O. costa'lia,** ribs. **O. digito'rum ma'nûs,** phalanges of the fingers. **O. digito'rum pe'dis,** phalanges of the toes. **O. epacta'lia,** Wormian bones. **O. episterna'lia,** suprasternal bones. **O. innomina'ta,** irregular bones forming sides and anterior wall of pelvis. **O. internasa'lia** or **prenasa'lia,** independent bones sometimes found at the anterior superior angle of the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid. **O. la'ta,** broad or flat bones, in distinction from **O. lon'ga,** long bones. **O. nasa'lia,** nasal bones. **O. na'si,** nasal bones. **O. nerva'lia,** parietal bones. **O. pisifor'mia lingua'lia,** see *Hyoid bone*. **O. raphogeminan'tia,** Wormian bones. **O. sesamoide'a,** sesamoid bones. **O. sincip'itis,** parietal bones. **O. sphenoide'a tar'si,** cuneiform bones of tarsus. **O. spongio'sa,** turbinated bones. **O. sutura'rum,** Wormian bones. **O. ter'tia maxil'læ superio'ris,** turbinated bones. **O. tetrago'na,** parietal bones. **O. triangula'ria,** sphenoidal cornua. **O. triangula'ria Bla'sii,** Wormian bones. **O. trique'tra,** Wormian bones. **O. tritic'ea,** see *Hyoid bone*. **O. turbina'ta,** turbinated bones. **O. vertica'lia,** parietal bones. **O. Wormia'na,** Wormian bones.

**Os'sagen.** Salt formed by combination of fatty acids of red bone-marrow with calcium.

**Ossein'** (*os*, bone). Ostein. Albuminoid of bone connective tissue.

**Os'seo-aponeurot'ic.** A combination of bone and aponeurosis.

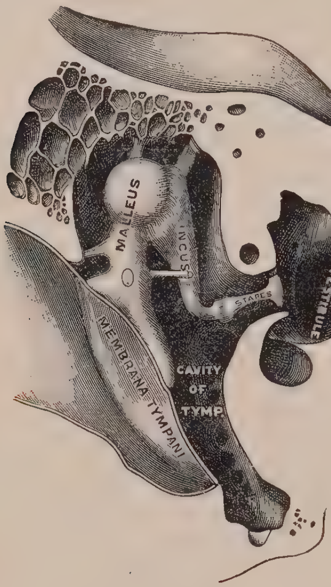
**Osseomu'coid.** Mucoid present in bone tissue; it appears to be identical with the other connective-tissue mucoids.

**Os'seous** (*os*, bone). Bony. Resembling bone. **O. lab'yrinth,** series of cavities within the petrous portion of the temporal bone, containing parts to which the auditory nerve is distributed. It comprises vestibule, semicircular canals, and cochlea. **O. tu'mors,** see *Osteoma*.

**Os'sicles.** Ossicula. See also *Ossiculum*. **An'dernach's o.,** Wormian bones. **Bertin's' o.,** see *Bertin*. **O. of ear,** ossicula auditûs. **Kerk'ring's o.,** see *Kerkring*. **O. of tym'panum,** ossicula auditûs.

**Ossic'ula** (pl. of ossiculum) **audi'tûs.** Small bones or ossicles situated in the cavity of the tympanum, and forming an uninterrupted chain from the membrane of the tympanum to that of the fenestra ovalis; three in number: malleus, incus (os orbiculare), and stapes (see cut on page 806). **O. Berti'ni,** sphenoidal cornua. **O. epacta'lia,** Wormian bones. **O. episterna'lia,** episternal bones. **O. innomina'ta,** innominata minora ossa. **O. intercala'ria,** or **raphogeminan'tia,** or **sutura'rum,** or **trique'tra,** or **Wormia'na,** Wormian bones. **O. n'asi,** nasal bones. **O.**

**sesamoide′a,** sesamoid bones. **O. tritic′ea,** see *Hyoid bone.*



Chain of ossicles and their ligaments, seen from the front in a vertical, transverse section of the tympanum. (Testut.)

**Ossiculec′tomy** (*ektome,* excision). Excision of the ossicles of the ear.

**Ossiculot′omy** (*tome,* cut). Division of one or more of the ossicles of the ear.

**Ossic′ulum.** A small bone. **O. cochlea′re,** orbicular bone. **O. foram′inis lac′eri posterio′ris,** o. jugulare. **O. in′cudi compara′tum,** incus. **O. jugula′re,** small bone, rarely found in the jugular foramen; probably a result of the separate ossification of the intrajugular process. **O. lenticula′re,** os orbiculare. **O. malle′olo-assimila′tum,** malleus. **O. mola′ri den′ti compara′tum,** incus. **O. orbicula′re,** orbicular bone. **O. quar′tum,** orbicular bone. **O. Riola′ni,** small bone occasionally found lying free in the Glaserian fissure; also called *o. sesamoideum Cortesii.* **O. squamo′sum,** orbicular bone. **O. subrotun′dum,** orbicular bone. **O. Syl′vii,** orbicular bone. **O. tegmen′ti tym′pani cuneifor′me,** small bone occasionally found on the anterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, being a separate ossification of the cuneiform portion of the tegmen tympani. **O. termina′le,** separate ossification of the tip of the odontoid process of the axis, considered as an epiphysis of the body of the first cervical vertebra.

**Ossif′erous** (*os,* bone, *phero,* to bear). Bearing or producing bone-tissue.

**Ossif′ic.** Bone-forming.

**Ossifica′tion** (*os,* bone, *facio,* to make). Formation of bone; development or increase of the osseous system. Ossification takes place in the same manner as the nutrition of other parts. Bones are at first mucous, and afterward cartilaginous; the cartilage at length receives the phosphate of lime, and is at the same time replaced by a gelatinous parenchyma, when the bone has acquired the whole of its development. **Points of o.,** points where the ossification of a bone commences, whence it extends to other parts. Almost all the bones present a greater or less number of points of ossification. Besides the natural ossification which we observe in the fœtus and in the first periods of life, there are also *accidental ossifications,* such as those frequently remarked after the inflammation of serous membranes in the parietes of the arteries, and to which the terms osthexia, incrustation, and petrifaction have sometimes been applied.

**Os′sified** (*os,* bone, *facio,* to make). Changed into bone.

**Ossif′luent** (*os,* bone, *fluo,* to flow). Softening and disintegration of bone.

**Os′siform.** Having the shape or appearance of bone.

**Ossif′raga** (*os,* bone, *frango,* to break). Osteocolla.

**Os′sifying.** Ossific.

**Os′sis sa′cri acu′men** (point of the sacrum). Coccyx.

**Ossiv′orous** (*os,* bone, *voro,* to devour). Species of tumor destructive of bone.

**Ostæ′mia** (*osteon,* bone, *haima,* blood). Morbid hyperæmia of bone.

**Ostag′ra** (*osteon,* bone, *agra,* seizure). Gouty pain in a bone. Also bone forceps.

**Ostal′gia** (*osteon,* bone, *algos,* pain). Pain in a bone.

**Ostalgi′tis** (*osteon,* bone, *algos,* pain). Painful inflammation of a bone.

**Osta′rium** (*ostarion,* bone). Ossiculum.

**Ostarthri′tis.** Arthrophlogosis.

**Osteæ′mia.** Ostæmia.

**Osteag′ra.** Ostagra.

**Os′teal.** Relating to bone. **O. cells,** osteoblasts.

**Osteal′gia.** Pain in the bones. See *Osteocopus.*

**Osteanaphy′sis** (*osteon,* bone, *physis,* growth). Growth or regeneration of osseous tissue.

**Ostearthri′tis.** Chronic rheumatoid arthritis.

**Ostearthrot′omy.** Excision of the articular extremity of a bone.

**Osteaux′e** (*osteon,* bone, *auxe,* growth). Pathological enlargement of a bone.

**Ostec′tomy** or **Osteëc′tomy** (*osteon,* bone, *ektome,* excision). Excision of bone tissue.

**Ostec′topy.** Bony displacement.

**Ostein′.** Ossein. Animal matter of bone.

**Osteï′tis.** Ostitis. Inflammation of bone, characterized by violent shooting and lancinating pains in the bone. *Osteitis interna* or caries centralis is a form of the disease occurring deep in the bone. When accompanied with a deposit of bony matter in the medullary cavity it is generally described as *condensing* or *ossifying osteitis,* sclerosis ossium or diffuse hypertrophy of bone. In *osteitis fungosa* interstitial granulations cause the bone to be entirely absorbed. Those forms of osteitis which are attended with softening of the bone substance have been called *rarefying osteitis.* **Acute′ o.,** osteomyelitis. **Albu′minous o.,** o. characterized by the presence of a considerable amount of albuminous liquid. **Artic′ular o.,** see *Rheumatism.* **Cen′tral o.,** o. about the medullary cavity, constituting endosteitis. **Chron′ic o.,** see *Caries.* **Conden′sing o.,** o. in which the earthy salts are deposited in excess, rendering the bone hard like ivory, the process being generally called *eburnation;* see also the prime. **Cor′tical o.,** periostitis. **O. defor′mans,** o. in which the bones become twisted and deformed. **Form′ative o.,** eburnation. **O. fungo′sa,** see *Osteitis.* **Gum′matous o.,** chronic osteitis caused by syphilis, and characterized by gummata. **O. inter′na,** see *Osteitis.* **O. i. osteoplas′tica,** see *Osteitis.* **O. os′sificans,** see *Osteitis.* **Rar′efying o.,** see *Osteitis.* **Sclero′sing o.,** condensing osteitis. **Sec′ondary hyperplas′tic o.,** hypertrophic pulmonary osteoarthropathy.

**Ostem′bryon** (*embryon,* embryo). Lithopædion.

**Ostempye′sis** or **Ostempyo′sis** (*empyesis,* effusion of pus). Abscess in the interior of a bone.

**Osteoanabro′sis.** See *Osteonabrosis.*

**Osteoan′eurysm.** Expansion of a bone from aneurysmal dilatation of its vessels; may be sarcomatous or erectile.

**Osteoarthri′tis.** Joint inflammation involving also the contiguous portions of bone. **Chron′ic o.,** affection of joints resulting in the destruction of the cartilage, roughening of the articulating surfaces, thickening of the ligaments, and deformity.

**Osteoarthrop'athy** (*osteon*, bone, *arthron*, joint, *pathos*, disease). Disease involving the bones and joints. **Hypertroph'ic pneu'mic** or **pul'monary o.**, disease intercurrent with some constitutional pulmonary affections, characterized by enlargement and deformity of various bones and joints, curvature of the spine, and tumefaction of the knee-joint; it resembles acromegaly, but differs from it in the fact that the changes which take place in the extremities are secondary to pulmonary or bronchial disease.

**Osteoarthrot'omy** (*osteon*, bone, *arthron*, joint, *tome*, incision). Osteotomy in which the section of bone is performed entirely or partially inside a joint; excision of the articular end of a bone.

**Os'teoblast** (*osteon*, bone, *blastos*, bud). One of the young cells, osteal cells, which aid in the formation of the osseous tissue, whether in cartilage, membrane, or periosteum.

**Osteoblas'tic.** Relating to osteoblasts.

**Osteocachex'ia.** Cachexia induced by bone suppuration.

**Osteocamp'sia** (*osteon*, bone, *kampto*, to bend). Curvature of bones.

**Osteocan'cer** or **Osteocarcino'ma.** Carcinoma which has undergone ossification; carcinoma of bone.

**Osteocartilag'inous tu'mor.** Osteochondroma.

**Os'teocele** (*osteon*, bone, *kele*, rupture). Hernia in which the sac is cartilaginous and bony—a rare case. Also osseous induration of one or both testicles.

**Osteocephalo'ma** (*osteon*, bone, *kephaloma*, encephaloid). Osteocancer, malignant osteoid. Malignant disease of bone, arising from the medullary canal or affecting the compact substance; chiefly encephaloid; usually attacks the head of the tibia and the lower extremity of the thigh-bone.

**Osteochondri'tis** (*osteon*, bone, *chondros*, cartilage). Chondritis involving adjacent bone.

**Osteochondro'ma** (*osteon*, bone, *chondros*, cartilage). Osteocartilaginous tumor. A variety of enchondroma resembling bone rather than cartilage, being made up of an osteoid tissue, composed of trabeculæ and medullary spaces, with a small proportion of cartilage; commonly attacks the ends of the long bones.

**Osteochon'drophyte** (*osteon*, bone, *chondros*, cartilage, *phyo*, to grow). Chondroma.

**Osteocla'sia** or **Osteocla'sis** (*osteon*, bone, *klasis*, a fracture). Fracture of a bone for the purpose of correcting deformity.

**Os'teoclast.** Robin's myeloplax; giant cell of bone-marrow; large multinuclear, granular body, supposed to effect resorption of growing bone. Also apparatus for the performance of osteoclasis.

**Osteoclas'tic.** Relating to osteoclasis or osteoclasts.

**Osteoclas'ty.** Osteoclasis.

**Osteocol'la** (*osteon*, bone, *kolla*, glue). Glue-bone, stone or bone binder. Name given to carbonate of calcium, found in some parts of Germany and other portions of the globe; so called because it has been supposed to possess the power of favoring the formation of callus in fractures. Also glue made from bones.

**Os'teocope.** Osteocopus.

**Osteocop'ic.** Pertaining to osteocopus.

**Osteoc'opus** (*osteon*, bone, *kopos*, fatigue). Osteocope, bone-ache, bone-ague. Pain in the bones, as in syphilis. Such pains are said to be *osteocopic* (bone-tiring).

**Osteocra'nium.** The fully ossified cranium.

**Osteocys'tis.** Osteocystoid.

**Osteocys'toid** (*osteon*, bone, *kystis*, cyst, *eidos*, appearance). Morbid growth in bone, characterized by the formation of cysts filled with puriform or other fluid.

**Osteocysto'ma.** Osteocystoid.

**Osteocystosarco'ma.** Cystosarcoma commencing in a bone.

**Osteoden'tinal.** Relating to osteodentine.

**Osteoden'tine.** Hard substance sometimes found in the pulp-cavity of a tooth, resembling bone in structure, but having branched tubules like dentine. See *Tooth*.

**Osteodermatoplas'tic** (*osteon*, bone, *derma*, skin, *plasso*, to form). Term applied to partial amputation of the foot in which bone and skin are utilized to form a useful stump.

**Osteoder'mia** (*osteon*, bone, *derma*, skin). Osseous formation in the outer integument, normal in some animals.

**Osteodias'tasis** (*osteon*, bone, *diastasis*, standing apart). Separation of bones, as of the epiphyses of the long bones.

**Osteod'iclis.** Ossification occurring in the valves of the veins.

**Osteodyn'ia.** Pain in the bones.

**Osteoepiph'ysis.** Bony epiphysis. **Ante'rior o.**, epiphysis which forms the point of the acromion. **Me'dian o.**, epiphysis supporting the acromial surface, which connects with the clavicle by an articulation, and later forms a union with the scapula. **Poste'rior o.**, epiphysis situated between the spine of the scapula and the acromion, which subsequently forms a union with the spine.

**Osteofibrolipo'ma** (*lipos*, fat). Tumor consisting of bony, fibrous, and fatty elements.

**Osteofibro'ma.** Tumor made up of osseous and fibrous structures. A combination of osteoma and fibroma.

**Osteogangræ'na.** Necrosis of bone.

**Os'teogen** (*osteon*, bone, *gennao*, to beget). Soft, transparent substance, noted in the formation of bone, which afterward becomes ossified; osteogenic substance or tissue; see *Ossification*.

**Osteogen'esis** (*osteon*, bone, *genesis*, formation). Formation of bone.

**Osteogenet'ic** or **Osteogen'ic.** Pertaining to osteogenesis; producing bone.

**Osteogen'ic sub'stance** or **tis'sue.** Osteogen.

**Osteogeny**, os-te-oj'en-e. Osteogenesis.

**Osteog'raphy** (*osteon*, bone, *grapho*, to describe). Description of the bones.

**Osteohalistere'sis** (*osteon*, bone, *hals*, salt, *stereo*, to deprive). Deprivation of mineral constituents of osseous tissue, with consequent curvature.

**Osteohelco'sis** (*osteon*, bone, *helcos*, ulcer). Caries.

**Os'teoid** (*osteon*, bone, *eidos*, appearance). Resembling bone. **O. can'cer**, ossified fibrous or medullary cancer, most frequent about the femur. **O. tu'mor**, an accidental bony production, or more frequently a calcareous incrustation of the normal tissue or of a fibrous tumor. A tumor composed of the cement of a tooth.

**Osteol'ogy** (*osteon*, bone, *logos*, discourse). Part of anatomy treating of bones.

**Osteol'ysis** (*osteon*, bone, *lyo*, to dissolve). Necrosis or death of bone, as in hospital gangrene, in which the dead parts are of soft consistence. Dissolution and absorption of bone.

**Osteo'ma** (*osteon*, bone). Tumor consisting of osseous tissue, osseous tumor. It is formed of newly developed connective tissue. Several forms are described, the *eburnated*, *compact*, and *cancellous*, according to the nature of the structure composing them. Osteomata include *exostoses* and *osteophytes*, the former being outgrowths from pre-existing bone, the latter growing from cartilage or connective tissue. **O. cu'tis**, osseous tumor of the skin. **Den'tate o.**, inordinate development of tooth-cement. **O. du'rum**, tumor of hard, bony tissue or of tissue resembling bone. **O. ebur'neum**, o. durum. **O. medullo'sum**, tumor composed of medullary or cancellous tissue. **O. spongio'sum**, o. medullosum.

**Osteomala'cia** (*osteon*, bone, *malakia*, softness). Mollities ossium; the softening being dependent on loss of earthy matter. **O. apsath'yros**, osteomalacia characterized by an exceedingly flexible condition of the bones, resembling wax. **O. carcinomato'sa**, in this form of osteomalacia the osseous marrow is infiltrated with cancer, and softening takes place. **O. infan'tum**, rachitis.

**Osteomala′cic.** Relating to osteomalacia. **O. pel′vis,** distortion causing lessening of the transverse and oblique diameters, with great increase of the anteroposterior diameter. See *Pelvis.*

**Osteomalaco′sis.** Mollities ossium.

**Osteomyeli′tis** (*osteomyelon,* bone-marrow). Medullitis or inflammation of the marrow of bone, usually traumatic. **O. gummo′sa,** syphilitic o. with formation of gummata. **O. infectio′sa,** suppurative infectious o. **O. malleo′sa,** o. due to presence of Bacillus malleus.

**Osteomy′elon** or **Ostomy′elum** (*osteon,* bone, *myelos,* marrow). Marrow.

**Os′teon.** Bone. **O. hi′eron,** sacrum.

**Osteonabro′sis** or **Osteoanabro′sis** (*osteon,* bone, *a,* priv., *brosis,* nutriment). Atrophy of the osseous texture marked by diminution of volume.

**Osteon′cus** (*onkos,* tumor). Bony tumor. Exostosis.

**Osteonecro′sis.** Necrosis of bone.

**Osteoneural′gia.** Severe pain in the bones.

**Osteon′osus** (*nosos,* disease). Disease of bones.

**Osteopæ′dion** (*paidion,* small child). Lithopædion.

**Osteopalincla′sis** (*osteon,* bone, *palin,* again, *klasis,* fracture). Refracture of a badly united bone.

**Osteoparec′tasis** (*parektasis,* lengthening). Abnormal lengthening of bone.

**Osteop′athist.** One who believes in or practises osteopathy.

**Osteop′athy** (*osteon,* bone, *pathos,* disease). Disease of bony structures. A system of medical practice founded on the assumption that many diseases are the result of morbid conditions of the bones and joints, and that treatment should be based on this view of their pathology.

**Osteoperios′teal.** Relating to bone and periosteum.

**Osteoperiosti′tis.** Periostitis involving bone.

**Osteopha′ges** (*osteon,* bone, *phago,* to eat). Myeloplaxes.

**Osteophlebi′tis** (*osteon,* bone, *phleps,* vein). Inflammation of the veins in bone.

**Os′teophone** (*osteon,* bone, *phone,* voice). Audiphone.

**Osteoph′ony** (*osteon,* bone, *phone,* voice). Bone conduction of sounds.

**Os′teophor.** Forceps used to crush and separate bone.

**Osteophtho′ria** (*phthora,* corruption). Bone caries.

**Osteophy′ma** (*phyma,* swelling). Bony tumor or swelling; sometimes used in the sense of exostosis. Also a bony production originating in the deep-seated layers of the periosteum in the vicinity of carious bone, and which seems to be intended to obviate the weakness resulting from the destruction of the bone.

**Os′teophyte** (*osteon,* bone, *phyton,* growth). Exostosis; circumscribed hyperostosis. Tumor of bone.

**Os′teoplaque.** Bony plate formed in muscle or other abnormal situation; flat osteoma.

**Osteoplas′tic.** See *Osteoplasty.*

**Os′teoplasts** (*osteon,* bone, *plasso,* to form). Cells concerned in the formation and growth of bone. Those which form cartilaginous structures are called *chondroplasts.*

**Os′teoplasty** (*plasso,* to form). An operation by which the total or partial loss of bone is remedied by transplantation of bone covered with periosteum. Also restoration to original site of bone temporarily removed, with or without complete severance of periosteum. The filling of a cavity of a tooth with some appropriate substance; hence termed osteoplastic filling.

**Osteopleu′ra** (*pleuron,* rib). Ossification of the cartilages of the ribs.

**Osteoporo′ma.** Condition due to osteoporosis.

**Osteoporo′sis** (*poros,* a passage). Interstitial absorption, producing spongy condition or rarefaction in bones. **Fat′ty o.,** o in which there is an abundance of adipose cells in the medullary spaces and Haversian canals.

**Osteopsathyro′sis** (*psathyros,* friable). Fragilitas ossium. **Arthrit′ic o.,** chronic rheumatic arthritis.

**Os′teopyr** (*osteon,* bone, *pyr,* fever). Gangrene of bone.

**Osteorrha′gia.** Hemorrhage from bones.

**Osteor′rhaphy** (*osteon,* bone, *rhaphe,* suture). Operation of suturing bone, as for fractured patella.

**Osteosarco′ma.** Disease of the bony tissue, consisting in softening of its laminæ and their transformation into a fleshy substance, accompanied with general symptoms of cancerous affection. A sarcoma containing bony elements. Often also used synonymously with spina ventosa. **Benign′ o.,** chondroma.

**Osteosarco′sis.** Osteosarcoma. Ossification of a sarcoma.

**Osteoscirrhus,** os-te-o-skir′rus (*osteon,* bone, *scirrhus,* hard tumor). Loosely applied to cancer of bone.

**Osteosclero′sis** (*skleros,* hard). Induration of bone.

**Osteosec′tion.** The correction of the deformity, in a case of badly united fracture, while the callus is still soft and before ossification is complete.

**Osteo′sis** (*osteon,* bone). Ossification.

**Osteospongio′ma** or **Osteospongio′sis** (*spongus,* sponge). Fungous condition of bone. See *Spina ventosa.*

**Osteosteato′ma** (*stear,* suet or fat). A hard, fatty tumor with osseous elements.

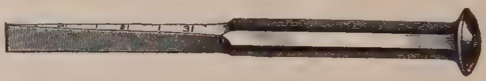
**Osteostix′is** (*stixis,* puncture). Boring into bone.

**Osteosu′ture.** Osteorrhaphy.

**Osteoteleangiec′tasis** (*osteon,* bone, *telos,* end, *angeion,* vessel, *ektasis,* stretching). Teleangiectasis of osseous capillaries. Also an osteosarcoma in which numerous blood-vessels of large size are present.

**Osteotenor′rhaphy** (*osteon,* bone, *tenon,* tendon, *rhaphe,* suture). Operation for attaching a ruptured tendon to a bone.

**Os′teotome.** Instrument, shaped like a chisel, for cutting bone.



Osteotome.

**Osteot′omy** (*osteon,* bone, *tome,* incision). Cutting of bone. **Cu′neiform o.,** the cutting out of a wedge-shaped piece of bone. **Lin′ear o.,** the division of bone lengthwise. **Macew′en's o.,** see *Macewen.*

**Osteot′ophus.** Tophus.

**Os′teotribe** or **Os′teotrite** (*osteon,* bone, *tribo,* to rub). An instrument for removing carious bone, consisting of a shank having a conical head with spiral cutting edges.

**Osteot′ylus** (*osteon,* bone, *tylos,* callus). Callus.

**Osteotympan′ic.** Relating to the bony cranium and the tympanum. Craniotympanic.

**Os′teum.** Bone.

**Osthel′cus** (*osteon,* bone, *helkos,* ulcer). Caries.

**Osthex′ia** (*osteon,* bone, *hexis,* habit). Ossification.

**Osthis′tos** (*osteon,* bone, *histos,* tissue). Bony tissue.

**Os′tial** (*ostium,* door). Relating to an orifice.

**Ostia′rius** (Lat., doorkeeper). Pylorus.

**Os′tiary.** Ostial.

**Osti′ola** (pl. of ostiolum) **cor′dis.** Valves of the heart.

**Osti′olum** (dim. of ostium). A term applied to any anatomical structure resembling a small door or gate. See *Ostiola.*

**Osti′tis.** Osteitis.

**Os′tium** (*os,* mouth). Orifice; a door or gate—of the heart, for example; the opening—*ostium atrioventriculare* or *ventriculi venosum*—between the auricle and ventricle of each side. *Ostium ventriculi arteriosum* is the opening at the origin of the pulmonary artery and aorta. **O. abdomina′le,** the ovarian extremity of the oviduct. **O. arterio′sum,** see *Ostium.* **O. a. aort′icum,** aortic opening of the heart. **O. a. pulmona′le,** opening into the pulmonary artery from the right ventricle. **O. atrioventricula′re,** see *Ostium.* **O. cuta′neum,** see *Urethra.* **O. duodena′le ventric′uli,** pylorus. **O. fronta′le,** opening from the middle meatus of the nose into the infundibulum. **O. inter′num,** minute orifice at the beginning of the oviduct; see *O. uteri.* **O. maxilla′re,** opening from the middle meatus of the nose into the antrum of Highmore. **O. m. accesso′rium,** second opening into the antrum found in about 10 per cent. of subjects. **O. oa′ricum,** o. abdominale. **O. œsophage′um,** cardia. **O. pharynge′um,** pharyngeal orifice of the Eustachian tube. **O. p. laryn′gis,** see *Larynx.* **O. p. tu′bæ,** the pharyngeal extremity of the Eustachian tube. **O. si′nûs,** ampullæ of the inner ear, opening toward the utricle. **O. tu′bæ abdomina′le,** abdominal orifice of the Fallopian tube. **O. t. Eusta′chii pharynge′um,** pharyngeal orifice of the Eustachian tube. **O. t. uteri′num,** uterine orifice of the Fallopian tube. **O. tu′buli,** ampullæ of the inner ear, opening toward the semicircular canals. **O. tympan′icum,** tympanic orifice of the Eustachian tube. **O. u′rachi,** small opening often found at the vertex of the bladder leading into the urachus. **O. ureter′icum,** opening of the ureter into the bladder. **O. urethra′le,** opening of the urethra into the bladder. **O. u′teri,** vulva; vagina. The term *ostium internum* has been applied to the inferior opening of the uterus, which establishes a free communication between the cavities of the body and neck, and which is often obliterated in old women. Neck of the uterus; mouth of the uterus; see *Uterus.* **O. uteri′num,** uterine extremity of the oviduct. **O. vagi′næ,** external opening of the vagina. **O. vagina′le ure′thræ,** see *Urethra.* **O. veno′sum,** see *Ostium.* **O. v. cor′dis,** left auriculoventricular opening. **O. ventric′uli arterio′sum,** the opening from the ventricle of the heart into the aorta or the pulmonary artery. **O. v. dex′trum** or **duodena′le** or **infe′rius** or **pylor′icum,** pylorus. **O. vesica′le,** see *Urethra.*

**Os′toid.** Osseous; osteoid.

**Osto′ma** (*osteon,* bone). Exostosis, osteoma.

**Osto′sis** (*osteon,* bone). Ossification.

**Ostraco′sis** (*ostrakon,* shell). Desiccation and conversion of parts of bone, especially of the cranium, into a substance like oyster-shell.

**Os′trea.** Oyster. **O. edu′lis,** edible oyster of Europe. **O. virginia′na,** common oyster of the Atlantic coast of U. S. Oyster-shells, *testæ ostreæ,* have been used medicinally. Their virtues are similar to those of carbonate of calcium. See *Creta.*

**Ostrein′** (*ostrea*). Substance containing nitrogen derived from the fleshy part of oysters.

**Ostrei′os** (*ostrea,* oyster, *ios,* poison). Poisonous substance existing in certain oysters and mussels.

**Ostreotox′icum.** Ostreios.

**Ostreotoxis′mus.** Oyster poisoning.

**Ostruthin′.** Substance derived from the root of Imperatoria ostruthium.

**Ostru′thium.** Imperatoria.

**Oswe′go tea.** Monarda coccinea.

**Osy′ris.** Antirhinum linaria.

**Otacous′tian** or **Otacous′tic** (*akouo,* to listen). Improving the sense of hearing, such as the different species of ear-trumpets.

**Otag′ra** (*ous,* ear, *agra,* seizure). Otalgia.

**Otal′gia** (*ous,* ear, *algos,* pain). Otalgy; earache.

**Otal′gic.** Relating to earache, as a remedy therefor.

**Otanthe′ra molucca′na.** Shrub growing in the Moluccas. Root is antiabortifacient, and berries are used in nocturnal enuresis.

**O′taphone** (*ous,* ear, *phone,* voice). Small clamp fastened behind the auricle, causing it to project from the head, thus increasing its power of collecting sound-waves. Ear-trumpet.

**Ote′chus** (*echos,* sound). Tinnitus aurium.

**Othæmato′ma** (*ous,* ear, *hæmatoma,* blood tumor). Hæmatoma oris. Effusion of blood or sanguineous fluid under the perichondrium of the auricle; it may result from perichondritis. Occurring in the insane it indicates disease at the base of the brain, hence has been called the *insane ear.*

**Othæmorrhœ′a.** Discharge of blood from the ear.

**Othelco′sis** (*ous,* ear, *helkosis,* ulceration). Ulceration or suppuration of the ear.

**O′thydrops** (*hydrops,* dropsy). Dropsical condition of middle ear.

**Otiat′ric.** Relating to otiatrics.

**Otiat′rics** (*ous,* ear, *iatrikos,* medical). The specialty which has to do with ear diseases.

**Otiat′ry.** Otiatrics.

**O′tic** (*ous, otos,* ear). Relating to the ear. **O. gan′glion,** auricular ganglion, ganglion of Arnold; a small oval body, more than double the size of the ophthalmic ganglion, containing multipolar ganglion cells, ash-colored and pulpy like the ganglions of the sympathetic; situated in advance of the ganglion of Gasser, on the lower surface of the inferior maxillary nerve, at the inner margin of the foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone. **O. ves′icles,** auditory vesicles.

**Oticodin′ia** (*dine,* vertigo). Vertigo consequent upon disease of the ear.

**O′tion** (dim. of *ous,* ear). External ear.

**Otirrhœ′a.** Otorrhœa.

**Oti′tes.** The little finger.

**Otit′ic.** Relating to otitis.

**Oti′tis** (*ous,* ear). Inflammation of the ear. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the ear, characterized by excruciating pain, intolerable humming in the ear, with a discharge of mucus generally from the meatus externus or from the Eustachian tube. Otitis is divided into *external, middle,* and *internal,* according as it effects the meatus auditorius, etc., the cavity of the tympanum, including the mastoid cells, or the internal ear or labyrinth. It may be acute or chronic. *Acute otitis* commonly terminates in a few days in a favorable manner by the aid of antiphlogistics. *Chronic otitis* is almost always accompanied by a purulent discharge from the meatus auditorius; it is often incurable, and may ultimately give occasion to disease of the internal ear and even of the brain. **Catar′rhal o.,** o. with simple mucous discharge, or no discharge, not advancing to suppuration. **O. croupo′sa,** inflammation of the ear, with formation of a false or fibrinous membrane. **Desquam′ative o.,** a form of external or middle otitis in which there is a considerable amount of desquamation of epithelium. **Diphther′ic** or **diphtherit′ic o.,** o. resulting from diphtheria. **O. exter′na,** inflammation of the external ear. Several forms are recognized, as *o. e. circumscripta,* circumscribed or limited in extent; *o. e. diffusa,* involving the greater part of the external auditory meatus; *o. e. furunculosa,* furuncular form of inflammation. **Fun′gous o.,** o. mycotica; o. due to fungi otomycosis. **O. hæmorrhag′ica,** o. accompanied or produced by hemorrhage. **O. inter′na,** inflammation of the internal ear, either by extension of the disease from the middle ear, or by syphilitic or other infectious disease. **O. labyrin′thica,** inflammation of labyrinth of ear. **O. mastoide′a,** mastoid disease; may occur from involvement of the mastoid cells by extension of different forms of otitis from other parts of the ear; and abscesses, thrombosis, and other morbid conditions may follow. **O. me′dia,** inflammation of the middle ear; several varieties of this are recognized, as *o. m. catarrhalis acuta,* acute catarrhal inflammation of the middle ear; *o. m. c. chronica,* chronic catarrhal inflammation; *o. m. c. serosa,* in which there is serous exudation; *o. m. c. sicca,* in which there is structural change without exudation; *o. m. purulenta acuta,* in which there is acute suppurative inflammation; *o. m. p. chronica,* o. with chronic suppurative inflammation, or otorrhœa. **O. mycot′ica,** o. due to a fungus. **O. parasit′ica,** o. due to a parasitic fungus; myringomycosis. **O. scarlatino′sa,** o. resulting from scarlatina. **O. sclerot′ica,** inflammation of the inner ear with hardening. **O. syphilit′ica,** o. resulting from syphilitic infection.

**O′tium** (*otion*, little ear). A small ear. Auricle or pavilion of the ear.

**Otiyndim′ba.** Painful pustular skin disease, endemic in Damaraland, Africa, during hot weather.

**Oto-** (*ous*, ear). In composition, ear.

**Oto′ba but′ter.** Concrete oil expressed from seeds of Myristica otoba.

**Otoblennorrhœ′a** (*ous*, ear, *blenna*, mucus, *rheo*, to flow). Abnormal flow of mucus from the ear.

**Otoceph′alus** (*ous*, ear, *kephale*, head). Monster whose ears are in contact or united into one beneath the chin, with very rudimentary condition or absence of the lower jaw—synotus.

**Otoclei′sis** (*kleio*, to close). Closure of the auditory meatus or Eustachian tube, one or both.

**Otoco′nia** (*konia*, dust). Small collections of carbonate and phosphate of lime, finer than otoliths, and amorphous, found in the membranous labyrinth of the inner ear.

**Otoc′onite.** Otoconia; otolith.

**O′tocrane** or **Otocra′nium** (*kranion*, skull). Cavity in petrosal bone for reception of osteocartilaginous capsule of aural labyrinth.

**O′tocyst.** Embryonic epithelial sac which develops into the membranous labyrinth of the adult.

**Otodyn′ia** (*odyne*, pain). Otalgia.

**Otogan′glium.** Otic ganglion.

**Otogenous,** o-toj′e-nus. Of aural origin.

**Otog′lyphis** or **Otog′lyphum** (*otoglyphon*). Ear-pick.

**Otog′raphy.** Description of the ear.

**O′toliths** (*lithos*, stone). Otolites, ear-stones. White, crystalline particles of calcium carbonate and phosphate found in the membranous vestibule, and seeming to be suspended in the fluid of the vestibule by means of a number of nervous filaments proceeding from the auditory nerve. Their universal presence in the ear of the mammalia would seem to show that they are inservient to audition. When the substance is of a looser consistence it is called otoconia, otoconite, ear-powder, ear-sand.

**Otological,** o-to-loj′i-cal. Relating to otology.

**Otol′ogist.** One skilled in otology.

**Otol′ogy** (*logos*, discourse). The specialty dealing with diseases of the ear.

**Otomassage′.** Massage of the ear.

**Otomyasthe′nia.** A paretic state of the intrinsic muscles of the ear causing a loss of auditory acumen.

**Otomy′ces** (*ous*, ear, *mykes*, fungus). Fungus growing in the ear. **O. purpu′reus,** form characterized by presence of coloring-matter resembling blood.

**Otomyco′sis.** Presence of fungus, usually *Aspergillus nigricans*, in the auditory meatus.

**Oton′cus** (*onkos*, swelling). Tumor of the ear.

**Otoneural′gia.** Neuralgia of the ear.

**Otoneurasthe′nia.** Tire or weakness in the organs of hearing.

**Otopathe′ma.** Otopathy.

**Otop′athy** (*pathos*, affection). Disease of the ear.

**Otopharyn′geal.** Pertaining to the ear and pharynx. **O. tube,** Eustachian tube.

**Otophleg′mon.** Otitis.

**O′tophone** (*ous*, ear, *phone*, sound). Ear-trumpet.

**Otopi′esis** (*piesis*, a squeezing). Depression of the tympanic membrane by air pressure, due to a partial or complete vacuum being created within the tympanum. Compression of the labyrinth, producing deafness.

**O′toplasty** (*plastikos*, forming). Operation for restoring a lost ear or a portion of it.

**Otopol′ypus.** Polypus of the ear.

**Otopyorrhœ′a.** Discharge of pus from the ear.

**Otopyo′sis** (*pyon*, pus). Suppuration in the ear.

**Otorrha′gia.** Bleeding from the ear.

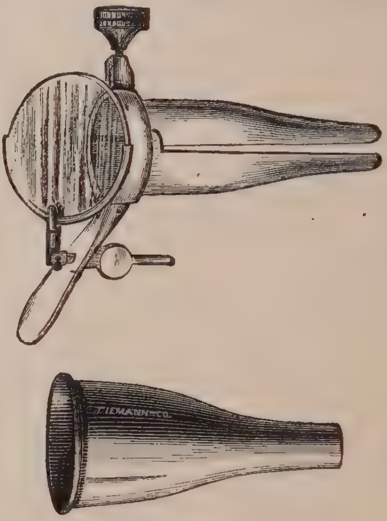
**Otorrheumatis′mus.** Rheumatic earache.

**Otorrhœ′a.** A discharge from the ear, usually purulent in character and associated with chronic otitis media.

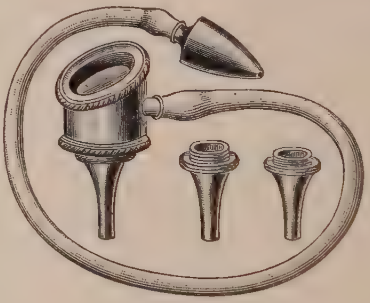
**Otosal′pinx.** Eustachian tube.

**Otoscleronec′tomy** (*ous*, ear, *skleros*, hard, *ektome*, excision). Removal by operation of sclerosed and ankylosed sound-conductors in catarrhal inflammation of the middle ear.

**O′toscope** (*skopeo*, to examine). Instrument for examining the condition of the ear. An aural speculum formed on the principle of the laryngoscope. **Sie′gle's o.,** an ear speculum so constructed that the air pressure can be varied, the drum membrane being in consequence drawn out or in while being inspected. **Toyn′bee's o.,** an aural stethoscope; elastic stethoscope, the ends of which are tipped with ivory, one to be inserted into the meatus of the patient and the other applied to the ear of the examiner.



Otoscopes.



Siegle's otoscope.

**Otos′copy.** Examination by means of the otoscope.

**Otos′teal** (*ous*, ear, *osteon*, bone). Relating to the bones of the ear. Applied by Owen to homologue of the aural ossicles.

**Otos′teon.** Ear-stone; otolith. An ossicle of the ear.

**Otosty′lic** (*stylos*, process). Relating to the ear and styloid process.

**Otot′omy.** Part of practical anatomy which teaches the mode of dissecting and preparing the ear.

**Ot′to** or **Ot′tar of ro′ses.** See *Rosa centifolia*.

**Ot′toway disease′.** Mal de la Baie de Saint Paul, a syphilitic affection which prevailed in Canada from 1760 to 1780 and upward.

**Ouabaïn′.** $C_{30}H_{46}O_{12}$. Crystallized glucoside from ouabaio tree; aqueous extract from the root forms arrow poison of East Africa; hypodermically a heart poison; acts on the medulla, slowing both respiratory and heart action; no influence on sensation or mobility; a cardiac stimulant.

**Ouaba′io.** Arrow poison from the root of African tree Carissa schimperi. See *Ouabain.*

**Ou′la.** The gums.

**Oula′chan oil.** Amber-colored oil obtained from the oulachan, a small fish of British Columbia, proposed as a substitute for cod-liver oil; said to have the properties of the latter without its nauseous taste.

**Ouli′tis** (*oula*, gums). Inflammation of the gums.

**Ou′loid** (*oule*, a scar). Resembling a scar. **O. cica′trix,** a cicatrix described by Erasmus Wilson, without any open sore or ulcer or lesion of continuity, met with in lupus, syphilis, elephantiasis, etc., and dependent on disorganization and destruction of the skin beneath the epidermis.

**Oulorrhag′ia.** Bleeding from the gums.

**Ounce.** Uncia; a weight equal to the 16th part of a pound avoirdupois, the 12th of a pound troy; composed of 8 drachms. See *Weights and Measures.*

**Oura′ri.** Curare.

**Oure′ma.** Urine.

**Ourol′ogy** (*ouron*, urine, *logos*, discourse). Urology. That part of medicine which treats of the urine.

**Our′on.** Urine.

**Ouros′copy** (*ouron*, urine, *skopeo*, to examine). Uroscopy. Examination of urine for clinical purposes.

**Ous.** Ear.

**Out-knee.** Cnemoscoliosis; bowleg.

**Out′let of pel′vis.** See *Pelvis.*

**Out′-patient.** A dispensary patient; one treated in a hospital or dispensary while living at home.

**Ou′vi-las′sa.** Purgative plant of Madagascar, from which scammony is obtained.

**O′va** (pl. of ovum) **graafia′na.** Folliculi graafiani. **O. Nabo′thi,** Nabothi glandulæ.

**O′val** (*ovum*, egg). Egg-shaped; elliptic; that which is round and oblong like an egg. **O. amputa′tion,** see *Amputation.* **O. fora′men,** obturator foramen. Also foramen in the inner wall of the middle ear, opening into the vestibule; the foramen in the sphenoid bone, through which the third branch of the fifth pair issues from the cranium; and the aperture in the fœtus between the auricles of the heart. See *Botal foramen.* **O. fos′sa,** a depression observed in the right auricle of the heart in the septum which separates it from the left auricle. It has thick and strong edges at its upper and forepart called *columnæ foraminis ovalis;* in the fœtus called *annulus foraminis.* The fossa ovalis in the adult replaces the interauricular aperture in the septum auricularum of the fœtus. **O. lob′ule,** paracentral gyrus.

**Ovalbu′men.** Albumin ovi.

**Ovara′den** (*aden*, gland). Powder obtained from the ovaries; used like ovarin.

**Ovaral′gia** or **Ovarial′gia.** Pain in the ovary.

**Ova′rial.** Ovarian.

**Ova′rian** (*ovarium*, ovary). Relating to the ovary, as ovarian pregnancy, ovarian tumors, etc. **O. ap′oplexy,** hemorrhage into the substance of an ovary through the rupture of a follicle. **O. ar′tery,** spermatic artery. **O. drop′sy,** hydroarion. **O. ex′tract,** a preparation from the ovary of the sheep administered in amenorrhœa and insanity. **O. lig′ament,** ligament of the ovary. **O. nerves,** spermatic plexus of nerves. **O. plex′us,** bulb of the ovary. **O. preg′nancy,** see *Pregnancy.* **O. tubes,** tube-like groups of egg-germs imbedded within the stroma of the ovary by infolding of the general epithelium. **O. tu′mors,** tumors of the ovary. **O. veins,** spermatic veins. **O. ves′icles,** folliculi graafiani.

**Ovar′ic.** Relating to the ovaries.

**Ovariec′tomy** (*ektome*, excision). Excision of the ovary.

**Ovariin′** or **Ovarii′num sic′cum.** Dried and powdered ovaries of cows; used in amenorrhœa due to atrophied genital organs, chlorosis, etc.

**Ovarin′.** Sterilized extract of ovaries of the pig, employed in diseases of women, sterility, chlorosis, etc.

**Ovar′iocele** (*kele*, tumor). Hernia of the ovary. **Vag′inal o.,** inversion of the vaginal wall produced by the ovary or ovaries.

**Ovariocente′sis** (*kenteo*, to pierce). Puncture of the ovary.

**Ovariocye′sis** (*kyesis*, pregnancy). Ovarian pregnancy.

**Ovariohysterec′tomy.** Excision of the uterus and ovaries.

**Ovarioma′nia.** Insanity associated with disorder of the ovaries.

**Ovarion′cus** (*onkos*, tumor). Ovarian tumor.

**Ovarioparec′tama** (*parektama*, overextension). Pathological enlargement of the ovary.

**Ovariophy′ma** (*phyma*, growth). Ovarian tumor.

**Ovariorrhex′is** (*rhexis*, rupture). Rupture of the ovary.

**Ovariostere′sis** (*steresis*, deprivation). Ovariotomy.

**Ovarios′tomy** (*stoma*, mouth). Operation for the purpose of draining a cyst of the ovary by means of a puncture, allowing the contents to escape, and cauterizing the edges of the opening.

**Ovariot′omist.** One performing the operation of ovariotomy.

**Ovariot′omy** (*tome*, section). Oöphorectomy, oäriotomy; operation for removing the ovary. It was first performed in 1809 by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, of Kentucky. As now practised it includes incision into the peritoneal cavity, exploration for adhesions, evacuation of the cyst, and the treatment of the pedicle, the latter including the employment of the ligature, torsion, acupressure, écraseur, clamp, etc. **Abdom′inal o.,** ovariotomy in which the abdominal wall is incised. **Nor′mal o.,** removal of an apparently healthy ovary. **Vag′inal o.,** o. in which the wall of the vagina is incised.

**Ovari′tis.** Oäritis; oöphoritis.

**Ova′rium.** Ovary. Egg-bed. **O. luxa′tum,** dislocation of the ovary. **O. masculi′num,** non-pedunculated hydatid; see *Morgagni's hydatid.* **O. Nabo′thi,** Nabothi glandulæ. **O. secunda′rium,** Nabothi glandulæ. **O. tu′midum,** swelling or tumor of the ovary.

**O′vary.** Ovarium. The ovaries are organs in which the ova are formed in oviparous animals. These are two ovoid bodies, almost as large as the testicles in man, placed on each side of the uterus, between the Fallopian tube and round ligament, and in the substance of the broad ligament. Their outer extremity gives attachment to one of the projections of the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube, and the internal is fixed to the uterus by a small ligamentous cord called *ligament of the ovary.* Henle calls a ligament passing between the lateral top of the ovary and the ostium abdominale of the Fallopian tube *ligamentum infundibulo-ovaricum, tubo-ovarian ligament.* The *ligamentum infundibulo-pelvicum* passes between the infundibulum of the tube and the pelvis. The ovaries are composed of a very close, spongy texture, *stroma*, the condensed outer layer of which is the *tunica albuginea*, and of small vesicles, *folliculi graafiani*, filled with a clear fluid. These vesicles contain ovules, which detach themselves from the ovarium before and after fecundation, and are carried into the cavity of the uterus by the Fallopian tube. The ovary may be affected with apoplexy or sanguineous pelvic effusion, atrophy, dropsy, tumors, inflammation, neuralgia, cancer, cystic tumors of various kinds, as the multiple, proliferous, cystosarcomatous, dermoid, tubo-ovarian, etc. **Bulb of the o.,** spongy portion of ovary, collection of vessels communicating with the uterine plexus. **Prolap′sus of the o.,** painful displacement of the organ between the rectum and uterus from increase of bulk and weight due to inflammation or other disease. **Tu′mors of the o.,** these are either solid or cystic; the former including fibroma, carcinoma, enchondroma, etc.; the latter — *ovarian cysts*—simple cysts, or hydrops vesicularum, cystoma ovarii, and stroma ovarii. These cysts vary in color, size, and contents, the solid ingredients including fat-granules, epithelial cells, blood, pus, and, in dermoid cysts, hair, bones, sebaceous matter, etc. Treatment includes tapping, injection of iodine, ovariotomy, etc.

**Ovase′rum.** If crystals of egg albumen are injected repeatedly into the peritoneal cavity of an animal, in time the blood serum of that animal will acquire the property of causing a precipitate when added to a solution of crystals of egg albumen; the serum possessing this property is called ovaserum.

**O′vate.** Egg-shaped; oval.

**Ova′tion.** Laying of eggs by animals.

**Ov′en.** Apparatus employed in bacteriological investigations for sterilization of culture media, or for keeping them at a constant temperature by a self-working mechanism.

**O′verbite.** Overlapping of the upper teeth over the lower.

**Overcrowd′ing.** The crowding of a number of people together in an apartment, resulting in diseases peculiar to such faulty hygienic surroundings.

**Overexten′sion.** Extension of a joint beyond the normal or usual line or limit.

**Overfeed′ing.** Treatment by giving a large amount of food in excess of the patient's appetite.

**O′verflow.** Dribbling of urine from a full bladder.

**Overly′ing.** Cause of death of a child when lain upon in bed and smothered.

**O′vero bu′tua.** Pareira brava.

**Overpres′sure.** Demand for excessive exertion, particularly mental.

**Overreach′** Tread. A disease of the feet and ankles of horses and cattle, produced by the animal pressing one foot over the other.

**Overri′ding.** Overlapping of fractured extremities of a bone.

**Oversight′ed.** Hypermetropic.

**O′vi albu′min.** White of egg, albumen. **O. vitel′lus**, see *Ovum.*

**O′vic.** Of or pertaining to the ovum.

**Ovicap′sule.** See *Folliculi graafiani.*

**O′vicel** (*ovum*, egg, *cella*, cell). Ovisac.

**Ovidu′cal** (*duco*, to lead). Relating to an oviduct.

**O′viduct** (*ovum*, egg, *ductus*, duct). Fallopian tube. **Ampul′la** or **pavil′ion of the o.**, enlarged portion of the abdominal extremity of the oviduct, the fringed end of which is called the fimbriated extremity or fimbria.

**Ovif′erous.** Ovigerous.

**Ovifica′tion** (*facio*, to make). Generation of ova.

**O′viform.** Ovoid; egg-shaped.

**O′viger.** Ovigerous.

**O′vigerm.** Primitive ovum.

**Ovigerous,** o-vij′er-us (*ovum*, egg, *gero*, to bear). Containing or producing ova or eggs.

**Ovina′tion.** Inoculation of sheep with sheeppox virus.

**Ovip′ara** (*ovum*, egg, *pario*, to bring forth). Epithet applied to animals whose young are hatched from eggs outside of the maternal body.

**Ovip′arous.** Laying eggs; term applied to those animals, such as birds, which lay eggs from which the young are developed outside the body.

**O′vipont** (*ovum*, egg, *pono*, to lay). Escape of the ovum from the ovary. The term *ovulation* includes also the process of maturation of the ovum.

**Ovipos′it** (*ovum*, egg, *pono*, *positum*, to place). To lay eggs, said especially of insects.

**Oviposi′tion.** Act of depositing ova, or laying eggs.

**Ovipos′itor.** Projecting apparatus, formed by the last annuli of the abdomen, in certain insects for depositing their ova.

**O′vis a′ries.** The sheep.

**O′visac.** See *Folliculi graafiani.*

**Ovogenous,** o-voj′en-us (*ovum*, egg, *gennao*, to engender). Relating to the development of ova.

**O′void** (*ovum*, egg, *eidos*, like). Egg-shaped; oviform.

**Ovolem′ma.** Membrane surrounding the vitellus of the human ovum.

**Ovol′ogy** (*ovum*, egg, *logos*, a discourse). Science relating to the formation and maturation of ova or eggs, in both ovipara and vivipara.

**Ovovivip′arous** (*ovum*, egg, *vivus*, living, *pario*, to bring forth). Term applied to animals, such as vipers, whose ova are hatched within the body of the mother, but without placental attachment.

**O′vula** (pl. of ovulum) **graafia′na.** Folliculi graafiani. **O. Nabo′thi,** Nabothi glandulæ.

**O′vular.** Relating or belonging to the ovule. **O. abor′tion,** see *Abortion.*

**Ov′ulate.** Containing ovules.

**Ovula′tion.** Formation of ova in the ovary and the discharge of the same. Also the development of the embryo from the egg. See *Ovipont.* **Sponta′neous o.,** spontaneous formation and discharge of ova which takes place in the female of the mammalia. See *Heat* and *Menses.*

**O′vule.** Ovulum; unimpregnated ovum. **Exter′nal migra′tion of the o.,** passage of the ovisac from the ovary of one side to the oviduct of the opposite side. **Migra′tion of the o.,** passage of ovisac to oviduct. **O. of Na′both,** obstruction in the gland-ducts of the neck of the uterus. **Po′lar cells of the o.,** cells upon the outer surface of the yolk. **Primor′dial o.,** primitive ovule within the ovary.

**Ovulif′erous.** Ovulate.

**O′vuline** (*ovulum*). Decidua reflexa.

**O′vulum.** Ovule. A small egg, or structure resembling one.

**O′vum.** Egg. The egg of *Phasianus gallus*, the common hen, is chiefly used as food, but the different parts are likewise employed in medicine. The *shell*, calcined, is esteemed an absorbent. *Oil of egg* is emollient, used externally to burns. *Yolk* or *yelk of the egg—vitellum*—renders oils, etc., miscible with water. Anatomists apply the name ovum or ovule to one of the round vesicles containing a humor similar to the yolk of an egg, which are situated in the ovaries of the female, and when fecundated constitute the rudiments of the fœtus. During gestation the embryo and its enveloping membranes retain the name *ovum*. Ovum is sometimes employed also as synonymous with testicle. **Alec′ithal o.,** o. with little or no food-yolk. **Apoplec′tic o.,** o. in which blood extravasates between the membranes; usually the ovum perishes or is aborted. **Blight′ed o.,** o. devoid of the power of developing after it has been fecundated; generally it is aborted or is transformed into a mole. **Centrolec′ithal o.,** o. in which a regular layer of the yolk surrounds the ovum. **Fe′male o.,** cell in the female in an embryonic condition which at a later period forms the ovum. **Holoblas′tic o.,** o., the yolk of which undergoes segmentation. **O. gemellif′erum,** ovum in which two embryos are contained. **O. graafia′num,** see *Graafian vesicles.* **O. hyster′icum,** see *Clavus hystericus.* **Male o.,** cell present in certain parts of the tubuli seminiferi, thought to develop into spermatozoon. **Meroblas′tic o.,** o. having both a food-yolk and a germinal protoplasm. **Ova′rian o.,** name given to the ovum when in the Graafian vesicle. **Prim′itive** or **primor′dial o.,** see *Cell.* **Teleolec′ithal o.,** o. divided into two hemispheres.

**Oxacid,** ox-as′id. Acid containing oxygen, as distinguished from one formed with chlorine, etc.

**Oxalæ′mia** (*haima*, blood). An excess of oxalic acid in the system.

**Ox′alate.** Salt of oxalic acid.

**Oxalat′ic.** Relating to oxalates; hence oxalatic or oxalic-acid diathesis.

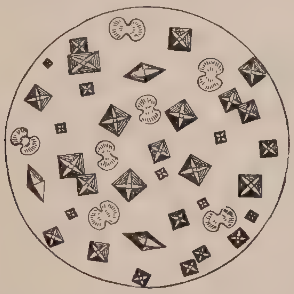
**Oxal′ic** (*oxalis*, sorrel). Relating to sorrel or to the peculiar acid contained therein. **O. acid,** acid of sugar or of sorrel, carbonous acid; an acid found in sorrel—oxalis—and several other vegetable substances; usually obtained by decomposing sugar with nitric acid; may also be obtained from molasses, rice, gum, etc.; it crystallizes in long, transparent, colorless, quadrangular prisms, soluble in water and alcohol, and is generally found in nature united with lime or potassa. It has been proposed in a diluted state as a refrigerant, but it is unnecessary, and besides in quantity it is a virulently acrid poison. It strongly resembles magnesium sulphate, and has often been mistaken for it; see *Poisons* (table). **O. a. diath′esis**, see *Oxalatic*. **O. cal′culi**, vesical calculi formed chiefly of calcium oxalate.

**Ox′alis.** Sorrel. **O. aceto′sa**, Rumex acetosus. **O. acetosel′la**, systematic name of the woodsorrel, cuckoobread, sour trefoil, white sorrel, mountain sorrel, alleluia; ord. *Oxalidaceæ*. This plant has a gratefully acid taste, and is used in salads. It has been esteemed astringent, antiscorbutic, and diuretic. **O. america′na**, O. acetosella. **O. stric′ta**, yellow woodsorrel; indigenous; has similar virtues to O. acetosella. **O. tubero′sa**, oca; a tuberous plant whose oval-shaped root is used as a food by the Peruvians; it is watery, has a sweetish taste, and is much liked.

**Oxal′ium.** Potassium oxalate.

**Oxalmethylin′.** Derived from dimethyloxamide; increases reflex irritability in animals.

**Oxalu′ria.** Condition in which the urine contains oxalic acid or oxalates.



Calcium oxalate crystals in the urine in oxaluria.

**Oxalu′ric acid.** Acid present in normal urine, combined with ammonia; closely related to uric acid, xanthin, guanin, and urea.

**Oxalylure′a.** $C_3O_3N_2H_2$. Parabanic acid, resulting from the oxidation of uric acid.

**Oxazot′ic.** Nitric.

**Oxaz′otite.** Nitrite.

**Ox′-bile.** Ox-gall.

**Ox-bot.** Hypoderma lineata, an insect infesting cattle.

**Oxeron′osus** (*oxeros*, vinegar, *nosos*, disease). Morbid condition due to excess of acid in the body.

**Ox′-eye.** Helenium autumnale. Buphthalmus.

**Ox′-gall.** Bile of the ox; fresh gall of *Bos taurus*, fel bovis (Ph. U. S), fel bovinum (Ph. Br.).

**Oxhy′dryl.** Hydroxyl.

**Oxichlo′ride.** Oxychloride.

**Ox′idated.** Combined with oxygen.

**Oxida′tion.** Oxidization, oxygenation. Action of oxidizing a body; that is, of combining it with oxygen, a combination from which results an oxide.

**Ox′ide.** Combination of a simple body with oxygen. **Cal′culous o.**, cystic oxide.

**Ox′idized.** Combined with oxygen.

**Oxid′ulated.** Containing oxygen.

**Ox′idum.** Oxide.

**Oxim′eter** (*metron*, measure). Measurer of oxygen.

**Oxi′odine.** Iodic acid; white, transparent solid, obtained by boiling iodine with nitric acid.

**Oxitriphyl′lum.** Oxalis acetosella.

**-oxol.** Terminal expression used to denote a mixture of hydrogen dioxide with other substances, as camphoxol, with camphor; menthoxol with menthol; naphthoxol, with naphthol, etc.

**Oxon′ic acid.** Acid, formula $C_4H_5N_3H_4$, which forms when uric acid oxidizes.

**Ox′ter.** Axilla.

**Ox-tongue.** Anchusa officinalis.

**Ox′urate.** Combination of oxuric acid with a base.

**Oxu′ric acid.** Superoxygenated uric acid of Vauquelin.

**Oxy-** (*oxys*, acute). In composition, acute, quick, pointed, sharp, acid. In the composition of chemical terms oxy- and ox- mean oxygen.

**Ox′ya.** Fagus sylvatica.

**Oxyacan′tha.** Mespilus oxyacantha. **O. gale′ni**, berberis, fam. *Berberideæ*. The fruit of the berries, barberries, is gratefully acid and moderately astringent. By preparing an alcoholic extract of the root, and adding water to it, a pulverulent brown substance is thrown down, which when dissolved in alcohol and evaporated yields the bitter principle *berberin*, which is an excellent stomachic in the dose of gr. ij.-x. (0.13-0.65). *Oxyacanthin*, *berbin*, and *vinetin* have also been extracted from it. The hydrochlorate of berberin has been employed in splenic enlargement from malaria. An extract from the wood or roots of berberis is used in India in affections of the eye under the name of rusot or ruswut. The American barberry, Berberis canadensis, pipperidge bush, sowberry, differs slightly from the European; it flourishes on mountains and hilly districts from Canada to Virginia.

**Oxyacanthin′.** See *Oxyacantha galeni*.

**Oxyacan′thous** (*oxys*, sharp, *akantha*, thorn). Having sharp prickles or thorns.

**Oxyacid**, ox-e-as′id. Oxacid, oxiacid; an acid containing oxygen.

**Oxyacu′sis.** Acute hearing; oxyakoia.

**Oxyæsthe′sia.** Exaggerated sensibility.

**Oxyakoi′a** (*akoue*, hearing). Acute sense of hearing.

**Oxyammo′nium chlo′ride.** See *Hydroxylamine hydrochloride*.

**Oxyamyg′dalic acid.** Acid, formula $C_8H_8O_4$, existing in urine in individuals suffering from acute atrophy of the liver.

**Oxyaph′e** or **Oxyaph′ia** (*haphe*, touch). Acuteness of touch.

**Oxyarteri′tis.** Acute inflammation of an artery.

**Oxyarthri′tis.** Acute inflammation of a joint.

**Oxyb′aphus.** Umbrella-wort, herb growing in America and India; roots are reputed to possess purgative properties.

**Oxybenzo′ic acid.** Hydroxybenzoic acid.

**Oxyben′zol.** Phenol.

**Oxyblep′sia** (*blepo*, to see). Acuteness of sight.

**Oxybo′lia** (*bole*, ejection). Too rapid emission of sperm.

**Oxybutyr′ia.** Presence of oxybutyric acid in urine, as in diabetes.

**Oxybutyr′ic acid.** An acid present in the urine of diabetes, leading to excessive elimination of ammonia. It indicates a severe type of the disease.

**Oxycam′phor.** White powder; has therapeutic action like that of morphine; but without its disagreeable after-effects. Dose, gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3), in dyspnœa particularly.

**Oxycannabin′.** Oxidation product of cannabin by hot nitric acid.

**Oxycanthin′.** Oxyacanthin.

**Oxycar′nic acid.** $C_{30}H_{41}N_9O_{10}$. Acid derivative of carnic acid.

**Oxycephal′ia** (*oxys*, sharp, *kephale*, head). Sugar-loaf head.

**Oxycephal′ic** or **oxyceph′alous.** Having a peaked cranium.

**Oxyceph′alus** (*oxys*, sharp, *kephale*, head). Monster with head in which there is synostosis of the parietal with the occipital and temporal bones, with compensatory development of the skull in the region of the anterior fontanelle, giving the appearance of a sugar-loaf.

**Oxychlo′ride.** Compound of oxygen and a chloride.

**Oxycinchonine′.** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_3$. Substance having the same composition as quinine.

**Oxycine′sis** (*kinesis*, motion). Rapidity of motion.

**Oxycoc′cos, O. macrocar′pus,** or **O. palus′tris.** Vaccinium oxycoccos.

**Oxycopai′vic acid.** Acid obtained from resin of copaiba.

**Oxycre′osol.** Guaiacol.

**Oxyc′terus.** Acute icterus or jaundice.

**Oxyda′tion.** Oxidation.

**Oxyden′dron arbo′reum.** Sorrel tree, sour-wood; indigenous tree with pleasantly acid leaves; used in decoction as a refrigerant drink.

**Oxyder′cia** (*derkomai*, to see). Sharpness of vision.

**Oxydimorphine′.** Pseudomorphine.

**Ox′ydoid.** Resembling an oxide.

**Oxyd′ulated.** Slightly oxidized.

**Oxyd′ulum.** Body in an inferior degree of oxidation.

**Ox′ydum.** Oxide.

**Oxyecoi′a.** Oxyacoia.

**Ox′ygen** (*oxys*, acid, *gennao*, to engender, that is, *generator of acids;* and such it was believed to be exclusively when the name was given to it; now known not to be the case). Dephlogisticated air. Chemical symbol, O. Colorless, invisible, tasteless, inodorous gas, sp. gr. 1.1056; slightly soluble in water; enters into combination with all other elements save fluorine, forming oxides. Oxygen is an elementary principle largely distributed in nature. It constitutes about 20 per cent. of atmospheric air and exists in combination in water, many acids, and the oxides. Obtained by decomposing manganese peroxide or potassium chlorate by heat in a closed vessel. The properties of oxygen are markedly stimulant; it increases the force and velocity of the pulse, and has accordingly been used in cases of chronic debility, chlorosis, asthma, scrofula, dropsy, paralysis, etc., and especially in pneumonia. See also *Ozone.*

**Ox′ygenated.** Containing oxygen. **O. wa′ter,** hydrogen peroxide in water.

**Oxygena′tion.** Oxidation. Impregnating with oxygen.

**Oxygen′ic.** Relating to oxygen.

**Ox′ygenized.** Oxygenated.

**Oxygeus′ia** (*oxys*, acute, *geusis*, taste). Excessive or exaggerated sense of taste.

**Oxyguanin′.** Product obtained by adding soda to solution of guanin and treating with permanganate of potassium.

**Oxyhæmoglobin′.** Unstable combination of hæmoglobin with oxygen in proportion of 1 to 1.59 when saturated. By this combination, largely, oxygen is conveyed from the lungs to the tissues.

**Oxyhy′drogen.** Relating to a mixture, not a chemical combination, of oxygen and hydrogen.

**Oxyi′odide.** Compound of oxygen with an iodide.

**Oxylap′athum.** Rumex acutus.

**Oxyleucotin′.** A proximate principle of paracoto-bark.

**Ox′ymel.** (Ph. Br.) Honey and vinegar boiled to a syrupy consistence. **O. col′chici,** made by macerating one ounce of colchicum root in one pound of vinegar and two pounds of honey; expectorant and diuretic; dose, ℥j (32.0). **O. scil′læ** (Ph. Br.), o. of squill; a mixture of vinegar of squill and clarified honey; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **O. sim′plex,** oxymel. **O. urgin′eæ** (Ph. Br.), oxymel of Indian squill; dose, ʒss-j (2.0–4.0).

**Oxymercu′ric sul′phate.** Basic sulphate of mercury.

**Oxyme′trum.** Acidimeter.

**Oxymorphine′.** Pseudomorphine.

**Oxymu′riate.** Chloride.

**Oxymuriat′ic acid.** Term applied by Lavoisier to a substance supposed to be a compound of muriatic acid and oxygen; discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy to be the element *chlorine.*

**Oxymyeli′tis.** Acute myelitis.

**Oxymyohæm′atin.** An oxidized nitrogenous pigment contained in muscular tissue.

**Oxymyr′rhine.** Ruscus.

**Oxymyr′sine.** Ruscus.

**Oxynaphtho′ic acid.** Obtained by action of carbonic acid gas on sodium and naphthol; in colorless crystals; antiseptic and disinfectant; employed in skin diseases, applied externally with collodion or lanolin.

**Oxynaph′thol.** Dioxynaphthol, substance with the formula $C_{10}H_5(OH)_3$, occurring in yellow needles, possessing active reducing properties.

**Oxynarcotine′.** $C_{22}H_{23}NO_8$. Alkaloid accompanying narceine in opium, but not medicinally important.

**Oxyneurine′.** Betaine.

**Oxynose′ma** (*nosema*, disease) or **Oxyn′osus** (*nosos*, disease). Acute disease.

**Oxyn′tic.** Term applied to glands secreting the acid principle in the gastric juice. **O. cells,** delomorphous cells, parietal cells of cardiac glands of stomach, believed by Heidenhain to produce the hydrochloric acid of gastric juice.

**Oxynu′cleus.** Nucleus containing oxygen.

**Oxyoöphori′tis.** Acute ovarian inflammation.

**Oxyoph′ilous.** Oxyphilous.

**Oxyo′pia** (*ops*, sight). Acuteness of vision.

**Oxyosphre′sia** or **Oxyosphre′sis** (*osphresis*, smell). Excessive acuteness of the sense of smell.

**Oxyphenacetin′-sal′icylate.** Antipyretic and antiarthritic; made by action of bromophenacetin or chlorophenacetin on sodium salicylate.

**Oxyphen′ic acid.** Pyrocatechin.

**Oxyphen′yl.** Combination containing phenyl and oxygen.

**Ox′yphile** (*oxys*, acid, *phileo*, to love). Readily stained with acid dyes; eosinophile or eosinophilous.

**Oxyph′ilous.** Oxyphile.

**Oxyphlegma′sia.** A violent inflammation.

**Oxyphœ′nicon.** Tamarindus.

**Oxypho′nia** (*phone*, voice). Shrill, high-pitched voice.

**Oxypho′nic.** Relating to oxyphonia.

**Ox′yphony.** Oxyphonia.

**Oxyphos′phide.** Compound containing an element or radical in combination with oxygen and phosphorus.

**Oxyphyl′lon.** Oxalis acetosella.

**Oxypo′dia.** Clubfoot.

**Oxypropylendii′soamylamin′.** Synthetic alkaloid; a colorless, oily liquid, having a disagreeable odor. Causes epileptiform convulsions in animals; appears to paralyze the inhibitory fibres of the pneumogastric.

**Oxypro′tein.** Proteid rich in oxygen.

**Oxyquinasep′tol.** Diaphtherin.

**Oxyquinine′.** A substance obtained by boiling sulphate of quinine and solution of potassium nitrate together, differing from quinine in containing two additional equivalents of oxygen.

**Oxyquinolin′.** $C_6H_6(OH)N$. Quinolin in which the hydrogen is replaced by hydroxyl.

**Oxyreg′mia** (*oxys*, acid, *ereugo*, to belch). Acid eructation.

**Oxyr′ia renifor′mis.** Boreal sourdock, mountain sorrel, Welsh sorrel, ord. *Polyganaceæ.* Grows in the northern parts of America and Europe. Possesses the same properties as Oxalis acetosella.

**Oxyr′rhinus** (*rhis*, nose). Sharp-nosed.

**Oxysaccharum,** ox-e-sak′kar-um (*oxys*, acid, *saccharon*, sugar). Mixture of sugar and vinegar; formerly termed *oxysaccharum vomitivum* when it held in solution the glass of antimony, and *oxysaccharum scilliticum* when it contained squill.

**Ox′ysalt.** Salt of an oxyacid with a base.

**Oxysep′sin.** Antitoxin produced by the oxidation of tuberculous sputum.

**Oxysep′sis.** Putrefaction in which acid is developed.

**Oxysit'ia** (*sition,* food). A condition of the stomach in which acidity is apt to occur.

**Oxyspartein'.** $C_{15}H_{24}N_2O$. A soluble, crystallized substance, derived from spartein by oxidation. Used hypodermically as a cardiac stimulant; dose, gr. ss–j (0.032–0.065). The *hydrochlorate* is also given.

**Oxystel'ma ægypti'acum.** Herb growing in Egypt and south of Africa. Juice possesses purgative properties, and in a dried condition furnishes a kind of scammony.

**Oxystrychnine'.** $C_{21}H_{28}N_2O_7$. Produced by treating strychnine sulphate with a boiling solution of potassium nitrite.

**Oxysul'phide.** Compound of sulphur with metallic oxide, or mixture of oxide and sulphide of same metal.

**Oxysul'phuret.** Oxysulphide.

**Oxyto'cia** (*tokos,* bringing forth). Rapidity of parturition.

**Oxyto'cic.** An agent facilitating or hastening delivery.

**Oxytolu'ic acid.** Cresotic acid.

**Oxytol'uyl-tropine'.** Homatropine.

**Oxytox'ic** (*toxicon,* poison). Acutely poisonous.

**Oxytoxin'.** Antitoxin formed by the oxidation of a toxin.

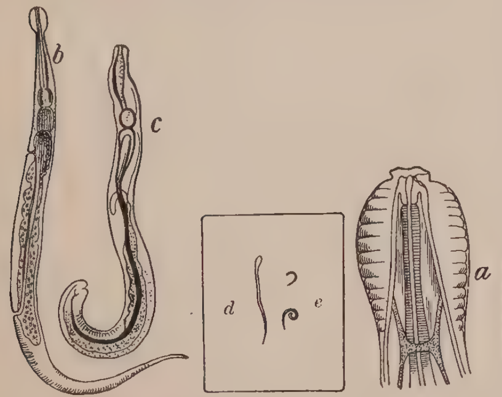
**Oxytriphyl'lon.** Oxalis acetosella.

**Oxyt'ropis campes'tris** and **O. lamber'ti.** Loco weed, crazy weed.

**Oxytuberculin'.** Oxytoxin employed hypodermically for the prevention of tuberculosis; it is obtained by treating tuberculin with hydrogen peroxide.

**Oxyu'ricide** (*cædo,* to kill). An anthelmintic, fatal more especially to Oxyuris vermicularis.

**Oxyu'ris.** A genus of nematoid worms, fam. *Ascaridæ.* **O. vermicula'ris,** pin-worm; seat-worm; a parasitic worm, half an inch or less in length, infesting the rectum, especially of children.



Oxyuris vermicularis or pin-worm. *a,* head; *b,* female; *c,* male (enlarged); *d,* female; *e,* male (natural size).

**Oxyvaselin'.** Vasogen.

**Oxyzy'mol.** Carvacrol.

**Oys'ter.** Ostrea. An edible mollusk. **Green o.,** Ulva latissima. **O. plant,** tragopogon; root is diuretic; cultivated for food. **O. shell,** ostrea testa. **O.-shuck'ers' kerati'tis,** see *Keratitis.* **Veg'etable o.,** tragopogon.

**Oz.** Abbreviation for *uncia,* an ounce.

**Ozæ'na** (*oze,* fetid smell). Ulceration of the nasal cavities, with fetid discharge, a symptom of atrophic rhinitis; supposed by Löwenberg to be due to a specific ozænacoccus—more probably to germs of putrefaction which find here suitable conditions for their development. An affection of the pituitary membrane, giving occasion to a disagreeable odor similar to that of a crushed bed-bug; hence the name *punais,* by which the French designate one laboring under ozæna. It is sometimes due to caries of the bones, but is perhaps most frequently dependent upon syphilitic ulceration of the pituitary membrane, with or without caries of the nose. **O. benig'na,** see *Coryza.* **Tra'cheal o.,** inflammation of the trachea in which crusts are formed, due to nasal ozæna invading this region.

**Ozænacoc'cus.** Micrococcus löwenbergii, the supposed specific microorganism of ozæna.

**Ozoce'rite.** Ozokerite.

**Ozochro'tia** (*oze,* stench, *chros,* skin). An offensive odor from the skin.

**Ozochro'tous.** Possessing a bad-smelling skin.

**Ozoke'rite.** Ozocerite, vegetable wax, fossil wax; a hydrocarbon found in a layer of bituminous slate in Moldavia, Wallachia, etc.; snowy white; when refined, acting like tar; when mixed with linseed oil, stimulating the diseased skin, as in chronic eczema.

**O'zone** (*ozo,* to smell). A modified form of oxygen produced when a current of electricity passes from pointed bodies into the air, or by placing phosphorus, partly covered with water, in a flask filled with atmospheric air and occasionally agitating the flask. Schönbein considers that oxygen exists in three different allotropic conditions, two of which are active and in opposition to each other. These are *ozone* and *antozone,* equal quantities of which neutralize each other and form inactive or *neutral oxygen.* Ozone is considered by some to be oxygen condensed to two-thirds its bulk, when it possesses remarkable oxidizing properties. Air containing ozone is said to be *ozonized.* **O. car'rier,** red blood corpuscle. **O. e'ther,** ozonic ether.

**Ozo'nic e'ther.** Solution of hydrogen dioxide in ether; has been used internally in diabetes and other diseases; locally antiseptic.

**O'zonized.** Containing ozone. **O. e'ther,** ozonic ether.

**Ozonom'eter** (*metron,* measure). Instrument for determining the presence and amount of ozone in the air. It consists of a scale of blue tints with which test paper turned blue by the ozone in the air is compared.

**Ozo'noscope.** A test paper used to determine the amount of ozone in the air. It is saturated with starch and iodide of potassium. Ozone sets free the iodine, which combines with the starch and turns the paper blue. The relative proportion of ozone in the atmosphere is then estimated by comparison with the ozonometer.

**Ozosto'mia** (*oze,* stench, *stoma,* mouth). Offensive breath.

# P.

**Pabulin′.** Substance present in blood, usually immediately following digestion, containing fat in emulsion with albumin.

**Pab′ulum.** Food; aliment.

**Pac′ay.** Prosopis dulcis.

**Pacchio′nian bod′ies, cor′puscles, glands,** or **granula′tions** (after Pacchioni, an Italian anatomist). Small whitish or yellowish bodies, sometimes separate, at others united like a bunch of grapes, observed in several parts of the dura and pia mater. They receive vessels, but apparently no nerves; their texture and uses are unknown. A considerable number is observed in the longitudinal sinus covered by the internal membrane. **P. depres′sions** or **fos′sæ,** small pit-like depressions for Pacchionian bodies found on the cerebral surface of the cranium near the longitudinal sinus. **P. fora′men,** foramen in the tentorium for the isthmus.

**Pachæ′mia** (*pachys,* thick, *haima,* blood). Too great thickness of the blood.

**Pach′etos.** See *Laqueus.*

**Pachira** (pak′ir-ah) **insig′nis.** Plant of Guiana; an infusion of the bark of the root is applied in toothache and in ulceration of the gums; the flowers and leaves possess emollient properties; the kernels of the fruit are edible.

**Pachom′eter.** An instrument for measuring the thickness of a part.

**Pachu′na.** Coccus cordifolia.

**Pachy-,** pak-e (*pachys,* thick). In composition, thick.

**Pachyac′ria** (*pachys,* thick, *akron,* extremity). Condition in which hypertrophy of the extremities exists; acromegaly.

**Pachyæ′mia.** Pachæmia.

**Pachybleph′aron** (*pachys,* thick, *blepharon,* eyelid). Thickening and hardening of the eyelids produced by tubercles or excrescences formed on their margins.

**Pachycepha′lia** (*pachys,* thick, *kephale,* head). Condition of the skull in which the walls are unusually thickened.

**Pachycephal′ic** or **Pachyceph′alous.** Having an unusually thick skull.

**Pachyceph′alus.** Thick head, due to synostosis of the parietal and occipital bones.

**Pachyceph′aly.** Pachycephalia.

**Pachychol′ia** (*pachys,* thick, *chole,* bile). Morbid thickness of the bile.

**Pachychy′mia** (*chymos,* juice). State in which the fluids of the body are thickened.

**Pachydac′tylous** (*pachys,* thick, *daktylos,* finger). Thick-fingered.

**Pachyder′ma** or **Pachyder′mia** (*pachys,* thick, *derma,* skin). Thickness of the skin. **P. lactif′lua,** elephantiasis with discharge of lymph. **P. l. scro′ti,** lymph-scrotum. **P. laryn′gis,** thickening of the mucous membrane of the larynx, giving it a resemblance to skin; due to chronic laryngitis. **P. lymphangiectat′ica,** lymph-scrotum. **P. verruco′sa,** thickened, warty growth. **P. vul′væ,** elephantiasis of the vulva.

**Pachydermat′ocele.** Disease of the dermoid tissue, apparently congenital, which increases at times from a small mole or spot to the size and appearance of a relaxed and very emaciated mamma.

**Pachyder′matous.** Having a thick skin.

**Pachygas′trous** (*gaster,* stomach). Having a large, heavy stomach or abdomen.

**Pachyglos′sia.** Morbid thickness of the tongue.

**Pachyglos′sous** (*glossa,* tongue). Having a large or thick tongue.

**Pachyhymen′ic** (*hymen,* membrane). Pachydermic.

**Pachyleptomeningi′tis.** Inflammation of all the cerebral or spinal membranes.

**Pachylo′sis** (*pachys,* thick). An inordinate production of the epidermis dependent upon hypertrophy of the papillæ of the skin. *Pachylosis epidermica* is a form of the disease attacking the palms and soles of the feet.

**Pach′yma co′cos.** Lycoperdon solidum.

**Pachyme′nia** (*pachys,* thick, *hymen,* membrane). Thickening of the skin.

**Pachymen′ic.** Thick-skinned; pachydermic.

**Pachymeningi′tis** (*pachymeninx,* dura mater). Perimeningitis. Inflammation of the dura mater of either the brain (*cerebral p.*) or the spinal cord (*spinal p.*). *Hæmatoma of the dura mater* is a blood sac resulting from chronic pachymeningitis, with hemorrhagic exudation. **P. acu′ta,** acute, usually suppurative form. **P. chron′ica** or **inter′na,** chronic form, causing thickening of membrane by new-formation of connective tissue. **P. c. hæmorrhag′ica,** chronic form, with hemorrhage from newly formed blood-vessels. **P. exter′na,** fibrous thickening of the dura mater, with adhesion to the skull. **P. hypertroph′ica,** chronic thickening of the dura mater, usually in the cervical portion of the spinal cord; hypertrophic cervical pachymeningitis. **P. inter′na,** p. chronica.

**Pachymen′inx** (*pachys,* thick, *meninx,* membrane). Dura mater.

**Pachyn′sis** (*pachyno,* to make thick). Thickening. Obesity.

**Pachyn′tic.** Relating to unnatural induration or thickening of a part or organ.

**Pach′yodont** (*pachys,* thick, *odous, odontos,* tooth). Having thick or massive teeth.

**Pachyo′tous** (*ous, otos,* ear). Having thick ear or ears.

**Pachypelviperitoni′tis.** Pelvic peritonitis with membranous deposits over the uterus.

**Pachyperitoni′tis** (*pachys,* thick, *peritonaion,* peritoneum). Peritonitis in which new membranes are formed and the peritoneum becomes thickened. **Hemorrhag′ic p.,** peritonitis in which vessels form in new membrane which rupture readily, thus giving rise to circumscribed hemorrhage.

**Pachyp′odous** or **Pach′ypous** (*pachys,* thick, *pous,* foot). Having a thick foot.

**Pachyrrhi′zus angula′tus.** Yaka or wayaka of the Fiji Islanders; the roots are edible and employed in the East Indies as refrigerant in febrile affections.

**Pachys′mus** (*pachys,* thick). Polysarcia adiposa.

**Pach′ytes** (*pachytes,* thickness). Pachyblepharon.

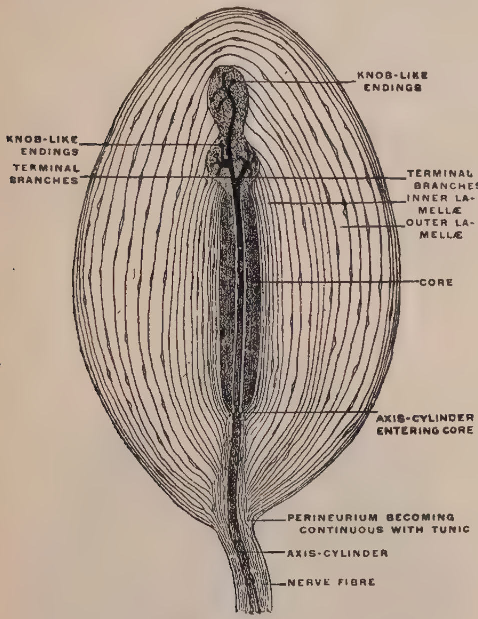
**Pachyt′ic.** Thick; obese.

**Pacinian** (pa-sin′e-an) **cor′puscles** (after Pacini). Terminal nerve-organs found in many situations, especially hands, feet, and mesentery; oval in form, composed of lamellæ of connective tissue surrounding a soft core where the axis-cylinder of the nerve ends in a bulbar enlargement. (See cut on opposite page.)

**Pacini′s** (pah-che′niz) **cor′puscles.** Pacinian corpuscles. **P.′s flu′id,** a solution of corrosive sublimate and common salt used, in counting the blood corpuscles, to dilute the blood. **P.′s meth′od,** means of reducing bodily temperature by closely enveloping the body in wet cloths with dry sheets or blankets outside of them.

**Pack.** Packing.

**Pack′ing.** Filling a wound or a cavity, as of the vagina; also the substance—gauze, cotton, etc.—employed for the purpose. Wrapping or packing in dry or wet blankets or sheets, to induce sweating. **Cold p.**, envelopment in cloths dipped in cold water or otherwise cooled. **Dry p.**, wrapping in cloths cooled or heated without being wet. **Hot p.** envelopment in cloths heated in the oven or wrung out of hot water, sometimes hot bottles being placed in the bed to maintain the heat. **Wet p.**, wrapping in cloths dipped in hot or cold water.



Pacinian corpuscles in vertical section. (Testut.)

**Pack'thread stric'ture.** See *Stricture*.

**Pack'wax.** See *Nucha*.

**Pacquelin's** (pak-lans') **caut'ery.** See *Cautery*.

**Pad.** A little cushion. Small bag filled with feathers, wool, hair, bran, chaff, etc., used to compress or support parts. In the treatment of certain fractures, soft pads or cushions are placed between the splint and the fractured limb, in order that the prominent parts may not be chafed by the splints. See *Truss*. **P. of cor'pus callo'sum**, posterior flexure of the corpus callosum.

**Pad'noon.** Bitnoben.

**Pa'dus.** Prunus padus. **P. a'vium**, Prunus padus. **P. laurocer'asus**, Prunus laurocerasus.

**P. æ.** An abbreviation of *partes æquales*, equal parts.

**Pædatroph'ia** (*pais*, child, *a*, priv., *trophe*, nourishment). Atrophy of children; tabes mesenterica. **P. glandulo'sa**, scrofula.

**Pæd'erast.** One who practises pæderasty. **Ac'tive p.**, one who practises pæderasty with another. **Pas'sive p.**, one who is practised upon by another. **Path'ic p.**, passive pæderast.

**Pæderas'tia** (*pais*, boy, *eros*, love). Pederasty; criminal love of boys.

**Pæderas'tic.** Relating or appertaining to pæderastia.

**Pæd'erasty.** Pæderastia.

**Pæde'ria fœ'tida.** Climbing shrub, ord. *Cinchonaceæ*, native of India, China, and Japan; fruit of an offensive odor when bruised; root is said to be emetic.

**Pædero'ta virgin'ica.** Leptandra virginica.

**Pædiatri'a** (*pais*, child, *iatreia*, medical management). Pediatrics. Treatment of the diseases and preservation of the health of children.

**Pædiat'rics.** Pædiatria.

**Pædiat'rist.** One versed in pediatrics or the treatment of diseases of children.

**Pæ'dion** or **Pæ'dium.** Young child.

**Pædiop'athy** (*paidion*, small child, *pathos*, disease). Pathology of children.

**Pædiot'rophy** (*paidion*, small child, *trophe*, nourishment). Pædotrophy.

**Pædo-** (*pais*, child). In composition, child, boy.

**Pædobaromacrom'eter.** Apparatus for measuring and weighing babies.

**Pædobarom'eter** (*pais*, child, *barys*, heavy, *metron*, measure). Apparatus for ascertaining the weight of a baby.

**Pædogen'esis** (*pais*, child, *genesis*, production). Sexual reproduction during larval state of parent.

**Pædol'ogy** (*pais*, child, *logos*, description). The science of childhood.

**Pædonosol'ogy** (*pais*, child, *nosos*, disease, *logos*, discourse). Science of the diseases of children.

**Pædon'osus** (*pais*, child, *nosos*, disease). A disease of childhood.

**Pædop'athy** (*pais*, child, *pathos*, disease). Pathology of children.

**Pædophthi'sis.** Marasmus or tabes in children.

**Pædop'yra america'na.** Cholera infantum.

**Pædot'rophy** (*pais*, child, *trophe*, nourishment). The part of hygiene which concerns the rearing of children.

**Pæo'nia.** Peony, ord. *Ranunculaceæ*. **P. moutan'**, Chinese species, used for congestions, hemorrhage, and menstrual disorders; believed to be abortifacient. **P. officina'lis**, common peony of Europe, cultivated for ornament; root, flower, and seeds are official in the French codex; ancient antispasmodic and emmenagogue remedy; used as a charm in epilepsy.

**Pæonin'.** $C_{19}H_{14}O_3$. A red dyestuff obtained from phenylic acid; employed as a test for alkalies and acids.

**Pagapoplex'ia** (*pagos*, icy coldness, *apoplexia*, apoplexy). Apoplexy from cold.

**Pag'enstecher's oint'ment.** Yellow oxide of mercury, gr. j–iij, to vaselin, ʒj. Employed in ophthalmic practice.

**Paget's** (paj'et's) **ab'scess.** A residual abscess; see *Abscess*. **P.'s disease'**, psorospermiasis of the nipple; parasitic disease resembling eczema, having a tendency to terminate in cancer of the breast. Hypertrophic osteitis deformans. **P.'s recur'rent fi'broid**, cone-shaped or spindle-shaped sarcoma of the subcutaneous tissue.

**Pagiorrheu'matism** (*pagios*, firm). Chronic rheumatism.

**Pa'gle.** Primula veris.

**Paglia'ri's flu'id, hæmostat'ic,** or **styp'tic.** A mixture of alum and benzoic acid in solution.

**Pagoplex'ia** (*pagos*, ice, *plege*, a stroke). Frostbite; pernio.

**Pa'gos.** Peritoneum; pellicle. Icy coldness.

**Pai'ca.** Chenopodium ambrosioides.

**Paidiaph'tha.** Aphthæ or thrush of infants.

**Paidol'ogy.** Pædology.

**Paidonosol'ogy.** Pædonosology.

**Pai'gil** or **Pai'gle.** Primula veris.

**Pail sys'tem.** Goux system, for collection and removal of night-soil.

**Pain.** Disagreeable sensation, difficult to define; generally symptomatic; called *acute* when sharp and violent; when short and sudden, a *twinge;* and when more violent, a *pang; pungent* when it resembles that which would be produced by a sharp instrument run into the part; *heavy*, when attended with a sensation of weight; *tensive*, when the part seems distended; *boring*, *terebrant*, or *terebrating*, when resembling that which might be caused by boring with a gimlet; *lancinating*, when occurring in shoots; *fulgurant* or *lightning*, when intense but momentary; *lacerating* or *tearing*, when the part seems to be tearing; *burning*, when resembling that produced by a burn; *throbbing*, when beating regularly like the pulse. See also *Pains*. **Bro'die's p.**, see *Brodie*. **Charcot's' p.**, see *Charcot*. **Gir'dle p.**, p. encircling the body or a lateral half of the body in the line of a belt or girdle. **Gnaw′ing p.**, pain resembling what might be produced by the gnawing of an animal. **Osteocop′ic p.**, aching pain in the bones, such as occurs in some cases of syphilis. **Sun p.**, hemicrania.

**Pain′ful.** Relating to, exciting, or suffering from pain. **P. point**, point on a neuralgic surface, along the course of the affected nerves, which is especially sensitive to pressure. **P. subcuta′neous tu′mor**, a small and very painful nodule beneath the skin, allied to neuromata.

**Pain′less.** Without pain, analgic, analgesic. **P. whit′low**, panaritium analgicum; Morvan's disease.

**Pains.** Labor-pains. Uneasy sensations accompanying labor, and owing to uterine contraction. Pains that precede actual delivery, and are simply employed in dilating the os uteri, are called *grinding;* those which extrude the child, *forcing*. Those which take place in the first days after delivery, and are employed in forcing away coagula, etc., are termed *after-pains*. "To take a pain," "to try a pain," is to make an examination per vaginam, during labor, to discover its progress, character, etc. **Bearing-down′ p.**, pains caused by the parturient efforts of the uterus; similar pains may occur in dysmenorrhœa, in fibroma of the uterus, and in other non-pregnant states. **Expul′sive p.**, hard pains, occurring after dilatation of the os, which effect the delivery of the child. **False p.**, p. that take place before delivery, and are not caused by parturient contractions of the uterus.

**Paint** (*pingo*, to paint). Name given to different substances employed for embellishing the complexion or rendering the skin softer. The substances most commonly used for this purpose are: subnitrate of bismuth, Spanish white; a spirituous solution of benzoin, precipitated by water and forming *virgin's milk;* the red or *rouge* of the carthamus; the oxides of lead, tin, and mercury, vermilion, red saunders, etc. All paints may be said to be noxious; they injure the skin, obstruct perspiration, and thus frequently lay the foundation for cutaneous affections. *To paint* a surface is to cover it with some topical application, as with iodine to an inflamed part. **In′dian p.**, Hydrastis canadensis, Sanguinaria canadensis. **Yel′low p.**, Hydrastis canadensis.

**Paint′ed tril′lium.** Trillium erythrocarpum.

**Paint′ers′ col′ic.** Lead colic in painters.

**Pajanel′ia rheed′ii.** Tree of south of India; the leaves and bark of the root and stem are used externally in abscesses and œdematous conditions.

**Pa′la.** Name given to syphilis in the Hawaiian Islands.

**Pal′ad.** Vertex.

**Pala′da.** Alopecia, especially that due to syphilis.

**Palæontol′ogy.** Paleontology.

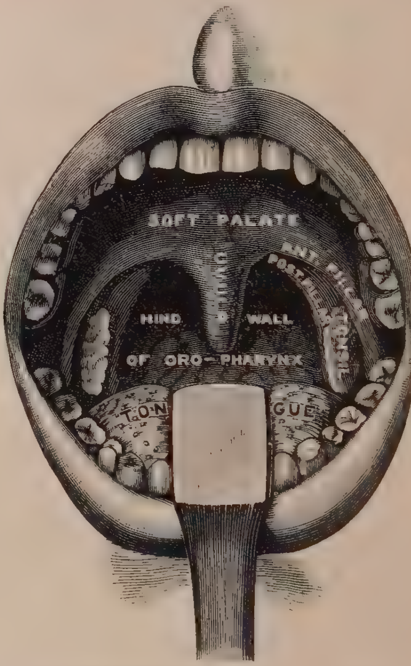
**Palamosyphilolep′sia** (*palame*, palm, *syphilis*, *lepis*, scale). Syphiloderm of the palm of the hand.

**Palampis′sa.** Black pitch.

**Pa′las ki′no.** Bengal kino.

**Pal′atal.** Palatine. **P. in′dex**, relation between the maximum breadth and maximum length of the hard palate, the latter taken as 100. **P. pro′cess**, ingrowth from the maxillary plate of the embryo, meeting its fellow on the median line to form the palate.

**Pal′ate.** Roof of the mouth; hard palate; popularly, the uvula. Upper part of the cavity of the mouth; a kind of parabolic vault formed by the two superior maxillæ and the two palate-bones, covered with a thick and dense mucous membrane; bounded before and at the sides by the superior dental arch, and behind by the velum palati. A whitish line runs along the middle from before backward, at the anterior extremity of which is a tubercle corresponding to the inferior orifice of the anterior palatine canal. The arteries of the palate and corresponding gums proceed from the palatine, alveolar, infraorbital, labial, and buccal branches. The veins follow a similar course. The nerves are given off from the palatine, facial, infraorbital, superior dental, and from the nasopalatine ganglion. **Artific′ial p.**, obturator for the palate; a plate of tortoise-shell, silver, vulcanite, etc., used to close a deficiency of the palate. **P.-bone**, small bone of an irregular shape, situated at the posterior part of the nasal fossæ and palate. It seems formed by the union of two bony plates joined at right angles to each other, so that one is inferior and horizontal, the other superior and vertical. The horizontal or palatine portion or plate, arch of the palate, os quadratum of the ancients, is quadrilateral. The upper surface forms part of the nasal fossæ; the lower forms part of the palatine arch and contains the inferior orifice of the posterior palatine canal. Its anterior edge is articulated with the palatine process of the superior maxilla; the posterior is free and sharp, gives attachment to the velum palati, and presents an eminence which when joined with one on the opposite side forms the posterior nasal spine. The inner edge is articulated with the corresponding bone; its outer is confounded with the vertical portion. The vertical or ascending portion has the form of a long square. The inner surface forms part of the outer wall of the nasal fossæ. The outer surface is unequal, and is articulated with the superior maxilla; behind it presents a vertical groove, which forms part of the posterior palatine canal, and, above all, a small, free surface which looks into the zygomatic fossa. Its anterior edge is united with the superior maxilla; the posterior is unequal, and rests on the internal ala of the pterygoid process. The angle which it forms by uniting with the posterior edge of the horizontal portion presents a very prominent pyramidal eminence, called the tuberosity of the palate-bone. Its upper margin is surmounted by two eminences: the one, anterior, orbital process; the other, posterior, sphenoid process. These two processes are separated by an almost circular notch, which the sphenoid bone forms into a foramen, the sphenopalatine. This bone appears to be developed from a single point of ossification. It is articulated with the sphenoid, ethmoid, the cornua sphenoidalia, superior maxilla, the inferior spongy bone, the vomer, and its fellow. **Bo′ny p.**, hard palate. **Cleft p.**, see *Harelip*. **Fis′sured p.**, see *Harelip*. **Hard p.**, roof of the mouth.



The palate and tonsillar regions. (Gerrish.)

**P. hook,** an instrument devised for hooking up the soft palate, to facilitate posterior rhinoscopic examination. **P. pro′cess,** part of the superior maxilla forming the anterior portion of the hard palate. **Soft p.,** velum pendulum palati. **Split p.,** see *Harelip.*

**Palat′iform.** Having the shape or formation of the palate.

**Pal′atine.** Palatal. Relating to the palate. **P. arch′es,** see *Arches of the palate.* **P. ar′teries,** two in number: 1. Superior palatal, palatine, or palato-maxillary artery, which leaves the internal maxillary behind the top of the orbit, descends into the pterygomaxillary fissure, and enters the posterior maxillary canal; its branches are distributed to the velum palati and the nasal fossæ. 2. The inferior or ascending palatine or palatal, which is very small, and separates from the facial near its origin, passes along the lateral and superior part of the pharynx, between the pillars of the velum palati, and divides into a number of ramusculi, which are distributed to the pharynx, the corresponding tonsil, the Eustachian tube, and the velum palati. **P. bone,** palate-bone. **P. but′tonhole,** an opening made in the soft palate for the removal of nasopharyngeal polypus. **P. canals′ or ducts,** two in number: the anterior *incisive canal,* situated at the anterior part of the palatine arch, and formed by the two superior maxillæ. It is single beneath, but opens above by two apertures, one into each nasal fossa (canals of Stenson). The foramen is called *foramen incisivum.* The posterior palatine canal, situated at the posterior part of the palate, is formed by the palate and superior maxilla, ascends between these two bones, and in its course gives rise to two or three small accessory palatine canals, which open above the tuberosity of the palate-bone, the outer being sometimes called external palatine canal. It transmits the nerves and vessels which bear its name. The foramen is called *f. palatinum posterius.* **P. cells,** ethmoid cells formed by union with the palate-bone. **P. fos′sæ,** inferior palatine canal. **P. glands,** numerous small racemose glands, which abound especially on the upper surface of the palate and also in the uvula. **P. mem′brane,** the fibromucous membrane lining the palate or roof of the mouth. **P. nerves,** three in number, arise from the inferior part of the sphenopalatine ganglion: 1. *Great palatine,* situated anteriorly to the two others, descends into the posterior palatine canal; gives a *nasal* filament and a *staphyline* filament, and is distributed on the palate. 2. *Middle palatine,* arising behind the preceding, enters one of the accessory palatine canals and is distributed to the tonsils and velum palati. 3. *Little palatine nerve,* situated still farther back than the last, which loses itself by several filaments in the uvula, tonsils, and follicles of the palatine membrane. **P. pro′cess of supe′rior maxil′la,** palate process. **P. ridg′es,** tense eminences on the mucous membrane of the hard palate, less marked in the adult than in the fœtus and lower animals, being in the latter important masticating organs; a median ridge is the raphe; others run obliquely backward from the incisor teeth. **P. sec′tor,** area in the median plane of the skull between lines drawn from the hormion to the staphylion and to the alveolar point (Lissauer). **P. spine,** posterior nasal spine; see *Nasal spine.* **P. ster′tor,** see *Stertor.* **P. su′ture,** suture formed by the union in the median line of the palate-bones behind and the palate processes of the superior maxillary in front. **P. s., transverse′,** between the horizontal plates of the palate-bones behind and the palate processes of the superior maxilla in front. **P. tri′gone,** small, triangular space at the junction of the zygomatic surface of the superior maxillary bone with the nasal and orbital surfaces, on which the orbital plate of the palate rests. **P. veins,** those supplying the soft palate; the *inferior* is tributary to the facial; the *superior,* to the internal maxillary.

**Palati′tis.** Inflammation of the palate.

**Palato-.** In composition, palate.

**Palatoglos′sal fold.** Anterior pillar of the fauces.

**Palatoglos′sus.** Glossostaphylinus muscle.

**Palatognath′us** (*gnathos,* jaw). One having congenital cleft palate.

**Pal′atograph** (*grapho,* to write). An instrument for recording the movements of the soft palate during phonation.

**Palatola′bial.** Relating to the palate and lips.

**Palatomax′illary arch.** Maxillary arch. **P. ar′tery,** superior palatine artery.

**Palatomy′ograph** (*mys,* muscle). Palatograph.

**Palatopharyn′geal.** Relating to palate and pharynx. **P. fold,** posterior pillar of the fauces.

**Palatopharynge′us** or **Palatopharyngolaryngе′us.** Membranous muscle, broader at its middle than at its extremities, situated vertically in the lateral wall of the pharynx and velum palati. It includes the peristaphylopharyngeus, pharyngostaphylinus, and thyrostaphylinus of Winslow. When the palatopharyngei contract together they depress the velum, elevate and shorten the pharynx, and act principally in deglutition.

**Pal′atoplasty** (*plasso,* to form). Operation for closing the palatine vault.

**Palatople′gia** (*plege,* stroke). Paralysis of the palate.

**Palator′rhaphy** (*rhaphe,* suture). Operation for uniting a cleft palate.

**Palatosalpinge′us.** Tensor palati muscle.

**Palatoschisis,** pal-at-os′ke-sis (*schisis,* cleft). Cleft palate.

**Palatostaphyli′ni.** See *Azygos muscle.*

**Pal′ato-uvula′ris.** Azygos uvulæ.

**Pala′tum.** Palate. **P. du′rum,** hard palate. **P. fis′sum,** fissure of the palate; see *Harelip.* **P. mo′bile,** velum pendulum palati. **P. mol′le,** velum pendulum palati. **P. os′seum,** hard palate. **P. pen′dulum,** velum pendulum palati.

**Pale.** Pallid, whitish. **P. bark,** pale cinchona. **P. cat′echu,** see *Gambier.* **P. cincho′na,** term applied on account of color of powder to several commercial varieties of cinchona bark, principally *Cinchona officinalis, C. nitida,* and *C. micrantha.* It contains a much larger proportion of cinchonine and quinidine or cinchonidine than of quinine. **P. lau′rel,** Kalmia glauca. **P. rose,** petals of Rosa centifolia, used in various forms as a fragrant vehicle.

**Pa′lea cabot′ii.** A fern of Java, the delicate filaments of which, derived from the stipes, act as mechanical styptics.

**Pale′ness.** Whiteness of complexion; pallor; it appears to be owing to a diminution or alteration of the blood circulating in the capillary vessels.

**Paleontol′ogy** (*palaios,* old, *onta,* beings, *logos,* discourse). Science dealing with ancient forms of life.

**Pa′li plague.** See *Plague.*

**Palicour′ea cro′cea.** Ord. *Cinchonaceæ,* a native of the West Indies; emetic. **P. diuret′ica,** native of Brazil; leaves are employed in dropsy and erysipelas; fruits are poisonous. **P. marcgrav′ii,** native of Brazil; poisonous, and employed there to kill rats and mice. **P. officina′lis,** native of Brazil; reputed to be a powerful diuretic in small doses. **P. speci′o′sa,** goldshrub, native of New Granada and Brazil; leaves are considered to be antisyphilitic; decoction in large doses is poisonous. **P. stre′pens,** native of Brazil; fruit is poisonous, and has diuretic properties; leaves are employed for the same purpose as those of Palicourea officinalis. **P. tincto′ria,** Psychotria tinctoria.

**Palicoureatan′nic acid.** Tannic acid derived from Palicourea marcgravii.

**Palicou′ric acid.** Acid derived from Palicourea marcgravii, with a sour taste, and occurring in needle shape; soluble in water, and non-toxic.

**Palil′lo.** Campomanesia lineatifolia.

**Palimpis′sa.** Pinus sylvestris.

**Palin′drome** or **Palindro′mia** (*palin,* again, *dromos,* course). Relapse; recurrence of a paroxysm or disease.

**Palindro′mic.** Recurring, relapsing.

**Palingen′esis** (*palin*, again, *genesis*, generation). Regeneration.

**Palinod′ia** (*palin*, again, *hodos*, way). Bending backward. Relapse.

**Palirrhœ′a** (*palin*, again, *rhoia*, discharge). Recurrence of a mucous flux. Regurgitation.

**Palla′dium.** Rare metal, symbol Pd, the chloride of which when given internally for a long time is said to produce albuminuria and renal disease.

**Pallia′tion** (*pallium*, cloak). Act of palliating; that is, of causing the symptoms of a disease to mitigate, without curing it. Amelioration, mitigation. The medical art can frequently only moderate the symptoms of a disease, prevent it from making progress, prolong the days of the patient, and diminish his suffering; this is palliative treatment.

**Pal′liative.** Antipathic, enantiopathic. Remedy or mode of treatment which only relieves a disease, without curing it. Opposed to radical treatment.

**Pal′lid.** Pale.

**Pallid′ulus** (dim. of *pallidus*, pale). Albino. Paleness of the skin or of a wound.

**Pal′lidus mor′bus.** Chlorosis.

**Pal′lium cer′ebri.** Mantle (of the brain). See *Mantle*.

**Pal′lor.** Paleness. **P. cu′tis,** pallor of the skin. **P. defec′tu san′guinis,** pallor resulting from loss of blood. **P. lu′teus,** chlorosis. **P. morbo′sus,** pallor caused by disease. **P. vir′ginum,** chlorosis.

**Palm.** Thenar. The hollow or inside of the hand; limited without by the thenar eminence, which answers to the thumb; within, by the hypothenar eminence, which answers to the little finger; above, by the wrist-joint; and below, by the four fingers. A tree of the order *Palmaceæ*. **P. but′ter** or **P. oil,** bland, butter-like fixed oil; orange-yellow, agreeable odor; from outer coating of fruit of *Elais guineensis;* see *Cocos butyracea*. **P. gomu′to,** see *Toddy*. **P. su′gar,** jaggery, made from the juice of various species of palm. **P. wax,** vegetable wax from the bark of *Ceroxylon andicola,* a South American palm.

**Pal′ma.** Palm. **P. Chris′ti** (palm of Christ), Ricinus communis. **P. co′cos,** Cocos nucifera. **P. dactylif′era,** date tree. **P. hu′milis,** Musa paradisiaca. **P. in′dica vina′ria secun′da,** see *Toddy*. **P. ma′nûs,** palm of the hand. **P. plica′ta,** arbor vitæ of the uterus. **P. unguentario′rum,** myrobalanus.

**Pal′mar** (*palma*, palm). Concerning the palm of the hand. The palm has sometimes been divided into three regions called: External palmar, corresponding to the thenar eminence; internal palmar, formed by the hypothenar eminence; and middle palmar, the hollow of the hand. **P. aponeuro′sis,** palmar fascia, strong, triangular aponeurosis arising from the inferior tendon of the palmaris brevis and the anterior annular ligament of the carpus; covering the whole palm of the hand, and adhering somewhat strongly to the skin of the part. It divides into processes which pass to the bases of all the digits; see *Sulcus digitalis anterior*, *Sulcus digitalis posterior*, *Sulcus longitudinalis*, and *Sulcus pollicis*. The *palmar ligaments* are small, very numerous fibrous fasciæ which unite the different bones of the carpus and metacarpus. **P. arch′es,** curved extremities of the radial and cubital arteries in the palm of the hand. There are two: the cubital or superficial furnishes at its convexity toward the fingers the collateral arteries of the fingers and the internal collateral of the thumb; the radial, profound or deep-seated, is deep in the palm of the hand, beneath the tendons of the flexor muscles of the finger, and gives some small branches only to the surrounding parts. The palmar veins accompany the corresponding arteries. **P. ar′teries,** see *Palmar arches*. **P. cuta′neous nerve,** branch from the median, arising above the wrist, supplies the integument of the palm. **P. dig′ital ar′teries,** branches from the superficial palmar arch, the inner supplying the ulnar side of the little finger, three others passing in the intermetacarpal spaces to the roots of the fingers, where they divide into collateral digital arteries. **P. fas′cia,** palmar aponeurosis. **P. folds,** lines upon the skin of the palm shaped like capital *M*, caused by the movement of the muscles of the hand. **P. interos′seous ar′teries,** branches of the deep palmar arch in the interosseous spaces, joining the palmar digital arteries. **P. i. mus′cles,** see *Interosseous muscles*. **P. lig′aments,** see *Palmar aponeurosis* and *Digital fibrocartilages*. **P. mus′cles,** three in number: 1. *Palmaris magnus*, long, fusiform muscle which passes obliquely from the inner tuberosity of the humerus to the upper extremity of the second metacarpal bone; it bends the hand. 2. *Palmaris longus*, situated on the inner side of the palmaris magnus; very slender, and passes from the inner tuberosity of the humerus to the anterior annular ligament of the carpus and to the palmar aponeurosis, which it seems to form by the vanishing of its fibres; stretches the palmar aponeurosis and bends the hand. 3. *Palmaris brevis*, small, thin, quadrilateral muscle, situated before the thenar eminence; passes from the annular ligament of the carpus to the integuments of the palm of the hand, which wrinkles by its contraction. **P. nerves,** branches of the ulnar, accompanying the deep palmar arch. **P. re′flex,** involuntary flexion of the fingers caused by tickling the palm. **P. veins,** see *Palmar arches*.

**Palma′res interos′sei.** See *Interosseous muscles*.

**Palma′ris anti′cus.** Palmaris magnus. **P. bre′vis** or **P. cuta′neus,** see *Palmar muscles*. **P. inter′nus,** p. longus. **P. lon′gus,** see *Palmar muscles*. **P. lon′gus bicauda′tus,** variation of p. longus, having two tendons of insertion. **P. mag′nus,** see *Palmar muscles*.

**Palmaro′sa oil.** Oil derived from Andropogon schœnanthus; is added to attar of roses for purposes of adulteration.

**Palma′ta.** Palma Christi.

**Palmatin′** or **Palmitin′.** Solid, crystallizable fat occurring in the medullary sheath of nerves.

**Pal′mature.** Condition in which the fingers are united, either as a congenital deformity or the result of burns or injuries.

**Palmel′la.** Algæ division of the *Cyanophyceæ*. **P. cruen′ta,** gory dew; alga growing on the sides of wells or on water. **P. febri′lis,** alga occurring on marshes; spores were formerly reputed to give rise to intermittent fever. **P. infusio′num** (Ehrenberg), Bacillus termo. **P. prodigio′sa,** Bacillus prodigiosus.

**Palmellin′.** Substance giving red color to palmella cruenta; it resembles hæmoglobin.

**Palmelli′na capillo′rum** (Radlkoffer and Bulh). Microorganism detected in the scalp.

**Palmet′to.** Genus of palms. **Saw p.,** Chamærops serratula.

**Pal′mic.** Pertaining to palpitation or pulsation.

**Palmil′la.** Palmella.

**Palmin′.** A substance formed by the action of hyponitrous acid on castor-oil.

**Pal′mipede** (*palma*, palm of hand, *pes*, foot). Web-footed.

**Palm′istry** (*palma*, palm of hand). Chiromancy; fortune-telling by means of the lines and other markings on the palm of the hand.

**Pal′mitate.** Salts of palmitic acid.

**Palmit′ic acid.** $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$. Colorless, odorless, tasteless solid, existing in free state in old palm oil, sometimes in pus from gangrenous parts, and in combination with glyceryl of palmitin.

**Palmitin′.** Tripalmitate of glyceryl; occurs in palm oil and other liquid oils, as well as in butter and human fat.

**Pal′mityl.** $C_{16}H_{33}O$. Radical of palmitic acid.

**Palmoplan′tar phenom′enon.** See *Filipowicz's sign*.

**Palmos′copy** (*palmos*, palpitation, *skopeo*, to view). Investigation of the beating of the heart and pulse.

**Palmospas′mus** (*palmos*, palpitation, *spasmos*, spasm). Violent clonic spasm. **Elec′tric p.,** palmospasmus following electrical stimulation, occurring in progressive muscular atrophy.

**Palmos′sei.** Palmar interosseous muscles. See *Interosseous muscles.*

**Pal′mus.** Palpitation; twitching; convulsive tic. Pulsation; subsultus. **P. cor′dis,** palpitation. **P. plumba′rius,** metallic colic. **P. vom′itus,** vomiting.

**Pa′lo armago′za.** Bitter tree of Texas. Roots and stems have been employed in diarrhœa and dysentery. **P. de calentu′ras,** fever wood, calenturas, cinchona. **P. de campe′che,** hæmatoxylon. **P. del muer′to,** Ipomœa muricoides. **P. san′to,** Guaiacum officinale. **P. de vac′ca,** galactodendron. **P. de ve′las,** Parmentiera cerifera.

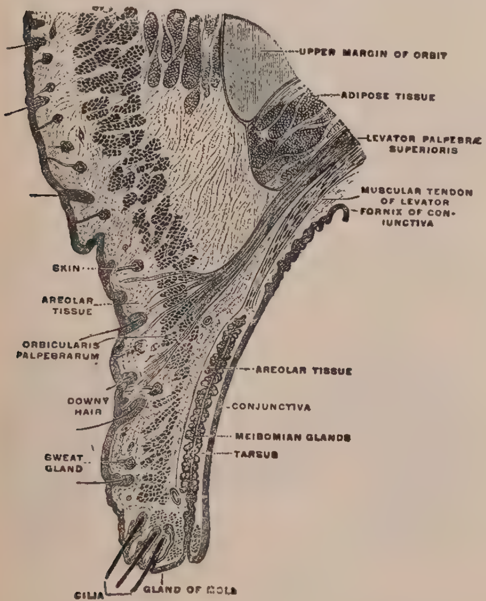
**Pal′pable.** Appreciable to the touch.

**Pal′pate.** To make palpation.

**Palpa′tion** (*palpo,* to feel). Sense of touch. Also the mode of exploring diseases by feeling or pressing upon the diseased organ with the fingers of one hand or of both hands. A delicate and discriminating touch—*tactus eruditus*—is important in the diagnosis of many morbid conditions. **Abdom′inovag′inal p.,** palpation of the pelvic organs by introducing a finger of one hand into the vagina and placing the other hand over the abdominal region. **Biman′ual p.,** abdominovaginal p.

**Palpatom′etry** (*palpo,* to feel, *metron,* measure). Estimation of degree of tenderness over particular areas by means of an instrument giving graduated pressure.

**Pal′pebra** (gen. and pl. palpebræ). Eyelid. Two movable vela situated in front of the eye which by their separation permit the organ to receive the impression of light, or by their greater or less occlusion protect it from the influence of too great light or from the action of extraneous bodies; separated above from the forehead by the eyebrows, and confounded below with the cheeks. The upper eyelid is much broader and more movable than the lower. They are separated by a transverse cleft, *fissura* or *rima palpebrarum,* and their edges are thick and furnished with the cilia or eyelashes. Supported by the tarsal cartilages, they unite at the extremities of the transverse diameter of the orbit, forming two angles, the innermost being called the *greater angle of the eye* or *inner* or *greater canthus;* the other, the *lesser* or *external angle* or *canthus.* When brought together a triangular space is left between their posterior surfaces and the conjunctiva, which has been called *rivus lacrymalis.* They are formed: 1, of a thin dermoid texture; 2, of a muscular membrane—a portion of the orbicularis; 3, of a particular fibrous membrane; 4, of the tarsi; 5, of a mucous membrane—a part of the tunica conjunctiva. Their vessels and nerves are called palpebral. **P. fico′sa,** old name for trachoma. **P. infe′rior extror′sum flex′a,** ectropion. **P. ter′tia,** valvula semilunaris.



Upper eyelid in sagittal section. (Meckel.)

**Pal′pebræ superio′ris pri′mus** (first muscle of the upper eyelid). Levator palpebræ superioris.

**Pal′pebral.** Belonging or relating to the eyelid. **P. ar′teries,** arteries distributed to the eyelids, two in number, an upper and a lower. The former arises from the ophthalmic, a little beyond the cartilaginous pulley of the greater oblique muscle, and descends toward the upper eyelid, over which it is distributed. The latter arises at the side of or a little behind the preceding, and sends its ramifications to the lower eyelid and the neighboring parts. **P. car′tilages,** tarsal cartilages. **P. conjuncti′va,** conjunctiva lining the eyelids. **P. fas′cia** limits the orbit in front, arises from the periorbital membrane, passes to the tarsi. **P. fis′sure,** slit separating the eyelids from each other. **P. flux,** a puriform discharge furnished by the glands of Meibomius when inflamed, and to which Scarpa attributed fistula lacrymalis in many cases. **P. folds,** formed by reflection of the conjunctiva from the lids to the eyeball. **P. fol′licles,** Meibomian glands. **P. lig′aments,** superior and inferior. Some anatomists, with Winslow, have described under this name the fibrous layer which is attached, on the one hand, to the outer part of the circumference of the orbit; on the other, to the tarsal cartilages. **P. mus′cles,** thin sheets of nonstriated muscle inserted upon the tarsi; the inferior p. muscle is connected behind with the facial process of the inferior rectus; the superior p. muscle is better known as the *orbitopalpebralis.* **P. nerves,** arise particularly from the frontal and lacrymal branches, from the ophthalmic nerve of Willis, and from the facial, nasal, and infraorbital branches of the superior maxillary nerve. **P. veins,** these accompany the arteries, except that some of them empty into the temporal, others into the labial, veins.

**Palpebra′lis.** Orbicularis palpebrarum; orbitopalpebralis; levator palpebræ superioris. **P. infe′rior** and **P. supe′rior,** see *Palpebral muscles.*

**Pal′pebrate.** To wink. Having eyelids.

**Palpebra′tion** (*palpebra*). Winking. Nictation.

**Palpebri′tis.** Inflammation of the eyelid.

**Pal′pitate.** To beat rapidly or flutter. See *Palpitation.*

**Palpita′tion** (*palpito,* to throb). A name given to the pulsations of the heart when they become stronger, more extensive, or more sensible to the individual than ordinarily. Palpitations occur in a number of affections; sometimes owing to organic diseases of the heart—hypertrophy, inflammation, etc.; at others, to a disease in some other viscus; while frequently they are merely nervous. Palpitation is sometimes felt in the arteries, constituting *palpitatio arteriosa,* arterial palpitation. **Cœ′liac p.,** palpitation of the abdominal aorta. **P. of the heart,** palpitation. **Symptomat′ic p.,** palpitation as a symptom of disease, not of the heart only, but of other conditions—tænia in the intestines, for example.

**Pal′sied.** Paralytic.

**Pal′sy.** Paralysis. **Bell's p.,** paralysis of the facial nerve. **Birth p.,** spastic diplegia; spasm of all the extremities at birth or soon afterward. **Creep′ing p.,** progressive muscular atrophy. **Crossed p.,** see *Hemiplegia.* **Crutch p.,** see *Crutch.* **P. of the extrem′ities;** paralysis of the upper or lower extremities. **Fa′cial p.,** or **mim′ic fa′cial p.,** see *Paralysis, Bell's.* **Ham′mer p.,** see *Hammer.* **Histrion′ic p.,** Bell's paralysis. **Hyster′ical p.,** paralysis, psychical. **Lead p.,** metallic palsy, painters' paralysis or palsy, lead tremor; paralysis of the upper extremities especially, induced by poison of lead.

**Mercu′rial p.**, mercurial tremor, mercurial shaking palsy, mercurial trade disease; paralysis induced by the poison of mercury. **Metal′lic p.**, see *Palsy, lead*, and *Tremor*. **Night p.**, perverted sensibility of the hands at night. **Paint′ers' p.**, lead p. **Panama′ p.**, beriberi. **Pen p.**, writers' cramp. **Psych′ical p.**, hysterical paralysis. **Seam′stress's p.**, sempstress's p. **Scriv′eners' p.**, writers' cramp. **Semp′stress's p.**, sempstress's cramp; an affection analogous to writers' cramp; usually consists in an entire or partial loss of sensation at the end of the right thumb and index finger, with inability to hold the needle. **Sha′king p.**, paralysis agitans; mercurial palsy; see also *Tremor*. **Transverse′ p.**, see *Hemiplegia*. **Trem′bling p.**, paralysis agitans. **Ves′ical p.**, paralysis of the bladder. **Wast′ing p.**, progressive muscular atrophy.

**Pal′sywort.** Primula veris.

**Pal′ta.** Persea gratissima.

**Palu′dal** or **Palus′tral** (*palus*, marsh). Relating to a marsh or to emanations from it. **P. fe′ver**, malarial fever.

**Paluda′pium** (marsh apium). Apium graveolens.

**Pal′udism.** Chronic malaria.

**Palu′dose** or **Palu′dous.** Paludal.

**Pa′lus.** Marsh. Penis. **P. sanc′tus**, guaiacum.

**Palus′tral** or **Palus′trine.** Paludal.

**Pambio′ma** (*pas*, all, *bios*, life). General principle of life.

**Pambota′no.** Native name of Mexican tree, Calliandra houstoni; used in decoction and alcoholic elixir in malarial poisoning.

**Pampha′gous** (*pas*, all, *phago*, to eat). Omnivorous.

**Pampho′bia.** Panophobia.

**Pampin′iform** (*pampinus*, tendril, *forma*, form). Of tendril shape. **P. plex′us**, corpus pampiniforme; much-convoluted portion of spermatic and ovarian veins, where they lie in the spermatic cord or broad ligament.

**Pampin′ocele.** Varicose condition of the pampiniform plexus.

**Pample′gia** or **Panple′gia** (*pas*, all, *plege*, a stroke). Paralysis of the whole body. Also bilateral hemiplegia, in which the upper and lower extremities on both sides are paralyzed from cerebral lesion.

**Pan-** (*pas, pasa, pan*, all). In composition, all.

**Pan.** An open vessel or anything shaped like it. **Brain p.**, cranium. **Knee p.**, patella.

**Panace′a** (*pan*, all, *akos*, cure). A pretended universal remedy or cure-all. **P. an′glica**, magnesia. **P. du′cis Holsa′tiæ**, potassi sulphas. **P. duplica′ta**, potassii sulphas. **P. lapso′rum**, Arnica montana. **P. mercuria′lis**, hydrargyri submurias. **P. mercu′rii ru′bri**, hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum. **P. pec′toris**, Glechoma hederacea. **P. universa′lis**, kermes mineral. **P. vegetab′ilis**, crocus.

**Pan′acon.** White, tasteless substance, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid upon panaquilon.

**Pana′da** (*panis*, bread). Bread boiled in water to the consistence of pap, sometimes administered to the sick.

**Pan′ais.** Pastinaca sativa.

**Panama′ fe′ver.** Malarial fever of the Isthmus; sometimes applied to yellow fever. **P. paral′ysis**, beriberi.

**Pana′quilon.** Amorphous sweet principle found in ginseng.

**Pan′aris.** Paronychia. **P. cuta′neum**, onychia. **P. gangræno′sum**, panaris septicum. **P. sep′ticum**, paronychia of septic origin. **P. subungua′le**, onychia.

**Panarit′ium.** Felon, whitlow, periphalangeal cellulitis. **P. anal′gicum**, painless whitlow; Morvan's disease. **P. tendino′sum**, acute infective inflammation of the sheath of a tendon, generally of a finger, more rarely of a toe.

**Pana′rium.** Paronychia.

**Panarthri′tis** (*pan*, all, *arthron*, joint). Inflammation of all the tissues of a joint. General inflammation of a joint. **P. u′rica**, arthritis uratica.

**Pan′a's solu′tion.** Mild, antiseptic collyrium used in conjunctivitis, blepharitis, etc., consisting of biniodide of mercury, 1 part; absolute alcohol, 400; distilled water to 20,000 parts.

**Pan′ax.** A genus of plants, ord. *Araliaceæ*. **P. cochlea′tus**, shrub growing in the Moluccas and Java; root is diuretic and diaphoretic; the young leaves are edible, and are applied externally as an application in mastitis. Gum-resin is obtained from the stem, resembling opopanax. **P. costi′num**, Pastinaca opopanax. **P. fructico′sum**, native of the Molucca Islands and certain parts of Asia; has diuretic and emmenagogue virtues. **P. heracle′um**, Pastinaca opopanax. **P. pastina′ca**, Pastinaca opopanax. **P. quinquefo′lium**, ginseng, redberry, five fingers; grows in North America. The root, *radix ginseng*, is about the thickness of the little finger, an inch or two in length, often dividing into two branches, of a whitish-yellow color, wrinkled on the surface, and of a compact, almost horny, texture; it has no smell, but a very sweet taste, combined with a slight degree of aromatic bitterness. It is a gentle and agreeable stimulant. **P. shin′seng**, Asiatic ginseng, a native of Asia, has been usually confounded with P. quinquefolium.

**Panbio′ma.** Pambioma.

**Panblas′tic** (*pan*, all, *blastos*, germ). Originating from all the germinal layers.

**Panbota′no.** Pambotano.

**Pancardi′tis.** Inflammation of the whole heart.

**Pan′coast's amputa′tion.** Amputation at the knee-joint; see *Amputation*.

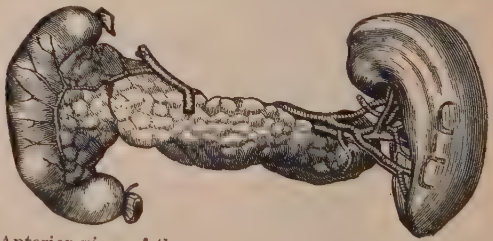
**Pancœ′nus** (*pan*, all, *koinos*, common). Pandemic.

**Pancrat′ic** (*pan*, all, *kratos*, power). All-powerful; very potent.

**Pancra′tium.** A genus of plants, ord. *Amaryllideæ*. **P. marit′imum**, bulbous plant, native of Europe; medicinal properties resemble those of squill; grows wild in Southern U. S., near the seacoast. **P. ve′rum**, Scilla maritima.

**Pancrea′den** (*aden*, gland). Preparation of pancreas for medical use.

**Pan′creas** (*pan*, all, *kreas*, flesh). Sweetbread. Gland, deeply seated in the abdomen and lying transversely on the vertical column, between the three curvatures of the duodenum, behind the stomach, and to the right of the spleen. Its left extremity, the tail, is smaller than the right, the head. The body and the tail are described under the name *portio gastrica*. At its right portion it has almost always a greater or less prolongation from the head, called by Winslow and some others the lesser pancreas, *pancreas minus* or *parvum*. It resembles the salivary glands in structure, and has been called the abdominal salivary gland; composed of lobes and granulated lobules, distinct, and united by areolar tissue. From each of the granulations of these lobes arise the radicles of its excretory duct, which are very delicate and united like veins. The duct itself, *pancreatic duct*, canal or duct of Wirsung, proceeds in a serpentine course through the substance of the organ; behind the second portion of the duodenum it becomes free, and is of the size of a crow's quill. It opens at an acute angle into the choledoch duct, or proceeds close to it, opening separately into



Anterior view of the pancreas, spleen, and duodenum with the blood-vessels injected.

the duodenum. At times there is another pancreatic duct, smaller, proceeding from the summit of the head of the gland, and opening separately into the duodenum above the choledoch duct in man. This has been named *ductus pancreaticus superior*.

The following are some of the measurements of this organ (Krause):

| | |
|---|---|
| Weight | 66–102 gm. |
| Length | 190–220 cm. |
| Thickness (in the middle) | 15 |
| Breadth | 40 (a little more at the head). |
| Diameter of pancreatic duct at the head | 2.3 |

The pancreatic arteries are very numerous and small. They proceed from the cœliac, splenic, superior mesenteric, right gastroepiploic, coronaria ventriculi, and left capsular. The veins open into the radicles of the vena porta, and particularly into the splenic and lesser mesenteric. Its nerves emanate from the solar plexus, and its lymphatics pass into the ganglions to which it gives its name. The pancreas secretes the *pancreatic juice*, which resembles the saliva and converts starch into dextrin and glucose. The quantity of pancreatic juice secreted is difficult to determine; it has been estimated at 200–350 grammes; in a woman, aged 78, suffering from a fistula, 80–125 c.c. were collected daily. Its great use appears to be to emulsify fatty matters by virtue of a peculiar albuminoid principle which it contains; it also dissolves albuminous substances. It contains four enzymes—an amylolytic, amylopsin; a proteolytic, trypsin; a fat-splitting, steapsin; and a milk-curdling. The pancreatic juice of the pig has been given in the form of emulsion —*pancreatic emulsion*—with the fat of beef, stirred in milk, to consumptive patients. An emulsion with cod-liver oil is similarly prescribed. **P. acces-so′rium**, pancreatic lobules detached from the main gland; have been found between the membranes of the stomach near the greater curvature in the wall of the jejunum, behind the superior mesenteric artery and vein, and even as far as the diverticulum ilei. **P. of Asel′li**, a collection of lymph glands at the root of the mesentery, sometimes regarded as an accessory pancreas. **P. divi′sum**, name given to the pancreas consisting of two divisions, which are united by Wirsung's canal. **P. mi′nus** or **par′vum**, the head of the pancreas, the duct of which sometimes empties into the duodenum independently of the common duct; also a partially detached portion lying behind the head. **Sec′ond p.**, Brunner's glands. **Small p.**, p. minus. **P. succenturia′tum** or **Supplemen′tary p.**, p. accessorium. **P. of Wins′low**, p. minus.

**Pancreatal′gia.** Neuralgic pain of the pancreas.

**Pancreatec′tomy** (*ektome*, excision). Excision of a portion or all of the pancreas.

**Pancreatemphrax′is** (*emphrasso*, to obstruct). Engorgement of the pancreas from obstruction of the duct.

**Pancreathelco′sis** (*helkos*, ulcer). Ulceration of the pancreas.

**Pancreat′ic.** Relating to the pancreas. **P. ar′teries**, see *Pancreas*. **P. col′ic**, abdominal pain due to obstruction of the pancreatic duct from concretions or calculi, and causing intestinal indigestion from non-action of the pancreatic juice on meat and fats. **P. di′astase**, amylopsin. **P. duct**, see *Pancreas*. **P. emul′sion**, see *Pancreas*. **P. juice**, see *Pancreas*. **P. nerves**, see *Pancreas*. **P. plex′us**, offshoot from the splenic plexus of sympathetic lying about the pancreatic vessels. **P. sarco′ma of Ab′ernethy**, tumor, in irregular masses, connected by loose fibrous substance, like the irregular masses of the pancreas; found in the areolar substance, but usually in the lymphatic glands, chiefly in the female breast. **P. veins**, see *Pancreas*.

**Pancreaticoduod′enal.** Relating to pancreas and duodenum. **P. ar′teries**, those supplying the pancreas and duodenum: *superior*, a branch of gastroduodenal; *inferior*, from superior mesenteric. **P. plex′us**, branches of hepatic plexus extending to p. artery. **P. vein**, tributary of portal, which gathers blood from the pancreas and duodenum.

**Pancreaticosplen′ic gland.** A lymphatic gland lying close to the splenic artery. **P. lig′ament**, fold of peritoneum extending from the tail of the pancreas to the spleen, connecting with the gastrosplenic omentum.

**Pancreatin′** or **Pancreati′num.** (Ph. U. S.) A mixture of the enzymes, or ferments, naturally existing in the pancreas of warm-blooded animals; usually obtained from the fresh pancreas of the hog. It has the property of emulsifying and decomposing fats, of converting starch into sugar, and of dissolving albumin, thus aiding the digestion of starchy, fatty, and albuminoid matters. Dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0).

**Pancreati′tis.** Inflammation of the pancreas. **Acute′ p.**, acute inflammation of the pancreas, characterized by severe abdominal pain and tenderness, vomiting, irregular pulse, and collapse; it is usually fatal. **Acute′ hemorrhag′ic p.**, apoplexy of the pancreas, acute pancreatitis in which hemorrhages occur into the tissue between the acini. **Chron′ic p.**, sclerosis of the pancreas, a secondary affection as a rule; usually attended by glycosuria.

**Pan′creatoid** (*pancreas*+*eidos*, appearance). Like the pancreas. A tumor resembling the pancreas in structure.

**Pancreat′olith** (*lithos*, stone). Calculus of the pancreas.

**Pancreat′omy** or **Pancreatot′omy** (*tome*, incision). Incision into the pancreas.

**Pancreaton′cus** (*onkos*, swelling). Tumor of the pancreas.

**Pancreatopty′alin.** Substance in pancreatic juice resembling ptyalin, but acting more energetically on starch.

**Pancreatorrha′gia.** Pancreatic hemorrhage.

**Pancreatot′omy** (*tome*, incision). Pancreatomy.

**Pancreazy′mase** (*zyme*, leaven). Ferment in the pancreas.

**Pancreëctomy** (*ektome*, excision). Pancreatectomy.

**Pancreolyt′ic.** Destructive to the cells of the pancreas.

**Pancreopath′ia** or **Pancreop′athy** (*pathos*, disease). Disease of the pancreas.

**Panda′nus.** Screw-pine of the Moluccas; leaves are used as an antidote to poisonous fish. **P. odoratis′simus**, screw-pine, fragrant Eastern species. Oil—keora oil—is obtained from the leaves; the fruit while still unripe is reputed to be used by the Chinese as an abortifacient; juice of the leaves is used in India in diarrhœa and dysenteric affections, and applied externally to wounds.

**Pande′mia.** Pandemic.

**Pandem′ic** (*pan*, all, *demos*, people). An epidemic which attacks the whole or a great part of the population of any locality; also one which is spread over the whole world.

**Pan′demy.** Pandemic.

**Pan′der's isl′ands.** Pigment patches, or corpuscles containing hæmoglobin, in Pander's layer. **P.'s lay′er**, layer of mesoderm made up of the wall of the alimentary tract.

**Pandicula′tion** (*pandiculo*, to stretch). Stretching; an action which consists in elevating the upper limbs and throwing the head and trunk backward at the same time that the lower limbs are extended. This series of motions of the extensor muscles is in some measure independent of the will, and is accompanied by yawning, which is equally involuntary. In health, stretching occurs before and after sleep, especially when we are fatigued. It is also observed at the onset of certain fevers, in hysteria, etc.

**Pa′ne's se′rum.** Antitoxic serum for pneumonia.

**Pang.** Brief but intense pain. See *Pain*. **Breast p.**, angina pectoris. **Brow p.**, frontal neuralgia.

**Pan′gen.** One of the active particles regarded as vehicles of hereditary characters in Darwin's hypothesis of pangenesis.

**Pangen′esis** (*pan,* all, *genesis,* generation). A provisional hypothesis advanced by Darwin to explain the phenomena of heredity; it assumes that the whole organization, in the sense of every atom or unit, reproduces itself; the fertilized egg or seed including and consisting of a multitude of gemmules thrown off from each separate part or unit of the parent organisms.

**Pangenet′ic.** Relating to pangenesis.

**Pan′gium edu′le** or **P. rum′phii.** Tree of East Indian Islands, known as the pangi; the whole tree has anthelmintic virtues and is narcotic.

**Panhidro′sis** (*pan,* all, *hidrosis,* sweating). Sweating over the whole body.

**Panhis′tophyton ova′tum.** Parasite of pebrine.

**Panhydrom′eter** (*pan,* all, *hydor,* water, *metron,* measure). Instrument to find specific gravity of any liquid.

**Panhyperæ′mia** (*pan,* all+*hyperæmia*). Plethora.

**Panhysterec′tomy** (*pan,* all, *hystera,* womb, *ektome,* excision). Total extirpation of the uterus.

**Pan′ic grass, Ital′ian.** Panicum italicum.

**Panic′ula.** Furuncle.

**Pan′icum dac′tylon.** Cynedon dactylon. **P. ital′icum,** Italian panic grass, Indian millet, Guinea corn, Barbadoes millet, sorghum, ord. *Gramineæ.* The seeds are much esteemed in Italy, being a constant ingredient in soups and made into a variety of forms for the table. **P. milia′ceum,** common millet; millet-seeds are esteemed a nutritious article of diet, and are often made into puddings. **P. mil′ium,** P. miliaceum.

**Panidro′sis** (*pan,* all, *hidros,* sweat). Panhidrosis.

**Pa′ni-gha′o.** Water itch.

**Pa′nis.** Bread. **P. canica′ceus,** bran bread. **P. ciba′rius,** syncomistos. **P. cucu′li,** Oxalis acetosella. **P. lax′ans,** biscuit prepared with jalap-resin in solution. **Mi′ca p.,** bread crumb. **P. porci′nus,** cyclamen.

**Paniv′orous** (*voro,* to devour). Subsisting on bread.

**Paniz′za's plex′uses.** Two plexuses of lymphatic vessels in the frænum of the prepuce.

**Panmeris′tic** (*pas,* all, *meros,* part). Made up of a multitude of units, as the ovum on the pangenetic theory.

**Panmix′ia.** Term applied to careless intercrossing, as in breeding of animals, or even in man.

**Pan′na.** Aspidium athamanticum. **P. root,** the rhizome used by natives of South Africa as a vermifuge.

**Pannecrot′omy** (*pas,* all, *nekros,* dead body, *tome,* cutting). Dissection of all bodies before interment, suggested as a means of preventing burying alive.

**Panneuri′tis.** Multiple neuritis. **P. epidem′ica,** beriberi.

**Pan′ni.** Swathing clothes.

**Pan′nicle.** Panniculus. Membrane.

**Pannic′ulus** (dim. of *pannus,* a web). A small membrane. Pterygion. **P. adipo′sus,** the general subcutaneous layer of fat. **P. carno′sus,** muscular web, mantle; a general covering found in the quadruped, and formed by a thin, subcutaneous muscle which serves to move the skin. It exists only in certain parts of the human body, as in the forehead, where it is formed by the occipitofrontalis; in the neck, by the platysma myoides; and in the scrotum, by the cremaster muscle. **P. cor′dis,** pericardium. **P. hymenæ′us,** hymen. **P. sub′tilis,** pia mater. **P. transver′sus,** diaphragm. **P. virgina′lis,** hymen.

**Pan′nikell.** Cranium.

**Panno′dic.** Panthodic.

**Pannos′ity** (*pannus,* a web). Softness of the skin.

**Pan′nus.** A piece of cloth; a web. A tent for a wound. An irregular nævus or mark on the skin. An opaque and vascular condition of the anterior membrane of the cornea, almost invariably produced by the continuance of purulent or strumous ophthalmia or by chronic inflammation of the cornea; this part becomes nebulous, covered with red vessels, and opaque; at times the sclerotic conjunctiva undergoes a similar change to that which occurs in the corneal portion. When the cornea is extremely vascular and opaque it is called *pannus crassus;* if the blood-vessels are few and scattered and the cloudiness is inconsiderable it is called *pannus tenuis.* When the disease is produced by external irritants, as by friction and irritation of the cornea, etc., the term *traumatic pannus* is applied to it. When pannus is attended with an extremely bloodshot condition of the eye it is called *pannus trachomatosus.* **P. cara′tus,** name applied to carate and mal del pinto. **P. carno′sus,** p. crassus. **P. cras′sus,** see *Pannus.* **P. hepat′icus,** chloasma. **P. herpet′icus,** herpes corneæ. **P. lenticula′ris,** ephelides. **P. lepro′sus,** pannus due to leprosy, affecting the palpebral conjunctiva. **P. lymphat′icus,** pannus phlyctænulosus. **P. phlyctænulo′sus,** opaque and vascular condition of the cornea due to inflammation of a phlyctenular type. **P. sarcomato′sus,** pannus crassus. **P. scrofulo′sus,** herpes corneæ. **P. sic′cus,** pannus associated with xerosis. **P. ten′uis,** see *Pannus.* **P. trachomato′sus,** see *Pannus.* **Traumat′ic p.,** see *Pannus.* **P. vesicato′rius,** blistering cloth; prepared by digesting powdered cantharides in sulphurous ether, evaporating, and spreading the oily mass remaining, melted with twice its weight of wax, on a cloth prepared with waxed plaster.

**Pano′chia.** Bubo.

**Panopep′tone** (*panis,* bread). A dietetic article composed of bread and peptonized meat.

**Panopho′bia** (*pan,* everything, *phobos,* fear). A morbid, apprehensive fear of impending evil.

**Panophthal′mia** or **Panophthalmi′tis** (*pas,* all, *ophthalmos,* eye). Inflammation of the whole eye, frequently producing loss of that organ. So many structures of the eye are involved in the suppurative form of choroiditis that by some the latter is considered synonymous with *panophthalmitis.*

**Panop′lites (Manso′nia) africa′nus** (Theobald). A mosquito, one of the carriers of the embryo of Filaria sanguinis hominis.

**Panosteï′tis** (*pas,* all, *osteon,* bone). Inflammation of the entire tissue of a bone.

**Panoti′tis** (*pas,* all, *ous,* ear). Inflammation of the whole ear, particularly the structures of the middle and internal portions.

**Panphar′macon.** Panacea.

**Panphleg′mon.** Gangrene characterized by great rapidity of development and termination.

**Panpho′bia.** Panophobia.

**Panple′gia.** Paralysis of the whole body.

**Pansclero′sis.** Complete induration of a part.

**Pansper′matism.** Panspermia.

**Pansper′mia** (*pan,* all, *sperma,* sperm). Theory of dissemination of germs, according to which ova or germs are disseminated over all space, undergoing development under favorable circumstances.

**Pansperm′ism.** Panspermia.

**Pansperm′y.** Panspermia.

**Pansphyg′mograph** (*pas,* all, *sphygmos,* pulse, *grapho,* to write). Cardiograph and sphygmograph combined.

**Pan′sy.** Viola tricolor.

**Pantad′enode** (*pas,* all, *aden,* gland). Consisting throughout of glandular tissue, the pancreas, for example.

**Pan′tagogue** (*pas,* all, *ago,* to drive out). Medicine that purges away all deleterious humors.

**Pantamor′phia.** General deformity.

**Pantamor′phic.** Generally amorphous or deformed.

**Pantanencepha′lia.** Entire absence of brain—the same as anencephalia; such a monster is said to be *pantanencephalic.*

**Pantankylobleph′aron** (*pas,* all, *ankyle,* stiff joint, *blepharon,* eyelid). Complete adhesion of eyelids to the eyeball and to each other.

**Pantapho′bia** (*pas,* all, *a,* priv., *phobos,* fear). Complete absence of fear.

**Pan′tas.** Dysentery in cattle.

**Pantatroph′ia** (*pas*, all, *atrophia*, atrophy). Universal atrophy.

**Pantat′rophous.** Total absence of nourishment.

**Panthod′ic** (*pas*, all, *hodos*, way). An epithet applied to a nervous action proceeding from one point and radiating in all directions.

**Pan′tices.** Ingluvies; intestines.

**Pant′ing.** Short and rapid breathing, as in asthma.

**Pantog′amy.** Promiscuous sexual connection.

**Pantoganglii′tis.** Cholera.

**Pantomor′phia** (*morphe*, shape). Perfect shape.

**Pantoph′agous.** Omnivorous.

**Pantopho′bia.** Panophobia.

**Pantopleth′ora.** Universal plethora.

**Pantoscop′ic** (*pas*, all, *skopeo*, to observe). Applying to all forms of vision, near and far, as a bifocal lens, so-called, arranged for distance or for reading.

**Pantozoö′tia.** Panzoötia.

**Panula′tus.** Resembling a weaver's shuttle; term applied to a furunculoid cutaneous lesion

**Pa′nus.** Non-suppurative inflammation of the lymphatic glands. See *Pannus.* **P. fau′cium,** tumefaction of the glands of the mouth. **P. inguina′lis,** bubo.

**Panyg′rous** (*pas*, all, *hygros*, moist). Wholly fluid.

**Panzoö′tia** or **Panzoöt′ic** (*pas*, all, *zoon*, animal). An endemic or epidemic disease of animals.

**Pa′o parei′ra.** Geissospermum læve.

**Pap** (*papilla*). Mamma; nipple. A soft food made of bread boiled or softened with water. **P. of the throat,** uvula.

**Papaïn′.** Albuminoid ferment from juice of the half-ripe fruit of Carica papaya, papaw tree; digests fibrin and albumin more readily than pepsin; recommended as a solvent of membrane in croup and diphtheria, also as a digestive in dyspepsia, gastric and intestinal catarrh, and as a galactagogue and anthelmintic.

**Pa′pas america′nus.** Solanum tuberosum, potato.

**Papa′ver.** White poppy, ord. *Papaveraceæ.* The nearly ripe capsule, *Papaverus capsulæ*, poppyhead, is used in fomentation as an anodyne and relaxant to inflamed or ulcerated parts. It is from the poppy that *opium* is procured. It is the concrete juice obtained after the flowering of the plant, by making longitudinal incisions in the unripe capsules, and is commonly obtained from the Levant or India, where the poppy grows abundantly. See *Opium.* **P. cerea′le,** P. rhœas. **P. cornicula′tum,** Chelidonium majus. **P. errat′icum,** P. rhœas. **P. lu′teum,** Chelidonium majus. **P. ni′grum,** variety of the white poppy producing black seeds. **P. rhœ′as,** systematic and pharmacopœial name of the red cornpoppy, cornrose, copper rose, red mailkes. Heads of this species contain a milky juice of a narcotic quality. A syrup of its flowers, *syrupus rhœados*, has been esteemed diaphoretic and slightly soothing, but the flower is more admired for its color than for any other property. **P. somnif′erum,** the source of opium; see *Papaver.*

**Papavera′ceous.** Resembling the poppy.

**Papavera′ceum** (*papaver*). Opiate.

**Papaveraldine′.** $C_{20}H_{18}NO_5$. Yellow, crystalline powder, derived from papaverine by oxidation.

**Papav′eric acid.** Coloring principle in red poppy petals.

**Papaverine′.** An alkaloid contained in opium.

**Papaverosine′.** Crystallizable alkaloid found in poppy capsules.

**Papaw′ tree** or **Papa′ya vulga′ris.** Carica papaya; fruit edible; juice of unripe fruit yields digestive ferment, papain. Papaw is also seed of Asmina triloba, having emetic properties.

**Papayin′.** Papain.

**Papayotin′.** Papain.

**Pa′per.** Charta. See *Blistering, Cantharides, Congo, Litmus, Medicated,* and *Turmeric paper.* **P. birch,** Betula papyracea. **Mus′tard p.,** charta sinapis.

**Papil′la** (pl. papillæ, which also see). End of the breast, the nipple. See *Nipple.* An eminence similar to a nipple. Name given to small eminences, more or less prominent, at the surface of several parts, particularly of the skin and mucous membranes, in which latter situation they are also called villi. See *Villous.* They contain the ultimate expansions of the vessels and nerves, and are susceptible in some cases of a kind of erection. They are also called *nervous papillæ.* **P. acus′tica basila′ris,** patch of nerve-endings on the wall of the cochlea; in amphibia and reptiles, a small, rounded eminence; in man, lengthened out to the organ of Corti. **P. basila′ris,** organ of Corti. **Conges′tion p.,** engorged papilla. **Den′tinal p.,** see *Tooth.* **Engorged′ p.,** congestion papilla; a swollen, prominent, and even bulging condition of the papilla of the optic nerve, seen in optic neuritis; see *Neuroretinitis.* **P. of the eye,** see *P., optic.* **Hair p.,** matrix pili. **P. of kid′ney,** conical projection of the apex of the pyramid of Malpighi into a calyx of the ureter; uriniferous tubules open upon it from the surface. **P. lacryma′lis,** see *Lacrymal puncta.* **Lin′gual p.,** see *Papillæ of the tongue.* **P. mam′mæ,** nipple. **P. ner′vi op′tici,** see *Optic nerve.* **Op′tic p.,** see *Optic papilla.* **P. palati′na,** eminence on the anterior portion of the palate, just behind the anterior palatine foramen. **P. pi′li,** see *Hair.* **P. ret′inæ,** optic disk. **P. saliva′lis bucca′lis,** eminence in the mouth opposite the second molar tooth of the upper jaw, where Stenon's duct discharges. **P. s. infe′rior,** sublingual caruncle. **P. s. supe′rior,** p. s. buccalis. **P. semiluna′ris,** crista acustica. **P. spira′lis,** projection made by the organ of Corti in preparation, showing cross-section of the ductus cochlearis. **P. sublingua′lis,** sublingual caruncle. **P. umbilica′lis,** rounded cicatricial stump remaining at the bottom of the umbilicus. **Va′ter's p.,** projection of the mucous membrane on the free edge of one of the valvulæ conniventes of the intestine.

**Papil′læ** (pl. of papilla, which also see). **P. calycifor′mes, P. capitat′æ, P. circumvalla′tæ, P. clava′tæ, P. con′icæ, Con′ical p., Conoi′dal p., P. conoi′deæ,** see *Papillæ of the tongue.* **P. corallifor′mes,** filiform papillæ. **P. co′rii,** papillæ of the skin. **P. cuta′neo-acust′icæ,** papilliform eminences. **P. cu′tis,** see *Cutis.* **Fil′iform p., Fun′giform p., Fun′goid p.,** see *Papillæ of the tongue.* **P. gus′tûs,** papillæ of the tongue. **P. of kid′ney,** see *Papilla of kidney.* **Lentic′ular p.,** see *Papillæ of the tongue.* **P. max′imæ, P. me′diæ, P. min′imæ, P. mino′res,** names given, from their size, to the various papillæ of the tongue. **Med′ullary p.,** small prominences on the medulla oblongata. **P. ner′veæ,** Pacinian corpuscles, see *Papilla.* **P. pyramida′les,** see *Papilla.* **P. re′num** or **rena′les,** see *Papilla of the kidney.* **P. semilenticula′res,** see *Papillæ of the tongue.* **P. tac′tûs** or **Tac′tile p.,** slight elevations of the skin containing the tactile corpuscles; for their dimensions, see *Cutis.* **P. of the tongue** are very numerous and marked. They are observed particularly at the upper surface of the organ, and are: 1. *Lenticular* or *semilenticular papillæ,* arranged at the base of the tongue in two oblique lines, having the shape of the letter V, and united angularly at the foramen cæcum. They have in general an ovoid or spherical shape, and seem to be mucous follicles similar to those of the palate, lips, etc. 2. *Fungiform* or *fungoid* or *capitate* or *clavate papillæ* are of indeterminate number, but always more numerous than the preceding. They are irregularly disseminated near the edge and the point of the tongue; have a rounded and flattened head, supported by a short and narrow footstalk. Their tint is whitish. *Conical, conoidal,* or *pyramidal papillæ* are the most numerous of all. Their arrangement is more regular in the forepart of the tongue than behind. They resemble small cones, the base being toward the tongue and the apex free. The anterior are very small, and have been called *filiform* or *villous papillæ*. They appear to be produced by the terminations of the filaments of the lingual nerve, and are surrounded by an evident vascular network. The *circumvallate, vallate, truncate,* or *calyciform papillæ* are a few large papillæ of the form of a truncated cone at the back part of the tongue; each is surrounded by a depressed ring with an elevated border. **Trun′cate p., P. valla′tæ, P. villo′sæ,** see *Papillæ of the tongue.*

**Pap′illar.** Papillary.

**Pap′illary.** Of or belonging to the nipple or to papillæ. **P. ar′teries,** main branches of the central artery of the retina; superior rises upward; inferior passes downward over the optic disk. **P. bod′y,** papillary layer of the corium. **P. lay′er of co′rium or skin,** external layer, containing papillæ. **P. mus′cles,** columnæ carneæ of the heart, attached only at their base to the wall. **P. tu′bercle of liv′er,** rounded projection from the Spigelian lobe opposite the transverse fissure. **P. tu′mor,** papilloma.

**Pap′illated.** Presenting papillæ, as the outer surface of the tongue.

**Papillec′tomy.** Excision of papillæ.

**Papil′liform** (*papilla + forma,* form). Having the appearance or shape of a papilla. **P. em′inences,** projections from the walls of the membranous semicircular canals, appearing to be similar to cutaneous papillæ.

**Papillifor′mis.** Mastoid. Papilliform.

**Papilli′tis.** Inflammation of the optic nerve entrance, not necessarily involving the rest of the nerve-trunk; usually symptomatic of lesions, particularly morbid growths in the brain; then commonly affects both eyes at once. See *Neuroretinitis.*

**Papillo′ma.** Papillary or villous tumor. Tumor whose specific elements are those of the papillæ of the normal skin, and which, consequently, is composed of a stem of fibrous or homogeneous connective tissue; is club-shaped, cylindrical, or acuminated, and covered with a layer of epithelial cells similar to those of the normal papillæ. **P. a′reo-eleva′tum,** mycosis fungoides. **Cys′tic p.,** see *Cystopapilloma.* **P. diffu′sum,** small tumors generally seen on the legs and buttocks, varying in diameter from 5 mm. to 2 cm. **P. mol′le,** p. mucosum. **P. muco′sum,** condyloma acuminatum. **P. neuropath′icum or neurot′icum,** unilateral papilloma along the course of a nerve. **P. papill′a,** strychnos ignatii. **P. of the skin,** corneous growths and even nævi are sometimes included under this head. **Ure′thral p.,** urethral caruncle or hemorrhoid. **Zymot′ic p.,** yaws.

**Papillomato′sis.** Condition characterized by the formation of papillomata. **P. universa′lis,** disease of the skin, occurring after an attack of variola, in which nearly the whole of the body is affected with papillomatous or verrucous lesions.

**Papillo′matous.** Relating to a papilloma.

**Papilloretini′tis.** Inflammation involving the optic disk and retina.

**Pap′illose.** Having the shape of papillæ or possessing papillæ.

**Papil′lous.** Papillary.

**Pap′in′s digest′er.** An iron vessel with air-tight lid in which substances can be boiled at a temperature much above that of boiling water.

**Pap′oid.** A digestive ferment from Carica papaya.

**Papoose′ root.** Caulophyllum thalictroides.

**Pap′pea capen′sis** (after a botanist of Leipzig). Small tree, ord. *Sapindaceæ,* common in Cafferland; the fruit is called wild plum. Furnishes a vinous beverage and excellent vinegar. Its kernel contains an oil which, although eatable, is somewhat cathartic, and is recommended as an external application in tinea capitis, alopecia, etc.

**Pappoose′ root.** Caulophyllum thalictroides.

**Pap′pose.** Covered with down or lanugo; downy.

**Pap′pus.** Down on the chin and cheeks. Lanugo.

**Pap′ula.** Small, acuminate elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base; very seldom containing a fluid or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf or desquamation. An eruption of pimples is called in Devonshire *murfles.* *Papulæ* is the first order of Willan and Bateman's arrangement of cutaneous diseases. **P. a′gria,** lichen agrius. **P. fe′ra,** lupus vulgaris, lichen agrius. **P. lenticula′ris,** lenticula. **P. mad′idans,** condyloma latum. **P. milia′ris,** miliary fever. **Moist p.,** condyloma latum. **P. muco′sa,** mucous patch. **P. typho′sa,** rose-colored eruption of typhoid fever.

**Pap′ulæ.** Lichen. **P. sic′cæ,** lichen. **P. sudora′les,** sudamina. **P. sudo′ris,** miliary fever. **P. syphilit′icæ hu′midæ,** condyloma latum.

**Papula′tion.** Formation and development of papules.

**Pap′ule.** Papula. **Moist or mu′cous p.,** condyloma.

**Pap′ulose.** Papulous, pimpled, papular. Of or belonging to, resembling, or covered with papulæ or pimples.

**Papulosquam′ous.** Papular and scaly.

**Papyra′ceous.** Paper-like or parchment-like; thin and dry. **P. fœ′tus,** mummified and compressed fœtus.

**Paquelin′s′ cau′tery.** Thermocautery in which the hollow, cauterized point is of platinum and contains spongy platinum. In use the point is first heated in the flame of a lamp, and heat is then maintained by forcing through spongy platinum vapor of benzol by means of hand spray-apparatus.

**Par.** Pair. **P. balnea′re,** trigeminal nerve. **P. facia′le,** p. septimum. **P. gustato′rium,** trigeminal nerve. **P. medul′læ pri′mum,** glossopharyngeal nerve. **P. m. secun′dum,** pneumogastric nerve. **P. nervo′rum,** pair of nerves. **P. no′num,** hypoglossus. **P. op′ticum nervo′rum,** optic nerve. **P. pri′mum nervo′rum cer′ebri,** olfactory nerves. **P. quar′tum,** pathetic nerve. **P. quin′tum nervo′rum cerebra′lium,** trigemini. **P. secun′dum nervo′rum,** optic nerve. **P. sep′timum,** facial or seventh nerve. **P. ter′tium,** motores oculorum. **P. trigem′inum,** gemini. **P. tri′um funiculo′rum,** trigemini. **P. va′gum,** pneumogastric. **P. visor′ium,** optic nerve.

**Para-.** Common prefix; by, near, contrary to, through (*per*); above and beyond (*ultra*); besides (*præter*). In certain terms, as in paracusis, parapsis, parabysma, etc., *para* means a defective or morbid condition.

**-para** (*pareo,* to bring forth). When joined to Latin numerals, as primipara, duipara or secundipara, tripara (contracted to I-para, II-para, III-para), etc., indicates the number of labors a woman has had.

**Para′ cress.** Spilanthes oleracea. **P. nut,** see *Pichurim beans.*

**Paraäcetamidophen′etol.** Phenacetin.

**Paraäcetanisidin′.** See *Methacetin.*

**Para-acetphenetidin′.** Phenacetin; colorless, inodorous, insipid crystals, readily soluble in alcohol, less so in water; melting-point 135.5° C.; antipyretic and analgesic in tuberculosis, peritonitis, typhoid fever, neuralgia, migraine, whooping-cough, epidemic influenza, etc.

**Paraæsthe′sia.** Paræsthesia.

**Paraæthoxyphenylureth′ane.** See *Thermodin.*

**Para-agam′macism** (*para,* beside, *gamma,* the Greek letter γ). Defect in speech, characterized by inability to pronounce *g,* and the use of other letters in place of it.

**Paraällylphenylmeth′yl e′ther.** See *Anethol.*

**Paraämidometaöxybenzo′ic acid meth′yl-es′ter.** Orthoform.

**Paraämidophe′nol.** Phenacetin.

**Para-anæsthe′sia.** Anæsthesia of the lower part of both sides of the body.

**Para-analge′sia.** Analgesia in a circumscribed form or involving the inferior half of the body.

**Paraäppendici′tis.** The last stages of appendicitis, in which the neighboring structures become involved.

**Parabal'anus** (*ballo*, to cast, to expose one's self). Name given by the ancients to a person who devoted himself to the service of the sick in hospitals, and particularly during epidemics and the plague.

**Paraban'ic acid.** Artificial derivative of uric acid by treatment with nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.3) at 70° C. Thin, colorless, sexagonal prisms.

**Parabin'.** See *Pararabin.*

**Par'ablast** (*para*, beside, *blastos*, germ). Nucleated layer of yolk immediately underlying the peripheral portions of the germinal area in the mesoblastic vertebrate ova.

**Parablas'tic.** Pertaining to or derived from the parablast; archiblastic.

**Parablasto'ma.** A tumor of parablastic tissue.

**Parablep'sis** (*blepo*, to see). False vision.

**Parabromacetan'ilid.** See *Antisepsin.*

**Parabu'lia** (*boule*, will). Disorder of the will.

**Parabuxine'.** Alkaloid found in the bark of Buxus sempervirens.

**Parabux'inide.** Crystallized alkaloid occurring in Buxus sempervirens.

**Parabys'ma** (*byo*, to stuff). Infarction or engorgement of an organ, as *parabysma lienis;* engorgement of the spleen. **P. mesenter'icum,** tabes mesenterica.

**Parabys'tia.** Engorgement or infarction of an organ with blood.

**Paracantho'ma** (*akantha*, thorn). Growth of the prickle-cell layer of the skin. **P. verruco'sum,** molluscum contagiosum.

**Paracantho'ses** (*para*, *akantha*, thorn). Diseases characterized by anomalies of growth of the prickle-cell layer of the skin.

**Par'acary.** Peltodon radicans.

**Paracaseïn'.** Substance resulting from the coagulation of caseinogen through the medium of the gastric juice or the enzyme of the pancreas.

**Paracel'sian.** Relating to, originating with, or called after Paracelsus, a Swiss chemist and physician of the sixteenth century. He counselled experiment and observation as a means of advancing medical science, and regarded organic chemistry as the basis of the same.

**Paracente'sis** (*para*, *kenteo*, to pierce). Operation of tapping to evacuate the collected fluid in ascites, ovarian dropsy, etc., receiving the names *p. capitis*, *p. abdominis*, *p. corneæ*, *p. vesicæ*, etc., according to the part selected for the operation. **P. thora'cis,** puncturing the thorax; thoracocentesis.

**Paracentete'rion** or **Paracentete'rium.** Small trocar employed by Nuck for puncturing the eye.

**Paracentet'ic.** Relating to paracentesis.

**Paracen'tral.** Close to or by the side of a centre. **P. gy'rus** or **lob'ule,** area between the callosomarginal and paracentral sulci on the median surface of the cerebral hemispheres. **P. sul'cus,** shallow furrow on the median surface of the cerebral hemispheres running upward from the callosomarginal sulcus.

**Paraceph'alus** (*para*, beside, abnormal, *kephale*, head). Monster with the head badly formed, but voluminous; face distinct, with a mouth, rudimental sensorial organs, and thoracic members. **P. a'pus,** variety of paracephalus in which the trunk and rudiments of the head are present, but limbs are absent. **P. di'pus,** paracephalus in which the limbs of the thorax may be lacking, but in which the limbs of the abdomen are present. **P. pseudo-acor'mus,** paracephalus with rudimentary trunk.

**Parachlorphe'nol.** A substitute derivative of phenol; active antiseptic; employed in tuberculous ulcerations, lupus, erysipelas, etc.

**Paracho'lia** (*chole*, bile). Morbid condition of the biliary apparatus or of the secretion of bile.

**Parachor'dal.** Applied to the cartilaginous mass investing the anterior extremity of the notochord in the embryo, subsequently forming part of the chondrocranium.

**Parachrœ'a** or **Parachroi'a** (*para*, beside, abnormal, *chroia*, color). Morbid change of color of the surface, especially of the face. **P. cærulo'sis,** cyanosis. **P. lap'idis inferna'lis,** argyria. **P. leuco'sis,** albinism. **P. melano'sis,** melanosis.

**Parachro'ma** (*chroma*, color). Parachrœa.

**Parachro'matin** (*chroma*, color). The portion of the groundwork of the nucleus of a cell which forms the cone-like or spindle-shaped figure.

**Parachro'matism.** Color-blindness.

**Parachromatoblep'sia** or **Parachromoblep'sia** (*blepo*, to see). False vision of colors.

**Parachromato'sis.** Pigmentary cutaneous affection.

**Parachromoph'orous** (*chroma*, color, *phoreo*, to bear) or **Parachromor'phous** (*morphe*, shape). Term applied to chromatogenous bacteria, the pigment being produced but continuing to be adherent to the cell-envelope.

**Parachro'sis.** Decoloration. Production of parachroma.

**Parachymosin'.** A form of rennet occurring in the human stomach and that of the pig.

**Parachymo'sis** (*chymos*, juice). Disorder of secretion.

**Paracine'ma.** Luxation.

**Paracine'sis** (*kinesis*, motion). Disease of the motor nerves; morbid movement of voluntary muscles.

**Paracinet'ic.** Relating to paracinesis or abnormal movements of the voluntary muscles.

**Paracit'ric acid.** Aconitic acid.

**Paraclo'nus.** Paramyoclonus.

**Parac'masis.** Decline, remission.

**Paracmas'tic** (*parakmazo*, to decrease). Epithet for a distemper which gradually decreases, or for the period of life when a person is said to grow old.

**Parac'me.** Decline, decadence, or involution.

**Paracne'mion.** Fibula.

**Parac'oe** (*akoe*, hearing). Perversion of hearing.

**Paracœ'le.** Lateral ventricle of the brain.

**Paracolpi'tis** (*para*, beside, *kolpos*, vagina). Inflammation of external coat of vagina or of parts around the vagina. **P. dis'secans,** variety of p. ending in suppuration and dissecting out of the entire vaginal tube.

**Paracol'pium.** Connective tissue about the vagina.

**Paracon'dyloid proc'ess.** Sometimes seen as a continuation, outward and downward, from the condyles of the occipital bone, articulating with the transverse process of the atlas.

**Par'acone.** Anterior outside cusp of a superior molar tooth.

**Paraco'nid.** Anterior inside cusp of an inferior molar tooth.

**Paraconine'.** Artificial alkaloid isomeric with natural conine and having its physiological properties.

**Parac'ope** (*parakopto*, to strike falsely). Slight delirium sometimes occurring in febrile diseases.

**Paracop'ic.** Slightly delirious.

**Paraco'to bark.** Bolivian bark; botanical origin undetermined; resembles coto bark in appearance and properties.

**Paracotoïn'.** $C_{19}H_{12}O_6$. Crystallizable, tasteless, proximate principle obtained from paracoto bark; dose, gr. ij (0.13) in diarrhœa and night-sweats.

**Paracoumar'ic acid.** Acid prepared by treating aloes with sulphuric acid.

**Paracou'sia** or **Paracou'sis.** Confused or disturbed hearing; see *Paracusis.*

**Paracreoso'tic acid.** Impurity in salicylic acid; thought to be cause of toxic action of the latter.

**Paracre'sol.** $C_7H_8O$. See *Metacresol.* **P. ben'zoate,** see *Benzoyl paracresol* and *Cresol.* **P. sal'icylate,** cresalol.

**Paracresotin'ic acid.** Cresotinic acid. **P. phe'nyl-es'ter,** methyl salol.

**Parac'rises** (*para*, beside, abnormal, *krisis*, secretion). Diseases of the secretory function.

**Paracru'sis** (*krouo*, to strike). Paracope.

**Paracrus'tic.** Slightly delirious.

**Paracu'sis** or **Paracu'sia** (*parakouo,* to hear wrong). Confusion or perversion of hearing; perverted audition. **P. a'cris,** painfully acute hearing and intolerance of the faintest sounds; symptom in otalgia, epilepsy, cephalitis, and febrile affections. **P. duplica'ta,** double hearing. **P. imagina'ria,** tinnitus aurium. **P. imperfec'ta,** double hearing. **P. lo'ci,** inability to tell whence sound proceeds. **P. obtu'sa,** hardness of hearing. **P. oxycoi'a,** p. acris. **P. perver'sa,** perverse hearing; the ear being sensible to articulate sounds only when excited by other and louder sounds intermixed with them. **P. willisia'na** or **willis'ii,** paracusis perversa.

**Paracus'ma.** Paracusis.

**Paracyan'ic acid.** Palurinic acid.

**Paracycle'sis** (*para,* beside, abnormal, *kyklesis,* circulation). Disease of the blood as regards its distribution and motion.

**Paracye'sis** (*para,* abnormal, *kyesis,* pregnancy). Morbid, preternatural, or extra-uterine pregnancy. **P. abor'tus,** abortion. **P. tuba'ria,** tubal pregnancy.

**Paracynanche,** par-ah-sin-an'ke (*para,* beside + *cynanche*). Inflammation of the external muscles of the larynx. A slight or unilateral cynanche.

**Paracys'tic.** Near or about the bladder.

**Paracys'tis** (*para,* beside, *kystis,* bladder). Connective tissue about the urinary bladder.

**Paracysti'tis.** Inflammation of tissues about the bladder.

**Paracys'tium.** Connective tissue about the bladder.

**Paracy'tic** (*kytos,* cell). Situated between cells.

**Paradeni'tis** (*para,* beside, *aden,* gland). Inflammation of the tissue around a gland.

**Paradesmo'sis** (*para,* beside, *desmos,* band). Irregular growth of connective tissue.

**Paradid'ymis.** Organ of Giraldès.

**Paradiethox'y-eth'enyl-diphe'nyl-am'idin.** Holocain.

**Paradioxyben'zene.** Hydroquinone.

**Paradioxyben'zol.** Hydroquinone.

**Paradiphe'nol.** Hydroquinone.

**Paradox'ia sexua'lis.** Appearance of sexual instincts before the genital organs are developed.

**Paradox'ical contrac'tion.** Contraction of muscle caused by passive approximation of its extremities. **P. deaf'ness,** paracusis willisiana. **P. pulse,** pulse that disappears during inspiration and returns during expiration, with no change in the action of the heart.

**Paraepidid'ymis.** Organ of Giraldès.

**Paræsthe'sia.** Abnormal or perverted sensation. **Ber'ger's p.,** see *Berger.* **Bern'hardt's p.,** see *Bernhardt.* **P. olfacto'ria,** parosmia. **P. sexua'lis,** disordered sexual instincts. **Vis'ceral p.,** abnormal sensibility referred to a viscus.

**Paræsthe'sis** (*para,* beside, *aisthesis,* sensation). Congenital malformation of any of the external parts of the organs of special sense. **P. audi'tus flac'ca,** broad, loose, and pendent lobe of the ear, congenital. Paræsthesia.

**Paræsthet'ic.** Having abnormal sensations.

**Para-ethox'y-phe'nyl-ureth'ane.** Thermodin.

**Par'affin** (*parum,* little, *affinis,* affinity). Solid or liquid product of destructive distillation of many organic substances, and a natural constitutent of petroleum, from which it is commercially prepared. It is a microcrystalline, inodorous mass, melting at 74° to 80° C. In chemistry, petroleum is a term applied to a series of hydrocarbons homologous with methane, having the general formula $CnH_2n +_2$. **P. jel'ly,** petrolatum. **P. oil,** limpid, oily liquid prepared from petroleum, sp. gr. not less than 0.84, boiling not below 360° (P. G.). **P. oint'ment,** solid paraffin. **Soft p.,** vaselin. **P. wax,** hard paraffin.

**Paraffi'num.** (Ph. Br.) Paraffin. **P. du'rum** (Ph. Br.), hard or solid paraffin; petrolatum spissum (Ph. U. S.). **P. liq'uidum** (Ph. Br.), paraffin oil; petrolatum liquidum (Ph. U. S.). **P. mol'le** (Ph. Br.), petrolatum molle (Ph. U. S.); vaselin. **P. sol'idum,** solid paraffin.

**Parafibrin'ogen.** A fibrin-like substance resulting from repeated action of salt on fibrinogen.

**Par'aform.** $C_3H_6O_3$. A white, crystalline powder, the polymerized form of formic aldehyde. Employed internally in intestinal antisepsis; also externally for sterilization of surgical instruments and disinfection of apartments.

**Paraformal'dehyde.** Triformol; antiseptic.

**Paragene'sia** or **Paragen'esis** (*para,* beside, *genesis,* production). Defective fecundity of a hybrid which is sterile with similar hybrids, but fertile when crossed with one of its parent race (Broca).

**Parageu'sia** or **Parageu'sis** (*para,* beside, *geusis,* taste). Depravation or perversion of taste.

**Paraglin'.** Smilacin.

**Paraglo'bin** or **Paraglob'ulin.** Form of globulin obtained from blood serum, supposed to exist in white blood corpuscles, and to be one constituent of plasmin; also called fibrinoplastin and seroglobulin.

**Paraglobulinu'ria.** Condition in which urine contains paraglobulin.

**Paraglos'sia** (*para,* beside, *glossa,* tongue). Parenchymatous inflammation of the tongue; also condition of hypertrophy of the tongue, usually congenital. **P. deglutito'ria,** pretended doubling of the tongue into the pharynx.

**Paraglossi'tis.** Inflammation of the tissues about the root of the tongue.

**Paragnath'us.** Double monster with a supernumerary lower jaw situated on the side. Epignathus.

**Paragompho'sis** (*gomphosis,* nailing). Incomplete wedging of the head of the child in the pelvis during labor.

**Paragraph'ia** (*para,* beside, *grapho,* to write). Manifestation of cerebral disorder by making mistakes in writing, as writing one word when another is intended.

**Par'aguay tea.** Maté, Jesuits' tea, St. Bartholomew's tea; leaves of Ilex paraguayensis; decoction of the roasted leaves is an habitual drink of certain South Americans; it contains caffeine.

**Parahæmoglo'bin.** Hæmoglobin modified by action of absolute alcohol on oxyhæmoglobin.

**Parahepat'ic.** About the liver.

**Parahypno'sis** (*para,* beside, *hypnos,* sleep). Abnormal sleep, as in hypnotism or somnambulism.

**Parakantho'ma.** Paracanthoma.

**Parakantho'sis.** Paracanthosis.

**Parakerato'sis** (*para,* beside, *keras,* horn). Disease of skin characterized by development of horny tissue. **P. scutula'ris,** condition of the skin in which thick, greasy crusts envelop bundles of hairs, the separate filaments having yellowish, horny cuffs which are confused with the crust. **P. variega'ta,** form of p. characterized especially by the varied color of the eruption, which is yellow, reddish, or purple.

**Parakine'sia** (*kinesis,* motion). Irregular movement.

**Paralac'tic acid.** Sarcolactic acid.

**Paralactophenetidin'.** Lactophenin.

**Parala'lia** (*para,* beside, *lalia,* speech). Defective or difficult articulation; impediment of speech. **P. litera'lis,** perversion of speech from inability to enunciate properly the sounds of some letters. **P. nasa'lis,** nasal voice.

**Paralamb'dacism** (*para,* beside, *lambda,* λ). Defect in speech with inability to pronounce *l* distinctly, or in which other letters are substituted.

**Paralamp'sis** (*paralampo,* to shine at the side of). Cicatrix on the transparent part of the eye.

**Paralbu'min.** Albuminous substance found only in ovarian cysts, and rarely alone.

**Paral'dehyde, Paraldehy'dum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.). $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Colorless liquid; below 50° F. crystalline solid, obtained by treating aldehyde with sulphuric or gaseous hydrochloric acid; hypnotic, anodyne, and sedative, and used as a substitute for chloral; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0).

**Paraleip′sis.** Steatosis.

**Paralere′ma** or **Paralere′sis** (*para*, beside, *leros*, foolish talk). Delirium.

**Paralex′ia** (*para*, beside, *lego*, to read). Difficulty in reading, though patient may be able to write readily from dictation; aphasia with word-blindness.

**Paralge′sia** (*para*, beside, *algos*, pain). Abnormal or perverted sensation of pain; complete abolition of pain; anæsthesia.

**Paral′gia.** Disagreeable cutaneous sensations, such as formication, cold, burning, etc.

**Parallac′tic.** Relating to parallax.

**Parallag′ma.** Riding of one bone over another after fracture,

**Par′allax** (*parallasso*, to alter). Apparent displacement or difference of position of an object as seen from two points of view.

**Parallax′is** (*parallaxis*, aberration). Mental confusion.

**Par′allel fis′sure.** Parallel sulcus. **P. law**, announced by Dechner as parallel to Weber's law: When sensibility is equally altered for two stimuli, perceptibility of their difference remains unchanged —*i. e.*, the sensory surface may have become more or less sensitive, but this will not influence differential sensibility. **P. sul′cus**, superior temporal sulcus which is parallel to the Sylvian fissure.

**Paralle′la.** A kind of scurfy, cutaneous eruption affecting the palms of the hands in parallel lines, and thought to be symptomatic of venereal disease.

**Par′allelism of diseas′es.** See *Isopathia.*

**Paralo′gia** (*para*, beside, *logos*, discourse). Disorder of the reasoning power. **Themat′ic p.**, form of mental perversion in which some one subject is magnified into undue importance.

**Paral′ogism, Paral′ogy.** Faulty reasoning. The employment of senseless speech.

**Paraloph′ia** (*para*, beside, *lophia*, the mane of a horse). The lower and lateral part of the neck, near the vertebræ.

**Paralysin′.** Agglutinin.

**Paral′ysis** (*para*, beside, *lyo*, to loosen). Palsy. Abolition or great diminution of the power of voluntary or involuntary movement, and sometimes of sensation in one or more parts of the body. Palsy is said to be local when it affects only a few muscles. When it extends to half the body, vertically, it is called *hemiplegia;* or horizontally, *paraplegia.* It is commonly symptomatic of disease of the brain or spinal cord, or of the nerves themselves, and is a frequent accompaniment of apoplexy, the immediate cause being generally pressure, either by blood effused or by serum or by vascular turgescence. **Acute′ ascend′ing p.**, *Landry's p.*; an obscure variety of spinal disease, which is most frequent in males between twenty and forty years of age; characterized by rapid, progressive paraplegia and by the absence of any constant organic changes in the cord. **A. spi′nal p.**, infantile p.; anterior poliomyelitis or anterior cornual myelitis; disease chiefly of young children, characterized by suddenness of attack and by total or nearly total absence of reflexes. **P. ag′itans**, shaking palsy, trembling palsy; variety of tremor in which the muscles are in a perpetual alternation of contraction and relaxation, often accompanied by incoordination. **P. a. mercuria′lis**, mercurial palsy. **P. a. metal′lica**, tremor due to metallic poisoning, as by lead or mercury. **P. a. saturni′na**, lead palsy. **Alcohol′ic p.**, due to the excessive use of alcohol; a form of multiple neuritis. **Alter′nate p.**, p. of the face on one side and of the extremities on the other. **Ascend′ing p.**, p. beginning in the lower extremities and extending upward. **Atroph′ic spi′nal p.**, anterior poliomyelitis. **P. atroph′ica**, progressive muscular atrophy. **Bell's p.**, Bell's palsy, p. of the portio dura, histrionic paralysis or palsy, prosopoparalysis or palsy; paralysis of the face induced by a lesion of the portio dura, called Bell's palsy, owing to the fact that Sir Charles Bell was one of the first to investigate it minutely. **P. beriber′ia**, beriberi. **Birth p.**, obstetrical paralysis. **Bra′chial p.**, p. affecting one or both arms. **Brachiofa′cial p.**, p. involving the arm and face. **Brown-Séquard's′ p.**, see *Brown-Séquard.* **Bul′bar p.**, see *Bulbar.* **Cer′ebral p.**, p. due to lesion situated in the brain. **C. in′fantile p.**, form of spastic hemiplegia occurring in children. **Cerebrospi′nal p.**, p. in which the lesion is situated in the motor centres of the cortex of the brain or in the pyramidal tracts. **P. of conver′gence**, p. of the internal recti, so far as associated movements to produce convergence are concerned, while they act normally when the visual axes are parallel. **Cort′ical p.**, p. from lesion of the cortex of the cerebrum. **Crossed p.**, alternate paralysis. **Cru′ral p.**, p. involving the thigh or thighs particularly. **Crutch p.**, brachial paralysis due to the pressure of a crutch in the axilla. **Cruveilhier's′ p.**, progressive muscular atrophy. **Diphtherit′ic p.**, p. following an attack of diphtheria, usually appearing when the patient is convalescing or apparently well; it may affect only the palate or pharynx, or be more general. **Direct′ p.**, p. affecting the same side of the body as the causal cerebral lesion. **Di′vers' p.**, see *Caisson disease.* **Duchenne's′ p.**, pseudohypertrophic paralysis. **Erb's p.**, birth-palsy, paralysis of the infant caused by injury at the time of birth; paralysis of a part of the distribution of the nerves of the brachial plexus. **Essen′tial p.**, acute spinal paralysis. **P. extremita′tum**, acroparalysis. **P. facia′lis**, Bell's paralysis. **Fe′brile p.**, p. occurring in the course of fever. **P. festi′nans**, p. agitans, so called because in walking the patient is impelled to move quickly as if to preserve the balance, which tends to be thrown forward. **Func′tional p.**, p. not seemingly due to organic lesion, and usually disappearing in time; this includes the forms occurring after the taking of poison, during and after fevers, in epilepsy or hysteria, and those of a reflex character. **Gen′eral p. of the insane′**, p. of the insane. **Glossolabiolaryn′geal p.**, see *Bulbar.* **Glossopharyn′geal p.**, p. affecting the muscles of speech and deglutition. **Gub′ler's p.**, alternate paralysis. **Hemiple′gic p.**, see *Hemiplegia.* **Histrion′ic p.**, Bell's paralysis. **Hyster′ical p.**, psychical paralysis. **Incomplete′ p.**, paresis; paralysis in which there is not absolute loss of power. **In′fantile p.**, acute anterior poliomyelitis. **P. of the insane′**, general paralysis of the insane, general paresis, progressive paralysis of the insane; insanity combined with progressive paralysis of the muscular system. **Ischæ′mic p.**, Volkmann's paralysis. **P. jac′titans**, p. agitans. **Klump′ke's p.**, see *Klumpke.* **Kuss′maul's p.**, ascending paralysis. **Labioglossolaryn′geal p.**, bulbar paralysis. **Lan′dry's p.**, acute ascending paralysis. **Lit′tle's p.**, infantile muscular rigidity or spastic paralysis. **Lo′cal p.**, p. restricted to a single muscle or group of muscles. **P. medulla′ris**, paraplegia. **P. metal′lica**, palsy due to poisoning by one of the metals, as lead or mercury. **Mimet′ic p.**, Bell's paralysis. **Mus′cular progres′sive p.**, progressive muscular atrophy. **Myogen′ic p.**, infantile paralysis, essential paralysis of infants; partial muscular paralysis dating from very early life. **Myopath′ic p.**, p. in which the primary disease is situated in the muscle or muscles affected. **Myosclerot′ic p.**, pseudohypertrophic paralysis. **P. ner′vi hypoglos′si**, p. of the tongue. **Neuropath′ic p.**, p. in which the primary disease is seated in some part of the nervous system. **Neu′ral p.**, p. in which the lesion is situated in the peripheral nerves. **P. notario′rum**, writers' cramp. **Nu′clear p.**, p. due to disease or injury of a nucleus or nervous centre. **Obstet′rical p.**, p. of the infant due to injury received in its birth. **Organ′ic p.**, p. dependent upon organic lesion. **P. pal′pitans**, p. agitans. **Paraple′gic p.**, paraplegia. **Periph′eral** or **Peripher′ic p.**, progressive atrophy. **Phonet′ic p.**, paralytic aphonia or dysphonia. **P. ex plum′bo**, lead palsy. **P. of the por′tio du′ra**, Bell's paralysis. **Postepilep′tic p.**, p. occurring as a sequence of epilepsy. **Postfe′brile p.**, p. as a sequence of an attack of fever. **Pott's p.**, p. due to compression of the spinal cord in spondylitis or Pott's disease. **Progres′sive p. of the insane′,** p. of the insane. **Pseudobul′bar p.,** p. of the muscles of articulation, similar to that produced by lesion of the medulla, but caused by bilateral disease of the motor tracts or cortical centres of the cerebrum. **Pseudohypertroph′ic p.,** myosclerotic paralysis or palsy, Duchenne's paralysis; a condition characterized by diminution of the power, with augmentation of the volume of the paralyzed muscles. **Psych′ical p.,** hysterical paralysis or palsy, psychical palsy; paralysis associated with or dependent on hysteria; probably unconnected with organic disease of the nerve-centres or the motor nerves. **Re′flex p.,** palsy occasioned by irritation reflected through the excitomotory nerve system to parts in themselves healthy, as in the case of palsy from dentition, etc.; reflex paralysis at times assumes the paraplegic form—reflex paraplegia. **Regres′sive p.,** acute spinal paralysis. **Sat′urnine p.,** lead paralysis. **P. scorbu′tica,** pellagra. **Scriv′eners' p.,** writers' cramp. **Segmen′tal p.,** p. involving the portion of a limb under the influence of hypnotism. **Sen′sory p.,** anæsthesia. **Spasmod′ic p.,** spastic paralysis. **Spas′tic spi′nal p.,** p. in which there is progressive motor paresis, with an increase of the reflexes and a rigidity of the muscles; often connected with sclerosis of the lateral columns of the cord. **Spi′nal p.,** paraplegia. **S. atroph′ic p.,** poliomyelitis anterior. **Spinoneu′ral p.,** p. due to lesion of the anterior gray horns of the spinal cord and their upward prolongations, or of the fibres of the peripheral nerves connecting the ganglion cells of these horns with the muscles. **P. ex to′to,** p. of the insane. **Tox′ic p.,** p. from the effect of poisons. **Transverse′ p.,** alternate hemiplegia. **P. tre′mens** or **trem′ula,** p. agitans. **P. vac′illans,** chorea. **P. venena′ta,** p. caused by the action of poisons, such as lead, mercury, etc. **P. ventric′uli,** p. of the stomach. **Volk′mann's p.,** see *Volkmann.* **Wri′ters' p.,** writers' cramp. **Zen′ker's p.,** see *Zenker.*

**Paralyt′ic.** Paralyzed, palsied. Affected with or causing paralysis. **P. demen′tia,** general paresis; general paralysis of the insane. **P. flail-joint,** an abnormally movable joint due to paralysis. **P. stroke,** apoplexy.

**Paral′yzant.** Producing paralysis; a drug having such action.

**Par′alyzed.** Affected with paralysis; paralytic.

**Par′alyzing ver′tigo.** Gerlier's disease.

**Paramag′netism.** Property possessed by certain metals, when freely suspended between the poles of a magnet, of taking a position parallel to that of the magnetic force. The body is said to be *paramagnetic.* Fifteen metals, beside oxygen and nitrogen, possess this property.

**Paramasti′tis** (*para,* beside, *mastos,* breast). Inflammation of the connective tissue around the mammary gland.

**Paramas′toid.** Around the mastoid process. Jugular process of occipital bone; separate in some cases.

**Parame′cia** (*paramekos,* oblong). Longitudinal fissures.

**Parame′cium.** A genus of *Infusoria,* the slipper animalcule, some members of which have been found parasitic in the large intestine.

**Parame′dian.** Near or in the vicinity of the median line. **P. sul′cus,** furrow on cervical spinal cord near the posterior median fissure, separating the column of Goll from the funiculus cuneatus. An *anterior p. s.* is sometimes found near the anterior median fissure.

**Parame′nia** (*para,* beside, *men,* month). Mismenstruation; difficult or disordered menstruation. **P. diffic′ilis,** dysmenorrhœa. **P. error′is,** vicarious menstruation. **P. obstructio′nis,** amenorrhœa. **P. profu′sa** or **super′flua,** menorrhagia.

**Paramenispermin′.** Neutral principle, having the same composition as menispermin, derived from Cocculus indicus.

**Parame′ria.** Eastern shrub, reputed to yield pagularay balsam.

**Paramerid′ius.** Pertaining to the femur or thigh.

**Parame′sial.** Near the middle line.

**Param′esos** (*para,* beside, *mesos,* middle). Ring finger.

**Paramet′ric** (*metra,* womb). Near the uterus.

**Parametris′mus.** Painful, spasmodic action of smooth muscular fibres of the broad ligaments, observed in intraligamentary cellulitis.

**Parametri′tis** (*para,* beside, *metra,* uterus). Literally, inflammation of tissues in the immediate vicinity of the uterus; generally considered to denote an inflammation of the cellular tissue between the uterus and the peritoneum, although extended to include inflammation of any other portion of that tissue within the pelvis—as *parasalpingitis* and *paroöphoritis,* inflammation of the cellular tissue surrounding the Fallopian tube and ovary respectively. Periuterine phlegmon, pelvic cellulitis, subperitoneal inflammation, and inflammation of the uterine appendages may be regarded as synonymous with parametritis. When the disease terminates in suppuration it is called *pelviperitonitis* and *metroperitonitis,* though the terms are not strictly synonymous. **P. puerpera′lis,** parametritis during the puerperal state.

**Parame′trium.** Subserous tissue on lateral surface of the uterus and vagina and at the origin of the broad ligaments.

**Paramim′ia** (*mimeomai,* to mimic). Disordered expression; use of tone or gesture not in accord with words employed.

**Paramit′om** (*para,* beside, *mitos,* web). Fluid substance enveloping the ~~mitom~~, hyaloplasm, or euchylema. Heteroplasm.

**Paramne′sia** (*para,* beside, *a,* priv., *mnesis,* memory). Defective or false memory.

**Paramœ′cium.** Incorrect form of paramecium.

**Paramonobromoacetan′ilid.** Antisepsin; obtained by action of bromine on solution of acetanilid in glacial acetic acid; crystallizes in large, pearl-colored prisms, insoluble in cold water, odorless and tasteless; recommended as an antiseptic.

**Paramonochlorphe′nol.** Crystalline substance obtained by the chlorine substitution of phenol. A powerful antiseptic; used locally in ointment in erysipelas.

**Paramor′phia** (*para,* beside, *morphe,* form). Morbid form or structure.

**Paramorphine′.** Thebaine. Principle discovered in the precipitate thrown down from infusion of opium, treated with milk of lime; resembles narcotine.

**Paramucin′.** Mucoid substance occasionally found in ovarian cysts.

**Paramu′sia** (*mousike,* music). Perversion of the musical sense, the musical sounds being false or incomplete, confused, or entirely omitted.

**Param′ylum** (*amylon,* starch). Starch-like granules found in some infusoria.

**Paramyoclo′nus mul′tiplex** (*mys,* muscle, *klonos,* twitching). Convulsive tremor characterized by clonic spasms in a number of symmetrical muscles. The spasms cease during sleep, and do not interfere with voluntary movements.

**Paramyosin′ogen.** Proteid of muscle-plasma, coagulating at 47° C.; precipitated by magnesium sulphate or sodium chloride.

**Paramy′otone** (*mys,* muscle, *tonos,* tension). Morbid condition in which tonic spasms are a prominent symptom.

**Paramyoto′nia.** Paramyotone. **P. congen′ita,** curious and unusual familial affection, similar to Thomsen's disease in its symptoms, generally affecting the facial muscles, but often also those of the extremities.

**Paramyoto′nus.** Disordered muscular tonicity, causing liability to spasm on slight provocation.

**Paramyx′ia** (*myxa,* mucus). A condition in which the secretion from the muous membrane is altered in quality.

**Paranæsthe′sia.** Loss of sensation in the lower extremities and lower part of the abdomen.

**Paranephri′tis.** Inflammation of the connective tissue about the kidney, or of the suprarenal capsules.

**Paraneph′ros** or **Paraneph′rus** (*para*, beside, *nephros*, kidney). Suprarenal capsule.

**Paran′gi.** Epidemic skin disease of Ceylon, perhaps identical with yaws.

**Paranœ′a** or **Paranoi′a** (*para*, beside, *nous*, understanding). Unsoundness of mind; hereditary or acquired chronic mental instability; protopathic insanity; monomania with delusions.

**Paranœ′ic** or **Paranoi′ac.** Pertaining to or affected with paranoia. Person affected with paranoia.

**Parano′mia.** Condition in which the wrong name is assigned to objects.

**Paranucleïn′.** Substance similar to nuclein, resulting from digestion of nucleo-albumin with the gastric juice; it resembles chromatin.

**Paranu′cleus.** Name given to smaller nucleus of two contained in a cell.

**Paraoxyethylacetan′ilid.** Phenacetin.

**Paraoxyethylforman′ilid.** Formol phenetidin.

**Paraoxymethylacetan′ilid.** Methacetin.

**Parapar′esis.** Partial paraplegia.

**Par′apathy** (*para*, beside, *pathos*, affection). Pathomania; moral insanity.

**Parapechyon,** par-ah-pek′e-on (*pechys*, elbow). Radius.

**Parapectin′.** Substance found in fleshy fruits.

**Parapep′tone.** Body formed by digestion of albumin with an insufficiency of pepsin, or with dilute hydrochloric acid alone at 40° C.; insoluble in water, soluble in dilute acids and alkalies, and convertible into peptone only through tryptic digestion; identical with antialbumate.

**Parapha′sia** (*para*, beside, *aphasia*, speechlessness). Speaking one word when another is intended, or mispronunciation of words, due to cerebral disorder.

**Paraphen′etol car′bamide.** See *Sucrol*.

**Paraphenylendiam′ine.** Isomer of metaphenylendiamine; produces marked exophthalmus when injected into some animals.

**Paraphenylthi′onate of mer′cury.** Hydrargyrol.

**Paraph′ia** (*para*, beside, *haphe*, touch). Sense of touch or general feeling vitiated or lost.

**Paraphimo′sis** (*phimoo*, to bridle). Strangulation of the glans penis by the prepuce withdrawn behind it.

**Parapho′bia** (*phobos*, dread). Hydrophobia.

**Parapho′nia** (*para*, beside, *phone*, voice). Affection of the voice when its character or *timbre* is less agreeable; morbid alteration of the voice. **P. clan′gens,** sharp tone of voice. **P. guttura′lis,** defective articulation from diseased palate. **P. nasa′lis,** nasal voice. **P. palati′na,** abnormal voice due to malformation of palate. **P. pu′berum,** egophony. **P. rau′ca,** roughness of voice. **P. ulcero′sa,** shrill voice from ulceration of the larynx.

**Paraph′ora** (*para*, beside, *phero*, to carry). Paracope.

**Paraphra′sia** (*para*, beside, *phrasis*, telling). Disordered or incoherent speech. **Chore′ic p.,** a fault of speaking, in which words run together without regard to significance.

**Paraphrene′sis** (*para*, beside, *phren*, diaphragm). Paraphrenitis. **P. diaphragmat′ica,** inflammation of the diaphragm.

**Paraphre′nia** (*para*, beside, *phren*, mind). Delirium; mental disease. **P. gra′vis,** grave insanity, sometimes accompanying faulty or impaired mental development. **P. mi′tis,** mild form of mental perversion, possibly only eccentricity.

**Paraphreni′tis** (*para*, beside, *phren*, diaphragm). Inflammation of the tissues about the diaphragm, usually including the latter as well.

**Paraphrodi′asis.** Morbid or perverted sexual desire.

**Paraphrone′sis** or **Paraphros′yne** (*phronesis*, mental derangement). Delirium; mental disorder of mild or transitory type.

**Paraphy′mata** (*para*, beside, *phyma*, growth). Organic diseases with local manifestations.

**Par′aphyte.** Diseased condition due to or associated with proliferation.

**Par′aplasm** or **Paraplas′ma** (*para*, beside, *plasso*, to form). Abnormal or heteroplastic growth; malformation. Substance filling the meshes of the reticulum of protoplasm. Also any substance, other than protoplasm, contained in a cell; starch granules or fat globules, for example.

**Paraplas′tic** (*plastikos*, formative). Possessed of depraved formative powers; a term applied to cancer, melanosis, etc.

**Paraplec′tic.** Paraplegic; tending to produce paraplegia; paralyzed.

**Paraple′gia** (*para*, beside, *plesso*, to strike). Palsy of the lower half of the body, including the bladder and rectum; generally owing to disease of some part of the cerebrospinal axis, especially of the spinal portion. Apoplexy; some authors have made a distinction between *paraplegia* and *paraplexia*, using the former for partial apoplexy, the latter for general or complete apoplexy. **Alcohol′ic p.,** p. from chronic alcoholism, probably peripheral neuritis rather than a morbid condition of the spinal cord itself. **Atax′ic p.,** sclerosis of the posterior and lateral columns of the spinal cord, with symptoms of locomotor ataxia and spastic paraplegia. **Cer′ebral p.,** paralysis caused by lesion of the pons Varolii, medulla oblongata, or the cerebrum itself. **Cer′vical p.,** paralysis of the upper and lower extremities on both sides, due to spinal disease. **Congen′ital spas′tic p.,** p. due to meningeal hemorrhage at the time of birth. **P. doloro′sa,** p. attended with intense paroxysmal pain along the course of nerves, generally caused by tumor of the cord. **Hered′itary atax′ic p.,** hereditary ataxia. **Hysterotraumat′ic p.,** hysterical variety of paraplegia dependent in its origin on injury. **Ide′al p.,** reflex form of paraplegia produced by emotion. **Organ′ic p.,** p. from lesion of the great nervous centres. **Pain′ful p.,** p. dolorosa. **Periph′eral p.,** p. caused by the pressure of new-growths on the nerves. **Pott's p.,** Pott's paralysis. **Pri′mary spas′tic p.,** lateral sclerosis due to lesion of the spinal cord above the lumbar enlargement, tonic spasm being a chief symptom. **Re′flex p.,** see *Paralysis, reflex*. **Spasmod′ic, spas′tic,** or **tet′anoid p.,** p. from lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord.

**Paraple′gic.** Pertaining to or affected with paraplegia.

**Parapleuri′tis.** Pleurodynia; slight pleuritis.

**Paraplex′ia.** Paraplegia; apoplexy.

**Paraplex′us.** Choroid plexus.

**Parapoië′sis** or **Parapoë′sis** (*para*, beside, *poieo*, to do). Disturbance of function.

**Parapoph′ysis.** Process in lower animals corresponding with the lower transverse vertebral process.

**Parap′oplexy.** Slight apoplexy; a soporous state resembling apoplexy, and especially that which occurs in pernicious intermittents.

**Paraprocti′tis.** Phlegmonous inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the rectum.

**Paraproc′tium** (*para*, beside, *proktos*, anus). Connective tissue surrounding the rectum.

**Parap′sis** (*para*, beside, *haptomai*, to touch). Loss, complete or partial, of the sense of touch or general sensation. **P. a′cris teneritu′do,** soreness. **P. ex′pers,** torpor; anæsthesia. **P. illuso′ria,** pseudoæsthesia. **P. pruri′tus,** itching.

**Parapyram′idal sul′cus.** Furrow in the medulla oblongata running obliquely from the anterior median fissure, upward and outward to the sulcus lateralis ventralis.

**Pararabin′.** Constituent of sugar-beet converted by boiling with alkalies into arabic acid.

**Pararec′tal pouch.** Depression in the peritoneum behind the broad ligament and at the sides of the rectum.

**Parareducin′.** Leucomain found in urine.

**Pararho′tacism** (*rho*, Greek letter $\rho$). Defect in speech from substitution of some other sound for that of *r*.

**Parar′ma.** Fimbria.

**Pararosol′ic acid.** Pæonin.

**Pararrhyth′mic** (*para*, beside, *rhythmos*, rhythm). An epithet applied to the pulse when it has not the rhythm proper to the age and constitution of the individual.

**Pararthre′ma** (*para*, beside, *arthron*, joint). Incomplete luxation; subluxation.

**Parar′thria** (*para*, beside, *arthroo*, to articulate). Disordered and difficult articulation. **P. litera′lis paret′ica**, stammering. **P. syllaba′ris spas′tica**, stuttering.

**Pararthro′sis.** Production of incomplete luxation or subluxation.

**Parasa′cral.** In the vicinity of the sacrum.

**Parasalpingi′tis** (*para*, beside, *salpinx*, a tube). Inflammation of the cellular tissue in immediate relation with the Fallopian tube. See *Parametritis*.

**Parasecre′tion.** Abnormal secretion as to quality, quantity, etc.

**Parase′mia.** Feigned asemia.

**Parasig′matism** (*para*, beside, *sigma*, Greek letter $\sigma$). Defective speech in which other letters are used in place of *s* or *sh*.

**Parasinoid′al spa′ces.** Hollow spaces in the dura mater near the superior longitudinal sinus, into which the cerebral veins discharge before reaching the sinus; Pacchionian bodies lie therein.

**Par′asite** (*parasiteo*, to eat in the house of). Organism, animal or vegetable, living during the whole or part of its existence in or on the body of some other organism, the latter being called the host. A fœtus or part of a fœtus living by means of the circulation of another fœtus.

Human parasites are both animal and vegetable. The former include *Entozoa* (animals living in the interior of the human body) and *Ectozoa* (those which infest the exterior). Vegetable parasites are the *Entophyta* and *Epiphyta*, the former existing in the interior of the body, the latter on the exterior. The simplest arrangement of entozoa includes *Cœlelmintha* (*koilos*, hollow, *helmins*, worm), hollow worms; *Stereimintha* (*stereos*, solid), solid worms; and *accidental parasites*.

The following table, made up from various sources, includes most of the human parasites worthy of mention, as well as the locality usually inhabited by them (Aitken).

### Table of Human Parasites.

#### I. Entozoa.

| | |
|---|---|
| Acephalocystis endogena | Liver. |
| “ multifida | Brain. |
| Ankylostoma | Intestines. |
| Anthomyia canicularis | “ |
| Ascaris alata | “ |
| “ lumbricoides | “ |
| “ mystax | “ |
| Bilharzia hæmatobia | Portal and venous system. |
| Bothriocephalus cordatus | Intestines. |
| “ latus | “ |
| Cysticercus cellulosæ or telæ cellulosæ (C. of tænia solium) | Muscles. |
| Cysticercus of tænia marginata (C. tenuicollis) | Intestines. |
| Dactylius aculeatus | Urinary bladder. |
| Diplosoma crenatus | “ “ |
| Distoma or Distomum crassum | Duodenum. |
| “ hæmatobium | Portal and venous system. |
| “ hepaticum | Gall-bladder. |
| “ heterophyes | Intestines. |
| “ lanceolatum | Hepatic duct. |
| “ oculi humani or ophthalmobium | Capsule of crystalline. |
| Ditrachyceras rudus | Intestines. |
| Dracunculus medinensis | Skin and areolar tissue. |
| Echinococcus hominis (hydatid of tænia echinococcus) | Liver, spleen, and omentum. |
| Eustrongylus bronchialis | Bronchial tubes. |
| “ gigas | Kidney, intestines. |
| Fasciola hepatica | Gall-bladder. |
| Filaria bronchialis or trachealis | Bronchial glands. |
| “ medinensis | Skin and areolar tissue. |
| “ oculi or lentis | Eye. |
| “ sanguinis hominis | Blood. |
| Hexathrydium pinguicola | Ovary. |
| “ venarum | Venous system. |
| Monostoma lentis | Crystalline. |
| Œstrus hominis | Intestines. |
| Oxyuris vermicularis | “ |
| Pentastoma constrictum | “ and liver. |
| “ denticulatum | “ “ |
| Polystoma pinguicola | Ovary. |
| “ sanguicola or venarum | Venous system. |
| Sclerostoma duodenale | Intestines. |
| Spiroptera hominis | Urinary bladder. |
| Strongylus bronchialis | Bronchial tubes. |
| “ gigas (Ascaris renalis) | Kidney, intestines. |
| Tænia acanthotrias | Intestines. |
| “ elliptica | “ |
| “ flavapuncta | “ |
| “ lophosoma | “ |
| “ mediocanellata | “ |
| “ nana | “ and liver. |
| “ solium | “ “ |
| Tetrastoma renale | Kidney. |
| Trichina spiralis | Muscles. |
| Trichocephalus dispar | Intestines. |

#### II. Ectozoa.

| | |
|---|---|
| Acarus or Demodex folliculorum | Sebaceous follicles. |
| Pediculus capitis (head-louse); | Skin, hair, and clothing. |
| “ corporis or vestimenti (body-louse); | |
| “ palpebrarum (brow-louse); | |
| “ pubis, Phthirius inguinalis (crab-louse) | |
| Pulex penetrans (chigoe) | Skin, cellular tissue. |
| Sarcoptes scabiei (itch-insect) | Skin. |

#### III. Entophyta and Epiphyta.

| | |
|---|---|
| Achorion lebertii (Trichophyton tonsurans) | Scalp. |
| “ schonleinii | Skin. |
| Chionyphe carteri (fungus of mycetoma) | Deep tissue, bones of hands and feet. |
| Leptothrix buccalis (alga of the mouth). | |
| Microsporon audouini | Scalp. |
| “ furfur | Skin. |
| “ mentagrophytes | Follicles of hair. |
| Oïdium albicans (thrush fungus) | Mouth, mucous and cutaneous surfaces. |
| Puccinia favi | Skin. |
| Sarcina ventriculi | Stomach. |
| Torula cerevisiæ (Cryptococcus cerevisiæ, yeast-plant) | Stomach, bladder, etc. |
| Trichophyton sporuloides | Scalp. |

To this table may be added the numerous micro-organisms, bacteria and protozoa, which have been revealed by modern investigations as parasitic in the human system. **Ectozo′an p.**, an animal surface parasite. **Entophyt′ic p.**, a vegetable parasite living within the body. **Entozo′an p.**, an animal parasite living within the body. **Epiphyt′ic p.**, a vegetable surface parasite. **Fac′ultative p.**, an animal or vegetable organism which is not necessarily a parasite, but occasionally lives as such. **Mi′cro-p.**, a parasitic bacterium or protozoon. **Ob′ligate** or **oblig′atory p.**, a parasite which cannot live apart from its host.

**Parasit′ia.** Parasitism.

**Parasit′ic.** Having the nature of or resembling a parasite—as parasitic growths. **P. diseas′es**, such as are induced by or connected with animal or vegetable parasites.

**Parasit′icide** (*cœdo*, to kill). Destructive to parasites; antiparasitic.

**Parasit′ifer** (*ferro*, to carry). The host of a parasite, on which the latter exists.

**Par′asitism.** Condition of an organized structure or body living on another organized body. **Intes′tinal p.**, helminthiasis. **Superfic′ial p.**, malis.

**Parasitogen'esis** or **Parasitogeny**, par-a-si-toj'-en-e (*gennao*, to beget). Corporeal condition which favors the development of parasites. The generation of parasites.

**Parasitogenet'ic.** Having origin from parasites.

**Par'asitoid** (*eidos*, resemblance). Parasitic.

**Parasitol'ogist.** One versed in parasitology.

**Parasitol'ogy.** Science of the structure and development of parasites and diseases caused by them.

**Parasor'bic acid.** Aromatic, oily liquid acid from mountain-ash berries.

**Paraspa'dia** (*para*, beside, *spao*, to draw). Preternatural opening of the urethra at the side of the penis. One whose urethra opens in this manner is called *paraspadiac.*

**Paraspha'gis** (*para*, beside, *sphage*, throat). Part of the neck contiguous to the clavicles.

**Paras'tata** (*para*, beside, *istemi* to stand). Prostate; oviduct; epididymis. The latter was called p. varicosa, to distinguish it from the prostate, called p. glandulosa. The Fallopian tubes were also called *p. varicosa.* **P. adenoi'des**, prostate. **P. cirsoi'des**, epididymis. **P. glandu'la**, prostate. **P. glandulo'sa**, prostate. **P. varico'sa**, epididymis, oviduct.

**Parastatadeni'tis.** Prostatitis.

**Parastati'tis.** Epididymitis. Prostatitis.

**Parasteato'sis** (*para*, beside, *stear*, fat). Steatosis characterized by altered secretion.

**Paraster'nal.** In the vicinity of the sternum. **P. line,** line drawn from the clavicle to the costal arch, parallel to the edge of the sternum and about 8 cm. from it. **P. re'gion,** region between the margin of the sternum and the parasternal line.

**Parastig'ma.** A spot on the wing of an insect.

**Parastrem'ma** (*para*, beside, *strepho*, to turn). Parastrophe. Distortion. Convulsive distortion, especially of the face, the soft parts being drawn laterally.

**Paras'trophe.** Parastremma.

**Parasynovi'tis** (*para*, beside+*synovia*). Inflammation of the tissue about a joint.

**Parasyph'ilis.** A sequel of syphilis, but not manifested by recognized syphilitic symptoms.

**Parasyphilit'ic.** Caused by syphilis, but indirectly, being related rather to a sequel of this disease.

**Parasyphilo'sis.** A parasyphilitic affection, such as tabes dorsalis is believed by many to be.

**Parasys'tole** (*para*, beside, *systole*, contraction). Interval between systole and diastole. Acinesia.

**Paratar'sia** (*para*, beside, *tarsos*, tarsus). Dislocation of the tarsal bones.

**Paratartar'ic acid.** Racemic acid.

**Parath'enar.** Winslow called the parathenar major a portion of the abductor of the little toe, musculus scandularius; and the parathenar minor the short flexor of that toe. **P. ma'jor,** abductor minimi digiti pedis. **P. mi'nor,** flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis.

**Parathioformal'dehyde.** $C_3H_6S_3$. Crystalline substance, identical with paraformaldehyde.

**Parathion'ic acid.** Acid ethyl sulphate.

**Parathy'mia** (*thymos*, mind). Mental overwork.

**Parathy'roid.** One of several small glands found in man, monkeys, rabbits, sheep, and probably all animals, in the vicinity of the thyroid gland.

**Parat'oloid.** Koch's lymph or tuberculin.

**Paratolu'idin.** A benzyl compound obtained from coal-tar, having some of the characteristics of toluidin.

**Paratol'yl.** Phosphin. Liquid with a very strong odor, which gives rise to headache and nose bleed.

**Paratolylacetam'ide.** See *Acetparatoluide.*

**Paratolyldimethylpyraz'olone.** See *Tolypyrin.*

**Parato'nia** (*tonos*, tension). Overstrain; excitement.

**Paratop'ia** (*para*, beside, *topos*, place). Luxation.

**Paratop'iæ.** Diseases in which organs are out of their proper position. See *Ectopia.*

**Paratricho'ses** (pl. of paratrichosis). Class of skin diseases, embracing trichorrhexis nodosa and trichoptilosis.

**Paratricho'sis** (*para*, beside, *thrix*, hair). Variety of trichosis in which the hair is of abnormal quality.

**Paratrim'ma** (*tribo*, to rub). Chafing. Intertrigo.

**Paratrip'sis.** Rubbing or friction, as of one part against another.

**Paratrip'tic.** Tending to produce paratrimma.

**Paratroph'ic.** Relating to paratrophy.

**Parat'rophy** (*para*, beside, *trophe*, nourishment). Abnormal or perverted nutrition; hypertrophy; dystrophy.

**Paratuberculo'ses.** A class of disorders in which the toxins of tuberculosis are recognized as responsible for a series of lesions and symptoms, but in which tubercle bacilli cannot be demonstrated. They are the dermatoses of scrofulous subjects.

**Paratu'do.** Gomphrena.

**Paratu'ra.** Plant, native of Brazil; root has tonic properties.

**Paratyphli'tis** (*para*, beside, *typhlitis*, inflammation of the cæcum). Inflammation of the connective tissue behind or in the vicinity of the cæcum. Appendicitis is a form of paratyphlitis.

**Paraty'phoid fe'ver.** A disease clinically resembling typhoid fever, but not responding to the Widal test for that disease; due possibly to the assumption of pathogenic activity by the colon bacillus, or perhaps to infection by some other related microorganism.

**Paratyp'ic.** Not corresponding to a regular type; said of diseases.

**Para-u'terine.** In the vicinity of the uterus. **P. celluli'tis,** parametritis.

**Paravagini'tis.** Paracolpitis or inflammation of the connective tissue behind or about the vagina.

**Paraver'tebral.** Situated beside or in the vicinity of the vertebral column.

**Paraves'ical pouch.** Peritoneal pocket on either side of the bladder.

**Paraxan'thin.** $C_7H_8N_4O_2$. Leucomain found in minute quantity in normal urine.

**Parax'ial.** Situated along the vertical axis. **P. mus'cles,** those along the vertebral axis, consisting of the outer part of the erector spinæ and its continuations, and the intercostal group (scaleni, abdominal muscles, etc.).

**Parax'on.** Minute collateral branch of an axon.

**Parazo'ön** (*zoon*, animal). Animal parasite.

**Parazygo'sis** (*para*, beside, *zygoo*, to join together). Condition of double monstrosity characterized by the union of trunks above the umbilicus. It includes xiphopagus, thoracopagus, and pleuropagus.

**Parch'ment skin.** Hard, dry, wrinkled condition of the skin, the result of diffuse idiopathic atrophy. Xeroderma of Hebra and Kaposi. It sometimes occurs in several children of the same family, and is fatal.

**Pardan'thus chinen'sis.** Leopard flower, native of China, where a decoction of the root is applied externally to poisoned wounds, and the pulp to bites of snakes.

**Pareccœlo'ma** (*para*, beside, *ek*, out, *koiloo*, to make hollow). Diverticulum; abnormal accessory cavity.

**Parec'crises** (pl. of pareccrisis). Diseases involving the secretions.

**Parec'tama** or **Parec'tasis** (*para*, beside, *ek*, out, *teino*, to stretch). Immoderate extension, distention, or dilatation of a part, as of the heart.

**Pared'ria** (*para*, beside, *hedra*, seat). Complications existing in a disease.

**Paregor'ic** (*paregoreo*, to soothe). That which soothes or assuages. An anodyne. Camphorated tincture of opium. **P. elix'ir,** tinctura opii camphorata. **P. root,** Myrrhis odorata.

**Pareira**, par-a'rah. (Ph. U. S.) A drug derived from P. brava, wild vine, velvet leaf; fam. *Menispermeæ;* the root of Chondodendron tomentosum, a tree of South America and the West Indies, has a sweet taste, with considerable bitterness and slight roughness. It has been recommended in nephritic and calculous affections. Tonic stimulant to the genito-urinary mucous membrane. The official preparation is *extractum pareiræ fluidum;* dose, ʒss–j 2.0–4 .0).

**Pareirine′.** Alkaloid, active principle of pareira; motor and respiratory paralyzant. **P. hydrochlo′rate,** salt of pareirine employed as an antiperiodic in malaria.

**Parelectron′omy.** Condition of diminished response of muscle to the electrical current.

**Parencepha′lia.** Defective development of the brain.

**Parencephali′tis.** Cerebellitis.

**Parenceph′alocele** (*parencephalon,* cerebellum, *kele,* rupture). Hernia of the cerebellum. A rare affection which occurs under the form of a soft, indolent, or slightly painful tumor, without change in the color of the skin, situated in the occipital region. It is constituted of the cerebellum, which escapes through an aperture in the occipital bone.

**Parenceph′alon.** Cerebellum.

**Parenceph′alus.** One with defective or unsymmetrical development of the encephalon.

**Paren′chyma** (*para,* beside, *enchyo,* to pour in). Texture of glandular and other organs, composed of agglomerated globules united by areolar tissue, and tearing with more or less facility. Such is the texture of the liver, kidneys, etc. It includes the peculiar constituents of an organ which give it its specific character, in contradistinction to the merely interstitial tissue. *Parenchyma* signifies, in Greek, effusion, and it was believed that this tissue consisted of effused blood or other fluid. **Gland′ular p.,** gland-substance. **P. tes′tis,** pulpa testis.

**Paren′chymal.** Relating to the parenchyma of an organ.

**Parenchymati′tis.** Inflammation of the substance of an organ.

**Parenchy′matous.** Parenchymal. **P. degenera′tion,** cloudy swelling. **P. inflamma′tion,** parenchymatitis. **P. neuri′tis,** neuritis in which nerve-elements are primarily involved.

**Parenchymepati′tis.** Parenchymatous hepatitis.

**Parencra′nis.** Cerebellum.

**Pa′rent cell.** See *Cell.*

**Parep′icœle.** Lateral recess of the fourth ventricle.

**Parepidid′ymis.** Organ of Giraldès.

**Parepithy′mia** (*epithymia,* desire). Morbid desire.

**Parereth′esis** or **Parer′ethism** (*para,* beside, *erethrizo,* to excite). Morbid excitement.

**Par′esifying.** Producing paralysis, as paresifying mental disease, general paralysis of the insane.

**Par′esis** (*pariemi,* to relax). Diminution of motor power; slight, incomplete paralysis, affecting motion, but not sensation, but by some regarded as synonymous with paralysis. **Can′tatory p.,** inability to use the voice by singers, due to overexertion of the muscles of the larynx. **Gen′eral p.,** general paralysis. **Sat′urnine p.,** lead palsy.

**Paresoanalge′sia.** Partial paralysis accompanied by insensibility to pain.

**Paresthe′sis.** Paræsthesia.

**Paret′ic.** Pertaining to or affected with paresis. One affected with paresis. **P. demen′tia,** general paralysis. **P. exarthro′sis,** luxation from relaxation of the ligaments of a joint.

**Pareu′nia** (*para,* beside, *eune,* bed). Coitus.

**Parhidro′sis.** Paridrosis.

**Paricine′.** $C_{16}H_{18}NO_2$. Alkaloid associated with quinamine in bark of Cinchona succirubra.

**Paridin′.** Glucoside, $C_{16}H_{28}O_7$, obtained from herb and root of Paris quadrifolia.

**Par′idol.** Decomposition product, $C_{26}H_{14}O_9$, of paridin.

**Paridro′sis** (*para,* beside, *hidrosis,* perspiration). Disordered condition of perspiration.

**Pa′ries** (pl. pari′etes). Wall or limiting structure of any hollow organ or cavity of the body, as the heart or thorax.

**Pari′etal** (*paries,* wall). Appertaining to the parietes or walls of an organ or to the parietal bones. **P. an′gle of Bro′ca,** angle between lines from auricular point to bregma and lambda. **P. an′gle of Lis′sauer,** angle between lines drawn in median plane of skull from parietal eminence to bregma and lambda. **P. an′gle of Quatrefages′,** angle expressive of projection of points on parietal bone with reference to zygomatic arch; the *anterior* is formed by the lines drawn from the most prominent part of the arch through the stephanion; the *posterior,* from the same point through the parietal protuberance. **P. arc,** on surface from bregma to lambda. **P. arch′es,** formed by convolutions of convex surface of cerebral hemisphere curving around end of Sylvian fissure; more apparent in the lower animals than in man. **P. a′rea,** see plate under *Region.* **P. ar′teries,** branches from middle cerebral supplying central convolutions, parietal lobe, and outer surface of temporal lobe. **P. bend** or **flex′ure,** flexure occurring at most projecting portion of mesencephalon in course of development of cerebrospinal axis. **P. bones** are two fellow-bones occupying the lateral and upper parts of the cranium, in the formation of which they assist. They have a quadrilateral shape; their external surface is convex, and presents at its middle part an eminence called the *parietal protuberance.* Their inner or cerebral surface, which is concave, has a depression that corresponds with the preceding eminence, and which is called the *parietal fossa.* Above and behind, near the superior edge of these bones, is a foramen, which does not always exist, called the *parietal foramen,* through which passes a vein—*parietal vein,* that opens into the superior longitudinal sinus of the dura mater, and an artery—*parietal artery.* Each parietal bone is articulated above with its fellow; below, with the temporal; before, with the frontal; behind, with the occipital; and by the anterior and inferior angle with the great ala of the sphenoid; and is developed from a single point of ossification. **P. cells,** cells which occupy the outer portions of the gland-lobules of the stomach. **P. convolu′tions,** situated upon the parietal lobe: *ascending,* passing up and back along the central sulcus; *superior* and *inferior,* separated by the intraparietal sulcus, and from the ascending by the postcentral. The superior appears on the median surface as the *quadrate lobule,* also called præcuneus; the inferior borders upon the posterior branch of the Sylvian fissure, and is there called *supramarginal gyrus;* posteriorly it winds around the end of the parallel sulcus connecting with middle temporal convolution, and is there known as *angular gyrus.* **P. diam′eters** relate to the parietal regions of the skull, usually *biparietal d.* or distance between the parietal protuberances; the maximum p. d. does not necessarily coincide with this; the inferior p. d., between points upon posterior root of zygoma, vertically, over upper edge of auricular foramen. **P. em′inence,** most prominent part of external surface of p. bone. **P. em′issary vein,** communication between the superior longitudinal sinus and the veins of the scalp through the parietal foramen. **P. eye,** eye-like extension of pineal gland, found between the parietal bones in certain lower vertebrates. **P. fora′men, P. fos′sa,** see *Parietal bone.* **P. lobe,** posterior upper portion of the two hemispheres; convex surface bounded in front by central sulcus, below by posterior branches of Sylvian fissure and temporal lobe, behind by parieto-occipital fissure, transverse occipital sulcus, and occipital lobe; median surface bounded in front by ascending part of the callosomarginal sulcus, below by the subparietal sulcus and falciform lobe, behind by the parieto-occipital sulcus. **P. lob′ules,** portions of parietal lobe situated behind ascending parietal convolution; the *superior* and *inferior* are separated by the intraparietal sulcus. **P. nerves,** branches from auriculotemporal to the parotid gland. **P. notch,** indentation between squamous and mastoid portions of temporal bone, into which fits the postero-inferior angle of the parietal bone. **P. perito′neum,** see *Peri-*

*toneum.* **P. pleu′ra,** see *Pleura.* **P. por′tion of pericar′dium,** outer portion separated from the heart by the pericardial cavity. **P. protu′berance,** parietal eminence. **P. quad′rangle,** formed by lines connecting two sphenia and two entomia. **P. sec′tion,** a section of the brain made through the ascending parietal convolution, parallel to the central fissure. **P. sec′tor,** area in median plane of skull between lines drawn from hormion to bregma and lambda. **P. seg′ment,** posterior segment of mitral valve. **P. sul′cus,** intraparietal sulcus. **P. ver′tebra,** the complex formed by basisphenoid, alisphenoid, and parietal bones; some include also the temporals. See *Vertebræ, cranial.*

**Parieta′ria.** Wall pellitory; ord. *Urticeæ.* This plant contains much nitrate of potassium, and was formerly largely employed as a diuretic and also as an emollient. **P. pennsylva′nica,** American pellitory; small weed, flowering from June to August; has been used, in juice or decoction, as a diuretic, deobstruent, and emmenagogue.

**Pariet′ic acid.** Chrysophanic acid.

**Parietin′ic acid.** Chrysophanic acid.

**Pari′etofron′tal.** Relating to parietal and frontal bones conjointly.

**Pari′etohæ′mal arch.** Hyoid arch.

**Pari′etoju′gal in′dex.** Ratio of greatest transverse and bizygomatic diameters of skull, latter being taken as 100.

**Pari′etomas′toid.** Belonging to the parietal bone and the mastoid process of the temporal bone, as the parietomastoid suture.

**Pari′eto-occip′ital.** Relating to the parietal and occipital bones or lobes. **P.-o. fis′sure,** deep cleft appearing mainly on the median surface of the cerebral hemispheres, where its upper end corresponds nearly to the vertex of the lambdoidal suture, whence it descends downward and a little forward and ends in the calcarine fissure. The small part continued upon the convex surface is sometimes called *external p.-o. fissure.* **P.-o. su′ture,** line of union of the parietal and occipital bones.

**Pari′etosphenoi′dal ar′tery.** Inferior parietal artery. **P. notch,** slight indentation of upper margin of squamous portion of temporal bone between the part which articulates with the parietal and that which articulates with the great wing of the sphenoid.

**Pari′etosplanch′nic.** Belonging to the abdominal or thoracic walls and the viscera.

**Pari′etotem′poral.** Relating to the parietal and temporal bones. **P. re′gion,** term applied to regions in the skull and in the brain embraced by the parietal and temporal bones. **P. su′ture,** suture between parietal and temporal bones, composed of squamoparietal and parietomastoid sutures.

**Pari′etovis′ceral.** Relating to the walls of a cavity—the thorax or abdomen, for instance—and the viscera contained within it.

**Pariglin′** or **Parillin′.** Smilacin; salseparin; crystallizable glucoside, active principle of sarsaparilla.

**Paril′ia malabar′ica.** Plant of Malabar; bark and leaves are used in decoction in hemorrhoids; root and leaves possess alterative properties.

**Paril′la yel′low.** Menispermum canadense.

**Parillin′.** A glucoside from sarsaparilla.

**Parin′.** Paridin.

**Parinaud's** (par-in-oze′) **conjunctivi′tis.** Serious form of the disease caused by infection from animals. **P.'s ophthalmople′gia,** paralysis of external rectus of the eye on one side, and spasm of internal rectus on the other side.

**Par′is.** A genus of plants, ord. *Liliaceæ.* **P. blue,** Prussian blue; ferric ferrocyanide. **P. green,** Scheele's green; aceto-arsenite of copper; used as an insecticide. **Plas′ter-of-p.,** gypsum, calcii sulphas. **P. quadrifo′lia,** oneberry, truelove; possesses narcotic properties, and was formerly considered a powerful philter; it is emetic, and is sometimes used externally as a resolvent and anodyne; the leaves are narcotic and diuretic. **P. red,** red sulphide of mercury; red lead; minium. **P. white,** very white and soft chalk reduced to fine powder by elutriation. **P. yel′low,** lead chromate.

**Parisac′tic.** Intussuscepted.

**Paristh′mia** (*para,* beside, *isthmos,* throat). Word employed to designate the tonsils, and likewise inflammation of the tonsils and sore throat in general.

**Paristh′mic.** Pertaining to the tonsils.

**Paristh′mion.** Tonsil.

**Paristhmi′tis.** Tonsillitis; Ludwig's angina.

**Paristh′mium.** Tonsil.

**Paristyphnin′.** $C_{38}H_{64}O_{18}$. Yellowish-white powder; glucoside obtained from root of Paris quadrifolia.

**Par′iswort.** Trillium latifolium.

**Par′ity.** Equality. Ability to bear children.

**Park's an′eurysm.** A form of arteriovenous aneurysm.

**Parkinso′nia aculea′ta.** Shrub; ord. *Leguminosæ;* South American and Mexican febrifuge and sudorific.

**Park′inson's disease.** Paralysis agitans. **P.'s fa′cies** or **mask,** the expressionless face of paralysis agitans.

**Parme′lia furfura′cea.** Lichen growing on trees; employed as a febrifuge. **P. island′ica,** Lichen islandicus. **P. parieti′na,** yellow wall lichen, common yellow wall moss, which grows abundantly on trees and walls; used in intermittent fever on account of its bitterness. **P. plica′ta,** Lichen plicatus. **P. pulmona′cea,** Lichen pulmonarius. **P. roccel′la,** Lichen roccella. **P. saxat′ilis,** Lichen saxatilis.

**Parmentier′a cerif′era** (after Parmentier). Candle tree; forest tree in the valley of the Chagres; ord. *Crescentiaceæ,* the long, cylindrical fruit of which, resembling candles, serves for food for cattle.

**Paroar′ion** (*oarion,* ovarium). Parovarium.

**Paroccip′ital.** Jugular process of occipital bone; separate in some apes. Mastoid apophysis. **P. fis′sure,** posterior part of interparietal fissure.

**Parodon′tid** or **Parodon′tis** (*para,* beside, *odous,* tooth). Tumor on the gum; parulis, etc.

**Parodonti′tis.** Inflammation of the parts about a tooth.

**Parodyn′ia** (*para,* abnormal, *odyne,* labor-pains). Dystocia. **P. perver′sa,** preternatural presentation.

**Parœ′nia** (*para,* beside, *oinos,* wine). Legal term denoting a tendency to crime caused by alcoholism.

**Parol′ivary.** Near the olive in the brain. **P. bod′y,** nucleus of anterior root-zone.

**Parom′phalocele** (*para,* beside, *omphalos,* navel, *kele,* rupture). Hernia near the navel.

**Paronir′ia** (*oneiron,* dream). Disturbed or morbid dreaming. **P. am′bulans,** somnambulism. **P. sa′lax,** pollution.

**Paronychia,** par-o-nik′e-ah (*para,* beside, *onyx,* nail). Inflammation about the nail; periphalangeal cellulitis, panaritium, felon, whitlow. Any phlegmonous tumor of the fingers or toes, and especially of the first phalanx. Four kinds of paroncyhia are commonly pointed out: 1. That seated between the epidermis and skin, called vulgarly, in this country, *runround.* 2. That seated in the subcutaneous areolar tissue. 3. That occupying the sheath of a tendon. 4. That considered to be seated between the periosteum and bone. The last three are only different degrees of the same disease, constituting *whitlow.* The worst kinds in English are called *felon.* The inflammation generally commences in the subcutaneous areolar tissue, and spreads to other parts, occasioning excessive lancinating pain, owing to the parts being put upon the stretch; hence the necessity of dividing them freely—even down to the bone when there is reason to believe that the affection belongs to the fourth division—making use of emollient applications, the antiphlogistic treatment, and opiates to relieve pain. Also Asplenium ruta muraria. **P. digi′tium,** desiccation or atrophy of the fingers. **P. latera′lis,** onychogryphosis. **P. syphilit′ica,** syphilitic dactylitis. **P. tendino′sa,** panaritium tendinosum. **P. ungula′ris o′vium malig′na,** foot rot.

**Paron'ychis** or **Paronychi'tis.** Paronychia.

**Paronycho'sis.** Abnormal nail growth.

**Paroöphori'tis.** Inflammation near the ovary. See *Parametritis.*

**Paroöph'oron.** Parovarium.

**Parophthal'mia** (*para,* beside, *ophthalmos,* eye). Inflammation of the tissues around the eye.

**Parophthalmon'cus** (*para,* beside, *ophthalmos,* eye, *onkos,* tumor). Swelling around the eye.

**Paro'pia** (*para,* beside, *ops,* eye). Lesser canthus.

**Paro'pium** (*para,* beside, *ops,* eye). Eye-shade.

**Parop'sis** (*para,* beside, *opsis,* sight). Vitiated or lost vision. **P. amauro'sis,** amaurosis. **P. catarac'ta,** cataract. **P. glauco'sis,** glaucoma. **P. illuso'ria,** pseudoblepsia. **P. latera'lis,** dysopia lateralis. **P. longin'qua,** presbytia. **P. lucifu'ga,** hemeralopia. **P. noctifu'ga,** nyctalopia. **P. propin'qua,** myopia. **P. staphylo'ma,** staphyloma. **P. s. purulen'tum,** hypopyon. **P. s. sim'plex,** hydrophthalmia. **P. strabis'mus,** strabismus. **P. synize'sis,** synizesis.

**Parora'sis** (*para,* beside, *orao,* to see). Color-blindness; achromatopsia; hallucination.

**Parorchid'ium** (*orchis,* testicle). Malposition or displacement of the testicle.

**Paror'chido-en'terocele.** Intestinal hernia complicated with displacement of the testicle.

**Parorex'ia** (*para,* beside, *orexia,* appetite). Perverted appetite; that is, for food that may not be nutritious, desirable, or assimilable.

**Paros'mia** (*osme,* odor). Anosmia; also perversion of smell.

**Parosphre'sia** or **Parosphre'sis** (*para,* beside, *osphresis,* smell). Parosmia.

**Parosteï'tis** (*para,* beside, *osteon,* bone). Inflammation around a bone.

**Parosto'sis** (*para,* beside, *osteon,* bone). Formation of bone outside the periosteum, as in the connective tissue, sheaths of the vessels, etc.

**Paro'tia** (*para,* beside, *ous,* ear). Parotitis.

**Paro'tic.** Near the ear; relating to the parotid gland.

**Parot'id** (*para,* beside, *ous,* ear). Largest of the salivary glands, seated under the ear, and near the angle of the lower jaw; composed of many separate lobes, giving rise to excretory ducts which unite to form one canal, called the parotid duct, Steno's or Stenon's or Stensen's canal or duct—the ductus superior or superior salivary canal of some. This duct, after having advanced horizontally into the substance of the cheek, proceeds through an opening in the buccinator muscle, and terminates in the mouth opposite the second upper molar. About the middle of its course it sometimes receives the excretory duct of a glandular body situated in its vicinity and called the *accessory gland of the parotid.* In the substance of the parotid are found a number of branches of the facial nerve, of the transverse arteries of the face, and the posterior auricular; it receives also some filaments from the inferior maxillary nerve, and from the ascending branches of the superficial cervical plexus. Its lymphatic vessels are somewhat numerous, and pass into ganglions situated at its surface or behind the angle of the jaw. The parotid secretes saliva and pours it copiously into the mouth. **Acces'sory p.,** see *Parotid.* **P. aponeuro'sis,** a sheath of great thickness, continuous below with the cervical fascia; forms a framework to the parotid by means of fibrous prolongations from its deep surface; its density accounts for the pain of parotitis and for the difficulty with which pus makes its way to the surface. **P. ar'teries,** see *Parotid.* **P. bu'bo,** parotitis. **P. duct,** see *Parotid.* **P. veins,** see *Parotid.*

**Parotid'ean.** Belonging or relating to the parotid. **P. plex'us,** see *Pes anserinus.*

**Parotidec'tomy** (*ektome,* excision). Operation for excision of the parotid gland.

**Parotide'omasseter'ic.** Relating to the vicinity of the parotid gland and the masseter muscle.

**Parotidi'tis.** Inflammation of the parotid gland, or mumps.

**Parotidon'cus** (*onkos,* a tumor). Swelling of the parotid. Mumps.

**Parotidoscir'rhus.** Scirrhus of the parotid gland.

**Paro'tis** (*para,* beside, *ous,* ear). Near the ear; parotid gland; also mumps. **P. accesso'ria,** accessory parotid gland; also a tumor seated under the ear, which is reddish, hard, and attended with obtuse pain, the progress to suppuration being slow and difficult; sometimes it is of a malignant character, sloughing, and long protracted. **P. contagio'sa,** or **epidem'ica,** mumps.

**Paroti'tis.** Inflammation of the parotid; mumps; cynanche parotidæa; parotiditis; parotis. **P. du'plex,** parotitis involving the parotid glands on both sides. **Metastat'ic p.,** attack of mumps in which metastasis to the testicles occurs. **P. symptomat'ica,** metastatic parotitis.

**Parou'lis.** See *Parulis.*

**Parova'rian.** Contiguous to the ovary. In the tissue surrounding the ovary. Relating to the parovarium or organ of Rosenmüller. **P. cyst,** a cyst near the ovary, or one of the parovarium.

**Parovariot'omy.** Removal of a parovarian cyst by excision.

**Parova'rium.** Paroarion, paroöphoron, organ or body of Rosenmüller, appendage to the ovary. Body closely analogous in structure to the epididymis, which is seated between the Fallopian tube and the ovary in the broad ligament. The corpus wolffianum concurs in its formation. The portion of the ovary in relation with the hilum of that organ is sometimes called the *paroöphoron,* and the excretory tubules and ducts attached to the ovary are known as the parovarium. The parovarium existing also in the adult female has been called *proövarium.*

**Paroxyn'tic** (*paroxyno,* to excite). Relating to a paroxysm.

**Paroxyquinoline' hydrochlo'rate.** $C_9H_7NO,HCl$. A powder, soluble in water, devoid of taste or smell; possessing antipyretic properties.

**Par'oxysm** (*paroxyno,* to irritate). Augmentation which supervenes at equal or unequal intervals in the symptoms of acute diseases. Also a periodical exacerbation or attack of a disease.

**Paroxys'mal.** Relating to a paroxysm or recurring in paroxysms.

**Paroxys'mus febri'lis.** Febrile paroxysm; pyrexia.

**Par'rot disease'.** Psittacosis.

**Par'rot's at'rophy.** Marasmus of the newborn. **P.'s disease',** syphilitic pseudoparalysis. **P.'s nodes,** syphilitic osteophytes of skull. **P.'s sign,** dilatation of the pupil when the skin is pinched; a symptom of meningitis. **P.'s ul'cers,** ulcerating patches seen in thrush.

**Par'ry's disease.** Exophthalmic goitre.

**Pars.** A part. **P. acetabula'ris,** acetabular bone. **P. ascen'dens,** vertical plate of palate-bone. **P. basila'ris os'sis occip'itis,** basilar process of occipital bone. **P. bulbo'sa ure'thræ,** bulbous urethra. **P. carno'sa ure'thræ,** membranous urethra. **P. cartilagin'ea tu'bæ,** cartilaginous portion of Eustachian tube, about two-thirds its length. **P. caverno'sa ure'thræ,** spongy urethra. **P. chorda'lis,** portion of base of skull occupied originally by chorda dorsalis, extending from the foramen magnum in the occipital and sphenoid bones as far forward as the sella turcica. **P. cilia'ris,** see *Retina.* **P. cilia'ris hyaloide'a,** ciliary zone. **P. conjunctiva'lis cor'neæ,** epithelial layer of cornea. **P. cor'poris,** genital organs. **P. cuneifor'mis tegmen'ti tym'pani,** anterior portion of tegmen. **P. descen'dens substan'tiæ perfora'tæ anti'cæ me'diæ,** lamina terminalis. **P. fronta'lis,** squama frontalis. **P. horizonta'lis,** horizontal plate of palate-bone. **P. horizonta'lis duode'ni,** horizontal portion of duodenum. **P. infe'rior pe'dis,** sole. **P. infundibula'ris,** the place of meeting of the mammary ducts. **P. interfascia'lis ure'thræ,** membranous urethra. **P. interme′dia,** intermediary nerve. **P. i. Wrisberg′ii,** the intermediate portion of the facial nerve. **P. irid′ica ret′inæ,** p. retinalis iridis. **P. i. u′veæ,** uveal tract. **P. mala′ris,** portion of malar bone forming prominence of cheek. **P. mastoide′a of tem′poral bone,** mastoid process. **P. membra′na sep′ti,** area at upper part of interventricular septum of the heart that remains thin and membranous. **P. membrana′cea,** membranous urethra. **P. membrano′sa ure′thræ,** membranous urethra. **P. muscula′ris,** see *Urethra.* **P. nasa′lis,** horizontal part of frontal bone between two orbital plates; vertical plate of ethmoid. **P. natura′lis medici′næ,** physiology. **P. nu′da,** membranous urethra. **P. obli′qua ascen′dens duode′ni,** transverse duodenum. **P. obscœ′na,** genital organs. **P. occipita′lis,** supraoccipital bone. **P. os′sea tu′bæ,** osseous portion of Eustachian tube, about one-third its length. **P. palati′na,** horizontal plate of palate-bone. **P. papilla′ris,** papillary layer of skin. **P. perinea′lis ure′thræ,** spongy urethra. **P. perpendicula′ris,** vertical plate of palate-bone. **P. petro′sa,** petrous portion of the temporal bone. **P. postrolan′dica,** the portion of the cerebrum lying posterior to the postcentral gyrus. **P. prærolan′dica,** the portion of the cerebrum lying anterior to the anterior central gyrus. **P. pri′ma as′peræ arte′riæ,** larynx. **P. prostat′ica,** prostatic portion of the urethra. **P. pylor′ica,** pyloric end of stomach. **P. reticula′ris,** reticular layer of skin. **P. retina′lis ir′idis,** epithelial portion of iris, formed originally from secondary optic vesicle. **P. rolan′dica,** the two central gyri of the cerebrum. **P. sclera′lis cor′neæ,** Bowman's membrane. **P. spongio′sa,** see *Urethra.* **P. squamo′sa,** squamous portion of the temporal bone. **P. transver′sa duode′ni,** transverse duodenum. **P. triangula′ris,** anterior portion of third frontal convolution. **P. tympan′ica,** tympanic portion of temporal bone. **P. urethra′lis levato′ris a′ni,** erroneous designation of fibres of inferior sheet of ischiorectalis, which loop around the urethra. **P. uvea′lis cor′neæ,** Descemet's membrane. **P. uvea′lis ir′idis,** connective-tissue portion of iris forming its external layer. **P. va′ga,** pneumogastric. **P. viri′lis,** penis.

**Pars′ley.** Apium petroselinum. **P. cam′phor,** stearopten obtained from volatile oil of parsley. **Fool's p.,** Æthusa cynapium. **P. fruit,** Petroselinum sativum, contains volatile oil and apiol; carminative, antiperiodic. **Hem′lock p.,** Conioselenium canadense. **Macedo′nian p.,** Bubon macedonicum. **Moun′tain p., black,** Athamanta aureoselinum. **Piert p.** (corr. from Fr. *percer la pierre,* to pierce the stone), Alchemella arvensis. **Poi′son p.,** Conium maculatum. **P. root,** carminative, diuretic, emmenagogue. **Wa′ter p.,** Cicuta maculata.

**Par′snip.** Peucedanum sativum. **Cow p.,** ord. *Umbelliferæ;* Heracleum sponylium; Heracleum lanatum. **Crow p.,** Leontodon taraxacum. **Gar′den p.,** Pastinaca sativa. **Mead′ow p.,** thaspium. **Wa′ter p.,** Sium latifolium.

**Par′sons′ disease.** Exophthalmic goitre.

**Part.** Pars. Member or organ of the body.

**Part. æq.** (abbr. for partes æquales). Equal parts.

**Part. aff.** (abbr. for partes affectæ). Parts affected.

**Part. dolent.** (abbr. for partes dolentes). Parts in pain.

**Part. vic.** (abbr. for partitis vicibus). In divided doses.

**Parthenei′a.** Virginity.

**Parthenicine′.** Parthenine.

**Parthenine′.** Alkaloid from Parthenium hysterophorum, said to be a substitute for quinine as a febrifuge.

**Parthen′ium.** A genus of plants, ord. *Compositæ.* **P. febrif′ugum,** matricaria. **P. hysteroph′orum,** broombrush, West Indian mugwort; has febrifuge properties, and is employed externally in cutaneous affections. **P. integrifo′lium,** prairie dock; an herbaceous perennial of the southwestern portions of the U. S., an infusion of the flowering tops of which is used as an antiperiodic. **P. mas,** tanacetum.

**Parthenochloro′sis** (*parthenos,* virgin, *chloros,* green). Chlorosis of girls.

**Parthenogalactoze′mia** (*parthenos,* virgin, *gala,* milk, *zemia,* loss). Discharge of milk from the breast occurring in the virgin.

**Parthenogen′esis** (*parthenos,* virgin, *genesis,* generation). Virginal generation; parthenogenetic reproduction; virgin birth. Asexual reproduction; reproduction of several successive generations without renewed fertilization by the male element.

**Parthenogenet′ic.** Relating to parthenogenesis.

**Parthenol′ogy** (*partheneia,* virginity, *logos,* description). Description or consideration of the state of virginity in health or disease.

**Par′tial** (*pars,* part). Comprising or affecting a part only, not total or general; as partial paralysis, etc. **P. aponeuro′sis,** aponeurosis of intersection; see *Aponeurosis.* **P. re′flexes,** movements in one muscle or one limited group of muscles from reflex irritation.

**Partia′lis** (*pars,* part). Local.

**Par′ticle.** A minute piece or portion. **Prim′itive p. of mus′cles,** sarcous element. **Red p. of the blood,** erythrocyte.

**Partic′ula femora′lis.** Nates.

**Par′tio** (*pario,* to bring forth). Parturition.

**Par′tite.** Divided nearly to the base.

**Part′ridge ber′ry.** Gaultheria; Mitchella repens. **P. pea,** Cassia chamæchrista.

**Partu′rial.** Relating to childbirth. **P. sep′sis,** puerperal fever.

**Partu′rient.** Bringing forth, or about to bring forth, or having recently brought forth, young. The parturient, puerperal, or lying-in state, childbed, confinement, puerperium, generally comprises the period from parturition to perfect recovery, which is usually a month. It requires careful management, and is subject to various diseases. A *parturient* or *parturifacient* is a medicine which induces or promotes labor, as ergot. **P. ap′oplexy,** puerperal disease of cows, characterized by arrest of lactation, fever, delirium, and brain congestion. **P. canal′,** channel, formed by the uterus with its dilated os and the vagina, through which the fœtus passes in the course of delivery.

**Parturifa′cient** (*parturio,* to bring forth, *facio,* to make). Parturient; abortive.

**Parturiom′eter.** Instrument which, applied to the presenting part of the fœtus during labor, indicates the expulsive contractile force of the uterus.

**Parturit′ion.** Delivery, labor, childbearing, childbirth, travail; expulsion of the fœtus at term. Act of delivery of the fœtus and its appendages; also the state during and immediately after delivery—childbed; see *Parturient.* Labor is the necessary consequence of conception, pregnancy, and the completion of gestation. It does not take place, at the full time, until after nine months, or forty weeks, of uterogestation, the causes producing it being the contraction of the uterus and abdominal muscles. By different authors the stages of labor have been variously divided. We may, perhaps, admit of four. The *first stage* comprises the precursory signs. One, two, or three days before labor, a mucous discharge, streaked with blood, takes place from the vagina, which is called *labor-show* or *show,* and along with this, trifling grinding pains, called by the French *mouches,* are felt in the loins and abdomen. The *second stage:* peculiar pains which extend from the lumbar region toward the uterus; tension and dilatation of the neck and orifice of that organ; protrusion into the vagina of the envelopes of the fœtus, forming the *bag of waters;* and rupture or breaking of the waters. *Third stage:* contractions of the uterus and abdominal muscles; forcing pains; the head of the fœtus becomes engaged in the pelvis; the occiput, being commonly situated above the left acetabulum, passes beneath the arch of the pubis.

*Fourth stage:* the head now presents at the vulva, the perineum being considerably distended; at length it clears the external parts, and the rest of the body is easily disengaged. The child still continues attached to the mother by the umbilical cord, which must be divided. In the course of fifteen or twenty minutes trifling pains occur, and the secundines are expelled. This completes delivery. In by far the majority of cases the head is the presenting part, the occiput directed anteriorly and the face posteriorly. Of 12,633 children born at *La Maternité*, in Paris, from the 10th of December, 1797, to the 31st of July, 1806, the following were the presentations:

| | |
|---|---|
| The head, with the face posteriorly | 12,120 |
| The head, " " anteriorly | 63 |
| The breech | 198 |
| The feet | 147 |
| The knees | 3 |
| Other positions | 102 |
| | 12,633 |

Labor has received different names according to the period of pregnancy at which it occurs and the mode in which it takes place. It is called *miscarriage* or *abortion* prior to the seventh month; *premature labor* or *parturition* between this and eight months and a half; and *labor at the full period* or *at term* when it happens at the end of nine months. Labors have likewise been variously divided by different authors. Perhaps the one into *natural* and *preternatural* is as good as any—natural labor meaning that which would occur without manual assistance; and preternatural, requiring the assistance of the accoucheur, using either the hand solely or instruments—*instrumental labor*. *Powerless labor* is that in which the muscular powers, from exhaustion, cannot accomplish delivery. *Precipitate labor* is one hastened by circumstances usually beyond control. *Forced labor* is labor or abortion produced by art. When accompanied with phenomena of a deranging character it is *complicated*. When the child cannot pass it is termed *impracticable*.

The term parturition is also applied to that which is brought forth at the time of labor. The laying of eggs by oviparous animals, corresponding in a way to parturition, is called *ovation;* that by insects *oviposition*.

The following table, from data furnished by Velpeau, gives an approximate view of the nature of the presentations in 1000 cases in the experience of each of the individuals mentioned. A second table presents a comprehensive sketch of the course and management of the different kinds of labor, natural and preternatural:

| | Madame Boivin. | Madame Lachapelle. |
|---|---|---|
| Regular, or of the vertex | 969 | 933 |
| 1. Occipito-anterior | 944 | 910 |
| *a.* Occipitocotyloid (left) | 760 | 717 |
| " (right) | 179 | 209 |
| *b.* Occipitopubian | 0.29 | |
| 2. Occipito-posterior | 9.4 | 9 |
| *a.* Frontocotyloid (left) | 5.3 | 7.3 |
| *b.* " (right) | 4 4 | 2.9 |
| Face presentation | 3.6 | 4.6 |
| Mentoïliac (right) | .... | 2.6 |
| Of the pelvis | 29 | 36 |
| Of the foot | .... | 14 |
| Of the knees | 0.19 | 0.40 |
| Of the breech | 18 | 22 |
| Of the trunk | 4.6 | 5.3 |
| Requiring forceps | 4.6 | 3.4 |
| " turning | .... | 7.8 |
| " cephalotomy | 4.77 | 0.53 |

## TABLE OF THE COURSE AND MANAGEMENT OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF LABOR.

### I. NATURAL LABORS,

*Or those in which Delivery can be effected without Assistance.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **HEAD PRESENTING.**<br>(*Four Positions.*) | 1. *Occiput toward the left acetabulum.* | The head with the chin bent upon the breast clears the brim of the pelvis. Movement of rotation produced by the inclined planes of the pelvis; the occipital protuberance is carried behind the symphysis pubis, and the face toward the hollow of the sacrum. |
| | 2. *Occiput toward the right acetabulum.* | The head attains the outlet; clears it; the occiput being first disengaged, and the face afterward, which passes successively along the whole of the hollow of the sacrum. The shoulders enter the brim diagonally and execute the movement of rotation. The one behind first clears the outlet. The same thing occurs with the nates. |
| | 3. *Occiput toward the right sacro-iliac symphysis.* | The same course is here followed, except that after the rotary movement the face passes behind the symphysis pubis, and the occiput into the hollow of the sacrum. The occiput is first extruded, the face next. |
| | 4. *Occiput toward the left sacro-iliac symphysis.* | When the chin presents and is turned forward the face is first expelled; the head is thrown backward. This presentation is uncommon. If the chin present and be thrown backward, natural delivery cannot be effected. |
| **LOWER EXTREMITY PRESENTING.**<br>(*Four Positions of the Feet, Knees, and Breech.*) | 1. *Heel, tibia, or sacrum toward the left acetabulum.* | The nates enter the brim diagonally; movement of rotation; the one passes behind the symphysis pubis; the other toward the hollow of the sacrum. The one behind is first extruded. |
| | 2. *Heel, tibia, or sacrum toward the right acetabulum.* | The same thing happens to the shoulders. The chin is bent upon the chest to clear the brim; movement of rotation; the occiput passes behind the symphysis pubis, and the face toward the hollow of the sacrum. The face clears the outlet first; the occiput last. |
| | 3. *Heel, tibia, or sacrum toward the right sacro-iliac symphysis.*<br>4. *Heel, tibia, or sacrum toward the left sacro-iliac symphysis.* | The same progress, except that after the movement of rotation the face is toward the pubis, and the occiput toward the sacrum. The face is here again delivered first. |

### II. PRETERNATURAL LABORS.

#### 1. *Those which require Manual Assistance only.*

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| **PRESENTATION OF THE HEAD, UPPER EXTREMITIES, BACK, ABDOMEN, ETC.** | 1. When the labor is without any serious complication and the head is not in a good position at the brim of the pelvis, endeavors are to be made to place it in its natural position: the hand to be introduced with the fingers united, and the long diameter of the head to be placed diagonally in the brim, if possible. Or the lever may be fixed over the occiput, and, by drawing it down, a closer approximation of the chin and chest may be effected; the position of the head to the pelvis being at the same time attended to. |

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|---|---|
| Presentation of the Head, etc. (*Cont'd.*). | 2. If complicated with syncope, convulsions, hemorrhage, want of uterine action, etc., the feet must be laid hold of and the child *turned*. For this purpose, empty the rectum and bladder, and turn, if possible, prior to the escape of the liquor amnii. The female may be placed on her back or left side, with the breech over the edge of the bed. Use the right or left hand, according as the feet of the child are to the right or left side of the pelvis; always so introducing the hand that the child shall be in its palm, and the back of the hand opposed to the inner surface of the uterus. The hand and arm to be introduced during an interval of pain; and they must be flattened and tranquil while the uterus is contracting forcibly. If both feet cannot be readily brought down, seize one, and tie a fillet around it.<br>3. If the toes point to the vertebral column or to the abdomen of the mother, the head, in its descent, will not enter the pelvis: the chin and occiput will be hitched on the pubis and promontory of the sacrum. In such case, grasp the nates as soon as they have passed the os externum; and, during a pain, endeavor to direct the toes toward either sacro-iliac synchondrosis. When the fingers are passed along the body of the child and over the shoulders to the bend of the elbows, draw down the arms successively. When the body is expelled, and the head filling up the brim, the termination of labor must be accelerated by passing two fingers over the shoulder of the child, using moderate and steady extracting power, while one finger of the other hand, passed into the mouth, depresses the chin on the sternum. In this way the head may be extracted. |

2. *Those requiring the Assistance of Appropriate Instruments.*

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| General Observations | If the pains become feeble, or inadequate from any cause, or if the presenting part be firmly wedged in the pelvis, or the woman be becoming exhausted, instrumental assistance may be required. In all such cases place the female on the back or left side, empty the bladder and rectum; wait till the os uteri is in a fit state; afford assistance during the pains; introduce the instrument during the intervals between the pains; have the patient on her left side (generally), and extract according to the axes of brim and outlet, as the case may be. |
| Use of Forceps, etc.<br>1. *Short Forceps* | Apply these to the sides of the head of the child, so that the ears and parietal protuberances may be within the fenestræ. Introduce the left-hand blade first, the index and middle fingers of the right hand guiding it to the ear. With the right hand pass the other in an opposite line, corresponding with the course of the first blade, guided by the fore and middle fingers of the left hand, the third and little fingers being employed to retain the left-hand blade in place: humor the instrument so as to allow the blades to lock. The handles may now be tied gently together. The force used must be from blade to blade, with a gentle, tractile effort. |
| 2. *Long forceps* | Applicable where the head has not entered the brim. The long forceps must be applied, in most cases, over the occiput and face of the child, so that the convex edges of the blades may be toward the hollow of the sacrum. When used, the power may be exerted from side to side, with moderate traction. |
| 3. *Lever* or *Vectis* | The lever is applicable to the same cases as the forceps. It must not be used strictly as a lever, but as a hook with which to draw downward. It may be applied to any part of the head, but is generally hitched on the occiput. |
| 4. *Fillet* and *Blunt Hook* | In certain cases of breech and knee presentation, where the hand is sufficient, it may be necessary to pass over the joint a fillet, or the blunt hook, with which to exert some force of traction. The operation is very simple. |
| Embryulcia | Disproportionate size of head or distorted or deformed pelvis may require the child to be destroyed and its bulk lessened; or the Cæsarean section or symphyseotomy, or the induction of premature labor, may be called for.<br>The instruments here are the *Perforator*, *Crotchet*, and *Craniotomy forceps*. Make a steady pressure on the abdomen; pass two fingers of the left hand up to the head; feel for a suture or fontanel; introduce the perforator, and bore through until the progress of the instrument is arrested by its *shoulders*. Open the handles, and turn the instrument in different directions, so that the opening may be large enough to admit the perforator, with which the brain must be broken down.<br>If, after, this, delivery cannot be accomplished without further aid, pass up the craniotomy forceps; open the handles slightly, and introduce the blade without teeth within the cranium. On closing the forceps, a hold is obtained, and a tractile force can now be exerted during the pains, and the extrusion of the child be effected.<br>Should great difficulty exist at the brim, the bones at the top of the head may have to be removed, until the base alone remains. The chin must then be brought through first.<br>The guarded crotchet is sometimes used instead of the craniotomy forceps, being passed into the opening made by the perforator, and hooked upon some bony projection in the interior of the skull; but it is not a good instrument. In presentations of the face demanding perforation of the cranium the perforator should be introduced just above the nose, in the sagittal suture.<br>When it is necessary to open the head after the lower extremities have been expelled, the perforation must be made behind the ear. |
| Symphyseotomy and Cæsarean Section. | In cases of great narrowness of the pelvis, the operation of *Symphyseotomy* has been adopted by the Italian and French practitioners—rarely by the British, much more frequently by the American; and, in extreme cases, recourse has been had to the *Cæsarean section*. |
| Separation of the Head of the Fœtus from the Body. | If the body of the fœtus has been forcibly separated and the head left in the uterus, it must be laid hold of with one hand and the forceps be applied; or the head be opened and delivered, as under Embryulcia. Should the head have been brought away and the body left behind, the feet must be brought down. |
| Induction of Premature Labor. | In cases of narrowness of the pelvis, where the fœtus, at the full term, cannot be born alive, delivery may be brought about at an earlier period, or as soon as the child is capable of carrying on its functions independently of the mother.<br>One plan for accomplishing this object is merely to pass the finger round and round within the os and cervix uteri, so as to detach the decidua, the membranes being thus left entire and the life of the child not as much endangered as where the membranes are punctured and the waters evacuated. Parturition usually follows within forty-eight hours. At the present day the introduction of a flexible bougie between the uterine wall and the membranes is the plan generally adopted. |

**Partu′rium va′num.** Abortion. Expulsion of products of false conceptions, as hydatids, clots, etc.

**Par′tus** (*pario*, to bring forth). Parturition. As an adjective, born. **P. abac′tio** or **abac′tus**, abortion. **P. æ′gre**, partus agrippinus. **P. agrippi′nus**, labor in which the breech presents. **P. cæsa′reus**, delivery by cæsarean section. **P. cap′ite præ′vio**, delivery by head presentation. **P. clu′nibus præ′viis**, delivery in which the breech presents. **P. diffic′ilis**, dystocia. **P. emor′tuus**, stillborn. **P. immatu′rus**, premature delivery. **P. imperfec′tus**, incomplete delivery. **P. intempesti′vus**, precipitate labor. **P. laborio′sus,** dystocia; difficult labor. **P. le′ge ar′tis procuran′dus,** induced premature delivery. **P. matu′rus,** parturition at full term. **P. præcipita′tus,** precipitate labor. **P. præ′cox** or **præmatu′rus,** premature delivery. **P. seroti′nus,** labor succeeding a pregnancy that has been extended beyond the usual period. **P. sic′cus,** dry labor or parturition; labor in which there is little or no discharge of liquor amnii. **P. per vi′as natura′les,** delivery through the vagina, in contradistinction to delivery by cæsarean operation.

**Paru′lis** (*para,* beside, *oulon,* gum). Gumboil, alveolar abscess. Small abscesses are so called which generally form in the alveoli and involve the gums, sometimes without any known cause, but which often depend upon carious teeth.

**Parumbil′ical.** Beside the umbilicus. **P. veins,** small vessels running from the portal vein along the round ligament of the liver to the umbilicus, and there connecting with the epigastric veins.

**Paru′ria** (*oureo,* to pass urine). Morbid secretion or discharge of urine. **P. incon′tinens,** enuresis. **P. i. aquo′sa,** see *Diabetes.* **P. in′ops,** false ischuria. **P. melli′ta,** diabetes. **P. retentio′nis rena′lis,** suppression of urine. **P. r. vesica′lis,** retention of urine. **P. stillati′tia,** strangury.

**Parvipso′as.** Psoas parvus muscle.

**Parvolin′.** First ptomain analyzed and chemically defined; discovered by Gautier and Etard in 1881; oily liquid, amber-colored, odor of hawthorn, boiling slightly below 200° C.; obtained from putrefying mackerel and horseflesh. Compound obtained from bituminous schists rich in animal fossils.

**Par′vule** (*parvus,* small). A small pill or pellet; granule.

**Pas′ma** (*passo,* to sprinkle). Catapasm.

**Pas′palum longiflo′rum.** Millet grass, the juice of which, added to rice and cocoanut oil, is employed locally as an anæsthetic.

**Pasque flow′er.** Anemone pulsatilla.

**Pass.** To discharge from the rectum or urethra.

**Pas′sage.** Dejection from the bowels. Canal. **Alve′olar ps.,** passages which originally were bronchioles, and which receive openings of the pulmonary infundibula. **Diges′tive ps.,** portion of the alimentary canal and its accessory parts concerned in digestion. **False p.,** a rupture in the wall of a canal, such as the œsophagus or urethra, made usually by the point of a sound passed too forcibly. **Lac′rymal p.,** see *Lacrymal.* **Lob′ular p. of lung,** alveolar passage. **Lymph p.,** lymph-sinus.

**Passavant's′ cush′ion.** Protrusion of the posterior wall of the pharynx during deglutition by the action of part of the superior constrictor muscle of the pharynx.

**Passeri′na tartonrai′ra.** Plant whose bark is possessed of epispastic properties; an ointment prepared from it, in the same manner as that of mezereon, is said to possess more activity than the latter. **P. tincto′ria,** shrub employed in dyeing wool in the south of Europe; bark possesses purgative properties.

**Passer′va.** Name given in the East Indies to sediment found in vessels in which opium-juice is stored.

**Passet's** (pas-saze′) **pu′trefying bacil′lus of pus.** Bacillus pyogenes fœtidus.

**Passiflo′ra laurifo′lia.** Bayleaved passion flower, ord. *Passifloreæ;* a native of Surinam; fruit has a delicious smell and flavor, and quenches thirst, abates heat of the stomach, increases the appetite, etc. **P. malifor′mis,** apple-shaped granadilla; fruit of this species is esteemed a delicacy in the West Indies, where it is served up at table in desserts. Some of the genus are said to possess narcotic and emetic properties.

**Passiflorine′.** Alkaloid from Passiflora quadrangularis, possessing virtues similar to morphine.

**Pas′sio** (*patior,* to suffer). Disease; passion.

**Pas′sion.** An active affection or emotion of the mind, as rage, terror, love, hatred, etc. Suffering from disease. Ardent sexual desire. **Cœ′liac p.,** cœliac flux. **P. flow′er, bay′leaved,** Passiflora laurifolia. **Hæmatocœ′liac p.,** dysentery in which bloody evacuations occur. **Hyster′ical p.,** hysteria. **Il′eac** or **Il′iac p.,** ileus.

**Pas′sive.** Epithet for affections which seem to be owing to a greater or less diminution of the strength, or which are without apparent reaction. Thus, passive hemorrhages are such as supervene in debilitated individuals or under conditions in which increased action of the arteries can scarcely be presumed. Term has also been given to dilatation of the heart with thinning of the parietes; in opposition to *active* dilatation with hypertrophy of the walls. *P. processes* are those which exhibit little cellular activity, with a tendency to degeneration. **P. insuffi′ciency of mus′cles,** see *Insufficiency.* **P. mo′tion,** motion caused by external force, not by muscular efforts of the patient.

**Pas′ta.** Paste. **P. gummo′sa,** gum paste. **P. re′gia,** almond confection. **P. zin′ci chlo′ridi,** Canquoin's paste.

**Paste.** A viscid, tenacious mixture; also a compound medicine like the pastil, but less consistent, flexible, less saccharine, and more mucilaginous. Pastes of opium, etc., are used by the dentist in dental caries to relieve pain; and similar preparations of astringents and aromatics are applied to the gums to give tone to them and improve the breath. They are used also in dermatology; either emollient in irritative skin affections, as eczema, or caustic in superficial cancers. A convenient paste for attaching labels to glass or for other services is made of gum tragacanth and water, to which alum is added. Another form is to make a solution of gum arabic, ʒj, boiling water, f℥ij, and glycerin, f℥ij; and another is made by mixing powdered gum arabic and powdered tragacanth, of each ʒss, water, f℥iss, acetic acid, ♏xx. **Arsen′ical p.,** a paste of arsenous acid, 30; plaster-of-Paris, 15; morphine sulphate, 20; cocaine, 5; eosine, ½; oil of cloves, 5; carbolic acid, 25; used in destroying a dental nerve. **Bougard's′ p.,** a paste containing arsenic, corrosive sublimate, zinc chloride, and mercuric sulphide; used as an application to superficial cancers. **Bourdin's′ p.,** composed of nitric acid and flowers of sulphur; escharotic. **Canquoin's′ p.,** a paste containing zinc chloride, 32; zinc oxide, 8; flour, 24; water, 4; escharotic and used as an application to cancers. **Cos′ter's p.,** iodine, 1; light oil of wood-tar, 4; used in ringworm. **Dupuytren's′ p.,** see *Dupuytren.* **Ihle's p.,** resorcin, 1 part, in 12 parts each of zinc oxide, starch, lanolin, and soft paraffin. **Las′sar's p.,** emollient paste composed of salicylic acid, zinc oxide, and starch. **Lon′don p.,** caustic soda and unslaked lime, equal parts; escharotic. **Llandol′fi's p.,** a caustic paste of chloride of bromine, either alone or combined with other caustic chlorides. **Manec's′ p.,** a powerful paste employed for the removal of epithelial growths, composed of white arsenic, gr. xv, cinnabar, gr. lxxv, burnt sponge, gr. xxxv, made into a thick paste with a few drops of water. **Michel's′ p.,** fuming sulphuric acid, 3; powdered asbestos, 1; escharotic. **Se′rum p.,** see *Serum.* **Sulphuric-ac′id p.,** equal parts of sulphuric acid and saffron; caustic. **Tooth p.,** dentifrice. **Vien′na p.,** equal parts of caustic potash and quicklime made into a paste with alcohol; caustic. **Ward's p.,** confection of black pepper; made of pepper, caraway, and clarified honey.

**Pastel′.** Isatis tinctoria.

**Pas′tern.** Part between the fetlock joint and the hoof in the horse; homologue of the phalanges.

**Pasteur's′ flu′id.** Cane-sugar, 108 gm.; ammonium tartrate, 10 gm.; ashes of yeast, 0.75 gm.; distilled water, 1000 c.c. Used as a culture medium.

**Pasteuriza′tion.** Prevention of decomposition in fluids, as in milk or wine, by destroying the micro-organisms contained therein by keeping the liquid for at least thirty minutes at a temperature of 70° C. (158° F.); this does not kill spores.

**Pastil′** or **Pastille′**. A compound of aromatic substances with nitre; used as a fumigating material. Also a small lozenge or troche.

**Pastina′ca.** An old name for *peucedanum.* **P. altiss′ima,** P. opopanax. **P. ane′thum,** Anethum graveolens. **P. grave′olens,** Anethum graveolens. **P. opa′ca,** P. sativa. **P. opop′anax,** ord. *Umbilliferæ;* furnishes the opopanax; this exudes from the roots when wounded; its odor is strong and peculiar, taste bitter and acrid; met with in the shops in lumps of a reddish-yellow color without, white within; has been recommended as an antispasmodic and emmenagogue. **P. praten′sis** or **P. sati′va,** garden parsnip; root sweet and nutritious, in esteem as an article of food; has been used as a diuretic and demulcent in calculous affections, etc. **P. sylves′tris,** P. sativa. **P. s. tenuifo′lia officina′rum,** Caucus carota.

**Pas′ture-e′vil.** See *Milk sickness.*

**Patch.** A flattened, irregular spot or space on the skin or mucous membrane, sometimes slightly elevated and discolored. **Moth p.,** chloasma. **Mu′cous p.,** see *Condyloma.* **O′paline p.,** an appearance seen in the second stage of syphilis on mucous surfaces; if the patch be detached, a red, raw, bleeding surface results. **Pey′er's p.,** one of numerous oblong aggregations of lymph follicles in the intestinal mucous membrane. **White p.,** milky stain; smooth patches seen in the third stage of syphilis, resulting from the peeling off of opaque epithelium over a syphilitic lymph deposit.

**Patchou′li.** Pogostemon patchouli.

**Patel′la** (diminutive of *patera,* a bowl, so called from its shape). Knee-pan or knee-cap. A sort of sesamoid, flat, short, thick, rounded bone, situated in front of the knee, and enveloped in the substance of the tendon common to the extensor muscles of the leg. The posterior surface of the patella is divided into two facettes, united angularly, which are encrusted with cartilages, and each of which is articulated with one of the condyles of the femur. When fractured it is difficult to produce bony union. This can be accomplished only by keeping the fractured extremities closely in apposition. The ligamentum patellæ is a strong, flat tendon attached to the lower extremity of the patella and the anterior tubercle of the tibia. It may be considered a part of the tendon of the rectus femoris, the patella being regarded as a sesamoid bone. **P. fix′a,** olecranon.

**Patel′lar.** Relating to the patella. **P. clo′nus,** clonic contraction of the quadriceps femoris muscle when the patellar tendon is forcibly tapped. **P. fos′sa,** depression on the trochlea of the femur for reception of the patella. **P. plex′us,** formed in front of the knee by branches of the internal saphenous and internal and middle cutaneous nerves. **P. re′flex,** knee-jerk. **P. ten′don,** ligamentum patellæ, connecting the patella with the anterior tubercle of the tibia.

**Patella′ria.** Genus of fungi. **P. geograph′ica,** species of Europe having febrifuge properties.

**Patel′late.** Term applied to a polypus which forms an almost orbicular expansion.

**Patel′liform.** Shaped like a patella or small dish.

**Pa′tency** (*pateo,* to open). State of being open, as the orifice or outlet of a tube, canal, duct, etc.

**Pat′ent med′icine.** Medicinal compound for the sale of which the proposer obtains from the government an exclusive privilege. A specification of his invention must be registered in the Patent Office, and hence it differs from a secret or proprietary medicine.

**Pate′ra Diog′enis** (Diogenes' dish). Palm of the hand.

**Pathe′ma.** Affection; disease.

**Pathematol′ogy** (*pathema,* disease, *logos,* discourse). Pathology.

**Pathengenet′ic** (*pathos,* disease, *engignomai,* to produce). Produced by disease.

**Pathet′ic** (*pathos,* passion). That which moves the passions. Name given to the superior oblique muscle of the eye, and also to the fourth pair of nerves. **P. mus′cle,** superior oblique of the eye. **P. nerve,** trochlear nerve, the smallest encephalic nerve; it arises behind the inferior part of the tubercula quadrigemina (testes) at the lateral parts of the valvula Vieussenii; its roots unite into one thin, round cord, which makes a turn upon the peduncles of the brain, and passes into a canal of the dura mater near the posterior clinoid process; it enters the orbit by the broadest part of the sphenoidal fissure, and terminates in the superior oblique muscle of the eye by dividing into several filaments.

**Pathet′icus.** Superior oblique muscle of the eye.

**Path′etism.** Animal magnetism. Doctrine of mental influences, including hypnotism, telepathy, etc.

**Path′finder.** An instrument so called because it finds its way (with assistance) in or through a stricture of the urethra.

**Path′ic.** Morbid. The passive agent in unnatural sexual acts. **P. re′flexes,** movements due to stimulation of sensory fibres.

**Patho-anatom′ical.** Relating to pathological anatomy.

**Patho-anat′omy.** Pathological anatomy.

**Path′ogen.** A pathogenic microorganism.

**Pathogene′ity.** Pathogenicity.

**Pathogen′esis** (*pathos,* disease, *genesis,* generation). Pathogeny.

**Pathogenet′ic** or **Pathogen′ic.** Relating to pathogeny. Having the power to produce disease; a term applied to microorganisms capable of exciting disease. **P. physiol′ogy,** that part of physiology relating to the origin of disease.

**Pathogenicity,** path-o-jen-is′it-e. State of being pathogenetic.

**Pathogeny,** path-oj′en-e. Branch of pathology relating to the generation, production, and development of disease.

**Pathognomon′ic** (*pathos,* disease, *gignosko,* to know). Characteristic of a disease, by which it may be readily differentiated from other diseases.

**Pathog′nomy** (*pathos,* disease, *gignosko,* to know). Recognition of the characteristics of a disease which differentiate it from other diseases.

**Pathog′raphy** (*pathos,* disease, *grapho,* to describe). Description of disease.

**Patholo′gia.** Pathology. **P. humora′lis,** humorism. **P. solida′ris,** solidism.

**Patholog′ical.** Relating to pathology. Morbid. **P. anat′omy,** see *Anatomy.*

**Patholog′ically.** Considered from a pathological standpoint.

**Pathol′ogist.** One versed in pathology.

**Pathol′ogy** (*pathos,* disease, *logos,* discourse). Doctrine of disease, its nature and results. **Cel′lular p.,** view advanced by Virchow that every vital process originates from the cells, and that all cells take their origin from a previous cell. **Compar′ative p.,** pathology in relation to the animal or the vegetable. **Experiment′al p.,** pathology in relation to diseases produced in animals for purposes of pathological research. **Exter′nal p.,** pathology relating to surgical diseases. **Gen′eral p.,** p. of disease in general and of general changes in the various organs. **Hu′moral p.,** humorism. **Inter′nal** or **med′ical p.,** pathology in relation to internal diseases which cannot be influenced by surgical measures. **Solidis′tic p.,** see *Solidism.* **Spec′ial p.,** study of the changes incidental to individual diseases. **Sur′gical p.,** p. of diseases of the external parts or of those amenable to surgical treatment.

**Pathol′ysis** (*pathos,* disease, *lyo,* to dissolve). Decomposition of substances in the living body under the influence of disease.

**Pathoma′nia.** Moral insanity.

**Pathono′mia** or **Pathon′omy** (*pathos,* disease, *nomos,* law). Study of laws of disease.

**Pathopho′bia** (*pathos,* disease, *phobos,* dread). Morbid dread or fear of being ill; hypochondriasis.

**Pathopoie′sis.** Causation of disease; pathogeny.

**Pathopoiet′ic** (*pathos*, disease, *poieo*, to make). Pathogenic.

**Path′os** (suffering). Affection; disease.

**Pa′tience dock.** Rumex patientia; root used as an alterative.

**Pa′tient** (*patior*, to suffer). One who is affected with disease, especially if under medical treatment.

**Patien′tia.** Rumex patientia.

**Patien′tiæ mus′culus.** Levator scapulæ.

**Patrin′ia jataman′si** (after E. L. M. Patrin, of Lyons). Nardus indica. **P. scabiosæfo′lia,** root of this species yields Japanese valerian.

**Pat′terson's cor′puscles.** Molluscum bodies.

**Pat′ulous.** Open.

**Patur′sa.** Syphilis.

**Paullin′ia** (after S. Pauli, of Copenhagen). Extract of Paullinia sorbilis, known as guarana. **P. pinna′ta,** of Brazil, acronarcotic and poisonous; root-bark used as an anodyne externally and internally. **P. sor′bilis,** of Brazil, climbing shrub, source of guarana.

**Paullinitan′nic acid.** Tannic acid from Paullinia sorbilis.

**Paulocar′dia** (*paulus*, a few, *kardia*, heart). Intermittence or dropping of heart-beats.

**Paul's bet′ony.** Veronica officinalis. Speedwell. **P.'s sign,** weak beat at the apex of the heart, with strong impulse in adherent pericardium.

**Paunch.** Cavity of the abdomen. Ingluvies.

**Pauseme′nia** (*pausis*, cessation, *menes*, menses). Cessation of the menses.

**Pau′sis.** Sedation.

**Pava′na wood.** Croton tiglium.

**Pave′ment epithe′lium.** Flattened, scaly, irregularly shaped nucleated cells, arranged in several superposed layers, lining mucous (in part) and dermal tissues.

**Pavet′ta in′dica.** The root of this shrub is stomachic and diuretic. The leaves are employed in cutaneous affections and applied to hemorrhoids.

**Pavietin′.** Prasetin.

**Paviin′.** Prasin.

**Pavil′ion.** The expanded extremity of a canal or cavity. **P. of the ear** is seated behind the cheeks, beneath the temple, and anterior to the mastoid process; its size varies in individuals; it is free above, behind, and below; anteriorly and within it is continuous with the neighboring parts. Its outer surface has several prominences—the *helix, anthelix, tragus, antitragus,* and *lobe*—and several cavities—the *groove of the helix,* the *fossa navicularis,* and the *concha.* The skin covering the pavilion is very fine, and studded with a number of sebaceous follicles. The auricle is fixed to the head by three fibroareolar ligaments—a superior, anterior, and posterior. **P. of the o′viduct,** its free, expanded extremity. **P. of the pel′vis,** the flare of the pelvic bones.

**Pavimen′tum** (floor) **cer′ebri.** Base of the brain. **P. or′bitæ,** floor of the orbit. **P. tym′pani,** floor of the tympanic cavity. **P. ventric′uli,** floor of the ventricle.

**Pavi′na.** Æsculus hippocastanum.

**Pavita′tio** (*pavito*, to tremble from fear). Tremor.

**Pavo′nia coccin′ea.** Scarlet mallow; plant growing in the Antilles. The flowers are applied externally in inflammations of the eye, and given internally as a demulcent.

**Pa′vor** (Lat.). Dread; great fright. Panophobia. Old term for scabies. **P. noctur′nus,** night-terrors.

**Pa′vy's disease′.** Intermittent cyclic albuminuria. **P.'s solu′tion** or **test,** copper sulphate 16 gr., neutral potassic tartrate 32 gr., caustic potash 64 gr., water 1 oz.; 100♏ represent half a grain of grape-sugar; test for sugar in the urine.

**Paw** (W., *pawen*, a foot). Manus.

**Pawlik's** (pav′liks) **folds.** Anterior columns of the vagina forming the lateral boundaries of *Pawlik's triangle.* **P.'s tri′angle,** extravesical or vaginal trigonum.

**Pawolin,** pav-o-lin′. $C_9H_{13}N$. Ptomain separated from putrefying mackerel by Gautier and Etard.

**Paw′paw.** See *Carica papaya.*

**Pax′ton's disease′.** Tinea nodosa.

**Pax′wax** or **Paxywax′y.** See *Nucha.*

**Pay′ta bark.** Variety of pale cinchona bark from Payta, Peru.

**Paytamine′.** Amorphous alkaloid in white Payta bark.

**Paytine′.** $C_{21}H_{24}N_2O,H_2O$. Natural, crystallizable alkaloid in white Payta bark.

**Pb.** Chemical symbol for plumbum, lead.

**Pea.** Pisum. **Gar′den p.,** pisum. **Ground squir′rel p.,** Jeffersoniana bartoni. **Hoar′y p.,** Galega virginiana. **Is′sue p.,** a round body, usually of wood, the size of a pea, which is kept in an issue to prevent healing. **Love p.,** Abrus precatorius. **Part′ridge p.,** Cassia chamæcristi. **Tur′key p.,** Galega virginiana.

**Peach.** Amygdalus persica. **P. fe′ver,** an affection resembling rose cold or hay fever, induced in those possessing an idiosyncrasy by handling or smelling unpeeled peaches. **P. wood,** see *Cæsalpinia.*

**Peach′wort.** Polygonum persicaria.

**Pea′gle.** Primula veris.

**Péan's′ opera′tion.** Laparotomy for the removal of uterine fibroids. **P.'s posi′tion,** position of a patient lying on the back on a low table with the legs hanging over the edge, while the operator sits on a high chair between the legs.

**Péan-Segond′ opera′tion.** Vaginal total extirpation of the uterus and adnexa.

**Pea′nut.** Groundnut, Arachis hypogea.

**Pear.** See *Pyrus malus.* **Al′ligator p.,** Persea gratissima. **An′chovy p.,** Grias cauliflora. **Avoca′do p.,** Persea gratissima.

**Pearl.** Roundish, nacreous concretion, of a silvery white color and brilliant polish, found in several shells, and especially in the *Avicula margaritifera.* The same secretion is deposited on the inner surface of the shell; it is called *mother of pearl,* and has been used in the fabrication of handles for surgical instruments, etc. Pearls were formerly given in powder as astringents and antacids. They consist of lime and an animal matter. **P. ash,** potash of commerce. **P. bar′ley,** barley deprived of all its investments and afterward rounded and polished in a mill. **P. disease′,** tuberculosis in cattle. **Epithe′lial p.,** see *Pearly bodies.* **Medic′inal p.,** capsule containing medicine for internal use; also capsules of thin glass containing liquid, the glass being crushed in a handkerchief and the vapor inhaled. **Moth′er of p.,** see *Pearl.* **P. plant,** Lithospermum officinale; seed is diuretic and lithontryptic. **P. sa′go,** sago in small grains, prepared by passing moistened sago through a sieve and drying the small fragments by constant stirring over a fire. **P. tu′mor,** cholesteatoma. **P. white,** bismuth subnitrate.

**Pearl-like tu′mor.** Cholesteatoma; tuberculosis in cattle.

**Pearl′y bod′ies.** Collections of concentrically laminated, flattened, fibre-like cells seen in epitheliomata; known also as bird's-nest bodies or epidermic spheres. **P. everlast′ing,** Antennaria margaritacea. **P. tu′mor,** cholesteatoma; tuberculosis in cattle.

**Pear′son's arsen′ical solu′tion.** Aqueous solution of sodium arsenate, of about 0.1 per cent. strength.

**Peas′lee's opera′tion.** Superficial tracheotomy.

**Peat.** Brown or black unctuous substance, composed of decomposing vegetable matter found in bogs beneath the surface of turf. Contains humic, phosphoric, and sulphuric acids; used for baths and poultices and for antiseptic surgical dressing.

**Peb′ble.** Rock crystal sometimes used in the manufacture of lenses, the term sometimes being applied to any lens used for eyeglasses.

**Peb′rine.** Silkworm disease.

**Pecan′** or **Peccan′ nut.** See *Hickory.*

**Pec′cant** (*pecco*, to sin). Morbid; not healthy; epithet given by the old humoralists to the humors when erring in quality or quantity. Pathogenic.

**Pechedion,** pek-e′de-on. Perineum.

**Pechu′rim cor′tex.** An aromatic bark from a species of *laurus;* fragrant, like cinnamon, which it resembles in its properties; used in the cure of dysentery, etc. See *Pichurim beans.*

**Pechytyr′be.** Porphyra nautica; scurvy.

**Pe′ciloblast, Pe′cilocyte,** etc. See *Poikiloblast,* etc.

**Peck′lin's glands.** Peyer's glands.

**Pecquet's** (pek-kaze′) **cis′tern** or **res′ervoir.** Receptaculum chyli. **P.'s duct,** thoracic duct.

**Pec′tase.** Albuminoid ferment found in unripe fruit, roots, etc.

**Pec′tate.** Salt of pectic acid.

**Pec′ten** (border, row). Pubes; also a comb. **P. commissu′ræ anterio′ris,** bundles of fibres running transversely, existing in the velum of the anterior commissure of the brain. **P. den′tium,** a row of teeth. **P. ven′eris,** Scandix cerefolium.

**Pec′tic acid.** Substance obtained from pectin.

**Pectin′** (*pektos*, coagulated, curdled). A principle which forms the basis of vegetable jelly. Extensively diffused in the juices of pulpy fruits and roots, especially when mature, and occasions the coagulation of these juices when they are mixed with alcohol or boiled with sugar.

**Pectina′ceous.** Pectinous.

**Pectinæ′us** or **Pectina′lis** (*pecten*, pubes). Muscle situated at the inner and upper part of the thigh; it is long, flat, and triangular; attached, above, to the space which separates the iliopectineal eminence from the spine of the pubis, and below, by a flat tendon, to the oblique line which descends from the lesser trochanter to the linea aspera. It bends the thigh on the pelvis, and carries it outward in adduction and rotation; it may also bend the pelvis on the thigh.

**Pec′tinate** or **pec′tinated** (*pecten*, comb). Toothed like a comb. **P. lig′ament of the i′ris,** peculiar sponge-like connective tissue filling up the angle at the juncture of the cornea and iris. **P. mus′cles,** musculi pectinati; the fascicular texture observed in the right auricle of the heart—musculi auriculæ pectinati; their main use probably is to prevent the overdilatation of the auricles.

**Pectina′tus.** Pectinalis.

**Pectin′eal.** Relating to the pubic bone. **P. bur′sa,** bursa under the tendon of the pectineus muscle. **P. fas′cia,** part of fascia lata covering the pectineus and adductor longus, attached above to the crest of the pubis. **P. line,** part of the line constituting the brim of the true pelvis formed by the pubic bones. **P. mus′cle,** pectinæus. **P. ridge,** ileopectineal line.

**Pectineofem′oral band.** Pubofemoral ligament.

**Pectine′us.** Pectinæus.

**Pectiniduc′tor.** Pectinæus.

**Pectin′iform** (*pecten*, comb, *forma*, shape). Pectinated; fimbriated. **P. sep′tum,** median septum of connective tissue between the corpora cavernosa.

**Pec′tinose.** Arabinose.

**Pec′tinous.** Of or belonging to pectin or vegetable jelly, as a pectinous or pectinaceous vegetable principle.

**Pectiza′tion.** Process of being converted into a gelatinous state.

**Pecto′ic acid.** Product of transformation of pectose occurring in ripe fruit.

**Pec′toral** (*pectus*, breast). Relating to the chest. A remedy for pulmonary diseases. **P. aor′ta,** thoracic aorta; see *Aorta.* **P. arch,** bony apparatus by which the pectoral limb is attached to the axial skeleton; in man it consists of clavicle and scapula. **P. drops** consist chiefly of tincture of castor, with some camphor and opium, flavored by aniseed. **P. frem′itus,** vibration of chest-walls on speaking. **P. fruits,** dates, figs, jujubes, Corinthian raisins, equal parts; cut and mix. **P. glands,** lymphatics accompanying the long thoracic artery. **P. intercos′tal nerves,** upper six, supplying thorax only. **P. limb,** that attached to the trunk by the pectoral arch; in man upper extremity, in quadrupeds anterior extremity. **P. mus′cles,** see *Pectoralis.* **P. nerves,** see *Thoracic nerves.* **P. ridge,** external lip of bicipital groove, to which is attached the pectoralis major. **P. spe′cies,** p. tea. **P. syr′up,** see *Jackson.* **P. tea,** mixture of althea, glycyrrhiza, mullein flowers, orris root, colt's foot, and anise; or of flowers of althea, mallow, mullein, mouse ear, violet, colt's foot, and poppy; used in preparation of a demulcent infusion or tisane. **P. tu′bercle,** impression for pectoralis major on anterior surface of the clavicle near its external end.

**Pectora′le.** Corset; also medicine for relieving or removing affections of the chest.

**Pectoral′gia.** Intercostal neuralgia.

**Pectora′lis** or **P. ma′jor.** A large, flat, triangular muscle, situated at the anterior part of the chest before the axilla. Attached, on the one hand, by means of aponeurotic fibres, to the inner half of the anterior edge of the clavicle, the anterior surface of the sternum, and to the cartilages of the first six true ribs; on the other, by a strong tendon which is inserted at the anterior edge of the bicipital groove of the humerus. It moves the arm in various directions. If it is hanging by the side of the body it carries it inward and a little forward. When the arm is raised it depresses it and carries it inward. It can also move it in rotation inward. If the humerus is raised and fixed the pectoralis major draws the trunk toward the upper extremity. **P. inter′nus,** triangularis sterni. **P. min′imus,** supernumerary muscle sometimes found arising from the first rib and inserted into the coracoid process. **P. mi′nor,** situated beneath the preceding, at the anterior and upper part of the chest; it is flat and triangular; attached by its base, which appears digitated, to the upper edge and outer surface of the third, fourth, and fifth true ribs, and is inserted at the interior part of the coracoid process. It draws the scapula forward and downward, and makes it execute a rotatory motion, by virtue of which its inferior angle is carried backward and the anterior depressed. When the shoulder is fixed it elevates the ribs to which it is attached and aids in the dilatation of the chest. Connected with the upper edge of the pectoralis minor, and inserted into the first rib and the coracoid process and the clavicle between these points, is a thick fascia called the *costocoracoid membrane.*

**Pectoril′oquy.** Pectoriloquism, cavernous voice. Speech or voice coming from the chest. Laennec has designated by this name the phenomenon often presented by consumptive individuals when their chests are examined with the stethoscope. The voice seems to issue *directly* from the chest and to pass through the central canal of the cylinder—a phenomenon owing to the voice resounding in the anfractuous cavities produced in the lungs by the suppuration or breaking down of tubercles, which constitute abscesses of the lungs. By some it is not separated from bronchophony, having been termed, at times, *strong bronchophony* and *pectoriloquous bronchophony. Whispering* or *aphonic pectoriloquy* is that produced by the whispering of the patient. See *Baccelli's sign.*

**Pectoro′sus** (*pectus*, chest). One who has a broad chest.

**Pec′tose.** Neutral amorphous principle, insoluble in all neutral solvents, found in unripe fruits and some fleshy roots; by the action of acids it is convertible into pectin.

**Pec′tous.** Gelatinous.

**Pectun′culus.** Series of fine, longitudinal furrows, seen with slightly magnifying power on the wall of the Sylvian aqueduct.

**Pec′tus.** Sternum; thorax. **P. carina′tum,** pigeon-breast or chicken-breast. **P. excava′tum,**

condition in which the sternum is depressed, giving the chest a sunken appearance.

**Pectus'culum.** Metatarsus.

**Pe'dal** (*pes*, foot). Relating to the foot. **P. aponeuro'sis,** a thin, aponeurotic layer which invests the extensor brevis digitorum pedis and separates the tendons of the foot from each other. **P. bone,** coffin bone of the horse. **P. sys'tem,** the portion of the longitudinal fibres and ganglia connected with the brain which passes through the internal capsule and pes of the crus cerebri into the pons Varolii.

**Peda'lium mu'rex.** Gokhru; large, succulent East Indian herb, ord. *Pedalineæ;* leaves and seeds are very mucilaginous, and in high repute in urinary disorders.

**Ped'erasty.** See *Pæderastia.*

**Pede'sis** (*pedao*, to leap). Pulsation.

**Pediæ'us exter'nus.** Extensor brevis digitorum pedis. **P. inter'nus,** flexor brevis digitorum pedis.

**Pedial'gia** (*pedion*, sole, *algos*, pain). Pedionalgia, pedioneuralgia. Pain in the sole of the foot. Neuralgia of the foot.

**Pediat'rics** or **Pediat'ry.** Treatment of the diseases and preservation of the health of children.

**Ped'icel.** Pedicle.

**Ped'icellated.** Pediculated.

**Ped'icle** (dim. of *pes*, foot). A slender stalk. Narrow portion of a tumor, from which it has been developed and by which it is supported. Peduncle. **Neu'ral p.,** see *Neural arch.* **P. of op'tic thal'amus,** peduncle of optic thalamus. **P. of ver'tebra,** narrowed portion connecting the lamina with the body. **Vitel'line p.,** see *Vesicula umbilicalis.*

**Pedic'ular.** Infested with lice.

**Pedicula'ria** (*pediculus*). Delphinium staphisagria; pediculosis.

**Pedicula'ris** (*pediculus*, louse). Lousy; relating to lice. **P. palus'tris,** marsh louse-wort; herb is used externally to kill vermin on horses and cattle.

**Pedic'ulate** or **Pedic'ulated.** Provided with a pedicle.

**Pedicula'tion.** Formation of a pedicle. Lousiness.

**Pediculoder'mata.** Cutaneous affections due to presence of pediculi.

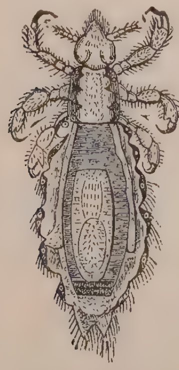
**Pediculofron'tal sec'tion.** Vertical section through the pedicles of the frontal convolutions two centimetres anterior to the fissure of Rolando.

**Pediculopari'etal sec'tion.** Section through the cerebral hemispheres parallel to the fissure of Rolando and three centimetres posterior to it.

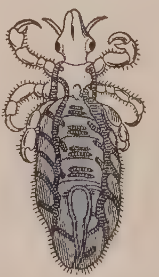
**Pediculopho'bia** (*phobos*, fear). Morbid dread of phtheiriasis, with erroneous belief that one is affected with it.

**Pediculo'sis** (*pediculus*). Lousy disease; phtheiriasis. **P. capillit'ii,** disease of the scalp produced by action of the head-louse. **P. cor'poris,** p. of the body. **P. pu'bis,** p. produced by the crab-louse or pubic louse.

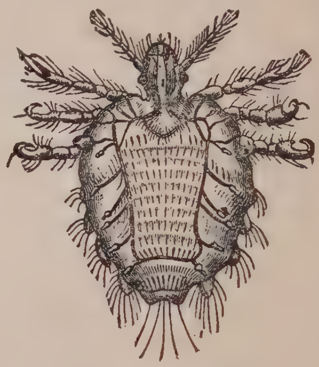
**Pedic'ulus.** Louse. A genus of wingless, non-metamorphosing, parasitic insects. The human body is infested by several kinds: The *body-louse* or *clothes-louse, Pediculus vestimenti* or *vestimentorum* or *corporis;* the *head-louse, Pediculus capitis* or *capillitii,* which lives in the hair; the *brow-louse, Pediculus palpebrarum;* the *crab-louse, Pediculus pubis,* which infests the hair of the pubes. Infusion of tobacco or mercurial ointment, or ointment of white precipitate or of red precipitate of mercury, readily destroys them. Solution of the bichloride, also extractum staphisagriæ fluidum (ʒj) to acidum aceticum dilutum (℥iij), are very useful applications. The louse occurring in phtheiriasis, *Pediculus tabescentium, distemper louse,* was formerly thought to differ from the common louse. The eggs are called *nits.* See *Parasites.* Also a pedicle. **P. cap'itis,** see *Pediculus.* **P. cor'poris** or **vestimen'ti,** see *Pediculus.* **P. inguina'lis** or **pu'bis,** crab-louse. **P. palpebra'rum,** see *Pediculus.* **P. tabescen'tium,** see *Pediculus.*



Pediculus corporis, female. (Küchenmeister.)



Pediculus capitis. (Küchenmeister.)



Pediculus pubis. (Schmarda.)

**Ped'icure** (*pes*, foot, *curo*, to cure). Chiropodist.

**Ped'icus.** Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

**Pedigam'bra.** Ysambra.

**Pedilan'thus padifo'lius.** Plant of South America and the Antilles, employed in syphilis; root is used like ipecac. **P. pavo'nis,** plant, milk of which is drastic; root possesses emetic qualities, and leaves are said to be emmenagogue and antisyphilitic. **P. tithymaloi'des,** Euphorbia tithymaloides, jewbush, ord. *Euphorbiaceæ,* grows in various parts of the West Indies; the practitioners of Curaçoa give a decoction in venereal cases. It is also used in domestic practice in amenorrhœa. It is, moreover, known and used like ipecacuanha.

**Pedilu'vium** (*pedes*, feet, *lavo*, to wash). Foot-bath.

**Pedim'ana.** Marsupial animals having the feet in shape of hands, as monkeys.

**Pediococ'cus.** Genus of *Schizomycetes.* **P. ac'idi lac'tici** (Lindner), in hay and malt and milk; causes fermentation. **P. al'bus** (Lindner), in water. **P. auranti'acus** (Cohn and Schroeter), Micrococcus aurantiacus. **P. cerevis'iæ** (Francke and Balcke), found in cloudy beer; causes fermentation. **P. koch'ii,** species occurring in discharges from wounds. **P. maggio'ræ,** found in the skin of the foot and the region of the nose and thorax in man; non-pathogenic organism.

**Pedi'olus** (dim. of *pes*, foot). Petiolus.

**Ped'ion.** Sole.

**Pedional'gia** or **Pedioneural'gia.** Pedialgia.

**Pedi'tis.** Laminitis.

**Ped'ium.** Tarsus.

**Pedobaromacrom'eter.** Pædobaromacrometer; an instrument for recording the length and weight of the new-born child.

**Pedobarom'eter.** Pædobarometer; scales for weighing the new-born child.

**Pedol'ogy.** Pædology; the science of the normal development, deformities, and diseases of the child.

**Pedom′eter** (*pes*, foot, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring the distance covered in walking.

**Pedun′cle** (dim. of *pes*, foot). Flower-stalk. Term applied to different supporting parts; more specifically, to certain prolongations or appendices of the encephalon. **P. of the brain,** one of two white cords, about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, on the outside of the corpora albicantia. They arise from the medullary substance of the brain, and gradually approach until they join the tuber annulare. They are formed, internally, of a mixture of cineritious and medullary matter, the former of which, being of a darker color at one point than in any other part of the brain, has been called locus niger, substantia nigra, gray substance of Sömmering. It separates the main body of peduncular fibres into two parts. The lower or superficial consists almost wholly of white fibres collected into coarse fasciculi, and is called the crust or basis or fasciculated portion of the peduncle. The upper portion is named tegmentum. **P. of the cerebel′lum,** one of six, three on each side—superior, middle, and inferior; the superior peduncles are generally known as the processus cerebelli ad testes, crura cerebelli ad corpora quadrigemina, brachia copulativa; the inferior, the processus cerebelli ad medullam oblongatam; and the middle are called also cerebellar peduncles —processus or crura cerebelli ad pontem, processus ad pontem, brachia pontis. **P. of the cer′ebrum,** p. of the brain. **P. of the cor′pus callo′sum,** two white bands continuous with the longitudinal striæ above, diverging below to the anterior perforated space of either side. **Infe′rior p. of the cerebel′lum,** corpora restiformia. **P. of the medul′la oblonga′ta,** corpora restiformia. **P. of the op′tic thal′amus,** bundles of white fibre connecting this with other parts of the brain: *anterior*, from the frontal end and external nucleus of the ganglion to the frontal lobes; *inferior* or *internal*, downward and outward from the zonal stratum and internal nucleus to near the Sylvian fissure under the optic tract. A *superior* is constituted by the anterior pillars of the fornix and bundle of Vicq d'Azyr, taken together; *posterior*, by optic radiations. **P. of the pin′eal gland,** two medullary bands or strips which seem to issue from the pineal gland, and proceed on each side upon the upper and inner region of the optic thalami; see *Pineal gland*. **P. of the sep′tum lu′cidum,** white fibres running upon either side in front of the septum lucidum to the corpus callosum.

**Pedun′cular.** Relating to a peduncle. **P. ar′teries,** twigs supplying the crura cerebri: *median*, arising from the posterior communicating; *lateral*, from the posterior cerebral or choroid arteries. **P. lam′inæ,** portion of the pineal gland above the processus pinealis. **P. sul′ci,** on either side of the crus cerebri, separating the crusta from the tegmentum; the inner is also known as oculomotor sulcus; outer as lateral sulcus of the mesencephalon.

**Pedun′culate** or **Pedun′culated.** Having a peduncle or fruit-stalk. **P. fi′broid,** myoma of the uterus attached to the mucous membrane by a pedicle. **P. hydat′id,** see *Morgagni's hydatids*.

**Pedun′culi** (pl. of pedunculus). Peduncles. **P. cerebel′li,** peduncles of the cerebellum. **P. cer′ebri,** peduncles of the brain. **P. cona′rii,** peduncles of pineal gland; see *Pineal gland*. **P. medul′læ oblongat′æ,** corpora restiformia.

**Pedun′culus.** Peduncle. **P. cerebel′li infe′rior,** restiform body. **P. cona′rii,** p. of the pineal gland. **P. cor′poris mammilla′ris,** superficial bundle of fibres in the trigonum interpedunculare, connected with the mammillary tubercles. **P. floc′culi,** commissure of flocculus. **P. gan′glii haben′ulæ,** fasciculus retroflexus. **P. hypophys′eos,** infundibulum of the brain. **P. medul′læ oblonga′tæ,** restiform body. **P. nu′clei globo′si,** stem-like process of the nucleus globosus directed forward. **P. oli′væ,** olivary peduncle. **P. pulmo′nis** or **pulmo′num,** root of lung. **P. sep′ti pellu′cidi,** peduncle of the septum lucidum. **P. substan′tiæ ni′græ,** fibres of the crusta between the pyramidal tract and substantia nigra passing up to the caudate nucleus.

**Pee′nash.** Maggots in the nasal passages (India).

**Pe′ga.** Lesser canthus of the eye.

**Peg′anum.** Ruta. **P. harma′la,** plant of the rue family, growing in S. Europe and N. Africa; seeds are emmenagogue and intoxicant; two alkaloids have been extracted—harmaline and harmine.

**Peg′leg.** Simplest form of artificial leg, consisting of a socket for a stump with straight rod for support.

**Peg′ma** (*pegnymi*, to stick on). Concretion.

**Pegmat′ic.** Producing coagulation or concretion.

**Peg′min** (*pegma*, coagulation). Buffy coat; corium phlogisticum.

**Peg-tooth.** A tooth having a primitive cone form of small size.

**Pe′gu cat′echu.** Official catechu of Ph. U. S.

**Peg′wood.** Euonymus atropurpurea.

**Peinother′apy** (*peina*, hunger, *therapeia*, treatment). Hunger-cure.

**Pela′da.** A word of uncertain origin, applied to alopecia, especially to that occurring in syphilis; it is caused by a parasite, the Microsporon audouini.

**Pelade′.** Pelada.

**Pel′age.** The whole hairy system of the body.

**Pela′gia.** A kind of scaly erysipelas of the hands, sometimes of the legs, at others of the face; pellagra.

**Pelargo′nic acid.** Fatty acid obtained by the action of nitric acid upon the oil of rue.

**Pelargo′nium an′ceps.** A South African plant, ord. *Geraniaceæ*, the decoction of which is used by the Malays in amenorrhœa and to promote parturition and abortion. **P. antidysenter′icum,** South African plant used by the natives in dysentery; it is boiled in milk. **P. cuculla′tum,** common on Table Mountain, Africa; it has been recommended in decoction as an enema in colic, nephritis, and suppression of urine; an excellent emollient, formerly exported to Holland under the name Herba althææ. **P. ro′seum,** rose-geranium, ord. *Aristolochiaceæ;* yields oil of rose-geranium. **P. tris′te,** root which grows at the Cape of Good Hope; is somewhat astringent, and is used there in diarrhœa and dysentery and as an anthelmintic.

**Pel′ican.** Instrument curved at the end like the beak of a pelican; used to extract teeth. **P. flow′er,** Virginia snake-root; Aristolochia serpentaria.

**Pelicol′ogy** (*pelix*, basin, *logos*, discourse). Science in relation to the pelvis.

**Pelicom′eter** (*pelix*, basin, *metron*, measure). Pelvimeter.

**Pelidno′ma** or **Pelio′ma** (*pelidnos*, livid). A livid ecchymosis; see *Ecchymoma*. **P. typho′sum,** rose-colored eruption on the body and extremities in typhoid fever.

**Pelio′sis** (*pelos*, livid). Purpura hæmorrhagica. **P. rheumat′ica,** see *Purpura rheumatica*.

**Pel′la** (*pella*, skin). Cutis; prepuce.

**Pella′cia.** Pica.

**Pella′gra** (*pella*, skin, *agra*, seizure). Italian leprosy, scurvy of the Alps. Endemic disease of Italy, of toxic origin, characterized by chronic, erythematous, desquamative inflammation of the skin, with digestive and neurotic derangement. It has been ascribed to a diseased condition of Indian corn, which is affected by a parasitic fungus, Sporisorium maidis. An affection endemic in the Asturias is said to be a variety of pellagra; it is the rosa or lepra asturica, mal de la rosa.

**Pellagrazeïne′** or **Pellagroceïne′.** Poisonous material obtained from decomposed corn-meal, a mixture of toxical ptomains.

**Pel′lagrous.** Relating to or affected with pellagra.

**Pellar′sis.** Pellagra.

**Pel′let** (*pila*, ball). Small pill; see *Globule*.

**Pelletierine′.** $C_8H_{15}NO$. Oily, aromatic alkaloid, the active principle of pomegranate bark. **P. tan′-**

nate, amorphous salt of pelletierine; efficient tæniafuge in dose of gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3), taken on an empty stomach, and followed in fifteen minutes by an active purgative. The sulphate, hydrobromide, and hydrochloride are also anthelmintic.

**Pel′licle.** Pellicula.

**Pellic′ula** (dim. of *pellis*, skin). Pellicle; a thin skin or membrane; a film. **P. o′vi,** membrana putaminis. **P. sub′tilis,** pia mater. **P. sum′ma,** epidermis. **P. supe′rior,** epidermis.

**Pellic′ulæ cor′dis.** Valves of the heart.

**Pellic′ular.** Resembling or relating to a pellicle.

**Pel′lis.** Skin. **P. æ′gra,** pellagra. **P. sum′ma,** epidermis.

**Pel′litory.** Xanthoxylum fraxineum. **Amer′ican p.,** Parietaria pennsylvanica. **Bas′tard p.,** Achillea ptarmica. **P. of Spain,** Anthemis pyrethrum. **Wall p.,** parietaria.

**Pellotine′.** $C_{13}H_{19}NO_3$. Alkaloid from Anhalonium williamsii; hypnotic; dose, gr. j (0.065), hypodermically, gr. ½ (0.032). The hydrochloride is the preparation usually employed.

**Pel′lous.** Dusky, dark-colored.

**Pellu′cid zone.** Zona pellucida.

**Pel′ma.** Sole of the foot.

**Pelmat′ic.** Relating to the sole of the foot.

**Pelmat′ogram** (*pelma*, sole, *grapho*, to write). Imprint of the foot.

**Pelohæ′mia** (*pelos*, mud, *haima*, blood). Viscidity of blood.

**Pelop′athist** (*pelos*, earth, *pathos*, disease). One who practises or cultivates pelopathy.

**Pelop′athy.** Earth or mud treatment of disease.

**Pelop′ic acid.** Niobic acid.

**Pelo′pium.** Niobium.

**Pe′lor.** Monster with some part of excessive size.

**Pelo′ric.** Monstrous; abnormally large.

**Pelo′sia** or **Pelosine′.** See *Pareira brava*. Cissampeline.

**Pelother′apy** (*therapeia*, cure). Pelopathy.

**Pélouse′-Moore′s test.** Test for sugar in urine; the latter is boiled with solution of potash, and after cooling a drop of concentrated sulphuric acid is added; if sugar be present the odor will be manifest.

**Pelta′lis** or **Pelta′tus cartila′go** (*pelte*, small shield). Thyroid cartilage; xiphoid cartilage.

**Peltan′dra virgin′ica.** Arum virginicum, arrow arum, taraho, wampee; indigenous, ord. *Araceæ;* fresh roots and seeds are active stimulants, diuretic, and diaphoretic.

**Peltid′ea amplis′sima.** Lichen caninus. **P. aphtho′sa,** Lichen aphthosus. **P. cani′na,** Lichen caninus. **P. leucorrhi′za,** Lichen caninus. **P. mala′cea,** Lichen caninus. **P. spu′ria,** Lichen caninus.

**Peltig′era cani′na.** Lichen caninus.

**Pel′todon radi′cans.** Paracary; Brazilian herb, used in asthma and as antidote to snake-poison.

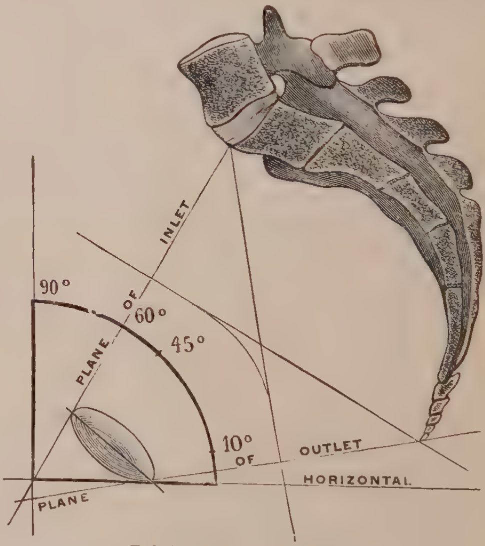
**Pelu′de.** Pelicide.

**Pelvangus′tia.** Contraction of the pelvis.

**Pelveoperitoni′tis.** Pelviperitonitis.

**Pelviar′ium.** Artificial pelvis used for demonstrations.

**Pel′vic.** Belonging or relating to the pelvis. **P. aponeuro′sis,** a tendinous lamina given off from the sides of the pelvis and from the entire circumference of the brim, which passes into and lines the pelvis, and is soon divided into two distinct layers: one, external, the *lateral pelvic* or *obturator fascia*, which is continued to line the sides of the pelvis, and covers the obturator internus muscle; the other, internal or superior, which passes inward upon the side of the prostate, bladder, and rectum in the male, and of the bladder, vagina, and rectum in the female, in order to form the floor of the pelvis. **P. arch,** bony apparatus by which the pelvic limb is attached to the axial skeleton; in man, the hip-bone. **P. ax′is,** line drawn from centre of conjugate diameter of inlet, parallel to face of sacrum and coccyx, to centre of conjugate diameter of outlet. **P. brim,** see *Pelvis*. **P. canal′,** cavity of true pelvis considered as the channel through which the child passes at birth. **P. cav′ity,** cavity of the pelvis. **P. celluli′tis,** inflammation of the cellular tissue surrounding the pelvic viscera; see *Parametritis*. **P. diam′eters,** measurements expressing dimensions of pelvic cavity. At inlet, *anteroposterior* or *conjugate d.* is taken in median line from promontory of sacrum to symphysis pubis; *transverse* or *basiliac d.*, at widest part; *oblique d.*, from sacro-iliac joint to iliopectineal eminence; *obstetrical conjugate d.* (conjugata vera), from promontory to about 1 cm. below upper border of symphysis; *diagonal conjugate*, from same to lower border of symphysis. In the middle of the cavity, conjugate is taken from second and third sacrovertebral junction to middle of symphysis pubis. Meyer's *normal conjugate* is from the most retreating portion of the third sacral vertebra to the upper border of the symphysis. At the outlet, conjugate is from tip of coccyx (lower end of sacrum if coccyx is absent) to lower border of symphysis; transverse or bi-ischiatic, between tuberosities of ischia. **P. di′aphragm,** p. floor. **P. fas′cia,** p. aponeurosis. **P. floor,** a sheet of muscles, fasciæ, and skin occluding the lower opening of the pelvis; see *Rectal diaphragm*. **P. gir′dle,** pelvic arch. **P. hæmat′ocele** or **hæmato′ma,** see *Hæmatocele*. **P. in′dex,** relation of anteroposterior to transverse diameter, the latter being taken as 100. **P. in′let,** see *Pelvis*. **P. limb,** attached to the trunk by the pelvic arch; lower extremity in man, hinder in quadrupeds. **P. mem′bers,** the lower extremities. **P. out′let,** inferior strait. **P. peritoni′tis,** pelviperitonitis. **P. planes,** a series of imaginary planes through each of which the axis of the pelvis passes perpendicularly; the upper plane, the plane of the brim or of the inlet, cuts the iliopectineal lines and the promontory of the sacrum; the lower plane, plane of the outlet, touches the tip of the coccyx and the lower edge of the symphysis pubis. **P. plex′us,** continuation of hypogastric plexus of sympathetic down along internal iliac arteries. **P. re′gion, ante′rior,** that in front of the pelvis, limited laterally on either side by anterior edge of tensor fasciæ latæ. **P. sur′face of il′ium,** that which faces the pelvic cavity. **P. throm′bus,** see *Hæmatocele, pelvic*. **P. tu′mor, sanguin′eous,** see *Hæmatocele, pelvic*.



Pelvic planes. (Gerrish.)

**Pelvicelluli′tis.** Pelvic cellulitis; see *Parametritis*.

**Pelvicliseom′eter** (*klisis*, a bending, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring the pelvic inclination and pelvic diameters.

**Pelvicol'ogy** (*logos*, discourse). Treatise on or description of the pelvis.

**Pelvic'ula** (dim. of *pelvis*, basin) **oc'uli.** Orbit.

**Pelvid'ymus** (*pelvis* + *dyo*, to mingle). A monster united at the pelvis and double above; dipygus.

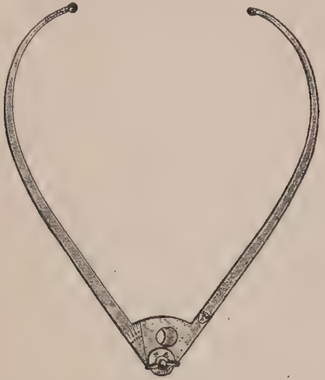
**Pel'viform.** Basin-shaped.

**Pel'vigraph** (*pelvis*+*grapho*, to write). Instrument for recording the dimensions of the pelvis.

**Pelvig'raphy.** Measurement of the contour of the pelvis.

**Pelvimensura'tion.** Pelvimetry.

**Pelvim'eter** (*pelvis*+*metron*, measure). This name has been given to different instruments invented for measuring the diameters of the pelvis, and particularly the anteroposterior or fore-and-aft diameter of the brim—*pelvimetry*. The finger is, decidedly, the best pelvimeter, and by it one can judge whether or not the base of the sacrum is unusually prominent.



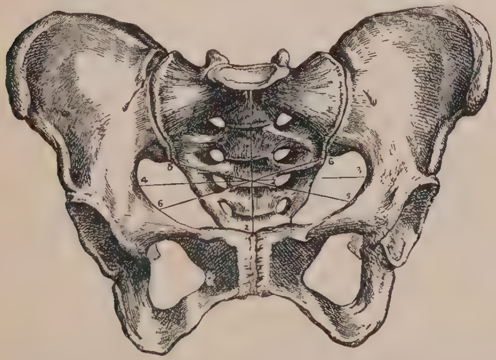
Collyer's pelvimeter.

**Pelvim'etry.** See *Pelvimeter*.

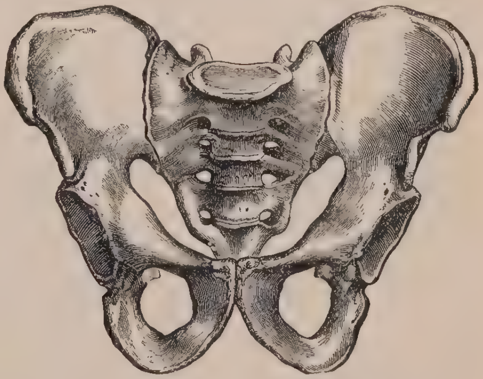
**Pelvioperitoni'tis.** Pelviperitonitis.

**Pelviot'omy** (*pelvis*+*tome*, incision). Division of a pelvic bone, as of the pubes in symphyseotomy.

**Pelviperitoni'tis.** Pelvic peritonitis. Inflammation of the pelvic peritoneum. See *Parametritis*.



Anterior view of the female pelvis, showing the shape and diameters of the superior strait: 1, 2, anteroposterior diameter; 3, 4, transverse diameter; 5, 5, 6, 6, the two oblique diameters.



Anterior view of the male pelvis, showing the peculiar shape of the superior strait, of the foramen ovale, and of the arch of the pubis, wherein it differs from the female pelvis.

**Pel'vis** (Lat., basin). Part of the trunk which bounds the abdomen below. It is a large, bony, irregular, conoidal cavity, open above and below, which supports and contains a part of the intestines and the urinary and genital organs, and serves at the same time as a fixed point for articulation of the lower limbs, the attachment of their muscles, and the execution of their movements. It supports, behind, the vertebral column, and is sustained, before, by the femoral bones. It is situated, in the adult, near the middle part of the body, and is composed of four broad, flat, unequally thick bones, differing much in their shape, size, and arrangement, which touch, are articulated at some part of their surface, and intimately united by means of a number of ligamentous fasciæ. Of these bones, two are behind on the median line—the sacrum and the coccyx; the two others are before and at the sides—the innominate bones. They are fellows, and unite anteriorly with each other. The most important parts of the pelvis, in an obstetrical point of view, are the brim and the outlet. The *brim*, upper opening, inlet or superior strait, is the narrow part which separates the greater pelvis from the less—the false from the true. The *true pelvis* forms a girdle proper, and is below the promontory of the sacrum and iliopectineal line; the *false pelvis* is the expanded portion of the pelvis above that line. In the well-formed woman it is elliptical and slightly inclined forward. Its anteroposterior, sacropubic, or conjugate *diameter* in a standard pelvis measures 4½ inches, but with the soft parts 3⅝ inches; its transverse, or iliac, or lateral, 5¼ inches, but with the soft parts 4 inches; and its oblique, diameter of Deventer, with the soft parts, 4⅝ inches. The outlet, exitus, inferior opening or strait, forms the lower aperture of the pelvis. The anteroposterior diameter is here, on account of the mobility of the coccyx, 5 inches; the lateral, 4 inches. The *axes of the pelvis* are important in obstetrics. The axis of the brim is indicated by a straight line drawn from the umbilicus to the apex of the coccyx; the axis of the outlet by a line drawn from the first bone of the sacrum to the entrance of the vagina. An imaginary curved line which indicates the direction of the canal of the pelvis has occasionally been termed the *curve of Carus*, in consequence of its having been pointedly described by that German obstetrician. **P. æquabil'iter justoma'jor,** one equally enlarged in all directions, with natural proportions maintained. **P. æquabil'iter justomi'nor,** naturally proportioned pelvis with diminution of the several diameters. **Anatom'ical p.,** bony pelvis. **P. au'ris,** tympanum. **P. aur'ium,** cochlea. **Ax'is of the p.,** see *Pelvis*. **Beaked p.,** pelvis triradiata. **Brim of the p.,** see *Pelvis*. **Car'dinal points of p.,** four points of the pelvis: two iliopectineal eminences anteriorly, and two sacro-iliac articulations posteriorly. **P. cer'ebri,** infundibulum of the brain. **Cor'date p.,** p. in which the brim is heart-shaped. **Diam'eters of p.,** see *Pelvis*. **Dynam'ic p.,** p. of the parturient female. **P. fal'sa,** false pelvis; see *Pelvis*. **Fe'tal p.,** funnel p. **Flat p.,** p. with anteroposterior diameters diminished, others about normal. **Floor of p.,** inferior portion of the pelvis, composed of integument, muscles, fasciæ, etc. **Fun'nel** or **Fun'nel-shaped p.,** p. with inlet of normal size or only slightly contracted, but with markedly contracted outlet; masculine or infantile or fetal p. **Halesteret'ic p.**, see *Kilian's pelvis.* **Hau'der's p.**, a p. whose brim is narrowed by exostoses. **Inclina'tion of the p.**, angle between the axis of the pelvis and that of the body. **In'fantile p.**, funnel p. **In'let of the p.**, brim of the p. **Infe'rior p.**, true pelvis; see *Pelvis.* **P. of the kid'ney**, small, membranous pouch occupying the posterior part of the fissure of the kidney; placed behind the renal artery and vein; is elongated from above to below; flattened from before to behind; irregularly oval in figure; and below contracts considerably to be continuous with the ureter; it receives the orifices of the infundibula, which pour the urine secreted in the kidney into its cavity. **Kil'ian's p.**, see *Kilian.* **Kyphot'ic p.**, see *Kyphosis.* **Lordot'ic p.**, see *Lordosis.* **P. ma'jor**, false pelvis. **Mas'culine p.**, funnel p. **P. mi'nor**, true pelvis. **Nae'gele's p.**, see *Naegele.* **P. obtec'ta**, kyphotic pelvis. **P. ocula'ris**, glass used for applying lotions to the eye. **Osteomala'cic p.**, see *Osteomalacia.* **Out'let of p.**, lower opening of pelvic canal. **P. ova'lis**, elliptical fossa above promontory on inner wall of tympanum, in bottom of which appears the fenestra ovalis. **Planes of the p.**, see *Pelvic planes.* **Prague p.**, see *Spondylolisthesis.* **Rachit'ic p.**, see *Rachitis.* **P. rena'lis** or **re'num**, pelvis of the kidney. **Ren'iform p.**, p. the shape of a kidney with the long diameter transverse. **Rob'erts's p.**, uncommon deformity of the pelvis, the oblique and transverse diameters being much diminished. **Rok'itansky's p.**, see *Rokitansky.* **Ros'trated p.**, p. triradiata. **P. rotun'da**, a depression in inner wall of tympanum, at the bottom of which is the fenestra rotunda. **Scoliot'ic p.**, see *Scoliosis.* **P. spino'sa**, form of pelvis met with in rickets, in which the crest of the pubis is sharp and there is a distinct spine for insertion of the psoas parvus muscle. **Split p.**, one in which the pubic bones are not united to form the symphysis. **Spondylolisthet'ic p.**, see *Spondylolisthesis.* **Stat'ic p.**, bony pelvis. **Straits of p.**, see *Pelvis.* **Supe'rior p.**, false pelvis; see *Pelvis.* **Thorn'y p.**, acanthopelvis. **P. tril'oba**, pseudo-osteomalacic p., deformity produced by rachitis, resembling osteomalacic p. **P. triradia'ta**, a deformed p. in which the sacrum and last lumbar vertebra project inward toward the centre of the pelvic canal. **True p.** or **P. ve'ra**, part of pelvis below the iliopectineal line; see *Pelvis.*

**Pelvitrochante'rian.** Relating to the pelvis and great trochanter. The pelvitrochanterian region is formed by the pyramidalis, two obturators, gemini, and the quadratus femoris muscles, which pass from the pelvis to the digital cavity of the great trochanter.

**Pelycochirom'etry** (*pelyx*, pelvis, *cheir*, hand, *metron*, measure). Pelvimetry with the hand.

**Pelycol'ogy.** Science of the pelvis in its various relations.

**Pelycom'eter** (*pelyx*, pelvis, *metron*, measure). Pelvimeter.

**Pelycom'etry.** Pelvimetry.

**Pelycoto'mia.** Pubiotomy.

**Pelyom'eter.** Pelvimeter.

**Pem'mican** or **Pem'ican.** Meat cured, pounded, and mixed with fat. It has been much used as nutriment on long overland journeys.

**Pem'phigoid.** Resembling pemphigus.

**Pem'phigus** (*pemphix*, blister). Vesicular fever, bladdery fever, waterblebs. Skin disease characterized by successive formation of variously sized bullæ, usually seated on slightly inflamed base, with fever. **P. acu'tus contagio'sus adulto'rum**, impetigo contagiosa. **P. apyret'icus**, form of pemphigus without fever. **P. arthrit'icus**, dermatitis herpetiformis. **P. benig'nus**, mild form of pemphigus with few prominent symptoms. **P. chron'icus mor'ta**, pompholyx. **P. circina'tus**, form in which new bullæ rise in a circle around the older ones. **P. diphtherit'icus**, form in which the exposed cutis at the base of the bullæ is covered with a whitish-yellow layer. **P. dissemina'tus**, p. in which the bullar eruption is scattered. **P. diu'tinus**, p. vulgaris prolonged by successive crops of bullæ. **P. folia'ceus**, p. with flaccid bullæ only partly filled with fluid. **P. gangræno'sus**, dermatitis gangrænosa. **P. hæmorrhag'icus**, form in which the blebs contain bloody fluid. **P. hungar'icus**, anthrax. **P. hyster'icus**, herpes gestationis. **P. lepro'sus**, prodromic vesicles of lepra nervorum. **P. malig'nus**, form in which the blebs are large, form rapidly, and ulcerate. **P. mor'ta**, pemphigus. **P. neonato'rum**, contagious form in the newborn. **P. prurigino'sus** (Hardy), dermatitis circumscripta herpetiformis (Duhring). **P. solita'rius**, a form of pemphigus in which there is only one bulla. **P. syphilit'icus**, bullar eruption in syphilis. **P. veg'etans** first appears as a few blebs, which break and are followed by warty growths resembling condylomata; fatal. **P. vulga'ris**, pemphigus.

**Pen'cil flow'er.** Stylosanthes elatior.

**Pen'cil-like pro'cesses.** Styloid processes.

**Pen'cil wood.** Juniperus communis.

**Pendin'ski ul'cer.** Penjdeh sore. See *Ulcers, endemic.*

**Pen'dulous.** Hanging down, loose or flabby. **P. abdo'men**, physconia.

**Pen'dulum pala'ti.** Velum pendulum palati.

**Pen'etrating** (*penetro*, to go into). A wound is so called which penetrates below the surface or into one of the great splanchnic cavities. A medicine is also so called which is supposed to pass through the pores. Also used in the sense of pungent.

**Penetra'tion.** Power of an objective to give good definition of several planes of an object at once. The act of piercing or entering.

**Penghawar'.** Drug derived from certain tree-ferns in Java, which has had a reputation in Holland as a styptic.

**Pe'nial.** Relating to the penis.

**Penicil'li lie'nis.** Tufts of fine twigs into which the small arteries of the spleen suddenly break up.

**Penicil'liform.** Arranged in tuft-like or radiate manner.

**Penicil'lium glau'cum.** A common fungus which gives to decaying organic matter its mildewed appearance; generated also in urine after standing a few days, or in acid urine containing mucus, albumin, etc. **P. ro'seum**, species, thought to be a variety of Penicillium glaucum, occurring on bread.

**Penicil'lum** or **Penicil'lus** (a painter's brush, dim. of *penis*, tail). Tent or pledget; pessary. A tuft produced by the radiation of a number of vessels or fibrous structures from a single point. The secreting glandiform extremities of the venæ portæ have been so termed, as well as the villous textures; a group or pencil of arterioles.

**Penic'ulum.** Compress.

**Penic'ulus.** Penicillus; tent.

**Peni'des.** Saccharum hordeatum.

**Penid'ium.** Clarified sugar made up into rolls.

**Pe'nile.** Relating to the penis. **P. re'flex**, reflex retraction of the penis caused by percussing it near the root when the organ is in a state of erection.

**Pe'nis** (a tail, *pendo*, to hang down). This organ, the main use of which is to carry the seminal fluid into the female organs of generation, is cylindroid, long, and erectile, and situated before and beneath the symphysis pubis. In the ordinary state it is soft and pendent in front of the scrotum. During erection it becomes elongated, upright, and assumes a triangular shape. Its upper surface is called the *dorsum penis*, and at its anterior surface there is a longitudinal projecton formed by the canal of the urethra. Two sides of the penis are round, and its posterior extremity or root is attached to the pelvis. Its anterior extremity is free, and presents the glans, prepuce, and orifice of the urethra. The organ is formed of the corpora cavernosa, the principal seat of erection, the corpus spongiosum, the urethra for the conveyance of the urine and sperm, and the glans which terminates the canal. The arteries of the penis are branches of the internal pudic. The veins correspond with the arteries. The nerves are from the internal pudic. **P. bone,** ossification found in the corpora cavernosa in many animals, traces of it being occasionally seen in man. **P. capti′vus,** said of the penis when held fast during coition by contraction of the muscles of the perineum in the female. **P. cer′ebri,** pineal gland. **Club** or **clubbed p.,** a permanent incurvation or bending of the penis backward toward the scrotum, which is remedied by the removal of a V-shaped piece from the corpora cavernosa. **Factit′ious p.,** dildoe. **P. femine′us,** clitoris. **P. lipoder′mus,** paraphimosis. **P. luna′tus,** curved shape of the penis caused by the formation of bands. **P. mulie′bris,** clitoris. **P. palma′tus,** said of the penis when enclosed by the skin of the scrotum. **Suspen′sory lig′ament of the p.,** see *Suspensory.* **Webbed p.,** p. palmatus.

**Penischisis,** pe-nis′kis-is (*schizo,* to cleave). Fissure of the penis producing epispadias or hypospadias.

**Peni′tis.** Phallitis; inflammation of the penis.

**Penj′deh sore.** Delhi boil.

**Penna′tus.** Penniform.

**Pen′niform** (*penna,* pen, *forma,* form). Epithet for muscles whose fleshy fibres are inserted at the side of a middle tendon, like the feathers of a pen on their common stalk. When on one side of the tendon they are called *simple* or *single penniform;* when on both sides, *double penniform.*

**Pennise′tum.** Plant growing in the East Indies, Cochin China, and the Molucca Islands; root possesses diuretic and slightly astringent properties. **P. spica′tum,** gero corn; grass growing in certain parts of Asia and North Africa; grain is edible.

**Pen′nycress.** Thlaspi; used like mustard.

**Pennyroy′al.** Mentha pulegium, Hedeoma pulegioides. **Hart's p.,** Mentha cervina.

**Pen′nyweight.** Weight consisting of 24 grains troy.

**Pen′nywort.** Cotyledon umbilicus. **Asiat′ic p.,** Hydrocotyle asiatica.

**Penol′ogy** (*poine,* penalty, *logos,* treatise). Science relating to the punishment and prevention of crime.

**Pen′-palsy.** Writers' palsy or cramp.

**Pen′sile** (*pendo,* to hang). Applied to tumors which hang by small roots.

**Penta-** (*pente,* five). In composition, five.

**Pentabro′mide.** A compound of five atoms of bromine with one of another element or radical.

**Pentachlo′ride.** A quinquivalent compound of five atoms of chlorine with one of another element or radical.

**Pen′tad.** An element which will combine with another element in the proportion of one atom to five; a quinquivalent or pentavalent element.

**Pentadac′tyl** (*pente,* five, *daktylos,* finger). Having five fingers.

**Pentaglu′cose.** Sugar, the atomic formula of which contains five atoms of carbon.

**Pentaglycosu′ria.** A form of diabetes in which osazone is developed when treated with phenylhydrazin.

**Pen′tal.** Colorless, inflammable liquid obtained from amylene hydrate by the action of acids; recently introduced as an anæsthetic, two or three drachms being usually sufficient.

**Pentamethylenediam′ine.** Pentamethylendiamin. Cadaverin.

**Pen′tane.** See *Amyl hydride.*

**Pentaphar′macon** (*pente,* five, *pharmakon,* remedy). Any medicine consisting of five ingredients.

**Pentaphyl′lum.** Potentilla reptans.

**Pentas′toma** (*pente,* five, *stoma,* mouth). A genus of entozoa, parasitic in man and other animals. They are long, unevenly cylindrical, and annulated. There are numerous species, the best known of which is P. tænioides. They sometimes become encysted in the organs.

**Pentas′tomum.** Pentastoma.

**Pentasul′phide.** Compound made up of five atoms of sulphur with another element or radical.

**Pentato′mic.** Containing five atoms, as *p. molecule,* or five replaceable atoms of hydrogen, as *p. alcohol.*

**Pentav′alent.** Combining with other elements or radicals in the proportion of one atom to five; quinquivalent.

**Pen′tene.** Amylene.

**Pentho′rum sedoi′des.** Virginia or ditch stonecrop, ord. *Crassulaceæ;* common North American plant; used as astringent in catarrhal affections.

**Penti′odide.** Compound of five atoms of iodine with one of another element or radical.

**Pen′tose.** A group of sugars having the formula $C_5H_{10}O_5$. Pentaglucose.

**Pentosu′ria.** Excretion of a pentose (arabinose, rhamnose, or xylose) in the urine.

**Pentox′ide.** Compound of five atoms of oxygen with another element or radical.

**Pen′tyl ac′etate.** Amyl acetate. **P. al′cohol,** amylic alcohol.

**Pen′tylene.** Hydramyl.

**Pentyl′ic.** Relating to or containing pentyl or amyl.

**Pen′ula** (a cover). Ingluvies.

**Pe′ony.** Pæonia.

**Peot′omy** (*peos,* penis, *tome,* incision). Amputation of the penis.

**Pepan′tic.** Maturative.

**Pepero′mia rotundifo′lia.** The leaves of this plant, which is a native of the West Indies and South America, are diaphoretic, antispasmodic, and applied externally to wounds. **P. umbella′ta,** plant of South America; the Brazilians use an infusion of the root as a diuretic; oil derived from the seeds is used as a stomachic and in scurvy; leaves are applied externally in glandular affections.

**Pep′lus.** Peritoneum.

**Pe′po.** The official (Ph. U. S.) name of the seed of Cucurbita pepo or pumpkin seed; anthelmintic; dose, ʒij (62.0) in emulsion. **P. lagena′rius,** Cucurbita lagenaria. **P. vulga′ris,** Cucurbita pepo.

**Pepores′in.** Substance derived from Cucurbita pepo; anthelmintic.

**Pep′per.** Piper; unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum* (Ph. U. S. and Br.); a warm carminative stimulant. **Af′rican p.,** Capsicum annuum. **Black p.,** Piper nigrum. **P. bush, sweet,** Clethra alnifolia. **Cayenne′ p.,** Capsicum annuum. **Chil′li** or **Chil′ly p.,** Capsicum annuum. **Cu′beb p.,** Piper cubeba. **Decor′ticated p.,** see *Piper nigrum.* **Guin′ea p.,** Capsicum annuum. **Jamai′ca p.,** Myrtus pimento. **Japanese′ p.,** Fagara piperita. **Long p.,** Piper longum. **Malaguet′ta p.,** applied to the fruit or seeds of several zingiberaceous plants, as well as to the pimento; usually considered to be synonymous with grains of paradise and Guinea grains.

**Pep′permint.** Mentha piperita; carminative and stimulant. **P. cam′phor,** menthol. **P. drops,** sugar drops flavored with oil of peppermint. **P. test,** use of oil of peppermint, poured down a soil-pipe and followed by a dash of hot water, to detect leaks in the pipe or fixtures by peculiar odor of the drug. **P. tree,** Eucalyptus amygdalina; Schinus molle. **P.-wa′ter,** aqua menthæ piperitæ; solution of oil of peppermint in water.

**Pep′perpod.** Capsicum annuum. **Poor′man's p.,** Polygonum hydropiper. **Tailed p.,** Piper cubeba. **Tur′nip p.,** Arum triphyllum. **Wall p.,** sedum. **Wa′ter p.,** Polygonum hydropiper. **Wa′ter p. of Amer′ica,** Polygonum punctatum. **White p.,** Piper album.

**Pep′per-root.** Dentaria.

**Pep′perwort.** Lepidium.

**Pep′sic.** Peptic.

**Pep′sin** (*pepsis,* coction, digestion). Characteristic nitrogenous enzyme or ferment found in the gastric juice, which converts the proteids of the food into peptones when acting in an acid medium; it is believed to be secreted by the adelomorphous or central cells of the gastric glands. Also a preparation from the stomach of the pig, sheep, or calf, used to aid digestion; see *Pepsinum.*

**Pepsin′ogen.** Substance in gastric glands which develops into pepsin.

**Pepsi′num.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Pepsin; an enzyme prepared from the mucous lining of the fresh stomach of the pig (U. S.), or of the pig, sheep, and calf (Br.). It should dissolve 3000 (U. S.) or 2500 (Br.) times its own weight of freshly prepared hard-boiled white of egg broken into small pieces. Dose, gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). The official preparations are: *Glyceri′num pepsi′ni* (Br.), containing pepsin in the strength of 1:12; dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). *Pepsi′num sacchara′tum* (U. S.), containing pepsin, 1 part, and sugar of milk, 10 parts; dose, gr. x–ʒj (0.65–4.0).

**Pep′sis.** Coction, digestion.

**Pep′tase.** A ferment in yeast-cells which acts as a peptonizer.

**Pep′tenzyme.** A preparation said to be made up of all the ferments or enzymes connected with the alimentary canal and organs concerned in the processes of digestion; used in dyspepsia, both gastric and intestinal.

**Pep′tic** (*pepto,* to digest). An agent that promotes digestion or is digestive. **P. cells,** adelomorphous cells of the stomach. **P. glands,** tubular glands in cardiac end of the stomach, which secrete gastric juice. **P. ul′cer,** see *Ulcus ventriculi.*

**Pep′togen** (*pepto,* to digest, *gennao,* to beget). Substance favoring production of pepsin.

**Peptogenous** (pep-toj′en-us) or **Peptogen′ic.** Producing or forming pepsin.

**Peptoman′gan.** A compound employed in chlorosis, rhachitis, and tuberculosis; composed of iron, manganese, and peptone.

**Peptonæ′mia** (*pepto,* to digest, *haima,* blood). Presence of artificially produced peptone in the blood.

**Pep′tonate.** Product of action of peptone upon metallic salts, as upon iron—peptonate of iron.

**Pep′tone.** Product of digestion of proteids with gastric or pancreatic juice or its equivalent, soluble in water, diffusible, not precipitated by acids, alkalies, heat, or saturation with ammonium sulphate, but precipitated by alcohol and phosphotungstic acid. See also *Antipeptone, Hemipeptone,* and *Amphopeptone.* Whitish, pale, brown powder, free from saline matter, soluble in water; prepared by artificial digestion of beef and subsequent desiccation.

**Peptoniza′tion.** Conversion into peptones.

**Pep′tonized food.** Food already partially converted into peptones by artificial digestion.

**Peptonu′ria.** Condition of the urine in which albuminous bodies resembling peptones are noticed in the urine. **Enterogen′ic p.,** form of p. noted in various diseases of the intestinal tract, as typhoid fever, tuberculous ulcerations, etc. **Hæmatogen′ic p.,** met with in scurvy, poisoning, pregnancy, etc. **Hepatogen′ic p.,** form of p. seen in diseases of the liver, notably acute yellow atrophy. **Histogen′ic p.,** hæmatogenic p. **Pyogen′ic p.,** noted in conditions associated with large accumulations of pus within the body.

**Peptotoxin′** (*pepto,* to digest, *toxikon,* poison). Poisonous ptomain extracted from peptonized albumin, disappearing as putrefaction progresses.

**Per.** By or through. In composition often gives intensity to the signification. In chemical terms it implies the highest known or possible combining proportion, as perchloric acid, perbromide, etc.

**Per sal′tum.** By jump or jerk, applied to flow of arterial blood.

**Peraceph′alus** (*per,* through, *akephalos,* without a head). A genus of monsters, comprising one of the most extensive groups of the teratological series, characterized by a sufficiently regular form of the body, by the absence of upper extremities, and by the thorax being more imperfect than in acephali or even completely null. The essential conditions, consequently, in their degree of anomaly pass beyond the true type of the acephalous monster.

**Peracid′ity.** Excess of acidity.

**Peracute′.** Hyperacute; extremely acute.

**Perag′ua.** Ilex vomitoria.

**Perarticula′tion.** Diarthrosis.

**Peratodyn′ia.** Cardialgia.

**Perceptibil′ity.** See *Sensibility.*

**Percep′tion.** Appreciation which the brain has of an impression made upon an organ of sense.

**Perceptiv′ity.** Power of perception.

**Percerine′.** A white, amorphous alkaloid obtained from the bark of Geissospermum læve; generally administered internally, as a tonic and antipyretic, in the form of *hydrochloride* or *valerianate.*

**Per′cha lamella′ta.** Gutta-percha in thin, translucent sheets.

**Perchloreth′ane.** Carbon trichloride.

**Perchlo′ric acid.** Colorless, oily, very acid liquid; distillate of potassium perchlorate with sulphuric acid.

**Perchlo′ride.** Compound of perchloric acid and a base. **P. of mer′cury,** corrosive sublimate.

**Perchlormeth′ane.** Carbon tetrachloride.

**Perclu′sion** (*per,* through, *claudo,* to shut). State dependent upon peripheral lesion of a part, in contradistinction to that associated with lesion of the central nervous system or some remote organ.

**Per′colate.** See *Percolation.*

**Perco′a′tion.** The terms *percolation* and *displacement* are applied, in pharmacy, to an operation of filtration which consists in placing any substance, the virtues of which are to be extracted by a menstruum, in a funnel-shaped instrument having a septum perforated with holes, or its tube stuffed with cotton or tow, and pouring fresh portions of the menstruum upon it until all its virtues have been extracted. The first portion of the filtered liquid is called *percolate.* Used in the formation of certain infusions, extracts, tinctures, etc. An instrument used for this purpose is called a *displacer* or *percolator.*

**Per′colator.** See *Percolation.*

**Percuss′** (*per,* through, *quatio,* to strike). To strike upon with the view of appreciating the resulting sound. To practise percussion.

**Percus′sion.** A repeated sharp tapping of the surface, with a view to determine, by the character of the sound elicited, the condition of solidity or the reverse of the parts beneath. When *immediate* or direct percussion is made on the chest or abdomen, the more or less perfect resonance is an index of the state of the contained organs, and the physician is thus aided in his diagnosis. For this purpose the part may be struck with the fingers gathered into a bundle and their tips placed upon a level. Frequently, however, resort is had to *mediate* percussion, which consists in interposing between the point of the fingers and the part the finger of the other hand, or a pleximeter, and striking this instead of the naked chest. **Auscult′atory p.,** see *Acouophonia.* **P. note,** the sound elicited on percussion of a part or organ. **P. wave,** principal ascending wave of the sphygmographic tracing.

**Percussopuncta′tor.** Instrument provided with needles for puncturing the skin in rheumatic affections.

**Percus′sor.** Hammer employed in percussing. One who percusses.

Percussor.

**Percuta′neous** (*per,* through, *cutis,* skin). Acting or passing through the skin, as *p. faradization.*

**Perei′ra.** Geissospermum vollosii.

**Perei′ria** or **Perei′ra med′ica** (after Dr. Jonathan Pereira, an eminent English pharmacologist). Wom-ival, venivel, bangwellgetta, ord. *Menispermaceæ;* Ceylonese plant. An infusion of the root is considered by the Cingalese to be an excellent stomachic.

**Pereirine′.** Amorphous alkaloid found in bark of Geissospermum læve; tonic, antipyretic, and antiperiodic; the valerianate and hydrochloride are also employed.

**Perencephal′ia** or **Perenceph′aly.** A condition of multiple cysts of the brain.

**Peres′kia aculea′ta.** Gooseberry of the West Indies; the fruit has expectorant and antisyphilitic virtues.

**Perete′rium** (*perao,* to bore). Trepan.

**Pereto′rium.** Trepan.

**Pe′rez's sign.** Very distinct friction sound heard over the sternum in aneurysm of the arch of the aorta when the individual raises and drops his arms.

**Pere′zia adna′ta.** Mexican herb, genus of *Compositæ;* root is an active purgative; see *Pipitzahoa.* **P. mictico′sa,** P. adnata. **P. na′na** and **P. wright′ii** also contain pipitzahoic acid and are purgative.

**Perfla′tion** (*perflo,* to blow through). Act of blowing through a tube or canal to effect expulsion of its contents.

**Perfolia′ta.** Bupleurum rotundifolium.

**Per′forans** (*perforo,* to bore through). Name given to different muscles whose tendons pass through intervals between the fibres or tendons of other muscles, thence called *perforated.* See *Flexor longus digitorum,* etc. Under the name *perforating arteries* are included: 1. In the hand—arterial branches, given off by the profound palmar arch, which traverse the muscles and interosseous spaces. 2. In the thigh—three or four arteries, furnished by the profunda, which pass through the openings of the abductor mangus. 3. In the foot—the anterior and superior branches of the plantar arch. **P. Casse′rii,** musculocutaneous nerve. **P. ma′nûs,** flexor profundus perforans. **P. profun′dus,** flexor longus digitorum pedis, profundus perforans.

**Perfora′ta.** Perforated space.

**Per′forated.** Pierced with one or more holes; see *Perforatus.* **P. mem′brane,** fenestrated membrane, the intima or endothelial coat of an artery. **P. space or spot,** locus perforatus; one of three grayish depressions at the base of the brain presenting numerous orifices for blood-vessels: two anterior, situated laterally at the beginning of the Sylvian fissure; one posterior, in the trigonum interpeduncNular on the median line.

**Per′forating ar′teries.** See *Perforans.* **P. cuta′neous nerve,** branch from the fourth sacral or pubic nerve, perforates the great sciatic ligament; is distributed to the skin over the inner and lower border of the gluteus maximus. **P. disease′ of foot,** trophoneurotic affection beginning as a cutaneous disorder of the sole of the foot, followed by ulceration and destruction of the soft parts and bones. **P. fi′bres,** Sharpey's fibres. **P. mus′cles,** see *Perforans.* **P. ul′cers of foot,** ulcers with sharp edges which occur on the soles of the feet or between the toes in tabes dorsalis; probably analogous to bed-sores. **P. ves′sels of bone,** found in Volkmann's canals in the cortical substance.

**Perfora′tion** (*perforo,* to bore through). An opening in the continuity of parts or organs. The act of perforating. **P. of root,** accidental formation of an opening from the root-canal of a tooth into the pericementum.

**Per′forator.** Instrument for perforating the osseous structures, or for opening the head of the fœtus in utero when it is necessary to diminish its size. The operation is called *cephalotomy; perforatio cranii.*

**Perforato′rium.** Perforator.

**Perfora′tus.** That which is pierced. Anatomists have given this name to muscles whose fibres or tendons separate to suffer other parts to pass through them; such are the flexor brevis digitorum pedis, flexor sublimis perforatus, and coracobrachialis. Also to parts that are perforated for any purpose—as the substantia perforata of the brain. **P. Casse′rii,** coracobrachialis.

**Perfrica′tion** (*frico,* to rub). Inunction.

**Perfrigera′tion.** Shivering; chill; rigor.

**Perfu′sion** (*fundo,* to pour). Fomentation. **Frig′id p.,** see *Affusion.* **P.-cann′ula,** two-way cannula.

**Peri-.** Prefix signifying about, on all sides, around.

**Periacinal,** per-e-as′in-al, or **Periacinous,** per-e-as′in-us. Around an acinus.

**Periadeni′tis** (*aden,* gland). Inflammation of the surroundings of a gland, as the cellular tissue, etc.

**Periadventi′tial.** Around the outer tunic of a blood-vessel.

**Periære′sis** (*aireo,* to take away). A sort of circular incision formerly made about large abscesses; now practised only in some forms of tumor.

**Perial′gia** (*algos,* pain). A very violent pain.

**Peria′nal** (*anus*). Periproctic; circumanal.

**Periangeiocholi′tis** or **Periangiocholi′tis** (*peri,* around, *angeion,* vessel, *chole,* bile). Inflammation of tissue around the biliary canals.

**Periangeio′ma** or **Periangio′ma.** A new-growth around a vessel, occupying its outermost structures.

**Perianthop′odus diffu′sus.** Plant of Brazil used internally in diseases of the skin and as an emmenagogue.

**Perian′tral.** Surrounding an antrum.

**Periappendici′tis.** Inflammation of the tissues around the appendix.

**Periarte′rial.** Around or surrounding an artery.

**Periarteri′tis.** Inflammation of the sheath of an artery.

**Periarthri′tis.** Inflammation of parts about a joint.

**Periartic′ular** (*articulus,* joint). Around a joint. **P. car′tilage,** circumferential cartilage; a cartilage surrounding and deepening the cavity of a joint, as the acetabulum.

**Periax′ial.** Surrounding the axis. **P. neuri′tis,** inflammation affecting the myelin of a nerve.

**Periax′illary.** Surrounding the axilla; circumaxillary.

**Periax′onal.** Around an axon.

**Per′iblast** (*peri,* around, *blastos,* germ). Protoplasm which surrounds the endoblast or cell-nucleus, and undergoes segmentation.

**Periblas′tic.** Relating to the periblast. Developing from the exterior of the ovum.

**Periblas′tula.** Ovum in a more developed condition than when in the morula.

**Perible′ma** (*ballo,* to throw). Outer coating.

**Periblep′sia** or **Periblep′sis** (*peri,* around, *blepo,* to look). Wild look accompanying delirium.

**Perib′ole** (*peri,* around, *ballo,* to throw). Pericardium. Passage of morbific matter toward the surface.

**Peribol′ic** (*peribole*). Surrounding, encasing.

**Peribronch′ial.** Situated around a bronchus.

**Peribronchi′tis** (*peri,* around, *bronchos,* bronchus). Inflammation of the cellular tissue around the bronchi. **P. fibro′sa,** inflammation with fibrous hyperplasia around the bronchi. **P. nodo′sa,** inflammation accompanying a deposit of miliary tubercles in the tissues around the bronchi.

**Peribro′sis** (*peri,* around, *brosko,* to eat). Ulceration or erosion at the corners of the eyelids.

**Peribul′bar.** Around the eye; circumocular.

**Pericæ′cal.** Surrounding the cæcum.

**Per′ical.** Elephantiasis; also Madura foot.

**Pericar′diac.** Pericardial; relating to the pericardium. **P. ar′teries,** small branches from the internal mammary and the aorta. **P. pleu′ra,** mediastinal pleura. **P. veins,** small branches collecting blood from the pericardium, emptying into the superior cava.

**Pericardi′acophren′ic ar′teries.** Branches of the internal, mammary supplying the diaphragm and pericardium.

**Pericar′dial.** Pericardiac.

**Pericardicente′sis** or **Pericardiocente′sis** (*kentesis,* puncture). Puncture of the pericardium for the discharge of fluid.

**Pericardiopleu′ral cav′ity.** Part of the embryonic body-cavity extending into the neck.

**Pericardiopneumato′sis.** Effusion of air into the pericardium.

**Pericardiothy′roid.** Muscular bundle extending from the outer surface of the pericardium to the body of the thyroid; regarded as an independent fascicle of the sternothyroid.

**Pericardiot′omy.** Pericardotomy.

**Pericardit′ic.** Relating to pericarditis.

**Pericardi′tis.** Inflammation of the pericardium. This is probably the proper appellation for most of those cases which have received the names carditis and cardiopericarditis. Along with signs of pyrexia, the local symptoms resemble those of pneumonia. Those which point out that the pericardium is the seat of disease are the following: pain referred to the region of the heart or the scrobiculus cordis, sometimes sharp, at others dull and heavy; palpitation, accompanied with spasmodic twitchings in the neighborhood of the heart, shooting up to the left shoulder; pulsation and sometimes soreness of the carotids, with tinnitus aurium and vertigo. The breathing is by catches; dyspnœa considerable; pulse jarring, jerking, peculiar; the tongue white, covered with a mucous coat; and the skin is often bathed in sweat, as in acute rheumatism. The physical signs during the first period are as follows: The action of the heart is generally evident to the eye, and may be felt by the hand. There is soreness to the touch over the intercostal spaces and over a small surface in the epigastric region when the pressure is directed toward the pericardium. Percussion is usually natural, but at times there is dulness. On auscultation the cardiac movements are found to be frequent, abrupt, jerking, and tumultuous; often irregular and intermittent. The pulse presents corresponding characters. When effusion of lymph has occurred percussion may be negative or be but slightly affected. On auscultation, in addition to the preceding signs, there may be one or more of the rubbing or friction sounds resembling the rustling of parchment, or of a sawing or rasping character. In some cases the sound is like the creaking of new leather. This has been supposed to be pathognomonic of effused lymph. The most important point in the pathology of pericarditis is its connection with acute rheumatism, and it forms one of the most dangerous complications of the latter disease. It may be acute or chronic; in either case it is, of course, formidable. **Adhe′sive p.,** p. in which the layers of pericardium become adherent or have such a tendency. **Can′cerous p.,** carcinoma of the pericardium accompanied with inflammatory symptoms. **Dry p.,** p. in which there is no effusion. **P. exsudato′ria sanguinolen′ta,** effusion of blood in the pericardium. **P. exter′na,** p. involving the external layer of the pericardium. **Fi′brinous p.,** p. in which an exudation of fibrin occurs on the membrane. **P. gummato′sa,** syphilitic pericarditis accompanied by formation of gummata. **Hemorrhag′ic p.,** p. with sanguineous or bloody effusion. **P. inter′na,** inflammation involving the inner pericardial layer. **Lo′calized p.,** circumscribed form of pericarditis, with very light colored spots, "milk spots." **Moist p.,** p. with effusion. **P. oblit′erans,** in this form of pericarditis the cardiac muscle atrophies. **Pu′rulent p.,** p. in which there is purulent effusion. **Rheumat′ic p.,** p. due to rheumatism. **Serofi′brinous p.,** p. with a serous exudation, in which there is a little fibrin. **Tuber′culous p.,** form of pericarditis caused by tuberculous infection.

**Pericar′dium** (*peri,* around, *kardia,* heart). Sac or capsule of the heart. The pericardium is a membranous sac which envelops the heart and the arterial and venous trunks passing from or into it. It is situated in the anterior mediastinum, above the central aponeurosis of the diaphragm, to which it strongly adheres. Its shape is triangular like that of the heart, to which it is fitted; it is composed of two membranes: external, fibrous; internal, serous. The latter, having lined the inner surface of the external layer, is reflected over the heart and covers it entirely—*epicardium*—without, however, having the heart within it; in which arrangement it resembles other serous membranes. It retains the heart in position and facilitates its movement by means of the serous fluid contained in its cavity and secreted by the membrane. The arteries of the pericardium are small and derived from the superior phrenic, anterior mediastinal, and bronchial. The veins accompany them and open into the brachiocephalic. The lymphatics enter the lymphatic glands that surround the vena cava superior. **Bread and butter p.,** appearance of the surface in fibrinous pericarditis produced by friction; it is like that of the buttered surface when two slices of bread have been pressed together and then separated. **P. exter′num,** parietal p. **P. inter′num,** p. viscerale. **Pari′etal p.,** part of the pericardium contiguous to the pleura and diaphragm. **Shag′gy p.,** p. having fibrin deposited on it. **P. viscera′le,** portion of the pericardium covering the heart, or epicardium.

**Pericardot′omy** (*tome,* incision). Operation of incision of the pericardium, as in purulent infusion into its cavity.

**Pericar′pium** (*peri,* around, *karpos,* fruit). Epicarpium.

**Pericel′lular.** Situated around a cell.

**Pericement′al.** Relating to the pericementum.

**Pericementi′tis.** Inflammation of the pericementum. Periodontitis. **Ap′ical p.,** inflammation of the pericementum about the apex of a root. **Phageden′ic p.,** a form of pyorrhœa alveolaris, a molecular necrosis of the pericementum attended by alveolar atrophy. **Sep′tic p.,** p. of bacterial origin.

**Pericemen′tum.** Osseous layer over the fangs of the teeth and under the periodontal membrane.

**Paricen′tral.** About any central part.

**Pericephal′ic ar′tery.** External carotid.

**Pericholangi′tis.** Periangeiocholitis.

**Pericholecysti′tis** (*peri,* around, *chole,* bile, *kystis,* bladder). Inflammation of tissue around the gall-bladder.

**Perichol′ia** (*peri,* around, *chole,* pile). Superabundance of bile.

**Perichon′dral.** Relating to the perichondrium.

**Perichondriodyn′ia** (*peri,* around, *chondros,* cartilage, *odyne,* pain). Pain in the perichondrium.

**Perichondri′tis.** Inflammation of the perichondrium. **P. auric′ulæ,** hæmatoma auris. **P. laryn′gis,** inflammation of the perichondrium covering the larynx.

**Perichon′drium.** Fibrovascular membrane surrounding the cartilage and providing for its nutrition.

**Perichondro′ma.** Tumor of the perichondrium.

**Perichor′dal.** Surrounding the chorda dorsalis or notochord.

**Perichorioid′al.** Perichoroidal.

**Perichoroid′al** or **Pericho′roid.** Surrounding the choroid, as the perichoroidal space, lymph-space between the choroid and sclerotic.

**Pericla′sis** (*peri,* around, *klao,* to break). A comminuted fracture, with denudation of the bone.

**Pericly′menum.** Lonicera periclymenum.

**Pericne′mia** (*peri,* around, *kneme,* the leg). Parts surrounding the tibia; also the tibia itself.

**Pericne′mious** (*peri,* around, *kneme,* leg). Relating to the tibia and to parts surrounding it.

**Pericoli′tis** or **Pericoloni′tis.** Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the colon.

**Pericolpi′tis** (*kolpos,* vagina). Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the vagina.

**Periconchal,** per-e-kong′kal. Surrounding the concha of the ear. **P. sul′cus,** groove between the helix and convex posterior surface of the concha.

**Pericor′neal.** Surrounding the cornea.

**Pericowperi'tis.** Inflammation around Cowper's gland.

**Pericoxi'tis** (*coxa*, hip-joint). Inflammation of parts in the neighborhood of the hip.

**Pericra'nial.** Relating to the pericranium.

**Pericraniœde'ma.** Œdema of the head, owing to fluid effused under the pericranium.

**Pericrani'tis.** Inflammation of the pericranium.

**Pericra'nium** (*peri*, around, *kranion*, cranium). Periosteum covering the cranium externally. **P. inter'nus,** endocranium.

**Pericysti'tis.** Inflammation of the areolar tissue separating the bladder from the neighboring parts.

**Pericys'tium.** The vascular wall of a cyst.

**Pericystomati'tis.** Inflammation of the surrounding coat or membrane of an ovarian cystoma.

**Pericy'tial** (*kytos*, cell). Around a cell.

**Pericyt'ula** (*peri*, around, *kytos*, cavity). Ovum in an impregnated state prior to superficial segmentation.

**Peridec'tomy** (*peri*, around, *ektome*, excision). Removal of band of the conjunctiva from around the base of the cornea, in the treatment of pannus. Peritomy.

**Periden'tal.** Periodontal. Around or surrounding a tooth.

**Peridenti'tis.** Periodontitis.

**Periden'tium** (*dens*, tooth). Periodontium.

**Per'iderm.** Rete Malpighii.

**Perides'mic** (*peri*, around, *desmos*, ligament). Relating to the peridesmium.

**Peridesmi'tis.** Inflammation of the peridesmium.

**Perides'mium** (*peri*, around, *desmos*, ligament). Delicate areolar tissue surrounding a ligament.

**Peridias'tole.** See *Diastole.*

**Peridid'ymis** (*didymos*, testicle). Tunica albuginea.

**Perididymi'tis.** Inflammation of the tunica albuginea testis or areolar tissue surrounding the testis.

**Peridiodyn'ia.** Perodynia; cardialgia.

**Periencephali'tis** (*peri*, around, *enkephalos*, brain). Inflammation of the pia mater and the superficial layers of the brain.

**Perienteri'tis.** Inflammation of the peritoneal tunic of the intestines.

**Perien'teron** (*peri*, around, *enteron*, intestine). Primitive perivisceral cavity.

**Periepen'dymal.** Around or about the ependyma. **P. myeli'tis,** syringomyelia.

**Perier's' opera'tion.** Removal of the inverted uterus by elastic ligature.

**Perifis'tular.** About or around a fistula.

**Perifolliculi'tis.** Inflammation around a follicle. **Conglom'erative pus'tular p.,** eruption on the backs of the hands and buttocks chiefly, in those who work among horses and other animals. It is an inflammation of the follicles, perifollicular tissues, and sebaceous glands.

**Perifolliculo'sis.** Follicular affection of the skin.

**Periganglii'tis.** Inflammation of the cyst wall of a ganglion.

**Perigas'tric.** In the immediate vicinity of the stomach.

**Perigastri'tis** (*peri*, around, *gaster*, stomach). Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach.

**Perigas'trula.** Bladder gastrula.

**Periglot'tis** (*glotta*, tongue). Mucous membrane of the tongue. Epiglottic gland.

**Perigna'thic** (*peri*, around, *gnathos*, jaw). In the immediate vicinity of the jaws.

**Perig'raphe** (*peri*, around, *grapho*, to write). Circumscription. An aponeurotic intersection of the rectus abdominis.

**Perihepati'tis.** Inflammation of the peritoneum covering the liver.

**Perihyster'ic** (*peri*, around, *hystera*, uterus). Around the uterus; periuterine.

**Perikar'yon** (*karyon*, nucleus). Protoplasm of a neuron.

**Perikerat'ic** (*keras*, horn). Circumcorneal.

**Perilaryn'geal.** Situated round the larynx.

**Perilaryngi'tis.** Inflammation of the areolar tissue about the larynx, not infrequently ending in perilaryngeal abscess.

**Per'ilymph.** Liquor of Cotunnius; fluid surrounding the membranous labyrinth. Aqua labyrinthi.

**Perilymphan'geal.** Situated around lymphatic vessel. **P. nod'ules,** lymphoid cells developed around lymphatic vessels.

**Perilymphangeï'tis** or **Perilymphangi'tis.** Inflammation of the connective tissue around a lymphatic vessel.

**Perilymphat'ic.** Relating to perilymph.

**Perimasti'tis.** Inflammation of connective tissue around the mammary gland.

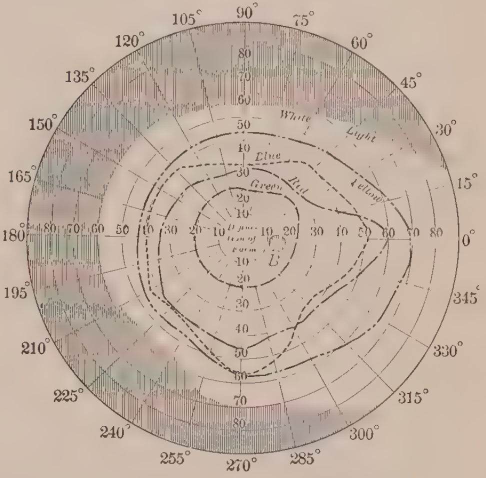
**Perime'nia.** Hemorrhage about the uterus and its appendages, usually about the time of the catamenia.

**Perimeningi'tis.** Pachymeningitis or inflammation of the dura mater.

**Perimenin'goencephali'tis.** Periencephalitis.

**Perimen'inx** (*meninx*, a membrane). Dura mater.

**Perim'eter** (*peri*, around, *metron*, measure). Instrument for determining the limits of the field of vision; also the record or chart showing the results of perimetric examination.



Perimeter chart, with tracings.

**Perimet'ric.** Pertaining to perimetry.

**Perimetrit'ic.** Relating to perimetritis.

**Perimetri'tis.** Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the uterus. See *Parametritis.*

**Perime'trium.** Peritoneal covering of the womb.

**Perim'etry.** Determination of the exact limits of the visual field.

**Perimy'elis** (*myelos*, marrow). Medullary membrane.

**Perimyeli'tis** (*myelitis*). Spinal meningitis.

**Perimysii'tis.** Inflammation of the perimysium.

**Perimys'ium** (*peri*, around, *mys*, muscle). Areolar membrane or sheath surrounding a muscle or its fasciculi. The sheath of the whole muscle is termed p. externum; of the fasciculi, p. internum.

**Perinæ'um** (Gr. *perinaion*). Perineum.

**Perine'al.** Relating or belonging to the perineum. **P. aponeuro'sis,** p. fascia. **P. ar'tery,** branches of the internal pudic distributed to the perineum, superficial and transverse perineal arteries. **P. bod'y,** term applied to designate a sort of fusing together of perineal structures by a great accession of elastic tissue, at a point midway between the posterior vulvar commissure and the anus, thus forming a highly elastic and resistant structure or body. **P. cuta'neous nerve,** see *Sciatic nerve, lesser.* **P. cystot'omy,** cystotomy by incision through the perineum. **P. disloca'tion,** dislocation of the hip with the head of the femur in the perineum. **P.**

**fas'ciæ**, fasciæ, superficial and deep-seated—perineal ligament, Camper's ligament, triangular ligament—which belong to the perineum. In the anterior half of the perineum, beneath the subcutaneous fat, is a special layer of fascia continuous with the dartos. It is the proper superficial perineal fascia, sometimes called fascia of Colles. It closes in the urogenital outlet of the pelvis. The inferior (superficial, deep layer of superficial) perineal fascia lies below the inferior muscular sheet, composed of transversus perinei, bulbocavernosus and ischiocavernosus. The middle perineal fascia lies between the inferior and the superior muscular sheets, the latter being the ischio-urethralis. The inferior perineal fasciæ are between the superior muscular layer and urogenital viscera; middle and superior layers are often classed together as the deep perineal fascia, also known as the triangular ligament of the urethra. **P. fis'tula,** fistula taking place in or through the perineum. **P. flex'ure,** short turn which the rectum makes just above the anus. **P. fos'sa,** ischiorectal fossa; conical fossa, the base of which corresponds with the skin; formed anteriorly by the transversus perinæi muscle, behind by the inferior border of the gluteus maximus, internally by the levator ani, and externally by the tuber ischii. It is filled up with fat and fibrous striæ, and usually described as the superficial portion of the ischiorectal fossa. **P. her'nia,** hernia taking place in or through the perineum. **P. ischu'ria,** retention of urine caused by a tumor seated in the perineum. **P. lig'ament,** triangular ligament; see *P. fasciæ*. **P. luxa'tion,** p. dislocation. **P. nerve,** branch of the internal pudic, mainly distributed to the perineum and scrotum of the male, and to the vulva and perineum of the female. **P. nerves, deep,** branches of the perineal supplying muscles of the perineum. **P. nerves, superfic'ial,** branches of perineal supplying the perineum, scrotum (labia, female), and inner part of the thigh; two in number, internal or posterior and external or anterior. **P. re'gion,** perineum. **P. sec'tion,** incision through the perineum for the cure of stricture of the urethra.

**Perineauxe'sis** (*perineaion* + *auxesis*, growth). Reparatory operation for fissured or lacerated perineum; colpoperineorrhaphy.

**Perine'ocele.** Perineal hernia.

**Perine'ocheilor'rhaphy.** Operation of uniting by suture the freshly cut surfaces of the labia majora and a small section of perineum for relief of prolapsed uterus.

**Perine'oplasty** (*plasso*, to repair). Operation for repair of ruptured perineum when performed after involution has taken place and when the surfaces must be freshened or denuded before sewing.

**Perineor'rhaphy** (*rhaphe*, suture). Suture of the perineum, in cases of laceration of the same. **Em'met's p.,** see *Emmet's operation*. **Flap p.,** p. in which flaps are obtained from the region around the cicatrices.

**Perineoscro'tal.** Relating to perineum and scrotum.

**Perineosyn'thesis** (*perineaion* + *synthesis*, placing together). Operation devised by Langenbeck for relief of ruptured perineum by making a graft from the mucous membrane of the vagina.

**Perineot'omy.** Incision into the perineum.

**Perineovaginal,** per-in-e'o-vaj'in-al. Relating to the perineum and vagina, as perineovaginal fistula.

**Perineph'ral** or **Perineph'rial.** Perinephric. Also relating to the perinephrium.

**Perineph'ric** (*nephros*, kidney). Relating to the surroundings of the kidney, as perinephric abscess, which is not necessarily dependent on perinephritis.

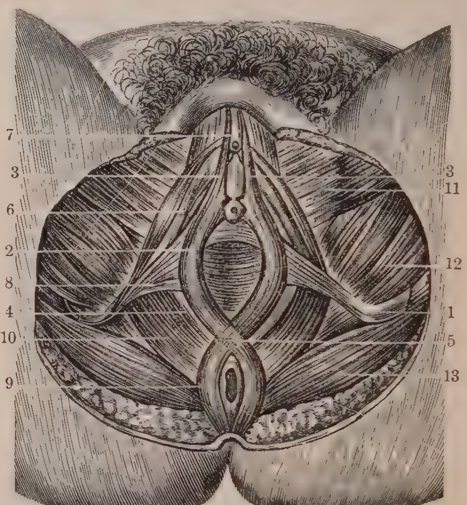
**Perinephrit'ic.** Relating or appertaining to perinephritis, as perinephritic abscess, an abscess dependent especially on inflammation of the tissues surrounding the kidney.

**Perinephri'tis.** Inflammation of the areolar and fibrous tissue around the kidney.

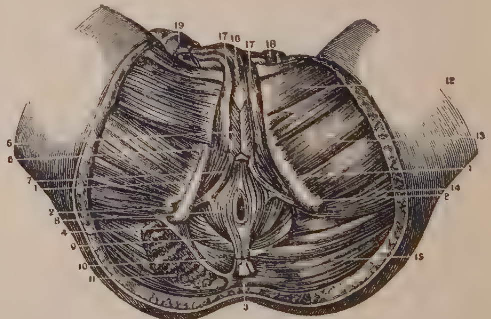
**Perineph'rium.** Connective-tissue covering of the kidney.

**Perineph'ros** or **Perineph'rus.** Tunica propria of the kidney.

**Perine'um.** The space at the inferior region of the trunk, between the ischiatic tuberosities, anus, and genital organs. It is smaller in the female than in the male, has a triangular shape, and is divided into two equal parts by a median line called the *raphe*. It is occasionally ruptured during labor. Some regard it as extending posteriorly as far as the os coccygis. The part between the pudendum and anus is sometimes called *anterior perineum*, to distinguish it from that which extends from the anus to the coccyx, called *posterior perineum*.



Muscles of the perineum in the female: 1, tuber ischii; 2, sphincter vaginæ muscle; 3, its origin from the base of the clitoris; 4, vaginal ring of the same muscle, which receives a part of the fibres of the levator ani; 5, intercrossing of the sphincter ani and sphincter vaginæ muscles at the perineal centre; 6, erector clitoridis; 7, clitoris covered by its prepuce; 8, transversus perinei; 9, sphincter ani; 10, levator ani; 11, gracilis; 12, adductor magnus; 13, posterior part of gluteus magnus.



Muscles of the perineum of the male: 1, 1, ascending ramus of ischium; 2, 2, tuber ischii; 3, posterior face of coccyx; 4, portion of great sacrosciatic ligament; 5, accelerator urinæ; 6, erector penis; 7, transversus perinei; 8, sphincter ani; 9, levator ani; 10, coccygeus; 11, section of gluteus magnus; 12, adductor longus; 13, adductor brevis; 14, adductor magnus; 15, extremity of gluteus magnus; 16, urethra; 17, 17, corpora cavernosa, turned up; 18, spermatic cord, turned up; 19, free extremity of penis, with its integuments.

**Perineu'rion** (*peri*, around, *neuron*, nerve). Perineurium.

**Perineuri′tis.** Inflammation of the perineurium. **No′dose p.,** a form of herpes zoster in which small nodules are visible along the cutaneous nerve branches.

**Perineu′rium.** Investing sheath of the funiculus of a nerve. Neurilemma. **P. of the brain,** neuroglia. **P. inter′num,** neuroglia.

**Perinu′clear.** Situated around a nucleus.

**Perioc′ular.** Situated around the eye or region of the eye. **P. space,** space between the eyeball and orbit.

**Pe′riod** (*peri,* around, *hodos,* way). Circuit. A portion of time. One of the different phases or revolutions of a disease or the epochs which are distinguishable in the course of it. Three periods are commonly enumerated: augmentation, increase, or progress; acme, or height; decline. Some authors reckon only the invasion and termination. Period is used, in describing an intermittent, for the time between the commencement of one paroxysm and that of the next, including the fit as well as the interval. **Child′bearing p.,** p. of life in woman when she may give birth to children, commencing at puberty and ceasing usually with the menopause. **Intermen′strual p.,** time elapsing between occurrences of menstruation. **Month′ly p.,** menses. **Puer′peral p.,** p. following and extending from delivery to the reappearance of menstruation.

**Period′ic** or **Period′ical.** Rhythmic, recurrent, marked by periodicity. **P. breath′ing,** Cheyne-Stokes respiration. **P. fe′ver,** malarial fever. **P. swel′ling,** angioneurotic œdema.

**Periodic′ity.** Rhythm. Aptitude of certain physiological or pathological phenomena in health or disease to recur at particular periods after longer or shorter intervals, during which they cease completely. Diseases thus recurring are called periodical or rhythmical.

**Periodol′ogy.** Doctrine of periodicity in health and disease.

**Periodon′tal** (*peri,* around, *odous,* tooth). Surrounding a tooth. **P. mem′brane,** dental periosteum; fibrovascular membrane, analogous to the periosteum, and itself united to the periosteal membrane lining the sockets.

**Periodonti′tis.** Inflammation of the membrane lining the socket of a tooth. **Ap′ical p.,** inflammation of the periodontal membrane at the apex of the root of a tooth. **P. gingiva′rum,** inflammation of the gums and their surroundings.

**Periodon′tium.** Periodontal membrane. Pericementum.

**Period′oscope** (*periodos,* period, *skopeo,* to view). A dial for ready calculation of the monthly periods or of the probable termination of a pregnancy.

**Pe′riods.** Menses.

**Periodyn′ia.** A violent and extensive pain. Cardialgia.

**Periœsophage′al.** About the œsophagus.

**Periœsophagi′tis.** Inflammation of the cellular tissue around the œsophagus.

**Per′ion** (*peri,* around, *oon,* ovum). Decidua.

**Perionych′ia** or **Perionyx′is** (*peri,* around, *onyx,* nail). Inflammation involving the fold of skin adjoining the nail.

**Perionychium,** per-e-o-nik′e-um. Epidermic border at the root of the nail.

**Perion′yx.** Perionychium, especially the wide band seen in later fetal life.

**Perionyx′is.** Perionychia.

**Perioöph′oric.** Surrounding the ovary.

**Perioöphori′tis.** Inflammation of the peritoneal investment of the ovary.

**Periophthalmi′tis** (*peri,* around, *ophthalmos,* eye). Inflammation of the orbital tissues.

**Perioptom′etry** (*peri,* around, *optos,* visible, *metron,* measure). Measurement or estimation of the visual power in parts situated at the periphery of the retina.

**Perio′ral.** About the mouth.

**Perior′bita** (*peri,* around, *orbita,* the orbit). Periosteum lining the orbit, a continuation of the dura mater.

**Perior′bital.** Surrounding the orbit. **P. mem′brane,** periorbita.

**Periorbi′tis** or **Periorbiti′tis.** Inflammation of the periosteum lining the orbit.

**Periorchi′tis** (*peri,* around, *orchis,* testicle). Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis or cellular tissue around the testicle. **P. adhæsi′va,** in this form the tunica vaginalis and testis adhere.

**Perios′teal.** Relating to the periosteum.

**Periosteï′tis.** Periostitis.

**Periosteo′ma** (*peri,* around, *osteon,* bone). Osteoid chondroma, periostosis. Periosteal tumor, or a tissue resembling its deep layer, which becomes transformed into bone by the cells taking the shape of bone cells, and the matrix calcifying. These tumors are more rapidly developed, have a less degree of consistence, and sooner disperse than exostoses, which they resemble greatly.

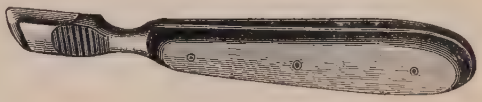
**Periosteomyeli′tis** (*peri,* around, *osteon,* bone, *myelos,* marrow). Periostitis with myelitis.

**Periosteophy′ma** (*phyma,* swelling). Periosteal swelling; periosteophyte.

**Perios′teophyte.** Osseous outgrowth from the periosteum.

**Periosteo′sis.** Periostitis; also periosteoma.

**Perios′teotome** (*tome,* incision). Instrument for cutting and lifting the periosteum from a bone.



Periosteotome.

**Periosteot′omy.** Incision of the periosteum.

**Perios′teous.** Periosteal.

**Perios′teum** (*peri,* around, *osteon,* a bone). Fibrovascular membrane surrounding the bones everywhere, except the teeth at their coronæ and the parts of the bones covered with cartilage. The external surface is united in a more or less intimate manner to the neighboring parts by areolar tissue. The inner surface covers the bone, whose depressions it accurately follows. It is united to the bone by small, fibrous prolongations, and especially by a prodigious quantity of vessels which penetrate the bone substance. It unites the bones to the neighboring parts and assists in their growth, either by furnishing at its inner surface an albuminous exudation, which becomes cartilaginous and at length ossifies, or by supporting the vessels which penetrate the bone to carry the materials of its nutrition. See *Medullary membrane.* **Alveoloden′tal p.,** see *Alveolar.* **Den′tal p.,** see *Alveolar membrane* and *Periodontal.* **P. inter′num,** medullary membrane. **P. or′bitæ,** periorbita.

**Perios′tic.** Relating or appertaining to the periosteum, or to parts surrounding a bone.

**Periosti′tis.** Periosteitis. Inflammation of the periosteum. When accompanied by suppuration it is called acute subperiosteal abscess. **P. albumino′sa,** p. accompanied with an albuminous, synovia-like exudation. **P. au′ris me′diæ,** inflammation of the middle ear, acute and purulent in character. **P. caseo′sa,** tuberculous periostitis. **Den′tal p.,** p. involving the roots of the teeth. **P. gummato′sa,** periostitis of syphilitic origin in which gummata exist under the periosteum. **P. inter′na cra′nii,** pachymeningitis of the exterior part of the dura mater. **P. malig′na,** acute suppurative periostitis. **P. mastoide′a,** inflammation of the periosteum of the mastoid process. **P. plegmono′sa,** malignant periostitis.

**Periosto′ma.** Bony growth around a bone.

**Periostomedulli′tis.** Periosteomyelitis. Simultaneous inflammation of the periosteum and medulla.

**Periosto'sis.** Tumor of the periosteum. Enlargement of a bone from inflammation. See *Periosteoma.*

**Periostosteï'tis** (*periosteon+osteon*, bone). Simultaneous inflammation of the periosteum and bone.

**Periostot'omy.** Periosteotomy.

**Perio'tic** (*peri*, around, *ous*, ear). Surrounding the ear. **P. car'tilage,** a small collection of cartilaginous tissue on each side of the fetal skull. **P. por'tion,** petromastoid portion of the temporal bone.

**Periovari'tis.** Inflammation of the peritoneal investment of the ovary.

**Periov'ular.** Surrounding the ovum.

**Peripachymeningi'tis** (*peri*, around, *pachys*, thick, + *meningitis*). Purulent inflammation of connective tissue between the dura mater and vertebræ.

**Peripancreati'tis.** Inflammation involving the peritoneum around the pancreas.

**Peripap'illary.** Around a papilla, especially the optic papilla.

**Peripe'nial mus'cle.** Dartos-like envelope of smooth muscular fibres around the penis.

**Periphaci'tis** (*phakos*, lens). Inflammation of the capsule of the lens.

**Periph'erad.** Toward the periphery.

**Periph'eral** (*peri*, around, *phero*, to bear). Peripheric, peripherical. Relating to the periphery or circumference. **P. anæsthe'sia,** anæsthesia of the cutaneous nerves. **P. as'pect,** aspect toward the circumference of an organ. **P. lay'er,** outer portion of molecular cortex of brain, composed entirely of medullated nerve-fibres. **P. neuri'tis,** a condition having the symptoms of neuritis, with paralysis, dependent usually on chronic alcoholism. **P. vas'cular sys'tem,** capillary system. **P. veins,** interlobular veins.

**Periph'eraphose.** Subjective impression of a shadow originating in the eye itself.

**Peripher'ic.** Peripheral. **P. im'pulses,** influence transmitted by nerves from periphery to nerve-centres. **P. lin'ear extrac'tion,** modified linear extraction.

**Peripheri'tis.** Periophthalmitis.

**Periph'erophose.** Subjective impression of light originating in the eye itself.

**Periph'ery.** External surface or its boundary-line.

**Periphimo'sis.** Paraphimosis.

**Periphlebi'tis.** Inflammation of the sheath of a vein.

**Periphracterythe'ma.** Circumscribed erythema.

**Periphractoli'chen.** Circumscribed herpes.

**Per'iplasm.** Ectoplasm.

**Per'iplast** (*peri*, around, *plasso*, to form). Periblast.

**Peripleumo'nia.** Peripneumonia.

**Peripleuri'tis** (*peri*, around, *pleuritis*). Inflammation of the subserous areolar tissue of the costal pleura; in many cases due to actinomycosis.

**Perip'loca.** A genus of plants, ord. *Asclepiadeæ.* **P. græ'ca,** silk-vine, milk-vine, climbing dogsbane; the acrid juice is a cardiac poison. **P. in'dica,** Hemidesmus indicus. **P. mauritia'na,** Bourbon scammony.

**Periplocin'.** Glucoside from Periploca græca, similar in its action to digitalin.

**Perip'lysis** (*peri*, around, *plysis*, the act of washing). A copious discharge from any part, especially from the bowels.

**Peripneumo'nia** (per-e-nu-mo'ne-ah), **Peripneumoni'tis** (*pneumon*, lung). Pleuropneumonia. Pneumonia. **P. bilio'sa,** inflammation of the lungs accompanied with bilious fever. **P. catarrha'lis,** bronchitis or pulmonary catarrh with pain in some part of the chest; peripneumonia notha. **P. no'tha,** name formerly given to certain affections that resemble pneumonia, and especially chronic bronchitis with pleurodynia. **P. pituito'sa,** p. notha.

**Peripneumoni'tis.** Peripneumonia.

**Peripneu'mony.** Pneumonia.

**Peripo'lar.** Surrounding a pole.

**Peripor'tal.** Surrounding the portal vein.

**Periproc'tic** (*peri*, around, *proktos*, anus). Around the anus.

**Periprocti'tis** (*peri*, around, *proktos*, anus). Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the rectum or anus.

**Periprostat'ic.** About the prostate, a term especially applied to abscesses situated around the prostate gland—periprostatic abscesses.

**Periprostati'tis.** Inflammation of periprostatic tissue.

**Peripsoï'tis** (*peri*, around + *psoas*). Inflammation of connective tissue surrounding the psoas muscle.

**Peripye'ma** (*peri*, around, *pyon*, pus). Suppuration around an organ—a tooth, for example.

**Peripylephlebi'tis** (*peri*, around, *pyle*, porta, *phleps*, vein). Inflammation of the connective tissue in immediate relation with the portal vein.

**Perirec'tal.** About or surrounding the rectum.

**Perire'nal.** Perinephric.

**Perirrhi'nal.** About the nose.

**Perisalpingi'tis** (*salpinx*, tube). Inflammation of the connective tissue around the Fallopian tube.

**Perisal'pinx** (*peri*, around, *salpinx*, tube). Peritoneal investment of the Fallopian tube.

**Peris'celis** (*peri*, around, *skelos*, leg). Herpetic eruption at the place at which the garter is worn.

**Periscop'ic.** Giving a wide range of vision. **P. glass'es,** concavo-convex lenses, arranged with the view of obviating spherical aberration and allowing a greater degree of oblique vision.

**Perisialdochi'tis** (*peri*, around, *sialon*, saliva, *docheion*, holder). Inflammation involving connective tissue around duct of Steno.

**Perisinui'tis.** See *Perisinuous.*

**Perisin'uous.** Around or about the tissues in or contiguous to a cerebral sinus. Inflammation at this location is called *perisinuitis* or *perisinusitis.*

**Perisinusi'tis.** See *Perisinuous.*

**Perispermati'tis.** Inflammation of the parts about the spermatic cord.

**Perisphal'sis** (*sphallo*, to move). Circular motion impressed on a luxated bone for the purpose of reducing it.

**Perisphinx'is** (*sphingo*, to compress). Ligation.

**Perisplen'ic.** At, around, or relating to the location of the spleen.

**Perispleni'tis.** Inflammation of the peritoneal investment of the spleen.

**Perispo'rium.** Genus of fungi which are destructive to paper and tissue of vegetables.

**Perissarte'ria** (*perissos*, superabundant + *arteria*). Excessive development of arteries or of arterial tissue.

**Perissodac'tylus** (*perissos*, superabundant, *daktylos*, finger). Having supernumerary fingers or toes.

**Peristal'sis** (*peri*, around, *stalsis*, constriction). A kind of undulation or vermicular movement, induced by contraction of the circular muscular fibres of the intestine from above downward. The purpose of this successive contraction of the circular fibres is to propel the intestinal contents. When the fibres contract inversely they occasion an antiperistaltic action. Peristaltic action is involuntary, and is not under the immediate influence of either brain or spinal marrow. It continues for some time after death.

**Peristal'tic.** Relating to peristalsis. An agent that promotes peristalsis.

**Peristaph'yline** (*peri*, around, *staphyle*, uvula). Relating to the parts immediately around the uvula.

**Peristaphyli'nus exter'nus.** Circumflexus muscle. **P. infe'rior,** circumflexus muscle. **P. inter'nus,** levator palati.

**Peristaphylopharynge'us.** First or upper portion of the palatopharyngeus muscle; second or middle is the pharyngostaphylinus; third or lower, the thyrostaphylinus.

**Peris'tera an'ceps.** Pelargonium anceps.

**Perister'ium.** Verbena officinalis.

**Perister′na** (*peri*, around, *sternon*; the sternum). Lateral parts of the chest.

**Peris′tole** (*peri*, around, *stello*, to contract). Peristalsis.

**Peris′toma** (*peri*, around, *stoma*, mouth). Part immediately around the mouth or a similar opening.

**Perisys′tole** (*peri*, around, *systole*, contraction). Interval between the systole and diastole of the heart.

**Perit′asis** (*periteino*, to stretch all around). Extension or swelling in all directions.

**Peritendin′eum.** Loose connective-tissue sheath surrounding the tendons and containing blood-vessels.

**Perites′tis** (*peri*, around + *testis*). Tunica albuginea.

**Perithelio′ma.** Tumor developed from the external coat of a blood-vessel, especially in the brain.

**Perithe′lium.** Sheath of a small blood-vessel. **Vas′cular p.,** nucleated membrane forming the outer covering of the larger-sized capillaries.

**Perithoracic,** per-e-tho-ras′ik. Around the thorax.

**Perithyroidi′tis.** Inflammation of the capsule of the thyroid gland.

**Perit′omist.** One who performs peritomy.

**Perit′omy** (*peri*, around, *tome*, incision). Circumcision. Excision of the conjunctiva and subconjunctival tissue for pannus.

**Peritonæ′um.** Peritoneum.

**Peritone′al.** Relating to the peritoneum. **P. cav′ity,** space included by layers of the peritoneum; abdominal cavity. **P. fe′ver,** peritonitis. **P. fos′sæ,** various depressions made by the peritoneum dipping down between the viscera; the chief of these are the abdominovesical pouch, cæcal fossa, duodenojejunal recess, ileocæcal fossa, inguinal fossa, intersigmoid fossa, pararectal pouch, paravesical pouch, rectovaginal pouch, rectovesical pouch, subcæcal fossa, and vesico-uterine pouch.

**Peritoneal′gia** (*algos*, pain). Peritoneal pain.

**Peritoneoc′lysis** (*klyzo*, to wash). Injection of fluids into the peritoneal cavity.

**Peritoneorrhex′is** (*rhexis*, rupture). Tear of the peritoneum.

**Peritoneot′omy.** Incision of the peritoneum.

**Peritoneovaginal,** per-it-o-ne-o-vaj′in-al. Relating to the peritoneum and vagina.

**Peritone′um** (*peri*, around, *teino*, to stretch). Serous membrane lining the abdominal cavity. The *parietal p.* lines the walls of the abdomen and pelvis, and is reflected over the viscera, becoming thus the *visceral p.* This envelops the viscera wholly or in part, and maintains their respective relations by means of different prolongations and ligamentous folds — the mesentery, epiploon, mesocolon, etc. Like all the serous membranes, the peritoneum, in the male, is a sort of sac without aperture, which covers the abdominal organs, without containing them within it, and the internal surface of which is smooth and lubricated by a serous fluid. In the female the peritoneum is not a closed sac, but communicates with the external world through the open end of the oviducts. In the male fœtus the peritoneum furnishes a prolongation which accompanies the testicle at the time of its descent; in the female fœtus this forms the canal of Nuck. Below the neck of the gall-bladder the peritoneal sac is narrowed to a triangular opening, called the foramen or hiatus of Winslow, through which it proceeds behind the stomach to form a sort of secondary cavity, called the *posterior cavity of the peritoneum.* **P. duplica′tum,** gastrocolic epiploon.

**Per′itonism.** Spurious peritonitis; this term also denotes a condition of shock occurring in peritonitis, or in disease of certain viscera which are covered by the peritoneum.

**Peritoni′tis.** Inflammation of the peritoneum. The characteristic signs of acute inflammation of the peritoneum are violent pain in the abdomen, increased by the slightest pressure, often by the simple weight of the bed-clothes. It may involve only a part or the entire membrane. It frequently occurs in the parturient state, beginning on the second or third day after delivery. Another common form of peritonitis is that accompanying an inflamed appendix, either with or without rupture and extrusion of the purulent contents. The appearances post mortem are such as occur whenever a serous membrane has been inflamed and such inflammation has produced death: effusion of fluid with flakes of coagulable lymph in it; appearances of vascularity, etc., in the membrane. Subdivisions of the subject have been made, as general or partial peritonitis, hypochondriac, epiploic, iliac, pelvic, periuterine, etc., according to the nature of the region involved. **Adhe′sive p.,** in this form adhesions between the two peritoneal layers are formed. **Appendic′ular p.,** perityphlitis; appendicitis. **Diaphragmat′ic p.,** inflammation involving the peritoneum of the diaphragm. **Diffuse′ p.,** inflammation involving the entire peritoneum. **Dry p.,** p. before the occurrence of effusion. **Erythemat′ic p.,** see *Peritonitis.* **Gen′eral p.,** diffuse peritonitis. **P. hepat′ica,** inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the liver; see *Hepatitis.* **Non-plas′tic p.,** see *Peritonitis.* **Omen′tal p.,** epiploitis. **Pel′vic p.,** pelviperitonitis. **Permea′tion p.,** inflammation of the peritoneum believed to be due to the action of pathogenic agents which have passed through the intact intestinal walls. **Puer′peral p.,** see *Peritonitis.* **Pyæ′mic** or **sep′tic p.,** p. from septic poison in the cavity of the peritoneum. **Se′rous p.,** p. attended with exudation of serum. **Tuber′culous p.,** form of peritonitis often met with in children or in early adult life, due, as its name implies, to tuberculous invasion of the peritoneum. **Typhohæ′mic p.,** see *Peritonitis.* **U′terine p.,** perimetritis.

**Periton′sillar.** About a tonsil, as *p. abscess.*

**Peritonsilli′tis.** Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the tonsils. **P. absce′dens,** peritonsillitis in which an abscess forms.

**Peritracheï′tis.** Inflammation of the connective tissue around the trachea.

**Perit′richa** (*peri*, around, *thrix*, hair). Infusoria having a line of ciliæ around the body.

**Peritrichous,** per-it′rik-us. Provided with ciliæ encircling the body.

**Perityphlit′ic** (*peri*, around, *typhlos*, cæcum). Relating to inflammation around the cæcum, as perityphlitic abscess.

**Perityphli′tis.** Inflammation of the areolar substance surrounding the cæcum and vermiform appendix; usually a sequel of appendicitis.

**Periure′teral** or **Periureter′ic.** About the ureter.

**Periureteri′tis.** Inflammation of the tissues about the ureters.

**Periure′thral.** About the urethra.

**Periurethri′tis.** Inflammation of connective tissue around the urethra.

**Periu′terine.** Perihysteric. Around the uterus; hence periuterine inflammation or phlegmon, inflammation of areolar tissue around the uterus.

**Perivagini′tis.** Paracolpitis. **P. phlegmono′sa dis′secans,** paracolpitis with suppuration.

**Perivas′cular** (*vasculum*, vessel). Situated around a vessel, as the perivascular canals or grooves, which have been said to surround the minute cerebral vessels, having an epithelial lining and communicating with the lymphatic system. **P. lymphat′ics,** lymphatic vessels or plexuses ensheathing blood-vessels. **P. sheath,** sheath of pia mater forming a perivascular canal.

**Perivasculi′tis.** Inflammation of perivascular sheaths, especially of retinal vessels. **P. nodo′sa,** in this form indurated tubercles exist around the vessels. **P. specif′ica,** form due to specific bacteria or their products, as in tuberculosis, glanders, or leprosy.

**Perives′ical** (*vesica*, bladder). Around the bladder.

**Perivis′ceral.** Surrounding the viscera.

**Perivitel′line.** Around the yolk. **P. space,** space between zona pellucida and vitellus when the latter shrinks.

**Per′iwinkle.** A plant of the genus *Vinca*. A sea-snail of the genus *Littorina*.

**Per′kinism.** A form of metallotheraphy first employed by Dr. Elisha Perkins, of Norwich, Connecticut, toward the termination of the last century, and named after him. It consisted in drawing over the affected or other parts the pointed extremities of two metallic rods, called tractors, each made of a different metal. The operation was also called *tractoration*.

**Per′la.** Pearl. Cicatrix on the transparent part of the eye.

**Perle′s bod′ies.** Certain motile bodies, of undetermined character, found in the blood in some cases of pernicious anæmia.

**Perlèche,** pare-lesh′ (Fr.). A buccal disease of children, contagious in character, having a bacterial origin, as established by microscopic examination. The principal symptoms are induration of the epithelium at the corner of the mouth, which becomes torn and fissured.

**Per′lia′s fi′bres.** Fibres in the cerebrum and medulla having a relation to the sense of sight. **P.′s nu′cleus,** a nucleus of the oculomotor group in the central gray matter of the cerebrum.

**Per′manent car′tilage.** That which remains, without ossifying, throughout life. **P. teeth,** those not replaced by others, but replacing the milk teeth.

**Perman′ganate.** Salt formed by combination of permanganic acid with a base. **P. of potas′sium** occurs in very dark crystals, making a purple solution in water; an oxidizing agent, antiseptic, and antidotal to many poisons.

**Permangan′ic acid.** $MnHO_4$. An acid derived from manganese.

**Per′meable.** Capable of affording passage to fluids. Term also applied to strictures through which an instrument can be passed.

**Perni′cious** (*perneco*, to destroy). Deleterious, malignant. **P. anæ′mia,** progressive, fatal form of anæmia. **P. fe′ver,** fatal form of malarial fever with great prostration.

**Per′nio.** Chilblain. **P. sim′plex,** pernio with unbroken skin.

**Pernocta′tion** (*per*, through, *nox*, night). Insomnia.

**Pero-** (*peros*, deficient). In composition, deficient. Also external layer of olfactory lobe giving rise to olfactory nerve.

**Perobra′chius** (*brachion*, arm). Wanting arms or with greatly malformed arms. Condition of monstrosity in which part of one of the upper limbs is undeveloped or absent.

**Peroceph′alus** (*kephale*, head). Monster with a defective head.

**Perochei′rus** or **Perochirus,** per-o-ki′rus (*cheir*, hand). Having a congenitally malformed hand.

**Perocor′mus** (*kormos*, trunk). Malformation in which the trunk is defective, and too short, from the absence of one or more vertebræ—the head and limbs being normal.

**Perodactyl′ius.** Peronedactylius.

**Perodac′tylus.** A monster with arrested development of the fingers.

**Perodac′tyly.** Deficiency or defect in the fingers.

**Perodyn′ia** (*odyne*, pain). Cardialgia.

**Pero′ma** (*peroo*, to disable). Paralysis.

**Perome′lia.** Congenital mutilation of the limbs.

**Perom′elus** (*melos*, a limb). Monster having deformed limbs, or in which part of one limb is absent.

**Peronæ′us** (*perone*, fibula). See *Peroneus* and *Peroneal muscles*.

**Peronarthro′sis** (*perone*, pin, *arthron*, joint). Saddle-joint.

**Peroncito′a scarlatinosa.** Micrococcus scarlatinæ.

**Perone,** per′o-ne (*perone*, pin of a brooch). Fibula.

**Perone′al** (*perone*, pin). Peronæus, fibular. Belonging or relating to the fibula. **P. ar′tery,** fibular artery; arises from the popliteal, situated deeply in the posterior and outer part of the leg. It gives off branches of little importance; near the outer ankle it divides into two branches: posterior peroneal, which descends behind the lower joint of the fibula, on the outer surface of the calcaneum; anterior peroneal, which crosses the inferior extremity of the interosseous ligament, to be distributed on the dorsal surface of the foot. **P. bone,** fibula. **P. commu′nicating nerves,** branches from external popliteal joining short saphenous. **P. groove,** on outer and under surface of cuboid bone, for tendon of peroneus longus. **P. mus′cles,** three in number: 1. *Peronæus brevis*, situated beneath the peronæus longus; attached above to the outer surface of the fibula, and terminating below at the posterior extremity of the fifth metatarsal bone, after having been reflected beneath the malleolus externus; it extends the foot upon the leg, at the same time raising a little the outer edge; may also act upon the leg and extend it upon the foot. 2. *Peronæus longus*, situated at the outer part of the leg; it is long, thick, and triangular above; thin, narrow, and flat below; attached above to the outer edge of the upper extremity of the fibula and to the upper third of the outer surface of that bone; below, it terminates at the outer part of the posterior extremity of the first metatarsal bone; extends the foot on the leg, turning its point outward and raising its outer edge; it acts also upon the leg, which it extends on the foot. 3. *Peronæus tertius*, situated at the anterior, outer, and inferior part of the leg; it is long and flat, attached above to the inferior third of the anterior margin and inner surface of the fibula, terminating below at the posterior extremity of the fifth metatarsal bone; it bends the foot on the leg by raising its outer edge; it can also bend the leg on the foot. See also *Peroneus*. **P. nerve,** external popliteal nerve. **P. ridge** or **spine,** ridge separating grooves for tendons of peroneal muscles on outer surface of calcaneum. **P. veins** follow the same course as the artery; they discharge into the posterior tibial.

**Peronedactyl′ius** (*perone*, fibula, *daktylos*, toe). Flexor longus digitorum pedis, profundus perforans.

**Peroneo-.** As a prefix, relating to the fibula.

**Peroneocalca′neus inter′nus.** Accessorius ad accessorium.

**Peroneosupraphalanget′tian.** Extensor digitorum pedis longus.

**Peroneotibia′lis.** Pronator tibiæ.

**Perone′us.** Peronæus. **P. accesso′rius,** apparently a form of peroneus quinti digiti. **P. ante′rior** or **anti′cus,** or **P. bre′vis,** see *Peroneal muscles*. **P. lon′gus, posti′cus,** or **pri′mus,** or **posti′cus lon′gus,** see *Peroneal muscles*. **P. me′dius** or **P. posti′cus bre′vis,** see *Peroneal muscles*. **P. quar′tus,** form of p. quinti digiti. **P. quin′tus** or **P. dig′iti,** muscle found in many mammals, arising from the fibula between the peroneus longus and brevis, inserted upon proximal phalanx of little toe. In man it appears to be represented by a tendinous slip passing from p. brevis to extensor tendon of little toe. In about one-third of human subjects there appears a more or less complete restoration of the muscle. **P. secun′dus,** p. brevis; see *Peroneal muscles*. **P. sex′tus,** apparently a form of p. quinti digiti. **P. ter′tius,** see *Peroneal muscles*.

**Peronine′.** Benzyl-morphine. The hydrochloride is used as a hypnotic and sedative, also to alleviate cough. Said to resemble morphine and codeine in therapeutic action. Dose, gr. ss–iss (0.32–0.1).

**Peronos′pora.** Genus of fungi; mildew is an example. **P. parcino′næ** or **ferra′ni,** fungus supposed by Ferran to be a cholera microorganism.

**Pero-olfacto′rius** (Wilder). Soft outer part of olfactory bulb, from which olfactory filaments arise.

**Peropla′sia** (*plasso*, to form). Malformation by defect.

**Per′opus** (*pous*, foot). Having deformed feet; monster with absence of part of the lower limbs.

**Pero′sis** (*peroo*, to maim). Defective formation; condition of being malformed or maimed.

**Peros'mic acid.** Osmic acid.

**Peroso'mus** (*peros*, maimed, *soma*, body). Monster whose whole body is imperfectly developed.

**Perosplanchnica,** per-o-splank'nik-ah (*splanchnon*, viscus). Congenital malformation of the viscera.

**Pero'tis latifo'lia.** The root of this grass is diuretic and slightly astringent.

**Perox'ide.** One of a series of oxides containing highest quantivalence of oxygen.

**Perox'ol.** A substance formed by combination of hydrogen peroxide with menthol, camphor, naphthol, etc.

**Peroxyhy'drate.** Hydrate of a peroxide.

**Perpendic'ular line.** Ridge on the posterior surface of the ulna, separating the attachment of the extensor carpi ulnaris from that of the supinator brevis and extensors of the thumb and index finger. **P. plate,** central, vertical portion of ethmoid, thin lamina of bone in the median line separating the nasal fossæ, ossified separately.

**Perpendicula'ris.** Perpendicular. **P. extre'mus lin'guæ,** intrinsic muscle of tongue; the vertical fibres passing downward form curves with concavity outward.

**Perpendic'ulum hep'atis** (*perpendiculum*, plumb-line, *hepar*, liver). Suspensory ligament of the liver.

**Perplica'tion** (*plico*, to fold). Method of tying arteries, which consists in making a small incision in the side of the artery near its bleeding orifice, introducing a small pair of forceps, seizing the open extremity, and drawing it backward through the aperture made in the side of the vessel, so as to form a kind of knot.

**Per'rin's amputa'tion.** Subastragaloid amputation by an oval flap.

**Perrosin'.** See *Pinus abies*.

**Per'ry.** Juice of the pear, resembling cider.

**Per'sea cam'fora.** See *Camphor*. **P. cas'sia,** Laurus cassia. **P. cinnamo'mum,** Laurus cinnamomum. **P. cube'ba,** Piper cubeba. **P. gratis'sima,** Laurus persea, palta tree, avocado or alligator pear. Slender, very high tree of Peru, with a small dome-like top, which grows on the eastern declivity of the Andes, and rises at times to the height of more than 60 feet. Its fruit, which is pear-shaped, is generally much liked. It dissolves like butter on the tongue. The leaves are reckoned balsamic, pectoral, and vulnerary; seeds are very astringent. **P. in'dica,** bay tree of the East Indies; the bark has stomachic and leaves antidysenteric properties. **P. pichu'rim,** see *Pichurim beans*. **P. sas'safras,** Laurus sassafras.

**Persecu'tion, ma'nia of.** Form of chronic mental disorder in which the patient ascribes all his morbid sensations to persecution of which he is the supposed victim.

**Per'seite.** $C_6H_{14}O_6$. Derived from Persea gratissima.

**Per'sian.** Pertaining to or coming from Persia. **P. bal'sam,** compound tincture of benzoin. **P. ber'ries,** fruit of *Rhamnus amygdalina* and other species of rhamnus; furnishes a yellow dye. **P. fire,** anthrax. **P. in'sect pow'der,** powdered flowers of *Pyrethrum roseum* and *P. carneum;* used for killing insects. **P. man'na,** saccharine exudate from *Hedysarum alhagi*, resembling manna; used in India and Persia. **P. o'pium,** obtained from poppy grown in Persia; variable in quality, and used only by manufacturing chemists in preparation of opium alkaloids. **P. pel'litory,** *Pyrethrum roseum;* see *Persian insect powder*. **P. ul'cer,** an affection of the same nature as Delhi boil and Aleppo evil.

**Per'sica vulga'ris.** Amygdalus persica; peach tree, native of China, cultivated in temperate climates. Leaves and flowers were formerly official; young branches, leaves, flowers, and seed yield, after maceration in water, a volatile oil identical with oil of bitter almonds.

**Persica'ria.** Polygonum persicaria. **P. mi'nor,** Polygonum persicaria. **P. mi'tis,** Polygonum persicaria. **P. u'rens,** Polygonum hydropiper. **Wand'-spiked p.,** Polygonum virginianum. **Wa'ter p.,** Polygonum amphibium.

**Per'sicus ig'nis.** Anthrax.

**Persim'mon.** Dyospyros virginiana. See also *Chinese* and *Japanese persimmon*.

**Persist'ent.** Continued, permanent; not undergoing the usual development or change.

**Persola'ta.** Arctium lappa.

**Per'sonal.** Relating to the person or individual. **P. equa'tion,** special reaction time or capability of each individual. The difference in the results of observation or experiment due to the personal characteristics of the individual observer. **P. er'ror,** time lost—the fraction of a second—in personal observation of execution of a voluntary movement.

**Personal'ity.** Individuality. Conscious existence. **Doub'le** or **mul'tiple p.,** see *Vigilambulism*.

**Perspira'tion** (*per*, through, *spiro*, to breathe). Exhalation of fluid which is continually going on at the surface of the body. When this evaporates as quickly as exuded so as to cause no perceptible moisture it is called *insensible perspiration*. Sensible perspiration is also called *sweat*. The perspiratory fluid is secreted by an appropriate glandular apparatus termed sudoriparous glands or sweat glands, consisting of a convoluted tube situated beneath the true skin, and of spiral ducts which open obliquely under the scales of the epidermis. The following estimates have been made of the number, size, etc., of sweat glands in the human body: The body of a gland averages 0.17–0.35 mm. in diameter; in the axilla, 0.75–1.25, up to 3.9. The total number of glands is about two millions (Krause); their volume about 80 cm. On 1 square cm. of surface (Moleschott) there are: In the hand (volar surface), 373 of these glands; in the foot (plantar surface), 366; hand (back part), 103; neck, 178; forehead, 172; forearm (flexor side), 157; breast and abdomen, 155; forearm (extensor side), 149; foot (back part), 126; thigh and leg (median side), 79; cheeks, 75; nucha and back, 54.

**Perspi'ratory.** Transpiratory. Relating or belonging to or the product of perspiration.

**Perstric'tion** (*per*, through, *stringo*, to bind). Operation to arrest the flow of blood, as by compression or ligation.

**Persuda'tion** (*per*, through, *sudo*, to sweat). Diapedesis. Bloody sweating.

**Persul'phate.** That salt of a series which contains the greatest proportion of sulphuric acid.

**Persulphu'ric acid.** Acid prepared by adding hydrogen peroxide to diluted sulphuric acid.

**Per'tik's divertic'ulum.** A diverticulum of the nasopharynx, so near the fossa of Rosenmüller as sometimes to involve it.

**Pertroph'ic** (*trophe*, nourishment). Relating to excess of nourishment or nutrition.

**Perturba'tion** (*perturbo*, to disturb). Mental disturbance. Malaise. Functional loss of equilibrium.

**Pertus'sal.** Relating or appertaining to pertussis.

**Pertus'sis** (*tussis*, cough). A violent cough. Hooping-cough, whooping-cough, chin-cough, kin-cough, kind-cough (Ger., *kind*, a child). A violent, convulsive cough, returning by fits at longer or shorter intervals, and consisting of several expirations, followed by a sonorous inspiration or whoop. Fits of coughing generally recur more frequently during the night, morning, and evening than in the day. It is contagious, and attacks the young more particularly. It is rare for it to affect an individual the second time. The duration is various—six or eight weeks or more. Although the paroxysms are very violent, it is not a dangerous disease. It may, however, give rise to other affections, as convulsions, pneumonia, etc., when the complication is very dangerous, as the cause cannot be removed. Those children suffer the least who evacuate the contents of the stomach during the fit. In the treatment all that can be done is to palliate. It must be borne in mind that the disease will in time wear itself out.

After it has continued for some weeks, and persists in part from habit, change of air is essential.

**Peru′.** See *Lima*. **Bal′sam of p.**, see *Balsam*.

**Peru′vian bal′sam.** See *Balsam*. **P. bark,** cinchona. **P. ipecacuan′ha,** striated or black ipecacuanha; root of Psychotria emetica; contains emetine; occasionally appears in commerce as substitute for official ipecac. **P. wart,** verruga peruana.

**Peruvin′.** Cinnamic alcohol, obtained from Peruvian balsam.

**Perver′sion** (*perverto*, to turn about). Alteration for the worse; one of the four modifications of function in disease, the three others being augmentation, diminution, and abolition. Also morbid change in fluids. **Sex′ual p.,** abnormality of a sexual instinct.

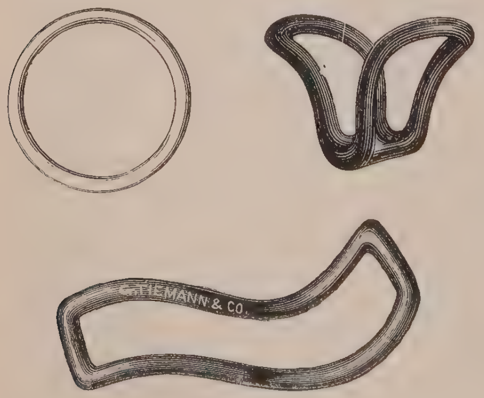
**Per′vert.** One who encourages or cultivates an abnormal moral existence. **Sex′ual p.,** one who cultivates in himself sexual perversion.

**Pervigil′ium** (*per*, through, *vigilo*, to watch). Insomnia. Coma vigil.

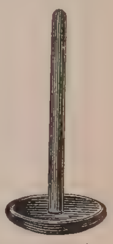
**Per′vious.** Open; penetrable.

**Pes.** Foot. Inferior extremity of the abdominal member, representing a bony arch, an elastic vault, which transmits the weight of the body to the ground. It is divided into three parts—the tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges or toes. **P. accesso′rius,** eminence of white matter situated between the hippocampus major and minor, at the junction of the posterior with the descending cornu ammonis. **P. alexandri′nus,** Anthemis pyrethrum. **P. anseri′nus,** chenopodium bonus Henricus. **P. a. fasc′iæ lat′æ,** radiating bands formed by the insertion of sartorius, gracilis, and semitendinosus on the inner side of the knee. **P. a. ma′jor,** plexus formed by interlacing of the branches of the facial nerve in the substance of the parotid gland and on the side of the face. **P. a. mi′nor,** infraorbital plexus. **P. a. ner′vi media′ni,** a radiating plexus of fibres of the median nerve. **P. calca′neus,** talipes calcaneus. **P. ca′ti,** Antennaria dioica. **P. ca′vus,** talipes cavus. **P. coro′næ radia′tæ,** foot of corona radiata. **P. corvi′nus,** crow's foot, radiate wrinkles at the outer angle of the eye. **P. equi′nus,** talipes equinus. **P. fabric′itans,** elephantiasis cruris. **P. hippocam′pi ma′jor,** cornu ammonis. **P. h. mi′nor,** hippocampus minor. **P. hippopot′ami ma′jor,** cornu ammonis. **P. h. mi′nor,** cornu ammonis. **P. leo′nis,** alchemilla. **P. olfacto′rius,** inner fibrous layer of the olfactory lobe. **P. pedun′culi,** crusta. **P. pla′nus,** flat foot. **P. val′gus,** talipes valgus. **P. va′rus,** talipes varus.

**Pes′sary** (*pessos*, small stone or other substance for playing at draughts). Instrument made of various materials, gutta percha, ivory, glass, etc., which is introduced into the vagina to support the uterus in cases of prolapsus or malposition of that organ or relaxation of the vagina, to keep vaginal hernia reduced, etc. The ancients made use of *medicated pessaries*, which they distinguished into emollient, astringent, aperient, etc., and these are still used, although generally called vaginal suppositories. An anal pessary is sometimes employed for the compression of hemorrhoids. The form of pessaries is very variable—round, oval, etc., according to fancy and circumstances. Some of them have an external support from a stem, the intra-uterine pessary, for example. Some forms of pessary are referred to according to their shape, as the ring pessary, the horseshoe pessary, etc., and the various modifications of shapes are also named after their proposers, as Hodge's pessary, etc. **In′tra-u′terine p.,** stem pessary, an instrument for rectifying uterine displacements, as anteversion and retroversion, consisting of a stem which is introduced into the uterus; this stem is attached to a flattened, ovoid bulb or ball, on which the cervix uteri rests. Connected with this is sometimes an external part or wire frame, which is attached at one extremity to a flat, tubular portion passing into the vagina, to be fixed to the intra-uterine portion. The wire frame is made to press upon the pubis, so that the pessary can be kept in position in utero. This is essentially the intra-uterine pessary of Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh. **Med′icated p.,** see *Pessary*. **Stem p.,** intra-uterine pessary.



Pessaries.



Intra-uterine pessary.

**Pesse′ma** or **Pessi′ma.** Mycosis fungoides. Skin disease characterized by hard, brownish-yellow pustules, surrounded by inflammatory areolæ, covering the entire body and producing a checker-board appearance; a variety of papilloma.

**Pes′simism** (*pessimus*, worst). Habit of viewing everything in the worst light, a common symptom of melancholy and hypochondriasis.

**Pest.** Plague, or generally any endemic contagious disease. **P.-house,** an isolation hospital for the reception of persons suffering from an infectious disease, such as smallpox.

**Pestif′erous** (*pestis*, pest, *fero*, to bear). Tending to produce pestilence.

**Pest′ilence** (*pestis*, pestilence). Malignant spreading disease; formerly applied especially to plague. A severe epidemic. **P. weed,** Petasites vulgaris; leaves are detergent, flowers diaphoretic; root is vermifuge.

**Pestilen′tial.** Relating or appertaining to a pestilence or the plague. **P. fe′ver,** malignant fever, generally typhus.

**Pes′tilentwort.** Tussilago petasites.

**Pes′tis.** Pest. Plague. **P. acutis′sima,** plague. **P. adenosep′tica,** plague. **P. america′na,** yellow fever. **P. antoninia′na,** plague of Antoninus. **P. bel′lica,** typhus. **P. bovil′la,** rinderpest. **P. britan′nica,** sudor anglicus. **P. bubona′ria orienta′lis** or **bubon′ica,** plague. **P. contagio′sa,** plague. **P. glandulo′sa,** plague. **P. glossan′thrax,** glossanthrax. **P. inguina′ria,** plague. **P. intertrop′ica,** yellow fever. **P. marrano′rum,** syphilis. **P. mi′nor,** a disease occurring in the East, resembling the plague in some particulars, but not fatal in its termination; believed to be a mild or modified form of bubonic plague, bearing to it a relation like that of varioloid to smallpox. **P. ni′gra,** black death. **P. occidenta′lis,** yellow fever. **P. orienta′lis,** plague. **P. pneumon′ica,** pneumonic plague. **P. sep′tica,** plague. **P. variolo′sa,** variola.

**Pes′tle** (*pistillum*). An instrument for crushing substances in a mortar.

**Pe′ta.** Tinea imbricata.

**Pet′al.** Leaf of the corolla of a flower.

**Petalobacte′ria** or **Petalococ′ci.** Microorganisms which combine to form mycodermic pellicles.

**Petasi′tes, P. hy′brida, P. ma′jor, P. officina′lis, P. ru′bens, P. vulga′ris.** Tussilago petasites.

**Petechiæ,** pe-tek′e-e (pl. of petechia). Small spots, similar in shape and color to flea-bites, which occur spontaneously upon the skin in the course of severe fevers, etc. They are, under such circumstances, signs of great prostration. The smallest spots—mere specks or dots—are often termed *stigmata*.

**Petech′ial.** Resembling or accompanied by petechiæ. **P. fe′ver,** cerebrospinal meningitis; typhus fever. **P. scur′vy,** purpura simplex. **P. ty′phus,** typhus fever.

**Petechian′osus** (*nosos*, disease). Purpura hæmorrhagica. Typhus. Formation of petechiæ.

**Pe′ter′s law.** That atheroma of the blood-vessels shows itself first at angles and protruding points.

**Pe′tersen′s bag.** Rubber bag to be introduced into the rectum and distended during suprapubic lithotomy.

**Peti′go.** Impetigo.

**Peti′na** (*peto*, to go). Sole of the foot.

**Peti′olus** (dim. of *pes*, foot). Pediolus. A footstalk or leaf-stalk of a plant. A petiole. **P. epiglot′tidis,** the root of the epiglottis. **P. glan′dulæ pinea′lis,** peduncle of the pineal gland. **P. mal′lei,** manubrium mallei. **P. tetran′dra,** root of this plant is employed by the Brazilians as a sudorific.

**Petit mal,** pet-ee-mal′ (Fr.). Mild form of epilepsy.

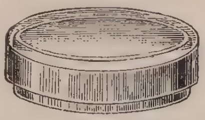
**Petit′s** (pet-eze′) **canal′.** Godronné canal, sacculated passage encircling the lens of the eye, lying within two layers of the suspensory ligament. **P.′s her′nia,** lumbar hernia. **P.′s lig′ament,** a ligamentous structure of Douglas's sac. **P.′s opera′tion,** herniotomy without opening the sac. **P.′s si′nus,** sinus aorticus. **P.′s tri′angle,** a triangular space bounded by the iliac crest, the external oblique muscle, and the latissimus dorsi muscle.

**Petive′ria allia′cea.** Guinea-hen weed; the plant is febrifuge, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic.

**Petræ′um.** Solidago virgaurea.

**Petrap′ium.** Bubon macedonicum.

**Pe′tri′s dish.** A shallow glass vessel with cover, used to contain culture media in bacteriological work. **P.′s plate,** P.′s dish, containing culture media ready for inoculation. **P.′s sand fil′ter,** a glass cylinder with one or two segments filled with sand through which air is aspirated, used in the bacteriological examination of air.



Petri's dish.

**Petrifac′tion** (*petra*, rock, *facio*, to make). Process of changing into stone. The conversion of a fœtus into a lithopædion. Hardening of a tissue by a deposit of saline material from the blood.

**Petrissage′** (Fr.). A form of massage in which the part is gathered up in the hand and firmly pressed and rolled.

**Petro-** (*petra*, rock). In composition, rock, or the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

**Petrobas′ilar fis′sure.** Narrow, irregular space at the base of the skull between the petrous portion of the temporal bone, the basilar process of the occipital, and the body of the sphenoid, filled during life by the basilar fibrocartilage.

**Petrohy′oid mus′cle.** Aberrant form of stylohyoid, arising from the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

**Petrola′tum.** Petroleum. Petroleum ointment or petrolatum molle is dispensed when a prescription calls simply for petrolatum. Official in the Ph. U. S. under three forms (called *paraffinum* in Ph. Br.): *P. liquidum,* liquid petroleum, a mixture of hydrocarbon from crude petroleum. *P. molle,* soft petroleum, vaselin, cosmolin; purified residue after distilling off lighter and more volatile portions from American petroleum; yellowish, fluorescent, amorphous, tasteless, odorless, neutral, fat-like mass, melting at 40° to 51° C., insoluble in water, soluble in ether, chloroform, carbon bisulphide, oil of turpentine, benzin, benzol, and in fixed and volatile oils; protective; used in pharmacy as a substitute for lard. *P. spissum,* hard petroleum, a mixture of hydrocarbons from crude petroleum, not so soft as vaselin, melting between 45° and 51° C.

**Pe′trolene.** Fluid hydrocarbon derived from petroleum.

**Petro′leum** (*petra*, rock, *elaion*, oil). Rock oil, earth oil, Barbadoes tar. Bituminous substance flowing spontaneously from the earth in various parts of the world, and abounding on this continent over a large area. It has a fetid odor and bitter, acrid taste; is semiliquid, tenacious, semitransparent, of a reddish-brown color; insoluble in water and alcohol; combines with fixed and essential oils and sulphur, and is partially soluble in ether. Petroleum has been given as an excitant expectorant and anthelmintic, and mixed with tincture of asafœtida in tapeworm; also used externally in chilblains, chronic rheumatism, affections of the joints and skin, and paralysis, and is a disinfectant and parasiticide. **P. barbaden′se,** petroleum. **P. benzin′,** benzin. **Crude p.,** limpid, iridescent, yellowish or reddish liquid, of peculiar bituminous odor, sp. gr. 0.75 to 0.85; soluble in fixed and volatile oils, ether, and absolute alcohol. Native petroleum partially purified by fractional distillation. **P. e′ther,** benzin. **P. jel′ly,** petrolatum molle. **New York p.,** Seneca oil, petroleum obtained in the western part of New York State. **P. oint′ment,** petroleum. **P. ru′brum,** oleum gabianum, petroleum found at Gabian, near Béziers, in France. **P. spir′it** (Ph. Br.), benzinum (Ph. U. S.); petroleum ether, benzin, rhizolene, ligroin; a purified distillate from American petroleum; used as a solvent and for heating cauteries. **P. sulphura′tum** (composed of petroleum, ℥xvj; sublimed sulphur, ℥iv) has been used as a pectoral and as a detergent to ulcers; it has been accounted antispasmodic and sudorific; dose, gtt. x to xxx (0.65–2.0); externally it is used as a stimulant and discutient.

**Petrolin′.** Commercial name of a combination of hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum; paraffin.

**Petromas′toid canal′.** Short passage from the back part of the tympanum to the mastoid antrum. **P. fora′men,** tympanic orifice of the petromastoid canal. **P. por′tion,** united petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone considered as an ossific integer.

**Petro-occip′ital.** Belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and to the occipital bone. **P.-o. si′nus, infe′rior,** vein running on the external surface of the base of the skull between the middle lacerate and jugular foramina. **P.-o. s., supe′rior,** inferior petrosal sinus. **P.-o. su′ture,** formed by the junction of the petrous portion of the temporal with the occipital bone; a deep groove separating the bones, which have between them a thin layer of cartilage.

**Petropharynge′us.** Small muscle occasionally found arising from the under surface of the petrous bone and inserted into the pharynx with the stylopharyngeus.

**Petro′sa** (*pars*, part, understood). Petrous portion of the temporal bone.

**Petro′sal.** Petrous; relating to petrous portion of the temporal bone. **P. bone,** petrosa. **P. crest,** lower edge of vaginal process of temporal bone. **P. gan′glion,** petrous ganglion. **P. nerves,** small nerves passing through foramina in the petrous portion. The *great superficial p. n.* arises from geniculate ganglion, passes out through hiatus Fallopii, joins *great deep p. n.*, which arises from filaments of the carotid plexus; the two united constitute the Vidian. *Small superficial p. n.* and *small deep p. n.*, branches from tympanic plexus, first to the otic ganglion through the canaliculus tympanicus, later along tensor tympani to carotid plexus; *external superficial p. n.*, inconstant filament uniting the geniculate ganglion with the sympathetic plexus on the middle meningeal artery. **P. si′nuses,** two venous sinuses of the dura mater connected with the petrous portion of the temporal bone. The *superior* petrosal sinus arises from the cavernous sinus; follows the upper edge of the petrous portion, which affords it a gutter; passes into the great circumference of the tentorium cerebelli, and opens into the lateral sinus, where the latter experiences a bend near the base of the pars petrosa; it is triangular. The *inferior* petrosal sinus arises from the cavernous sinus at the same point as the last, with which it communicates at the moment of its origin; descends between the inferior edge of the pars petrosa and the basilary process; and terminates in the lateral sinus at the sinus or gulf of the internal jugular vein. It is triangular, and broader at its extremities than at the middle. The external petrosal sinus is an emissary of the carotid canal.

**Petrosal′pingopharynge′us.** Fleshy fasciculus which extends from the sphenoid bone, from the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and from the Eustachian tube to the upper part of the pharynx. See *Constrictor.*

**Petrosalpingostaphyli′nus.** Circumflexus; levator palati.

**Petroseli′num.** Apium petroselinum. **P. macedon′icum,** Bubon macedonicum. **P. sati′vum,** fruit and root are official; see *Parsley.*

**Petrosomastoid′ean.** Petromastoid.

**Petrosphe′noid.** Belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and to the sphenoid bone. **P. lig′ament, ante′rior,** connective tissue and fibrocartilage filling up the middle lacerate foramen at the base of the skull. **P. l., poste′rior,** band stretching from apex of petrous portion of temporal bone to posterior clinoid process over the sixth nerve. **P. su′ture,** small suture formed by the anterior edge of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the posterior edge of the sphenoid.

**Petrosphenoi′dal.** Petrosphenoid.

**Petrosquamo′sal fis′sure** or **su′ture.** Seam which at birth separates the squamous and petrous portions of the temporal bone; traces of it are usually visible in the adult skull, limiting the anterior surface of the petrous portion within the cranium.

**Petrosqua′mous si′nus.** Venous passage in the dura mater sometimes found at the junction of the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone, discharging into the lateral sinus.

**Petrostaphyli′nus.** Levator palati.

**Petro′sum** (*os*, bone, understood). Petrous portion of the temporal bone.

**Pe′trous.** Petrosal. Resembling stone; having the hardness of stone; relating or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **P. bone,** petrous portion of the temporal bone. **P. gan′glion,** petrosal ganglion, ganglion of Andersch, formed by the glossopharyngeal nerve shortly after it emerges from the jugular fossa. From this ganglion M. Jacobson, of Copenhagen, traced an anastomosing loop through the cavity of the tympanum, which left branches there, and was thence reflected downward to join the Vidian nerve. This been called the nerve of Jacobson, tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal; and the inosculation, Jacobson's anastomosis. **P. por′tion of tem′poral bone,** see *Temporal bone.* **P. pro′cess,** see *Temporal bone.* **P. si′nuses,** petrosal sinuses.

**Pet′tenkoffer's test.** Test for the presence of bile-acids, as in the urine, by dropping any solution containing bile into a mixture of sulphuric acid and sugar, a purplish-crimson color being produced.

**Pet′tymorrel.** Aralia racemosa.

**Pe′tum** or **Pe′tun.** Nicotiana tabacum.

**Peu′ce.** Pinus sylvestris.

**Peu′cea balsame′a.** See *Pinus abies.*

**Peucedanine′.** $C_{12}H_{12}O_3$. Crystallizable substance obtained from root of Peucedanum ostruthium and Peucedanum officinale.

**Peuced′anum.** Hog's fennel, sulphurwort, ord. *Umbelliferæ.* The root has a strong, fetid smell, somewhat resembling that of sulphureous solutions, and an acrid, unctuous, bitterish taste. It has been recommended as antihysteric and nervine. **P. alsat′icum,** peucedanum. **P. altis′simum,** peucedanum. **P. austri′acum,** see *P. palustre.* **P. grave′olens,** dill-seed; see *Anethum graveolens.* **P. officina′le,** peucedanum. **P. oreoseli′num,** Athamanta aureoselinum. **P. ostruth′ium,** Imperatoria ostruthium. **P. palus′tre,** marsh selinum, a European plant, has been recommended as an antiepileptic. Peucedanum austriacum is possessed of the same virtues. **P. panicula′tum,** peucedanum. **P. praten′se,** P. silaüs. **P. sati′vum,** Pastinaca sativa. **P. sil′aüs,** English or meadow saxifrage; roots, leaves, and seeds were once recommended as aperients, diuretics, and carminatives. **P. terra′tum,** peucedanum.

**Peu′mus.** Plant of the order *Monimiaceæ.* **P. bol′dus,** Chilean evergreen shrub; leaves are called boldo; reputed to be of value in genito-urinary inflammations, and employed in France in inflammation of the liver. The bark is used for tanning, and the wood for charcoal-making. **P. fra′grans,** P. boldus.

**Pex′is.** Concretion.

**Pey′er's glands** or **patches.** Agminated or aggregate glands. Small glands situated beneath the villous coat of the intestines (called after Peyer, who well described them). They are clustered together, having a honeycomb appearance, and are extremely numerous. They occur mostly in the lower portion of the ileum, and resemble, in their morphology and functions, the lymphatic ganglions. When scattered singly they are called *glandulæ solitariæ.*

**Peye′rian fe′ver.** Typhoid fever.

**Pe′za.** Foot. According to some, the sole of the foot; and to others, the astragalus, the ankle.

**Pezi′za** (or **Peze′za**) **acetab′ulum.** Plant growing in France, which is edible, and reputed to be purgative. **P. auric′ula,** Jew's ear; this fungus is said to be astringent; it has chiefly been used in decoction or infusion as a gargle in relaxed sore throat.

**Pfeif′fer's bacil′lus.** Influenza bacillus. **P.'s gland′ular fe′ver,** acute infectious fever, in which the glands of the lymphatic system are involved, with accompanying anæmia and debility. **P.'s law,** that the blood serum from an animal immune against any particular disease will, when injected into another animal, cause destruction and agglutination of the bacteria of that disease only. **P.'s phenom′enon,** agglutination of bacilli in the presence of specific serum.

**Pflüger's gas-pump.** Mercurial pump used to extract gases from the blood and to collect them for chemical analysis. **P.'s law,** that stimulation of a nerve-tract occurs when catelectrotonus is developed or anelectrotonus disappears. **P.'s sacs,** tubular passages observed in the ovary in very early fetal development. **P.'s sal′ivary tubes,** intralobular ducts of the salivary glands. **P.'s tubes** or **tu′bules,** ovarian tubes or ducts.

**Pfuhl's sign.** In subphrenic abscess the fluid is expelled through the incision made in the affected part with force during inspiration; in pyothorax this does not occur.

**Pfuhl-Jaffe sign.** Pfuhl's sign.

**Pha′ce** (*phake*, a grain of the lentil; a lens). Chloasma. Lens; crystalline lens. Flask for the application of heat, so called owing to its flattened, lens-like shape.

**Phacecphlogis′con.** Varicella lentiformis.

**Phacel′lus** or **Phace′lus.** Fasciculus.

**Phacen′tocele** (*phake*, lens, *entos*, within, *kele*, swelling). Dislocation of the crystalline lens into the anterior chamber.

**Phachymenitis,** fak-hi-men-e′tis. Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline.

**Pha′ci** or **Pha′cia.** Ephelides.

**Pha′cic.** Lens-shaped, lenticular.

**Phaci′tis** (*phakos*, lens). Phakitis; inflammation of the crystalline lens.

**Phacocatapie′sis** (*phakos*, lens, *katapiesis*, downward pressure). Depression of the lens.

**Phac′ocele** (*phakos,* lens, *kele,* rupture). Escape of the crystalline lens from its normal location, as into the anterior chamber.

**Phac′ocyst** (*phakos,* lens, *kystis,* cyst). Capsule of the lens. See *Crystalline.*

**Phacocystec′tomy.** Operation for cataract, which consists in cutting out a part of the capsule of the lens.

**Phacocysti′tis.** Inflammation of the capsule of the lens.

**Phacoglauco′ma.** Glaucomatous change in the crystalline.

**Phacohy′dropsy.** Dropsy of the lens.

**Phacohymeni′tis** (*phakos,* lens, *hymen,* membrane). Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline.

**Pha′coid** (*phakos,* lens, *eidos,* resemblance). Resembling a lens. See *Crystalline.*

**Phacoideï′tis.** Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

**Phacoid′oscope** (*phakos,* lens, *eidos,* resemblance, *skopeo,* to view). Instrument for noting changes in the crystalline lens during accommodation.

**Phacomala′cia** (*phakos,* lens, *malakia,* softness). Soft cataract.

**Phacometachore′sis** (*phakos,* lens, *metachoreo,* to change place). Dislocation of the crystalline lens.

**Phacom′eter** (*phakos,* lens, *metron,* measure). Instrument for determining the refractive power of lenses.

**Phacometœce′sis** (*metoikesis,* change of place). Phacometachoresis.

**Phacopalingen′esis** (*phakos,* lens, *palin,* again, *genesis,* generation). Regeneration of the crystalline lens.

**Phacoplane′sis** (*phakos,* lens, *planesis,* wandering). Mobility of the crystalline lens.

**Phacopyo′sis** (*phakos,* lens, *pyosis,* suppuration). Name given formerly to suppuration imagined to occur in the crystalline lens.

**Pha′cos.** Ervum lens or lentil.

**Phacosclero′ma** or **Phacosclero′sis** (*phakos,* lens, *skleros,* hard). Induration of the crystalline lens.

**Phac′oscope.** Phacoidoscope.

**Phacoscotas′mus** (*phakos,* lens, *skotasmos,* clouding). Condition in which the crystalline lens is obscured.

**Phacoscoto′ma** (*phakos,* lens, *skotoma,* darkness). Opacity of the crystalline lens.

**Phaco′sis** (*phakos,* lens). Production of freckles.

**Pha′cus.** Ervum lens or lentil.

**Phænom′enon** (*phaino,* to manifest). Phenomenon.

**Phænophthal′motrope** (*phaino,* to manifest, *ophthalmos,* eye, *trepo,* to turn). Apparatus designed by Donders to illustrate the movements of the eye by movable globe, rings, and axes.

**Phænoz′ygous.** Term applied to skulls having zygomatic arches visible when viewed directly from above.

**Phæochlo′rophyll.** Coloring-matter obtained from chlorophyll.

**Phæomyeli′tis** (*phaios,* gray, *myelos,* marrow). Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord.

**Phæoretin′.** Brown, resinous matter contained in rhubarb, but not of therapeutic value.

**Phagedæ′na** or **Phagede′na** (*phagedaina,* ravenous hunger). Phagedenic ulcer. **P. gangræno′sa,** hospital gangrene. **P. nosocomia′lis,** hospital gangrene. **P. trop′ica,** see *Tropical.*

**Phageden′ic.** Phagedenous, rodent; that which rapidly eats away; gangrenous. A *phagedenic* in the materia medica is a substance used for destroying fungous granulations in ulcers, etc. **P. chan′cre,** destructive form of primary syphilitic sore; a virulent variety was long known in London hospitals under the name "Swan-alley" sore, from the miserable locality inhabited by prostitutes in which it formerly prevailed. **P. slough′ing of the mouth,** cancer aquaticus. **P. ul′cer,** phagedenic sore, nome; one which rapidly spreads, eating away the neighboring parts; when the slough extends deeper than the surface the term *sloughing phagedena* is applied to it. The morbid condition which gives occasion to this destruction of parts is called *phagedenism.*

**Phagedenism,** faj′e-den-izm. See *Phagedenic ulcer.*

**Phagede′nous.** Phagendenic.

**Phag′ocytes** (*phago,* to eat, *kytos,* cell). Cells, either connective-tissue cells (*macrophages*) or leucocytes (*microphages*), which destroy bacteria by enclosing and absorbing them. *Globuliferous ps.* destroy blood globules, and *melaniferous ps.* take up pigment granules.

**Phagocyt′ic.** Relating to phagocytes.

**Phagocy′toblast.** Mesoderm.

**Phagocyto′sis.** Condition in which phagocytes have an existence; destruction of bacteria by phagocytes; development of phagocytes.

**Phagodynamom′eter** (*phago,* to eat, *dynamis,* power, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring the muscular force used in the mastication of food.

**Phagol′ysis** (*lysis,* solution). Disintegration or destruction of phagocytes.

**Phagoma′nia** (*phago,* to eat, *mania,* insanity). Paroxysmal and irresistible craving for food.

**Phaki′tis.** Phacitis.

**Phakom′eter, Phak′oscope,** etc. See *Phacometer,* etc.

**Pha′lacra, Phalacro′ma,** or **Phalacro′sis.** Calvities; baldness.

**Phalæ′na** (*phalaina,* moth). Moth.

**Phalangag′ra** (*phalanx,* segment of a digit, *agra,* seizure). Gout in the fingers or toes.

**Phalan′gal.** Phalangeal.

**Phalangarthri′tis** (*arthron,* joint). Inflammation of the joints of the fingers or toes.

**Phalan′geal.** Like or relating to a phalanx. **P. pro′cess,** process of head-plate of outer rod of Corti, which joins with outer hair cells; slender prolongation of cells of Deiters of organ of Corti, attached above to phalanges of reticular lamina.

**Phalan′ges** (pl. of phalanx). Bones of the fingers and toes. **Bas′ilar p.,** proximal phalanges or those of the first row. **P. of Dei′ters,** see *Deiters.* **Dis′tal p.,** ungual phalanges. **P. of the ear,** minute fibres in the organ of Corti. **Me′dial p.,** those of the second row of phalanges. **Metacar′pal** or **Metatar′sal p.,** basilar phalanges. **Prox′imal p.,** basilar phalanges. **Un′gual p.,** those of the third or terminal row.

**Phalan′gial** or **Phalan′gian.** Phalangeal.

**Phalangi′tis.** Inflammation of a phalanx.

**Phalan′gium esculen′tum.** Scilla esculenta.

**Phalango′sis** (*phalanx,* row of soldiers). An affection of the eyelids in which the lashes are arranged in two or three rows. Also ptosis.

**Pha′lanx** (*phalanx,* row of soldiers). A name which has been given to the small bones which form the fingers and toes, because placed alongside each other like a phalanx. There are phalanges of the fingers and phalanges of the toes. I. *Phalanges of the fingers,* in each hand fourteen—three to each finger, and two to the thumb; situated one above the other. They are distinguished numerically, reckoning from the base toward the tip of the finger. 1. The first or metacarpal. 2. The second or middle phalanges. 3. The third or ungual, which terminate each finger and support the nail. II. *Phalanges of the toes,* the same in number as those of the fingers, but much smaller and of a very different shape. Those of the first row in the foot are called metatarsal phalanges. The phalanges of a finger or toe are united with each other, and the first with the metacarpal or metatarsal bone. They are developed from two points of ossification, one for the superior extremity and the other for the body and inferior extremity.

**Phal′aris canarien′sis.** Cultivated canary grass, ord. *Gramineæ.* Seed of this grass, *canary seed,* was formerly recommended for allaying pains in the kidney and bladder. **P. ova′ta,** P. canariensis. **P. zizanoi′des,** Andropogon muricatus.

**Phallal′gia** (*phallos*, penis, *algos*, pain). Pain in the penis.

**Phallanas′trophe** (*phallos*, penis, *anastrophe*, turning back). Distortion of the penis backward.

**Phallan′eurysm.** Aneurysm of the penis.

**Phallankylo′sis** (*phallos*, penis, *ankylosis*, bending). Chordee.

**Phal′lic** (*phallos*, penis). Pertaining to the penis.

**Phalli′tis.** Inflammation of the penis.

**Phallo-** (*phallos*, penis). In composition, penis.

**Phalloblennorrhœ′a.** Gleet.

**Phallocamp′sis** (*phallos*, penis, *kampsis*, bending). Chordee.

**Phallocarcino′ma.** Carcinoma of the penis.

**Phallocryp′sis** (*krypto*, to cover). Retraction of the penis; abnormal smallness of the penis.

**Phallodyn′ia** (*odyne*, pain). Phallalgia.

**Phal′loid** (*phallos*, penis, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling the penis.

**Phalloi′deæ.** Division of fungi, the most important of which, medically, is phallus; see *Phallus*.

**Phallon′cus** (*onkos*, swelling). Tumefaction or tumor of the penis.

**Phal′loplasty.** Plastic surgery of the penis.

**Phallopsoph′ia** (*phallos*, penis, *psophos*, noise). Discharge of wind from the male urethra.

**Phallorrhag′ia** (*phallos*, penis, *rhegnymi*, to break forth). Hemorrhage from the male urethra.

**Phallorrhœ′a** (*phallos*, penis, *rheo*, to flow). Gonorrhœa in the male.

**Phal′lus** (*phallos*, penis). Penis. A genus of fungi. **P. esculen′tus,** Morchella esculenta. **P. impudi′cus,** the thick, glutinous liquid in the sporules of this fungus, which grows largely in the Ukraine, is applied popularly to painful limbs. Infusion of the powdered plant is given in arthritic affections.

**Phanakis′toscope.** Zoetrope.

**Phanerobiot′ic** (*phaneros*, visible, *bios*, life). Having some clear evidence of life or existence.

**Phanerog′amous** (*phaneros*, evident, *gamos*, marriage), **Phanerogam′ic.** Epithet used by botanists for plants whose sexual organs are apparent. It is, consequently, the opposite to *cryptogamous*.

**Phanerogenous** (fan-er-oj′en-us) **tis′sue** (*phaneros*, visible, *gennao*, to beget). Special substance forming the pulp of the tooth (Robin).

**Phaneroma′nia** (*phaneros*, visible). A habit, almost a mania, to get rid of prominences or growths upon the skin by picking or biting them, tearing out hangnails, etc.

**Phaneroph′orous tis′sue** (*phaneros*, visible, *phoreo*, to bear). Phanerogenous tissue.

**Phan′eroscope.** See *Phaneroscopy*.

**Phaneros′copy** (*phaneros*, visible, *skopeo*, to see). Observation of the skin by concentration on it of light from a lamp of medium intensity, by means of a plano-convex lens of large aperture. The instrument is called a *phaneroscope*.

**Phanta′sia.** Delirium. Imagination.

**Phan′tasm.** A phantom, false appearance, apparition, hallucination. Derangement of the sense of sight or of the intellectual faculties, causing objects to be perceived which are not before the eyes.

**Phantas′ma.** Phantasm. Pseudoblepsia.

**Phantasmamo′ria** (*moria*, foolishness). Dementia with hallucinations.

**Phantasmat′ic** (*phantasma*). Phantastic.

**Phantasmatol′ogy** (*logos*, description). The science of hallucinations.

**Phantasmatoscop′ia** (*phantasma*, phantasm, *skopeo*, to view). Aberration of the sense of sight, which transmits the image of imaginary objects.

**Phantasmol′ogy.** Phantasmatology.

**Phantasmophreno′sis** (*phantasma*, phantasm, *phren*, mind). Dreaming in a waking state.

**Phantasmos′copy.** Phantasmatoscopia.

**Phantas′tic.** Inebriant. Creating phantoms.

**Phan′tom** (*phaino*, to cause to appear). Fantom; apparition. Manikin. **P. cor′puscle,** decolorized blood corpuscle. **P. odontal′gia,** toothache referred to a space from which a tooth has been extracted. **P. stric′ture,** imaginary stricture of the urethra or rectum, based on supposed symptoms. **P. tooth′ache,** p. odontalgia. **P. tu′mor,** swelling appearing in the abdomen, simulating organic disease or pregnancy, and sometimes very deceptive.

**Phanto′ma.** Phantasm. **P. obstetric′ium,** manikin.

**Pharbetisin′.** Resin of kaladana.

**Pharbitin′.** Pharbetisin.

**Pharbit′is nil.** See *Kaladana*. **P. sem′ina,** kaladana.

**Pharcid′ous.** Wrinkled.

**Pharm′acal.** Relating to pharmacy.

**Pharmaceu′tic** or **Pharmaceu′tical.** Epithet for everything belonging to pharmacy. **P. chem′istry,** chemistry relating to medicinal substances.

**Pharmaceu′tics.** Pharmacy.

**Pharmaceu′tist.** Apothecary.

**Phar′macic.** Pharmaceutic; poisonous.

**Pharma′cion.** Purgative. A mild remedy.

**Phar′macist.** Apothecary; one skilled in pharmacy.

**Pharmaco-** (*pharmakon*, a medicine, a poison). In composition, generally medicine, at times poison.

**Pharmacochym′ia.** Phamaceutical chemistry.

**Pharmacodynam′ic.** Relating to pharmacodynamics.

**Pharmacodynam′ics** (*pharmakon*, medicine, *dynamis*, power). Dynamical materia medica. Division of pharmacology treating of the effects and uses of medicines.

**Pharmacogno′sia, Pharmacogno′sis,** or **Pharmacog′nosy** (*gnosis*, knowledge). Division of pharmacology treating of simples or unprepared medicines.

**Pharmacog′raphy** (*grapho*, to write). Description of drugs.

**Pharmacol′ogy** (*parmakon*, a medicine, *logos*, discourse). Materia medica and therapeutics; the science of drugs.

**Pharmacoma′nia.** Mania for prescribing or for taking or giving medicine, or for drugging.

**Pharmacom′etry.** Measuring and weighing of drugs.

**Pharmacomor′phic.** Pertaining to form or appearance of drugs.

**Phar′macon.** Medicament; poison.

**Pharmacopœ′ia** (*pharmacon*, a medicine, *poieo*, to make). A work containing directions for the preparation, etc., of medicines, generally published by official authority in each country.

**Pharmacopœ′ial.** Official; relating to or authorized by a pharmacopœia.

**Pharmacothe′ca** (*theke*, sheath). A medicine-chest.

**Pharmacotherapeu′tic.** Relating to medicinal therapeutics.

**Pharmacother′apy.** Treatment by drugs.

**Phar′macy** (*pharmacon*, a medicine). Art which teaches the knowledge, choice, preservation, preparation, and combination of medicines. It was formerly divided into *galenical* and *chymical*. The former, called after Galen, embraced the operations to which medicines were subjected without chemistry; the latter, *chymical pharmacy* or *pharmaceutic chymistry*, *pharmacochymia*, comprise the preparation of medicines founded on chemical action of their principles. Pharmacy is also used in the sense of apothecary shop or drug-store.

**Pharna′ceum linea′re.** A South African plant, ord. *Paronychiaceæ*, employed at the Cape in pulmonary affections, generally in infusion. **P. malabar′icum,** plant of Malabar, employed as an antiemetic and to prevent purging; juice is slightly diuretic. **P. spathula′tum,** South American and West Indian plant; externally applied, it possesses emollient and discutient properties; given internally in phthisis and menorrhagia.

**Pha′rus, Phary′athron,** or **Pharyg′ethrum.** Pharynx. **P. sappula′ceus,** plant of Guiana, used by the natives for making a pectoral; seeds are eaten as gruel.

**Pharyngæ′a ascen′dens.** Inferior ascending pharyngeal artery.

**Pharyngæ′um** (*sal,* salt, understood). Compound of cream of tartar, potassium nitrate, burnt alum, and distilled vinegar; formerly employed, united with honey and plantain-water, to make gargles, which were advised in quinsy.

**Pharyngal′gia** (*algos,* pain). Pain in the pharynx.

**Pharynge′a.** Pharyngeal artery.

**Pharyn′geal** (*pharynx*). Faucial. Relating to the pharynx or fauces. Name given to the muscles, vessels, and nerves connected with the pharynx. **P. aponeuro′sis,** fibrous tissue forming walls of the pharynx; strong above, where attached to base of skull; weak below, where covered with muscles. **P. arch′es,** fifth pair of branchial arches. **P. ar′teries** are two in number: The *superior* or *pterygopalatine* arises from the internal maxillary at the base of the zygomatic fossa, passes through the pterygopalatine canal, and proceeds to be distributed to the pharynx and the corresponding part of the Eustachian tube. The *inferior* or *ascending pharyngeal artery* arises from the external carotid on a level with the facial, ascends along the lateral and posterior part of the pharynx, and divides into two branches: the one—the pharyngeal, properly so called—distributed to the pharynx; the other—the meningeal—gives its branches particularly to the dura mater. **P. asth′ma,** asthma due to conditions present in the pharynx. **P. bur′sa,** pouch in mucous membrane of back part of pharynx. **P. cav′ity,** that part of the alimentary canal and respiratory passages extending from the mouth and nasal cavities above to the œsophagus and larynx below. **P. gan′glion,** minute sympathetic ganglion on the ascending pharyngeal artery near its origin; see *Pharyngeal plexus.* **P. glands,** numerous mucous glands which are found especially in the posterior wall of the pharynx. **P. nerves,** branches from the trifacial, glossopharyngeal, and pneumogastric; name especially applied to the branch passing through Meckel's ganglion backward through the pterygopalatine canal to the mucous membrane of the pharynx. **P. plex′us,** formed by pharyngeal branches of the pneumogastrics, with contributions from the glossopharyngeal and sympathetic; it contains small ganglia; also a rich network of veins covering the outer surface of the pharynx. **P. spine,** pharyngeal tubercle. **P. ton′sil,** Luschka's tonsil, a considerable collection of adenoid tissue and lymph-follicles found in the pharynx at the upper end of the posterior wall on the median line. **P. tu′bercle,** that to which the pharyngeal raphe is attached on the under surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone. **P. veins** collect from the pharyngeal plexus and discharge into the internal jugular. **P. voice,** see *Voice.*

**Pharyngec′tomy** (*ektome,* excision). Partial excision of the pharynx.

**Pharyngemphrax′is** (*emphraxis,* obstruction). Obstruction of the pharynx.

**Pharyngeurys′ma** (*eurysma,* dilatation). Pharyngocele.

**Pharyngis′mus.** Spasm or cramp of the pharynx.

**Pharyngit′ic.** Relating to pharyngitis.

**Pharyngi′tis.** Inflammation of the pharynx; cynanche pharyngea. **P. apostemato′sa,** abscess of the pharynx. **P. atroph′ica,** pharyngitis characterized by atrophy of the mucous membrane and of the glandular structures of the pharynx. **Catar′rhal p.,** catarrhal angina. **Chron′ic p.,** p. following repeated acute attacks, the mucous membrane becoming altered. **Crou′pous p.,** diphtheritic pharyngitis. **Diphtherit′ic p.,** pseudomembranous pharyngitis, pharyngeal diphtheritis or diphtheria, hog-skin angina, diphtheritic inflammation of the pharynx; when *diphtheria* is spoken of it is usually this affection that is meant. **Erythem′atous p.,** simple pharyngitis without complications. **Follic′ular p.,** follicular inflammation of the pharynx, acne of the throat; inflammation and enlargement of the follicles of the pharynx, occasionally extending to the larynx; termed clergymen's sore throat, tubercles of the larynx and fauces, and tubercular or tuberculated sore throat. **Glan′dular p.,** follicular pharyngitis. **P. gangræno′sa,** cynanche maligna. **Gran′ular p.,** follicular pharyngitis. **Herpet′ic p.,** aphthous or membranous sore throat; herpes of the pharynx; vesicular eruption, followed by excoriations and fibrinous membranes. **P. hypertroph′ica,** in this form the mucous membrane of the pharynx becomes hypertrophied. **P. latera′lis hypertroph′ica,** inflammatory thickening of the lateral pharyngeal bands. **P. leukæ′mica,** inflammation of the pharynx, involving also the lymphatic glands, and attended with an increase of the white corpuscles of the blood. **P. malig′na,** cynanche maligna. **Mem′branous p.,** diphtheritic p. **Phleg′monous p.,** phlegmonous angina, acute pharyngitis with the formation of an abscess. **Pseudomem′branous p.,** diphtheritic p. **P. sic′ca,** chronic pharyngitis with atrophied mucous membrane and consequent dryness. **P. ulcero′sa,** ulcerative pharyngitis; inflammation of the pharynx attended with ulceration; ulcerated or hospital sore throat, a disease of debility and atmospheric vitiation, with high fever, pain, prostration, and ulcers on the tonsils. **P. villo′sa,** in this variety papillomata are present on the posterior wall of the pharynx.

**Pharyngo-.** In composition, the pharynx.

**Pharyngocace,** far-in-gok′a-se (*kakos,* evil). Cynanche maligna.

**Pharyn′gocele** (*kele,* tumor). A sacculated enlargement at the upper part of the gullet, in which the food sometimes rests in considerable quantity.

**Pharyngoceph′ale.** Vault of the pharynx.

**Pharyngocynanche,** -si-nang′-ke. Pharyngitis.

**Pharyngodyn′ia** (*odyne,* pain). Pain in the pharynx.

**Pharyngoepiglot′tic fold.** Concave plication of mucous membrane on either side of the epiglottis, passing to the pharynx.

**Pharyngoepiglot′ticus.** Fibres of the stylopharyngeus inserted into the side of the epiglottis and pharyngoepiglottic ligament.

**Pharyngoglos′sal.** Glossopharyngeal. Belonging to the pharynx and tongue. **P. nerve,** glossopharyngeal nerve; a portion of the eighth pair, arising from the superior and lateral parts of the spinal marrow, between the facial and pneumogastric nerves, by several filaments, which soon unite into a single cord that passes out of the cranium by the foramen lacerum posterius, goes downward and forward, and gains the posterior and inferior part of the tongue. Immediately after its exit from the cranium it gives a branch to the meatus auditorius externus, and receives a filament from the facial and another from the pneumogastric nerve. It then furnishes two other filaments, which descend upon the carotid artery and unite at the bottom of the neck, with branches from the cervical ganglions and cardiac nerves, and give two filaments to the stylopharyngeus muscle. After sending a twig or two to the tonsil, to the upper part of the pharynx and membrane of the epiglottis, it divides into many branches, which run partly to the margin and partly to the middle of the root of the tongue, supplying especially the papillæ majores and the parts in their neighborhood.

**Pharyngoglos′sus.** Pharyngoglossal nerve.

**Pharyngog′raphy** (*graphe,* description). An anatomical description of the pharynx.

**Pharyngolaryn′geal.** Relating to the pharynx and larynx. **P. cav′ity,** pharyngeal cavity below the soft palate during deglutition. **P. si′nus,** pyramidal or pyriform sinus.

**Pharyngolaryngi′tis.** Inflammation of the pharynx and larynx.

**Pharyn′golith** (*lithos*, stone). Calcareous deposit in the mucous membrane of the pharynx near the tonsil.

**Pharyngol′ogy.** The branch of medicine which treats of the pharynx and its diseases.

**Pharyngol′ysis** (*lysis*, solution). Paralysis of the pharynx.

**Pharyngomas′toid.** Supernumerary muscle arising from the mastoid process, inserted into the pharyngeal wall.

**Pharyngomax′illary space.** Space bounded by the lateral wall of the pharynx, internal pterygoid muscle, and the cervical vertebræ.

**Pharyngomyco′sis** (*mykes*, fungus). Growth of fungi, usually leptothrix, in the pharynx.

**Pharyngona′sal cav′ity.** Nasopharynx.

**Pharyngo-o′ral.** Buccopharyngeal.

**Pharyngopal′atine.** Relating to the pharynx and palate.

**Pharyngopalati′nus.** Palatopharyngeus muscle; also that part thereof inserted into the pharynx only.

**Pharyngoparal′ysis.** Paralysis of the pharynx.

**Pharyngop′athy** (*pathos*, disease). Disease of the pharynx.

**Pharyngoperis′tole.** Stricture of the pharynx.

**Pharyngople′gia** (*plesso*, to strike). Paralysis of the pharynx or œsophagus; commonly a symptom of general paralysis or of approaching dissolution.

**Pharyngopleth′ora.** Congestion of the pharynx.

**Pharyngorrha′gia.** Hemorrhage from the pharynx.

**Pharyngorrhini′tis.** Inflammation of the nasopharynx.

**Pharyngorrhinos′copy** (*skopeo*, to observe). Examination of the nasopharynx by the rhinoscope.

**Pharyngorrhœ′a.** Discharge of mucus from the pharynx.

**Pharyngosclero′ma.** Scleroma of the pharynx.

**Pharyn′goscope** (*skopeo*, to observe). Modified laryngoscope for examination of the pharynx.

**Pharyngos′copy.** Examination of the pharynx.

**Pharyn′gospasm.** Spasm or cramp of the pharynx.

**Pharyngostaphyli′nus** or **Pharyngostaphyle′us** (*staphyle*, uvula). Palatopharyngeus.

**Pharyngosteno′sis** (*stenos*, narrow). Stricture or contraction of the pharynx.

**Pharyngother′apy.** Local treatment by direct application to or irrigation of the pharynx.

**Pharyn′gotome** (*tome*, incision). An instrument used to open abscesses in the parietes of the pharynx.

**Pharyngot′omy.** Incision into or operation on the pharynx. **Exter′nal p.,** the incision is made from the outside of the pharynx. **Inter′nal p.,** the incision is made from the inside of the pharynx. **Lat′eral p.,** the incision is made outside the pharynx, but on one side. **Subhy′oid p.,** the incision is here made through the thyrohyoid membrane.

**Pharyngotonsilli′tis.** Inflammation involving the pharynx and tonsil. **P. lacuna′ris,** infectious tonsillitis due to microorganisms.

**Phar′ynx** (Gr.). A musculomembranous, symmetrical canal on the median line, irregularly funnel-shaped and extending between the base of the cranium and œsophagus, in front of the vertebral column, to the cricoid cartilage. It is very narrow above, dilates in the middle, and again contracts below, at its junction with the œsophagus. Into the pharynx open, successively, from above downward, the posterior orifices of the nasal fossæ, the Eustachian tubes, the posterior aperture of the mouth, and the top of the larynx. The pharynx is formed externally of a muscular coat, and internally of a mucous membrane which is continuous above with the Schneiderian membrane, and in the middle with that of the mouth; below with that of the œsophagus; and at the sides with that of the Eustachian tubes. This membrane has no villi, and presents only a few inequalities, which are owing to the presence of muciparous follicles. The muscular coat is composed of the constrictor muscles, stylopharyngei, and pharyngostaphylini. The vessels and nerves are called pharyngeal. It serves as a common origin for the digestive and respiratory organs. It gives passage to the air during respiration, and to the food at the time of deglutition.

The following are some of the measurements of the pharynx (Luschka):

| | |
|---|---|
| Length (from the pars basilaris of the occiput to the fifth cervical vertebra) . . | 140 mm. |
| Breadth of posterior wall at upper end . . | 44 |
| Depth of pharynx at upper end (from the tuberculum pharyngeum to posterior margin of the vomer) in man . . . . . . . . | 20 |
| Thickness of wall of pharynx . . . . . . . . . . | 2½ |
| Constrictor inferior muscle in the median line, high . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 70–80 |
| Acinous mucous papillæ, large . . . . . . . . | 1–2 |

**Phase.** Condition or stage of disease or physiological function at a given time.

**Phaselin′.** A digestant derived from phaseolus.

**Phase′olus.** A genus of plants, including the kidney bean, French bean, bush bean, string bean, snap bean; ord. *Leguminosæ.* When young and well boiled the unripe pods of the string bean are easy of digestion; their sweet taste is owing to the presence of mannite—phaseomannite. **P. albiflo′rus,** white runner, plant of Mexico; root is poisonous. **P. cre′ticus,** cajan, cayan; a decoction of the leaves has been used to restrain the hemorrhoidal flux when excessive. **P. multiflo′rus,** scarlet runner. **P. vulga′ris,** string bean.

**Phaseoman′nite.** A sweetish, crystalline substance found in the kidney bean.

**Phasia′nus gal′lus** (from the river *Phasis*, in Colchis, near the Black Sea). The cock. Various parts of this bird, when dried and pulverized, were formerly employed in medicine.

**Phat′ne** or **Phat′nion** (*phatne*, manger). Alveolus.

**Phatno′ma.** Alveolus, tooth-socket.

**Phatnorrha′gia.** Hemorrhage from the alveoli.

**Phausin′ges** (*phauzo*, to roast). Spots or blisters on the legs, produced by heat, and, in a more extensive signification, by any other cause.

**Phaylop′sis longifo′lia.** Plant of Malabar and East Indies; root has aperient and hydragogue virtues.

**Pheas′ant's eye.** Adonis autumnalis. Indigenous; plant is astringent and bitter.

**Pheduretin′.** A derivative of phenol. White, crystallized substance, diuretic in doses of gr. viij–xv (0.5–1.0).

**Phellan′drium aquat′icum.** Water fennel, fine-leaved water hemlock; ord. *Umbelliferæ.* This plant is stimulant and narcotic. Has been used in intermittents and dyspepsia; also in phthisis pulmonalis and in cases of scrofulous atonic ulcers.

**Phelps's opera′tion.** Open division of resisting tissues down to the bone, for relief of talipes.

**Phenacethydrazin′.** Hydracetin.

**Phenacetin′.** $C_{10}H_{13}NO_2$. It has been variously called acetphenetidin, acetylphenetidin, phenedin, oxyethanilid, paraoxyethylacetanilid, oxyethylphenylacetamide, paraäcetphenetidin, acetparaphenetidin, paraämidophenol. A derivative of phenol by a number of chemical processes. The antipyretic dose is from gr. v-x (0.32–0.65), repeated every three or four hours; and as an analgesic it is given in still larger doses.

**Phenacetu′ric acid.** Acid found in urine of dogs after taking phenylacetic acid and phenylacetonitril.

**Phenacylidin′.** Obtained by condensation of bromo-acetophone and paraphenetidin. Antipyretic.

**Phenal′gin.** Ammoniated combination of phenyl and acetamide. Similar in therapeutic action to phenacetin, and given in about the same doses.

**Phenam′id.** Suilin.

**Phe′nate.** Carbolate.

**Phen′azone.** Antipyrin.

**Phenedin′.** Phenacetin.

**Pheneth′ol.** Ethyl phenate.

**Phenet′idene.** Substance from which phenacetin is obtained by process of substitution.

**Phenet′idyl croto′nic-eth′yl-es′ter.** Made by mixing paraphenetidin and acetoacetic ester.

**Phen′etol.** $C_8H_{10}O$. Ethylic ether of phenol. **P. car′bamide,** dulcine.

**Phengopho′bia** (*phengos,* light, *phobos,* dread). Photophobia.

**Phe′nic.** Obtained from or containing phenyl. **P. acid,** carbolic acid.

**Phen′icated.** Containing phenic acid.

**Phenicin′.** Indigo-carmine.

**Phe′nicism.** Rubeola. Phenigmus.

**Phenidin′.** Phenacetin.

**Phenig′mus.** Red jaundice. Cutaneous affection consisting of redness diffused over the skin without fever. Also the act of irritating a part by a stimulating application.

**Phenin′.** Phenacetin.

**Phe′nion.** Anemone pulsatilla.

**Phe′nocoll.** $C_{10}H_{14}O_2N_2$. Derivative of phenacetin. **P. ac′etate,** employed hypodermically. **P. car′bonate,** employed like p. hydrochlorate; antiseptic dusting-powder. **P. hydrochlo′rate** or **hydrochlo′ride,** white powder, closely allied to phenacetin; antipyretic in affections of the lungs, acute rheumatism, or neuralgia, in powder, capsules, or solution. **P. sal′icylate,** salocoll; antipyretic and antiarthritic; dose, gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0).

**Phenodin′.** Hæmatin.

**Phe′nol.** $C_6H_5OH$. Carbolic acid. **P. bis′muth,** see *Bismuth.* **P. cam′phor,** see *Camphor phenol.* **P. dii′odide,** diiodophenol iodide; a red powder employed as a substitute for aristol. **Orthomonochlorophe′nol,** from the action of chlorine on amidophenol, antiseptic in skin diseases; name also given to paramonochlorophenol; antiseptic in syphilis of the eyes and throat, tuberculosis of the latter, lupus, etc., in solution and ointment. **P. so′dio-sulphoric′inate,** a yellow fluid obtained by mixing carbolic acid and sodium sulphoricinate; applied to false membrane in diphtheritic sore throat. **P. sulphon′ic acid,** unimportant constituent of normal urine, much increased by vegetable diet or ingestion of phenol or benzol, and in peritonitis resulting from ileus or lymphosarcomatous growths. **P. sulphoric′inate,** solution of chemically pure carbolic acid in sulphoricinic acid; yellow liquid, used in solution in tuberculous diseases of the lungs and throat. **P. trichlo′ride,** trichlorophenol.

**Phenolin′.** A solution of crude cresol in potassium soap; antiseptic.

**Phenoloxyhy′drate.** Carbolic acid.

**Phenolphthaleïn′.** $C_{26}H_{14}O_4$. Nearly colorless crystalline substance, readily soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water; produced by action of phenol upon phthalic anhydride; a delicate test in alkalimetry.

**Phenom′enon** (*phainomai,* to appear). An extraordinary and unexpected event. In medicine it means any change, appreciable by our senses, which supervenes in an organ or function, as the phenomena of the circulation, respiration, etc. It is used in pathology synonymously with symptom. **Aubert p., Bell p., Cheyne-Stokes p.,** etc., see these names and also under *Reflex, Sign,* and *Symptom.*

**Phenopyrin′.** Oily, colorless liquid, composed of equal parts of carbolic acid and antipyrin.

**Phenoqui′none.** Substance produced by oxidation of phenol, or by combining quinone and phenol.

**Phenoresor′cin.** Mixture containing carbolic acid 67 per cent., resorcin 33 per cent.

**Phe′nosal.** Acetosalicylate of phenetidin; phenetidin salicylacetate; antipyretic and used also in acute articular rheumatism; decomposed in the digestive canal into salicylic acid and phenetidin.

**Phenosal′yl.** A mixture of benzoic, salicylic, and carbolic acids, menthol, and oil of eucalyptus, in lactic acid; employed as a disinfectant and surgical antiseptic in watery solution of 1 to 2 per cent.

**Phenosuccin′.** Pyrantin. Para-ethoxyphenylsuccinimide. Antipyretic and antineuralgic; dose, gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0).

**Phenosuc′cinate.** Compound of amide derivative of succinic acid and phenol with a base. **So′dium p.,** analgesic and antipyretic.

**Phenoxycaffeine′.** White powder, derivative of caffeine; mild narcotic in neuralgia, migraine, etc. Also locally anæsthetic.

**Phe′nyl.** $C_6H_5$. Organic radical of phenol. **P. acetam′ide,** acetanilid. **P. al′cohol** or **P. hy′drate,** carbolic acid. **P. glucosaz′on,** yellow, crystalline material obtained in the phenylhydrazin test for sugar in urine. **Hy′drated ox′ide of p.,** carbolic acid. **P. hydrazin′,** colorless oil, soluble in water; the hydrochloride is used in the phenylhydrazin test for sugar in the urine. **P. hy′dride,** benzol. **Hy′druret of p.,** benzol. **P. red,** pæonin. **P. sal′icylate,** salol.

**Phenylace′tic acid.** Alphatoluic acid. Obtained by the action of benzyl-cyanide on potassium hydride in solution. Employed in tuberculosis of the lungs and typhus fever, in doses of gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2).

**Phenylacryl′ic acid.** See *Cinnamic acid.*

**Phenylalanin′.** Phenylamidopropionic acid.

**Phenylamidopropion′ic acid.** $C_8H_{11}NO_2$. Substance of putrefactive origin; represents a constituent of the albumin molecule.

**Phenylamin′.** Anilin.

**Phenylanilin′.** Diphenylamin.

**Phen′ylate.** Carbolate.

**Phenylben′zamide.** Benzanilide.

**Phenylben′zene.** Diphenyl.

**Phenylbo′ric acid.** A white powder, having antiseptic properties when applied to wounds and ulcers. It is produced by acting on a mixture of boric and carbolic acids with phosphorus oxychloride.

**Phenylchinaldin′.** Phenylquinaldin.

**Phenylchinolin′.** A derivative of chinolin.

**Phenyldihydrochinazolin′.** Orexin.

**Phenyldimeth′yl-pyraz′olone.** Antipyrin.

**Phenylethylamin′.** $C_8H_{11}N$. Formed by the decomposition of phenylamidopropionic acid, identical with collidin.

**Phenyleth′ylene.** Styrol.

**Phenylgalac′tosazone.** Osazone of galactose.

**Phenylgly′colyl-phenetidin′.** Amygdophenin.

**Phenylglycuron′ic acid.** Found in urine after administration of carbolic acid; a compound of phenyl and glycuronic acid.

**Phenylhydrazin′.** $C_6H_8N_2$. Oily liquid. The hydrochloride of phenylhydrazin is used as a test; in combination with sodium acetate it precipitates osazones from sugars. **P. acetyleth′yl,** antipyretic; obtained by the action of acetic anhydride on a solution of ethylenephenylhydrazin. **P. lævulin′ic acid,** antithermin. **P. test,** test for sugar dependent upon formation of crystals of phenylglucosazon in the presence of phenylhydrazin hydrochloride and sodium acetate.

**Phenylhydroxylamin′.** A toxic substance obtained from the reduction of nitrobenzol.

**Phenyl′ic.** Relating to phenyl. **P. acid,** carbolic acid. **P. al′cohol,** carbolic acid.

**Phenyllac′tosazone.** $C_{24}H_{32}N_4O_9$. Osazone of lactose.

**Phenylmalto′sazone.** $C_{24}H_{32}N_4O_9$. Osazone of maltose.

**Phenylmeth′ane.** Diphenylmethane. Antipyretic and analgesic; dose, gr. viij (0.5).

**Phenylmethyla′cetone.** Hypnone.

**Phe′nylon.** Antipyrin.

**Phenylpropion′ic acid.** Hydrocinnamic acid. In colorless crystals; used in phthisis. It is made by reducing cinnamic acid with mercury amalgam.

**Phenylquinaldin′.** Internally, antiperiodic; externally, a local irritant.

**Phenylsal′icylate.** Salol.

**Phenylsalicyl′ic acid.** Orthoöxydiphenylcarboxylic acid. White, antiseptic dusting-powder.

**Phenylsulphu′ric acid.** Sulphocarbolic acid.

**Phenylureth′ane.** Euphorin. White, crystalline powder resembling in composition carabaminic acid and acetanilid; antipyretic, antiarthritic, and analgesic. Applied also externally in venereal ulcers, wounds, skin diseases, etc.

**Pheomyeli′tis** (*phaios*, gray, *myelos*, marrow). Disseminated inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord; poliomyelitis.

**Phere′a.** Swollen condition of the parotid glands.

**Phesin′.** Sulpho-derivative of phenacetin, with similar therapeutic action.

**Phi′al.** Vial; small bottle.

**Philadel′phia flea′bane.** Erigeron philadelphicum.

**Philanthro′pus.** Galium aparine.

**Philer′mum.** Mercaptan.

**Philet′ron.** Groove of the upper lip.

**Phil′lip's mus′cle.** Muscle passing from the styloid process of the radius and external lateral ligament to the phalanges.

**Philo-** (*phileo*, to love). In composition, love.

**Philobio′sis** (*bios*, life). Love of life.

**Philocy′tase.** Metchnikoff's term for immune-body.

**Philogyn′ia** (*phileo*, to love, *gyne*, a woman). Fondness for women.

**Philomime′sia** (*mimeomai*, to imitate). Morbid tendency to mimic.

**Philone′ism** (*neos*, new). Morbid desire for new things.

**Philopatridal′gia** (*phileo*, to love, *patris*, one's country, *algos*, pain). Nostalgia.

**Philopatridoma′nia.** Nostalgia.

**Phil′trum.** Groove of the upper lip.

**Phily′ra.** The lime or linden tree. See *Tilia.*

**Phily′rea latifo′lia.** Shrub of the South of France and Spain, ord. *Oleaceæ*, whose leaves have been used as an astringent in ulcers of the mouth and throat. The flowers, steeped in vinegar, have been applied to the head in headache. Decoction of the leaves is said to be diuretic.

**Philyrine′.** Alkaloid obtained from Philyrea latifolia.

**Phimosien′tomy** (*phimosis*+*entome*, incision). Incision for relieving contraction of the prepuce.

**Phimo′sis** (*phimoo*, to bind tight). Preternatural narrowness of the opening of the prepuce, so that it cannot be carried behind the corona glandis; most commonly congenital. Sometimes it is accidental, and dependent upon tumefaction of the glans or of the prepuce, as occurs in syphilis. To remedy this state the prepuce may be divided by means of a bistoury and director, or circumcision may be practised. **P. adna′ta**, congenital phimosis. **P. circumliga′ta**, paraphimosis. **P. congen′ita**, p. adnata. **P. œdemato′des**, hydrophimosis; phimosis with œdematous swelling of the prepuce. **P. o′ris**, congenital condition of smallness of the mouth. **P. palpebra′rum**, congenital diminution of space between the eyelids. **P. pueri′lis**, p. adnata. **P. vagina′lis**, atresia vaginæ.

**Phimot′ic.** Pertaining to phimosis.

**Phlas′ma** (*phlao*, to bruise). Contusion.

**Phleb-** (*phleps*, vein). Prefix signifying a vein or relation to a vein.

**Phlebangio′ma.** A tumor consisting largely of dilated and tortuous veins.

**Phlebarteriecta′sia.** Varicose aneurysm.

**Phlebarteriodial′ysis.** Arteriovenous aneurysm.

**Phlebecta′sia, Phlebec′tasis,** or **Phlebec′tasy** (*ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of a vein or portion of a vein.

**Phlebec′tomy.** Excision of a vein.

**Phlebecto′pia** (*ektopos*, misplaced). Abnormal position of a vein.

**Phlebemphrax′is** (*emphraxis*, obstruction). Obstruction or plugging of a vein.

**Phleb′es** (pl. of phleps). Veins.

**Phleb′ic.** Relating to a vein.

**Phleb′in.** A pigment in venous blood, but not known to be distinct from hæmoglobin.

**Phleb′ion** (dim. of phleps). Small vein, venula.

**Phlebis′mus** (*phleps*, a vein). Turgescence of veins produced by impeded return of the blood.

**Phlebit′ic.** Relating to phlebitis.

**Phlebi′tis** (*phleps*, a vein). Inflammation of the inner membrane of a vein, *endophlebitis*, which formerly sometimes followed bloodletting, extending from the small wound made in that operation to the neighboring parts of the venous system. The symptoms are, first, inflammation in the punctured part, and afterward a knotty, tense, painful cord, following the direction of the vessel, and accompanied with more or less fever, according to the extent of the inflammation, the nervous symptoms, etc. Phlebitis also sometimes supervenes on the ligation or excision of varices, after amputation, gunshot wounds, delivery (*uterine phlebitis*), the ligation of the umbilical cord, etc. It may terminate by resolution, suppuration, ulceration, or gangrene. Sometimes, when a clot forms in a vein and the vessel becomes permanently obliterated, the clot and vein ultimately contracting so as to form a firm cord, it constitutes *adhesive phlebitis*. **Adhe′sive p.**, see *Phlebitis*. **Cru′ral p.**, phlegmasia dolens. **Gout′y p.**, p. due to gout. **Hyperplas′tic p.**, plastic phlebitis. **P. oblit′erans**, p. resulting in the obliteration of the vein. **Plas′tic p.**, local aseptic inflammation of a vein. **Por′tal p.**, inflammation of the portal vein. **P. prolif′era**, plastic phlebitis. **Puer′peral p.**, p. uterina. **Sep′tic p.**, p. attended with suppuration. **Si′nus p.**, inflammation of the cranial sinus. **Sup′purative p.**, p. in which suppuration occurs. **P. umbilica′lis**, inflammation of the umbilical vein. **P. uteri′na**, see *Phlebitis*. **Var′icose p.**, inflammation involving a varicose vein.

**Phlebo-** (*phleps*, a vein). In composition, a vein.

**Phlebocarcino′ma.** Cancer of a vein.

**Phlebodias′tasis.** Separation of the ends of a vein after division.

**Phlebog′enous** (*phleps*, vein, *gennao*, to generate). Term applied to angiomatous tumors—*phlebogenous angiomata*—which are in communication with large venous trunks.

**Phleb′ogram.** Sphygmographic tracing of the movements of a vein.

**Phleb′ograph.** Instrument used in making a phlebogram.

**Phlebog′raphy** (*phleps*, vein, *graphe*, description). Description or anatomy of the veins.

**Phleb′oid.** Relating to a vein.

**Phleb′olite** or **Phleb′olith** (*phleps*, vein, *lithos*, stone). Veinstone. Loose concretion, varying in size from that of a currant to that of a pea, occasionally found in the veins; it would seem to be formed in the blood.

**Phlebolithi′asis.** Formation of phleboliths.

**Phlebol′ogy** (*phleps*, vein, *logos*, discourse). The part of anatomy treating of the veins.

**Phlebometri′tis.** Metrophlebitis.

**Phlebophlogo′sis** (*phlogosis*, heat). Phlebitis.

**Phlebophthalmot′omy** (*ophthalmos*, eye, *tome*, incision). Bloodletting from the conjunctival vessels.

**Phleboplero′sis** (*plerosis*, fulness). Distention or fulness of the veins. **P. ecphrac′tica**, inflammation.

**Phleborrha′gia.** Venous hemorrhage.

**Phleborrhex′is** (*phleps*, vein, *rhexis*, rupture). Rupture of a vein.

**Phlebosclero′sis** (*skleros*, hard). Thickening and calcification of a vein.

**Phlebosteno′sis** (*stenosis*, contraction). Constriction or contraction of a vein.

**Phlebostrep′sis** (*strepsis*, twist). Torsion of a vein.

**Phlebothrombo′sis.** Coagulation of blood in a vein. **P. puerpera′lis**, phlegmasia dolens.

**Phleb′otome.** Instrument employed for bloodletting.

**Phlebot′omist** (*phleps*, vein, *tome*, incision). A bleeder. One who practises the art of phlebotomy.

**Phlebot′omize.** To practise phlebotomy.

**Phlebot′omum.** Fleam; lancet.

**Phlebot′omy.** Venesection. See *Bloodletting.*

**Phledo′nia** (*phleo*, to talk idly). Delirium.

**Phlegm,** flem. One of the four natural humors of the ancients, which, according to them, was cold and moist, as atrabilis was cold and dry. It predominated especially in winter. The term *pituita* or *phlegm* was afterward applied to every aqueous or excrementitious humor, such as the saliva, nasal and intestinal mucus, serum, etc. These terms are no longer employed in physiology, but the laity still use the term phlegm to designate a stringy mucus expectorated or rejected by vomiting.

**Phleg′ma.** Phlegm.

**Phleg′magogue** (*ago*, to expel). Medicine formerly believed capable of liquefying or removing phlegm.

**Phlegmap′yra** (*pyr*, fire). Adenomeningeal fever.

**Phlegma′sia.** Inflammation; phlegmon. **P. adeno′sa,** adenitis; phlegmasia alba. **P. æthi′opum,** phlegmasia or chlorosis of negroes. **P. al′ba do′lens,** phlegmasia dolens. **P. cellula′ris,** induration of the cellular tissue. **P. do′lens,** crural phlebitis, white leg, swelled leg, milk leg, white swelling of lying-in women; acute painful œdema, due to venous obstruction from thrombosis, most frequent in the lower extremity in women after labor. It occurs, for the most part, in the second or third week after delivery, is limited to the lower extremity, and chiefly to one side, exhibiting to the touch a feeling of numerous, irregular prominences under the skin. It is accompanied, sooner or later, with febrile excitement. After a few days the heat, hardness, and sensibility diminish, and the limb remains œdematous for a longer or shorter period. **P. glandulo′sa,** adenitis. **P. lac′tea,** phlegmasia dolens. **P. malabar′ica,** elephantiasis. **P. myoi′ca,** myositis. **P. of the peritone′um,** peritonitis.

**Phlegmat′ic.** Abounding in phlegm, hence apathetic, sluggish; as the phlegmatic temperament.

**Phleg′matoid.** Inflammatory.

**Phlegmatorrha′gia.** Copious secretion, by the nostrils, of a limpid mucus, without inflammation.

**Phlegmatorrhœ′a** (*rheo*, to flow). Catarrh.

**Phleg′matous.** Relating to or resembling phlegm.

**Phleg′mon** (*phlego*, to burn). Inflammation of the areolar texture accompanied with redness, circumscribed swelling, increased heat, and pain, which is at first tensive and lancinating, afterward pulsatory and heavy. It is apt to terminate in suppuration. **Diffuse′ p.,** grave form of dermatitis in which the skin is hot, livid, and painful, sometimes becoming gangrenous. **Dupuytren's′ p.,** see *Dupuytren.* **Gas p.,** p. attended with local emphysema. **Sim′ple p.,** in this form of phlegmon the inflammation is not extensive and is non-malignant.

**Phleg′monoid.** Resembling phlegmon.

**Phleg′monous.** Phlegmonoid. Relating or belonging to phlegmon. Inflammatory. **P. inflamma′tion** is the active inflammation of the areolar membrane, in contradistinction to erysipelatous inflammation, or that of the skin.

**Phlobaph′ene.** Amorphous coloring-matter in the bark-cells of various plants.

**Phlœ′um.** Bast; portion of bark just beneath the epidermis.

**Phlo′gia.** Inflammation.

**Phlogis′tic.** Inflammatory; heat-producing.

**Phlogis′ticated.** Containing phlogiston. **P. air** or **gas,** nitrogen. **P. al′kali,** potassium cyanide.

**Phlogis′ton** (*phlogizo*, to burn). An old term for the supposed principle of flame.

**Phlog′mus.** Verbascum thapsus.

**Phlogochro′ma** (*phlox*, a flame, *chroma*, color). Inflammatory color or tint.

**Phlogo′des.** Inflamed. Inflammatory. Epithet employed particularly to express the red color of the face.

**Phlogogen′ic** or **Phlogogenous,** flo-goj′en-us (*phlogia*, inflammation, *gennao*, to produce). Exciting inflammation, as the action of pus after wounds.

**Phlogosed′.** Inflamed.

**Phlogosin′.** Product of cultures of *Staphylococcus aureus*, which produces intense inflammation and suppuration.

**Phlogo′sis.** Inflammation. Some writers use this word exclusively for external inflammation—phlegmon; others, for that which is superficial or erysipelatous.

**Phlo′mis.** Lychnitis. Lamp-wick, European plant; flowers and leaves have stimulant and emmenagogue virtues, and are used externally in hemorrhoids. **P. tubero′sa,** Jerusalem sage; leaves are employed in diarrhœa and dysentery.

**Phloret′ic acid.** Crystalline product of action of potassa upon phlorizin.

**Phloretin′.** Decomposition product of the action of dilute acids upon the glucoside phlorizin.

**Phloridzin′.** Phlorizin.

**Phlorizeïn′.** Product of the action of ammonia upon phlorizin.

**Phlorizin′** (*phloios*, bark, *rhiza*, root). $C_{21}H_{24}O_{20}$. Bitter or active principle of the bark of the root of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum tree, deposited from the decoction on cooling; crystallizes in silky spicula or in long, slender prisms or tables. It has been administered successfully in intermittents. It produces artificial diabetes, and is employed in physiological investigations. **P. glycosu′ria,** glycosuria caused by phlorizin.

**Phloroglucin′.** Derivative of resorcin or phlorizin; used in solution with vanilla as test for free hydrochloric acid in the contents of the stomach, producing a deep-red color.

**Phlo′rol.** One of the constituents of creosote; existing also in crude carbolic acid.

**Phlo′rose.** Dextrose.

**Phlox.** Verbascum thapsus. Flame. **Caroli′na p.,** indigenous Southern herb, ord. *Polemoniaceæ;* the roots are said to furnish a portion of commercial spigelia and to be equally efficacious therapeutically.

**Phlyctæ′na** (*phlyktaina*, blister). A small vesicle or blister.

**Phlyctænophthal′mia.** See *Phlyctenular.*

**Phlyctæno′sis.** Formation of phlyctænæ. Under phlyctænosis, Hebra includes herpes, miliaria, and pemphigus acutus. **P. aggrega′ta,** skin disease characterized by eruption of pin-head vesicles, thickly set on an intensely red base, appearing in succession on different parts of the body, with intense itching. **P. labia′lis,** herpes labialis. **P. spar′sa,** herpes.

**Phlyctæ′nula** (dim. of phlyctæna). Small vesicle or blister. Presence of serous fluids under the epidermis, conjunctiva, or cornea.

**Phlycte′na.** Phlyctæna.

**Phlyc′tenoid** (*phlyctæna*+*eidos*, resemblance). Resembling phlyctæna. A variety of herpes is so called.

**Phlycten′ular** (*phlyctænula*). Of or belonging to phlyctænula. **P. ophthal′mia,** inflammation of the eye accompanied with phlyctænulæ on the cornea, phlyctænophthalmia, phlyctenular corneitis, scrofulous ophthalmia.

**Phlyc′tenule.** Phlyctænula.

**Phlyctid′ium** (dim. of phlyctis). A circular or annular spot of inflammation of the corium, encircled by a red ring or zone, within which suppuration takes place. Genuine smallpox pustule and that produced by the application of tartar-emetic ointment are examples of it.

**Phlyc′tis.** Phlyctæna.

**Phly′sis** (*phlyo*, to bubble up). Cutaneous eruption. Whitlow. An old term for an ulcerative, subcutaneous tumor; flat, tensive, glabrous; diffused, hot, throbbing; at length fluctuating, with an acrid ichor. Phlyctæna. **P. ecthy′ma**, ecthyma. **P. impeti′go**, impetigo. **P. porri′go**, porrigo. **P. scab′ies**, psora.

**Phlyza′cia.** Ecthyma.

**Phlyza′cion** or **Phlyza′cium.** Phlyctæna. **P. acu′tum**, acute ecthyma. **P. chron′icum**, chronic ecthyma.

**Pho′bia** (*phobos*, fear). Any morbid fear or dread.

**Pho′cas's disease′.** Chronic fibrous inflammation of the breast.

**Phoce′nia.** Trivalerin.

**Phocen′ic acid.** Delphinic acid.

**Phocom′elus** (*phoke*, seal, *melos*, limb). Monster in which the hands and feet appear to be inserted immediately on the trunk, as in the seal and the herbivorous cetacea. Condition is called *phocomelia*.

**Phœnicin′** (*phoinix*, red). Hæmatin. Indigo-carmine.

**Phœnig′mus.** Phenigmus. **P. petechia′lis**, purpura simplex.

**Phœ′nix dactylif′era.** Date tree. **P. excel′sa**, date tree.

**Phœnodin′.** Hæmatin.

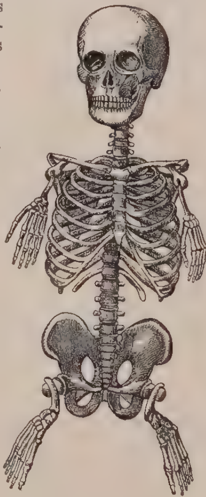
**Pholida′ta imbrica′ta.** Plant of Malabar; natives apply the bulb externally to ulcers, etc.

**Pho′lis.** Scale, horny in character.

**Pho′nal.** Relating to the voice.

**Phona′tion** (*phone*, voice). Voice-production.

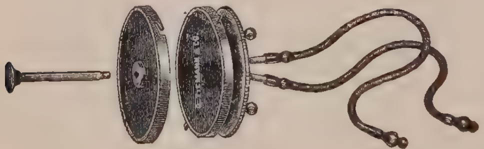
**Pho′natory.** Relating to or assisting in phonation or the production of voice; as *phonatory bands*, the vocal cords.



Skeleton of a phocomelus.

**Phonau′tograph** (*phone*, voice, *autos*, self, *grapho*, to write). Apparatus for recording vibrations of air set in motion by the voice.

**Phonen′doscope** (*phone*, sound, *endo*, within, *skopeo*, to see). Instrument like a stethoscope, the sound through which is made more distinct by use of two parallel vulcanite disks.



Phonendoscope.

**Phone′sis.** Phonation.

**Phonet′ic.** Relating to sound or to the voice.

**Phonet′ics.** Science which treats of sound or of the voice.

**Pho′nic.** Relating to the voice. **P. cen′tre**, reflex centre at base of brain for production of sounds. **P. spasm**, spasmodic stoppage of the voice by closure of the glottis when an attempt is made to speak.

**Pho′nics.** See *Acoustics*.

**Phonochor′dæ** (*phone*, voice, *chorda*, cord). Vocal cords.

**Pho′nograph** (*phone*, voice, *grapho*, to write). Instrument for making graphic record of sounds, which may be reproduced by reversing the action of the apparatus.

**Phonol′ogy** (*phone*, voice, *logos*, discourse). Phonetics.

**Phonomassage′.** Action upon the tympanum, especially the ossicles, by sound waves conducted into the auditory meatus.

**Phonom′eter** (*phone*, sound, *metron*, measure). Instrument for estimating the intensity of sounds.

**Phonom′etry** (*phone*, sound, *metron*, measure). Measurement of intensity of sound emitted by a vibrating tuning-fork, to determine presence or absence of a cavity beneath the surface.

**Phonop′athy** (*phone*, sound, *pathos*, disease). Disease of the vocal organs.

**Phonopho′bia** (*phone*, sound, *phobos*, dread). Morbid dread of sound.

**Pho′nophore** (*phone*, sound, *phoreo*, to carry). Ossicle of the middle ear. A form of stethoscope.

**Phonopneumomassage′.** Phonomassage.

**Phonop′sia.** A color impression excited by a musical note.

**Phono′sis.** Phonation.

**Pho′nospasm.** Spasm of the vocal organs.

**Pho′ra.** Gestation.

**Phoraden′dron flaves′cens.** American mistletoe, growing on oaks, etc. Berries of this parasitic shrub have produced catharsis and vomiting, and have even proved fatal in young subjects. It is reputed to resemble digitalis in its action; has been employed in affections of the heart, dropsies, etc.; also to produce abortion.

**Phor′mium te′nax.** New Zealand flax; decoction of root and leaf bases used as a lotion for wounds. Ord. *Liliaceæ*.

**Phorom′eter** (*phoreo*, to carry, *metron*, measure). Instrument for determining insufficiencies of the external ocular muscles, as shown by a tendency to deviation of the visual axes from their normal relations.

**Pho′rone.** $C_9H_{14}O$. Derivative of acetone.

**Phoron′omy** (*phoreo*, to carry, *nomos*, law). Doctrine of muscular motion.

**Pho′rotone.** An instrument arranged with prisms or disks, for developing the muscles of the eye.

**Phose** (*phos*, light). A subjective sensation of light or color.

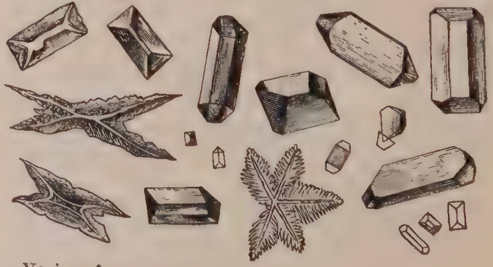
**Phos′gene** (*phos*, light, *gennao*, to produce). Producing light. **P. gas**, carbonyl chloride.

**Phosgen′ic.** Producing light. Photogenic.

**Pho′sote.** Combination of creosote and phosphoric anhydride, readily absorbed by the intestines. Prescribed in tuberculosis.

**Phos′phas.** Phosphate.

**Phos′phate.** A salt of phosphoric acid. **Ammoniomagne′sium p.**, a phosphate of ammonium and of magnesium, sometimes found in the urine. **Earth′y p.**, a chemical compound of phosphoric acid with one of the alkaline earths. **Trip′le p.**, phosphate of ammonium, calcium, and magnesium; normal urinary deposit during alkaline fermentation, sometimes pathologically deposited in fresh urine.



Various forms of triple phosphates. (Finlayson.)

**Phosphat′ic.** Relating to the phosphates. **P. acid**, name given to union of phosphoric and phosphorous acids produced by gradual combustion of phosphorus. **P. diabe′tes**, excessive chronic phosphaturia. **P. diath′esis**, the habit of body which favors or occasions the deposition of the phosphates from the urine.

**Phos′phatol.** Substance resulting from the action of creosote on phosphorus trichloride.

**Phosphatu′ria.** Condition in which urine contains a large quantity of phosphates.

**Phos′phene** (*phos*, light, *phaino*, to become manifest). Photopsia. Subjective sensations of light produced by pressure upon the eyeball. **P. of accommoda′tion,** similar affection caused by contraction of the ciliary muscle during the act of accommodation.

**Phosphen′yl.** Compound of phosphorus and phenyl.

**Phos′phide.** Compound of phosphorus with another element.

**Phosphin′.** Hydrogen phosphide, $PH_3$, produced by boiling phosphorus with solution of caustic alkali.

**Phos′phite.** A salt of phosphorous acid.

**Phosphocar′nic acid.** Combination of carnic acid and phosphorus, found in blood, milk, and muscular tissue.

**Phosphomolyb′dic acid.** Combination of phosphorus and oxide of molybdenum, used as a test for alkaloids.

**Phospho′nium.** $PH_4$. Univalent radical; its compounds are like those of ammonium, $NH_4$.

**Phos′phorated.** Phosphureted. Combined or impregnated with phosphorus. **P. oil,** 1 per cent. solution of phosphorus in expressed oil of almonds; Ph. U. S. directs subsequent addition of a small quantity of ether; convenient form for administration of phosphorus. Official as oleum phosphoratum.

**Phosphores′cence.** Luminosity. Property of being luminous without combustion. It is noticed in certain insects, marine animals, fungi, some forms of putrefying organic matter, in some minerals, and is produced by certain bacteria.

**Phosphores′cent.** Producing phosphorescence; luminous without combustion.

**Phos′phoreted.** Containing or united with phosphorus.

**Phosphorhidro′sis.** Phosphoridrosis.

**Phosphor′ic.** Relating to phosphorus. **P. acid,** colorless, odorless, strongly acid liquid, official in the Ph. U. S. and Br. See *Acidum phosphoricum.*

**Phosphoridro′sis.** Phosphorescent sweat, making the body luminous in the dark; reported in malaria, phthisis, and after the ingestion of certain fish.

**Phos′phorism.** Condition produced by long-continued or excessive doses of phosphorus.

**Phos′phorized.** Containing phosphorus.

**Phosphornecro′sis.** Necrosis, especially of the maxillary bones, from chronic phosphorus poisoning, as in those engaged in the manufacture of matches.

**Phos′phorous acid.** Crystalline, deliquescent substance formed by slow oxidation of phosphorus in moist air or by the action of water on phosphorus trioxide. It forms with bases salts called phosphites.

**Phosphoru′ria.** Phosphorescent urine. Also phosphaturia.

**Phos′phorus** (*phos*, light, *phero*, to carry). Translucent, nearly colorless, wax-like, non-metallic element. Sp. gr. 1.83. Soft and flexible at ordinary temperatures; melts at 440° C.; emits white fumes when exposed to the air; ignites at a temperature slightly above the melting-point; insoluble in water, soluble in absolute ether, fatty oils, and abundantly in carbon bisulphide. It is official in the Ph. U. S. and Br. It is a nerve tonic and stimulant, and is employed in the treatment of neuralgia, nervous prostration, impotence, osteomalacia, and rickets. It is an active, irritant poison. See *Poisons.* In acute phosphorus poisoning the vomited matters and tissues are luminous in the dark. Lipowitz's test is to acidulate the suspected liquid with sulphuric acid and boil with sulphur, which abstracts and combines with the phosphorus, which may be recognized by its luminosity or as phosphoric acid. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{100}-\frac{1}{50}$ (0.0006–0.0013). The following are the official preparations: *Elix′ir phos′phori* (U. S.); dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). *Ol′eum p.* (U. S. and Br.); dose, ♏j–ij (0.065–0.13). *Pil′ula p.* (Br.); dose, gr. j–ij (0.065–0.13). *Pil′ulæ p.* (U. S.), each pill contains about $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0.0006); dose, 1 or 2 pills. *Spir′itus p.* (U. S.); dose, ♏vij–xv (0.5–1.0). **Amor′phous p.,** red p. **P. necro′sis,** phosphornecrosis. **Red p.,** an allotropic form of p., obtained by heating to 260° C. (500° F.) in carbon dioxide; it is a red powder, not luminous, not poisonous, and therapeutically inert; it is reconverted into ordinary p. on heating in air. **Vit′reous** or **white p.,** ordinary phosphorus.

**Phosphotung′stic acid.** A combination of phosphorus and tungstic acid, used in testing for alkaloids and ptomains.

**Phos′phuret.** Phosphide.

**Phos′phureted.** Phosphorated.

**Phosphu′ria.** Phosphoruria.

**Photæsthe′sia** (*phos*, light, *aisthesis*, sensation). Sensitiveness of the eye to light.

**Photal′gia** (*algos*, pain). Pain in the eyes caused by light.

**Pho′tic** (*phos*, light). Relating or appertaining to light and to the acts concerned in its production in the lower animals.

**Photobacte′rium.** A luminous phosphorescent microorganism; several varieties are described.

**Photobiot′ic** (*phos*, light, *bios*, life). Existing only in light.

**Photocamp′sis** (*kampsis*, bending). Refraction.

**Photochem′istry.** Science of the chemical action of light.

**Photochronog′raphy.** Process of successively photographing objects while moving.

**Photodyspho′ria** (*phos*, light, *dysphoreo*, to bear ill). Intolerance of light.

**Photoëlectric′ity.** Electricity developed by chemical decomposition of the element of the galvanic battery under the effect of light; the element being called the *photo-element.*

**Pho′togene** (*phos*, light, *gennao*, to produce). After-image.

**Photogen′ic** (*gennao*, to produce). Light-producing.

**Photog′raphy.** Producing pictures of objects by the action of light on chemically prepared substances.

**Photohæmotachom′eter** (*phos*, light, *haima*, blood, *tachys*, swift, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring photographically the velocity of the blood current.

**Photokinet′ic.** Producing movement with bright rays of light.

**Photol′ogy** (*phos*, light, *logos*, discourse). Science of light and its laws and influences.

**Pho′tolyte** (*lysis*, solution). A substance decomposable under the influence of light.

**Photomagnet′ic.** Relating to or causing photomagnetism.

**Photomag′netism.** Magnetism developed under the influence of light.

**Photoma′nia.** Delirium induced by light.

**Photomechan′ical.** Relating to anything performed under the influence of light.

**Photom′eter.** Apparatus for comparing the intensity of the sources of light.

**Photomet′ric.** Pertaining to photometry. **P. u′nit,** one candle; one-twentieth of the amount of light given off from a surface of melted platinum, 1 cm. square, at the moment of its solidification.

**Photom′etry.** Measurement of the intensity of light.

**Photomi′crograph** (*mikros*, small). Enlarged photograph of a microscopic object.

**Photomicrog′raphy.** The art of reproducing by photography the image of a minute object as seen through a microscope. (See cut on page 872.)

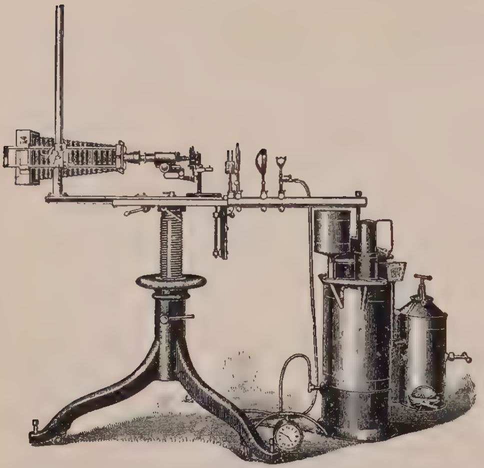
**Photon′osus** (*phos*, light, *nosos*, disease). Disease due to excess of light.

**Photopho′bia** (*phos*, light, *phobos*, fear). Intolerance of the eyes to light.

**Photopho′bic.** Having a dread of the light.

**Pho′tophone** (*phos*, light, *phone*, sound). Apparatus in which sound is transmitted by a beam of light.

**Pho′tophore** (*phos*, light, *phero*, to carry). Electric lamp for illuminating the interior of the body.



Photomicrographic apparatus in horizontal position; arranged with acetylene gas as the illuminant and clock for cutting off the gas at the completion of the exposure.

**Photop'sia** (*phos*, light, *ops*, eye). False perception of light, as of sparks, flashes of fire, etc., occasioned by certain conditions of the retina and brain and by pressure on the eyeball. When pressure does not induce the luminous appearance the existence of amaurosis may be inferred. See *Metamorphopsia*.

**Photoptom'eter** (*phos*, light, *ops*, eye, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring the acuteness of vision by reducing light.

**Photoptom'etry.** Measurement of acuteness of vision in diminished light.

**Photorrhex'is** (*phos*, light, *rhexis*, breaking). Refraction of rays of light.

**Pho'toscope.** Fluoroscope.

**Phototax'is** (*taxis*, arrangement). Disposition to be affected by light exhibited by some bacterial or other cellular formations. **Neg'ative p.**, repulsion under influence of light thus shown. **Pos'itive p.**, attraction under the influence of light thus shown.

**Photother'apy** (*phos*, light, *therapeuo*, to cure). The use of light rays as a therapeutic agent, especially in skin diseases. The violet rays affect bacterial growth unfavorably.

**Photoxylin'.** Kind of pyroxylin made by nitrating wood-pulp; recommended for use in the preparation of collodion. When itself applied to a surface, as in plastic surgery, it leaves on evaporation a firmer film than collodion does. Used also in mounting specimens for the microscope.

**Photu'ria.** Luminous condition of the urine.

**Phox'os.** One with a peaked head.

**Phragmid'iothrix.** Genus of *Schizomycetes*, similar to the *Beggiatoa*.

**Phragmi'tes.** A genus of grasses. **P. commu'nis**, common reed, marsh-reed, or cane.

**Phrag'mus** (*phragmos*, fence). A row of teeth.

**Phra'sis.** Articulated voice.

**Phra'sum.** Marrubium.

**Phren** (*phren*, mind). The mind or organ of the mind. Also the diaphragm and scrobiculus cordis.

**Phrenal'gia** (*phren*, mind, *algos*, pain). Melancholia; psychalgia. **P. si'ne delir'io**, melancholy.

**Phrenasthe'nia** (*astheneia*, weakness). Diaphragmatic paresis. Mental weakness.

**Phrenasthen'ic.** Idiotic, imbecile.

**Phrenat'rophy** (*phren*, mind, *a*, priv., *trophe*, nourishment). Wasting or atrophy of the brain.

**Phrenaux'e** (*auxe*, increase). Hypertrophy of the brain.

**Phrene'sia, Phrene'sis.** Phrenitis.

**Phrenet'ic.** Frantic; mad.

**Phrenetis'mus.** Phrenitis.

**Phreniat'rics.** Therapeutics of mental disorders.

**Phren'ic** (*phren*, mind, diaphragm). Relating to the mind. Diaphragmatic. **P. ar'teries**, those supplying the diaphragm: *superior*, from internal mammary; *inferior*, from abdominal aorta. **P. cen'tre**, central tendon of the diaphragm. **P. gan'glion**, small ganglion in the diaphragm connected with the right phrenic nerve and with the solar plexus. **P. nerve**, principal motor nerve of the diaphragm, derived from the cervical plexus, mainly from the fourth cervical; passes across the scalenus anticus, in front of the subclavian artery and root of the lung, between the pericardium and pleura (to which it gives filaments) to the diaphragm. **P. plex'us**, division of the solar plexus accompanying the inferior phrenic artery. **P. veins** correspond to the arteries of the same name; they empty into the inferior cava.

**Phrenic'ula** (or **Phrenetic'ula**) **hydrocephal'ica.** Hydrocephalus internus.

**Phrenis'mus.** Phrenitis.

**Phrenit'ic.** Phrenetic; relating to phrenitis.

**Phreni'tis.** Frenzy, delirium, brain fever, encephalitis; disease characterized by violent pyrexia, pain in the head, redness of the face and eyes, intolerance of light and sound, watchfulness, and delirium, either furious or muttering. Its causes are the same as those of other inflammations; sometimes, however, it is induced by sunstroke, inebriation, violent mental emotions, etc. Some authors have given the name phrenitis and meningitis to inflammation of the membranes of the brain, and that of cephalitis, encephalitis, or cerebritis to inflammation of the substance of the brain; but there are no pathognomonic symptoms which can lead us to refer the seat of the disease to any of those parts exclusively. When the brain and meninges were thought to be affected only symptomatically the disease was formerly called *paraphrenitis*. Hydrocephalus acutus is a variety of phrenitis. **P. aphrodisi'aca**, erotomania. **P. calentu'ra**, insolation; sunstroke. **P. la'trans**, hydrophobia. **P. potato'rum**, delirium tremens. **P. vermino'sa**, phrenitis anciently supposed to be dependent on the presence of a worm in the brain.

**Phrenob'labes** or **Phrenobla'bia** (*phren*, mind, *blapto*, to hinder). Mental impairment; dementia.

**Phrenocol'ic.** Relating to the diaphragm and colon. **P. lig'ament**, fold of the peritoneum passing from the diaphragm opposite the tenth or eleventh rib to the splenic flexure of the colon. It assists in supporting the spleen, forming the splenic recess.

**Phrenocos'tal.** Relating to the diaphragm and ribs.

**Phrenogas'tric.** Relating to the diaphragm and stomach; gastrophrenic.

**Phrenoglot'tic.** Relating to the glottis and diaphragm. **P. spasm**, phrenoglottism.

**Phrenoglot'tism.** Asthma thymicum. Spasm of the glottis considered to originate from the diaphragm.

**Phren'ograph** (*phren*, diaphragm, *grapho*, to write). Apparatus for recording diaphragmatic movements.

**Phrenog'raphy.** Science of the mind; psychology.

**Phrenohepat'ic.** Relating to both diaphragm and liver.

**Phrenolep'sia** (*lepsis*, seizure). Loss of mind.

**Phrenolin'.** Phrenosin.

**Phrenolog'ical.** Relating to phrenology.

**Phrenol'ogy** (*phren*, mind, *logos*, discourse). The pseudoscience of judging of the mental powers of an individual by the external configuration of the skull. It is based upon the assumption that the various faculties of the mind reside in definite regions of the brain surface, and are developed in proportion to the size of the corresponding regions, and further that the cranial bones follow accurately the contours of the brain surface, enabling the examiner, by inspection and palpation of the skull, to locate the corresponding elevations and depressions of the brain.

**Phrenomag′netism** or **Phrenomes′merism.** Animal magnetism.

**Phrenonarco′sis.** Stupefaction; dulling of the senses.

**Phrenoparal′ysis.** Paralysis of the brain or of the diaphragm.

**Phren′opath.** Psychiater.

**Phrenopath′ic.** One who is insane.

**Phrenop′athy** (*pathos*, affection). Mental disease.

**Phrenople′gia** (*plesso*, to stun). Sudden mental failure. Paralysis of the brain or of the diaphragm.

**Phrenosin′.** Nitrogenized substance obtained from white cerebral matter.

**Phreno′sis.** Phrenopathy.

**Phrenosplen′ic.** Relating to the diaphragm and spleen; splenophrenic.

**Phrenother′apy.** Treatment of mental diseases.

**Phren′sy.** Phrenitis or delirium associated with it.

**Phricas′mus.** Emotional shiver; horripilation.

**Phrico′des** (*phrike*, shivering). Fever in which the chill is very intense and prolonged.

**Phric′ogen.** Material producing cold.

**Phronemopho′bia** (*phroneo*, to think, *phobos*, fear). Morbid dread of thought.

**Phrone′sis** (*phroneo*, to think). Reason.

**Phrynin′** (*phryne*, toad). Poison contained in the skin glands of the toad, resembling digitalis in therapeutic action.

**Phthal′ic acid.** A dibasic acid obtained from naphthalene.

**Phthar′sis.** Decomposition; corruption.

**Phtheiræ′mia** (*phtheiro*, to corrupt, *haima*, blood). State in which the plastic powers of the blood are deteriorated.

**Phtheiri′asis,** thir-i′a-sis. Lousiness, lousy disease. The state of being infested with lice. Pediculosis. **P. capillit′ii,** p. of the scalp. **P. cilio′rum,** p. of the eyelashes. **P. cor′poris,** p. of the body. **P. inguina′lis,** infestation with crab-lice. **P. palpebra′rum,** p. ciliorum. **P. pu′bis,** p. inguinalis. **P. supercilio′rum,** p. of the eyebrows.

**Phtheir′ium.** Delphinium staphisagria.

**Phtheir′ius.** Louse. **P. inguina′lis** or **P. pu′bis,** crab-louse.

**Phtheiroc′tonum** (*phtheir*, a louse, *kteino*, to kill). Delphinium staphisagria.

**Phthin′oid.** Having the characters of phthisis.

**Phthiri′asis.** Malis; phtheiriasis; pediculosis.

**Phthir′ium scab′iei.** See *Psora*.

**Phthir′ius.** A louse, pediculus.

**Phthisic,** tiz′ik. Phthisis; tickling cough.

**Phthis′ical,** tiz′ik-al. Relating to phthisis.

**Phthisinoid,** tiz′in-oid. Form of long and flat chest, associated with pulmonary tuberculosis, having a short anteroposterior diameter, prominent scapulæ, depression of spaces above and below the clavicles, etc.

**Phthisiol′ogy** (*logos*, discourse). Treatise on phthisis.

**Phthisiopho′bia.** Morbid fear of phthisis.

**Phthisiother′apy.** Therapeutic treatment of phthisis pulmonalis.

**Phthisipneumo′nia.** Phthisis pulmonalis.

**Phthisis,** te′sis, ti′sis, or thi′sis (*phthio*, to waste away). Consumption. In a general sense, progressive emaciation; it is usually, however, restricted to phthisis pulmonalis, pulmonary tuberculosis. Pulmonary tuberculosis is an infective disease of the lungs caused by the Bacillus tuberculosis. The lesions are characterized by nodular bodies called tubercles, or diffuse infiltration of tuberculous tissue, which undergo caseation or sclerosis, and may finally ulcerate or in some situations calcify. Three chief clinical groups may be recognized: (1) *Tuberculo-pneumonic p.*, acute phthisis; (2) *chronic ulcerative p.;* (3) *fibroid p.* According to the mode of infection there are two distinct types of lesions: (*a*) when the bacilli reach the lungs through the blood-vessels the primary lesion is usually in the tissues of the alveolar walls, in the capillaries, epithelium of air-cells, and the connective-tissue framework of septa; (*b*) when through the bronchi—inhalation tuberculosis—the smaller bronchi and bronchioles are more extensively affected; the process is not confined to single groups of alveoli, but has a more lobular arrangement, and tuberculous masses from the outset are large, more diffuse, and may in some cases involve an entire lobe or greater part of a lung. Until recently the view has been universal that pulmonary phthisis consists in the formation of tubercles in the lungs, which sooner or later soften and break down. According to the nomenclature of the Royal College of Physicians of London, phthisis now includes two general varieties: 1. As allied to scrofula: general constitutional disease with or without scrofula, *tuberculo-pneumonia* and *tuberculous phthisis*. 2. Destructive disintegration of pulmonary tissue, having its source in chronic or acute pneumonia, *acute* and *chronic pneumonic phthisis*. According to recent theories of the nature of phthisis pulmonalis, the affection may occur in non-tuberculous persons, who may never become tuberculous; it may be caused by chronic inflammatory processes in the lungs, such as bronchial catarrh, and especially chronic catarrhal pneumonia, etc., which is preceded by bronchitis, the air-cells and smaller air-cells being next involved and filled with the products of the inflammatory processes. The solid structures may gradually undergo a cheesy or caseous degeneration (see *Tyrosis*) and become softened. Phthisis may be also excited by hæmoptysis, *phthisis ab hæmoptöe*, inducing lobular pneumonia.

The following table (Aitken) affords an exposition of some of the views on this subject, and of the variety of diverse affections productive of ulceration and destruction of the tissue of the lungs included under the generic name of phthisis:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Tuberculous, specific, or granular phthisis. | The true gray granulation. Pigmentary tubercle. Fibrous tubercle. Cellular tubercle. |
| 2. Scrofulous or epithelial phthisis. | Primitive yellow tubercle; accumulation, cheesy degeneration, and disintegration of epithelium-like cells. |
| 3. Catarrhal or bronchial phthisis. | Ulceration of bronchi, with adjacent fibroid and cellular deposits, and cheesy degeneration of the same. |
| 4. Pneumonic phthisis. | Disintegration of recent or old deposits, occurring in vesicular, lobular, or lobar pneumonia, primary or secondary, common or scrofulous. |
| 5. Fibrous phthisis (cirrhosis, chronic or interstitial pneumonia). | Fibroid deposits, with cheesy degeneration of imprisoned portion of lung, due to: 1. Mechanical irritation (as in grinders, miners, masons, etc.); 2. Rheumatic inflammation of interlobular tissue; 3. Chronic pleurisy; 4. Constitutional states, as in granular kidney and liver. |
| 6. Lardaceous phthisis. | Circumscribed or diffuse cellular formations composed of lardaceous material. |
| 7. Syphilitic phthisis. | Cheesy disintegration of nodules of nucleo-fibrous tissue, and diffuse infiltration of the same. |
| 8. Hemorrhagic phthisis. | Cheesy degeneration and disintegration of nodules of extravasated blood. |
| 9. Embolic phthisis (including pyæmic deposits and suppurations). | Cheesy degeneration and disintegration of gray or yellow deposits, arising directly or indirectly from pulmonary emboli coming from the liver, lymphatics, or veins. |

The chief symptoms of *tuberculous phthisis* or pulmonary tuberculosis are the following: A sense of uneasiness in the chest, severe fits of coughing, or short and dry cough with dyspnœa, becoming troublesome, especially in the morning, and dyspnœa increased on exertion. The expectoration is evidently purulent, and a bacterioscopic examination will usually reveal the presence of the specific bacillus. The patient has fever in the evening, circumscribed redness of the cheeks, wasting and colliquative sweats early in the morning—*phthisis consummata, pneumophthisis*. In the third stage the hectic is constant, with small pulse, pungent heat, colliquative sweats, diarrhœa, and exhaustion. In some cases the symptoms run their course so rapidly as to constitute what is popularly known as *galloping consumption, phthisis florida. Physical signs:* 1. In the first stage, while there are yet scattered miliary tubercles, there is sometimes a want of freedom in the movements under one or both clavicles. Percussion will generally discover a slight diminution of sound corresponding to the summit of one lung; auscultation shows that the inspiratory murmur is weaker, rougher, or confused. The sound of expiration is more distinct. The voice and cough are rather more resonant, and wheezing or mucous *râles* are occasionally heard in the same region. 2. When the tuberculous deposition has become more abundant the motion of the chest is more markedly diminished. Loss of sound on percussion is more distinct, inspiration on auscultation is bronchial, expiration is louder and more superficial, and the resonance of the voice and cough is increased. The rest of the lung is perhaps healthy, or the respiration may be puerile. 3. When the tubercles are undergoing softening, in addition to the preceding signs, auscultation exhibits a subcrepitant *râle* around the apex of the lung, decreasing from above downward. It is most distinct during or after the cough and at the close of a deep inspiration. Soon the bubbling becomes successively larger, and ultimately gurgling is heard. The inspiration and expiration are cavernous or tracheal. The voice and cough indicate unusual resonance and pectoriloquy. The intercostal spaces are often depressed locally, and percussion may become gradually clearer and even tympanitic as the cavern increases. The treatment of tuberculosis consists essentially in an open-air life. If removal to a place with a sunny, mild, and equable climate, or to one in an elevated region, is impossible, the patient should sleep in an apartment with the windows constantly open, and should sit in the open air all day, and exercise out of doors every day, if no fever is present. The other indications will be to moderate inflammatory action, support the strength, and palliate urgent symptoms.

**Abdom'inal p.**, intestinal or peritoneal tuberculosis. **P. acu'ta**, galloping consumption. **Black p.**, miners' asthma; see *Anthracosis.* **Bron'chial p.**, phthisis occasioned by the pressure of enlarged tuberculous bronchial glands, which not infrequently communicate with caverns in the lungs or with the bronchia. **P. bul'bi**, wasting of the eyeball, the result of inflammation of the internal membranes of the eye, usually a purulent iridochoroiditis. Von Graefe described a form or essential wasting of the ball under the name *essential phthisis bulbi*, in which there is sudden and marked reduction in tension without any pathological change in the interior of the eye, the ball gradually returning to the normal pressure. **P. calculo'sa**, lithiasis pulmonum; formation of calculous concretions in the lungs. **Can'cerous p.**, cancer of the lung, which gives rise to carcinomatous phthisis. **Carbona'ceous p.**, miners' asthma; anthracosis. **Catar'rhal p.**, bronchial p. **Coal'-miners'** or **Col'liers' p.**, anthracosis. **P. cor'neæ**, wasting away of the cornea, which becomes occupied by the cicatrix of a prolapsed iris. **Cot'ton p.**, see *Pneumonia, cotton.* **P. dorsa'lis**, tabes dorsalis. **Essen'tial p. of the eye-ball**, p. bulbi. **P. exulcera'ta**, p. pulmonalis. **Fi'broid p.**, see *Phthisis* and *Cirrhosis of the lung.* **Flax'dressers' p.**, see *Flaxdressers.* **P. flor'ida**, acute phthisis. **Glan'dular p.**, tuberculosis of the lymphatic glands. **Grind'ers' p.**, see *Grinders.* **Hemorrhag'ic p.**, p. with hæmoptysis. **P. hepat'ica**, hepatophthisis. **P. ischiad'ica**, wasting from suppuration of the hip-joint. **Laryn'geal p.**, tuberculosis of the larynx. **Mam'mary p.**, atrophy of the mammary gland, usually the result of suppuration after inflammation. **P. mesera'ica**, tabes mesenterica. **Mill'stone-mak'ers' p.**, see *Millstone-makers.* **P. muco'sa**, see *Bronchorrhœa.* **P. nodo'sa**, p. pulmonalis. **P. no'tias**, tabes dorsalis. **P. pancreat'ica**, cachectic condition with emaciation produced by tuberculous condition of the pancreas. **P. phlegmat'ica**, phthisis in which there is no general falling off in flesh. **P. pituito'sa**, see *Bronchorrhœa.* **Placen'tal p.**, see *Placental.* **Pneumon'ic p.**, see *Phthisis.* **P. pulmona'lis** or **P. pulmo'num**, see *Phthisis.* **P. pupil'læ**, synizesis. **P. pupilla'ris**, smallness of the pupil, often permanent, and the result of iritis. **Re'nal p.**, wasting of the kidney from inflammation, etc. **P. scrophulo'sa**, phthisis pulmonalis. **P. sic'ca**, tabes dorsalis. **Stone'-cutters' p.**, see *Stonecutters.* **P. tuberculo'sa**, tuberculosis pulmonalis, wasting. **P. uteri'na**, wasting from ulceration of the uterus. **P. ventric'uli**, atrophy of the coats of the stomach. **P. vesica'lis**, wasting from ulceration of the bladder.

**Phthi'sis-weed.** Ludwigia palustris.

**Phthisu'ria** (*phthisis*+*ouron*, urine). Diabetes.

**Phtho'ra** (*phthora*, destruction). Corruption; plague.

**Phtho'ric.** Causing corruption. Abortive. **P. acid**, hydrofluoric acid.

**Phu.** Valeriana phu.

**Phucagos'tris mi'nor.** Pila marina.

**Phus'ca.** Mixture of vinegar and water.

**Phy'cit.** Kind of sugar obtained from an alga, Protococcus vulgaris.

**Phy'cochrome** (*phykos*, seaweed, *chroma*, color). A bluish-green pigment of algæ.

**Phycocysti'tis.** Capsulitis.

**Phycoërythrin'.** Red coloring-matter contained in certain algæ.

**Phycol'ogy.** Botany relating to algæ.

**Phycom'yces.** Genus of *Mucorini.*

**Phygan'trus** (*phyge*, flight, *antrum*, antrum of Highmore). Applied to skulls in which a line let fall upon the radius fixus from the most projecting point of the torus frontalis is behind that let fall from nasion by from 6 to 10 mm. (Lissauer).

**Phygeth'ion.** Inflammation of the superficial lymphatic glands, especially of the axilla, not ending in suppuration. A boil.

**Phygœde'ma** (*phyge*, flight). Hysterical or wandering œdema.

**Phygogalac'tics** (*phyge*, flight, *gala*, milk). Agents that arrest the secretion of milk.

**Phygometo'pus** (*phyge*, flight, *metopon*, forehead). Applied to skulls in whih a line drawn from bregma to nasal point makes with the radius fixus an angle of 8° to 33.5° (Lissauer).

**Phygopis'thius** (*phyge*, flight, *opisthe*, behind). Applied to skulls in which a line drawn through the lambda and inion makes with the radius fixus an angle of 106° to 127° (Lissauer).

**Phygoproso'pus** (*phyge*, flight, *prosopon*, face). Applied to skulls in which a line drawn from the nasion to the alveolar point makes with the radius fixus an angle of 38° to 66.5° (Lissauer).

**Phygorrhi'nus** (*phyge*, flight, *rhis*, nose). Applied to skulls in which a line drawn between the nasion and subnasal point makes with the radius fixus an angle of 36° to 66.5° (Lissauer).

**Phylaxin'** (*phylax*, a guardian). A defensive proteid detected in artificially immunized animals. See *Alexin, Sozin, Toxophylaxin, and Mycophylaxin.*

**Phyllac'tis coarcta'ta.** Plant of Peru possessing antispasmodic and vulnerary properties.

**Phyllan'thus dis'ticha.** Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ.* Country gooseberry; East Indian tree; leaves are sudorific; root has active cathartic virtues, and seeds are purgative. **P. multiflo'rus**, plant of East India, having root with alterative properties. **P. urina'ria**, binkohumba, plant employed in Ceylon as a diuretic.

**Phyllos'teophyte** (*phyllon*, leaf, *osteon*, bone, *phyo*, to grow). Laminated osteophyte.

**Phylloxanthin'.** Yellow coloring principle united with phyllocyanin to make up chlorophyll.

**Phyllox'era.** Species of aphidæ which produce excrescences known as galls by puncturing the under side of leaves to deposit their ova. **P. vasta'trix**, grapevine louse, which inflicts much damage on vineyards.

**Phylogen′esis.** Phylogeny.

**Phylogenet′ic.** Pertaining to phylogeny.

**Phylogeny,** fi-loj′en-e (*phylon*, a race, *gennao*, to produce). Evolutionary history, genesis of race, as opposed to ontogeny, development of the individual.

**Phy′ma** (*phyo*, to grow). This word has been used with great latitude; sometimes in the sense of phlegmon, for suppurative tumors larger than a boil, also to include erysipelas, œdema, phlegmon, emphysema, scirrhus, etc., and even hordeolum, furunculus, sycosis, and anthrax. Now used to denote a cutaneous tubercle.

**Phy′matoid** (*phyma*, tubercle, *eidos*, resemblance). State of cancerous tissue in which the dull yellow hue and the consistence are like those of tubercle.

**Phymatorrhisin′** or **Phymatorrhusin′.** Black, granular pigment obtained from melanotic sarcoma.

**Phymato′sis.** Excrescence. Elephantiasis. The presence of cutaneous tubercles. Scrofulous or tuberculous disease.

**Phymolep′ra.** Tubercular leprosy.

**Phy′sa** (*physa*, wind). Crepitation; flatulence; bulla.

**Phy′sagogue** (*physa*, wind, *ago*, to carry off). Carminative.

**Physal′ides.** Plural of physalis, which see.

**Physalin′.** Amorphous bitter principle of Physalis alkekengi.

**Physal′iphore** (*physalis*, bladder, *phoreo*, to carry). A brood-cell or cell containing a vesicle (called physalis or brood-cavity) found in malignant new-growths.

**Phy′salis** (*physalis*, bladder). A brood-cavity, or vesicle found in certain giant cells (physaliphores) in malignant neoplasms. Also a genus of plants, ord. *Solanaceæ*. **P. alkeken′gi,** strawberry tomato; winter-cherry; European; naturalized in U. S. **P. halicac′abum,** physalis. **P. obscu′ra,** P. viscosa. **P. pennsylvan′ica,** P. viscosa. **P. pubes′cens,** P. viscosa. **P. stramo′nium,** Anisodus luridus. **P. visco′sa,** ground cherry; indigenous; berries are diuretic.

**Phys′cia islan′dica.** Lichen islandicus. **P. niva′lis,** Lichen caninus.

**Physco′nia** (*physkon*, the paunch). A generic term comprising every large solid tumor developed in the abdomen. Hyposarca; excessive corpulency. **P. adipo′sa,** accumulation of fat in the intestines. **P. bilio′sa,** distention of the gall-bladder with bile. **P. emphysemat′ica,** accumulation of air in the areolar tissue or between the coats of particular viscera. **P. lie′nis,** tumor of the spleen. **P. mesenter′ica,** tabes mesenterica. **P. splen′ica,** ague-cake. **P. strumo′sa,** tumid abdomen from scrofulous enlargement of the glands.

**Physe′ma.** Tympanites. Emphysematous tumor.

**Physe′ter macroceph′alus** (*physeter*, one that blows, *makros*, large, *kephale*, head). Spermaceti whale. See *Cetaceum*.

**Physiat′rics.** Part of medicine relating to therapeutical application of physical forces, such as heat, light, electricity, etc.

**Phys′ic** (*physis*). Science and art of medicine. Medicament. To *physic* is to administer medicine, or to purge. **In′dian p.,** Euphorbia corollata, Gillenia trifoliata. **P. nut,** Jatropha curcas. **P. root,** Leptandra purpurea.

**Phys′ical.** Pertaining to physics, to matter in mass, and forces acting on it. **P. diagno′sis,** a diagnosis, especially of thoracic diseases, based upon auscultation, inspection, palpation, and percussion. **P. educa′tion,** training of the body by means of gymnastic exercises, etc. **P. examina′tion,** examination of appearances, dimensions, sounds, etc., presented by a patient. **P. signs,** those derived from physical examination.

**Physician,** fiz-ish′an (*physikos*, an investigator of nature). Properly, one who has received his degree from an incorporated institution as doctor of medicine or has been licensed to practise medicine. The French formerly used the word *physicien* in the same sense. It is now appropriated by them to the natural philosopher. *Physicist* is the English equivalent of this. **Botan′ical p.,** herb doctor. **Fam′ily p.,** one regarded as the regular attendant on a family; a general practitioner.

**Phys′icist.** A natural philosopher. See *Physics*.

**Phys′ick's encys′ted rec′tum.** Hypertrophy and dilatation of the pouches of the rectum.

**Physicochem′ical.** Relating to both physics and chemistry.

**Phys′ics** (*physis*, nature). Natural philosophy. The science of the nature and forces of inorganic matter. **Med′ical p.,** iatrophysics; physics directly applied to medicine—to the explanation of the vital phenomena, the preservation of the individual, or the treatment of disease.

**Physiogeny,** fiz-e-oj′en-e (*physis*, nature, *gennao*, to produce). Development of function.

**Physiog′nomist.** One versed in physiognomy.

**Physiognomon′ic.** Relating to physiognomy.

**Physiog′nomy** (*physis*, nature, *gnome*, knowledge). The art of determining the disposition from the external appearance, especially the features. The face as indicative of character. The external appearance of anything.

**Physiolog′ical.** Relating to physiology, especially to normal, as distinguished from pathological physiology. **P. albuminu′ria,** alimentary albuminuria, caused by the ingestion of more albumin than can be oxidized in the system. **P. anat′omy,** see *Anatomy*. **P. an′tidote,** one which when administered to a healthy person produces effects opposite to those produced by the poison of which it is the antidote. **P. doc′trine,** Broussaism. **P. salt solu′tion,** see *Salt solution*. **P. test,** trial by its physiological action upon animals of a substance suspected of being poisonous.

**Physiologico-anatom′ical.** Relating to physiology and anatomy.

**Physiologico-histological,** fiz-e-o-loj′ik-o-his-to-loj′ik-al. Relating to physiology and histology.

**Physiol′ogism.** Abuse of physiology. The improper application of physiological data to the theory of disease.

**Physiol′ogist.** One versed in physiology.

**Physiol′ogy** (*physis*, nature, *logos*, description). Science of vital phenomena of organisms and their relations to chemical and physical laws. *General p.* treats of the general laws of life; *special*, of the nature and functions of particular organs, as heart, lungs, etc. It is called zoöphysiology or zoöbiology, *animal physiology*, and phytophysiology or phytobiology, *vegetable physiology*, according as it considers the life of animals or of vegetables singly. To the former belongs the physiology of man, *human physiology*. Physiology is also qualified as *normal* or *hygienic physiology*, to distinguish it from *pathological* or *morbid physiology* or pathology.

**Physiol′ysis** (*physis*, nature, *lyo*, to dissolve). Natural decomposition of organic matter by oxidation, putrefaction, etc.

**Physiomed′icalism.** Eclectic and Thomsonian doctrines combined.

**Physion′omy** (*physis*, nature, *nomos*, law). Natural philosophy.

**Physiopathol′ogy.** Study of function as modified by disease.

**Physiother′apy.** Expectant treatment.

**Physique′.** Physical structure; constitution.

**Physo-** (*physa*, air). In composition, air.

**Phy′socele.** Pneumatocele. Emphysematous tumor of the scrotum; intestinal hernia containing much flatus.

**Physoceph′alus.** Emphysema of the head.

**Physocœl′ia** (*koilia*, intestines). Tympanites.

**Physocol′ica.** Flatulent colic.

**Physo′des** (*physa*, air). Full of air; apparently full of air—applied to tumors, etc.

**Physodyspnœ′a.** Dyspnœa from emphysema.

**Physohæmatome′tra** (*physa*, air, *haima*, blood, *metra*, womb). Accumulation of sanguineous fluid and gas in the womb.

**Physohydrome′tra** (*physa*, air, *hydor*, water, *metra*, uterus). Watery fluid, mixed with air, in the cavity of the uterus.

**Physom′eter** (*physao*, to inflate, *metron*, measure). Instrument for determining variations in volume of the confined body of air.

**Physome′tra** (*physa*, air, *metra*, womb). Tympany of the womb; uterine tympanites. Accumulation of gas in the uterus, causing a light, tense, circumscribed protuberance in the hypogastrium, obscurely sonorous, with wind occasionally discharged through the os uteri with noise.

**Physon′cus** (*onkos*, swelling). Emphysema.

**Physos′cheocele** (*physa*, air, *osche*, scrotum, *kele*, tumor). Scrotal emphysema.

**Physospas′mus.** Flatulent colic.

**Physosterin′.** Substance allied to cholesterin, found in physostigma.

**Physostig′ma** (Ph. U. S.), **Physostig′matis sem′ina** (Ph. Br.). Calabar bean, the seed of **P. veneno′sum**, leguminous, woody, climbing plant of West Africa. The seed, physostigma (Ph. U. S.), is the Calabar bean, ordeal bean or nut. It contains alkaloids physostigmine or eserine and calabarine; used by the Africans in trial by ordeal. It is a motor depressant and antispasmodic, employed in tetanus, chorea, and other spasmodic affections, and in paralysis to prevent muscular wasting; dose of the powdered bean, gr. j–ij (0.065–0.13). The following preparations are official: *Extrac′tum physostig′matis* (U. S. and Br.); dose, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ (0.004–0.008). *Tinctu′ra p.* (U. S.); dose, ♏v–xx (0.32–1.3).

**Physostigmatine′.** Eserine.

**Physostigmi′na** or **Physostigmine′.** $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$. Eserine. Amorphous alkaloid principle of Calabar bean, used to produce contraction of the pupil, internally in paralysis, and as an antidote to strychnine and atropine. Powerful depressant, nerve-poison; slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzol. Bromine in potassium bromide gives with it a red color (very delicate); most satisfactory test is that of application to the pupil. **P. sal′icylate**, eserine salicylate, official in Ph. U. S., is said to be less liable to decomposition than other salts of physostigmine; chiefly used externally in ophthalmic practice as a mydriatic; internally, in doses gr. $\frac{1}{150}$–$\frac{1}{100}$ (0.00043–0.00064), in spasmodic nervous affections, atonic dyspepsia, and as an antidote to strychnine. **P. sul′phate**, eserine sulphate, official in the Ph. U. S. and Br.; occurs in yellowish-white, granular crystals; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$–$\frac{1}{100}$ (0.00043–0.00064). It is used also by veterinary surgeons in colic.

**Physotho′rax.** Pneumothorax.

**Phytal′bumoses.** Vegetable albumoses.

**Phytanat′omy.** Vegetable anatomy.

**Phytel′ephas macrocar′pa.** Tree of South America, elephantasia, the dense albumin of whose nut is the vegetable ivory, which is as durable and nearly as hard as the ivory of the elephant.

**Phyterythrin′.** Coloring-matter which gives to plants and leaves their red color in the fall of the year.

**Phyteu′ma spica′tum.** European herb, the juice of which is narcotic.

**Phy′tiform.** Phytoid.

**Phytiv′orous** (*phyton*, plant, *voro*, to devour). Feeding or subsisting on vegetables.

**Phyto-** (*phyton*, plant). Greek prefix signifying connection with or relation to vegetable organisms.

**Phytoalope′cia.** Porrigo decalvans.

**Phytobiol′ogy.** Vegetable biology.

**Phy′toblast** (*phyton*, plant, *blastos*, sprout). Living body containing protoplasm, of which the cell-unit is composed.

**Phytochem′istry.** Chemistry of plants.

**Phytocol′la.** Extractive from belladonna.

**Phy′tocyst** (*phyton*, plant, *kystis*, cyst). Cyst in which the phytoblast is contained.

**Phytoder′mata** (*phyton*, plant, *derma*, skin). Cutaneous diseases dependent on parasitic vegetable organisms.

**Phytogen′esis.** Germination.

**Phytogenet′ic** or **Phytogen′ic.** Of vegetable origin.

**Phytogenous**, fi-toj′en-us (*phyton*, plant, *gennao*, to bring forth). Due to a vegetable growth.

**Phytogeog′raphy.** Geographical botany.

**Phytog′raphy.** Description of plants.

**Phy′toid** (*phyton*, plant, *eidos*, appearance). Phytiform. Having the form or appearance of a vegetable growth.

**Phytolac′ca decan′dra.** Pokeweed, American nightshade, cancer root, pokeberry, pigeon berry, jalap cancer root, red weed, red nightshade, ord. *Chenopodeaceæ*. The berries, Phytolaccæ fructus, pokeberry, and root, Phytolaccæ radix, pokeroot, are official in the Ph. U. S. The young stems, when boiled, are sometimes eaten; but, when old, they must be cautiously used, as the plant is emetic and cathartic. Pokeweed is employed in chronic rheumatism, and as an alterative. Dose of the berry, gr. j–x (0.065–0.65) or more in infusion; of the root, gr. j–v (0.065–0.32). *Extrac′tum phytolac′cæ rad′icis flu′idum* is official; dose, ♏j–x (0.065–0.65) or more. It is also used in cutaneous eruptions, tinea capitis, itch, cancerous ulcers, etc. **P. dras′tica**, species possessing a root with active purgative properties.

**Phytolac′cic acid.** Amorphous principle separated from phytolacca berries.

**Phytolaccin′.** Name improperly given to powdered alcoholic extract of phytolacca; more correctly, a neutral principle found in it.

**Phytolaccotoxin′.** Poisonous alkaloid prepared from a Japanese species of phytolacca.

**Phytol′ogy** (*phyton*, plant, *logos*, a discourse). Botany.

**Phytomelin′.** Rutin.

**Phytomen′tagra** (*phyton*, plant+*mentagra*). Sycosis.

**Phytomyce′tes** (*mykes*, fungus). Moulds, as in putrid urine.

**Phyton′omy.** Vegetable physiology.

**Phytopar′asite.** A parasite from the vegetable kingdom. Epiphyte.

**Phytoparasit′ic.** Relating to or caused by a vegetable parasite.

**Phytopathol′ogy.** Properly, the pathology of vegetables; but occasionally applied to the pathology of morbid states induced by vegetable growths.

**Phytoph′agous** (*phyton*, plant, *phago*, to eat). Phytivorous, herbivorous. Feeding or subsisting upon vegetables.

**Phytoph′thora** (*phyton*, plant, *phthora*, destruction, corruption). Genus of fungi. **P. infes′tans**, fungus causing potato disease.

**Phytophysiol′ogy.** Vegetable physiology.

**Phy′toplasm** (*phyton*, plant, *plasso*, to form). Substance in vegetable cells analogous to protoplasm.

**Phyto′sis.** A disease, especially cutaneous disease, of phytoparasitic causation. **P. annula′ta**, tinea circinata. **P. circina′ta**, a term employed by E. Wilson for ringworm of the hairless skin. **P. favo′sa**, porrigo favosa. **P. ton′surans**, porrigo decalvans. **P. versic′olor**, tinea versicolor.

**Phytostearin′** (*phyton*, plant, *stear*, fat). Fatty matter like cholesterin derived from plants.

**Phytot′omy** (*phyton*, plant, *tome*, section). Vegetable anatomy.

**Phytovitellin′.** Vegetable vitellin; globulin-like body resembling animal vitellin, found in seeds of many plants, as in the pumpkin.

**Phytozo′on** (*phyton*, plant, *zoon*, animal). Lowest class of animals, seeming to form a transition between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Zoöphyte.

**Pi′a.** Pia mater. **P.-arach′noid**, the pia mater and arachnoid regarded as a single membrane. **P. ma′ter** (delicate mother), a very delicate membrane which covers the brain immediately, penetrates into its anfractuosities, and envelops also the cerebellum and the spinal cord. The exterior pia mater is the portion of membrane which covers the exterior of the encephalon and faces the arachnoid externally; the interior pia mater is that which lines the cerebral fossa, into which it penetrates by a cleft situated between the posterior part of the corpus callosum and the fornix, and by two other fissures, situated between the corpora fimbriata and the thalami nervorum opticorum. It contains a number of granulations similar to the glandulæ Pacchioni. **P. m. tes′tis,** tunica vasculosa. **P. men′inx,** pia mater. **P. spina′lis,** pia of spinal cord.

**Pi′al.** Relating to the pia mater. **P. sheath,** sheath of optic nerve.

**Pian′.** Frambœsia; yaws.

**Pian′ists′ cramp.** Painful spasm of the muscles of the forearm due to excessive piano practice.

**Pi′ar.** Fatness.

**Piarachni′tis.** Inflammation of the pia mater and arachnoid membrane conjointly.

**Piarach′noid.** Pia mater and arachnoid membrane considered as one.

**Piarhæ′mia** (*piar*, fat, *haima*, blood). Fat in the blood.

**Piarolyt′ic** (*piar*, fat, *lyo*, to dissolve). Fat decomposing or emulsifying.

**Piarrhæ′mia.** Piarhæmia.

**Pi′ca.** Morbid appetite for unusual articles of food. Malacia. **P. africano′rum,** chthonophagia.

**Pic′ac.** Euphorbia corollata.

**Picacis′mus** (*pix*, pitch). Depilation by means of a pitch plaster.

**Pic′amar.** Bitter, oily compound found in heavy oil of tar.

**Pica′tion.** Picacismus.

**Pice′a** (*pix*, pitch). Pinus abies.

**Picea′lis.** Produced by tar.

**Picein′.** Glucoside from picea excelsa.

**Pi′ceol.** A derivative of picein.

**Pi′ceous.** Having the nature of pitch. Thick; viscous.

**Pi′chi.** Terebinthinate wood of Fabiana imbricata of Chile; has been used in lithiasis, cystitis, and other diseases of the bladder, in decoction or in fluid extract; dose of the latter, ♏xv–xxx (1.0–2.0).

**Pichu′rim beans.** The seed—Para nut, sassafras nut, puxiri, Brazilian nutmeg—of a tree supposed to be Nectandra puchury, puchyury, or puchyry of the Brazilians, ord. *Lauraceæ*, which grows in Brazil, Guiana, Venezuela, and other parts of South America. They are of an elliptical shape, flat on one side, convex on the other; of an aromatic odor between that of nutmeg and sassafras; and of a spicy, pungent taste. The medical properties are the same as those of other aromatics. **P. bark,** a fragrant bark resembling cinnamon; see *Pechurim cortex*. **P. cam′phor,** body contained in fat of pichurim analogous to laurel camphor. **P. fat,** matter resembling butter occurring in pichurim beans, consisting of laurin and pichurim camphor.

**Pick's bun′dle.** Occasional collection of nerve-fibres in the medulla oblongata, in association with the pyramidal tract. **P.'s disease′,** pseudocirrhosis of the liver, sometimes accompanying adhesive pericarditis.

**Pick′erelweed.** Unisema deltifolia.

**Picoline′.** $C_6H_7N$. Methyl-pyridine. A liquid base in coal-tar oil and in Dippel's animal oil.

**Pi′cra** (*pikros*, bitter). Pulvis aloës et canellæ.

**Picraconine′.** Derivative of picraconitine by saponification with an alkali.

**Picraconitine′.** $C_{25}H_{29}NO_{10}$. Alkaloid from Aconitum napellus, either pre-existing in the plant or an accidental product due to the method of preparation.

**Picræ′na excel′sa** (*pikraino*, to be bitter). Quassia.

**Picram′nia antides′ma.** Shrub of Mexico and West Indies; genus of *Simarubæ;* bark—cascara amagra, Honduras bark—recommended as an alterative in syphilis. **P. cilia′ta,** native of Brazil; bark used as a substitute for cascarilla.

**Picranis′ic acid.** Picric acid.

**Pic′ras.** Picrate. **P. japon′ica,** a plant of Japan with tonic, antidysenteric, and febrifuge properties.

**Picras′ma excel′sa.** Picræna excelsa.

**Pic′rate.** Salt of picric acid.

**Pic′ratol.** Trinitrophenolate of silver.

**Pic′ria.** Bitterness.

**Pic′ric acid.** $C_6H_3N_3O_7$. Carbazotic acid; trinitrophenic, nitrophenisic acid; bright yellow, inodorous, crystalline substance, having an acid and extremely bitter taste, staining organic matter permanently yellow. It is obtained by heating a mixture of carbolic and strong nitric acids, evaporating, and crystallizing. It is used for hardening tissues for microscopic examination, as a test for albumin and mucin, as an application to burns, and internally as an antiperiodic; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–ij (0.016–0.13). In large doses it destroys the red blood corpuscles and causes jaundice. **P.-a. test**, for glycosuria, deep red coloration of picric-acid solution in glycosuric urine when liquor potassæ is added.

**Picrin′.** Bitter substance from Digitalis purpurea, said to be identical with digitalin.

**Pic′ris** (*pikros*, bitter). Cichorium intybus.

**Pic′rium spica′tum.** Coutoubea alba.

**Picroaconitine′.** Picraconitine.

**Picrocar′mine.** Staining fluid employed in microscopic examinations, made by adding picric acid to an ammoniacal solution of carmine.

**Picroch′olos** (*pikros*, bitter, *chole*, bile). Bilious.

**Picrogly′cion.** Peculiar principle isolated from dulcamara, having bitter-sweet taste.

**Pi′crol.** $KC_6HI_2(OH)_2SO_3$. Diiodoresorcin-monosulphonate of potassium; a colorless, soluble, bitter, crystalline substance, employed externally as a substitute for iodoform; made by acting on resorcin-monosulphonate of potassium with solution of iodic and hydriodic acids.

**Pic′romel** (*pikros*, bitter, *meli*, honey). Bilin. Colorless, soft substance, of acrid, bitter, saccharine taste, nauseous smell, and very soluble in water, considered to be a bilate of soda. It is not an immediate principle, but a mixture of different substances. It forms part of the bile, and is generally classed among the animal immediate principles.

**Picropodophyllin′.** A principle found in Podophyllum peltatum.

**Picropodophyl′lon.** Intensely bitter, crystallizable compound produced by action of ammonia on podophyllotoxin; cholagogue, cathartic.

**Pic′ros** (*pikros*, bitter). Bitter. See *Amarus*.

**Picrotin′.** One of the constituent principles of picrotoxin.

**Picrotoxin′** (*pikros*, bitter, *toxikon*, poison). (Ph. U. S. and Br.) A bitter, neutral principle obtained from Anamirta paniculata, cocculus indicus; occurring in colorless, prismatic crystals. A motor stimulant, bitter tonic, remedy for night-sweats, and parasiticide. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{50}$ (0.00064–0.0013). Sparingly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and chloroform. Reacts like grape-sugar to Trommer's test. Cocculus indicus owes its poisonous properties to this principle. It is a physiological antidote to opium.

**Picrotoxi′num.** Official (Ph. U. S. and Br.) name of picrotoxin.

**Pie′baldskin.** Achroma vitiligo; acquired achroma.

**Pied ne′gro.** Dappling of a negro's skin from partial decoloration after enervating diseases. **P. skin,** piebald skin.

**Piedosa,** pe-a-do′sah. Disease similar to dengue existing in Spain in the eighteenth century.

**Piedra,** pe-a′drah. Form of trichorrhexis nodosa.

**Pie′plant.** Rheum rhaponticum.

**Piezometer,** pi-e-zom′e-ter (*piezo*, to press, *metron*, measure). Apparatus for testing pressure, and in medicine for testing the sensitiveness of the skin to pressure; also for estimating compression of gases.

**Pig′-backed kid′ney.** Form of alcoholic venous congestion of the kidney.

**Pig′eon ber′ry.** Phytolacca decandra. **P. breast,** malformation of the thorax consisting in a sinking in of the costal cartilages at each side of the sternum and a projection forward of that bone. **P. louse,** Dermanyssus avium. **P. tree,** Aralia spinosa.

**Pig′ment.** An organic coloring-matter. A stain for histological or bacteriological work. A preparation used in dermatology. **Bil′iary p.,** see *Bile*. **Blood p.,** hæmoglobin. **P. cells,** cells normally containing pigment granules. **P. embo′lia,** pigmentary embolism. **P. gran′ule,** a minute, amorphous collection of pigment matter. **P. liv′er,** blackish appearance of the liver after malarial fevers, from the accumulation of pigment matter in its vascular apparatus. **Respi′ratory p.,** histohæmatin. **P. sarco′ma,** see *Sarcoma*. **P. spot,** nævus. **U′veal p.,** pigment on posterior part of iris, on ciliary processes, and choroid.

**Pigmen′tal.** Pigmentary. Having relation to pigment or coloring-matter. **P. appara′tus,** apparatus concerned in the coloration of the skin of the dark races of man. **P. em′bolism,** see *Pigmentary*.

**Pig′mentary.** Pigmental. **P. degenera′tion,** pigmentation. **P. em′bolism,** condition met with in bad cases of malarial fever. Pigment is formed in the spleen, whence it is carried to the liver, the smaller flakes thence passing into the general circulation, and when deposited in the cutaneous capillaries giving a peculiar malarious tint to the skin. **P. lay′er,** outer stratum of the retina, composed of pavement epithelium, thickly filled on the inner surface with pigment. **P. mole,** nævus pigmentosum. **P. næ′vi,** see *Nævus*. **P. syph′ilide,** syphiloderma maculosum. **P. tuber′culide,** melanoderma of the scrofulous.

**Pigmenta′tion.** Degeneration of tissues in which pigment takes the place of their minute elements.

**Pig′mented.** Containing pigment; dark.

**Pigmen′tum** (*pingo*, to paint). Pigment. **P. in′dicum,** indigo. **P. i′odi et o′lei pi′cis,** Coster's paste. **P. ni′grum,** uveal pigment. **P. ura′cu,** terra orleana.

**Pig′my.** Pygmy.

**Pig′nut.** The bulbous root of Bunium bulbocastanum, ord. *Umbelliferæ*. It has been considered styptic, and serviceable in atonic affections of the kidney.

**Pigodid′ymus** (*pyge*, buttock, *didymos*, double). Monster consisting of two bodies connected about the buttocks.

**Pig's flare.** Adeps.

**Pig-ty′phoid.** Swine-plague.

**Pig′weed.** Chenopodium album; said to be sedative and antihemorrhoidal.

**Pii′tis.** Inflammation of the pia mater.

**Pikrotoxin′.** Picrotoxin.

**Pi′kry** (*pikros*, bitter). Pulvis aloës et canellæ.

**Pi′la.** A ball. Mortar and pestle. **P. dama′rum,** ægagropila. **P. mari′na,** certain light, round, depressed, or oblong masses, inodorous and insipid, in which rushes, hairs, and the *débris* of shells are met with. These are found on the seashore, and consist chiefly of the roots of big tangles, ware, wair, seaware, seawrack, eel grass. Iodine is detected in the ashes, which accounts for their success in goitre. They have also been given as a vermifuge. **P. rupicapra′rum,** ægagropila.

**Pi′lar.** Pileous; pertaining to or covered with hair. **P. mus′cles,** arrectores pilorum.

**Pil′ary.** Relating to or situated at the point of exit of a hair.

**Pilas′tered.** In anatomy, having a fluted appearance. **P. fe′mur,** condition found in some races, in which the backward concavity of the shaft of the femur is intensified and the linea aspera prominent.

**Pila′tion** (*pilus*, a hair). Fracture of the cranium in which the fissure is narrow and has the appearance of a hair—a *capillary fissure*.

**Pile** (*pilus*). Hair. Hemorrhoid. Battery. **Prostat′ic p.,** state in which the prostate is enlarged and hemorrhages take place. **Thermoelec′tric p.,** collection of delicate metallic bars soldered together; when heated, an electrical current is developed, which moves a registering index, showing amount of heat.

**Pi′lea pu′mila.** Richweed, clearweed, coolweed; indigenous; ord. *Urticaceæ;* has been used as a wash in poisoning by rhus; it has a strong, grateful smell.

**Pile′olum** (dim. of pileus). Aponeurosis of occipitofrontalis muscle.

**Pi′leous.** That which relates to hair; hairy. **P. sys′tem** of Bichat is that formed by the hair; it comprises the different species of hair of the human body.

**Piles.** Hæmorrhoids.

**Pi′leum.** A hemisphere of the cerebellum.

**Pile′wort.** Ranunculus acris and R. ficaria.

**Pi′li** (pl. of pilus) **annula′ti.** Monilethrix, leucotrichia. **P. cap′itis,** see *Capillus*. **P. cibo′tii,** hairs of fern, Cibotium barometz; used as a styptic in hemorrhage from wounds. **P. cu′tis,** lanugo. **P. gossyp′ii,** cotton. **P. palpebra′rum,** cilia. **P. pudendo′rum,** hair of the pubes. **P. subaxilla′res,** hair under the axillæ.

**Pilif′erous** (*pili*, hairs, *fero*, to bear). Pile- or hair-bearing, as a piliferous cyst—one containing hair.

**Pi′liform** (*pilus*, hair, *forma*, form). Having the form of a hair.

**Piliganine′.** $C_{15}H_{24}N_2O$. Alkaloid from Lycopodium saussurus. Tetanic, emetocathartic.

**Pilimic′tion** (*pili*, hairs, *mingo*, *mictum*, to urinate). Passing of filamentous bodies in the urine.

**Pill.** Pilula; medicine in small, globular mass that may be swallowed without mastication. **Ab′ernethy's p.,** see *Pilulæ hydrargyri*. **An′derson's p.,** aloes, black hellebore, jalap, carbonate of potassium, and oil of anise. **Asiat′ic p.,** arsenic pills, each containing about $\frac{1}{15}$ grain. **Bach′er's p.,** extract of black hellebore, myrrh, and caraway; tonic and emmenagogue. **Bar′clay's antibil′ious p.** contains colocynth, jalap, guaiac, tartar emetic, and various aromatic oils, with syrup of buckthorn. **Bar′thez's p.,** pilula aloës et myrrha. **Bec′querel's p.,** formed of quinine, extract of digitalis, and colchicum seed. *Debout's pills* are said to have a like composition. **Bellos′te's p.,** made of metallic mercury, white honey, Cape aloes, black pepper, rhubarb, and scammony. **Blair's p.,** an empirical preparation of colchicum, used in cases of gout. **Blan′card's p.** contains iodide of iron. **Blaud's p.,** pilula ferri carbonatis (Ph. U. S.), made of gum tragacanth, sulphate of iron, and subcarbonate of potassium. **Blue p.,** pilula hydrargyri. **Boer′haave's p.** contains red sulphide of mercury. **P. of Bon′tius,** made of Barbadoes aloes, gamboge, gum ammoniac, and white vinegar. **Co′chy p.,** made of aloes and colocynth. **Debout's′ p.,** Becquerel's p. **Din′ner p.,** various so-called dinner pills contain aloes and mastich, aloes and quinine, rhubarb, etc. **Dupuytren's′ p.,** made of bichloride of mercury, extract of opium, and extract of guaiac. **Everlast′ing p.,** a pill once in vogue, and said to be composed of metallic antimony. It was believed to have the property of purging as often as it was swallowed, being recoverable after passing through the bowels unchanged. **Foth′ergill's p.,** made of aloes and colocynth. **Frank's p.,** pill of aloes and quinine. **Ful′ler's p.,** made of aloes and asafœtida. **Grif′fith's p.,** pilula ferri composita, made of iron sulphate, sodium carbonate, and myrrh. **Grif′fitt's p.,** pilula rhei composita. **Gum p.,** pilula galbani composita. **Har′vey's p.** contains aloes and colocynth. **P. of Helve′tius,** made of alum, sandragon, and honey of roses. **Hol′loway's p.** contains aloes and jalap. **Hoop′er's p.,** pill of aloes and myrrh. **Key′ser's p.** contains acetate of mercury. **Lady Cres′pigny's p.,** pill of aloes and quinine. **Lady Hes′keth's p.,** pill of aloes and quinine. **Lady Web′ster's p.,** pill of aloes and mastich. **Lartigue's′ p.,** composed of compound extract of colocynth, extract of colchicum seeds, and extract of digitalis; used in gout. **Laville's′ p.,** said to consist of physalin, silicate of sodium, and powdered chamædrys; one is taken before a meal, for several weeks, in a case of gout. **Lee's New Lon′don p.,** composed of scammony, gamboge, calomel, jalap, aloes, soap, and syrup of buckthorn. **Lee's Wind′ham p.** consists of gamboge, aloes, soap, and nitrate of potassium. **Mat′thew's p.**, pill of hellebore and myrrh. **Meg′lin's p.**, made of alcoholic extract of hyoscyamus, alcoholic extract of valerian, and sublimed oxide of zinc. **Mof′fat's p.** contains aloes and camboge. **Mor′rison's p.**, camboge, aloes, and cinnamon. **Mose′ley's p.**, pilula rhei composita. **Nie′meyer's p.**, composed of digitalis, opium and quinine. **Pe′ter's p.**, pill of aloes and camboge. **Plum′mer's p.**, pilula antimonii composita. **Red p.**, Plummer's p. **Ricord's′ p.**, see *Ricord*. **Ru′dius's p.**, pill of aloes and colocynth. **Ru′fus's p.**, pill of aloes and myrrh. **Rush's p.**, pill of aloes and camboge. **Scotch p.**, composed of aloes and asafœtida. **P. of Sédillot′**, made of mercurial ointment, medicinal soap, and licorice powder. **Speed′iman's p.**, pill of aloes and myrrh. **Squat′ting p.**, opium pill, containing one grain. **Stahl's p.**, pill of aloes and asafœtida. **Stark′ey's p.** contains black hellebore, myrrh, and caraway. **Stomach′ic p.**, variously made of aloes, quinine, and rhubarb. **Tanjore′ p.**, Asiatic pill. **Vallet's′ p.**, massa ferri carbonatis. **Web′ster's p.** contains aloes and quinine. **Whytt's p.**, made of aloes and asafœtida.

**Pil′lars.** In anatomy, structures of columnar form serving as appendages to a vaulted organ. **P. of Cor′ti**, rods of Corti. **P. of di′aphragm**, see *Diaphragm*. **P. of exter′nal abdom′inal ring**, two diverging bundles of fibres implanted on either side, the inner to the anterior surface of the symphysis pubis, the outer with Poupart's ligament upon the spine of the pubis. **P. of fau′ces**, curved arches at the sides of the passage from the mouth to the pharynx, formed by the prominence of the muscles; anterior occupied by the palatoglossus, posterior by the palatopharyngeus. **P. of for′nix**, continuation of the fornix downward toward the base of the brain; anterior pass down in front of foramina of Monro, and can be traced as *radices descendentes fornicis* to the maxillary tubercles, thence reflected upward as *radices ascendentes fornicis*, or bundles of Vicq d'Azyr, to the basis of the anterior nucleus of the optic thalamus; posterior usually called crura of fornix. **P. of ve′lum pala′ti**, pillars of the fauces.

**Pill′-bearing spurge.** Euphorbia pilulifera.

**Pill′box hydat′id.** See *Acephalocyst*.

**Pillicosh′y** or **Pilliocau′sia.** Hiera picra.

**Pilocarpidine′.** Alkaloid from pilocarpus.

**Pilocarpi′na.** Pilocarpine.

**Pilocarpi′næ hydrochlo′ras.** (Ph. U. S.) White crystals, soluble. Usually given hypodermically in dose of gr. ⅛ (0.008) as a diaphoretic in dropsy, diseases of the chest, diphtheria, rheumatism, skin diseases, etc. Externally applied as a hair invigorator in washes, pomades, etc., and in solution as a mydriatic. **P. ni′tras** (Ph. Br.), white, granular crystals; employed for the same purposes as the hydrochlorate in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.0032–0.032).

**Pilocarpine′.** $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$. Alkaloid from pilocarpus. Soft mass, used principally as the hydrochloride or hydrochlorate.

**Pilocar′pus.** (Ph. U. S.) Jaborandi folia (Ph. Br.). Leaflets of Pilocarpus selloanus and P. jaborandi. Active diaphoretic; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0) in infusion. *Extrac′tum pilocar′pi flui′dum* is official in the Ph. U. S.; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). Its active principle is pilocarpine; jaborine is another alkaloid separated from it, but resembling atropine in action.

**Pilocys′tic tu′mors** (*pilus*, hair). Encysted tumors containing hair and fatty matters—dermoid cysts.

**Pilomo′tor.** Causing motion of the hair, as pilomotor nerves, which supply the arrectores pilorum muscles.

**Piloni′dal** (*pilus*, hair, *nidus*, nest). Containing a collection of hair in a cyst, as in a nest. **P. fis′tula** or **si′nus**, sinus in the vicinity of the anus, suppuration from which is generally due to the presence of a collection of hair in the tissues.

**Pi′lose.** Hairy.

**Piloseba′ceous.** Sebaceous glands or matter connected with the hair.

**Pilosel′la** (*pilosus*). Hieracium pilosella. **P. alpi′na**, Hieracium pilosella.

**Pi′lous.** Pileous.

**Pil′ula** (dim. of *pila*, a ball). A pill. A mass, weighing from one to five grains, of a firm consistence and spherical form, intended to be swallowed at once without chewing. The pill differs from the bolus, the latter being softer and larger. Medicines are often given in the form of pill on account of their disagreeable taste and odor, and for the like reason pills are now sugar-coated or gelatin-coated. Pilula in the Ph. Br. also means a pilular mass (massa, Ph. U. S.), formed by the amalgamation of the different articles that enter into the composition of the pill. To form the mass into pills it is rolled out and divided by the spatula on a smooth square of porcelain, glass, marble, or hard wood, called a pill-tile, or by a pill machine. The British Pharmacopœia has directions for various forms of pilula, or pill in mass, but, unlike the Ph. U. S., has no pilulæ or separate pills.

**Pil′ulæ** (pl. of pilula). See *Pilula* and *Pill*. The following are the official pilulæ (Ph. U. S.) or pilula (Ph. Br.): **P. al′oës** (U. S.), **P. a. barbaden′sis** (Br.), containing each gr. ij (0.13). **P. a. et asafœ′tidæ** (U. S. and Br.), each pill contains aloes, asafœtida, and soap, gr. 1⅓ (0.086) each; purgative and stomachic. **P. a. et fer′ri** (U. S. and Br.), pill of aloes and iron, containing each about gr. j (0.065) of purified aloes, dried ferrous sulphate, and aromatic powder. **P. a. et mas′tiches** (U. S.), pills of aloes and mastich, containing each aloes gr. ij (0.13) with mastich and red rose; mastich is added to prevent the too ready solution of the aloes in the gastric and intestinal fluids, so that it is long in operating as a laxative. It was introduced into the Ph. U. S. as a form for Lady Webster's pills. **P. a. et myr′rhæ** (U. S. and Br.), Rufus's or Ruffus's pills, containing each aloes gr. ij (0.13) with myrrh, about gr. j (0.065), and aromatic powder. **P. a. socotri′næ** (Br.), containing about the same proportion as the p. a. barbadensis. **P. antimo′nii compos′itæ** (U. S.), Plummer's pills, containing gr. ⅔ (0.04) each of sulphurated antimony and calomel and gr. 1⅓ (0.086) of guaiac. **P. asafœ′tidæ** (U. S.), containing each gr. iij (0.2) of asafœtida. **P. a. compos′itæ**, containing equal parts of galbanum, asafœtida, and myrrh. **P. asiat′icæ**, Asiatic or Tanjore pills (acidi arsenosi, gr. lv; piperis nigr. pulv., ʒix; acaciæ, q. s. ut fiant pil. 800). Each pill contains about one-fifteenth of a grain of arsenic acid. Employed in India for the cure of syphilis and elephantiasis. **P. balsam′icæ** (milleped., ʒxviij; gum ammon., ʒxj; acid. benzoici, ʒvj; croci, balsami Peruv., āā ʒj; balsam. sulph. anisat., ʒvj); tonic, expectorant, and balsamic. **P. Barbaros′sæ**, see *Barbarossæ pilulæ*. **P. benedic′tæ Ful′leri**, p. de aloë et fœtidis. **P. calomel′anos compos′itæ**, p. hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ. **P. c. et o′pii**, pills of calomel and opium (hydrarg. chlorid. mit., p. iij; opii, p. j; confect. rosæ, q.s.; to be divided into pills each containing two grains of calomel). **P. cambo′giæ compos′itæ** (Br.), gamboge pills, containing gamboge, aloes, and compound cinnamon powder, each 1 part, and soap 2 parts; cathartic; dose, gr. v–x. **P. cathar′ticæ compos′itæ** (U. S.), compound cathartic pills, contain compound extract of colocynth, gr. 1⅓ (0.086), calomel, gr. j (0.065), extract of jalap, gr. ss (0.032), and gamboge, gr. ¼ (0.016); two or three for a dose. **P. c. vegetab′iles** (U. S.), vegetable cathartic pills, contain compound extract of colocynth, gr. j (0.065); extract of hyoscyamus, gr. ss (0.032); extract of jalap, gr. ss (0.032); extract of leptandra, gr. ¼ (0.016); resin of podophyllum, gr. ¼ (0.016); oil of peppermint, ♏⅛ (0.008). **P. coc′ciæ mino′res**, p. aloës et colocynthidis. **P. cocci′næ**, p. aloës et colocynthidis. **P. col′chici et digita′lis**, Lartigue's pills. **P. ex colocyn′thide cum al′oë**, p. aloës et colocynthidis. **P. colocyn′thidis**

**compos′itæ** (Br.), containing scammony, aloes, colocynth, and oil of cloves. **P. c. et hyoscy′ami** (Br.), pill of colocynth and henbane, containing compound colocynth pill, 2 parts, and extract of hyoscyamus, 1 part; dose, gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). **P. fer′ri** (Br.), **P. f. carbona′tis** (U. S.), Blaud's pill, containing each gr. j (0.065) of ferrous carbonate, made by the reaction of ferrous sulphate and potassium carbonate; dose, 1 to 3 pills, of the pilula ferri (Br.), gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0). **P. f. io′didi** (U. S.), pills of iodide of iron, Blancard's pills, containing each gr. ¾ (0.05) of ferrous iodide, coated with balsam of Tolu. **P. f. cum myr′rhâ,** p. ferri compositæ. **P. f. sulpha′tis,** pills of sulphate of iron (ferri sulph. exsicc., p. ij; ext. taraxac., p. v.; conserv. rosæ, p. ij; glycyrrhiz., p. iij); dose, gr. v–xx (0.32–1.0). **P. fœ′tidæ,** p. galbani compositæ. **P. gal′bani compos′itæ,** compound galbanum pill, gum pill, containing galbanum, myrrh, and asafœtida; same as p. asafœtidæ composita. **P. hydrar′gyri** (Br.), massa hydrargyri (U. S.), mercurial or blue-pill, blue mass, mercury; for formula, see *Massa hydrargyri*. Antisyphilitic; mercurial; in large doses, purgative. A purgative pill, much prescribed by Mr. Abernethy, and called *Abernethy's pill,* consisted of pil. hydrarg., gr. x; jalap., gr. xx; syrup. rhamni., q. s. ut fiant pil. vj. Two were given at night, and the next morning a wineglassful of infusum sennæ. **P. h. chlo′ridi mi′tis,** pills of mild chloride of mercury, calomel pills (hydrarg. chlorid. mit., ℥ss; acaciæ, ʒj; syrup., q. s. ut fiant pil. 240); each pill contains one grain. **P. h. c. m. et o′pii,** p. calomelanos et opii. **P. h. subchlo′ridi compos′itæ** (Br.), p. antimonii compositæ (Ph. U. S.), Plummer's pill; see *P. antimonii compositæ*. **P. ipecacuan′hæ cum scil′lâ** (Br.), pill of ipecacuanha with squill, contains compound ipecac powder, 3 parts, squill, and ammoniac, each 1 part; there is 5 per cent. opium in the pill; dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **P. i. cum urgin′ea** (Br.), same as the preceding, with the substitution of urginea or Indian squill for the squill; dose, gr. iv–viij (0.25–0.5). **P. o′pii** (U. S.), each containing gr. j (0.065) of opium. **P. phos′phori** (U. S. and Br.), containing each gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ (0.00065), coated with balsam of Tolu. **P. plum′bi cum o′pio** (Br.), pill of lead and opium, contains lead acetate 6 parts, opium 1 part; dose, gr. ij–iv (0.13–0.26). **P. quini′næ sulpha′tis** (Br.), pill of sulphate of quinine, contains quinine sulphate 30 parts, tartaric acid 1 part, made into a pill mass with glycerin and tragacanth; dose, gr. ij–viij (0.13–0.5). **P. rhe′i** (U. S.), contain each gr. iij (0.2) of rhubarb. **P. r. compos′itæ** (U. S. and Br.), compound rhubarb pills, contain rhubarb, aloes, myrrh, and oil of peppermint. **P. sapo′nis compos′ita** (Br.), compound soap pill, contains opium (20 per cent.) with soap and syrup of glucose. **P. scammo′nii compos′ita** (Br.), contains scammony and jalap; dose, gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0). **P. scil′læ compos′ita** (Br.), contains squill, ginger, and ammoniac; dose, gr. iv–viij (0.25–0.5). **P. urgin′ea compos′ita** (Br.), similar to the preceding, Indian squill or urginea being substituted for the squill; dose, gr. iv–viij (0.25–0.5). **P. theba′icæ,** p. opii.

**Pil′ular.** Relating to pills, as a pilular mass, a pilular form, etc.

**Pi′lum.** Pestle. Wooden, iron, bell-metal, marble, agate, porcelain, or glass instrument for beating or dividing substances in a mortar.

**Pi′lus.** Capillus; caul; hair.

**Pimela′den** (*pimele,* fat, *aden,* gland). Sebaceous gland.

**Pimel′ic** (*pimele,* fat). Fatty.

**Pimeli′tis.** Inflammation of the adipose tissue.

**Pimelo′ma.** Fatty tumor.

**Pimelopterygium,** pim-el-o-ter-ij′e-um (*pimele,* fat, *pterygion,* wing). Fatty outgrowth on conjunctiva.

**Pimelorthopnœ′a** (*pimele,* fat, *orthos,* upright, *pneo,* to breathe). Dyspnœa, except in the erect attitude, owing to obesity.

**Pimelo′sis.** Conversion into or formation of fat. **P. hepat′ica,** fatty degeneration of the liver. **P. nim′ia,** see *Polysarcia.*

**Pimelu′ria** (*pimele,* fat, *ouron,* urine). Fatty urine.

**Pimen′ta.** The official name (Ph. U. S.) for the nearly ripe fruit of Pimenta officinalis, allspice; dose, gr. j–x (0.065–0.65). *O′leum pimen′tæ,* dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). See *Myrtus pimenta.*

**Pimente′lia.** Tree, species of *Cinchoneæ,* bark of which is astringent.

**Pim′pernel.** See *Pimpinella.* **Blue p.,** Scutellaria laterifolia. **Red p.,** Anagallis arvensis. **Scar′let p.,** Anagallis arvensis. **Wa′ter p.,** Veronica beccabunga.

**Pim′pilim.** Piper longum.

**Pimpinel′la.** A genus of umbelliferous plants. **P. al′ba,** P. saxifraga. **P. angelicæfo′lia,** Ligusticum podagraria. **P. ani′sum,** anise plant, water anise, native of Egypt; the fruit, anisum (Ph. U. S.), aniseed, has an aromatic odor and a sweetish, warm, grateful taste; carminative; used in dyspepsia and in tormina of infants. **Great′er p.,** P. magna. **P. hirci′na,** P. saxifraga. **P. laterifo′lia,** Sion ammi. **P. mag′na,** greater pimpinella; root has been extolled as diuretic and resolvent, as well as a remedy for erysipelatous ulceration, tinea capitis, rheumatism, etc. **P. ma′jor,** P. magna. **P. ni′gra,** P. magna. **P. nos′tras,** P. saxifraga. **P. officina′lis,** Sanguisorba officinalis. **P. ru′bra,** P. magna. **P. saxif′raga,** saxifrage, burnet saxifrage; root has an unpleasant smell, and hot, pungent, bitterish taste; is used in medicine.

**Pimpinellin′.** Crystalline acid principle contained in Pimpinella saxifraga.

**Pim′ple.** Papula. Pustula. **Amboy′na p.,** disease resembling syphilis, epidemic in the island of Amboyna in the early part of the eighteenth century. **Goose p.,** see *Horrida cutis.* **Mag′got p.,** term given by the laity to comedones and acne punctata. **P. mite,** Steatozoon folliculorum.

**Pim′pled.** Papulose.

**Pin.** Steel or brass instrument, pointed at one extremity and having a head at the other; used in surgery to fix rollers and dressings, and occasionally in sutures. **P. bone,** ischion. **P. and web,** caligo; pterygium. **P. worm,** Oxyuris vermicularis.

**Pinacolin′.** Liquid derived from acetone.

**Pin′acone.** Alcohol or glycol with two atoms.

**Pinal′ic acid.** Valeric acid.

**Pinard's′ sign.** Pain on pressure over the fundus of the uterus after the sixth month generally implies a breech presentation.

**Pinastel′lum** (*pinus*). Peucedanum.

**Pinas′ter.** Pinus sylvestris.

**Pin′cers.** Forceps.

**Pincette′.** Forceps.

**Pinched.** Epithet applied to the face when the features are contracted or shrunken, as in violent abdominal affections or during intense pain.

**Pinckne′ya pu′bens** or **pubes′cens.** Georgia bark, bitter bark, Florida bark, fever tree. Used in intermittents; a powerful bitter.

**Pin′dars.** Arachis hypogea.

**Pine.** Pinus. **Aphernous′li p.,** Pinus cembra. **P.-ap′ple,** Bromelia ananas. **Ground p.,** Lycopodium complanatum; Camphorosma monspeliaca. **Loblol′ly p.,** Pinus tæda. **Moun′tain p.,** see *Pinus mughos.* **Mu′gho p.,** see *Pinus mughos.* **Prince's p.,** Pyrola umbellata. **Sap p.,** Hypopitys lanuginosa. **Stone p.,** Pinus pinea. **P. su′gar,** see *Arrowroot.* **Yel′low p.,** Pinus palustris.

**Pin′ea.** Pinus pinea.

**Pin′eal** (*pinea,* a pine cone). Resembling a pine cone. **P. bod′y** or **P. gland,** conarium, cerebral epiphysis; small body of conical shape, pale red or grayish color, and soft consistency, situated between the fornix and the tubercula quadrigemina. It almost always contains sabulous particles, sabulum conarii, brain-sand, pineal sand. When these are grouped together over the base of the gland they form the acervulus cerebri of Sömmering, acervuli or lapilli glandulæ pinealis. From its anterior parts arise two medullary striæ, which proceed over the posterior commissure, coast along the optic thalami, and unite at the anterior pillar of the fornix, habenæ, habenulæ, or reins of the pineal gland—pedunculi conarii; see *Peduncles of the pineal gland.* The uses of the pineal gland are unknown; some comparative anatomists have regarded it as a rudimentary eye. Descartes supposed it to be the seat of the soul. **P. sand,** see *Pineal gland.* **P. ven′tricle,** cavity in the interior of the p. gland.

**Pine′apple.** Ananas sativa.

**Pinel′lia waw′ræ.** Herb used by the Chinese in obstruction of the bowels.

**Pinen′chyma** (*pinax,* tablet, *enchyma,* infusion). Tissue consisting of cells of tabular shape.

**Pine′-needle oil.** Oil distilled from the needles of Pinus sylvestris, resembling turpentine in medicinal effects, and used by inhalation in bronchial affections. A pine-needle bath is made from the branches and leaves of the pine or spruce tree. See *Pinus pinea.*

**Pin′eus pur′gans.** Jatropha curcas.

**Pine′weed.** Hypericum sarothra.

**Pingue′cula** or **Pinguic′ula** (*pinguis,* fat). Small, whitish-yellow tumor in the sclerotic conjunctiva and subjacent areolar tissue, close to the margin of the cornea on its nasal or temporal side; supposed, erroneously, to be of a fatty nature.

**Pingued′inous.** Fatty.

**Pingue′do.** Fat; adeps. **P. rena′lis,** nephridion.

**Pinguefac′tion.** Process of being converted into fat.

**Pinguic′ula.** See *Pinguecula.* **P. vulga′ris,** Yorkshire sanicle, ord. *Lentibulaceæ.* The unctuosity of this plant has caused it to be applied to chaps and as pomatum to the hair; a decoction of the leaves is cathartic.

**Pin′guid.** Fatty.

**Pin′guin.** Bromelia pinguin.

**Pinguitu′do.** Polysarcia adiposa. **P. cor′dis,** steatosis cordis.

**Pinguo′leum theobroma′tum.** Oil of theobroma.

**Pin′hole os.** Very small os uteri. **P. pu′pil,** condition of the pupil in typhus, in which it is so contracted as to resemble a pinhole; it indicates a dangerous brain complication.

**Pinho′nes in′dici.** Jatropha curcas.

**Pi′nic acid.** $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$. Contained in pine resin.

**Pin′iform.** Cone-shaped. **P. decussa′tion,** decussation of the pyramids.

**Pinipic′ria** or **Pinipicrin′.** Amorphous powder with bitter taste; glucoside contained in Pinus sylvestris and Thuja occidentalis.

**Pinitan′nic acid.** Powder of a yellowish-red color derived from Pinus sylvestris and Thuja occidentalis.

**Pi′nite.** Substance, crystalline and having very sweet taste and laxative properties, existing in exudation of Pinus lambertiana.

**Pink.** A light red color inclining to purple. **P. bacil′lus,** B. œdematis maligni. **Caroli′na p.,** Spigelia marilandica. **Clove p.,** Dianthus caryophyllus and Pinguis oleum. **P.-eye,** contagious mucopurulent conjunctivitis, due to the presence of B. conjunctivitidis. **Ground p.,** Silene virginica. **In′dian p.,** Spigelia marilandica. **P. root,** Spigelia marilandica. **P. r., Demera′ra,** Spigelia anthelmia. **Wild p.,** Silene virginica.

**Pin′kus's hair discs or disks.** Minute discoid prominences situated near the hair follicles in various parts of the body.

**Pin′na** (wing). Ala nasi; pavilion of the ear. **P. mari′na,** see *Byssus.*

**Pin′nula.** Extremity of the wing of a bird. **P. hep′atis,** lobe of the liver.

**Pinocyto′sis** (*pino,* to drink, *kytos,* cell). The property, supposed to be possessed by phagocytes, of absorbing harmful liquid substances as well as of destroying microorganisms.

**Pi′nol.** Volatile oil from needles of Pinus pumilio.

**Pins and Nee′dles.** Obtunding of local sensation from pressure on an important nerve, as of the leg. As the nerve-fibres gradually recover from the effect of the pressure, a pricking sensation is experienced, familiarly known as "pins and needles."

**Pins's sign.** In infantile pericarditis, disappearance of symptoms pointing to pleurisy when the patient is placed in the knee-chest position.

**Pint.** Octarius, symbol of which is O; a measure containing 16 fluidounces (28.875 cu. in.), approximately half a litre; see *Weights and Measures.* **Impe′rial p.** contains 20 fluidounces.

**Pin′ta** ([Sp.] *pintar,* to paint). Blue stain, mal de los pintos. Disease prevailing in Mexico, a variety of pityriasis versicolor or chloasma.

**Pi′nus ab′ies.** Norway spruce fir, yew-leaved fir; ord. *Coniferæ.* Tops are used in making spruce beer. *Essence of spruce,* a fluid extract prepared by a decoction from the twigs of this species of fir, is used for this purpose. This fir affords the Burgundy pitch and common frankincense. 1. *Burgundy* or *white pitch, pix burgundica* (Ph. U. S. and Br.). Prepared concrete juice of close consistency, rather soft, of reddish-brown color, and not unpleasant smell. It is very adhesive to the skin, and consequently forms excellent plasters. 2. *Abietis resina,* common frankincense, resin of the spruce fir. It is solid, dry, brittle; externally, brownish-yellow; internally, whitish. Used in plasters like the last. See *P. picea.* **P. al′ba,** P. picea. **P. austra′lis,** yellow pine, native of the Southern United States; used for ship timber, and furnishes rosin and turpentine. **P. balsam′ea,** balsam fir, the tree which affords the Canada turpentine or balsam, balsam of fir. It is one of the purest turpentines, and has the common properties of those substances; it is employed by microscopists. **P. canaden′sis,** Abies canadensis, hemlock, hemlock spruce; abundant in Canada, Nova Scotia, and the more northern parts of New England, and found in the elevated and mountainous regions of the middle States. The pitch obtained from it—*pix canadensis* (Ph. U. S.), Canada pitch, hemlock pitch—is commonly known under the name hemlock gum. **P. can′dicans,** P. picea. **P. cem′bra,** P. montana, aphernousli pine, yields an agreeably scented turpentine—the Carpathian balsam, balsamum carpathicum, Briancon turpentine; the nuts, cembro nuts, nuclei cembræ, have an eatable kernel and yield oil; the shoots yield Riga balsam by distillation. **P. damar′ra,** Agathis damarra, grows in the East India Islands; the juice speedily concentrates into very hard resin, the Damarra turpentine, which is used for fine microscopic preparations; Cowrie or cowdie resin is procured by incision from Damarra australis in New Zealand. **P. excel′sa,** P. abies. **P. gal′lica,** P. picea. **P. lambertia′na,** of Oregon and California. The exudation from this tree, pinit, a crystallizable sugar resembling manna, is eaten. **P. la′rix,** Larix europæa, Abies larix, larix, larch; from this tree exudes Oremberg gum, Briancon manna; it also yields, by boring, *Venice turpentine;* it is usually thinner than the other sorts of turpentine. **P. longifo′lia,** the commonest of the Himalayan coniferæ, the oleoresin of which is used as a stimulating application to ulcers, and internally in gleet; the tar is employed externally in the treatment of various skin diseases, and internally in bronchitis and phthisis. **P. monta′na,** P. cembra. **P. mu′ghos,** mountain or mugho pine, Pinus pumilio; from the extremities of the branches exudes the *resina strobilina* of the Germans, or *Hungarian balsam.* It is also obtained by expression from the cones. By distillation the Hungarian balsam affords the Krumholz oil. **P. palus′tris,** P. australis; see *Pinus sylvestris.* **P. pi′cea,** European silver fir tree. Strasburg turpentine is obtained from this tree. **P. pinas′ter,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **P. pi′nea,** stone pine. The nuts, *Zirbel nuts, pine nuts,* are eaten raw or preserved like almonds, and are also used in emulsions. **P.**

**pumil'io,** see *Pinus mughos*. **P. religio'sa,** of Mexico, yields turpentine. **P. sabinia'na,** native of California and Oregon; the seeds are eaten by the Indians. **P. sati'va,** P. pinea. **P. stro'bus,** white pine of the Northwestern United States. **P. sylves'tris,** Scotch fir. This pine, as well as *P. maritima* (P. pinaster) and other species of pinus, affords common turpentine and its oil, resin, tar, and pitch. 1. Common turpentine of Europe, terebinthina, horse turpentine, Bordeaux turpentine, is obtained by wounding the tree in hot weather. Is used chiefly as a dressing for wounds, etc., in horses, and for the distillation of oil (see *Oleum terebinthinæ*). White turpentine or common turpentine of America, *terebinthina* (Ph. U. S.), is produced chiefly from Pinus palustris, yellow pine, and P. tæda, loblolly pine, and perhaps from other species inhabiting the Southern States. When the oil is distilled with water, yellow resin, rosin, *resina* (Ph. U. S.), resina flava, is left, which is used only in the formation of ointments and plasters. If water is not added, the residuum is common resin or colophony. 2. When the cold begins to check the exudation of the common turpentine, part of it concretes in the wounds, called white rosin, resina alba, when hardened after long exposure to the air. 3. When the old trees are subjected to distillation in a coarse manner, tar is obtained—hygropissos, pissa, pix cedria, *pix liquida*, used in skin diseases. Tar-water, infusion of tar, *infusum picis* (Ph. U. S.), is made by mixing a pint of tar with four pints of water, shaking the mixture frequently during twenty-four hours; then pouring off the infusion and filtering through paper. It is employed chiefly in pulmonary and bronchial affections, and the vapor has been used in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs; externally detergent. 4. Common pitch, black pitch, stone pitch, is obtained by inspissating tar, and is used only as a resolvent in plasters. **P. tæ'da,** see *P. sylvestris*. **P. uber'rima,** Pinus picea. **P. vulga'ris,** P. picea.

**Pin-worm.** Ascaris vermicularis.

**Pioepithe'lium** (*pion*, fat). Fat-containing epithelium.

**Pionæ'mia** (*pion*, fat, *haima*, blood). Lipæmia; fat in the blood.

**Piorthopnœ'a** (*pion*, fat, *orthos*, straight, *pneo*, to breathe). Dyspnœa from impracticability of breathing except in the erect attitude, owing to obesity.

**Pi'oscope** (*pion*, fat, *skopeo*, to see). Shallow disk on which are strips of differently colored oil-paint from white to dark gray, to determine the quality of cream and milk.

**Pip.** Contagious disease of poultry, affecting the eyes and nostrils and causing a thin skin or membrane on the tongue

**Pipe'plant.** Monotropa uniflora.

**Pi'per.** The official (Ph. U. S.) name for the nearly ripe fruit of Piper nigrum, black pepper; carminative, antiperiodic, formerly believed to act especially on the rectum; dose, gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). See *Piper nigrum*. **P. adun'cum,** species of tropical America. **P. al'bum,** white pepper; black pepper freed from its cuticle. **P. angustifo'lium,** matico. **P. aromat'icum,** P. nigrum. **P. be'tel,** betel. **P. brazilia'num,** Capsicum annuum. **P. calecu'ticum,** Capsicum annuum; P. siriboa. **P. capen'se,** a South African species, has properties of the peppers, and in appearance and taste resembles cubebs, possessing similar virtues. **P. carpun'ya,** small tree of Chile and Peru; leaves are used in disorders of digestion. **P. caryophylla'tum,** see *Myrtus pimenta*. **P. cauda'tum,** P. cubeba. **P. chi'apæ,** see *Myrtus pimenta*. **P. clu'sii,** species of tropical Africa yielding Ashantee pepper. **P. cube'bæ,** cubeb (Ph. U. S.), is the unripe fruit of Cubeba officinalis, called Piper cubebæ (Ph. Br.); native of Java and Guinea. The odor of these berries, cubeb or tailed pepper, is aromatic; taste at first cooling, afterward pungent. The active principle is an essential oil—oleum cubebæ, oil of cubebs—official in the Ph. U. S. and Br. The properties of the cubeb are stimulant and purgative. Used chiefly in gonorrhœa and in bronchitis. Turkey-yellow berries—the dried fruit of Rhamnus catharticus—are often substituted for cubebs. **P. elonga'tum,** matico. **P. guineen'se,** Capsicum annuum. **P. hispan'icum,** capsicum. **P. in'dicum,** Capsicum annuum. **P. jamaicen'se,** see *Myrtus pimenta*. **P. lon'gum,** long pepper; berries consist of the unripe fruit dried in the sun; small round grains; stimulant, carminative, and tonic, like the other peppers; dose, gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). **P. lusitan'icum,** Capsicum annuum. **P. methys'ticum,** see *Ava*. **P. mura'le,** sedum. **P. ni'grum,** black pepper, piper (Ph. U. S.), is the unripe fruit dried in the sun; its virtues are the same as those of the other peppers. The active principle is piperin; see *Piperinum*. **P. odora'tum jamaicen'se,** see *Myrtus pimenta*. **P. officina'rum,** native of the Indian Archipelago. **P. tabas'cum,** see *Myrtus pimenta*. **P. tur'cicum,** Capsicum annuum.

**Piperazidin'.** Piperazin.

**Piperazin'.** $C_4H_{10}N_2$. Dispermin. Substance formed by the action of ammonia on ethylene bromide or chloride; very soluble. It is said to dissolve uric acid with great facility; hence has been employed in gouty diseases, gouty concretions, etc. It has been proposed to inject a solution into the bladder for dissolution of calculi. Piperazin is a diethylendiamine. Dose, gr. v–viij (0.32–0.5). The citrate and hydrochlorate are also used.

**Pi'percoorn.** Form of epidemic typhus fever which prevailed in Holland during a portion of the sixteenth century.

**Piper'ic acid.** $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$. A crystalline acid resulting from the decomposition of piperin.

**Piperidin'.** Volatile alkaloid produced by action of alkali on piperin. **P. guaiac'olate,** guaiaperol, made by the action of piperidine guaiacol; used in pulmonary tuberculosis in doses of gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3).

**Piperin'.** Piperinum.

**Piperi'num.** (Ph. U. S.) $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$. Resinous substance obtained from the Piper nigrum, in which a part of the virtues of the pepper resides. Employed, like quinine, in intermittents; also laxative.

**Pi'peroid** (*piper*, pepper, *eidos*, resemblance). A yellow, syrupy mass obtained by exhausting ginger root by ether. It is soluble in ether, alcohol, and oils, and given in tincture, sugar, lozenge, or syrup where ginger is indicated. **P. of gin'ger,** oleoresina zingiberis.

**Pi'peronal.** $C_8H_6O_3$. Derivative of piperin, piperic acid being first obtained and oxidized. Antiseptic and antipyretic. Dose, gr. xv (1.0).

**Piperovatine'.** $C_{16}H_{21}NO_2$. Crystalline alkaloid from Piper ovatum, West Indian plant. A motor and sensory depressant, and spinal tetanic.

**Pipe-stem ar'tery.** A calcified artery transformed into a hard, rigid, brittle tube; occurring in advanced arteriosclerosis.

**Pipette'** (a small pipe). In pharmacy, a small tube terminating in a perforated point, which is passed into a liquid to be removed. The liquid is drawn into the tube by applying the mouth to the free extremity.

**Pipitzaho'ic acid.** Hydroxyquinone derived from root of Trixis fruticosa.

**Pip'menthol.** Menthol derived from oil of peppermint.

**Pip'peridge bush.** See *Oxyacantha galeni*.

**Pipsis'sewa.** Pyrola umbellata. **Spot'ted p.,** Pyrola maculata. **White p.,** Pyrola maculata.

**Piptade'nia peregri'na.** South American niopo tree, of which the natives utilize the seeds for making a highly intoxicating snuff. **P. rig'ida,** tree of South America from which gum is obtained.

**Piptonychia,** pip-to-nik'e-ah (*pipto*, to fall, *onyx*, nail). Falling off of the nails.

**Pique′ria triner′va.** Eupatorium febrifugum, shrub of Mexico possessing stimulant and febrifuge virtues.

**Piren′nia abyssin′ica.** Plant of Abyssinia, ord. *Phytolaccaceæ;* root is purgative and emetic; fruits are used as tæniafuge.

**Pir′iform.** Pear-shaped; pyramidal.

**Pir′ogoff's opera′tion.** Mode of amputating at the ankle, proposed by Pirogoff, of Russia, which retains a portion of the calcaneum to impart greater length and rotundity to the stump.

**Piscic′ulus.** Biceps flexor brachii.

**Piscid′ia erythri′na.** Jamaica dogwood; ord. *Leguminosæ.* Small branching tree, common in most of the West India Islands; Diadelphia decandria of Linnæus; used in the West Indies to poison fish. It appears to be an acronarcotic. The fluid extract has been used as an application in hemorrhoids, burns, and scalds, in painful conditions of tooth-structures, etc.; and internally in neuralgias of various kinds, as a substitute for opium.

**Piscidin′.** Resinoid derived from Piscidia erythrina, but not fully recognized as its active principle.

**Pisciv′orous** (*piscis*, fish, *voro*, to eat). Ichthyophagous. Feeding or subsisting on fish.

**Pis′iform** (*pisum*, pea, *forma*, shape). Pea-like; pea-shaped. **P. bone,** os lenticulare; the fourth bone of the first row of the carpus; is round, and gives attachment to the tendon of the cubitalis anterior and to the anterior transverse ligament of the carpus; is articulated, behind, with the os cuneiforme.

**Pi′so.** Mortar.

**Piso-hama′tus.** Piso-uncinatus.

**Piso′nia fra′grans.** Plant of the West Indies possessing emetic properties. **P. morindifo′lia,** Indian lettuce tree; leaves are employed in elephantiasis.

**Piso-uncina′tus** (*pisum*, pea, *uncinatus*, barbed). Muscle (very rare) replacing the ligamentum pisohamatum.

**Pis′sa.** Pitch. See *Pinus sylvestris.*

**Pissasphal′tus.** Mineral pitch, glutinous bitumen, Malta bitumen, mineral tar.

**Pisselæ′um** (*pissa*, pitch, *elaion*, oil). Oleum picinum. Oily matter obtained from boiling pitch, and used for the same purposes as tar. **P. in′dicum,** petroleum.

**Pissoc′opy** (*pissa*, pitch, *kopto*, to strike). Depilation with plaster made of pitch.

**Pisso′sis** (*pissa*, pitch). See *Depilatory.*

**Piss′weed.** Anthemis cotula.

**Pistachio** (pis-tah′she-o) **nuts.** Pistacia vera. See *Arachis hypogea.*

**Pista′cia chi′a.** P. lentiscus. **P. lentis′cus,** mastich tree; ord. *Terebinthaceæ.* The wood of this tree abounds with the resinous principles of mastich. It yields by incision the resin mastic, *mastiche* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), which has an agreeable smell when heated; soluble in ether, partly so in alcohol; is stimulant. It is sometimes also employed to stop holes in carious teeth. **P. narbone′sis,** P. lentiscus. **P. reticula′ta,** P. lentiscus. **P. terebin′thus,** P. narbonensis, turpentine tree, tree which affords the Cyprus or Chian turpentine. This substance is classed among the resins; it is procured by wounding the bark of the trunk. The best Chian turpentine is of about the consistence of honey, very tenacious, clear, and almost transparent; of a white color, inclining to yellow, and of a fragrant smell; moderately warm to the taste, but free from acrimony and bitterness, resembling in virtues the other turpentines. **P. ve′ra,** name of the tree which yields pistachio nuts. These have a sweetish, unctuous taste, resembling that of sweet almonds. Like these, they afford an oil and are used in emulsions.

**Pista′tion** (*pisto*, to pound). Act of bruising soft and parenchymatous substances in a mortar.

**Pis′tia.** Water-lettuce; tropical herb, leaves possessing demulcent and refrigerant, and the root emollient and laxative, properties.

**Pis′ton pulse.** Corrigan's pulse.

**Pi′sum.** Pea, garden pea, ord. *Leguminosæ.*

**Pit.** Depression remaining in œdematous tissue after pressure by the finger has ceased. Pock-mark. A dental fault marking the imperfect junction of three or more tooth segments. **Au′ditory p.,** a depression on each side of the brain in the embryo where the labyrinth appears later. **Bas′ilar p.,** a depression upon the palatal face of an upper incisor, above the cingulum. **Na′sal p.,** two indentations on anterior vesicle of cerebrum, giving rise to the nasal fossæ. **P. of the stom′ach,** depression at the anterior part of the abdomen, below the xiphoid cartilage. **Tear p.,** see *Sinus, lacrymal.*

**Pita′ya bark.** Bark of Cinchona pitaya, ord. *Cinchonaceæ.* Preferred in Colombia to any other. It contains an alkaloid to which the name *pitayine′* has been given.

**Pitayine′.** See *Pitaya bark.*

**Pitch** (Lat., *pix*). Colophonia pissa. **Birch p.,** see *Betula alba.* **Black p.,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **Bur′gundy p.,** see *Pinus abies.* **Can′ada p.,** see *Pinus canadensis.* **P. cap,** see *Depilatory.* **Com′mon p.,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **Hem′lock p.,** see *Pinus canadensis.* **Jew's p.,** asphaltum. **Min′eral p.,** pissasphaltum. **P.-plas′ter,** emplastrum picis. **Stone p.,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **White p.,** see *Pinus abies.*

**Pitch′er plant.** Sarracenia purpurea.

**Pith.** Spinal cord or marrow; the marrow of bones; the loose cellular central portion of the stem of a plant. As a verb, to introduce an instrument into the cranial or spinal cavity of an animal and destroy the cerebrospinal axis.

**Pithecolo′bium.** Soap-bark tree of Malabar. Bark is employed in leprosy and cutaneous affections.

**Pitres's sec′tions.** Sections made through the brain for post-mortem investigations. **P.'s sign,** impairment of sensation in the testes and scrotum in tabes dorsalis; also deviation of the sternum in pleuritic effusion.

**Pitta′cium** (*pitta*, pitch). Pitch plaster.

**Pit′ted teeth.** Teeth exhibiting numerous pits, due to faulty formation of enamel.

**Pit′ting.** Indentation or marking from disease, as smallpox; pock-mark.

**Pitto′sis** (*pitta*, pitch). Depilation.

**Pituita,** pit-u-e′ta. Mucus; phlegm. **P. na′rium,** nasal mucus. **P. un′guis ca′ti,** cat's-claw tree of tropical America, having an edible fruit; bark is applied externally in powders to ulcers, and given internally in fevers.

**Pitu′itary** (*pituita*, phlegm). Concerned in the secretion of mucus or phlegm. A name given to several parts. **P. bod′y,** p. gland. **P. divertic′ulum,** an outgrowth from the posterior part of the buccal cavity in the embryo, which participates in the formation of the p. gland. **P. ex′tract,** extract made from the pituitary body, which when given internally retards the action of the heart and increases its force. **P. fos′sa,** sella turcica. **P. gland,** hypophysis cerebri, a small, round body attached by a pedicle to the brain; the anterior portion is of a cineritious, yellow hue, and the posterior, which is smaller, is whitish and pulpy. It occupies the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone. **P. mem′brane,** mucous membrane lining the nasal fossæ, and extending to the different cavities communicating with the nose. In the nasal fossæ the membrane appears formed of two layers, intimately united; the one in contact with the bone is fibrous, the other is free at one surface. The latter is a mucous membrane in which papillæ are not easily distinguishable, but which contains them, as well as a number of very small mucous follicles that open into the cavity of the nares. On penetrating the maxillary, frontal, sphenoidal, and ethmoidal sinuses the membrane becomes very thin, transparent, less vascular, and seems reduced to its mucous layer. The pituitary membrane receives the impression of odors by means of the expansion of the olfactory nerves upon it. This portion of it is at times alone called the olfactory membrane. It is the seat of smell.

**Pitu′itous.** Consisting of, or resembling, or full of, mucus or phlegm. **P. catarrh′,** catarrh accompanied with a thin secretion of serum and mucus. **P. fe′ver,** enteric fever.

**Pitu′ri.** Popular name for the leaves and small stems of the Duboisia hopwoodii; used as a narcotic stimulant.

**Piturine′.** $C_{12}H_{16}O_2$. Alkaloid contained in Duboisia hopwoodii, similar to if not identical with nicotine.

**Pityri′asic.** Relating to, affected with, or resembling pityriasis.

**Pityri′asis** (*pityron*, bran). Tetter, dandruff. Very superficial affection, characterized by irregular patches of thin scales, which repeatedly exfoliate and recur, but never form crusts or are accompanied with excoriations. It occurs under three or four varieties. See *Porrigo*. **P. al′ba,** same as pityriasis simplex. **P. a. atroph′icans,** a form of p. in which there is chronic branny desquamation with atrophy. **P. cap′itis,** an erythematous desquamation of the head in infants and old persons. When accompanied by an accumulation of sebaceous matter, as in infants, it is called *seborrhœa furfuracea*. **P. circina′ta,** p. rosea. **P. gravida′rum,** the brown discoloration of pregnancy; chloasma uterinum. **P. lin′guæ,** partial coating of the tongue with white circular or semicircular spots, due to accumulation of epithelial cells. **P. macula′ta et circina′ta,** identical with pityriasis rosea. **P. ni′gra,** melasma. **P. ni′gricans,** dark discoloration of the skin, a form of chromidrosis. **P. pila′ris,** hypertrophied condition of epidermis about the orifice of the hair follicles. Synonym of keratosis pilaris and lichen pilaris. **P. ro′sea,** herpes tonsurans (Hebra), form of dermatitis with pale reddish, scaly, irregular or circular patches. **P. ru′bra,** synonym of dermatitis exfoliativa and pityriasis rubra essentialis; rare affection, usually chronic. **P. r. pila′ris,** lichen rubra acuminatus. **P. sim′plex,** scurfy condition of epidermis. **P. tabescen′tium,** seborrhœa. **P. versic′olor,** tinea versicolor.

**Pityris′ma.** Pityriasis.

**Pit′yroid.** Branny or furfuraceous.

**Pity′ron** (*pityron*, bran). Furfur.

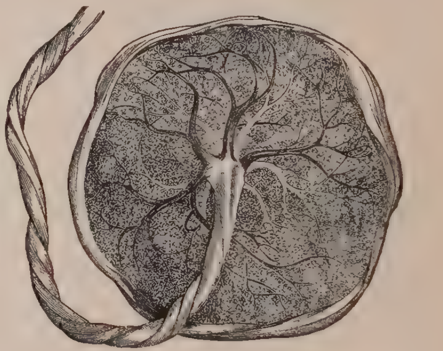
**Piv′oting.** Operation of fastening a new crown upon the root of a tooth with a piece of gold wire called a pivot.

**Pix.** Pitch. See *Pinus sylvestris*. **P. abieti′na,** see *Pinus abies*. **P. abi′etis,** see *Pinus abies*. **P. al′ba,** see *Pinus abies*. **P. ar′ida,** see *Pinus abies* and *Pinus sylvestris*. **P. at′ra,** see *Pinus sylvestris*. **P. bru′tia,** brutia. **P. burgun′dica** (Ph. U. S.), Burgundy pitch, the resinous exudate from Abies excelsa; see *Pinus abies*. **P. canaden′sis,** see *Pinus canadensis*. **P. carbo′nis præpara′ta** (Ph. Br.), prepared coal-tar; heated in a shallow vessel at 120° F., with frequent stirring, for one hour; used in making liquor picis carbonis (one part of tar to five parts of tincture of quillaia). **P. ce′dria,** see *Pinus sylvestris*. **P. græ′ca,** colophonia. **P. liq′uida** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), tar, an oleoresin obtained by distillation of the wood of several species of pine; see *Pinus sylvestris*; diuretic and expectorant; dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). The official preparations are: *Oleum pi′cis liq′uidæ* (U. S.); dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32); *syr′upus p. l.* (U. S.); dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0); *ungen′tum p. l.* (U. S. and Br.), used locally in diseases of the skin. **P. nava′lis,** see *Pinus sylvestris*. **P. ni′gra,** see *Pinus sylvestris*. **P. sic′ca,** see *Pinus sylvestris*.

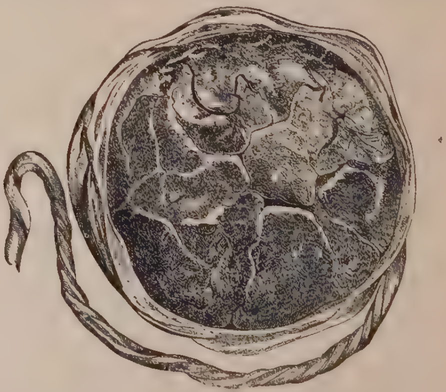
**Pix′ol.** A solution of wood-tar in soap and caustic potash; used as a surgical antiseptic and also as a demulcent in skin diseases.

**Place′bo** (*placebo*, I will please). A medicine prescribed rather to satisfy the patient than with any expectation of its effecting a cure.

**Placen′ta** (a cake). Soft, spongy, vascular body, adherent to the uterus, and connected with the fœtus by the umbilical cord. It is generally considered to have two portions, one fetal and the other maternal. The fetal portion consists of highly vascular villi and tufts, containing the inosculating loops of the umbilical arteries and umbilical vein of the fœtus. The maternal portion consists essentially of a large sac formed by the inner coat of the vascular system of the mother, into which the maternal blood is poured by the curling arteries of the uterus, and from which it is returned by the uteroplacental veins. The tufts and villi of the fetal placenta are ensheathed by this inner coat of the maternal vascular system. The placenta is formed of several lobes or cotyledons, which can be readily distinguished from each other on the uterine surface, but toward the fetal surface are confounded into one mass. When a lobe is so distinct from the rest as to form, as it were, a supplementary placenta, it is termed *placenta succenturiata*. The placenta is composed of the umbilical vessels, areolar tissue, and whitish, resisting filaments, which are vascular ramifications obliterated. Lymphatic vessels have also been presumed to exist in it; and nerves have been traced, proceeding from the great sympathetic of the fœtus. The veins of the placenta anastomose freely with one another, and give rise at its edge to a venous channel which runs around the whole circumference—the *placental sinus*. The umbilical cord usually arises from the centre of the placenta, but occasionally from its edge, when it is called *battledore placenta*. The placenta serves as the organ of circulation, respiration, and nutrition of the fœtus. The placenta is liable to inflammation, and also to fatty and calcareous degeneration. Animals which have no placenta—as the marsupialia—are called *implacental* and *non-placental*. The word placenta is also applied occasionally to any rounded, flattened body having a shape resembling that of the uterine placenta. **Adhe′rent p.,** one which adheres abnormally



The internal or fetal surface of the placenta.



The external or uterine surface of the placenta.

to the wall of the uterus. **An′nular p.**, a p. covering a portion of the interior of the uterus, like a belt or ring. **Bat′tledore p.**, a p. with the umbilical cord attached near the edge instead of in the centre. **Cir′soid p.**, one in which the umbilical vessels are in a varicose condition. **P. cruo′ris**, the solid portion of a blood clot which separates from the serum after standing. **Decid′uate p.**, p. in which the maternal part comes away entire at birth. **Dis′coid** or **discoi′dal p.**, p. of a defined circular shape. **Du′plex p.**, one consisting of two separated parts. **P. febri′lis**, ague-cake. **Fe′tal p.**, portion of the placenta in which the umbilical vessels ramify. **Fun′dal p.**, one attached at the fundus of the uterus. **Horse′shoe p.**, two p. united in this shape. **Incar′cerated p.**, see *Incarceration*. **P. margina′ta**, p. in which the chorion is so connected with its fetal aspect that the edges of the placenta are left free. **Mater′nal p.**, outer layer of p. formed from decidua serotina. **P. membrana′cea**, p. which is like a membrane in thinness. **Non-decid′uate p.**, p. in which the maternal portion does not come away at delivery. **P. obla′ta**, p. prævia. **P. ob′via**, p. prævia. **Polycotyl′edonary p.**, p. in which fetal villi are arranged in distinct tufts. **P. præ′via** (*præ*, before, *via*, way), attachment of the placenta to the lower segment of the uterus; at the beginning of labor this attachment is necessarily loosened, and hemorrhage, called *unavoidable hemorrhage*, ensues; the safety of the mother depends upon speedy delivery. **Retained′ p.**, one which is not expelled after birth of the child, but must be removed by the hand of the accoucheur. **P. san′guinis**, blood clot. **P. splen′ica**, see *Ague-cake*. **Stu′dent's p.**, a placenta that has been retained on account of ill-judged interference, or non-interference, on the part of the inexperienced accoucheur. **P. succenturia′ta**, a supplementary or supernumerary p. **U′terine p.**, maternal portion of the placenta.

**Placen′tal.** Relating or appertaining to the placenta; possessed of a placenta, as a placental mammal. **P. bruit** (brue-ee′), souffle. **P. dysto′cia**, difficult expulsion of the placenta. **P. mur′mur**, a sound heard on auscultation of the uterus in pregnancy, supposed to be due to placental circulation. **P. phthi′sis**, wasting of the placenta from inflammation, gangrene, degeneration, etc. **P. si′nus**, a venous channel which runs around the edge of the placenta communicating with the general vascular system of this organ; see *Placenta*. **P. souffle**, sound heard on auscultation over the placenta. **P. transmis′sion**, the transmission of drugs, disease-germs, etc., through the circulation of the mother to the fœtus.

**Placenta′lia.** Mammals having a placenta.

**Plac′entary.** Placental.

**Placenta′tion.** Formation of a placenta.

**Placenti′tis.** Inflammation of the placenta.

**Placen′tula** (dim. of *placenta*, a cake). Rudimental placenta; placenta of an abortion.

**Placi′do's disk.** Disk having concentric circles on it, used for examining and testing the meridians of curvature of the cornea.

**Plac′oid.** Resembling a plate.

**Placoï′tis** or **Placunti′tis** (*plakous*, placenta). Placentitis.

**Plac′us chinen′sis.** Plant employed by the Chinese in applications to ulcers and in diseases involving hairy parts; the root is given in coughs.

**Pladaro′ma.** Pladarosis.

**Pladaro′sis** (*pladaros*, humid). Soft tumor on the eyelid, unaccompanied with redness or pain; thickening of the palpebral conjunctiva; trachoma.

**Pla′ga.** Wound. **P. ig′nis**, anthrax.

**Plagiocephal′ic** or **Plagioceph′alous** (*plagios*, to one side, *kephale*, head). Having the skull twisted to one side; this oblique asymmetrical condition being called *plagiocepha′lia*, *plagioceph′alism*, or *plagioceph′aly*.

**Plague** (Lat., *plaga*). Pestis, pestis orientalis, pest, adenonervous fever, septic or glandular pestilence. Eminently malignant disease endemic in Central Asia; frequently epidemic, and destroying at least two-thirds of those it attacks. The disease occurs under three forms, the bubonic, the septicæmic, and the pneumonic. The first form, *bubonic plague*, begins with chills followed by fever; prostration is marked from the outset; the characteristic glandular symptoms, which appear about the second to the fourth day, consist in swelling, pain, and tenderness, usually followed by suppuration in the glands of the groin or the axilla. The septicæmic form, *pestis siderans* or *plague septicæmia*, is exceedingly violent and fatal, the patient dying before the bubonic signs have time to appear. The pneumonic form, *plague pneumonia*, presents the symptoms of a severe pneumonia, with but slight glandular affection. In addition to these varieties there is a very mild form, *pestis minor*, with bubonic symptoms, but only slight constitutional disturbances. The specific microorganism of plague is believed to be Bacillus pestis bubonica or Kitasato's bacillus. Rats, mice, and monkeys suffer equally with man, and it is believed that the former are chiefly instrumental in the propagation of the disease. Plague is supposed to have been the "black death" of the middle ages, but whether or not it was this disease that caused the pestilences of antiquity cannot now be determined. Sera have been employed both in the prophylaxis and in the treatment of plague, with apparently considerable success **Am′bulatory p.**, pestis minor; see *Plague*. **P. of Antoni′nus**, severe febrile disease which prevailed in the Roman empire during the reign of Antoninus. **P. of Ath′ens**, febrile disease which raged at Athens during the Peloponnesian war, in the fifth century before the Christian era, a description of which is given in Thucydides; it was characterized by a cutaneous eruption, accompanied by small ulcerations, vomiting, affection of the respiratory organs, and diarrhœa. **Cold p.**, severe form of congestive fever, seen in the Southern States. Bilious pneumonia, in which there is no reaction, has been also so called. **P.-cross**, cross formerly affixed by the authorities to the door of a house in which there was plague. **Great p. of Lon′don**, last visitation in London of the plague in 1665, the year before the great fire, which gave occasion to the rebuilding of a large portion of the city and to improved sanitary arrangements. On the 15th of September Evelyn records the deaths of the preceding week at 5000, and in another week of September they reached nearly 10,000. **Hun′ger p.**, relapsing fever. **Lung p.**, contagious pleuropneumonia of cattle. **Pa′li p.**, malignant fever, greatly resembling plague, which prevailed in Rajpootana in 1836. **Pneumon′ic p.**, see *Plague*. **Septicæm′ic p.**, see *Plague*. **Sibe′rian p.**, a cattle disease of Siberia. **Sid′erant p.**, pestis siderans; see *Plague*. **P. spot**, plague token. **Swine p.**, hog cholera. **P.-to′ken**, p. mark, p. spot; mark by which one struck with the plague was known, probably an ecchymosis or a carbuncle.

**Plain′tive.** Lamenting; complaining.

**Plais′ter.** Plaster.

**Planæ′a** (*planus*, flat). Fourth stage of development in embryo.

**Planan′thus fastiga′tus.** Lycopodium selago. **P. sela′go**, Lycopodium selago.

**Plana′ria latius′cula.** Distoma hepaticum.

**Planarthrag′ra** (*plane*, wandering, *arthron*, joint, *agra*, seizure). Wandering gout.

**Plan′cus** (*planea*, plane, table). One the soles of whose feet are flat and devoid of the usual concavity.

**Plan′e** (*plane*, wandering). Plexus.

**Plane.** A flat surface; a term used in craniometry. **Ae′by's, Ha′my's, Mor′ton's p.**, etc., see these words. **Da′tum p.**, any plane selected as the starting point for craniometrical calculations. **P. of mastica′tion**, p. tangent to the masticating surface of the teeth of the upper jaw. **Me′sial p.**, see *Mesial*. **P. of mo′tion**, any one of the planes in which the visual line is moved in motions of the eye. **P. of regard′**, p. which contains lines of regard, and also point of fixation. **Sag′ittal p.**, the vertical plane cutting the body anteroposteriorly in the median line or line of the sagittal suture.

**Plane′sis.** Wandering, as of the mind. Anxiety.

**Plane′tes** (*plane*, wandering). Erratic. Epithet given to diseases whose returns are irregular; especially intermittent fever.

**Planet′ic arthri′tis.** Wandering gout.

**Planim′eter.** An instrument used to measure a plane by tracing the periphery. Perimeter.

**Plani′ties pe′dis.** Sole.

**Planocel′lular.** Flat-celled.

**Planococ′cus.** A motile micrococcus, the cells of which divide in two dimensions only.

**Planocon′cave** (*planus*, plane, *concavus*, concave). Plane on one side and concave on the other.

**Planocon′ical** (*planus*, plane, *conicus*, conical). Plane on one side and conical on the other.

**Planocon′vex.** Plane on one side and convex on the other.

**Plan′ocyte** (*plane*, wandering, *kytos*, cell). A wandering cell.

**Plano′dia** (*plane*, wandering, *hodos*, way). False passage.

**Planoma′nia.** Insane desire to leave home and wander about.

**Planosar′cina.** A motile micrococcus in which division occurs in three dimensions.

**Plant.** A vegetable growth smaller than a tree. **Aë′rial p.**, p. which is nourished solely by air. **Dys′entery p.**, Oldenlandia globosa. **For′cible p.** Bupleurum rotundifolium. **Hu′mus p.**, saprophyte. **Lit′mus p.**, Chrozophora tinctoria. **P. pep′sin**, papain.

**Plan′ta.** Sole. **P. noc′tis**, hydroa; sudamina. **P. pe′dis**, sole. **P. pri′ma pe′dis**, tarsus.

**Planta′go.** Great plantain, way-bread, ord. *Plantaginaceæ.* The leaves have been said to be refrigerant, attenuant, substyptic, and diuretic. **P. aquat′ica**, Alisma plantago. **P. arena′ria**, European species. **P. corda′ta**, heartleaved plantain. **P. coron′opus**, coronopodium, plantago, buckshorn plantain, has similar properties. **P. isphaghu′la**, of India; seeds are demulcent and astringent. **P. lanceola′ta**, ribgrass. **P. ma′jor**, plantago. **P. nit′ida**, P. psyllium. **P. psyl′lium**, branching plantain, fleawort; seeds have a nauseous, mucilaginous taste; a decoction of the seeds is recommended in hoarseness and roughness of the fauces. **P. virgin′ica**, white plantain or ribwort, indigenous; has properties like those of P. major. **P. vulga′ris**, plantago.

**Plan′tain.** Plantago. **Bucks′horn p.**, Plantago coronopus. **Com′mon p.**, plantago. **Great p.**, Plantago major. **Heart′leaved p.**, Plantago cordata. **P. meal**, see *Musa paradisiaca.* **Rat′tlesnake p.**, Goodyera pubescens. **Rob′in′s p.**, Erigeron bellifolium. **True p.**, Musa paradisiaca. **Wa′ter p.**, Alisma plantago; Unisema deltifolia. **White p.**, Plantago virginica.

**Plan′tar** (*planta*, sole). Plantaris. Relating or belonging to the sole of the foot. **P. aponeuro′sis**, p. fascia, a thick, dense, resisting aponeurosis, of a triangular shape and superficially situated, occupying the middle and sides of the sole of the foot, and furnishing insertions to several of the muscles of the region, either directly or through the medium of septa which it sends between them. **P. arch**, see *Plantar arteries.* **P. ar′teries**, two in number, arising from the extremity of the posterior tibial artery. They are distinguished into: The internal plantar artery, situated above the abductor pollicis pedis; it extends from the termination of the posterior tibial to the trunk of one of the collaterals of that toe. The external plantar artery is larger than the preceding, and ought to be considered as the termination of the posterior tibial; situated above the flexor communis digitorum pedis, it extends from beneath the calcaneum to the posterior extremity of the last metatarsal space; when it has reached this part it turns from without inward, advances toward the posterior extremity of the first metatarsal bone, and anastomoses with the perforating branch of the dorsalis tarsi. In the first part of its course it furnishes calcaneal, articular, muscular, and adipose branches. The second portion of the artery is called the plantar arch or cross. It gives branches in all directions. The inferior and posterior have received no name. The superior—three in number—are the posterior perforating arteries. The anterior branches are larger, and there are commonly four. They furnish the anterior perforating and the collaterals of the last four toes. **P. cross**, see *Plantar arteries.* **P. fas′cia**, p. aponeurosis. **P. interos′seous mus′cles**, interosseous muscles. **P. lig′aments**, name given to the inferior ligaments which unite the bones of the tarsus and metatarsus, to distinguish them from the superior, called *dorsal.* **P. metatar′sal ar′teries**, p. interosseous arteries. **P. mus′cle**, muscle situated at the posterior part of the leg; is long, thin, and narrow. Above, it is attached to the posterior part of the external condyle of the os femoris; below, it terminates by a long tendon which is attached to the posterior and inner part of the calcaneum. This muscle extends the leg on the foot, and conversely; it can also assist in the flexion of the leg on the thigh. **P. nerves** are two in number, and are furnished by the termination of the posterior tibial nerve; they are distinguished into: 1. The *internal plantar nerve*, which extends from the inferior part of the tibial nerve to both sides of the first three toes and the inner side of the fourth. It furnishes branches to the abductor of the great toe, to the short flexor of the toes, to the accessory, to the short flexor of the great toe, the lumbricales, etc. 2. The *external plantar nerve* proceeds from the termination of the posterior tibial to the posterior extremity of the fifth metatarsal bone, and gives branches to the flexor brevis digitorum pedis, the accessory, and the abductor of the little toe. This trunk subsequently divides into two branches: the one—*profunda*—is distributed to the short flexor of the great toe, the interosseous and abductor pollicis pedis; the other—*superficialis*—sends filaments to the short flexor of the little toe, the two sides of that toe, the outer side of the fourth, and the last lumbricalis. **P. re′flex**, muscular contraction induced by a stimulus applied to the sole of the foot. **P. re′gions** or **sur′faces** are different regions or surfaces of the sole of the foot. Three are generally reckoned—the internal, middle, and external. **P. tu′bercle**, tubercle on the plantar surface of the first metatarsal bone, to which the tendon of the peroneus longus muscle attaches. **P. veins** follow an arrangement similar to that of the arteries.

**Planta′ria.** Dengue.

**Planta′ris.** Plantar; p. muscle. **P. superfic′ies pe′dis**, sole. **P. ve′rus**, see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans* (*accessorius*).

**Plan′tigrade** (*planta*, sole, *gradior*, to walk). Walking on the entire foot, as man or the bear; opposed to *digitigrade.*

**Plan′ula.** Embryo of Cœlenterata provided with cilia.

**Pla′num.** A plane or smooth surface. **P. aponeurot′icum diaphrag′matis**, tendinous expansion of the diaphragm. **P. auricula′re**, auricular surface of the ilium. **P. circula′re elas′ticum**, sphincter of bladder. **P. fibro′sum dorsa′le transver′sum**, transverse ligament on the dorsum of the wrist. **P. infraorbita′le**, portion of the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone on the external side of the sutura infraorbitalis. **P. is′chii**, inner surface of the ischium. **P. nucha′le**, surface between the superior curved line of the os occipitis and the foramen magnum. **P. occipita′le**, surface above the upper curved line of the occipital bone. **P. orbita′le**, see *Maxillary bone* (*superior*). **P. os**, papyraceous or orbital plate of the ethmoid—lamina papyracea, lamella plana. **P. os′sis is′chii**, inner surface of the ischium. **P. pe′dis**, sole. **P. poplite′um**, popliteal surface. **P. semiluna′tum,** half-moon shaped surface by which the ends of the crista acustica are connected to the ampulla of the semicircular canal. **P. sphenoida′le,** flat surface anterior to the optic groove on the superior region of the sphenoid bone. **P. sterna′le,** anterior portion of the thorax. **P. supe′rius lin′guæ,** upper surface of the tongue. **P. tempora′le,** a somewhat flattened portion of the temporal fossa.

**Planu′ria** (*plane,* a wandering, *ouron,* urine). Discharge of urine through unwonted ways.

**Plaque,** plak. A patch, differing in appearance from the surrounding surface, on the skin or mucous membrane. A blood platelet.

**Plasm** (*plasma,* thing formed). Plasma; liquor sanguinis. A pharmaceutical preparation from glycerin and starch heated together, called also *glycamil.* **Blood p.,** liquor sanguinis. **P. cor′puscles,** granular cells in the connective tissue. **Histogenet′ic p.,** body protoplasm from which tissue is regenerated. **Lymph p.,** see *Lymph.* **Mus′cle p.,** see *Muscle.* **Somat′ic p.,** histogenetic plasma.

**Plas′ma.** Plasm. **P. rhex′is,** rupture of a cell from internal pressure.

**Plas′masome** (*soma,* body). Separate particle of plasma.

**Plasmat′ic.** Having the power to form; plastic. Relating to plasma. **P. cur′rent,** or **lay′er,** colorless space, devoid of red corpuscles, along the walls of the capillary vessels; in contradistinction to the axial current.

**Plasmatorrhex′is** (*rhexis,* rupture). Plasma rhexis.

**Plasmexhidro′sis** (*ek,* out of, *hidrosis,* perspiration). Exudation of the plasma of the blood from the vessels.

**Plas′mic.** Plasmatic.

**Plas′min.** Proteid of blood plasma.

**Plas′mocyte** (*kytos,* cell). Any cell, not a blood corpuscle, free in the blood plasm.

**Plasmodië̆r′esis** (*diairesis,* division). Division of a cell-body.

**Plasmo′dium.** Protoplasmic mass made by the fusion of several amœbiform bodies. **P. mala′riæ,** the hæmatozoon of malaria; see *Hæmamœba* and *Malaria.* **P. malig′num,** the parasite of estivo-autumnal or pernicious malarial fever. **P. quarta′næ,** the parasite of quartan fever. **P. tertia′næ,** the parasite of tertian fever. **P. vi′vax,** P. tertianæ.

**Plas′mogen** (*gennao,* to produce). True protoplasm.

**Plasmol′ogy** (*logos,* description). Histology.

**Plasmol′ysis** (*plasma,* thing formed, *lysis,* loosing). Disintegration of the plasma of the erythrocytes.

**Plasmolyt′ic.** Relating to plasmolysis.

**Plas′molyze.** To cause disintegration of protoplasm in active cells.

**Plasmo′ma.** Fibroplastic growth.

**Plasmorrhex′is** (*rhexis,* rupture). Rupture of a cell, allowing egress of the plasma.

**Plasmoschisis,** plaz-mos′kis-is (*schisis,* splitting or fissure). Splitting or fissure of a cell.

**Plas′mosome** (*soma,* body). Nucleolus of a cell-body.

**Plasmotrop′ic** (*trope,* change). Causing granular degeneration of protoplasm, especially of that of the erythrocytes.

**Pla′some.** Plasma molecule; plastidule; the smallest particle of plasma possible without chemical decomposition.

**Plas′son** (*plasso,* to form). Protoplasm.

**Plas′ter** (*plasso,* to smear). Emplastrum. **Adhe′sive p.,** emplastrum resinæ; sparadrapum adhæsivum. **Antisep′tic p.,** plaster made by dipping ordinary adhesive plaster in a hot solution of carbolic acid (1:60). **Antisep′tic lac p.,** p. made, according to Lister, by heating shellac, three parts, with crystallized carbolic acid, one part. **P. ban′dage,** a bandage impregnated with plaster-of-Paris. **Black p.,** see *Emplastrum plumbi.* **Blis′tering p.,** emplastrum lyttæ. **Cephal′ic p.,** emplastrum picis compositum. **Chalyb′eate p.,** emplastrum ferri. **Corn p.,** sparadrapum viride. **Court p.,** see *Ichthyocolla, Sparadrapum adhæsivum.* **Defen′sive p.,** sparadrapum Galteri. **Diach′ylon p.,** emplastrum plumbi. **Fly p.,** emplastrum lyttæ. **Is′sue p.,** sparadrapum profonticulus. **P. jack′et,** a permanent bandage, stiffened with plaster-of-Paris, encircling the trunk; used in the treatment of spinal deformities. **P. mull,** see *Mull.* **Nu′remberg p.,** emplastrum norimbergense. **P.-of-Par′is,** calcii sulphas. **Poor man′s p.,** p. of resin, tar, and yellow wax. **Po′rous p.,** a plaster spread on muslin pierced with holes to prevent wrinkling. **Stick′ing p.,** emplastrum resinæ. **Strength′ening p.,** emplastrum ferri; emplastrum oxidi ferri rubri. **P. of Vi′go,** see *Emplastrum hydrargyri compositum.* **Warm′ing p.,** emplastrum calefaciens.

**Plas′tered wine.** Wine which has been treated with gypsum in order to neutralize the acid or improve the bouquet.

**Plas′tic** (*plastikos,* formative). That which forms or serves to form. A dental filling material, inserted in a soft state and undergoing subsequent hardening. **P. bronchi′tis,** pseudomembranous bronchitis. **P. el′ement,** one which bears within it the germs of a higher form. Plastic, histogenic, or organoleptic elements of nutrition are those elements of food which go to the formation of organized tissue; agents—hygienic or curative—which take part in such formations may be termed histotrophic or constructive. See *Aliment.* **P. force,** plasticity, force of nutrition, force of assimilation, force of formation, force of vegetation, generative or formative power in organized bodies. **P. lymph,** liquor sanguinis. **P. opera′tion,** operation for the restoration of a lost part. **P. sur′gery,** anaplastic or autoplastic surgery, autoplasty; operation for the restoration of lost parts. Operations for this purpose have various names according to the part concerned, as cheiloplasty (plastic operation on the cheek), rhinoplasty (plastic operation on the nose), etc. The following is a table of the methods used in plastic surgery (J. B. Roberts):

### METHODS USED IN PLASTIC SURGERY.

DISPLACEMENT—stretching or sliding of tissues.

I. *Simple approximation after fastening the edges,* as in hare-lip, vesico-vaginal fistule, and notches caused by tearing out ear-rings.

II. *Sliding into position after transferring tension to adjoining localities,* as in v-shaped incision for ectropium and cicatricial contraction of joints after burns, and in linear incisions to allow stretching of skin to cover large wounds and to relax contracted parts.

INTERPOLATION—borrowing material from adjacent regions, from a limb, or from another person.

I. *Transferring flap with a pedicle.*

[When a flap is borrowed from the arm or hand there is less necessity for rotating and twisting than when it is taken from the neighborhood of the organ to be constructed. The latter is generally the preferred method, however, because less irksome to the patient than the former with its constrained posture.]

*A.* Putting it in place at once:

1. By rotating flap on the pedicle in its own plane through one-fourth or one-half a circle, as in making upper eyelid or nose from forehead.
2. By twisting flap on its pedicle, as in making side of nose from lip.
3. By everting flap entirely so that raw surface is uppermost, as in covering exstrophy of bladder by a scrotal flap.
4. Superimposing one flap on another which has been everted. This is done where a thick wall is desirable, as in closing the front of an exstrophy of the bladder.
5. By jumping or carrying flap across a bridge of skin, and fixing only its end to the part to be repaired. When the flap has become attached the pedicle is severed. This manœuvre is rarely employed.

*B.* Putting in place gradually by successive migrations, by same manœuvres as when the flap is placed at once in its permanent position.

This method is not very commonly needed, but may be valuable when there is nothing but cicatricial material in the immediate vicinity of the part to be repaired.

II. *Transplanting without a pedicle.*
  *a.* By carefully suturing or fixing in the gap areas of tissue recently dissected from distant regions or taken from the lower animals; such as replacing the bone button after trephining, inserting portions of nerve-trunks in wounded nerves, etc.
  *b.* By skin-grafting with small pieces of large shavings of skin. This is the manœuvre of this class that has been followed by the greatest success. As it lessens cicatricial contraction it may be advantageously used at times in plastic operations that necessarily leave surfaces to heal by granulation. Skin from the frog's abdomen may answer well.
  *c.* By readjusting finger-tips, ears, and noses recently completely severed by injuries.

RETRENCHMENT—removing superfluous material and causing cicatricial contraction.
I. By cutting out elliptical or semi-elliptical pieces of tissue, as in ptosis, cystocele, and prolapse of the rectum.
II. By cutting out triangular or wedge-shaped portions of tissue, as in closing the vaginal aperture, decreasing the size of a lip, ear, or nose, and separating webbed fingers.

**Plastic′ity** (*plasso*, to form). Plastic force.

**Plas′ticule.** Plastidule.

**Plas′tid.** Any cell of the living organism.

**Plas′tidule.** Smallest possible particle of matter imbued with life; plasome.

**Plastilyt′ic** (*plasso*, to form, *lyo*, to loose). Diminishing the quantity of plastic matter in the blood.

**Plastin′.** One of the proteids in protoplasm.

**Plastodynam′ia** (*plasso*, to form, *dynamis*, force). Manifestation of nutritive activity or power.

**Plastodynam′ic.** Relating to nutritive activity.

**Plas′tron.** Sternum with costal cartilages attached, as removed in post-mortem examinations.

**Pla′ta** (*platys*, broad). Scapula.

**Platan′thera orbicula′ta.** Large, round-leaved orchid; indigenous; ord. *Orchidaceæ*. The leaves are large, soft, and fleshy, and are used for dressing blisters.

**Plat′anus.** Musa paradisiaca. **P. acerifo′lia,** plane tree of North America. Like the eucalyptus, when grown in low, marshy ground it exerts a beneficial influence in checking malaria.

**Plate.** A disk. A flat surface of limited extent. **Approxima′tion p.,** a disk of decalcified bone or other absorbable material employed in intestinal anastomosis. **Au′ditory p.,** a bone p. forming the roof of the external auditory meatus. **Ax′ial p.,** primitive streak of blastoderm. **Blood p.,** see *Blood*. **P. bone,** scapula. **Crib′riform p.,** see *Ethmoid*. **P.-cul′ture,** see *Culture*. **Dor′sal p.,** one of two prominences on dorsal surface of embryo which united constitute the neural canal. **Elec′trical p.,** see *Electricity*. **End-p.,** see *End-plate*. **Equato′rial p.,** collection of chromosomes or chromatin fibres at the equator of the nuclear spindle in the process of karyokinesis or indirect nuclear division. **Foot p.,** flat portion of the stapes bone. **Gray p.,** lamina cinerea. **Med′ullary p.,** dorsal p. **Me′sial p.,** see *Visceral*. **Moto′rial p.,** see *Motorial end-plate*. **Neu′ral p.,** dorsal p. **Or′bital p.,** os planum. **Pal′ate p.,** portion of palate-bone, which when joined to its fellow of the opposite side constitutes the roof of the mouth. **Spi′ral p.,** lamina spiralis. **Tympan′ic p.,** osseous portion of the auditory meatus. **Vis′ceral p.,** see *Visceral*.

**Plat′ea** (*platys*, broad). Bothriocephalus latus.

**Plate′let.** Small disk, plaque. **Blood p.,** see *Blood*.

**Plat′etrope.** Term applied, in symmetrical bodies, to a part which corresponds to one on the other side.

**Platias′mus.** Excessive development of the tongue, causing articulation to be imperfect.

**Plat′iculture.** Plate culture.

**Pla′ting.** Preparing a plate culture.

**Plat′inode.** Cathode.

**Plat′inum.** A metallic element, symbol, Pt. The preparations of platinum resemble in therapeutical properties those of gold; they are not much prescribed. It is used in electrical and chemical work chiefly.

**Platy-** (*platys*, broad). In composition, broad.

**Platybreg′mate.** See *Cranium*.

**Platycephal′ic** or **Platyceph′alous.** Having a broad skull.

**Platycne′mic** (*platys*, broad, *kneme*, a leg). Appearance of a bone of the leg, especially the tibia, when flattened on the sides. Some African tribes have the femur so constituted.

**Platycne′mism.** Lateral flatness of tibiæ.

**Platycœ′lian** or **Platycœ′lous** (*platys*, broad, *koilos*, hollow). Opisthocœlus.

**Platyco′ria** or **Platycori′asis** (*kore*, pupil). Mydriasis.

**Plat′ycyte.** An epithelioid cell, slightly smaller than a giant cell, found in tubercle.

**Platydolichocephal′ic** (*platys*, broad, *dolichos*, long, *kephale*, head). Relating to a flat and narrow skull.

**Platyel′mia** (*platys*, broad, *helmins*, worm). Variety of worms, long and flat; trematodes.

**Platyglos′sus** (*platys*, broad, *glossa*, tongue). Having a broad tongue.

**Platyhel′minth** (*platys*, broad, *helmins*, a worm). A flat worm; trematode.

**Platyhi′eric** (*platys*, broad, *hieros*, sacred or sacrum). Having the sacrum in breadth greater than its length.

**Platyl′obus.** Having broad lobes.

**Platymesaticephal′ic** or **Platymesocephal′ic.** Term applied to a skull both platycephalic and mesaticephalic.

**Platyophthal′mus.** One who has broad eyes.

**Platyo′pic.** Broad across the eyes, broad-faced; having a nasomalar index less than 107.5.

**Platypel′lic** or **Platypel′vic.** Having a broad pelvis.

**Platypo′dia.** Condition of flat-footedness.

**Platyp′ygous** (*platys*, broad, *pyge*, buttock). Having broad buttocks.

**Plat′yrrhine** (*platys*, broad, *rhis*, nose). Having a flat nose, or a nasal index of from 51.1 to 58.

**Platys′ma** (*platys*, broad). Anything broadly extended; a spread plaster. **P. myoi′des** or **myo′des,** muscle situated superficially on the lateral parts of the neck; flat, broad, and quadrilateral. Its fibres, which are all parallel to each other, pass obliquely upward and from without inward. They arise from the areolar tissue, which covers the anterior and superior part of the chest, pass before the clavicle, and proceed to attach themselves at the interior part of the symphysis menti, at the external oblique line of the jaw, and at the commissure of the lips. The fibres of this last insertion form a distinct fasciculus, called by some anatomists *musculus risorius Santorini*. The platysma myoides depresses the commissure of the lips and carries it outward; contributes, also, to the depression of the lower jaw. When it contracts it wrinkles the skin of the neck transversely.

**Platystencephal′ic** (*platystos*, widest). Term applied to a head very wide at the occiput, with prominent jaw.

**Platyster′nus.** Having a broad chest.

**Platys′tomus.** Having a wide mouth.

**Plax.** Genus of *Schizomycetes*. **P. scin′dens,** organism which has been described as present in the blood and urine of individuals suffering with scarlet fever.

**Ple′chas.** Perineum.

**Plec′tane** (*pleko*, to twine). Fold. Plexus. Cornu of the uterus.

**Plec′trum.** Styloid process of the temporal bone. Uvula. Tongue.

**Pled′get.** A small mass of cotton, lint, or wool.

**Plegapho′nia** or **Plegaph′ony** (*plege*, blow, *phone*, sound). Sound elicited in percussion of the larynx when the glottis is open at the same time.

**Plegom′eter** (*plege*, stroke, *metron*, measure). Pleximeter.

**Plehn's solu'tion.** An alkaline solution of eosin and methylene-blue, employed for staining corpuscles (red) and plasmodia of malaria (blue).

**Plenal'via** (*plenus*, full, *alvus*, abdomen). Grain-sick, mawbound; impaction of the paunch or rumen of cattle.

**Plen'itude.** Plethora; fulness.

**Ple'no ri'vo** (in full stream). Term formerly applied to the blood when it flowed freely from the vein in venesection.

**Pleocatan'tes** (*pleon*, more, *katantes*, downward). Said of skulls in which angle is formed by line uniting with radius between 45° and 67°.

**Pleochroic**, ple-o-kro'ik (*pleon*, more, *chroma*, color). Showing different colors under different surroundings.

**Pleochro'ism.** State of being pleochroic.

**Pleochromat'ic** (*pleon*, more, *chroma*, color). Pleochroic.

**Pleoepignath'us** (*pleon*, more, *epi*, upon, *gnathos*, jaw). A double monster in which an incomplete fœtus is rooted, with its vessels, in the palate of one more complete.

**Pleomas'tia** (*pleon*, more, *mastos*, nipple). Condition of having several nipples developed on one breast.

**Pleoma'zia** (*pleon*, more, *mazos*, breast). Condition in which there are more than the normal number of breasts.

**Pleomor'phic** or **Pleomor'phous** (*pleon*, more, *morphe*, form). Occurring in many distinct forms.

**Pleomor'phism** (*pleon*, more, *morphe*, shape). Polymorphism.

**Ple'onasm** (*pleonazo*, to abound). Abnormal or defective formation by excessive abundance or size.

**Pleonec'tica athym'ia** or **melanchol'ia.** Form of insanity characterized by a desire for gain or by covetousness.

**Pleonex'ia** (*pleon*, more, *echo*, to have). Insane greediness or selfishness.

**Plerocer'cus.** Term applied to tapeworm when in larval state.

**Plerot'ic** (*pleroo*, to fill up). Promoting regeneration.

**Plesiomor'phous** (*plesios*, near, *morphe*, form). Having the same shape or crystalline form.

**Ples'sigraph** (*plesso*, to strike, *grapho*, to write). Instrument intended not only for the purposes of percussion, but also to indicate a change in the nature of the sound elicited.

**Plessim'eter.** Pleximeter.

**Ples'sor** (*plesso*, to strike). Any instrument employed in percussion.

**Plethome'ria** (*plethos*, great number, *meros*, part). Superabundance of parts, as in the case of six fingers to one hand.

**Pleth'ora** (*plethos*, fulness). Plethory, repletion, fulness. Superabundance of blood in the general system or in some part of it; hence the division of plethora into general and local, the latter being called, according to its seat, cerebral, pulmonary, uterine, etc. The principal symptoms of plethora exist in the circulatory system: redness of the surface, swelling of the veins, increase in the fulness of the pulse, in the strength of the heart's pulsations, etc., with spontaneous hemorrhages occasionally. With these are usually united general heaviness, torpor, lassitude, vertigo, tinnitus aurium, flushes of heat, etc. The blood of plethoric persons differs from healthy blood in the smaller ratio of water which it contains, and especially in the augmentation of the red corpuscles. **P. apocop'tica,** p. with local increase in the amount of circulating fluid. **P. arterio'sa,** form in which the blood is rich in fibrin and red corpuscles, the *arterial constitution.* **Hydræ'mic p.,** hydræmia; p. from increase of the amount of water in the blood. **P. hyperalbumino'sa,** increased quantity of albumin in the blood. **Lo'cal p.,** hyperæmia. **P. partia'lis,** hyperæmia. **P. polycythæ'mica,** condition of the blood in which there is an increase of red corpuscles. **Se'rous p.,** condition in which an excessive amount of serum is contained in the blood.

**Pleth'oric.** Polyæmic, sanguine. Full of blood. Relating to or affected with plethora.

**Pleth'ory.** Plethora.

**Plethys'mograph** (*plethysmos*, enlargement, *grapho*, to write). Instrument for determining the difference in the size of parts of the body.

**Plethysmograph'ic.** Relating to the plethysmograph.

**Pleumo'nia.** Pneumonia.

**Pleu'ra** (*pleura*, rib, side). The pleuræ are two thin, diaphanous membranes lining each side of the chest, and are reflected thence upon each lung. Like other serous membranes—to which class they belong—each represents a sac without aperture. From the junction of the pleura of each side the mediastina are formed. That portion of the pleura which lines the parietes of the chest is called *pleura costalis* or *parietalis;* the portion that covers the lungs, *pleura pulmonalis.* The arteries of the pleuræ are from the intercostal, internal mammary, phrenic, inferior thyroid, etc. The veins correspond with the arteries. They are also supplied with lymphatics. A fold of the pleura, reaching from the lower edge of the root of the lung to the diaphragm, is called ligamentum latum pulmonis, broad ligament of the lung. Pleura is also used for cavity of the pleura, saccus pleuræ. **Cos'tal p.,** see above. **Diaphragmat'ic p.,** that portion of the pleura which lines the superficial part of the diaphragm. **Pari'etal p.,** see above. **P. pericardi'aca,** pleura of the mediastinum reflected over the pericardium. **P. phren'ica,** p. of the diaphragm. **Pul'monary p.,** that covering the lungs. **Vis'ceral p.,** pulmonary and pericardiac pleura.

**Pleu'ræ** (pl. of pleura). Folds of the pleura. Sides of the chest.

**Pleur'al.** That which concerns the pleura.

**Pleural'gia** (*pleura*, side, *algos*, pain). Pleurodynia.

**Pleurapoph'ysis** (*apophysis*, processes). A rib.

**Pleuraposte'ma** (*apostema*, abscess). Empyema.

**Pleurarthroc'ace** (*pleura*, rib, *arthron*, joint, *kakos*, bad). Caries of the ribs.

**Pleurar'thron** (*pleura*, rib, *arthron*, joint). Articulation of a rib.

**Pleure'sia** or **Pleure'sis.** Pleuritis.

**Pleu'risy.** Pleuritis; inflammation of the pleura. It may be acute, subacute, or chronic. The acute form is marked by sharp, lancinating pain on one side of the chest, increased by inspiration, by coughing, and often by pressure; dyspnœa, the inspirations being short and frequent; cough, dry or with little expectoration, and difficulty of lying on the affected side, with symptoms attending the phlegmasiæ in general strongly marked. There are four varieties of pleurisy: acute, exudation mainly fibrous; subacute, exudation mainly serous; chronic or empyema, exudation mainly cells and pus; hydropneumothorax, air and fluid in the pleuræ. Acute pleurisy may be primary or secondary. It may be divided into four stages: dry stage, or hyperæmia; plastic stage; stage of liquid effusion; and stage of absorption and adhesion. Physical signs: *First stage.* Inspection, diminished movement of affected side; percussion, negative; palpation, negative; auscultation, friction sound, grating or creaking. *Second stage.* Inspection, movements of affected side more diminished; palpation, diminished vocal fremitus; percussion, marked dulness; auscultation, crepitating friction sound at the end of inspiration. *Third stage.* Inspection, no visible motion; vocal fremitus absolutely suppressed; percussion, flatness on percussion; auscultation, respiratory sounds below the level of the fluid are suppressed, above they are exaggerated. *Fourth stage.* All the signs gradually diminish until they become normal. There is seldom any perceptible alteration in the exterior of the chest. When effusion has taken place to a great extent the signs will be similar to those of chronic pleurisy. Motion of the affected side is diminished, and the vibrations of the voice cannot be detected by the hand. There is more or less dulness on percussion, the dulness diminishing or disappearing by change of position. On auscultation the inspiration is feeble, distant, or inaudible, but change of position modifies it. Egophony is usually present when the effusion is in moderate quantity, and is best heard over a portion of the thoracic parietes represented by a band three inches wide running from below the inferior margins of the scapula in the direction of the ribs to the sternum. Simple pleurisy rarely attacks both sides at once. When such is the case the presence of tubercles may be suspected. Formerly, a *true pleurisy* meant one seated in the pleura; a *mediastinal pleurisy*, one situated in the anterior mediastinum; and *false pleurisy* or *rheumatic pleurisy*, that which occupied the intercostal muscles. The last has received the name pleurodynia, that of pleurisy being exclusively appropriated to inflammation of the pleura. Pleurisy has also been distinguished into *dry* or *humid*, according as it is or is not accompanied by expectoration. Humid or moist pleurisy is now properly regarded as a complication of pleurisy with pulmonary catarrh. It is the catarrhal pleurisy of some. In *latent pleurisy* pain, cough, and dyspnœa may all be absent, and yet a serious amount of effusion occur. The term *dry pleurisy, pleuritis sicca*, has been given to a form of the disease with merely fibrinous exudation. *Chronic pleurisy* may form slowly, without evident symptoms, or may succeed acute pleurisy. In the former case vague pains are felt in the chest, with short, dry cough, oppression at intervals, shivering, irregular febrile symptoms, and hardness of pulse. It most frequently terminates by a serous or purulent effusion, which sometimes simulates hydrothorax; at others, phthisis pulmonalis. Physical signs: Affected side is smoother, more rounded, and motionless; the intercostal spaces are dilated and filled up, or may even protrude slightly. In very chronic cases, however, the affected side may be smaller. The triangular space above the clavicle and the depression immediately above the sternum are often drawn downward on the diseased side. No vibration is experienced by the hand when the patient speaks. The parietes of the thorax are sometimes œdematous, and fluctuation may occasionally be felt between the ribs. On percussion the sound is dull, or, if clear, only so in the upper portions of the chest. On auscultation there is absence of the usual sounds over the affected parts, excepting occasionally transmitted sounds. On dissection of those who have died of pleurisy the pleura is found thickened, red, inflamed, and covered with membranous exudations or false membranes. Sometimes it seems cartilaginous and ossified. Its cavity frequently contains serous or seropurulent effusions. **Bil′ious p.**, pleurisy accompanied with bilious symptoms, the effect of duodenitis or duodenohepatitis. **Bron′chial p.**, bronchitis. **Costal p.**, parietal pleurisy. **Dry p.**, pleuritis sicca. **Encys′ted p.**, p. in which the effusion is in sac-like cavities formed by adhesions. **False p.**, pleurodynia. **Fet′id p.**, p. with foul-smelling effusion. **Fi′brinous p.**, p. in which there is an exudation of fibrinous material, with but little serous effusion. **Hemorrhag′ic p.**, hæmatothorax. **Hu′mid p.**, an old term for bronchitis. **I′chorous p.**, fetid pleurisy. **Interlo′bar p.**, inflammation of the pleura between the lobes of the lungs. **La′tent p.**, see above. **Mediasti′nal p.**, p. involving the layers of the mediastinal portion of the pleura. **Metapneumon′ic p.**, p. connected with or following pneumonia. **Pericar′dial p.**, pericarditis. **Plastic p.**, p. characterized by a semisolid exudation. **Pul′sating p.**, p. in which the impact of the heart beat is transmitted through the layer of fluid; pulsating empyema. **Pur′ulent p.**, empyema. **P. root,** Asclepias tuberosa. **Serofi′brinous p.**, p. accompanied by an effusion of serum together with a more or less marked fibrinous exudation on the surface of the pleura. **Se′rous p.**, p. with abundant serous effusion, with little or no fibrinous exudate. **Ty′phoid p.**, p. accompanied with adynamic symptoms.

**Pleurit′ic.** Relating to pleuritis.

**Pleuri′tis.** Pleurisy. **P. defor′mans,** form of pleurisy in which the pleura becomes thickened like fibrocartilage, occurring in cirrhosis of the lungs. **P. diaphragmat′ica,** diaphragmitis. **P. duplica′ta,** bilateral pleurisy. **P. legit′ima,** true pleurisy. **P. muscula′ris,** pleurodynia. **P. no′tha,** pleurodynia. **P. pulmo′nis,** pleuropneumonia. **P. rheumat′ica,** pleurodynia. **P. sic′ca,** dry pleurisy. **P. spu′ria,** pleurodynia. **P. vento′sa,** a pain behind the false ribs, attributed to the presence of air in the intestines. **P. ve′ra,** true pleurisy.

**Pleu′rocele** (*kele*, tumor). Hernia of the pleura. An inaccurate term, as the pleura never protrudes alone. It forms a hernia only when it serves as an envelope to the lung, to tumors, or to purulent collections which have protruded from the thoracic parietes.

**Pleurocente′sis.** Thoracentesis.

**Pleurocent′rum.** The lateral element of a vertebral centrum.

**Pleurocholecysti′tis** (*chole*, bile, *kystis*, bladder). Inflammation involving the pleura and gall-bladder.

**Pleuroc′lysis** (*klysis*, washing). Washing out of the pleural cavity by injection and aspiration of sterilized water.

**Pleurococ′cus beige′lii.** Vegetable fungus developed in human hair, called also *Gregarine*. **P. ro′seopersici′nus** (Rabenhorst), Beggiatoa roseopersicina.

**Pleurocœnadelph′us** (*pleura*, side, *koinos*, common, *adelphos*, brother). Monster possessing two bodies which are connected by the trunks at the side.

**Pleurocol′ic lig′ament.** Costocolic ligament.

**Pleurocolle′sis** (*kollao*, to glue). Adhesion between the two pleural surfaces.

**Pleurocuta′neous.** Extending through the pleura and skin; said of a fistula.

**Pleu′rodont** (*pleura*, side, *odous*, tooth). Possessing teeth attached laterally to the lower jaw.

**Pleurodyn′ia** (*pleura*, side, *odyne*, pain). Pseudopleurisy, pain in the side, stitch in the side, false or rheumatic pleurisy. Spasmodic or rheumatic affection, generally in the muscles of the chest, and, ordinarily, in the intercostals. It is usually augmented by outward pressure, inspiration, coughing, exertion, moving the thorax, and sometimes even the corresponding arm. It is unaccompanied by fever, cough, or dyspnœa, excepting under the form of a *stitch*, which interferes with free inspiration; is generally by no means obstinate, and yields promptly to the proper external applications. If it still resists, a blister will almost always remove it. **P. vento′sa,** pleuritis ventosa.

**Pleurodyn′ic.** Relating to pleurodynia.

**Pleurogen′ic** or **Pleurog′enous.** Of pleural origin.

**Pleurohepati′tis** (*hepar*, liver). Inflammation of the liver and neighboring pleura.

**Pleu′rolith** (*lithos*, stone). Concretion in the pleura.

**Pleuro′ma.** Costa or rib; pleura.

**Pleurom′elus** (*pleura*, side, *melos*, limb). Monster with supernumerary members attached to the thorax.

**Pleu′ron.** Rib.

**Pleuro-œsophage′us.** Band of smooth muscle-fibres connecting the left pleura posteriorly with the œsophagus.

**Pleurop′athy** (*pathos*, disease). Disease of the pleura.

**Pleuropericardi′tis.** Inflammation of the pleura and the pericardium.

**Pleuroperipneu′mony.** Pleurisy and pneumonia existing simultaneously. Pleuropneumonia.

**Pleuroperitone′al.** Belonging to the pleura and peritoneum. **P. cav′ity,** a space in the early development of the embryo, which afterward becomes separated into the pleural and peritoneal cavities.

**Pleuroperitoni′tis.** Combined pleurisy and peritonitis.

**Pleuropneu′ma** (*pneuma,* wind). Pneumothorax.

**Pleuropneumo′nia** (plu-ro-nu-mo′ne-ah) or **Pleuropneumoni′tis.** Pneumonia with involvement of the pleura. Also, called sometimes *contagious p.,* a specific contagious disease among cattle; lung plague.

**Pleuropye′sis** (*pyesis,* suppuration). Empyema.

**Pleurorrha′gia.** Hæmatothorax.

**Pleurorrhœ′a** (*pleura,* side, *rheo,* to flow). Accumulation of fluid in the pleura. **P. chylo′sa,** effusion of chyle into the chest, owing to the rupture of a chyliferous vessel. **P. lymphat′ica,** hydrothorax. **P. purulen′ta,** empyema. **P. sanguin′ea,** hæmatothorax. **P. sero′sa,** hydrothorax.

**Pleurorthopnœ′a** (*orthos,* erect, *pneo,* to respire). Pain in the side which does not permit the patient to breathe except when in the vertical position.

**Pleuroso′mus** (*pleura,* side, *soma,* body). Monster with a lateral fissure with eventration chiefly of the viscera of the upper part of the abdomen and chest; the upper extremity of the fissured side being more or less atrophied. The condition is called *pleuroso′mia.*

**Pleu′rospasm.** Cramp in the side.

**Pleurosto′sis.** Ossification of the pleura.

**Pleurotet′anus.** Pleurothotonos.

**Pleurothot′onos** (*pleurothen,* laterally, *tonos,* tension). Variety of tetanus in which the body is curved laterally by the stronger contraction of the muscles of one side of the body.

**Pleurot′omy** (*tome,* incision). Incision of the pleura.

**Pleurot′onos.** Pleurothotonos.

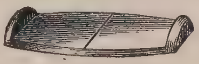
**Pleurotransversa′lis.** Muscular strip arising from the transverse process of the seventh cervical vertebra, inserted upon the apex of the pleural sac.

**Pleurovis′ceral.** Relating to the thoracic organs and the pleura investing them.

**Plex′al.** Relating to a plexus.

**Plex′iform.** Resembling a plexus.

**Plexim′eter** (*plesso,* to strike, *metron,* measure; measure of percussion). Ivory plate of a circular or ovoid shape, from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter, and about one-sixth of an inch in thickness; it has either a raised rim or edge, or projecting handles on the upper side, to permit its being held between the finger and thumb of the left hand while it is struck with the right. It is used in percussion of the chest. A piece of metal, a coin, or the finger of the left hand may be used with equal advantage.



Pleximeter.

**Pleximet′ric.** Relating to a pleximeter or to percussion. Having excellent powers of conduction of sound, as the bones of the chest and adjacent bones, and some of the abdominal viscera.

**Plex′or** (*plesso,* to strike). Any instrument employed in percussion. The ends of the fingers of the right hand brought together form the best *plexor;* the finger of the left is the best *pleximeter.*

**Plex′us** (*plecto, plexum,* to interlace). Network of blood-vessels or nerves. The nervous plexuses belong, some, to the system of cerebrospinal nerves; others, to that of the great sympathetic; while some, as the pharyngeal, seem to be formed of the two sets. The plexuses represent complex networks, with more or less loose meshes, formed by the numerous and diversified anastomoses of the nervous filaments, from which proceed other branches that are distributed to organs or to other plexuses. **Aor′tic p.,** intermesenteric plexus; plexus of the sympathetic placed along the abdominal aorta, and occupying the interval between the origins of the superior and inferior mesenteric arteries. **Acces′sory p.,** see *Ranvier.* **Au′erbach's p.,** a sympathetic-nerve plexus between the longitudinal and the transverse muscles of the intestine. **P. brachia′lis,** brachial plexus. **Car′diac p.,** see *Cardiac plexus.* **Carot′id p.,** see *Carotid nerve.* **P. caverno′sus,** bulb of the vestibule; also Walther's arterionervous plexus, a plexus lying in the cavernous sinus. **Cer′vical p.,** see *Cervical plexus.* **P. choroi′des,** see *Choroid.* **P. choroide′us me′dius,** choroidea tela. **P. cilia′ris,** ciliary ligament. **P. coccyge′us,** coccygeal plexus, same as caudal plexus. **Cœ′liac p.,** see *Cœliac plexus.* **P. col′icus,** colic plexus. **P. corona′rius ventric′uli,** gastric plexus. **Cor′onary p.,** see *Cardiac plexus* and *Coronary plexus.* **P. crura′lis,** crural plexus. **Cruveilhier's′ p.,** see *Cruveilhier.* **P. cys′ticus,** p. to the gall-bladder, formed by filaments from the hepatic plexus of the sympathetic. **Deep p.,** situated anterior to the bifurcation of the trachea. **P. deferentia′lis,** continuation of the vesical plexus upon the vasa deferentia and seminal vesicles. **Den′tal p.,** situated around the roots of the teeth in the lower jaw. **Diaphragmat′ic p.,** see *Diaphragmatic plexus.* **P. dorsa′lis spi′næ,** dorsispinal plexus of veins. **P. epigas′tricus,** solar plexus. **Ex′ner's p.,** see *Exner.* **Fa′cial p.,** situated around a portion of the facial artery. **P. ganglifor′mis,** a nervous ganglion. **P. ganglifor′mis semiluna′ris,** cœliac plexus. **P. ganglio′sus,** p formed at the places of union of the spinal branches of the pelvic plexus and elsewhere in the plexus. **Gas′tric p.,** branch of the cœliac plexus attending the gastric artery. **Gastroduod′enal p.,** secondary plexus, derived from the hepatic plexus. **Gastroepiplo′ic p.,** secondary plexus, derived from the hepatic plexus. **P. glandifor′mis,** a nervous ganglion. **P. glandulo′si Pey′eri,** Peyeri glandulæ. **Great p.,** deep plexus. **Hal′ler's p.,** see *Haller.* **Hemorrhoi′dal p.,** derived from the pelvic plexus near the rectum. **P. hedera′ceus,** corpus pampiniforme. **Hel′ler's p.,** see *Heller.* **Hepat′ic p.,** see *Hepatic plexus.* **P. hepat′icus,** hepatic plexus. **Ho′vius's p.** see *Hovius.* **Hypogas′tric p.,** see *Hypogastric plexus.* **P. ili′acus exter′nus,** external iliac lymphatic plexus. **Infraor′bital p.,** formed by the union of infraorbital branches of the superior maxillary nerve with branches of the facial. **Infrathyroi′deal p.,** see *Thyroideal veins.* **Interlam′inar p.,** see *Interlaminar.* **Intermesenter′ic p.,** aortic plexus. **P. intestina′lis,** Peyer's patch. **Le′ber's p.,** see *Leber.* **Lin′gual p.,** situated around the lingual artery. **Lum′bar p.,** see *Lumbar plexus.* **Lumboabdom′inal p.,** lumbar plexus. **Mag′nus profun′dus p.,** cardiac plexus. **P. of Meiss′ner,** see *Meissner, ganglion of.* **Me′dian p.,** cœliac plexus. **Mesenter′ic p.,** one situated around the inferior mesenteric artery; another around the superior mesenteric artery. **Myenter′ic p.,** situated between the muscular coats of the small intestine. **Nasopal′atine p.,** p. at the aperture of the incisor canal in the alveolar margin of the jaw. **P. nervo′rum anseri′nus,** facial nerve. **Ob′turator p.,** situated around the obturator nerve. **Occip′ital p.,** p. around the occipital artery. **Œsophag′eal p.,** formed by connecting cords between the right and left pneumogastric nerves while in contact with the œsophagus. **Ophthal′mic p.,** p. around the ophthalmic artery and optic nerve. **Ova′rian p.,** p. of the veins in the broad ligament; plexus of nerves to the ovaries. **Pampin′iform p.,** spermatic plexus. **Pancreat′ic p.,** p. of the sympathetic, derived from the splenic plexus. **Pancreaticoduod′enal p.,** p. situated near the head of the pancreas. **Paniz′za's p.,** see *Panizza.* **Patel′lar p.,** p. in front of the patella. **Pel′vic p.,** the inferior hypogastric plexus has been so called by some anatomists. **Pharyn′geal p.,** see *Pharyngeal nerve.* **Phren′ic p.,** p. attending the phrenic arteries to the diaphragm. **P. pneumogas′tricus,** see *Pneumogastric nerve.* **Pre-aor′tic p.,** see *Pre-aortic.* **Prever′tebral p.,** see *Prevertebral.* **Prostat′ic p.,** p. situated on the prostate gland. **Pter′ygoid p.,** venous plexus attending the internal maxillary artery as it passes between the pterygoid muscles. **Pul′monary p.,** one in front of the bronchus, the other at the back of the bronchus; branches of both are sent off to the lung. **Pylor'ic p.**, derived from the hepatic plexus of the sympathetic. **Ranvier's' p.**, see *Ranvier*. **Re'nal p.**, see *Renal plexus*. **P. reticula'ris**, bulbus vestibuli; choroides plexus. **P. retifor'mis**, corpus cavernosum vaginæ. **Sa'cral p.**, see *Sacral plexus*. **Santori'ni's p.**, see *Santorini*. **P. semina'lis**, rete testis. **So'lar p.**, cœliac plexus. **Spermat'ic p.**, see *Spermatic*. **Sphe'noid p.**, superior portion of the internal carotid plexus. **Sple'nic p.**, p. around the splenic artery. **Subsarto'rial p.**, situated at the posterior edge of the sartorius muscle. **Subtrape'zial p.**, situated beneath the trapezius muscle. **Suprare'nal p.**, p. formed by branches from the solar plexus, semilunar ganglion, and splanchnic and phrenic nerves. **Thy'roid p., infe'rior**, situated around the external carotid and inferior thyroid arteries. **T. p., supe'rior**, situated around the thyroid gland. **Ton'sillar p.**, situated in the tonsil. **Tympan'ic p.**, formed by communication between the nerve of Jacobson, a filament from the carotid plexus, a branch from the Vidian, and the small superficial petrosal nerve. **U'terine p.**, p. of veins on the wall of the uterus; plexus of nerves to the cervix uteri and inferior portion of the uterus. **Vag'inal p.**, see *Vaginal branches of the vena porta*. **P. vasculo'sus coccyge'us**, coccygeal gland. **P. v. funic'uli spermat'ici pampinifor'mis**, corpus pampiniforme. **Ver'tebral p.**, p. around the vertebral and basilar arteries. **Ves'ical p.**, p. around the vesical arteries. **Wal'ther's p.**, cavernous plexus.

**Pli'ca** (*plico*, to fold). In anatomy, a fold. In pathology, the same as p. polonica. See also *Plicæ*. **P. cachec'tica**, p. polonica. **P. centra'lis ret'inæ**, see *Optic nerve*. **P. glossoepiglot'tica**, fold of mucous membrane of the tongue and epiglottis, caused by the lifting up of the longitudinal fibres. **P. guberna'trix**, see *P. vascularis*. **P. longitudina'lis Va'teri**, diverticulum Vateri; vertical projection, about an inch in length, formed at the posterior part of the duodenum by the mucous membrane raised up by the common choledoch duct before it opens into the intestine. **P. luna'ta**, small doubling of the conjunctiva which lies between the caruncula lacrymalis and the ball of the eye. **P. neuropath'ica**, condition in which the hair is curled and twisted as the result of neuralgia. **P. polon'ica**, matted hair, plaited hair, trichomatose hair. Disease endemic in Poland, Lithuania, and other parts of Northern Europe, so called on account of its being characterized by interlacing, twisting, and agglutination or matting of the hair, saturated with a purulent discharge and infested with pediculi. By some it has been regarded as a real disease, by others as a result of want of attention to cleanliness. It generally appears upon the hair of the head, but sometimes on that of other parts, as the beard, the hair in the axilla, pubes, etc. Three chief species of plica are: 1. *P. multiformis*, in which the hairs are mixed and agglutinated in greater or smaller masses; if the meshes are almost straight it is called *plica caput Medusæ laciniata*. 2. *Plica longicauda:* the hairs are united into a single long mass. 3. *Plica cespitosa:* the hairs are matted into one large, shapeless mass. **P. præpylo'rica**, mucous fold on the inner surface of the stomach separating the antrum of that organ from the body. **P. saxon'ica**, plica. **P. semiluna'ris**, p. lunata. **P. sigmoide'a**, sharp elevation or fold on the internal surface of the colon. **P. ureter'ica**, ureteral fold, arched fold of the ureteral mucous membrane caused by the projection of muscular fibres. **P. vascula'ris**, peritoneal fold above the testicle, containing the spermatic vessels. The fold below the testicle, called *p. gubernatrix*, contains the lower part of the gubernaculum.

**Pli'cæ** (plural of plica). Folds. **P. adipo'sæ**, synovial ligaments. **P. a. pericardi'acæ**, processes due to the formation of adipose tissue under the pericardium. **P. alifor'mes**, alar ligaments of the knee. **P. cilia'res**, folds of the ciliary body situated between the ciliary processes; also ciliary process. **P. conniven'tes**, valvulæ conniventes. **P. membra'næ muco'sæ tym'pani**, folds of mucous membrane of the tympanum. **P. palma'tæ**, arborescent striæ in the interior of the cervix uteri. **P. rec'ti**, semilunar folds of the rectum. **P. retrovesica'les**, lines which bound the outer margin of the recti muscles of the abdomen. **P. semiluna'res**, see *Urinary bladder* and *Uterus*. **P. s. Douglass'ii**, lines which bound the outer margin of the recti muscles of the abdomen. **P. synovia'les patella'res**, alar ligaments. **P. vagi'næ**, folds of the vagina. **P. villo'sæ**, folds of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

**Plica'ria.** Lycopodium clavatum.

**Pli'cate.** Folded.

**Plica'tion.** Fold or plica.

**Plicot'omy** (*plica*, fold, *tome*, incision). Operation of division of the posterior fold of the membrana tympani.

**Pli'ers.** Small pincers or scissors with long jaws.

**Plim'mer's bod'ies.** Microorganisms found in mammary cancer and regarded as parasitic; they are round bodies, from 4 to 40μ in diameter, believed to be protozoa or possibly blastomycetes.

**Ploca'ria can'dida.** Fucus amylaceus. **P. helminthochor'ton**, Corallina corsicana.

**Ploess'lea floribun'da** (after Ploessl, an optician of Vienna). See *Juniperus lycia*.

**Plora'tion** (*ploro*, to weep). Lacrymation.

**Plo'tus.** Having a flat foot.

**Ploucquet's** (ploo-kaze') **stat'ic test.** See *Docimasia*.

**Ploughshare** (plow'share) **bone.** Vomer.

**Pluchea** (ploo'ke-ah) **camphora'ta.** Salt-marsh fleabane; North American plant possessing stimulant and aromatic properties. **P. odora'ta**, plant growing in West Indies; leaves and flowers are reputed to have tonic and stomachic virtues; plant is also applied externally to wounds.

**Plück'er's tubes.** Geissler's tubes.

**Plug.** Material employed to close an opening; also anything obstructing a hollow tube. **Dit'trich's p.**, see *Dittrich*. **Im'lach's p.**, see *Imlach*. **Kite-tail p.**, kite-tail tampon. **Mu'cous p.**, collection of secretion from the cervix uteri in the canal of the cervix during the pregnant state. **Trau'be's p.**, Dittrich's plug.

**Plug'ger.** Dental instrument for plugging cavities in teeth.

**Plug'ging.** Act of stopping a hole. Introduction of a plug or dossil of lint or rag into a wound or natural cavity—as the nostrils, uterus, or vagina—to arrest hemorrhage; or of some substance into the cavity of a carious tooth. **P. for'ceps**, dental instrument for compressing the filling in teeth.

**Plum.** Prunus domestica. **Assyr'ian p.**, sebestina. **Wild p.**, Pappea capensis.

**Plu'ma** (down). Lanugo.

**Pluma'ria lancifo'lia.** Plumifera lancifolia.

**Plumbagin'.** Substance derived from Plumbago europæa.

**Plumba'go.** Graphite. Also a plant, Persicaria graphites. **P. europæ'a**, leadwort, toothwort, ord. *Plumbaginaceæ;* formerly employed as a remedy for toothache. **P. ro'sea**, used in India for blistering. **P. scan'dens**, devil's herb; climbing plant of West Indies and South America; plant possesses irritant properties when applied externally; leaves are actively emetic; root is purgative. **P. zeylan'ica**, chittramoolum of India; said to possess powerful emmenagogue and parturifacient properties. The bark of the root is applied internally and given locally.

**Plum'bi.** Gen. of *plumbum*, lead. **P. ace'tas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), acetate of lead, sugar of lead; occurs in white, crystalline masses or colorless plates; astringent, and in weak solution cooling and sedative; in strong solution stimulant; it is given internally in visceral and other hemorrhages, combined with opium, and used externally, in solution, in inflammation, burns, bruises, gonorrhœa, etc.; dose, gr. ss–iij (0.032–0.2); in overdoses it is an irritant poison.

**P. acid'ulus suc'cus**, plumbi superacetas. **P. carbo'nas** (Ph. U. S.), cerusse, white lead, flake white (prepared by exposing spiral rolls of lead to the fumes of vinegar in vessels placed in manure); it is astringent and sedative, and is sprinkled on parts affected with local inflammation or to prevent chafing in children; also used in the formation of ointments and plasters. **P. io'didum** (Ph. U. S.), lead iodide, formed by the double decomposition of iodide of potassium and nitrate of lead; used in scrofulous affections internally and externally; dose, gr. ss–iij (0.032–0.2). **P. ni'tras** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), nitrate of lead, formed by the action of diluted nitric acid on litharge, has the same medical action as the other soluble salts of lead, and is a valuable antibromic and an excitant antiseptic to wounds, ulcers, etc.; it is the basis of Ledoyen's disinfecting liquid. **P. ox'idum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), oxide of lead or litharge, a yellow protoxide of lead prepared by heating in an atmosphere of carbonic acid gas; employed for pharmaceutical purposes, as in the preparation of liquor plumbi acetatis, emplastrum plumbi, etc. **P. sac'charas**, saccharate of lead, oxalhydrate of lead, a salt of saccharic acid and protoxide of lead; employed as a solvent of urinary calculi. **P. tan'nas**, tannate of lead; used as an external application to white swelling, gangrenous ulcers, excoriations, etc.

**Plum'bic.** Containing or relating to lead. **P. acid**, acid obtained when salts of lead are electrolyzed.

**Plum'bism.** Lead poisoning.

**Plum'bum.** Lead. Metallic element of a bluish-white color; very fusible and oxidizable when heated in the air, and existing in nature under a number of different shapes, the principal of which are the sulphuret and oxide. Chemical symbol, Pb; sp. gr., 11.352. In its metallic state it has no action upon the body, but when oxidized or united with an acid it acts, in large doses, as a powerfully astringent poison.

**Plumie'ra** or **Plumie'ria al'ba** (after Plumier, a French botanist). Plant of tropical America; has a milky juice which is carthartic. **P. dras'tica** is given in Brazil in jaundice and chronic obstructions, mixed with milk of almonds. **P. phagedæ'nica** is in repute in Brazil as an anthelmintic. **P. ru'bra**, jasmine mango, native of tropical America; fruit is edible; it has therapeutic properties like those of Plumiera alba.

**Plumif'era lancifo'lia.** The bark of this tree, indigenous to the Brazils, is employed under the name of agonia bark as a febrifuge.

**Plum'mer's pills.** Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ.

**Plu'mula.** Row of furrows on the superior wall of the aqueduct of Sylvius.

**Plu'ral birth.** The birth of two or more children at the same time. See *Multiparous*.

**Pluricel'lular.** Having many cells.

**Pluricor'donal.** Term employed to designate a variety of stellate cell with long axis-cylinders found in the posterior columns of the cord in the embryo.

**Pluriloc'ular** (*loculus*, a small space). Provided with numerous small spaces or compartments.

**Plurip'ara** (*plus*, many, *pario*, to bring forth). Multipara.

**Pluripar'ity.** The condition of being a pluripara.

**Plurip'arous.** Multiparous.

**Plu'tea.** Duplicatures of the dura mater, such as the falx cerebri.

**Plutoma'nia** (*ploutos*, wealth). Insane delusion in which the patient imagines himself to be very rich.

**Pluto'nium.** Barium.

**Plyntriopso'ra** (*plyntria*, washerwoman). Form of psoriasis occurring in washerwomen.

**Pneodynam'ics** (*pneo*, to breathe, *dynamis*, power). Science of mechanics of respiration.

**Pneogas'ter** (*pneo*, to breathe, *gaster*, stomach). Respiratory tract in the embryo.

**Pneograph**, ne'o-graf (*pneo*, to breathe, *grapho*, to write). Instrument for testing and indicating force and duration of respiration.

**Pneom'eter** (*pneo*, to breathe, *metron*, measure). Spirometer.

**Pneom'etry.** Measurement of the respiratory capacity.

**Pne'ophore** (*pneo*, to breathe, *phoreo*, to carry). Instrument intended, by artificial means, to overcome asphyxia.

**Pne'oscope** (*pneo*, to breathe, *skopeo*, to view). Instrument to measure the extent of movement of the thorax in respiration.

**Pneu'ma** (*pneuma*, air). Air; life. See *Pneumatic physicians*.

**Pneumaposte'ma** (*pneuma*, air, *apostema*, abscess). Abscess of the lung.

**Pneumapyotho'rax.** Pyopneumothorax.

**Pneumarthro'sis.** Effusion of air or gas into a joint.

**Pneumatelec'tasis.** Atelectasis pulmonum.

**Pneumathæ'mia** (*haima*, blood). Presence of air in the blood-vessels.

**Pneumatho'rax.** Pneumothorax.

**Pneumat'ic** (*pneumatikos*). Relating to air or respiration. **P. as'pirator**, see *Aspirator*. **P. cab'inet**, air-tight cabinet in which patients are treated by compressed or rarefied air. **P. differentia'tion**, causing patients to inhale air more rarefied than that which surrounds the body. **P. med'icine**, treatment of diseases by fumigation or inhalation. **P. occip'ital bones**, see *Occipital bone*. **P. physic'ians**, pneumatists; name given to a sect of physicians, at the head of whom was Athenæus, who made health and disease to consist in the different proportions of an element—which they called *pneuma*—to the other elementary principles. Pneuma was a fancied spiritual principal which the Stoics regarded as an element different from water, air, earth, and fire. The doctrine was called *pneumatism*. The epithet *pneumatic* is sometimes applied to those who treat diseases chiefly by the inhalation of gases. **P. pro'cess**, continuation, occasionally found, of air-cells of processus mastoideus to lateral regions of os occipitis. **P. repos'itor**, globe dilated with air and introduced into the vagina with the view of replacing the uterus. **P. spec'ulum**, see *Siegle's otoscope*.

**Pneumat'ica** (*pneuma*, air). Appertaining to the breathing; diseases of the respiratory function; agents that act on the respiratory organs.

**Pneumat'ics.** Division of science relating to the properties of air and gases.

**Pneumatocar'dia.** Condition in which gas collects in the cardiac cavities.

**Pneumat'ocele.** See *Pneumocele* and *Physocele*.

**Pneumatoceph'alus.** Emphysematous tumefaction of the head.

**Pneumato'dic.** Filled with air.

**Pneumatodyspnœ'a** (*pneuma*, air, *dys*, difficult, *pneo*, to breathe). Dyspnœa due to emphysema.

**Pneumat'ogram.** Tracing of respiratory movements.

**Pneumat'ograph.** Instrument designed to record the movements of the chest in respiration.

**Pneumatol'ogy.** Treatise on air and gases.

**Pneumatom'eter.** Spirometer.

**Pneumatom'etry.** Measurement of the capacity of the lungs for air.

**Pneumatom'phalocele** (*pneuma*, air, *omphalos*, navel, *kele*, hernia). Pneumatomphalus.

**Pneumatom'phalus.** Umbilical intestinal hernia containing a considerable quantity of flatus.

**Pneumator'rhachis** (*pneuma*, air, *rhachis*, spine). Accumulation of air in the vertebral canal.

**Pneumat'oscope** (*pneuma*, air, *skopeo*, to see). Instrument with which to detect the presence of pus or other foreign matter interfering with conduction of air in the cells of the mastoid; it consists of a sound-receiver, auscultation tubes, tuning-fork, etc.

**Pneumato'sis.** Flatulence; flatulent distention of the stomach or bowels, or both; emphysema; abnormal collection of gaseous matters in any part of the body. **P. abdom'inis**, tympanites. **P. enter'ica**, colica flatulenta. **P. pericar'dii**, pneumopericardium. **P. pulmo'num,** emphysema of the lung. **P. ventric'uli et enter'ica,** flatulence of the stomach and bowels.

**Pneumatother'apy.** Treatment of disease by means of compressed or rarefied air.

**Pneumatotho'rax.** Pneumothorax.

**Pneumatot'omy.** Pneumotomy.

**Pneumatu'ria.** Escape of gas from the urethra.

**Pneu'matype.** A glass which receives a deposit of moisture when breathed upon; used in the study of nasal obstruction.

**Pneumec'tasis** (*ektasis,* dilatation). Emphysema of the lungs.

**Pneumec'tomy** (*pneumon,* lung, *ektome,* excision). Excision of a portion of the lung.

**Pneu'mic acid.** An organic acid normally present in the lungs, the function of which is to seize upon the sodium in the sodium bicarbonate of the venous blood, setting free the carbonic acid gas.

**Pneumoactinomyco'sis.** Actinomycosis of the lung.

**Pneumobacillin'.** Toxic extract from cultures of the pneumobacillus.

**Pneumobacil'lus.** Bacillus pneumoniæ. **P. liquefa'ciens bo'vis,** bacillus met with in pleurapneumonia affecting cattle.

**Pneumobul'bous.** Relating to the lung and to the medulla oblongata or bulb, as *pneumobulbous asthma,* from irritation of the fibres of the pneumogastric nerve going to the lung.

**Pneumocace,** nu-mok'-a-se (*pneumon,* lung, *kakos,* evil). Gangrene of the lungs.

**Pneumocarcino'ma.** Carcinoma of the lungs.

**Pneu'mocele** (*pneumon,* lung, *kele,* rupture). Hernia of the lung through one of the intercostal spaces; pneumatocele.

**Pneumocente'sis** (*pneumon,* lung, *kentesis,* puncture). Puncture of the lung for evacuation of fluid.

**Pneumochirur'gia.** Surgery of the lung.

**Pneumocholo'sis.** Bilious pneumonia.

**Pneumochysis,** nu-mok'is-is (*chyo,* to pour out). Œdema of the lungs.

**Pneumococ'cus** (*pneumon,* lung, *kokkos,* kernel). Micrococcus lanceolatus, Diplococcus pneumoniæ.

**Pneumoconio'sis** or **Pneumonoconio'sis** (*pneumon,* lung, *konis,* dust). Disease of the lungs due to inhalation of dust or irritating particles.

**Pneumoder'ma.** Subcutaneous emphysema.

**Pneumodynam'ics** (*dynamis,* power). The physics of respiration.

**Pneumoenteri'tis.** Hog-cholera; swine-plague.

**Pneumogas'tric** (*pneumon,* lung, *gaster,* stomach). Belonging to the lungs and stomach. **P. lobe** or **lob'ule,** subpeduncular lobe, a lobule on the under surface of the cerebellum, posterior to the filaments of the p. nerves; see *Flocculus cerebelli.* **P. nerve,** eighth pair of nerves—tenth pair of some; middle sympathetic, so called because distributed especially to the organs contained in the chest and abdomen. It arises from behind the eminentiæ olivariæ and near the corpora restiformia by one or two rows of filaments regularly arranged. These filaments unite to form a flat cord, which issues from the cranium by the foramen lacerum posterius, behind the glossopharyngeal nerve. At its exit from the cranium the pneumogastric nerve has the appearance of a very compact plexus—plexus gangliformis, ganglion of the superior laryngeal branch of Sir Astley Cooper. It descends along the neck, deeply seated on the outer side of the carotid artery and the internal jugular vein. When it has attained the lower part of the neck it enters the chest, gliding behind the subclavian vein, and passing on the right side in front of the subclavian artery, and on the left before the arch of the aorta. It proceeds at first backward, increasing in size; afterward it passes from behind the bronchia to the œsophagus, which it accompanies through the diaphragm, and terminates on the stomach. In the neck the pneumogastric nerve anastomoses with the spinal, glossopharyngeal, great hypoglossal, and great sympathetic nerves, and furnishes the following branches: pharyngeal, superior laryngeal, and cardiac. In the chest it gives off the inferior laryngeal or recurrent, the pulmonary plexus, and the œsophageal branches. On entering the abdomen the œsophageal branches which terminate the pneumogastric are distributed upon the stomach, and give numerous filaments to that viscus, to the hepatic, cœliac, gastroepiploic, and solar plexuses; some go also to the pancreas, liver, gall-bladder, duodenum, etc. The pneumogastric nerve is interested in most important functions, being excitomotory, excitosecretory, and excitonutrient. Some of its branches are wholly motor, others sensory-motor, while one of its branches—the superior laryngeal—is the sensitive nerve of the larynx.

**Pneu'mogram.** Pneumatogram.

**Pneu'mograph.** Pneumatograph.

**Pneumog'raphy.** Descriptive anatomy of the lungs.

**Pneumohæmorrha'gia.** Pulmonary apoplexy

**Pneumohæmotho'rax** (*pneuma,* air, *haima,* blood, *thorax,* chest). Collection of gas or air and blood in the pleural cavity.

**Pneumohydrome'tra** (*pneuma,* air, *hydor,* water, *metra,* uterus). Condition in which gas is generated in the uterus by the decomposition of fluid.

**Pneumohydropericar'dium.** Collection of gas and serous fluid in the pericardium.

**Pneumohydrotho'rax** (*pneuma,* air, *hydor,* water, *thorax,* chest). Collection of air and serous fluid in the pleural cavity.

**Pneumokonio'sis.**—See *Pneumoconiosis.*

**Pneu'molith** (*pneumon,* lung, *lithos,* stone). Calculus in the lungs.

**Pneumolithi'asis.** Formation of calculi in the lungs.

**Pneumol'ogy.** Science relating to the lungs.

**Pneumomala'cia** (*malakia,* softening). Softening of the lungs.

**Pneumomassage'.** Massage of the tympanum with condensed or rarefied air; see *Siegle's otoscope.*

**Pneumom'eter.** Spirometer.

**Pneumom'etry.** Pneumatometry.

**Pneumomyco'sis** (*mykes,* fungus). Growth of fungi in the lungs. **P. aspergilli'na,** aspergillus growth in the lungs. **P. sarcin'ica,** disease caused by Sarcina pulmonum.

**Pneumonæ'mia** (*pneumon,* lung, *haima,* blood). Congestion of the lungs.

**Pneumonal'gia** (*algos,* pain). Pain in the lung.

**Pneumonatelec'tasis** (*pneumon,* lung, *ateles,* imperfect, *ektasis,* expansion). Imperfect expansion of the lungs at birth, giving rise to cyanosis.

**Pneumonecta'sia** or **Pneumonec'tasis** (*pneumon,* lung, *ektasis,* dilatation). Emphysema of the lungs.

**Pneumonec'tomy.** Pneumectomy.

**Pneumonemphrax'is** (*pneumon,* lung, *emphraxis,* obstruction). Congestion and infarction of the lungs.

**Pneumo'nia** (*pneumon,* lung). Any disease of the lung characterized by exudation into the alveoli and bronchioles resulting in consolidation and functional uselessness of the affected area. There are two main clinical forms of pneumonia, viz., croupous or lobar pneumonia and catarrhal or lobular pneumonia, which are entirely distinct diseases. See these forms below. When the term pneumonia is employed alone or without any qualification, croupous or lobar pneumonia is generally understood. **Abor'tive p.,** p. in which acute congestion is almost the only symptom. **P. al'ba,** syphilitic pneumonia of the newborn, the lung being pale, lacking the color that usually follows normal aëration. **Adynam'ic p.,** p. attended with extreme depression of the vital forces. **Alcohol'ic p,** croupous pneumonia of drunkards. **A'pex** or **ap'ical p.,** croupous pneumonia beginning at the apex of the lung, especially in old persons. **Aspira'tion p.,** p. caused by food or foreign matter drawn into the bronchial tubes. **Bil'ious p.,** pneumotyphus, typhoid pneumonia, pneumonia attended with jaundice, extreme weakness, and typhoid symptoms. **Bron′chial p.**, catarrhal pneumonia. **Catar′rhal p.**, lobular pneumonia, bronchopneumonia; a catarrhal affection beginning in the smaller bronchial tubes and extending to the alveoli of the lungs, which become filled with a mucopurulent secretion; small areas are affected at first, but the process may spread until an entire lobe is invaded; the affection is hardly distinguishable from capillary bronchitis; it attacks children most frequently. **Cen′tral p.**, croupous pneumonia beginning in the interior of the lobe of the lung. **Cer′ebral p.**, p. with delirium and other serious brain symptoms. **Chees′y p.**, p., generally chronic, in which there is caseous degeneration of the products of inflammation; usually a part of the history of the most fatal forms of tuberculous disease of the lung. **Chron′ic p.**, interstitial pneumonia. **Contu′sion p.**, p. caused by contusion of the chest. **Cot′ton p.**, mechanical form of pneumonia occurring in operatives employed in cotton mills. *Cotton phthisis* is similarly produced. **Crou′pous p.**, lobar pneumonia, an acute febrile disease caused by the toxins of the Diplococcus pneumoniæ or Micrococcus lanceolatus. There are three stages of pneumonia: *Stage of engorgement or congestion:* the affected lung is distended, of a red color, firmer, and crepitates less than normal lung tissue. *Red hepatization or consolidation:* the affected portion becomes solid, brownish in color, resembling normal liver tissue; alveoli and smaller bronchi are filled with solid exudation. *Gray hepatization and resolution* or *purulent infiltration;* affected portion becomes gray by the decoloration of the blood globules; infiltration or absorption takes place; gangrene or calcareous encapsulation may occur. *Predisposing causes:* Age, mostly under five years, then between 20 and 40, and after 60; poverty, intemperance, and sudden changes of temperature. *Exciting causes:* Exposure to changes of temperature; atmospheric conditions. *Symptoms:* Distinct chills (violent for one-half or two hours); these are absent only in old people after 70; prostration; pain underneath the nipple of affected side; increased respirations, more than thirty per minute; dyspnœa, cough; mucous expectoration at first, afterward becoming gelatinous, viscid, tenacious, yellow or brick-dust color; countenance is flushed; temperature, 102°–105° F. Catarrhal pneumonia has in general the same stages and symptoms as croupous: restrained movement, normal vocal fremitus, slight dulness, crackling sounds heard at the end of inspiration; crepitant râles heard in the first twelve or twenty-four hours. Crepitant râle is a characteristic sign of first stage of pneumonia. *Second stage:* Inspection—expansive movements are diminished on the affected and increased on the healthy side. Palpation—as a rule, increased vocal fremitus. Percussion—marked dulness. Auscultation—bronchial breathing; bronchophony. *Third stage:* Physical signs in early part of this stage are the same as those of the second stage. Rude (or bronchovesicular) respiration, subcrepitant and crepitant râles. *Prognosis* is bad in the very young or very old, alcoholics, or those debilitated by pre-existing disease. **Degluti′tion p.**, aspiration pneumonia. **Desquam′ative p.**, a form of chronic lobar pneumonia, involving successively various portions of the lung; induration occurs, followed by caseation; see *Parenchymatous p.* **P. dis′secans**, acute purulent pneumonia following destructive suppurative inflammation of the bronchi and surrounding tissues and blood-vessels. **Dissem′inated p.**, p. affecting distinct groups of vesicles in different portions of the lung. **Doub′le p.**, lobar pneumonia of both lungs. **Embol′ic p.**, from introduction of solid particles into the pulmonary circulation. **Erysipel′atous p.**, see *Bilious p.* **Fi′brinous p.**, p. characterized by coagulable fibrinous exudation; see *Croupous p.* **Ephem′eral p.**, congestion of the lungs, without other developed symptoms of pneumonia. **Fi′broid** or **fi′brous p.**, fibroid phthisis; cirrhosis of the lung; see *Fibrinous* and *Interstitial p.* **P. gangræno′sa**, necropneumonia. **P. hypostat′ica**, p. in a depending portion of the lung, caused by lying on the back. **P. intermit′tens**, p. characterized by periodicity. **Interstit′ial p.**, form of pneumonia affecting the connective tissue of the lungs; sclerosis of the lung. **Lar′val p.**, p. with only the commencing symptoms. **Lo′bar p.**, p. characterized by deposit of plastic material in the air-cells, and involving a lobe of a lung or the whole lung, or even the lobes of both lungs; see *Croupous p.* **Lob′ular p.**, catarrhal pneumonia. **Mas′sive p.**, lobar pneumonia, fully developed; the air-cells, bronchial tubes, etc., being almost choked with exudation-material. **Metastat′ic p.**, suppurative pneumonia, occurring by metastasis in pyæmia. **Mi′gratory p.**, p. travelling from one lobe to another; p. migrans. **P. no′tha**, bronchitis with pleurodynia simulating pneumonia. **Parenchy′matous p.**, a form of chronic lobar pneumonia, attacking different regions of the lung in succession, with induration and other tissue-changes and degenerations. **Pleurit′ic p.**, pleuropneumonia. **Pleurogen′ic p.**, p. following disease of the pleura. **Pri′mary in′durative p.**, see *Pneumonia, desquamative,* and *P., parenchymatous.* **Pu′rulent p.**, p. characterized by the formation of abscesses in the lungs, or along the lymphatic vessels in the interlobular tissue. **Sep′tic p.**, form of lobar pneumonia caused by aspiration or inspiration of septic matter. **Stoll's p.**, bilious pneumonia. **Superfic′ial p.**, inflammation involving only the portion of lung next to the pleura. **Sup′purative p.**, purulent pneumonia. **Syphilit′ic p.**, a form of pneumonia caused by syphilis. **Ty′phoid p.**, pneumonia with symptoms of a typhoid character. **Va′gus p.**, p. occurring after section or division of the vagus nerve. **Wan′dering p.**, p. which affects successively various portions of the lung; it frequently occurs in connection with erysipelas. **White p.**, pneumonia alba.

**Pneumon′ic.** Pulmonic. Relating to pneumonia. **P. fe′ver**, lobar pneumonia.

**Pneumonic′ula.** Slight inflammation of the lung.

**Pneumonit′ic.** Relating to pneumonitis.

**Pneumoni′tis.** Pneumonia. **P. metapleurit′ica**, p. following pleurisy.

**Pneumonocarcino′ma.** Cancer of the lungs.

**Pneumon′ocele.** Hernia of the lung. **Diaphragmat′ic p.**, hernia of the lung through the diaphragm. **Exter′nal p.** or **thorac′ic p.**, hernia through the parietes of the chest.

**Pneumonocirrho′sis.** Cirrhosis of the lungs.

**Pneumonococ′cus.** Pneumococcus.

**Pneumonoconio′sis** (*konia*, dust). Disease of the lungs due to the inhalation of dust. **Pot′ter's p.**, a form of phthisis due to the inhalation of fine particles of kaolin. **P. siderot′ica**, p. caused by the inhalation of fine particles of iron.

**Pneumonodyn′ia** (*odyne*, pain). Pain in the lungs.

**Pneumonœde′ma.** Œdema of the lungs.

**Pneumonokonio′sis.** Pneumonoconiosis.

**Pneumon′olith.** Pneumolith.

**Pneumonomala′cia.** Pneumomalacia.

**Pneumonomelano′sis.** Melanosis of the lungs.

**Pneumonom′eter** (*metron*, measure). Spirometer.

**Pneumonomyco′sis** (*mykes*, fungus). Vegetable parasitic growth in the lungs.

**Pneumonoparal′ysis.** Paralysis of the lungs.

**Pneumonop′athy.** Any disease of the lungs.

**Pneumonopericardi′tis.** Pneumopericarditis.

**Pneumonopericar′dium.** Pneumopericardium.

**Pneumonoperitoni′tis.** Peritonitis with gaseous distention.

**Pneumonophlebi′tis.** Inflammation of pulmonary veins.

**Pneumonophthi′sis.** Phthisis pulmonalis.

**Pneumonopleuri′tis.** Pleuroperipneumony.

**Pneumonop′tysis** (*ptyo*, to spit). Hæmoptysis.

**Pneumonorrha′gia.** Hæmoptysis.

**Pneumonorrhœ′a.** Hæmoptysis.

**Pneumonoscirrhus**, nu-mon-o-skir′rus (*pneumon*, lung, *skirrhos*, induration). Induration of the lungs.

**Pneumon'oscope** (*skopeo*, to see). Stethoscope.

**Pneumonosep'sis.** Pneumosepsis; necropneumonia.

**Pneumono'sis.** Disease of the lungs, of whatever character it may be.

**Pneumonospas'mus** (*spasmos*, spasm). Asthma.

**Pneumonotelec'tasis** (*telos*, completion, *ektasis*, dilatation). Aggravated emphysema of lungs.

**Pneumonot'omy.** Pneumotomy.

**Pneu'mony.** Pneumonia.

**Pneumopal'udism.** Malarial disease of the lungs.

**Pneumopar'esis.** Paralysis of the lung from sudden failure of nervous stimulus.

**Pneumopericardi'tis** or **Pneumopericar'dium.** Effusion of air into the cavity of the pericardium.

**Pneumoperitone'um.** Presence of gas in the peritoneal cavity.

**Pneumoperitoni'tis.** Gas in the cavity of the peritoneum occurring in peritonitis.

**Pneumophthal'mos.** Air contained within the eye.

**Pneumophthi'sis.** Phthisis pulmonalis.

**Pneumophy'mata** (*phyma*, a growth). Tubercles of the lungs.

**Pneumopyopericar'dium** (*pyon*, pus). Collection of pus and gas in the pericardium.

**Pneumopyotho'rax.** Gas and pus in the pleural cavity.

**Pneumorrha'gia** (*pneumon*, lung, *rhage*, a breaking forth). Hæmoptysis. **P. inter'na,** hæmatothorax.

**Pneumorrhœ'a.** Bronchorrhœa.

**Pneu'moscope.** Pneumograph.

**Pneumosep'sis** (*sepsis*, putrefaction). Necropneumonia.

**Pneumoserotho'rax.** Pneumothorax in which effusion of serum is present.

**Pneumotherapeu'tic.** Relating to pneumotherapy.

**Pneumother'apy.** Medical treatment of lung diseases. Also pneumatotherapy, or treatment of disease by compressed or rarefied air, or by the introduction of air into a cavity, as in Politzer's plan of injecting air through the Eustachian tube into the cavity of the tympanum.

**Pneumothermomassage'.** Treatment by direct application of hot air to the external surface of the body.

**Pneumotho'rax** (*pneuma*, air+*thorax*). Accumulation of air in the pleural cavity; generally sudden in invasion and often fatal in character. In many instances along with the air a liquid is effused, consisting of a serous fluid, constituting *hydropneumothorax*, or of one that is purulent, *pyopneumothorax*. The disease may be spontaneous and simple, but in a large proportion of cases it is complicated with pleurisy and pulmonary tubercles; the signs vary according as there is or is not a communication between the pleura and the bronchia; the affected side gives a hollow, tympanitic sound, even where the thickness of the parietes of the thorax is great. When the effusion is considerable the affected side is dilated, but there is no râle of any kind. When a gaseous and a liquid effusion are present at the same time the sound on percussion is found to be clear at the superior part of the thorax, but dull inferiorly; hence by changing the position of the patient, and consequently that of the contained fluids, the seats of the clear and the dull sound will be varied. When the gaseous effusion is owing to a fistulous communication between the pleura and bronchia the metallic respiration and resonance are heard; and if there is both gaseous and liquid effusion, with a fistulous communication, in addition to these signs there is metallic tinkling. Presence of liquid may be ascertained by succussion.

**Pneumot'omy** (*pneumon*, lung, *tome*, incision). Opening into a cavity in the substance of the lung by incision or cautery.

**Pneumotoxin'.** Toxin produced by the pneumococcus.

**Pneumoty'phoid** or **Pneumoty'phus.** Typhoid pneumonia. Typhoid fever, with pulmonary complications.

**Pneumoü'ria.** Pneumaturia, or escape of gaseous matter through the urethra.

**Pnigopho'bia** (*pnigos*, strangulation, *phobos*, dread). Extreme dyspnœa.

**Pnix'is** (*pnixis*, strangulation). Orthopnœa; strangulation.

**Po'a abyssin'ica.** A plant the grain of which is used in Abyssinia for bread.

**Poad'milk.** Colostrum.

**Poa'ya bran'ca.** White ipecac.

**Po-bai'a.** Powder resembling chrysarobin, used in Cochin China in diseases of the skin.

**Pock.** Pustule of smallpox. **Black p.,** see *Variola*. **P.-broken,** see *P.-mark*. **Crys'talline p.,** variola verrucosa. **P.-hole,** pockmark. **Horn p.,** variola verrucosa. **Kine p.,** vaccina. **P.-mark,** mark or pit left from a smallpox pustule; one pitted with smallpox is said to be pockmarked or pockbroken. **Mas'ter p.,** the large pock following the inoculation of smallpox. **Stone p.,** old name given to acne pustule.

**Pock'et.** Sac-shaped cavity or receptacle. Cul-de-sac, such as is formed between a tooth and the gum, through the loss of the pericementum.

**Pock'eting.** Treatment of the pedicle in ovariotomy by bringing its extremity between the inner lips of the wound at its lower angle, the raw surface of the pedicle being thus attached directly to the raw surface of the abdominal wall. The collection and retention of pus in a dependent pouch in a wound.

**Pock'mark.** See under *Pock*.

**Pock'wood.** Lignum vitæ; Guaiacum officinale.

**Pock'y.** Infected with or appertaining to or resembling smallpox or syphilis.

**Podag'ra** (*pous*, foot, *agra*, seizure). Gout in the articulations of the foot. The word has also been used synonymously with gout in general. **P. aber'rans,** wandering gout. **P. arthri'tis,** gout. **P. aton'ica,** atonic gout. **P. retroce'dens** or **retrogra'da,** retrograde gout.

**Pod'agral.** Gouty.

**Podagra'ria.** Ligusticum podagraria. **P. ægopo'dium,** Ligusticum podagraria.

**Podag'ric** or **Pod'agrous.** Arthritic, gouty. Relating to gout; affected with or liable to gout.

**Pod'agrism.** The gouty diathesis.

**Podal'gia** (*pous*, foot, *algos*, pain). Pain in the foot; gout.

**Podal'ic.** Pedal. **P. ver'sion,** see *Turning*.

**Podalir'ia austra'lis.** Baptisia australis. **P. tincto'ria,** Sophora tinctoria.

**Podanenceph'alus.** A monster whose head is represented by a fleshy mass attached to the trunk by a pedicle. The condition is termed *podanenceph-al'ia*.

**Podarthri'tis.** Podagra. Gout of the feet.

**Podarthrocace,** pod-ar-throk'a-se (*pous*, foot, *arthron*, an articulation, *kakos*, bad). Caries of one of the joints of the foot.

**Podax'is** or **Podax'on.** A genus of fungi.

**Podelco'ma** (*pous*, foot, *helkoma*, ulcer). Fungus foot of India. Perforating ulcer of the foot.

**Podenceph'alus** (*pous*, foot, *enkephalos*, brain). Monster whose brain is outside the skull, seeming to be supported by a pedicle. This condition is termed *podencephal'ia*.

**Po'dex.** Anus; nates.

**Podiso'ma.** Genus of fungi. **P. macro'pus,** fungus reputed to cause outgrowths on Juniperus virginiana; among the laity employed as an anthelmintic.

**Podo-** (*pous*, foot). In composition, foot.

**Podobromhidro'sis** (*pous*, foot, *broma*, stench, *hidros*, perspiration). Bromidrosis.

**Podocace,** pod-ok'a-se (*pous*, foot, *kakos*, evil). Podarthrocace.

**Podocarpin'ic acid.** $C_{17}H_{22}O_3$. An acid contained in resin of Podocarpus cupressina.

**Pododyn'ia** (*odyne*, pain). Pain in the soles of the feet induced by long standing. Podalgia.

**Podœde'ma.** Œdema of the foot.

**Podol'ogy.** Science relating to the feet.

**Podom'eter.** Pedometer.

**Podophyl'lic acid.** Acid derived from podophyllin of commerce; devoid of active properties.

**Podophyllin'.** Resin of podophyllum.

**Podophyllin'ic acid.** Podophyllic acid.

**Podophylli'tis.** Inflammation of podophyllous tissue.

**Podophylloquercitin'.** Coloring principle of Podophyllum peltatum.

**Podophyllotoxin'.** Highly poisonous white powder, amorphous and acid, derived from podophyllin of commerce. It is a combination of picropodophyllin and picropodophyllic acid.

**Podophyl'lous** (*pous*, foot, *phyllon*, leaf). Relating to the foot and lamellar tissue of hoof of animals.

**Podophyl'lum.** The rhizome and rootlets of *P. peltatum*, May apple, mandrake, a common plant throughout North America; fruit is edible and esteemed by many; leaves are said to be poisonous; the rhizome and rootlets, *podophyllum* (Ph. U. S.), *podophylli radix* (Ph. Br.), are purgative in the dose of gr. xx (1.3). *Podophyllin*, obtained by evaporating an alcoholic solution of the root or by displacement by alcohol, throwing down the precipitate by water, and drying—*resina podophylli* (Ph. U. S. and Br.)—is an excellent purgative and a laxative in small doses. Dose of the powdered rhizome, gr. ij–xx (0.13–1.3). The following are the official preparations: *Extrac'tum podophyl'li* (U. S.); dose, gr. ss–v (0.032–0.32). *E. p. flu'idum* (U. S.); dose, ♏ij–xx (0.13–1.3). *Tinctu'ra p.* (Br.); dose, ♏ij–xx (0.13–1.3). *Res'ina p.* (U. S. and Br.); dose, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.0032–0.032). P. emodi or indicum and P. montanum have similar properties, the first being official in the India and Eastern Colonies' addendum to the Ph. Br.

**Podorrheu'ma.** Podagra.

**Podotrochili'tis** (*pous*, foot, *trochilia*, pulley). Navicular disease in the horse, frequently causing lameness.

**Pod'pepper.** Capsicum.

**Pœ'ciloblast.** Poikiloblast.

**Pœ'cilocyte.** Poikilocyte.

**Pœcilomelas'ma** (*poikilos*, various, *melas*, black). Gangræna senilis.

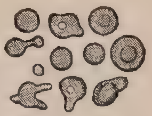
**Pœcilother'mal** or **Pœcilother'mic** (*poikilos*, various, *therme*, heat). Term applied to cold-blooded animals whose bodily temperature varies with that of the surrounding medium.

**Pœ'le bark.** Alstonia.

**Poi'kilocyte** (*poikilos*, varied, *kytos*, cell). Non-nucleated red blood corpuscle of irregular shape.

**Poikilocythæ'mia.** Presence of poikilocytes in the blood.

**Poikilocyto'sis.** Irregularity of shape of the red corpuscles, as seen in pernicious anæmia.



Poikilocytes.

**Poikilother'mal** or **Poikilother'mic.** Pœcilothermal.

**Point** (*pungo*, *punctum*, to prick). Sharp end of something. A minute area or spot. Stitch. To come to a head—said of an abscess. **Apoph'ysary, Bro'ca's, Pain'ful p., P. of elec'tion**, etc., see the qualifying words.

**Point'ing of an ab'scess.** See *Suppuration*.

**Poirier's** (pwar-yaze') **line.** Nasolambdoidal line, used in craniometry.

**Poiseuille's' space** or **still lay'er.** A thin stratum of blood serum, in contact with the walls of the capillary vessels, in which the white corpuscles are retarded, while the red cells are hurried along in the centre of the current.

**Poi'son.** Generic name for all substances which when introduced into the animal economy act in a noxious manner on the vital properties or the textures of an organ or the system at large. Hence we speak of *fever poison*, *cholera poison*, etc. Poisons exist in the three kingdoms of nature; poisons from animals are called venoms, as the venom of the viper, scorpion, tarantula, etc., while those that are the products of disease have the name *virus*. In common parlance, therefore, poison is restricted to deleterious articles furnished by the mineral and vegetable kingdoms. Orfila has divided poisons into four classes: 1. *Acrid*, *irritating*, *corrosive*, and *escharotic*, as the concentrated acids and alkalies—mercurial, arsenical, cupreous, and antimonial compounds, cantharides, etc. 2. *Narcotic*, those that act particularly upon the brain—as hyoscyamus, opium, etc.—but without inflaming the organ with which they come in contact. 3. *Narcotico-acrid* or *acronarcotic*, those that act on the brain or spinal marrow, or both, but at the same time irritate the parts to which they are applied, as aconite, belladonna, etc. 4. *Septic* or *putrescent*, those furnished by the animal kingdom; see *Venom* and *Virus*. Various classifications of a similar character have been recommended by different toxicologists, but they are liable to the objection that they throw substances together whose physiological action on the system is very different. The classification of Dr. A. S. Taylor is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| IRRITANTS | MINERAL | Non-metallic | Acids, alkalies, and their salts. |
| | | Metallic. | Metalloids. |
| | VEGETABLE. | | |
| | ANIMAL. | | |
| NEUROTICS | CEREBRAL. | | |
| | SPINAL. | | |
| | CEREBROSPINAL. | | |

**Pogoni'asis** (*pogon*, beard). Female beard. Also excessive growth of beard.

**Pogo'nion.** The anterior central point of the chin.

**Pogon'opus febrif'ugus.** Tree of South America with tonic bark, in which an alkaloid called howardine and a bitter substance is contained.

**Pogonot'rophy** (*pogon*, beard, *trophe*, nourishment). Growth and nutrition of the beard.

**Pogoste'mon interme'dius, patchou'li,** or **sua'vis.** A plant, native of Penang and the Malayan peninsula, the distilled oil of which, patchouli, is used as a perfume.

**Po'hon an'tiar.** Upas. **P. u'pas,** upas.

**Poi.** Paste made from root of Arum esculentum; eaten in Hawaii.

**Poi'kiloblast** (*poikilos*, varied, *blastos*, germ). Nucleated red blood corpuscle of irregular shape.

Arsenic may be cited as an example of the metallic, savin of the vegetable, and cantharides of the animal irritants. Of the neurotic, morphine is a cerebral and strychnine a spinal neurotic, and coniine and aconitine are cerebrospinal neurotics. *Irritants* produce speedy vomiting and purging, with pain in the stomach and bowels, which organs are irritated and inflamed. Some of this class are also *corrosive*, as the strong mineral acids, corrosive sublimate, etc. Others, as arsenic and carbonate of lead, are not chemically destructive, being pure irritants only. *Neurotics* act upon the nervous system, producing headache, giddiness, numbness, etc. They include *narcotics*, or *cerebral poisons*, which do not irritate the abdominal organs, and *narcotico-irritants*, as nux vomica and aconite, which do exert such an action. The following is a table of the chief poisons, the symptoms to which they give rise, and the treatment of the same:

## TABLE OF THE CHIEF POISONS.

*N. B.—In all cases the stomach-pump should be used as soon as possible, except when corrosive poisons have been swallowed.*

### I. INORGANIC POISONS.

| Poisons. | Symptoms. | Treatment. |
|---|---|---|
| ACIDS.<br>*Acetic Acid.*<br>*Citric Acid.*<br>*Muriatic Acid.*<br>*Nitric Acid* (*Aqua Fortis*).<br>*Nitromuriatic Acid* (*Aqua Regia*).<br>*Sulphuric Acid* (*Oil of Vitriol*).<br>*Tartaric Acid.*<br>*Oxalic Acid.* | Acids, generally, are strong corrosive poisons. Sour, acrid taste; burning in the throat, increased by pressure, swallowing, or coughing; eructation and excruciating pain in the stomach; more or less corrugation of the lining membranes of the mouth and alimentary canal; excoriation about the mouth or such other parts of the skin as the acid may have touched. The matter vomited effervesces with carbonate of lime. The countenance becomes glazed, extremities cold and clammy; convulsions and death. Nitric acid occasions yellow stains, and sulphuric acid, black. | The carbonates of sodium, potassium, calcium, and magnesium are all antidotes to the acids; chalk and calcined magnesia also are to be used with the following restrictions: for acetic, citric, muriatic, sulphuric, and tartaric acids they may be used indiscriminately. For nitric and oxalic, carbonates of magnesium and calcium can alone be employed with safety. The salts of potassium or sodium should not be given in oxalic-acid poisoning, as the oxalates formed are soluble. In the case of sulphuric acid water should not be drunk, on account of the great heat which is produced by their mixture. Subsequent inflammation to be treated by ordinary means. Flaxseed tea, milk, olive oil, soaps, white of egg, etc. may be employed to protect the inflamed mucous membrane.<br>Carbonates of the alkalies and of magnesium and calcium have the inconvenience that a large quantity of gas is extricated in the stomach. |
| *Prussic* or *Hydrocyanic Acid.*<br>*Oil of Bitter Almonds.*<br>*Laurel Water.* | Sedative poison; nausea, giddiness, debility, hurried pulse, weight and pain in the head, dyspnœa, and prolonged expiration; eructations having the flavor of the acid; spasms, tetanus, contractile pupil, insensibility; involuntary passages of fæces and urine; cyanosis, convulsions, paralysis, death. | Thorough stimulation; atropine hypodermically; ammonia inhaled or swallowed, but not in a very concentrated form. Cold douche to the head; douches hot and cold to the chest. |
| *Nitrobenzole* (*Essence of Mirbane*). | Narcotic irritant both in liquid and vapor, but differs from ordinary narcotics in its persistent odor and in the rapidity of its fatal effects; coma following stupor at uncertain intervals. | Nitrobenzole-poisoning must be treated on the same general principles as prussic-acid poisoning. |
| *Carbolic Acid.* | Irritant poison; gastro-enteritis; vomiting of frothy mucus; lining membrane of the mouth white and hardened; severe burning abdominal pain; purging; cold, clammy skin; insensibility, coma, stertorous breathing; pinched and distressed face; thready and indistinct pulse; dyspnœa; pupils contracted; odor of carbolic acid; collapse. | Treatment must be based on the general treatment indicated for other irritant acids, with free ingestion of sweet or castor oil or of soluble sulphates. Saccharate of lime is recommended, but alcohol is probably the best antidote. Mucilaginous drinks should be given; counter-irritation applied over the abdomen; stimulants given to excite respiratory and cardiac action; strychnine and digitalis administered, and ether and dilute sulphuric acid hypodermically. |
| ALKALIES AND THEIR SALTS.<br>AMMONIA.<br>*Strong Liquor* or *Water of.*<br>*Ammonium Chloride* or *Muriate, Sal Ammoniac.*<br>*Ammonium Carbonate.*<br>POTASSA.<br>*Caustic Potassa* and *Liquor Potassæ.*<br>*Potassium Sulphate.*<br>*Potassium Carbonate* or *Pearlash,* and *Salt of Tartar.* | Violent, caustic, acrid taste; great heat in the throat, with destruction of lining membrane; difficult and painful deglutition; vomiting of bloody matter, which turns the yellow of turmeric brown; acute pain in the stomach; gastro-enteritis; cold sweats, weakness, hiccough; violent colic pains, with purging of bloody stools and membranous flakes; stupor or coma, death. | Vegetable acids, such as vinegar, lemon-juice, citric and tartaric acid in solution, are antidotes to the alkalies and their carbonates. The fixed oils, such as castor, linseed, almond, and olive, form soaps with the free alkalies, and therefore destroy their caustic effects. |
| *Potassium Bitartrate* (*Cream of Tartar*). | Irritant poison, sometimes with paralysis of the lower extremities. | |
| *Potassium Nitrate* (*Saltpetre*). | Will not manifest the effect with turmeric paper. The carbonates when vomited will effervesce with acids; and the liver of sulphur will give rise to eructations of sulphuretted hydrogen. | Poisoning to be treated on general antiphlogistic principles; mucilaginous drinks. Same treatment as for amyl nitrite. |
| *Potassium Nitrite.* | Same symptoms as for amyl nitrite. | Same treatment as for amyl nitrite. |
| *Potassium Binoxalate.* | The symptoms of poisoning correspond to those of oxalic acid. | |
| *Potassium Sulphuret* (*Liver of Sulphur*). | | Liver of sulphur is said to be decomposed and neutralized by common salt. Liquid chloride of soda will also decompose it. |
| *Potassium Cyanide* (see *Hydrocyanic acid*). | | |
| SODA. | | |
| *Sodium Nitrate.*<br>*Sodium Nitrite.* | Same symptoms as for amyl nitrite | Same treatment as for amyl nitrite. |

| POISONS. | SYMPTOMS. | TREATMENT. |
|---|---|---|
| EARTHS AND COMPOUNDS.<br>BARYTA.<br>*Barium Carbonate.*<br>*Barium Chloride.*<br>*Baryta Nitrate.*<br>LIME AND PREPARATIONS OF CALCIUM. | Analogous to those of the corrosive metals. Violent burning in the stomach, vomiting, gripes, diarrhœa; excessive muscular debility, headache, convulsions, death. Lime differs from baryta in being a pure irritant. | The sulphates of sodium and magnesium are prompt and effective antidotes to all the poisonous salts of baryta. Phosphate of sodium will also counteract their effects. Lime may be neutralized by dilute acids, as vinegar, lemon-juice, etc. Carbonic acid in soda water, effervescing draught, or yeast, it is supposed, would answer a good purpose. The fixed oils may be employed either for baryta or lime when not in a compound state. |
| ALCOHOL.<br>*Brandy, Whiskey, Wines, and all Spirituous Liquors.* | Intoxication, and when alcohol has been taken very freely, stupor, rapid pulse; complete insensibility, with apoplexy or paralysis of one side; the countenance swollen and of a dark-red color; the breathing difficult, and often stertorous, with a peculiar puffing out of the lips; the breath smells of liquor, which will distinguish the symptoms from those of spontaneous apoplexy. | A powerful emetic should be given as soon as possible; and if the person has lost the power of swallowing, a flexible catheter or tube should be the means of conveying it to the stomach. Vomiting should be encouraged as much as possible with warm water; and large and active glysters of salt and water should be thrown up. Apply heat externally; administer strychnine, ammonia, or atropine by hypodermatic injection. The patient should be placed erect, and cold wet cloths applied to the head, particularly if the body be hotter than natural. If the extremities become cold, warmth and friction should be perseveringly used until a more normal temperature results. |
| VOLATILE OILS.<br>*Creasote* (see also *Carbolic acid*).<br>*Dippel's Animal Oil.*<br>*Oil of Tar.*<br>*Oil of Tobacco.*<br>*Oil of Turpentine.*<br>*Amylic Alcohol (Fusel Oil).*<br>*Other Volatile Oils.* | General action, that of irritant poisons. Burning pain, vomiting, pungent taste, purging, etc. The oils of turpentine and tobacco affect the nervous system: the peculiar odor of each oil will be manifested in the matter vomited. The vapor of fusel oil when inhaled in a diluted state irritates the respiratory organs, produces headache, nausea, and giddiness. It is more potent in its effects in vapor than when swallowed as a liquid. | Creasote is immediately coagulated by albumen. Dippel's animal oil may be counteracted with dilute acids and the fixed oils. The other oils have no particular antidotes, and their effects must, therefore, be counteracted upon general principles. The sulphates, of magnesia particularly, may be given in turpentine-poisoning with demulcent or albuminous drinks. |
| GASES.<br>*Carbonic Acid* or *Fixed Air.*<br>*Carbonic Oxide.*<br>*Fumes of Burning Charcoal.*<br>*Chlorine.*<br>*Sulphuretted Hydrogen.*<br>*Sulphurous Acid.*<br>*Nitrous Acid.*<br>*Hydrochloric Acid.*<br>*Ammonia.*<br>*Carburetted Hydrogen (Coal Gas).* | Chlorine, sulphurous, nitrous, and hydrochloric acid gases produce, when inhaled, violent irritation of the organs of respiration; cough, bloody expectoration, inflammation of the lungs, and permanent pulmonary disease. Ammonia vapor is poisonous, exciting inflammation of the larynx, bronchial tubes, and lungs. The other gases, although producing some effect on the respiratory organs, act as poisons in consequence of their sedative agency. The symptoms, therefore, are those of apoplexy or narcotic poisoning. | The antidotes to chlorine are the cautious inhalation of ammonia or sulphuretted hydrogen. The inflammatory symptoms from chlorine to be treated on general principles. For the other gases alternate warm and cold effusions to the head and chest, friction, mustard plasters, etc., artificial respiration. In poisoning by chlorine, ether may be cautiously inhaled or steam may be similarly employed. For carbonic oxide, fresh air and artificial respiration, and even transfusion or infusion of physiological salt solution may be resorted to. For sulphuretted hydrogen, chlorine may be cautiously inhaled. The vapor of vinegar may be used for vapors of ammonia-poisoning. |
| CHLOROFORM, ETHER, CHLORAL, ETC.<br>*Chloroform.*<br>*Bichloride of Methylene.*<br>*Ether.*<br>*Amylene.*<br>*Nitrous Oxide.*<br>*Hydrate of Chloral.*<br>*Amyl Nitrite.*<br>*Ethyl Nitrite.* | These substances, as therapeutic agents, belong to the class of anæsthetics or neurotic poisons, which act on the brain and produce insensibility.<br>Chloroform vapor, inhaled in a concentrated form, produces speedily fatal effects. Diluted with atmospheric air, it causes insensibility and total loss of muscular power, stertorous breathing, death sometimes resulting from shock, syncope, or convulsions. Dilatation of the pupil, associated with anæsthesia, is an unfavorable sign. When swallowed as a liquid, it is a much less active poison.<br>Ether in its effects, when swallowed, resembles alcohol; the vapor, when inhaled, has, however, been fatal in several instances. Blueness of the skin, paralysis of movements of the chest, weak and quick pulse, stertorous respiration and depression of temperature are the chief symptoms. | The treatment must be conducted on general principles and according to the symptoms.<br>At once cease the application of the anæsthetic; invert the patient; attempt resuscitation by hypodermic injections of digitalis, strychnia, atropia, etc., not alcohol or ether; use electricity.<br>Treatment similar to that for chloroform. |

| Poisons. | Symptoms. | Treatment. |
|---|---|---|
| | Amylene, seldom employed as an anæsthetic, may induce narcotism and paralysis of the heart.<br>Nitrous oxide, in addition to its exhilarating effects, produces loss of consciousness and insensibility to pain, which may be pushed so far as to produce death; although such a result is very rare.<br>Hydrate of chloral is a sedative, hypnotic, and narcotic, without producing a stage of excitement; and sudden death has resulted after profound sleep and coma from excessive doses. The pulse is slow and thready; respiration weak and labored; the temperature much reduced. The fatal effects have been ascribed by some toxicologists and therapeutists to the conversion of chloral in the system into chloroform and formic acid, through the instrumentality of the alkalies of the blood. | Treatment of chloral-poisoning is by emetics; hypodermic injection of strychnine, digitalis, ammonia, atropia, etc. Keep head low; apply heat externally; stimulate with oxygen inhalation, artificial respiration, etc. |
| NITROGLYCERIN. | Vertigo; headache, irregular pulse; dilated pupil; pain over the heart; partial suppression of urine; nausea, etc. | General principles of stimulation, externally and internally; cold applications to the head; ergotin internally; subcutaneous injection of atropine. |
| IODINE.<br>*Potassium Iodide.*<br>BROMINE. | Analogous to those of irritant poisons; burning pain in the throat, lacerating pain in the stomach, and fruitless efforts to vomit; gastro-enteritis; salivation; feeble pulse; excessive thirst; pallor of the face; suffusion of the eyes; excessive pain and tenderness of the epigastrium; suppression of urine; albuminuria, convulsions, and death. | Iodine combines with starch and forms an insoluble compound. The prompt administration of starch, wheat flour, or other vegetable matter containing fecula, beat up in water, is recommended. Iodide of potassium has no antidote. Vomiting should be promoted by draughts of warm water, and inflammation be subdued by general treatment. Steam inhalations should be employed; also in bromine-poisoning. Alcohol, digitalis, strychnine, etc. may be given hypodermically whenever indicated, in either iodine- or bromine-poisoning. |
| ANTIMONY.<br>*Tartar Emetic.*<br>*Chloride* or *Butter of Antimony.*<br>*Antimony Oxide.* | Vomiting of mucus, bile, or even blood. If vomiting do not occur promptly, violent irritant effects are produced. Gastro-intestinal disturbances; burning pain in the pit of the stomach; purging, fecal or bilious, or even blood; subsequently rice-water discharges, resembling those of Asiatic cholera; colicky pains, sense of tightness in the throat, violent cramps; repeated recurrence of vomiting; weak, slow, almost imperceptible pulse; pinched face; reduced temperature, delirium, unconsciousness, convulsions, and perhaps death. | If vomiting have not been produced, it should be brought about by tickling the fauces and administering copious draughts of warm water. Tannic acid. Astringent infusions, such as of galls, oak bark, Peruvian bark, act as antidotes, and should be given promptly; powdered yellow bark may be used until the infusion is prepared. White of egg. General stimulation internally and externally. |
| ARSENIC.<br>*Arsenious Acid* or *White Arsenic.*<br>*Arsenic Acid.*<br>*Orpiment,* or *Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic.*<br>*King's Yellow.*<br>*Realgar,* or *Red Sulphuret of Arsenic.*<br>*Fly Powder.*<br>*Solution of Arsenite of Potash (Fowler's Solution).*<br>*Arsenical Paste.*<br>*Arsenical Soap.*<br>*Copper Arsenite (Scheele's Green, Emerald Green).*<br>*Arseniuretted Hydrogen.*<br>*Paris Green* or *Copper Arseniate.* | Violent burning pain in the œsophagus and region of the stomach and bowels; colic; tenderness on pressure; retching; vomiting; sense of dryness and tightness in the throat; excessive thirst; metallic taste in the mouth; hoarseness and difficulty of speech; the matter vomited greenish or yellowish, sometimes streaked with blood; purging; tenesmus; sometimes excoriation of the anus; urinary organs occasionally affected with violent burning pains and suppression; pulse is weak and small; respiration rapid and labored; convulsions and cramps; clammy sweats; lividity of the extremities; countenance at first swollen, afterward collapsed; eyes red and sparkling; delirium; convulsions, coma, and death. Eruptions in subacute or chronic cases are sometimes present. Some of these symptoms may be absent where the poisoning results from inhalation, as of arseniuretted hydrogen. | The hydrated peroxide or sesquioxide of iron diffused through water; or the precipitated carbonate; or the rubigo ferri, in very fine powder, to be administered every five or ten minutes until relief is obtained. It may be found already prepared in the drug-store, or be prepared at once, in an emergency, by adding ten troy oz. of solution of tersulphate of iron to eight troy ounces of water of ammonia. Ferrum oxidum hydratum cum magnesia (Ph. U. S.) is a still better antidote. This is particularly efficacious when the *white arsenic* has been swallowed. If the arsenic have been taken in the form of Fowler's solution, lime-water, in copious draughts, may be given. For either of the other forms, emetics of sulphate of zinc; diluents; demulcents, such as flaxseed tea, infusion of slippery elm, etc. Counter-irritants may be used to relieve the spasm and violent pain in the stomach. Bleeding, as promoting absorption, should not be employed until the stomach is completely evacuated. Magnesia, freshly precipitated or not too highly calcined, has been used with advantage in arsenious-acid poisoning. If there should be suppression of urine, sweet spirits of nitre should be freely given. |
| BISMUTH.<br>*Bismuth Nitrate.*<br>*Bismuth Subnitrate (Pearl Powder.)*<br>*Bismuth Oxide.*<br>*Bismuth Subcarbonate.* | Similar to those produced by other irritant poisons. General inflammation of the whole alimentary canal; suppression of urine; hiccough; disagreeable metallic taste; vomiting; cramps; delirium; death. | Milk and sweet mucilaginous drinks are recommended. Leeches, general bleeding; glysters; fomentations to be employed on the general principles of treatment for inflammatory symptoms. |

| POISONS. | SYMPTOMS. | TREATMENT. |
|---|---|---|
| COPPER.<br>*Copper Sulphate* (*Blue Vitriol*).<br>*Copper Acetate.*<br>*Copper Subacetate* (*Verdigris*).<br>*Carbonate of Copper* (*Blue Verditer*).<br>*Arsenite of Copper* (*Scheele's Green*).<br>*Food cooked in dirty copper vessels; or pickles or other articles made green by copper.* | Very similar to those produced by arsenic. Coppery eructations and taste. Epileptiform convulsions, delirium; jaundice; suppression of urine. Fatal cases are generally terminated by convulsions, palsy, insensibility. | Emetics and the stomach-pump should be employed. Yellow prussiate of potash is an antidote. Albumen to be administered in either of its forms which can be most readily obtained, as milk or whites of eggs, with demulcent drinks, oils, milk, etc.; opium may be given to relieve pain. Vinegar should *not* be given. The inflammatory and nervous symptoms are to be treated on general principles. |
| GOLD.<br>*Chloride of Gold.*<br>*Fulminating Gold.*<br>*Other Preparations of Gold.* | Very analogous to those of other irritant poisons. This substance communicates a pink stain to the flesh, and patches of that color may be found about the lips and inside the mouth. | The salts of gold are decomposed by sulphate of iron, and this has therefore been recommended as an antidote. Inflammatory symptoms to be treated on general principles. |
| IRON.<br>*Sulphate of Iron, Copperas, Green Vitriol.*<br>*Chloride of Iron and the Tincture of the Chloride of Iron.* | Analogous to those of other irritant poisons; colicky pains, constant vomiting and purging. Violent pain in the throat, tension of the epigastrium, coldness of the skin, and feebleness of the pulse. | Carbonate of soda would be a most excellent antidote to either of these substances. Mucilaginous drinks might also be employed, and particular symptoms relieved by general treatment. |
| LEAD.<br>*Acetate of Lead* (*Sugar of Lead*),<br>*Subacetate of Lead* (*Goulard's Extract*).<br>*Carbonate of Lead* (*White Lead*, etc.).<br>*Red Oxide* or *Red Lead.*<br>*Litharge.*<br>*Wines sweetened by Lead.*<br>*Water which has been kept in leaden vessels.*<br>*Acid food, cooked or left standing for any length of time in vessels glazed with lead.* | Irritation of the alimentary canal; spasm; epigastric pain; nervous symptoms; paralysis, either partial or complete. When taken for some time in small quantity, violent and obstinate colic; rigidity of abdominal muscles, cramps; remission of pain; obstinate constipation, urine diminished, saliva increased; sweet taste in the mouth; countenance anxious and gloomy; pulse quick and weak; great thirst; subsultus. If relief be not promptly obtained, giddiness, debility, coma, convulsions, and death. The paralysis affects generally the upper extremities. | Emetics and stomach-pump; mucilaginous or other thick drinks; soluble sulphates, as of magnesium and sodium, and phosphate of soda, are good antidotes for the soluble salts of lead. Opium may be needed to relieve pain. For the solid forms dilute sulphuric acid may be drunk. These are applicable to the irritant forms of poisoning by lead. In the chronic form, or colica pictonum, purgatives and anodynes are resorted to, and external applications to relieve the cramps. The use of strychnia is recommended for the paralysis, and iodide of potassium for the chronic form generally. |
| MERCURY.<br>*Corrosive Sublimate.*<br>*Cyanide of Mercury.*<br>*Nitrate of Mercury.*<br>*Ammonio-chloride of Mercury* (*White Precipitate*).<br>*Red Oxide* or *Red Precipitate.*<br>*Sulphate* or *Turbith Mineral.*<br>*Vermilion*, or *Red Sulphuret.* | Similar to those of irritant poisons; harsh metallic astringent taste; burning pain in the stomach; vomiting and purging, frequently of bloody matter; often irritation of the urinary organs, and sometimes suppression; tightness and burning in the throat, occasionally so great as to prevent speech; fetor of the breath; pulse small and irregular; countenance not always pale, but sometimes flushed; tendency to doze; sometimes eruption on the skin; coma, convulsions, and death. | The stomach-pump. Albumen, in some form, must be promptly administered—either whites of eggs beaten up with water, milk, or wheat flour beaten up. The inflammatory symptoms to be counteracted by the usual means. Stimulation externally and internally on the heart and respiratory organs. In the chronic form iodide of potassium has been given. |
| *Mercuric Methide*, or *Methyl.* | As a result of exposure to the vapors of mercuric methide (which is a heavy colorless liquid containing 87 per cent. of mercury), dimness of vision, numbness of the hands, deafness, debility, swelling and tenderness of the gums, general impairment of the senses. | Same as for other mercurials, and treatment of symptoms on general principles. |
| *Mild Chloride of Mercury* (*Calomel*).<br>*Other Preparations of Mercury.* | Calomel is an irritant poison, when administered in large doses producing excessive salivation, and, at times, death. | |
| SILVER.<br>*Nitrate of Silver* (*Lunar Caustic*). | Those of other irritant poisons. | Chloride of sodium, or common salt, immediately decomposes this substance and destroys its activity. Antiphlogistic treatment is to be employed for the inflammatory symptoms, to counteract the irritating effects of the nitrate. |

| Poisons. | Symptoms. | Treatment. |
|---|---|---|
| TIN.<br>*Chloride of Tin.*<br>*Solution of Tin, used by Dyers.*<br>*Oxide of Tin,* or *Putty Powder.*<br>*Other Preparations of Tin.* | The same as those from other irritant poisons, and a peculiar tanned appearance of the villous coat of the stomach. | Milk to be given copiously, and the subsequent treatment to be regulated by the symptoms. |
| ZINC.<br>*Sulphate of Zinc* (*White Vitriol*).<br>*Acetate of Zinc.* | Violent vomiting; astringent taste, burning pain in the stomach; pale countenance; cold extremities; dull eyes; fluttering pulse. Death seldom ensues, in consequence of the emetic effects. | The vomiting may be relieved by copious draughts of warm water. Carbonate of sodium, administered in solution, will decompose the sulphate of zinc. Milk and albumen also act as antidotes. General principles are to be observed in the subsequent treatment, attention being paid to its effects as an irritant. |
| PREPARATIONS OF CHROMIUM. | The preparations of chromium belong to the class of irritants. The bichromate of potassium, used as a dye, has caused death. It produces also sloughing sores and foul intractable ulcers on the hands of those employed in its manufacture. | Emetics and magnesia or chalk. |
| PHOSPHORUS. | Those of other irritant poisons; burning pain in the stomach and bowels; gastro-enteritis; vomiting sometimes of coffee-grounds; delirium, vertigo; deficient and albuminous urine, coma, etc. The symptoms of phosphorus-poisoning resemble those of yellow atrophy of the liver. Diarrhœa, tenderness and tension of the abdomen are often prominent symptoms of this form of poisoning. Phosphorous taste. | An emetic to be promptly administered; copious draughts containing magnesia in suspension; mucilaginous drinks; purgatives, opium to relieve pain; general treatment for inflammatory symptoms. Sulphate of copper is an antidote; solution of potassium permanganate more positively so (¼ to ⅓ per cent.) Do not prescribe oils or fats. |
| SYNTHETIC COAL-TAR ANTIPYRETICS.<br>*Acetanilide. Antipyrin. Phenacetin,* etc. | Prostration, sweating, cold skin, cyanosis, weak pulse, nausea, headache, slow and shallow respiration, subnormal temperature. The symptoms vary in intensity and in relative prominence, according to the drug used. | The chief indication is to support the heart by means of heat to the cardiac region, strychnine, atropine, alcohol, caffeine, etc. If breathing fails artificial respiration must be resorted to, and inhalations of oxygen may be given. |
| GLASS OR ENAMEL. | If taken in very coarse powder, it produces irritation and inflammation of the bowels. | Large quantities of crumbs of bread should be eaten, to envelop the particles. An emetic of sulphate of zinc should then be given, and vomiting be promoted by tepid demulcent drinks. |

## II. ORGANIC POISONS.

### 1. VEGETABLE POISONS.

| Poisons. | Symptoms. | Treatment. |
|---|---|---|
| IRRITANT.<br>Aloë spicata, A. vulgaris, etc. (*Cape, Socotrine,* etc.). *Aloes.*<br>Anemone pulsatilla. *Wind Flower.*<br>Arum maculatum. *Wake Robin.*<br>Bryonia dioica. *Bryony.*<br>Calla palustris. *Water Arum.*<br>Chelidonium majus. *Celandine.*<br>Clematis vitalba. *Virgin Bower.*<br>Convolvulus jalapa. *Jalap.*<br>Convolvulus scammonia. *Scammony.*<br>Croton tiglium. *Purging Croton* (*Croton Oil*).<br>Cucumis colocynthis. *Colocynth.*<br>Daphne gnidium. *Spurge Flax.*<br>Daphne mezereon. *Mezereon.*<br>Delphinium staphisagria. *Stavesacre.*<br>Dioica palustris. *Swamp Leather-wood.*<br>Euphorbia officinarum. *Euphorbium Spurge.*<br>Gratiola officinalis. *Hedge Hyssop.*<br>Jatropha curcas. *Indian Nut.*<br>Jatropha manihot. *Cassada.*<br>Juniperus sabina. *Savin* (*Oil of*).<br>Momordica elaterium. *Squirting Cucumber.*<br>Narcissus pseudonarcissus. *Daffodil.*<br>Pastinax sativa. *Common Parsnip.*<br>Phytolacca decandra. *Poke.*<br>Piper cubeba. *Cubebs.*<br>Ranunculus acris and other species. *Crowfoot.*<br>Rhododendron chrysanthemum. *Oleander.*<br>Ricinis communis. *Castor Oil Plant.*<br>Sambucus ebulus. *Elder.*<br>Sedum acre. *Stone Crop.*<br>Stalagmitis cambogioïdes. *Gamboge.*<br>Tanacetum vulgare. Especially the oil (*Oil of Tansy*). | The general effects of this class of vegetable poisons are: an acrid pungent taste, with more or less of bitterness, excessive heat, great dryness of the mouth and throat, with sense of tightness there; violent vomiting, the efforts being continued even after the stomach is emptied; purging, with great pain in the stomach and bowels; pulse strong, frequent, and regular; breathing often quick and difficult; appearances of intoxication; the pupil of the eye frequently dilated, insensibility resembling death; the pulse becomes slow and loses its force, and death closes the scene.<br>If applied externally, many of them produce violent inflammation of the skin, with vesications or eruptions of pustules. | If vomiting has been occasioned by the poison, and the efforts are still continued, they may be rendered easier by large draughts of warm water or thin gruel; but if symptoms of insensibility have come on without vomiting, it ought to be immediately excited by the sulphate of zinc or some other active emetic substance, and after its operation a sharp purgative should be given. After as much as possible of the poison is got rid of, a very strong infusion of coffee, or vinegar diluted with water, may be given with advantage. Camphor mixture with ether may be taken frequently, and if insensibility be considerable, warmth, frictions, and blisters may be employed. Mucilaginous drinks and demulcents should be freely given; also opium, and all methods practicable for stimulation. If inflammation or other dangerous consequences have been induced, they are to be treated upon general principles.<br>The fruit of Feuillea cordifolia has been recommended as a powerful antidote against vegetable poisons; (?) it is to be used in as recent a state as possible.<br>N. B. Bromine, chlorine, and iodine are said to be antidotes to the alkaloids generally, and so are tannic acid and animal charcoal. |

| Poisons. | Symptoms. | Treatment. |
|---|---|---|
| ACRONARCOTIC.<br>Æthusa cynapium. *Common Fool's Parsley.*<br>Aconitum napellus. *Monkshood.*<br>Agaricus, five species. *Mushrooms (poisonous).*<br>Amanita muscaria. *Truffles (poisonous).*<br>Anagallis arvensis. *Meadow Pimpernel.*<br>Apocynum androsæmifolium. *Dogsbane.*<br>Aristolochia clematis. *Birthwort.*<br>Arnica montana. *Leopard's Bane.*<br>Asclepias Syriaca. *Swallowwort.*<br>Atropa belladonna. *Deadly Nightshade.*<br>Æsculus Ohioensis. *Buckeye.*<br>Brucea antidysenterica. *False Angustura Bark.*<br>Calabar bean. See *Physostigma venenosum.* | The narcotic vegetable poisons, if taken into the stomach or applied to a wound, occasion the following effects: stupor, numbness, heaviness in the head; desire to vomit, slight at first, but afterward insupportable; a sort of intoxication, stupid air, pupil of the eye generally dilated; diplopia; furious or lively delirium, sometimes pain; convulsions of different parts of the body or palsy of the limbs. The pulse is variable, at first generally strong and full, but sometimes feeble and slow, as after aconite; the breathing is quick, and there is great anxiety and dejection, which, if not speedily relieved, soon ends in death.<br>With atropia belladonna there is dryness of the mouth and fauces; flushed face, dilated pupil; delirium, scarlatinal rash; retention of urine; stupor, etc. | In treating this class of poisons the stomach must be effectually evacuated, the emetic to be repeated every quarter of an hour till the full effect is produced. These means may be assisted by tickling the throat with a feather or the finger. Large and strong glysters of soap dissolved in water, or of salt and gruel, should be speedily administered, to clear the bowels and assist in getting rid of the poison; and active purgatives may be given after the vomiting has ceased. When as much as possible of the poison has been expelled, the patient may drink, alternately, a teacupful of strong hot infusion of coffee and vinegar diluted with water. The drowsiness is sometimes extreme, and the insensibility bordering on apoplexy. If the heat declines, warmth and frictions must be perseveringly used. Vegetable acids are on no account to be given *before* the poison is expelled, and it is desirable that but little fluid of any kind should be administered. Tannic acid is used in poisoning by conium, digitalis, colchicum, etc.<br>Bromine, chlorine, and iodine are said to be antidotes to the alkaloids generally. Electro-magnetism has been found efficacious in the drowsiness and sleep of narcotic poisoning. Where myositic narcotic poisons, as opium, have been taken, mydriatics, as belladonna and stramonium, have been recommended. In aconite and other active poisoning of this class digitalis, ether, or alcohol may be given hypodermically. Better wash out the stomach than administer direct emetics. Apply heat externally; use atropine, ammonia, etc. Tannic acid is given as an antidote to belladonna or atropia, and also pilocarpine, on account of its physiological antagonism, a matter worthy remembering in poisoning by other substances. |
| Cannabis Indica. | Feeling of excitement and exhilaration, succeeded by drowsiness and sleepiness; loss of muscular power; dilated pupils; quick pulse; perhaps convulsions. | Stimulation; atropia; artificial respiration. |
| Chenopodium. *Wormseed.*<br>Cicuta maculata. *American Hemlock.*<br>Cicuta virosa. *Water Hemlock.*<br>Cocculus Indicus. *Fish Berries.*<br>Colchicum autumnale. *Meadow Saffron.*<br>Conium maculatum. *Hemlock.*<br>Curare. *Indian War Poison.*<br>Cystisus laburnum. *Laburnum.*<br>Datura stramonium. *Thorn Apple.* | | |
| Digitalis purpurea. *Foxglove.* | Vomiting; headache; disturbance of vision; giddiness; full pulse, sometimes dicrotic; pallor; diarrhœa; syncope; stupor; convulsions, etc. | |
| Ergot. See *Secale.*<br>Gaultheria procumbens. *Wintergreen (Oil of).*<br>Gelsemium sempervivens. *Yellow Jessamine.*<br>Helleborus niger. *Black Hellebore.*<br>Ipecacuanha. *Ipecacuanha.*<br>Laurus camphora. *Camphor.*<br>Lobelia inflata. *Indian Tobacco.*<br>Lolium temulentum. *Darnel.*<br>Melia azedarach. *Pride of China.*<br>Nerium oleander. *Common Oleander.* | | |
| Nicotiana tabacum. *Tobacco.* | Great depression, vertigo, cold skin, and the usual symptoms of intense sedation. | |
| Œnanthe crocata. *Hemlock Dropwort.*<br>Phelandrium aquaticum. | | |
| Physostigma venenosum. *Calabar Bean.* | Muscular tremor; contraction of the pupils; slow irregular breathing; absence of various forms of reflexes, etc. | Stimulants; atropine; chloral; strychnine; artificial respiration. |
| Picrotoxin. | Epileptiform or circular spasms, slowness of pulse, stoppage of the motion of the diaphragm are the chief symptoms observed. | Chloral; bromide of potassium. |

| Poisons. | Symptoms. | Treatment. |
|---|---|---|
| Pilocarpine. | Dimness of vision; vomiting; sudden collapse; swelling of the salivary glands and tonsils; hiccough; diminution in quantity of urine; albuminuria, strangury, etc. | Atropine, by subcutaneous injection. |
| Piscidia erythrina. *Jamaica Dogwood.* | | |
| Polygala venenosa (of Java). | | |
| Rhus radicans. *Poison Vine.* | | |
| Rhus toxicodendron. *Poison Oak.* | | |
| Ruta graveolens. *Rue.* | | |
| Sanguinaria Canadensis. *Bloodroot.* | | |
| Scilla maritima. *Squill. Sea Onion.* | | |
| Secale cornutum. *Ergot. Spurred Rye.* | | |
| Sium latifolium. *Procumbent Water Parsnep.* | | |
| Spigelia Marilandica. *Pink Root.* | | |
| Strychnos Ignatii. *St. Ignatius's Bean.* | | |
| Strychnos nux vomica. *Nux vomica.* | In addition to other symptoms of this class, there is tetanic rigidity or spasm, with convulsions, opisthotonos, fixation of the eyes, cramps, pallor, involuntary evacuations of the bowels and bladder, accompanied with tetanus, etc. | |
| Symplocarpus fœtida. *Skunk Cabbage.* | | |
| Veratrum album. *White Hellebore.* | | |
| Veratrum sabadilla. | Loss of muscular power, coldness of the surface, vomiting, thin rapid pulse, tetanic convulsions; depression of temperature; evidences of intense sedation. | General stimulation, externally and internally. |
| Veratrum viride. *Green Hellebore.* | Symptoms similar to those of veratrum sabadilla. | All the means suggested for external and internal stimulation should be employed, such as hypodermic injections of ammonia, digitalis, strychnia, etc. |
| Woorara. *War Poison of Guiana.* | | |
| Zea mays. *Maize (diseased).* | | |
| NARCOTIC. | | |
| Actæa spicata. *Baneberry.* | | |
| Amygdalus communis. *Bitter Almond.* | | |
| Amygdalus Persica. *Peach.* | | |
| Coca and its alkaloid, Cocaine. | Depression, faintness, vertigo, rapid pulse, retarded respiration, dilated pupils, nausea. | Give stimulants and cardiac tonics; nitrite of amyl or nitroglycerin; employ artificial respiration if necessary. |
| Hyoscyamus albus. *White Henbane.* | | |
| Hyoscyamus niger. *Black Henbane.* | | |
| Kalmia latifolia. *Mountain Ivy.* | | |
| Lactuca virosa. *Strong-scented Lettuce.* | | |
| Opium (and its proximate principles). | Drowsiness; somnolency, full slow pulse, contraction of the pupils, followed by stertorous breathing; blueness of the surface; slow respiration, cold sweat, and symptoms of approaching death from narcotism. | Empty the stomach; give warm coffee; stimulate with ammonia; arouse the patient by flagellation with a towel; apply the galvanic battery; keep him walking about; administer atropine subcutaneously; and practise artificial respiration if the conditions are such as to render this procedure necessary; permanganate of potassium has been given with good results. |
| Papaver somniferum. *Poppy.* | Same symptoms. | Same treatment. |
| Prunus laurocerasus. *Cherry-laurel.* | | |
| Prunus Virginiana. *Wild Cherry.* | | |
| Solanum dulcamara. *Bittersweet.* | | |
| Sorbus aucuparia. *Mountain Ash.* | | |
| POISONOUS MUSHROOMS (FUNGI). | | |
| Agaricus. | Nausea, heat, and pain in the stomach and bowels, with vomiting and purging, thirst; convulsions and faintings; pulse small and frequent; delirium, dilated pupil, and stupor; cold sweats and death.<br>Poisonous mushrooms may be distinguished from the edible by their botanical characters, and by the following criteria: the former grow in wet, shady places, have a nauseous odor; are softer, more open and porous; have a dirty-looking surface, sometimes a gaudy color, or many very distinct hues, particularly if they have been covered with an envelope; they have soft, bulbous stalks, grow rapidly, and corrupt quickly. | The stomach and bowels to be cleared by an emetic of tartarized antimony, followed by frequent doses of Glauber's or Epsom salt, and large, stimulating glysters. After the poison is evacuated ether may be administered, with small quantities of brandy and water; but if inflammatory symptoms manifest themselves, such stimuli should be omitted and other appropriate means be had recourse to. |

## 2. ANIMAL POISONS.*

| Poisons. | Symptoms. | Treatment. |
|---|---|---|
| POISONOUS FISH.<br>Balistes monoceros. *Old Wife.*<br>Cancer astacus. *Crawfish.*<br>Cancer ruricolus. *Land Crab.*<br>Clupea thryssa. *Yellow-billed Sprat.*<br>Coracinus fuscus major. *Gray Snapper.*<br>Coracinus minor. *Hyne.*<br>Coryphæna splendens. *Dolphin.*<br>Mormyra. *Blue Parrot Fish.*<br>Muræna major. *Conger Eel.*<br>Mytilus edulis. *Mussel.*<br>Ostracion globellum. *Smooth Bottle Fish.*<br>Perca major. *Barracuda.*<br>Perca venenosa. *Grooper.*<br>Perca venenata. *Rock Fish.*<br>Physalia. *Portuguese Man-of-War.*<br>Scomber cœruleus. *Spanish Mackerel.*<br>Scomber maximus. *King Fish.*<br>Scomber thynnus. *Bonetta.*<br>Sparus chrysops. *Porgee.*<br>Tetrodon sceleratus. *Tunny.*<br>Tetrodon ocellatus. *Blower.* | In an hour or two, or often in a much shorter time, after the fish has been eaten, a weight at the stomach comes on, with slight vertigo and headache, sense of heat about the head and eyes, considerable thirst, and often an eruption of the skin (urticaria), and in many cases death. | An emetic should be speedily administered, or, in the absence of it, vomiting may be excited by tickling the throat with the finger and taking large draughts of warm water. After full vomiting an active purgative should be given to remove any of the noxious matter that may have found its way into the intestines. Vinegar and water may be drunk after the above remedies have operated, and the body sponged with the same. Water, made very sweet with sugar, to which ether may be added, may be drunk freely, and a very weak solution of alkali to obviate the poisonous effects. If spasm ensue after evacuations, laudanum in considerable doses is necessary. If inflammation occur, the usual means of combating it must be employed. |
| POISONOUS SERPENTS.<br>Boa crotaloides. *Copperhead.*<br>Cenchris mockeson. *Mockeson.*<br>Cerastes nasicornis. *Horned Viper of Western Africa.*<br>Coluber berus. *Viper.*<br>Coluber prester. *Black Viper.*<br>Crotalus (5 species). *Rattlesnake.*<br>Scytale piscivorus. *Water Viper.*<br>Naja tripudians. *Cobra di Capella.* | A sharp pain in the wounded part which soon extends over the limb or body; great swelling, at first hard and pale, then reddish, livid, and gangrenous in appearance; faintings, vomitings, convulsions, and sometimes jaundice; pulse small, frequent, and irregular; breathing difficult, cold sweats, the sight fails, and the intellectual faculties are deranged. Inflammation, and often extensive suppuration and gangrene, followed by death. | A cupping-glass to be applied over the wound, or a moderately tight ligature above the bites, and the wound left to bleed after being well washed with warm water; the actual cautery, lunar caustic, or butter of antimony to be then applied freely to it, and afterward covered with lint dipped in equal parts of olive oil and spirit of hartshorn. The ligature to be removed if the inflammation be considerable. Warm, diluting drinks and small doses of ammonia or hartshorn to cause perspiration; the patient to be well covered in bed, and a little warm wine given occasionally. In some cases alcoholic drinks must be very liberally administered. Arsenic has been recommended, also Bibron's antidote, but neither is reliable. Prof. Halford of Australia recommends hypodermic injection into a vein of 20–30 ♏ of a solution of one part of strong solution of ammonia to two parts of distilled water. |
| CANTHARIS VESICATORIA.<br>Spanish or Blistering Fly.<br>Lytta vittata. *Potato Fly.* | Gastro-enteritis; the stomach should be emptied; mucilaginous or other thick drinks given, oils being avoided. Nauseous odor of the breath; acrid taste; burning heat in the throat, stomach, and abdomen; frequent vomitings, often bloody, with copious bloody stools; excruciating pain in the stomach; painful and obstinate priapism, with burning pain and heat in the bladder, and strangury or retention of urine; stupor, frightful convulsions, delirium, and, in some instances, death. | Vomiting to be excited by drinking sweet oil, sugar and water, milk, or linseed tea, very freely. Emollient glysters should be administered, and if symptoms of inflammation of the stomach, kidney, or bladder supervene, they must be subdued by appropriate treatment. Opium may be necessary to relieve pain, and leeches applied to the abdomen. |
| VENOMOUS INSECTS.<br>Tarantula.<br>Scorpio. *Scorpion.*<br>Vespa crabro. *Hornet.*<br>Vespa vulgaris. *Wasp.*<br>Apis mellifica. *Bee.*<br>Culex pipiens. *Gnat.*<br>Œstrus bovis. *Gad-fly.* | In general, the sting of these insects produces only a slight degree of pain and swelling; but occasionally the symptoms are more violent, and sickness and fever are produced by the intensity of the pain. | Hartshorn and oil may be rubbed on the affected part, and a piece of rag moistened in the same, or in salt and water, kept upon it till the pain is removed. A few drops of hartshorn may be given frequently in a little water, and a glass or two of wine may be taken. The sting may be removed by strong pressure made around it with the barrel of a small watch-key. |

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* In addition to the animal poisons here enumerated may be mentioned narcotico-irritant poisoning from sausage-meat, poisoning from diseased pork, from trichinæ (see *Trichiniasis*), from putrescent food, poisoned game, etc.

The most energetic poisons are used therapeutically, and often with considerable advantage. They have, of course, to be administered in extremely small doses to avoid the production of true poisoning.

**Poi′son, ar′row.** See *Arrow poison.* **Ital′ian p.,** liquor arsenicalis. **P.-i′vy,** Rhus toxicodendron. **P.-oak,** Rhus toxicodendron and R. diversiloba. **P.-root,** Cicuta maculata. **Saus′age p.,** allantotoxicum. **P.-vine,** Rhus radicans; also Periploca græca or milk-vine.

**Poi′sonberry tree.** Melia azedarach.

**Poi′soning.** Venenation. The administration of a poison. The symptoms induced in the animal body by any poisonous substance. **Blood p.,** see *Pyæmia* and *Septicæmia.* **Crowd p.,** ochlesis.

**Poi′sonous.** Toxic. Having the qualities of a poison.

**Poke.** Phytolacca decandra. **In′dian p.,** Veratrum viride. **P.-root,** Phytolacca root. **Stink p.,** Dracontium fœtidum. **P.-weed,** Phytolacca decandra; Veratrum viride.

**Polanis′ia feli′na.** See *Cleome felina.* **P. grave′olens,** clammyweed, stinkweed, wormweed, clammy mustard, false mustard; indigenous plant, ord. *Capparidaceæ,* found in every part of North America; anthelmintic.

**Po′lar.** Relating to a pole. **P. bod′ies,** p. cells.

**P. cat'aract,** form of capsular cataract with a central dead white, opaque spot projecting forward from the surface. **P. cells,** term applied to ovum cells and nerve-cells. **P. glob'ule** or **ves'icle,** small, globular mass separated in the maturation of the ovum. **P. meth'od,** mode of applying electricity, by placing one pole over the part or region to be treated and the other over some other part or region. **P. mi'croscope,** instrument consisting of a combination of a microscope and polariscope. **P. plant** (so called from its leaves pointing quite uniformly north and south), Silphium laciniatum. **P. stars,** two asteroid or star-like figures making up a diaster; see *Mitosis*.

**Polarim'eter** (*polaris*, polar, *metron*, measure). Polariscope.

**Polarim'etry.** Process of determining the amount of rotation which a beam of polarized light undergoes.

**Polar'iscope** (*skopeo*, to view). Instrument consisting essentially of a polarizer and an analyzer, employed for polarizing and analyzing light.

**Polaristrobom'eter** (*strobos*, a whirling movement). Delicate form of polarimeter.

**Polar'ity.** The quality of a body having poles or possessing in itself opposite properties or powers.

**Polariza'tion.** Separation of a ray of light by reflection from or transmission through certain media whose planes of vibration are at right angles to each other. When the vibrations occur in one plane only it is called *plane polarization;* when in circles, *circular polarization;* in ellipses, *elliptical polarization.* When the plane may be rotated it is called *rotary polarization.*

**Po'larizer.** That part of a polariscope which receives and polarizes light.

**Pole** (Gr. *polos*). One of the opposite directions in which a polar force manifests itself, as the poles of a magnet, the poles of a battery. One of the two points on a sphere equidistant from every point of its equator. See *Poles.* **Cephal'ic p.,** the extremity of the elongated ovum where the head of the embryo will be formed. **Ger'minal p.,** the point of the ovum where the embryo begins to be formed. **Neg'ative p.,** the electrode which is in direct connection with the positive element of an electric battery; cathode. **Pel'vic p.,** the opposite of cephalic pole. **Pos'itive p.,** anode; the opposite of negative pole.

**Pole'cat weed.** Dracontium fœtidum.

**Polemo'nii ra'dix.** Root of Valeriana officinalis.

**Polemo'nium rep'tans.** False Jacob's ladder, Greek valerian, sweatroot; ord. *Polemoniaceæ;* indigenous; has been used as a diaphoretic and expectorant.

**Poles.** Plural of pole, which see. Chalazæ. **P. of the eye,** summit of the cornea and point exactly opposite, called respectively the anterior and the posterior pole.

**Polian'thes tubero'sa.** A plant of the order *Liliaceæ.* Root is cut into slips and laid upon the bites of serpents by the Peruvian Indians.

**Police', med'ical.** Public medicine; regulations intended to promote the general sanitary welfare of the people.

**Police'man's disease'.** Tarsalgia.

**Policlin'ic** (*polis*, town, *kline*, bed). City or town clinic or hospital.

**Poliencephali'tis** or **Polioencephali'tis** (*polios*, gray, *enkephalos*, brain). Inflammation of gray brain matter; applied to inflammation of the cortex and of the nuclei of the cranial nerves. **P. acu'ta infan'tum,** occurring in young children, marked by fever, convulsions, vomiting, apoplectiform symptoms, and paralysis. **P. cortica'lis,** p. acuta infantum. **P. infe'rior,** inflammation involving the nuclei of origin of the tenth and twelfth nerves. **P. supe'rior,** ophthalmoplegia progressiva; nuclear ophthalmoplegia.

**Polioencephalomyeli'tis.** Poliomyelencephalitis.

**Poliomyelencephali'tis** (*polios*, gray, *myelos*, marrow, *enkephalos*, brain). Poliomyelitis coexisting with poliencephalitis.

**Poliomyeli'tis** (*polios*, gray, *myelos*, marrow). Inflammation of gray matter of the spinal cord. **P. ante'rior,** inflammation of the anterior cornua of gray matter of the spinal cord; infantile paralysis. **P. bul'bi,** p. anterior restricted to the medulla oblongata. **Chron'ic p.,** progressive muscular atrophy.

**Poliomyelop'athy** (*polios*, gray, *myelos*, marrow, *pathos*, disease). Disease of gray matter of the spinal cord.

**Po'lioplasma.** Granular protoplasm.

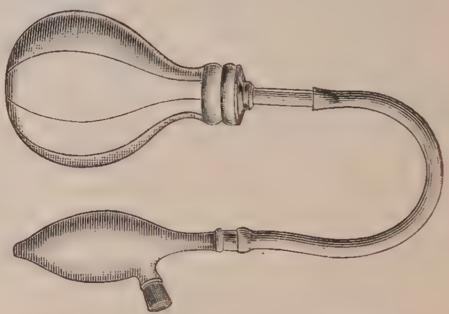
**Polio'sis** (*polios*, hoary, gray). Turning gray of the hair, especially premature canities. **P. circumscrip'ta acquis'ita,** a condition of acquired leucoderma in which the hairs are blanched, sometimes in a small area of unaffected scalp.

**Po'liothrix** (*polios*, gray, *thrix*, hair). Canities.

**Po'lish plait** or **ring'worm.** Plica polonica.

**Politzera'tion** or **Politzeriza'tion.** Treatment with Politzer's method.

**Pol'itzer's bag.** See *Politzer's method.* **P.'s lu'minous cone,** Wilde's luminous triangle. **P.'s meth'od,** method for rendering the Eustachian tube pervious, used by Politzer, of Vienna, which consists in blowing air into one nostril from a flexible rubber bag, the other nostril and the mouth being closed, and the patient swallowing at the moment the air is blown in; the middle ear is thus inflated. **P.'s test,** a test of patency of the Eustachian tube by means of the tuning-fork.



Politzer's bag, with glass inhaler attached.

**Po'lium.** See *Teucrium.*

**Poll.** Head. **P.-e'vil,** deep abscess ending in an ulcerous sore, with numerous sinuses in the forward part of the neck, in horses and cattle.

**Pollakiu'ria** (*pollakis*, often, *ouron*, urine). Frequent micturition.

**Pol'len** (fine dust). Fecundating dust contained in the anthers of flowers, which is dispersed on the stigma. It is conveyed to the ovary through the stigma by the pollen tube. **P. catarrh',** hay fever.

**Pol'lex** (*polleo*, to have much strength). Thumb. First of the fingers in size and strength. See *Digitus.* **P. pe'dis,** great toe.

**Pol'licar ar'tery.** Arteria princeps pollicis.

**Pol'lock's amputa'tion.** Disarticulation at the knee-joint, a long anterior flap being used.

**Pollu'tion** (*polluo*, to profane). Act of rendering impure, as of the water-supply by the waste of factories, excreta, etc. Excretion of the seminal liquor or sperm, or the production of orgasm in male or female at other times than during coition. When occasioned by a voluntary act it is called *self-pollution* or masturbation; when excited during sleep by lascivious dreams it takes the name *nocturnal pollution.*

**Polon'ica.** Plica polonica.

**Polo'nium.** A substance, possibly an element, derived from a Bohemian mineral, pitchblende, which possesses the property of radioactivity, affecting a photographic plate like the *x*-rays.

**Polonych'ia.** Polyonychia.

**Polt'foot.** Club-foot.

**Po'lus.** Pole; also the patella.

**Pol′y.** Teucrium polium.

**Poly-** (*polys*, many, much). In composition, many, much, more than two; multi-.

**Polyac′tium tris′te.** Pelargonium triste.

**Polyade′nia** (*polys*, many, *aden*, gland). Pseudoleukæmia.

**Polyadeni′tis.** Inflammation of several glands. **Malig′nant p.**, bubonic plague.

**Polyadeno′ma.** Tumor formed by the simultaneous hypertrophy of a large number of small glands of the same nature in the immediate vicinity.

**Polyadenop′athy** (*polys*, many, *aden*, gland, *pathos*, disease). Disease of several glands.

**Polyad′enous.** Having many glands.

**Polyæ′mia** (*polys*, much, *haima*, blood). Plethora; increase in the quantity of blood without qualitative changes. **P. aquo′sa**, p. serosa. **Cel′lular p.**, polycythæmia. **P. hyperalbumino′sa**, excess in the albuminous constituents of the blood plasma. **P. polycythæ′mica**, polycythæmia. **P. sero′sa**, increase in the volume of blood caused by drinking of large quantities of fluid or the infusion of a saline solution.

**Polyæmic**, pol-e-e′mik. Plethoric.

**Polyæsthe′sia** (*polys*, many, *aisthesis*, sensation). Abnormality of sensation in which a pin-point is felt as two, three, or more points; as in tabes dorsalis, in which stimulation of the skin at a single point produces a sensation as if several points were touched.

**Polyal′thia corin′ti.** Plant growing in the East Indies. Bark is employed as a febrifuge, in diarrhœa, etc. **P. macrophyl′la**, plant of Java; bark is employed in typhoid and other fevers.

**Polyan′dria.** A class of hermaphrodite flowering plants. Polyandry.

**Polyan′dry.** Condition of having several husbands.

**Polyarthri′tis.** Inflammation of many joints. **P. defor′mans**, nodular rheumatism. **Ver′tebral p.**, name given to a malady which attacks the intervertebral substance without causing caries of the bodies of the vertebræ.

**Polyatom′ic.** Containing several atoms of replaceable hydrogen.

**Polyax′on.** A neuron with several axons.

**Polyba′sic.** Combining with more than two univalent bases.

**Polyblen′nia** (*polys*, much, *blenna*, mucus). Excessive secretion of mucus.

**Polybrachia**, pol-e-bra′ke-ah (*polys*, many, *brachion*, arm). Monstrosity characterized by one or more supernumerary arms.

**Polybreph′ia** (*polys*, many, *brephos*, fœtus, child). Multiple pregnancy; plural birth.

**Polycar′dia.** Rapid pulse; tachycardia.

**Polycarpæ′a corymbo′sa.** Plant, native of East India and Malabar, employed in treatment of hypochondriasis and bites of serpents.

**Polycar′pon tetraphyl′lum.** All-seed; herb employed in treatment of paronychia and œdematous indurated conditions.

**Polycen′tric.** Having many centres or nuclei.

**Polyceph′alus.** Genus of *Tæniadæ* in the larval condition. **P. cerebra′lis**, Cœnurus cerebralis. **P. echinococ′cus**, Echinococcus hominis. **P. ovi′nus**, Cœnurus cerebralis.

**Polyche′zia** (*polys*, much, *chezo*, to defecate). Chronic diarrhœa.

**Polycho′lia** (*polys*, much, *chole*, bile). Superabundance of bile.

**Pol′ychrest** (*polys*, many, *chrestos*, useful). Having many virtues, as a medicine.

**Pol′ychroism** (*polychroos*, many-colored). Property of some bodies showing different colors when viewed in direction of different axes.

**Polychro′ite.** Substance of an orange-red color derived from saffron.

**Polychromat′ic.** Having many colors.

**Polychromat′ophile** (*polys*, many, *chroma*, color, *phileo*, to love). Degenerate form of red blood corpuscle in which the stroma takes not only the normal acid staining elements, but also the blue basic or purple neutral stain.

**Polychromatophil′ia.** Condition in which polychromatophiles are present in the blood.

**Polychromatophi′lic.** Staining with both acid and basic dyes.

**Pol′ychrome.** Having many colors.

**Polychro′mia.** Condition of increase of pigment or coloring-matter.

**Polychro′mic acid.** Aloetic acid.

**Polychy′lia** (*polys*, much, *chylos*, juice). Fulness of juices. A superabundance of chyle.

**Polychy′mia.** Polychylia. **P. sanguin′ea**, plethora.

**Polyclin′ic** (*polys*, many, *kline*, bed). A hospital or place at which practical clinical teaching is imparted, usually to advanced students or graduates.

**Polyco′pria** (*polys*, much, *kopros*, excrement). Excessive defecation.

**Polyco′ria** (*polys*, many, *kore*, pupil). Multiple pupils; a condition in which there are openings in the iris in addition to the normal pupil.

**Polycrot′ic** (*polys*, many, *krotos*, beat). Said of a pulse possessing more than two rhythms for each impulse of the heart.

**Polyc′rotism.** State of being polycrotic.

**Polycru′ria.** Condition of having supernumerary inferior extremities.

**Polycye′sia** or **Polycye′sis** (*polys*, many, *kyesis*, pregnancy). Frequent or quickly recurring pregnancies. Also multiple pregnancy.

**Polycys′tic.** Consisting of many cysts.

**Polycythæ′mia** (*polys*, many, *kytos*, cell, *haima*, blood). Increase of the red corpuscles in the blood.

**Polycythæ′mic.** Relating to polycythæmia.

**Polydac′rya** (*dakryon*, tear). Excessive lacrymation.

**Polydac′tylism** (*polys*, many, *daktylos*, finger). Condition of having supernumery fingers or toes.

**Polydac′tylus** (*polys*, many, *daktylos*, finger). One who has supernumerary fingers or toes.

**Polydip′sia** (*polys*, much, *dipsa*, thirst). Excessive thirst. Constant desire to drink, with a sense of dryness in the mouth and throat. Symptomatic of fever, inflammation, excessive discharges, etc., and is so much a part of diabetes that this has been called *polydipsia*.

**Polydissol′vent.** Capable of dissolving many substances; a universal solvent.

**Polyethylen′ic.** Containing numerous molecules of ethylene.

**Polyfor′min.** An insoluble preparation, used as a substitute for iodoform, made by dissolving resorcin in aqueous formaldehyde. A soluble preparation, so named, used as an antiferment, and also as an application to skin diseases, is made by combining resorcin with urotropin.

**Polyg′ala.** Common milkwort; ord. *Polygalaceæ*. Leaves are bitter, and are used in the same cases as Polygala amara. **P. ama′ra**, bitter milkwort; powerful bitter and tonic; it is balsamic, demulcent, and corroborant. P. rubella or bitter polygala of the United States has the same virtues. **P. amarel′la**, P. amara. **P. grandiflo′ra**, P. senega. **P. paucifo′lia**, dwarf milkwort, little pollom, evergreen snakeroot, has the same properties as P. senega. **P. rubel′la**, see *Polygala amara*. **P. sen′ega**, P. virginiana, seneka, rattlesnake milkwort, senega or rattlesnake root; see *Senega*. **P. serpenta′ria**, shrub of Caffraria; the root is considered by the natives as a sure antidote against the bites of venomous serpents. **P. venena′ta**, flower called kakulutun in Java; regarded by the natives as highly poisonous. **P. virginia′na**, P. senega. **P. vulga′ris**, P. amara.

**Polygalac′tia** (*polys*, much, *gala*, milk). Superabundant secretion of milk; galactorrhœa.

**Polyg′alic acid.** Polygalin.

**Polygalin′.** A bitter glucoside from senega; has been given in doses of gr. ss–j (0.032–0.065).

**Polygamarin′.** Bitter principle of Polygala amara.

**Polyg′amy** (*polys*, many, *gamos*, marriage). Plurality of husbands or wives.

**Polyganglion′ic** (*polys*, many, *ganglion*, knot). Having a number of lymphatic glands.

**Polygas′trica.** The ciliate infusoria which were thought at one time to possess several digestive cavities.

**Polygen′esis** (*polys*, many, *genesis*, origin). Fecundity.

**Polyg′enism** or **Polygeny**, pol-ij′en-e. View according to which the various human races are descended from as many independent species.

**Polygnath′us** (*polys*, many, *gnathus*, jaw). See *Paragnathus*.

**Polygon′atum.** Convallaria polygonatum. **P. an′ceps**, Convallaria polygonatum. **P. canicula′tum**, Convallaria canaliculata. **P. latifo′lium**, Convallaria canaliculata. **P. multiflo′rum**, Convallaria multiflora. **P. pubes′cens**, Convallaria pubescens. **P. uniflo′rum**, Convallaria polygonatum. **P. vulga′re**, Convallaria polygonatum.

**Polyg′onic acid.** Acrid, insoluble principle found in polygonum.

**Polyg′onum.** Sanguinaria, knotgrass, knotweed, bindweed, doorweed, ord. *Polygonaceæ*. It is said to be a feeble astringent. **P. a′cre**, P. hydropiper. **P. amphib′ium**, water persicaria of Europe and this country; the roots have been used like sarsaparilla, especially in skin diseases. **P. bistor′ta**, official bistort, great bistort, or snakeweed; the root is a powerful astringent and tonic, and has been used in internal hemorrhage, atonic diarrhœa, ague, etc. **P. centino′dium**, P. aviculare. **P. coccine′um**, P. amphibium. **P. divarica′tum**, eastern buckwheat plant; the roots, reduced to a coarse meal, are said to be much used as an article of diet by the Siberians. **P. erec′tum**, P. aviculare. **P. fagop′yrum**, buckwheat; the grain of this plant constitutes a principal article of food with the inhabitants of Russia, Germany, and Switzerland; it is much used in the United States. **P. gla′brum**, the leaves have diuretic and the root purgative properties; the plant is also used externally in gout. **P. hydrop′iper**, poor man's pepper, biting arsesmart, smartweed, lakeweed, water pepper; the leaves have an acrid, burning taste, and resemble those of the arum; they are antiseptic, aperient, and diuretic; the fresh leaves have been applied externally as a stimulating cataplasm. **P. hydropiperoi′des**, P. hydropiper, P. punctatum; P. hydropiperoides of Michaux, mild water pepper; indigenous; has no acrid properties. **P. persica′ria**, lady's thumb, heart's-ease, is said to possess vulnerary and antiseptic qualities; it has been given in wine to arrest gangrene. **P. puncta′tum**, water pepper of America, smartweed, possesses similar properties to Polygonum hydropiper, and is occasionally used internally in gravel and in amenorrhœa; externally in chronic ulcers. See *Polygonum hydropiper*. **P. virginia′num**, wand-spiked persicaria, Virginia bistort; indigenous; astringent, diuretic, and tonic.

**Pol′ygraph** (*polys*, many, *grapho*, to write). Myograph.

**Polygro′ma** (*polys*, many, *hygroma*). Staphyloma.

**Polygyny**, pol-ij′en-e (*polys*, many, *gyne*, woman). Condition of having more than one wife.

**Polygyr′ia** (*polys*, many, *gyrus*, convolution). Condition in which the brain possesses more numerous and intricate convolutions than common.

**Polyhæ′mia.** Polyæmia.

**Polyhe′dral.** Having many surfaces.

**Polyhe′dron** (*polys*, many, *hedra*, base). Polyscope or multiplying glass.

**Polyhid′ria** (*polys*, much, *hidros*, sweat). Excessive sweating.

**Polyhydram′nios** (*polys*, much, *hydor*, water, *amnion*). Excessive production of liquor amnii.

**Polyhy′drate.** Hydrate in which several molecules of hydroxyl are contained.

**Polyhy′dria** (*polys*, much, *hydor*, water). Dropsy.

**Polyhyperæ′mia.** Plethora.

**Polyid′ria** or **Polyidro′sis.** Excessive sweating.

**Polyleucocythæ′mia.** Leucocythæmia.

**Polylym′phia.** Anasarca.

**Polymas′tia** (*polys*, many, *mastos*, breast). The presence in the human subject of more than two breasts.

**Polymas′todont** (*polys*, many, *mastos*, nipple, *odous*, tooth). Teeth having many tubercles attached by a pedicle.

**Polyma′zia** (*mazos*, breast). Having many breasts.

**Polyme′lia.** State of possessing supernumerary members.

**Polym′elus.** A monster having more than four limbs.

**Polyme′nia** or **Polymenorrhœ′a** (*polys*, much, *men*, month, *rheo*, to flow). Menorrhagia.

**Pol′ymer.** A substance that is polymeric with another substance.

**Polyme′ria.** Polymerism. **P. promis′cua transla′ti′va**, transposition of the viscera.

**Polymer′ic.** Appertaining to polymerism.

**Polym′eride.** Polymer.

**Polym′erism** (*polys*, many, *meros*, part). The condition of two or more bodies, which differ in physical and chemical properties and are yet made up of the same elements in the same proportions, but not in the same actual amounts. Such substances are said to be polymeric; for example, acetylene ($C_2H_2$), benzene ($C_6H_6$), and styrene ($C_8H_8$). Monstrosity characterized by supernumerary organs or other parts.

**Polym′erize.** To combine the molecules of a substance in such a way as to form polymerides.

**Polymetamer′ic.** Appertaining to several metameres, as when a muscle receives its nerve supply from different spinal nerves.

**Polymicro′bic.** Relating to or affected or caused by several microbes or several varieties of microbes.

**Polymi′crotome** (*polys*, many, *mikros*, small, *tome*, a cut). Instrument used to obtain quickly numerous sections for microscopic examination.

**Polym′itus** (*polys*, many, *mitos*, thread). Organism of a round shape, provided with filaments; a form which has been described as present in the blood of man and certain animals infected with malaria.

**Polym′nia.** Bear's-foot; root of this plant is reputed to aid secretion.

**Polymor′phic.** Varied in structure and appearance.

**Polymor′phism** (*polys*, many, *morphe*, form). Power of certain fungi and other organisms to assume various shapes.

**Polymorphonu′clear.** Having a variety of forms of nuclei, as in the *polymorphonuclear leucocytes*.

**Polymor′phous.** Polymorphic.

**Polymyosi′tis** (*polys*, many, *mys*, muscle). Inflammation of several muscles. **P. acu′ta progres-si′va**, acute inflammation of muscles, which generally terminates fatally in a short time.

**Polyne′sic** (*nesos*, island). Taking place in several different spots or locations, as in *polynesic* or *multiple sclerosis*.

**Polyneu′ral mus′cles.** Muscles which are innervated by more than one nerve.

**Polyneuri′tis.** Multiple neuritis.

**Polyneu′ron.** Plantago.

**Polynu′clear** or **Polynu′cleate.** Having several nuclei.

**Polynucleo′sis.** The presence of many polynuclear cells in the blood or any fluid exudate.

**Polyodon′tia** (*polys*, many, *odous*, tooth). Condition in which supernumerary teeth exist.

**Polyonych′ia.** Presence of supernumerary nails.

**Polyophthal′mia.** Monstrosity having more than two eyes.

**Polyo′pia.** Polyopsia.

**Polyop′sia** (*polys*, many, *opsis*, sight). Multiple sight, one object being seen as two or more.

**Polyor′chis.** One who has more than two testicles.

**Polyorex′ia** (*polys*, much, *orexis*, appetite). Excessive appetite or hunger.

**Polyorrhymeni′tis** (*polys*, many, *orrhos*, serum, *hymen*, membrane). Inflammation of serous membranes, progressive and malignant in character.

**Polyos′teon** or **Polyos′teum** (*polys*, many, *osteon*, bone). Tarsus and metatarsus taken as a whole.

**Polyo′tia** (*polys*, many, *ous*, ear). Condition in which two or more ears exist on one or both sides.

**Pol′yp.** See *Polypus*.

**Polypæ′dia** (*paidion*, small child). Superfœtation.

**Polypapillo′ma** (*polys*, many, *papilla*, nipple). Affection of the skin characterized by the presence of multiple papillomata. **P. trop′icum,** frambœsia.

**Polypar′esis.** Paralytic dementia.

**Polypath′ia.** A multiplicity of diseases.

**Polypath′ic** (*polys*, many, *pathos*, disease). Appertaining to several diseases in one person, or disease affecting several parts.

**Polype′ria** (*polys*, many, *peros*, mutilated). Congenital malformation of various parts or organs.

**Polypha′gia** (*polys*, many, *phago*, to eat). Voracity; desire for many kinds of food; omnivorousness.

**Polyph′agous.** Relating to polyphagia.

**Polyphar′macon** (*polys*, many, *pharmakon*, drug). "Shot-gun" prescription; remedy containing numerous ingredients. Also a panacea.

**Polyphar′macy.** Prescribing of too many remedies, or of a great number of drugs in one formula.

**Polypho′bia** (*polys*, many, *phobos*, fear). Morbid fear of numerous things.

**Polyphra′sia** (*polys*, many, *phrasis*, speech). Rambling speech.

**Polyphy′sia** (*polys*, much, *physa*, wind). Flatulence.

**Pol′ypiform.** Resembling a polypus.

**Polypio′nia.** See *Polysarcia*.

**Polypio′sis** (*polys*, much, *pion*, fat). Obesity.

**Pol′yplast** or **Polyplas′tic** (*polys*, many, *plasso*, to form). That which has many shapes, or is made up of many cells. **P. ele′ment,** in histology, is one which does not retain its primary shape, but undergoes transformation into others.

**Polypnœ′a** (*pneo*, to breathe). Panting; rapid breathing.

**Polypo′dia** (*polys*, many, *pous*, foot). Monstrosity having more than two feet.

**Polypo′dium.** Common polypody, fern root, rock brake or bracken, brake or bracken root, ord. *Filices*. Grows in the clefts of rocks, walls, etc., in both hemispheres. **P. adiantifor′me, ammifo′lium, argen′teum, calagua′la,** Calagualæ radix. **P. cetaræ′cinum,** P. incanum. **P. coria′ceum,** see *Calagualæ radix*. **P. denta′tum,** Asplenium filix fœmina. **P. fi′lix fœ′mina,** Asplenium filix fœmina. **P. fi′lix mas,** aspidium, male fern; rhizome of this plant (*filix mas*, Ph. U. S.; *filix*, Ph. Br.) has been much extolled as an anthelmintic in cases of tænia. **P. inca′num,** polypody, rock brake or bracken; indigenous; has been considered demulcent, cathartic, and anthelmintic. **P. inci′sum,** Asplenium filix fœmina. **P. mol′le,** Asplenium filix fœmina. **P. pennatif′idum,** P. vulgare. **P. pol′itum,** see *Calagualæ radix*. **P. trif′idum,** Asplenium filix fœmina. **P. virginia′num,** polypodium. **P. vulga′re,** polypodium.

**Pol′ypody.** Polypodium. **Male p.,** filix mas.

**Pol′ypoid** (*eidos*, resemblance). Resembling a polypus.

**Polyp′orus igniar′ius.** Boletus igniarius. **P. officina′lis,** Boletus laricis.

**Polypo′sia** (*polys*, much, *posis*, drink). Great thirst.

**Polypo′sis.** Condition characterized by multiple polypi.

**Pol′ypotome** (*tome*, incision). Polypus knife; instrument for the removal of polypus by excision.

**Pol′ypotrite** (*tribo*, to crush). Instrument used for crushing polypi.

**Pol′ypous.** Relating or belonging to or resembling polypus.

**Pol′ypus** (*polys*, many, *pous*, foot). Name given to tumors which may form on every mucous membrane, but are most commonly observed in the nasal fossæ, pharynx, and uterus; more rarely in the stomach, intestines, bronchial tubes, bladder, vagina, and meatus auditorius externus. They may be true neoplasms or simply hypertrophic outgrowths of the normal mucous membrane. They vary much in size, number, mode of adhesion, and structure. Accordingly, they have received various appellations: *Myxoma* (soft mucous polyp), mucous, soft, vesicular. *Fibroma* (hard, fibrous polyp), and these have been distinguished into fibrous or fleshy and scirrhous or cancerous; *fibrous polypi* are of a dense, compact texture and whitish color, containing few vessels; the *scirrhous* or *carcinomatous* are true cancerous tumors, painful and bleeding. They present all the pathological changes which belong to cancerous affections, and the prognosis is, of course, unfavorable. The mode of treating polypi must differ according to their character. The means used to destroy them have been: 1. To subject them to the action of certain astringent powders or solutions to obtain their resolution. 2. Cauterization, or the application of the actual cautery or caustics. 3. Excision, or ablation with a cutting instrument. 4. Extirpation with the fingers or with the polypus forceps. 5. Constriction by means of a ligature put around them so as to prevent their nutrition; a seton has also been sometimes used to gradually destroy the pedicle. 6. Evulsion by means of the galvanocautery snare or the cold-iron snare. The term polypi—*pseudopolypi, carditis polyposa, polypiform concretions*—has likewise been applied to collections of blood—fibrinous concretions—found in the heart—*heart clots, coagula cordis fibrinosa*—or great vessels after dissolution. The presence of these during life may be suspected when in the course of an acute or chronic affection of the heart or at the close of chronic diseases in general—especially those of the lungs—the heart's action becomes suddenly tumultuous, obscure, and accompanied with a soft bellows murmur, while the general symptoms indicate the effects of obstructed circulation. The right cavities are most frequently affected. **A′nal p.,** p. of the rectal mucous membrane, usually fibrous, but sometimes cancerous. **Blood p.,** fibrinous p. **P. bronchia′lis,** plastic, pseudomembranous, or croupous bronchitis; a membraniform secretion in the bronchical tubes, of a diphtheritic character, having the shape, when expectorated, of the bronchia; the result of inflammation of the lining membrane of those tubes. **P. carno′sus,** sarcoma. **Fi′brinous p.,** p. on the wall of the uterus produced by deposit from retained blood. **P. fibro′sus,** see *Polypus*. **P. for′ceps,** forceps for grasping and removing polypi. **Mu′cous p.,** see *Polypus*. **Na′sal p.,** polypi of the nasal passages are either mucous or fibrous, the former being more common; the mucous polypi are soft and almost jelly-like, but composed of fibrous tissue like the embryonic form; the fibrous form, growing from the periosteum, is firmer and still more vascular and more hemorrhagic than the mucous; it is probably a variety of fibrosarcoma. **Placen′tal p.,** p. of the uterus growing from the site of a bit of retained placenta. **Pulp p.,** hypertrophy of the pulp of a tooth.

**Polyrrhi′zon.** Polypodium filix mas.

**Polyrrhœ′a** (*polys*, much, *rheo*, to flow). Profuse discharge.

**Polysac′charides.** Carbohydrates.

**Polysalicyl′ic acids.** Anhydrous salicylic compounds obtained by treating phosphoric oxychloride with sodium salicylate.

**Polysar′cia** (*polys*, much, *sarx*, flesh). Excessive corpulency; obesity, adiposity. The morbid disposition to unusual fatness in children has been termed *polypionia infantum* and *chlorosis gigantea*. **P. cor′dis,** fatty heart. **P. vis′cerum,** physconia adiposa.

**Polysar'cous.** Pertaining to polysarcia; obese.

**Polyscel'ia** (*polys*, many, *skelos*, leg). Monstrosity characterized by the presence of one or more supernumerary legs.

**Polys'celus.** Monster with supernumerary limbs.

**Polyschidia**, pol-is-kid'e-ah (*polys*, many, *schidion*, splinter). Exaggerated tendency to subdivide and classify.

**Pol'yscope** (*polys*, many, *skopeo*, to see). Apparatus devised by Trouvé, combining all the instruments necessary for exploration, by light, of the larynx, ear, eye, urethra, etc. Electric light is employed in this apparatus for illuminating body-cavities.

**Polyserosi'tis.** Inflammation of serous membranes generally.

**Polysial'ia** (*polys*, much, *sialon*, saliva). Excessive discharge of saliva.

**Polysomat'ia** (*polys*, much, *soma*, body). Polysarcia.

**Polyso'mia** (*polys*, many, *soma*, body). Monstrosity characterized by the existence of more bodies than one.

**Polyso'mus** (*soma*, body). A double or triple monster; that is, one having two or more bodies.

**Polysper'mia** or **Polysperm'ism** (*polys*, much, *sperma*, sperm). Excessive secretion of semen.

**Polysperm'y.** Impregnation of an ovum with a number of spermatozoa.

**Polysthen'ic** (*polys*, much, *sthenos*, strength). Very strong.

**Polystichia**, pol-e-stik'e-ah (*polys*, many, *stichos*, row). Condition in which two or more rows of eyelashes are present.

**Polys'ticum callip'teris** or **fi'lix mas.** Polypodium filix mas.

**Polys'toma** or **Polys'tomum.** A genus of trematoid worms with one oral and six posterior suckers. **P. pinguic'ola,** a form found in the ovary. **P. sanguic'ola,** a form found in venous blood.

**Polysymmet'ria.** Symmetry of the two sides of the body at many points.

**Polythe'lia** or **Polythe'lism** (*polys*, many, *thele*, nipple). State in which supernumerary nipples exist.

**Polyto'cia** (*polys*, many, *tokos*, child). Fecundity.

**Polytrich'ia** or **Polytricho'sis.** Excessive growth of hair, or presence of hair on parts usually devoid of it.

**Polyt'richum.** Adiantum aureum, golden maidenhair; ord. *Musci;* astringent in lung diseases. **P. commu'ne,** Asplenium trichomanoides. **P. juniperi'num,** haircap moss, robin's rye; common in New England; said to be a powerful diuretic.

**Polyt'richus** (*polys*, many, *thrix*, hair). Very hairy.

**Polytroph'ia** or **Polyt'rophy** (*polys*, much, *trophe*, nourishment). Abundant or excessive nutrition.

**Polyure'sis** or **Polyu'ria** (*polys*, much, *ouron*, urine). Diabetes. Excessive secretion of urine.

**Polyu'ric.** Relating to excess of urinary secretion. *Ischuria polyurica* is ischuria caused by the accumulation of urine in the bladder.

**Poma'ceous.** Relating to apples.

**Pomade'** or **Poma'tum** (*poma*, apples). Ointment employed for the hair; it is usually scented and colored.

**Pombal'ea ipecacuan'ha.** See *Ipecacuanha*.

**Pomegranate**, pom'gran-at. Punica granatum.

**Pomegranine'.** Alkaloid derived from the rind of the pomegranate fruit. Local anæsthetic.

**Pom'mel.** A knob. **P.-foot,** clubfoot. **P.-joint,** condyloid joint.

**Pompholyg'mus.** Eruption of bullæ.

**Pompholygodermati'tis** (*pompholyx*+*derma*, skin). Pemphigus.

**Pomphol'ygoid.** Bullous; relating to pompholyx.

**Pom'pholyx** (*pomphos*, blister). Small vesicle on the skin. Eruption of bullæ or blebs, appearing without any inflammation around them, and without fever. Eruption of deep-seated vesicles on the palms is called chiropompholyx, and on the soles of the feet and elsewhere, dysidrosis. **P. tu'tia,** zinci oxidum.

**Pom'phus** (*pomphos*, blister). Vesicula; wheal.

**Pom'pion.** Cucurbita pepo.

**Po'mum.** Apple; see *Pyrus malus*. **P. Ada'mi,** projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck—of males particularly. Is so called from a notion that it was caused by the apple sticking in the throat of our first parent. **P. hierosolymita'num,** Momordica balsamina. **P. melon'gena,** see *Solanum melongena*. **P. mirab'ile,** Momordica balsamina. **P. spino'sum,** Datura stramonium.

**Pond-dog'wood.** Cephalanthus occidentalis.

**Pond'shovel.** Unisema deltifolia.

**Pon'fick's shad'ows.** Decolorized red corpuscles found in the blood in hæmoglobinæmia.

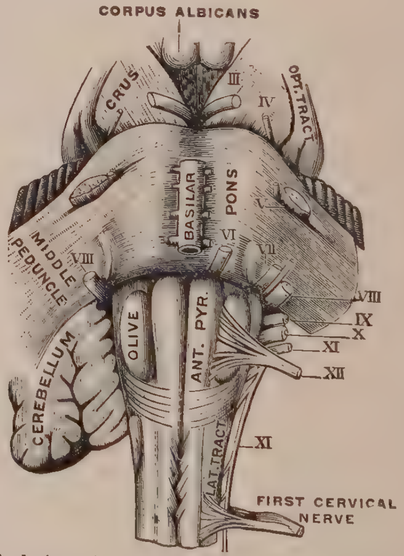
**Pon'gam oil.** Fixed oil from seeds of Pongamia glabra, employed in rheumatism and cutaneous affections.

**Ponga'mia gla'bra.** Tree, native of India, China, Australia, and the Fiji Islands. Seeds yield poonga or Kurung oil, employed in parasitic cutaneous affections.

**Pon'ogen** (*ponos*, fatigue, *gennao*, to produce). Waste-material of the nervous system.

**Po'nos** (fatigue). Endemic disease of the Greek archipelago.

**Pons** (bridge). Name given in anatomy to a part which connects others—by a bridge, as it were. **P. cerebel'li,** pons Varolii. **P. hep'atis,** see *Lobulus anonymus*. **P. Syl'vii,** quadrigemina tubercula. **P. Tari'ni,** see *Tarini*. **P. Varo'lii,** cerebral protuberance, annular protuberance, mesocephalon; an eminence at the upper part of the medulla oblongata, first described by Varoli, and formed by the union of the crura cerebri and crura cerebelli; it connects the cerebrum, cerebellum, and oblongata, and is composed of alternating layers of transverse and longitudinal white fibres with gray matter interspersed; the upper surface forms part of the floor of the fourth ventricle; a deep layer of transverse fibres posteriorly forms the trapezium; the transverse fibres pass from the middle peduncles of the cerebellum to the crura cerebri; the longitudinal fibres pass upward from the oblongata. **P. zygomat'icus,** zygomatic arch.



Ventral view of mesencephalon, pons, and oblongata. (Gerrish.)

**Ponteder'ia corda'ta.** Unisema deltifolia.

**Pontibra'chium.** Middle peduncle of the cerebellum.

**Pontic′ulus** (dim. of pons). A small bundle of transverse fibres crossing the pyramid just below the pons Varolii; propons. **P. auric′ulæ,** the point of attachment of the retrahens auris on the mastoid process. **P. hepat′icus,** arch of tissue, embracing blood-vessels, which reaches from the lobus Spigelii to the right lobe of the liver. **P. promonto′rii,** a faint ridge on the wall of the tympanum running from the pyramid to the promontory.

**Pon′ticum absin′thium.** Artemisia pontica.

**Pon′tile** or **Pon′tine.** Relating to the pons Varolii.

**Pook.** Abdomen.

**Pool′root.** Eupatorium ageratoides.

**Pool′wort.** Eupatorium aromaticum.

**Poon′ga oil.** See *Pongamia glabra.*

**Poop.** Term used in England for rupture of muscle resulting from tennis or ball playing.

**Poor man's plas′ter.** Plaster composed of resin, tar, and yellow wax.

**Pop′lar.** Populus. Liriodendron.

**Pop′les.** Popliteal space. The posterior part of the knee-joint, forming the popliteal region or space.

**Poplitæ′us.** Popliteal muscle. **P. accesso′rius** or **bi′ceps** or **ger′minus** or **mi′nor** or **supe′rior,** plantaris minor.

**Poplite′ad.** Toward the popliteal space.

**Poplite′al.** That which relates to the ham or part behind the knee-joint. **P. ar′tery,** popliteal portion of the crural, is really a continuation of the femoral, which changes its name on passing through the abductor magnus muscle. It descends a little obliquely outward into the hollow of the ham, and extends from the commencement of the lower third of the thigh to the end of the upper quarter of the leg, where it terminates by dividing into the posterior tibial and peroneal arteries. In the ham it gives off the three superior articular arteries, and at the top of the leg the arteries of the gemelli or gemini muscles, gemini branches, the two inferior articular arteries, and the tibialis antica. **P. as′pect,** aspect toward the ham. **P. fos′sa,** p. space. **P. glands,** lymphatic glands, four in number, seated in the popliteal region or space. **P. line,** linea poplitea; intercondyloid line. **P. mus′cle** is seated in the popliteal region. It is triangular, long, and flat, and is inserted by means of a strong tendon into the tuberosity at the outer condyle of the femur, terminating below at the upper part of the posterior surface of the tibia. It bends the leg on the thigh, and, reciprocally, the thigh on the leg. When the leg is bent it causes it to turn in rotation inward. **P. nerves** result from the bifurcation of the sciatic, and are two in number: 1. The external popliteal, peroneal nerve, is smaller than the internal, turns to the outside of the fibula at the upper part of the leg, and divides into the musculocutaneous branch and the anterior tibial. 2. The internal popliteal nerve is larger than the other, and seems to be the real continuation of the sciatic nerve. It descends vertically into the hollow of the ham, and passes beneath the aponeurotic arch of the solaris muscle, beyond which it takes the name tibial nerve. It furnishes the external saphena nerve and a number of branches that are distributed to the posterior muscles of the leg; it then passes to the sole of the foot, to be divided into two branches called plantar nerves. **P. notch,** posterior intercondyloid fossa. **P. plex′us,** plexus popliteus, formed by fine branches from the external and internal popliteal nerves around the popliteal artery. **P. re′gion** or **space,** poples, ham, hock, hough; the space posterior to the knee-joint. **P. vein** has the same arrangement as the artery behind which it is situated.

**Poplit′ic.** Popliteal.

**Pop′onax.** See *Pastinaca opopanax.*

**Pop′py.** See *Papaver.* **P. cel′andine,** Stylophorum diphyllum. **P.-corn,** Papaver rhœas. **P.-heads,** see *Papaver,* **P.-horn,** Stylophorum diphyllum. **P.-juice,** meconium. **Prick′ly p.,** Argemone mexicana. **Red p.,** Papaver rhœas. **Spat′ling p.,** Cucubalus behen. **Thorn p.,** Argemone mexicana. **White p.,** papaver.

**Populine′.** A bitter principle, resembling quinine or cinchonine, contained in Populus tremuloides.

**Pop′ulus.** Poplar. The leaf-buds afford balm of Gilead. The bark of Populus tremuloides, American aspen, of P. tremula, European aspen, and of P. candicans, balm of Gilead poplar, is antiperiodic and furnishes salicylin and populin. **P. balsamif′era,** see *Fagara octandra.* **P. can′dicans,** see *Populus.* **P. pe′nula,** P. tremula. **P. tacamaha′ca,** see *Fagara octandra.* **P. trem′ula,** see *Populus.* **P. tremuloi′des,** see *Populus.*

**Por′celain.** A translucent ceramic ware made from kaolin and other substances. **P. teeth,** artificial teeth having a siliceous and clay body, overlaid by glossy enamels. **P. tints,** salts, usually oxides of metals, added to dental porcelain enamels to give them color; *red colors* are produced by purple of Cassius, the chlorides of tin; *blue colors* are made by cobalt and by platinum sponge; *yellow colors,* by titanium oxide; *gray colors,* by platinum sponge; *black colors,* by iridium; *green colors,* by cobalt and titanium.

**Porcel′ia trilo′ba.** See *Carica payaya.*

**Porcel′lus** or **Por′culus.** Oniscus. Disease in which the skin becomes scaly and thickened.

**Por′cupine disease′.** Ichthyosis; hystriciasis. **P. men,** persons in whom the cuticle is produced in the form of pointed prolongations, as if moulded on the papillæ, like the shorter and blunter quills of the porcupine.

**Pore** (*poros,* passage). Interstice. Pores are the excessively minute spaces or interstices which separate the integrant molecules of bodies and render those bodies permeable. Minute openings on the surface. Pores have also been called *spiracula. Sweat pores* are conically dilated orifices of the ducts of the sweat glands, visible to the naked eye in some portions of the body. See *Pori.* A body possessing pores is said to be *porous.*

**Pore′blind.** Myopic.

**Porencephal′ia** or **Porenceph′aly** (*poros,* pore, *enkephalos,* brain). Depression in the cerebral hemisphere which may form connections with the ventricle. It is generally congenital; may be also due to inflammation, embolus, or hemorrhage. This term denotes also congenital absence of part of the cerebrum.

**Porencephal′ic** (*poros,* pore, *enkephalos,* brain). Relating to or affected with porencephalia.

**Porencephali′tis.** Encephalitis with tendency to formation of cavities in the brain substance.

**Porenceph′alous.** Relating to porencephalia.

**Po′ri** (pl. of *porus,* passage) **bilia′rii.** Ducts which receive the bile from the penicilli of the liver and convey it to the hepatic duct. **P. cuta′nei,** pores of the skin. **P. exhalan′tes,** p. cutanei. **P. pulmo′num,** bronchic cellules. **P. resorben′tes,** p. cutanei.

**Pornog′raphy** (*porneia,* prostitution, *grapho,* to describe). Description of prostitutes or of prostitution in relation especially to public hygiene.

**Por′ocele** (*poros,* callus, *kele,* tumor). Hard tumor of the testicle or its envelopes.

**Porokerato′sis** (*poros,* callus, *keras,* horn). A rare form of hypertrophic skin disease in which the surface is often depressed but callous, with sometimes a few small, round, horny elevations superimposed.

**Poro′ma.** Induration.

**Porom′phalon, Porom′phalus,** or **Porom′phalocele** (*poros,* callus, *omphalos,* navel). Umbilical hernia with hard and thickened parietes.

**Poro′sis** (*poroo,* to harden). Chalaza; induration.

**Poros′ity.** State of being porous or containing pores.

**Porot′ic** (*poros,* callus). Agent capable of assisting the formation of callus.

**Porot′omy** (*poros,* passage, *tome,* incision). Operation of enlarging the meatus of the urethra by incision.

**Po′rous plas′ter.** Spread plaster, with small holes to prevent wrinkling.

**Por′phyra.** Purple. **P. Græco′rum,** petechiæ. **P. hæmorrhag′ica,** purpura hæmorrhagica. **P. lacinia′ta** or **umbilica′lis,** ulva umbilicalis.

**Porphyrin′.** $C_{21}H_{25}N_3O_2$. White, amorphous substance in Alstonia constricta.

**Porphyris′ma** (*porphyra,* purple). Scarlatina.

**Porphyriza′tion** (so called because the process was formerly carried on on plates of porphyry). Levigation, pulverization.

**Porphyrotoxin′.** Alkaloidal substance found in the rhizome of Sanguinaria canadensis.

**Porphyroty′phus.** Typhus fever.

**Porphyroxin′.** Neutral, crystallizable substance obtained from aqueous solution of opium by precipitation and the action of ether and dilute sulphuric acid.

**Porphyru′ria** or **Porphyu′ria** (*porphyra,* purple, *ouron,* urine). State of the urine—purpuric urine—in which it deposits coloring-matter—purpurin, urosacin, rosacic acid, uroërythrin, urorhodin, urrhodin—in association with urate of ammonium. The pigment is considered a modification of urohæmatin, *hæmaphæin.*

**Por′phyry.** Species of very hard rock, susceptible of considerable polish, employed for mortars and slabs for the apothecary's use. **Black p.,** ophites.

**Por′poise oil.** Oleum delphini; made from the porpoise.

**Porra′ceous** (*porrum,* leek). Having the green color of the leek. Epithet given to certain excreted matters—the sputa, bile, and fæces particularly.

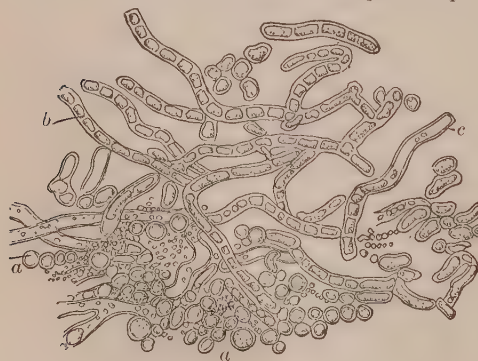
**Por′ret.** Allium porrum.

**Por′ret's mus′cle phenom′enon.** Swelling of muscular fibres occurring at the negative pole when a galvanic current is conducted through living muscle.

**Por′ridge.** Meal or flour boiled in water.

**Porriginous,** por-rij′in-us. Relating to porrigo.

**Porri′go** Tinea, favus, scalled head, scallard. Term often used like tinea for scalled head in general, and by some writers for disease of the hairy scalp, principally characterized by an eruption of the pustules, called favi and achores, unaccompanied by fever. **P. confer′ta,** p. scutulata. **P. contagio′sa,** impetigo contagiosa. **P. decal′vans,** alopecia areata, limited or partial baldness, consists of patches of baldness without decay or change of color in the surrounding hair, the exposed parts of the scalp being glabrous, white, and shining. The morbid condition sometimes spreads, so that the patches coalesce, rendering the baldness extensive. Its occurrence is attributed to a vegetable growth, forming a tube around the roots of the hair, to which the name *Microsporon* (or *Microsporum*) *audouini* has been given; also called *Trichophyton* or *Trichomyces decalvans.* Another vegetable parasite, called *Trichophyton* (or *Trichomyces*) *tonsurans,* is developed in the root of the hair. **P. favo′sa,** favus or tinea favosa; honeycomb scall or tetter; contagious vegetable parasitic disease due to the Achorion schönleinii. It consists of an eruption of pustules common to the head, trunk, and extremities, pea-sized, flattened at the top, in clusters, often uniting; discharge fetid; scabs honeycombed; the cells filled with fluid. It occurs both in early and in adult life. The crusts of favus are of vegetable nature, and were believed at one time to be formed of a parasitic plant, *Fungus porriginis,* belonging to the genus *Mycoderma.* The disease is now referred to a new genus under the name *Achorion schönleinii.* The name *Puccinia favi* has also been given to it. Eczema of the hairy scalp is often confounded with favus. **P. fur′furans,** tinea tonsurans, pityriasis, commences with an eruption of small vesicles, the fluid of which soon concretes and separates in innumerable thin, laminated scabs or scale-like exfoliations. It is attended with much itching and some soreness of the scalp, to which the disease is confined. It occurs chiefly in adults. **P. larva′lis,** milky scall or tetter, milkblotch, is almost exclusively a disease of infancy. It commonly appears first in the forehead and cheeks in an eruption of numerous minute, whitish vesicles on a red surface. These break and discharge a viscid fluid, which becomes incrusted in thin yellowish or greenish scabs. The patches spread until the whole face becomes, as it were, enveloped in a mask; hence the epithet *larvalis* (like a mask). Sometimes the eruption appears on the neck and breast, and occasionally on the extremities. In general the health of the child does not suffer, but the eruption is always attended with much itching and irritation. **P. lupino′sa,** favus dispersus, consists of minute pustules in small patches, mostly commencing on the scalp; the patches terminate in dry, delving scabs, resembling lupine seeds, the interstices often covered with a thin, whitish, and exfoliating incrustation. It occurs chiefly in early life. **P. scutula′ta,** ringworm of the scalp, scalled head; vegetable parasitic contagious disease due to the trichophyton. Commences with clusters of small, light yellow pustules, which soon dry to scabs, and these if neglected become hard by accumulation. If the scabs are removed the surface is left red and shining, but studded with slightly elevated points. If not attended to it involves the whole head. It usually occurs in children three or four years of age.



Achorion schönleinii. *a,* spores; *b, c,* sporophores.

**Por′rigophyte** (*phyton,* vegetable). Parasitic vegetation causing favus or porrigo favosa.

**Por′ro's opera′tion.** Amputation of the uterus and ovaries directly after cæsarean section; the stump is attached to the inferior angle of the abdominal wound.

**Por′ro-Mül′ler opera′tion.** An incision is made into the abdomen and the uterus is drawn out; after applying a ligature around the cervix the uterus is opened and the fœtus delivered.

**Por′ro-Veit opera′tion.** Modification of Porro's operation, which allows the stump to fall into the pelvis.

**Por′rum** or **P. sati′vum.** Allium porrum.

**Por′rus.** Thymion, a small wart.

**Port-wine stain.** Nævus.

**Por′ta.** Gate. The part—*hilus*—of the liver or other organ where its vessels enter as by a gate. Also the vulva. **P. hepat′ica** or **hep′atis,** transverse fissure of the liver. **P. labyrin′thi,** fenestra rotunda. **P. lie′nis,** see *Spleen.* **P. omento′rum,** foramen Winslowii. **P. pulmo′nis,** root of the lung. **P. re′num,** hilus of kidney. **P. spa′tii intra-aponeurot′icæ suprasterna′lis,** an opening between the suprasternal and intra-aponeurotic space and a blind sac back of the sternocleidoid muscle. **P. ve′na,** portal vein, vena portæ.

**Por′tal.** Relating to the porta of the liver, as the portal system or system of the vena porta. By extension, the term has been applied to an analogous system of vessels in the kidney. See *Kidney.* **P. circula′tion,** circulation through the portal vein and its hepatic branches. **P. fis′sure,** see *Liver.* **P. fos′sa,** see *Liver.* **P. sys′tem,** see *P. vein.* **P. s. of the kid′ney,** see *Kidney.* **P. vein,** vena porta or vena portæ; the system of the vena porta, or the abdominal venous system, or portal system, is a vascular apparatus of black blood, situated in the abdomen and resulting from two distinct orders of vessels united into one common trunk. 1. One of these orders, much more extensive than the other, is called *vena porta abdominalis*, because it arises from all the organs enclosed in the cavity of the abdomen, except the kidneys, the bladder, and, in the female, the uterus. The abdominal vena porta has two principal roots, the splenic vein and the superior mesenteric, which have their ramifications in all the digestive organs. 2. The other set of vessels, distributed solely to the liver, has been called the hepatic vena porta; it appears to be a continuation of the abdominal vena porta, and proceeds toward the inferior surface of the liver. Opposite the transverse fissure of that organ it divides, like an artery, into two branches, which at their union form a canal or duct, called the sinus of the portal vein. These branches are distributed in the substance of the liver, whither they are accompanied by a prolongation of the fibrous capsule of that organ—the capsule of Glisson. The different branches of the vena portæ are devoid of valves. See *Liver*. **P. veins of the kid′ney**, see *Kidney*.

**Porte-aiguille′.** Needle-holder. **P.-bougie′,** silver cannula similar to that of a trocar, except that it is longer; used for conducting bougies into the urethra. **P.-caustique′**, an instrument similar to a porte-crayon or pencil-holder for carrying lunar caustic. **P.-lig′ature,** an instrument for conveying a ligature to deep-seated parts. **P.-mèche,** a forked probe for pushing a strip of gauze or other material into a wound or sinus. **P.-mox′a,** small instrument for keeping the moxa applied to a part to be cauterized. **P.-nœud,** a device for tying a ligature around the pedicle of a neoplasm. **P.-sonde,** an instrument resembling a porte-bougie, employed for holding the style, and inserting it more readily into the nasal duct during the operation for fistula lacrymalis.

**Por′ter.** Dark brown malt liquor made of malt and hops; color is due to high-dried malt.

**Por′ter's symp′tom.** Oliver's symptom.

**Por′tio.** Portion or part. **P. axilla′ris,** second portion of axillary artery. **P. brachia′lis,** third part of brachial artery. **P. cervica′lis,** third portion of subclavian artery. **P. du′ra,** facial nerve; see *P. mollis*. **P. inter du′ram et mol′lem,** p. Wrisbergii. **P. interme′dia,** intermediary nerve; middle portion of cervix uteri; also p. Wrisbergii. **P. ma′jor trigem′ini,** sensory root of trifacial nerve. **P. me′dia inter portio′nem duram et portio′nem mol′lem,** portio Wrisbergii. **P. mi′nor trigem′ini,** motor root of trifacial. **P. mol′lis,** auditory nerve; this was formerly supposed to form with the facial a single nerve, its two parts being distinguished as p. dura and p. mollis. **P. muscula′ris,** second portion of the subclavian artery. **P. pectina′ta,** see *Lamina spiralis*. **P. pectora′lis,** first portion of subclavian artery. **P. supravagina′lis,** supravaginal part of neck of uterus. **P. thorac′ica,** first part of axillary artery. **P. vagina′lis,** part of cervix uteri within the vagina. **P. Wrisberg′ii,** small white fasciculus, intermediate between the portio mollis and portio dura of the seventh pair of nerves, first described by Wrisberg; it is the chorda tympani, and is a branch of the facial nerve.

**Por′tiplex.** The part connecting the choroid plexuses; it passes through the foramen of Monro.

**Portonar′ium** (*porta*, gate). Pylorus; duodenum.

**Portulac′a.** Purslane, purslain. This plant has a watery and somewhat acid juice; antiseptic and aperient.

**Po′rus.** Pore. Callosity. Canal, meatus. **P. acust′icus,** auditory canal. **P. bilia′rius,** choledoch duct. **P. carot′icus,** carotid foramen. **P. cranionasa′lis,** foramen cæcum. **P. Meckel′ii,** opening in the dura mater for trifacial nerve. **P. op′ticus,** opening in the centre of the cribriform lamella of the sclerotic, through which the central artery of the retina enters the eyeball.

**Posi′tion.** Situation, location, posture; see also *Presentation*. **Dun′can's p., Ed′ebohls's p., Sims's p.,** etc., see the qualifying word.

**Pos′itive.** The first of two things of opposite natures; opposed to negative. **P. elec′trode,** anode. **P. el′ement or plate,** the plate in a battery that is acted upon by the fluid. **P. pole,** p. plate, the chemically passive extremity of the voltaic pile.

**Pos′itor, u′terine.** Instrument for adjusting displacements of the uterus.

**Posological,** po-zo-loj′ik-al. Relating to posology. **P. ta′ble,** table of doses.

**Posol′ogy** (*posos*, quantity, *logos*, discourse). Science of the dosage of medicines.

**Posoque′ria dumeto′rum.** Randia dumetorum.

**Pos′set.** Milk curdled with wine or any acid, or treacle. Preparation of beer and milk.

**Pos′setting.** Regurgitation (of infants).

**Post-.** Latin preposition used as a prefix, and meaning after or behind.

**Postacces′sual.** Postconvulsive.

**Posta′nal.** Posterior to the anus.

**Postarytænoidæ′us.** Cricoarytænoideus posticus muscle.

**Postax′ial** (*post*, after, *axis*). See *Pre-axial*.

**Postbrachia′le.** Metacarpus.

**Postcar′pium** (*post*, after, *carpus*, wrist). Metacarpus.

**Postca′va.** Posterior vena cava.

**Postcen′tral.** Behind the central fissure, as the *p. convolution*.

**Postci′bal** (*post*, after, *cibus*, food). Following a meal.

**Postclavic′ular.** Behind the clavicle, as *p. region*.

**Postcli′val.** Behind the clivus. See *Fissure*.

**Postcom′missure.** Posterior commissure of the brain.

**Postconnu′bial.** After marriage.

**Postconvul′sive.** Coming on after a convulsion, as *p. stage*.

**Postdicrot′ic.** Occurring after a dicrotic condition of the pulse, as *p. elevation* on sphygmographic tracing.

**Postdiphthe′rial** or **Postdiphtherit′ic.** Coming on after diphtheria, as *p. paralysis*.

**Postepilep′tic.** After an epileptic attack.

**Poste′rior.** Toward the back; lying behind. **P. annula′ris,** an external interosseous muscle, arising from the corresponding sides of the metacarpal bones of the ring finger and little finger, and inserted into the inside of the tendon on the back of the ring finger. It draws the ring finger inward. **P. aud′itory fos′sa,** semilunar notch in the temporal bone dividing auditory plate from temporal ridge. **P. aur′is,** retrahens auris. **P. cen′tral convolu′tion,** ascending parietal convolution of the brain. **P. cen′tral sul′cus,** sulcus postcentralis cerebri. **P. cham′ber,** cavity of eye back of the lens. **P. cho′rioid** or **cho′roid ar′tery,** see *Choroid artery*. **P. col′umns,** see *Spinal cord*. **P. commu′nicating ar′tery,** see *Communicans*. **P. cor′nu,** posterior horn of lateral ventricle. **P. cor′nual bulb,** bulbus cornu posterioris. **P. digas′tricus,** posterior belly of digastric muscle. **P. dilata′tor,** dilatator naris posterior. **P. in′dicis ma′nûs,** internal interosseous muscle, which arises from the inner or ulnar side of the metacarpal bone of the forefinger, and is inserted into the inside of the tendon on the back of the forefinger. It draws the forefinger inward. **P. in′dicis pe′dis,** external interosseous muscle, which arises from the contiguous sides of the metacarpal bones of the great toe and second of the small toes, and is inserted into the outside of the root of the first bone of the great toe. It pulls this toe outward. **P. me′dii dig′iti ma′nûs,** external interosseous muscle, which arises from the corresponding sides of the metacarpal bones of the middle and ring fingers, and is inserted into the inside of the tendon on the back of the middle finger. It draws the middle finger inward. **P. me′dii dig′iti pe′dis,** external interosseous muscle, which originates from the contiguous sides of the metacarpal bones of the second and third of the small toes, and is inserted into the outside of the root of the first bone of the second of the small toes. It pulls the toe outward. **P. ter'tii dig'iti,** external interosseous muscle, which arises from the contiguous sides of the metacarpal bones of the third and fourth of the small toes, and is inserted into the outside of the root of the first bone of the third of the small toes. It pulls the toe outward. **P. umbili'cus,** pilonidal sinus.

**Postero-.** Prefix signifying posterior.

**Pos'tero-exter'nal.** On the outer side of the back part, as the p.-e. muscles.

**Pos'tero-inter'nal.** On the inner side of the back part, as p.-i. column of the cord.

**Posterolat'eral.** On one or the other side and to the back part. **P. groove,** sulcus intermedius posticus; groove along the spinal cord where the posterior nerve-roots issue.

**Posterome'dian.** In the central part and to the back.

**Posteropari'etal.** At the back part of the parietal bone. **P. gy'rus,** postcentral convolution of the brain. **P. lob'ule,** superior parietal lobule. **P. sul'cus,** sulcus centralis.

**Posterotem'poral.** At the back part of the temporal bone. **P. sul'cus,** sulcus temporalis cerebri medius.

**Poster'ula.** Portion of posterior parts of turbinated bones of nose.

**Postfront'al.** Distinct bone, temporary in birds, permanent in reptiles, extending downward from the postero-external part of the frontal bone.

**Postgem'inum.** Each of the two posterior bodies of the corpora quadrigemina is so called.

**Postgenera'tion.** Latter development.

**Postgenicula'tum** or **Postgenic'ulum.** Internal corpus geniculatum of brain between optic tract and cimbia.

**Postgle'noid.** Behind the glenoid fossa. **P. pro'cess,** tubercle in front of the outer part of the fissura Glaseri: much more largely developed in some of the other mammals.

**Postgracile,** post-gras'il. See *Fissure.*

**Postgrad'uate.** Relating to studies pursued after graduation.

**Posthal'gia** (*posthe,* prepuce, *algos,* pain). Pain in the penis or prepuce.

**Posthemiple'gic.** Occurring after hemiplegia.

**Posthet'omist** (*posthe,* prepuce, *tome,* incision). One who performs circumcision.

**Posthet'omy.** Circumcision.

**Posthioplas'tic** (*posthe,* prepuce, *plasso,* to form). An epithet applied to the operation for restoring the prepuce.

**Posthi'tis.** Inflammation of the prepuce.

**Posthit'omy.** Circumcision.

**Posthocalyp'tron** or **Posthocalym'ma** (*posthe,* prepuce, *kalyptra,* covering). Condom.

**Posthon'cus** (*onkos,* tumor). Swelling of the prepuce.

**Posthumous,** pos'tu-mus (*postumus,* last). Occurring after death. **P. child,** one born after the death of its father or taken from the dead body of its mother by cæsarean section.

**Posthypnot'ic.** Occurring after hypnotic attack has passed, as *p. suggestion.*

**Posthypoph'ysis.** Posterior lobe of hypophysis.

**Posti'cus.** Posterior; behind. Term employed as a qualification in names of muscles so situated.

**Postmas'toid.** Behind the mastoid process.

**Postme'dian.** Behind the transverse median line.

**Post mor'tem.** After death. **P.-m. examina'tion,** necropsy, autopsy, examination of a dead body with the view of determining the cause of death or of establishing some fact in pathology. **P.-m. tu'bercle** or **wart,** verruca necrogenica. **P.-m. wound,** dissection wound.

**Postna'rial.** Relating to the posterior nares.

**Postna'tus.** Born after; in the old law writers, the second son.

**Postnod'ular.** See *Fissure.*

**Postoblonga'ta.** Back part of medulla oblongata.

**Postoc'ular.** Behind the eye.

**Postop'erative.** After an operation.

**Postoper'culum.** Posterior portion of operculum.

**Posto'ral** (*post,* after, *os,* mouth). Situated behind the mouth; applied to certain visceral arches and clefts of the vertebrate embryo.

**Postparalyt'ic.** Occurring after paralysis.

**Post par'tum.** After delivery, as post partum hemorrhage.

**Postpedun'culus.** Inferior peduncle of cerebellum.

**Postperfora'tus.** Posterior perforated space.

**Postpharyn'geal.** Behind the pharynx, retropharyngeal. **P. ab'scess,** an abscess seated in the areolar tissue behind the pharynx.

**Postpitu'itary.** Situated behind the pituitary body.

**Postplex'us.** Term for plexus in vertebrates corresponding to the lumbosacral plexus in man.

**Postpneumon'ic.** Occurring after pneumonia.

**Postpone'.** To delay or put off. When the paroxysms of malarial fever recur at longer and longer intervals the disease is called a *postponing intermittent.*

**Postpon'tile.** Behind the pons Varolii.

**Postposi'tion** (*post,* after, *pono,* to place). A postponement. Delay in the return of a paroxysm; opposed to *anticipation,* which means the return of a paroxysm earlier than its accustomed hour. In this sense we speak of *anticipating* and *postponing* intermittents.

**Postpyram'idal.** Relating to the posterior pyramid; back of the pyramid. **P. nu'cleus,** nucleus of posterior pyramid of medulla, being termination of fibres of that pyramid.

**Postra'mus.** Horizontal branch of the cerebellar arbor vitæ.

**Postrolan'dic.** Behind the fissure of Rolando.

**Postscale'nus.** Posterior scalene muscle of neck.

**Postscap'ula.** Infraspinous portion of scapula.

**Postscap'ular fos'sa.** Infraspinous fossa.

**Postscapula'ris.** Infraspinatus muscle.

**Postscarlati'nal.** After scarlet fever.

**Postsphe'noid bone.** Posterior portion of the sphenoid bone in infancy; it includes the sella turcica and great wings. In animals this division of the sphenoid sometimes persists through life.

**Posttar'sal.** Back of the tarsus.

**Pos'tural** (*pono,* to place). Relating to posture or position, as postural treatment, the treatment by position—of a fracture, for example.

**Pos'ture** (*pono,* to place). Special attitude assumed by the limbs and other portions of the body under various circumstances.

**Postvac'cinal.** After vaccination. **P. dermato'sis,** affection of the skin succeeding vaccination.

**Postver'mis.** The inferior cerebellar vermis.

**Postzygapoph'yses** (*post,* after, *zygos,* yoke, *apophysis,* process). The inferior articular processes of the vertebræ, two to each dorsal vertebra. The superior articular processes, also two in number, are called *prezygapophyses.*

**Po'table** (*poto,* to drink, *habilis,* able). Drinkable; fit to drink. Water is said to be potable when it contains atmospheric air, is not brackish, has no mineral impregnation of consequence, and is free from organic impurities and bacterial contamination.

**Potain's' syn'drome.** Combination of dyspepsia and dilatation of the right ventricle, with intensified pulmonary sound, noticed in cases of dilatation of the stomach.

**Potamopho'bia** (*potamos,* river, *phobe,* fear). Morbid dread of rivers or large masses of water.

**Pot'ash.** So called from the pots or vessels in which it was made. Vegetable alkali. Any potassium compound, but chiefly potassium carbonate or hydrate. Potassa. **P. of com'merce,** impure potassa, pearlash of commerce; it is prepared from the ashes of land plants by calcination, solution in water, filtration, and evaporation; usually consists of potassium subcarbonate, potassium sulphate, potassium chloride, silex, oxide of iron, etc. Another variety of the alkali is afforded by burning argol in a crucible; is called *salt of tartar*. Wormwood burnt to ashes, dissolved in water, filtered, and evaporated to dryness affords another variety of vegetable alkali, *salt of wormwood*. Impure potash is used for preparing the subcarbonate for medicinal use. **Caus′tic p.**, potassa. **P. salts**, see under *Potassii*. **P. wa′ter,** liquor potassæ.

**Pot′ass.** Potassa; potash.

**Potas′sa.** (Ph. U. S.) Potassium hydrate or hydroxide; caustic potash, $KOH$; potassa fusa, lapis infernalis. Prepared in the form of dry, translucent, very deliquescent pencils. Employed externally as a powerful escharotic in the treatment of poisoned wounds, chancres, etc. Exhibited internally in the form of the liquor. The following are the official preparations: *Li′quor potas′sæ* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), containing about 5 per cent. of potassium hydrate, employed internally as an antacid in doses of ♏v–xx (0.32–1.3), and also locally as a caustic. *P. cum cal′ce* (U. S.), potassa with lime, Vienna caustic, a mixture of potassa and lime in equal parts; a greenish-white, very deliquescent powder; used externally as a caustic. *P. sulphura′ta* (U. S. and Br.), sulphurated potassa, liver of sulphur, hepar sulphuris; occurs in irregular pieces of a yellowish-green or, when fresh, liver color; alterative and antacid in doses of gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65). **P. fu′sa,** potassa. **P. liq′uida,** liquor potassæ. **P. sulphura′ta,** see under *Potassa*.

**Potas′sic.** Relating to or containing potassium.

**Potas′sii** (gen. of potassium) **ace′tas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.). Acetate of potassium; a deliquescent, white powder or crystalline mass; diuretic and antacid in doses of gr. x (0.65), purgative in doses of gr. xl–lx (2.6–4.0); used in dropsy, rheumatism, skin diseases, and gonorrhœa. **P. bicarbo′nas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), occurs in large, transparent crystals; antacid and diuretic in doses of gr. x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **P. bichro′mas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), bichromate of potassium, $K_2Cr_2O_7$; occurs in large, translucent, orange-red crystals; is an irritant poison, used as caustic in cases of morbid growths, in the proportion of from half a drachm to a drachm of the salt to from an ounce to an ounce and a half of water; employed also as a preservative of histological and pathological specimens; not used internally. **P. bitar′tras** (Ph. U. S.), p. supertartras, cream of tartar, a white, gritty powder; mildly laxative, refrigerant, and diuretic in doses of gr. x–ʒj (0.65–4.0), cathartic in doses of ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **P. bro′midum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), bromide of potassium; a colorless, crystalline salt, soluble in water; has the virtues of the iodide with the characteristic action of the bromides, and is therefore employed in the treatment of epilepsy, hysteria, mania, venereal excitement, chordee, insomnia, and restlessness accompanied by and dependent upon nervous excitement; apt, after long use, to produce an acneiform rash, which may be prevented by the addition of salicylic acid (gr. j to ℥j of solution) or liquor arsenicalis; dose, gr. x–xv (0.32–1.0) or more. **P. carbo′nas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), occurs as a deliquescent, white, granular powder; is antacid, antilithic, diuretic; dose, gr. ij–xx (0.13–1.3). **P. chlo′ras** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), potassium chlorate, chlorate of potash, kali chloricum; occurs as a white powder or in colorless plates; prescribed externally and internally in diphtheritic and other forms of sore throat, in stomatitis, as a preventive of mercurial salivation, etc.; dose, gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65); in large doses it is destructive to the red blood globules, and the irritation of the proteids thus set free excites nephritis; the salt is explosive when in the presence of certain substances. *P. chloratis trochisci*, troches of potassium chlorate, each contain gr. v of the salt. **P. cit′ras** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), citrate of potassium, a deliquescent, white, granular powder; refrigerant, diaphoretic, and a mild alkaline laxative, and may be given in fever when to do little or nothing is the most advisable course; dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **P. c. efferves′cens** (Ph. U. S.), effervescing citrate of potassium; a coarse, white, granular powder, composed of citric acid 63, potassium bicarbonate 90, and sugar 47 gm.; dose, gr. xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0). **P. cyan′idum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), cyanuret or cyanide of potassium, occurs as a white, granular powder or in hard, white masses; used in the same cases as hydrocyanic acid; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ (0.004–0.008); five grains have caused death. **P. ferrocyan′idum** (Ph. U. S.), ferrocyanide or ferrocyanuret of potassium, prussiate of potash, a yellow double cyanide of potassium and iron, the salt from which the cyanide of potassium is obtained by calcination; astringent and sedative in doses of gr. v–x (0.32–0.65); in larger doses sometimes employed as an antidote to copper. **P. hydrar′gyro-iod′idum,** iodhydrargyrate or hydrargyro-iodide of potassium. This salt is made by the combination of iodide of potassium with red iodide of mercury. In fractional doses its properties are similar to those of the iodides of mercury, but in a less degree. **P. hypophos′phis** (Ph. U. S.), $KH_2PO_2$, hypophosphite of potassium, a very deliquescent white powder or in crystalline masses; is prepared by a method similar to that for hypophosphite of sodium, and is similarly employed, in doses of gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0). **P. i′odas,** potassium iodate, has been employed as a substitute for the chlorate. **P. iod′idum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), occurs in colorless, translucent, cuboidal crystals; the hydriodate or iodide of potassium, kalium iodatum, may be obtained by treating a solution of potassa with iodine, evaporating to dryness, and treating with charcoal; it acts as a specific in syphilis; very useful in certain forms of rheumatism, in chronic pleuritis with effusion, and in pericarditis, also in lead poisoning; dose, gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3); very large doses are apt to produce frontal pain, coryza, and nervous irritability, which condition is termed iodism. **P. ni′tras** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), nitre, saltpetre, nitrate of potassium, $KNO_3$; a white, crystalline powder, diuretic, refrigerant, diaphoretic, and, in large doses, purgative; externally, cooling and detergent; dose, gr. x–xv (0.65–1.0); in large doses it is an acrid poison. Paper impregnated with nitre and burnt in the chamber has occasionally afforded relief in asthma. *Nitrous powder* is a combination of nitre with calomel and tartar emetic. **P. ox′alas,** oxalate of potassium, salt of sorrel, is prepared from the juice of wood sorrel; it is refrigerant, and is used to make lemonade, etc.; a mixture of two parts of salt of sorrel with one part of cream of tartar bears the name of salt of lemons. **P. perman′ganas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), permanganate of potassium; occurring as very dark purple, nearly black, crystals; used externally as an antiseptic and disinfectant in diphtheria, ulceration, ozæna, etc., and internally in diabetes, dyspepsia, and amenorrhœa; dose, gr. ss–iij (0.032–0.2). *Li′quor potas′sii permangana′tis* is official in the Ph. Br. **P. phos′phas,** white, amorphous salt; alterative in scrofula and phthisis. **P. pic′ras,** potassium picrate or carbazotate; has been used as an antiperiodic. **P. et so′dii tar′tras** (Ph. U. S.), Rochelle salt, a mild, saline purgative; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). **P. sul′phas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), sulphate of potassium, $K_2SO_4$, occurring in hard, colorless crystals, purgative, diuretic, and hepatic stimulant; dose, gr. xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0), as a laxative; in large doses it is an irritant poison. **P. sul′phis,** potassium sulphite, $K_2SO_4,2H_2O$; occurs in large, translucent, colorless crystals; uses the same as those of sulphite of sodium; dose, gr. x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **P. tar′tras** (Ph. Br.), neutral tartrate of potassium, soluble tartar; saline cathartic in the dose of ʒss–iv (2.0–16.0). **P. t. ac′idus** (Ph. Br.), p. bitartrate.

**Potassio-.** In combination denoting a compound salt with potassium as one of the bases.

**Potas′siofer′ric sul′phate.** Ferri et ammonii sulphas. Made by adding ammonium sulphate to a solution of tersulphate of iron. If potassium sulphate be used instead of ammonium sulphate, potassioferric alum results.

**Potas′sium.** Chemical symbol, K (Lat., *kalium*). Lightest of all metals except lithium, discovered by Davy in 1807. It is very soft, and may be cut with a knife. Only the salts and oxides are employed in medicine. Large doses of the compounds of potassium act as poisons on the heart, paralyzing the muscles, especially the nerve-tissues, and produce a condition of dyscrasia. For the salts of potassium employed in medicine, see *Potassa* and *Potassii*.

**Pota′to.** Solanum tuberosum. **P. bacil′lus,** B. mesentericus. **Caroli′na p.,** Convolvulus batatas. **P. cul′ture,** a growth of bacteria on prepared potato. **P.-fly,** Lytta vitata. **Hog p.,** Convolvulus panduratus. **P. oil,** an amylic alcohol obtained from potatoes; by distilling potato oil with anhydrous phosphoric acid a volatile, colorless, oily liquid is procured which is lighter than water and boils at 102° F., called *amylene* or amylen. It is best prepared from fusel oil by the action of chloride of zinc. The vapor has been employed as an anæsthetic, but it is seldom resorted to on account of the danger of administering it. **P. paste,** paste made from boiled potatoes for the culture of bacteria. **P. poul′tice,** cataplasma fæculosum; Convolvulus batatas. **P. starch,** a fecula from the potato; also called English arrowroot. **P.-vine,** Convolvulus panduratus. **Wild p.,** Convolvulus panduratus.

**Pot′belly.** Physconia.

**Po′tency** (*potens,* having power). Faculty. Power. A term used in homœopathic practice to denote the increased power imparted to a remedy by attenuation.

**Poten′tial** (*potentia,* power). Ready to act, but not yet acting; epithet for remedies which, although energetic, do not act until some time after their application; caustic alkalies, for instance, are called potential cauteries, in contradistinction to the hot iron, which is termed actual cautery. The condition of electrical tension in a body, manifested by the production of electrical effects in other bodies of different potential, or in a different state of electrical tension. When two bodies of different potential are brought together a current passes from the high to the low potential until the two are equal, when electrical action ceases.

**Potentil′la.** A plant of the order *Rosaceæ.* **P. anseri′na,** argentine, silverweed, wild tansy, moorgrass; the leaves are mildly astringent and tonic. **P. argenti′na,** P. anserina. **P. impo′lita,** P. anserina. **P. neglec′ta,** P. anserina. **P. norveg′ica,** Norway cinquefoil, an indigenous plant possessed of properties similar to those of Potentilla anserina. **P. palus′tris,** Comarum palustre. **P. rep′tans,** common cinquefoil; the roots are possessed of astringent properties. **P. tormentil′la,** tormentilla.

**Potentiza′tion.** The act of making potent or giving potency to medicines, as in homœopathy by shaking, trituration, etc.

**Pote′rium sanguisor′ba.** Pimpinella saxifraga.

**Pothomor′pha pelta′ta.** Caapeba; Brazilian plant, ord. *Piperaceæ,* possessed of diuretic properties, and given in strangury. **P. umbella′ta,** also called caapeba, given in Brazil to modify nutrition, as in glandular affections, in which it is also used externally in the form of decoction.

**Po′thos fœt′ida** or **puto′rii.** Dracontium fœtidum.

**Po′tio.** Drink; haustus; potion.

**Potoma′nia** (*potos,* drink, *mania*). Delirium tremens.

**Pototromoparanoi′a** (*potos,* drink, *tromos,* trembling, *paranoia,* insanity). Delirium tremens.

**Pot′ters’ bronchi′tis** or **consump′tion.** A bronchitis caused by the inhalation of dust, which leads finally to emphysema.

**Pott’s an′eurysm.** Aneurysmal varix; anastomotic aneurysm. **P.’s boss,** the deformity resulting from spinal caries. **P.’s cur′vature,** P.’s boss. **P.’s disease′,** vertebral osteitis, spinal caries. **P.’s frac′ture,** fracture of the fibula with displacement of the tibia, the foot being turned outward. **P.’s gan′grene,** gangræna senilis. **P.’s gib′bus,** deformity of Pott’s disease. **P.’s paraple′gia,** paraplegia resulting from spinal caries. **P.’s puf′fy tu′mor,** tumefaction of the scalp caused by osteomyelitis of the skull.

**Po′tus** (*potos,* drink). Drink. **P. hippocrat′icus,** claret. **P. imperia′lis,** imperial, made of potassium bitartrate, lemon, sugar, and water.

**Pouch.** A blind sac, cul-de-sac, or pocket in any part. **P. of Doug′las,** rectovaginal pouch; see *Uterus.* **Ileocæ′cal p.,** peritoneal folds at the terminal extremity of the ileum. **In′guinal p.,** peritoneal fold behind the inguinal ring. **Laryn′geal p.,** see *Laryngeal.* **Pres′sure p.,** prominence or bulging of the wall of the œsophagus from muscular or other weakness. **Rath′ke’s p.,** pituitary diverticulum. **Rec′to-u′terine p.,** p. of Douglas. **Subcæ′cal p.,** peritoneal fold behind and beneath the cæcum. **Uteroves′ical p.,** recess in the peritoneum between the uterus and bladder. **P. of Web′er,** vesicula prostatica. **P. of Wil′lis,** the lesser omentum.

**Pouched.** Encysted.

**Poul′tice** (*poltos,* porridge). Cataplasm.

**Pounce.** Sandarac.

**Pound** (*pondus,* weight). Libra. A weight, twelve ounces troy, sixteen ounces avoirdupois. See *Weights and Measures.*

**Pou′part’s lig′ament.** Crural arch.

**Pow′der.** Pulvis. **Aromat′ic p.,** pulvis cinnamomi compositus. **Bleach′ing p.,** calx chlorinata. **Chenevix’s′ p.,** pulvis antimonialis. **P. of Côme** or **Frère Côme,** a caustic of arsenous acid, red sulphuret of mercury, and powdered animal charcoal, made into a paste with mucilage. **Do′ver’s p.,** pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus. **Dupuytren’s′ p.,** a caustic of arsenous acid and calomel. **Faynard’s′ p.,** powdered charcoal used as a hæmostatic. **Greg′ory’s p.,** pulvis rhei compositus. **In′sect p.,** pyrethrum. **James’s p.,** pulvis antimonialis. **Jes′uits’ p.,** cinchona. **Ring′worm p.,** chrysarobin. **Se′rum p.,** see *Serum.* **Seid′litz p.,** pulvis effervescens compositus. **Sneez′ing p.,** see *Veratrum album.* **P. of sym′pathy** or **Sympathet′ic p.,** see *Sympathetic.* **Tooth p.,** dentifrice. **Tul′ly’s p.,** pulvis morphinæ compositus. **Vien′na p.,** equal parts of quicklime and potassa; this is made into a paste, Vienna paste, with spirit of wine, and applied on the diseased part; by fusing the potassa and lime, and raising the heat so as to cause ebullition, the caustic may be run into cylinders, when it is called caustique Filhos, from the name of the author of the process. **Vi′got’s p.,** hydrargyrioxidum rubrum.

**Pow′er** (*posse,* to be able). Faculty, force.

**Pox.** A disease characterized by a pock eruption. Vulgarly, syphilis. **Black p.,** hemorrhagic smallpox. **Chicken-p.,** varicella. **Cow-p.,** vaccina. **French p.,** syphilis. **Glass-p.,** varicella. **Grease-p.,** see *Grease.* **Horn-p.,** varicella. **Horse-p.,** grease. **Nod′dle p.,** syphilomania. **Sheep-p.,** varicella. **Small-p.,** variola. **Swine-p.,** varicella. **Wa′ter-p.,** water itch; also varicella.

**P. p.** Abbv. signifying punctum proximum, near point.

**P. r.** Abbv. signifying punctum remotum, far point.

**Prac′tice.** The exercise of medical knowledge in the care and cure of the sick.

**Practi′tioner.** One who practises the healing art in any of its branches.

**Præ-.** In composition, before. See also *Pre-.*

**Præbra′chium.** One of the two superior or anterior brachia of the quadrigeminal bodies.

**Præca′va.** Vena cava superior.

**Præcip′itans** (*præcipito,* to throw down). Absorbent. **P. mag′num,** sepia.

**Præcipita′tum al′bum.** White precipitate. **P. fla′vum,** yellow oxide of mercury. **P. ru′brum,** red precipitate.

**Præclavicula'ris latera'lis.** Acromioclavicularis muscle. **P. me'dius,** sternoclavicularis muscle. **P. subcuta'neus,** muscular fascicle, seldom met with, running from internal to external clavicular extremities in a fold of the fascia of the neck.

**Præco'cia.** Prunus armeniaca.

**Præcommissu'ra.** Anterior commissure of brain.

**Præcor'dia** (*præ*, before, *cor*, heart). Præcordium.

**Præcor'dial.** Precordial.

**Præcor'dium.** Region in front of the heart and stomach; epigastrium. **P. pe'dis,** metatarsus.

**Præcor'nu** (*præ*, before, *cornu*, horn). Anterior horn of lateral ventricle of brain.

**Præcrib'rum.** Locus perforatus anticus.

**Præcu'neus** (*cuneus*, wedge). Quadrate lobule on the middle surface of the cerebral hemisphere.

**Prædigas'tricus.** Anterior belly of the digastricus.

**Prædilata'tor.** Dilatator anterior naris.

**Prædormit'ium.** The period of light slumber preceding that of sound sleep.

**Prægenicula'tum.** External corpus geniculatum.

**Præhypoph'ysis.** Anterior lobe of hypophysis.

**Prælin'gua.** The anterior part or tip of the tongue.

**Prælumba'ris.** Prelumbar.

**Prælum'bo-suprapubia'nus.** Psoas minor muscle.

**Præmaxil'la.** Intermaxillary bone of the mammalia.

**Præmedul'la.** Medulla oblongata.

**Præmorphis'mus.** Premorphism.

**Præna'ris.** Anterior opening of the nasal chamber.

**Præoblonga'ta.** The portion of the medulla oblongata between the pons Varolii and the fourth ventricle.

**Præoper'culum.** The frontal portion of the operculum insulæ. Part of the gill-cover in bony fishes.

**Præop'ticus.** One of the anterior corpora quadrigemina.

**Præpedun'culus.** Superior peduncle of the cerebellum.

**Præperfora'tus.** Anterior perforated space at the base of the brain.

**Præphthis'is.** Initial stage of phthisis.

**Præpoten'tia** (*præ*, before, *potens*, powerful). Great power or strength. **P. viri'lis,** great or too great procreative power on the part of the male.

**Præpu'tium.** Prepuce. **P. clitor'idis,** see *Prepuce.*

**Præscap'ula.** Part of scapula above the spine.

**Præscapula'ris.** Supraspinatus muscle.

**Præsepi'olum** or **Præse'pium** (*præ*, before, *sepes*, enclosure). Alveolus.

**Præster'num.** Manubrium sterni.

**Præver'mis.** The anterior portion of the vermis.

**Præ'via** (*præ*, before, *via*, way). See *Placenta prævia.*

**Pragmatagno'sia** (*pragma*, thing, *agnosia*, not knowing). Inability to recognize objects.

**Pragmatamne'sia** (*pragma*, thing, *amnesia*, forgetfulness). Inability to remember the appearance of objects.

**Pragmid'iothrix multisep'ta** (Engler). A microorganism found in ocean water.

**Pragmow'ski's bacil'lus.** Bacillus butyricus.

**Prague grasp.** A procedure resorted to in impaction of the fetal head. One hand grasps the feet, thus drawing the body well back over the mother's perineum. The fingers of the other hand are hooked over the shoulders, and traction is made downward by both hands, the body being gradually carried toward the pubes as the face is delivered over the perineum. **P. pel'vis,** see *Spondylolisthesis.*

**Prai'rie bush.** Ptelea trifoliata. **P. dock,** Parthenium integrifolium. **P. hys'sop,** Pycnanthemum lanceolatum; indigenous; plant possessing stimulating, diaphoretic, and carminative properties. **P. in'digo,** reputed to possess emetic, purgative, and, externally, stimulating qualities. **P. itch,** see *Itch.* **P. pines,** Liatris scabiosa.

**Pras'inum vir'ide** (*prasinos*, leek-green). Cupri subacetas.

**Pra'sium.** Marrubium.

**Pra'sum.** Allium porrum.

**Pravaz's' syr'inge.** Syringe for hypodermic injections.

**Prax'is.** Action. **Mal-p.,** malpractice. **P. med'ica,** see *Practice.*

**Prealbuminu'ric.** Before the appearance of albuminuria.

**Pre-aor'tic.** Situated in front of the aorta; the pre-aortic plexuses of the great sympathetic, for example.

**Pre-aryt'enoid mus'cle.** Cricoarytenoideus lateralis muscle.

**Pre-atax'ic.** Previous to development of ataxia.

**Pre-ax'ial.** In the study of the spinal skeleton of man and animals, all parts in man which are relatively superior, and in the beast anterior to either limb, when the latter is extended so as to make a right angle with the long axis of the body, are called pre-axial. Parts relatively inferior in man and posterior in other animals are called post-axial.

**Precan'cerous.** Prior to the occurrence of cancer.

**Precar'diac.** Precordial.

**Precen'tral convolu'tion.** Ascending frontal convolution of the brain.

**Precerebel'lar ar'tery.** Superior cerebellar artery.

**Precer'ebral ar'tery.** Anterior cerebral artery.

**Prechor'dal.** Anterior to the notochord.

**Precho'rioid** or **Precho'roid ar'teries.** Anterior choroid arteries.

**Precommu'nicant ar'tery.** Anterior communicating artery.

**Precip'itate.** To throw down solid particles held in suspension or solution in a fluid. Also the deposit so made. Very rapid. **P. la'bor,** labor in which the child is born with abnormal rapidity. **Red p.,** red oxide of mercury. **White p.,** ammoniated mercury. **Yel'low p.,** yellow oxide of mercury.

**Precipita'tion** (*præcipito*, to throw headlong). The action by which a body abandons a liquid in which it is dissolved and becomes deposited at the bottom of the vessel.

**Precipitin'.** An antibody protective against foreign proteids. If casein is injected into the body of a rabbit, for example, the serum of this animal will acquire the property of precipitating casein from a solution; this property depends upon the presence of precipitins formed in the serum as a protection against the foreign proteid.

**Precli'val.** Anterior to the clivus of the cerebellum.

**Precocity,** pre-kos'it-e (*præcox*, ripening early). Precociousness, rapid development before the usual time.

**Precor'acoid.** The sternal epiphysis of the clavicle.

**Precor'dial.** Relating to the præcordium. Anterior to the heart. **P. re'gion,** the epigastric region. More properly, the region of the heart. A line drawn from the inferior margins of the third ribs across the sternum passes over the valves of the pulmonary artery a little to the left of the mesial line, and those of the aorta are behind them, but about half an inch lower down. A vertical line coinciding with the left margin of the sternum has about one-third of the heart, comprising the upper portion of the right ventricle, on the right, and two-thirds, comprising the lower portion of the right ventricle and the whole of the left, on the left. This is the precordial region.

**Precu'neal.** Anterior to the cuneus.

**Precu'neate.** Relating to the præcuneus.

**Precur'sory** (*præ*, before, *curro*, to run). Premonitory; that which precedes or foretells. **P. signs** or **symp'toms,** those indicating an approaching disease.

**Prediastol'ic.** That which precedes the diastole of the heart, as prediastolic friction sound.

**Predicrot'ic wave.** Wave preceding the dicrotic wave, as indicated by sphygmogram.

**Prediges'tion.** Partial digestion of food by artificial means, before it is eaten.

**Predispo'sing** (*præ*, before, *dispono*, to put in order). Making liable or susceptible, as *predisposing cause* of disease.

**Predisposi'tion.** Constitution or condition of the body which renders it liable to disease under the application of an exciting cause. Thus, in hereditary diseases the conformation is such that but a slight exciting cause may be required to produce them.

**Predor'sal** (*præ*, before, *dorsum*, back). That which is in front of the back. **P. re'gion** of the vertebral column is the anterior surface of the dorsal region.

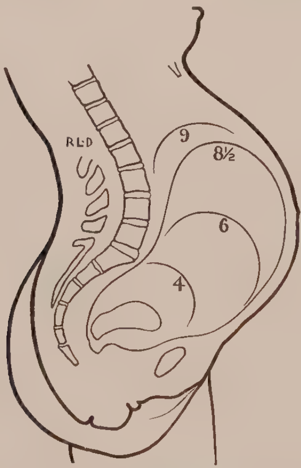
**Pre-erup'tive.** Prior to the appearance of the eruption in one of the exanthemata.

**Preforma'tion.** Ancient theory of generation, which maintained that the germs of every part exist, but not visibly, before fecundation, and that fecundation occasions their development. It was the doctrine of *pre-existence of germs*.

**Prefor'mative mem'brane.** Membrana præformativa.

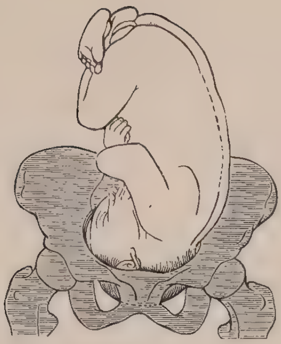
**Prefron'tal.** Term applied by Owen to the middle part of the ethmoid bone. **P. lobe,** that portion of the frontal lobe situated anterior to the ascending convolution. **P. re'gion,** p. lobe. **P. sec'tion,** a vertical section of the brain made through the p. lobe.

**Preglob'ulin.** Proteid or albuminoid derived from the decomposition of cytoglobin with acids.

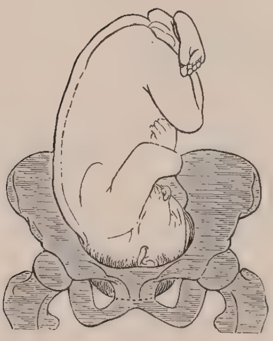


Size of uterus at various months of pregnancy. (Jewett.)

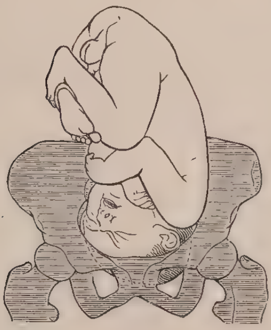
**Preg'nancy.** Gestation, fœtation, gravidity, uterogestation. State of a woman who has within her a fecundated germ, which gradually becomes developed. When placed in the cavity of the uterus, by virtue of the vital force by which it is animated it becomes attached to the inner surface of that viscus, and obtains from it indirectly the nutriment necessary for its gradual development, during the space of ten lunar months or two hundred and eighty days—the ordinary *term* or *duration of gestation*, although the period may be protracted to three hundred days or upward—at the expiration of which parturition occurs. Pregnancy is commonly limited to a single fœtus; at times the uterus contains two or three—twin or trigeminal pregnancy. In certain cases, and owing to accidental circumstances, the fecundated ovum remains in the ovarium or is arrested in the Fallopian tube, or falls into the peritoneal cavity. Pregnancy has, accordingly, been distinguished into natural or uterine, when the fœtus is carried in the cavity of the womb; preternatural or ectopic or extra-uterine, when it occurs in the ovarium, tube, or cavity of the abdomen During pregnancy the woman experiences remarkable changes in the condition of her organs and functions. The genital apparatus is, of course, most affected. The uterus changes its shape, situation, size, and texture. The usual *signs of pregnancy* are: Suppression of the catamenia; morning sickness; the abdomen gradually enlarging and forming a hard tumor; the umbilicus prominent in the latter months; the breasts increasing in size; the areola around the nipple becoming darker, and the follicles more developed; a bluish tint of the vagina after the fourth week; about the fifth month the evidence by *ballottement*, the placental *souffle*, and the sound of the fetal heart heard on auscultation; the motion of the fœtus perceptible, and the neck of the uterus diminishing in length at the advanced periods. **Abdom'inal p.,** that in which the ovum has escaped into the cavity of the abdomen. **Afe'tal p.,** pregnancy without a fœtus; produced by a false or degenerate conception or any other affection which has given place to unusual development of the uterus; included in this class are *sarcohysteric*, *hydrohysteric*, *gazohysteric*, and *hæmatohysteric pregnancies*, according to the contents, whether fleshy, watery (cystic), gaseous, or sanguineous. **Bigem'inal p.,** double pregnancy; twins in utero. **Cer'vical p.,** when the development of the ovum takes place in the canal of the cervix uteri. **Com'plex p.,** when the womb, besides the fœtus, contains much water, hydatids, a mole, etc. **Com'pound p.,** when there are two or three fœtuses in the cavity of the uterus. **Cor'nual p.,** p. occurring in one of the horns of a bicornate uterus. **Doub'le p.,** bigeminal pregnancy. **Ectop'ic** or **extra-u'terine p.,** see *Pregnancy*. **False p.,** different affections of a more or less serious character which resemble pregnancy. Seated in the uterus or its dependencies, in the intestines or some other part of the abdomen, there may be a mole, hydatids, water, blood, or a polypus distending the parietes of the uterus—chronic enlargement of the uterus; development of tumors, etc., in its substance; scirrhus; dropsy of the ovary; ascites; tympanites, etc. **Fe'tal p.,** in which there is a fœtus, or more than one, in the uterus or out of it. **Gazohyster'ical p.,** false pregnancy caused by development of air or gas in the cavity of the womb. **Hæmohyster'ical p.,** false pregnancy caused by accumulation of blood in the uterus. **Hydat'id p.,** p. with the formation and development of an hydatid mole. **Hydrohyster'ical p.,** false pregnancy occasioned by the secretion and accumulation of serous fluid in the uterus. **Intermu'ral** or **intramu'ral p.,** interstitial p. **Interstit'ial p.,** the development of the embryo in that portion of the Fallopian tube which traverses the wall of the uterus; the case generally terminates fatally at an early period of gestation, the thin external wall of the uterus being ruptured, and the ovum passing into the abdominal cavity. **Mo'lar p.,** p. in which the ovum is blighted, the result being the formation of a mole. **Mor'bid p.,** the progress of pregnancy disturbed or endangered by the supervention of general or local disorder. **Mul'tiple p.,** when the uterus contains several fœtuses. **Mu'ral p.,** interstitial p. **Ova'rian p.,** pregnancy in which the fœtus is developed in the interior of the ovary. **Phan'tom p.,** false p. **Plea of p.,** a plea which a woman, capitally convicted, may set up in arrest of execution until she is delivered. **Plu'ral p.,** when more than one fœtus is developed in the uterus at the same time. **Pretend'ed p.,** criminal act of a female who, not having been delivered, presents an infant as having been born of her. This term, in French, likewise includes the case of a female who, having been delivered of a dead child, substitutes for it a living child which is not hers. **Sarcofe'tal p.,** in which there are one or more fœtuses and one or more moles. **Sarcohyster'ical p.,** false pregnancy due to the presence of a mole or hydatids. **Sol'itary p.,** in this there is a single fœtus. **Trigem'inal p.,** in this there are three fœtuses in the cavity of the uterus. **Tu'bal p.,** the



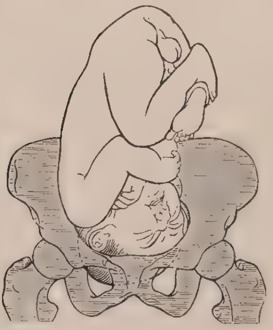
Vertex. Left occipito-anterior position.



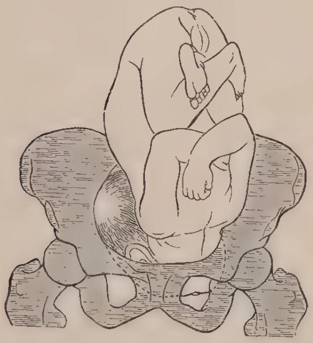
Vertex. Right occipito-anterior position.



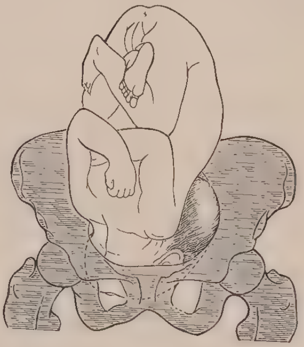
Vertex. Left occipito-posterior position.



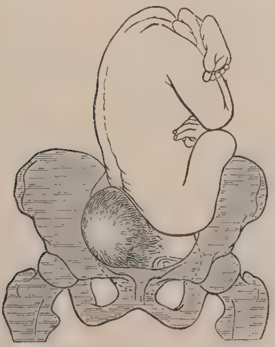
Vertex. Right occipito-posterior position.



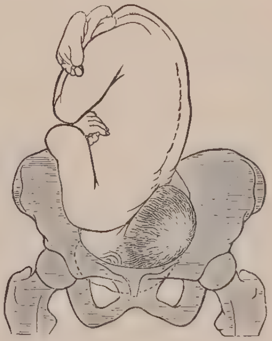
Face. Left mento-anterior position.



Face. Right mento-anterior position.



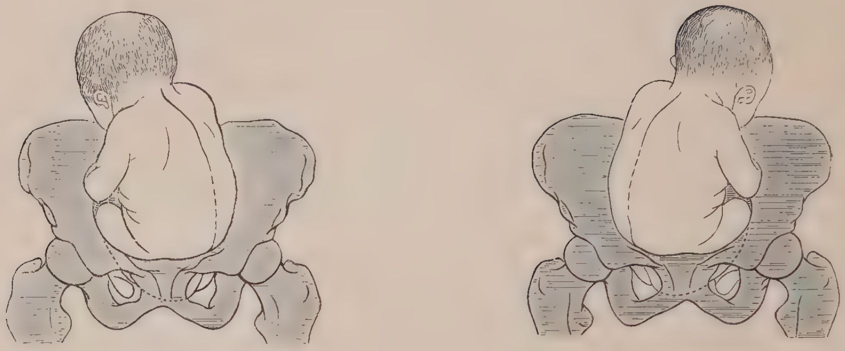
Face. Left mento-posterior position.



Face. Right mento-posterior position.

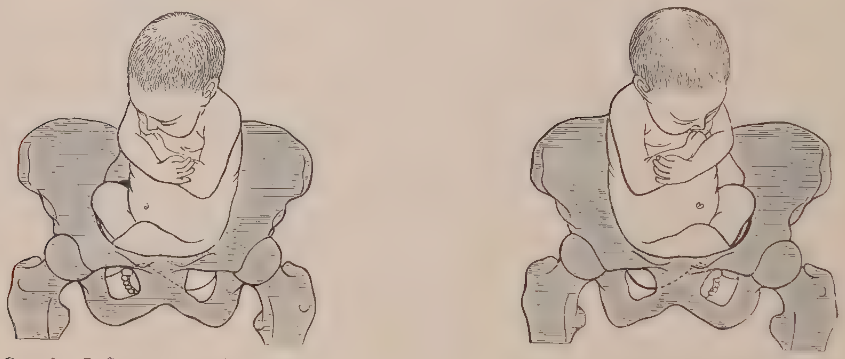
Presentations of the Fœtus. (Farabeuf and Varnier.)

# PRESENTATIONS



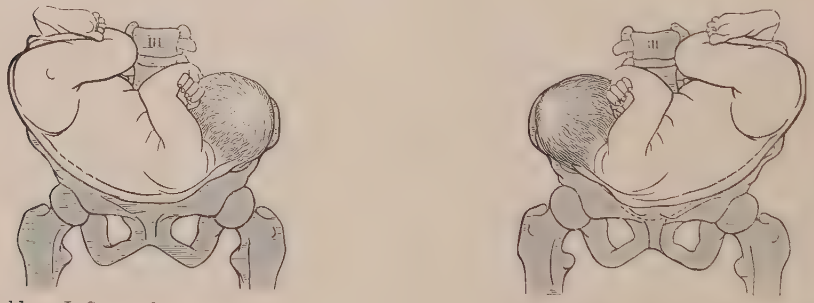
Breech. Left sacro-anterior position.

Breech. Right sacro-anterior position.



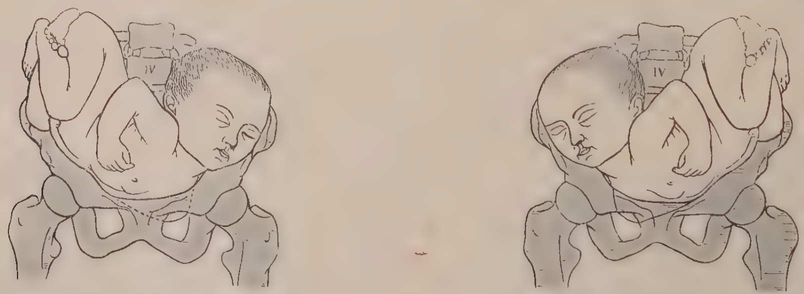
Breech. Left sacro-posterior position.

Breech. Right sacro-posterior position.



Shoulder. Left scapulo-anterior position.

Shoulder. Right scapulo-anterior position.



Shoulder. Left scapulo-posterior position.

Shoulder. Right scapulo-posterior position.

Presentations of the Fœtus. (Farabeuf and Varnier.)

ovum remains and is developed in the Fallopian tube. **Tu′bo-abdom′inal p.,** when the fœtus is developed partly in the Fallopian tube and partly in the cavity of the abdomen. **Tubo-ova′rian p.,** p. in which the developing ovum is attached to both ovary and Fallopian tube. **Tu′bo-u′terine p.,** interstitial p. **Twin p.,** p. with twins. **U′terine p.,** see *Pregnancy*. **U′tero-abdom′inal p.,** pregnancy in which there are two fœtuses—one in the uterus, the other in the abdominal cavity. **U′tero-ova′rian p.,** pregnancy with two fœtuses—one in the womb, the other in the ovary. **Uterotu′bal p.,** there is at the same time a fœtus in the womb and another in the Fallopian tube

**Preg′nant.** Gravid; one in a state of pregnancy; one with child.

**Prehemiple′gic.** Preceding the occurrence of hemiplegia.

**Prehen′sile.** Parts capable of seizing or grasping, as the hands.

**Prehen′sion** (*prehendo*, to lay hold of). Act of laying hold of.

**Prelac′rymal.** In front of the lacrymal sac.

**Prelim′bic fis′sure.** Anteror portion of the callosomarginal fissure.

**Pre′lum.** Press. **P. abdomina′le,** abdominal pressure; expulsive force exercised by contraction of muscles, as in straining at stool or bearing down during labor. **P. arteria′le,** tourniquet.

**Prelum′bar.** That which is placed before the loins. Prelumbar surface of the spinal column is the anterior surface of the lumbar portion.

**Premalig′nant.** Occurring prior to evidences of malignancy in a neoplasm or disease.

**Premature′ la′bor.** See *Parturition*. **P. respira′tion,** respiration occurring before the fœtus is completely born.

**Premax′illary bone.** Intermaxillary bone.

**Prem′na taiten′sis.** Plant of the order *Verbenaceæ*, of the Fiji Islands; bark is used in preparing the drug tonga.

**Premo′lar teeth.** Bicuspid teeth, the two anterior molar teeth on each side of each jaw.

**Premon′itory** (*præ*, before, *moneo*, to admonish). See *Precursory*.

**Premor′phism** (*morphe*, shape). The aggregate of laws by which a new-formation is developed from the primordial cell.

**Prenan′thes.** Lion's foot. Indigenous plant, whose root and milky juice are very bitter. Used in popular practice in dysentery, and in the form of cataplasm to bites of serpents. **P. al′ba** or **serpenta′ria,** Nabalus albus.

**Prena′tal.** Before birth.

**Preoccip′ital.** In front of the occiput. **P. notch,** notch indicating the division between the occipital and temporal lobes of the brain.

**Preoccupa′tion.** Condition of mind symptomatic of some forms of insanity, in which the patient is thoroughly absorbed in his own thoughts, so that he cannot be roused.

**Preos′seous** (*præ*, before, *os*, bone). Term applied to substance from which bone is formed.

**Prepara′tion.** Act of making ready any substance whatever that has to be employed for any purpose. Also the product of any pharmaceutical operation. Any part of a body preserved for the use of the anatomist or others, is also so called.

**Prepared′.** Ready for use. **P. chalk,** creta præparata; chalk freed from impurities by pulverization, levigation, and elutriation, forming white powder. **P. oys′ter-shell,** testa præparata; the inner powdered shell of Ostrea edulis or oyster.

**Prepatel′lar.** Anterior to the patella.

**Prepe′duncle.** Anterior peduncle of the cerebellum.

**Prepu′bic.** Anterior to the pubes. **P. an′gle,** bend in the urethra anterior to the pubic bone, when the penis is in a flaccid state.

**Pre′puce.** Foreskin; the prolongation of the integuments of the penis which cover the glans. It is composed of two membranous layers: one external or cutaneous, the other internal or mucous, separated by areolar membrane. The mucous membrane lines the inner surface of the cutaneous layer; behind the glans it is reflected over the latter, forming behind the corona a small cul-de-sac; this is interrupted by a triangular duplicature of the mucous membrane, called the *frœnum*, fixed in the furrows at the inferior part of the glans, and terminating at a little distance from the orifice of the urethra. **P. of the clit′oris,** the clitoris is covered by a semilunar fold formed by a continuation of the skin of the labia, called *præputium clitoridis*.

**Prepu′tial.** Belonging or relating to the prepuce; as the preputial secretion, or that which takes place from the glands of the prepuce. **P. her′pes,** herpes præputialis.

**Prepyr′amid.** Anterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata.

**Prepyram′idal.** Anterior to the pyramid, as *p. fissure* of the cerebellum.

**Prerec′tal.** Anterior to the rectum. **P. lithot′omy,** Nélaton's modification of the bilateral operation, a careful dissection being made in front of the rectum, so as to open the urethra at the apex of the prostate without coming in contact with the bulb.

**Presbycou′sis** (*presbys*, old, *akouo*, to hear). Decrease of hearing power due to old age.

**Presbyon′osi** (*presbys*, old, *nosos*, disease). Diseases of old age.

**Pres′byope** (*presbys*, old, *ops*, eye). One who is long-sighted or affected with presbyopia.

**Presbyo′pia.** Condition of the vision, common in old persons, in which near objects are confusedly seen, while those at a greater distance are clearly distinguished. It depends generally on diminution of the convexity of the cornea, whence results an alteration in the convergency of the rays, so that they form a focus behind the retina. This defect is remedied by the use of convex glasses, which augment the convergence of the luminous rays. Also called long-sightedness, far-sightedness.

**Presbyop′ic.** Relating to presbyopia or long-sightedness.

**Presbyspha′celus** (*presbys*, old, *sphakelos*, gangrene). Gangræna senilis.

**Presbytia,** pres-bish′e-ah. Presbyopia.

**Prescap′ular fos′sa.** Supraspinous fossa.

**Prescrip′tion** (*præ*, before, *scribo*, to write). Recipe. Formula which the physician writes for the composition of medicines adapted to any case of disease. A compound prescription has been divided into four parts: the basis, or principal ingredient of the prescription; the adjuvant, or that which is designed to promote the action of the former; the corrigent, or that intended to correct its operation or obviate any unpleasant symptom which it may be apt to produce; and the constituent, excipient, or vehicle, the substance which gives to the other ingredients consistence or form. All these are seen in the following formula for cathartic pills:

℞—Aloës, ʒj .....Basis.
Hydrarg. chlorid. mit., gr. x....Adjuvant.
Olei carui, gtt. v....Corrigent.
Syrupi, q. s. ....Constituent.
M. et fiant pilulæ xx.

It is obvious, however, that most prescriptions are more simple than this. The basis, for example, may require neither adjuvant, corrigent, nor constituent.

**Present′.** To appear first, precede; said of the part of the body of the fœtus which meets the finger passed through the os uteri; see *Presentation*.

**Presenta′tion.** Part of the fœtus which is felt presenting on examination per vaginam. When the head, and especially the vertex, presents, or the feet, knees, or breech, the presentation is said to be natural; when any other part, preternatural, and the labor is styled perverse or preternatural cross-birth. When any part except the head, feet, knees, or breech presents, the operation of *turning* becomes necessary. When a portion of the presenting mass of the fœtus becomes changed for another in complicated presentations the case is termed one of substituted presentation. The six positions of the cranium, in a presentation of the head, are three occipito-anterior and three occipito-posterior:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Occipito-anterior | First position | Head in right oblique diameter; forehead backward. |
| | Second position | Head in left oblique diameter; forehead backward. |
| | Third position | Head in anteroposterior diameter; forehead backward. |
| Occipito-posterior | Fourth position | Head in right oblique diameter; forehead forward. |
| | Fifth position | Head in left oblique diameter; forehead forward. |
| | Sixth position | Head in anteroposterior diameter; forehead forward. |

**Preser′vative** (*pre*, before, *servo*, to serve). Prophylactic.

**Presphe′noid bone.** Anterior portion of the sphenoid bone in infancy, including the body in front of the olivary processes and the small wings. In animals this division sometimes persists through life.

**Prespi′nal.** Situated before the spine; the prespinal surface of the vertebral column is the anterior surface.

**Press** (*premo*, *pressum*, to squeeze). Instrument for subjecting matters to considerable pressure for separation of the liquid from the solid portion. **P. of Heroph′ilus,** torcular Herophili.

**Pres′sor.** Causing vasoconstriction. **P. fi′bres,** nerve-fibres capable of stimulating the vasomotor centres and increasing arterial tension. **P. sub′stance,** one of two substances found by Schafer and Vincent in the infundibular part of the pituitary body, one of which, the *pressor substance*, produces a rise, the other, the *depressor substance*, a fall in blood pressure.

**Pres′sure.** Action of pressing. Evidences of the effects produced on the walls of the thorax or its contents by pressure from within the chest, such as bulging, protrusion of the intercostal spaces, or pressure of fluid on the heart, lungs, etc., are called *pressure signs.* **Abdom′inal p.,** mode of examination as to sensibility, size, suppleness, or hardness of any morbid abdominal viscus by exerting a pressure from below upward on the abdominal organs so as to crowd them upon the diaphragm, and thus to diminish the dimensions of the cavity of the chest, noticing to what extent respiration is affected; see also *Prelum abdominale.* **P. arrest′ing points,** certain points, pressure on which in spasmodic affections causes the spasm or convulsion to cease. **P. excit′ing points,** points, pressure on which produces spasm or convulsion. **P. myeli′tis,** see *Myelitis.* **P. pal′sy** or **paral′ysis,** paralysis due to pressure on the motor nerve supply of the part. **P. phos′phenes,** see *Phosphenes.* **P. points,** see *P. arresting* and *P. exciting points.* **P. pouch,** see *Pouch.* **P. sense,** the modification of tactile sense by which the existence of pressure on a part is felt and its degree appreciated. **P. signs,** see *Pressure.*

**Pres′ton's salt.** Ammonium carbonate.

**Presyl′vian sul′cus.** Anterior ascending branch of the fissure of Sylvius.

**Presys′tole.** The period preceding the systole.

**Presystol′ic.** Preceding the contraction of the heart, as presystolic friction sound.

**Pretar′sal.** Anterior to the tarsus.

**Pretib′ial.** Situated before the tibia, as the ilio-pretibial and ischiopretibial muscles.

**Pretuber′culous.** Preceding the occurrence of tuberculosis.

**Pretympan′ic.** Anterior to the tympanum.

**Preven′tive** (*prævenio*, to come before). Prophylactic.

**Prever′tebral** Situated in front of the vertebræ. **P. aponeuro′sis,** the aponeurosis covering the muscles of the prevertebral region. **P. ar′tery,** ramus of the meningeal branch, and sometimes even of the trunk, of the pharyngeal artery, which is distributed to the prevertebral region. **P. fas′cia,** the layer of fascia descending on the prevertebral muscles and lying between the pharynx and œsophagus. **P. mus′cles,** see *Cervical region, anterior.* **P. plex′uses,** the cardiac, solar, and hypogastric plexuses, lying in front of the spine, in the thorax, abdomen, and pelvis. **P. re′gion,** anterior cervical region.

**Prevertiginous,** pre-ver-tij′in-us. Dizzy with a tendency to fall forward.

**Preves′ical.** Anterior to the bladder.

**Prevost's** (prev-oze′) **symp′tom.** Noticed in cerebral hemorrhage; conjugate deviation of vision, the eyes looking in the direction of the hemisphere involved in the hemorrhage.

**Prezygapoph′ysis.** See *Postzygapophysis.*

**Priapei′a.** Nicotiana rustica.

**Pri′apism** (*priapos*, phallus). A condition of constant and distressing erection, with or without any voluptuous desire; often symptomatic of disease of the spinal cord.

**Priapi′tis.** Inflammation of the penis.

**Prick′et.** Sedum acre.

**Prick′ing.** A variety of pain compared to that which pointed bodies would occasion.

**Prick′le cells.** Certain cells found in the rete Malpighii of the skin. **P. lay′er,** inner layer of the epidermis.

**Prick′ly ash.** See *Xanthoxylum.* **P. heat,** lichen tropicus; miliaria. **P. el′der,** see *Aralia spinosa.* **P. let′tuce,** Lactuca virosa. **P. pear,** see *Cactus opuntia.* **P. pop′py,** see *Argemone mexicana.*

**Pride of Chi′na** or **of In′dia.** Melia azedarach.

**Pride′weed.** Erigeron canadense.

**Priest's crown.** Taraxacum. **P.'s pin′tle,** Arum maculatum.

**Priest′ley's mass.** Chromogenic fungous deposit on the incisor and canine teeth.

**Prim.** Ligustrum vulgare.

**Pri′mæ vi′æ** (the first passages). The stomach and intestinal canal; the lacteals being the *secundæ viæ* or *second passages.*

**Pri′maries.** Term applied to syphilitic lesions resulting from contact or infection,

**Pri′mary** (*primus*, first). First in place, time, or character; as primary symptoms in contradistinction to secondary. **P. cell,** see *Cell.* **P. coil,** coil of coarse wire through which the primary current passes in an induction machine. **P. cur′rent,** the current from a galvanic battery, the passage of which through the primary coil of an induction machine gives rise, at the instants of opening and closing the circuit, to the induced or secondary current in the secondary coil. **P. joint,** amphiarthrosis. **P. lat′eral sclero′sis,** sclerosis of lateral column of spinal cord, causing spastic paralysis. **P. mus′cular at′rophy,** myopathic atrophy. **P. spas′tic paral′ysis,** condition similar to that due to myelitis transversalis; generally considered to be due to primary degeneration of the pyramidal tract. **P. sul′ci,** those first appearing upon the brain of the embryo. **P. ver′tebra,** first rudiment of a vertebra formed in the embryo.

**Primigrav′ida.** Woman in her first pregnancy.

**Primip′ara** (*primus*, first, *pario*, to bring forth). A woman who gives birth to a child for the first time.

**Primipar′ity.** The state of bearing or having borne but one child.

**Primip′arous.** Referring to a primipara.

**Primipartu′riens** (*primus*, first, *parturio*, to bring forth). Primipara.

**Primister′nal** (*primus*, first, *sternon*, sternum). The bony portion of the sternum.

**Primi′tiæ** (*primus*, first). First waters, or the waters discharged before the extrusion of the fœtus.

**Prim′itive.** Primary. **P. ax′is,** see *Nerve-fibres.* **P. band,** see *Nerve-fibres.* **P. carot′id ar′tery,** common carotid artery. **P. cho′rion,** see *Chorion.* **P. groove,** see under *Groove.* **P. il′iac ar′tery,** common iliac artery. **P. streak** primitive groove. **P. trace,** primitive groove.

**Primor′dial.** First in point of development, original, primitive. **P. cell,** a simple cell without envelope. **P. cra′nium,** membranous skull of embryo. **P. kid′ney,** corpus Wolffianum. **P. o′va,** cells situated between germinal epithelium of embryological ovary, which later become egg-cells. **P. u′tricle,** see *Utricle*. **P. ver′tebræ,** protovertebræ.

**Primor′dium** (*primus*, first, *ordior*, to begin). The earliest stage in the development of any structure. First attack of a disease.

**Prim′rose.** Primula. **Eve′ning p.,** Œnothera biennis.

**Prim′ula.** A genus of gamopetalous plants. Primrose. **P. officina′lis, P. elat′ior,** oxlip. **P. variab′ilis,** P. veris. **P. ve′ris,** cowslip, paigil or peagle, herb Peter, palsywort; flowers have been considered to be mildly tonic, antispasmodic, and anodyne. **P. vulga′ris,** primrose; leaves and roots of this plant have been used as sternutatories.

**Pri′mum vi′vens** (the first living). See *Punctum saliens*.

**Pri′mus quadrigem′inus.** Pyramidalis muscle.

**Prin′ceps.** Rectum. A chief artery. **P. cervi′cis (arte′ria),** cervical artery; branch of the occipital artery which descends between the splenius and complexus muscles, and may be followed down to the lower part of the neck. **P. pol′licis (arte′ria),** when the two collateral arteries of the thumb take origin from a common trunk, the trunk is the princeps pollicis.

**Prince's feath′er.** Amaranthus hypochondriacus. **P.'s pine,** Chimaphila umbellata.

**Prin′cipal fo′ci.** Two points in every refractory system. **P. planes of space** consist of the median plane, the main horizontal, and frontal planes of space. **P. points,** see *Cardinal*.

**Princip′ium** (*princeps*, first). First attack of a disease; element; principle.

**Prin′ciple** (*princeps*, first). Element; principium. **Act′ive p.,** an alkaloid or glucoside present in a crude drug, upon which its therapeutic action mainly depends. **Imme′diate, organ′ic,** or **prox′imate p.,** one of a considerable number of substances composed of at least three elements, obtained from animals and vegetables without alteration by simple processes, which unite in forming more complex compounds; such are the albumins, gelatins, fats, etc. **Vi′tal p.,** see *Vital*. **Zymot′ic p.,** see *Enzymes* and *Ferments*.

**Pringle′a antiscorbu′tica.** Plant of order *Cruciferæ*, native of Kerguelen's Land; has antiscorbutic properties.

**Pri′nos.** Ilex aquifolium. **P. gla′ber,** see *P. lævigatus*. **P. grono′vii,** prinos. **P. læviga′tus** smooth winterberry, and **P. gla′ber,** inkberry, indigenous, have the same properties as prinos. **P. padifo′lius,** prinos. **P. verticilla′ta,** black alder, Virginia or whorled winterberry, feverbush; ord. *Aquifoliaceæ;* bark of this common shrub of the United States—*prinos*—is astringent, bitter, and pungent. Berries are likewise bitter. Bark has been used as a substitute for cinchona in intermittents and as a tonic; dose of the fluid extract, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0).

**Pri′or.** First, foremost. **P. annula′ris,** internal interosseous muscle, arising from the outside of the metacarpal bone of the ring finger, and inserted into the outside of the tendon on the back of the ring finger; it draws the ring finger outward. **P. in′dicis,** arises from the outer or radial side of the metacarpal bone of the forefinger, and is inserted into the outside of the tendon on the back of the forefinger. It draws the finger outward toward the thumb. **P. in′dicis pe′dis,** external interosseous muscle of the foot; arises from the contiguous sides of the metatarsal bones of the great and foretoes, and is inserted into the inside of the root of the first bone of the foretoe. It pulls the foretoe inward. **P. me′dii,** prior medii digiti. **P. me′dii dig′iti,** second interosseous of Douglas; external interosseous muscle of the hand; arises from the corresponding sides of the metacarpal bones of the fore and middle fingers, and is inserted into the outside of the tendon on the back of the middle finger. It draws the middle finger outward. **P. me′dii dig′iti pe′dis,** internal interosseous muscle of the foot; arises from the inside of the metarsal bone of the middle toe, and is inserted into the inside of the root of the first bone of the middle toe. Pulls the middle toe inward or toward the inner side of the foot. **P. min′imi dig′iti,** internal interosseous muscle of the foot; originates from the inside of the metatarsal bone of the little toe, and is inserted into the inside of the foot of the first bone of the little toe. It pulls the middle toe inward. **P. ter′tii dig′iti pe′dis,** internal interosseous muscle of the foot; arises from the inner and under part of the metatarsal bone of the third of the small toes, and is inserted into the side of the root of the first bone of the third of the small toes. It pulls the third of the small toes inward.

**Prism.** A solid the sides of which are parallelograms and the bases parallel and equal surfaces. A triangular prism of glass or other transparent medium breaks up a ray of white light traversing it into its component colors, producing the spectrum. **Achromat′ic p.,** a compound p. which deflects the ray of light without decomposing it into its constituent colors. **Com′pound p.,** one made of two substances of unequal refractive powers, such as crown and flint glass. **Enam′el p.,** histological elements of the tooth enamel having the form of wavy prisms. **Nic′ol p.,** see *Nicol*.

**Prismat′ic.** Decomposed or separated by a prism. **P. anal′ysis,** spectrum analysis.

**Prisoptom′eter.** Prismatic instrument for determining ametropia.

**Pri′vates.** Genital organs.

**Priv′et.** Ligustrum vulgare.

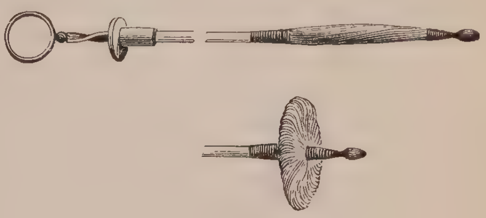
**Priv′y.** Ligustrum vulgare. **P. mem′bers,** genital organs. **P. parts,** genital organs.

**P. r. n.** Abbreviation for pro re nata. Phrase added to prescriptions, signifying "according as the indications may arise."

**Pro-** (for, before). Common prefix to words, and meaning for or before.

**Proam′nion.** Primitive amnion of the fetal enclosure around the head, which is followed later by the definitive amnion.

**Pro′bang.** Long, slender rod of whalebone, with a piece of sponge or other material at its extremity, intended to push down extraneous bodies, arrested in the œsophagus, into the stomach. Another kind is made with an insertion of bristles or horse-hair; this is passed down below the point of arrest, and the ends of the bristles are then approximated, forming an expansion by which the foreign body can be swept upward upon the withdrawal of the probang.



Bristle probang.

**Proba′tionary.** Term applied in hospital construction to a ward in which patients are kept apart, until the contagious character of the disease is satisfactorily determined, if such exists.

**Probe** (*probo*, to try). To catheterize. A slender, flexible pencil used for exploration of wounds, sinuses, and cavities. **Anel's′ p.,** see *Anel*. **Bow′man's p.,** see *Bowman*. **Elec′tric p.,** p. provided with two insulated wires, which when a bullet is touched are brought into the electric circuit. **Eyed p.,** see *Specillum*. **Len′te's p.,** see *Lente*. **Lil′ienthal's p.,** see *Lilienthal*. **Nélaton's′ p.,** porcelain sound for detecting a bullet, the latter making a mark when touched by the porcelain tip of the probe. **U′terine p.**, uterine sound. **Ver′tebrated p.**, a probe made of separate pieces, jointed so as to give great flexibility.

**Pro′bing.** Act of introducing a probe.

**Procar′dium.** Pit of the stomach; scrobiculus cordis.

**Proce′dure.** Process.

**Proceph′alus.** A fœtus whose head is so large as to render labor difficult.

**Pro′cerus na′si.** Pyramidalis nasi.

**Pro′cess** (*procedo*, to go forward). Apophysis; processus. Procedure; method of performing any operation. See also *Processus*. **Acro′mion p., Alve′olar p., Au′ditory p.**, etc., see the qualifying words.

**Proces′sus.** Process. An apophysis or eminence of a bone. See *Apophysis*. Also any part which seems prolonged beyond others with which it is connected, as the ciliary processes. **P. abdomina′lis os′sis il′ii**, broad part of the ilium. **P. accesso′rius**, accessory process of the lumbar vertebræ. **P. a. spu′rius**, embryonic transverse process of the sacrum. **P. acromia′lis**, acromion process. **P. acu′tus hel′icis**, crus or process of helix. **P. alæfor′mis**, alar ligament. **P. ala′ris**, alar process. **P. alifor′mes**, pterygoid processes. **P. anconæ′us**, olecranon. **P. annula′ris**, pons Varolii. **P. anon′ymus**, jugular tubercle. **P. ante′rior mal′lei**, p. gracilis malleus. **P. arcifor′mis**, arciform fibre. **P. ascen′dens**, upper jaw-bone. **P. ascenden′tis**, superior articular process of vertebra. **P. az′ygos**, rostrum of the sphenoid bone. **P. basila′ris**, delicate process of bone from the posterior portion of the body of the sphenoid, and forming a part of the lateral wall of the inferior petrosal sinus. **P. belenoi′dis**, styloid p., see *Belenoid*. **P. Blumenbach′ii**, unciform process. **P. bre′vis incu′dis**, short process of the incus. **P. b. mal′lei**, short process on the malleus to which the tensor tympani is attached. **P. bul′bi olfacto′rii**, filaments of the olfactory nerve. **P. calcari′nus**, bony extension of the septum narium. **P. cartilagin′ei**, sesamoid cartilaginous nodules in the cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube. **P. cartilagin′eus hel′icis**, process of the helix. **P. cauda′tus**, lobulus caudatus. **P. cerebel′li ad cer′ebrum**, superior peduncles of the cerebellum. **P. c. ad medul′lam oblonga′tam**, inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. **P. c. ad pon′tem**, middle peduncle of the cerebellum. **P. c. ad tes′tes**, superior peduncle of the cerebellum. **P. e cerebel′lo ad medul′lam oblonga′tam**, inferior peduncle of the cerebellum; corpus restiforme. **P. e c. ad pon′tem**, middle peduncle of the cerebellum. **P. e c. ad tes′tes**, superior peduncle of the cerebellum. **P. cer′ebri latera′lis**, hippocampus major; cornu Ammonis. **P. c. ma′jor**, falx cerebri. **P. cilia′ris**, ciliary process. **P. clava′tus**, enlargement of the funiculus at the calamus scriptorius. **P. clinoi′dei**, clinoid process. **P. cochlea′ris**, cochleariform process; see *Tympanum*. **P. costa′rii**, transverse process of lumbar vertebra. **P. cricoide′us**, slight eminence on the inferior border of the thyroid cartilage. **P. crucia′tus**, crucial appearance of tentorium, falx cerebelli, and falx cerebri, near the internal occipital protuberance. **P. cubita′lis**, lower and articular extremity of the humerus. **P. cuneifor′mis**, unciform process. **P. c. os′sis occip′itis**, basilar process. **P. denta′lis**, alveolar process. **P. denta′tus**, odontoid process. **P. descen′dens**, process of the rectovesical fascia, between the rectum and bladder; inferior articular process of a vertebra. **P. du′ræ ma′tris**, falx cerebri and tentorium. **P. ensifor′mis**, lesser wing of the sphenoid; see *Sternum*. **P. enteroide′i cer′ebri**, cerebral convolutions. **P. excep′tus**, inferior articular process of a lumbar vertebra. **P. excipien′tes**, superior articular process of a lumbar vertebra. **P. falcifor′mis cerebel′li**, falx cerebelli. **P. f. du′ræ ma′tris**, falx cerebri. **P. f. ma′jor**, falx cerebri. **P. f. mi′nor**, falx cerebelli. **P. folia′ceus**, process of the ethmoid bone projecting into the frontal cells. **P. folia′nus** or **Fo′lii**, p. gracilis of the malleus. **P. fronta′lis**, nasal process; frontal process; see *Maxillary bone, superior*. **P. frontosphenoida′lis**, frontal process. **P. glot′tidis**, projection of the arytenoid cartilage for the attachment of the vocal cord. **P. grac′ilis mal′lei**, delicate process of bone from the body of the malleus inserted in the Glaserian fissure; see *Malleus*. **P. hama′tus**, unciform process. **P. hel′icis** or **hel′icis cauda′tus**, a tail-like process at the posterior and inferior extremity of the helix. **P. horizonta′lis incu′di**, short process of the incus. **P. incisu′ræ trigem′ini**, occasional projections on the side of the impression for the Gasserian ganglion, at the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **P. infe′rior**, a wedge-like plate from the tegmen tympani to the internal extremity of the Glaserian fissure. **P. i. incu′di**, long process of the incus. **P. inframalleola′ris**, ridge between the grooves for the peroneal muscles on the exterior of the calcaneum. **P. of Ingras′sias**, lesser ring of the sphenoid bone. **P. innomina′tus**, jugular tubercle. **P. inter′nus calca′nei**, sustentaculum tali. **P. intrajugula′ris**, spine passing across the jugular foramen from the petrous portion of the temporal bone, or even from the occipital bone. **P. juga′lis**, malar process; zygoma; external angular process. **P. jugula′ris accesso′rius** or **jugula′ris ante′rior**, prominence on the occipital bone, forming the anterior boundary of the jugular notch. **P. j. me′dius**, intrajugular process. **P. lacryma′lis**, nasal process. **P. l. ante′rior**, anterior lacrymal crest. **P. l. con′chæ inferio′ris**, lacrymal process. **P. latera′lis u′teri**, Fallopian tube. **P. latera′lis**, portion of the transverse process of a lumbar vertebra representing a rib. **P. l. calca′nei**, sustentaculum tali. **P. l. spu′rius**, occasional process above the outer condyle of the femur; eminence above the inner condyle of the femur for the insertion of the internal head of the gastrocnemius muscle. **P. lenticula′ris**, orbicularis bone. **P. lon′gus incu′dis**, long process of the incus. **P. l. mal′lei**, p. gracilis of malleus. **P. mala′ris**, zygoma; external angular process. **P. mammilla′ris**, mammillary tubercle of the cerebrum; olfactory nerve; papilla of the kidney. **P. m. os′sis tem′poris**, mastoid process. **P. m. vertebra′rum**, mammillary process. **P. margina′lis**, elevated ridge in the posterior border of the frontal process of the malar bone. **P. mastoide′us**, mastoid process. **P. maxilla′ris con′chæ inferio′ris**, maxillary process of the inferior turbinated bone. **P. m. os′sis zygomat′ici**, maxillary process of the malar bone. **P. muscula′res vertebra′rum**, secondary processes upon the vertebræ for the insertion of muscles. **P. muscula′ris**, muscular process. **P. nasa′lis**, maxillary process of the palate-bone; lacrymal process; nasal spine. **P. na′si**, pyramidalis nasi. **P. obli′quomammilla′res**, rudimentary articular processes of the vertebræ forming the sacrum. **P. obli′quus**, articular process. **P. obtu′sus**, short process of malleus. **P. occipita′lis**, basilar process. **P. occul′tus**, small, denticulate border of the upper orbital plate of the superior maxillary bone. **P. odontoide′us**, see *Axis*. **P. oliva′ris**, olivary process. **P. orbicula′ris**, orbicular bone. **P. o. cer′ebri**, infundibulum of the brain. **P. papilla′res** or **papilla′rum**, olfactory nerves. **P. paracondyloide′us** or **paramastoide′us**, paracondyloid process. **P. petro′sus anti′cus**, delicate, lamellated portion of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **P. p. os′sis sphenoide′i me′dius**, basilar process. **P. p. poste′rior** or **supe′rior os′sis sphenoide′i**, posterior clinoid processes. **P. pneumat′icus**, process between the auricular process of the occipital and mastoid process of the temporal bone, consisting of cells in direct communication with the cells of the mastoid process which contain air; any process which contains air. **P. ad pon′tem**, middle peduncle of the cerebellum. **P. pri′mus**, handle of the malleus. **P. pyramida′lis**, pyramidal process of the palate-bone; pyramid of the thyroid. **P. Rav′ii**, p. gracilis of malleus. **P. rhachidia′nus**, spinal cord. **P. rostrifor′mis**, coracoid process. **P. Sömmering′ii**, marginal process. **P. spelæ′us**, process of the ethmoid bone projecting into the sphenoidal sinuses. **P. sphenoida′lis**, prolongation from the posterior inferior angle of the cartilage of the septum narium. **P. sphe′nomaxilla′ris**, occasional projection of the lower extremity of the anterior border of the great wing of the sphenoid. **P. spino′sus mal′lei**, p. longus of malleus. **P. s. sphenoida′lis**, spine of the sphenoid. **P. ster′ni xiphoi′des**, xiphoid process. **P. sulca′tus**, process of the palate-bone uniting the orbital and sphenoidal processes. **P. supe′rior incu′dis**, short process of the incus. **P. supracondyloide′us fem′oris latera′lis**, occasional process above the outer condyle of the femur. **P. s. f. media′lis**, eminence above the inner condyle of the femur for the insertion of the internal head of the gastrocnemius muscle. **P. s. hu′meri**, occasional unciform process above the inner condyle of the humerus. **P. ta′li exter′nus**, prominence for the reception of the articular facet of the astragalus. **P. t. inter′nus**, process at the posterior internal aspect of the astragalus. **P. tegmen′ti tym′pani pro′prius**, plate-like portion of the tegmen covering the cavities of the ear. **P. tempora′lis**, occasional process of the frontal bone articulating with the temporal. **P. tere′tes**, two slightly convex bodies forming the anterior wall or floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain; they are separated by a longitudinal groove continuous, inferiorly, with the sulcus longitudinalis posterior of the spinal cord; they are crossed transversely by several white and gray fasciculi—*lineæ transversæ, striæ medullares*—the origin of the auditory nerves. **P. ad tes′tes**, see *Valvula Vieussenii.* **P. transver′sus accesso′rius**, accessory process of a lumbar vertebra. **P. t. du′ræ ma′tris**, tentorium. **P. t. occipita′lis**, jugular process. **P. trochlearifor′mis**, processus cochleariformis. **P. trochlea′ris**, groove in a bone for a tendon. **P. t. calca′nei**, p. inframalleolaris. **P. tuba′rius**, projection from the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid, on which the cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube rests. **P. tuberosita′tis navicula′ris**, process from the tuberosity of the scaphoid bone of the foot. **P. tym′pani**, tegmen or roof of the tympanum. **P. uncifor′mis**, coracoid process. **P. uncina′tus**, uncinate process; unciform process; olecranon. **P. u. mi′nor**, lamina of the ethmoid bone covering the lacrymal or maxillary cells. **P. u′vifer**, uvula. **P. vagina′lis**, projection of the male embryonic cavity to form the cavity of the scrotum; see *Gubernaculum testis.* **P. v. fas′ciæ transver′sæ**, infundibuliform fascia. **P. ventric′uli**, duodenum. **P. vermifor′mis**, vermiform appendix. **P. voca′lis**, projection of the arytenoid cartilage for the attachment of the vocal cord. **P. v. ante′rior**, slight protrusion on the internal surface of the thyroid cartilage, to which the vocal cords are attached. **P. ad vo′merem**, vaginal process of the sphenoid. **P. vo′merosphenoida′lis**, sphenoidal process. **P. xiphoi′des**, ensiform process. **P. xi′phosterna′lis**, ensiform cartilage. **P. zygomat′ico-orbita′lis**, malar process. **P. zygomat′icus**, zygoma; malar process; external angular process.

**Procheil′on** or **Procheilid′ion** (*pro*, before, *cheilos*, a lip). The extreme projecting part or margin of the lips, or a similar portion of the labia.

**Prochore′sis** (going forward). Activity of motion of the stomach.

**Prociden′tia.** Prolapsus. **P. a′ni**, proctocele. **P. intesti′ni rec′ti**, proctocele. **P. ir′idis**, ptosis iridis. **P. oc′uli**, exophthalmia. **P. se′dis**, proctocele. **P. testic′uli tubulo′rum**, hernia testis. **P. u′teri**, prolapsus uteri.

**Procne′mium** (*pro*, before, *kneme*, leg). Tibia.

**Procœ′lia.** Lateral ventricles.

**Procœ′lius** (*pro*, before, *koilia*, belly). One who has a large, pendulous abdomen.

**Procœ′lous** (*koilos*, hollow). Having a concavity anteriorly.

**Procon′dylos** (*kondylos*, a condyle). The first joint of the fingers; the second being called condylos; the third, metacondylos.

**Procrea′tion.** Fecundation; generation.

**Proctag′ra** (*proktos*, anus, *agra*, seizure). Proctalgia.

**Proctal′gia** (*proctos*, anus, *algos*, pain). Pain in the anus; generally symptomatic of disease, as hemorrhoids, scirrhus, etc. **P. hæmorrhoida′lis**, hemorrhoids. **P. inflammato′ria**, rectitis. **P. intertrigino′sa**, chafing in the vicinity of the anus. **P. rheumat′ica**, rheumatism of the anus.

**Proctatre′sia** (*proctos*, anus, *atresia*, imperforation). Imperforate state of the anus.

**Proctec′tomy** (*proctos*, anus, *ektome*, excision). Excision of portion of the rectum.

**Proctenclei′sis** or **Procten′clisis** (*proctos*, anus, *enkleio*, to lock up). Constriction of the anus.

**Procteuryn′ter** (*proctos*, anus, *euryno*, to make broad). Instrument for dilating the anus.

**Procthæmorrha′gia.** Hemorrhage from the anus.

**Proc′tica** (*proctos*, anus). Pain or derangement around the anus, without primary inflammation. **P. exa′nia**, proctocele. **P. maris′ca**, hemorrhoids. **P. sim′plex**, proctalgia. **P. tenes′mus**, tenesmus.

**Procti′tis.** Inflammation of the anus and rectum. **P. gangræno′sa**, proctocace.

**Proctocace**, prok-tok′a-se (*proktos*, rectum, *kakos*, evil). Disease of the rectum, said to be common in Peru near Lima, on the Honduras and Mosquito coasts, in Brazil, etc. It is called by the Portuguese *bicho* and *bicho di Culo;* by the people of Quito, *mal del valle*, from its prevalence in the valleys; and in Africa, *bitios de kis.* An adynamic, inflammatory condition, frequently ending in gangrene. It has been attributed to bad food and the use of spices.

**Proc′tocele** (*proktos*, rectum, *kele*, hernia). Inversion and prolapse of the mucous coat of the rectum, from relaxation of the sphincter, with more or less swelling.

**Proctococcypex′ia** or **Proctococ′cypexy** (*proktos*, rectum, *coccyx*, *pexis*, fastening). Operation of attaching the rectum to the coccyx by suture.

**Proctocolonos′copy** (*skopeo*, to see). Examination of interior of rectum and colon.

**Proctocystot′omy** (*proctos*, anus, *kystis*, bladder, *tome*, section). Cystoproctotomy.

**Proctodæ′um** (*proctos*, anus, *hodos*, way). Posterior part of alimentary canal in embryo.

**Proctodyn′ia** (*odyne*, pain). Pain in the anus or rectum.

**Proctome′nia.** Vicarious menstruation by the rectum.

**Procton′cus** (*onkos*, swelling). Tumor of the anus.

**Proctoparal′ysis.** Paralysis of the anus or rectum.

**Proctopex′ia** or **Proc′topexy** (*proktos*, rectum, *pexis*, fixation). Operation of fastening the rectum to another part by sutures.

**Proc′toplasty.** Plastic operation upon the anus.

**Proctople′gia** (*plege*, stroke). Proctoparalysis.

**Proctopto′ma** (*ptoma*, fall). Proctocele.

**Proctopto′sis** (*ptosis*, falling). Proctocele.

**Proctorrha′gia.** Hemorrhoidal flux.

**Proctor′rhaphy** (*proctos*, anus, *rhaphe*, suture). Suture of the anus and rectum in operations for lacerated perineum.

**Proctorrhœ′a.** Discharge of mucus from the anus.

**Proctoscir′rhus.** Scirrhus of the anus.

**Proc′toscope.** Instrument for exploring or examining the rectum.

**Proctos′copy.** Visual inspection of the rectum.

**Proc′tospasm.** Tenesmus.

**Proctosteno′sis** (*stenos*, narrow). Stricture of the rectum.

**Proc′totome** (*proktos*, rectum, *tome*, incision). Instrument for dividing rectal stricture.

**Proctot′omy.** Division of a stricture of the rectum or anus, or of an anal fistula.

**Proctotoreu′sis** (*proctos*, anus, *toreuo*, to perforate). Cutting through an imperforate anus.

**Procum′bent** (*procumbo,* to lie down flat). Prostrate with the head forward.

**Procur′sive** (*curro,* to run). Having a tendency to run or go forward, as *p. epilepsy.*

**Prodigio′sus toxin′.** Toxin derived from cultures of Bacillus prodigiosus, and employed in sarcoma.

**Prodro′mata** (assumed pl. of a non-existent word, *prodroma*). Prodromes.

**Pro′drome.** Symptom in anticipation of disease.

**Prodrom′ic, Prod′romal,** or **Prod′romous.** Relating or belonging to the invasion of a disease.

**Prod′romus** (*pro,* before, *dromos,* course). Prodrome; anticipatory symptom of a disease.

**Produc′tion.** Act of producing; the thing produced.

**Produc′tive.** Formative, especially of new tissue.

**Prœ′lum.** Press; tourniquet; see *Prelum.*

**Proem′inent** (*pro,* forward, *emineo,* to project). Term applied to the seventh cervical vertebra on account of the length of its spinous process, which projects beyond the others.

**Proenceph′alus** (*pro, enkephalos,* encephalon). Monster whose encephalon is situated, in a great measure, outside the anterior portion of the cranium, which is open in the frontal region.

**Proen′zymes.** Zymogens or ferment producers.

**Profes′sional neuro′sis.** Neurosis due to continuous use of certain groups of muscles, as seen in writers' cramp, etc.

**Profe′ta's law.** Children born healthy, whose parents are syphilitic, are not necessarily liable to infection from the disease.

**Pro′file line.** Line for measuring the general facial contour.

**Proflu′vii cor′tex.** Nerium antidysentericum.

**Proflu′vium** (*profluo,* to flow forth). Flux, discharge. A term under which—in the plural, *profluvia*—some nosologists have comprised all discharges or fluxes; others, increased excretions attended by fever.

**Profun′da** (fem. of profundus). Deep (*arteria,* understood). **P. bra′chii,** p. humeri. **P. cer′ebri,** posterior cerebral artery. **P. cervi′cis,** posterior cervical artery, branch of the subclavian. **P. clitor′idis,** cavernous artery of the clitoris, a branch of the internal pudic. **P. fem′oris,** this large branch arises commonly from the posterior part of the crural, between the pubis and lesser trochanter. It descends deeply, situated before the abductors, passes through the third abductor above the opening in it for the trunk of the femoral, and terminates in the short portion of the biceps. The muscularis profunda gives off the external circumflex, the internal circumflex, and the three perforantes. **P. hu′meri,** origin variable. When it arises from the brachial artery it is given off opposite the groove of the humerus destined for the radial nerve, and descends backward between the three portions of the triceps, accompanied by the nerve, giving branches to that muscle and to the humerus. When it reaches the posterior part of the bone it divides into two branches, which are distributed to the triceps, supinator longus, etc. **P. infe′rior** is often a branch of the last, but commonly is given off from the brachial, near the middle of the arm; gives off branches to the muscles, etc., about the inner side of the os humeri; also called large communicating ulnar or profundo-ulnar. **P. lin′guæ,** ranine artery. **P. mi′nor,** p. inferior. **P. pe′nis,** the cavernous artery which arises from the artery of the penis, furnished by the internal pudic. **P. supe′rior,** profunda humeri. **P. vein,** distribution similar to that of the femoris profunda arteria. **P. vo′læ,** deep ulnar artery, deep palmar arch.

**Profundis′sima** (sup. of profunda) **il′ii.** An arterial branch from the deep gluteal to the hip-joint.

**Profun′dus** (*pro,* forth, *fundus,* bottom, having a deep base). Name given to different parts which are seated deeply as regards others. Certain muscles are distinguished by the names profound, or deep-seated, and superficial. Thus we speak of the superficial and deep-seated muscles of the neck, etc.; the flexor profundus perforans, etc.

**Profu′sion** (*pro,* forth, *fundo,* to pour). Pouring out, shedding; see *Hemorrhage.* Abundance.

**Progas′ter** (*pro,* forward, *gaster,* belly). Having a pendulous belly.

**Prog′eny,** proj′en-e (*progigno,* to bring forth). Offspring.

**Proglos′sis** (*pro,* for, *glossa,* tongue). The extremity or tip of the tongue.

**Proglot′tis** (pl. proglot′tides). Each segment, separate joint, or sexual zooid of a tapeworm.

**Prog′nathism.** Condition of being prognathous.

**Prog′nathous** (*pro,* forward, *gnathos,* jaw). Having a projecting jaw. Term applied to the form of the head in which there is a forward extension of the jaw, as in the negro.

**Prognose′.** To form a prognosis.

**Progno′sis** (*pro,* before, *gnosis,* knowledge). Judgment formed by the physician regarding the future progress and termination of any disease. **Gen′eral p.,** opinion formed of a disease in the abstract; thus, the general prognosis of tonsillitis is favorable; of yellow fever unfavorable. **Partic′ular p.,** opinion formed of any particular case of disease. The particular or special prognosis of one case of pneumonia may be favorable, while that of another may be unfavorable.

**Prognos′tic.** Relating to prognosis.

**Prognos′ticate.** To form a prognosis.

**Progres′sion** (*pro,* forward, *gradior,* to step). Augmentation. Forward movement or advance.

**Progres′sive.** Advancing, growing continually worse or better. **P. bul′bar paral′ysis,** paralysis of the tongue, lips, and pharynx. **P. mus′cular at′rophy,** see *Atrophy.* **P. paral′ysis,** general paralysis of the insane.

**Proio′tia** (*proi,* early). Premature development of sexual power.

**Projec′tion.** Image or figure resulting from an impression on the sensorium. **P. sys′tems of Mey′nert,** arrangement of apparatus by means of which the impressions of the exterior surroundings are projected upon consciousness.

**Projec′tor ure′thræ.** Levator prostatæ muscle.

**Prola′bial.** Relating to the prolabium.

**Prola′bium** (*pro,* before, *labium,* lip). Procheilon; vermilion border of the lip.

**Prolapse′.** Prolapsus.

**Prolap′sus** (*prolabor,* to slip down). Protrusion; a falling down. Falling down of a part through the orifice with which it is naturally connected. **P. a′ni,** proctocele. **P. bul′bi oc′uli,** exophthalmia. **P. cor′neæ,** staphyloma of the cornea. **P. ir′idis,** iridauxesis, staphyloma iridis, and ptosis iridis. **P. lin′guæ,** glossocele, paraglossa. **Morgagn′i's p.,** see *Morgagni.* **P. œsoph′agi,** pharyngocele. **P. of the o′vary,** prolapse of ovary. **P. pal′pebræ,** blepharoptosis. **P. pharyn′gis,** pharyngocele. **P. umbili′ci,** exomphalus. **P. u′teri,** a falling down of the uterus, owing to relaxation of the parts about the utero-vaginal region. The horizontal position must be insisted upon, and the injection of astringent substances per vaginam. If the affection be not remedied by these means a pessary may be employed as a palliative, or the operation of episiorraphy performed. Some use the term *procidentia uteri* for a less degree than prolapsus—*relaxatio uteri* expressing the slightest state of all. Prolapsus uteri without inversion has been termed *orthysteroptoma* and *orthysteroptosis.* **P. u′vulæ,** staphylœdema. **P. vagi′næ,** protrusion of the upper part of the vagina into the lower; this, like the descent of the uterus, may be relaxation, procidentia, prolapsus, or complete inversion. **P. vesi′cæ,** prolapsus of the bladder into the urethra.

**Prolecta′tion** (*prolecto,* to entice). Action of separating the finer parts of a body from the grosser.

**Prolep′sis.** Prognosis. Anticipation.

**Prolep′tic.** Anticipating or returning before the proper time. Prognostic.

**Prolep'tics** (*pro*, before, *lambano*, to seize hold of). The art and science of predicting in medicine.

**Pro'les** (*proles*, offspring). Progeny.

**Pro'licide** (*proles*, offspring, *cædo*, to kill). Destruction of offspring; fœticide as well as infanticide.

**Prolif'erate.** To reproduce similar parts, to bud.

**Prolifera'tion** (*proles*, offspring, *fero*, to carry). Growing by the multiplication of similar elemental parts. See *Cytogeny.*

**Prolif'erous.** Characterized by proliferation.

**Prolif'ic** (*proles*, offspring, *facio*, to make). That which has the faculty of engendering; applied to man and animals, and to their sperm or seed. Fruitful.

**Proligerous**, pro-lij'er-us (*proles*, offspring, *gero*, to carry). That which is connected with carrying the offspring. **P. disk** or **lay'er**, germ disk or hill; granular layer, situated generally toward the most prominent part of the ovarian vesicle, in the centre of which the true ovum or ovule exists.

**Prometo'pis** (*pro*, before, *metopon*, forehead). The skin of the forehead in which are wrinkles.

**Prominen'tia** (*promineo*, to jut out). Protuberance. **P. annula'ris cer'ebri**, pons Varolii. **P. cana'lis facia'lis**, prominence of the aqueduct of Fallopius on the inner wall of the tympanum. **P. cor'neæ**, see *Ceratocele.* **P. laryn'gis**, pomum Adami. **P. os'sis contin'ua**, apophysis.

**Prominen'tiæ** (pl. of prominentia) **albican'tes.** Mammillary tubercles. **P. semiöva'les medul'læ oblonga'tæ**, corpora olivaria. **P. tuba'ria pharyn'gis**, prominence at the opening of the Eustachian tube into the pharynx.

**Prom'ontory** (*pro*, forward, *mons*, mountain). Small projection at the inner wall of the cavity of the tympanum, corresponding to the external scala of the cochlea, and especially to the outer side of the vestibule. **P. of sa'crum**, see *Sacrum.*

**Pro'nate.** To turn the hand with the palm downward.

**Prona'tion** (*pronus*, inclined forward). Anatomists understand by pronation the motion by which the inferior extremity of the radius passes before the ulna, and thus causes the hand to execute a kind of rotation from without inward.

**Prona'toflex'or mass.** Mass of the pronator and flexor muscles at the median and palmar surface of the forearm.

**Prona'tor.** That which produces the motion of pronation. **P. obli'quus**, p. radii teres. **P. quadra'tus**, this muscle is situated deeply at the anterior and inferior part of the forearm, is flat and square, and is attached, within, to the inferior quarter of the anterior surface of the ulna, and without to the inferior quarter of the anterior surface of the radius. It produces the motion of pronation. **P. ra'dii te'res**, muscle seated at the upper and anterior part of the forearm; is long, flat, and larger above than below; is attached above to the inner tuberosity of the humerus and to the coronoid process of the ulna; thence it passes obliquely downward and outward, and terminates at the middle of the outer surface of the radius. It causes the radius to turn on the ulna, to produce the motion of pronation; can also bend the forearm on the arm, and conversely. **P. rotun'dus**, p. radii teres. **P te'res**, p. radii teres. **P. tib'iæ**, peroneotibialis.

**Prona'us** (*pro*, before, *naos*, temple). Vestibulum.

**Prone.** Lying on the abdomen, face downward.

**Proneph'ric duct.** Duct of the primordial or head kidney.

**Proneph'ron** or **Proneph'ros** (*pro*, *nephros*, kidney). Primordial or head kidney.

**Pronu'cleus.** Primitive nucleus of an ovum or spermatozoon. The female element is called the *female p.;* the male element is the *male p.* The two unite in impregnation to form the fertilized ovum.

**Pronuncia'tion** (*pronuncio*, to proclaim). Mode of articulating or giving accent or utterance to words.

**Proödon'tus** (*pro*, forward, *odous*, tooth). Term relating to skulls in which a line between the subnasal and alveolar points makes an angle of from 23° to 50° with the radius fixus.

**Proof spir'it.** A liquid containing 57 per cent. by volume, 49 per cent. by weight, of absolute alcohol; sp. gr. 0.920; made by mixing 5 volumes of alcohol, sp. gr. 0.838, with 3 volumes of distilled water.

**Proö'tic** (*ous*, *otos*, ear). In front of the ear or of the otic ganglion. **P. cen'tre**, a centre of ossification starting over the superior semicircular canal, and constituting the superior portion of the petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone.

**Proöva'rium.** See *Parovarium.*

**Prop cells, Hen'sen's.** The outer layer of the organ of Corti consists of the outer hair cells and cylindroid epithelial cells, which last have received this name.

**Propaga'tion** (*propago*, to multiply). Reproduction; increase.

**Propal'inal** (*pro*, before, *palin*, backward). Backward and forward.

**Propath'ia** or **Prop'athy** (*pro*, *pathos*, disease). Prodrome.

**Prop'enyl.** Glyceryl. Allyl alcohol. **P. hy'drate,** glycerin.

**Propep'sin.** Zymogen already existing in cell-granules convertible into pepsin; pepsinogen.

**Propep'tone.** Result of digestion in the stomach and pancreas; same as hemialbumose.

**Propeptonu'ria** (*ouron*, urine). Excretion of propeptone in the urine

**Properitone'al.** Anterior to the peritoneum.

**Prop'erty** (*proprius*, proper). That which belongs distinctively to a thing. Characteristic. Faculty.

**Proph'asis** (*prophaino*, to announce). Cause, especially remote cause. Prognosis.

**Prophetin'.** Bitter principle derived from Cucumis prophetarum and Ecballium elaterium.

**Prophthal'mus** (*pro*, forward, *ophthalmos*, eye). Exophthalmus.

**Prophylac'tic** (*phylasso*, to defend). Preservative or preventive. **P. med'icine,** hygiene.

**Prophylax'is.** Preventive treatment.

**Pro'pion.** Diethylketone, hypnotic in doses of gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0); sedative in doses of gr. vij–x (0.5–0.65).

**Propion'ic acid** (*pion*, fat). Monobasic liquid organic acid. $C_3H_6O_2$. Found in sweat, chyme, and as a result of alcoholic fermentation.

**Proplex'us.** Choroid plexus of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

**Propodial'ia** (*propodon*, before the feet). Proximal segment of the humerus and tibialis.

**Prop'olis** (*pro*, before, *polis*, city; literally, that which is before the city). Bee-bread or bee-glue. Red, resinous matter with an odor like storax, with which the bees cover the bottom of the hive. Has been employed in simple mucous diarrhœa and dysentery; smelling of it has been esteemed antiasthmatic.

**Pro'pons.** Ponticulus.

**Propor'tion.** Symmetry.

**Pro'prius au'ris exter'næ.** Retrahens auris.

**Propto'ma** (*pro*, forward, *pipto*, to fall). Prolapsus. **P. auricula'rum**, flap ear; lobe of the ear broad, loose, and pendent from birth. **P. scro'ti**, relaxation of the scrotum.

**Propto'sis** (*pro*, forward, *ptosis*, falling down). Prolapsus. **P. öc'uli**, exophthalmia. **P. pal'pebræ**, blepharoptosis. **P. u'vulæ**, staphylœdema.

**Propul'sion** (*pello*, to drive). Act of pushing forward. Inclination to push the body forward, even to falling, as in paralysis agitans.

**Pro'pyl.** Radical of propylic acid.

**Propylam'ine.** $C_3H_7NH_2$. Occurs in Chenopodium vulvaria, in the flowers of Cratægus oxyacantha, the fruit of Sorbus aucuparia, in Secale cornutum, herring pickle, cod-liver oil, urine, etc., and in cultures of bacteria from human fæces on gelatin. Two forms of this substance are known, both having ammoniacal and fish-like odor. Propylamine has been used in acute and chronic rheumatism, but its virtues have been greatly exaggerated. The chloride and iodide have been given in like cases.

**Prop'ylene.** $C_3H_6$. Gaseous substance; a hydrocarbon.

**Pro'ra.** Occiput.

**Pror'sad.** Toward the anterior part.

**Prosarthro'sis.** Diarthrosis.

**Prosco'lex** (*pro*, before, *scolex*, worm). First embryonic stage of scolex after leaving the egg.

**Prosec'tion.** Anatomy.

**Prosec'tor** (*pro*, before, *seco*, to cut). Dissector. One who dissects cadavers for anatomical lectures.

**Prosencephal'ic arch.** Neural arch of frontal vertebra.

**Prosenceph'alon** (*pros*, before, *encephalos*, brain). Forebrain. One of the principal secondary divisions of the primordial medullary tube. From it are developed the cerebral hemispheres, corpus callosum, corpora striata, fornix, lateral ventricles, and olfactory nerve.

**Pros'ocœle.** Common ventricle of the prosencephalon.

**Pros'odos** (*pros*, before, *hodos*, a way). Entrance to a canal or duct.

**Prosogas'ter.** Foregut.

**Prosopal'gia** (*prosopon*, face, *algos*, pain). Facial neuralgia.

**Prosopantri'tis.** Inflammation of the frontal sinuses.

**Prosopan'trum** (*prosopon*, face, *antron*, cavity). Frontal sinus.

**Prosopecta'sia** (*prosopon*, face, *ektasis*, enlargement). Enlargement of the face due to disease.

**Proso'pis dul'cis.** Large tree, ord. *Leguminosæ;* native of Peru; fruit—*pacay*—is a pod from 20 to 24 inches long, containing black seeds imbedded in a white, soft, flaky substance, which last is eaten.

**Prosopodid'ymus** (*prosopon*, face, *didymos*, twin). Diprosopus.

**Prosopodyn'ia** (*odyne*, pain). Facial neuralgia.

**Prosopol'ogy** (*prosopon*, face, *logos*, discourse). Physiognomy.

**Prosoponeural'gia.** Facial neuralgia.

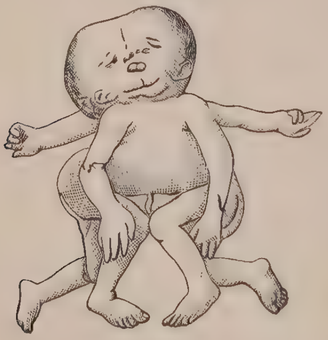
**Prosopoparal'ysis** (*prosopon*, face). Bell's palsy.

**Prosoposchisis**, pros-o-pos'kis-is (*prosopon*, face, *schisis*, fissure). Congenital unilateral fissure of the face.

**Pros'opospasm** (*prosopon*, face). Risus sardonicus.

**Prosoposternodym'ia** (*prosopon*, face, *sternum*, *didymos*, twin). Double monster joined by face and sternum; a form of cephalosomatodymia.

**Prosopothoracop'agus.** Thoracopagus with coalescence of head, chest, and abdomen.



Prosopothoracopagus.

**Prosopoto'cia** (*prosopon*, face, *tokos*, parturition). Labor with face presentation.

**Prosoproso'pus** (*proso*, forward, *prosopon*, face). Name given to skulls in which the line from nasion to alveolar point forms an angle of from 66.5° to 78° with the radius fixus (Lissauer).

**Prosorrhi'nus** (*proso*, forward, *rhis*, nose). Name given to skulls in which the line drawn from nasion to subnasal point makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 66.5° to 77° (Lissauer).

**Prosothoracop'agus.** Double monster fused anteriorly at the chest.

**Prosta'den** (*aden*, gland). Prostate gland. Extract of the prostate gland, used. in doses of 30 grains daily, in diseases of that gland.

**Pros'tata.** Prostate. **P. adenoi'des**, prostate. **P. Bartholi'ni**, Cowper's glands in the female. **P. glan'dula**, prostate. **P. mulie'bris**, Cowper's glands in the female. **P. sicca'ta**, dried prostate gland of cattle, used therapeutically in hypertrophy of the prostate gland.

**Pros'tatal.** Prostatic.

**Prostatal'gia** (*algos*, pain). Pain in the prostate.

**Prostataux'e** (*auxe*, increase). Enlargement of the prostate.

**Pros'tate** (*pro*, before, *istemi*, to stand). Prostate gland. Glandular, cordiform body, the size of a chestnut, situated before the neck of the bladder, behind the symphysis pubis, and surrounding the first portion of the urethra. Its excretory outlets, to the number of 10 or 12, open into the part of the urethra that traverses it, and pour into it a whitish, viscid humor—*liquor prostaticus*—intended to lubricate the interior of the urethra and to serve as a vehicle for the sperm in its ejaculation. It is usually described as consisting of three lobes, two *lateral*, and one *middle* fitted in between them on the under side, and lying beneath the neck of the bladder and the immediately adjacent part of the urethra. This is the lobus medius, caruncula or tuberculum Morgagnii, isthmus prostatæ, lobus pathologicus or inferior. **Ante'rior p.**, see *Cowper's glands*.

**Prostatec'tomy** (*ektome*, cutting out). Excision of more or less of the prostate gland

**Prostatelco'sis** or **Prostathelco'sis** (*helkos*, ulcer). Ulceration of the prostate.

**Prostat'ic.** Belonging or relating to the prostate. **P. bisec'tor**, an instrument at one time used in bilateral lithotomy; resembling a large olive, with a beak at the extremity, cutting edges at the sides parallel to its longest axis, and with a straight handle. **P. liq'uor**, the fluid secreted by the prostate, which mixes with the sperm during emission. **P. mus'cles**, the *superior prostatic muscles* pass from the pubis to the lateral parts of the prostate; the *inferior prostatic muscles* are fleshy fibres which, from the lateral parts of the urethra, near its membranous portion, pass to be inserted into the pubis. **P. plex'us of nerves**, continuation of pelvic plexus anteriorly between the prostate and levator ani. **P. plex'us of veins**, pudendal plexus. **P. por'tion of the ure'thra**, the part of the canal of the urethra included by the prostate; about 15 lines long. **P. si'nus**, see *Sinus*.

**Prostat'icus inter'nus.** Superior transverse fibres of the ischio-urethralis. **P. supe'rior**, compressor prostatæ.

**Pros'tatism.** Depressed nervous state induced by prostatic disease.

**Prostati'tis.** Inflammation of the prostate.

**Prostat'ocele** (*kele*, tumor). Tumor of the prostate.

**Prostatocysti'tis** (*kystis*, bladder). Inflammation of the prostate and bladder.

**Prostatol'ithus** (*lithos*, stone). Prostatic calculus.

**Prostat'omy.** Prostatotomy.

**Prostaton'cus** (*onkos*, tumor). Swelling of the prostate.

**Prostatoparec'tasis** (*parekteino*, to extend). Enlargement of the prostate, *prostatauxe;* also induration of the same, *prostatoscirrhus*.

**Prostatorrhœ'a** (*rheo*, to flow). Morbidly increased discharge from the prostate.

**Prostatoscir'rhus.** Enlargement with induration of the prostate.

**Prostatot'omy** (*tome*, incision). Incision into the prostate.

**Prostatovesiculi'tis.** Inflammation of the prostate and seminal vesicles.

**Proster′num** (*pro*, before, *sternum*). Manubrium.

**Prosthenceph′alon** (*prosthen*, in front). Part of the brain comprising the oblongata and cerebellum.

**Pros′theon.** Central point on the anterior surface of the upper alveolar arch; alveolar point.

**Pros′thesis** (*pros*, to, *tithemi*, to put). Addition; application. Supplying of a missing part of the human body by artificial means. Sometimes written *prothesis*.

**Pros′theta.** Medicines introduced into some one of the natural cavities.

**Prosthet′ic.** Relating to prosthesis. **P. appara′tus**, a wooden leg, glass eye, false tooth, etc.

**Prosthet′ics.** The science of the adaptation of artificial substitutes for missing parts of the body.

**Pros′thion.** Alveolar point; prostheon.

**Prostitu′tion.** Submitting to promiscuous sexual intercourse for pay. In many countries of Europe prostitution is a matter of public hygiene, the prostitutes being regularly examined medically, and licensed. In Great Britain and in this country, as a general rule, it is not subjected to any regulation.

**Prosto′mia** (*stoma*, mouth). The commissure of the lips.

**Prostra′tion** (*pro*, before, *sterno*, to throw down). Great depression of strength; almost total loss of power over the muscles of locomotion. **Ner′vous p.**, neurasthenia.

**Pro′tagon.** A crystalline, nitrogenous proximate principle obtained from brain substance, and also present in the spleen, pus, spermatozoa, and the stroma of red blood corpuscles.

**Protal′bumose.** Protoalbumose.

**Protam′ine.** $C_{16}H_{32}N_9O_4$. Base from spermatozoa. Amorphous base found in salmon-spawn in combination with nuclein.

**Protar′gol.** A yellow, soluble powder, silver albumose, in which there is 8 per cent. of silver. Used in wounds and in gonorrhœa, in solutions of ½ to 3 per cent. It is not caustic or irritating. Much stronger solutions may be painted on external surfaces when their use is indicated.

**Pro′tea mellif′era.** A South African plant, ord. *Proteaceæ*, whose involucra and flowers contain a great deal of honey. By inspissation it forms a delicious syrup, *syrupus proteus*, which is much used in pulmonary affections. *P. lepidocarpon* and some other proteæ supply the same kind of juice.

**Pro′tean.** Assuming different forms.

**Protec′tive.** Affording protection or immunity. **P. dress′ing**, carbolized oiled silk used in antiseptic surgery, placed over the wound to exclude bacteria. **P. pro′teid**, an alexin, socin, or phylaxin; a proteid within the organism protecting it against bacteria and their derivatives; substance having the power of destroying microorganisms, and therefore regarded as an important preventive or curative agent, when its microbicidal properties can be successfully applied; present naturally in the interior of the body or introduced through artificial channels, as by inoculation.

**Pro′teic.** Proteinous. **P. sub′stances**, proteids.

**Proteid**, pro′te-id. In the classification of aliments, such as are made up of albumin, casein, gluten, and their allies, and gelatin, and which contain carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, and some of them sulphur and phosphorus, have been called by Kirkes *proteids*. **Bacte′rial p.**, albuminous, peptonoid, or other substance formed by the fermentative action of germs. **B. cell′ular p.**, similar substance forming an integral part of the bacterial cells. **Defen′sive p.**, see *Protective*. **Float′ing p.**, a proteid circulating in the body and finally excreted without having entered into the constitution of any of the tissues. **Protec′tive p.**, see *Protective*.

**Pro′teiform.** Protean.

**Protein′** (*proteia*, first rank or place). An obsolescent term for the product of the decomposition of albumin, etc., by potassa. Proteid.

**Proteina′ceous** or **Proteinous**, pro′te-in-ous. Composed of or containing protein.

**Proteol′ysis** (*lysis*, dissolving). Change brought about in proteids during digestion.

**Proteolyt′ic.** Capable of causing proteolysis or digestion of proteids.

**Proteo′ses.** Substances resulting from hydration of proteids by the enzymes of digestion or mineral acids, and changed into peptones by continued digestion. They are named, from their source, caseoses, globuloses, albumoses, etc.

**Pro′teus.** Genus of *Schizomycetes*, forming cocci and rods. **P. capsula′tus sep′ticus**, Bacillus hominis capsulatus. **P. fluores′cens**, Bacillus proteus fluorescens. **P. haus′eri**, see *Kedani disease*. **P. hom′inis**, Bacillus anthracis. **P. hom′inis capsula′tus**, Bacillus hominis capsulatus; B. capsulatus septicus. **P. of Karlin′ski**, Bacillus murisepticus pleomorphus. **P. letha′lis**, Bacillus lethalis; B. proteus lethalis. **P. mirab′ilis**, Bacillus mirabilis; B. proteus. **P. sep′ticus**, Bacillus septicus; B. proteus septicus. **P. sulfu′reus**, Bacillus sulfureus. **P. s. of Holochenikoff′**, Bacillus vulgaris. **P. vulga′ris** (Hauser), Bacillus proteus; B. vulgaris. **P. zenk′eri**, Bacillus zenkeri; B. proteus.

**Proth′esis.** Prosthesis.

**Prothet′ic.** Prosthetic.

**Prothrom′bin.** Fibrinogen. See *Thrombin*.

**Prothym′ia** (*thymos*, mind). Quickness of intellect.

**Protis′ta** (*protistos*, the very first). According to Haeckel, unicellular organisms between the animal and vegetable; first forms of living matter.

**Proto-** (*protos*, first). In composition, first.

**Protoal′bumose.** Form of albumose, soluble in water, and convertible into deuteroalbumose and peptone.

**Pro′toblast** (*blastos*, germ). Protoplasm.

**Protoca′seose.** First product formed in digestion of casein.

**Protocatechu′ic acid.** $C_7H_6O_4$. An acid occasionally noticed in the urine.

**Protochlo′ride.** When there are two or more chlorides of the same base, the one having the least amount of chlorine is the protochloride.

**Protococ′cus denta′lis.** A fungus occurring in connection with vegetable decay or caries of the teeth.

**Pro′tocone.** Anterior internal cusp of an upper molar tooth.

**Protoco′nid.** Anterior internal cusp of a lower molar tooth.

**Protoco′nule.** Anterior intermediate cusp of an upper molar tooth.

**Pro′todont.** Simple molar tooth in which the cusps are not well defined.

**Protoëlas′tose.** Primary product of elastin by cleavage.

**Protog′ala** (*protos*, first, *gala*, milk). Colostrum.

**Protogas′ter** (*protos*, first, *gaster*, stomach). Rudimentary alimentary canal of the embryo.

**Pro′togens.** Albuminoid substances produced by the action of formaldehyde on serum or egg-albumen. When heated in watery solution they do not coagulate. They are dietary articles, and may be given by the rectum as well as by the mouth.

**Protoglob′ulose.** Product of globulin, formed by action of gastric juice.

**Protoï′odide.** When there are two or more iodides of the same base, the one containing the smallest amount of iodine is the protiodide or protoiodide.

**Protom′eter.** Instrument for measuring the degree of forward projection of the eyeball.

**Protomy′osinose.** Primary product formed in digestion of myosin with gastric juice, convertible into deuteromyosinose by further action of pepsin.

**Pro′ton.** The earliest germ or rudiment of an organ. Primary or original nature or disposition.

**Protoneph′rium** (*protos*, first, *nephros*, kidney.) Corpus wolffianum.

**Protoni′trate.** When there are two or more nitrates of the same base, this term is applied to the one which contains the smallest amount of the nitric acid radical.

**Protonu′clein.** $C_{29}H_{49}N_{10}P_5O_{32}$. A constitutional remedial agent prepared from the lymphoid tissues of animals.

**Protoör′ganism.** Microorganism, protophyte or protozoon; also one of unknown nature, whether animal or vegetable; one of the protista.

**Protopath′ia** (*protos*, first, *pathos*, affection). Idiopathia.

**Protopath′ic** (*pathos* disease). Idiopathic.

**Protopep′sia** (*protos*, first, *pepsis*, digestion). Primary digestion occurring in the alimentary tract independent of the products of the walls of the intestine, the liver, or other organs.

**Pro′tophyte** (*protos*, first, *phyton*, plant). Vegetable production at the foot of the scale, as a cryptogamous plant—a fungus. Various diseases have been ascribed to the reception of protophytes into the blood.

**Protopine′.** $C_{20}H_{19}NO_5$. Alkaloid derived from the poppy and one or two other plants of same order; similar to cryptopine.

**Protopla′sis.** First stage in formation of tissue. Formation of protoplasmic tissue.

**Pro′toplasm** (*protos*, first, *plasso*, to form). The blastema in the sense of cytoblastema; the cell-sap or cell-contents. Also the liquid contained in the cavities of vegetable cells, or in the embryonic cells, when the embryo has as yet no blood, which liquid is capable, like the liquor sanguinis, of furnishing materials for the origin of other anatomical elements.

**Protoplas′mic.** Relating to the protoplasm. **P. pro′cesses of Die′ters,** the thick-branched processes of the large centric ganglion cells.

**Pro′toplast** (*protos*, first, *plasso*, to form). Primary formation; first-formed organized body, the parent of all others.

**Protoplas′tic.** Protoplasmic.

**Protoplas′tin.** Basis of protoplasm.

**Protopro′teose.** Product of digestion of syntonin in the stomach. When still further digested it becomes deuteroproteose.

**Pro′tosalt.** When a metal combines with an acid in two or more proportions, that combination which contains the least metal is called the protosalt.

**Protoso′mite** (*protos*, first, *soma*, body). One of the primitive segments of an embryonic worm.

**Pro′tospasm.** Spasm commencing in a limited area and extending to other parts. If beginning in the arm, it is called *brachial p.;* if in the lower limb, *crural p.*

**Protosul′phate.** When there are two or more sulphates of the same base, the one having the smallest amount of the sulphuric acid radical is the protosulphate.

**Protosul′phide.** When there are two or more sulphides of the same base, the one containing the smallest amount of sulphur is the protosulphide.

**Protover′tebræ.** Primitive vertebræ in embryo.

**Protover′tebral col′umn** or **plate.** Column of cells situated along the medullary groove, from which the protovertebræ originate.

**Protovitel′lose.** Product of phytovitellin by the gastric juice, convertible into deuterovitellose when subjected to further action of pepsin and acid.

**Protox′ide.** That member of a series of oxides containing a single atom of oxygen combined with a single bivalent atom.

**Protox′oid.** See *Toxoid.*

**Protozo′on** (*protos*, first, *zoon*, animal). An animal lowest in the scale, as the infusoria, sponges, etc.

**Protrac′tor.** Name given to several muscles. Also a surgical instrument.

**Protracto′res an′guli o′ris.** Accessorii orbicularis oris.

**Pro′trahens len′tis** (*pro*, forward, *traho*, to draw). Ciliary muscle.

**Protropine′.** $C_{20}H_{19}NO_5$. Protopine; alkaloid derived from opium.

**Protru′sion** (*pro*, forward, *trudo*, to thrust). Prolapsus. Projection beyond the normal position, as of the jaw.

**Protru′sor.** Detrusor urinæ.

**Protryp′sin.** A substance derived from the spleen which can be converted into trypsin.

**Protu′berance** (*pro*, before, *tuber*, projection). Boss. Name given to rough, unequal projections seen at the surface of certain organs: parietal protuberances, for example. **An′nular p.,** pons Varolii. **Cer′ebral p.,** medulla oblongata; pons Varolli.

**Protuberan′tia.** Eminence; protuberance. **P. annula′ris Willis′ii,** pons Varolii. **P. basila′ris,** pons Varolii. **P. cylin′drica,** cornu ammonis.

**Proty′le** (*protos*, first, *yle*, matter). An hypothetical first principle, from which it has been assumed that all living matter springs.

**Proud flesh.** Fungous or exuberant granulations springing from an ulcer or a sluggish wound surface. **P. peo′ple,** term applied to the subjects of a peculiar anal reflex, who are thrown into uncontrollable hysterical paroxysms by the application of a finger to the anal region.

**Prove′.** To determine the therapeutic virtues of a drug (in homœopathic practice) by recording the symptoms and sensations observed after a definite quantity of the same has been ingested.

**Proventric′ulus.** Second stomach. Bulbous expansion at the termination of the œsophagus, of birds, immediately above the gizzard, the walls of which are thickly studded with glands or follicles which secrete a digestive fluid.

**Prover′sion** (*pro*, forward, *verto*, to turn). Anteversion.

**Prov′ing.** Testing a drug by homœopathic methods.

**Provi′sional.** Of temporary utility or application, as *provisional callus.*

**Provocato′rius** (*provoco*, to call forth). Intercalary.

**Prox′imad.** In a direction toward the trunk.

**Prox′imal** (*proximus*, next). Proximate, nearest, next. **P. as′pect,** aspect toward the trunk in the course of an extremity.

**Prox′imate.** Proximal, nearest, first. **P. prin′ciples,** see *Principles* and *Organic.*

**Pru′na.** Anthrax.

**Prune.** Prunum.

**Prune-juice expectora′tion** or **spu′ta.** Sputa resembling prune-juice occurring in grave cases of pneumonia and certain other pulmonary affections.

**Prunel′la.** Angina pectoris. Aphthæ. Cynanche. Pupil. **P. officina′lis,** self heal, healall, bugle; ord. *Labiatæ;* this plant has been recommended as an astringent in hemorrhages and fluxes, and also in gargles against aphthæ, and in inflammation of the fauces. **P. vulga′ris,** P. officinalis.

**Prunel′læ sal.** Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus.

**Prunel′loe.** Prunum brignolense.

**Prune′ola sylves′tris.** Prunus spinosa.

**Pru′ni virgian′æ cor′tex.** (Ph. Br.) Wild cherry bark. See *Prunus virgiana.*

**Prunin′.** Cerasin.

**Pru′num.** Dried plum, prune. Three sorts of prunes have been usually ranked among the articles of the materia medica: 1. Prunum brignolense, Brignoli plum, or prunelloe, from Brignole, in Provence, is of a reddish-yellow color, and has a very grateful, sweet, subacid taste. 2. Prunum gallicum, French prune. 3. Prunum damascenum, damson. All these possess the same general properties as the other summer fruits, and are emollient and laxative. *Prunum* (Ph. U. S.) is the fruit of Prunus domestica, a gentle laxative. Under the name of *medicated prunes* a confection is made by adding prunes to concentrated infusion of senna, and evaporating with a gentle heat, adding sugar. **P. stella′tum,** Averrhoa carambola.

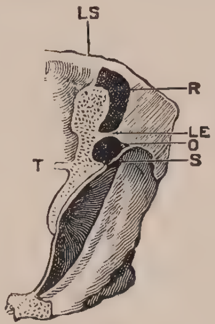
**Pru′nus aca′cia.** P. padus. **P. armeni′aca,** apricot; ord. *Rosaceæ;* the apricot, Melum armeniacum, when ripe, is easily digested, and considered a great delicacy. **P. a'vium,** black cherry tree; the fruit is eaten, and a gum exudes from the tree, the properties of which are like those of gum arabic. **P. capulin',** capuli, grows in the open fields of Peru; is cultivated in gardens in towns; fruit is acid, and not often eaten, but has an agreeable odor. **P. cer'asus,** red cherry tree; fruit, *cerasum,* has a pleasant, acidulous, sweet flavor; see *Prunus avium.* **P. cocomil'ia,** tree, native of Italy, where it is used as a febrifuge. **P. domes'tica,** plum or damson, the source of the official (Ph. U. S.) *prunum;* gently laxative. **P. horten'sis,** P. cerasus. **P. insit'ia,** Bullace plum tree; fruit of this tree is used like the damson. **P. laurocer'asus,** poison laurel, cherry laurel, common laurel; the leaves, *Laurocerasi folia,* have a bitter, styptic taste, with the flavor of bitter almonds; the powdered leaves applied to the nostrils excite sneezing; the flavor of the leaves has given occasion to their being employed in tarts, custards, etc., but in large quantities they are poisonous; the poisonous principle is prussic acid; the distilled water, *aqua laurocerasi,* cherry-laurel water, is official in the Ph. Br. **P. macrophyl'la,** P. avium. **P. pa'dus,** wild cluster or bird cherry tree; bark of the tree has a fragrant smell and a bitter, subastringent taste, somewhat similar to that of bitter almonds; has been recommended in intermittents, etc., in the form of decoction; berries have been used in dysentery. **P. sebeste'na,** sebestena. **P. seroti'na,** Cerasus serotina. **P. spino'sa,** sloe tree; the fruit—sloe—is sometimes employed in gargles, and was formerly much used in hemorrhage, owing to its astringent properties; the Acacia nostras, Pruneola sylvestris, is obtained from this. **P. sylves'tris,** P. avium, P. spinosa. **P. virginia'na,** choke cherry, wild cherry tree. P. virginiana (Ph. U. S.) is the bark of P. serotina, collected in the autumn. Bark of this tree has been found useful in intermittents; leaves are poisonous to certain animals, and the berries intoxicate different kinds of birds. The Indians use the bark in the cure of syphilis; it is bitter and astringent, and possesses some aromatic warmth, and likewise a sedative quality; is stimulant and tonic; the leaves and bark yield prussic acid. Distilled oil of the bark is very nearly identical with that of the bitter almond; a strong decoction of the bark is anthelmintic. The official preparations are: *Extrac'tum pru'ni virgian'æ flu'idum* (U. S.); dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). *Infu'sum p. v.* (U. S.); dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). *Syr'upus p. v.* (U. S. and Br.); dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). *Tinctu'ra p. v.* (Br.); dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **P. vulga'ris,** P. padus.

**Pruriginous,** pru-rij'in-us. Relating to or resembling prurigo; itching.

**Pruri'go** (*prurio,* to itch). The word is often used synonymously with itching. The term has been used for a genus of cutaneous diseases, the characteristic symptoms of which are a severe itching, accompanied by an eruption of papulæ of nearly the same color as the adjoining cuticle. It affects the whole surface of the skin, under several varieties of form—p. mitis, p. formicans, p. senilis, etc.—as well as some parts of the body, as p. ani or podicis, pruritus ani, and p. pudendi muliebris, pudendagra pruriens, pruritus vulvæ. **P. æstiva'lis,** summer p. **P. fe'rox,** an intense form, usually congenital, characterized by the presence of giant papules and enlarged lymph glands from irritation induced by the scratching. **He'bra's p.,** true idiopathic prurigo. **P. hiema'lis,** pruritus hiemalis. **Hutch'inson's p.,** p. occurring during dentition. **P. pedicula'ris,** phtheiriasis. **P. sim'plex,** a mild but persistently recurrent form of p. **Sum'mer p.,** hydroa vacciniforme.

**Pruri'tus** (*prurio,* to itch). Itching. **P. a'ni,** itching of the anus; usually a symptom of rectal or intestinal irritation, worms, constipation, etc.; symptoms may be relieved by external applications, but the cause must also be sought for and treated. **Duhr'ing's p.** or **P. hiema'lis,** winter itch. **P. seni'lis,** itching in the aged due to senile changes in the skin. **P. vul'væ,** itching of the vulva.

**Prus'sack's fi'bres.** Bands of fibres of elastic and connective tissue forming lateral boundaries of Shrapnell's membrane. **P.'s pouch,** small space in the attic of the middle ear. **P.'s space,** P.'s pouch.



Prussack's pouch, section through the tympanic membrane, malleus, upper and outer tympanic wall of a decalcified preparation. (Politzer.) LS, superior ligament of the malleus; LE, external ligament of the malleus; S, Shrapnell's membrane, or the membrana flaccida; O, Prussack's pouch; R, system of cavities between the body of the malleus and the incus and the external tympanic wall; T, tendon of the tensor tympani muscle.

**Prus'sian blue.** Ferrocyanide of iron. It is chiefly used in the preparation of hydrocyanic acid and the cyanide of mercury; has been advised in the treatment of intermittents and in epilepsy and scrofulosis.

**Prus'siate.** Cyanide.

**Prus'sic acid.** Hydrocyanic acid.

**Prus'sin.** Cyanogen.

**Psalid'ium** (*psalidion,* dim. of psalis). Fornix.

**Psalis,** sal'is (*psalis,* arch). Fornix.

**Psal'ter** or **Psalte'rium** (*psalterion,* dim. of *psalter,* a psaltery). Lyre. Omasum.

**Psam'ma.** Sand. See *Gravel.*

**Psammocarcino'ma** (*psammos,* sand + *carcinoma*). Carcinoma containing calcareous deposits.

**Psammo'ma** (*psammos,* sand). Tumor which consists of globular lime-concretions, or sand-bodies, corpora chalcedonica, limited to the choroid plexuses and the dura mater.

**Psammother'apy.** Therapeutic use of the sand-bath.

**Psam'mous** (*psammos,* sand). Sandy.

**Pselaph'ia** or **Pselaphe'sis** (*pselaphao,* to grope after). Carphalogia.

**Psel'lism** (*psellizo,* to stutter). Imperfect articulation; stammering; stuttering. **P. na'sitas,** speaking through the nose; a nasal voice.

**Pseudaca'cia odora'ta.** Robinia pseudacacia.

**Pseudaconine'.** $C_{27}H_{41}NO_8$. Amorphous alkaloid derived from pseudaconitine.

**Pseudaconitine'.** $C_{36}H_{49}NO_{11}$. Crystallizable alkaloid obtained from Aconitum ferox; very poisonous.

**Pseudac'orus.** Iris pseudacorus.

**Pseudacou'sis** or **Pseudacous'ma.** Subjective sensation of noise. Apparent change of pitch or quality of one's own voice.

**Pseudæsthe'sia** or **Pseudæsthe'sis** (*pseudes,* false, *aisthesis,* sensation). Imaginary sense of touch or general feeling in organs that have no existence; common to those who have suffered amputation. Subjective sensation with little or no stimulus to excite it.

**Pseuda'lius trichi'na.** Trichina spiralis.

**Pseudamne'sia** (*amnesia,* memory). False memory.

**Pseudaph'ia** (*haphe,* touch). Pseudæsthesia.

**Pseudarthri'tis.** Simulated or hysterical arthritis.

**Pseudarthro'sis** (*pseudes,* false, *arthron,* a joint). False joint or articulation.

**Pseu'delminth.** Anything resembling an intestinal worm.

**Pseudenceph'alus** (*pseudes,* false, *enkephalos,* brain). Paracephalus. Monster whose cranium is open in its whole extent, from before to behind, its base supporting a vascular tumor. The vertebræ may also be seriously implicated.

**Pseudino'ma** (*pseudes,* false, *is,* fibre). Phantom tumor.

**Pseudo-,** su'do (*pseudes,* false). As a prefix, false.

**Pseudoacromeg′aly.** Enlargement of the extremities that is not true acromegaly.

**Pseudoactinomyco′sis.** An affection, usually phthisis, in which the sputum contains bodies like actinomycosis grains.

**Pseudoæsthe′sia.** See *Pseudæsthesia*.

**Pseudoalbuminu′ria.** Cyclic albuminuria.

**Pseudoanæ′mia.** Great pallor unaccompanied by the blood changes of anæmia.

**Pseudoangi′na.** Hysterical or false angina pectoris, emotional in character, and not associated with cardiac disease.

**Pseudoap′oplexy.** A comatose or comatoid condition like that produced by apoplexy, but without effusion of blood or serum.

**Pseudoatax′ic.** Resembling locomotor ataxia in symptoms, but without the structural changes of that disease.

**Pseudoathero′ma.** Steatoma.

**Pseudobacte′ria.** Bacteria-like bodies; may be organic or inorganic.

**Pseudoblep′sia** or **Pseudoblep′sis** (*blepsis*, sight). False sight. Perversion or illusion of vision.

**Pseudobul′bar paral′ysis.** Disease resembling bulbar paralysis, but in reality due to a lesion of both cerebral hemispheres.

**Pseudocal′culi.** Coagulated blood, fibrin, etc., may assume such a shape as to resemble calculi and be mistaken for them.

**Pseudocarcino′ma la′bii.** Cancer aquaticus.

**Pseudocat′aract.** False cataract, when the obstacle to vision is between the capsule of the lens and the uvea.

**Pseudocerebrin′.** $C_{24}H_{92}NO_8$. Substance resulting from the chemical action of baryta on protagon.

**Pseudochala′zion.** Syphilitic or malignant affection of the conjunctiva resembling chalazion.

**Pseudochore′a.** Under this head—false chorea—may be included tic de salaam, chorea of the diaphragm, chorea of the larynx, etc.

**Pseudochromæsthe′sia.** Illusional perception of things seen, words or letters appearing of different colors.

**Pseudochro′mia.** Faulty perception of colors.

**Pseu′docœle** or **Pseudocœ′lia.** Fifth ventricle.

**Pseudocœliot′omy.** Simulation of operation of abdominal section.

**Pseudocol′loid.** Mucoid substance obtained from ovarian cysts.

**Pseudocolobo′ma.** A simulation of coloboma by a linear thinning of the iris, a highly pigmented streak, or a very slightly pigmented one.

**Pseudoc′risis.** A false crisis. In fevers, a sudden diminution of symptoms, followed by higher temperature and intensified symptoms.

**Pseudocroup′.** Asthma thymicum.

**Pseudocurarine′.** Alkaloid found in Nerium oleander.

**Pseudocye′sis** (*pseudes*, false, *kyesis*, pregnancy). False pregnancy. **P. mola′ris**, molar pregnancy.

**Pseudocyl′indroid.** A bit of mucus or other substance in the urine resembling a renal cast.

**Pseu′docyst.** A space in the substance of an organ or in the tissues resembling a cyst.

**Pseudodes′ma.** False ligament.

**Pseudodiphthe′ria.** Condition having symptoms like those of diphtheria, but not caused by the specific bacillus of that disease. **P. bacil′lus**, described by a number of observers as present in the pharyngeal secretions of different forms of sore throat, and even in apparently healthy throats.

**Pseudodiplococ′cus of pneumo′nia.** Streptococcus meningitidis. Found in exudate of persons dying of pneumonia and meningitis. Causes septicæmia, without enlargement of the spleen, in rabbits, mice, etc.

**Pseu′dodont** (*pseudes*, false, *odous*, tooth). Having structures resembling teeth, as in the monotremata.

**Pseudodonto′sis.** Formation of anomalous teeth.

**Pseudoencephali′tis.** Hydrencephaloid disease.

**Pseudoephedrine′.** Alkaloid in Ephedra antisyphilitica and E. vulgaris; hydrochloride is used in syphilis and rheumatism.

**Pseudoerysip′elas.** Diffuse phlegmonous inflammation of the skin, red and painful, with fever, and generally ending in suppuration.

**Pseudofi′brin.** Parafibrinogen.

**Pseudogan′glion.** False ganglion; thickening of a nerve. **P. of Boch′dalek**, enlargement of branch of the middle alveolar nerve. **P. of cir′cumflex nerve**, expansion of branch of the nerve which goes to the teres major. **P. of Cloquet** (kloka′), thickening of the palatine rami of the nasopalatine nerve. **Valen′tin's p.**, thickening at the junction of divisions of the middle alveolar ramus of the nervus maxillaris.

**Pseudogeusæsthe′sia.** Condition in which sensations of taste and color are mingled.

**Pseudogeu′sia** or **Pseudogeus′tia** (*pseudes*, false, *geusis*, taste). False taste.

**Pseudoglio′ma.** Condition like retinal glioma; purulent choroiditis, with considerable deposit of white color in the vitreous humor.

**Pseudogonococ′cus.** Microorganism like a gonococcus, said to have been found in the healthy urethra.

**Pseudogonorrhœ′a.** Simple urethritis.

**Pseudohel′minth.** Pseudelminth.

**Pseudohermaphrod′itism.** Condition in which the reproductive glands of one sex are present, usually those of the male, with other portions of the genital apparatus mixed or intermediate. See *Hermaphrodite*.

**Pseudoher′nia.** Empty hernial sac, which when inflamed resembles, in its symptoms, strangulated hernia.

**Pseudohydropho′bia.** Convulsive actions, of a hysterical kind, in one who thinks he has been bitten by a mad dog. Lyssophobia.

**Pseudohyoscyamine′.** Alkaloid in Duboisia myoporoides. Used in mania and hysteria. Hypodermic dose, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ (0.0032–0.0065).

**Pseudohypertroph′ic mus′cular dys′trophy, paral′ysis, or pal′sy.** See *Paralysis, pseudohypertrophic*.

**Pseudohyper′trophy.** Enlargement without increase of substance. *Pseudohypertrophy of the muscles* is not associated with any lesion of the central or peripheral nervous system, but is a marked atrophy of the muscles in young persons, which is hidden by a decided increase in adipose or fibrous tissue.

**Pseudo-il′eus.** Ileus simulated by intestinal paralysis.

**Pseudo-isochromat′ic.** Apparently of the same color, yet actually of different colors.

**Pseudojaun′dice.** Hæmatogenous jaundice not associated with hepatic disease.

**Pseudojervine′.** Alkaloid obtained from white hellebore.

**Pseudoleucocythæ′mia** or **Pseudoleukæ′mia.** Hodgkin's disease.

**Pseudoli′en** (*pseudes*, false, *lien*, spleen). Enlarged glands situated in the neighborhood of the spleen.

**Pseudolipo′ma.** An œdematous swelling resembling a fatty tumor.

**Pseudolu′pus.** A skin affection resembling lupus, but not tuberculous in nature.

**Pseudomam′ma.** A structure resembling a breast sometimes found in dermoid tumors.

**Pseudoma′nia.** Hysterical form of insanity in which an innocent person accuses himself of a crime he did not commit.

**Pseudomechoaca′na.** Convolvulus panduratus.

**Pseudomelano′sis** (*melas*, black). Post-mortem patches, black or greenish-black, seen in the intestinal canal and peritoneum, due to combination of hydrogen sulphide with hæmosiderin.

**Pseudomelanot′ic forma′tion.** See *Anthracosis*.

**Pseudomem′brane.** False membrane.

**Pseudomem′branous.** Relating to or marked by the presence of false membranes.

**Pseudomeningi'tis.** Functional disturbance of the brain with symptoms resembling those of meningitis.

**Pseudomenstrua'tion.** Flow of blood from the uterus, resembling the menstrual flow, but due to a pathological cause.

**Pseudomorphine'.** $C_{17}H_{19}NO_4$. An alkaloid of opium, seldom used medicinally.

**Pseudomor'phism.** Pseudomorphosis.

**Pseudomorpho'sis** (*morphosis*, shaping). Acquiring a form different from the normal.

**Pseudomu'cin.** Mucin-like substance in ovarian cysts.

**Pseudomyco'sis sarcin'ica.** Pulmonary disease in which the presence of Sarcina pulmonum in the sputa has been noted; believed to have been an accidental occurrence and of no pathogenic significance.

**Pseudomyxo'ma peritone'i.** Peritonitis arising from colloid contents of cysts of the ovaries.

**Pseudonar'cotism.** Nervous condition having the appearance of narcosis, sometimes met with at the menstrual periods or at the change of life.

**Pseudonavicel'la** (*navicella*, small boat). Embryonic shape of a gregarine.

**Pseudoneuro'ma.** A false neuroma; a heterologous neoplasm, such as fibroma, myxoma, glioma, sarcoma, etc., growing from a nerve.

**Pseudonu'clein.** A substance allied to nuclein, resulting from the digestion of nucleo-albumin with gastric juice.

**Pseudoœde'ma.** An œdema-like swelling, or a condition having the appearance of malignant œdema.

**Pseu'do-osteomala'cic pel'vis.** Pelvis triloba due to rickets.

**Pseudoparal'ysis.** Loss of power over the muscles without actual paralysis, due to pain, ataxia, or hysteria; dystaxia. **P. ag'itans,** paralysis agitans.

**Pseudopar'asite.** Pseudelminth. Ectoparasite. Facultative parasite.

**Pseudopar'esis.** A morbid condition resembling paresis; seems to be a form of general paresis, but is remediable, and is usually dependent on poisoning by alcohol or lead.

**Pseudopelletierine'.** Alkaloid discovered by Tanret in bark of pomegranate.

**Pseudopep'tone.** Ovomucoid. A mucoid substance obtained from albumen of egg.

**Pseudophleg'mon.** A condition resembling a furuncle, due to trophic nerve lesion.

**Pseudophlogo'sis ventric'uli.** Gastromalacia.

**Pseudophthi'sis.** Emaciation occasioned by other causes than organic lesion of the lungs.

**Pseudo'plasm** or **Pseudoplas'ma.** A false neoplasm or one which disappears spontaneously; also a malignant heterologous tumor.

**Pseudople'gia.** Hysterical paralysis.

**Pseudopleuri'tis.** Pleurodynia.

**Pseudopneumo'nia.** Bronchitis with pleurodynia.

**Pseudopo'dial.** Relating to or having the characters of pseudopodium.

**Pseudopo'dium** (*pseudes*, false, *pous*, foot). Protrusion of protoplasm in an amœba by which locomotion and prehension are effected.

**Pseudop'sia** (*opsis*, vision). Pseudoblepsia.

**Pseudopterygium,** su-do-ter-ij'e-um. A condition having the appearance of pterygium, but dependent on bands of cicatricial tissue.

**Pseudora'bies.** A disease resembling rabies; generally called lyssophobia or paralytic hydrophobia.

**Pseudor'rhaphe** (*rhaphe*, suture). False suture, as the transverse fissure running into the lambdoidal suture on each side.

**Pseudorrhon'cus** (*rhonchos*, rattle). Râle heard during respiration which appears to be produced like the ordinary râle in the air-tubes, but is exterior to them—as in the case of pleural pseudorrhonchi.

**Pseudoscarlati'na.** Eruptive scarlatiniform fever met with after surgical operations, etc.

**Pseudosclero'sis.** Disease with the symptoms of spinal sclerosis, but without the anatomical lesions of this affection.

**Pseudoscop'ic** (*skopeo*, to view). Conveying false impressions to the eye, as when projecting surfaces are seen depressed and conversely.

**Pseudos'mia** (*osme*, smell). False perception of odors.

**Pseudosphre'sia** (*osphresis*, smell). Pseudosmia.

**Pseu'dospleen.** See *Pseudolien.*

**Pseudosto'mata** (*stoma*, mouth). Apparent openings on the surface of a serous membrane. Apparent communications between cells seen in stained sections.

**Pseudosyph'ilis.** A term applied to an affection marked by the presence of ulcers and other lesions resembling those of syphilis, but yielding readily to simple treatment or subsiding spontaneously.

**Pseudota'bes.** Disease simulating tabes dorsalis or tabes mesenterica.

**Pseudotoxin'.** Extractive from belladonna.

**Pseudotrichino'sis.** Variety of acute parenchymatous polymyositis, in which the muscles generally are inflamed, but not dependent on the presence of Trichina spiralis.

**Pseudotropine'.** Exists in hyoscine in combination with tropic acid.

**Pseudotuberculo'sis.** Condition having the appearance and symptoms of tuberculosis, but not caused by the Bacillus tuberculosis. See *Paratuberculosis.* Also disease of rabbits, caused by zoöglœa-forming bacillus; hence called zoöglœic tuberculosis, and produced in them by the Bacillus pseudotuberculosis. Also disease produced in other animals by the Bacillus pseudotuberculosis murium, Streptothrix cuniculi, S. eppingeri, and S. farcinica.

**Pseudovari'ola.** Varicella.

**Pseudoxanthin'.** Leucomain found in fresh beef. Also a substance isomeric with xanthin obtained from uric acid.

**Pseu'dymen.** False membrane.

**Psid'ium pomif'erum.** Guava, guayava; ord. *Myrtaceæ.* This plant and *P. pyriferum* bear fruits; those of the former like apples, of the latter like pears. The apple kind has an acid flavor, the other is sweet. They are somewhat astringent, and this quality exists in every part of the tree, and abundantly in the leaf-buds, which are occasionally boiled with barley and licorice as a drink in diarrhœa. Simple decoction of the leaves is said to be useful in itch and most cutaneous eruptions.

**Psilo'sis** (*psilos*, bare or barren). Depilation. Falling out of the hair, as in alopecia and madarosis. Also a chronic disease of Asia and Africa, in which the lining membrane of the whole alimentary canal is ulcerated and otherwise involved, as manifested by sore mouth, diarrhœa, pale, yeasty evacuations, and emaciation, with often a fatal result.

**Psilo'thrum.** Bryonia alba. Depilatory.

**Psilot'ic.** Belonging to or affected with psilosis.

**Psimythion,** sim-ith'e-on (*psimythion*). Plumbi subcarbonas.

**Psimyth'us.** Plumbi subcarbonas.

**Psittacosis,** sit-a-ko'sis (*psittakos*, a parrot). Infectious disease of parrots, which may be communicated to man as a dangerous form of pneumonia.

**Psoad'ic.** Relating to the loins or psoas muscles.

**Psoadot'omy.** Incision into the psoas muscles.

**Pso'æ.** Psoas muscles. See *Psoas.*

**Pso'as** (so'as) (*psoa*, loins) **ab'scess.** Lumbar abscess. **P. mag'nus,** muscle seated on the lateral parts of the lumbar portion of the vertebral column, and passing down to the superior and anterior part of the thigh. It is long, fusiform, and attached above to the body and transverse processes of the first four lumbar vertebræ and last dorsal. Below, it terminates by a very thick tendon, common to it and the iliacus muscle, which is inserted into the top of the lesser trochanter. This muscle bends the thigh upon the pelvis and carries it in rotation outward. It may also bend the pelvis on the thigh and the loins on the pelvis. It acts considerably in standing and progression. **P. par'vus,** muscle situated anteriorly to the last; is long, thin, flat, and narrow, and is attached, above, to the body of the last dorsal vertebra, and, below, to the linea ileopectinea, by means of a slender tendon which furnishes two expansions—one to the iliac aponeurosis, and the other to the pelvis. This muscle bends the vertebral column on the pelvis and, reciprocally, the pelvis on the vertebral column.

**Psod′ymus** (*psoa*, loins, *didymos*, twin). A double monster fused in the lumbar region.

**Psoï′tis.** Inflammation of the psoas muscles and of the parts anterior to the lumbar vertebræ; accompanied from its commencement by considerable fever, and violent pains in the affected part and in the thigh of the same side, which remains commonly half bent. Psoitis may terminate by suppuration, and form a lumbar abscess.

**Psolon′cus** (*psole*, penis, *onkos*, tumor). Swelling of the glans or of the penis generally.

**Psora**, so′rah (*psoo*, to rub or scratch). Itch, scratch, scabies. Also psoriasis. **P. a′gria**, psoriasis inveterata. **P. ebrio′rum**, drunkards' itch, an eruption, attended by afflicting itching, to which elderly people who have been much addicted to drinking alcoholic liquors are liable. **P. lepro′sa**, psoriasis. **P. squamo′sa**, psoriasis.

**Psoral′ea.** A genus of leguminous herbs. **P. eglandulo′sa**, see *P. glandulosa*. **P. esculen′ta**, breadroot, Indian turnip, resembling the beet in shape, which is found near the Rocky Mountains; it contains a white pulpy substance, which is sweet and palatable. **P. glandulo′sa**, shrub used in Chile as a vulnerary; see *Ilex paraguensis*. A leguminous plant called *Psoralea eglandulosa*, *P. mellitotoides*, growing in Ohio, Illinois, and southern Virginia, is a gently stimulant tonic. **P. mellitotoi′des**, see *P. glandulosa*. **P. pentaphyl′la**, Mexican contrayerva; root is similar to the contrayerva in its medical properties, which are, however, unimportant.

**Psorelco′ma** (*helkoma*, ulcer). Scabious ulcer.

**Psorelco′sis.** Ulceration occurring in scabies.

**Psorente′ria, Psorenteri′tis,** or **Psoren′tery** (*psora*, mange, *enteron*, intestine). A peculiar condition of the solitary glands, in which they become smaller, yellowish, and prominent, the ileum appearing as if speckled with grains of sago.

**Psori′asic.** Relating to, caused by, or affected with psoriasis.

**Psori′asis.** Scaly tetter, dry scale, dry scall. A cutaneous affection, consisting of patches of rough, amorphous scales, continuous or of indeterminate outline; the skin is often chappy. Psoriasis occurs under a considerable variety of forms. The surface under the scales is more tender and irritable than in lepra, which psoriasis in some respects resembles. There are many recognized varieties of psoriasis, the chief of which are *psoriasis guttata; p. diffusa*, one form of which is the bakers' itch, *psoriasis pistorum* or *pistoris*, and another the washerwoman's scall or itch, *p. lotricum; p. gyrata; p. inveterata* or *psora agria*. **P. annula′ris** or **circina′ta**, p. extending to the periphery and disappearing in the centre. **Buc′cal p.**, disease of the mucous membrane of the mouth, marked by the presence of white or whitish spots. **P. diffu′sa**, form of psoriasis in which there is involvement of large areas of skin. **P. figura′ta**, p. in which coalescence and extension of the patches produce fantastic figures. **P. follicula′ris**, p. involving chiefly the coil glands and hair follicles. **P. gutta′ta**, p. in which the scales are about the size of a drop of water. **P. gyra′ta**, p. figurata. **P. infanti′lis**, infantile psoriasis affecting young infants. **P. nummula′ris**, p. in patches resembling coin. **P. orbicula′ris**, p. circinata. **P. palma′ris**, p. involving the palms of the hands. **P. puncta′ta**, p. in the early stage; eruptions are about the size of a pin-head. **P. rupioi′des**, lepra alphoides, with the scales heaped up to form crusts. **P. universa′lis**, p. occupying a large surface of the body.

**Psoriat′ic.** Psoriasic.

**Pso′ric.** Relating to or curative of psora or itch.

**Pso′roid** (*eidos*, resemblance). Resembling psora.

**Psorophthal′mia.** Ophthalmia tarsi. **P. neonato′rum**, ophthalmia purulenta infantum.

**Psorosperm**, so′ro-sperm (*psora*, canker, *speiro*, to sow). A protozoon of the order *Myxosporidia*.

**Psorosper′mia.** Rainey's capsules, corpuscles, or bodies; small, oval, transparent bodies, the spores of psorosperms.

**Psorospermo′sis.** A disease associated with the presence of psorosperms. **Cuta′neous p.** (Cajal), Paget's disease. **P. follicula′ris**, cutaneous affection in which papules are scattered over the whole body, associated with the presence of unicellular parasitic organisms belonging to the animal kingdom.

**Pso′rous.** Relating to or affected with the itch.

**Psorozo′on.** Psorosperm; sporozoon.

**Psychal**, si′kal. Psychical.

**Psychalgia**, si-kal′je-ah (*psyche*, mind, *algos*, pain). Painful mental feeling in melancholia; mind-pain.

**Psychasthe′nia** (*psyche*, mind, *astheneia*, weakness). Mental weakness or fatigue.

**Psyche**, si′ke. The mind; the breath.

**Psychi′ater.** One who treats diseases of the mind, alienist.

**Psychiat′ria** (*psyche*, mind, *iatreia*, healing). Treatment of diseases of the mind.

**Psychiat′ric.** Relating to the treatment of diseases of the mind.

**Psychiat′rics** or **Psychi′atry.** Psychiatria.

**Psychiatrist**, sik-i′at-rist. Psychiater.

**Psy′chic** or **Psychical**, si′ke-kal (*psyche*, mind). Relating to the mind or mental endowments. Psychological is not infrequently used with the like signification. **P. blind′ness**, mind-blindness. **P. cells**, the cortical brain cells. **P. conta′gion**, contagion by imitation, the cause of epidemics of the dancing mania of the middle ages, and of other widespread nervous affections. **P. deaf′ness**, mind-deafness. **P. med′icine**, includes the history, pathology, treatment, etc., of mental affections. **P. pal′sy** or **paral′ysis**, hysterical palsy. **P. ver′tigo**, the impulse experienced at times, in looking down from a great height, to throw one's self into the abyss.

**Psychlamp′sia.** Mania, so named under the view that it is a form of mental chorea.

**Psycho-** (*psyche*, mind, soul). In composition, the mind, the soul.

**Psychoco′ma.** Stupor of mind.

**Psychocor′tical.** Relating to the portion of the cortex cerebri controlling the operations of the mind. **P. cen′tre**, brain-centre having control over mental operations.

**Psychogen′esis.** Origin and development of the mind.

**Psychokine′sia.** Impulsive form of insanity.

**Psycholog′ical.** Relating to psychology; psychic.

**Psychol′ogy** (*psyche*, mind, *logos*, discourse). Science of the mind, of the intellectual and moral faculties.

**Psychom′etry.** Measure of time and labor employed in mental operations.

**Psychomo′tor** (*psyche*, mind, *motor*, mover). Pertaining to such mental action as induces muscular contraction, or to the cortical nerve-centres which control voluntary movement. **P. cen′tres**, brain-centres immediately connected with voluntary movements. **P. nerve′-fibres**, nerve-fibres from the psychomotor centres to the place of apparent origin of the motor nerves.

**Psychoneuro′sis.** Mental disease.

**Psychonose′ma** (*psyche*, mind, *nosema*, disease). Psychosis.

**Psychonosol′ogy** (*psyche*, mind, *nosos*, disease, *logos*, description). Science of mental diseases.

**Psychopar′esis.** Mental weakness.

**Psychopath′ia** (*psyche*, mind, *pathos*, affection). Disease of the mind. **P. sexual′is**, perversion of the sexual instinct.

**Psychop′athist.** Psychiatrist; alienist.

**Psychopathol′ogy.** Psychonosology.

**Psychop′athy.** Mental disease.

**Psychophys′ical.** Relating to psychophysics. **P. law,** Fechner's law. **P. meth′ods,** methodical experiments for estimating small variations of sensation.

**Psychophys′ics.** Science of relation existing between physical stimuli and the sensations which they cause. The application of physical laws to the study of mental phenomena.

**Psychophysiol′ogy** (*psyche,* mind). Physical psychology. Mental physiology.

**Psy′choplasm.** Protyle.

**Psychople′gic** (*psyche,* mind, *plege,* stroke). Diminishing the excitability of the brain.

**Psychorrhagia,** si-ko-rhaj′e-ah (*psyche,* mind, *rhage,* rupture). Death agony.

**Psy′chorrhythm.** Varying mental conditions in the same individual.

**Psychosen′sory.** Relating to the subjective perception of an object which is not really present.

**Psychosin′.** Cerebroside found in brain tissue.

**Psycho′sis.** Psychopathy; disease of the mind.

**Psychotherapeu′tics.** Psychotherapy.

**Psychother′apy** (*psyche,* mind, *therapeuo,* to treat). Application of the influence of the mind on the body to the treatment of disease. Treatment by hypnotic suggestion.

**Psychot′ic** (*psychoo,* to animate). Restorative.

**Psychot′ria cro′cea.** Palicourea crocea. **P. emet′ica,** ipecacuanha.

**Psychot′rophum.** Betonica officinalis.

**Psychroæsthe′sia** (*psychros,* cold, *aisthesis,* sensation). A perversion of sensation, in which the body, although warm, feels cold.

**Psychroäl′gia** (*psychros,* cold, *algos,* pain). An exaggerated psychroæsthesia.

**Psychrom′eter** (*psychros,* cold, *metron,* measure). Instrument for determining the relative humidity of the atmosphere. Hygrometer.

**Psychrophil′ic** (*psychros,* cold, *phileo,* to love). Term applied to bacteria which develop at a low temperature, such as 0° C. to about 30° C. Water bacteria are an example.

**Psychropho′bia** (*psychros,* cold, *phobos,* fear). Excessive dread of cold, especially of cold water.

**Psychrophore,** si′kro-for (*psychros,* cold, *phoreo,* to carry). An apparatus for applying cold to the deep portions of the urethra or rectum, a double-action catheter being employed.

**Psychrother′apy** (*psychros,* cold, *therapeuo,* to cure). Application of cold to the treatment of disease.

**Psychtica,** sik′tik-ah (*psychros* cold). Refrigerants.

**Psydra′cia** (*psydrax,* small blister or pustule). Plural of psydracium. An obsolete term for a pustular, vesicular, or papular skin disease.

**Psydra′cium.** A pimple or vesicle. See *Psydracia.*

**Psyl′lium** or **P. erec′tum.** Plantago psyllium.

**Ptarmic,** tar′mik (*ptarmos,* sneezing). Causing sneezing.

**Ptar′mica.** Achillea ptarmica. **P. monta′na,** Arnica montana. **P. vulga′ris,** Achillea ptarmica.

**Ptarmicum,** tar′mik-um. Errhine; sternutatory.

**Ptarmus,** tar′mus. Sneezing.

**Ptelea,** tel′e-ah. Ulmus. **P. trifolia′ta,** shrubby trefoil, swamp dogwood, stinking ash, stinking prairie bush, wingseed, wafer ash, hop tree; indigenous; ord. *Xanthoxylaceæ.* Said to be possessed of antiperiodic virtues and to be anthelmintic.

**Pteleïn′.** A tonic remedy extracted from the bark of the root of Ptelea trifoliata.

**Ptel′eorrhine** (*ptelea,* elm, *rhis,* nose). Condition of anterior nares when asymmetry of apertures exists.

**Pte′rion** (*pteron,* feather). In craniometry, that region where the end of ala magna of the sphenoid approaches the frontal, parietal, and temporal bones.

**Pter′is.** Polypodium filix mas. **P. aquili′na,** common brake or bracken, female fern, eagle fern, ord. *Filices.* Root is considered to be anthelmintic, and as efficacious as that of the male fern in cases of tapeworm. **P. palus′tris,** Asplenium filix fœmina.

**Pter′na** (heel). Calcaneum.

**Pter′nion** (dim. of *pterna,* heel). Calcaneum.

**Pterocar′pus erina′cea.** See *Kino.* **P. marsu′pium,** see *Kino.* **P. sandali′nus,** P. santalinus. **P. santali′nus,** ord. *Leguminosæ,* red saunders wood; see *Santalum.* The juice of this tree, like that of P. draco, affords a species of *dragon's blood.*

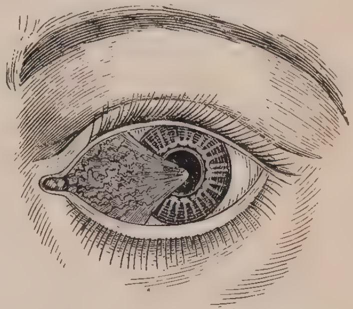
**Pterocau′lon pycnostach′yum.** Blackroot, indigenous plant, ord. *Compositæ.* Root is used as an alterative in the form of decoction; said to possess cathartic properties.

**Pterospo′ra andromede′a.** Scaly dragon-claw, dragon-root, fever-root, Albany beechdrop. Indigenous plant, ord. *Monotropeæ,* found in the State of New York. The root has been regarded as an anthelmintic, diuretic, emmenagogue, etc.

**Ptero′tic cen′tre** (*pteron,* wing, *ous,* ear). Centre of ossification constituting a covering for semicircular canals and the osseous roof of the tympanum.

**Pteryg′ion** (dim. of *pteryx,* wing). Pterygium.

**Pterygium,** ter-ij′e-um. Pterygion. Patch of thickened conjunctiva, of a triangular shape, and commonly occurring at the inner angle of the eye, whence it extends over the cornea. Sometimes two or three pterygia occur on the same eye, and cover the whole cornea with a thick veil, which totally prevents vision; to this the ancients gave the name *panniculus.* Also scapula. **P. dig′iti,** paronychia. **P. larda′ceum,** pinguecula. **P. pin′gue,** pinguecula. **P. un′guis,** condition in which the epidermis coats, as it were, the nail with a thin, transparent layer, that might be compared to the wing of a bat.



Pterygium. (Guthrie.)

**Pterygo-.** As a prefix in anatomical terms, refers to the pterygoid processes.

**Pter′ygoid,** ter′e-goid (*pteryx,* wing, *eidos,* form). Name given to two processes at the inferior surface of the sphenoid bone, the two laminæ which form them having been compared to wings. These alæ or wings or processes—*processus aliformes*—have been distinguished, according to their position, as internal or entopterygoid and external. **P. ar′tery,** Vidian artery, arises from the internal maxillary artery, at the bottom of the zygomatic fossa, and enters the pterygoid canal with the nerve of the same name, to proceed to be distributed on the Eustachian tube and velum palati. The name pterygoid arteries is likewise given to the branches which the internal maxillary and some of its divisions, as the meningea media and posterior temporalis profunda, furnish to the pterygoid muscles behind the neck of the lower jaw. **P. bone,** sphenoid. **P. canal′,** Vidian or pterygopalatine canal, is a narrow channel which traverses, in a direction from before to behind, the base of the pterygoid process, and gives passage to the pterygoid nerve. The foramina of the sphenoid, which terminate the canals, have the same epithets applied to them. **P. fos′sa,** depression separating the two laminæ or alæ of the pterygoid process. **P. mus′cles** are two in number: 1. *Pterygoideus externus* is a thick, short muscle which arises, by short aponeuroses, from the outer surface of the external ala of the pterygoid process and from the outer surface of the great ala of the sphenoid bone, and is inserted at the anterior part of the neck of the lower jaw-bone and the corresponding part of the interarticular fibrocartilage. This muscle draws the condyle of the lower jaw and the interarticular ligament forward; carries the chin forward and to the opposite side; if the two external pterygoids act together the jaw is carried directly forward. 2. *Pterygoideus internus*, thick, quadrilateral muscle which is attached, by short and very strong aponeuroses, above to the pterygoid fossa, whence it proceeds downward, backward, and outward, to be inserted into the inner surface of the ramus of the lower jaw, near its angle. It raises the lower jaw and carries it a little forward. It also performs the grinding motion. **P. nerves,** two in number: I. *Pterygoid* or *Vidian nerve* arises from the posterior part of the sphenopalatine ganglion, traverses the Vidian canal of the sphenoid, and, beyond, divides into two filaments: 1. *Superior cranial, nervus superficialis* or *petrosus,* which ascends into the cranium, and enters the hiatus of Fallopius to unite with the facial nerve. 2. *Inferior* or *carotid, nervus profundus* or *major,* which traverses the carotid canal, and unites with the ascending branches of the superior cervical ganglion of the trisplanchnic. II. *Pterygoid nerve,* properly so called, *nervus musculi pterygoidei,* is given off by the inferior maxillary branch of the fifth pair. **P. notch,** incisura pterygoidea in sphenoid bone, into which the processus pyramidalis of the palate-bone is inserted. **P. pro′cesses,** see *Pterygoid.* **P. ridge,** infratemporal ridge on outer surface of alisphenoid. **P. tu′bercle,** tubercle on inner surface of the inferior maxillary, to which the internal pterygoid muscle is attached.

**Pterygoide′us.** Pterygoid; see *Pterygoid muscles.* **P. pro′prius,** occasional muscle running from alisphenoid to tuberosity of palate. **P. ter′tius,** occasional muscular band running from interarticular cartilage to temporomaxillary articulation.

**Pterygo′ma.** Swelling of the vulva, preventing coition.

**Pterygomax′illary.** Relating to the pterygoid processes and maxillary bones. **P. fis′sure,** fissura sphenopalatina. **P. fold,** formed in the mouth by the pterygomaxillary ligament, behind the last molar tooth. **P. lig′ament,** tendinous band of buccopharyngeal fascia, extending from apex of internal pterygoid plate to posterior end of internal oblique line of lower jaw. **P. mus′cles,** pterygoid muscles.

**Pterygopal′atal pro′cess.** Palatal process.

**Pterygopal′atine.** Relating to both pterygoid process and palate. **P. ar′tery,** see *Pharyngeal artery.* **P. canal′,** a small canal formed by the internal ala of the pterygoid process and the palate-bone; it gives passage to the vessels of the same name.

**Pterygopharynge′us.** Constrictor pharyngis.

**Pterygosalpin′gohyoide′us.** Petrohyoid muscle.

**Pterygosalpingoide′us.** Occasional muscular band of the tensor palati, attached to a process of the sphenoid bone.

**Pterygosalpin′gostaphyli′nus inter′nus.** Levator palati.

**Pterygospino′sus.** Muscular fascicle, occasionally met with, running between the spine of the sphenoid and posterior edge of the external pterygoid plate.

**Pterygospi′nous lig′ament.** Fibrous band extending from the spine of the sphenoid to the outer pterygoid plate.

**Pterygostaphyli′nus** (*staphyle,* uvula). Tensor palati. **P. exter′nus,** circumflex muscle of the palate. **P. inter′nus,** levator palati.

**Ptilo′sis** (Gr.). Falling out of the eyelashes.

**Ptis′an** or **Ptisana,** tiz′an-ah. See *Tisane.*

**Ptochi′atry** (*ptochos,* poor, *iatreia,* medicine). Science of the diseases especially afflicting the very poor, due to want, starvation, insufficient clothing, etc.

**Ptochoco′mium** (*ptochos,* poor, *komeo,* to take care of). Almshouse; hospital for the poor.

**Ptomain′,** to-mah-een′ (*ptoma,* a corpse). One of the putrefactive alkaloids; certain chemical compounds, alkaloidal bodies, which are produced from animal or vegetable substances during putrefaction; that is, formed by the action of bacteria on organic matter. See *Leucomain.* Ptomains constitute a transition stage between an organic and an inorganic condition of matter in process of putrefaction. The greater number of ptomains contain only C, H, and N. Most of them exert little or no poisonous influence. The following table by Vaughan and Novy presents a complete list of the ptomains described up to the present date:

TABLE OF PTOMAINS.

| Formula. | Name. | Discoverer. | Physiological action.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| $CH_5N$ | Methylamin | Bocklisch | Non-poisonous. |
| $C_2H_7N$ | Dimethylamin | Brieger | “ “ |
| $C_3H_9N$ | Trimethylamin | Dessaignes | “ “ |
| $C_2H_5N$ | Spermin(?) | Kunz | “ “ |
| $C_2H_7N$ | Ethylamin | Hesse | “ “ |
| $C_4H_{11}N$ | Diethylamin | Bocklisch | “ “ |
| $C_5H_{15}N$ | Triethylamin | Brieger | “ “ |
| $C_3H_9N$ | Propylamin | “ | |
| $C_4H_{11}N$ | Butylamin | Gautier and Mourgues | Poisonous(?) |
| $C_5H_{11}N$ ? | Tetanotoxin | Brieger | Poisonous. |
| $C_5H_{13}N$ | Amylamin | Hesse | “ |
| $C_6H_{15}N$ | Hexylamin | “ | “ |
| $C_7H_{11}N$ | Dihydrolutidin | Gautier and Mourgues | “ |
| $C_8H_{11}N$ | Collidin(?) | Nencki | |
| $C_8H_{11}N$ | Pyridin base(?) | O. de Coninck | |
| $C_8H_{13}N$ | Hydrocollidin ? | Gautier and Etard | Poisonous. |
| $C_9H_{13}N$ | Parvolin(?) | Gautier and Etard | |
| $C_{10}H_{15}N$ | Unnamed | Guareschi and Mosso | Poisonous. |
| $C_{10}H_{16}N$ | Pyridin base(?) | O. de Coninck | |
| $C_{32}H_{31}N$ | Unnamed. | Delezinier | |
| $C_2H_8N_2$ | Ethylidenediamin(?) | Brieger | Poisonous. |
| $C_3H_6N_2$ | Anthracin | Hoffa (1889) | |
| $C_3H_8N_2$ | Trimethylenediamin(?) | Brieger | Poisonous. |
| $C_4H_{12}N_2$ | Putrescin | “ | Not very poisonous. |
| $C_5H_{14}N_2$ | Cadaverin | “ | Not very poisonous. |
| $C_5H_{14}N_2$ | Neuridin | “ | Non-poisonous. |
| $C_5H_{14}N_2$ | Saprin | “ | “ “ |
| $C_6H_{16}N_2$ | Hexamethylenediamin | Garcia | |
| $C_7H_{10}N_2$ | Unnamed | Morin | Non-poisonous. |
| $C_{10}H_{26}N_2$ ? | Susotoxin | Novy | Poisonous. |
| $C_2H_7N_3$ | Methylguanidin | Brieger | “ |
| $C_{19}H_{27}N_3$ | Morrhuin | Gautier and Mourgues | Diuretic, etc. |
| $C_{13}H_{20}N_4$ | Unnamed | Oser | |
| $C_{17}H_{38}N_4$ | “ | Gautier and Etard | |
| $C_{25}H_{32}N_4$ | Asellin | Gautier and Mourgues | Poisonous. |
| $C_5H_{13}NO$ | Neurin | Brieger | “ |
| $C_8H_{11}NO$ | Mydin | “ | Non-poisonous. |
| $C_5H_{11}NO^2$ | δ-Amido-valerianic acid | E. and H. Salkowski | “ “ |
| $C_5H_{15}NO^2$ | Cholin | Brieger | Poisonous. |
| $C_6H_{13}NO_2$ | Mydatoxin | “ | “ |
| $C_6H_{13}NO_2$ | Unnamed | “ (1888) | Non-poisonous. |
| $C_6H_{15}NO_2$ | Mytilotoxin | “ | Poisonous. |
| $C_7H_{17}NO_2$ | Gadinin | “ | “ |
| $C_7H_{17}NO_2$ | Typhotoxin | “ | “ |
| $C_7H_{17}NO_2$ | Unnamed | “ | “ |
| $C_{14}H_{14}N_2O$ | Pyocyanin | Ledderhose | Non-poisonous. |
| $C_{15}H_{13}NO_3$ | Betain | Brieger | “ “ |
| $C_5H_{15}NO_3$ | Muscarin | “ | Poisonous. |
| $C_9H_{13}NO_3$ | Morrhuic acid | Gautier and Mourgues | |
| $C_5H_{12}N_2O_4$ | Unnamed | Pouchet | Poisonous. |
| $C_{13}H_{30}N_2O_4$ | Tetanin | Brieger | “ |
| $C_{14}H_{20}N_2O_4$ | Unnamed | Guareschi | |
| $C_{10}H_{23}N_2O_4$ | “ | Lepierre | Poisonous. |
| $C_7H_{18}N_2O_6$ | “ | Pouchet | “ |
| | “ | “ | “ |
| | Tyrotoxicon | Vaughan | “ |
| | Mydalein | Brieger | “ |
| | Spasmotoxin | “ | “ |
| | Adiamin(?) | “ | “ |
| | Peptotoxin | “ | “ |
| | Phlozosin | Leber | Inflammatory. |

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* Only those bases are here denoted as poisonous which possess decided toxicity.

Some of these products are narcotic, others resemble strychnine in their action.

**Ptomainæ′mia.** Presence of ptomains in the blood

**Ptomatin′.** Ptomain.

**Ptosis,** to′sis (*ptosis,* fall). Prolapsus. Falling or drooping of the eyelid caused by paralysis or an atrophied condition of the levator palpebræ superioris muscle. **Abdom′inal p.,** Glénard's disease. **P. adipo′sa,** condition of the lid in which the fascial bands connecting it with the tarsus are relaxed. **P. bul′bi oc′uli,** exophthalmia. **P. diplo′pia,** synechia posterior. **False p.,** condition in which the lid itself is not ptotic, but the skin is redundant and hangs below the free edge. **P. i′ridis,** prolapsus of the iris through a wound of the cornea; known by a blackish tubercle, which projects a little from the cornea in various forms, and which, owing to its supposed resemblance to the head of a fly, has been called *myïocephalon* and *myocephalon* (*myia,* fly, *kephale,* head). **P. pal′pebræ,** falling down of the upper eyelid over the eye. **Sympathet′ic p.,** p. associated with disease of the cervical sympathetic system.

**Ptot′ic.** Relating to or in a condition of ptosis.

**Ptyal′agogue** (*ptyalon,* saliva, *ago,* to lead). Sialagogue.

**Ptyalin′** (*ptyalon,* saliva). Ferment found in saliva, exerting a special action on starchy and saccharine matters.

**Ptyalin′ogen.** An inert substance present in the salivary glands, which by the action probably of the mouth bacteria is rapidly converted into ptyalin.

**Ptyalism,** ti′al-izm. Salivation.

**Ptyalis′mus.** Salivation. **P. acu′tus melli′tus,** p. mellitus. **P. a. sympathet′icus,** see *Salivation.* **P. hydrargyra′tus,** mercurial salivation. **P. in′ers,** slavering. **P. melli′tus,** secretion of sweet-tasting saliva. **P. mercuria′lis,** mercurial salivation. **P. pyros′icus,** pyrosis.

**Pty′alized.** Salivated.

**Pty′alocele** (*ptyalon,* saliva, *kele,* tumor). A salivary cyst. Ranula.

**Ptyal′ogogue** (*ptyalon,* saliva, *ago,* to drive). Sialagogue. An agent producing increased flow of saliva.

**Pty′alose.** Maltose.

**Pty′chodont** (*ptyche,* fold, *odous,* tooth). Molar tooth with folded crowns.

**Ptysis,** ti′sis (*ptysis*). Exspuition.

**Ptysmagogue,** tis′ma-gog (*ptysma,* saliva, *ago,* to drive). Sialagogue, ptyalogogue.

**Pu′bens** or **Pu′ber.** At the age of puberty.

**Pubeot′omy.** Pubiotomy.

**Pu′beral** or **Pu′beric.** Relating to the age of puberty.

**Pu′berty** (*pubertas*). Period of life at which sexual maturity occurs. The period varies somewhat in different climates and in different individuals in the same climate, but is presumed by the law to be at the age of fourteen years in the male and twelve years in the female; in northern climates it is usually later than this. See *Nubile.*

**Pu′bes** (Lat., hair on the genitals). Pubic region. The middle part of the hypogastric region; so called because it is covered with hair in both sexes at the period of puberty. The hair is also called *pubes, lanugo,* or *pili pudendorum, plantarium,* and *feminal.* The pubic bone.

**Pubes′cence.** Puberty.

**Pubes′cent.** Arrived at the age of puberty; nubile.

**Pu′bic.** Pubian. Belonging to or concerning the pubis. **P. an′gle,** the angle formed by the inner border and the crest of the pubic bone. **P. arch,** arch of the pubis, the arch at the anterior part of the inferior circumference of the pelvis. It is more expanded in the female than in the male, to permit of childbirth. **P. ar′tery,** branch from the deep epigastric anastomosing with branch from the obturator. **P. articula′tion,** p. symphysis, the junction of the ossa pubis; the medium of union is cartilage. **P. bone,** os pubis, share-bone; the anterior part of the os innominatum; so called because it corresponds to the genital organs and pubic region. **P. crest,** crista pubis, the posterior sharp edge on the upper surface of the pubic bone. **P. lig′aments** are two very solid, fibrous fasciæ situated before and beneath the symphysis pubis, which they strengthen. The one is called the anterior pubic ligament, the other the inferior or subpubic. **P. ra′mus,** one of the two parts of the pubic bone: the superior or horizontal forming part of the brim of the pelvis; the inferior or descending forming one side of the pubic arch. **P. re′gion,** region of the pubes. **P. spine,** tuberculum pubis; process at the anterior extremity of the iliopectineal line, at the point where it passes into the crest of the pubis; Poupart's ligament is attached to it. **P. sym′physis,** the immovable joint formed by the union in the median line of the pubic bones. **P. vein,** anastomotic branch to the external iliac vein from the obturator vein.

**Pubiococcyge′o-annula′ris** (*annularis,* ring-shaped). Levatores ani and ischiococcygei muscles.

**Pu′bio-in′fraumbilica′lis.** Pyramidalis abdominis.

**Pubiosterna′lis.** Rectus abdominis.

**Pubiot′omy** (*tome,* incision). Operation of division of the pubis in order to increase the diameter of the pelvis at the time of delivery. Modification of the operation of symphyseotomy.

**Pu′bio-umbilica′lis.** Pyramidalis abdominis.

**Pu′bis.** Pubes. Pubic bone.

**Pubocaverno′sus.** Separate slip of the ischiocavernosus arising from the pubic arch.

**Pubococcyg′eal rha′phe.** Rhaphe due to the union of the levatores ani.

**Pubococcyge′us.** Relating to the pubic bone and coccyx; muscle so called.

**Pubofem′oral lig′ament.** Accessory bundle of fibres which help to form the hip-joint capsule.

**Puboischiat′ic bone.** Ischium and pubis as one.

**Puboperinea′lis.** Occasional muscular strip extending from the pubis to the deep perineal fascia.

**Puboperitonea′lis.** Pubotransversalis.

**Puboprostat′ic lig′aments.** Ligaments running from the back of the pubis to the prostate gland and neck of the bladder.

**Pubopuden′dus.** Occasional muscular slip running from the pubis and combining with the ischiopubicus.

**Puborecta′lis.** Anterior fibres of the sustentator recti.

**Pubotransversa′lis.** Thin, muscular slip arising from the upper edge of the superior pubic ramus and inserted into the transversalis fascia.

**Pu′bo-ure′thral mus′cle.** Fibres from the posterior part of the pubis to the prostate, or, in the female, to the base of the bladder.

**Pu′bo-urethra′lis.** Occasional muscle passing from the pubis to the urethra.

**Puboves′ical fos′sa.** Abdominovesical pouch. **P. lig′aments,** puboprostatic ligaments. **P. mus′cles,** fibres of the external longitudinal muscular layer of the bladder, arising from the posterior surface of the pubis.

**Puccine′.** Alkaloid in sanguinaria.

**Puccin′ic acid.** Acid in sanguinaria.

**Puccoön′.** Sanguinaria canadensis. **Yel′low p.,** Hydrastis canadensis.

**Pu′cha-pat.** Pogostemon patchouli.

**Puchu′ry.** See *Pichurim beans.*

**Pud′ding-grass.** Mentha pulegium.

**Pud′ding-pipe tree.** Cassia fistula.

**Puden′da** (pl. of pudendum) (*pudeo,* to be ashamed). Genital organs. **P. mulieb′ria,** external genital organs of woman; vulva. **P. viro′rum,** male genital organs.

**Pudendag′ra** (*agra,* seizure). According to some, this term means pain in the genitals; according to others, it is synonymous with syphilis. **P. pru′riens** pruritus vulvæ.

**Puden′dal.** Pudic. Relating to the pudenda. **P. hæmat′ocele,** tumor consisting of a collection of clotted blood in one labium or in the tissue in the immediate vicinity of the vaginal wall. **P. her′nia,** hernia which descends between the vagina and the ramus ischii, and forms an oblong tumor in the labium; traceable in the pelvis as far as the os uteri. **P. nerve, infe′rior,** nervus cutaneus perinei; branch of small sciatic. **P. plex′us of nerves,** inferior part of the sacral plexus. **P. p. of veins,** situated behind the pubis, around the urethra and neck of the bladder.

**Puden′dum.** See *Pudenda.*

**Puden′dus lon′gus infe′rior.** Nervus cutaneus perinei.

**Pu′dic** (*pudeo,* to be ashamed). Pudendal; relating to the pudenda. **P. ar′teries** are distributed to the organs of generation; they are: 1. *Internal pudic,* genital artery, which is furnished by the hypogastric, and divides into two branches: the one—the inferior or perineal—which gives off the inferior hemorrhoidal and the artery of the septum; the other—the superior—which furnishes the transverse perineal artery, and divides into two branches—the artery of the corpus cavernosum and the dorsalis pedis; this latter, in the female, has the name dorsalis clitoridis. 2. The *external pudic arteries* are two in number; the one is superficial or subcutaneous, and the other deep-seated or subaponeurotic. They are given off from the femoral artery or some one of its branches, and are distributed to the external parts of generation. **P. nerve,** branch furnished by the sacral plexus, which is distributed to the genital organs and especially to the penis in man and the clitoris in woman. **P. vein, inter′nal,** similar distribution as internal pudic artery. **P. v., superfic′ial exter′nal,** tributary of the external saphenous, collecting blood from the genitals and inner part of the thigh.

**Puericul′ture** (*puer,* child, *cultura,* culture). The careful physical and moral training of children.

**Pu′erile** (*puer,* child). Appertaining or relating to childhood. **P. respira′tion,** term applied to the respiration when it is heard loud through the stethoscope, as in healthy children.

**Pueril′ity.** Dementia of the aged.

**Puer′pera** (*puer,* child, *pario,* to bring forth). Lying-in woman; female in childbed; one recently delivered.

**Puer′peral.** Relating to parturition and its sequences. **P. colpi′tis,** vaginitis of lying-in women. **P. convul′sions,** eclampsia gravidarum et parturientium. **P. diabe′tes,** diabetes occurring sometimes in pregnancy and ceasing after delivery. **P. fe′ver,** a septic fever occurring during the puerperal state; childbed fever; p. septicæmia. **P. ma′nia,** delirious condition of females near the end of pregnancy. **P. peritoni′tis,** peritonitis complicating p. fever. **P. septicæ′mia,** puerperal fever. **P. state,** state of a female in and directly after childbirth. **P. tet′anus,** dangerous tetanic state of the body, not often happening in the puerperium.

**Puer′peralism.** A term which includes all the pathological conditions associated with the puerperal state.

**Puer′perant.** A woman in a puerperal condition.

**Puerpe′rium.** Childbed state.

**Puer′perous.** Parturient; puerperal.

**Puer′pery.** Puerperal state; puerperium.

**Puff** (D., *poffen,* to blow). Lycoperdon. **Veiled p.,** see *Cavernous respiration.*

**Puff′ball.** Lycoperdon; Leontodon taraxacum.

**Puf′finess.** Soft intumescence without redness, which may be partial or general, and be produced by accumulation of serous fluid, extravasation of blood, effusion of air into the subcutaneous areolar tissue, etc. Puffiness is most frequently seen in the face and legs, and sometimes appears around a wound.

**Pu′gil** or **Pugil′lus** (dim. of *pugnus,* fist). The quantity of any substance which may be taken with the ends of two or three fingers; a pinch; the eighth part of a handful.

**Pug′nus.** A handful.

**Pug′teeth.** Canine teeth.

**Puke.** Emetic. To vomit.

**Puke′weed.** Lobelia inflata.

**Pu′king.** Vomiting; regurgitation. **P. fe′ver,** milk sickness.

**Pule′gium.** Mentha pulegium. **P. cervi′num,** Mentha cervina.

**Pu′lex.** Flea. **P. ca′nis,** the flea of dogs and cats. **P. ir′ritans,** the common flea, a parasitic insect infesting man. **P. pen′etrans,** chique. **P. vulga′ris,** pulex.

**Pulica′ria dysenter′ica.** Inula dysenterica.

**Pulica′ris.** An old name for eruptions resembling flea-bites.

**Pul′ley.** Trochlea.

**Pullula′tion** (*pullulo,* to bud). Budding.

**Pul′mo.** The lung.

**Pulmocar′diac re′gion** (*pulmo,* lung, *kardia,* heart). That part of the thorax where the heart is covered by a thin layer of lung.

**Pulmogas′tric re′gion** (*pulmo,* lung, *gaster,* stomach). That region of the thorax where the edge of the left lung projects over the stomach and spleen.

**Pulmohepat′ic re′gion.** That part of the thorax where an edge of liver is covered by lung.

**Pulmom′eter** (*pulmo,* lung, *metron,* measure). Spirometer.

**Pulmom′etry.** Measuring the capacity of the lungs.

**Pulmona′ria.** Lungwort, Jerusalem cowslip, Jerusalem sage, spotted comfrey; ord. *Boraginaceæ.* Leaves of this plant have been used as demulcents and pectorals. **P. arbo′rea,** Lichen pulmonaris. **P. gal′lica,** Hieracium murorum. **P. officina′lis,** pulmonaria. **P. virgin′ica,** Mertersia virginica.

**Pul′monary** (*pulmo,* lung). Relating to the lungs. **P. ar′tery** arises from upper and left part of the right ventricle of the heart, whence it passes obliquely upward and to the left side, dividing into two trunks opposite the second dorsal vertebra, one passing to each lung. At its origin it is furnished with three sigmoid or semilunar valves. It carries the blood to the lungs for aëration. **P. car′tilage,** second costal cartilage of left side. **P. circula′tion,** lesser circulation, the passage of the blood through the pulmonary artery, the lungs, and the pulmonary veins from the right ventricle to the left auricle of the heart. **P. consump′tion,** phthisis pulmonalis. **P. glands,** lymphatic glands on bronchioles in lung-substance. **P. groove,** groove inside of thorax on both sides of spinal column. **P. lob′ules,** see *Lung.* **P. mat′ter, black,** see *Lung.* **P. mur′rain,** contagious pleuropneumonia. **P. nerves,** branches from pneumogastric and sympathetic nerves going to root of lungs. **P. pleu′ra,** pleura pulmonalis. **P. plex′us,** considerable nervous network, situated behind the bronchia, which is formed by the filaments of the pneumogastric nerve or par vagum, and by other filaments from the inferior cervical ganglion and the first thoracic ganglia. This plexus forms a kind of areolar web, with numerous meshes of different sizes, in which vessels are lodged, surrounded by much areolar tissue. The plexus sends filaments to the bronchia, which they accompany to their extremities. **P. si′nuses,** sinuses of Valsalva in pulmonary artery. **P. valves,** the three semilunar valves at opening of pulmonary artery. **P. veins,** these arise in the lungs from the final terminations of the arteries of the same name, collect in ramusculi and rami of greater and greater size, and ultimately unite in four trunks, two of which issue from each lung to open into the left auricle of the heart. The pulmonary veins have the same structure as the other veins of the body, from which they differ in conveying arterial blood, as the pulmonary artery differs from the others in conveying venous blood. They carry the blood back to the heart after aëration. **P. ves′icles,** the air cells in the lungs, the terminal expansions of the bronchioles.

**Pulmonec′tomy.** Pneumonectomy.

**Pulmo′nia.** Phthisis pulmonalis; pneumonia.

**Pulmon′ic.** Pneumonic. Affected with phthisis; one laboring under disease of the lungs; anything relating to or belonging to the lungs; medicine for the lungs. **P. circula′tion,** pulmonary circulation.

**Pulmonine′.** Extract from the lungs of the calf; has been advised in the treatment of pulmonary affections.

**Pulmoni′tis.** Pneumonia.

**Pulp.** Soft and parenchymatous parts of vegetables reduced to paste. Applied, also, to parts of the human body which have the characters of or resemble pulp. **Athero′matous** or **bran′-like p.**, see *Atheroma*. **P. canal′**, central canal of the root of a tooth. **P. cav′ity** or **cham′ber**, central cavity of a tooth containing the dental pulp. **Dent′al p.**, pultaceous substance of a reddish-gray color, very soft and sensitive, containing capillary vessels and nerves, which fills the central cavity of a tooth. **P. of the fin′gers**, fleshy extremity of the fingers. **Fun′gous p.**, hypertrophic condition of the dental pulp which extends through a carious opening into the central cavity. **P. nod′ule** or **stone**, a deposit of dentinal substance in the pulp. **Pul′sating p.**, condition in which the dental pulp pulsates synchronously with the heart beat. **Splen′ic p.**, the parenchyma or soft substance filling the trabeculæ of the spleen. **P. of the tooth**, dental pulp.

**Pul′pa.** Pulp.

**Pulpa′men.** Pulp.

**Pulpa′tion.** Pulping.

**Pulpefac′tion.** Pulpy degeneration. See *Pulpy*.

**Pulpe′zia.** Apoplexy.

**Pulp′ing.** Pulpation. Operation of reducing substances to a pulp.

**Pulpi′tis.** Inflammation of the pulp of a tooth. **Hypertroph′ic p.**, fungous pulp. **Sclerot′ic p.**, inflammation of dental pulp, with increase of its fibrous elements.

**Pul′py** (*pulpa*). Relating to or full of pulp; pultaceous. **P. degenera′tion or disease′**, pulpefaction; affection of the synovial membrane, in which the different points of bone, usually distinguishable, are obscured, and a doughy or pulpy sensation is detected by palpation over the articular ends of the bones, of the patella especially; white swelling. When connected with syphilis—*syphilitic joint of Colles*—it is often complicated with periosteal thickening.

**Pulque**, pool′ka. Fermenting juice of Agave americana.

**Pul′satile** (*pulso*, to throb). Pulsating; beating.

**Pulsatil′la.** (Ph. U. S.) Herb of Anemone pulsatilla, A. pratensis, and A. patens, collected soon after flowering. Used in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, ophthalmia, and catarrh of nose, throat, and respiratory passages. There are no official preparations, but an *extract* (dose, gr. ss–j—0.032–0.065), a *fluid extract* (dose, ♏j–v—0.065–0.32), and a *tincture* (dose, ♏j–v—0.065–0.32) are used. **P. cam′phor**, anemonin; given in doses of gr. ⅙–½ (0.01–0.032). **P. pa′tens**, Anemone patens. **P. praten′sis**, Anemone pratensis. **P. vulga′ris**, Anemone pulsatilla.

**Pul′sating.** Throbbing or beating like a pulse.

**Pulsa′tion** (*pulso*, to beat). Beating of the heart and arteries. Also the beating felt in an inflamed part. **Aor′tic p.**, peculiar functional affection, characterized by violent throbbing, in the abdominal portion of the aorta especially, which may be confounded with aneurysm; occurring in uterine disease, structural gastroduodenal affections, etc. **Ret′inal p.**, pulsation of vessels noticed in the eye, due to some interference with the relative pressure within and without the eye. **Ve′nous p.**, see *Pulsus venarum*.

**Pul′sative** or **Pul′satory.** Throbbing.

**Pulse** (*pello*, *pulsum*, to beat). Beating of the arteries, produced by the afflux of the blood propelled by the heart in its contractions. For the sake of convenience we choose the radial artery at the wrist to detect the precise character of the pulse. These characters relate to the number of pulsations in a given time; to their degrees of quickness, hardness, and strength; to the equality or inequality either of the pulsations themselves or of their intervals; to the development or fulness of the artery; and to the different impressions it may produce on the finger. The following table exhibits the effect of age upon the number of pulsations per minute. It will be noticed that at birth and in early life the contractions and dilatations of the heart take place with much greater rapidity than at later periods:

| Age. | Number of pulsations per minute. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Heberden. | Sömmering. | Müller. |
| In the embryo . . | …………… | …………… | 150 |
| At birth . . . . | 130 to 140 | …………… | 150 |
| One month . . . | 120 | | |
| One year . . . . | 108 to 120 | 120 | 115 to 130 |
| Two years . . . | 90 to 108 | 110 | 100 to 115 |
| Three years . . . | 80 to 90 | 90 | 90 to 100 |
| Seven years . . . | 72 | …………… | 85 to 90 |
| Twelve years . . | 70 | | |
| Puberty . . . . | …………… | 80 | 80 to 85 |
| Adult age . . . | …………… | 70 | 70 to 75 |
| Old age . . . . | …………… | 60 | 50 to 65 |

Various interesting facts may be mentioned in regard to the pulse (Vierordt): While sitting the pulse is about 3 beats faster than while lying down; while standing the pulse is about 9 beats faster than while sitting (Guy); and about 14 (2–34) faster than while lying down (Schapiro). Exceptions, even the reverse of this rule, are not infrequent. In six children from 5–14 years of age Heilbut found a middle difference between lying down and sitting of 18.6. Easy exercise increases the pulse 10–20 beats; rapid running, bicycling, strong swimming, etc., to 140 and more; the increase in rapidity can be noticed for ½ to 1 hour (Lichtenfels and Fröhlich). Ingestion of food increases the frequency of the pulse; a hearty dinner without wine increases the beats 13.1 (Vierordt); with wine, 17.5. Omission of dinner decreases the pulse 1–2 beats. After ten hours' fasting, early in the morning, Lichtenfels and Fröhlich observed an average pulse of 69.3 beats; eight hours afterward, still fasting, 50; four hours later, 53.3. Rise of the barometer 1¼ ctm. increases the frequency of the pulse 1.3 per minute (Vierordt). In the morning the frequency of the pulse is increased after breakfast; decreases until dinner; increases then somewhat; decreases after 1½–2 hours until supper; then increases a little. In the morning the pulse is 8 beats faster than late at night (Guy, from observations on himself). In nine women (average age 25.4 years) Heilbut found a maximum difference of 3.6 beats. The difference can also be observed in entirely healthy children (Knox, Guy). The pulse is slower during sleep, particularly in children. Vogel found the average in twenty-four sleeping children, raised at the breast, to be 109 beats. According to Trousseau, however, the pulse in infants from four to six months is: sleeping 140, waking 121; from six to twenty-one months: sleeping 128, waking 112. It does not appear that the pulse of the aged is less frequent, but the contrary. In general it is more frequent in females and in irritable persons than in males and those of an opposite temperament. In the healthy state the pulse, besides having the proper number of pulsations, is neither hard nor unusually soft; it is moderately developed, of a medium strength, and perfectly equal as regards both the strength of the pulsations and their intervals. In disease it wanders more or less from these physiological conditions. See also *Pulsus*. **Allorhyth′mic p.**, variation in the interval, or disturbance of the usual rhythmic regularity, of the pulse. **Anacrot′ic p.**, first wave is not the highest, ascending limb of pulse-curve being notched. **Anadicrot′ic p.**, p. with triple beat, two elevations being seen in the ascending line of the sphygmographic tracing. **Ar′dent p.**, one in which the pulse seems to raise itself to a point in order to strike the finger. **Bam′berger's p.**, beating noted in the bulbus of the jugular vein synchronously with the systole of the heart, a sign of tricuspid insufficiency. **Bigem′inal p.**, two regular beats followed by a longer pause. **P.-breath**, see *Breath*. **Bul′bar p.**, Bamberger's p. **Cap′illary p.**, observed in dilatation of capillaries and when blood pressure is increased. **Cap′rizant p.**, goat-leap pulse, seems to leap like a goat, an imperfect dilatation of the artery being succeeded by a fuller and a stronger one. **Catacrot′ic p.**, p. with double beat, an elevation being seen in the line of descent in the sphygmographic tracing. **Catadicrot′ic p.**, p. with triple beat, two elevations being seen in the descending line of the sphygmographic tracing. **P.-clock**, an instrument which indicates tension, diameter of artery, and volume of pulse; sphygmograph. **Com′plex p.** has the character of several critical pulses united. **Compres′sible p.**, soft p. **Contract′ed p.**, pulsations are narrow, deep, and slightly hard. **Convul′sive p.**, unequally frequent or unequally hard, resembling the irregular pulsation of a muscular fibre in a state of convulsion. **Cord′y p.**, tense pulse. **Cor′rigan's p.**, water-hammer p.; this pulse indicates aortic regurgitation; large, quick pulse, which collapses suddenly. **Crit′ical p.**, pulse which, after having possessed the characters of irritation, becomes free, open, soft, etc. **P. curve**, sphygmographic tracing of the pulse; see *Sphygmograph*. **Decur′tate p.**, pulsus myurus; see also *Myurus*. **Deep p.**, cannot be felt without difficulty and without strong pressure by the finger. **Defic′ient p.**, flickering pulse, which seems every instant about to cease. **Depressed′ p.**, deep and weak. **Devel′oped p.** is broad, full, strong, and frequent. **Dicrot′ic** or **dicro′tal p.**, double p., one in which the finger is struck twice at each pulsation—once lightly, the other time more strongly. **Entop′tic p.**, a subjective sensation of light occurring synchronously with the heart beats. **E′qual p.**, pulsations resemble each other and return at equal intervals. **Fe′brile p.**, very frequent. **Fee′ble p.**, weak pulse; strikes the finger feebly. **Fil′iform p.**, thready pulse; resembles a thread slightly vibrating. **Flick′ering p.**, deficient pulse. **For′micant p.** resembles, by being small and scarcely perceptible, the motion of an ant; met with especially in fatty degeneration of the heart. **Fre′quent p.** strikes more frequently than usual in a given time. **Full p.** gives the notion of vascular depletion. **Gas′eous p.**, a full but soft p. **Goat-leap p.**, caprizant p. **Gut′tural p.**, a pulsating sensation in the throat; has been supposed to indicate the termination of affections of that part. **Hard p.**, the pulp of the finger seems to yield to the pulsation. **Hec′tic p.**, weak, frequent pulse observed in hectic fever. **Hemorrhoid′al p.**, critical pulse, announcing the appearance of the hemorrhoidal flux; is described as unequal, the pulsations not being alike in force, and still less the intervals. **High-ten′sion p.**, one in which the force of the pulsation is relatively increased, as in hypertrophy of the heart, apoplexy, tumors, certain neuroses, under the influence of some medicines, etc. **Hyperdicrot′ic** or **hyperdic′rotous p.**, dicrotic p. in which the second elevation takes place just at the end of the line of descent. **Infre′quent p.**, bradycardia, a slow p. below 60. **Intercur′rent p.**, superfluous pulsation seems to occur from time to time. **Intermit′tent p.**, pulsations fail from time to time. **In′tricate p.**, but little developed and unequally slow. **Irreg′ular p.**, pulsations are unequal and return at irregular intervals. **P. of irrita′tion**, frequent, hard, and contracted. **Jar′ring p.**, vibrating p. **Jerk′ing p.**, sharp pulse. **Kuss′maul's p.**, paradoxical p. **Lan′guid p.**, slow and feeble pulse. **Large p.**, large and full pulse. **Long p.** strikes the finger to a great extent in length. **Low p.**, pulsations are scarcely perceptible. **Low-ten′sion p.**, condition of pulse opposite to that described as high-tension p., noticed in certain degenerative cardiac conditions, debility, fevers, etc. **Monocrot′ic p.**, pulse in which dicrotism is wholly absent. **Mouneret's′ p.**, a slow, gaseous p., occurring frequently in jaundice. **Mouse-tail p.**, pulsus myurus. **Nail p.**, a pink suffusion of the nail-bed occurring in pulsations synchronous with the heart beats. **Nat′ural p.**, equal and regular in strength and frequency, compressible and devoid of hardness. **Paradox′ical p.**, absence of the beat of the pulse during inspiration, due particularly to morbid conditions of the heart. **Pec′toral p.**, critical pulse, announcing the termination of some pulmonary irritation. **Pis′ton p.**, Corrigan's or water-hammer p. **Quick p.**, strikes sharply, but not forcibly, against the finger. **Quinck′e's p.**, nail pulse. **Ra′dial p.**, beat of radial artery, felt at the wrist. **P.-rate**, the number of arterial pulsations in a minute. **Recur′rent p.**, return of the pulse in the distal part of an artery after compression. **Reg′ular p.**, pulsations are equal and succeed each other at equal intervals. **Resist′ing p.**, a little tense, a little hard. **Respi′ratory p.**, the alternate condition of fulness and emptiness of the great vessels of the neck, synchronous with expiration and inspiration. **Retroster′nal p.**, venous pulsation above the suprasternal notch. **Sharp p.**, strikes the finger sharply and rapidly; when exaggerated it is called a *jerking pulse*. **Sharp′-tailed p.**, see *Myurus*. **Short p.**, pulse in which the impulse is of very brief duration. **Sim′ple p.**, a critical pulse, indicating evacuation by one organ only. **Slow p.**, strikes the finger slowly. **Small p.**, pulsations are slender and weak. **Soft p.**, yields under the finger. **Strong p.**, strikes the finger strongly. **Supe′rior p.**, a critical pulse, supervening on irritation of organs situated above the diaphragm. **Sup′ple p.**, pulsations have strength without hardness. **P. of sweat**, a critical pulse, supposed to indicate an approaching perspiration. **Tense p.**, cordy pulse; the artery resembles a cord fixed at its two extremities; when resembling a wire it is called *wiry*. **Thread′y p.**, filiform p. **P. trace**, in the registration of the pulse by the sphygmograph a trace consists of a series of curves, each of which corresponds to a complete cardiac revolution; see *Sphygmograph*. **Trem′ulous p.**, each pulsation oscillates. **Tricrot′ic** or **tric′rotous p.**, the normal pulse-trace is so called from possessing three principal waves. **Trigem′inal p.**, three regular beats followed by a longer pause. **Un′dulating p.**, resembles in its movements those of the waves. **Une′qual p.**, pulsations are not alike, or return at unequal intervals. **U′terine p.**, indicates the flow of the menses or the occurrence of metrorrhagia. **Vag′inal p.**, pulsation of the vaginal artery, which is increased in pregnancy, during abortion, labor, etc. **Ve′nous p.**, see *Pulsus venarum*. **Vermic′ular p.**, imitates the movement of a worm. **Vi′brating p.**, jarring pulse; the artery seems to vibrate like a musical string. **Wa′ter-hammer p.**, short, strong beat of the pulse followed by collapse, due to aortic regurgitation and incompetency of valves; Corrigan's p. **P.-wave**, pulsatory blood wave beginning with each systole of the heart and propagated through the arterial system. **Wi′ry p.**, see *Pulse, tense*.

**Pulse′less.** Devoid of pulsation.

**Pulse′lessness.** Asphyxia.

**Pulse-meas′urer.** Instrument which conveys the pulse beats to a fluid and measures their extent.

**Pulsif′ic** (*pulsus*, pulse, *facio*, to make). Causing or exciting pulsation.

**Pulsile′gium** or **Pulsilo′gium** (*pulsus*, pulse, *lego*, to read). Pulsimeter; any instrument for measuring the quickness or force of the pulse.

**Pulsil′ogram.** Pulsilegium.

**Pulsim′eter** (*pulsus*, pulse, *metron*, measure). See *Sphygmoscope* and *Sphygmomometer*.

**Pul′sion** (*pello*, to strike). Driving, pushing, or striking. **P. divertic′ulum**, a diverticulum caused by pressure.

**Pul′sus.** Pulse. **P. acrit′icus**, pulse of irritation. **P. æqua′lis**, equal pulse. **P. al′terans**, a condition in which the heart beats are irregular in force, but regular in rhythm. **P. an′nuens et circum′nuens**, deficient pulse. **P. anorma′lis**, irregular pulse. **P. bi′crotus**, dicrotic pulse. **P. bifer′iens**, dicrotic pulse.

**P. capri′zans**, caprizant pulse. **P. cel′er**, a quick pulse. **P. celer′rimus**, water-hammer pulse. **P. cor′dis**, see *Heart*. **P. cras′sus**, large pulse. **P. deb′ilis**, feeble pulse. **P. defic′iens**, deficient pulse. **P. di′crotus**, dicrotic pulse. **P. dorcadi′zans**, caprizant pulse. **P. du′plex**, dicrotic pulse. **P. du′rus**, hard pulse. **P. elas′ticus**, supple pulse. **P. fluctuo′sus**, undulating pulse. **P. flu′ens**, undulating pulse. **P. formi′cans**, formicant pulse. **P. for′tis**, strong pulse. **P. fusa′lis**, caprizant pulse. **P. gazel′lans**, caprizant pulse. **P. heterochron′icus**, a pulse of varying rhythm. **P. hu′milis**, low pulse. **P. in′cidens Sola′ni**, undulating pulse. **P. infre′quens**, bradycardia. **P. inter′cidens**, intercurrent pulse. **P. interci′sus**, dicrotic pulse. **P. intercur′rens**, intercurrent pulse. **P. intestina′lis**, dicrotic pulse. **P. intrica′tus**, intricate pulse. **P. mag′nus**, large pulse. **P. mallea′ris**, dicrotic pulse. **P. mol′lis**, soft pulse. **P. monoc′rotus**, pulse in which the dicrotic wave is absent. **P. myu′rus**, decurtate or sharp-tailed pulse; one which goes on diminishing; see *Myurus*. **P. nervi′nus**, pulse of irritation. **P. norma′lis**, regular pulse. **P. paradox′us**, feeble beat during inspiration, due to pathological conditions of the heart and large vessels. **P. par′vus**, small pulse. **P. ple′nus**, full pulse. **P. quadrigem′inus** and **trigem′inus**, pulse in which deviations are noticed after each third and fourth beat. **P. ra′rus**, slow pulse. **P. serri′nus**, strikes sometimes strongly, at others feebly, and recalls the idea of a saw. **P. stria′tus**, one that strikes the finger to a small extent in breadth. **P. sudora′lis**, pulse of sweat. **P. tar′dus**, slow pulse. **P. urina′lis**, urinal pulse. **P. uteri′nus**, uterine pulse. **P. vac′uus** gives the idea of emptyness of the artery. **P. vagina′lis**, vaginal pulse. **P. vena′rum**, venous pulse; pulsation occasionally noticed in the jugular veins, owing to some of the blood of the right ventricle reflowing into the right auricle and communicating an impulse to the venous blood arriving in the auricle through the descending cava. Is often a sign of impediment to the flow of blood along the pulmonary artery.

**Pulta′ceous** (*puls*, pap). Resembling pap. Of a soft, semifluid appearance and consistency.

**Pulta′tio** (*puls*, pap). Atheroma.

**Pul′verable.** Pulverizable.

**Pulvera′tio.** Pulverization.

**Pulveri′zable** (*pulvis*, powder, *habilis*, able). Capable of being reduced to powder.

**Pulveriza′tion.** Operation of dividing substances so as to reduce them to powder. The term *pulverization* as well as *atomization* and *nebulization* has been applied to the dispersing of liquids into fine spray, to be projected on wounds or on morbid surfaces. The liquids, in the form of spray, are said to be pulverized, nebulized, or atomized, and the instruments to disperse them are called pulverizers, atomizers, nebulizers, spray-producers. Atomized medicated fluids are employed in affections of the mucous membrane of the nose and fauces, in croup and diphtheria, asthma, laryngitis, etc. Under the name *inhalatoria*, apartments have also been constructed for the introduction into them of mineral waters in the form of spray, for the purposes of inhalation, at some of the European springs especially.

**Pul′verized i′ron.** Ferrum pulveratum. Powder made from iron filings.

**Pul′verizer.** Atomizer.

**Pulver′ulence.** State of being pulverulent.

**Pulver′ulent** (*pulvis*, powder). Reduced to a fine powder. Covered, as it were, with dust; epithet applied to the eyes when they appear dirty and, as it were, sprinkled with dust, due to the presence of granulations or grayish striæ.

**Pulvi′nar.** Pillow; posterior tubercle of thalamus opticus. **P. epiglot′tidis**, tubercle of epiglottis. **P. hu′muli**, hop pillow. **P. medica′tum**, medicated pillow, as of hops. **P. par′vum**, pad. **P. ventric′uli**, pancreas.

**Pul′vis** (pl. pulveres). Powder. A substance reduced to small particles by pulverization. *Simple powders* are those of a single substance; *compound*, those resulting from a mixture of several different powders. All the official powders are compound. An impalpable powder is one which is so fine that it can scarcely be felt under the finger. Compound powders have been called *species*. The following are the official and other important pulveres, of which the Ph. U. S. provides for nine, the Ph. Br. for seventeen. **P. aëroph′orus**, p. effervescens. **P. al′oës compos′itus**, contains aloes, resin of guaiac, and cinnamon; dose, gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). **P. al′oës cum canel′lâ**, hiera picra, hikry pikry, 1 part of canella to about 6 of aloes, a mild, non-griping cathartic; dose, gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). **P. antimonia′lis** (U. S. and Br.), antimonial powder, James's powder, contains oxide of antimony 1, and precipitated calcium phosphate 2; dose, gr. iij–x (0.2–0.65). **P. aromat′icus** (U. S.), p. cinnamomi compositus (Br.), contains cinnamon and ginger, each 35, and cardamom and nutmeg, each 15; dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **P. bu′teæ sem′inum** (Br.), from B. frondosa, Bengal kino; dose, gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). **P. cat′echu compos′itus** (Br.), composed of catechu 4, kino and krameria, each 2, and cinnamon and nutmeg, each 1; dose, gr. x–xl (0.65–2.6). **P. cinnamo′mi compos′itus** (Br.), p. aromaticus (U. S.). **P. cre′tæ aromat′icus** (Br.), compounded of chalk, cinnamon, nutmeg, saffron, cloves, cardamon, and sugar; dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **P. cre′tæ aromat′icus cum o′pio** (Br.), contains 2½ per cent. opium; dose, gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). **P. cre′tæ compos′itus** (U. S.), contains prepared chalk 30, acacia 20, and sugar 50; antacid, stomachic, absorbent; dose, gr. v–ʒj (0.32–4.0). **P. diaphoret′icus**, p. ipecacuanhæ compositus. **P. efferves′cens compos′itus** (U. S), Seidlitz powder; each blue paper contains sodium and potassium tartrate, ʒij, and sodium bicarbonate, gr. xl; each white paper contains tartaric acid, gr. xxxv; the contents of a blue and a white packet are added to a glass of water and taken during effervescence. **P. elateri′ni compos′itus** (Br.), a trituration of elaterin, 1, in milk sugar, 39; dose, gr. j–iv (0.065–0.26). **P. glycyrrhi′zæ compos′itus** (U. S. and Br.), compound licorice powder; contains senna 18, licorice 23.6, sulphur lotum 8, oil of fennel 0.4, and sugar 50; dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **P. ipecacuan′hæ compos′itus** (Br.), p. ipecacuanhæ et opii (U. S.), Dover's powder; contains opium and ipecac, each 10, sugar of milk 80; dose, gr. x (0.65), containing gr. j (0.065) of opium. **P. ipecacuan′hæ et o′pii** (U. S.), p. ipecacuanhæ compositus. **P. Jaco′bi**, p. antimonialis. **P. jalap′æ compos′itus** (U. S. and Br.), contains jalap 35, potassium bitartrate 65; dose, gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). **P. jesuit′icus**, cinchona. **P. kalanda′næ compos′itus** (Br.), contains kalandana (Ipomœa hederacea, Pharbitis nil) 5, potassium bitartrate 9, ginger 1; substitute for p. jalapæ compositus; dose, gr. xx–ʒj (1.3–4.0). **P. ki′no compos′itus** (Br.), contains kino 75, opium 5, cinnamon 20; dose, gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). **P. morphi′næ compos′itus** (U. S.), Tully's powder, contains morphine sulphate, camphor, licorice, and precipitated calcium carbonate, each 10 grains (0.65), containing gr. ⅙ (0.01) of morphine. **P. o′pii compos′itus** (Br.), contains opium 3, black pepper 4, ginger 10, caraway 12, tragacanth 1, or 10 per cent. of opium; dose, gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65). **P. rhe′i compos′itus** (U. S. and Br.), compound powder of rhubarb, contains rhubarb 25, magnesia 65, ginger 10; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **P. scammo′nii compos′itus** (Br.), contains scammony resin 4, jalap 3, ginger 1; dose, gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). **P. so′dæ tartara′tæ efferves′cens** (Br.), p. effervescens (U. S.), Seidlitz powder. **P. tragacan′thæ compos′itus** (Br.), contains tragacanth, gum acacia, and starch, each 1, and sugar 3; dose, gr. xx–ʒj (1.3–4.0).

**Pu′mex.** Pumice. Formerly employed as a desiccative and as a dentifrice.

**Pumil′io** or **Pu′milus.** One who is much below the usual stature.

**Pum′melfoot.** Clubfoot.

**Pump.** An apparatus for moving gases or fluids. **Alvergniat's′ p.**, see *Alvergniat.* **Breast-p.**, an appliance for extracting milk from the human breast. **Stom′ach-p.**, see *Stomach.*

**Pump′kin.** Cucurbita pepo.

**Pu′na.** Mountain sickness. Sickness common in the elevated districts of South America, Switzerland, and elsewhere, attacking those unaccustomed to breathe the rarefied atmosphere. It strongly resembles seasickness, with acute and depressing throbbing in the head. It does not often affect the respiration greatly.

**Punch** (*pungo, punctum,* to prick). Surgical instrument for piercing or removing portions of tissue.

**Punc′ta** (pl. of punctum). Points; pricks; punctures. **P. doloro′sa,** tender or painful points along inflamed nerves. **P. lacryma′lia,** orifices of the lacrymal canals near the inner canthus of the eye. **P. ossificatio′nis,** points of ossification. **P. vasculo′sa,** numerous minute red spots studding the surface of the centrum ovale majus, produced by the escape of blood from divided blood-vessels.

**Punc′tate.** Pointed. Having many points.

**Punctic′ula** (dim. of *punctum,* point). Petechiæ.

**Punc′tio.** Paracentesis; puncture.

**Punc′tum.** Point, prick, puncture. See also *Puncta, Puncture,* and *Stitch.* **P. adhæsio′nis,** origin of a muscle. **P. a′læ vom′eris,** hormion. **P. aur′eum,** formerly, when an intestinal hernia was reduced by an incision made through the integuments down to the upper part of the spermatic vessels, a golden wire was fixed and twisted, so as to prevent the descent of anything down the tunica vaginalis; hence the term; see also *Foramen centrale retinæ.* **P. cæ′cum,** blind spot; see *Optic nerve.* **P. fix′um,** origin of a muscle. **P. foram′inis mag′ni ante′rius,** basion. **P. f. m. poste′rius,** opisthion. **P. insertio′nis,** insertion of muscle. **P. lacryma′le,** lacrymal punctum. **P. mo′bile,** insertion of muscle. **P. nasa′le infe′rius,** rhinion. **P. na′sofronta′le,** nasion. **P. occipita′le,** lambda. **P. præmaxilla′re,** alveolar point. **P. protuberan′tiæ occipita′lis,** inion. **P. prox′imum,** nearest point that can be focused by the eye on the retina. **P. remo′tum,** far-point; farthest point which can be focused by the eye on the retina. **P. sa′liens** (leaping point), first moving point which makes its appearance after the fecundation of the germ; it has been generally, but erroneously, applied to the heart of the embryo, which has been described as the first to live—*primum vivens*—the last to die—*ultimum moriens.* **P. spi′næ nasa′lis anterio′ris,** subnasal point. **P. s. n. posterio′ris,** staphylon.

**Punctu′ra.** Paracentesis; puncture.

**Punctura′tion.** Act of puncturing.

**Punc′ture.** Wound made by a pointed instrument, as a sword, bayonet, needle, thorn, etc. A puncture is generally of trifling consequence, but sometimes it becomes important from the parts implicated and the after-consequences. **P. cul′ture,** see *Culture.* **Explor′atory p.,** p. of a part and withdrawal of some of the contents for examination. **Lum′bar, Quinck′e's,** or **spi′nal p.,** puncture or perforation of the spinal membranes in the lumbar region, as for relief of hydrocephalus.

**Punc′turing.** Operation of opening, by means of a trocar, lancet, etc., a natural or accidental cavity, with the view of evacuating any fluid effused or accumulated therein.

**Pun′gent.** Sharp, piercing, stinging, said of pain and of odors.

**Pu′nica grana′tum.** Pomegranate, ord. *Myrtaceæ.* The rind of the fruit and the flowers have been employed both internally and externally as astringents; seeds are called *coccones.* The portion, however, that has attained most celebrity is the bark of the root, *granatum* (Ph. U. S.), *granati radicis cortex* (Ph. Br.), which appears to be very efficacious in tænia; is given in doses of ʒss–j (16.0–32.0). Three or four doses are usually sufficient to expel the worm. The bark contains a peculiar matter called *granatin.* Another principle has also been obtained from the bark, called *punicine.* The latter is generally known as pelletierine, under which name it is prescribed.

**Punicine′.** Pelletierine.

**Pu′nicotan′nic acid.** Tannic acid in bark of the pomegranate.

**Punk.** Boletus igniarius.

**Pun′tos.** An epidemic contagious spotted fever which prevailed in Spain in the sixteenth century.

**Pu′pil** (*pupilla,* little babe; so called from the image seen in the eye). Apple of the eye. The aperture of the iris through which the rays of light pass that have to impress the image of an object on the retina. This aperture can be dilated or contracted so as to allow a greater or smaller quantity of luminous rays to penetrate. The pupil in man is round, and by it the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye communicate with each other. In the fœtus during the first six months of gestation it is closed by the pupillary membrane. The contraction of the pupil is an important symptom in diseases and injuries of the brain. Certain medicines always dilate the pupil, while others contract it. See *Mydriatics* and *Myotics.* **Argyll′-Rob′ertson p.,** p. which does not respond to the action of light, but to accommodation for short distances; frequent symptom in tabes dorsalis. **Artific′ial p.,** an operation is sometimes necessary to form a new pupil in lieu of the natural one, which has become obliterated by disease; see *Iridectomy.* **Cat′s-eye p.,** p. resembling that of a cat, being an elongated slit. **Clo′sure of the p.,** synizesis. **Contrac′tion of the p.,** mydriasis. **Dilata′tion of the p.,** corectasis. **Exclu′sion of the p.,** total posterior synechia; see *Synechia.* **Hutch′inson's p.,** see *Hutchinson.* **Occlu′sion of the p.,** see *Synechia.* **Pin′hole p.,** a condition of the pupil in which it is so contracted as to resemble a pinhole; it is seen in opium poisoning and in the cerebral complications of certain fevers.

**Pupil′la.** Pupil. **P. factit′ia,** artificial pupil.

**Pupil′læ ve′lum** (curtain). Pupillary membrane.

**Pu′pillary.** That which belongs to the pupil. **P. mem′brane**, the central aperture of the iris is closed in the fœtus during a certain period of gestation by a very thin membrane. It disappears in the seventh month. The term *membrana pupillaris perseverans* has been applied by Graefe to an adventitious membrane with holes or fissures in front of the iris, which he considers to be the remains of the anterior part of the vascular capsule of the lens. **P. re′flex,** dilatation and contraction under the influence of light or other stimulus.

**Pupillom′eter** (*pupilla,* pupil, *metron,* measure). An instrument for measuring the size of the pupil.

**Pupillos′copy** (*pupilla,* pupil, *skopeo,* to see). Examination of the pupil.

**Pupillostatom′eter.** Instrument for measuring the distance between the central points of two pupils.

**Pup′pis os.** Frontal bone.

**Pup′pit root.** Veratrum viride.

**Pu′pulæ.** The pulps or extremities of the fingers.

**Pur′blind.** Myopic.

**Pur′blindness.** Myopia.

**Pure.** Unadulterated; free from admixture of any kind.

**Pur′gament** (*purgo,* to cleanse). Purgative.

**Purga′tion.** Catharsis.

**Purgatio′nes** (pl. of purgatio). Menses.

**Pur′gative.** Cathartic, purgament, purge. Medicine which operates more powerfully on the bowels than a laxative, stimulating the muscular coat and exciting increased secretion from the mucous membrane. See *Cathartics.*

**Purge.** Purgative. To move the bowels powerfully; to induce catharsis. **P. root,** Euphorbia corollata.

**Pur′ging.** Diarrhœa. Inducing catharsis. **P. ag′aric,** white agaric, Polyporus officinalis. **P. ber′ries,** fruit of Rhamnus catharticus. **P. cas′sia,** fruit of Cassia fistula; pulp is slightly laxative. **P. flax,** Linum catharticum; decoction is cathartic and diuretic. **P. nut,** Jatropha curcas.

**Purifican′tia.** Medicines that purify the blood.

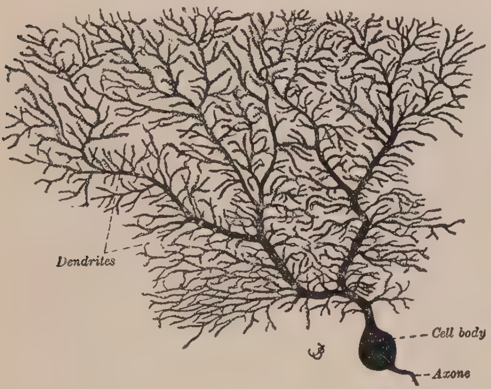
**Pu′rified.** Freed from extraneous admixture.

**Pu′riform** (*forma*, form). Having the appearance of pus.

**Pu′rify.** To cleanse; to free from impurities.

**Purin′.** A hypothetical substance, having the formula $C_5H_4N_4$. **P. ba′ses,** xanthin bases, alloxuric bases, nucleinic bases; various bodies, closely related to each other and to uric acid, assumed to be derived from purin; they comprise xanthin, hypoxanthin or sarcin, episarcin, heteroxanthin, paraxanthin, theophyllin, guanin, epiguanin, adenin, carnin, theobromine, and caffeine. **P. bod′ies,** p. bases.

**Purkin′je's cells.** Cells provided with processes in deep layers of cortex cerebelli. **P.'s cor′puscles,** lacunæ of bone. **P.'s fi′bres,** fibres resembling a net found beneath the endocardial tissue lining the ventricles of the fetal heart, sometimes seen in adults. **P.'s fig′ures,** figures made by shadows of retinal blood-vessels on the retina. **P.'s gran′ular lay′er,** interglobular spaces of Czermak in dentine. **P.'s im′ages,** see *Image*. **P.'s net′work,** network or plexus of fibres in the wall of the cardiac ventricles beneath the endocardium. **P.'s ves′icle,** germinal vesicle.



Purkinje cell from the human cerebellum.

**Purkin′je-San′son im′ages.** See *Image*.

**Purl.** Medicated malt liquor in which wormwood and aromatics are infused.

**Purohepati′tis.** See *Hepatitis*.

**Puromu′cous.** Having the character or appearance of pus and mucus; mucopurulent.

**Pur′ple a′vens.** Geum rivale. **P. of Cas′sius,** a precipitate obtained by adding the protochloride of tin to a dilute solution of gold, or by dipping rods of tin in a solution of gold in diluted chlorohydric acid; used in syphilis. **P. fe′ver,** cerebrospinal fever. **Vis′ual p.,** see *Rhodopsin*. **P. wil′low herb,** Lythrum salicaria.

**Pur′ples.** Purpura hæmorrhagica.

**Pur′pura.** Purple color. This word has been employed in many senses. It generally means livid spots on the skin from extravasated blood, a hemorrhage into the cutis, with languor and loss of muscular strength, and pains in the limbs. The effusion of blood in purpura may have the appearance of bruises, ruptured vessels, bullæ, papules, petechiæ, vibices, etc. Purpura was formerly sometimes used as a synonym of scarlatina. Some of the varieties of purpura are supposed by some to be dependent upon a peculiar diathesis, which has been termed *scorbutic cachexia*, *lues scorbutica*, and *cacochymia scorbutica*. In addition to the numerous remedies suggested in these varied morbid conditions much good will be accomplished by change from low to cheerful spirits, from filth to cleanliness, and from a cold and damp to a temperate and dry climate, with sufficiency and change of food, and especially the use of green vegetables. The general principles of management are the same in sea as in land scurvy; that is, in p. nautica as in p. hæmorrhagica. **P. al′ba benig′na et malig′na,** miliary fever. **P. arthrit′ica,** p. rheumatica. **P. ful′minans,** Henoch's p., p. marked by rapidly formed and large ecchymoses and accompanied by intestinal complications; a frequently fatal form, occurring usually in children. **P. hæmorrhag′ica,** land scurvy, purples; morbus maculosus Werlhoffii, or Werlhoff's disease; the spots are circular and of different sizes, often in stripes or patches, irregularly scattered over the thighs, arms, and trunk, and there are occasional hemorrhages from the mouth, nostrils, or viscera, and great debility and depression of spirits; black leg is one form of this disease. **Hen′och's p.,** p. fulminans. **P. maculo′sa,** p. associated with a papular, acneiform eruption. **Landou′zy's p.,** a malignant form attended with constitutional symptoms. **P. milia′ris,** miliary fever. **P. minera′lis Cas′sii,** purple of Cassius. **P. nau′tica,** scurvy or sea scurvy; there are spots of different hues intermixed with the livid, principally at the roots of the hair; the teeth are loose, the gums are spongy and bleeding, the breath is fetid, and the debility universal and extreme. This occurs chiefly at sea, after exposure to a moist, cold, atmosphere, with long use of salted animal food and of stagnant water. **P. neonato′rum,** purpura of the new-born child. **P. papulo′sa,** form of purpura in which the ecchymoses are interspersed with small papules. **P. puerpera′rum,** miliary fever. **P. pulico′sa,** ecchymoses due to the bites usually of fleas and bedbugs. **P. rheumat′ica,** peliosis rheumatica, purpura characterized by a petechial eruption, with fever and rheumatic pains in certain joints. **P. scorbu′tica,** scurvy. **P. seni′lis,** p. of old age. **P. sim′plex,** petechial scurvy, p. unaccompanied by constitutional symptoms. **P. ur′ticans** or **urtica′ta,** urticaria complicated by a purpuric eruption, or p. accompanied by the occurrence of wheals on the skin.

**Purpuræ′mia.** Malarial hæmoglobinuria.

**Purpu′ric.** Relating to purpura, as purpuric fever; or to purpurine, as purpuric urine. **P. u′rine,** see *Porphyruria*.

**Purpurin′.** Uroërythrin, rosacic acid, a dark reddish coloring-matter, supposed to be altered blood pigment.

**Purpurinu′ria.** Porphyruria; presence in the urine of purpurin, occurring sometimes in acute rheumatism.

**Purpuris′sum.** Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

**Pur′ring thrill.** Thrill in an aneurysm perceptible to the touch. **P. tre′mor,** tremor sensible to the hand when applied over the precardial region, and supposed to be a sign of ossification or other contraction of the auriculoventricular openings.

**Purse** (*bursa*). Scrotum. **Shep′herd's p.,** Thlaspi bursa.

**Pur′siness.** Dyspnœa accompanied with oppressive fatness. The word is also applied to dyspnœa of every kind. One so affected is pursy or short-winded, short of wind (Prov. short of puff).

**Purs′lane.** Portulaca. **Milk p.,** Euphorbia corollata and E. maculata. **Speed′well p.,** Veronica peregrina. **Wa′ter p.,** Ludwigia palustris, Veronica beccabunga.

**Pur′sy.** Very fat and short of breath.

**Pu′rulence** or **pu′rulency.** Pus; suppuration.

**Pu′rulent.** That which has the character of pus or consists of pus; as purulent matter, a purulent collection, purulent infiltration, etc. **P. depos′it,** abscess. **P. diath′esis** or **infec′tion,** pyæmia.

**Pu′ruloid** (*pus* + *eidos*, resemblance). Pyoid.

**Pur′vain.** Verbena officinalis.

**Pus.** Matter, purulence. Secretion from inflamed textures, almost always of the same nature, whatever may be the part it proceeds from. Pus of a good quality, such as is secreted from a healthy granulating surface, formerly called healthy or laudable pus, *pus bonum et laudabile*, is of a yellowish-white color, opaque, inodorous, and of a creamy appearance; heat, acids, and alcohol coagulate it.

When analyzed it affords albumin and water, a particular extractive substance, and a small quantity of soda, calcium phosphate, and other salts; it consists essentially of two distinct parts—pus corpuscles or globules, cytoid corpuscles of Henle, leucocytes, and a colorless, aqueous fluid, liquor puris, in which the corpuscles are suspended. The chief microbes concerned in pyogenesis or pus-formation are the Streptococcus pyogenes and forms of staphylococci. **Blue p.**, p. of a bluish color, due to the presence of Bacillus pyocyaneus. **P. bo'num**, see *Pus*. **P. cor'puscles**, leucocytes suspended in the liquor puris. **P. corrosi'vum**, sanies. **Cur'dy p.**, pus having a cheesy appearance like the flakes of curds. **P. glob'ules**, p. corpuscles. **Health'y p.**, see *Pus*. **I'chorous p.**, so called when thin and acrid. **Laud'able p.**, see *Pus*. **P. malig'num**, ichor; sanies. **Mu'co-p.**, pus mixed with mucus. **P. nutriti'vum**, p. bonum. **Sa'nious p.**, greenish or reddish pus mixed with blood. **Se'ro-p.**, pus mixed with serum. **P. ve'rum**, p. bonum.

**Pusil'lus.** Dwarf.

**Pus'tula** (*pus*). Pustule. **P. aleppen'sis** or **P. ar'dens**, eczema. **P. gangræno'sa**, see *Anthrax*. **P. o'ris**, aphthæ. **P. liv'ida Estho'niæ**, see *Anthrax*. **P. malig'na**, see *Anthrax*.

**Pus'tulæ sic'cæ** (dry pustules). Lichen.

**Pus'tulant.** Anything irritating the skin and causing pustules to form.

**Pus'tular.** Relating to or affected with pustules.

**Pus'tulate.** Blistered.

**Pustula'tion.** Formation of pustules.

**Pus'tule.** A small blister or elevation of the cuticle containing pus and resting on an inflamed base. Two varieties of pustules are described—the *simple*, containing a single cavity, and the *compound*, in which there are several compartments in the one lesion. The variolous pustule is called pock. **Malig'nant p.**, see *Anthrax*.

**Pus'tulous.** Pustular.

**Puta'men** (shell). The outer layer of the lenticular nucleus. **P. o'vi**, the membrane adherent to the inner surface of the egg-shell.

**Put'nam-Da'na symp'tom-com'plex.** Sclerosis of the lateral and posterior columns of the spinal cord.

**Putrefac'tion** (*putris*, rotten, *facio*, to make). Putrid or putrefactive fermentation. Decomposition experienced by animal substances when deprived of life and placed under special circumstances. Such change is now, in the light of modern research, known to result from the action of microorganisms. Presence of moisture is indispensable; the temperature most favorable to it is from 60° to 90° F. The most common products of putrefaction are fatty acids, amido-acids, and various ptomains, and, as the process continues, water, carbonic acid, ammonia, carbureted hydrogen, and marsh-gas. It was formerly supposed that something like putrefaction occurred in the living body in cases of so-called putrid fever, and to this condition the name *typhohæmia* was given, upon the supposition of alteration of the blood by putrid animal matters. *Putrefaction* or *putrescence* properly signifies the state of becoming putrid; *putridity*, the state of rottenness.

**Putrefac'tive.** Relating to or having a tendency to produce putrefaction. **P. al'kaloid**, ptomain.

**Putres'cence.** Beginning putrefaction.

**Putres'cent.** Growing putrid; slightly putrid.

**Putrescen'tia.** Putrefaction. **P. u'teri grav'idi**, softness of the uterus during pregnancy.

**Putrescibil'ity.** Capacity for putrefaction.

**Putrescin'** (*putresco*, to rot). $C_4H_{12}N_2$. Ptomain which is not poisonous, and usually occurs with cadaverin, obtained from putrefying internal organs of man, from herring and other fish, from flesh, cultures of fæces on gelatin, etc. It is a clear liquid with a spermatic odor.

**Pu'trid** (*putreo*, to rot). Rotten; characterized by the signs of putrescence. **P. fe'ver**, a name which formerly included typhoid, typhus, and other fevers. **P. infec'tion**, septicæmia.

**Putrid'ity.** Putrefaction, rottenness.

**Pu'trilage** or **Putrila'go** (*putris*, rotten). Pultaceous matter or slough which forms in certain gangrenous and other ulcers, and is thrown off.

**Pu'tror.** Putrefaction.

**Put'tyroot.** Aplectrum hiemale.

**Put'zochill.** See *Myroxylon peruiferum*.

**Puxi'ri.** See *Pichurim beans*.

**Pyæ'mia** (*pyon*, pus, *haima*, blood). Suppurative fever. Purulent contamination of the blood, producing marked depression of the vital powers, chills, fever, sweating, sometimes jaundice, the formation of abscesses in various regions of the body, etc., constituting what was formerly called purulent diathesis, purulent infection. It is due to the presence of the microbes of suppuration in the blood. Chronic or relapsing pyæmia resembles the acute form, but is slower and attended with relapses.

**Pyæ'mic.** Relating to or caused by pyæmia.

**Py'ar** (*pyar*). Colostrum.

**Pyarthro'sis** (*pyon*, pus, *arthron*, joint). Suppuration of a joint.

**Pyar'thrum.** A suppurated joint.

**Pycnan'themum inca'num.** Common mountain mint, wild basil. Indigenous plant of the mint family—ord. *Labiatæ*—having the aromatic properties of the mints. **P. linifo'lium**, Virginia thyme, has like virtues.

**Pycnicma'sia** or **Pycnic'masis** (*pyknos*, thick, *ikmas*, moisture). A thickening of the body fluids.

**Pycnom'eter** (*pyknos*, thick, *metron*, measure). An apparatus for determining specific gravity.

**Pycnomor'phous** (*pyknos*, thick, *morphe*, shape). Staining deeply because of the density of the cell arrangement.

**Pycno'sis** (*pyknos*, thick). Thickening, as of a secretion. Act of rendering thick, as in the formation of an extract. Contraction of the nucleus of a cell, with condensation.

**Pyec'chysis** (*pyon*, pus, *ekchysis*, effusion). Effusion of pus.

**Pyeli'tis** (*pyelos*, pelvis). Inflammation of the pelvis and calices of the kidney. The chief symptoms are pain in the lumbar region, increased by flexing the thigh, pus and perhaps blood in the urine, irritability of the bladder, and fever. The disease may be due to extension upward of inflammation of the bladder, to the presence of calculi, to retention of urine, or may occur as a complication of scarlatina, typhoid fever, smallpox, purpura, and other general diseases.

**Pyelocysti'tis** (*kystis*, bladder). Inflammation of the renal pelvis and of the bladder.

**Pyelom'eter** (*metron*, measure). Pelvimeter.

**Pyelonephri'tis** (*pyelos*, pelvis, *nephros*, kidney). Inflammation of the kidney and of its pelvis and calices.

**Pyelonephro'sis.** Surgical kidney; affection of the kidney and its pelvis due to the extension of inflammation from the lower urinary passages.

**Pyelot'omy** (*pyelos*, pelvis, *tome*, incision). Incision into or operation on the pelvis of the kidney.

**Pyem'esis** (*pyon*, pus). Vomiting of pus.

**Pyenin'.** Paranuclein.

**Pye'sis** (*pyon*, pus). Suppuration.

**Pye'tia.** Colostrum; rennet.

**Py'gal** (*pyge*, nates). Relating to the nates.

**Pygal'gia** (*algos*, pain). Pain in the nates.

**Pyg'me.** Fist; forearm.

**Pyg'my** (*pygme*, fist or forearm). A dwarf.

**Pygodid'ymus** (*pyge*, nates, *didymos*, twin). Twins united by the sacrum and coccyx.

**Pygom'elus** (*pyge*, nates, *melos*, limb). A monster with an accessory limb on the nates.

**Pygop'agus** (*pyge*, nates, *pago*, to fix). Pygodidymus.

**Pygoparasit'icus** (*pyge*, rump, *parasitikos*, parasitic). Pygopagus, one fœtus being a parasite.

**Pyin'.** A constituent of pus, in general characters resembling mucin.

**Pyknom'eter.** Pycnometer.

**Py′la.** Communication between the third ventricle and the aqueduct of Sylvius.

**Pylæ′ma** (*pyle*, gate or porta, *haima*, blood). Blood of the portal vein.

**Py′le** (*pyle*, gate). Porta.

**Pylemphrax′is** (*pyle*, gate, *emphraxis*, obstruction). Obstruction of the vena portæ.

**Pylephlebecta′sia** or **Pylephlebec′tasis.** Dilatation of the vena portæ.

**Pylephlebi′tis** (*pyle*, porta, *phleps*, vein). Inflammation of the vena portæ.

**Pylethrombo′sis.** Thrombosis of the portal vein.

**Py′lic** (*pyle*, porta). Relating to the portal vein.

**Pylom′eter** (*pyle*, gate, *metron*, measure). Instrument to measure obstructions at the entrance to the bladder.

**Pyloral′gia.** Pain at the pylorus.

**Pylorec′tomy** (*pylorus* + *ektome*, excision). Excision or resection of the pylorus.

**Pylor′ic.** That which relates to the pylorus. **P. ar′tery** arises from the hepatic, and is distributed to the pylorus and to the lesser curvature of the stomach, anastomosing particularly with the arteria coronaria ventriculi and arteria gastroepiploica dextra. **P. glands,** in the vicinity of the pyloric orifice of the stomach. **P. incon′tinence,** weakness or defect of the pylorus resulting in incomplete closure; regurgitation is the chief symptom, the intestinal contents and bile being returned into the stomach. **P. plex′us,** branches from the plexus hepaticus upon the pyloric artery. **P. steno′sis,** narrowing of the pylorus. **P. valve,** pylorus. **P. vein** is distributed like the artery.

**Pylori′tis.** Inflammation of the pylorus.

**Pyloroclei′sis** (*kleisis*, closure). Condition in which the pylorus is obstructed.

**Pylorodio′sis.** Surgical dilatation of the stenosed pylorus. See *Hahn* and *Loreta*.

**Pylor′oplasty.** Plastic operation on the pylorus.

**Pylor′ospasm.** Spasm of the pylorus.

**Pylorosteno′sis.** Morbid contraction of the pyloric orifice.

**Pylor′us** (*pyle*, gate, *ouros*, guardian, janitor). The lower or right orifice of the stomach is called pylorus because it closes the entrance into the intestinal canal; it is furnished with a circular, flattened, fibromucous ring which effects the total closure of the stomach during digestion in that organ; this is called the valve of the pylorus, pyloric valve, sphincter pylori, pylorus (properly so called). It is a fold of the mucous and muscular membranes of the stomach—pyloric muscle of some authors.

**Pyo-** (*pyon*, pus). In composition, pus.

**Pyoblen′nic** (*pyon*, pus, *blenna*, mucus). Mucopurulent.

**Pyoblennorrhœ′a.** Discharge of muco-pus.

**Py′ocele** (*kele*, hernia). A hernial sac containing pus.

**Pyoceno′sis,** (*pyon*, pus, *kenosis*, evacuation). Evacuation of pus.

**Pyocœ′lia** (*pyon*, pus, *koilia*, belly). Pus in the abdominal cavity.

**Pyocol′pocele** (*pyon*, pus, *kolpos*, vagina, *kele*, tumor). Suppurating tumor of the vagina.

**Pyocol′pos.** Abscess in the walls of the vagina.

**Pyoctanin′** (*pyon*, pus, *kteino*, to destroy). Two substances have appeared under this name, one blue, the other yellow. The *blue* is methyl-violet, the *yellow* is an auramine dye. Blue pyoctanin is used in powder, solution, ointment, pencil, or other form of application in croup, affections of the nose, gonorrhœa, diseases of the eye, ear, and throat, tumors, etc. It is antiseptic, disinfectant, and analgesic. Yellow pyoctanin has been used in diseases of the eye. *Ethyl* pyoctanin possesses still stronger antiseptic properties than the blue.

**Pyocyanin′** (*kyanos*, blue). $C_{14}H_{14}NO_2$. Bluish coloring-matter or ptomain isolated from blue pus, produced by the action of the Bacillus pyocyaneus.

**Py′ocyst** or **Pyocys′tis** (*pyon*, pus, *kystis*, sac). Vomica.

**Py′ocyte** (*pyon*, pus, *kytos*, cell). Pus-cell or corpuscle.

**Pyoder′mia.** Any suppurative skin disease.

**Pyœde′ma.** Tumefaction of a surface owing to the effusion of pus.

**Pyoem′esis.** Vomiting of pus.

**Pyogen′esis** or **Pyoge′nia** (*pyon*, pus, *gennao*, to generate). Generation of pus. The theory or mechanism of the formation of pus. **P. corrosi′va,** ulceration. **P. sim′plex,** suppuration.

**Pyogenet′ic** or **Pyogen′ic.** Having relation to the formation of pus. **P. mem′brane,** term applied to a thin, yellowish, flaky layer on the interior of the wall of an abscess, under the idea that the pus is secreted by it.

**Pyogenin′.** $C_{63}H_{128}N_2O_{19}$. Substance derived from cell-body of pus-cells.

**Pyogenous,** pi-oj′en-us. Produced from or caused by pus.

**Pyohæ′mia.** Pyæmia.

**Pyohæmotho′rax.** Collection of pus and blood in the pleural sac.

**Py′oid** (*pyon*, pus, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling pus.

**Pyoktanin′.** Pyoctanin.

**Pyo′ma.** Suppurating sore.

**Pyome′tra** (*pyon*, pus, *metra*, uterus). Collection of pus in the uterus.

**Pyonephro′sis.** Renal abscess and ulceration.

**Pyo-otorrhœ′a.** Purulent discharge from the ear.

**Pyo-ova′rium.** Abscess of the ovary.

**Pyopericardi′tis.** Suppurative pericarditis.

**Pyopericar′dium.** Collection of pus in the pericardium.

**Pyoperitoni′tis.** Suppurative inflammation of the peritoneum.

**Pyophthal′mia** or **Pyophthalmi′tis.** Purulent ophthalmia. Hypopyon. **P. neonato′rum,** see *Ophthalmia*.

**Pyophylac′tic** (*phylasso*, to guard). Preventing the inflow or outflow of pus, as *p. membrane*, lining membrane of abscess cavity.

**Pyophysome′tra.** Condition in which pus and gaseous matter are present in the uterus.

**Pyopla′nia** (*pyon*, pus, *planos*, wandering). Extension of pus to other parts. Purulent infiltration.

**Pyopneumopericar′dium.** The presence of gas and pus in the pericardial sac.

**Pyopneumoperitoni′tis.** Suppurative peritonitis with the presence of gas in the peritoneal cavity.

**Pyopneumotho′rax.** Pneumothorax complicated with suppuration. **Subphren′ic p.,** subphrenic abscess; false pneumothorax.

**Pyopoië′sis** (*pyon*, pus, *poieo*, to make). Pyogenia.

**Pyopoiet′ic.** Suppurative.

**Pyop′tysis** (*pyon*, pus, *ptyo*, to spit). Spitting of pus.

**Pyorrha′gia.** Sudden discharge of pus.

**Pyorrhœ′a** (*pyon*, pus, *rheo*, to flow). Discharge of pus. **P. alveola′ris,** Riggs's disease, suppurative inflammation of the root membrane of the tooth in relation with the connective tissue of the gums beneath the mucous membrane. **P. au′rium,** otorrhœa. **P. nasa′lis,** ozæna. **P. pal′pebræ,** secretion of pus from the eyelids. **P. urina′lis,** pyuria.

**Pyosalpingi′tis** (*pyon*, pus, *salpinx*, tube). Suppurative inflammation of the Fallopian tube.

**Pyosalpin′go-oöphori′tis.** Suppurative inflammation of the Fallopian tube and ovary.

**Pyosal′pinx** (*pyon*, pus, *salpinx*, tube). Formation of pus in the Fallopian tube.

**Pyosapræ′mia** (*pyon*, pus, *sapros*, rotten, *haima*, blood). Infection of blood with pus.

**Pyosepthæ′mia.** Pyosepticæmia.

**Pyosepticæ′mia.** Combined septic and purulent toxæmia.

**Pyosin′.** $C_{57}H_{110}N_2O_{15}$. Substance obtained from body-plasma of pus-cells.

**Pyo′sis.** Hypopyon; pterygion. Suppuration. **P. pec′toris,** empyema.

**Pyostat′ic** (*pyon*, pus, *stasis*, stagnation). Arresting secretion of pus; agent having such effect.

**Pyotho′rax.** Empyema.

**Pyo-u′reter.** Retention of pus in a ureter.

**Pyoxanthin′.** Yellow pigmentary matter caused by Bacillus pyocyaneus.

**Pyoxan′those** (*pyon*, pus, *xanthos*, yellow). Yellow coloring-matter in pus.

**Py′ra** (*pyr*, fire). Anthrax.

**Pyraloxin′.** Oxidized pyrogallol, employed in skin diseases.

**Pyr′amid.** Any anatomical structure having the shape of a pyramid. A small, bony projection in the cavity of the tympanum, which is excavated to lodge the muscles of the stapes, eminentia papillaris or pyramidalis tympani. The centre-pin of the trephine. One of the four columns of the oblongata. A small, obtusely pointed eminence of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum. Third or middle lobe of the thyroid gland. **Ante′rior p.,** one of the two anterior columns of the medulla oblongata. **P. of the cerebel′lum,** projection from the inferior vermiform process. **P. of Ferrein′,** see *Ferrein.* **P. of Lalouette′,** pyramid of thyroid gland. **Lat′eral p.,** restiform body. **P. of Malacarne′,** inferior vermiform process. **P. of Malpigh′i,** see *Malpighi.* **P. of the medul′la oblonga′ta,** one of four columns of the medulla oblongata, two anterior and two posterior. **P. of thy′roid gland,** third or middle lobe of thyroid gland. **Poste′rior p.,** fasciculus gracilis, one of the two posterior columns of the medulla oblongata. **Re′nal p.,** p. of Malpighi. **Tem′poral p.,** petrous portion of temporal bone. **Thy′roid p.,** Lalouette's p. **P. of tym′panum,** eminence on inner wall of middle ear. **Wis′tar's p.,** sphenoidal cornu.

**Pyram′idal.** Of the shape of a pyramid, or relating to one of the anatomical pyramids. **P. an′gle,** anterior parietal angle of Quatrefages. **P. bone,** cuneiform bone of the carpus. **P. cat′aract,** anterior capsular cataract projecting from the surface. **P. decussa′tion,** see *Corpora pyramidalia.* **P. em′inence,** pyramis vestibuli. **P. lay′er, large,** third layer of cortex of brain. **P. lay′er, small,** second layer of cortex of brain. **P. nu′cleus,** nucleus olivæ accessorius medialis. **P. papil′læ,** conical papillæ. **P. pro′cess of cu′boid,** posterior inferior angle of cuboid bone. **P. pro′cess of pal′ate-bone,** processus pyramidalis ossis palatini. **P. radia′tion,** nervous fibres passing from the pyramidal tract to the cortex. **P. si′nus of lar′ynx,** pyramidal space continuous with the pharynx, the laryngopharyngeal sinus. **P. skull,** name given to skulls termed Mongolian. **P. tract,** tract of nerve-fibres, originating in the cortex, which connect the central convolutions of the brain and the spinal cord; at the decussation of the pyramids it divides into direct and pyramidal tracts.

**Pyramida′le.** Cuneiform bone.

**Pyramida′lis.** A flat, triangular muscle situated at the posterior part of the pelvis. By its base it is attached to the anterior surface of the sacrum, to the corresponding surface of the great sacrosciatic ligament, and to the posterior part of the ilium. It terminates by a tendon which is attached to the inner surface of the great trochanter. This muscle rotates the thigh outward. **P. abdom′inis,** a small, fleshy, pyramidal fasciculus whose existence is not constant, and which is inserted by its base into the upper part of the pubis, and terminates by its summit at the inferior part of the linea alba. When it contracts it stretches the linea alba. **P. fem′oris,** pyramidalis. **P. na′si,** a thin, triangular muscle which has its summit upward. Above, it is continuous with the occipitofrontalis. It descends vertically before the root of the nose, on which it terminates, becoming confounded with the transversalis. It wrinkles the skin of the root of the nose transversely, and stretches that which covers the tip.

**Pyram′ides** (pl. of pyramis) or **pyr′amids.** Corpora pyramidalia.

**Pyram′idoante′rior tract.** Column of Türck. Formed by continuation of motor fibres, which form pyramids of the medulla by non-decussating fibres.

**Pyram′idolat′eral tract.** Formed by continuation downward by decussating fibres of the motor fibres, which form the pyramids of the medulla.

**Pyram′idon.** $C_{13}H_{17}N_3O$. Dimethylamidophenyldimethylpyrazolon. Derivative of antipyrin. Yellowish-white, soluble powder; resembles antipyrin in therapeutic effect; dose, gr. iij–vj (0.2–0.4).

**Pyr′amis.** Pyramid. See *Thyroid gland.* **P. coch′leæ,** modiolus. **P. poste′rior,** fasciculus teres. **P. trigo′na,** see *Temporal bone.* **P. ver′mis acces-so′ria,** accessory lobule of inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum. **P. vestib′uli,** p. vermis accessoria.

**Pyrantin′.** Phenosuccin; antipyretic.

**Pyrazin′.** Antipyrin.

**Py′razol.** Phenylmethylpyrazol-carbonic acid.

**Pyrec′tic.** Febrile.

**Pyrenæ′mata** (*pyren*, nucleus, *haima*, blood). Vertebrata with nucleated colored corpuscles—as the oviparous.

**Pyrenæ′mia.** Condition of the blood characterized by the presence of nucleated colored corpuscles.

**Pyrenin′.** Nuclein of the nucleoli.

**Pyrenoi′des** (*pyren*, kernel, *eidos*, resemblance). Odontoid. **P. auric′ulæ,** fibres of tragicus muscle going to process of helix. **P. jun′gii,** pyramidalis auriculæ. **P. men′ti,** depressor anguli oris. **P. na′rium,** levator labii superioris alæque nasi.

**Pyrethrine′.** Alkaloid derived from pyrethrum.

**Pyrethrotox′ic acid.** Active principle derived from the flowers of Pyrethrum roseum.

**Pyre′thrum.** (Ph. U. S.) Pellitory; the root of Anacyclus pyrethrum; used as a masticatory in doses of ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). The *tincture* is official; it is employed as a local stimulant application to mucous membranes. Also powdered flowers of P. corneum and roseum, or Persian insect powder; bubach. Urticaria. **P. cor′neum,** see *Anthemis pyrethrum.* **P. german′icum,** Anacyclus officinarum. **P. partheni′um,** Matricaria parthenium. **P. ro′seum,** see *Anthemis pyrethrum.* **P. sylves′tre,** Achillea ptarmica. **P. tanace′tum,** Tanacetum balsamita.

**Pyret′ic.** Febrile.

**Pyretico′sis** (*pyretos*). Febrile affection.

**Pyretin′.** Name given to a combination of various empyreumatic resinous products from pitch. Also an antipyretic and analgesic drug; dose, gr. iij–v (0.2–0.32).

**Pyretogen′esis** or **Pyretogen′ia** (*pyretos*, fever, *genesis*, generation). Origin of fever.

**Pyretogenet′ic** or **pyretogen′ic.** Producing fever.

**Pyretogenous,** pi-ret-oj′en-us. Caused by fever.

**Pyretog′raphy.** Description of fever.

**Pyretol′ogy** (*pyretos*, fever, *logos*, discourse). Science of fever.

**Pyrex′ia** (*pyrexis*). Fever; febrile condition.

**Pyrex′ial.** Pertaining to pyrexia or fever.

**Pyridin′** (*pyr*, fire). $C_5H_5N$. Colorless liquid, with an empyreumatic odor, obtained from coal-tar; useful for inhalations in asthma. It has been given in doses of ♏iij (0.2) three times a day as a cardiac stimulant. In diphtheria it has been applied in watery solution, being painted on the affected surface, and injections of it have been used in gonorrhœa.

**Pyr′iform** (*pyros*, pear, *forma*, shape). Pear-shaped. **P. ap′erture,** anterior opening of the nasal fossæ in the cranium. **P. fas′cia,** part of pelvic fascia over the inner surface of the pyriform muscle. **P. mus′cle,** pyramidalis. **P. si′nus,** see *Pyramidal sinus.*

**Pyrifor′mis.** Pyramidalis muscle.

**Pyr′isol.** Pyrosal.

**Pyri′tes, i′ron.** Ferri sulphuretum.

**Pyroace′tic e′ther** or **spir′it.** Acetone.

**Pyroarsen′ic acid.** $H_4As_2O_7$. One of the forms of arsenic acid resulting from combination of the pentoxide with one, two, or three molecules of water.

**Pyrobo′ric acid.** $H_2B_4O_7$. Obtained by heating boric acid. Its salts are *pyborates.*

**Pyrocatechin,** pir-o-kat-e-kin′. Oxyphenol. Derived by dry distillation from catechu; a constituent of kino; antiperiodic. It is also occasionally found in the urine. **P.-monoeth'yl-e'ther,** gnæthol. **P.-monoace'tic acid,** guaiacetin.

**Pyrocatechinu'ria.** Presence of pyrocatechin in the urine.

**Pyrocatechu'ic acid.** An acid constituent of kino.

**Pyrocome'nic acid.** An acid derived from meconic acid.

**Pyrodex'trin.** Compound obtained by subjecting starch to heat at 220° to 230° C.

**Pyrodin'.** White powder, sparingly soluble in water, antipyretic; also called phenacethydrazin.

**Py'roform.** Bismuth oxyiodide pyrogallol.

**Pyrogal'lic acid.** White, soluble product obtained by action of heat on gallic acid; used externally in some forms of cutaneous affections. Taken internally it is destructive to the red blood corpuscles.

**Pyrogal'lol.** The official (Ph. U. S.) name of pyrogallic acid. **P. ac'etates,** see *Eugallol* and *Lenigallol*. **P. bis'muth,** see *Lenigallol*. **Ox'idized p.,** externally employed in skin diseases, such as seborrhœa and pityriasis of the scalp, in ointment; less irritating than pyrogallol.

**Pyrogallopyrin'.** Crystalline compound resulting from the action of pyrogallol on antipyrin.

**Pyrogen'ic** or **Pyrogenous,** pi-roj'e-nus (*pyr*, fever, *genesis*, production). Fever-exciting.

**Pyroguaiacin'.** $C_{19}H_{22}O_3$. Produced by dry distillation of guaiaretic acid.

**Pyr'ola.** A genus of plants, ord. *Ericaceæ*. **P. macula'ta,** spotted pipsissewa, spotted wintergreen, whiteleaf, white pipsissewa, kingcure, ground holly, rheumatism weed, etc., has similar properties to P. rotundifolia. **P. rotundifo'lia,** round-leaved pyrola or wintergreen, shinleaf; plant was once used as a gentle astringent and tonic. **P. umbella'ta,** ground holly, pipsissewa, wintergreen, rheumatism weed, prince's pine. This common American plant is allied to the uva ursi in botanical as well as medical qualities. Tonic and diuretic. The bruised leaves irritate the skin. From the decoction or infusion an agreeable beverage may be formed by adding sugar, ginger to flavor it, and yeast to produce fermentation. Under the name pipsissewa beer it has been used in scrofulous affections.

**Pyro'leum** (*pyr*, fire, *oleum*, oil) **junip'eri.** Oil of cade. **P. os'sium rectifica'tum,** oleum animale Dippelii. **P. pe'træ,** crude petroleum. **P. pi'ni,** tar. **P. suc'cini,** oil of amber.

**Pyrolig'neous acid** (*pyr*, fire, *lignum*, wood). Acid obtained by distillation from wood, coal, etc., which was once believed to be of a peculiar character. Now known to be formed of acetic acid and an empyreumatic oil, from which it may be freed, and in this state is sold as commercial acetic acid or wood vinegar. Used for similar purposes as distilled vinegar and for preserving animal substances. It has also been used as an antiseptic in gangrene and sphacelus and to foul ulcers—wherever, indeed, creosote is indicated. The dose of the impure pyroligneous acid internally is from five to thirty drops three or four times a day. **P. al'cohol,** methyl alcohol. **P. spir'it,** methylic alcohol.

**Py'rolusite.** Black oxide of manganese.

**Pyroma'nia** (*pyr*, fire). Incendiary monomania. Insanity, with an irresistible desire to destroy by fire.

**Pyrom'eter** (*pyr*, fire, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring higher temperatures than can be estimated by the thermometer.

**Pyronyx'is** (*pyr*, fire, *nyxis*, puncture). Ignipuncture.

**Pyrophlyc'tis endem'ica** (*pyr*, fire, *phlyktis*, a blister). Endemic ulcer; Aleppo evil.

**Pyropho'bia** (*pyr*, fire, *phobos*, fear). Morbid dread of fire.

**Pyrophos'phas.** Pyrophosphate.

**Pyrophos'phate.** See *Pyrophosphoric acid*.

**Pyrophosphor'ic acid.** Acid formed by heating phosphoric acid. Of the salts formed by its union with bases, *pyrophosphates*, the pyrophosphates of iron and of sodium are official in the Ph. U. S.

**Py'ropuncture.** Ignipuncture, pyronyxis.

**Py'rosal.** Salicyl acetate of antipyrin. Dose, gr. viij–xv (0.5–1.0), in pleurisy, influenza, rheumatism, migraine, etc.

**Pyrosco'pium** (*pyr*, fire, *skopeo*, to see). Pyrometer.

**Pyro'sis** (*pyroo*, to burn). Waterbrash, waterqualm, waterpang, heart burn. This affection consists of a hot sensation in the stomach, with eructations of an acrid, burning liquid, which causes a distressing sensation in the parts over which it passes. Attention to diet and the use of bitter absorbents will usually relieve when the disease is functional. Occasionally it is symptomatic of organic disease of the stomach. Pyrosis also signified, of old, inflammation, gangrene, and a burn.

**Pyroso'ma** (*soma*, body). Genus of *Protozoa*. **P. bigem'inum,** protozoön of Texas cattle-fever; considered by some as identical with Babesia bovis.

**Py'rosphere** (*pyr*, fire, *sphaira*, ball). Hammer heated in boiling water and applied to the skin for the purpose of cauterization.

**Pyrosulphu'ric acid.** $H_2S_2O_7$. A combination of sulphurous and sulphuric acids.

**Py'rotechny.** Art of making fireworks, etc. Also chemistry. **Sur'gical p.,** art of applying fire or the actual cautery in surgery.

**Pyroth'onide** (*pyr*, fire, *othone*, linen). A kind of pyrogenous or empyreumatic oil produced by the combustion of textures of hemp, linen, or cotton in a copper vessel. The brown product is acid. Its medical properties probably resemble those of creosote. When prepared from rags is it called *rag oil;* when from paper, *paper oil*.

**Pyrot'ic** (*pyroo*, to burn). Caustic; inflammable.

**Pyrotoxin'.** A poisonous product obtained from the substance of various bacteria; it causes fever when injected in animals.

**Pyroxyl'ic spir'it.** See *Acetone*.

**Pyroxylin'** (*pyr*, fire, *xylon*, wood). Soluble guncotton, made by treating absorbent cotton with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids; used in the manufacture of *collodion*, which see.

**Pyroxyli'num.** (Ph. U. S.) Pyroxylin.

**Py'rozone.** A solution of 3 per cent. of absolute anhydrous hydrogen peroxide, $H_2O_2$, in water; employed externally and internally as an antiseptic. Also used in 5 and 25 per cent. ethereal solution. **Caus'tic p.,** 25 per cent. solution of pyrozone; applied externally in follicular pharyngitis.

**Pyrrhopine'.** Alkaloid from chelidonium.

**Pyr'rol.** Product of dry distillation of ammonium saccharate and mucate. **P. tetri'odide,** iodol.

**Pyr'us.** Pear. Triticum. **P. america'na,** Sorbus americana. **P. cydo'nia,** quince tree. Quince seed—*cydonium*, the seed of Cydonia vulgaris—is sometimes used in decoction as a demulcent. **P. domes'tica,** Sorbus domestica. **P. ma'lus,** apple or pear.

**Pythogen'ic** (*pytho*, to putrefy, *gennao*, to generate). Causing putrefaction, or resulting from putrefaction. **P. fe'ver,** typhoid fever.

**Pythogenous,** pi-thoj'en-us. Produced by filth or rottenness. **P. fe'ver,** typhoid fever.

**Pyu'ria** (*pyon*, pus, *ouron*, urine). Discharge of purulent urine; a symptom occurring in many diseases, particularly in cases of renal calculi and in organic affections of the bladder. It is called, according to the part whence the pus proceeds, pyuria urethralis, renalis, vesicalis, etc. **P. chylo'sa,** chyluria. **P. lac'tea,** chyluria. **P. muco'sa, sero'sa,** or **vis'cida,** presence of mucus in the urine.

**Pyxida'ria macrocar'pa.** The bark of this plant is much used in Brazil as an astringent.

# Q.

**Q. l.** Abbv. for quantum libet, as much as is required.

**Q. h.** Abbv. for quâque horâ, every hour; **q. 2 h.**, **q. 3 h.**, etc., every two, three hours, etc.

**Q. R.** Abbv. for quantitas recta, used in prescription writing, when an unusual dose of the active ingredient is ordered, to indicate that it is done intentionally.

**Q. s.** Abbv. for quantum sufficit, as much as is sufficient.

**Quabe′be.** Piper cubeba.

**Quack.** Charlatan. **Q. med′icine,** arcanum.

**Quack′ery.** The methods of a quack.

**Quack′salver.** Charlatan.

**Quadran′gular** (*quattuor*, four, *angulus*, angle). Having four angles. **Q. mem′brane,** membrana quadrangularis.

**Quad′rant** (*quadrans*, fourth part). Fourth part of a circle or ninety degrees. **Q. electrom′eter,** instrument for determining the degree and intensity of electricity.

**Quadran′tal.** See *Amphora.*

**Quad′rate.** Square or quadrangular. **Q. car′tilages,** quadrangular cartilages of small size, often found in alæ of the nose. **Q. lobe,** superior anterior lobe of the cerebellum. **Q. lob′ule,** square lobe of the liver. Precuneus of the cerebrum.

**Quadra′tus** (Lat., square). Name for muscles whose figure approaches a square. **Q. dor′si,** q. lumborum. **Q. fem′oris,** muscle situated at the posterior and upper part of the thigh; thin, flat, and quadrilateral, and attached to the outer part of the tuberosity of the ischium, whence it proceeds transversely to the inferior part of the posterior margin of the great trochanter. Rotates the limb, turning the toe outward. **Q. ge′næ,** platysma myoides. **Q. lumbo′rum,** flat, somewhat thick, irregularly quadrilateral muscle, situated in the loins, at the sides of the vertebral column. It is attached below to the crista ilii and iliolumbar ligament, and above to the inferior margin of the last rib, and, besides, to the base of the transverse processes of the last four lumbar vertebræ. This muscle inclines the loins to its side, depresses the last rib, and is thus a muscle of respiration. It can also raise the hip. **Q. men′ti,** depressor labii inferioris. **Q. plan′tæ,** flexor accessorius plantæ. **Q. ra′dii,** pronator radii quadratus. **Q. supe′rior,** quadratus labii superioris.

**Quadri-** (*quattuor*, four). As a prefix, four.

**Quadriba′sic.** Term applied to an acid having four hydrogen atoms replaceable by a base.

**Quad′riceps exten′sor mus′cle** (*quattuor*, four, *caput*, head). Great extensor muscle of the leg, including the rectus femoris, vastus externus, vastus internus, and cruræus. **Q. su′ræ,** two heads of the gastrocnemius, with the soleus and plantaris as one muscle.

**Quadrigem′ina** (pl. of quadrigeminum). Corpora or tubercula quadrigemina, optic lobes or tubercles, optic ganglia, quadrigeminal bodies. Four medullary tubercles situated at the posterior surface of the tuber annulare; white externally, gray internally; oblong, rounded, connected by pairs, and separated by two grooves which divide them crucially. Of these tubercles, the superior, called *nates, natulæ, tubercula anteriora, glutia,* are larger and more prominent than the lower, called *testes, tubercula posteriora.* The pineal gland corresponds exactly to the point of intersection of the two furrows that separate them. They give origin to the optic nerves.

**Quadrigem′inal bod′ies.** Quadrigemina.

**Quadrigem′inous.** Relating to the quadrigemina.

**Quadrigem′inum** (neut. of quadrigeminus). Corpus quadrigeminum, one of the four quadrigeminal bodies.

**Quadrigem′inus** (fourfold) **bra′chii.** Biceps brachii. **Q. cap′itis,** sternocleidomastoid muscle. **Q. pri′mus et supe′rior,** pyramidalis. **Q. quar′tus quadra′tus,** quadratus femoris. **Q. secun′dus et ter′tius,** ischiotrochanterianus.

**Quadrilat′eral** (*latus*, side). Four-sided.

**Quadrimamma′tus** (*mamma*, breast). Four-breasted.

**Quadrip′ara** (*pario*, to give birth). One who has borne four children.

**Quadristerna′lis.** Quartisternal.

**Quadriu′rate.** Quadrurate.

**Quadriv′alent** (*quattuor*, four, *valeo*, to be worth). Having quantivalence of four; replacing or combining with four hydrogen atoms.

**Quadroon′.** The child of a mulatto and a white person. **Black q.,** see *Mulatto.*

**Quadru′mana** (*quattuor*, four, *manus*, hand). Mammalia in which each of the four extremities is provided with a hand or prehensile foot.

**Quad′ruped** (*quattuor*, four, *pes*, foot). Four-footed animal.

**Quad′ruplets.** Four children at one birth.

**Quadru′rate.** A hyperacid urate, constituting all the urine of birds and serpents, and also the normal urates of human urine. See *Urate.*

**Quaf′adil.** Melanthium virginicum.

**Quahoil′.** Cacao.

**Quai.** Akasja.

**Quail** (Low Lat., *qualea*). Tetrao coturnix.

**Quain's degenera′tion.** Form of hypertrophy of the heart characterized by increase of the connective tissue. **Q.'s fat′ty heart,** fatty degeneration of the muscular fibres of the heart.

**Qua′ker black drop.** Acetum opii. **Q. but′tons,** nux vomica.

**Qual′itative** (*qualitativus*). Referring to quality. **Q. anal′ysis,** process for determining in chemistry the component elements of a compound. **Q. percep′tion,** vision which enables one to distinguish objects separately.

**Quamash′** Camassia esculenta. **East′ern q.,** Scilla esculenta.

**Quan′titative.** Relating to quantity. **Q. anal′ysis,** process for determining in chemistry the proportional quantity of each part in a compound **Q. percep′tion,** vision which just enables the individual to distinguish between light and darkness.

**Quantiv′alence** (*quantus*, how much, *valeo*, to be worth). The combining value of any atom compared with that of hydrogen; atomicity; valence.

**Quaran′hem.** Monesia.

**Quar′antine** (*quaranta*, forty). Time during which travellers, returning from a country where any epidemic disease exists, or in whose ship anyone is sick with smallpox or other infectious or contagious disease, are compelled to remain on board ship or in a lazaretto. They, as well as the ship, are said *"to perform quarantine"* and to be *"quarantined."* Quarantine is sometimes extended beyond forty days, while its duration is generally much less. It is sometimes enforced by land, as when contagious diseases require the establishment of *cordons sanitaires,* to prevent the sick or those recently exposed to contagion from leaving infected districts. During quarantine no communication is allowed between the travellers and the inhabitants of the country. *Shot-gun quarantine* is a land quarantine inspired by unreasoning fear and not established by lawfully constituted sanitary authorities. The term quarantine is also extended to apply to the isolation of a sick person and of the inmates of the house where he lies.

**Quar'tan** (*quartus*, the fourth) **fe'ver.** Quartan ague. An intermittent the paroxysms of which recur every fourth day, leaving between them two days' interval. We speak also of the *quartan type.* A double quartan is one in which one paroxysm occurs on the third and another on the second day, so that there is only one day of apyrexia with two days of paroxysms in succession, the paroxysms of every fourth day resembling each other. A triple quartan is one in which there is a paroxysm every day, each usually at a different hour, but each third corresponding. A redoubling or repeating quartan is one in which there are two paroxysms every fourth day. **Remit'ting q.,** one in which the intermission is inordinately short or imperfect.

**Quar'ter e'vil.** Quarter ill. Black leg. A form of symptomatic anthrax in cattle; marked by subcutaneous hemorrhages and frequently fatal.

**Quar'teron.** Quadroon.

**Quar'tio.** Astragalus.

**Quartister'nal.** Fourth osseous portion of the sternum, corresponding to the fourth intercostal space.

**Quassa'tion.** Breaking barks and roots into small bits.

**Quas'sia.** (Ph. U. S.) Wood of Quassia amara and of Q. excelsa, Picræna excelsa, Bittera febrifuga, lofty bitterwood tree, bitter ash, Simaruba excelsa; ord. *Simarubaceæ;* West India trees. The former is the Jamaica quassia, the one in common use; the latter the Surinam quassia. It is called after Quassi, a Surinam negro, who first employed it in the fevers of the country; intensely durable bitter, without astringency; tonic and stomachic. The bitter principle is called *quassin, quassiin, quassit,* and *bitterin,* $C_{41}H_{42}O_9$. The official preparations are: *Extrac'tum quas'siæ;* dose, gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2). *E. q. flui'dum;* dose, ♏v–x (0.32–0.65). *Tinctu'ra q.;* dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). An infusion is used in doses of one-half to one pint by rectal injection in the treatment of pin-worms or ascarides. **Q. cup,** a vessel made of quassia wood, in which water stands over night, becoming thus a weak infusion of quassia. **Q. lig'num,** quassia. **Q. simaru'ba,** euonymus, bitter simaruba, mountain damson; bark of the root, *simaruba,* is bitter and not unpleasant; water and alcohol extract its virtues; exhibited wherever a simple tonic is required.

**Quassiin'.** Quassin.

**Quassin'.** See *Quassia.*

**Quas'sit.** See *Quassia.*

**Quat'ernary.** Fourth, as to time, place, or condition, as *q. stage* of a fever. Also made up of four elements, as *q. compound.*

**Quater'nio** or **Quat'rio.** Astragalus.

**Quea'siness.** Nausea.

**Quebrabun'da.** A tropical disease of horses and pigs, having symptoms similar to beriberi; called also the *straddling disease.*

**Quebrachamine'.** Alkaloid from quebracho.

**Quebrachine'.** Alkaloid derived from quebracho bark; given as hydrochloride in dyspnœa and croup; dose, gr. j–ij (0.065–0.13).

**Quebracho,** ka-brah'cho. Aspidosperma (Ph. U. S.). Bark of Aspidosperma quebracho; tree is a native of Chile; ord. *Apocynaceæ.* Very bitter and tonic; antispasmodic; recommended in cardiac and asthmatic dyspnœa. Dose of the fluid extract, *extrac'tum aspidosper'matis flui'dum,* ʒss–j (2.0–4.0).

**Queen of the mead'ow.** Spiræa lobata. **Q. of the prai'rie,** Spiræa ulmaria.

**Queen's delight'** or **Queen's root,** stillingia.

**Quenu's' opera'tion.** Thoracotomy for empyema.

**Querce'ra.** Cold stage of malarial fever.

**Querce'tic acid.** Result of action of potassa upon quercetin.

**Quercetin'.** Neutral principle due to decomposition of quercitrin by acids.

**Quercin'.** Bitter principle from Quercus alba.

**Quer'cit.** Saccharine substance in acorns.

**Quercitan'nic acid.** Tannin found in oak bark.

**Quercitrin'.** Crystallizable glucoside; coloring-matter of bark of black oak.

**Quer'citron.** Quercus tinctoria, black oak or dyer's oak. Also the yellow inner bark of this tree, used in dyeing and tanning.

**Quer'cula æ'gilops.** Valonia is derived from this tree. **Q. ballo'ta,** native of Morocco; oil resembling olive oil is obtained from the acorns of this tree, which can be eaten. **Q. cor'tex,** oak bark. **Q. falca'ta,** Spanish oak. **Q. mi'nor,** Teucrium chamædrys. **Q. pri'nus,** chestnut oak.

**Quer'cus.** Oak. **Q. al'ba** (Ph. U. S.), white oak, *Q. robur* (common oak), *Q. tinctoria* (black oak), *Q. rubra montana* (red oak or Spanish oak), *Q. pedunculata* (common British oak), ord. *Cupuliferæ.* The bark of all these varieties—*quercus*—is probably alike in medicinal properties; astringent and tonic, and used internally as a tonic and in intermittents, externally in decoction, as an astringent wash. The acorn was at one time used as food, and a decoction in dysentery and diarrhœa, glandular obstructions, etc. A pessary made of it has been advised in immoderate flow of the menses. Roasted acorns have been used in the same cases. **Q. cer'ris,** Quercus infectoria. **Q. coccif'era,** see *Kermes.* **Q. cor'tex,** oak bark. **Q. infecto'ria,** tree of Asia minor, affording Turkey galls or nut-galls. The nut-gall—galla (Ph. U. S.)—is a morbid protuberance or tubercle produced by the puncture of the Diplolepsis or Cynips gallæ tinctoriæ, Cynips quercus folii; powerfully astringent and tonic, and employed in diarrhœa, intestinal hemorrhage, and intermittents, but chiefly used externally in gargles and injections. The powder, made into an ointment with lard, is used in piles. The ordinary nut-galls of the shops are procured from the Levant. The large Mecca or Bussorah galls—at times called Dead Sea apples, mad apples, and apples of Sodom—are produced on Quercus infectoria. **Q. mari'na,** Fucus vesiculosus. **Q. pedunculata,** see *Quercus alba.* **Q. ro'bur,** see *Quercus alba.* **Q. ru'bra monta'na,** see *Quercus alba.* **Q. su'ber,** see *Suber.* **Q. tincto'ria,** see *Quercus alba.* **Q. vi'vens,** live oak.

**Quer'quera.** Cold stage of an intermittent.

**Quevenne's' i'ron.** Ferrum redactum.

**Quick.** Living. Pregnant with a live fœtus.

**Quick'en tree.** Sorbus aucuparia.

**Quick'ening.** Period of gestation when the motion of the fœtus first becomes perceptible—usually about the eighteenth week; it was formerly believed to mark the time at which the fœtus becomes endowed with life—*animatio fœtûs.* When the motion is felt the woman is said to be "quick with child."

**Quick'ens.** Triticum repens.

**Quick-in-the-hand.** Impatiens.

**Quick'lime.** Calx viva.

**Quick'silver.** Metallic mercury.

**Quies'cent.** At rest.

**Quilla'ia** (Ph. Br.), **Quilla'ja** (Ph. U. S.), or **Quilla'ya.** The inner bark of Q. saponaria, Panama bark or soap bark, an evergreen tree growing in Chile; it is sometimes given as a febrifuge and as a sternutatory in coryza. The bark contains saponine, which is poisonous. The *tincture* is official in the Ph. U. S. and Br.—dose, ♏xv–xxx (1.0–2.0)—but chiefly used externally.

**Quillain'.** Aqueous extract of quillaia bark.

**Quilled su'ture.** See *Suture.*

**Quilt** or **Quilt'ed su'ture.** See *Suture.*

**Qui'na.** Quinine. **Q. qui'na,** cinchona.

**Quinaldin'.** $C_{10}H_9N$. A combination of anilin, paraldehyde, and hydrochloric acid.

**Quinal'gene.** Analgene. A derivative of quinoline, resembling phenacetin in composition and therapeutic action. Dose, gr. vii–xv (0.5–1.0).

**Quinamidine'.** Artificial alkaloid obtained from sulphate of quinamine.

**Quinamine'.** White alkaloid, insoluble in water; obtained from Cinchona succirubra of India and other barks.

**Quinap′thol.** Chinapthol. Antipyretic and intestinal antiseptic.

**Quinasep′tol.** Internal antiseptic. See *Diaphthol.*

**Quin′ate.** A salt of quinic acid. **Q. of lith′ium,** urosin; an antiarthritic. **Q. of piperazin′,** sidonal. **Q. of urotropin′,** quinotropin.

**Quince.** Scrofula. Pyrus cydonia. **Bengal′ q.,** covolam. **Q. tree,** Pyrus cydonia.

**Quinck′e's disease′** or **Q.'s œde′ma.** Angioneurotic œdema. **Q.'s pulse,** blanching of the bed of the finger-nail when the heart is in diastole, indicating aortic insufficiency. **Q.'s punc′ture** or **Q.'s spi′nal punc′ture,** puncture of meninges of lumbar vertebræ for aspiration of the cerebrospinal fluid.

**Quineth′ylene.** A homologue of quinine. The basic sulphate is an antiperiodic.

**Quine′tum.** A mixture of cinchona alkaloids.

**Quinhy′drone.** $C_{66}H_6O_2,C_6H_4O_2$. A compound of quinone and hydroquinone.

**Quin′ia.** Quinine.

**Quin′ic acid.** A crystalline acid obtained from cinchona; has been employed in the treatment of gout. **Q. fe′ver,** fever with eruption caused by quinine in persons with an idiosyncrasy in respect to quinine.

**Quinicine′.** When a salt of quinine is exposed to heat with certain precautions the alkaloid is changed into another isomeric with it, to which this name is given. Quinicine and its sulphate possess the medical properties of quinine and its salts; dose, gr. v–xv (0.32-1.0).

**Quinidamine′.** Conchinamine. $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$. An alkaloid of Cinchona rosulenta, C. succirubra, and other barks.

**Quinid′ia.** Quinidina.

**Quinidi′na.** Quinidine. A cinchona alkaloid obtained by the same process as that by which quinine is obtained. Its sulphate, *quinidinæ sulphas* (Ph. U. S.), is soluble in acidulated water and alcohol, and is given as an antiperiodic in doses of gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). The tannate is also used in dyspepsia, diarrhœa, nephritis, etc., and in veterinary medicine. Salts of quinidine are markedly antiperiodic.

**Quinim′etry.** Quiniometry.

**Quini′na.** (Ph. U. S.) $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2,3H_2O$. Quinine. Is given in doses of gr. ij–viij (0.13–0.5), but its salts are preferred. See *Quininæ.*

**Quini′næ ace′tas.** Acetate of quinine, prepared by saturating quinine with diluted acetic acid. Has the properties of other salts of quinine. **Q. ar′senis,** arsenite of quinine, a salt resulting from the double decomposition of arsenite of potassium and sulphate of quinia; has been used in chronic cutaneous diseases; an antiperiodic in ague, neuralgia, etc.; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ (0.02). **Q. bisul′phas** (Ph. U. S.), quinine bisulphate, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O,H_2So_4,7H_2O$; its medicinal effects resemble those of the sulphate, but it is more soluble than that salt. **Q. bo′ras,** a yellow powder; antiseptic and antipyretic; dose, gr. viij–xv (0.5–1.0). **Q. hydri′odas,** hydriodate or iodhydrate of quinine, formed by precipitating sulphate of quinine by means of iodide of potassium; given in scrofulous affections; gr. ss–j (0.032–0.065), to a child. **Q. hydrobro′mas** (Ph. U. S.); $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2HBr,2H_2O$; used hypodermically; dose, same as that of other quinine salts. **Q. hydrochlo′ras** (Ph. U. S.), **Q. hydrochlor′idum** (Ph. Br.), same action and doses as the sulphate. **Q. hydrochlor′idum ac′idum** (Ph. Br.), acid quinine hydrochloride; is more soluble than the hydrochloride and therefore prepared for hypodermic use, the dose for which is gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13). **Q. hydrochlo′ras carbamida′ta** or **hydrochlo′rocarbami′dum,** muriate of quinine and urea or carbamide hydrochlorate of quinine; adapted for hypodermic use; dose, gr. j–xv (0.065–1.0). **Q. sul′phas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), the salt usually employed in medicine; occurs in needles of a pearly and satiny appearance; employed in the treatment of intermittents, and is available in many cases where the bark in substance could not be retained or would be injurious; dose, as a tonic, gr. iij–x (0.2–0.65) in the twenty-four hours; as an antiperiodic it may be given in much larger doses. **Q. tan′nas,** tannate of quinine; made by precipitating infusion of bark, or solution of sulphate of quinine, by infusion of galls or solution of tannic acid; astringent, tonic, and antiperiodic in the same doses as the sulphate. **Q. valeria′nas** (Ph. U. S.), valerianate or valerate of quinine; has the properties of the salts of quinine with the added properties of valerian; dose, gr. j–v (0.065–0.32).

**Quinine′.** Alkaline, uncrystallizable substance; in the form of a porous, whitish mass; almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; obtained from different cinchonas, but chiefly from the yellow, and is the active principle of those valuable drugs; forms, with acids, salts that are in general soluble. The sulphate, bisulphate, hydrobromate, hydrochlorate, and valerianate, and the citrate of iron and quinine, are official; but quite a variety of other salts have been used medicinally, as the arsenite, borate, ferrocyanide, tannate, etc. For the official and other salts of quinine, see under *Quininæ.* **Q. amauro′sis** or **amblyo′pia,** temporary blindness in poisoning by quinine. **Q. fe′ver,** eruptive fever occurring among workmen engaged in manufacturing and handling quinine. The effect of an overdose of quinine, the symptoms being increased temperature, disintegration of blood corpuscles, erythema, or other cutaneous lesion, transient blindness, permanent deafness, and perhaps death from failure of respiration. **Q. flow′er,** root of Sabbatia elliottii; tonic and antiperiodic. **Q. pois′oning,** cinchonism; quinine fever.

**Quinin′ism.** Quinism, cinchonism. The aggregate of encephalic or neuropathic phenomena induced by overdoses of quinine.

**Quiniom′etry.** Estimation of the amount of quinine in any sample of cinchona bark.

**Quiniretin′.** Flocculent precipitate deposited from quinine solutions by the action of sunlight; has the same chemical composition as quinine.

**Quin′ium.** An alcoholic extract made from cinchona barks the composition of which is known, and which are mixed together in such proportions that the quinine and the cinchonine exist in the relation of two of the former to one of the latter. It is used in pills or in wine.

**Quin′lan's test.** Test for bile, the examination being made through the spectroscope. If bile is present, a part of the violet end of the spectrum will be absorbed.

**Qui′noa** The seeds of Chenopodium quinoa, herbaceous annual of Peru and Chile, have been used as an article of food.

**Quin′oform.** Chinoform. A combination of extract of cinchona and formaldehyde.

**Quinoidine′.** Chinoidine. **An′imal q.,** see *Chinoidine.*

**Quin′ol.** Hydroquinone.

**Quinolin′.** Oleaginous base, $C_6H_7N$, procured by distillation of quinine with a caustic alkali. Tertiary amine derived from coal-tar. Antiseptic and antiperiodic. See *Chinolin* and *Leukoleinum.* **Q. sal′icylate,** external application in purulent otitis. **Q. tar′trate,** antipyretic and antiseptic; dose, gr. viij–xv (0.5–1.0).

**Quinol′ogy** (*logos,* discourse). Cinchonology. A treatise on the cinchonas or on quinine.

**Quin′one.** $C_6H_4O_2$. Oxidation product of anilin. Compound obtained from quinic acid by treating with diluted sulphuric acid.

**Quinopropyline.′** A homologue of quinine; a powerful antiperiodic and antipyretic.

**Quinopyrin′.** Chinopyrin. Concentrated solution of quinine hydrochloride in water and antipyrin. Used hypodermically in malarial affections, and internally also, as a substitute for quinine.

**Quin′osol.** Neutral compound of oxyquinolin. Used externally as an antiseptic.

**Quinotan′nic acid.** Cinchotannic acid.

**Quinotropin′.** Quinate of urotropin; used in cystitis and gout.

**Quino'vic acid.** Kinovic acid.

**Quinovin'.** Kinovin.

**Quinox'ime.** Nitrosophenol. $C_6H_4(NO)OH$. A soluble substance, produced by acting on phenols with nitrous acid.

**Quinquaud's** (kang-koze') **disease'.** A form of follicular alopecia, in which miliary abscesses involve the follicles; the latter are not fused into a mass, but are atrophied. **Q.'s sign,** let the subject press the tips of the fingers lightly into the palm of the examiner, and then attempt to extend the fingers; if the subject is alcoholic the examiner will feel a series of slight shocks, as if the bones of the fingers struck against each other successively, the tips finally tapping the palm of the examiner. It is said the sign occurs only in chronc alcoholism and never in epilepsy or other neurosis, but its value is disputed.

**Quinquefo'lium.** Potentilla reptans. **Q. ma'jus,** Potentilla reptans.

**Quinqui'na.** Cinchona. **Q. bi'color,** Cinchonæ caribææ cortex.

**Quinquini'na.** Indian antiperiodic remedy which includes a number of the alkaloids of cinchona.

**Quinqui'no.** Myroxylon peruiferum.

**Quin'sy.** Suppurative tonsillitis. **Ner'vous q.,** hysterical feeling of strangulation, with dread of suffocation. **Wolf q.,** wolf-choak; lycanche.

**Quin'tan** (*quintus*, a fifth). A fever whose paroxysms return only every five days inclusively, and between them there are, consequently, three days of apyrexia.

**Quin'teron.** See *Mulatto.*

**Quintes'sence** (fifth essence). Name formerly given to alcohol impregnated with the principles of some drug; often synonymous, therefore, with alcoholic tincture. The most volatile principles of bodies were called *quintessences.*

**Quintip'ara** (*quintus*, fifth, *pario*, to bring forth). A woman who gives birth to her fifth child.

**Quintister'nal.** Fifth osseous portion of the sternum, corresponding to the fifth and sixth intercostal spaces.

**Quint'uplet.** One of five children born in the same labor.

**Quin'tus col'umns.** Fasciculi marginales aquæducti.

**Quin'ua.** Chenopodium quinoa.

**Quionin'.** A combination of the alkaloids of cinchona, in which the bitter taste has been disguised.

**Quiri'ca.** Mal de los pintos.

**Quiricu'a.** See *Chloasma.*

**Quisqua'lis in'dica.** Shrub, ord. *Combretaceæ,* native of the East Indies; used in China as a vermifuge.

**Quitch.** Triticum repens.

**Quit'tor.** Fistulous wound upon the quarters or heel of the coronet of a horse's foot, resulting from chronic suppuration of the lateral cartilage of the hoof.

**Quiz'zer.** One who examines and prepares students in medical colleges on the subjects taught in them. The term quizzer, in this sense, is restricted to the United States. To "hold a quiz" is to give an examination in this manner.

**Quotid'ian** (*quotidie*, daily). That which takes place every day. **Q. fe'ver,** q. ague; an intermittent the paroxysms of which recur every day; a simple, double, or triple quotidian is a quotidian which has one, two, or three paroxysms in the twenty-four hours.

**Quotient,** kwo'shent. Result of division of one number by another. **Blood q.,** result obtained by dividing the amount of hæmoglobin in the blood by the number of red corpuscles, in each case expressed as a percentage of the normal amount. **Pro'teid q.,** result of dividing the quantity of globulin in the liquor sanguinis by the amount of albumin in the same. **Respi'ratory q.,** proportion of oxygen excreted by the lungs to that absorbed by them in the same time.

**Q. v.** Abbreviation for quantum volueris or vis, as much as you wish; also for quod vide, which see.

# R.

**R.** Abbv. of Réaumur, far-point, and right. ℞ is placed at the commencement of a prescription as a contraction of *recipe*. Originally it was the sign (♃) of Jupiter, and was placed at the top of a formula to propitiate the king of the gods, that the compound might act favorably.

**Raa'be's test.** If a crystal of trichloracetic acid is dropped into a test-tube of filtered urine, a white ring will form around it if albumin or uric acid in quantity is present, most marked in the former case.

**Rab'ic.** Affected with rabies.

**Rab'id** (*rabies*, canine madness). Relating to or suffering from rabies.

**Ra'bies.** Lyssa, hydrophobia. A specific infectious disease of the dog, wolf, cat, fox, and other animals, and communicable to man by inoculation, through a bite or other means, with the saliva of the infected animal. At an uncertain interval after the bite, generally, however, between the twentieth day and third or fourth month, pain or uneasiness occurs in the bitten part, though the wound may have been long healed. Anxiety, uneasiness, languor, spasms, horror, disturbed sleep, and difficult respiration succeed, and are soon very much increased; violent convulsions affect the whole body, hideously distorting the muscles of the face; the eyes are red and protruded, the tongue swells and often hangs out, and viscid saliva flows from the mouth; there is pain in the stomach, with bilious vomiting, a horror of fluids, and impossibility of drinking them. All these symptoms are aggravated until the sufferer is relieved by death. The wound from the bite of a rabid animal should be cauterized immediately, if possible, or the neighboring parts excised. The treatment most in vogue is that of preventive inoculation, introduced by Pasteur.

**Raccoon' ber'ry.** Podophyllum montanum.

**Race** (*radix*, root). Breed. Union or aggregate of individuals descended from a common stock; a nation or tribe; one of the great divisions of the human family.

**Race'mic acid.** An acid isomeric with tartaric acid.

**Rac'emose** (*racemus*, a bunch of grapes). In clusters, like grapes; hence racemose glands, glandulæ racemosæ. **R. an'eurysm,** aneurysm by anastomosis. **R. cells,** cells in clusters surrounding central ducts.

**Rachi-.** For words so commencing, not found here, see under *Rhachi-*.

**Rachiæ'i** (*rhachis*, spine). Muscles of the spine.

**Rachial'gia** (*rhachis*, spine, *algos*, pain). Pain in the spine; vertebral disease. **R. mesenter'ica,** tabes mesenterica. **R. pictonien'sium,** lead colic.

**Rachialgi'tis.** Myelitis; spinal irritation.

**Rachicocainiza'tion.** Induction of anæsthesia by subarachnoid injections of cocaine into the spinal canal.

**Rachid'ian** (*rhachis*, spine). Spinal. **R. ar'teries,** spinal arteries. **R. bulb,** medulla oblongata. **R. canal',** vertebral canal.

**Rachil'ysis** (*rhachis*, spine, *lyo*, to loose). Method of treating lateral curvature of the spine by opposing with proper apparatus the unnatural curvature.

**Rachiokypho'sis** (*rhachis*, spine, *kyphosis*, curvature). Backward curvature of the spine.

**Rachiophy'ma** (*rhachis*, spine, *phyma*, growth). Tumor on the spine or on the back.

**Rachis,** rak'is (more correctly **Rhachis**). Vertebral column.

**Rachisag'ra** (*rhachis*, spine, *agra*, seizure). Gouty or rheumatic affection of the spine.

**Rachischisis,** rak-is'kis-is (*rhachis*, spine, *schizo*, to split). Congenital fissure of the spinal column, a variety of spina bifida.

**Rachi'tæ.** Muscles of the spine.

**Rachit'ic.** Relating to or affected with rickets. Weak, feeble in the joints; defective in development. **R. ro'sary,** beaded appearance presented by nodular thickenings on the end of the ribs in rachitis.

**Rachi'tis** (*rhachis*, spine). English disease, rickets. Disease characterized by a softened condition of the long bones, leading to curvature of their shafts and swelling of their extremities, a crooked spine, prominent abdomen, large head, and often precocity of intellect, and is accompanied by leanness, general debility, and indigestion. It frequently induces atrophy and hectic. Rickets occurs particularly during the first years of existence of weakly children brought up in damp or dark dwellings, and badly nourished. Some children gradually recover their health; others become more and more deformed, and ultimately die of consumption, dropsy, or other organic disease. Pure air, a healthy situation, nourishing diet, exercise, sea or common cold bathing, and tonics and eutrophics afford the best prospect of success. See also *Rickets*. **R. adulto'rum,** mollities ossium. **R. spina'lis,** pain in the spine.

**Rachitism,** rak'it-ism. Tendency to rickets.

**Rach'itome** (*rhachis*, spine, *tome*, incision). Anatomical instrument for opening the spinal canal without injuring the cord.

**Rack'et incis'ion.** See *Crupper incision*.

**Raco'sis.** Rachosis.

**Rad'cliffe's elix'ir.** Compound tincture of aloes.

**Radesyge** (rad-es-ig'a) or **Radezyge.** Radzyge.

**Ra'diad.** Toward the radial aspect.

**Ra'dial** (*radius*). That which relates to the radius. **R. ar'tery** arises from the brachial at the upper and anterior part of the forearm; descends on the outer side as far as the lower part of the radius, and proceeds downward and backward toward the superior extremity of the space which separates the first two metacarpal bones, then buries itself in the palm of the hand, where it forms the profound or radial palmar arch. The radial artery gives off the recurrent radial, several radiomuscular branches, the transverse palmar, radiocarpal artery, the external superficial artery of the palm of the hand, the external dorsal of the thumb, the dorsalis carpi, dorsal interosseous artery of the index, etc. **R. as'pect,** aspect toward the side on which the radius is situated. *Radiad* is used in the same sense, adverbially. **R. fi'bres of ret'ina,** Müller's fibres. **R. fos'sa,** slight depression on the humerus for the reception of the head of the radius when the arm is thoroughly flexed. **R. groove,** musculospiral groove. **R. lymphat'ic glands,** glands in the forearm distributed along the radial vessels. **R. nerve,** spiral nerve, musculospiral nerve, arises from the four inferior branches of the brachial plexus. At first it is situated behind the other nerves of the plexus, then becomes engaged between the three portions of the triceps brachialis, passes behind the humerus, and descends between the supinator longus and brachialis internus as far as opposite the upper extremity of the radius. In its course it gives numerous filaments to the triceps, supinator longus, extensor carpi radialis longior, and to the integuments. Opposite the upper extremity of the radius it divides into two branches—the one, posterior, which turns backward into the substance of the supinator brevis, and, when it has reached the space between the two layers of muscles on the posterior surface of the forearm, divides into a great number of filaments distributed to those muscles and to the integuments of the hand. The other branch is the anterior; it descends before the supinator brevis and the radius until, near the inferior third of that bone, it engages itself between the tendons of the supinator longus and extensor carpi radialis longior, and, becoming afterward subcutaneous, divides into two branches, whose filaments are distributed to the integuments of the thumb, index, middle finger, to the outside of the ring finger, and to the first interosseous muscle of the back of the hand. **R. veins,** the deep-seated follow the same course as the radial artery.

**Radia′le.** Scaphoid bone.

**Radia′lis anti′cus.** Flexor carpi radialis. **R. exten′sor lon′gior,** r. externus longior. **R. exter′nus bre′vior,** extensor muscle of the wrist, situated beneath the extensor carpi radialis longior; it is attached above to the external tuberosity of the humerus, and terminates below by a long tendon inserted into the posterior part of the upper extremity of the third bone of the metacarpus; has the same uses as the next muscle. **R. e. lon′gior,** grand radial, is seated at the outer part of the forearm, is thin, but thicker on the outside than on the inside; it is attached above to the inferior part of the outer edge and to the corresponding tuberosity of the humerus, and terminates below by a long tendon which is attached to the superior extremity of the second bone of the metacarpus; it extends the hand on the forearm. **R. e. pri′mus,** r. externus longior. **R. inter′nus,** palmaris magnus. **R. i. profun′dus,** flexor carpi radialis brevis. **R. secun′dus,** r. externus longior.

**Ra′diant.** Emitting rays, as of heat or light. **R. en′ergy,** a form of energy emitted by matter and propagated by undulations in the ether; it varies in different bodies and according to the temperature of the same bodies; heat, light, magnetism, and radioactivity are forms of radiant energy. **R. mat′ter,** extremely tenuous, highly rarefied, gaseous matter, having peculiar luminous and other effects when electricity is passed through it; as the matter in an exhausted Crookes tube.

**Ra′diate.** Radiating. Passing off like rays, as the *radiate arteries* of the kidney. To emit rays.

**Ra′diated** (*radius*, ray). Arranged in rays, in lines diverging from a common centre. Epithet given to several ligaments, as those which unite the ribs to the sternum, those which unite the tibia and fibula at their inferior extremity, etc. **R. sub′stance of kid′ney,** see *Kidney*.

**Ra′diating fi′bres of ret′ina.** Müller's fibres. **R. pains** or **points,** pains symptomatic of disease of the spine, caused by irritation of the posterior roots of the spinal nerves.

**Radia′tion.** The divergence of rays, as of light or heat, from a central point. Radioactivity. A group of fibres of nervous matter passing from the base of the brain to the cortical portion. **Op′tic r.,** collection of nerve-fibres continuous with those of the corona radiata, and radiating into the occipital lobes. **Striothal′amic r.,** collection of nerve-fibres uniting the corpus striatum, thalamus opticus, and the region beneath it. **Tegmen′tal r.,** nerve-fibres radiating from the posterior part of the internal capsule. **Thal′amic r.,** nerve-fibres that radiate into the hemispheres from the thalamus opticus.

**Rad′ical** (*radix*, root). An atom or group of atoms regarded as the chief constituent of a compound substance and which remains on decomposition of the compound. Going to the very root, therefore complete and thorough; as radical cure, in which the disease is rooted out, as it were; used in opposition to palliative cure. **Acid r.,** a group of non-metallic atoms or one containing oxygen, constituting a radical. **Ba′sic r.,** a group of metallic atoms forming a radical. **R. opera′tion,** one designed to cure completely and prevent recurrence. **R. ves′sels,** vascular radicles; small vessels that take their origin in the tissues, and by their union form larger vessels. **R. vin′egar,** acetic acid.

**Radi′ces** (pl. of radix, which see) **accesso′riæ bre′vis.** Filaments occasionally met with connecting the ciliary ganglion with the three branches of the oculomotor nerve. **R. a. me′diæ,** filaments occasionally seen connecting the ciliary ganglion with the carotid plexus. **R. cau′dicis,** fibres of the corona radiata extending from the brain-stem to the cortex. **R. centra′lis,** corona radiata. **R. cor′poris callo′si,** fibres of the corona radiata running from the corpus callosum to the cortex. **R. cor′porum caverno-so′rum pe′nis,** crura of the corpora cavernosa; see cut under *Urethra*. **R. hyoi′dei os′sis,** cornua of the hyoid bone. **R. medulla′ris cer′ebri,** corona radiata. **R. olfacto′riæ,** olfactory roots. **R. thal′ami op′tici,** fibres of the corona radiata extending from the thalamus opticus to the cortex.

**Rad′icle.** Small root or rootlet. Radical.

**Radic′ula** (dim. of *radix*, root). Radicle. Small root or rootlet; also Raphanus hortensis.

**Radic′ular.** Relating to a root. **R. ar′teries,** vessels following nerve-roots into the substance of the spinal cord. **R. fi′bres, exter′nal,** name given by Charcot to fibres of the posterior roots of the spinal nerves that pass through the substantia gelatinosa Rolandi, then ascend and go to the posterior cornu. **R. f., inter′nal,** posterior roots of the spinal nerves, supposed to run to some extent in the posterior columns of the cord before they pass through the gray. **R. pulp,** the portion of dental pulp contained in the root. **R. ves′sels,** branches of the vertebral arteries supplying blood to the nerve-roots in the brain.

**Ra′dii cilia′res** (pl. of *radius*, ray). Ciliary processes. **R. fron′tis,** folds or wrinkles of the forehead. **R. len′tis,** lines which radiate at the poles of the crystalline lens.

**Radio-** (*radius*). In composition, the radius, or relating to rays, especially $x$-rays and the various manifestations of radioactivity.

**Radioac′tive.** Possessing the property of radioactivity or of emitting Becquerel rays.

**Radioactiv′ity.** A property of matter, analogous to magnetism, heat, etc., consisting in the emission of certain as yet not well understood rays, called Becquerel rays. See *Rays*. Among the known radioactive substances are uranium, radium, polonium, and actinium. Like magnetism, a temporary radioactivity may be induced in a non-radioactive body by proximity to a radioactive substance.

**Radiobicip′ital bur′sa.** Bursa between the tendon of the biceps and the tuberosity of the radius.

**Radiocar′pal.** Relating to the radius and carpus. **R. articula′tion,** the wrist-joint or articulation of the os scaphoides, os semilunare, and os cuneiforme of the carpus with the inferior surface of the radius and the fibrocartilage situated below the ulna. It is strengthened, by the lateral, anterior, and posterior ligaments. **R. trans′verse pal′mar ar′tery,** transverse branch given off by the radial artery opposite the lower edge of the pronator quadratus, which sends several branches to the anterior or palmar surface of the carpus.

**Radiocar′po-metacarpa′lis.** Flexor carpi radialis brevis, attached to the carpus and metacarpus.

**Radiodermati′tis.** Dermatitis provoked by the action of the Roentgen or Becquerel rays.

**Radiodig′ital.** Radial nerve.

**Ra′diogram** or **Ra′diograph.** Skiagram.

**Radiog′raphy.** Skiagraphy; Roentgenography.

**Radiohu′meral articula′tion.** Articulation of the elbow-joint.

**Radi′olus.** A sound or probe.

**Radiometacarpa′lis.** Flexor carpi radialis brevis, attached to the bones of the metacarpus.

**Radiomus′cular.** Name given to the branches sent off from the radial artery to the muscles of the forearm in the first part of its course, as well as to the nervous filaments which the radial nerve sends to the same muscles.

**Radiopal′mar ar′tery.** Superficial volar artery.

**Radiopalma′ris.** Occasional muscle attached with the palmaris longus.

**Ra′diopraxis.** Employment of the Roentgen or Becquerel rays in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

**Radios′copy.** Fluoroscopy.

**Radiother′apy.** Treatment of disease by means of the Roentgen rays and other forms of radioactivity. See *Ray*.

**Ra′dio-ul′nar fibrocar′tilage.** Triangular cartilage of the wrist. **R.-u. lig′aments,** ligaments connecting the radius and ulna.

**Rad′ish.** Raphanus hortensis. **Wa′ter r.,** Nasturtium amphibium.

**Ra′dium.** A very rare element, hitherto obtained only as a chloride; it is derived from pitchblende, and possesses radioactivity in marked degree.

**Ra′dius** (a staff). Long, prismatic bone, one of the two bones of the forearm; the upper and lesser extremity, which is called the head, is supported by a cervix or neck; at the part where the neck is confounded with the body of the bone is the tubercle or bicipital tuberosity or eminence for the insertion of the biceps. The radius is articulated above with the os humeri and with the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna; below, with the scaphoides, semilunare, and the head of the ulna. Its inferior extremity, which is larger than the superior, is flattened before and behind, is regularly quadrilateral, and has below a double facette to be articulated with the first two bones of the carpus. On the outer side is the styloid process, and on the inner a concave facet which joins the ulna. Behind are grooves for the passage of the extensor tendons. **R. fix′us,** a hypothetical line connecting the hormion and inion.

Anterior view of radius of right side. 1, surface of the head articulating with the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna; 2, tubercle for insertion of biceps muscle; 3, interosseous ridge; 4, styloid process.

**Ra′dix.** Root. Radix, root, or fang of a tooth is the part contained in the alveolus. Radix or root of the nail is the portion hidden under the skin. Surgeons give the name to a prolongation sent by scirrhous, cancerous, or other tumors into the neighboring parts. See *Radices*. **R. accesso′ria sphenopalati′na,** filaments occasionally connecting the ciliary and sphenopalatine ganglia. **R. aor′tæ,** bulb of the aorta. **R. ascen′dens for′nicis,** main part of the anterior pillar of the fornix, situated between the body and tubercula mammillaria; also applied to the radix descendens fornicis. **R. asclepi′adis cris′pa,** see *Gomphocarpus crispus*. **R. brazilien′sis,** ipecacuanha. **R. bre′vis gan′glii cilia′ris,** motor branch given off from the oculomotor nerve to the ciliary ganglion. **R. b. g. sphenopalati′na,** sensitive root of the sphenopalatine ganglion. **R. b. g. submaxilla′ris,** sensitive root of the submaxillary ganglion. **R. carot′ica,** deep petrosal nerve. **R. cerebel′li,** posterior cerebellar peduncle. **R. cochlea′ris,** cochlear auditory root. **R. colum′næ for′nicis,** anterior pillar of the fornix. **R. cor′dis,** base of the heart. **R. gin′seng,** see *Panax quinquefolium*. **R. in′dica lopezia′na,** Lopez radix. **R. lin′guæ,** root of the tongue. **R. lopezia′na,** Lopez radix. **R. moto′ria,** motor root of the fifth cranial nerve. **R. nin′si pa′nax schin′seng,** Sium ninsi. **R. ru′bra,** rubia. **R. senso′ria,** sensory root of the fifth cranial nerve. **R. serpen′tum,** see *Ophiorrhiza mungos*. **R. un′guis,** root of the nail. **R. ursi′na,** Æthusa meum. **R. ven′tris,** umbilicus.

**Rad′ula** (*rado*, to scrape). Raspatorium.

**Radzyg′e** (Danish, scratching sickness). An ulcerative skin disease, in Norway, which is regarded by some as a form of leprosy, by others as a syphiloid affection.

**Raf′finose.** $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}+5H_2O$. Saccharine substance derived from beets.

**Raffle′sia arnold′i** (after Sir Stamford Raffles). Plant of Java, a decoction of which is employed there as an astringent in relaxed conditions of the genito-urinary apparatus.

**Rage.** Violent passion, characterized by contraction of the muscles of the face, violence in every movement, extreme irritation of the nervous system, acceleration of the blood's motion, and generally redness and swelling of the face. Rabies.

**Rag′ged la′dy.** Nigella damascena.

**Rag′-pickers′ disease.** Rag-sorters' disease.

**Rag′-sorters′ disease.** Fever, with headache and cough, caused by the Proteus hominis. Malignant anthrax.

**Rag′weed.** See *Ambrosia elatior*. **Gold′en r.,** Senecio aureus. **Great** or **tall r.,** Ambrosia trifida.

**Rag′wort.** Senecio jacobæa.

**Rai′a.** A genus of fishes, the rays or skates.

**Rail′way brain.** Cerebral and nervous disorders following the concussion experienced in a railway accident; similar to r. spine. **R. kid′ney,** renal affection caused by concussion of railway train. **R. spine,** Erichsen's disease, paretic and other nervous symptoms following concussion of the spine in a railway accident; the pathogenesis is obscure and the affection is regarded by some as purely hysterical in nature.

**Rain′bow worm.** Herpes iris.

**Rai′ney's bod′ies, cap′sules,** or **cor′puscles.** See *Psorospermia*.

**Rais′ing.** Expectoration.

**Rai′sins.** Uvæ passæ, dried grapes. **Cor′inth r.,** dried currents.

**Rakasi′ra.** An American balsam; softening and exhaling an agreeable smell when heated. It has been used as a balsam in gonorrhœa and urinary affections.

**Rake′teeth.** A term used in the north of England for teeth wide apart, like those of a rake.

**Rak′li pi′li.** An Indian name for leprosy.

**Râle** (Fr.) Rattle, rhonchus. Noise produced by the air in passing through mucus and other fluid secretions in the air-passages. The tracheal râle is chiefly observed at the approach of death, and is commonly called "the rattles." The term râle has also been given to different abnormal sounds heard on auscultation of the thorax during respiration. Râle was formerly used for a "moist" sound, heard on auscultation of the chest, while rhonchus meant a "dry" sound, but this distinction is no longer observed. Many of the descriptive terms applied to râles, such as creaking, rubbing, whistling, are self-explanatory. **Bub′bling r.,** subcrepitant r. **Crack′ling r.,** crepitant r. **Crep′itant r.,** rhonchus crepitans; see *Crepitant*. **Mu′cous r.,** mucous rattle; sound produced by the passage of air through mucus or other liquid matter accumulated in the larger bronchi or trachea; this râle occurs in catarrh and in softened tubercle; when carried to a very high degree it constitutes gurgling. **R. re′dux,** a crackling râle heard during the stage of resolution in pneumonia. **Sib′ilant r.,** sibilant rattle; slight, though prolonged, whistling sound, occurring at the commencement either of inspiration or of expiration, owing to the presence of mucus, thin and viscid, but not abundant, which obstructs more or less completely the smaller bronchial ramifications; it is seated in the small tubes, and occurs in the first stage of bronchitis. The *clicking* and *whistling* varieties differ in that the former is short, the latter prolonged. The former is a quick, sharp sibilus or whistle, which ceases almost instantaneously; the latter a prolonged sibilus, of less sharpness, lasting almost the whole time of the movement which it accompanies. To these may be added the *hissing* variety, the name sufficiently indicating its character. **Sono′rous r.,** sonorous rattle; sound resembling at times the snoring of a person asleep, at others the sound of the bass string of an instrument when rubbed with the finger, and not infrequently the cooing of a dove; it seems to be caused by a contraction of the bronchial tubes, and is characteristic of chronic catarrh. **Subcrep′itant r.,** the subcrepitant rhonchus, is produced by the bubbling of air through liquid of variable consistence in the minute bronchial tubes. When heard at the base of both lungs it is a sign of capillary bronchitis; when heard at the base of one only it is generally connected with tubercles higher up. **Tra′cheal r.,** see *Râle.* **Vesic′ular r.,** see *Crepitation.*

**Ralfe's test.** A test for peptones in the urine, which give a pink reaction with Fehling's solution. A test for acetone in the urine, which gives a yellow reaction when boiled with a mixture of potassium iodide and liquor potassæ.

**Ra′mal.** Relating to a ramus or branch.

**Rama′lis ve′na.** Vena porta and its branches.

**Ramaninja′na.** A tic or convulsive disorder, observed in Madagascar.

**Ram′botham's hook.** A scythe-like instrument for decapitation of the fœtus.

**Ram′dohr's su′ture.** Suture applied to unite the two ends of a transversely divided intestine.

**Ramen′ta intestino′rum** (scrapings of the intestines). Mucous or pseudomembranous shreds or scrapings, as it were, of the mucous membrane of the bowels, often discharged in colitis.

**Ram′ex.** Hernia. **R. varico′sus,** varicocele.

**Ra′mi** (pl. of ramus). Branches. See also *Ramus.* **R. adipo′si,** from lumbar arteries to adipose capsule of kidney. **R. ala′res,** from angular artery to alæ of nose. **R. alveola′res,** from infraorbital and inferior dental arteries supplying the alveolar processes. **R. articula′res,** supplying temporomaxillary articulation; also from posterior auricular artery to pinna. **R. bronchia′les,** from the arch of the aorta to the bronchi. **R. bucca′les,** from alveolar nerves to mucous membrane of cheeks. **R. cardi′aci,** from gastric artery to cardiac orifice of stomach. **R. cervicospina′les,** from ascending cervical artery to spinal canal. **R. clavicula′res,** from transverse cervical artery to subclavius muscle. **R. communican′tes no′ni,** communicating branches of ninth pair. **R. cuta′nei,** branches of perforating nerves, anterior and posterior. **R. denta′les,** from inferior dental artery to the teeth. **R. diplo′ici,** alveolar branches of inferior dental artery. **R. dorsa′les na′si,** from angular artery to posterior portion of nose. **R. epiplo′ici,** from gastroduodenal artery to great omentum. **R. episclera′les,** from anterior ciliary arteries, anastomosing with posterior ciliary. **R. exter′ni of intercos′tal nerves,** lateral perforating branches. **R. fascia′les,** branches of infraorbital nerve on the face, of inferior palpebral nerves, external nasal nerves, and superior lateral nerves. **R. fronta′les,** from supratrochlear nerve to skin of forehead. **R. gas′trici,** branches of gastric artery to walls of the stomach; also branches of gastroduodenal artery to the walls of the stomach. **R. gingiva′les,** from dental arteries, passing through small canals in the alveolar process to the gums. **R. glandula′res,** branches of superior thyroid artery to thyroid body. **R. of is′chium,** the two arms of which this bone consists. **R. labia′les inferio′res,** from mental nerve to lower lip. **R. mamma′rii exter′ni,** from intercostal arteries to the mammary gland. **R. margina′les,** from palpebral arteries to edge of eyelids. **R. masseter′ici,** from external carotid to masseter muscle. **R. mastoide′i,** from stylomastoid artery to mastoid cells. **R. meninge′i,** from posterior auricular artery; from lacrymal artery; from vertebral artery and intercostal arteries. **R. meninge′i anti′ci,** from anterior ethmoidal artery to falx cerebri and dura mater. **R. nasa′les,** from ethmoidal artery to septum and sides of nose. **R. œsophage′i,** from inferior thyroid artery to the œsophagus near thyroid gland. **R. orbita′les,** from infraorbital artery to periosteum and muscles of orbit; from middle meningeal artery to the orbit; from sphenopalatine ganglion to the orbit and periosteum. **R. palpebra′les exter′ni,** from transverse facial artery to the eyelids. **R. palpebra′les superio′res,** from supratrochlear nerve to upper eyelid. **R. pancreat′ici,** from hepatic artery to the pancreas. **R. parenchymato′si,** from hepatic artery to the liver. **R. parotide′i,** from external carotid artery to parotid gland. **R. pectora′les,** from thoracicoacromial artery to pectoral muscles. **R. perforan′tes,** from hepatic artery to liver. **R. perforan′tes anterio′res,** from intercostal nerves to skin of thorax and abdomen. **R. perforan′tes latera′les,** lateral from intercostal nerves. **R. pericardi′aci va′gi,** from the pneumogastric nerve to the pericardium. **R. periostea′les,** from posterior dental artery to periosteum of maxillary sinus. **R. pharynge′i,** from inferior thyroid gland to the pharynx near the thyroid gland. **R pinna′les,** from angular artery to alæ of nose. **R. pterygoide′i,** from external carotid artery to pterygoid muscles. **R. of pu′bis,** see *Pubic.* **R. semicircula′res tempora′les,** from middle temporal artery to upper edge of temporal muscles. **R. sphenoorbita′les,** orbital branches from sphenopalatine ganglion. **R. superficia′les,** from hepatic artery to the portal fissure and biliary ducts. **R. tarsa′les,** branches from palpebral arteries to edges of the eyelids. **R. thyroide′i,** from inferior thyroid artery to thyroid gland. **R. trachea′les,** from inferior thyroid artery near the thyroid gland.

**Ramifica′tion** (*ramus,* branch, *facio,* to make). Division of arteries, veins, or nerves into branches. Also a branch itself.

**Ramollisse′ment** (Fr.). Mollities; softening.

**Ram′ose.** Branched or branching.

**Ram′phos** (a beak). Rostrum.

**Rams′den's eye′piece.** Eyepiece with two planoconvex lenses, used in micrometry.

**Ram′sted.** Linaria vulgaris.

**Ram′uli** (pl. of ramulus) **gingiva′les.** Gingival nerves. **R. isth′mi fau′cium,** ramuli mandibulares. **R. mandibula′res,** twigs given off from submaxillary ganglion to mucous membrane of posterior part of the mouth. **R. sabi′næ,** sabina. **R. sphenoida′les,** branches from Vidian nerve to body of sphenoid bone.

**Ram′ulus** (dim. of ramus). A subdivision of a ramus; a terminal branch. **R. ampul′læ horizonta′lis,** branch from vestibular nerve to ampulla of horizontal vertical semicircular canal. **R. ampul′læ inferio′ris,** branch from cochlear nerve to ampulla of inferior semicircular canal. **R. ampul′læ sagitta′lis,** ramulus ampullæ superioris. **R. ampul′læ superio′ris,** branch from vestibular nerve to ampulla of superior vertical semicircular canal. **R. coch′leæ,** branch of cochlear nerve running to cochlea. **R. reces′sûs utric′uli,** branch from vestibular nerve to utriculus. **R. sac′culi,** branch from cochlear nerve to sacculus.

**Ra′mus.** Branch or division of an artery, vein, or nerve. Portion of a bone forming an angle with the body, as the ramus of the jaw or of the pubis. See also *Rami.* **R. abdomina′lis,** branch from lumbar artery to the wall of the abdomen; hypogastric nerve. **R. acromia′lis,** acromial artery. **R. acus′ticus,** petrosus superficialis. **R. anastomot′icus profun′dus,** deep facial vein. **R. anastomot′icus pu′bicus,** pubic artery. **R. ante′rior of great auric′ular nerve,** branch to parotid gland and region of parotid gland and masseter muscle. **R. ante′rior of inter′nal cuta′neous nerve,** branch from cutaneous nerve to ulnar portion of forearm. **R. ante′rior of lac′rymal nerve,** superior branch of lacrymal nerve. **R. ante′rior na′rium,** external nasal nerve. **R. ante′rior of obtura′tor nerve,** branch to adductor brevis, a. longus, and gracilis. **R. ante′rior radia′lis,** dorsal radial nerve of the thumb. **R. ante′rior of spi′nal nerve,** anterior division of spinal nerve. **R. articula′ris ge′nu,** from long saphenous nerve to knee-joint. **R. articula′ris ge′nu supe′rior** and **R. articula′ris ge′nu infe′rior,** from peroneal nerve to knee-joint. **R. ascen′dens,** from transverse cervical artery to splenius and deep muscles of the neck. **R. ascen′dens fos′sæ Syl′vii,** anterior ramus or branch of the fissure of Sylvius. **R. auricula′ris Arnol′di** or **R. va′gi,** auricular branch of vagus. **R. auricula′ris**

**infe′rior**, anterior branch of great auricular nerve. **R. auricula′ris ner′vi glossopharynge′i**, tympanic nerve. **R. auricula′ris poste′rior superficia′lis**, posterior branch of great auricular nerve. **R. auriculoventricula′ris**, see *Ramus circumflexus*. **R. basila′ris**, see *Ramus meningeus of ascending pharyngeal artery*. **R. brachia′lis**, thoracic branch of inferior thyroid artery. **R. cana′lis spina′lis**, from spinal branch of the intercostal artery to walls of the spinal canal. **R. caroticotympan′icus**, caroticotympanic artery. **R. cerebella′ris**, from posterior spinal artery to cerebellum. **R. cervica′lis**, ascending branch of transverse cervical artery. **R. cervica′lis prin′ceps**, princeps cervicis artery. **R. cervicofacia′lis**, cervicofacial portion of facial nerve. **R. circumflex′us of left cor′onary ar′tery**, branch passing around the heart in the auriculoventricular furrow. **R. collatera′lis ulna′ris**, branch of musculospiral nerve to inner head of triceps. **R. commu′nicans**, branch from anterior division of spinal nerve to the sympathetic. **R. commu′nicans facie′i profun′dus**, deep facial vein. **R. commu′nicans radia′lis**, branch of radial artery forming deep palmar arch. **R. crura′lis**, lumbo-inguinal nerve. **R. cubita′lis**, r. cutaneus volaris antibrachii. **R. cuculla′ris**, from cervical plexus to trapezius muscle. **R. cuta′neo-ulna′ris**, branch of internal cutaneous nerve to ulnar side of forearm. **R. cuta′neus**, superficial branch of external plantar nerve; radial nerve; branch from anterior branch of obturator nerve to skin on inner side of upper part of the thigh. **R. cuta′neus palma′ris**, branch of internal cutaneous nerve of arm to anterior surface of forearm. **R. cuta′neus perone′us**, from communicans peronei nerve to skin on outer side of leg. **R. cuta′neus ulna′ris antibra′chii**, from cutaneous nerve to ulnar portion of forearm. **R. cuta′neus vola′ris antibra′chii**, branch of internal cutaneous nerve of arm to anterior part of the forearm. **R. deltoide′us**, branch of brachial artery to deltoid muscle; branch of thoracicoacromial artery; deltoid artery. **R. descen′dens**, descending ramus of pubis and ischium; branch of transverse cervical artery to dorsalis scapulæ artery. **R. descen′dens no′ni**, descendens noni nerve. **R. diplo′icus**, branch of supraorbital to diploë of os frontis. **R. dorsa′lis**, branch of intercostal artery to muscles near the spine. **R. dorsa′lis antibra′chii**, r. cutaneo-ulnaris. **R. dorsa′lis ma′nûs**, dorsal nerve of the hand. **R. dorsa′lis of musculospi′ral nerve**, radial nerve. **R. dorsa′lis of spi′nal nerve**, deep muscles along the vertebral canal. **R. dorsospina′lis**, dorsal branch of intercostal artery. **R. du′ræ ma′tris va′gi**, from jugular ganglion to the meninges. **R. du′rior sep′timæ conjugatio′nis**, facial nerve. **R. epitrochlea′ris**, r. cutaneo-ulnaris. **R. exter′nus of genitocru′ral nerve**, lumbo-inguinal nerve. **R. e. of great auric′ular nerve**, anterior branch of great auricular nerve. **R. e. of lac′rymal nerve**, inferior branch of that nerve. **R. e. na′rium**, external nasal nerve. **R. e. ner′vi accesso′rii**, branch of spinal accessory nerve, occurring only as an anomaly in extra-uterine life. **R. e. radia′lis**, dorsal radial nerve of the thumb. **R. facia′lis**, anterior branch of great auricular nerve. **R. femora′lis of genitocru′ral nerve**, lumbo-inguinal nerve. **R. fibula′ris**, from anterior tibial or anterior tibial recurrent to region of the fibula. **R. genita′lis of genitocru′ral nerve**, external spermatic nerve. **R. horizonta′lis** or **h. poste′rior fos′sæ Syl′vii**, posterior portion of fissure of Sylvius. **R. ili′acus**, iliac nerve. **R. infe′rior**, descending ramus of the pubis and of the ischium. **R. infe′rior of lac′rymal nerve**, branch anastomosing with orbital nerve. **R. infe′rior ner′vi inframaxilla′ris**, inferior and larger portion of inframaxillary nerve. **R. infe′rior of oculomo′tor nerve**, portion of that nerve to internal rectus, inferior rectus, and inferior oblique muscles and to ciliary ganglion. **R. infe′rior of or′bital nerve**, branch to the cheek. **R. infracosta′lis**, branch of intercostal nerve along inferior edge of rib. **R. inframaxilla′ris**, inferior maxillary nerve. **R. infraspina′tus**, from subscapular artery to infraspinous fossa. **R. inter′nus of great auric′ular nerve**, posterior branch of great auricular nerve. **R. i. of lac′rymal nerve**, superior branch of lacrymal nerve. **R. i. of spi′nal nerve**, see *R. lateralis*. **R. intestina′lis**, visceral branch of spinal nerve. **Ischiopu′bic r.**, the descending rami of ischium and pubis united. **R. of the is′chium**, either of the two branches forming this bone. **R. of jaw**, the ascending portion on either side of the inferior maxilla. **R. latera′lis na′rium**, from ethmoidal nerve to sides of nose. **R. latera′lis of spi′nal nerve**, branch of posterior division along transverse processes of vertebræ. **R. mag′nus ner′vi media′ni**, musculocutaneous nerve. **R. mala′ris**, inferior branch of orbital nerve. **R. margina′lis**, dorsal radial nerve of the thumb. **R. mastoide′us**, occipital branch of posterior auricular artery; small occipital nerve; posterior branch of great auricular nerve. **R. media′lis**, inner nerve of spinal branch of posterior division along spinous processes of vertebræ. **R. medul′læ spina′lis** or **R. medulla′ris**, from spinal branch of intercostal artery to spinal cord. **R. meninge′us of ascend′ing pharyn′geal ar′tery**, branch ramifying and penetrating the skull and supplying the meninges. **R. meninge′us poste′rior**, from the jugular ganglion to the meninges. **R. mi′nor ner′vi vidia′ni**, great superficial petrosal nerve. **R. muscula′ris**, part of dorsal branch of intercostal artery to deep muscles of back. **R. mus′culo-auricula′ris**, from posterior auricular nerve to retrahens aurem muscle. **R. nasa′lis**, branch of anterior dental nerve to mucous membrane of nasal fossa. **R. ner′vi facia′lis**, branch of middle meningeal artery anastomosing with stylomastoid artery. **R. ner′vi saphe′ni inter′nus**, from anastomotica magna artery of thigh, with accompanying saphenous nerve, to insertion of sartorius. **R. occipita′lis**, posterior auricular artery to the occipital region; posterior division of superficial temporal artery. **R. ophthal′micus**, ophthalmic nerve. **R. palma′ris lon′gus**, palmar cutaneous nerve. **R. palma′ris ulna′ris**, from ulnar nerve, accompanying the ulnar artery. **R. palpebra′lis**, from superior division of lacrymal nerve to upper eyelid. **R. parieta′lis**, from occipital artery to the dura mater. **R. patella′ris**, from long saphenous nerve to anterior surface of patella. **R. petro′sus superficia′lis**, from middle meningeal artery anastomosing with the stylomastoid artery. **R. pharynge′us**, from superior thyroid artery to inferior constrictor of the pharynx. **R. pharynge′us descen′dens**, inferior pharyngeal branch of ascending pharyngeal artery anastomosing with branches from superior thyroid. **R. phren′icoabdomina′lis dex′ter**, a terminal branch of the right phrenic to the vena cava, liver, etc. **R. phren′icoabdomina′lis sinis′ter**, a terminal branch of the left phrenic to the left crus of the diaphragm, cœliac plexus, and suprarenal capsule. **R. poplite′us**, from posterior tibial nerve to popliteus muscles and tibia. **R. poste′rior**, dorsal branch of intercostal artery. **R. p. of great auric′ular nerve**, to back part of the pinna and vicinity. **R. p. of inter′nal cuta′neous nerve**, ulnar cutaneous branch of the forearm. **R. p. of lac′rymal nerve**, inferior branch of that nerve. **R. p. of ob′turator nerve**, branch passing through obturator externus to hip-joint and to adductor minimus and adductor magnus. **R. prævertebra′lis**, from ascending pharyngeal to prevertebral fascia. **R. pri′mus quin′ti**, ophthalmic nerve. **R. profun′dus of ante′rior cru′ral nerve**, posterior terminal branch of anterior crural nerve. **R. p. of exter′nal plan′tar nerve**, to external interossei, adductor hallucis, and outer head of flexor brevis hallucis. **R. p. ner′vi media′ni**, anterior interosseous nerve of arm. **R. p. of obtura′tor nerve**, posterior branch of obturator nerve. **R. radia′lis**, dorsal radial nerve of thumb. **R. recur′rens hypoglos′si**, from hypoglossal nerve to the meninges. **R. r. va′gi**, branch from jugular ganglion to the meninges. **R. scapula′ris of transverse′ cer′vical ar′tery**, dorsalis scapulæ artery.

**R. secun′dus quin′ti,** superior maxillary nerve. **R. sep′ti na′rium,** from ethmoidal nerve to septum of nose. **R. sinua′lis,** recurrent branch from ophthalmic nerve, supplying the tentorium. **R. spina′lis,** part of dorsal branch of intercostal artery to spinal canal. **R. pro stape′dio,** branch of stylomastoid artery to stapes. **R. sternocleidomastoide′us,** see *Sternomastoid arteries.* **R. subscapula′ris ante′rior,** from subscapular artery to anterior part of scapula. **R. superficia′lis of ante′rior cru′ral nerve,** terminal branch of that nerve. **R. s. of brachia′lis anti′cus,** from the inferior profunda or the brachial artery along the middle portion of that muscle. **R. s. cuta′neus,** from musculocutaneous nerve to radial side of forearm. **R. s. of exter′nal plan′tar nerve,** branch to the skin on the fibular side of the sole of the foot. **R. s. of musculospi′ral nerve,** radial nerve. **R. s. ner′vi vidia′ni,** great superficial petrosal nerve. **R. supe′rior,** horizontal ramus of the pubis and of the ischium. **R. s. of lac′rymal nerve,** branch to lacrymal gland and upper eyelid. **R. s. ner′vi inframaxilla′ris,** superior division of inferior maxillary nerve. **R. s. of oculomo′tor nerve,** portion to superior rectus and levator palpebræ muscles. **R. s. of or′bital nerve,** branch to inferior branch of lacrymal nerve. **R. s. quin′ti,** ophthalmic nerve. **R. supracosta′lis,** branch of an intercostal nerve along upper margin of a rib. **R. supramaxilla′ris,** superior maxillary nerve. **R. supraspina′tus,** from transverse cervical artery to the supraspinous fossa. **R. tempora′lis of or′bital nerve,** superior branch of that nerve. **R. temporofacia′lis,** temporofacial portion of the facial nerve. **R. termina′lis ante′rior,** division of the main trunk of anterior crural nerve to the skin and sartorius. **R. termina′lis poste′rior,** division of main trunk of anterior crural nerve of the thumb. **R. termina′lis radia′lis,** terminal branch of median nerve to middle and ring fingers. **R. termina′lis ulna′ris,** terminal branch of median nerve to thumb and index finger. **R. testicula′ris,** cremasteric artery. **R. thorac′icus,** branch of inferior thyroid artery to the thorax; branch of transverse cervical artery to outer surface of thorax. **R. tonsilla′ris,** from ascending palatine artery to the tonsil. **R. transver′sus,** acromial artery. **R. trochanter′icus,** terminal portion of external circumflex artery to trochanteric fossa. **R. ulna′ris antibra′chii,** ulnar cutaneous branch of the forearm. **R. u. radia′lis,** dorsal nerve of the hand. **R. veno′sus profun′dus facie′i,** internal maxillary vein. **R. ventra′lis of spi′nal nerve,** anterior division to muscles of ventral and lateral portions of body, including the limbs. **R. vertebra′lis,** spinal branch of intercostal artery. **R. viscera′lis of spi′nal nerve,** from anterior division to the sympathetic. **R. vola′ris profun′dus,** deep ulnar artery. **R. vola′ris radia′lis,** dorsal radial nerve of the thumb. **R. vola′ris superficia′lis,** termination of ulnar artery, forming superficial palmar arch. **R. xiphoide′us,** branch of internal mammary artery to the ensiform process.

**Ramus′culus** (dim. of ramus). Ramulus.

**Ra′na.** Frog. Ranula. **R. esculen′ta,** this frog and the bullfrog, **R. tauri′na,** are edible.

**Ran′cid** (*ranceo,* to be stale). Epithet given to fatty bodies which have become acrid, with the formation of fatty acids, from age or the contact of air. Mild ointments may thus become irritating.

**Rancid′ity.** Condition of being rancid.

**Ran′dia** (after J. Rand, botanist, of London). A genus of tropical plants, ord. *Rubiaceæ.* **R. dumeto′rum,** coromandel shrub, ord. *Cinchonaceæ;* the fruit, bruised and thrown on the water, intoxicates or even kills fish; the powder is a powerful emetic; it is a cardiac stimulant and antispasmodic nervine. **R. spino′sa,** R. dumetorum.

**Range.** Scope, extent. **R. of accommoda′tion,** distance between the nearest and most remote points of distinct vision.

**Rangoon′tar.** Semisolid petroleum found in India.

**Ra′nine** (*rana,* frog). Relating to the under side of the anterior portion of the tongue, so called from its fancied resemblance to a frog. **R. ar′tery,** the portion of the lingual artery which advances horizontally between the genioglossus and lingualis muscles as far as the point of the tongue. **R. vein,** this follows the same course as the artery, and opens into the internal jugular or into the superior thyroid.

**Ran′tree.** Sorbus aucuparia.

**Ran′ula** (dim. of rana). Frog-tongue, sublingual cyst. Small, soft, fluctuating cystic tumor which forms under the tongue; it results from obstruction to the outlet of a salivary gland or of one of the mucous glands beneath the tongue, as a Blandin-Nuhn or Rivinian gland. Sometimes the salivary duct is found plugged by a small calculus. Several other forms of sublingual swelling are included in the term ranula. **R. lapide′a,** salivary calculus. **R. pancreat′ica,** a retention cyst of the pancreas.

**Ran′ular.** Relating to a ranula.

**Ranun′culus.** Crowfoot, yellow gowan, ord. *Ranunculaceæ.* Genus of plants, most of the species of which when taken internally act as acrid poisons. They are also acrid and vesicant when applied to the skin, and have accordingly been often used as counterirritants. Ranunculus (formerly in the Ph. U. S.) is the cormus and herb of R. bulbosus. The following species answer to the above description: **R. aborti′vus,** smallflowered crowfoot, chickenpepper. **R. a′cris,** upright meadow or tall crowfoot, buttercups, guilty cups, yellowweed, blisterweed, pilewort, burwort, meadowbloom, yellows. **R. al′bus,** anemone nemorosa. **R. aquat′icus,** R. sceleratus. **R. bulbo′sus,** bulbous or bulbous-rooted crowfoot, buttercups. **R. declina′tus,** R. flammula. **R. digita′tus,** R. sceleratus. **R. fica′ria,** lesser celandine, pilewort; the leaves and root have been used medicinally—the leaves as an antiscorbutic, the root as a cataplasm in piles. **R. flam′mula,** flammula, surrecta alba, smaller water crowfoot, lesser spearwort. **R. illyr′icus, R. læ′tus,** R. bulbosus. **R. lin′gua, R. nemoro′sus,** Anemone nemorosa. **R. palus′tris,** R. sceleratus. **R. pennsylva′nicus,** bristly crowfoot. **R. præ′cox,** R. ficaria. **R. praten′sis,** R. acris. **R. pubes′cens,** growing in ditches and marshes in South Africa; the expressed juice is used by the Cape Colonists in cancerous ulcers. **R. re′pens,** creeping crowfoot. **R. ru′fulus,** R. acris. **R. scelera′tus,** marsh or crushed or celery-leaved crowfoot. **R. sic′ulus,** R. acris. **R. steve′nii,** R. acris. **R. umbella′tus,** R. sceleratus. **R. ver′nus,** R. ficaria. **R. virginia′nus,** Lobelia syphilitica.

**Ranvier′s** (ron-ve-aze′) **acces′sory plex′us.** Superficial plexus of the cornea. **R.′s cros′ses,** black or brown crucial figures visible at R.′s nodes after staining with silver nitrate. **R.′s nodes,** constrictions at equal distance along the nerve-fibres.

**Ra′pa.** This term was formerly applied to plants of the cabbage or turnip kind.

**Rape** (*rapio,* to ravish). Unlawful sexual connection with a woman without her consent. **R. oil,** oleum rapæ, a thick, yellowish-brown oil expressed from rape seed. **R. seed,** seed of Brassica campestris or wild turnip.

**Raphane′don** (*raphanis,* a radish). A transverse fracture of a long bone, leaving no splinters.

**Raphan′ia.** Convulsive disease, convulsio cerealis, resembling ergotism, not uncommon in Germany and Sweden, and attributed to the seeds of the wild radish being mixed with the grain. The convulsions are seated in the limbs, and are attended with acute pain. **R. maïz′tica,** pellagra.

**Raph′anus.** A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferæ.* **R. horten′sis,** radish; the root of this plant is a common esculent; it has also been given as a diuretic in calculous affections; the juice, made into a syrup, is exhibited to relieve hoarseness; radishes have long been regarded as antiscorbutics. **R. mari′nus** or **rustica′nus,** Cochlearia armoracia. **R. sati′vus,** garden radish. **R. sylves′tris,** wild radish.

**Raph′e** (suture). More correctly, *rhaphe.* Name given to any prominent line resembling a raised stitch, as that which divides the scrotum into two parts, and extends from the anterior part of the anus to the extremity of the penis. **R. of ampul'la,** longitudinal ridge on the upper part of the ampulla of the semicircular canal. **Anococcyg'eal r.,** a fibrous septum extending from the anus to the coccyx. **R. of the cor'pus callo'sum,** one of two prominent lines, longitudinal and parallel, seen at the upper surface of the corpus callosum, extending from the anterior to the posterior extremity of that commissure. **R. of medul'la oblonga'ta,** median septum, consisting of fibres running principally in the median plane. **R. of pal'ate,** linear median ridge extending from the small papilla anteriorly to the uvula posteriorly. **R. of phar'ynx,** median seam on the posterior wall of the pharynx. **R. of tongue,** median furrow on the dorsum linguæ. **R. of ure'thra,** ridge along the inferior part of the urethra.

**Raph'ex.** Chenopodium vulvaria.

**Raphidoph'ora vitien'sis.** Creeping plant, ord. *Aroidæ,* native of the Fiji Islands; used in making tonga.

**Raph'ion** or **Raph'is.** Needle.

**Rap'tus** (*rapio,* to seize). Violent and sudden attack or seizure. **R. hæmorrhag'icus,** hemorrhagic attack or seizure. **R. melanchol'icus,** sudden and violent seizure of melancholy. **R. nervo'rum,** sudden and violent nervous seizure; spasm or cramp. **R. post-terga'neus,** opisthotonos.

**Rapun'tium syphilit'icum.** Lobelia syphilitica.

**Rarefa'cient** (*rarus,* thin, *facio,* to make). Possessed of the power of thinning or giving more bulk to the blood or other fluids of the body.

**Rarefac'tion.** Act of rarefying or decreasing in weight but not in size.

**Rar'efying ostei'tis.** Osteitis in which the Haversian canals enlarge and the bone becomes rarefied; also called osteoporosis.

**Rar'itas.** Rarity; scantiness; fewness. **R. den'tium,** condition in which there are large spaces between the teeth.

**Rasce'ta.** Carpus; transverse lines on palmar aspect of wrist. **R. pe'dis,** tarsus.

**Rasch's sign.** Fluctuation felt when the hand is applied to the cervix in early pregnancy, due to presence of liquor amnii.

**Rash.** Exanthem; eruption. **Can'ker r.,** malignant scarlatina. **Cat'erpillar r.,** eruption caused by contact with caterpillar hairs. **Drug r.,** medicinal r. **Fe'ver r.,** scarlatina. **Lich'enous r.,** lichen. **Medic'inal r.,** eruption following or dependent upon the administration of medicines, as the blue condition of the skin from nitrate of silver, etc. **Mercu'rial r.,** eczema mercuriale. **Mul'berry r.,** eruption resembling that of measles sometimes seen in typhus fever. **Net'tle r.,** urticaria. **Rose r.,** roseola. **Scar'let r.,** scarlatina. **Tooth r.,** strophulus. **Wild'fire r.,** ignis sylvaticus.

**Rasmus'sen's an'eurysm.** Dilatation of artery in a tuberculous cavity; a cause of hemorrhage.

**Rasmusse'nia bucca'lis** (Saccardo). Leptothrix buccalis.

**Raso'rian.** Relating to Rasori or Rasorism.

**Raso'rism.** The Italian medical doctrine of contrastimulus, of which Rasori was the founder.

**Raso'rium** (*rado,* to scrape). Raspatorium.

**Raspail's' sed'ative wa'ter.** Lotion consisting of camphor and ammoniac.

**Raspato'rium.** Raspatory; instrument used for rasping bones, to detach the periosteum, in surgical operations or for anatomical purposes.

**Rasp'berry.** Rubus idæus. **Black r.,** Rubus strigosus. **Ground r.,** Hydrastis canadensis. **R. sore,** an abnormal vaccine sore, beginning like the true vaccina papule, but, instead of becoming vesicular, remaining hard, bright red, and nodular, resembling a nævus. If it persists a plaster of mercury and carbolic acid will disperse it. **Steppe r.,** ephedra. **Wild r.,** Rubus strigosus. **R. vin'egar,** acetum rubi idæi.

**Rasp'ing.** Eructation.

**Rasu'ra** (*rado,* to scrape). Rasure, scratch, or erosion. Rasping or shaving of any substance, as rasuræ cornu cervi, hartshorn shavings.

**Ratafi'a.** Liquor prepared by imparting to ardent spirits the flavor of various fruits, adding sugar.

**Ratan'hia-tan'nic acid.** See *Rhatania.*

**Rat'anhy.** Rhatany or krameria.

**Rath'ke's duct.** Portion of Müller's duct between it and the sinus pocularis. **R.'s folds,** duplicatures of fetal mesoderm between the orifice of the intestine and the allantois. **R.'s glands,** see *Jacobson's organ.* **R.'s invest'ing mass,** a mass of tissue in which the cephalic end of the notochord is embedded. **R.'s pouch,** pituitary diverticulum. **R.'s trabec'ulæ,** trabeculæ cranii.

**Ra'tio.** Proportion; cause; explanation; mode or manner; as *ratio symptomatum,* reason of the symptoms. **R. meden'di,** reason, mode, or manner of cure. **R. symptoma'tum,** see *Ratio.* **R. vic'tûs,** dietary.

**Ra'tion** (*ratio,* proportion). Daily allowance of necessaries, especially of food.

**Ra'tional.** Conformable to reason; this epithet is often opposed to empirical. **R. symp'toms,** subjective symptoms which are not submitted to any elaborate investigation. **R. treat'ment,** that which recognizes nature as the great agent in the cure, employing art as an auxiliary, to be resorted to when useful or necessary, and avoided when prejudicial.

**Rats'bane.** Arsenous acid.

**Rat'tle.** Râle.

**Ratt'lebush.** Sophora tinctoria.

**Rat'tlefern.** Botrychium virginicum; astringent, vulnerary.

**Rat'tleflag.** Eryngium yuccæfolium.

**Rat'tle-herb.** Actæa spicata.

**Rat'tlesnake.** Crotalus horridus. **R. leaf,** Goodyera pubescens. **R. mas'ter,** Agave virginica; Liatris scariosa; Nabalus albus. **R. plan'tain,** Goodyera pubescens. **R. root,** Nabalus albus; Polygala senega; Trillium latifolium. **R. weed,** Hieracium venosum.

**Rat'tleweed.** Actæa racemosa.

**Rat'ula.** Raspatorium.

**Rau's pro'cess.** Processus gracilis of the malleus.

**Rau'ber's lay'er.** Stratum of flat cells found in primary development of membranes of blastoderma.

**Rauce'do** (*raucus,* hoarse). Hoarseness; change in the voice, which loses its smoothness and becomes low and obscure; common symptom in diseases of the larynx and trachea. **R. catarrha'lis,** hoarseness from cold.

**Rau'cous.** Hoarse, as a raucous voice.

**Rauwol'fia nit'ida.** Native of tropical America; root is cathartic and emetic.

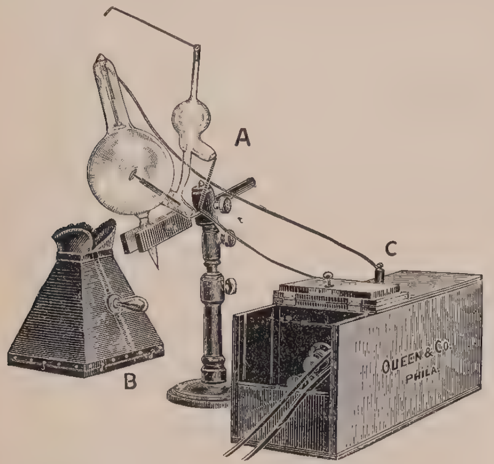
**Ravaton's' amputa'tion.** Operation consisting of a circular incision down to the bone, and of a longitudinal incision on the side for obtaining flaps.

**Ravena'la madagascarien'sis.** Tree, native of Madagascar; leaves yield refreshing juice; seeds are edible.

**Ravensa'ra.** Tree, native of Madagascar. **R. aromat'ica** has an aromatic flavor, and its fruit has an odor like cloves.

**Ra'very.** Delirium.

**Ray.** A line of light, heat, or other form of radiant energy. **Actin'ic rs.,** rays associated with those of light, upon the action of which the chemical effects of light depend. **Becquerel' rs.,** rays emitted by radioactive substances, such as radium, first discovered by Becquerel in uranium; they are of two kinds, the one deviable by a magnet, the other undeviable, the former possessing properties similar to those of the cathode rays of a Crookes tube, the latter having those of the Roentgen rays. **Cath'ode rs.,** rays emitted from the negative pole when electricity is discharged from it in a vacuum tube; they are not identical with Roentgen rays, for they are deviable by a magnet and by refracting media, and are rapidly absorbed by opaque bodies into which they are projected and by the atmosphere. **R. of direc'tion,** light propagated in a straight line from a luminous point. **R.-fun′gus**, actinomyces. **Med′ullary rs.**, see *Medullary*. **Niewenglow′ski rs.**, rays emitted by a phosphorescent substance, such as calcium sulphide, after exposure to light; they have properties similar to those of Becquerel rays, penetrating opaque substances and affecting a photographic plate in the dark. **Roent′gen rs.**, rays emitted from a source of radiant energy generated by a discharge of electricity in a vacuum (Crookes or Geissler) tube; these rays are not deviated by a magnet or refracting medium; they pass through opaque bodies, cause certain substances to fluoresce, affect a photographic plate like light rays, and exert a sort of caustic action upon the tissues of the animal body; the source of these rays is the surface within the vacuum or on its wall upon which the cathode rays first impinge; the undulations in the ether constituting Roentgen rays are longitudinal instead of transverse; these rays are much used in medicine; see *Fluoroscopy*, *Radiotherapy*, and *Skiagraphy*. **Ultravi′olet rs.**, invisible rays deflected beyond the violet of the spectrum when sunlight is decomposed by a prism; they produce chemical effects and were supposed to include all the actinic rays, but these are now known to exist in all parts of the spectrum. **X-rays**, Roentgen rays.



Roentgen-ray apparatus. A, Crookes tube; B, fluoroscope; C, battery.

**Ray′s ma′nia.** Moral insanity.

**Raynaud′s** (ra-noze′) **disease′.** Peculiar disease characterized by coldness and whiteness of the fingers, toes, and tip of the nose, which may later become dark and painful, or even gangrenous, *local* or *symmetrical gangrene*. **R.′s gan′grene,** see *R.′s disease*.

**Ra′zor** (*rado*, to shave). Instrument for shaving; used in surgery to remove hairs where they would interfere with any operation.

**R. D. d.** Abbreviation for reaction of degeneration at a distance; see *Ghilarducci*.

**Re-** (Lat.). In composition back, in return, again.

**Reach′ing.** Retching.

**Reacquired′ move′ments.** Movements restored to normal after injury to motor portions of the brain.

**Reac′tion** (*re*, again, *ago*, to act). Resistance to a power applied; counteraction. Also the continuance of this state after the original action has ceased; this reaction is often greater than the result of the original force; it is the state of activity in vital processes which succeeds the depression caused by physical or psychical shock. The chemical changes induced by the influence of two or more bodies upon each other. **Acid r.**, reddening of blue litmus paper by a fluid, which is then said to possess an acid reaction. **Al′kaline r.**, turning blue of red litmus paper by a fluid, which is then said to possess an alkaline reaction. **Amphig′enous** or **amphoter′ic r.**, turning blue of red litmus paper and reddening of blue litmus paper by the same fluid; see *Neutral r.* **Bechter′ew′s r.**, see *Bechterew*. **Consen′sual r.**, involuntary muscular contraction in response to stimulus. **R. of degenera′tion**, loss or decrease of normal reaction of nerves and muscles to faradic stimuli while the galvanic irritability of the muscles remains. **R. of d. at a dis′tance**, see *Ghilarducci*. **Elec′trical r.**, muscular reaction that is in response to stimulation by electricity. **Hemio′pic pu′pil** or **pu′pillary r.**, inertia of the pupil, when the amaurotic half-eye is illuminated, when the lesion of the optic nerve is at a certain point. **Myoton′ic r.**, r. in myotonia in which there is augmented galvanic irritability. **Neu′tral r.**, absence of color change in either red or blue litmus paper when moistened by a fluid, which is then said to possess a neutral reaction; see *Amphigenous reaction*. **R. pe′riod** or **time**, time that elapses between the application of a stimulus and the muscular contraction. **Wer′nicke′s r.**, hemiopic pupil reaction; see *Wernicke′s sign*. **R. time**, time passing between the stimulation of a nerve and a certain result.

**Read′ers′ cramp.** Spasm or cramp of the muscles of the eye after using them too continuously for reading.

**Read′y meth′od.** Marshall Hall′s method. Mode of restoring respiration in cases of apnœa, proposed by Dr. Marshall Hall; consists in placing the body in the prone position, making gentle pressure on the back, then removing the pressure and turning the body on its side and a little beyond, executing these movements sixteen times in the minute. Also termed the method of prone and natural respiration in apnœa. See *Drowning, resuscitation from*.

**Rea′gent.** Substance used for determining the component parts of other substances; a test.

**Real′gar.** Red sulphide of arsenic.

**Reamputa′tion.** Amputation repeated in a limb, part of which has already been removed.

**Reap′ers′ kerati′tis.** Severe keratitis caused by particles of grain penetrating the cornea of reapers.

**Rea′son.** Faculty or property of the mind by means of which man perceives the distinction between right and wrong in physics as well as in morals. Reason is a just conclusion resulting from the comparison of two ideas by virtue of which we form a judgment.

**Reas′oning ma′nia** or **monoma′nia.** Paranoia.

**Réaumu′ria.** Polypetalous shrubs, ord. *Tamariscineæ;* leaves of **R. vermicula′ta** are used as an external application in itch.

**Réaumur′s′ scale** or **thermom′eter.** See *Thermometer*.

**Rebo′lea** or **Rebo′na.** Mummy; also dried fæces.

**Récam′ier′s caus′tic.** Escharotic solution of chloride of gold in dilute nitromuriatic acid. **R.′s curette′**, instrument of a double S-shape, being graduated and provided with a loop at one end.

**Recei′ver** (*recipio*, to receive). In pharmacy, a globular vessel, whose neck widens gradually outward, to receive the tapering beak of the retort in distillation.

**Receiv′ing tubes of kid′ney.** Uriniferous tubes or ducts of Bellini.

**Recep′ta.** Prescription.

**Receptac′ulum.** Receptacle. A sac or reservoir for the storage of fluid. **R. cerebel′li**, that part of the squamous bone below the internal occipital protuberance and sulcus transversalis. **R. chy′li**, receptacle of the chyle; lumbar cistern, reservoir or cistern of Pecquet, a considerable dilatation of the thoracic duct in front of the lumbar region of the vertebral column; commencement of the duct. **R. Cotun′nii**, a triangular space formed by a separation of the two laminæ of the dura mater near the middle of the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where the aquæductus vestibuli terminates; it is always filled with the fluid of Cotugno or of Cotunnius. **R. du′ræ ma′tris**, one of the sinuses of the dura mater. **R. lo′bi occipita′lis,** that part of the occipital bone above the internal occipital protuberance and the sulcus transversalis. **R. Pecquet′i,** r. chyli. **R. sel′læ equi′næ later′ibus appos′itum,** cavernous sinus. **R. sem′inis,** ampulla of the Fallopian tube.

**Receptiv′ity** (*recipio,* to receive). Susceptibility of certain organs to receive morbific impressions.

**Recep′tors.** The side-chains of the living protoplasm molecule, the office of which is to seize upon the nutritive substances and anchor them to the cell; they also unite with the haptophore group of the toxin molecule and anchor it to the cell. When produced in excess and cast off into the fluids of the body these receptors constitute antitoxin. They possess special affinities for special poisons, and, while united to the cell protoplasm, are the causes of the receptivity of the organism in relation to particular poisons.

**Recep′tum.** Prescription. **R. acetab′uli,** acetabular fossa.

**Reces′sus.** A recess or small cavity. See *Cavitas* and *Sinus.* **R. ampulla′ceus,** ampulla of the bony semicircular canal; see *Cavitas elliptica.* **R. ante′rior,** passage from the fenestra rotunda into the scala tympani. **R. chias′matis,** space in the third ventricle of the cerebrum between the chiasma and lamina terminalis. **R. cochlea′ris,** cochlear fossa. **R. cona′rii,** occasional hollow in the pineal gland. **R. Cotugn′ii,** sac of the dura mater into which the ductus endolymphaticus enters. **R. duodenojejuna′lis,** recess between the duodenum and the jejunum. **R. ellip′ticus,** hemielliptical fossa. **R. epitympan′icus,** pyramidal cavity in the tympanum. **R. glossoepiglot′ticus,** glossoepiglottic fossa. **R. hemiellip′ticus,** hemielliptical fossa. **R. hemisphær′icus,** hemispherical fossa. **R. hepat′icorena′lis,** pocket in the peritoneum for the reception of the lobe of the liver. **R. hypotympan′icus,** depression in the floor of the cavity of the tympanum. **R. ileocæca′lis,** ileocæcal fossa. **R. incisi′vus,** recess on the nasal septum above the anterior palatine canal. **R. infrapinea′lis,** r. conarii. **R. infundib′uli,** continuance of the third ventricle into the infundibulum. **R. infundibulifor′mis,** fossa of Rosenmüller on the pharyngeal wall. **R. jugula′ris,** jugular fossa. **R. labyrin′thi,** depression leading to the aqueduct of the vestibule; see *Crista vestibuli.* **R. laryngopharynge′us,** pyramidal sinus or space continuous with the pharynx. **R. latera′lis ventric′uli,** pouch on each side of the fourth ventricle. **R. nasopalati′nus,** infundibular recess on the nasal septum above the anterior palatine canal. **R. occipita′lis,** pouch in the side of the lateral ventricle of the embryo, developing subsequently into the posterior cornu. **R. op′ticus,** space in the third ventricle between the chiasma and the lamina terminalis. **R. peritone′i,** retroperitoneal fossæ. **R. pharynge′us,** fossa of Rosenmüller. **R. p. me′dius,** pouch in the mucous membrane of the back part of the pharynx in the middle line. **R. pinea′lis,** occasional hollow in the pineal gland. **R. sac′ci lacryma′lis,** occasional dilatation forward of the lacrymal sac. **R. salpin′gopharynge′us,** occasional diverticulum into the pharynx near the opening of the Eustachian tube. **R. sphær′icus,** hemispherical fossa. **R. sphe′noethmoida′lis,** small groove above the superior turbinate bone on the lateral walls of the nasal fossæ. **R. stensonia′nus,** infundibular recess on the nasal septum above the nasopalatine canal. **R. subcæca′lis,** subcæcal fossa. **R. subsigmoide′us,** peritoneal pouch made by the mesentericomesocolic ligament. **R. sulcifor′mis,** see *Fovea vestibuli.* **R. suprapinea′lis,** recess between the superior portion of the pineal gland and the roof of the third ventricle. **R. tympan′icus,** the attic. **R. utric′uli,** pit at the upper part of the utricle. **R. vesi′cæ urina′riæ,** sinus of the bladder.

**Rechamel′ca.** Rachamelca.

**Recidi′va mor′bi.** Relapse.

**Recidiva′tion.** Relapse.

**Recipe,** res′ip-e (*recipio,* to take). A Latin word which signifies "take," and with the abbreviation of which, ℞ (formerly the symbol of Jove), prescriptions are commenced. Substantively, a prescription or receipt.

**Recipiomo′tor.** Afferent; receiving a motor stimulus.

**Recip′rocal.** Mutual; alternating. **R. propor′tions,** see under *Law.* **R. recep′tion,** a form of joint in which the articular surface is concave one way and convex the other, each bone being thus received in the other.

**Reck′linghausen's canals′.** Very small canals in the connective tissue which are the beginnings of lymphatics. **R.'s disease′,** a morbid entity including: 1. Tumors of the skin, of the nature of molluscum fibrosum. 2. Small multiple tumors situated on nerves. 3. Pigmentation of skin, with pain, arthralgia, impaired mental activity, etc.; it may be called neurofibromatosis.

**Reclina′tio.** Reclination. **R. palpebra′rum,** ectropion.

**Reclina′tion** (*reclino,* to bend back). A mode of operating for cataract, which consists in applying the needle in a certain manner to the anterior surface of the cataract, and depressing it into the vitreous humor in such a way that the front surface of the cataract is the upper and its back surface the lower one.

**Reclu′sor palpebra′rum** (*recludo,* to open). Levator palpebræ superioris.

**Réclus's′ disease′.** Cystic disease of the mammary gland.

**Recoil′ wave.** Dicrotic wave of sphygmogram.

**Recomposi′tion.** Reunion of bodies after temporary dissolution.

**Recon′dite.** Concealed.

**Reconstitu′tion.** Act of forming anew or bringing together missing parts.

**Reconvales′cence.** Convalescence.

**Recov′ery** (*recupero,* to regain). Return to a normal condition.

**Rec′rement** (*re,* again, *cerno,* to separate). A secretion which, after having been separated from the blood, is again returned to it, such as the saliva, the secretion of serous membranes, etc. Such fluids are said to be *recrementitial.*

**Recrementi′tial** or **Recrementi′tious.** See *Recrement.*

**Recremen′to-excrementi′tial.** Term applied to secreted fluids, as the bile, etc., which are in part reabsorbed and in part excreted.

**Recrudes′cence** (*re,* again, *crudus,* raw). Increase after temporary remission.

**Recrudes′cent.** Starting anew, as an epidemic after a remission.

**Rec′tal.** Relating to the rectum. **R. alimenta′tion,** administration of nutritive enemata. **R. cri′ses,** attacks of intense pain in the rectum met with in locomotor ataxia. **R. di′aphragm,** a muscle sheet which occludes the rectal outlet of the pelvis, consisting of sphincter ani externus superficially, and a deeper layer, made up of levator ani and coccygeus. **R. expres′sion,** name given to an obstetrical manipulation, consisting of the introduction of two fingers into the rectum of the woman before the end of the stage of expulsion, and thereby helping delivery of the child; rectal expression is intended to avoid laceration of the perineum. **R. pouch′es, inflamma′tion of,** these pouches become inflamed, enlarged, especially in old people, and ulcerated; the condition is sometimes called encysted rectum or sacciform disease of the anus. **R. re′flex,** reflex caused by the presence of fæces in the rectum, which stimulates the process of defecation. **R. tube,** see *Tube.*

**Rectal′gia** (*algos,* pain). Pain in the rectum.

**Rectec′tomy** (*ektome,* excision). Excision of portion of the rectum.

**Rectifica′tion** (*rectum,* right, *facio,* to make). Operation by which certain liquids are purified by distilling them, either singly or after admixture with other substances.

**Rec'tified.** Purified, distilled.

**Recti'tis.** Inflammation of the rectum.

**Recto-.** In composition, relating to the rectum.

**Rec'tocele** (*ke'le*, rupture). Vaginal rectocele, rectovaginal hernia. Prolapse of the posterior wall of the vagina, constituting hernia of the rectum.

**Rectococcyge'us.** Muscle which originates on the anterior surface of the second and third coccygeal vertebræ, and is inserted into the posterior wall of the rectum; it draws the rectum backward.

**Rectococcypex'ia** or **Rectococ'cypexy** (*pexis*, fastening). Fixation of the rectum to the coccyx by sutures.

**Rectocystot'omy** (*kystis*, bladder, *tome*, incision). Incision in or operation on the rectum through the bladder.

**Rectola'bial.** Relating to rectum and labium.

**Rectopex'ia** or **Rec'topexy** (*pexis*, fastening). Fixation of the rectum by suture in a new position.

**Rectopho'bia.** Morbid fear of rectal disease.

**Rec'toscope** (*skopéo*, to see). A rectal speculum.

**Rectosteno'sis.** Stricture of the rectum.

**Rectos'tomy** (*stoma*, mouth). The formation of an artificial anus in the rectum above the site of a stricture.

**Rec'totome.** An instrument for incising the rectum in cases of stricture.

**Rectot'omy** (*temno*, to cut). Operative division of rectal stricture.

**Rec'to-ure'thral.** Relating to rectum and urethra.

**Rec'to-u'terine.** Relating to rectum and uterus. **R.-u. cul-de-sac** or **pouch,** see *Uterus*. **R.-u. folds,** see *Uterus*.

**Rectovaginal,** rek-to-vaj'i-nal. Relating or belonging to the rectum and vagina. **R. cul-de-sac** or **pouch,** formed by the reflection of the peritoneum from the upper third of the vagina to the rectum. **R. fis'tula,** preternatural communication between the rectum and vagina through the r. septum. **R. her'nia,** rectocele. **R. sep'tum** is formed by the junction, back to back, of the rectum and vagina; it separates these two canals from each other.

**Rectoves'ical.** Having relation to the rectum and bladder, as the **R. excava'tion, fold, pouch,** or **cul-de-sac** of the peritoneum, between the rectum and bladder. **R. fas'cia,** fascia recta vesicalis; portion of pelvic fascia covering internal surface of levator ani and forming ligaments of prostate gland or uterus.

**Rec'tum** (*rectus*, straight, so called from a notion that it is straight, which it is not). The third and last portion of the large intestine. It forms the continuation of the sigmoid flexure of the colon, occupies the posterior part of the pelvis, and extends from the left side of the sacrovertebral articulation to the coccyx, before which it opens outward by the orifice called the anus. It is cylindrical, but saccated, as it were, at its inferior portion, where it is consequently larger, and is attached to the sacrum by the mesorectum. Like the other portions of the canal, it is formed of three membranes. Toward the lower extremity some parallel and longitudinal wrinkles are observable on its inner surface. These are the *columns, columnæ carneæ of the rectum* or *of Morgagni*. They are merely folds of the mucous membrane, between which are a number of lacunæ. The arteries of the rectum are numerous; they proceed from the inferior mesenteric, hypogastric, and internal pudic, and are called hemorrhoidal. The veins open partly into the hypogastric vein, partly into the inferior mesenteric. The nerves proceed from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses. The rectum receives the fecal matters as they pass from the colon, which serves as a reservoir for them, to be discharged at the anus. **Encyst'ed r.,** a pouched condition of the rectum, the mucous membrane forming hernial protrusions through the outer coat of the gut.

**Rec'tus** (straight). Term used in anatomy for parts, especially muscles, that pursue a straight course. **R. abdom'inis,** long, flat muscle, situated at the anterior part of the abdomen, and separated from that of the opposite side by the linea alba. It is attached above to the cartilages of the last three true ribs, and below to the pubis by a very strong tendon, the outer edge of which is continuous with the fascia transversalis. This muscle is enclosed in an aponeurotic sheath, and in its course has three or four transverse aponeurotic intersections. It bends the chest on the pelvis, and conversely. **R. abdom'inis anti'cus ma'jor,** rectus abdominis. **R. abdom'inis anti'cus mi'nor,** pyramidalis abdominis. **R. abdom'inis posti'cus,** quadratus lumborum. **R. ante'rior bre'vis,** rectus capitis internus minor. **R. ante'rior lon'gus,** r. capitis internus major. **R. cap'itis anti'cus lon'gus,** r. capitis internus major. **R. cap'itis anti'cus me'dius,** occasional muscle situated between the recti capitis antici muscles. **R. cap'itis anti'cus min'imus,** rectus capitis anticus medius. **R. cap'itis anti'cus mi'nor,** small muscle of the prævertebral region. **R. cap'itis inter'nus ma'jor,** long in proportion to its breadth, flat, and broader above than below. Situated at the anterior and lateral part of the neck, and arising from the transverse processes of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ, and inserted into the basilar process of the occipital bone. **R. cap'itis inter'nus mi'nor,** situated more deeply than the last; is thin, flattened, irregularly quadrilateral, and passes from the anterior surface of the body of the first vertebra, near the origin of the transverse process, to be inserted into the basilar process. **R. cap'itis latera'lis,** there is a muscle of this name on each side of the head; flat, quadrilateral, and passing from the transverse process of the atlas to the occiput, behind the jugular fossa; inclines the head to one side. **R. cap'itis posti'cus ma'jor,** flat, triangular muscle, situated at the posterior and superior part of the neck, extends from the spinous process of the second cervical vertebra to the external surface of the lower semicircular ridge of the occipital bone; extends the head, inclines it to one side, and causes it to experience a rotary motion, which directs the face to its side. **R. cap'itis posti'cus mi'nor,** flat, triangular muscle, situated beneath the last, which passes from the posterior arch of the atlas to the occipital bone; extends the head; see also *Rectus capitis posticus major*. **R. cap'itis posti'cus profun'dus,** rectus capitis posticus minor. **R. cap'itis posti'cus superficia'lis,** rectus capitis posticus major. **R. cap'itis posti'cus supe'rior,** rectus capitis posticus major. **R. col'li,** vertical portion of the long muscle of the neck. **R. cru'ris,** r. femoris. **R. exter'nus oc'uli,** all the recti muscles of the eye, four in number, arise from the bottom of the orbit and are inserted into the sclerotic coat of the eye. The rectus externus is divided at its posterior extremity into two portions, one of which is attached to the outer part of the foramen opticum, and the other to the sphenoid bone. **R. fem'oris,** a straight muscle seated at the anterior part of the thigh. It extends from the anterior and inferior spine of the ilium and the cotyloid cavity of the patella. It extends the leg upon the thigh, and conversely. It can also bend the thigh upon the pelvis or carry the pelvis forward. **R. infe'rior fem'oris,** gracilis. **R. infe'rior oc'uli** arises below the optic foramen from the sphenoid bone; depresses the eye. **R. inter'nus ma'jor,** r. capitis internus major. **R. inter'nus mi'nor,** r. capitis internus minor. **R. inter'nus oc'uli** arises from the sphenoid at the inferior part of the foramen opticum; turns the eye toward the nose. **R. la'bii,** compressor labii. **R. latera'lis,** r. capitis lateralis; also an occasional muscle consisting of a few fibres passing between the ilium and the floating ribs. **R. latera'lis accesso'rius,** atlanticomastoideus. **R. latera'lis Fallo'pii,** r. capitis lateralis. **R. latera'lis oc'uli,** rectus externus oculi. **R. ma'jor,** r. capitis posticus major. **R. media'lis,** rectus internus. **R. media'lis oc'uli,** rectus internus oculi. **R. mi'nor,**

r. capitis posticus minor. **R. oc′uli,** see *R. externus oculi, R. inferior oculi, R. lateralis oculi, R. medialis oculi,* and *R. superior oculi.* All the recti muscles are concerned in the voluntary movements of the eye. **R. poste′rior,** funnel-shaped muscle which retracts the eyeball. **R. sterna′lis,** sternalis muscle. **R. supe′rior oc′uli** is attached to the circumference of the foramen opticum. **R. thora′cis,** extension of rectus abdominis upon the thorax. **R. thora′cis superficia′lis,** sternalis muscle.

**Recupera′tion** (*recupero,* to recover). Recovery of strength and health.

**Recu′perative** or **Recu′peratory.** Restorative; recovering; belonging to recovery.

**Recur′rence.** Relapse; return of a febrile paroxysm or other symptom.

**Recur′rens.** Relapsing fever.

**Recur′rent** (*recurro,* to run back). Name given to several arterial and nervous branches which seem to reascend toward the origin of the trunk whence they emanate; also to a disease that relapses—a recurrent tumor, for example. **R. ar′teries,** this name has been given to several arteries of the forearm and to one of the leg. In the forearm there are: 1. The radial recurrent, which arises from the superior part of the radial and ascends between the supinator longus, supinator brevis, and brachialis internus. 2. The anterior cubital recurrent arises from the upper and inner part of the cubital and ascends between the pronator teres and brachialis internus. 3. The posterior cubital recurrent arises from the preceding artery or from the cubital itself, and ascends between the olecranon and internal tuberosity of the humerus. 4. The posterior radial recurrent, which arises from the posterior interosseous and ascends between the posterior cubital and anconeus muscles. In the leg the recurrent tibial is furnished by the anterior tibial, and ascends to the tibialis anticus muscle. **R. artic′ular nerve,** branch from external popliteal nerve to knee-joint. **R. band′ages** are formed by convolutions of bandages, which make a kind of cap for the part—as the head—to which they are applied. **R. branch of infe′rior max′illary nerve,** branch of lower division of inferior maxillary nerve. **R. branch of supe′rior max′illary nerve,** recurrent superior maxillary nerve; branch of superior maxillary nerve to middle fossa of skull. **R. choroid′al ar′teries,** recurrent superior maxillary arteries. **R. dor′sal nerves,** branches of spinal nerves to vertebræ and adjacent parts. **R. fe′ver,** relapsing fever. **R. fi′broid,** a spindle-celled sarcomatous growth. **R. laryn′geal nerve,** inferior laryngeal nerve. **R. sensibil′ity,** see *Vertebral nerves.* **R. stric′ture,** see *Stricture.*

**Recurva′tion** (*re,* back, *curvus,* crooked). Backward curvature.

**Red.** One of the primary colors found at the extreme of the spectrum at the opposite end from violet. **R. ant,** Formica rufa. **R. bacil′lus,** B. ruber. **R. bane′berry,** root of Acetata rubra; violent purgative; dose, of fluid extract, ♏v–x (0.32–0.65). **R. bark,** red cinchona. **R. bay,** Persea carolinensis; indigenous; has edible fruit; leaves are pectoral and vulnerary, seeds astringent. **R. bean,** Abrus precatorius. **R. ber′ry,** Arbutus uva ursi; gaultheria; Panax quinquefolium. **R. ber′ry, bitt′er,** Cornus florida. **R. ber′ry, swamp,** Vaccinium oxycoccus. **R. blind′ness,** inability to distinguish red. **R.-green blind′ness,** inability to distinguish between red and green. **R. buck′eye,** Æsculus pavia. **R. bud,** Cercis canadensis. **R. cab′bage,** Brassica oleracea rubra. **R. ce′dar,** Juniperus virginiana. **R. cen′taury,** Sabbatia angularis. **R. chalk,** native hydrated aluminum silicate. **R. chick′weed,** Anagallis arvensis. **R. cincho′na,** Cinchona rubra. **R. clo′ver,** Trifolium pratense. **Con′go r.,** a red pigment used as a test for hydrochloric acid, which turns it blue. **R. cor′al,** see *Coral.* **R. cur′rants,** Grossularia rubra. **R. elm,** Ulmus fulva. **R. gown,** see *Strophulus.* **R. gum,** see *Strophulus.* **R. head,** Asclepias curassavica. **R. i′odide of mer′cury,** mercuric iodide. **R. lead,** plumbi oxidum rubrum. **R. mailk′es,** Papaver rhœas. **R. nu′cleus,** reddish-gray nerve-cells in tegmentum of brain. **R. oil,** oleum hyperici. **R. o′sier,** Cornus sericea. **R. ox′ide of mer′cury,** hydrargyri oxidum rubrum. **Par′is r.,** cinnabar. **R. pep′per,** powdered capsicum. **R. phos′phorus,** amorphous phosphorus. **R. pop′py pet′als,** Rhœados petala. **R. precip′itate,** hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum. **R. prus′siate of pot′ash,** potassium ferrocyanide. **R. puccoon′,** Sanguinaria canadensis. **R. rod,** Cornus sericea. **R. root,** celastrus, Lachnanthes tinctoria; Sanguinaria canadensis. **R. rose,** Rosa gallica. **R. san′dal-wood,** red saunders. **R. saun′ders,** Santalum rubrum. **R. shanks,** Polygonia persicaria. **R. sof′tening,** softening of the brain or spinal cord, the affected parts being of a red color from congestion. **R. sol′dier,** erysipelas. **R. sul′phide of mer′cury,** mercuric sulphide. **R. tar′tar,** crude potassium bitartrate. **R.-tongue fe′ver,** typhoid fever. **Vene′tian r.,** iron peroxide. **R. wa′ter,** see *Red-water fever.* **R. weed,** Phytolacca decandra.

**Redib′ia.** Paronychia.

**Redintegra′tion** (*re,* again, *integer,* entire). Regeneration; restoration of strength after disease or fatigue.

**Redresse′ment** (Fr.). Correction of a deformity. **R. forcé′,** forcible straightening of knock-knee.

**Red-Riv′er snake′root.** Aristolochia reticulata.

**Reduce′.** To restore to its normal condition, as a luxated limb. See *Reduction.*

**Reduced′ eye.** The two nodal points of the refractive system are taken as one, and also the two principal points. **R. i′ron,** ferrum redactum.

**Redu′cible.** Capable of reduction, as a *reducible hernia.*

**Reducin′.** $C_{12}H_{24}N_6O_9$. Leucomain from urine; so called from its reducing effect on metallic salts.

**Reduc′tion.** Surgical operation restoring displaced parts to their original situation, as in the case of a fracture. The reduction of a hernia is the restoration of the protruded parts to the cavity of the abdomen; the manipulation by which this is effected is called taxis. In pharmacy, the process of restoring oxides, chlorides, sulphurets, etc., to the metallic state.

**Redu′plicated** (*duplex,* double). Redoubled, a term applied to the sounds of the heart. The reduplication implies that the valves of the two sides of the heart do not act perfectly synchronously.

**Reduplica′tion.** Redoubling, as in paroxysms of an intermittent when its type is doubled.

**Re′dux.** Term signifying the return of certain physical signs after their absence during disease; see *Râle redux.*

**Redu′xia.** Paronychia.

**Red′-water fe′ver.** Hæmoglobinuria in cattle occurring as a symptom of tick fever; due to the liberation of hæmoglobin by the invasion of the red corpuscles by Pyrosoma bigeminum. **R.-w. tree,** see *Sassy bark.*

**Reed mace.** Typha latifolia.

**Reef-knot.** Sailor's knot, for ligating arteries.

**Reënforce′ment.** Reinforcement.

**Refecti′va.** Restoratives.

**Reficien′tia.** Restoratives.

**Reflect′ed ten′don of rec′tus.** Tendon taking its origin immediately above the acetabulum.

**Reflec′tion** (*re,* back, *flecto,* to bend). Bending or turning back; duplicature. The act of turning the mind back on its actions, so as to constitute contemplation or deliberation. Bending or turning backward of a ray of light.

**Reflec′tor epiglot′tidis.** Muscle arising from the arytenoid cartilage and inner part of the thyroid, and inserted into the lateral edges of the epiglottis.

**Re′flex.** Term applied to an action which consists in the reflection by an efferent nerve of an impression conveyed to a nervous centre by an afferent nerve; hence reflex movement, reflex paralysis, etc. A reflex action is generally regarded to be one executed without consciousness. **Abdom′inal r.,** see *Su-*

*perficial r.* **Accommoda′tion r.**, see *Deep r.* **Achil′les r.**, see *Deep r.* **A′nal r.**, contraction of sphincter ani from direct stimulation of nerves in that region. **An′kle r.**, see *Deep r.* **R. arc**, the complete circle of a reflex movement, including the afferent and efferent nerves and the nervous centre acting in unison with them. **Aud′itory r.**, r. caused by irritation of auditory nerve. **Bi′ceps r.**, contraction of the biceps muscle of the arm when the tendon is struck. **Bulbocav′ernous r.**, muscular action, such as retraction, of the bulbocavernous urethra when the back part of the penis is struck. **Chin r.**, see *Deep r.* **Cho′king r.**, r. produced by tickling the pharynx. **Cil′iary r.**, see *Deep r.* **Ciliospi′nal r.**, see *Centre, ciliospinal.* **Cor′neal r.**, spasmodic closure of eyelid from conjunctival irritation. **Cra′nial r.**, see *Superficial r.* **Cremaster′ic r.**, see *Superficial r.* **Crossed r.**, r. on side opposite to that originally impressed. **Cuta′neous r.**, muscular action induced by irritation of the cutaneous sensory nerves, and not having its origin in central irritation. In some nervous diseases there is increase of reflex action; in others, diminution. The abdominal reflex is a variety of cutaneous reflex, and the cremasteric reflex is another (see table). **Deep r.**, tendon r., r. excited by tapping a tense tendon, muscle, or fascia; its preservation indicates the integrity of the reflex arc; its exaggeration is noted in various diseases, especially of the spinal cord; its absence is not always indicative of disease. The following table shows the most important of the different forms of deep reflexes (the ankle, jaw, and usually the wrist reflexes do not occur in health):

THE DEEP REFLEXES.

| *Reflexes.* | *Description.* |
|---|---|
| Ankle | Consists of a rhythmical contraction of the calf muscles elicited by a quick movement of flexion of the foot upon the leg made by the hand of the physician while the patient sits with the leg held out in a semiflexed position; it does not occur in health, but is seen in lateral spinal sclerosis. A modification of this reflex, called "paradoxical contraction," consists in a tonic contraction of the anterior tibial muscles when sudden passive flexion of the foot is made. |
| Achilles tendon | The Achilles tendon reflex is a contraction of the calf muscles when the Achilles tendon is tapped, the foot being held slightly flexed by the physician; this reflex occurs in health. |
| Accommodation | This reflex is elicited by causing the patient to look suddenly at a near object after having been looking at a distant one; in health the pupil then contracts. |
| Elbow or triceps tendon | This is elicited by tapping the triceps tendon while the forearm hangs loosely at a right angle to the arm supported on a table or back of a chair. It occurs in health. |
| Jaw or chin | A papercutter or other flat object is made to rest on the teeth of the lower jaw while the mouth is open and the muscles of mastication are relaxed. A sharp tap on the papercutter elicits a sudden raising of the jaw. The reflex does not occur in health. |
| Knee or patella | Consists in a contraction of the anterior thigh muscles when the patellar tendon is tapped, the leg hanging free at a right angle to the supported thigh. The reflex occurs in health. It is absent in tabes dorsalis, anterior poliomyelitis, and various other paralyses; is exaggerated in sclerosis of the brain and cord, spinal irritability, and lesions of the pyramidal tract. It is usually absent also in old age. |
| Light or pupillary | The eye is suddenly exposed to a bright light, when normally the pupil contracts. |
| Wrist | This reflex is elicited by tapping the tendons of the wrist while the forearm is supinated and rests in the examiner's hand. This reflex is sometimes present in apparent health. |

**Dor′sal r.**, spasmodic action of erector spinæ muscles by stimulating the skin covering them. **El′bow r.**, see *Deep r.* **Epigas′tric r.**, see *Superficial r.* **Erec′tor spi′næ r.**, see *Superficial r.* **Fau′cial r.**, irritation of the fauces, causing vomiting. **Fem′oral r.**, reflex muscular action causing flexion of the foot and several of the toes and the sudden placing of the knee in extension, when the anterior upper part of the thigh is percussed or the skin irritated. **Front-tap r.**, Achilles-tendon r. **Func′tion r.**, function due to reflex action. **Glu′teal r.**, see *Superficial r.* **Interscap′ular r.**, contraction of muscles between the scapulæ when irritated. **Jaw-jerk r.**, see *Deep r.* **Knee r.**, see *Deep r.* **Laryn′geal r.**, cough produced by muscular action when the throat and larynx are irritated. **Lum′bar r.**, dorsal r. **R. move′ments**, see *Motion.* **Na′sal r.**, sneezing, a reflex muscular action from irritation of the Schneiderian membrane. **R. neuro′sis**, nervous condition due to irritation in a distant part. **Oblique′ r.**, contraction of external oblique muscle when the skin below Poupart's ligament is irritated. **Organ′ic r.**, one of the many acts of organic life, performed without volition and often unconsciously in answer to specific stimuli, upon which in many cases health or life depends; they are more complex than the deep or superficial reflexes, often requiring coordinate movements of many muscles; among the organic reflexes are deglutition, peristalsis, vomiting, parturition, cardiac action, and respiration. **Pal′atal r.**, the act of swallowing following stimulation or tickling of the palate. **Pal′mar r.**, see *Superficial r.* **Paradox′ical r.**, dilatation of the pupil when the retina is stimulated by the presence of light. **Patel′lar paradox′ical r.**, contraction of abductor muscles of the thigh when the tendon of the patella is tapped, while the patient is on his back. **Patel′lar-ten′don r.**, see *Deep r.* **Pe′nile r.**, retraction of penis when its under surface is tapped far back near its root. **Perios′teal r.**, prompt muscular contraction when the bones of the forearm or leg are tapped. **Perone′al r.**, muscular response when the tightly drawn peroneal muscle is tapped, while the foot is inverted. **Pharyn′geal r.**, choking r. **Plan′tar r.**, see *Superficial r.* **Platys′mal r.**, dilatation of pupil when the platysma myoides muscle is pinched. **Pu′pillary r.**, contraction of the iris under the influence of light. **Rec′tal r.**, promotion or performance of act of defecation under stimulus of a fecal collection in the rectum. **Reinforced′ r.**, see *Reinforcement.* **Scap′ular r.**, see *Superficial r.* **Skin r.**, platysmal r. **Sole r.**, palmar r. **R. spasm**, spasm limited to area of particular nerves, from lesion situated in afferent fibres. **Spi′nal r.**, see *Superficial r.* and *Motion.* **Superfic′ial r.**, reflexes excited by stimulation of the skin and accessible mucous membranes. The tests for estimating their various degrees are tickling, pricking, pinching, or gently scratching the surface, or the application of the faradic current to the surface by means of dry electrodes or the faradic brush. The following table (after Ross) exhibits the different forms of superficial reflexes:

THE SUPERFICIAL REFLEXES.

| *Reflexes.* | *Description.* |
|---|---|
| Abdominal | Consists of a contraction of the abdominal muscles, chiefly the rectus, caused by stroking the skin on the side of the abdomen from the edge of the ribs downward, and requires the integrity of the arc through the nerves from the eighth to the twelfth dorsal nerves. |
| Cranial | The chief reflexes of the cranial nerves are the contraction of the palatal muscles caused by irritation of the fauces, the facial contortions caused by irritation of the fifth nerve, the sneezing and lacrymation caused by irritation of the mucous membrane of the nose, the cough caused by irritation of the mucous membrane of the larynx, the closure of the eyelids caused by irritation of the conjunctiva, and the reflex contraction of the iris caused by light. |

The Superficial Reflexes (*Continued*).

| *Reflexes.* | *Description.* |
|---|---|
| Cremasteric | By it the testicle is drawn up when the skin on the inner side of the thigh is stimulated, demanding the integrity of the first and second pairs of lumbar nerves. |
| Epigastric | Produces a dimpling of the epigastrium on the side stimulated. It is induced by stimulation of the side of the chest in the sixth, fifth, and sometimes fourth intercostal spaces. This dimpling probably depends upon contraction of the highest fibres of the rectus abdominis, and its presence requires the integrity of the cord from the fourth to the sixth or seventh pairs of dorsal nerves. |
| Erector spinal | Consists of a local contraction of these muscles, caused by stimulation of the skin along their edge from the angle of the scapula to the iliac crest, and demands the integrity of the reflex arcs in the dorsal region of the spinal cord. |
| Gluteal | Consists of contraction of the gluteal muscles, caused by stimulating the skin over the buttock, and depends upon the integrity of the loops through the fourth and fifth lumbar nerves. |
| Palmar | Consists of a contraction of the flexors of the fingers induced by tickling the palm of the hand. It requires the integrity of the reflex arcs through the greater part of the cervical enlargement. This reflex is not readily induced during waking hours and consequent cerebral activity, probably because the hand is much more under cerebral influence than the foot. During sleep, however, and in young infants, when the cerebral influence is suspended or not yet fully established, this reflex is as readily induced as the reflex of the sole of the foot.<br>Another palmar reflex is an extension of the hand and fingers following slight irritation of the palm with a pointed instrument; it is observed in disseminated sclerosis and hemiplegia. |
| Plantar | Obtained by tickling the sole of the foot, and depending upon the integrity of the reflex loops through the lower end of the cord (conus medullaris). |
| Scapular | Consists of a contraction of some, or nearly all, of the scapular muscles according to its degree, and demands the integrity of the cord at the level of the upper two or three dorsal and lower two or three cervical nerves. |

**R. sys′tem of nerves**, see *Excitomotor* and *Nerve.* **Ten′don r.**, muscle reflex action; myotatic contraction; see *Deep r.* **R. time**, time intervening between stimulation of sensory nerve and the manifestation of motor symptoms. **Toe r.**, r. affecting toe, foot, leg, and thigh, resulting from flexion of the great toe while patient is supine with his legs extended. **Tri′ceps r.**, extension of forearm when the tendon at the elbow is tapped. **Vir′ile r.**, bulbocavernous r. **Wrist r.**, see *Deep r.*

**Reflex′ophile** (*phileo*, to love). Having a considerable amount of reflex contractility or action.

**Re′flux** (*re*, back, *fluo*, to flow). Return of blood from the head or from the extremities to the heart.

**Refrac′tion** (*re*, back, *frango*, to break). Change of direction which rays of light experience when they pass obliquely from one medium into another of different density. If the light passes from a rarer to a denser medium it approaches the perpendicular raised at the point of immersion; the contrary occurs when it goes from a denser to a rarer medium. The theory of lenses, telescopes, and of the eye rests entirely on this property of light. **Dou′ble r.**, property of certain transparent minerals; double image of an object being due to the division of light, as by means of Iceland spar. **Dynam′ic r.**, refraction of the eye as increased in accommodation. **R. er′rors**, deficiency in producing a perfect image upon the retina, due to ametropia. **R. in′dex**, refractive power of substances in comparison with that of air. **Stat′ic r.**, refraction of the eye when entire relaxation of accommodation is present.

**Refrac′tionist.** One who discovers and endeavors to correct errors of refraction in the eye.

**Refrac′tive.** Relating to refraction.

**Refractiv′ity.** Power, or degree of power, to refract.

**Refractom′eter.** Instrument for measuring the refraction of the eye.

**Refrac′tory.** Not yielding readily to treatment.

**Refrac′ture.** Fracture by the surgeon of a bone already broken which has been united in a bad position.

**Refrangibil′ity** (*refringo*, to refract). The property of being refrangible, as the disposition of rays of light to be turned out of a direct course in passing into a denser or rarer medium.

**Refran′gible** (*refringo*, to refract). Possessing the property of being refracted.

**Refresh′** or **Refresh′en.** To make raw anew, as the edges of a wound, in order to promote or hasten union.

**Refrigerants**, re-frij′er-ants (*refrigero*, to make cool again). Agents which depress an elevated temperature of the body.

**Refrigera′tion.** Act or process of cooling.

**Refu′sion** (*fundo*, to pour). Restoring to the circulation blood which has been temporarily withdrawn from it; a process used in asphyxia.

**Regard′.** Look, view. **Field of r.**, see *Field of fixation.* **Plane of r.**, see *Field.* **Point of r.**, point at which the eye is directed; the centre of the field of fixation.

**Regenera′tion** (*re*, again, *genero*, to beget). Reproduction of a part of the body which has been destroyed.

**Re′gent's oint′ment.** Unguentum ophthalmicum, an ointment of impure oxide of zinc.

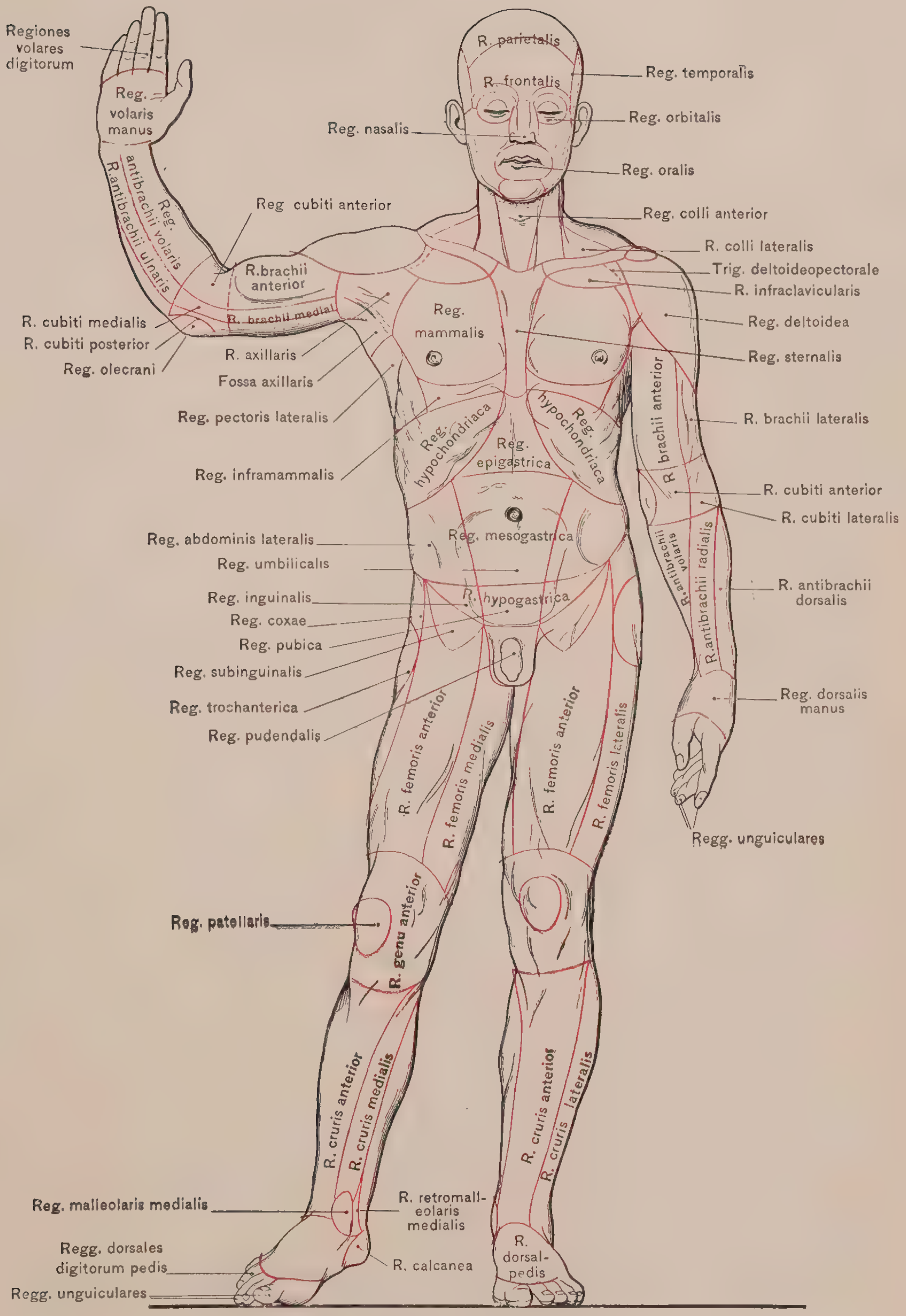
**Regimen**, rej′im-en (*rego*, to govern). Rational and methodical use of food and of everything essential to life, both in a state of health and in disease. It is often restricted in its meaning to diet, and sometimes used synonymously with hygiene.

**Regim′inal** (*regimen*). Relating to regimen, as regiminal treatment or treatment by regimen.

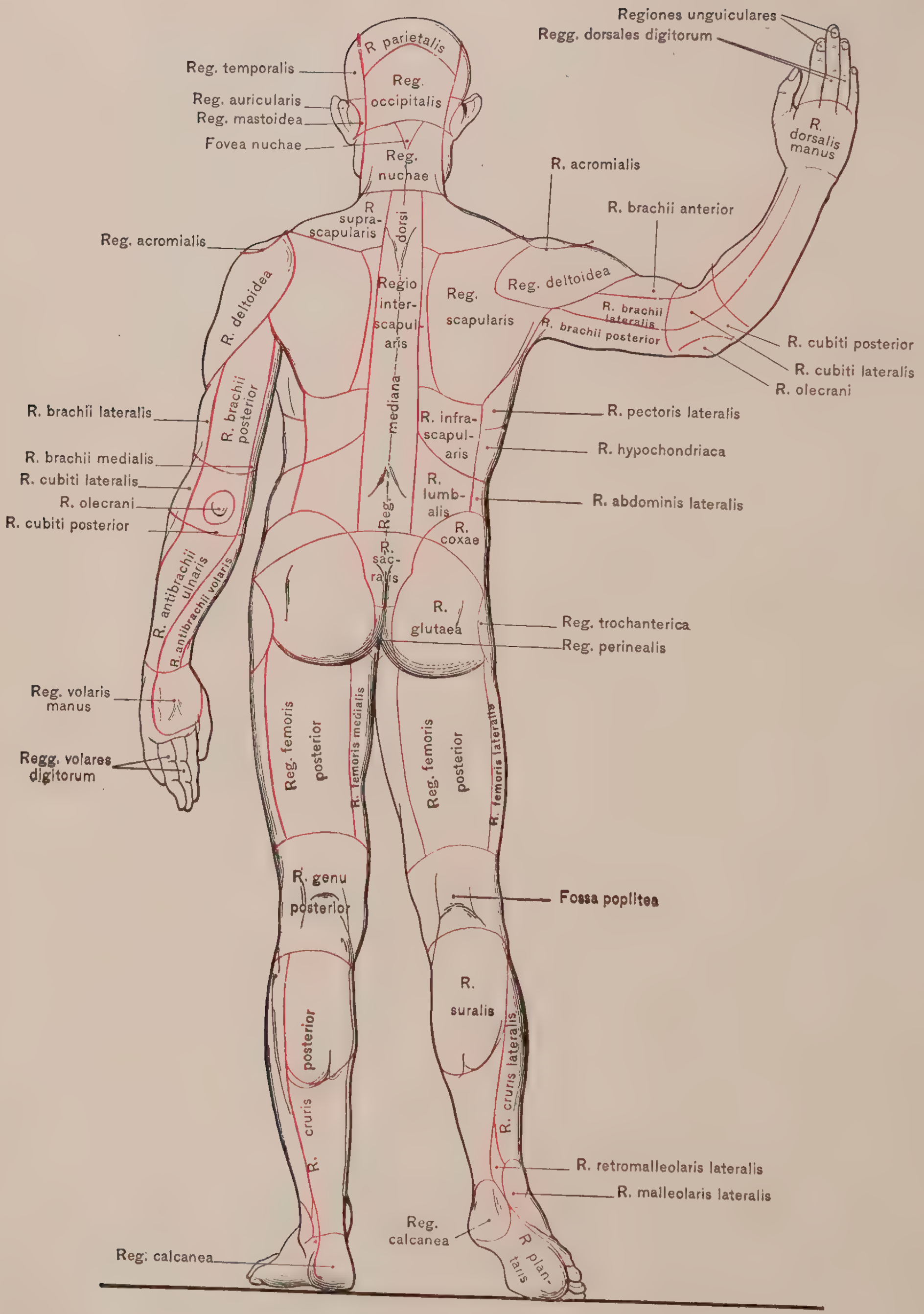
**Regi′na pra′ti.** Spiræa ulmaria.

**Re′gio.** Region. **R. auricula′ris**, region of the ear. **R. bucca′lis**, region of the cheek. **R. cardi′aca**, epigastric region. **R. cervica′lis**, region of the neck; cervical region. **R. epigas′trica**, epigastrium. **R. facia′lis**, facial region. **R. fronta′lis**, frontal region. **R. gas′trica**, umbilical region. **R. hypochondri′aca**, each lateral and superior region of the abdomen is so called. **R. hypogas′trica**, hypogastrium. **R. h. latera′lis**, inguinal region. **R. ili′aca**, iliac region. **R. infraclavicula′ris**, infraclavicular region. **R. infrahyoide′a**, carotid triangles of the neck considered as a whole. **R. infrainguina′lis**, infrainguinal region. **R. inframamma′lis**, inframammary region. **R. inframaxilla′ris**, inframaxillary region. **R. inguina′lis**, inguinal region. **R. ischiad′ica**, ischiadic region. **R. juga′lis**, jugal region. **R. jugula′ris**, the two inferior carotid triangles considered as a whole. **R. lumba′lis**, lumbi. **R. mammilla′ris**, mammary region. **R. media′na col′li**, trigonum colli medianum. **R. menta′lis**, mental region. **R. mesogas′trica**, umbilical region. **R. nasa′lis**, nasal region. **R. nu′chæ**, nuchal region. **R. nucha′lis**, nuchal region. **R. occipita′lis**, occiput. **R. o. infe′rior**, nuchal region. **R. olfacto′ria**, see *Locus luteus.* **R. perinæ′i**, perineum. **R. præcordi′aca**, precordial region. **R. pu′bis**, pubic region. **R. retromaxilla′ris**, fossa parotidea. **R. spina′lis**, spinal region. **R. sternocleidomastoide′a**, sternocleidomastoid region. **R. stomacha′lis**, epigastric region. **R. stomach′ica**, epigastric region. **R. subauricula′ris**, depression below the ear. **R. tempora′lis**, temple. **R. umbilica′lis**, umbilical region.

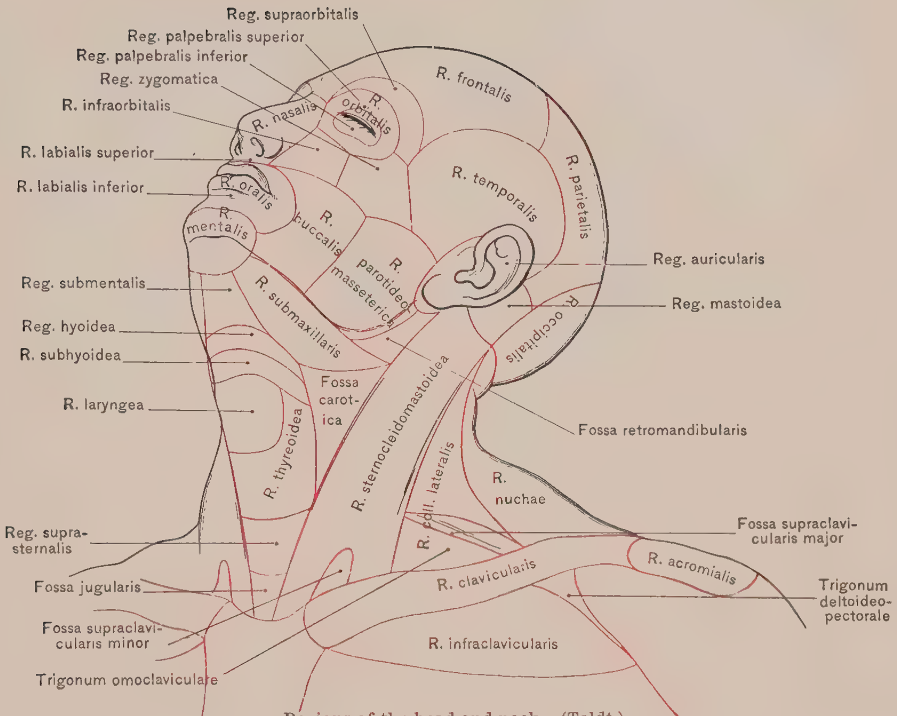
**Re′gion** (*rego*, to direct). Determinate spaces on the surface of the body or of different organs. **Bas′-**



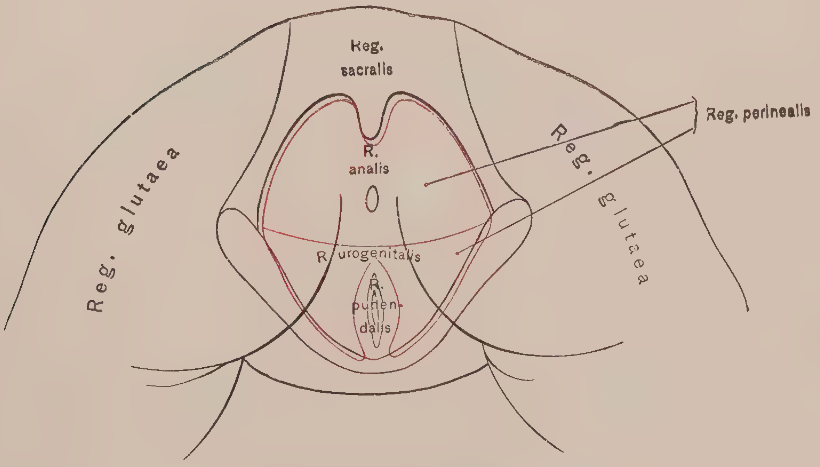
Regions of the body: anterior view. (Toldt.)



Regions of the body: posterior view. (Toldt.)



Regions of the head and neck. (Toldt.)



Regions of the female perineum. (Toldt.)

**ilar, r.**, r. of the base of the cranium. **Cil'iary r.**, r. at the inferior portion of the cornea and ciliary body. **Clavic'ular r.**, r. of the clavicles. **Epigas'tric r.**, see *Epigastric*. **Hypochon'driac r.**, see *Hypochondriac*. **Hypogas'tric r.**, see *Hypogastrium*. **Infraäx'illary r.**, r. below the axilla. **Infraclavic'ular r.**, r. below the clavicle. **Inframam'mary r.**, r. below the mammary gland. **Infrascap'ular r.**, r. below the scapula. **Infraspi'nous r.**, r. below the spine of the scapula. **In'guinal r.**, inferior lateral region of the abdomen. **Interscap'ular r.**, r. between the scapulæ. **Ischiorec'tal r.**, r. between the ischium and rectum. **Lum'bar r.**, the loins; see *Lumbi*. **Mam'mary r.**, thoracic region, containing the mammæ. **Mo'tor r.**, motor area, embracing the convolutions on each side of the fissure of Rolando, in which are the centres of voluntary motion. **Pal'pebral r.**, r. of the eyelids. **Paraster'nal r.**, see *Parasternal*. **Perine'al r.**, perineum. **Poplite'al r.**, posterior portion of the knee-joint; the popliteal space. **Precor'dial r.**, see *Precordial*. **Prefron'tal r.**, middle part of the ethmoid bone. **Scap'ular r.**, portion of the back bounded by the scapulæ. **Sens'ory r.**, sensorium; the common centre of sensations. **Supraclavic'ular r.**, r. above the clavicle. **Suprain'guinal r.**, see *Suprainguinal*. **Suprascap'ular r.**, portion of the back above the scapula. **Umbil'ical r.**, see *Umbilical r.*

**Re'gional.** Relating to a region. **R. anat'omy**, topographical anatomy; see *Anatomy*.

**Register**, rej'is-ter. Series of tones having the identical quality produced in the same way, as the chest register.

**Regres'sion** (*regredior*, to go back). A going backward, degeneration.

**Regres'sive.** Passing back; abating. **R. paral'ysis**, acute spinal paralysis. **R. stage**, the stage of a disease when the morbid action is becoming less, and the symptoms are abating.

**Reg'ular** (*regula*, rule). According to rule. Applied to the types of a disease; also to the pulse when each beat resembles all the others and all take place with the same intervals. **R. practi'tioner**, one who practises his profession according to the rules established by law and professional custom, and makes no claim to follow any special system.

**Regula'tor ra'dii.** Supinator longus.

**Reg'ulus.** Pure metal reduced from its ore.

**Regur'gitant.** Throwing or flowing backward.

**Regurgita'tion** (*re*, back, *gurgito*, to flood). Act by which a canal or reservoir throws back substances accumulated in it. Mitral regurgitation means the reflux of blood through the left auriculoventricular opening during the contraction of the left ventricle. Regurgitation is also applied to the puking or possetting of infants, and to the rising of solids or fluids into the mouth in the adult. Vomiting at will is regurgitation.

**Reich'el's clo'acal duct.** Cleft between Douglas's septum and the cloaca in embryonic life.

**Reich'ert's canal'.** Hensen's canal. **R.'s car'tilage**, cartilage appearing during embryonic life in the hyoid arch, which later on becomes the styloid process, the stylohyoid ligaments, and the cornua minora of the hyoid bone. **R.'s mem'brane**, Bowman's membrane.

**Reich'mann's disease'.** Permanent gastric hypersecretion, followed by ulcer. **R.'s sign**, a symptom of hypersecretion of gastric juice and narrowness of the pylorus, indicated by the presence in the stomach, in the early morning, of an acid combined with remnants of food.

**Reid's lines.** Three hypothetical lines for craniocerebral measurements, involving the orbit, the external auditory meatus, and the mastoid process. **R.'s meth'od**, method of reducing dislocations of the femur by manipulation; also applied to the treatment of aneurysm by means of Esmarch's bandage.

**Reil's an'sa.** Ansa peduncularis, a collection of nerve-fibres between the optic thalamus and the white substance of the hemisphere. **R.'s cov'ered band**, lateral longitudinal striæ. **R.'s isl'and**, insula cerebri. **R.'s line**, a ridge passing backward from the top of the pyramid of the cerebellum. **R.'s mod'erator band**, one of the columnæ carneæ passing from the interventricular septum to the yielding wall in the right ventricle. **R.'s sul'cus**, groove or furrow in the bottom of the fissure of Sylvius isolating the insula.

**Reimplanta'tion.** Replacing in its socket a tooth which has been extracted.

**Reinfec'tion.** Infection occurring a second time by the same agent.

**Reinforce'ment.** Increase of strength; added force. **Fascic'ulus of r.**, a band of fibres from the corpus innominatum or lateral part of the antero-lateral column of the medulla, continued up behind and around the corpus olivare; lined on its inner or central surface with cineritious substance. It enlarges as it ascends, passes over the upper surface of the pons Varolii, and is expanded into the optic thalamus. It thus forms, in its course, the anterior wall of the fourth ventricle. It has received its name owing to its constantly increasing as it ascends, and being mixed up with gray matter on its inner face, from which it seems to derive new fibres. **R. of re'flexes**, heightened myotatic irritability when certain muscles act at the same time on different parts than that embraced in the reflex circle, as when the patient pulls against the fingers of the two hands hooked into each other while the patellar reflex is being tested.

**Reinfu'sion.** Refusion.

**Reinocula'tion.** Inoculation occurring a second time.

**Reins** (*renes*, kidneys). Kidneys; loins.

**Reinsch's test.** Test for arsenic with hydrochloric acid and copper, a gray deposit of arsenic being deposited on the copper.

**Reinver'sion.** Operation of reinverting an already inverted organ, as the uterus by invagination of its fundus.

**Reiss'eisen's mus'cles.** Muscular fibres of the bronchial tubes.

**Reiss'ner's canal'.** Scala media of the cochlea. **R.'s mem'brane**, fine connective tissue in the internal ear which divides the vestibular passage from the duct of the cochlea. See *Lamina denticulata*.

**Rejec'tio** (*rejicio*, to cast back). Every excretion by the mouth—expectoration, regurgitation, or vomiting.

**Rejuvenes'cence** (*rejuvenesco*, to grow young). A renewal of youth; the state of being young again; the assumption of the characteristics of youth by the aged.

**Relapse'** (*relabor*, to fall back). The return of a disease during or shortly after convalescence.

**Relap'sing fe'ver.** Famine typhus, famine fever, bilious remittent fever, remitting icteric fever, typhus or febris recurrens or recidiva, hunger pest. A specific infectious fever caused by the presence in the blood of Obermeier's spirochæte. It begins with a chill, elevation of temperature, and headache and pains in the back and limbs; this continues for about a week, when the fever breaks by crisis accompanied with sweating; but the disease is not at an end, for after a variable interval the symptoms return. There may be several such paroxysms separated by intervals of apyrexia. The disease prevails at the present time chiefly in the cities of Russia. It is thought to be spread mainly through the bites of bedbugs. The disease is not ordinarily fatal.

**Relax'.** To make less tense; to loosen, as to relax the bowels.

**Relax'ant** (*relaxo*, to loosen). Medicine diminishing the tension of organs. Mucilaginous and fatty substances are relaxants.

**Relaxa'tion.** In physiology, relaxation is opposed to contraction; in pathology it means great looseness of a part.

**Relief' incis'ion.** Incision made to relieve pain or pressure from overdistention.

**Religio′sus.** The rectus oculi superior muscle, because it rolls the eye upward.

**Relig′ious diseas′es.** Diseases of the nervous system arising from the excitement of religious emotions.

**Remak's′ band.** Axis-cylinder. **R.'s fi′bre,** nonmedullated nerve-fibre. **R.'s fi′brils,** fibrils composing R.'s fibre. **R.'s gan′glion,** intramural ganglion of auricle of frog's heart. **R.'s lay′er,** internal fibrous layer of tunica intima of the large arteries. **R.'s pal′sy,** paralysis of several important muscles of the arm, as the biceps, brachialis anticus, supinator longus, and deltoid. **R.'s sign,** double sensation, the second only being painful, when the flesh is pricked with a needle; a sign of tabes dorsalis. **R.'s symp′tom,** postponed reception and appreciation of painful impressions, a symptom of tabes dorsalis.

**Reme′dial** or **Reme′diate.** Medicinal.

**Rem′ediless.** Incurable.

**Rem′edy.** Medicament.

**Remij′ia.** Named after a surgeon, Remijo, who substituted its bark for cinchona. Small trees or shrubs in Brazil, having resemblance to the cinchonas, ord. *Rubiaceæ*. **R. peduncula′ta** and **R. purdia′na** furnish cuprea bark.

**Remis′sion.** In a more extensive signification, a temporary diminution of the symptoms of a disease, either acute or chronic. Diminution in the febrile symptoms, as in remittent fever between the exacerbations.

**Remit′tens.** Remittent. **R. ictero′des,** yellow fever.

**Remit′tent** or **Remit′ting.** Any disease which presents remissions. **R. fe′ver,** formerly called exacerbating, paroxysmal, subcontinuous, or endemic fever. A form of continued malarial fever in which the temperature falls at certain intervals, but does not reach the normal before the new paroxysm occurs. Remittent fevers frequently vary in severity with the climate, being more fatal in the tropics.

**Ren.** Kidney. **R. mo′bilis,** movable kidney. **R. unguifor′mis,** horseshoe kidney.

**Ren′aden** (*ren*, kidney, *aden*, gland). Extract prepared from the kidneys; used in chronic nephritis.

**Re′nal** (*ren*, kidney). Relating to the kidney. **R. al′teratives,** see *Alteratives*. **R. ap′oplexy,** hemorrhage into the renal substance. **R. ar′teries,** emulgent arteries, are very large and short, and commonly two in number—one to each kidney. They arise from the sides of the abdominal aorta, forming with it a right angle. The left is commonly a little more anterior and elevated than the right. After a short course they arrive at the fissure of the kidney, where they divide, before entering it, into three or four very considerable branches. **R. cal′culus,** calculus in the kidney or its pelvis. **R. cap′sule,** see *Capsule, renal*. **R. gan′glia,** ganglia of small size in the renal plexus. **R. glands,** suprarenal capsules. **R. inad′equacy,** condition in which there is a deficiency of solids in the urine, and also of the nitrogenous elements, urea and uric acid, without any marked lesion of the kidney itself. **R. nerve,** see *Splanchnic nerves*. **R. plethysmom′eter,** see *Oncometer*. **R. plex′uses,** emulgent plexuses; these are two, one on each side. They proceed from fasciculi of the solar and cœliac plexuses; from the outer side of the semilunar ganglion and the final expansion of the small splanchnic nerves. These plexuses begin by three or four ganglions, situated at the commencement of the renal artery, and they give off from their circumference many fine, straight filaments, which do not anastomose, and which enter the kidney with the divisions of the renal artery. These divisions they accompany. **R. veins,** emulgent veins, are very large; their roots follow the same course as the arteries in the substance of the kidney. In the fissure or pelvic portion of the kidney they unite into a single trunk, which passes transversely inward and opens at the side of the vena cava descendens.

**Renaut's** (ren-oze′) **follic′ular points.** Langerhans's islands.

**Renculin′.** Albuminoid principle of the suprarenal capsules.

**Ren′culus** (dim. of ren). Small kidney; lobe of the kidney.

**Rendu's′ tre′mor.** A form of tremor of hysterical origin, caused or augmented by voluntary movements.

**Reneal′mia exalta′ta** (after F. and M. L. Rénéaulme, botanical writers of France). Plant of British Guiana, possessed of diaphoretic and diuretic properties, and, in large doses, emetic; much used there in dropsy, rheumatism, dysentery, etc. The bruised rhizome is the part employed.

**Re′nes** (pl. of ren) **loba′ti.** Condition of kidneys resembling lobes, observed in new-born infants. **R. sicca′ti,** dried and powdered kidneys of sheep, employed in nephritis. **R. succenturia′ti** (*succenturio*, to substitute or recruit), suprarenal capsules. **R. succenturia′ti accesso′rii,** accessory suprarenal capsules.

**Renicap′sule.** Suprarenal body.

**Renic′ulus** (dim. of ren). Renculus.

**Ren′iform** (*ren*, kidney, *forma*, shape). Nephroid or kidney-shaped.

**Renipor′tal.** Relating to the portal system of the kidney.

**Renipunc′ture.** Puncture of the kidney or its capsule.

**Ren′itent** (*renitor*, to strive against). Resisting pressure.

**Ren′net.** When the fourth stomach or abomasus of the calf is salted and dried it possesses the property of coagulating milk when a portion of it is soaked in water and the infusion, rennet, added to milk. **R. fer′ment,** any milk-curdling ferment; rennin.

**Rennin′.** A coagulating enzyme, precipitating caseinogen as casein. It is secreted by the central or chief cells of the cardiac and pyloric glands of the stomach.

**Rennin′ogen** or **Ren′nogen.** A granular zymogen existing in the cardiac and pyloric gland cells in combination with pepsinogen.

**Renova′tion** (*renovo*, to make new). Renovation or renewal, as of the blood by the chyliferous vessels and lymphatics.

**Rensselaer′ia virgin′ica** (after General Van Rensselaer, of Albany). Peltandra virginica.

**Renu′ens** (*renuo*, to deny by a motion of the head). Rectus capitis internus minor.

**Ren′ulus** (dim. of ren). Small kidney; lobe of the kidney.

**Re′num ato′nia.** Atony of the kidney. **R. paral′ysis,** atony of the kidney.

**Repanda′tion** (*repandus*, bent backward). Curvature of bones in general, particularly of the vertebral column.

**Repara′tion** (*reparo*, to set in order). Recovery; restoration to health.

**Repar′ative.** Reparatory; having the power of restoring or repairing.

**Repel′lents** (*re*, back, *pello*, to drive). Repercussives. Agents which, when applied to a tumefied part, cause the fluids that render it tumid to recede, as it were, from it. Astringents, cold, etc., are repellents.

**Repercola′tion.** Repeated percolation of the same menstruum to fresh parts of the substance.

**Repercus′sion.** Disappearance of a tumor or cutaneous eruption in consequence of the application of a repellent. The action of a repellent remedy. Contrafissure. Ballottement.

**Repercus′sives.** Repellents.

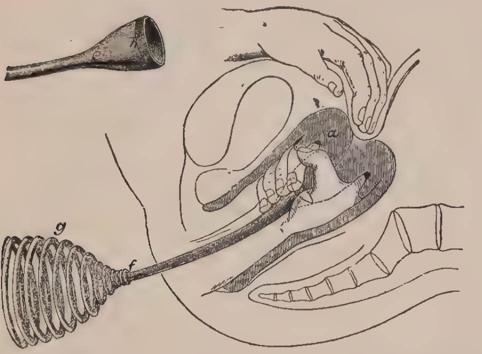
**Replanta′tion.** Operation of replacing a tooth in a socket from which it has been extracted. Reimplantation.

**Reple′tion** (*re*, again, *pleo*, to fill). Fulness; plethora.

**Replica′tion** (*replico*, to fold back). Turning back of a part so as to make a fold.

**Reposi′tion** (*re*, again, *pono*, to place). Reduction; taxis.

**Repos′itor.** Instrument intended to restore the displaced or inverted uterus to its proper position.



Reduction of inverted uterus by the repositor. Operator grasps uterus, *a*, and presses his chest against spiral spring, *g*, *f*, which forces cup of repositor against fundus.

**Reproduc′tion** (*re*, again, *produco*, to bring forth). Function by which living bodies produce bodies similar to themselves. See *Generation*. As a general rule, the larger animals are uniparous, and the smaller, which are more exposed to destruction, multiparous.

**Reproduc′tive.** Relating to reproduction. **R. func′tion,** power of begetting. **R. or′gans,** organs by which the begetting of offspring is effected. See *Generative organs*.

**Reproductiv′ity.** Capability of reproducing.

**Repullula′tion** (*repullulo*, to sprout again). Term used to designate the return of a morbid growth.

**Repul′sion** (*re*, back, *pello*, to drive). Driving away or back or apart.

**Resec′tion** (*reseco*, to cut off). Excision of part of an organ, of a bone, nerve, etc.

**Rese′da.** A genus of polypetalous plants. **R. crispa′ta, lanceola′ta,** or **lute′ola,** dyer's weed; European plant naturalized in the United States, at one time used as a diaphoretic and diuretic.

**Reserve′ air.** See *Respiration*.

**Res′ervoir.** Receptaculum; a hollow sac for the storage of fluids.

**Resid′ual.** Remaining; left behind. **R. ab′scess,** an abscess forming in or about the remains of a previous inflammation, such as a cicatrix or thickening of the tissues; also an abscess the contents of which have been nearly absorbed. **R. air,** see *Respiration*.

**Res′idue** or **Resid′uum** (remainder). That which remains after filtration and other processes.

**Resil′ience** or **Resil′iency.** The act of springing back after compression or distortion; elasticity.

**Resil′ient.** Tendency to rebound or contract; elastic. **R. stric′ture,** contractile tissue formed of elastic tissue, making permanent dilatation difficult or impossible.

**Res′in.** Vegetable product, commonly dry and concrete, more or less brittle, inodorous or slightly odorous, insipid or of an acrid, warm taste; inflammable, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and yolk of egg, and negatively electrifiable by friction. Many resins are used in medicine; the greater part are purgative and irritating; some act like acrid poisons. Five resins are official in the Ph. U. S.; see *Resina*. Specifically, colophony, rosin, a resin from turpentine; see *Pinus sylvestris*. **Ac′aroid r.,** see *Xanthorrhœa*. **R. of al′oes,** precipitate from hot, aqueous solution of aloes. **Bot′any Bay r.,** see *Xanthorrhœa*. **Cayenne′ r.,** caoutchouc. **R. ce′rate,** ceratum resinæ, basilicon ointment. **R. of copai′ba,** residue after volatile oil is distilled from copaiba. **Cow′die** or **cow′rie r.,** see *Pinus damarra*. **R. of guai′ac,** guaiac. **R. of may′apple,** resina podophylli. **R. of New Hol′land,** see *Xanthorrhœa*. **R. plas′ter,** emplastrum adhæsivum; sticking-plaster. **R. of the spruce fir,** see *Pinus abies*. **R. of xanthorrhœ′a,** see *Xanthorrhœa*.

**Resi′na.** (Ph. U. S.) Resin. Residue left after distilling off volatile oil from turpentine; rosin or colophony; dose, gr. j–v (0.065–0.32); see *Pinus sylvestris*. **R. copai′bæ** (Ph. U. S.), resin of copaiba. **R. jala′pæ** (Ph. U. S.), occurs in yellowish-brown pieces or powder; dose, gr. ij–iv (0.13–0.26). **R. podophyl′li** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), podophyllin; prepared from the powdered rhizome of podophyllum by the action of alcohol, muriatic acid, and water; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.003–0.032). **R. scammo′nii** (Ph. U. S.), occurs in yellowish-brown pieces or powder; dose, gr. ij–viij (0.13–0.5).

**Resin′eon.** Volatile oil obtained from resin or rosin; antiseptic.

**Resinoce′rum.** Mixture of resin and wax.

**Res′inoid.** Resembling resin.

**Res′inol.** Retinol.

**Res′inous.** Containing resin; like resin. **R. elec-tric′ity,** negative electricity; electricity developed by friction of a resin with flannel.

**Resis′tance.** Term used in electricity to denote the ratio of electromotive force to the current strength, the flow being supposed to be steady. **R. coil,** wire coil used for calculating or reducing the amount of electric r. **Essen′tial r.,** r. to electrical conduction, having its origin in the battery itself.

**Res′ol.** A solution of wood-tar and soap; used as an antiseptic in surgery.

**Resolu′tion.** Removal or disappearance, as of a disease. Resolution is one of the terminations of inflammation, in which the inflamed part returns gradually, and without suppuration, to the healthy condition. Certain inflammatory affections which terminate in this manner, as mumps, gout, rheumatism, and some forms of scrofula, have been termed resolving inflammations.

**Resol′vents** (*resolvo*, to loosen). Discutients.

**Resol′ving inflamma′tions.** See *Resolution*. **R. pow′er,** capacity of the objective of a microscope to show fine points.

**Res′onance** (*resono*, to resound). Return of sound; resounding; reverberation of sounds. Thrilling of the voice, more loud than natural, or its existence in a part where it is not heard in health—as detected by auscultation. A thickened and hardened state of the lungs, caused either by a mass of crude tubercles or by inflammation, is generally considered to produce this phenomenon by rendering the lung a better conductor of the murmur of the voice in the bronchi. Resonance is also used in the sense of resounding, as when the chest is said to be resonant on percussion. **Amphor′ic r.,** sound heard on auscultation, like that caused by blowing across the mouth of a bottle (*amphora*, a bottle). **R. cham′ber,** an adjunct to a tuning-fork to assist in the diagnosis of ear diseases. **Cracked-pot r.,** see *Bruit de pot fêlé*. **Hydat′id r.,** see *Hydatid fremitus*. **Skoda′ic r.,** see *Skoda's resonance*. **Tympanit′ic r.,** sound produced by percussion over cavities distended by air. **Vesic′ular r.,** normal sound heard when auscultation is made of a healthy lung. **Vesiculotympanit′ic r.,** see *Vesiculotympanitic*. **Vibra′tions of r.,** see *Sound*. **Vo′cal r.,** sound elicited by auscultation of the chest during natural ordinary conversation or speaking. **Whis′pering r.,** similar to vocal r., except that the individual is whispering.

**Res′onant.** Resounding. See *Resonance*.

**Resopyrin′.** Compound of resorcin and antipyrin, in colorless crystals.

**Resor′bent** (*resorbeo*, to suck up). Absorbent.

**Resorbin′.** Mixture of wax, gelatin, soap, and lanolin in emulsion of almond oil, easily absorbable, and a convenient vehicle for other substances employed in inunction.

**Resorcin′.** Derivative of benzol; odorless, antiseptic, and antipyretic; yellowish-white crystalline powder obtained by fusing different resins, as asafœtida, guaiacum, etc., with caustic alkalies, or prepared synthetically from benzene. Antiseptic and antipyretic; dose, gr. j–x (0.065–0.65). Used externally in cutaneous affections, diphtheria, whooping-cough, etc., and in surgery in gauzes, sprays, injections, etc. A compound resembling carbolic acid in some of its properties. Its chemical name is metadioxybenzene. **R. cam′phor,** compound of these two substances; employed in pruritus and pediculosis. **R.-eucalyp′tol,** a combination of the two agents, resorcin and eucalyptol; employed externally in skin diseases and as a dressing for wounds and injuries. **R. monac′etate,** eurosol. **R.-phthaleïn′,** fluorescin. **R. sal′ol,** compound of salol and resorcin; intestinal antiseptic.

**Resor′cinism.** A toxic condition resulting from the abuse or excessive use of resorcin.

**Resor′cinol.** Resorcin. Also a product obtained by melting together equal parts of resorcin and iodoform. Used surgically as an antiseptic in chancres, ulcers, and wounds, and in some cutaneous affections, as scabies, psoriasis, eczema, etc., as a dusting-powder or in ointment.

**Resorcinopyrin′.** Resopyrin; obtained by treating antipyrin with resorcin in solution.

**Resorci′num.** Official name (Ph. U. S.) of resorcin.

**Resorcylalgin′.** Resalgin; formed by adding potassium resorcylate to antipyrin; in delicate acicular crystals.

**Resorp′tion.** Absorption of a fluid which has been previously deposited in a part, as of pus, blood, serum, etc. **R. tu′bercle,** a miliary tubercle forming in the course of the lymph channels leading from other miliary tubercles.

**Resorp′tive fe′ver.** Fever thought to be due to absorption of toxic material, as the hectic fever of phthisis.

**Respi′rable** (*respiro*, to breathe, *habilis*, fit). Capable of being breathed; adapted for respiration.

**Respira′tion.** Function proper to animals, the object of which is to place the materials of the blood—the mixture of the venous blood with lymph and chyle—in contact with atmospheric air, in order that it may acquire the vivifying qualities which belong to arterial blood. The organs for executing this function are, in the mammalia, birds, and reptiles, the lungs. In man the respiration consists of mechanical and chemical phenomena. The mechanical are *inspiration* and *expiration*. The muscles concerned in respiration are the following (Chapman):

### MUSCLES OF RESPIRATION.

ORDINARY.

| Inspiration. | Expiration. |
|---|---|
| Diaphragm | Internal intercostals, osseous portion. |
| External intercostals. | |
| Internal intercostals, sternal portion | Triangularis sterni. |
| Scaleni | Infracostales. |
| Levatores costarum. | |

AUXILIARY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Serratus posticus superior | Oblique. |
| Accessorius | Transversalis. |
| Sterno-cleido-mastoid | Sacrolumbalis. |
| Levator anguli scapulæ. | |
| Trapezius, superior portion. | |
| Serratus magnus. | |
| Pectorales major, inferior portion. | |
| Pectorales minor. | |

The evident chemical phenomena consist in the formation of a certain quantity of carbonic acid, the absorption of a part of the oxygen of the air, and the disengagement of a quantity of water in the state of vapor. In the healthy condition the respiration is easy, gentle, regular, and without noise. In man the respirations are generally about 35 per minute in the first year of life, 25 during the second, 20 at puberty, and 18 in the adult age. The chief ways in which the respirations may be rendered quicker or slower are the following, according to Brunton:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The respiratory movements may be quickened by | Excitement of nerves. | Stimulation of the vagus.<br>Stimulation of optic nerve.<br>Stimulation of acoustic nerve. |
| | Greater excitement of respiratory centre. | Action of brain (voluntary).<br>Increased temperature of blood.<br>Increased venosity of blood.<br>Action of drugs. |
| The respiratory movements may be rendered slow by | Diminished excitement of respiratory centre. | Diminished venosity of blood.<br>Action of drugs.<br>Action of brain (voluntary). |
| | Nervous influences. | Paralysis of vagi.<br>Stimulation of superior laryngeal nerves.<br>Stimulation of inferior laryngeal nerves.<br>Stimulation of nasal nerves.<br>Stimulation of cutaneous nerves.<br>Stimulation of splanchnic nerves. |

The frequency of respiration in adults and children and at various ages has been thus arranged by Vierordt from various authorities:

In healthy adults, average, 16–18 respirations per minute; 20 (16–24) Hutchinson; 18 (Herman); 16 (Quetelet); 13.5 (Funke); 12 (Vierordt).

In the new-born, average, 35 (35.3); 44 (Quetelet); 41 (Gorham); 37 (Allix); 35 (Mignot); 33.5 (Monti); 30 (Valleix); 26.4 (A. Vogel).

In the first months of life, 40–35; 2d year, 28; 3d–4th years, 25; 6th–10th years, 28–20 (Valleix); 6½–14th years (boys), 24.9–21.5 (Rameaux); older boys, 24–16 (Valleix).

Frequency of respiration in various ages (Quetelet): new-born, 44; 5th year, 26; 15th–20th years, 20; 20th–25th years, 18.7; 25th–30th years, 16; 30th–50th years, 18.1.

Other influences exerted on the frequency of respiration may be stated, according to Guy: while standing the respirations are 22 to the minute; while sitting, 19; while lying down, 13. The new-born child breathes, when the body is in a vertical position, one-third more frequently. Ingestion of food increases the frequency of respiration; during digestion the frequency is 1.72 respirations per minute higher (if no nourishment had been taken seven hours previously); eating with or without wine increases frequency 1.22 (Vierordt). When dinner is omitted respiration is decreased one-half. Increase of temperature of the air decreases the respiration for 1° C. per minute about 0.054. At 8.47°, 12.16; at 19.4°, 11.57 respirations on an average were noted. A rise of the barometer increases the respiration about 0.74 per minute. Greater muscular exercise increases the frequency of respiration. In the sleeping adult the decrease in frequency of respiration amounts to about one-quarter (Quetelet).

The air of respiration has been divided into: 1. The *residual air*, or that which cannot be expelled from the lungs, but remains after a full and forcible expiration, estimated at 120 cubic inches. 2. The *supplementary* or *reserve* air, or that which can be expelled by a forcible expiration after an ordinary outbreathing, valued at 130 cubic inches. 3. The *breath*, *tidal*, or *breathing* air, valued at 26 cubic inches. 4. The *complementary* or *complemental* air, or that which can be inhaled after an ordinary inspiration, which amounts to 100 cubic inches. This estimate gives 250 cubic inches as the average volume of air which the chest contains after an ordinary inspiration. According to Hutchinson, the capacity of respiration in the adult increases about 60 cm. for every 1 cm. length of body in men; in women about 40 cm. The contents of the stomach have an influence to a certain extent, as large quantities of fluid decrease the quantity of the expiratory air 1 cm. for every 24 cm. of fluid. At 8–12° C. the air, while passing through the nose, is brought up to the temperature of 30–31° C. The average temperature of expired air is 29–31° C. (23–24°, Semon; 37.3°, Brunner and Valentin; others, 36–37°). **Abdom′inal r.,** diaphragmatic respiration. **Accel′erated r.,** r. in which the number of respiratory periods is increased above the normal. **Amphor′ic r.,** blowing respiratory sound in large cavities. **Artific′ial r.,** attempt to supply the place of natural respiration when the latter is in abeyance from any cause, as asphyxia; see *Drowning*. **Biot's′ r.**, see *Biot*. **Bron′chial r.**, sound of air passing through the bronchi. **Bronchovesic′ular r.**, morbid modification of the respiratory murmur, having more or less of the characters of the bronchial and vesicular respiration combined. It denotes incomplete solidification of the lung, as from the presence of tubercle. **Cav′ernous r.**, sound made by air in its passage through cavities in the lungs. **R. of the cells**, respiratory murmur. **Cheyne-Stokes r.** is a rhythmical increase of respirations from shallow to strong and deep, and then a recession again to feeble, followed by temporary cessation. **Cog-wheel r.**, jerking respiration. **Cos′tal r.**, respiration in which the movements of the ribs predominate over abdominal movements. **Cuta′neous r.**, passage of gases through the skin by transpiration. **Forced r.**, r. induced by blowing air into the lungs. **Diaphragmat′ic r.**, respiration produced principally by the diaphragm. **Interrupt′ed r.**, jerking respiration. **Jerk′ing r.**, interrupted, cog-wheel, or wavy respiration; when the murmur of inspiration, in place of being continuous, is interrupted as by starts, it is called jerking; it is noted in incipient pleurisy, pleurodynia, spasmodic asthma, and tuberculosis of the lung, with corresponding pleuritic adhesion. **Lab′ored r.**, r. effected with difficulty, as in the oppression of cardiac disease. **Metamor′phosing r.**, bronchocavernous r. **Post′ural r.**, see *Ready method*. **Prone r.**, see *Ready method*. **Proof r.**, docimasia pulmonum. **Pu′erile r.**, see *Puerile*. **Rude r.**, rough form of bronchovesicular respiration. **Ster′torous r.**, snoring. **Tu′bular r.**, bronchial r. **Vag′inal r.**, the movement of rise and fall of the vagina under the influence of similar movements on the part of the diaphragm. **Vesic′ular r.**, natural sound of the air-cells in healthy respiration. **Vesiculobron′chial r.**, bronchovesicular respiration. **Vesiculocav′ernous r.**, r. that is vesicular and cavernous. **Wa′vy r.**, jerking respiration.

**Res′pirator.** Various instruments under this name have been contrived for the purpose of tempering the air before it reaches the lungs in winter; they are made of several layers of fine wire tissue.

**Respirato′rium ven′tris.** Diaphragm.

**Respi′ratory.** Appertaining to respiration. An epithet applied to the murmur heard by auscultation in a healthy adult during inspiration and expiration. It marks the entrance of the air into the cells and its passage out of them. See *Murmur*. **R. bron′chiole**, same as lobular bronchial tube. **R. bun′dle**, solitary funiculus. **R. cav′ities**, see *Cavities, respiratory*. **R. cen′tre**, nervous centre controlling and coordinating the respiratory movements. **R. col′umn**, r. bundle. **R. food**, food which when it undergoes chemical change passes off through the lungs or bronchial tubes, such as carbonic acid or water. **R. gan′glia**, see *Encephalon*. **R. glot′tis**, posterior part of the glottis. **R. nerve, exter′nal**, see *Thoracic nerves*. **R. nerve of the face**, facial nerve. **R. nerve, supe′rior**, spinal nerve. **R. nerves, inter′nal**, diaphragmatic nerves. **R. ox′ygen**, oxygen concerned in respiration. **R. percus′sion**, see *Percussion*. **R. pe′riod**, the time from the commencement of one inspiration to the occurrence of the next. If this period be regarded as four seconds, one second, it has been considered, may be occupied in health by inspiration, one second in expiration, and two seconds in repose. **R. pulse**, see *Pulse, respiratory*. **R. quo′tient**, ratio of oxygen inspired by the lungs to that expired by them in the form of carbonic acid. **R. re′gion of nose**, inferior part of nasal cavity, not including the olfactory region. **R. tract**, middle column of the spinal marrow, described by Sir Charles Bell as that whence the respiratory nerves originate; see *Nerves*.

**Respirom′eter.** Apparatus with which to investigate the character and properties of respiration.

**Responsibil′ity.** State of being responsible. The term in medical jurisprudence usually embraces the question of sound mental condition and capability of acting properly.

**Rest.** Repose. Freedom from exertion. Remainder. **R. cure**, a method of treatment suggested by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell in cases of nervous prostration and other conditions, including a continuous systematic treatment, of several weeks' duration, by rest, isolation or separation from relatives or friends, regular diet at fixed hours, massage, and the application of electricity if essential to the case. **Supra-re′nal r.**, accessory suprarenal body.

**Res′ta bo′vis.** Ononis spinosa.

**Restagna′tio** (*re*, again, *stagno*, to overflow). Eructation.

**Restauran′tia.** Analeptics; restorative medicines.

**Restaura′tion** (*restauro*, to repair). Recovery, recuperation, reparation. Return of strength after disease or great fatigue. Return of the organs to their normal condition.

**Rest-har′row.** Ononis spinosa.

**Restibra′chium** (*restis*, rope, *brachium*, arm). Inferior peduncle of cerebellum. Also called myelobrachium.

**Res′tiform** (*restis*, rope, *forma*, shape). Shaped like a rope, as the corpus restiforme, restiform body. **R. pro′cess**, coracoid.

**Res′tis** (rope). Restiform body; lateral column of medulla oblongata passing to the cerebellum, and connecting the latter with the posterior roots of all the spinal nerves.

**Restitu′tio** (*restituo*, to set up again). Reduction; restoration. **R. an′imæ**, resuscitation. **R. ad in′tegrum**, complete restoration to a healthy condition. **R. organ′ica**, plastic surgery.

**Restitu′tion.** Act by which, after the head is born, the child's face turns again to the side of the pelvis toward which it was directed at the beginning of labor.

**Rest′lessness.** Agitation. **Antiperistal′tic r.**, in this condition the peristaltic waves proceed from right to left in the stomach. **Peristal′tic r.**, the peristaltic waves proceed from left to right.

**Restora′tion.** Recovery of health.

**Restor′ative.** Analeptic; corroborant.

**Restraint′ neuro′ses.** See *Inhibitory*.

**Resu′pinate** (*resupino*, to lie back). Appearing as if turned upside down.

**Resurrec′tionist.** Body-snatcher. An individual who robs graves to obtain subjects for dissection.

**Resuscita′tion.** Restoration of persons, apparently dead, to life. **Oga′ta's meth′od of r.**, **Sha′king r.**, **Stroke r.**, see *Ogata*.

**Retain′ing pits.** Depressions made to retain the initial portions of a dental filling.

**Retamine′.** $C_{15}H_{26}N_2O$. Alkaloid from twigs and bark of Retama sphærocarpa or Genista sphærocarpa.

**Retarda′tion** (*retardo*, to retard). The act of impeding; term used in obstetrics to denote delay in expulsion of the fœtus.

**Retch.** To strain in the effort to vomit.

**Retch′ing.** Vomiturition.

**Re′te** (net). Interlacing and decussation of blood-vessels, lymphatics, fibres, and nerves when they form a kind of network. Plexus. Epiploon. **R. acromia′le**, network of vessels formed by anastomosis between acromial thoracic artery and acromial branches of transverse scapular artery. **R. arterio′sum cap′itis**, network of arteries over upper part of cranium, formed by anastomosis of frontal, temporal, and occipital arteries. **R. a. facie′i**, formed by end branches of facial, infraorbital, ophthalmic, and internal maxillary arteries. **R. articula′re cu′biti**, network of arteries around the elbow-joint, given off by superior and inferior profunda and arteries anastomosing above the joint, and anterior and posterior recurrent, radial, and interosseous recurrent below the joint. **R. a. ge′nu**, network of arteries around the knee-joint. **R. bipola′re**, a vascular plexus, the components of which branch out from a single vessel and again unite at the other end in a single vessel. **R. calca′neum**, network of arteries on ball of heel, formed by branches from malleolar and calcanean arteries. **R. carpe'um,** carpal arches. **R. car'pi dorsa'le,** posterior carpal arch. **R. c. vola're,** anterior carpal arch. **R. cubita'le,** rete articulare cubiti. **R. dorsa'lis pe'dis,** network of arteries on the dorsum of the foot, formed by branches from the tarsal and metatarsal arteries, communicating by perforating branches with the palmar arch. **R. epiderma'le,** r. mucosum. **R. Hal'leri,** r. testis. **R. ma'jus,** gastrocolic epiploon. **R. malleola're exter'num,** network of arteries around the external malleolus, composed of branches from the external malleolar, tarsal, and anterior and posterior peroneal arteries. **R. m. inter'num,** network of arteries around the internal malleolus, formed by branches from the internal malleolar to the internal tarsal arteries. **R. Malpigh'ii,** r. mucosum. **R. mirab'ile,** name given to the ramifications and anastomoses of the internal carotid and vertebral arteries at the base of the brain; in a general manner the term has been applied to any dense, interlacing network of arterioles and venules made by the sudden breaking up of larger vessels. **R. m. conjuga'tum** or **gem'inum,** one composed of both arterial and venous vessels. **R. m. sim'plex,** one composed of venules or of arterioles only. **R. muco'sum,** the lower layer of the epidermis, between cutis vera and cuticle. **R. tar'seum dorsa'le,** network consisting of branches of the tarsal arteries on the back of the foot. **R. tes'tis,** an irregular plexus or network formed by the communication of the vasa recta, tubuli or ductuli recti, tubuli seminiferi recti, at the upper and back part of the testicle. These vasa recta are sent out at the back part of the testicle, from the convoluted seminal tubes; the rete vasculosum testis sends out from twelve to eighteen straight tubes, called vasa efferentia, which convey the semen from the testis to the epididymis. **R. unipola're,** a vascular plexus, the arterioles of which do not come together again in a single trunk, but further divide into capillaries. **R. veno'sum dorsa'le ma'nûs,** network giving off veins on the back of the hands. **R. veno'sum dorsa'le pe'dis,** plexus of veins on the dorsum pedis. **R. veno'sum vola're ma'nûs,** plexus of veins on palmar surface of the hand.

**Re'tene.** $C_{18}H_{18}$. A derivative of wood-tar.

**Reten'tion** (*reteneo*, to hold back). Accumulation of solid or liquid substance in canals intended for its excretion, or in a reservoir intended to contain it for a short period. **R. cyst,** dilatation cyst or tumor; cystic formation having its origin in obstruction and dilatation of the larger gland-ducts, and retention of the natural secretion in a modified form. **R. tu'mor,** r. cyst. **R. of u'rine,** accumulation of urine in the bladder which cannot be evacuated, or, at least, cannot be passed without extreme difficulty. In the former case the retention is said to be complete; in the latter, incomplete. Writers formerly distinguished three degrees of this affection, to which they gave the names dysury, strangury, and ischury. Retention of urine may depend upon loss of contractility, paralysis of the bladder, etc., or on some obstacle to the passing of the urine, as in cases of pressure of the womb on the bladder, of tumors in its vicinity, foreign bodies in its cavity, inflammation or stricture of the urethra, swelling of the prostate, etc. The pain is extremely violent, and the bladder may be found distended above the pubis.

**Re'tia.** Plural of rete.

**Re'tial.** Relating to a rete.

**Retic'ula.** Network of nerve-fibres associated with the lateral border of the posterior gray horn of the spinal cord.

**Retic'ular.** Retiform. Resembling a net. Epithet applied to many structures in the body. **R. bod'y,** corpus mucosum. **R. car'tilage,** yellow elastic cartilage. **R. forma'tion,** network of longitudinal and transverse fibres occupying the medulla oblongata anteriorly and laterally and reaching up to the pons. **R. lam'ina,** membrane resembling a network reaching over the region of the outer hair cells of the organ of Corti. **R. lay'er of skin,** deeper part of corium, in which are the hair follicles and several glands, situated below the papillary layer. **R. lay'ers,** molecular layers. **R. mem'brane,** r. lamina or r. tissue. **R. pro'cess of spi'nal cord,** extension of gray matter, resembling a net, into the lateral column of the cord. **R. sub'stance,** cellular tissue. **R. tis'sue,** cellular tissue; adenoid tissue. **R. white sub'stance,** arrangement of white fibres resembling a net on the upper part of the uncinate brain convolution.

**Reticula'ria officina'lis.** Lichen pulmonarius.

**Retic'ulated.** Having net-like meshes.

**Reticulin'.** Albuminoid substance from the connective-tissue fibres of reticular tissue.

**Retic'ulum** (dim. of rete). Bonnet or honeycomb bag or stomach; second stomach of the ruminant animal. Also any delicate framework supporting soft material, such as the proper nervous substance of the brain and spinal cord, the parenchyma of an organ, or the semifluid protoplasm of cells. **R. cuta'neum,** rete mucosum. **R. muco'sum,** rete mucosum. **Stel'late r.,** immature enamel organ, seen in section.

**Ret'iform** (*rete*, a net, *forma*, shape). Reticular. **R. tis'sue,** adenoid tissue.

**Ret'ina** (*rete*, a net). A soft, pulpy, grayish, semi-transparent, very thin membrane extending from the optic nerve to the crystalline, embracing the vitreous humor and lining the choroid, without, however, adhering to either of these parts. It terminates by a defined edge—margo dentatus—at the posterior extremities of the ciliary processes. It is constituted, according to most anatomists, by the expansion of the optic nerve. The retina appears to be formed of several laminæ so joined together that it is difficult to discriminate them. It is now generally considered to consist of ten layers, which have received the following names, from within outward: 1. Membrana limitans interna. 2. Fibrous layer, consisting of nerve-fibres. 3. Vesicular layer, consisting of nerve-cells. 4. Inner molecular or granular layer. 5. Inner nuclear layer. 6. Outer molecular or granular layer. 7. Outer nuclear layer. 8. Membrana limitans externa. 9. Layer of rods and cones (Jacob's membrane or bacillary layer). 10. Pigmentary layer or tapetum nigrum. The thin layer of transparent nucleated cells continued from the indented border, near the outer ledge of the ciliary processes, is called the pars ciliaris retinæ. The retina is the essential organ of vision; on it the images of objects are impressed. Both it and the optic nerve are devoid of general sensibility. The nerve of general sensibility distributed to the eye is the fifth pair. The retina is liable to various morbid conditions, as hyperæmia,

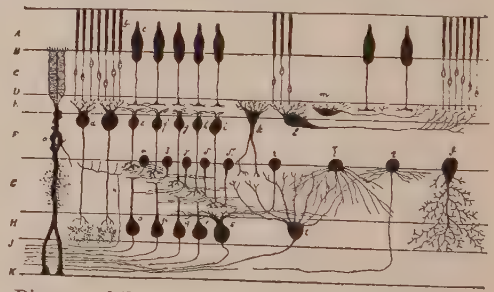


**Diagram of the retina, compiled by Kallius, from the work of Ramón y Cajal.** *A*, layer of rods and cones; *B*, membrana limitans externa; *C*, outer granular layer; *D*, Henle's fibre layer; *E*, outer reticular layer; *F*, outer ganglionic layer; *G*, inner reticular layer; *H*, inner ganglionic layer; *J*, nerve-fibre layer; *K*, membrana limitans interna; *a*, Müller's supporting cell; *b*, rods; *c*, cones; *d*, bipolar cell belonging to rods; *e–i*, bipolar cell belonging to cones; *k–m*, horizontal cells; *n*, centrifugal nerve-fibre; *o–t*, ganglion cells of optic nerve; *α–ε*, spongioblasts (amacrine cells); *ζ–ϑ*, diffuse amacrine cells; *η*, nervous spongioblast.

inflammation—*retinitis*—apoplexy, anæmia, atrophy, fatty degeneration, tumors, embolism of the central artery, separation or detachment, etc. **Anæ′mia of r.**, a peculiar pallid condition of the retina dependent on contraction of the retinal vessels; it has sometimes been termed epilepsy of the retina when occurring during an epileptic attack. **At′rophy of r.**, an occasional result of inflammation of the structures of the eye, glaucoma, etc.; it may be partial or complete, and accompanied with degeneration and atrophy of the optic nerve. **Detach′ment of r.**, disconnection from the choroid. **Em′bolism of the cen′tral ar′tery of r.**, a condition produced by obstruction from emboli, characterized by sudden and total blindness, and usually dependent on valvular disease of the left side of the heart. **Ep′ilepsy of r.**, see *Anæmia of the r.* **Glio′ma of r.**, see *Glioma*. **Ischæ′mia of r.**, ischæmia retinæ. **Physiolog′ical mid′dle point of r.**, fovea centralis. **Separa′tion of r.**, detachment of the retina in consequence of excessive elongation of the coats of the eye in severe myopia, diminution in the bulk of the vitreous humor, tumors, effusion, etc.

**Retinac′ulum** (*reteneo*, to hold back). A surgical instrument formerly used in the operation of castration and in that of hernia to prevent the intestines from falling into the scrotum. A band-like structure which holds a part in place. **Bar′ry's r.**, one of the filaments which seem to suspend the ovum with the Graafian follicle; they correspond to the chalazæ of a bird's egg. **R. cu′tis**, one of the bundles of connective tissue extending from the deep layers of the skin to the superficial and deep fasciæ. **R. of ileocæ′cal valve**, r. Morgagnii. **R. ligamen′ti arcua′ti**, external lateral ligament of the knee. **R. Morgagn′ii**, one of the ridges formed by the junction of the lips of the ileocæcal valve; also called frænum of the valve of Bauhin. **R. muscula′re ten′dinis subscapula′ris majo′ris**, brachiocapsularis. **R. patel′læ**, one of the bands extending from the tibia to the ligamentum patellæ. **R. peroneo′rum infe′rius**, a ligamentous band over the peroneal tendons passing through the grooves on the exterior of the calcaneum. **R. p. supe′rius**, external annular ligament on the ankle, the fascia stretching from the external malleolus to the calcaneum, embracing the tendons of peroneus longus and brevis. **R. ten′dinum**, annular ligament of wrist; annular ligament of ankle. **R. t. peroneo′rum**, the ligamentous sheaths that retain in situ at the outer ankle the tendons of the peroneal muscles. **R. val′vulæ co′li**, r. Morgagnii. **R. of Weit′brecht**, one of several ligaments attached to the great trochanter of the femur.

**Ret′inal.** Relating to the retina. **R. ap′oplexy**, see *Retinitis*. **R. field of vis′ion**, expanse perceived by the eye when at rest and all external light is excluded. **R. hori′zon**, name given by Helmholtz to the horizontal plane which passes through the transverse axis of the eyeball. **R. pur′ple**, rhodopsin; pigment found during life in outer segments of retinal rods. **R. red**, retinal purple.

**Retini′tis.** Inflammation of the retina. When it occurs it is usually an accompaniment of other ophthalmic affections. When there is an extreme tendency to extravasation of blood into the retina the affection is called *r. apoplectica, retinal apoplexy*. Retinitis may be associated with syphilis, and is then called *r. syphilitica*. When this form is confined to the region of the yellow spot and has a marked tendency to recur it is termed *central recurrent r.* A form of retinitis often met with in Bright's disease of the kidney is designated *r. albuminurica, nephritic retinitis*. *R. leukæmica* is an affection of the retina connected with leucocythæmia. *R. pigmentosa* is characterized by a deposit of black pigment in the retina, which encroaches on the field of vision, the patient seeing better in the daytime than at night. In *r. hæmorrhagica* there is infiltration of the nerve-fibre layer by extravasation, congestion of the veins, etc. **R. albuminu′rica**, see *Retinitis*. **R. apoplec′tica**, see *Retinitis*. **Cen′tral recur′rent r.**, see *Retinitis*. **R. circina′ta**, r. in which there is an appearance of a circle. **Diabet′ic r.**, r. occurring in diabetes. **Embol′ic r.**, a form of suppurative r. from pyæmic infection. **R. gutta′ta**, r. in which the surface shows drop-shaped spots. **R. hæmorrhag′ica**, see *Retinitis*. **R. leukæm′ica**, see *Retinitis*. **Nephrit′ic r.**, see *Retinitis*. **R. paralyt′ica**, condition of the retina usually found in general paralysis. **R. pigmento′sa**, see *Retinitis*. **Plas′tic r.**, r. having a plastic exudation. **Prolif′erous r.**, r. with tendency to production of more highly organized structures. **R. puncta′ta**, r. in which the exudation occurs in points. **Se′rous r.**, r. accompanied with a serous exudation. **Splen′ic r.**, r. due to leukæmia. **Stri′ate r.**, r. in which the exudation is striated or striped. **Sup′purative r.**, r. due to pyæmic infection. **R. syphilit′ica**, see *Retinitis*.

**Ret′inochoroidi′tis.** Inflammation of retina and choroid.

**Ret′inol.** Product of destructive distillation of resin of pine or fir; yellowish, oily liquid, employed as a solvent agent for a number of remedies, as aristol, iodol, cocaine, carbolic acid, creosote, some of the alkaloids, etc., or because of its own therapeutic value in combination with other substances. Internally, antiseptic.

**Retinos′copy** (*retina*+*skopeo*, to view). Examination of the retina; skiascopy.

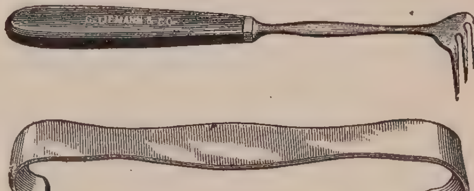
**Retort′** (*retorqueo*, to bend back). Vessel, commonly of glass or earthenware, employed in distillation.

**Retract′.** To draw back, as to retract protruding teeth.

**Retrac′tile.** Capable of being drawn back, said of the prepuce, for example.

**Retrac′tion** (*retraho*, to draw back). State of a part when drawn toward the centre of the body or backward, as retraction of the testicles. Sometimes it is used synonymously with shortening or drawing up, as in retraction of the thigh.

**Retrac′tor.** Piece of muslin split into two tails, applied around the bone to prevent the soft parts from being injured by the saw during amputation. Metallic instrument for holding soft parts out of the way during operation. A muscle that retracts or draws back any part. **R. an′guli o′ris**, buccinator. **R. glot′tidis**, genioepiglotticus. **R. mus′cle of eye**, an infundibular muscle—the choanoid muscle—retracting the eyeball. **R. rec′ti**, rectococcygeus. **R. tu′bæ**, levator veli. **R. ure′thræ**, occasional muscular band passing from tuberosity of ischium to corpus cavernosum urethræ. **R. u′teri**, small, non-striped muscle-fibres extending from the uterus to the sacrum within the retro-uterine folds.



Retractors.

**Re′trad** (*retro*, backward). Toward the back part.

**Re′trahens au′ris** or **au′rem** (*retraho*, to draw back). Consists of one or more small fasciculi, or fleshy, thin, somewhat irregular fibres, situated behind the ear; attached to the mastoid process, and passing horizontally forward, to terminate at the convexity formed by the concha of the ear. If this muscle had any use it would carry the ear backward.

**Retrimen′tum.** Excrement, dregs.

**Retro-** (Lat.). In composition, behind, backward.

**Retroac'tion.** Action opposed to a preceding action.

**Retroauric'ular.** Behind the auricle, whether of the ear or of the heart.

**Retrobul'bar.** Behind the bulb or ball of the eye, as *retrobulbar neuritis*, inflammation of the portion of the optic nerve back of the eyeball.

**Retrocæ'cal.** Relating to the back part of, or the part back of, the cæcum.

**Retroce'dent.** Relapsing; going back. **R. gout,** see *Gout*.

**Re'troceps** (*retro*, behind, *capio*, to take). Form of obstetric forceps which grasps the back portion of the fetal head.

**Retroces'sion** (*retrocedo*, to give place). Act of going back; disappearance or metastasis of a tumor, eruption, etc., from the outer part of the body to the inner.

**Retroclavicula'ris.** Sternoclavicularis posticus.

**Retroclu'sion** (*retro*, behind, *claudo*, to close). Method of acupressure in which the pin is passed through the tissue over the artery, then, turning in a semicircle, is brought out behind the artery, the point of the pin coming out near its entrance.

**Retrocol'ic.** Behind the colon.

**Retrocol'lic** (*retro*, behind, *collum*, neck). Referring to the back of the neck. **R. spasm,** spasm of muscles of the back of the neck.

**Retrodevia'tion.** Displacement backward of the uterus.

**Re'troflect** or **Re'troflex** (*retro*, behind, *flecto*, to bend). To put in a state of retroflexion; said of certain operations on the uterus.

**Re'troflected** or **Re'troflexed.** In a state of retroflexion.

**Retroflec'tion** or **Retroflex'ion.** A bending backward upon itself of an organ, said especially of the uterus when the body is tipped back, the cervix being little if at all out of its normal axis.

**Retroflex'io u'teri.** Retroflection or retroflexion of the uterus.

**Ret'rograde** (*retrogradior*, to go backward). Going back. **R. em'bolism,** the passage of an embolus in a direction contrary to that of the blood stream. **R. metamorpho'sis,** catabolism.

**Retrog'raphy** (*retro*, backward, *grapho*, to write). Writing backward; mirror-writing.

**Retrogres'sus.** Retrocession.

**Retroin'sular.** Behind the insula. **R. convolu'tions,** temporoparietal convolutions lying within the fissure of Sylvius.

**Retrojec'tion** (*retro*, backward, *jaceo*, to throw). Washing a cavity or canal from within outward.

**Retromalle'olar fos'sæ.** Depressions behind the malleoli on either side of the tendo Achillis.

**Retromam'mary.** Back of the mammary gland.

**Retromas'toid.** Behind the mastoid process.

**Retromax'illary re'gion.** Parotid fossa.

**Retrona'sal.** Behind the nose. Nasopharyngeal.

**Retro-oc'ular.** Situated behind the eyeball.

**Retro-œsophag'eal.** Behind the œsophagus, as in the areolar tissue—retro-œsophageal abscesses, for example.

**Retroperitone'al.** Relating or belonging to internal parts behind the peritoneum, as retroperitoneal hernia. **R. fos'sæ,** fossæ in different parts of the abdominal cavity behind the peritoneum, in which retroperitoneal herniæ may occur.

**Retroperitoni'tis.** Inflammation of structures situated behind the peritoneum.

**Retropharyn'geal.** Relating to parts behind the pharynx—as retropharyngeal abscess, an abscess in the areolar tissue behind the pharynx.

**Retroposi'tion.** Displacement of the uterus backward, but without flexion or version.

**Retropul'sion.** Pushing or forcing back of fetal head in labor. Disorder of locomotion observed in paralysis agitans, in which a tendency to walk backward exists.

**Retrostal'sis.** Antiperistalsis.

**Retroster'nal.** Situated behind the sternum.

**Retrotar'sal fold.** Fornix of the conjunctiva.

**Retro-u'terine.** Behind the uterus, as retro-uterine abscess, an abscess seated behind the uterus. **R.-u. hæmat'ocele,** tumor consisting of blood behind the uterus in the pouch of Douglas.

**Retrovaccina'tion.** Vaccination with matter obtained from the cow after inoculating the animal with vaccine matter from the human subject.

**Retrover'sio u'teri.** Retroversion of the uterus.

**Retrover'sioflex'ion.** Retroflexion and retroversion combined.

**Retrover'sion** (*retro*, backward, *verto*, to turn). A tipping backward of a part or organ without bending upon itself. **R. of the u'terus,** a change in the position of the uterus so that the fundus of the organ is turned toward the concavity of the sacrum while the neck is directed toward the symphysis pubis.

**Retrovert'.** To put in a state of retroversion.

**Ret'zius's cap'sule.** Fascial investment of the intrapelvic and bulbous portions of the urethra and Cowper's glands. **R.'s cave,** space sometimes existing between the two layers of subserous tissue in front of the bladder. **R.'s fi'bres,** structure resembling a thread seen in the cells of Dieters and running longitudinally through them. **R.'s lig'ament,** outer part of anterior annular ligament of the leg, forming a loop around the peroneus tertius and extensor longus digitorum muscles; the fundiform ligament. **R.'s space,** R.'s cave. **R.'s stri'æ,** lines of brownish color extending almost parallel to the external surface of the enamel of the tooth, indicating the stages of deposit. **R.'s veins,** anastomotic veins between the mesenteric veins and vena cava inferior.

**Reu'nion.** Synthesis; union of parts that have been disjoined.

**Reus'ner's sign.** Indicative of early pregnancy, being a pulsation of the uterine arteries felt through the vagina in the fourth week.

**Reuss's test.** Test for atropine, consisting in treating the suspected substance with sulphuric acid and an oxidizing agent, which gives the odor of blossoms if atropine is present.

**Revaccina'tion.** Vaccination in one previously vaccinated.

**Revalen'ta arab'ica.** Ervum.

**Revel'lent** (*re*, again, *vello*, to pluck). Derivative.

**Reverbera'tion** (*reverbero*, to beat back). Resonance.

**Reverdin's' meth'od.** Operation of skin-grafting.

**Rever'sion** (*reverto*, to turn back). A turning back. Return to a former type. The union of two monosaccharids to constitute a disaccharid.

**Rev'ery.** Aphelxia.

**Revilliod's' sign.** Symptom of paralysis of superficial facial nerve, the patient being unable to close the eye of the side affected.

**Revivifica'tion** (*re*, again, *vivo*, to live, *facio*, to make). Resuscitation. Refreshening or making raw two opposing surfaces in order to effect their union.

**Reviv'ify.** Refreshen.

**Revivis'cence.** Renewal of life. Awakening from torpidity in animals after hibernation.

**Revul'sant.** Derivative.

**Revul'sion.** Act of turning the principle of a disease from the part in which it seems to have taken its seat. Rubefacients, vesicatories, bleeding in the foot, etc., are used for this purpose. See *Derivation*.

**Revul'sive.** Derivative. **R. bleed'ing,** see *Bloodletting*.

**Rex amaro'rum** (king of bitters). Bitter shrub of the Moluccas, used in cholera, pleurisy, etc. **R. metallo'rum,** aurum.

**Reybard's' su'ture.** Interrupted or loop suture, used to unite wounds of intestines. A small disk of wood is placed in the intestine and fastened by sutures; when the sutures become absorbed the disk passes by stool.

**Rez'zle.** Wheeze.

**Rha** or **Rhabar'barum.** Rheum. **R. al'bum,** Convolvulus mechoacan. **R. antiquo'rum** or **dioscor'-**

**dis,** Rheum rhaponticum. **R. monacho'rum,** Rumex patienta. **R. ni'grum,** Convolvulus jalapa. **R. pau'perum,** thalictron. **R. plebeio'rum,** see *Rhamnus frangula.* **R. siber'icum,** rheum. **R. tartar'icum,** rheum. **R. tur'cicum,** rheum.

**Rhabdi'tis** (*rhabdos,* rod). Generic name of small nematoid worms. **R. genita'lis,** minute round worm which has been found in urine. **R. stercora'lis,** Anguillula stercoralis.

**Rhab'doid su'ture.** Sagittal suture.

**Rhabdomyo'ma.** Myoma involving the striped muscular fibres.

**Rhabdomyosarco'ma.** Combination of rhabdomyoma and sarcoma.

**Rhabdone'ma** (*rhabdos,* rod, *nema,* thread). Rhabditis. **R. strongyloi'des,** Anguillula intestinalis.

**Rhachiag'ra.** Rachidagra.

**Rhachial'gia.** Pain in the spine; spinal irritation.

**Rhachialgi'tis.** Spinal irritation; myelitis.

**Rhachias'mus.** Name given by M. Hall to the first symptoms of epilepsy, made up of spasmodic action of muscles at the back of the neck.

**Rhachidag'ra.** Pain in the spine; spinal irritation.

**Rhachil'ysis** (*rhachis,* spine, *lysis,* loosening). Treatment of lateral spinal curvature, to effect straightening of the spine, by heavy pressure on the curve in the lumbar region, and by heavy traction applied to the dorsal curve.

**Rhachiocamp'sis** (*kampsis,* bending). Curvature of the spine.

**Rhachiochysis,** rak-e-ok'is-is (*rhachis,* spine, *chysis,* gathering). Accumulation of water in the spinal cord.

**Rhachiodyn'ia** (*odyne,* pain). Pain in the back.

**Rhachiokypho'sis.** Gibbosity; humpback.

**Rhachiom'eter** (*rhachis,* spine, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measurement of curvature of the spine.

**Rhachiomyeli'tis.** Myelitis.

**Rhachiomyelophthi'sis** (*myelos,* marrow). Tabes dorsalis.

**Rhachiop'agus.** Rhachipagus.

**Rhachioparal'ysis.** Spinal paraplegia.

**Rhachiophy'ma** (*phyma,* growth). Tumor of the spine.

**Rhachiople'gia.** Spinal paraplegia.

**Rhachioscolio'ma** or **Rhachioscolio'sis.** Lateral curvature of the spine.

**Rhachiostropho'sis** (*strepho,* to turn). Curvature of the spine.

**Rhach'iotome** (*rhachis,* spine, *tome,* incision). Instrument for dividing the laminæ of the vertebræ.

**Rhachiot'omy.** Incision into the spinal canal.

**Rhachipa'gia** (*pegnymi,* to fasten). Twin monstrosity with union at the spine.

**Rhachipagus,** rak-ip'a-gus. Double monster joined at the spine.

**Rhachiparal'ysis.** Spinal paralysis.

**Rhachiphy'ma.** Rhachiophyma.

**Rhachirrheu'ma.** Lumbago.

**Rhachis,** rak'is. Vertebral column. Spine. **R. na'si,** bridge of the nose.

**Rhachisag'ra.** Pain in the spine; spinal irritation.

**Rhachischisis,** rak-is'kis-is (*schizo,* to cleave). Fissure into the spinal canal due to deficiency of the vertebral arches; spina bifida.

**Rhachit'ic.** Rachitic. Relating to rhachitis.

**Rhachi'tis.** Rickets; rachitis.

**Rhach'itism.** Predisposition to rickets.

**Rhach'itome.** Rachiotome.

**Rhach'us** (*rhachoo,* to wrinkle). A wrinkle.

**Rhaco'ma** (*rhakos,* a rent or tear). Chap; excoriation. Pendulousness of the scrotum.

**Rhaco'sis.** Condition of rhacoma.

**Rha'cous** (*rhakos,* torn). Torn; corrugated.

**Rhæbocra'nia** (*rhaibos,* crooked, *kranion,* skull). Torticollis.

**Rhæbo'dere** (*rhaibos,* crooked, *dere,* neck). Torticollis.

**Rhæboscelia,** rhe-bo-skel'e-ah (*rhaibos,* crooked, *skelos,* leg). Crookedness of the legs; genu varum or valgum.

**Rhæbo'sis** (*rhaibos,* crooked). Crookedness of any part.

**Rhæstocythæ'mia** (*rhaistos,* broken, *kytos,* cell, *haima,* blood). Presence in the blood of deteriorated corpuscles.

**Rhag'ades** or **Rhaga'dia** (*rhagas,* fissure). Fissures, chaps, or narrow and long ulcers which form near the junction of skin and mucous membranes, especially around the anus, usually due to syphilis.

**Rhagoidei'tis.** Uveitis.

**Rhagoi'des** (*rhax,* berry, *eidos,* resemblance). Grape-like, as *tunica rhagoides,* the uvea. Also the choroid coat of the eye.

**Rhag'us** (*rhagos,* wrinkle). Wrinkle.

**Rhamnegin'** or **Rhamnegi'num.** Glucoside in buckthorn berries; similar to rhamnin excepting its solubility in cold water.

**Rhamnetin'.** Substance produced by the action of dilute acids upon rhamnin.

**Rham'ni purshia'ni cor'tex.** (Ph. Br.) Dried bark of Rhamnus purshiana, Cascara sagrada.

**Rhamnin'.** Crystallizable glucoside extracted from buckthorn berries.

**Rhamnocathartin'.** Bitter active principle of buckthorn berries; yellow and amorphous.

**Rhamnoxanthin'.** Frangulin.

**Rham'nus** (*rhamnos*). A genus of plants, ord. *Rhamnaceæ.* **R. alater'nus,** the leaves have been used as detergents and astringents, as a gargle especially. **R. carolinia'na,** buckthorn of Southern U. S. **R. cathart'icus,** purging buckthorn; blackthorn; the berries—*rhamni baccæ*—have a faint, disagreeable odor and bitterish, nauseous taste. Their juice—*rhamni succus*—is cathartic, and excites griping, which must be obviated by the use of diluents. The name *cathartin, cathartic acid,* has been given to a purgative principle derived from the buckthorn. **R. fran'gula,** black alder; all the parts of this tree, as well as of the common alder, are astringent and bitter. The bark is most so. The inner, yellow bark of the trunk or root, once called *rhabarbarum plebeiorum,* is a cathartic; has been employed as an anthelmintic. **R. hispan'icus,** R. alaternus. **R. infecto'rius** produces French berries. **R. juju'ba,** see *Jujube.* **R. lo'tus,** see *Jujube.* **R. purshia'na** (Ph. U. S.), Cascara sagrada, sacred bark, chittem bark, the bark of a shrub growing on northwestern coast of U. S.; see *Cascara.* The *extractum rhamni purshianæ fluidum* is official; dose, ♏xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). **R. ziz'iphus,** Ziziphus vulgaris; see *Jujube.*

**Rhan'ter** (a sprinkler). The greater canthus.

**Rhaphan'ia.** Raphania.

**Rhaph'e.** Raphe; suture.

**Rhaph'ion** (dim. of rhaphis). Needle.

**Rhaph'is.** Needle.

**Rhaphosym'physis** (*rhaphe,* suture, *symphysis,* union). Union by suture—as of cranial bones.

**Rhapon'tic.** Relating to rhubarb.

**Rhapon'ticum.** Rheum rhaponticum. **R. vulga're,** Centaurea centaurium.

**Rhata'nia.** Krameria rhatania. **R.-tan'nic acid,** a form of tannin from krameria.

**Rhat'any.** Krameria.

**Rheg'ma** (*rhegma*). Cramp. Contusion; laceration. Fracture. Rhexis. **R. ligamenta're,** rupture of a ligament. **R. oc'uli,** rupture of the eyeball.

**Rheg'mus.** Cramp. Contusion; laceration.

**Rhe'i ra'dix.** (Ph. Br.) Rhubarb root; see *Rheum.*

**Rhe'ic acid** or **Rhein'.** $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$. Chrysophanic acid. Rhubarb yellow. Coloring-matter from root of rheum; antiseptic.

**Rhembas'mus.** Somnambulism; a wandering condition of the mind.

**Rhem'be.** Irregularity in the return of febrile paroxysms.

**Rhe'ocord** (*rheos,* current). Instrument for regulating the strength of electrical currents.

**Rheom'eter** (*rheos*, current, *metron*, measure). Galvanometer; measure of electromotive force of a current.

**Rhe'ophore** (*rheos*, current, *phoreo*, to bear). Wire connecting poles of electric battery; electrode.

**Rhe'oscope** (*rheos*, a current, *skopeo*, to inspect). Instrument for determining the presence of electrical currents. **Physiolog'ical r.**, see *Rheoscopic limb.*

**Rheoscop'ic limb.** Sensitive nerve-muscle preparation, contraction of which determines the existence of the electrical current of muscles.

**Rhe'ostat** (*rheos*, current, *histemi*, to stand). Instrument for regulating the resistance of an electric current. To lessen or make the current uniform a rheostat is placed in the circuit, in order that exact uniformity of electrical force may be obtained.

**Rheotan'nic acid.** $C_{26}H_{26}O_{14}$. Kind of tannic acid found in rhubarb.

**Rhe'otome** (*rheos*, current, *temno*, to cut). Instrument used to cut off or interrupt the faradic current.

**Rhe'otrope** (*rheos*, current, *trepo*, to turn). Instrument or apparatus for reversing an electrical current.

**Rhe'um.** (Ph. U. S.) The root of *R. officinale* (Chinese rhubarb). Odor is aromatic, peculiar, and rather nauseous; taste somewhat aromatic, subacrid, bitterish, and astringent; it colors the saliva and the urine yellow. It is easily pulverized, forming a powder of a bright buff-yellow color. Water and alcohol extract its virtues. Rhubarb root is purgative, stomachic, and astringent. Externally the powder is sometimes sprinkled over ulcers to assist their granulation. In small doses taken internally it is stomachic. Numerous species of rheum, as *R. palmatum*, *R. undulatum*, and *R. compactum*, yield rhubarb root. The rhubarbs most used in the United States are the Chinese or India rhubarb, the Russian, Turkey, or Bucharian rhubarb, and the European rhubarb. Dose of the powder, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). The following preparations are official: *Extrac'tum rhe'i* (U. S. and Br.); dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). *E. r. flu'idum* (Ph. U. S.); dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). *Mistu'ra r. et so'dæ* (Ph. U. S.); dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). *Pil'ulæ r.* (Ph. U. S.); dose, 1–3. *P. r. compos'itæ* (Ph. U. S. and Br.); dose, 1–3. *Pul'vis r. compos'itus* (Ph. U. S. and Br.); dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). *Syr'upus r.* (U. S. and Br.); dose, ʒss–iv (2.0–16.0). *S. r. aromat'icus* (Ph. U. S.); dose, ʒss–iv (2.0–16.0). *Tinctu'ra r.* (Ph. U. S.); dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). *T. r. aromat'ica* (Ph. U. S.), *compos'ita* (Ph. Br.); dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). *T. r. dul'cis* (Ph. U. S.); dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **R. compac'tum**, rheum. **R. in'dicum**, see *Rheum.* **R. officina'le**, rheum. **R. palma'tum**, rheum. **R. rhapon'ticum**, rhapontic rhubarb; rhubarb of the ancients; it is more astringent than R. palmatum, and less purgative. French, rhapontic, or Crimea rhubarb is obtained from this species, as well as from R. undulatum and R. compactum. R. rhaponticum is the pie rhubarb or pie plant, cultivated for its fleshy, esculent leaf-stalks. **R. rus'sicum**, see *Rheum.* **R. sinen'se**, see *Rheum.* **R. tur'cicum**, see *Rheum.* **R. undula'tum**, see *Rheum.*

**Rheum**, rume (*rheuma*, flux). Any thin, watery discharge from mucous membranes or skin, as the thin discharges from the air-passages due to cold. **Salt r.**, popular name in the United States, like "tetter," for various cutaneous affections, of the eczematous and herpetic forms especially; at times applied to a kind of chronic psoriasis; likewise to cutaneous affections in those who immerse the hands in metallic or acid solutions.

**Rheuma**, ru'mah. Catarrh. Diarrhœa. Rheumatism. In composition, a flow, a defluxion; also rheumatism. **R. catarrha'le**, chronic bronchitis. **R. epidem'icum**, chronic bronchitis; epidemic catarrh. **R. pec'toris**, catarrh. **R. u'teri**, leucorrhœa.

**Rheumarthri'tis** or **Rheumarthro'sis.** Articular rheumatism.

**Rheumatal'gia** (*algos*, pain). Rheumatic pain. **R. arthrit'ica**, acute rheumatism.

**Rheumat'ic.** Belonging to rheumatism, as rheumatic fever. Also applied to one affected with rheumatism. **R. diath'esis**, the special condition of the body that gives occasion to rheumatism; it may exist without presenting the usual phenomena in the joints, while the heart may be seriously affected. **R. fe'ver**, see *Rheumatism.* **R. gout**, a term used indefinitely to denote polyarticular gout, gout with the constitutional symptoms of rheumatism, arthritis deformans, etc. **R. tem'perament**, sanguine temperament.

**Rheu'matism.** Rheumatism is a word commonly used to denote a variety of clinical states, the underlying cause of which is supposed to be essentially the same. The disease may attack joints, muscles, or fibrous or serous structures; hence the terms *muscular*, *articular*, *synovial*, *cardiac*, *cerebral*, etc. It may be acute, subacute, or chronic in its course and duration. It is characterized subjectively by pain chiefly, which may be severe, lancinating, shifting, or dull and boring, according to the variety of the disease and to the structures involved. Objectively there may be fever, local redness, and swelling when acute, or no perceptible change in the affected part, or in certain cases great deformity may result from inflammatory changes with secondary contraction and disability. The morbid anatomy and etiology of rheumatism remain doubtful. The causes commonly ascribed are the presence of lactic acid, uric acid, or excess of fibrin in the blood, cold, and microorganisms. **Acute' artic'ular r.** usually comes on with the ordinary symptoms of fever; soon after which or simultaneously, or even before the appearance of febrile signs, excruciating pains are felt in different parts of the body, particularly in the larger joints, which are more or less red and swollen, the pain shifting from one to another at times with great rapidity. The disease rarely terminates in less than six weeks, during the greater part of which period the febrile symptoms remain severe, and, what is peculiar to the disease, the skin, feeling extremely hot, may be covered daily with a profuse perspiration, and the pulse appear in no way modified by it. The sweating is one of the essential symptoms of the affection, and gives no relief to the fever. The chief danger to be apprehended from acute rheumatism is the extension of the disease to the fibrous structures of the heart. This tendency must always be borne in mind. Acute rheumatism seldom terminates in chronic; those liable to the former are rarely so to the latter, and conversely. Sometimes it assumes a subacute form. After a few weeks the disease usually goes off, but leaves the patient very liable to a recurrence. **R. of the arm**, brachiorrheuma. **Arthrit'ic r.**, see *Acute r.* **Besnier's' r.**, chronic synovitis. **R. of the blad'der**, cystorrheuma. **R. of the bow'els**, enterorrheuma. **Cap'sular r.**, rheumatism seated in the lining membrane of the joints and bursæ of the tendons. The parts most liable to attacks are the feet and hands, where it is generally easily recognized by the enlargement of the joints; but the peculiar characters of the disease are most strikingly seen when it attacks the knee. **Cer'ebral r.**, rheumatic meningitis, rheumatic apoplexy; meningitis occurring during the course of acute rheumatism, probably metastatic. **Chron'ic r.** is attended with pains in the hips, shoulders, knees, and other large joints, at times confined to one joint, at others shifting from one to another without occasioning inflammation or fever. The complaint often continues thus for a long time, and then ceases. There is no danger attendant upon it, but the patient may become lame, and is always liable to painful recurrences. Effusion of coagulable lymph is apt to occur, so as to occasion permanent thickening of the parts. **R. of the extrem'ities**, acrorrheuma. **R. of the face**, prosoporrheuma. **Gonorrhœ'al r.**, rheumatism associated with gonorrhœa and due to the action of the toxin of the gonococcus. **Gout'y r.**, rheumatic gout. **R. of the heart**, cardiorrheuma. **Inflam′matory r.**, acute r. **Mus′cular r.**, pain in the muscular structures increased by motion. **Nod′ular r.**, see *Rheumatism, acute*. **R. root**, Jeffersonia bartoni. **Syno′vial r.**, a rheumatic affection in which an accumulation of nonpurulent fluid occurs in the synovial sacs, especially of the knee-joints. **Ure′thral r.**, urethral fever, stricture fever; a peculiar affection, apparently pyæmic, probably due to absorption of morbid materials from the urethra, accompanied with subacute inflammation of the synovial membranes and fibrous tissues about the ankle, heels, etc.; gonorrhœal r. **Vis′ceral r.**, r. affecting the muscular or fibrous tissues of the viscera. **R. weed**, Pyrola maculata; P. umbellata.

**Rheumatis′mal.** Rheumatic. **R. œde′ma**, a condition sometimes attendant upon rheumatism, characterized by red, painful, œdematous tumefaction, caused by subcutaneous exudation.

**Rheumatis′moid.** Rheumatoid.

**Rheumatis′mus.** Rheumatism. **R. abdom′inis**, cœliorrheuma. **R. articulo′rum**, rheumatism. **R. bra′chii**, rheumatism of the arm. **R. cancro′sus**, neuralgia faciei. **R. cervi′cis**, torticollis. **R. col′li**, torticollis. **R. cor′dis**, rheumatism of the heart. **R. cru′ris**, rheumatism of the leg. **R. dorsa′lis**, lumbago. **R. facie′i**, rheumatism affecting the face. **R. febri′lis**, dengue. **R. frig′idus**, chronic rheumatism. **R. habitua′lis**, chronic rheumatism. **R. intestino′rum**, enterorrheuma. **R. intestino′rum cum ul′cere**, dysentery. **R. invetera′tus**, chronic rheumatism. **R. larva′tus**, neuralgia faciei. **R. metal′licus**, rheumatic pains of lead poisoning. **R. muscula′ris** or **musculo′rum**, muscular rheumatism. **R. pec′toris**, pleurodynia. **R. spu′rius nervo′sus**, neuralgia. **R. synovia′lis**, rheumatic synovitis. **R. universa′lis febri′lis**, acute rheumatism. **R. u′teri**, metrorrheuma. **R. vesi′cæ urina′riæ**, rheumatism of the urinary bladder. **R. vulga′ris**, chronic rheumatism.

**Rheumatodyn′ia.** Chronic rheumatism.

**Rheu′matoid.** Resembling rheumatism. **R. arthri′tis**, arthritis deformans.

**Rheumatophthal′mia.** Rheumophthalmia.

**Rheu′mic.** Relating to rhubarb or to rheum or watery or mucous discharge. **R. acid**, acid derived from rhubarb. **R. diath′esis**, dartrous diathesis; a general condition of the system which predisposes to or excites a form of constitutional skin disease, such as eczema, psoriasis, and pityriasis.

**Rheumophthal′mia.** Rheumatophthalmia; sclerotitis. Ophthalmia of rheumatic origin.

**Rhex′is** (*rhexis*, rupture). Rupture of a vessel or organ. Spontaneous opening of an abscess. **R. oc′uli**, bursting of the eye from any cause, spontaneous or excited.

**Rhicno′sis** (*rhiknoomai*, to become wrinkled). Wrinkling of the skin from emaciation.

**Rhig′olene** (*rhigos*, cold). Petroleum naphtha, used as a local anæsthetic; boils at 70° F., sp. gr. 0.625; is applied in the form of spray in the smaller operations, evaporation of the rhigolene producing a freezing temperature. There is danger of gangrene, however, from its abuse.

**Rhi′gos.** Rigor.

**Rhinacanthin′.** Active principle of rhinacanthus.

**Rhinacan′thus.** Root and leaves of R. communis. The active principle is *rhinocanthin*, which resembles hydroquinone; employed in parasitic affections of the skin.

**Rhinæsthe′sia** (*rhis*, nose, *aisthesis*, sensation). The sense of olfaction or smell.

**Rhinæ′us** (*rhis*, nose). Compressor naris.

**Rhi′nal** (*rhis*, nose). Relating to the nose.

**Rhinal′gia** (*algos*, pain). Pain in the nose.

**Rhinan′chone** or **Rhinan′gia.** Snuffles.

**Rhinantral′gia** (*rhis*, nose, *antron*, cavity, *algos*, pain). Pain in the frontal sinuses.

**Rhinel′cus** (*rhis*, nose, *helkos*, ulcer). Nasal ulcer.

**Rhinencepha′lia.** Cyclopia. See *Rhinocephalus*.

**Rhinenceph′alon.** The part of the brain connected with the olfactory nervous system; olfactory lobe.

**Rhinenceph′alus.** Rhinocephalus.

**Rhi′nes** (pl. of rhis). Nares.

**Rhineuryn′ter** (*rhis*, nose, *euruno*, to dilate). An apparatus consisting of a bag or sac to be inflated after its introduction into the nose in epistaxis. It resembles the colpeurynter of the obstetricians.

**Rhin′ion** (*rhis*, nose). Lower extremity of suture between the nasal bones; superior median point of the anterior nasal aperture.

**Rhini′tis.** Inflammation of the nose or nasal mucous membrane. **Acute r.**, coryza, cold in the head. **Atroph′ic r.**, ozæna; chronic inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane, with sensation of dryness in the nasopharyngeal region, thick, purulent discharge of hard crusts, offensive odor, impaired sense of smell. **Ca′seous r.**, a form characterized by an accumulation of cheesy masses in the nares. **Catar′rhal r.**, simple r., either acute or chronic. **Chron′ic r.**, sluggish catarrhal r., occurring as such from the beginning, or the result of repeated acute attacks; it may be atrophic or hypertrophic. **Crou′pous r.**, r. characterized by the formation of false membranes. **Diphtherit′ic r.**, nasal diphtheria. **Fi′brinous r.**, croupous r. **Hypertroph′ic r.**, inflammation with thickening of the nasal mucous membrane, accompanied by a discharge of thick mucus from the nose, nasal obstruction, breathing through the mouth, nasal tone of voice, frontal headache, impaired smell. **R. ulcero′sa**, ozæna. **R. vasomoto′ria**, autumnal catarrh, hay fever.

**Rhino-** (*rhis*, nose). Prefix referring to the nose.

**Rhinoblennorrhœ′a.** Rhinorrhœa.

**Rhino′byon** (*rhis*, nose, *byo*, to stop up). Instrument consisting of a tube and bladder of goldbeaters' skin, intended for tamponing the nasal fossæ.

**Rhinocace**, ri-nok′as-e (*rhis*, nose, *kakos*, evil). Offensive discharge and other symptoms indicating inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane.

**Rhinocarcino′ma.** Nasal cancer

**Rhinocatar′rhus.** Coryza.

**Rhi′nocaul.** Pedicle of olfactory bulb.

**Rhinocephal′us** (*rhis*, nose, *kephale*, head). Monstrosity characterized by a projection of the nose and two orbits fused into one.

**Rhinoc′eros leg.** Elephantiasis.

**Rhinoclei′sis** (*kleio*, to close). Nasal obstruction.

**Rhinocnes′mus** (*knesma*, itching). Itching of the nose.

**Rhi′nocœle** or **Rhinocœ′lia** (*rhis*, nose, *koilia*, cavity). Olfactory ventricle.

**Rhinodac′ryolith** (*rhis*, nose, *dakryon*, tear, *lithos*, stone). Calculus of the lacrymal passages.

**Rhinoder′ma** (*rhis*, nose, *derma*, skin). Keratosis pilaris.

**Rhinodyn′ia** (*odyne*, pain). Pain in the nose.

**Rhinœop′rion pen′etrans.** Pulex penetrans.

**Rhinogram′ma.** Nasal line.

**Rhinolal′ia** (*laleo*, to speak). Nasal speech; impediment to the use of the voice caused by abnormal openness (*r. aper′ta*) or closure (*r. clau′sa*) of the nasopharyngeal passage.

**Rhinolaryngol′ogy.** Rhinology and laryngology regarded as one specialty.

**Rhinolere′ma** or **Rhinolere′sis** (*rhis*, nose, *leros*, trifling). Abnormal olfaction.

**Rhi′nolite** or **Rhin′olith** (*rhis*, nose, *lithos*, stone). Calculus in the nasal cavity. See *Dacryolite*.

**Rhinolithi′asis.** The state of having nasal calculi.

**Rhinol′ogist.** Specialist in the treatment of affections of the nose.

**Rhinol′ogy** (*rhis*, nose, *logos*, science). Science of nasal disease.

**Rhinom′eter.** Instrument for measuring the nose.

**Rhinomio′sis** (*meiosis*, contraction). Operation for reduction of the size of a hypertrophied nose.

**Rhinommec′tomy.** Operation for removal of a portion of the inner canthus of the eye.

**Rhinonecro′sis.** Nasal diseases attended by necrosis of bone.

**Rhinophar′ynx.** Nasopharynx.

**Rhinopho′nia** (*rhis*, nose, *phone*, voice). Nasal voice; speaking through the nose.

**Rhinophy′ma** (*rhis*, nose, *phyma*, growth). Acne rosacea of long standing, in which, by cell-infiltration and hyperplasia of connective tissue deep in the skin, a red, lobulated tumor of considerable size is formed.

**Rhinoplas′tic** (*rhis*, nose, *plasso*, to form). Relating to rhinoplasty.

**Rhi′noplasty** (*rhis*, nose, *plasso*, to form). Operation for forming a new nose. Three chief methods have been described: 1. *Method of Celsus*, consisting in bringing forward the skin of the cheeks, and forming a septum, if necessary, from the lip. 2. *Italian* or *Tagliacotian method* or *operation*, called also the German method, on account of the application made of it by von Graafe, consisting in paring the edges of the nostrils, and uniting them to a graft taken from an arm, but left attached to it until union has taken place. 3. *Indian method*, now generally adopted, the graft being taken from the forehead.

**Rhinopol′ypus.** Polypus of the nose.

**Rhinop′tia** (*rhis*, nose, *optomai*, to see). Internal strabismus; squinting over the nose.

**Rhinorrha′gia** (*rhage*, a breaking forth). Bleeding at the nose; epistaxis.

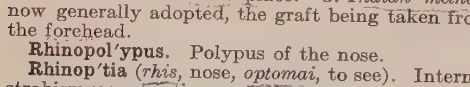
**Rhinor′rhaphy** (*rhis*, nose, *rhaphe*, a suture). Operation for the removal of epicanthis, consisting in pinching up a longitudinal fold of the skin, including this fold in two elliptical incisions, removing it, and bringing together the edges of the wound by harelip suture.

**Rhinorrhœ′a** (*rhis*, nose, *rheo*, to flow). A discharge of limpid mucus from the nose without any inflammatory symptom.

**Rhinosclerin′.** Glycerin extract prepared (like tuberculin) from cultures of the bacillus of rhinoscleroma; employed as a remedy for that disease.

**Rhinosclero′ma** (*rhis*, nose, *skleros*, hard). Chronic tuberculated induration of the nose and its vicinity, slowly developed and unaccompanied with œdema or inflammatory symptoms.

**Rhi′noscope** (*rhis*, nose, *skopeo*, to view). Nasal speculum. Instrument resembling the laryngoscope for inspecting the nasal passages.



Rhinoscopic mirror.

**Rhinos′copy.** Inspection of the posterior nares by means of the rhinoscope.

**Rhino′sis** (*rhinos*, skin). State of looseness and excess of skin observed in cases of emaciation.

**Rhinostegno′sis** (*stegnosis*, constriction). Narrowing of the nares.

**Rhi′nothrix** (*thrix*, hair). Fine hair in the external nasal passages. See *Vibrissæ*.

**Rhi′za.** Root; radix.

**Rhizo-** (*rhiza*, root). Prefix referring to a root.

**Rhizodon′totrypy** or **Rhizodon′trypy** (*rhiza*, root, *odous*, tooth, *trypao*, to perforate). Perforation of the root of a tooth for the discharge of fluid. Also pivoting of a crown on the root of a tooth.

**Rhizogly′phus parasit′icus.** An acarus supposed to be the cause of "water itch."

**Rhizog′raphy** (*rhiza*, root, *grapho*, to write). A treatise describing roots of plants.

**Rhizo′ma** or **Rhiz′ome.** Part of a plant on or beneath the earth, running more or less horizontally, and consisting of joints, with leaves in form of scales; subterranean stem.

**Rhi′zoneure.** A neuron or nerve-cell entering into the formation of a nerve-root.

**Rhizonychial**, riz-o-nik′e-al (*rhiza*, root, *onyx*, nail). Giving root to a nail.

**Rhizoph′agus.** One who lives on roots.

**Rho′a.** Punica granatum.

**Rhodallin′.** Thiosinamin.

**Rhodelæ′on** (*rhodon*, rose, *elaion*, oil). Oil of roses.

**Rhodeorrhetin′.** Convolvulin.

**Rho′dium lig′num.** Rosewood. Wood or root of Genista canariensis, ord. *Leguminosæ*. The essential oil is a perfume, and possesses cordial and tonic virtues.

**Rhodoceph′alus carcinomato′sus.** A supposed protozoan parasite (ord. *Gregarinæ*) of cancer, described by Kosotneff.

**Rhododaph′ne** or **Rhododaph′nis.** Nerium oleander.

**Rhododen′dron chrysan′themum.** Oleander, rose bay, yellow or yellow-flowered rhododendron, mountain laurel; ord. *Ericaceæ*. This plant has been recommended in rheumatism, gout, and syphilis. Overdoses produce acronarcotic symptoms. **R. max′imum**, great laurel, American rose bay; indigenous shrub, ord. *Ericaceæ*, flowering in July; stimulant and astringent, being used by the Indians in gout and rheumatism. **R. puncta′tum**, indigenous, has similar properties.

**Rhodogen′esis.** Reproduction of visual purple which has been deteriorated under the influence of light.

**Rhodome′la palma′ta.** Dulse; one of the algæ, eaten largely throughout the maritime countries of the north of Europe and in the Grecian Archipelago.

**Rho′dophane** (*rhodon*, rose, *phanos*, luminous). Rose-colored pigment obtained from the retina of birds.

**Rhodophylax′is** (*rhodon*, rose, *phylaxis*, protection). Power to reproduce the visual purple possessed by the epithelium of the retina.

**Rhodop′sin** (*rhodon*, rose, *ops*, eye). Purple color of the retina observed in the external segment of the rods; visual purple.

**Rhœ′a** (*rhoia*). Punica granatum.

**Rhœad′ic acid.** Coloring material discovered in red poppy petals.

**Rhœadine′.** $C_{21}H_{21}N_6O$. An alkaloid obtained from all parts of Papaver rhœas, the ripe capsules of P. somniferum, and from opium, soluble and in white prisms. *Rhœagenine* is derived from it.

**Rhœ′ados pet′ala.** Fresh petals of Papaver rhœas.

**Rhœagenine.′** See *Rhœadine*.

**Rhœ′as.** See *Papaver rhœas*.

**Rhœbde′sis** (*rhoibdeo*, to sup up). Absorption.

**Rhog′mus.** Râle.

**Rhombenceph′alon.** The part of the brain surrounding the fourth ventricle.

**Rhom′bocœle** (*rhomboid*, *koilia*, cavity). Terminal expansion of canal of spinal cord.

**Rhom′boid** (*rhombus*, an equilateral parallelogram with two obtuse and two acute angles, *eidos*, resemblance). Having the shape of a rhombus. **R. fos′sa**, fourth ventricle of the brain. **R. lig′ament**, costo-clavicular ligament. **R. mus′cle**, rhomboideus.

**Rhomboi′dal si′nus.** Fourth ventricle of the brain.

**Rhomboide′us.** A muscle situated at the posterior inferior part of the neck and at the posterior part of the back, having a rhomboidal shape, and attached, by its inner edge, to the posterior cervical ligament and to the spinous processes of the last cervical vertebræ, and of the first four or five dorsal. By its outer edge it is attached to the spinal or posterior edge of the scapula. It is divided into two fasciculi, constituting the rhomboideus major and r. minor, the latter being situated higher than the other. This muscle draws the scapula backward and upward, bringing its inferior angle nearer to the spine, and consequently depresses the anterior angle and the shoulder.

**Rhom′bo-occipita′lis.** A muscle arising from the spinal border of the scapula and inserted below the middle third of the superior curved line of the occipital bone.

**Rhon′chal** or **Rhon′chial.** Relating to a rhonchus. **R. frem′itus,** a vibration felt by the hand on the chest when there is much mucus in the bronchial tubes.

**Rhonchus,** rong′kus. Râle.

**Rhopalo′sis** (*rhopalon*, club). Plica polonica.

**Rhophalis′mus.** Priapism.

**Rho′tacism** (Greek letter *rhota*, ρ). Faulty pronunciation of the letter *r*.

**Rhox** (*rhox*, fissure). Pupil; uvea.

**Rhu′barb** (*rha*, rheum, *barbaros*, foreign). Rheum. **Chinese′ r.,** see *Rheum*. **Crime′a r.,** Rheum rhaponticum. **French r.,** Rheum rhaponticum. **In′dia r.,** see *Rheum*. **Monk's r.,** Rumex alpinus, Rumex patientia. **Pie r.,** Rheum rhaponticum. **Poor man's r.,** thalictron. **Rhapon′tic r.,** Rheum rhaponticum. **Rus′sia r.,** see *Rheum*. **Tur′key r.,** see *Rheum*. **Wild r.,** Convolvulus panduratus.

**Rhus aromat′ica.** The bark of the root of sweet sumach. **R. bel′gica,** Myrica gale. **R. copalli′na,** mountain sumach, has properties similar to those of R. glabra. **R. coria′ria,** sumach, shumach, elm-leaved sumach, ord. *Anacardiaceæ;* not poisonous; both the leaves and berries are used as astringents and tonics. **R. gla′bra** (Ph. U. S.), smooth or Pennsylvania sumach; indigenous; infusion of the fruit, which is acid and astringent, has been used as a cooling drink and as a gargle; infusion of the inner bark of the root has been recommended in mercurial ptyalism; the official preparation is *extractum rho′is glab′ræ flu′idum;* dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0); employed chiefly as a gargle. **R. meto′pium,** tree growing in tropical zone of America. **R. pu′mila,** exceedingly poisonous variety; grows in Southern U. S. **R. radi′cans,** poison vine; this plant is extremely acrid when applied to the skin, produces erysipelas and vesications, and has been used, like R. toxicodendron, in paralysis and other nervous affections. **R. semial′ta,** Chinese and Japanese tree yielding Chinese galls, which contain 70 per cent. of tannic acid. **R. succeda′nea,** see *Wax, Japan*. **R. sylves′tris,** Myrica gale. **R. toxicoden′dron** (Ph. U. S.), poison oak, the fresh leaves of which are employed in paralytic affections, eczema, erysipelas, etc.; poisonous, like R. radicans; an *extrac′tum rho′is toxicodendro′nis flui′dum* (not official) is used in doses of ♏ss–v (0.032–0.32). **R. typhi′na,** stag's horn sumach, has similar properties to Rhus glabra. **R. venena′ta,** poison sumach, and **R. pu′mila** have similar properties to R. toxicodendron. **R. ver′nix,** R. radicans.

**Rhusin′.** A preparation of Rhus glabra; dose, gr. j–ij (0.065–0.13).

**Rhynchop′rion pen′etrans.** Pulex penetrans, sand-flea, or chique.

**Rhypar′ia** (*rhypos*, dirt). Rupia. Sordes. Embarras gastrique.

**Rhypopho′bia** (*rhypos*, dirt, *phobos*, fear). Morbid dread of dirt.

**Rhyp′tic** (*rhyptikos*, adapted for cleansing). Detergent.

**Rhythm** (measured movement). Order of proportion as regards time reigning between the different movements of an organ or of the organism in health or disease.

**Rhyth′mical.** Periodical. **R. chore′a,** see *Chorea*. **R. contrac′tions of mus′cles** are those succeeding one another after regular intervals.

**Rhyth′mophone** (*rhythmos*, rhythm, *phone*, sound). Instrument for examining the beat of the heart.

**Rhyth′mus.** Rhythm.

**Rhytido′sis.** Act of wrinkling. Corrugation and subsidence of the cornea.

**Rhy′tis.** Wrinkle.

**Rib.** Costa. **False, Float′ing r.,** etc., see *Costa*.

**Rib′bon of Vicq d'Azyr′** or **Vicq d'Azyr's′ line.** Whitish streak seen microscopically on section of the cortex of the brain, especially in the region of the calcarine fissure.

**Ri′bes** (of Arab. origin). Currants. **R. glossula′ria,** R. uva crispa. **R. ni′grum,** black currant, gazel; ord. *Grossulaceæ;* black currants have been recommended in sore throat and as diuretics; the leaves have been advised for the same purpose; chiefly used as preserves. **R. officina′le,** R. rubrum. **R. ol′idum,** R. nigrum. **R. ru′brum,** red currant, of which the white is a variety. **R. u′va cris′pa,** common gooseberry. **R. vulga′ris,** R. rubrum.

**Ri′bes's gan′glion.** Small ganglion from the carotid plexus which has been described as sometimes present on the anterior communicating artery.

**Rib′grass.** Plantago lanceolata.

**Rib′wort.** Plantago virginica.

**Rice.** Oryza. **R. bod′ies,** corpora oryzoides. **Can′ada r.,** Zizania aquatica. **R. disease′,** cholera. **R. starch,** rice flour, smallest commercial starch, with polygonal granules. **R.-water dischar′ges,** the evacuations of cholera have been so termed, from their resemblance to rice-water, and in India they are called congee discharges—congee, in Hindoostanee, meaning rice-water. **Wild r.,** Zizania aquatica.

**Richet's** (re-shaze′) **fas′cia.** A fascial fold covering the remains of the umbilical vein.

**Rich′leaf.** Collinsonia canadensis.

**Rich′ter's her′nia.** Enterocele partially strangulated, so that the lumen of the intestine is partly open; parietal enterocele.

**Rich′ter-Monro′ line.** Hypothetical line between the umbilicus and the anterior superior process of the ilium.

**Rich′weed.** Actæa racemosa; Ambrosia trifida; Collinsonia canadensis; Pilea pumila.

**Ricin′.** Toxalbumin of castor-oil bean, which when administered hypodermically in dose of gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ (0.006) produces gastric and intestinal hemorrhage.

**Ricinela′idic acid.** Acid produced by saponification of ricinelaidin.

**Ricinelaidin′.** Substance resulting from acting on castor oil with peroxide of nitrogen.

**Ricini** (ris′in-i) **o′leum.** Castor oil; see *Ricinus*.

**Ric′inic.** Relating to castor beans or oil. **R. acid,** acid obtained from castor oil (oleum ricini).

**Ricinine′.** Non-purgative alkaloid in castor oil.

**Ricinoi′des.** Jatropha curcas.

**Ricino′leate of glyc′eryl.** Ricinoleic acid in combination with the base glyceryl in castor oil.

**Ricinole′ic acid.** $C_{18}H_{34}O_3$. Liquid, fatty acid made by saponification of castor oil.

**Ricinoleïn′.** A saponifiable oil like olein, one of the component parts of castor oil, stearin and palmitin being the other ingredients.

**Ricinus commu′nis,** ris′in-us (*ricinus*, a tick, which the seed resembles). Castor-oil plant, ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Castor seeds, whence the oil is obtained, are inodorous, of acrid and slightly sweetish taste. One or two seeds—semina cataputiæ majoris or ricini vulgaris—will act as a cathartic, but the oil is alone used. It is obtained by bruising the castor seeds, previously decorticated, and then expressing the oil without the application of heat. Recently drawn castor oil is inodorous, nearly insipid, cathartic, operating speedily, and may be used when powerfully stimulating purgatives would be injurious. Dose, ʒj–℥j (4.0–32.0). At the Cape of Good Hope the oil is obtained from Ricinus lividus. A variety of ricinus at Cape Verde is employed by the inhabitants to increase the secretion of milk, being applied in the form of poultice made with the green leaves to the mammæ, or of a strong decoction with which the mammæ and external parts of generation are washed. See *Ricinolein*. **R. liv′idus,** see *Ricinus communis*. **R. ma′jor,** Jatropha curcas. **R. mi′nor,** Jatropha manihot. **R. vir′idis,** R. communis. **R. vulga′ris,** R. communis.

**Rick.** Malleolus.

**Rick′ets.** Rachitis. **Acute′ r.**, Barlow's disease or infantile scorbutus. **Fe′tal r.**, a trophic disorder of intrauterine life. **Hemorrhag′ic r.**, Barlow's disease. **Late** or **tar′dy r.**, a disease resembling rickets occurring in adolescents. **Scur′vy r.**, Barlow's disease.

**Rick′ety.** Rachitic, affected with rickets.

**Ricord's′ chan′cre.** Initial lesion of syphilis, parchment-like in texture. **R.'s meth′od**, treatment of syphilis by the alternate exhibition, for periods of from three to six months, of mercury and iodide of potassium.

**Ric′tus** (*ringor*, *rictus*, to show the teeth). Yawning. Risus sardonicus. **R. lupi′nus** (*lupus*, wolf), fissure of the palate; see *Harelip*.

**Ri′der's bone.** Bone-like body developed in adductor muscles of the leg from saddle pressure. See *Drill bone* and *Exercise bone*. **R.'s bur′sa**, fluctuating swelling of the groin from enlarged bursa; same causation as rider's bone. **R.'s leg** or **sprain**, sprain of adductor longus muscle of the thigh, caused by a sudden twist or strain while on horseback.

**Ridge.** A crest or projecting line or border. **Bicip′ital r.**, prominent edge on either side of the bicipital groove. **Den′tal r.**, maxillary r. **Front′al r.**, frontal crest. **Gen′ital r.**, longitudinal eminence in the embryo containing the genital glands. **Glu′teal r.**, prominence in the femur for the attachment of the glutæus maximus. **Infratem′poral r.**, pterygoid r. **Max′illary r.**, a ridge of epithelium in the embryo at the part where the teeth are to be developed. **Mylohy′oid r.**, a line on the lower maxilla giving attachment to the mylohyoid muscle. **Neu′ral r.**, prominence along the medullary plates in the embryo where the spinal nerves are to develop. **Pal′atine r.**, see *Palatine*. **Pectin′eal r.**, line on the femur serving for the attachment of the pectinæus muscle. **Pec′toral r.**, see *Pectoral*. **Pter′ygoid r.**, infratemporal r. on the outer surface of the alisphenoid. **Sphenoid′al r.**, see *Crest*. **Sphenomax′illary r.**, see *Crest*. **Taste r.**, one of the rows of papillæ containing taste bulbs. **Tem′poral r.**, see *Crest*.

**Ridg′ling.** Term applied to an animal half castrated, or a sheep having only one testicle. Also, in general, a half-castrated male animal.

**Ri′ding.** Displacement of the fragments of a bone in fracture, chiefly produced by the contraction of muscles, which occasions shortening of the limb, the fractured extremities *riding* over each other instead of being end to end. **R. hag**, incubus.

**Rid′ley's si′nus.** Circular sinus.

**Rie′del's pro′cess.** A process of the liver detected in cases of cholelithiasis over the hypertrophied gallbladder.

**Rie′gel's syn′drome.** Abnormal rapidity of action of the heart complicated with asthma, or other disease resembling asthma.

**Rieux's′ her′nia.** Retrocæcal hernia.

**Rife.** Prevailing; as applied to diseases.

**Ri′ga's disease′.** Papilloma of frænum of tongue, with ulceration and with a diphtheria-like patch.

**Ri′gal's su′ture.** Twisted suture made with rubber rings.

**Rigg's disease′.** Pyorrhœa alveolaris.

**Right-hand′edness.** The condition in which the right hand is used in general with greater ease and skill than the left. By some this is considered to be due to the greater development of the left side of the brain, to the larger size of the arteries on that side, and to the left carotid being less tortuous, and therefore more direct, than the right.

**Rigid′ity** (*rigo*, to be stiff). Great stiffness of fibre or want of suppleness. The stiffness of the dead body, cadaveric rigidity, is one of the signs of the cessation of life. It may be removed, however, for a time, by the injection into the arteries of oxygenated defibrinated blood. See *Rigor mortis*.

**Ri′gor.** Coldness, rigidity, chill. Sensation of cold, with involuntary shivering or shaking of the whole body—a symptom of the onset of a fever. **R. ar′tuum**, contractura. **R. cadavero′sus**, rigor mortis. **R. congesti′vus**, congestive chill. **R. cor′poris mor′tui**, rigor mortis. **R. emortua′lis**, rigor mortis. **R. maxil′læ inferio′ris**, trismus. **R. mor′tis**, death stiffening; rigidity of limbs occurring soon after death and disappearing as decomposition sets in; see *Rigidity*. **R. nervo′rum** or **nervo′sus**, tetanus. **R. tre′mens**, paralysis agitans.

**Ri′ma.** A fissure; a cleft. The opening of the glottis. The opening of the vulva. The opening of the mouth. **R. cana′lis orbita′rii**, suborbital fissure. **R. clu′nium**, see *Nates*. **R. glot′tidis**, the opening of the glottis. **R. hel′icis**, slit occasionally found in the cartilage of the ear at the junction of the helix and crus helicis. **R. hyperglot′tica**, see *Larynx*. **R. ad infundib′ulum**, vulva cerebri. **R. laryn′gis**, rima glottidis. **R. mag′na vul′væ**, see *Rima*. **R. o′ris**, see *Rima*. **R. palpebra′rum**, see *Palpebra*. **R. puden′di**, see *Rima*. **R. respirato′ria**, space between the arytenoid cartilages posterior to their vocal processes. **R. transver′sa mag′na cer′ebri**, transverse fissure of the brain. **R. ventric′uli**, opening between the ventricle of the larynx and general laryngeal cavity. **R. voca′lis**, glottis. **R. vul′væ**, see *Rima*.

**Ri′mæ** (pl. of rima). Rhagades.

**Ri′mous** or **Rimose′** (*rima*, a cleft). Cracked or fissured.

**Rim′ula** (dim. of rima). A small fissure or cleft.

**Ri′mule.** Rimula.

**Rin′derpest** (*rinder*, cattle, *pest*, plague). Cattle-plague; the steppe disease, Russian cattle-plague, contagious typhoid fever, pestilential fever, typhus contagiosus bovum of different writers.

**Ring.** A name given to natural circular or roundish apertures, with muscular or aponeurotic edges, serving for the passage of some vessel or part—as the umbilical ring, inguinal ring, etc. **Ab′be's r.**, see *Abbe*. **Abdom′inal r.**, see *Obliquus externus abdominis*. **Arthrit′ic r.**, see *Sclerotic zone*. **Bandl's r.**, constricting ring above the internal os uteri observed during labor. **Ben′zol r.**, see *Benzol*. **R. bod′ies**, granulations arranged in the shape of a ring, figure-of-8, oval, and other forms, observed in the erythrocytes in pernicious anæmia, lead-poisoning, leukæmia, and possibly other conditions. **R. bone**, deposit of bony material about the coronet of horses' feet. **Contrac′tion r.**, Bandl's r. **Cramp r.**, see *Cramp rings*. **Cru′ral r.**, crural canal. **Fem′oral r.**, opening between Gimbernat's and Poupart's ligaments and the pubic bone. **Festooned′ r.**, tough, tendinous tracts in the heart. **Fibrocartilag′inous r.**, festooned r. **R.-fin′ger**, annular or fourth finger. **Lymphat′ic throat r.**, Waldeyer's r. **Lö′we's r.**, see *Maxwell*. **Max′well's r.**, see *Maxwell*. **Mül′ler's r.**, see *Müller*. **R. mus′cle**, circular muscular fibres of the ciliaris. **R. pes′sary**, circular pessaries made of hard or soft rubber. **Umbil′ical r.**, opening in the abdominal wall giving passage to the umbilical vessels. **Wal′deyer's r.**, see *Waldeyer*.

**Ringed hair.** Trichinosis versicolor.

**Ring′man.** Annular or fourth finger.

**Ring′worm.** Tinea trichophytina; herpes circinatus. **R. of the beard**, sycosis parasitica; tinea trichophytina. **Boat′man's r.**, see *Boatman*. **R. of the bod′y**, tinea trichophytina. **Bow′ditch Isl′and r.**, tinea. **Burmese′ r.**, tinea imbricata. **Chinese′ r.**, tinea imbricata. **Crust′ed r.**, favus. **Gi′ant r.**, see *Giant*. **Hon′eycomb r.**, favus. **In′dian r.**, tinea imbricata. **R. pow′der**, araroba. **R. of the scalp**, see *Tinea trichophytina*. **Scrof′ulous r.**, lupus erythematosus. **To′kelau r.**, tinea imbricata. **R. of tongue**, geographical tongue. **Ul′cerative r.**, herpes exedens. **Vesic′ular r.**, herpes præputii.

**Rin′mann's sign.** Thread-like cords passing in different directions from the nipple in early pregnancy, indicating a hypertrophied condition of acini of the glands.

**Rinné's′ test.** Method of examining the hearing to determine whether the conductive or perceptive mechanism is diseased, by the application of a vibrating tuning-fork over the mastoid process; just before vibrations cease it is transferred to a position opposite the meatus; the distinctness with which it is heard determines whether conduction is better by air or by bone.

**Ri′olan's arch.** Mesenteric arch connected with the transverse mesocolon. **R.'s bouquet′**, collection of muscles associated with the styloid process—the styloglossus, stylohyoid, and stylopharyngeus. **R.'s mus′cle**, certain fibres of orbicularis palpebrarum. **R.'s os′sicles**, small bones occasionally found in the suture between the occipital and temporal bones.

**Ri′o Ne′gro sarsaparil′la.** Para sarsaparilla.

**Ri′pa.** Line of reflection of the ependyma, or lining membrane of the ventricles of the brain and spinal cord, on any plexus of the brain.

**Ripault's′ sign.** Change effected in the pupil by pressure on the eye, this change remaining permanent only after death.

**Ris′agon.** Cassumuniar.

**Rish′teh.** Dracunculus.

**Risk.** Hazard, venture, degree of danger. The danger of loss assumed by the company in life insurance; applied also to the policy of insurance and to the person insured. **Substand′ard r.**, see *Substandard*. **Superstand′ard r.**, see *Superstandard*.

**Riso′rius** (*risus*, to laugh). Upper part of the platysma myoides. It arises from the parotid fascia and is inserted into the angle of the mouth. It causes certain motions of the lips in the act of laughing. **R. no′vus**, portion of the platysma myoides which passes from the cheek toward the commissure of the lips.

**Ri′sus** (*rideo*, to laugh). Laughing, laughter, laugh. Involuntary movement of the muscles of the face, and of the lips in particular, accompanied with a sonorous and interrupted expiration, commonly indicating mirth or satisfaction. **R. a′pium**, ranunculus sceleratus. **R. cani′nus**, canine laugh. **R. involunta′rius**, canine laugh. **R. sardon′icus** or **sardo′nius**, canine laugh. **R. spas′ticus**, canine laugh.

**Rit′gen's meth′od.** Introduction of fingers into the rectum to guide the head of the child in order to prevent laceration of the perineum.

**Rit′ter's disease′.** Dermatitis exfoliativa neonatorum. **R.'s fi′bre**, slight nerve-fibre in the axis of a retinal rod. **R.'s law**, at the moment of either opening or closing the electrical current the nerve is stimulated. **R.'s tet′anus**, tetanus after breaking of the electrical current.

**Rit′ter-Rol′let's phenom′enon.** Weak galvanic current flexes the foot, strong one extends it.

**Rit′ter-Val′li's law.** Division of a nerve is attended at first with increase of irritability, afterward with loss.

**Rivallie's′ caus′tic.** Solidified nitric acid. A gelatinous paste made by adding nitric acid in its highest degree of concentration to lint in an earthen vessel. Applied as a caustic, being usually left on a part for fifteen or twenty minutes, or even, as in encephaloid cancer, for twenty-four hours.

**Ri′valry.** Competition for supremacy. **R. of col′ors**, when visual fields present different colors. **R. of con′tours**, contours situated in the monocular fields in such a manner as to overlap each other in the binocular field. **R. stripe**, tremulous condition of the eyes when it is found impossible to concentrate them on one image.

**Rive′rius's draft.** Solution of sodium citrate.

**Riv′erweed.** Conferva rivalis.

**Ri′ving.** Eructation.

**Rivin′ian ducts.** Ducts of sublingual gland. **R. fora′men**, Bochdalek's canal. **R. gland**, sublingual gland. **R. lig′ament**, membrana flaccida of the tympanic membrane. **R. notch**, irregular notch at the superior edge of the sulcus tympanicus. **R. seg′ment**, R. notch.

**Rivi′nus, duct of, fora′men of**, etc. See *Rivinian*.

**Rivol′ta's disease.** Actinomycosis.

**Ri′vus lacryma′lis** (*rivus*, small stream). See *Palpebra*.

**Riz′iform.** Like rice in physical characteristics.

**Rizzo′li-Es′march opera′tion.** Operation making section of ramus of lower jaw for ankylosis.

**Roan tree.** Sorbus aucuparia.

**Rob.** This word, of Arabic extraction, means the juice of any fruit thickened to the consistence of honey by evaporation before fermentation.

**Rob′erts's differen′tial den′sity meth′od.** Take sp. gr. of urine; mix f℥iv of the urine with half a cake of yeast; warm for twenty-four hours; then estimate sp. gr. and deduct from that previously taken. Each degree of the remainder is equivalent to one grain of sugar to the fluidounce. Multiply by 0.219 to obtain the percentage. **R.'s pel′vis**, double synostotic or transversely contracted pelvis; ankylosed pelvis. **R.'s rea′gent**, for purpose of doing away with objections to the nitric acid in Heller's test for albumin add one volume of strong $HNO_3$ to five volumes of saturated and filtered solution of magnesium sulphate; perform the test in the same manner as Heller's. **R.'s test**, test for sugar; see *Fermentation test*.

**Rob′ertson's pu′pil.** Argyll-Robertson pupil; condition of myopic pupil responding to accommodation, but not to light; an early symptom of tabes.

**Robin's′ my′eloplaxes.** Osteoclasts.

**Robine′.** Poisonous alkaloid from the bark of Robinia pseudacacia.

**Robin′ia** (after the Robins, French botanists). A genus of trees, ord. *Leguminosæ*. **R. ama′ra**, plant of Cochin China; the root is bitter and has been recommended, especially in that country, in diarrhœa and dyspepsia. **R. pseudaca′cia**, false acacia, black locust, locust tree; native of America. Flowers are said to possess antispasmodic properties, and the bark of the root is considered emetic and cathartic.

**Rob′in-run′away.** Glechoma hederacea.

**Rob′in-run-the-hedge.** Galium aparine.

**Rob′in's rye.** Haircap moss; stem and leaves of Polytrichum juniperum. Powerful diuretic. **R.'s plan′tain**, Erigeron bellidifolium.

**Ro′borans** (*roboro*, to make strong). Roborant.

**Ro′borant.** Invigorating, strengthening.

**Roccel′la** or **R. tincto′ria.** Lichen roccella.

**Rochelle′ salt.** Sodium tartrate.

**Rock cress.** Aralis lyrata; supposedly diuretic and antiscorbutic. **R. fern**, Adiantum pedatum. **R. fe′ver**, Malta fever. **R. oil**, petroleum. **R. rose**, herb, Helianthemum corymbosum; used in diarrhœa, secondary syphilis, and scrofula as astringent, tonic, and alterative. **R. weed**, Geranium robertianum.

**Rock′ett.** Brassica eruca.

**Rock′y Moun′tain fe′ver.** Mountain fever.

**Rod.** An anatomical structure in the shape of a wand or straight stick. Especially one of the many structures, which, with others, called cones, make up Jacob's membrane, or the layer of rods and cones of the retina. **R. of Cor′ti**, see *Corti*. **Enam′el r.**, see *Enamel*. **R. fi′bres**, minute fibrils attached to the base of the retinal rods, and prolonged throughout the outer nuclear layers. **R. gran′ules**, granules in the outer nuclear layer of the retina, connected with the retinal rods. **R. of Hei′denhain**, one of the fibrils in endothelial cells of tubules of the kidney, running vertically to the basement membrane. **R. of Koe′nig**, see *Koenig*. **R. of ret′ina**, one of the minute cylinders placed perpendicularly upon the outer layer of the retina, except at the position of the macula lutea, forming with the cones Jacob's membrane. **R. seg′ments**, parts into which the rods of the retina are divided.

**Ro′dagen.** A preparation made from the milk of a goat from which the thyroid gland has been excised; recommended in the treatment of exophthalmic goitre.

**Rod′dikin.** Abomasus.

**Ro′den tree.** Sorbus aucuparia.

**Ro′dens.** See *Sorbus aucuparia*.

**Ro′dent** (*rodo*, to gnaw). Phagedenic. **R. can′cer** or **R. ul′cer**, see *Ulcer*.

**Rodri′guez's an′eurysm.** A form of varicose aneurysm in which the sac is in direct contact with the artery.

**Rod-wax.** Accumulations upon machinery about oil wells; it has been used in bronchial affections.

**Roe′derer's ecchymo′ses.** Bayard's ecchymoses. **R.'s obliq′uity,** flexion of the chin of child at the superior strait in labor.

**Roent′gen rays.** See *Rays.*

**Roentgenog′raphy** or **Roentgog′raphy.** Skiagraphy.

**Rog′er's disease′.** Congenital defect consisting in an abnormal communication between the ventricles of the heart. There is a systolic murmur without propagation to the vessels; there may also be a systolic purring thrill felt over the seat of the murmur; cyanosis is not present. **R.'s symp′tom,** a temperature below normal in an advanced stage of tuberculous meningitis.

**Rohe′na bark.** Swietenia.

**Ro′hun bark.** Bark of Soymida febrifuga, having tonic, astringent, and antiperiodic virtues.

**Ro′ka.** Trichilia emetica.

**Rokitans′ky's disease′.** Acute yellow atrophy of the liver. **R.'s pel′vis,** the pelvic deformity resulting from spondylolisthesis; Prague pelvis. **R.'s tu′mor,** tumor of the ovary made up of many cysts.

**Rolan′dic.** Relating to or named from Rolando. **R. an′gle,** angle formed between the fissure of Rolando and the superior edge of the cerebral hemisphere. **R. a′rea,** area including the ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions.

**Rolan′do's ar′ciform fi′bres.** External arcuate fibres of the medulla oblongata. **R.'s cells,** ganglion cells in R.'s gelatinous substance. **R.'s fis′sure,** transverse fissure above the fissure of Sylvius, between two superior cerebral convolutions. **R.'s funic′ulus,** lateral cuneate funiculus. **R.'s fur′row,** R.'s fissure. **R.'s gelat′inous sub′stance,** column extending from the lumbar portion of the spinal cord into the pons Varolii. **R.'s tu′bercle,** tubercle formed by the blending of the lateral crescentic portions of the gray matter of the medulla oblongata with the fibres of the restiform bodies.

**Roll cul′ture.** See *Culture.*

**Roll sul′phur.** Crude sulphur run into cylindrical moulds.

**Roll′er.** Bandage; fascia.

**Rol′ler's nu′cleus.** Nucleus of nervous matter near the hilum of the olivary body. A collection of minute ganglion cells anterior to the nucleus of the hypoglossal nerve.

**Rollet's** (rol-laze′) **chan′cre.** A mixed form of chancre.

**Rol′lett's nerve cor′puscles.** See *Golgi's corpuscles.* **R.'s sec′ondary sub′stance,** narrow belt of transparent substance situated on each side of Krause's disk.

**Ro′man.** Relating to or derived from Rome. **R. al′um,** a good variety of alum coming from Tolfa, near Rome, made from alunite. **R. cham′omile,** Anthemis nobilis. **R. cli′mate** is considered one of the best in Italy; is very still, hence a good winter climate for consumptives, admitting of open-air exercise. **R. fen′nel,** fennel fruit of large size and aromatic. **R. fe′ver,** a malignant type of malarial fever, now found only in the Campagna outside of Rome. **R. worm′wood,** absinthium.

**Rom′berg's disease′.** Progressive condition of impaired nutrition of one side of the body. **R.'s sign,** an early symptom in tabes dorsalis and other diseases, the patient not being able to stand when his eyes are shut and the feet brought together; also pain along the obturator nerve, indicating the existence of obturator hernia. **R.'s spasm,** spasm, in mastication, of muscles to which the fifth pair is distributed. **R.'s symp′tom,** R.'s sign. **R.'s trophoneuro′sis,** facial hemiatrophy.

**Rom′melaere's law.** That in carcinoma there is a regular falling off in the amount of nitrogen in the urine. **R.'s sign,** a falling off in the amount of phosphates and of sodium chloride in the urine is a diagnostic sign of a cancerous diathesis.

**Rone.** Sorbus aucuparia.

**Rongeur′** (Fr.). Bone forceps, having sharp, semicircular, concave points for cutting away the bone.

**Ron′nachs.** Triticum repens.

**Roof of the mouth.** Palate. **R. nu′cleus,** red nucleus, tegmental nucleus, Stilling's nucleus, a gray nucleus over the roof of the fourth ventricle, in the lobus centralis and lingula.

**Root.** Radix. **A′gue r.,** Aletris farinosa. **R.-ar′teries,** see *Radicular.* **Bit′ter r.,** Apocynum androsæmifolium. **Can′ada r.,** Asclepias tuberosa. **R.-canal′,** portion of pulp canal traversing the root of a tooth. **R.-cells,** cells in the roots of the spinal nerves. **Col′ic r.,** aletris. **Fe′ver-r.,** Triosteum perfoliatum. **Red r.,** celastrus; Lachnanthes tinctoria. **Rough r.,** liatris. **R. of scar′city,** Beta hybrida. **R. sheath of hair,** portion of hair follicle derived from the epidermis, being composed of outer and inner layers, corresponding, respectively, to the rete mucosum and the horny layer. **R. s. of tooth,** epithelium over the tooth root of the embryo. **Squaw r.,** Actæa racemosa. **Sweet r.,** Acorus calamus. **U′nicorn r.,** Aletris farinosa. **R. ves′sels,** see *Radicular arteries.* **White r.,** Ligusticum actæifolium. **Yel′low r.,** Jeffersonia bartoni; Xanthorhiza apiifolia. **R. zones,** the anterior include all fibres of the anterior columns of the spinal cord except those of the pyramidal tracts; the posterior zone is the fasciculus cuneatus.

**Rope′bark.** Dirca palustris.

**Rorel′la** (*ros,* dew). Drosera rotundifolia.

**Rorif′erous** (*ros,* dew, *ferro,* to carry). An epithet given to vessels pouring exhaled fluids on the surface of organs. **R. duct,** thoracic duct.

**Ros** (dew). Sperm. **R. calabri′nus,** see *Fraxinus ornus.* **R. so′lis,** Drosera rotundifolia. **R. syri′acus,** see *Fraxinus ornus.*

**Ro′sa** (rose). Erysipelas. Rose. **R. afzelia′na,** R. canina. **R. al′ba,** the white rose; ord. *Rosaceæ;* the flowers of this species possess similar but inferior qualities to those of the damask. **R. arma′ta,** R. canina. **R. astu′rica,** see *Pellagra.* **R. austri′aca,** R. gallica. **R. calyci′na,** R. canina. **R. cani′na,** dog rose, wild brier; the fruit of this variety, called heps or hips, hops, has a sourish taste and is formed into a conserve. **R. centifo′lia,** damask, pale, hundred-leaved, or cabbage rose; the petals of this rose (Ph. U. S.) have an extremely fragrant odor and subacidulous taste; they are laxative, but are scarcely used for any purposes except for the distillation of rose-water, oil of roses, attar, otto, or essence of roses, and the formation of a syrup. The official preparations are: *Aq′ua ro′sæ, a. r. for′tior,* stronger rose-water, *ol′eum r.,* and *unguen′tum aquæ rosæ.* **R. damasce′na,** R. centifolia. **R. gal′lica,** red rose; the petals of this variety (Ph. U. S.) are astringent and are used in infusion, conserve, etc. The official preparations are: *Confec′tio ro′sæ, extrac′tum r. flu′idum, mel r.,* and *syr′upus rosæ.* **R. leucan′tha,** R. alba. **R. pal′lida,** R. centifolia. **R. ru′bra,** R. gallica. **R. ru′bra vulga′ris,** R. canina. **R. sal′tans,** essera. **R. sentico′sa,** R. canina. **R. swartzia′na,** R. canina. **R. sylves′tris,** R. canina. **R. usitatis′sima,** R. alba.

**Rosa′cea.** Acne rosacea. **R. erythemato′sa,** general redness of the skin of a part. **R. hypertroph′ica,** red skin due to dilated capillaries. **R. papulo′sa et pustulo′sa,** red skin accompanied by eruption of papules and pustules.

**Rosa′go.** Nerium oleander.

**Rosa′lia.** Scarlatina.

**Rosanilin′.** Fuchsin. Derivative of anilin, employed as a parasiticide and in the preparation of staining fluids.

**Ro′sary, rachit′ic.** Row of elevations, like beads, on the cartilages of the ribs in rickets.

**Rose.** Erysipelas. Rosa. **R. ap′ple,** fruit of Eugenia jambos. **R. bay,** rhododendron. **Cab′bage r.,** Rosa centifolia. **R. cam′pion,** Lychnis githago. **R. catarrh′,** rose fever, June cold, an affection analogous to hay asthma, but occurring earlier in the summer. **R. ce′rate,** white wax, 50 parts; oil of almond, 100 parts; melt together; add carmine, 0.5 part; oil of rose, 0.5 part. **Christ′mas r.,** Helleborus niger. **R. cold,** r. fever. **Cop′per r.,** Papaver rhœas. **Corn r.,** Papaver rhœas. **Dam′ask r.,** Rosa centifolia. **Dog r.,** Rosa canina. **R. drop,** gutta rosea. **R. gar′land, rachit′ic,** see *Rosary.* **Hun′dred-leaved r.,** Rosa centifolia. **R.-laur′el,** Kalmia centifolia; calico bush. **Marine′ r.,** rosmarinus. **Pale r.,** Rosa centifolia. **R. rash,** roseola; erythema; rötheln; erysipelas. **Red r.,** Rosa gallica. **Rock r.,** Helianthemum corymbosum. **R. spots,** see *Spots, red.* **R. wa′ter,** aqua rosæ. **White r.,** Rosa alba. **R. wil′low,** swamp dogwood; see *Cornus sericea.*

**Rose′balm, scar′let.** Monarda coccinea.

**Rose′bay, Amer′ican.** Rhododendron maximum.

**Rosein′.** Fuchsin.

**Roselli′na.** Roseola.

**Rose′mary.** Rosmarinus. **Marsh r.,** Statice limonium and S. caroliniana. **Wild r.,** Eriocephalus umbellulatus.

**Ro′senbach's disease′.** Probably same as Heberden's nodes, being a nodular, painful affection of the last phalanges on the dorsal surface. **R.'s putrefac′tion bacil′lus,** Bacillus saprogenes. **R.'s sign,** absence of abdominal reflex in inflammation of the bowels; tremulous condition of the eyelids and inability to close them perfectly, a condition met with in neurasthenia. **R.'s syn′drome,** condition characterized by abnormal rapidity of the pulse and various attacks of stomach, heart, and lung trouble.

**Ro′senbach-Se′mon law.** See *Semon's law.*

**Ro′senberg's meth′od.** The easier production of the knee-jerk while the patient is induced to read aloud some difficult matter, or otherwise to concentrate his mind.

**Ro′senheim's sign.** Friction murmur heard on auscultation over the left hypochondrium, when a patient with fibrous perigastritis is thus examined.

**Ros′enmüller's body.** Parovarium. **R.'s cav′ity,** space between the posterior wall of the pharynx and the posterior fold of the pharyngeal orifice of the Eustachian tube. **R.'s fold,** semilunar duplication of mucous membrane in the lacrymal sac. **R.'s fos′sa,** R.'s cavity. **R.'s gland,** lower part of the lacrymal gland; also a lymphatic gland in the femoral ring. **R.'s or′gan,** parovarium. **R.'s valve,** a crescentic fold of mucous membrane in the lacrymal duct.

**Ro′senthal's canal′.** Ganglionic canal; spiral canal of modiolus. **R.'s hyperac′id vom′iting,** gastronyxis. **R.'s sign,** pains caused in spondylitis when an electrical current is applied to the sides of the vertebral column. **R.'s vein,** basilar vein.

**Rose′ola.** Rose rash. An efflorescence in blushing patches, gradually deepening to rose color, mostly circular or oval; often alternately fading and reviving; sometimes with colorless nucleus; chiefly on the cheeks, neck, or arms. It is frequently found, as a symptom, in dentition, dyspepsia, rheumatism, etc., but is of no consequence. *Infantile rose, summer rose,* etc., are all forms of rose rash. **R. acno′sa,** gutta rosea. **R. æsti′va,** the form of the affection which prevails in summer. The eruption is of darker color, and is attended with more itching; occurring in autumn it is called *roseola autumnalis.* **R. annula′ta,** characterized by patches in the form of rose-colored rays, with central areas of the color of the skin. **R. autumna′lis,** see *Roseola æstiva.* **R. choler′ica,** erythema papulatum; an eruption occasionally seen in cholera. **Epidem′ic r.,** rubella. **R. febri′lis,** r. miliaris. **R. fico′sa,** sycosis. **R. furfura′cea,** pityriasis rosea. **R. infanti′lis,** see *Roseola.* **R. milia′ris,** r. febrilis; a rosy blush accompanying miliary fever. **R. puncta′ta,** roseola distributed as a punctate eruption. **R. rheumat′ica,** rose rash accompanying rheumatism and gout. **R. scarlatinifor′mis,** erythema scarlatiniforme. **R. symptomat′ica,** see *Roseola.* **Syphilit′ic r.,** macular erythema, in rose-colored spots, manifesting itself in the early part of the second stage of syphilis. **R. typho′sa,** red spots. **R. vaccin′ia,** an eruption coexistent with the formation of the vaccine vesicle, and commencing around and about the seat of the vaccination; vaccine lichen. **R. variolo′sa,** an eruption often preceding that of smallpox, termed also erythema variolosum.

**Rose′pink.** Chironia angularis.

**Ro′ser's posi′tion.** Position of body having the head hanging over the end of the table.

**Ro′ser-Nélaton′ line.** See *Nélaton's line.*

**Ro′ser-Praun sign.** Lack of pulsations of the dura mater in abscesses, tumors, etc., of the brain.

**Rosette′.** See *Karyokinesis.*

**Rose′wood.** Rhodium lignum.

**Rose′wort.** Rhodia.

**Ros′in.** Colophony, resin; see *Pinus sylvestris.* **R. weed,** Silphium laciniatum.

**Rosmari′nus** (*ros,* dew, *marinus,* marine). Rosemary; ord. *Labiatæ.* The leaves of this plant have a fragrant, grateful smell, and an aromatic, warm, bitterish taste, depending on an essential oil combined with camphor. Rosemary has been recommended in nervous headaches in the form of infusion. It is rarely used, except for its odor. Its oil —*oleum rosmarini* (Ph. U. S. and Br.)—is official. From two to six or ten drops are given in nervous complaints, rubbed up with sugar. **R. horten′sis, latifo′lius,** or **officina′lis,** rosmarinus. **R. stœ′chadis fa′cie,** Teucrium creticum. **R. sylves′tris,** Ledum sylvestre.

**Rosol′ic acid.** $C_{20}H_{16}O_3$. A phenol acid derivative, made by the action of nitric acid upon rosanilin. Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol or ether; crystalline in form; used as a dye, especially for histological purposes.

**Ross′bach's disease′.** Gastroxynsis; abnormal acidity of the contents of the stomach.

**Rostel′lum** (dim. of rostrum). A prominence on the head of Tænia solium.

**Ros′trum** (a beak). A name given to several anatomical projections on account of their resemblance to the beak of a bird. **R. cor′poris callo′si,** the anterior inferior extremity of the corpus callosum. **R. exter′num,** olecranon. **R. porci′num,** acromion. **R. poste′rius,** olecranon. **R. sphenoida′le,** azygous process of sphenoid bone.

**Ro′sy Pet′ty.** Erigeron bellidifolium. **R. bush,** Spiræa tomentosa. **R. drop,** gutta rosea. **R. whelk,** gutta rosea.

**Rot.** Wasting disease in sheep, occasionally affecting man, involving the lungs; caused by the presence of Distoma hepaticum. Decay, decomposition. **Grind′ers′ r.,** grinders' asthma.

**Ro′tacism.** Rhotacism.

**Ro′tang palm.** The source of dragon's blood.

**Rota′tio** (*roto,* to turn round). Rotation; diarthrosis. **R. spi′næ,** revolving spine; congenital disposition in some animals, as the calf, similar to the twist of the spinal column seen in lateral curvature.

**Rota′tion.** The action of turning of a limb upon its axis. **Cen′tre of r.,** point of intersection of axes, when an organ is capable of rotation about several different axes. **R. joint,** lateral ginglymus. **Specif′ic r.,** arc through which the plane of polarization is rotated by any body. **R. stage of la′bor,** so called because of the rotation of the presenting portion of the fœtus; it is internal when in the parturient canal; external after the birth of the presenting portion of the child.

**Rota′tor** (*roto,* to turn round). Name given to several muscles turning the parts to which they are attached upon their axes; such as the oblique muscles of the eye, the pronators, supinators, etc. Trochanter.

**Rotato′res** (pl. of rotator) **dor′si.** Eleven small muscles on each side of the dorsal vertebræ, arising from the point or upper edge of each transverse process, passing to the lower edge of the arch of the vertebra above as far as the base of the transverse process, their action rotating the individual vertebræ on each other. **R. fem′oris,** obturator muscles. **R. oc′uli,** oblique muscles of the eye. **R. spi′næ,** r. dorsi.

**Rotch's sign.** In pericardial effusion, dulness on percussion over the right fifth intercostal space.

**Rot′coll.** Cochlearia armoracia.

**Roth's disease′.** See *Bernhardt's parœsthesia.* **R.'s spots,** in septic inflammation of the retina, white spots like those of albuminuric retinitis. **R.'s symp′tom-com′plex,** R.'s disease. **R.'s vas aber′rans,** occasional diverticulum of the central portion of the rete testis.

**Röth′eln.** Rubella.

**Rotoïn′.** A combination of bases derived from Scopolia japonica.

**Rot′tlera schim′peri.** A large tree of Abyssinia, ord. *Euphorbiaceæ,* the bark of which, called cortex musenæ, formerly known as cortex brayeræ anthelminticæ, mixed with koosso, is used in that country against tapeworm. **R. tincto′ria,** a euphorbiaceous plant of India; a powder is attached to the fruit-capsule of this plant, which is brushed off and collected when the fruit is dry; it is called *kamala* (Ph. U. S.), which see. It is used in Northern India as a vermifuge for dogs, proving effectual also against tapeworm in man. The purgative dose is two or three drachms. Crystals of what has been called *rottlerin′* are deposited from an ethereal extract of rottlera.

**Rot′ula** (*rota,* wheel). Patella. Trochiscus.

**Rot′ulad.** Toward the patella.

**Rot′ular** (*rotula*). Relating or appertaining to the patella. **R. as′pect,** an aspect toward the side on which the patella is situated.

**Rotu′lian.** Relating to the rotula or patella.

**Rotun′dus** (*rota,* wheel). Round.

**Rouge's opera′tion.** Operation for exposure of the nares for removal of tumors or dead bone. The upper lip and lower end of the nose are cut loose from the upper jaw and the flap is displaced upward.

**Rouget** (roo-zhā′) **de porc** (Fr.). Swine erysipelas.

**Rouget's** (roo-zhaze′) **bulb.** Bulb of the ovary; a plexus of veins on the surface of that organ. **R.'s moto′rial end-plates,** minute cells forming part of endings of motor nerves. **R.'s mus′cle,** Müller's muscle, the circular part of the ciliary muscle.

**Rough′root.** Liatris.

**Rougnon′-Heb′erden's disease′.** Angina pectoris.

**Rouleau,** roo-lo′ (Fr.). A collection of red blood corpuscles having the appearance of a roll of coins.

**Round** ([Lat.] *rotundus*). Anatomists have given this name to many structures whose fibres are collected in round fasciculi. See *Teres.* **R. car′damoms,** amomum cardamomum, native of East Indies. **R. fora′men,** a foramen of the sphenoid bone, a little behind the *foramen lacerum superius,* which gives passage to the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves, called superior maxillary. **R. lig′aments of the u′terus,** two cords arising from the lateral and superior parts of the uterus, whence they proceed toward the abdominal rings, which they pass through, terminating by vanishing in the areolar tissue of the groins, mons veneris, and labia majora. These cords are whitish, flattened, and narrower in the middle than at the extremities. **R. ul′cer,** a clean-cut ulcer, often perforating, of the stomach or duodenum; also a malignant ulcer of the uterus. **R. win′dow,** fenestra rotunda. **R. worm,** Ascaris lumbricoides.

**Round′heart.** Thaspium atropurpureum.

**Round′tree.** Sorbus aucuparia.

**Roup.** Infectious throat disease of fowls.

**Rousselot's** (roo-sel-oze′) **caus′tic.** A caustic of arsenic and red sulphide of mercury.

**Roux's amputa′tion.** Amputation of the whole foot, tibia, and fibula, treated as in Syme's operation, with an internal flap.

**Rovi′ghi's sign.** Hydatid fremitus or resonance, heard in percussion of a liver affected with hydatid cysts.

**Ro′ving** (wandering). Delirium.

**Row′an tree.** Sorbus aucuparia.

**Roy′al stitch.** Ligature about the neck of a hernial sac. **R. touch,** see *Touch.*

**Rub′ber.** Caoutchouc. A masseur. **R. dam,** rubber tissue employed in dentistry to keep the saliva away from the field of operation. **R. tis′sue,** thin sheet of soft rubber employed in surgery and dentistry. **Hard r.,** ebonite, hardened caoutchouc. **Soft r.,** flexible caoutchouc.

**Rub′bing.** Friction; massage. **R. sound,** bruit de frottement.

**Rube′do** (*rubeo,* to be red). A diffused redness on any part of the skin, like that seen in blushing.

**Rubefa′cient** (*rubeo,* to be red, *facio,* to make). Producing redness. An agent which produces redness of the skin; a gentle local irritant.

**Rubel′la** (*rubeo,* to be red). Bastard or false, French, or German measles, rötheln. A form of eruption resembling measles, sometimes not unlike scarlatina, yet neither, as is shown by an attack affording no protection against either. The eruption is dusky red, uniformly distributed, without catarrhal symptoms; it is contagious, but of very favorable prognosis.

**Rube′ola** (*rubeo,* to be red). Measles, morbilli. One of the major exanthemata; generally affecting individuals but once, and produced by specific contagion. The rash usually appears on the fourth, but sometimes on the third, fifth, or sixth day of a febrile disorder; after continuing four days it gradually declines with the fever. The disease usually commences from ten to fourteen days after the contagion has been received. The eruption first shows itself in distinct, red, nearly circular spots, somewhat less than the ordinary areolæ of flea-bites. As these increase in number they coalesce, forming small patches of an irregular figure, but approaching nearest to that of semicircles or crescents; these patches are intermixed with single circular dots, the interstices being of the natural color of the skin. On the face they are slightly raised, so as to give the sensation of inequality of surface to the finger passed over the cuticle. The disappearance of the eruption is followed by desquamation of the cuticle. Measles is not dangerous of itself, but is liable to be complicated by pneumonia in winter and dysentery in summer, which are apt to come on at the time of or soon after the disappearance of the eruption. A form of rubeola called *r. spuria* or *r. sine catarrho* has been described in which the rash runs its regular course, with little fever or catarrhal affection. *R. nigra* or black measles is a name given to an unusual appearance about the seventh or eighth day, when the rash becomes suddenly livid, with a mixture of yellow, due to hemorrhage in the skin. In the uncomplicated forms of measles but little treatment is necessary. Epidemic measles has occasionally prevailed largely in armies, when it has been called camp measles. **R. gal′lica,** rubella. **R. german′ica,** rubella. **R. no′tha,** rubella. **R. spu′ria,** see *Rubeola* and *Rubella.*

**Rubes′cent.** Becoming red.

**Ru′bia** (*ruber,* red). A genus of plants, ord. *Rubiaceæ.* Madder. The root has a bitterish, somewhat austere taste, and a slight, not agreeable smell. It was formerly considered deobstruent, detergent, and diuretic.

**Rubid′ium.** Uncommon metal, resembling potassium chemically and physically; symbol, Rb. **R. ammo′nium bro′mide,** $RbBr(NH_4Br)_3$; white, soluble powder, suggested as a substitute for potassium bromide in epilepsy; sedative and hypnotic. **R. bro′mide** has been employed in heart affections and when bromides are indicated. **R. chlo′ride** lowers the pulse-rate, increases arterial tension. **R. i′odide,** white, soluble crystals; employed in cutaneous disease and ophthalmic practice; dose, gr. ij (0.13). **R. tar′trate,** useful in nervous palpitation of the heart; dose, gr. iij–v (0.2–0.32).

**Rubiginous,** ru-bij′in-us (*rubigo,* rust). Rusty. Having a rusty color. Epithet given to the sputa in certain cases of pneumonia.

**Rubijervin′.** A principle, traces of which are found in veratrum viride.

**Rubin′.** Fuchsin.

**Rubi′nus ve′rus** (*ruber*, red). Anthrax.

**Ru′bor** (redness). Rubedo.

**Rubri′ca fabri′lis.** Red, heavy, earthy matter, formerly employed for making drying powders; red chalk. **R. sinop′ica**, a heavy, compact, reddish earth from Sinope, formerly used in diarrhœa.

**Rubrin′** (*ruber*, red). Hæmatin.

**Ru′brum.** The red nucleus.

**Ru′bus** (*ruber*, red). The pharmacopœial name (Ph. U. S.) of the bark of the root of Rubus canadensis, R. villosus, and R. trivialis, the blackberry; used in diarrhœa, especially of children, in doses of ʒss–j (2.0–4.0) in decoction. The official preparations are: *Extrac′tum ru′bi flu′idum*, dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0); and *syr′upus r.*, dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). Also genus of plants, ord. *Rosaceæ*. **R. affi′nis**, R. fruticosus. **R. arc′ticus**, shrubby strawberry; fruit is antiseptic, refrigerant, and antiscorbutic. **R. ba′tus** or **R. cæ′sius**, dewberry plant; fruit resembles the blackberry in appearance and properties; bark of the root of American dewberry or low blackberry is astringent. **R. canaden′sis**, see *R. cæsius*. **R. chamæmo′rus**, cloudberry tree, cloudberries, knotberries; the ripe fruit is sometimes prepared as a jam, and used in fevers, etc., to allay thirst. It has been much extolled as an antiscorbutic. **R. flagella′ris**, see *R. cæsius*. **R. frambœsia′nus**, R. idæus. **R. frondo′sus**, R. fruticosus. **R. frutico′sus**, common bramble, which affords blackberries, brambleberries; the berries are eaten as a summer fruit; the bark of the root of the American blackberry, high or standing blackberry, hairy American bramble, is astringent, having been used in the last stages of dysentery and in cholera infantum. **R. idæ′us**, raspberry; *syr′upus ru′bi idæ′i* is official in the Ph. U. S. **R. ni′ger**, R. fruticosus. **R. occidenta′lis**, see *R. strigosus*. **R. panicula′tus**, R. fruticosus. **R. procum′bens**, see *R. cæsius*. **R. strigo′sus**, wild red raspberry of the United States; leaves are a mild astringent, like those of R. occidentalis, black raspberry. **R. trivia′lis**, see *Rubus cæsius*. **R. vulga′ris**, R. fruticosus.

**Ruck′ing** (*ructus*). Eructation.

**Ructa′men** (*ructo*, to belch). Eructation.

**Ruc′tus.** Eructation. **R. ac′idus**, acid eructation.

**Rudbeck′ia lacinia′ta** (after the Rudbecks, of Upsal). Coneflower, thimbleweed; indigenous plant, ord. *Compositæ*. Diuretic; has been given in nephritic affections.

**Rud′dle, hard.** Rubrica fabrilis.

**Rudimen′tal** or **Rudimen′tary** (*rudis*, the first beginning). Slightly developed.

**Rudol′phia frondo′sa** (after C. A. Rudolphia, a botanist of Jena). Butea frondosa.

**Ruffi′ni's cor′puscles** or **end-organs.** Corpuscles of nerve-matter and fibrous tissue in the skin accompanying Pacinian corpuscles.

**Ru′fus's pills.** Pills of aloes and myrrh.

**Ru′gæ** (pl. of ruga). Wrinkles. Term especially applied to folds in the mucous membrane of the stomach and vagina; also to ridges on bones for insertion of muscles and ligaments. **Pal′atal r.**, serial elevations occupying the anterior portion of the hard palate. **R. pennifor′mes**, palmæ uteri plicatæ.

**Ru′gose** (*ruga*, a wrinkle). Wrinkled.

**Rugos′ity.** Fold, wrinkle, or roughness.

**Ru′gous.** Wrinkled.

**Ruhm′korff coil.** Powerful induction coil.

**Rui′zia fra′grans.** Species of Pneumus boldus, ord. *Monimiaceæ*. Evergreen shrub, native of Chile. Wood is used to make charcoal, and the bark for tanning purposes.

**Rum.** Spirit distilled from sugar or molasses. **Bay r.**, spiritus myrciæ. **R. blos′som**, acne rosacea. **R. buds**, gutta rosea. **R. cher′ry**, Prunus virginiana; choke-cherry. **Cher′ry r.**, rum in which choke-cherries have been soaking; somewhat astringent.

**Ru′ma.** Mamma.

**Ru′men.** Paunch of animals.

**Rumenot′omy.** Operation of opening the rumen or paunch of animals.

**Ru′mex.** (Ph. U. S.) The root of R. crispus, yellow dock, and other species of rumex; an astringent cholagogue and tonic. The official preparation is the *extrac′tum ru′micis flu′idum;* dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **R. acetosel′la**, sheep sorrel, field sorrel. **R. aceto′sus**, sour dock, common sorrel, ord. *Polygonaceæ;* leaves are sour, being used in cookery and also as a refrigerant. **R. acu′tus**, sharp-pointed wild dock; decoction of the root has long been used in cutaneous affections; sometimes employed for the cure of the itch. **R. ætnen′sis**, R. scutatus. **R. alpi′nus**, the systematic name of the plant that affords monk's rhubarb; see *Rumex patientia*. **R. aquat′icus**, Rumex hydrolapathum. **R. britan′nica**, Rumex hydrolapathum. **R. confer′tus**, R. patientia. **R. cris′pus**, native of Europe, but common in America; see *Rumex obtusifolius*. **R. dig′ynus**, Oxyria reniformis. **R. gigan′tea**, vegetable mercury, mudar, muddar, mudarrh; bark of the root has a reputation in the East Indies for the treatment of leprosy, elephantiasis, etc. **R. glau′cus**, R. scutatus. **R. hasta′tus**, R. scutatus. **R. hastifo′lius**, R. scutatus. **R. hydrolap′athum**, water dock; the leaves of this plant are subacid and said to be laxative; the root has been used as a tonic, astringent, and antiscorbutic, having also been employed externally in some cutaneous affections. **R. interme′dius**, R. acetosus. **R. obtusifo′lius**, blunt-leaved dock, bitter dock; root of this, as well as of R. crispus, curled or sour or yellow dock—rumex (Ph. U. S.)—has similar virtues to those of the other species, both being used in decoction in the same cases as sarsaparilla. **R. oxyo′tus**, R. scutatus. **R. paludo′sus**, R. acutus. **R. patien′tia**, patientia, monk's rhubarb; this root is supposed to possess the virtues of rhubarb, but in an inferior degree. **R. pusil′lus**, R. acutus. **R. sanguin′eus**, bloody dock or bloody-veined dock; root has an austere, astringent taste, and has been employed in dysentery. **R. scuta′tus**, Roman or garden sorrel, green sauce, French sorrel; virtues the same as those of the common sorrel. **R. tubero′sus**, R. acetosus.

**Rumicin′.** Chrysophanic acid.

**Rumin′.** Alcoholic extract of root of Rumex crispus, yellow dock. Alterative and astringent.

**Rumina′tion** (*ruminatio*, chewing of the cud). Function peculiar to ruminating animals, by which the food they have swallowed is regurgitated to be chewed a second time. An analogous phenomenon is sometimes seen in man.

**Ru′mis.** Mamma.

**Rum′met.** Pityriasis.

**Rump.** The crupper; the region of the coccyx; the buttocks. **R. bone**, coccyx.

**Rumpf's sign** or **symp′tom.** Temporary acceleration of pulse in neurasthenia on very slight provocation. Twitching of small fibres of muscles in neuroses of traumatic origin.

**Run′around.** Paronychia.

**Run′ches.** Sinapis arvensis.

**Ru′neberg's type.** A form of pernicious anæmia in which there are remissions.

**Run′ning.** Rapid progression by leaps to transport the body from one point to another. Pathologically, a discharge of pus.

**Run′round.** See *Paronychia*.

**Ru′pes** (cliffs). Lips of the vulva. See *Lip*.

**Ru′pia** (*rhypos*, filth). An eruption of large, flattish blebs, which contain a fluid—at first serous, afterward puriform, and often bloody—which rapidly concretes into crusts, beneath which are ulcers of variable depths. If the spots are of inconsiderable size, it is called rupia simplex; if the crusts are large and prominent, rupia prominens. **R. cachec′tica**, Pompholyx epinyctis. **R. escharot′ica**, known in Ireland under the names white blisters, eating hives, and burnt holes; an affection which bears a close similarity to pemphigus, particularly in the absence of a thick, rugous crust, while in its chief feature, that of ulceration, it evidently belongs to rupia. **R. prom′inens,** see *Rupia*. **R. sim′plex,** see *Rupia*. **R. syphilit′ica,** a term used to designate the thickly stratified crusts of flat, pustular syphilitic skin lesions.

**Ru′pial.** Appertaining or relating to rupia.

**Rupopho′bia** (more correctly, rhypophobia). Morbid dread of dirt or filth.

**Ruptibil′itas** (*rumpo*, to break, *habilis*, able). Fragility.

**Ruptil′itas.** Fragility.

**Rup′tio** (*rumpo*, to break). Rupture of a vessel or organ.

**Ruptu′ra** (*rumpo*, to break). Hernia. Laceration. Rupture of a vessel or organ.

**Rup′ture** (*rumpo*, to break or burst). Hernia. Tear or break. **R. of the groin,** bubonocele. **R. of the heart,** cardiorrhexis. **R. herb** or **wort,** Herniaria glabra.

**Rup′tured.** See *Hernial*.

**Rusco′ni's a′nus.** Blastopore or orifice of the blastula.

**Rus′cus.** Wild myrtle, centromyrine, butcher's broom, ord. *Liliaceæ;* root has been recommended as an aperient and diuretic. **R. aculea′tus,** European shrub, butcher's broom, knee holly; the root possesses diuretic virtues. **R. hypoglos′sum,** formerly used against relaxed uvula.

**Rush, sweet.** Acorus calamus; Juncus odoratus. **U′terine r.,** the placental bruit.

**Rus′ma.** See *Orpiment*.

**Ru′sot.** East Indian name of Berberis aristata.

**Rus′sell's bod′ies.** Fuchsin bodies, noticed in carcinoma and diseases affecting the mucous membrane of the nose and stomach.

**Rus′sian.** Relating to or derived from Russia. **R. cas′tor,** kind of castor gotten from the Russian beaver; is reputed better than the Canadian variety. **R. i′singlass,** official isinglass. **R. lic′orice root,** radix liquiritiæ mundata; more bitter than Spanish licorice. **R. mus′tard,** the seeds of Sinapis juncea, grown in south of Russia. **R. rhu′barb,** Chinese rhubarb, formerly taken overland into Russia and exported thence.

**Rust.** Hydrates, carbonates, and oxides which collect on metallic surfaces. Species of uredo growing on the stalks of several cereals.

**Rust's disease′.** Tuberculous inflammation of the two upper cervical vertebræ. **R.'s symp′tom,** in caries or cancer of the upper cervical vertebræ, the patient, whenever he changes his position, rests his head on his hand.

**Rus′wut.** See *Oxyacantha galeni*.

**Rut.** Heat in animals.

**Ru′ta.** Common rue; ord. *Rutaceæ*. The plant has a strong, disagreeable odor, and bitter, pungent taste. It is so acrid as to blister the skin. Its properties are reputedly tonic, stimulant, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. The leaves were formerly official in the Ph. U. S. *Oleum rutæ*, distilled oil of rue, is antispasmodic; externally, rubefacient; dose, gtt. ij–vj (0.13–0.39). **R. al′tera,** ruta. **R. capra′ria,** Galega officinalis. **R. grave′olens,** ruta. **R. horten′sis,** ruta. **R. mura′ria,** Asplenium ruta muraria.

**Ruta′ceum** (*ruta*). Vinegar of rue.

**Ruth′erford's solu′tion.** Solution for hardening and decalcifying specimens of tissues; chromic acid 1 gm., water 200 c.c., with 2 c.c. of nitric acid.

**Ru′tic acid.** Capric acid. $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$. A fatty acid derived from ruta. The salts formed by it are called *rutates*.

**Rutido′ma** or **Rutido′sis** (*rhytidoo*, to wrinkle). Act of wrinkling. Corrugation and subsidence of the cornea.

**Rutilin′.** Resinoid substance created by the chemical reaction between sulphuric acid and salicin.

**Rutin′.** Glyceryl rutate. Obtained from cocoanut oil. $C_{25}H_{28}O_{15}$. Also a glucoside from ruta graveolens, or rue.

**Rut′ting.** Sexual excitement in female animals at time of rupture of the ovisacs.

**Ruysch's** (Dutch anatomist, 1638–1731) **glom′erules.** Malpighian corpuscles. **R.'s mem′brane,** R.'s tunic. **R.'s tube,** small cavity in nasal septum of fœtus, homologue of Jacobson's organ. **R.'s tu′nic,** the internal layer of the choroid; also a layer of areolar tissue beneath the peritoneal coat of the stomach. **R.'s u′terine mus′cle,** fibres at the fundus, which, according to R., have an independent action.

**Rye.** Secale. **Horned r.,** ergot. **Rob′in's r.,** Polytrichum juniperinum. **Spurred r.,** ergot.

**Rytido′sis.** Rutidosis.

# S.

**S.** Symbol for sulphur; abbrev. for left. **S. roma'num** (Roman S), sigmoid flexure.

**Sabadil'la.** (Ph. Br.) Dried ripe seeds of Schœnocaulon officinale. Veratrum sabadilla. See *Veratrina.*

**Sabadilline'.** $C_{21}H_{27}NO_7$. Alkaloid from sabadilla, but has little therapeutic significance or use.

**Sa'bal serrula'ta.** Saw palmetto. Grows in the Southern States; sedative, diuretic, expectorant, and nutritive. Given in laryngeal and bronchial troubles, urinary disorders, asthma, ozæna, etc.

**Sabatrine'.** $C_{102}H_{86}N_2O_{34}$. An alkaloid derived from sabadilla.

**Sabbat'ia** (after Sabbati, an Italian botanist). Chironia angularis. **S. angula'ris,** Chironia angularis. **S. elliot'ii,** quinine flower; plant of the order *Gentianaceæ,* whose habitat is Florida; flower is antiperiodic.

**Sabbatin'.** Glucoside from Sabbatia elliotii. Antiperiodic and antipyretic.

**Sabi'na.** (Ph. U. S.) Savine. Tops of Juniperus sabina, stimulant emmenagogue and abortive; dose, gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0). The official preparations are: *Extrac'tum sabi'næ flu'idum;* dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). *Ol'eum s.;* dose, ♏v–x (0.32–0.65). See also *Juniperus sabina.*

**Sab'ine.** Juniperus sabina.

**Sabu'cus.** Sambucus.

**Sab'ulous** (*sabulum,* sand). Sandy.

**Sab'ulum cona'rii.** See *Pineal gland.*

**Sabur'ra** (coarse sand or ballast). Sordes. Foulness of the stomach from the retention of undigested and decomposing matters in the stomach. **S. vermino'sa,** helminthiasis.

**Sabur'ral.** Relating to saburra. **S. fe'ver,** fever with much gastric disorder, coated tongue, and sordes.

**Saburra'tio.** Arenation.

**Sac.** A bag or pouch. **Air s.,** pulmonary vesicle. **Bro'ca's s.,** pudendal s. **Den'tal s.,** part of the dental groove investing the papillæ and teeth before eruption. **Gesta'tion s.,** the bag enclosing the fœtus in extra-uterine pregnancy. **Her'nial s.,** an envelope or pouch, formed by the serous membrane of the cavity, whence the viscus has escaped. We distinguish, in a hernial sac, its orifice or the opening by which it communicates with the great cavity lined by the serous membrane; its cervix or neck, the narrow portion on the outside of the orifice, where strangulation sometimes occurs; the body, which is the round, prominent part; and the fundus or bottom, the part opposite to the orifice. **Hil'ton's s.,** see *Hilton.* **Lac'rymal s.,** see *Lacrymal puncta.* **S. of the omen'tum,** see *Epiploon, gastrohepatic.* **Peritone'al s.,** one of two cavities, the greater and lesser, communicating by the foramen of Winslow, developed from original right and left symmetrical cavities. **Puden'dal s.,** Broca's s., an elastic sac in each labium majus, filled with fat and connective tissue. **Se'rous s.,** the shut cavity formed by any serous membrane, as the pleura or peritoneum. **Yolk s.,** umbilical vesicle.

**Sac'cate** or **Sac'cated** (*saccus,* a sac). Encysted. Also pouched, as the colon. *Sacculated,* a diminutive of saccated.

**Sac'charated** (*saccharum,* sugar). Made from or containing sugar. **S. car'bonate of iron,** a mixture of ferric oxide, ferrous carbonate, and sugar. **S. fer'rous i'odide,** consisting of ferrous iodide and sugar of milk, which prevents oxidation of the iron salt. **S. iron,** reddish-brown mixture of ferric hydrate and sugar, soluble in water. **S. pep'sin,** consisting of pepsin and sugar of milk.

**Saccharephidro'sis.** Sweet perspiration, a form of hyperidrosis.

**Sac'chari fæx** (dregs of sugar). Molasses.

**Sac'charic acid.** $C_6H_{10}O_8$. Acid made by action of nitric acid upon sugar. It is colorless, amorphous, and deliquescent.

**Sac'charide.** A group of carbohydrates, including the sugars, such as monosaccharide, disaccharide, polysaccharide, and other saccharides. See *Carbohydrate.*

**Saccharif'erous** (*saccharum,* sugar, *fero,* to carry). Consisting of or containing sugar.

**Saccharifica'tion** (*saccharum,* sugar, *facio,* to make). Process of conversion of starch into sugar.

**Saccharim'eter.** An apparatus to determine the quality or quantity of sugar. Polarimeter showing the amount of rotation of a beam of polarized light transmitted through a solution of sugar. Hydrometer, graduated to indicate the strength of a saccharine solution.

**Saccharin'.** Orthosulphamidobenzoic anhydride; sulphinide of benzoic acid. White, crystalline powder with a very sweet taste, derived from coal-tar; nearly three hundred times sweeter than sugar. Used in diabetes, cystitis, urethritis, and gastrohepatic disorders; antiseptic. **Sol'uble s.,** a mixture of aqueous solution of saccharin neutralized with sodium bicarbonate.

**Sac'charine.** Of the nature of or containing sugar.

**Sac'charinol** or **Sac'charinose.** Saccharin.

**Saccharo-.** Prefix signifying sugar.

**Saccharo-bacil'lus.** Bacillus pastorianus.

**Saccharocol'loid.** A group of the carbohydrates, containing gum and starch; they are in general non-crystallizable and non-dialyzable.

**Saccharogalactorrhœ'a** (*saccharum,* sugar, *gala,* milk, *rheo,* to flow). Excretion of an increased amount of sugar in the milk.

**Sac'charogen.** Substance existing in milk. Lactose is formed from it.

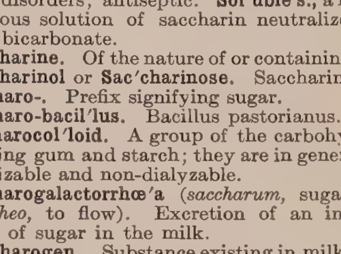
**Saccharogen'esis** (*genesis,* production). The process of sugar-formation.

**Saccharogum'mita.** Sweet principle of glycyrrhiza.

**Sac'charol.** Saccharin.

**Saccharom'eter.** Hydrometer adapted for determining the density of syrups. Saccharimeter.

**Saccharomy'ces** (*saccharon,* sugar, *mykes,* fungus). Unicellular organism belonging to a genus of ascomycetous fungi, and including the yeast fungus. These fungi multiply by process of budding, and sometimes by endogenous cell-formation, and are present most commonly in alcoholic fermentation. **S. al'bicans,** Oïdium albicans of thrush. **S. apicula'ta,** existing upon various berries, including the gooseberry. **S. capillit'ii,** a species found in some cases of pityriasis of the scalp. **S. cerevis'iæ,** the fungus of brewer's yeast. **S. ellipsoi'deus,** an ordinary alco-



Saccharomyces; *a,* cell with four spores.

holic ferment. **S. exig′uus**, present in syrups undergoing fermentation. **S. galactic′olus**, causes fermentation in milk. **S. glu′tinis**, occurs in yeast. **S. guttula′tus** (Robin), detected in the digestive organs of man and other animals, and in the intestinal discharges of ankylostomiasis. **S. hansen′ii**, changes sugars into oxalic acid. **S. hom′inis**, found in chronic infectious pyæmia. **S. lithog′enes**, found in lymph glands in carcinoma of the liver; causes calcareous tumors in some animals. **S. marxia′nus**, produces fermentation in wine and saccharine solutions. **S. membranifa′ciens**, causes a thick film on beerwort and produces liquefaction of gelatin. **S. mesenter′icus**, causes fermentation in fruit. **S. mi′nor**, a form occurring in baker's yeast. **S. mycoder′ma**, S. albicans. **S. pasteuria′nus**, a species found in low fermentation. **S. neofor′mans**, in the juice of fruit; causes a tumor, in some animals, at the point of inoculation. **S. pyrifor′mis** (Ward), found in fermented ginger-beer. **S. ru′ber** (Demme), reddens milk and cheese. **S. subcuta′neus tumefa′ciens**, found in myxoma; in mice and rats it causes local fungous growths. **S. vacci′næ** (Pfeiffer), a form noted in vaccine lymph.

**Saccharomyco′sis hom′inis.** Blastomycetic dermatitis.

**Saccharorrhœ′a** (*rheo*, to flow). Glycyrrhœa. **S. cuta′nea**, sudor dulcis, sweet sweat. **S. lac′tea**, a secretion of unusually sweet milk. **S. pulmona′lis**, the copious expectoration of unusually sweet matter from the lungs. **S. urino′sa**, diabetes mellitus.

**Sac′charose.** Crystalline carbohydrate, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, from sugar-cane or sugar-beet. Also one of the series of carbohydrates having this formula, including saccharose, maltose, lactose, etc. **S. ni′trate**, nitrosaccharose.

**Saccharosu′ria.** Discharge of saccharose in the urine.

**Sac′charure.** A preparation made by saturating sugar with a tincture, and drying and powdering the mixture.

**Sac′charum.** Sugar. The product of the juice of sugar-cane, ord. *Gramineæ*, and also of the beet, maple, Chinese sugar-cane, etc.; it is refined sugar. *True sugars* are those with which alcoholic fermentation may be effected by the addition of yeast and water. They are: Hard sugar of the cane, maple, beet, chestnut, etc.; liquid sugar, sugar of malt, of the sweet potato, molasses, honey, etc.; hard sugar of the grape, ripe fruits, starch, diabetes, etc.; and hard sugar of the mushroom. Imperfect sugars are those in which alcoholic fermentation cannot be effected by means of yeast and water, as manna, sugar of milk, sugar of jelly or glue, licorice, picromel. Sugar, cane-sugar, is prepared from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane, boiled with the addition of quicklime or common vegetable alkali. It is used in pharmacy for the preparation of syrups, conserves, lozenges, etc. It is nutritious, is employed as an aliment, and as a eutrophic demulcent and antiseptic. *Liver* or *hepatic sugar* has been found a normal formation by the liver. It is more readily assimilated than other varieties of sugar. See *Glucose* and *Glycogenic matter*. According to Tolleus, the various sugars may be thus classified, being arranged in groups, mainly according to their chemical composition: **S. acer′num**, S. canadense, maple sugar; often used as a demulcent. **S. al′bum**, white sugar, refined sugar, loaf-sugar; double-refined sugar has been called tabarzet. **S. alumina′tum**, equal parts of white sugar and alum, powdered; used as a styptic. **S. can′didum**, nabot, sugar candy, rock candy, is the crystallized juice of the cane. **S. commu′ne**, raw sugar. **S. hordea′tum**, barley sugar. **S. lac′tis** (Ph. U. S.), $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11},H_2O$; crystalline sugar from whey of cow's milk by evaporation and purification by recrystallization; sugar of milk. **S. non-purifica′tum**, raw, crown, or moist sugar, coarse sugar. **S. officina′rum**, see *Saccharum*. **S. penid′ium**, S. hordeatum. **S. purifica′tum**, refined sugar, *saccharum* of the Ph. U. S. **S. satur′ni**, sugar of lead.

**Sac′ciform.** Having the form of a sac; sac-shaped. **S. disease′ of the a′nus**, see *Rectal pouches*.

**Sac′cular glands.** Glands the acini of which are sacciform.

**Sac′culated.** Encysted. See *Saccated*.

**Sac′cule.** Sacculus proprius of the ear; also any small sac. **Den′tal s.**, dental follicle. **Vestib′ular s.**, portion of membranous labyrinth of vestibule of the ear connecting with the ductus cochlearis.

**Sac′culi** (pl. of sacculus) **adipo′si.** Fatty vesicles. **S. chalicoph′ori**, see *Lacunæ of bone*. **S. larynge′i**, ventricles of the larynx. **S. medicina′les**, bags containing medicinal substances. **S. medulla′res**, see *Medullary membrane*.

**Sac′culus** (dim. of *saccus*, a sac). A small pouch or sac. Marsupion. **S. cephal′icus**, cucupha. **S. chy′lifer**, receptaculum chyli. **S. commu′nis**, see *Semicircular canals*. **S. cor′dis**, pericardium. **S. ellip′ticus**, see *Semicircular canals*. **S. endolymph′icus**, saccus endolymphicus. **S. hemiellip′ticus**, see *Semicircular canals*. **S. lactif′erus**, see *Lactiferous vessels*. **S. laryn′gis**, a cæcal pouch of variable size formed by the mucous membrane in the ventricles of the larynx; its laryngeal surface is covered by the arytenoepiglottideus inferior muscle or compressor sacculi laryngis (muscle of Hilton). **S. medicina′lis**, medicated pillow, as of hops. **S. oblon′gus**, see *Semicircular canals*. **S. pro′prius**, see *Semicircular canals*. **S. ror′ifer**, receptaculum chyli. **S. rotun′dus**, see *Semicircular canals*. **S. semiova′lis**, see *Semicircular canals*. **S. sphæ′ricus**, see *Semicircular canals*. **Ves′ical s.**, see *Bladder, sacculated*. **S. vestib′uli**, see *Semicircular canals*.

**Sac′cus.** Sac. **S. cæ′cus**, see *Stomach*. **S. cæ′cus co′li**, cæcum. **S. co′li**, cæcum. **S. cor′dis**, pericardium. **S. endolymphat′icus**, sac formed by process of dura mater included in the aqueduct of Sylvius; see *Ductus endolymphaticus*. **S. epiplo′icus**, epiploon. **S. hernio′sus**, hernial sac. **S. intesti′ni cras′si**, cæcum. **S. lacryma′lis**, lacrymal sac. **S. lac′teus**, receptaculum chyli. **S. liena′lis**, pocket or sac formed by ligamentum phrenocolicum, which in the new-born regularly receives the spleen. **S. muco′sus**, see *Bursæ mucosæ*. **S. peritonæ′i retroventricula′ris**, see *Epiploon, gastrohepatic*. **S. pleu′ræ**, pleura. **S. vena′rum cava′rum**, sinus dexter cordis. **S. vena′rum pulmona′lium**, sinus pulmonalis. **S. ventric′uli**, see *Stomach*. **S. vitelli′nus**, yolk sac; umbilical vesicle.

**Sa′cer.** Sacred, holy. Sacral. **S. ig′nis**, herpes zoster; erysipelas. **S. mor′bus**, epilepsy. **S. mus′culus**, transversalis dorsi or longissimus dorsi.

CLASSIFICATION OF SUGARS.

| I. *Monosaccharides* or *Glucoses*, $C_6H_{12}O_6$. | II. *Disaccharides* or *Saccharoses*, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. | III. *Polysaccharides* or *Amyloses*. |
|---|---|---|
| Dextrose, Levulose, } Invert sugar. | Cane-sugar. | *a. Crystallizable polysaccharides.* |
| Mannitose. | Milk-sugar. | Raffinose, $C_{36}H_{64}O_{32} + 10H_2O$. |
| Galactose. | Maltose. | Lactosin, $C_{36}H_{64}O_{31}$. |
| Sorbin or Sorbose. | Trehalose. | *b. Uncrystallizable* or *difficultly crystallizable polysaccharides.* |
| | Melezitose. | Starch-derivatives belonging to dextrose group. |
| | | Inulin-derivatives belonging to levulose groups. |
| | | Gums and mucilages, yielding galactose, arabinose, etc. |
| | | Cellulose |
| | | Pectin substances. |

**Sa′cra fis′tula.** Vertebral column. **S. me′dia,** middle sacral artery.

**Sa′crad.** Toward the sacrum.

**Sa′cral.** That which belongs or relates to the sacrum. **S. ar′teries** are distinguished into: 1. The *anterior* or *middle sacral, median artery of the sacrum,* which arises from the posterior part of the abdominal aorta, in front of the fourth lumbar vertebra; descending in a serpentine manner upon the sacrovertebral articulation and on the anterior surface of the sacrum, furnishing many lateral branches which unite with the lateral sacral arteries and enter the anterior sacral foramina, to be distributed to the membranes of the marrow, etc. 2. The *lateral sacral arteries,* which are two in number, one on each side. They arise from the hypogastric, from the iliolumbar, or from the gluteal, and descend before the anterior sacral foramina, anastomosing in an arched manner, toward the coccyx, with the middle sacral. They give off external and posterior branches, which enter the sacral foramina; and internal branches, which are distributed to the pyramidalis, sacrum, etc. **S. as′pect,** aspect toward the region where the sacrum is situated. **S. canal′,** continuation of the spinal canal in the sacrum. **S. extrem′ities,** the lower limbs. **S. grooves,** two longitudinal excavations, slightly marked, at the posterior surface of the sacrum, which appear to terminate the vertebral grooves or gutters. **S. in′dex,** breadth of sacrum multiplied by 100 and divided by its length. **S. nerves** are generally six in number. They arise from the termination of the spinal marrow. The first, united with the great cord which descends from the lumbar plexus, concurs with the three others in forming the sacral or sciatic plexus. The third and fourth, with branches of the great sympathetic, form the hypogastric plexus. The fifth and sixth (*coccygeal nerve*) are distributed to the ischiococcygeus muscle and to the sphincter and levator ani. **S. plex′us,** sciatic plexus—the sacral portion of the crural plexus of Chaussier—constituted as just mentioned, is situated in front of the pyramidalis. It gives off, backward, two branches, called the pudic and the lesser sciatic. It terminates in the great sciatic nerve.

**Sacral′gia** (*algos,* pain). Pain in the sacrum.

**Sacra′to.** The species of mulatto nearest to the pure negro type. See *Mulatto.*

**Sacrec′tomy.** Kraske's operation.

**Sa′cred bark.** Cascara sagrada; dried leaves of Rhamnus purshianus. **S. bean,** nelumbo.

**Sacrifi′cial.** Relating to a sacrifice. **S. opera′tion,** operation in which, for the benefit or advantage of the patient, some part is sacrified.

**Sacro-.** In composition, relating or belonging to the sacrum.

**Sacroante′rior.** Having the sacrum directed forward, as *s. position* of the fœtus, in which the back of the fœtus in utero is directed toward the anterior abdominal wall of the mother.

**Sacrococcyg′eal.** Relating to the sacrum and coccyx. **S. articula′tion** is that of the lower extremity of the sacrum with the superior facette of the coccyx. It is closed by two ligaments—anterior and posterior sacrococcygeal.

**Sacrocosta′lis** (*costa,* rib). Sacrolumbalis.

**Sacrocoxal′gia** (*sacrum* + *coxa,* hip, *algos,* pain). Rheumatic affection of the sacro-iliac symphysis.

**Sacrocoxi′tis.** Sacro-iliac disease.

**Sacrofem′oral.** Glutæus major muscle.

**Sacro-il′iac.** That which relates to the sacrum and ilium. **S.-i. articula′tion, sym′physis,** or **synchondro′sis,** iliosacral articulation, symphysis, or synchondrosis, is the union of two surfaces—two inclined planes, broader above than below, one formed by the sacrum, the other by the ilium. Both surfaces are encrusted by an articular cartilage. The bands strengthening them are the two sacrosciatic ligaments, the sacrospinal, a sacro-iliac ligament, and some irregular fibres. **S.-i. lig′ament,** a very thick assemblage of short, dense, irregular fibres, occupying the space which the sacrum and ilium leave between them behind their articular surface. Some authors have termed some irregular fibres situated in front of the sacro-iliac articulation anterior sacro-iliac ligaments, in opposition to that just described, which they call posterior sacro-iliac. **S.-i. disease′,** a painful acute or chronic inflammatory condition of the sacro-iliac articulation, dependent on local injury, accidents of pregnancy or parturition, or tuberculosis. **S.-i. sym′physis** or **synchondro′sis,** s.-i. articulation.

**Sacro-ischiat′ic.** Sacrosciatic.

**Sacrolumba′lis.** Sacrolumbar.

**Sacrolum′bar.** That which belongs to the sacrum and loins. **S. mus′cle,** dorsotrachelian portion of the sacrospinal of Chaussier, seated at the posterior part of the trunk, is thick and triangular below, flat and thin above, and terminates in a point at the upper extremity. It is attached to the posterior surface of the sacrum, to the corresponding portion of the crista ilii, to the extremities of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ, to the angles of the eleven inferior ribs, to the tuberosity of the first and the posterior tubercle of the transverse processes of the last five cervical vertebræ. The sacrolumbalis straightens the vertebral column when bent forward, and maintains it straight. By means of its insertion into the ribs it can elevate or depress these bones according as its fixed extremity is above or below. It acts, consequently, sometimes as an inspiratory, at others as an expiratory muscle. From six or eight of the lower ribs arise an equal number of fleshy portions which terminate at the inner side of this muscle. From the upper part of the sacrolumbalis a fleshy slip runs up, to be fixed to the transverse processes of the fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ by three distinct tendons. These last parts, though regarded as independent by some anatomists, belong to the sacrolumbalis.

**Sacrome′dian ar′tery.** Middle sacral artery.

**Sacropectin′eal diam′eter.** Anteroposterior diameter of the pelvis.

**Sacroposte′rior.** Having the sacrum directed backward, as *s. position* of the fœtus, in which the back of the fœtus in utero is directed toward the spine of the mother.

**Sacrosciat′ic.** That which belongs to the sacrum and ischium. **S. lig′aments** are two ligaments which assist in securing the sacro-iliac articulation. The great or posterior sacrosciatic ligament extends from the crista ilii and the sides of the sacrum and coccyx to the tuberosity of the ischium. The less or anterior sacrosciatic ligament arises from the same point and terminates in the spine of the ischium.

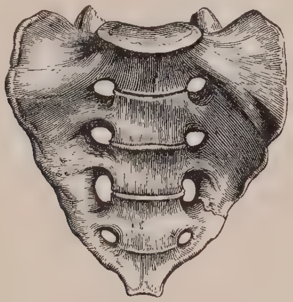
**Sacrospi′nal.** Relating to the sacrum and spine.

**Sacrospina′lis.** Dorsotrachelian portion of the sacrolumbalis muscle. It includes the sacrolumbalis, longissimus dorsi, transversalis, transversospinalis, and intertransversalis muscles, and is divided into three portions, the erector spinæ, extensor dorsi communis, lumbocostalis.

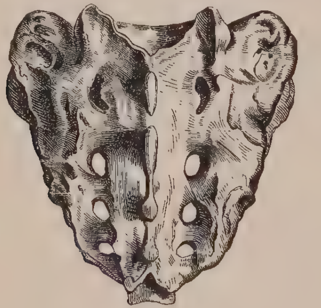
**Sacro-u′terine.** Relating to sacrum and uterus.

**Sacrover′tebral.** That which relates to the sacrum and vertebræ. **S. an′gle,** the angle formed by the articulation of the sacrum with the last lumbar vertebra. **S. articula′tion** is the junction of the last lumber vertebra with the sacrum. The angle which these two bones form at the anterior part has been called the promontory of the sacrum or the sacrovertebral angle. **S. lig′ament** is a strong ligament which passes from the anterior part of each of the transverse processes of the last lumbar vertebra to be attached to the base of the sacrum. Its use is to maintain the articulation of those two bones in situ.

**Sa′crum** (neuter of *sacer,* sacred). Crossbone. The bone forming the posterior part of the pelvis and a continuation of the vertebral column. The sacrum is symmetrical and triangular, situated at the posterior part of the pelvis, and concave anteriorly. It has: 1. A pelvic or anterior surface, which corresponds to the pelvic cavity, and has four transverse furrows pointing out the parts where the primitive portions of the bone were separated from each other. On each side there are four foramina, called anterior sacral; these are oblique, decreasing in size from above downward. Through them pass the anterior branches of the sacral nerves. 2. A spinal or posterior surface, convex, rough, and covered by muscles. Upon the median line are four horizontal tubercular eminences, forming a continuation of the spinous processes of the vertebræ; and, below, a triangular notch, where the sacral canal terminates. On each side of the surface are four foramina, called posterior sacral, which are smaller than the anterior, and give passage to the posterior branches of the sacral nerves. 3. The vertebral surface or base. Its greatest extent is transverse. It is articulated with the last lumbar vertebra. On it is seen the orifice of the sacral canal, of a triangular shape, and decreasing in width from above downward, terminating the vertebral canal, being lined by a prolongation of the cerebral membrane; containing the fasciculi of the sacral nerves; communicating externally by the sacral foramina; and terminating at the triangular notch on the posterior surface of the bone. At the sides of the upper orifice of the sacral canal are two articular processes which receive the articular processes of the last lumbar vertebra. The projection formed by the union of the base of the sacrum with the last lumbar vertebra is called the promontory, great angle of the sacrum, or sacrovertebral angle. 4. A coccygeal face or apex, which is very narrow, being articulated with the coccyx. 5. Two lateral margins, having above a broad, oblique surface, articulated with the ilium.



Anterior view of sacrum.



Posterior view of sacrum.

**Sactosal′pinx** (*saktos*, stuffed, *salpinx*, tube). Condition in which both ends of the Fallopian tube are closed by swelling or adhesive inflammation, and the lumen is distended with accumulated secretions. **S. hæmorrhag′ica**, hæmatosalpinx. **S. purulen′ta**, pyosalpinx. **S. sero′sa**, hydrosalpinx.

**Sad′dle, Turk′ish.** Sella turcica.

**Sad′dle-back.** Lordosis.

**Sad′dle-head.** Clinecephalus.

**Sad′dle-joint.** Articulation composed of two surfaces, one concave, the other convex, as the carpometacarpal joint of the thumb.

**Sad′dle-nose.** A nose with bridge depressed, due to necrosis or deviation of the nasal septum.

**Sad′ism** (after Marquis de Sade, a French writer, who wrote novels filled with tales of obscenity, cruelty, etc.). Sexual perversion in which a member of one sex has sensual gratification in domineering, even by force or cruelty, the other sex. Opposite condition to masochism. See *Masochism*.

**Sad′ist.** One who practises sadism.

**Sadis′tic.** Related to sadism, as a sadistic act.

**Sae′misch's ul′cer.** Ulcus serpens of cornea.

**Saen′ger's mac′ula.** Macula gonorrhoica (gonorrhœal spot) in gonorrhœal vulvitis, indicating orifice of duct of Bartholin. **S.'s opera′tion**, gastrohysterotomy; the uterus is raised from the cavity, sutures are applied at the upper angle of the wound in the abdomen to close it about the uterus, and compression is exerted at the cervix; the uterus is then opened and the child extracted; the peritoneum is now dissected from the muscular margin of the wound, and a wedge-shaped piece of the muscular coat removed; the peritoneum is turned down over the muscular layer and sutures are introduced, and the peritoneal surfaces are also united by sutures. **S.'s pu′pil reac′tion**, pupil reflex is not preserved or increased after a long period in the dark in tabes dorsalis, as it is in cerebral syphilis, amaurosis, etc.

**Sæ′pes.** Sepes.

**Safe′ty-tube.** The pervious portion of the Eustachian tube.

**Saf′flow.** Carthamus tinctorius.

**Saf′flower.** Carthamus tinctorius.

**Saf′fron.** Crocus. **Bas′tard s.**, Carthamus tinctorius. **Dy′er's s.**, Carthamus tinctorius. **S. flow′er**, Carthamus tinctorius. **Mead′ow s.** Colchicum autumnale.

**Safranin′.** $C_{18}H_{18}N_4$. Anilin pink, employed in microscopy. It is toxic to the heart and respiratory organs.

**Saf′ranophile** (*phileo*, to love). Easily stained by safranin, referring to bacteria and histological elements.

**Saf′ranum.** Carthamus tinctorius.

**Saf′rene.** $C_{10}H_{16}$. Substance contained in volatile oil of sassafras.

**Saf′rol.** $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$. Chief constituent of sassafras oil.

**Sag′aban.** Apios tuberosa.

**Sagape′num.** A gum-resin, supposed to be obtained from the Ferula persica, ord. *Umbelliferæ*. Odor fetid and alliaceous, taste pungent, bitterish, nauseous. It is reputed antispasmodic and emmenagogue.

**Sagapin′.** Sagapenum.

**Sage.** Salvia. **S. brush**, name given to various species of artemisia, employed similarly to abrotanum. **In′dian s.**, Eupatorium perfoliatum. **Jeru′salem s.**, pulmonaria. **S. tea**, infusum salviæ. **S. tree**, lantana. **Wild s.**, Salvia africana; S. lyrata.

**Sage′na** (*sagene*, seine). Epiploon.

**Sagit′tal** (*sagitta*, arrow). Arrow-shaped. **S. circum′ference of skull**, taken from nasion to opisthion on the surface; from opisthion to basion; from basion to nasion. **S. fur′row** or **groove** is a channel on the median line of the inner surface of the skull-cap. It is excavated in the os frontis and in the two parietal and occipital bones, extending from the crista galli to the internal occipital protuberance. It lodges the longitudinal sinus, which has been called the sagittal sinus. **S. nu′cleus**, nucleus of oculomotor nerve. **S. plane**, median plane of the body. **S. sec′tion**, vertical section in an anteroposterior direction. **S. semicir′cular canal′**, posterior semicircular canal. **S. si′nus**, see *Sagittal furrow*. **S. su′ture**, biparietal suture; suture uniting the parietal bones, and extending from before backward on the median line from the coronal suture to the lambdoidal. It is so called from *sagitta*, an arrow, because seeming to meet the coronal suture as an arrow meets the string of a bow.

**Sagitta′ria variab′ilis.** Arrowhead, arrowleaf, arrow-weed, wapata of Oregon, ord. *Alismaceæ*. Esculent, yielding arrowroot. The roots are cooling and subastringent, and are at times applied to the feet in cases of yaws and dropsical swellings of the legs. The leaves are applied to the breasts to dispel milk.

**Sagitta′rium alexiphar′macum.** A root cultivated in the West Indies; supposedly a remedy for wounds by poisoned arrows.

**Sagitta′tus.** Sagittal.

**Sa′go** (*sago* is the Malay name for various plants). A starch obtained from the pith of the Sagus rumphii, Cycas circinalis, C. revoluta, etc., growing in the Moluccas, Philippine Islands, etc., being imported in small grains. The same substance is also obtained from the West Indies, but is inferior to that from the East. **French s.**, see *Solanum tuberosum* and *Arrowroot, common.* **Port′land Isl′and s.**, see *Arum maculatum.* **S. spleen**, amyloid degeneration of the Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen, resembling boiled sago.

**Sagra′da.** Cascara sagrada.

**Sa′gus.** A genus of palms, a source of sago starch.

**Sai′gon cin′namon.** See *Cinnamon.*

**Saint Ag′atha's disease′.** Mammitis.

**Saint Aignon's′ disease′.** Tinea.

**Saint An′drew's cross.** Ascyrum crux andreæ. An indigenous herb, used as a local discutient application.

**Saint An′thony's fire.** Erysipelas.

**Saint Appolo′nia's disease′.** Pains in the teeth and jaws.

**Saint Avertin's′ disease′.** Epilepsy.

**Saint Barthol′omew's tea.** Paraguay tea.

**Saint Blase's disease′.** Quinsy or sore throat.

**Saint Charles's root.** Carlo sancto (radix).

**Saint Clair's disease′.** Ophthalmia.

**Saint Dymph′na's disease′.** Insanity.

**Saint Eras′mus's disease′.** Colic.

**Saint Fia′cre's disease′.** Hemorrhoids or painful vegetations around the anus.

**Saint Giles's disease′.** Cancer.

**Saint Go′thard disease′.** Tunnel anæmia.

**Saint Guy's dance.** Chorea.

**Saint Hu′bert's disease′.** Hydrophobia.

**Saint Igna′tius's bean.** Ignatia.

**Saint James's wort.** Senecio jacobæa; Thlaspi bursa.

**Saint Job's disease′.** Syphilis.

**Saint John Long's lin′iment.** Stokes's liniment.

**Saint John's dance.** See *Mania, dancing.* **S. J.'s evil**, epilepsy. **S. J.'s bread**, fruit of Ceratonia siliqua; used as demulcent and expectorant. **S. J.'s wort**, flowering tops of Hypericum perforatum; used as a remedy for chronic catarrh and intermittent fever, and as a discutient.

**Saint Laz′arus's disease′.** Leprosy; measles of the hog or tinea.

**Saint Main's disease′.** Scabies.

**Saint Mar′tin's evil.** Alcoholism.

**Saint Ma′ry's this′le.** Carduus marianus. An old popular remedy in hæmoptysis.

**Saint Math′urin's disease′.** Insanity; epilepsy.

**Saint Roch's disease′.** Bubo.

**Saint Se′ment's disease′.** Syphilis.

**Saint Vi′tus's dance.** Chorea. See *Mania, dancing.* **S. V.'s d. of the voice**, balbuties; stuttering or stammering.

**Saint Zach′ary's disease′.** Dumbness.

**Sal.** Salt. **S. absin′thii**, potassii subcarbonas; see *Potash.* **S. acetosel′læ**, potassium oxalate. **S. aceto′sus ammoniaca′lis**, liquor ammonii acetatis. **S. ac′idum ben′zoës**, benjamin. **S. aëra′tus**, potassium bicarbonate. **S. al′bus**, sodium muriate. **S. alem′broth**, a mixture of bichloride of mercury and chloride of ammonium; employed as an antiseptic. **S. al′kali**, sodium subcarbonate. **S. alkali′nus fix′us fos′silis**, soda. **S. ama′rum**, magnesii sulphas. **S. ammo′niac volat′ile**, ammonii carbonas. **S. ammoni′acum**, ammonii chloridum. **S. ammoni′acum martia′le**, ferrum ammoniatum. **S. ammoni′acum secre′tum Glau′beri**, ammonii sulphas. **S. ammoni′acum tartar′eum**, ammonii tartras. **S. ammoni′acum vegetab′ile**, liquor ammonii acetatis. **S. ammoni′acus**, ammonii chloridum. **S. ammoni′acus nitro′sus**, ammonii nitras. **S. ammo′niæ**, ammonii chloridum. **S. anglica′num**, magnesii sulphas. **S. an′glicum**, magnesii sulphas. **S. antiepilep′ticus of Weiss′man**, cuprum ammoniatum. **S. antimo′nii**, antimonium tartarizatum. **S. aperiti′vum**, sodium sulphate. **S. armeni′acum**, ammonii chloridum. **S. ar′tis**, alembroth salt. **S. brom′alid**, mixture of acetanilid, salicylic acid, and bromine; antiseptic, antipyretic, hypnotic. **S. caroli′num**, Carlsbad salts. **S. c. facti′tium**, artificial Carlsbad salts. **S. cathar′ticus ama′rus**, magnesii sulphas. **S. cathar′ticus Glau′beri**, sodium sulphate. **S. commu′nis**, ordinary salt, sodium chloride. **S. cor′nu cer′vi volat′ile**, ammonii carbonas. **S. culina′ris**, sodium chloride. **S. digesti′vus Syl′vii**, potassii chloridum. **S. diuret′icus**, potassii acetas. **S. de duo′bus**, potassii sulphas. **S. ebsdamen′se**, magnesii sulphas. **S. enix′um**, potassii supersulphas. **S. epsomen′sis**, magnesii sulphas. **S. essentia′le ben′zoës**, benjamin. **S. essentia′le cort′icis peruvia′ni**, quinine. **S. febrif′ugus of Lem′ery**, potassii supersulphas. **S. febrif′ugus Syl′vii**, potassii murias. **S. fon′tium**, sodium chloride. **S. fos′silis**, sodium chloride. **S. fulig′inis**, ammonii carbonas. **S. gem′mæ**, sodium chloride. **S. herba′rum**, potassii subcarbonas. **S. in′dus**, saccharum album. **S. lixivio′sum**, see *Lixivium.* **S. lu′cidum**, sodium chloride. **S. mari′nus**, sodium chloride. **S. mar′tis**, ferri sulphas. **S. mar′tis muriat′icum sublima′tum**, ferrum ammoniatum. **S. mirab′ile perla′tum**, sodium phosphate. **S. mirab′ile Glau′beri**, sodium sulphate. **S. ni′trum**, potassii nitras. **S. os′sium**, ammonii carbonas. **S. panchres′tum**, potassii tartras. **S. pe′træ**, potassii nitras. **S. plum′bi**, plumbi superacetas. **S. polychres′tum Seignet′ti**, sodium tartrate. **S. polychres′tus**, potassii sulphas. **S. polychres′tus Glace′ri**, potassii sulphas cum sulphure. **S. prunel′læ**, potassii nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus. **S. rupellen′sis**, sodium tartrate. **S. sapien′tiæ**, alembroth salt, potassii sulphas. **S. satur′ni**, plumbi superacetas. **S. scien′tiæ**, alembroth salt. **S. secre′tus Glau′beri**, ammonii sulphas. **S. sedati′vus Homber′gi**, boracic acid. **S. sedlisen′sis**, magnesii sulphas. **S. Seignet′ti**, sodium tartrate. **S. senner′ti**, potassii acetas. **S. seydschützen′se**, magnesii sulphas. **S. so′dæ**, sodium subcarbonate. **S. suc′cini**, succinic acid. **S. tar′tari**, potassii subcarbonas; see *Potash.* **S. tar′tari essentia′le**, tartaric acid. **S. tar′tari sulphura′tum**, potassii sulphas. **S. uri′næ**, microcosmicum sal. **S. urino′sum**, urea. **S. vegetab′ilis**, potassii tartras. **S. vi′tæ**, alembroth salt. **S. vitri′oli**, zinci sulphas. **S. vitri′oli narcot′icum**, boracic acid. **S. volat′ile**, ammonii carbonas; spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus. **S. v. ben′zoës**, benjamin. **S. v. bora′cis**, boracic acid. **S. v. oleo′sum Syl′vii**, spiritus ammonii aromaticus. **S. v. suc′cini**, succinic acid. **S. vomito′rium vitri′oli**, zinci sulphas.

**Salaam′** or **Salam′ convul′sion** or **tic.** Spasmodic or convulsive nodding, spasmus nutans.

**Salacet′ol.** $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$. Salicylacetol. A synthetic compound of salicylic acid with acetol or acetone alcohol; a glucoside, similar in structure to salicin and natural glucosides. Employed in cases of intestinal infection and for disinfection of the urinary passages, as well as in subacute or chronic rheumatism.

**Sala′cious** (*saiax*, lustful). Lustful; lecherous.

**Salacity**, sal-as′it-e (*salax*, lustful). Lecherousness; strong desire for venery.

**Salac′tol.** Sodium salicyl-lactate. A compound of sodium lactate and sodium salicylate, a solution of which, in hydrogen peroxide, is applied to the throat as an antidiphtheritic.

**Sal′ad** (*sal*, salt). Fresh herbs—as lettuce—dressed with salt, oil, vinegar, etc. **S. corn**, Valeriana dentata. **S. oil**, olive oil.

**Salamandarin′.** $C_{34}H_{60}N_2O_5$. Poisonous leucomain.

**Salaz′alon.** Salipyrin.

**Salbroman′ilid.** Salicylbromanilid.

**Saldanine′.** Alkaloid from Datura arborea; a local anæsthetic.

**Salep′** (usually pronounced saloop′). Salab, salap. The prepared bulb of the Orchis mascula and other species of orchis. The salep of Cashmere is from a species of eulophia. Salep is in small, irregular, hard masses, in composition, etc., closely analogous to tragacanth. An indigenous salep has been made in France from Orchis maculata, O. bifolia, O. mascula, O. militaris, and O. latifolia. **Otahei′te s.,** arrowroot of Tahiti.

**Salera′tus** (*sal*, salt, *aer*, air). Common potassium carbonate, used for cooking purposes.

**Saler′num, School of.** An ancient school of medicine at Salerno, in Italy. It was established by Charlemagne in 802, and was the first Christian university at which medicine was taught. It was much celebrated, especially in the twelfth century, and, on its account, Salerno was self-styled *Civitas Hippocratica*. The work on hygiene, *De Conservanda Valetudine*, which bears its name, is supposed to have been written by John of Milan in 1100, and is in Leonine verses. (See author's *History of Medicine*, Philadelphia, 1872, p. 207.)

**Salica′ria** (*salix*). Lythrum salicaria.

**Salicin′.** Salicinum.

**Salici′num.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Salicin. Neutral principle from bark of Salix helix and other species of salix and populus. Antipyretic, antirheumatic, and tonic; dose, gr. x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). See *Salix*.

**Salicylacet′ol.** Salacetol.

**Sal′icylage.** Preservation of dietetic articles under the antiseptic influence of salicylic acid.

**Salicylal′dehyde.** Salicylous acid.

**Salicylal′dehydeparaphenetidin′.** Malakin.

**Salicylam′ide.** Product of the action of concentrated ammonia on crude methyl salicylate, as oil of wintergreen; or of heat on ammonium salicylate; antiseptic, and having other properties like salicylic acid.

**Salicylan′ilid.** Salifebrin. **S. bromacetan′ilid,** salbromanilid.

**Sal′icylate.** Any salt of salicylic acid.

**Sal′icylated.** Having salicylic acid in its composition or manufacture. **S. cam′phor,** made by heating together 65 parts of salicylic acid with 84 parts of camphor. It is an oily liquid which solidifies to crystalline form, and is used as an antiseptic. **S. cot′ton,** a surgical dressing made by impregnating pure cotton with salicylic acid.

**Salicylbroman′ilid** or **Salbroman′ilid.** Combination of bromacetanilid and salicylanilid; antipyretic, antineuralgic, and antinervine. Useful in asthenic inflammatory conditions.

**Salicyl′ic acid.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Acidum salicylicum. $HC_7H_5O_3$. White, crystalline organic acid. Occurs in nature in certain plants. Commercially it is obtained from carbolic acid; also from natural salicylates, as oil of wintergreen and sweet birch. It is in white crystals, with slightly aromatic odor; commonly used in rheumatism and as an antiseptic. It is usually administered in the form of a salicylate, as that of sodium, of ammonium, or of quinine. The depressing effects of the drug must be carefully watched. **S. al′cohol,** saligenin. **S. al′dehyde,** salicylous acid. **S. am′ide,** salicylamide. **S. naphtyl′ic es′ter,** see *Betol*. **S. phe′nyl es′ter,** salol. **S. thy′mol es′ter,** salithymol.

**Sal′icylide.** Anhydride of salicylic acid.

**Salicylidin′ paraphenetidin′** or **S. phenetidin′.** Malakin.

**Salicylo-ace′tic acid.** Antiseptic.

**Salicyl′ous acid.** $C_7H_6O_2$. Fragrant, oily liquid; salicyl aldehyde; made by the distillation of salicylin with bichromate of potassium and sulphuric acid.

**Salicylphenetidin′.** See *Malakin* and *Salophen*.

**Salicylresorcin′ ke′tone.** Trioxybenzaphenone; employed in typhoid fever and in skin diseases.

**Salicylsulphon′ic acid.** Sulphosalicylic acid.

**Salicylsulphu′ric acid.** See *Sulphosalicylic acid*.

**Sal′icyl-talc.** A powder of salicylic acid and talcum, there being 3 per cent. of the acid in the preparation of the German Ph. *pulvis salicylicus cum talco*.

**Salicylu′ric acid.** A form in which salicylic acid, when taken internally, appears in the urine.

**Salifebrin′.** $C_{13}H_{11}NO_2$. Salicylanilid. Antifebrin salicylate. A combination of salicylic acid and acetanilid; produced also by condensing carbolic acid with formaldehyde. Antipyretic and anodyne. Used as a substitute for salicin in malaria, rheumatism, etc.

**Salifi′able.** Capable of forming salts.

**Saliformin′.** Formin salicylate. Hexamethylenetetramine-salicylate. White, soluble powder; antiseptic; dissolves uric acid deposits. Dose, gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0).

**Saligal′lol.** Disalicylate of pyrogallic acid. Pyrogallol disalicylate. Applied externally in skin diseases, particularly in solution in acetone.

**Saligenin′.** $C_7H_8O_2$. Salicylic alcohol. Obtained by the action of acids or ferments on salicin, for which last it is used as a substitute in malarial affections, rheumatism, etc. May also be obtained by the action of carbolic acid on formaldehyde.

**Salim′eter.** Hydrometer for estimating the strength of saline solutions.

**Salinaph′thol.** Naphthalol; naphtholsalol; beta-naphthol salicylate; betol. Internal antiseptic, antizymotic, etc., in certain affections of the intestines.

**Sa′line.** That which contains a salt or has the properties of a salt.

**Sali′nous.** Saline.

**Sal′iphen** or **Saliphenin′.** Salicylphenetidin. A colorless substance, moderately antipyretic.

**Salipyraz′olon.** $C_{18}H_{18}N_2O_4$. Salipyrin.

**Salipyrin′.** Antipyrin salicylate; a combination of salicylic acid and antipyrin; white, crystalline powder; used in arthritic affections, neuralgia, influenza, etc.

**Saliretin′** or **Salirrhetin′.** $C_{14}H_{14}O_3$. Resinous substance derived from saligenin by the action of acids.

**Sal′isbury treat′ment.** Treatment of obesity by meat and hot water.

**Sal′iswitch frac′ture.** Longitudinal fracture of the humerus.

**Salitan′nol.** $C_{14}H_{10}O_4$. Formed by the action of salicylic and tannic acids. White, insoluble powder; employed in surgery as an antiseptic.

**Salithy′mol.** Salicylate of thymol. A white, crystalline powder; antiseptic.

**Sali′tio** (*salio*, to leap). Leap.

**Sal′ium.** Saliva.

**Saliun′ca.** Valeriana celtica.

**Sali′va.** An inodorous, insipid, transparent, slightly viscid fluid secreted by the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual glands, and poured into the mouth by the ducts of Stenson, Wharton, and Rivinus, the use of which is to mix with the alimentary bolus and to serve in the process of digestion. The chemical composition of the saliva secreted from different salivary glands varies. Its active constituent, ptyalin, acts as a ferment, converting starchy matters first into dextrin and then into sugar. See *Ferment* and *Enzymes*. Some interesting facts in regard to the saliva may be thus stated (Vierordt):

The quantity of mixed saliva (and fluid of the mouth)—
- In 24 hours is 300–1500 g. (F. Bidder and C. Schmidt); 500–700 during the process of chewing in 30–58 minutes (Tucgek);
- In one hour from the parotid, over 2;
- In one hour from the submaxillary gland, about 7 (Oehl).
- The amount for both pairs of glands in 24 hours is over 400 g. Specific weight, 1.003–1.004 (1.002–1.009), varies according to amount of mucus it contains. Reaction is alkaline.

Saliva from the parotid gland:
- Quantity, 80–100 g. in 24 hours (Oehl).
- Specific gravity, 1.0031–1.0043.
- Analysis in 1000 parts:

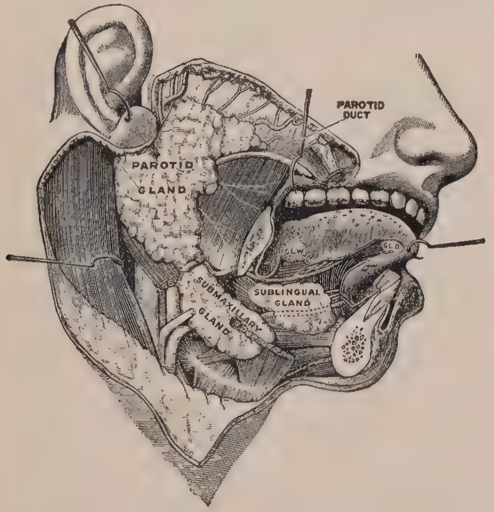
| | Mitscherlich. | Hoppe-Seyler. | Van Setten. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water . . . . . . | 985.4–983.7 | 993.16 | 983.8 |
| Solid matter . . . | 14.6–16.3 | 6.84 | 16.2 |
| Organic material . | 9.0 | 3.44 | |
| Potassium sulphocyanide . . . | 0.3 | | |
| Potassium chloride<br>Sodium chloride .<br>Carbonate of lime | 5.0 | 3.4 | |

**Chor'da sali'va**, secretion of saliva excited by stimulation of the chorda tympani nerve. **S.-eject'or**, instrument for removal of the saliva from the mouth, employed in dentistry. **Parot'id s.**, secretion of the parotid gland; see *Parotid*. **S.-pump**, s.-ejector. **Sublin'gual s.**, viscid secretion from the sublingual gland. **Submax'illary s.**, secretion from the submaxillary gland. **Sympathet'ic s.**, variety of saliva produced by stimulation of the sympathetic nerve.

**Sal'ival.** Salivary.

**Sal'ivant.** Exciting the flow of saliva; sialagogue.

**Sal'ivary.** Belonging to the saliva. **S. albu'min**, ptyalin. **S. cal'culi**, see *Calculi, salivary*. **S. duct**, duct of a salivary gland. **S. fis'tulæ** are such as depend upon an accidental opening into the excretory ducts of the salivary glands; they are most commonly met with in the duct of Stenson. **S. glands**, secreting organs of the saliva, salival glands, are situated symmetrically, to the number of four, on each side of the face. Their form is very irregular, and their extent varies according to individuals. Their excretory ducts carry the saliva directly into the mouth without pouring it into any intermediate reservoir, as happens in the case of some other glands. The salivary glands have been distinguished into the parotid, the submaxillary, the sublingual, and the intralingual or lingual, seated at the inferior surface of the tongue, where the mucous membrane forms a fringed fold. See *Lingual glands*.



The salivary glands. The right half of the body of the mandible has been removed. G. L. W., gland of Weber; G. L. B., gland of Blandin. (Gerrish.)

**Sal'ivated.** Ptyalized. Affected with salivation.

**Saliva'tion.** Ptyalism, sialorrhœa. Superabundant secretion of saliva, occasioned either locally by use of irritating masticatories, or under the influence of some cause which acts on the whole economy, and especially of mercurial preparations. In this last case it is accompanied by a coppery taste in the mouth, by swelling of the gums, and sometimes by looseness of the teeth. Salivation may usually be diminished by the use of astringents, laxatives, etc. *Mouth-watering*, the increased flow of saliva produced by the sight, smell, or thought of agreeable food, is a species of ptyalism, as well as the **Mercu'rial s.**, salivation produced by mercury. The stomatitis that accompanies it is termed mercurial stomatitis.

**Sal'ivator.** An agent producing salivation or increasing the secretion of saliva.

**Sal'ivatory.** Salivant.

**Salivin'.** Ptyalin.

**Sali'vous.** Salivary.

**Sa'lix.** Willow. A genus of trees and shrubs, ord. *Salicineæ*. **S. ægypti'aca**, see *Calaf*. **S. al'ba**, white willow. **S. cap'rea**, great round-leaved willow. **S. erioceph'ala**, **S. frag'ilis**, crack or Bedford willow. **S. hum'ilis**, low-bush willow, speckled willow. **S. latifo'lia**, broad-leaved willow. **S. ni'gra**, black willow, pussy willow; the bark is used as a sexual sedative; the fluid extract is given in doses of ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **S. petan'dria** or **hermaphrodit'ica**, bark of these and other willows has a slightly aromatic odor and a bitter, astringent taste, which is nearly the same in all the species. It is tonic and astringent, being used in intermittents and in cases of dyspepsia, worms, etc. An active neutral principle has been separated and called *salicin* or *salicinum* (Ph. U. S. and Br.). It has been found in a large number of species of salix and of populus; is like quinine in medical efficacy; is antiperiodic, and used as a substitute for salicylic acid in rheumatism.

**Salle's (de) line.** Line from upper margin of ala of nose, surrounding the angle of the mouth, and terminating at the border of the orbicularis oris.

**Sal'lenders.** Malandria.

**Sal'lis.** Adeps.

**Sal'low.** Lurid.

**Sal'ly.** Salix.

**Sal'ly-switch frac'ture.** Green-stick fracture.

**Sal'miac** (contraction of sal ammoniac). Ammonium chloride.

**Salmin'.** Ptomain obtained from salmon.

**Sal'mon patch.** Salmon-colored patch of cornea in syphilitic keratitis; sometimes called *Hutchinson's patch*.

**Sal'mon's back-cut.** Incision in the direct course of an anal fistula.

**Sal'ocoll.** Phenocoll salicylate. Employed as a mild antipyretic, anodyne, antineuralgic, and antirheumatic, and especially in influenza, in doses of gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). See *Phenocoll hydrochloride*.

**Sal'ol.** Salicylic acid in which one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by the group phenol; phenyl salicyl; phenol salicylate; phenylic ether of salicylic acid. Physically it is a white, tasteless powder with an agreeable odor, insoluble in water and soluble in alcohol; used in medicine for its antiseptic and antipyretic properties, in rheumatism, skin diseases, intestinal affections, etc., and locally in ozæna, otorrhœa, gonorrhœa, etc., applied in gauze, collodium, powders, ointment, etc. **Acet'yl-tribrom-s.**, white crystals; hypnotic, antispasmodic, analgesic. **S. cam'phor**, compound of three parts of salol and two of camphor; colorless, oily liquid, used in treatment of abscess of the middle ear or suppurative otitis. **Cam'phorated s.**, s. camphor. **Dii'odo-s.**, phenyl ester of diiodo-salicylic acid; crystalline powder; antiseptic; employed in skin diseases. **Meth'yl tribrom-s.**, white crystals; hypnotic. **Ni'tro-s.**, from action of salicylic acid on p. nitrophenol; yellowish powder; intestinal antiseptic. **Tri'brom-s.**, white crystals; intestinal antiseptic, hypnotic, antispasmodic, analgesic; dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0).

**Sal'ophen.** Derivative of salol containing nearly 51 per cent of salicylic acid; in white, odorless, and tasteless scales; antipyretic and antirheumatic; used in acute rheumatic arthritis. Chemically, acetylparamidosalol.

**Salpe'tra** (*sal*, salt, *petra*, rock). Saltpetre.

**Salpingec'tomy** (*ektome*, excision). Excision of the Fallopian tube.

**Salpingemphrax'is** (*emphraxis*, obstruction). Obstruction of the Eustachian tube.

**Salpin'gian dropsy.** Hydrosalpinx.

**Salpin'gion.** Point at the lower surface of the apex of the temporal portion of the temporal bone.

**Salpingi'tis.** Inflammation of the Eustachian or Fallopian tube. **Chron'ic veg'etating s.**, great hypertrophy of the mucous membrane of the Fallopian tube. **S. diffu'sa**, s. in which the whole wall of the Fallopian tube becomes thickened from diffuse inflammation; the tube is enlarged, hard, and swollen. **S. follicula'ris**, occurs in catarrhal inflammation of the Fallopian tube; the folds of the swollen mucous membrane are pressed closely together, and then grow together, small cysts being formed. **Hemorrhag′ic s.**, s. characterized by bleeding from a ruptured vessel. **Intersti′tial s.**, s. with formation of increased amount of connective tissue. **S. isth′mica nodo′sa**, follicular inflammation of the isthmus—or small, constricted portion—of the Fallopian tube, associated with new formation of muscular and connective tissues, in small knots and lumps. **Nod′ular s.**, s. with formation of nodules. **S. pro′fluens**, there is at first closure of the Fallopian tube by swelling, and when the latter subsides the confined fluid escapes. **Pseudofollic′ular s.**, s. follicularis. **Pu′rulent s.**, s. with formation of pus. **Tuber′culous s.**, a form of s. generally secondary to tuberculosis in other organs. **S. veg′etans**, condition in which the walls of the sac, in hydrosalpinx, become attenuated, and floating in liquid present the appearance indicated by its name.

**Salpingo-** (*salpinx*, tube). In composition, the Eustachian or the Fallopian tube.

**Salpingocath′eterism.** Catheterism of the Eustachian tube.

**Sal′pingocele** (*kele*, hernia). Hernia of the oviduct.

**Salpingocye′sis** (*kyesis*, pregnancy). Tubal pregnancy.

**Salpingomal′leus.** Tensor tympani muscle.

**Salpingona′sal fold.** Fold of mucous membrane from the opening of the Eustachian tube to the posterior nares.

**Salpingo-oöphorec′tomy.** Operation for excision of Fallopian tube and ovary.

**Salpingo-oöphori′tis** (*salpinx*, tube, *oophoron*, ovary). Inflammation of ovary and Fallopian tube conjointly.

**Salpingoövariot′omy.** Salpingo-oöphorectomy.

**Salpingoövari′tis.** Salpingo-oöphoritis.

**Salpingopal′atal fold.** Fold of mucous membrane covering the levator palati muscle.

**Salpingopharyn′geal.** Relating to the Eustachian tube and pharynx.

**Salpingopharynge′us.** Bundle of muscular fibres passing from the Eustachian tube to the pharynx; levator veli.

**Salpingopter′ygoid lig′ament.** The slip of fascia extending between the spine of the sphenoid and the hamular process.

**Salpingor′rhaphy** (*rhaphe*, suture). Suture of the Fallopian tube.

**Salpingostaphyli′nus.** Circumflex muscle; tensor veli. **S. inter′nus**, levator palati.

**Salpingostenocho′ria** (*stenos*, narrow, *chora*, space). Narrowness or stricture of the Eustachian tube.

**Salpingostomot′omy** (*salpinx*, tube, *stoma*, mouth, *tome*, incision). A. Martin's operation to save and restore the uterine appendages, instead of removing them; at the close of the operation he unites the borders of the tubal mucous membrane at the end of the tube and the peritoneum by catgut sutures, the mucosa remaining everted.

**Salpingos′tomy** (*stoma*, mouth). Operation for establishing, for purposes of drainage, an artificial fistula, so that the Fallopian tube may have communication with the exterior of the body. Also a similar operation, with similar purposes, on the Eustachian tube.

**Salpingot′omy** (*salpinx*, tube, *tome*, incision). Any operation upon the Fallopian tube.

**Sal′pinx** (*salpinx*, tube). Eustachian tube; Fallopian tube.

**Sal′safy.** Tragopogon porrifolium.

**Salsaparil′la.** Sarsaparilla.

**Salse′do** (*salsus*, salt). Brine. **S. mu′crum**, potassii nitras.

**Sal′sify.** Tragopogon porrifolium.

**Salsila′go** or **Salsitu′do** (*salsus*, salt). Brine.

**Salso′la decum′bens** or **S. ka′li.** Prickly saltwort, ord. *Chenopodiaceæ*. This plant, as well as *S. sativa* and *S. soda* or *longifolia*, produces the alkaline salt commonly called barilla, soda, or kelp.

**Salsu′ginous.** Briny. Term formerly applied to a fever in which the heat of the skin imparted a pungent sensation to the hand of the physician.

**Salt.** Name formerly given to many substances of very different nature. At present chemists apply the term generally to the combination of an acid with one or more bases; that is to say, to an acid in which hydrogen has been replaced by a base or a basic radical. Neutral or normal salts are those in which the acid and base reciprocally saturate each other. Acid salts or supersalts are those in which the acid predominates over the base, some of the replaceable hydrogen atoms remaining. Alkaline or basic salts or subsalts are those in which the base is predominant. The different denominations of the salts are compounded: 1. Of the name of the acid, the termination of which is changed into *ite* when the name of the acid is in *ous; ate* when it is in *ic*. Thus the salts formed by *sulphurous* acid are *sulphites;* those by *sulphuric, sulphates*. 2. This name is followed up by that of the oxide which enters into the composition of the salt. Thus the sulphate of protoxide of iron is a combination of sulphuric acid with the protoxide of that metal. Frequently, to shorten the name, the word *oxide* is suppressed, and *proto, deuto, trito,* etc., put before the acid; as *protosulphate of iron*. *Simple salts* are those resulting from the combination of an acid with a single base; *double salts*, with two different bases; *triple*, with three, etc. A *haloid salt* is a combination of a basic radical and one of the four elements, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, and iodine; a familiar example is common salt, sodium chloride. An *oxysalt* is formed from the combination of an acid with an oxide. When salt is used in an abstract sense it means chloride of sodium. **Ape′rient salt of Fred′erick**, sodium sulphate. **Ba′ker's s.**, ammonii carbonas. **S. of baril′la**, sodium carbonate. **Bay s.**, sodium chloride. **Bit′ter pur′ging s.**, magnesii sulphas. **S. of bones**, ammonii carbonas. **Com′mon s.**, sodium chloride. **Ep′som s.**, magnesii sulphas. **Ev′eritt's s.**, cyanide of iron and potassium. **S.-frog**, see *Cohnheim's frog*. **Glau′ber's s.**, sodium sulphate. **Glau′ber's Ly′mington s.**, see *Sodium sulphate*. **S. of lem′ons**, potassii oxalas. **Monsel's′ s.**, ferri sulphas. **Pres′ton s.**, see *Ammonii carbonas*. **S. rheum**, a commonly used term for several skin diseases, particularly chronic eczema. **Rochelle′ s.**, sodium tartrate. **Rock s.**, sodium chloride. **Sea s.**, sodium chloride. **Sec′ondary s.**, neutral salt. **Seignette's′ s.**, sodium tartrate. **Smell′ing s.**, ammonii carbonas. **S. of so′da**, sodium carbonate. **S. solu′tion**, made by adding 0.6 per cent. of sodium chloride to distilled water. **Sore throat s.**, potassium nitrate. **S. of tar′tar**, see *Potassii carbonas* and *Potash*. **Taste′less pur′ging s.**, sodium phosphate. **S. of u′rine**, ammonii carbonas; urea. **White s.**, sodium chloride. **S. of wood′soot**, ammonii carbonas. **S. of worm′wood**, see *Potash*.

**Sal′tan's ro′sa.** Urticaria.

**Salta′tion.** Dancing; leaping; choreic movement.

**Sal′tatory** (*saltator*, dancer). Jumping or dancing. **S. chore′a**, a form of hysterical chorea accompanied with jumping or dancing. **S. spasm**, nervous disease marked by clonic spasms of the leg muscles when the patient attempts to stand, causing jumping movements.

**Sal′ter's incremen′tal lines.** Lines in the dentine exhibiting its concentric depositions. **S.'s swing**, a surgical apparatus for suspension of a fractured limb.

**Saltpe′tre** (*sal*, salt, *petra*, a rock). Potassium nitrate. **Chil′e s.**, sodium nitrate.

**Salts.** Common name for Epsom salt or magnesium sulphate; also for aromatic ammonium carbonate.

**Sal′tus** (*salio*, to leap). Leap. Vulva. **S. ten′dinum**, subsultus tendinum.

**Salt′wort, prick′ly.** Salsola kali.

**Salu′brious** (*salubris*, healthy). Salutary, healthful.

**Salu′briousness.** Salubrity.

**Salu′brity** (*salubris*). Salubriousness. Anything which contributes to the health of individuals or of communities.

**Sal′ubrol.** Tetrabromomethylenediantipyrin. Antiseptic and hæmostatic powder, produced by the action of bromine on methyl antipyrin.

**Sal′ufer.** Neutral sodium silicofluoride; white, inodorous substance; deodorant and disinfectant.

**Salumin′.** $Al(C_7H_5O_3)_3$. Aluminum salicylate. Used as an astringent disinfectant, especially by insufflation of ammoniated solutions, in the local treatment of ozæna and pharyngitis. **Insol′uble s.,** aluminum salicylate. **Sol′uble s.,** aluminum-ammonium salicylate; astringent disinfectant.

**Sa′lus.** Health.

**Sal′utary** (*salus*). Salubrious; healthy; healthful.

**Salutif′erous** (*salus*, health, *fero*, to bear). Bringing health; health-bearing.

**Salvatel′la.** Vena salvatella. A vein situated on the back of the hand, near its inner margin. It begins on the posterior surface of the fingers and the dorsal surface of the hand by a plexus formed by a number of radicles, frequently anastomosing with each other; it then ascends to the inner part of the forearm, where it takes the name posterior cubital. The ancients attributed to abstraction of blood from this vein considerable efficacy in curing disease; hence its name, *salveo*, to be well.

**Salve.** Unguentum. **Blis′tering s.,** unguentum lyttæ. **Desh′ler's s.,** ceratum resinæ compositum. **Eye s.,** unguentum oxidi zinci; unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxidi.

**Sal′via.** Sage, ord. *Labiatæ*. The official (Ph. U. S.) name of the leaves of Salvia officinalis; tonic, stimulant, and carminative. In the form of a weak infusion sage is used as a diluent and as a wash for sore mouth and a gargle; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0) in infusion. **S. africa′na,** wild sage, a South African species, has the same medical properties as salvia. **S. colora′ta,** Salvia horminum. **S. hormi′num,** of the pharmacopœias, is used for the same purposes as salvia. **S. horten′sis,** salvia. **S. lyra′ta,** wild sage, cancer-weed; indigenous; the fresh leaves, bruised, are used to destroy warts, and have been employed in cancer. **S. mi′nor,** salvia. **S. officina′lis,** salvia. **S. scla′rea,** common clary; the leaves have been recommended as corroborants and antispasmodics. **S. vi′tæ,** Asplenium ruta muraria. **S. vulga′ris,** salvia.

**Sal′viol.** Volatile oil in sage, wild sage especially.

**Samade′ra in′dica.** Furnishes the niepa bark, which is antiperiodic.

**Sambaï′ba.** Curatella sambaiba.

**Sambaïbin′ha.** Davila rugosa.

**Sam′bo.** The offspring of the Indian and negro.

**Sambucin′.** Alcoholic extract of Sambucus canadensis. Diuretic.

**Sambu′cus.** Elder, ord. *Caprifoliaceæ*. The flower and bark were formerly called *canopum*. The flowers, *sambucus* (Ph. U. S.), berries, and bark of the elder have been used in medicine, the flowers being reputed diaphoretic and discutient; the berries aperient and sudorific; the bark purgative and, in small doses, deobstruent. The flowers are sometimes used in fomentations and to form a cooling ointment; dose, internally, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0) in infusion. **S. arbo′rea,** sambucus. **S. canaden′sis,** sambucus. **S. chamæac′te,** S. ebulus. **S. eb′ulus,** dwarf elder, danewort; the root, interior bark, leaves, flowers, berries, and seeds have all been given in moderate doses as resolvents and deobstruents; in large doses as hydragogues. **S. he′lion,** Sambucus ebulus. **S. herba′cea,** S. ebulus. **S. hu′milis,** S. ebulus. **S. ni′gra,** sambucus. **S. pu′bens** or **pubes′cens** or **racemo′sa,** red-berried elder; indigenous; the bark in decoction is said to be a valuable hydragogue cathartic. **S. racemo′sa,** S. pubens. **S. vulga′ris,** sambucus.

**Sam′phire.** Crithmum maritimum.

**Samp′son, black.** Echinacea purpurea.

**Sampsuchon,** samp′su-kon. Origanum majorana.

**Sampsu′cus.** Sweet marjoram.

**Samp′sychum.** Origanum majorana.

**Samshu′.** A Chinese spirit distilled from the yeasty liquor in which boiled rice has fermented.

**Sam′son's snake′root.** Psoralea melilotoides.

**San′able.** Curable.

**Sanamun′da.** Geum urbanum.

**Sana′tion** (*sano*, to cure). Curation; cure.

**San′ative.** Curative; sanitary.

**San′atogen.** Glycerinophosphate of sodium-casein; tonic.

**San′atol.** Creolin; a thick brown liquid, prepared from carbolic acid and concentrated sulphuric acid; a powerful disinfectant and surgical antiseptic.

**Sanato′rium** (*sano*, to cure). An establishment for the treatment of the sick, especially for those suffering from chronic diseases and not entirely bedridden, and usually for selected cases and patients able to pay for treatment. Sometimes incorrectly called sanitarium.

**San′atory.** Curative.

**Sand.** See *Gravel*. **S. bath,** see *Arenatio* and *Bath*. **Brain s.,** see *Pineal gland*. **Pin′eal s.,** see *Pineal gland*. **S. tu′mor,** psammoma.

**San′dalum cæru′leum.** Ben nut. See *Guilandina morigna*. **S. ru′brum,** Pterocarpus santalinus.

**San′dalwood.** Santalum. Wood of Pterocarpus santalinus; red saunders. Also the wood of Santalum album; yellow or white sandalwood. The volatile oil, *oleum santali* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), is employed in gonorrhœa, diarrhœa, and chronic bronchitis; dose, ♏x–xx (0.65–1.3).

**San′darac.** Gum juniper, pounce. Odorous resin which flows from the Callitris quadrivalvis of Africa; stimulant like all the resins. **Greek s.,** realgar.

**Sand′blind.** Defect of vision in which small particles seem to fly before the eyes. See *Metamorphopsia*.

**San′der's paranoi′a.** Paranoia originaria, a form of the disease appearing in youth. **S.'s sign,** wavy form of impulse of the heart, chiefly noticeable in the epigastric region, in adhesion of the pericardium.

**Sand′flea.** Pulex penetrans.

**San′diver.** See *Vitrum*.

**San′dix** or **San′dyx.** Plumbi oxidum rubrum.

**Sand′sedge.** Carex arenaria.

**Sand′stroem's glands.** Parathyroid glands.

**Sane.** Healthy, mentally or physically, especially the former.

**Sang.** A malignant vesicle fatal to cattle.

**Sangaree,** san-gar-e′. Wine and water or porter and water, sweetened and spiced.

**Säng′er's mac′ula, opera′tion,** etc. See *Saenger*.

**Sang′er Brown's disease.** Hereditary cerebellar ataxia.

**Sanguic′olous** (*colo*, to inhabit). Living in the blood.

**Sanguiduc′tus du′ræ ma′tris** (*sanguis*, blood, *duco*, to lead). Sinus of the dura mater.

**Sanguif′erous** (*sanguis*, blood, *ferro*, to carry). Conveying blood.

**Sanguifica′tion** (*sanguis*, blood, *facio*, to make). The formation of blood. Hæmatosis.

**Sanguiflux′us** (*sanguis*, blood, *fluo*, to flow). Hemorrhage. **S. uteri′nus,** metrorrhagia.

**Sanguimo′tion** (*sanguis*, blood, *moveo*, to move). Circulation of the blood.

**Sanguimo′tory.** Circulatory.

**San′guinal.** Fresh blood defibrinated and evaporated; employed in anæmia.

**Sanguina′lis corrigi′ola.** Polygonum aviculare.

**Sanguina′ria.** (Ph. U. S.) The rhizome of S. canadensis, bloodroot, bloodwort, red puccoon, red root, Indian paint, turmeric; ord. *Papaveraceæ*. The seeds are also used in medicine; emetic. Sanguinaria is said to reduce the velocity of the pulse; it is cholagogue and expectorant. The official preparations are: *Extrac′tum sanguina′riæ flu′idum;* dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). *Tinctu′ra s.;* dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0).

**Sanguinari′na** or **Sanguinarine′.** The active principle of sanguinaria. **S. ni′trate,** employed as an expectorant, nauseant, etc., in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{4}$

(0.0065–0.016). **S. sul'phate,** employed as an emetic in doses of gr. j (0.065).

**San'guine** (*sanguis,* blood). Hæmatic; bloody; blood-like; having the color of blood, as a sanguine countenance; plethoric. Hopeful. **S. tem'perament,** constitution possessed by those of florid complexion, well-developed frame, good digestion, and high blood pressure; such persons are prone to arteriosclerosis, with its consequent cardiac and renal affections, apoplexy, etc.; the rheumatic temperament is practically the same.

**Sanguin'ea.** Potassii nitras.

**San'guineness.** Plethora.

**Sanguin'eous.** Plethoric; bloody. **S. cysts,** cysts containing blood, either primarily or from accidental hemorrhage into their cavities.

**Sanguinifica'tion.** Sanguification.

**Sanguin'olent.** Tinged with blood. An epithet applied particularly to the sputa when so tinged; bloody.

**Sanguipur'gium** (*sanguis,* blood, *purgo,* to cleanse). Purgation of the blood. A name formerly given to mild fevers, from an idea that they purged the blood of noxious matters.

**San'guis.** Blood. **S. bovi'nus,** dried bullock's blood; employed as a nutrient. **S. concre'tus,** coagulum. **S. draco'nis,** see *Calamus rotang.* **S. hir'ci sicca'tus,** see *Blood.*

**Sanguisor'ba canaden'sis.** Indigenous plant, ord. *Rosaceæ,* with white, sometimes purple, flowers, which has the same virtues as **S. officina'lis,** Italian pimpernel; this was formerly used as an astringent and tonic in hemorrhages, dysentery, etc.

**Sanguisu'ga** (*sanguis,* blood, *sugo,* to suck). Leech.

**San'icle.** Sanicula; S. marilandica. **Amer'ican s.,** Heuchera cortusa. **York'shire s.,** Pinguicola vulgaris.

**Sanic'ula** (*sano,* to heal). Saxifraga granulata. **S. eboracen'sis,** Pinguicola vulgaris. **S. europæ'a** or **mas** or **officina'rum,** woodmarch; an herb formerly used as a mild astringent. **S. marilan'dica,** sanicle, black snakeroot; indigenous plant; tonic. The powdered root is employed in popular practice as a remedy in intermittent fever; also in chorea. **S. mas,** S. europæa. **S. monta'na,** Pinguicola vulgaris. **S. officina'rum,** S. europæa.

**San'ies.** Thin, serous fluid, presenting some of the qualities of pus and blood, and commonly exhaled at the surface of ulcers. **S. gangræno'sa,** fluid resulting from destruction of tissue, differing according to the structures involved.

**Sa'nious.** Ichorous.

**Sanita'rium** (*sanitas,* health). Retreat selected for valetudinarians in consequence of its salubrity; a health resort. Incorrectly used as a synonym of sanatorium.

**San'itary.** Relating to health, especially to the public health.

**San'itas** (*sanus,* healthy). Health. A state in which all the functions are exerted with regularity and harmony. A person may, however, be in health although certain functions are not performed—a blind man, for example. Proprietary name of a turpentine preparation employed as a disinfectant.

**Sanita'tion** (*sanitas,* health). Application of the rules of hygienic living. Making healthful.

**San'ity.** Sanitas. Mental soundness.

**Sanki'ra.** Smilax china.

**Sanmet'to.** Compound of santalum and saw-palmetto; employed in genito-urinary diseases.

**San'oform.** White crystals, obtained by action of iodine on oil of wintergreen. Used as a substitute for iodoform, in powder or ointment, for ulcers, etc. Diiodomethyl salicylate or methyldiiodosalicylate.

**San'ose.** An albuminous dietetic preparation, containing casein 80 per cent., albumose 20 per cent.

**Sanosin'.** A mixture of eucalyptus leaves, sulphur, and charcoal, the fumes of which, when ignited, are inhaled in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

**San'som's sign.** Dulness on percussion in the second and third intercostal spaces in the effusion of pericarditis. Also murmur heard through the mouth when the patient places his lips to the stethoscope, in aneurysm of the aorta.

**San'son's exper'iment.** A method formerly employed in diagnosing cataract, consisting of reflections of a candle-flame from the surfaces of the cornea and lens, the reflections from the surface of the cornea and anterior surface of the lens being large, while the reflection from the posterior surface of the lens is small and inverted. **S.'s im'ages,** Sanson-Purkinje images.

**San'son-Purkin'je im'ages.** Three pairs of reflected images of one object, seen in the pupil of the eye. The first two are perpendicular, respectively from the anterior surface of the cornea and anterior surface of the lens, the third, inverted, pair being from the posterior capsule of the lens.

**San'ta An'a bark.** Cusco bark.

**Santalin'.** $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$. Coloring-matter of red saunders.

**San'talum al'bum.** Yellow and white saunders or sandalwood; the wood of S. yasi and other species, ord. *Santalaceæ.* White sandalwood is the young timber, yellow sandalwood the old; the virtues of the wood of the white saunders reside in the volatile oil and resinous principle; the odor is fragrant and resembles a mixture of ambergris and roses. It has been used as a stimulant and sudorific; the oil is official in the Ph. U. S. and Br.; see *Sandalwood.* **S. myrtifo'lium,** S. album. **S. ru'brum** (Ph. U. S.), the wood of Pterocarpus santalinus, red saunders; used as a coloring agent.

**Santan'.** Bismutan; a mixture of bismuth, resorcin, and tannic acid, used in diarrhœa.

**Santoli'na chamæcyparis'sus.** An indigenous plant of the mountains of Europe; ord. *Compositæ.*

**San'tonate.** A salt formed by the combination of santonic acid with a base. **S. of atropine',** a mydriatic whose action is similar to that of atropine sulphate. **S. of cal'cium,** anthelmintic; dose, gr. ss–iss (0.032–0.1).

**Santon'ic acid.** Acid formed by boiling santonin in strong baryta-water; isomeric with santoninic acid.

**Santon'ica.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) The unexpanded flower-heads of Artemisia pauciflora; Levant wormseed. Employed as a vermifuge, especially for round and pin worms; dose, gr. x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). The glucoside is usually preferred; see *Santonin.*

**Santon'icum** (Santonia, its native place). Artemisia santonica.

**Santonin'.** Santoninum (Ph. U. S. and Br.). $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$. A crystalline glucoside obtained from santonica. Anthelmintic in doses of gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13). The troches, *trochis'ci santoni'ni,* are official; dose, 1 or 2 night and morning.

**Santonin'ic acid.** $C_{15}H_{20}O_4$. Made by the action of alkalies upon santonin.

**Santoninox'im.** Derivative obtained by heating santonin with hydrochlorate of hydroxylamine; anthelmintic.

**Santoni'num.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Santonin.

**Santori'ni's canal'.** Supplementary duct of the pancreas. **S.'s car'tilages,** corniculum laryngis. **S.'s cir'cular mus'cle,** involuntary muscular fibres surrounding the urethra. **S.'s con'cha,** supernumerary bone occasionally found above the superior turbinated bone of the ethmoid. **S.'s duct,** accessory pancreatic duct, having an opening apart from that of the duct of Wirsung. **S.'s fis'sures,** clefts at the upper and back part of the fibrocartilaginous portion of the external ear. **S.'s mus'cle,** risorius Santorini. **S.'s plex'us,** vesicoprostatic venous plexus; in the female, the venous plexus surrounding the urethra; also a nervous plexus at the foramen ovale made up of filaments of the roots of the inferior maxillary nerve. **S.'s tu'bercles,** small, cartilaginous projections at the top of the arytenoid cartilages, which support the ligaments of the glottis; see *Corniculum* *laryngis*. **S.'s veins,** emissary veins, those forming communications between the sinuses of the dura mater and veins exterior to the skull.

**Sao'ria** (Guiana name). The ripe and dried fruit of Maesa or Bœobotrys picta, an Abyssinian tree; used in powder as a tæniafuge.

**Sap.** The circulating fluid of plants, corresponding to the blood of animals.

**Sapha'da.** Reddish scales adherent to the hair in some eruptions of the hairy scalp.

**Saphe'na** (*saphes*, manifest). A saphenous nerve or a saphenous vein.

**Saphe'nous.** Of or belonging to the saphena. **S. ar'teries,** arteries occasionally seen in man; the *great saphenous artery* is an occasional branch of the femoral; the *small saphenous artery* is an anomalous enlargement of the median superficial sural. **S. nerves** are two in number, and are branches of the crural or femoral nerve They are the *short saphenous* (nervus cutaneus externus), a branch of the internal popliteal, and the *long saphenous* (nervus cutaneus internus longus); the latter passes down the leg by the side of the internal saphenous vein to the foot. **S. o'pening,** oval and somewhat oblique opening in the fascia lata, a little below Poupart's ligament, for the transmission of the principal superficial vessels; here likewise femoral hernia descends. **S. veins,** two subcutaneous veins of the lower limb: 1. The *great, internal*, or *long saphena vein*. Its radicles occupy the inner part of the great toe, forming a transverse arch on the back of the foot, which unites with the saphena externa, receiving at its convex part, which is turned forward, a number of branches from the toes. These radicles, when united, ascend before the inner ankle and form a trunk, the size of which is further increased by several branches proceeding from the region of the tarsus and that of the metatarsus. This trunk ascends vertically at the inner part of the leg, passes behind the inner condyle of the femur, proceeds along the inner part of the thigh, receives other subcutaneous veins, and passes through the inferior opening of the crural canal to empty itself into the femoral vein. 2. The *lesser, external*, or *short saphena vein* commences by several roots, spreading over the dorsum and outer side of the foot, and embracing the outer ankle. Behind this the two saphenous veins unite into a single trunk, which ascends obliquely, approaching the tendo Achillis, and proceeding vertically toward the ham to open into the popliteal vein.

**Sap'id** (*sapio*, to taste). Possessed of sapidity; having the power of affecting the organs of taste.

**Sapid'ity.** The quality of bodies giving them taste.

**Sapin'.** $C_5H_{14}N_2$. A ptomain isomeric with cadaverin, but not poisonous.

**Sapin'dus.** Soap tree; ord. *Sapindaceæ*. The name of the plant that affords the soap-nut or soapberry, a spherical fruit about the size of a cherry; the cortical part is yellow, glossy, and so transparent as to show the spherical black nut that rattles within, and includes a white kernel. The cortical part of this fruit, which lathers with water, like soap, has been recommended in chlorosis and as a stomachic and deobstruent.

**Sa'pium.** Stillingia.

**Sa'po.** (Ph. U. S.) Soap. A product obtained by treating fatty bodies with caustic alkalies dissolved in water. Yellow soap is formed of turpentine, oil, and an alkali. Castile soap, being made of fine olive oil and soda, is the kind generally selected for internal use. The yellow and soft soaps are the most stimulating, and are consequently best adapted for use in dermatological practice. Internally, soap is purgative and diuretic; externally, it is detergent and stimulant. Soapy water is used with the greatest success in cases of poisoning by acids. Soap is applied externally to bruises and sprains. In pharmacy it is used to favor the solution of resins. The two official preparations are *emplas'trum sapo'nis* and *linimen'tum s.*, used externally. **S. ac'idus,** acid soap, a combination of a fixed oil with an acid. **S. al'ba,** castile soap; the official soap of the Ph. U. S. **S. anima'lis,** curd soap; soap made with soda and a purified animal fat consisting principally of stearin. **S. aromat'icus sol'idus,** opodeldoc. **S. butyri'nus,** butter soap. **S. calca'rius,** linimentum aquæ calcis. **S. car'bol,** a solution of crude cresol in potassium soap; used as a surgical antiseptic. **S. castilien'sis,** Castile soap. **S. cine'reus,** gray soap, being soap to which mercury and benzoinated fat are added. **S. coco'neus,** soap of cocoanut oil, has been much used in Germany in herpetic affections. **S. domes'ticus,** curd soap. **S. du'rus,** s. medicinalis. **S. guaiaci'nus,** soap of guaiac, made from guaiacum and liquor potassæ. **S. hispan'icus,** Castile soap. **S. kal'icus,** s. mollis. **S. liq'uidus,** liquid soap, cosmetic composed of olive oil, ol. tartari per deliquium, and aqua rosæ. **S. medicina'lis** or **medica'tus,** medicinal or medicated soap; a large number of medicinal soaps are now employed in dermatology, superfatted with lanolin and olive oil, and containing a certain percentage of resorcin, sulphur, salicylic acid, iodoform, creolin, ergotin, iodine, menthol, salol, aristol, thiol, or other ingredient of value in dermatological practice. **S. mol'lis** (Ph. U. S.), formerly s. viridis, green soap; soap prepared from potassa and linseed oil with alcohol and water; used extensively in the treatment of skin diseases, especially of eczema rubrum; the linimentum, formerly called tincture of green soap, is official. Soft soap is made of potassa and olive oil. **S. ni'ger,** black soap, a combination of train-oil and an alkali. **S. plum'bi ox'idi,** lead soap; see *Lead plaster*. **S. terebin'thinæ,** yellow soap. **S. vegetab'ilis,** pulvis gummosus alkalinus. **S. vir'idis,** s. mollis. **S. vulga'ris,** s. mollis.

**Sapodermin'.** Soap of which mercury albuminate is an important ingredient.

**Sapodil'la.** Fruit of Achras sapota, seeds of which are diuretic and cathartic.

**Sapogenin'.** $C_{34}H_{54}O_9$. Derivative of sapotin, the latter a glucoside from Achras sapota.

**Sapona'ceous** (*sapo*, soap). Soapy; containing or resembling soap.

**Sapona'ria.** Soapwort, bruisewort, bouncing bet; a decoction of the leaves of this plant has been used in scrofula, cancer, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, jaundice, visceral obstructions, etc. See *Sapindus saponaria*. **S. vacca'ria,** Vaccaria vulgaris.

**Saponetin'.** $C_{40}H_{66}O_{15}$. A derivative of saponin.

**Saponifica'tion** (*sapo*, soap, *facio*, to make). Formation of soap. When a putrefying corpse is exposed to water or is placed in very damp soil it may undergo a process of saponification, the fatty acids combining with the ammonia, forming adipocere.

**Sapon'ify.** To change into soap.

**Saponin'.** Glucoside occurring in soapwort, in the root of Polygala senega, in caulophyllum, quillaya, and other plants, a solution of which, in water, froths like soap. It is a local irritant, an anæsthetic, and paralyzant.

**Sap'onules.** Imperfect soaps formed by combinations of volatile or essential oils with different bases. See *Opodeldoch*. Acid saponules are combinations of such oils with acids.

**Sa'por.** Sapidity; savor.

**Saporos'ity.** Sapidity.

**Sa'porous.** Sapid.

**Sapo'ta.** Sapodilla plum tree; oval-fruited sapota. A tree growing in the Antilles, the fruit of which is much esteemed. Emulsion of the seeds has been given in nephritic affections. The bark is febrifuge. **S. a'chras,** sapota. **S. mull'eri,** bullet tree of Dutch Guiana, producing a substance, analogous to gutta percha, called bulata.

**Sapotil'la.** Sapota.

**Sapotin'.** $C_{29}H_{52}O_{20}$. Glucoside from Achras sapota.

**Sapotiretin'.** $C_{17}H_{32}O_{10}$. Derivative of sapotin.

**Sapotoxin'.** Poisonous glucoside found in numerous plants, as soapbark, soapwort, etc., and forming frothy, soap-like solutions in water. See *Saponin*.

**Sap′pan-wood.** Wood of Cæsalpinia sappan; used as a dye and to substitute hæmatoxylon.

**Sap′pey's acces′sory por′tal veins.** Aggregations of subdividing small veins in the liver, through some of the branches of which the portal vein and the venæ cavæ are brought in communication.

**Sapphism,** saf′fism (*Sappho*). Lesbian love; sexual love of women for members of their own sex.

**Sapræ′mia** (*sapros*, putrid, *haima*, blood). Toxæmia due to products of septic microorganisms.

**Saprin′** (*sapros*, putrid). $C_5H_{14}N_2$. Non-poisonous ptomain, isomeric with cadaverin, occurring in putrefying human livers and spleens, with cadaverin, putrescin, etc.

**Saprodon′tia** (*sapros*, putrid, *odous*, tooth). Caries of the teeth.

**Saprogen′ic** or **Saprogenous,** sap-roj′en-us. Inducing putrefaction.

**Sap′rol.** Oleaginous mixture of crude cresols in excess of hydrocarbons obtained during the process of refining petroleum. Used as a surgical antiseptic.

**Saproleg′nia.** A genus of plants, midway between the fungi and algæ, existing upon the surface of marine animals.

**Saproph′ilous** (*sapros*, putrid, *phileo*, to love). Name applied to microorganisms living or developing in putrid material.

**Sap′rophytes** (*sapros*, putrid, *phyton*, plant). Vegetable organisms living upon dead organic material.

**Saprophyt′ic.** Pertaining to saprophytes.

**Saprop′yra** (*sapros*, putrid, *pyr*, fever). Typhus gravior; putrid fever.

**Sa′pros** (*sapros*). Putrid; rancid.

**Sapros′tomous** (*sapros*, putrid, *stoma*, mouth). Having an offensive breath.

**Saproty′phus.** Sapropyra.

**Sara′ca in′dica.** Jasundi; asak. Bark used as an astringent and sedative in menorrhagia.

**Sar′apus** (*saro*, to grin, *pous*, the foot). One who has a large foot, whose toes are largely separated, or whose feet are much asunder in walking.

**Sarato′ga, min′eral wa′ters of.** These waters are, as a class, applicable to cases of dyspepsia associated with visceral engorgement, chronic congestion of the liver, biliary catarrh, jaundice, etc.; but, as they differ in composition, it is impossible to designate any special affections to which they are universally applicable.

**Sar′bo's sign.** Insensibility to pain in the peroneal nerve in tabes dorsalis.

**Sarcepip′locele.** Sarcoepiplocele.

**Sarcid′ium** (*sarkidion*, small piece of flesh). Caruncle.

**Sarcin′.** Sarcosin; hypoxanthin.

**Sar′cina** (a pack). Genus of microorganisms, fam. *Coccaceæ;* packet cocci, dividing in three directions, forming colonies in cubes. **S. al′ba** (Eisenberg), found in air and water; causes fermentation. **S. auranti′aca** (Lindner and Koch), found in air and water; causes fermentation; also yellow pigment. **S. au′rea** (Macé), found in exudation of pneumonia; causes fermentation and yellow pigment. **S. botuli′na** (van den Corput), in sausage poisoning. **S. can′dida** (Reincke), found in water and air; causes fermentation. **S. cerevis′iæ** (Lindner), in malt liquors and in the atmosphere of breweries. **S. fla′va** (De Bary), found in beer and cheese; causes fermentation; also yellow pigment. **S. fusces′cens** (Falkenheim), found in the human stomach; causes fermentation. **S. hyali′na** (Kützing), found in marsh water; causes fermentation. **S. intestina′lis** (Zopf), found in the intestines of fowls; causes fermentation. **S. litora′lis** (Oersted), found in marine water; causes fermentation; also red pigment. **S. of lungs,** S. pulmonum. **S. lu′tea** (Schroeter), found in water, potatoes, conjunctiva, etc.; causes fermentation; forms yellow pigment. **S. max′ima** (Lindner), found in brewings of malt; causes fermentation. **S. minu′ta** (De Bary), found in sour milk; causes fermentation. **S. mob′ilis** (Maurea), in dropsical effusions. **S. mor′rhuæ,** found in codfish; causes fermentation. **S. of mouth and lungs** (Fischer), found in the mouth and lungs; causes fermentation. **S. nob′ilis** (Maurea), found in fluid of chronic ascites. **S. paludo′sa** (Schroeter), found in marsh water; causes fermentation. **S. pulmo′num** (Hauser), found in sputa from the lungs; forms small white colonies on gelatin, brown on potato; causes fermentation. **S. reitenbach′ii** (Caspary), found in decaying water-vegetation; lives on dead organic matter. **S. re′nis** (Hepworth), found in the lungs of dead tuberculous patients; causes fermentation. **S. ro′sea** (Menge and Schroeter), found in air, beer, and milk; causes red pigment. **S. uri′næ** (Welcker), very minute cocci, occurring in packets of from eight to sixty-four; has been found in the bladder. **S. van den cor′put,** found in spoiled sausage; pathogenic. **S. ventric′uli** (Goodsir), found in morbid conditions of the stomach; causes fermentation; forms yellow pigment. **S. viola′cea** (Kützing), found in water; causes violet pigment. **S. virchow′ii,** S. pulmonum. **S. welck′eri** (Rossmann), found in urine; causes fermentation.

**Sar′cion** (*sarkion*). Caruncle.

**Sarci′tes** (*sarx*, flesh). Anasarca. **S. flatuo′sus.** emphysema.

**Sarci′tis** (*sarx*, flesh). Inflammation of muscular structures; myositis.

**Sarco-** (*sarx*, flesh). In composition, flesh.

**Sarcoadeno′ma.** Tumor combining the characteristics of adenoma and sarcoma.

**Sarcocarcino′ma.** Tumor combining the characteristics of carcinoma and sarcoma.

**Sar′cocele** (*kele*, a tumor). Any fleshy tumor of the testicle, especially sarcoma or cancer. This has also been distinguished as malignant sarcocele, as cystic disease of the testicle, morbus testiculi cysticus, has been termed cystic sarcocele. The disease affects adults particularly, most commonly after inflammatory swelling of the testicle, sometimes depending upon a blow, at others appearing without appreciable cause. There is a hard, heavy, ovoid or spherical swelling of the testicle, being at first slightly or not at all painful, and causing an unpleasant traction on the spermatic cord, which is swollen and participates in the affection. Very painful shootings occur later; the lymphatic glands of the abdomen become swollen, forming a tumor which may at times be felt through the abdomen, and the patient at length dies with every sign of the cancerous diathesis. The prognosis is very unfavorable. Extirpation of the testicle will sometimes save life. When of syphilitic origin sarcocele is called syphilitic sarcocele, morbus syphiliticus testiculi. Tuberculous disease of the testicle has received the name tuberculous sarcocele, morbus testiculi tuberculosus. **S. ægypti′aca,** elephantiasis scroti. **Cys′tic s.,** see *Sarcocele.* **Malig′nant s.,** see *Sarcocele.* **S. syphilit′ica,** see *Sarcocele.* **Tuber′culous s.,** see *Sarcocele.*

**Sarcoceph′alus esculen′tus.** Shrub of tropical Africa; ord. *Rosaceæ.* African peach root. The root is used as a bitter tonic in indigestion.

**Sarcocol′la.** Resinous matter from Penæa sarcocolla, P. mucronata, and other species of penæa, an African shrub, being so called from a belief that it facilitates the consolidation of flesh. It was once employed as an astringent and detergent.

**Sarcocop′tes** (*sarx*, flesh, *kopto*, to wound). See *Psora.*

**Sarcocys′tis Mie′scheri** (*sarx*, flesh, *kystis*, bladder). Microorganism found in muscular fibre of hogs and a number of other animals, forming Miescher's or Ranney's tubes.

**Sar′code** (*sarx*, flesh). A secondary form of the primordial blastema. In some of the inferior animals this amorphous, homogeneous substance, devoid of apparent structure, constitutes the greater portion, and even the whole, of the animal, as in the hydra. The term has been applied to the contents of cells, as of the cells of nutrition, epithelial cells, etc. See *Cytoblastema* and *Protoplasm.*

**Sarco′dic.** Relating or appertaining to sarcode, as sarcodic movement. **S. sub′stance,** sarcode.

**Sar′coenchondro′ma.** Combination of sarcoma and enchondroma.

**Sarcoepip′locele** (*sarx*, flesh, *epiploon*, omentum, *kele*, tumor). Epiplocele complicated with sarcoma.

**Sarcog′lia** (*sarx*, flesh, *glia*, glue). Protoplasmic material forming the eminence of Doyère, where a motor nerve enters a muscular fibre; contains granules and nuclei.

**Sarcohy′drocele.** Hydrosarcocele.

**Sar′coid** (*sarx*, flesh, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling flesh.

**Sarcolac′tic acid.** $C_3H_6O_3$. An acid isomeric with lactic acid; occurs in muscles and urine.

**Sarcolem′ma** (*sarx*, flesh, *lemma*, coat). Sheath surrounding the fibrils of muscle forming a fibre. It is quite distinct from the areolar membrane binding the fibres into fasciculi.

**Sarcol′ogy** (*logos*, treatise). The part of anatomy treating of the soft parts, comprising myology, angiology, neurology, and splanchnology.

**Sar′colytes** (*sarx*, flesh, *lytos*, loosened). Round or cylindrical bodies observed in muscles of the frog; supposed to be products of retrograde metamorphosis of the muscle fibres, or by some to be a developmental stage of the muscle-fibre.

**Sarco′ma** (*sarx*, flesh). Literally, any species of excrescence having a fleshy consistence. The term is now used to embrace a group of tumors, the tissues forming which belong to the series of connective-tissue substances, but marked by a preponderating development of the cell-elements, resembling embryonic connective tissue. Granulation tissue formed during the inflammatory irritation of the connective tissue is regarded by Paget as the normal prototype of these tumors. Sarcomata are classed among the malignant growths. The following table exhibits the principal histological differences between glandular carcinoma and sarcoma (Gibbes):

| *Carcinoma.* | *Sarcoma.* |
|---|---|
| Derived from epiblastic and hypoblastic structures. | Derived from mesoblastic structures. |
| Possess a fibrous stroma. | No stroma. |
| Blood-vessels run in fibrous trabeculæ of stroma. | Vessels run directly in contact with cells. |
| Lymphatics in stroma. | No lymphatics. |

**S. of Ab′ernethy,** see *Adipose sarcoma*. **S. alveola′re,** a form of round-celled sarcoma with reticular stroma occurring in the medulla of bone, in the eye, and in the subcutaneous tissues. **Angiolith′ic s.,** psammoma. **Bot′ryoid s.,** a sarcomatous growth, resembling a bunch of grapes, in the cervix uteri. **S. carcinomato′des,** s. alveolare; scirrhus. **S. cerco′sis,** see *Cercosis*. **Cylindro′matous s.,** cylindrosarcoma. **S. epu′lis,** epulis. **S. fibrocellula′re** or **Gelat′inous s.,** a fibrocellular neoplasm. **Gi′ant-celled s.,** s. formed of large, irregular, multinucleated cells. **Glan′dular s.,** Hodgkin's disease. **S. globulocellula′re sim′plex,** granulation-like round-celled variety of sarcoma. **S. lipomato′des** or **lymphadenoi′des,** lymphatic, gland-like, round-celled form of sarcoma. In lipomatous sarcoma, s. lipomatodes, which is one variety of this, a partial transformation into fat-cells takes place by the infiltration of fat; while in mucous sarcoma, s. myxomatodes, another variety, a mucoid metamorphosis of the basis-substance occurs. **Med′ullary s.,** see *Sarcoma alveolare*. **Melanot′ic s.,** a variety of sarcoma in which many of the cells contain granules of dark colored pigment distinct from the pigment of extravasated blood. **S. mol′le,** sarcoma lymphadenoides. **S. mollus′cum,** connective-tissue tumors of the skin; multiple and presenting few spindle cells. **Mu′cous s.,** see *S. lymphadenoides*. **My′eloid s.,** giant-celled s. **S. myxomato′des,** see *S. lymphadenoides*. **Pul′py s.,** hæmatodes fungus. **Round-celled s.,** a form of s. made up of round cells. **Spin′dle-celled s.,** a form of s. made up of spindle cells. **Tu′bular s.,** s. in which the general structure of the tumor and the cells forms tubes. **With′ering s.,** mycosis fungoides.

**Sarcomato′des.** Sarcomatous.

**Sarcomato′sis.** Condition in which sarcoma exists. **Gen′eral s.,** simultaneous development of sarcomata in various portions of the body; mycosis fungoides.

**Sarco′matous.** Belonging to or having the characters of sarcoma.

**Sar′comere** (*sarx*, flesh, *meros*, a part). A segment formed by division of a muscular fibril by Krause's lines.

**Sarcom′phalocele** or **Sarcom′phalus** (*sarx*, flesh, *omphalos*, navel). Scirrhous or fleshy tumor developed at the navel.

**Sarcomy′ces** (*sarx*, flesh, *mykes*, fungus). Sarcospongus.

**Sarcomyce′tes.** Parasitic fungi in animal tissues.

**Sarcoph′agous** (*sarx*, flesh, *phago*, to eat). Carnivorous. Catheretic.

**Sarcoph′agy.** The eating of flesh.

**Sarcophy′ma.** Fleshy tumor; sarcoma.

**Sar′cophyte** (*sarx*, flesh, *phyton*, growth). Term synonymous with bioplast, the former, however, expressing the condition and destination of a white cell, leucocyte; the latter, its vital and formative properties.

**Sar′coplasm** or **Sarcoplas′ma.** Interfibrillar substance of muscles.

**Sar′coplasts.** See *Sarcolytes*.

**Sarcopsyl′la pen′etrans** (*sarx*, flesh, *psylla*, flea). Chique.

**Sarcop′tes scabie′i** (*sarx*, flesh, *kopto*, to wound). Acarus scabiei. See *Scabies* and *Parasites*.

**Sarcosin′.** $C_3H_7NO_2$. Methylglycosin. Crystalline substance resulting from the action of creatin on caffeine.

**Sarco′sis** (*sarx*, flesh). Formation of flesh; also sarcoma; abnormal fleshy growth. **S. bul′bi,** fleshy growth from the globe of the eye. **S. u′teri,** hypertrophy of the uterus.

**Sarcospon′gus** (*sarx*, flesh, *spongos*, fungus). Fleshy fungus.

**Sarcosporid′ia** (*sporidium*, a spore). Order of *Protozoa* parasitic in the muscles of some of the higher animals and occasionally of man.

**Sarcosto′sis** (*sarx*, flesh, *ostosis*, formation of bone). Osteosarcoma; growth of bony tumor in muscular tissue.

**Sar′costyles** (*sarx*, flesh, *stylos*, pillar). Columns or bundles of muscular fibrillæ.

**Sarcoth′lasis** or **Sarcothla′sia** (*thlao*, to bruise). Bruise of the flesh.

**Sarcot′ic.** Promoting growth or regeneration of the flesh.

**Sar′cotome** (*tome*, incision). Knife for cutting soft tissues.

**Sar′cous** (*sarx*, flesh). Of or belonging to flesh or muscle, as sarcous tissue. **S. el′ements,** elementary particles which, by their union, form the mass of muscular fibre. Under high powers of the microscope the muscular fibrils seem to consist of alternate rectangular light and dark particles. These were so named by M. Bowman, and he considered that they resulted from a splitting transversely of the muscular fibre into disks—Bowman's disks—and lengthwise into fibrillæ. The dark particles refract light doubly, hence called disdiaclasts, while the others are only singly refractile. **S. sub′stance,** porous material of which a sarcous element is made up.

**Sardo′nia her′ba.** Ranunculus sceleratus.

**Sardoni′asis.** Canine laugh; risus sardonicus.

**Sardon′ic laugh.** Canine laugh.

**Sa′re.** Essera.

**Sarep′ta.** Russian mustard.

**Sarkin′.** Hypoxanthin; sarcosin.

**Sarotham′nus scopa′rius.** Spartium scoparium.

**Sarracen′ia.** Sidesaddle plant, flytrap. The root of *S. flava* and *S. variolaris* is bitter and astringent, being a domestic remedy in dyspepsia, and the root of *S. purpurea*, pitcher plant, Indian or huntsman's cap, is used, in infusion, by the Indians as a remedy for smallpox, both for prevention and cure.

**Sar'sa** or **Sar'sæ ra'dix.** Sarsaparilla.

**Sarsaparil'la** (Ph. U. S.) is the root of Smilax officinalis, S. medica, and other undetermined species of smilax. Diuretic, alterative, and popular as a purifier of the blood; used in scrofula, syphilis, etc., and as a vehicle for potassium iodide. The official preparations are: *Decoc'tum sarsaparil'læ compos'itum;* dose, ℥iv–vj (120.0–180.0). *Extrac'tum s. flu'idum;* dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). *E. s. f. compos'itum;* dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). *Syr'upus s. compos'itus;* used as a vehicle in no definite dose. **False s.**, Aralia nudicaulis. **S. german'ica,** a plant growing on the sea-coasts of Europe; recommended in some mucous affections of the trachea, in rheumatism, gout, etc. **In'dian s.**, Hemidesmus indicus. **Wild s.**, Aralia nudicaulis.

**Sarsaparillin'.** See *Smilax sarsaparilla.*

**Sar'tian disease'.** Endemic skin disease, commencing as a red spot on the face, proceeding to ulceration; seen especially along the Mediterranean, and probably the same as Biskra button.

**Sarto'rius** (*sartor*, tailor, because used in crossing the legs). Muscle at the anterior part of the thigh; long, small, and flattened, extending obliquely from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the upper and inner part of the tibia. This muscle can also flex the pelvis on the thigh, and conversely.

**Sarx.** Flesh; pulp.

**Sas'sa gum.** A gum the product of a tree called sassa, and resembling gum tragacanth.

**Sas'safras.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Bark of root of the sassafras tree of the eastern part of North America, ord. *Laurineæ;* stimulant, sudorific, diuretic; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0) in infusion. **S. infu'sion,** "sassafras tea." **S. medul'la** (Ph. U. S.), sassafras pith; used in the form of *mucila'go s. medul'læ;* dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). See *Laurus sassafras.* **S. nut,** see *Pichurim beans.* **S. officina'le,** the only species of this genus of trees; source of the official sassafras. **S. oil,** volatile oil of sassafras. **S. pith** s. medulla. **S. radi'cis cor'tex,** see *Laurus sassafras.* **S. ra'dix,** see *Laurus sassafras.* **Swamp s.**, Magnolia glauca. **S. tea,** salep.

**Sassafrin'.** A peculiar principle found in sassafras.

**Sas'solin.** A native variety of boracic acid.

**Sas'sy bark.** Poisonous bark of a large African tree, genus *Erythrophlœum*, E. guineense; ord. *Fabaceæ;* red-water tree of Sierra Leone; used in an ordeal to which persons suspected of crimes are subjected to test their innocence or guilt. Hence it is called in Conga ordeal bark, and in Ashantee and Liberia doom bark. An alkaloid, *erythrophleine*, has been separated from it, and given in form of hydrochlorate; said to resemble digitalin in its action on the heart, and cocaine in producing local anæsthesia and relieving local pain.

**Sat'ellite.** An attendant, subordinate companion. **S. le'sion,** the smaller of two similar and adjacent lesions. **S. veins** are those that accompany arteries.

**Sat'ellitism.** Dwelling together of two organisms, for mutual support or assistance.

**Sati'ety** (*satio*, to give enough). Disgust for food; commonly caused by repletion.

**Sat'in.** Lunaria rediviva.

**Satt'ler's vas'cular lay'er.** A layer of vessels in the choroid membrane to the inner side of the tunica vasculosa.

**Sat'urans** (*saturo*, to satiate). Absorbent medicine.

**Satura'tion.** State of a compound in which its elements are combined in such proportion that a fresh quantity of either cannot be added without producing excess.

**Saturei'a capita'ta.** Ciliated savory, thymus. Possesses properties similar to those of thyme. **S. horten'sis,** aromatic plant, cultivated for culinary purposes; used as an excitant in anorexia, anaphrodisia, etc. **S. monta'na,** winter savoy. **S. origanoi'des,** Cunila mariana. **S. sati'va,** S. hortensis.

**Satu'rity** (*saturo*, to satiate). Satiety.

**Sat'urnine** (*saturnus*, lead). Relating to lead. **S. breath,** peculiar odor of the breath in one suffering from plumbism. **S. cerebri'tis** or **encephali'tis,** cerebral inflammation due to lead poisoning. **S. neuri'tis,** a form of inflammation of nerve-fibres consequent upon lead poisoning. **S. pal'sy** or **paral'ysis,** paralysis due to lead poisoning. **S. poi'soning,** poisoning by lead, plumbism.

**Sat'urnism.** Poisoning by lead; lead poisoning; saturnine cachexy; plumbism.

**Satyr'ia.** Elephantiasis.

**Satyri'asis** (*satyros*, a satyr, because the satyrs were greatly addicted to venery). Irresistible desire in man to have frequent connection with the female, accompanied by the power of doing so without exhaustion. The causes are commonly obscure; the principal symptoms are almost constant erection; irresistible and almost insatiable desire for venery; frequent nocturnal pollutions.

**Satyrias'mus.** Satyriasis.

**Satyr'ion.** Orchis mascula. Goodyera pubescens.

**Sat'yrism.** Satyriasis.

**Satyr'ium.** Goodyera pubescens.

**Sauar'ja.** Saoria.

**Sauce alone'.** Alliaria. **Green s.**, Rumex scutatus.

**Sau'cy bark.** Erythrophlœum.

**Saugh,** saw. Salix.

**Saun'ders.** Sandalwood. **Red s.**, red sandalwood. **S. tree,** Pterocarpus santalinus. **Yel'low s.**, white sandalwood.

**Sau'ra.** Lizard.

**Saurider'ma** (*saura*, lizard, *derma*, skin). Ichthyosis with altered state of the sebiparous secretion, giving occasion to the accumulation of sebaceous matter on the skin, suggesting the idea of the coat of a lizard; ichthyosis hystrix.

**Sauri'asis.** Sauriderma.

**Saurio'sis.** Keratosis follicularis.

**Saurop'sida.** Huxley's term including reptiles, birds, and mammals.

**Sauru'rus cer'nuus.** Lizard tail, breastweed, indigenous plant, ord. *Saururaceæ.* It has been used in lumbago. The bruised root is emollient, and is popularly applied to inflamed breasts.

**Saus'age poi'son.** Allantotoxicon.

**Sau'ter's opera'tion.** Kolpohysterectomy.

**Sauvineau's** (so-vin-oze') **ophthalmople'gia.** Paralysis of internal rectus muscle of the eye on one side and spasm of the external rectus of the other side.

**Savakin' gum.** Suakin gum.

**Savanil'la rhat'any.** See *Krameria ixina.*

**Save.** Salvia.

**Sa'vian cor'puscles.** Corpuscles described by Savi in the skin of the torpedo, analogous to the Pacinian corpuscles.

**Sav'ill's disease'.** Dermatitis exfoliativa epidemica. Epidemic eczema.

**Sav'ine.** Juniperus sabina. This plant is commonly employed to induce abortion, and in large doses is a violent irritant poison. It is used in medicine as a local irritant and emmenagogue. **S. ce'rate,** savine ointment, made by gently heating together fluid extract of savine, 25 parts, with resin cerate, 90 parts, until the alcohol has been evaporated.

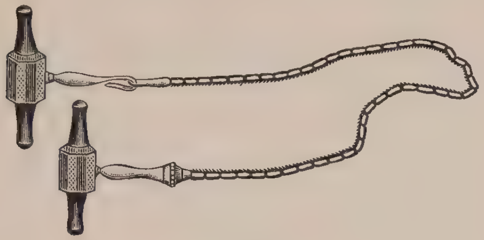
**Saviot'ti's canals'.** Minute slits between the glandular cells of the pancreas, now considered as artificially formed.

**Sa'vor.** Taste. Quality of bodies by which they act upon the sense of taste.

**Sa'vory.** An epithet given to bodies having taste, particularly to those exciting a very agreeable impression on the organ of taste. Also the plant *satureia.* **Cil'iated s.**, Satureia capitata. **Sum'mer s.**, Satureia hortensis.

**Savoy'an.** Galium verum.

**Saw.** Surgical instrument made like a common saw, used for dividing the bones in amputations or for removing exostoses, etc. **Amputa'tion s.**, saw used in amputation. **Butch'er's s.**, has an appliance for fixing the blade at any desired angle. **Chain s.**, a series of short saws, linked together to form a chain.



Chain saw.

**Hemp s.**, a hempen cord drawn back and forth rapidly over a part to be taken away; used in embryotomy and in situations where other saws cannot be employed. **Hey's s.**, an instrument used by Mr Hey, of Leeds, in fractures of the cranium, consisting of a long handle, to which a small saw with a convex or straight edge is attached, and by which a piece of bone of any shape may be removed. (See cut under *Hey*.) **S. palmet'to,** Chamærops serratula; Sabal serrulata.

**Saw'wort.** Liatris.

**Saxif'raga.** Pimpinella saxifraga. **S. an'glica,** Peucedanum silaus; see *Calcifraga*. **S. crassifo'lia** root is said to be antiseptic. **S. granula'ta,** white saxifrage; diuretic and lithontriptic. **S. ligula'ta,** rhizome of this Himalayan plant is employed for ophthalmia and boils, and internally in bronchitis and dysentery. **S. ru'bra,** Spiræa filipendula. **S. sibir'ica** contains, in common with other species of saxifraga, a bitter, crystalline principle, called bergenin, which is reputed to be a good nerve tonic. **S. vulga'ris,** Peucedanum silaus.

**Saxif'ragant** or **Saxif'ragous** (*saxum,* stone, *frango,* to break). Lithontriptic.

**Sax'ifrage.** Saxifraga. **Bur'net s.,** Pimpinella saxifraga. **Mead'ow s.,** Peucedanum silaus. **White s.,** Saxifraga granulata.

**Saxon'icus pul'vis.** A powder of the roots of the wild and the cultivated angelica, the Asclepias vincetoxicum, etc., considered formerly as an antidote.

**Sayre's jack'et.** A plaster-of-Paris jacket applied as a spinal support. **S.'s meth'od,** treatment of spondylitis by Sayre's jacket, consisting of a plaster-of-Paris dressing around the body, fitted with a "jury-mast" if the upper dorsal or cervical vertebræ are affected.

**S-bone.** A bone shaped like the letter S, such as the episternum or manubrium.

**Scab.** An incrustation which forms upon a sore, owing to the concretion of the fluid discharged from it. Also, as a verb, to become covered with this incrustation. Contagious parasitic skin disease of sheep, the most common form of which is caused by the Dermatocoptes communis.

**Scab'by** or **Scabbed.** Covered or diseased with scabs.

**Scab'ies** (*scabo,* to scratch). Psora, itch; a contagious eruption consisting of minute papules, vesicles, and pustules, caused by the presence beneath the epidermis of the itch-mite or acarus (Sarcoptes scabiei). The disease is attended with intense itching, and the scratching to which it impels results in an eczematous affection added to the primary lesions. The affection usually begins in the tender skin between the fingers, and extends thence by direct contact to the genitals, axillæ, and other parts. **S. ag'ria,** lichen. **S. cap'itis,** porrigo lupinosa, porrigo scutulata. **S. cap'itis favo'sa,** porrigo favosa. **S. crusto'sa,** radzyge. **S. fe'ra,** ecthyma. **S. feri'na,** itch of animals, mange; cutaneous disease which affects almost all domestic animals, but especially the horse, sheep, dog, and cow. It is said to have been transmitted to man, but this is questionable. **S. hu'mida,** eczema. **S. milia'ris,** eczema. **S. norve'gica Boeck'ii,** Norwegian itch, radzyge. **S. papulifor'mis,** prurigo. **S. sic'ca,** lichen; psoriasis. **S. vene'rea contagio'sa,** scherlievo.

**Scabi'ola.** Psora.

**Scabiopho'bia** (*phobos,* fear). Morbid dread of the itch.

**Scabio'sa.** A genus of plants, ord. *Dipsaceæ*. **S. arven'sis,** the root is bitter and subastringent, being formerly used in leprosy and affections of the lungs; sometimes used to adulterate valerian. **S. cardui-fo'lia,** echinops. **S. succi'sa,** devil's bit, has properties similar to those of S. arvensis.

**Scab'ious.** A plant of the genus *Scabiosa*. **Field s.,** scabiosa. **Sweet s.,** Erigeron heterophyllum.

**Scab'ish.** Œnothera biennis.

**Scab'rate** or **Scab'rous** (*scaber*). Harsh; rough; covered with scabs.

**Scabri'ties** (*scaber,* rough). A rough and scaly condition of the skin. Lichen. Trachoma. **S. un'-guium,** morbid condition of the nails, in which they are distorted and separated from the matrix.

**Scab'wort.** Elecampane; Inula helenium.

**Scævola,** see'vo-lah. See *Bela-modagam*.

**Sca'la.** An anatomical structure resembling a staircase. One of the spiral canals or tubes of the cochlea. The cavities in the cochlea, separated from each other by the spiral septum. The one—*s. interna* or *posterior* or *inferior cochleæ, s. tympani*—would communicate with the cavity of the tympanum were it not for the membrane that closes it. The other—*scala externa* or *anterior* or *superior cochleæ, s. vestibuli*—opens into the cavity of the vestibule. The scalæ communicate with each other by an opening at the top of the partition.

**Scalar'iform.** Having the form of a ladder.

**Scald.** Burn produced by hot liquid.

**Scald-head.** Porrigo. See *Favus*.

**Scald'ricks.** Sinapis arvensis.

**Scald-weed.** Dodder; Cuscuta americana.

**Scale.** A small, thin plate of any substance, as of the epidermis, of bone, of mica, etc.; a plate. A graded series of colors for comparison in hæmoglobin estimation, urinary color tests, etc. A series of equidistant marks arranged as a standard of measure, etc., as the thermometer scale. **Dry s.,** psoriasis.

**Scalene' tu'bercle.** An eminence on the first rib, giving attachment to the tendon of the scalenus anticus muscle.

**Scale'nus** (*skalenos,* irregular or unequal). Geometers employ this word to designate a triangle whose three sides are unequal. Anatomists have given the name to two muscles. **S. anti'cus,** situated at the internal and inferior part of the neck. It is long and triangular, being inserted, below, at the upper surface of the first rib; above, at the anterior tubercle of the transverse processes of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ. This muscle bends the neck, drawing it to one side. It can also raise the first rib. **S. posti'cus,** situated behind the last. It is also long and triangular, but more bulky than the s. anticus. It is attached below to the outer surface of the first two ribs, terminating above at the summit of the transverse processes of the last six vertebræ. This muscle bends the neck laterally, and can elevate the first two ribs. Some anatomists have described five scaleni muscles on each side, and have called them s. prior, s. minimus, s. lateralis, s. medius, s. posticus. Others describe only one scalenus muscle on each side. Others, again, admit three—s. anticus, s. medius, and s. posticus; or primus, secundus, and tertius.

**Sca'ler.** Instrument used to remove tartar from the teeth.

**Sca'ling.** In dentistry, an operation consisting in removing the tartar from the teeth.

**Scall.** A scaly or scabby condition of the skin. **Asbes'tos s.,** see *Eczema of the hairy scalp*. **Crust'ed**

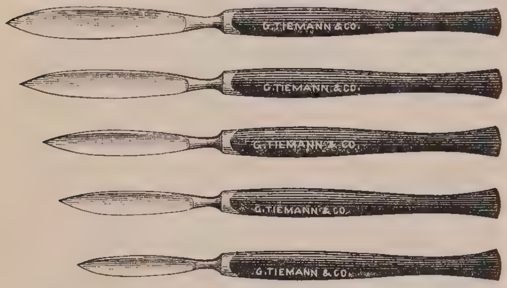
s., impetigo. **Dry s.**, psoriasis. **Hon′eycomb s.**, porrigo favosa. **Hu′mid s.**, eczema. **Milk′y s.**, porrigo larvalis. **Pap′ulous s.**, ecthyma. **Run′ning s.**, eczema; impetigo. **Vesic′ular s.**, eczema capitis. **Wash′erwoman′s s.**, psoriasis.

**Scal′lard.** Porrigo.

**Scal′ma.** Infectious disease of horses, not directly contagious. It attacks the bronchi and nasal chambers.

**Scalp.** The integuments covering the head. **S. tu′mor**, caput succedaneum; cephalæmatoma.

**Scal′pel** (*scalpo*, to cut). A cutting instrument, formed of a blade of well-tempered steel, very sharp, of variable shape and size, and fixed solidly in a slender handle which can be held in the fingers like a pen-holder.



Scalpels.

**Scal′prum.** Raspatorium. **S. chirur′gicum**, lancet. **S. denta′rium**, a tooth file, a dental file, or file used by the dentist. **S. raso′rium**, raspatorium.

**Sca′ly.** Squamous. **S. epithe′lium**, flat or pavement epithelial cells. **S. tet′ter**, psoriasis.

**Scam′ma.** Fossa.

**Scammo′nia.** See *Convolvulus scammonia.*

**Scammo′niæ ra′dix.** Dried root of Convolvulus scammonia. See *Convolvulus scammonia.* **S. resi′na** (Ph. Br.), extractum scammonii.

**Scammonin′.** Glucoside derived from boiling resin of scammony by treating it with dilute sulphuric acid.

**Scammo′nium.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Scammony, resinous exudate from the root of *Convolvulus scammonia*, which see. It is given in doses of gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65) as a hydragogue cathartic. The resin is official; dose, gr. j–viij (0.065–0.5). Scammony enters into the composition of the compound extract of colocynth.

**Scam′mony.** See *Scammonium* and *Convolvulus scammonia.* **Bour′bon s.**, concrete juice of Periploca mauritiana. **Ger′man s.**, see *Convolvulus sepium.* **S. of Montpel′lier**, Cynanchum monspeliacum. **Re′sin of s.**, scammonium. **S. root**, dried root of Convolvulus scammonia.

**Scan′dix.** A genus of umbelliferous plants. **S. bulbocas′tanum**, Bunium bulbocastanum. **S. cerefo′lium**, chervil; a culinary herb, slightly aromatic and grateful, and reputed to be gently aperient and diuretic. **S. odora′ta**, sweet cicely, has similar properties; see *Chærophyllum odoratum.*

**Scandula′ria mus′culus.** Transversus pedis muscle.

**Scan′ning speech or ut′terance.** The distinct utterance of each syllable of a word, with an appreciable interval between the syllables.

**Scaph′a** (*skapto*, to make hollow). Scaphus, scaphoid fossa. Excavation or cavity of the external ear, between the helix and anthelix. Meatus auditorius externus. Rima vulvæ.

**Scaph′ion** (*skaphe*, trough). Cranium; papaver (capsule).

**Sca′phium ocula′re.** Eye-glass; a small porcelain, glass, or metallic vessel used to apply lotions to the eye.

**Scaphocarposuperphalange′us pol′licis.** Abductor pollicis brevis.

**Scaphocephal′ic** or **Scaphoceph′alous** (*skaphe*, boat, *kephale*, head). Relating to a scaphoid or boat-shaped skull. Term used to denote a boat-shaped cranium due to infantile ossification of the sagittal suture.

**Scaphoceph′alism** or **Scaphoceph′aly.** The condition of one who is scaphocephalic.

**Scaph′oid** (*skaphe*, boat, *eidos*, form). A name given to several parts. **S. abdo′men**, hollowed-out, sunken belly seen in emaciation, wasting diseases, and certain acute affections. **S. bone of the foot**, bone situated at the forepart of the astragalus and inner part of the foot. The posterior surface forms a cavity somewhat like that of a boat, for receiving the head of the astragalus. There is a prominence at the inner side of the bone for the insertion of tendons, muscles, and strong ligaments. The forepart of the bone is convex and divided into three articular surfaces for articulation with the ossa cuneiformia. Between the os naviculare and astragalus the foot has its principal lateral and rotary motions, although each of the other joints of the tarsus contributes a little. Part of the tibialis posticus is inserted into it. **S. bone of the wrist**, the first bone of the first row of the carpus. The upper surface is convex, articulating with the radius. The under and outer surfaces are also convex, articulating with the trapezium and trapezoides. Between the upper and under cartilaginous surfaces there is a rough fossa for the insertion of the capsular ligament. The anterior and inner surface has an oval cavity articulating with the os magnum, which gives name to the bone. There is a process on the outer end of the bone for the attachment of part of the anterior transverse ligament of the wrist. **S. fos′sa**, a small cavity at the upper part of the internal ala of the pterygoid process in which the peristaphylinus internus is attached; also scapha.

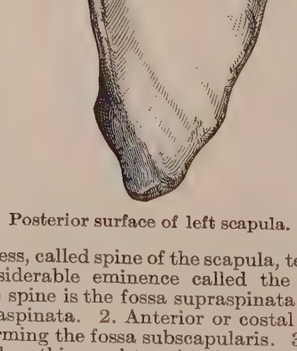
**Scaphoi′doastrag′alan.** Relating to the scaphoid bone and astragalus. The articulation of these bones is so called; and the ligament which strengthens it is termed the scaphoidoastragalan ligament.

**Scaphoidocu′boid.** Relating to the scaphoid and cuboid bones. The articulation of these bones is so called.

**Scaph′ula** (dim. of scapha). Navicular fossa.

**Scaph′us** (*skaphe*, skiff, trough). Scapha.

**Scap′ula.** Blade-bone, shoulder-blade. An irregular, broad, flat bone of triangular shape, situated at the posterior part of the shoulder. It has: 1. A posterior or dorsal surface or dorsum, testudo scapulæ, divided transversely into two parts by a triangular process, called spine of the scapula, terminating by a considerable eminence called the acromion. Above the spine is the fossa supraspinata; below it, the f. infraspinata. 2. Anterior or costal surface or venter, forming the fossa subscapularis. 3. Superior cervical edge, thin, and terminating anteriorly by a



Posterior surface of left scapula.

strong, curved apophysis, called the coracoid process. 4. Posterior or vertebral edge, called the base. 5. Outer or axillary or inferior edge, having a thick, truncated angle, in which is the glenoid cavity. With this is articulated the head of the humerus. The glenoid cavity is separated from the body of the bone by a narrow part called the cervix or neck. The edges or margins are also called costæ. The scapula has three angles—an inferior, superior, and anterior. **S. na′si,** one of the lateral parts of the nose.

**Scapulal′gia** (*algos*, pain). Arthralgia of the scapula. Pain in the shoulder-blade.

**Scap′ular.** Scapulary. Relating to the scapula. **S. aponeuro′sis,** a broad, thin aponeurosis, with decussating fibres, being attached, above, to the spine of the scapula; below, to the crest between the teres major and infraspinatus; within, to the spinal edge of the scapula, uniting at its middle with the thin aponeurosis covering part of the external surface of the deltoid. **S. arch,** hæmal arch of occipital vertebra (Owen), consisting in man of the scapula and coracoid. **S. ar′teries,** these are several: 1. The *superior scapular*, superficial scapular of Sömmering. This arises from the subclavian, and often from the inferior thyroid, or from a trunk common to it and the posterior scapular or transverse scapular or cervical. It passes behind the clavicle, above the superior edge of the scapula, and buries itself between the dorsal surface of that bone and the muscles inserted into it. 2. The *inferior scapular* or common scapular or internal scapular or subscapular artery is of considerable size. It arises from the inferior part of the axillary artery, behind the brachial plexus, gives off several branches to the arm-pit, dividing into two branches: the one, scapularis interna, the smaller of the two, is distributed almost entirely to the serratus major anticus and latissimus dorsi; the other, the larger, distributes its branches to the subscapular, supraspinal, and infraspinal regions. See *Acromial artery*. **S. line,** line drawn vertically through the inferior angle of the scapula when the arms are folded; used in physical examination. **S. notch,** see *Notch, scapular*. **S. re′flex,** contraction of the scapular muscles on sticking or pinching the skin of the outer scapular region. **S. re′gion,** that portion of the back bounded by the scapulæ. **S. veins** follow the same course as the arteries which they accompany.

**Scap′ulary.** A broad linen bandage, divided into two tails for three-quarters of its length, the undivided extremity being attached to the posterior and middle part of a bandage carried round the body, the tails passing over the shoulders and being attached to the anterior part of the body-bandage to prevent it from slipping down.

**Scapulo-.** In composition, the scapula.

**Scapuloclavic′ular.** Relating to both scapula and clavicle. The articulation and its ligaments are so called. **S. mus′cle,** a rare band of muscular fibres attached to the upper border of the scapula and clavicle outside of the insertion of the subclavius.

**Scapulocor′acoid arch.** The scapular arch.

**Scapulocosta′lis mi′nor.** Sternoscapular muscle.

**Scapulodyn′ia** (*odyne*, pain). Pain or rheumatism of the shoulder; scapulalgia.

**Scapulohu′meral.** Relating to the scapula and humerus. An epithet given to the shoulder-joint. It is an orbicular articulation resulting from the reception of the head of the humerus into the glenoid cavity of the scapula. To keep the bones in connection there are: 1. A very strong, conoidal capsular ligament, passing from the circumference of the glenoid cavity around the neck of the humerus; 2, a fibrocartilaginous ring, called the glenoid ligament; 3, a synovial capsule.

**Scapulohumera′lis digas′tricus.** Deltoideus accessorius.

**Scar** (*eschara*). Cicatrix. To mark with a cicatrix.

**Scarabæ′olus hemisphæ′ricus.** Coccus cacti.

**Scardamyg′mus** (*skardamyso*, to wink). Winking.

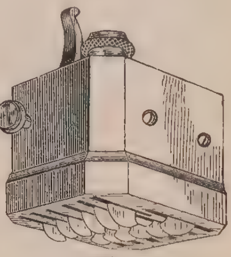
**Scaren′zio's treat′ment.** Administration of calomel hypodermically for syphilis.

**Scarf′-skin.** Epidermis.

**Scarifica′tion** (*scarifico*, to make a light scratch). Act of scarifying. A number of small incisions made into the skin with a lancet, bistoury, or scarificator for therapeutical purposes, as to draw blood or to discharge some effused fluid; sometimes the scarifications are very superficial, and do not go farther than the skin.

**Scar′ificator.** Instrument for making scarifications; it consists of a small brass box of a cubical shape, in which ten or twelve lancet-blades turn upon a common pivot. By means of a spring all these blades can be made to issue at once, making as many scarifications. There are other instruments, much more simple in construction, intended for the scarification of the conjunctiva, the larynx, etc.

**Scar′ify.** To incise with a number of small cuts. To scratch by superficial incisions.



Scarificator.

**Scari′ola.** Cichorium endivia; Lactuca scariola.

**Scarla′ta.** Scarlatina.

**Scarlati′na.** Scarlet fever, rash fever, scarlet rash. One of the acute contagious exanthemata. The characteristic symptoms of scarlatina are a scarlet flush, appearing about the second day of fever, on the face, neck, and fauces, and progressively spreading over the body, terminating about the seventh day. Two great varieties may be reckoned: *S. simplex* or *benigna* or *sine anginâ*, in which the fever is moderate, terminating with efflorescence, prostration of strength being trifling; and *s. anginosa* or *paristhmitica* or *cynanchica*, *Fothergill's sore throat*, in which the fever is severe, the throat ulcerated, the eruption later in its appearance and less extensive, often changing to a livid hue. *Scarlatina maligna* or *gravior* has been reckoned a variety of this in its worst form. Scarlatina belongs to the major exanthemata, being a disease chiefly of children. The eruption differs from that of measles in being an efflorescence not raised above the cuticle. Measles is attended with catarrhal symptoms, while the complication in scarlatina is sore throat. The disease is generally regarded as eminently contagious. Anasarca sometimes supervenes on scarlatina, being symptomatic of the nephritis which is a frequent complication of the disease in its later stages. **S. angino′sa,** see *Scarlatina*. **S. cynan′chia,** see *Scarlatina*. **S. fe′bris,** see *Scarlatina*. **S. gra′vior,** see *Scarlatina*. **S. la′tens,** the occurrence of kidney disease or other sequel of scarlet fever, during the prevalence of an epidemic, in one who has shown none of the ordinary symptoms of the disease. **S. malig′na,** a commonly fatal variety, attended by rapid exhaustion and grave nervous symptoms. **S. milia′ris,** miliary erythema or measles; rubeola. **S. mit′ior,** see *Scarlatina*. **S. morbillo′sa,** rubella. **S. nervo′sa,** type attended by grave nervous symptoms, as coma, subsultus, delirium, convulsions, etc. **S. paristhmit′ica,** see *Scarlatina*. **S. petechia′lis,** s. nervosa. **S. pustulo′sa,** rubeola. **S. pu′trida,** malignant scarlet fever. **S. rheumat′ica,** dengue. **S. sim′plex,** s. of mild form with no complications. **S. si′ne angi′nâ,** see *Scarlatina*. **Sur′gical s.,** an elevation of temperature, accompanied by a scarlatiniform rash, sometimes observed after a surgical operation. **S. traumat′ica,** surgical s. following a wound. **S. urtica′ta,** urticaria.

**Scarlati′nal.** Relating to scarlet fever.

**Scarlatin′iform.** Term applied to any affection resembling scarlet fever or its specific eruption.

**Scarlati′noid** (*eidos*, resemblance). Resembling scarlatina.

**Scarlati′nous.** Scarlatinal.

**Scar′let ber′ry.** Solanum dulcamara. **S. fe′ver,** scarlatina. **S. pim′pernel,** a plant, Anagallis arvensis, stimulant, expectorant, and toxic. **S. rash,** scarlet fever; also diffuse scarlet eruption seen in some cases of septicæmia. **S. straw′berry,** Fragaria virginiana.

**Scar′pa's fas′cia.** Deep layer of superficial fascia of the groin. **S.'s foram′ina,** two of the four smaller foramina into which the anterior palatine foramen of the superior maxillary bone is divided, the others being called the foramina of Stenton. **S.'s gan′glion,** intumescentia ganglioformis; vestibular ganglion, a ganglion at the junction of the facial and vestibular branch of the auditory nerves. **S.'s haben′ula,** see *Haller's habenula*. **S.'s hia′tus,** foramen between scala vestibuli and scala tympani; the foramen of Winslow. **S.'s liq′uor,** endolymph of the labyrinth. **S.'s mem′brane,** membrane that encloses the fenestra rotunda. **S.'s nerve,** nasopalatine nerve. **S.'s shoe,** an apparatus devised by Scarpa for rectifying mechanically the deformity of talipes varus. **S.'s staphylo′ma,** posterior staphyloma. **S.'s tri′angle,** see *Triangle*.

**Scarred.** Cicatrized. Marked by a cicatrix.

**Scat′ol.** Skatol.

**Scatol′ogy.** Skatology.

**Scatopha′gia** (*skatos*, excrement, *phago*, to eat). Excrement-eating.

**Scav′enger cells.** Lymph cells that take part in the removal of effete matter by absorption.

**Scav′enging.** The cleansing of alleys, etc., from filthy material.

**Scelal′gia** (*skelos*, leg, *algos*, pain). Pain in the leg.

**Scelides,** sel′i-deze. The pelvic extremity.

**Scelotyr′be** (*skelos*, leg, *tyrbe*, tumult). Chorea; uncertainty of gait. **S. ag′itans,** dystaxia. **S. febri′lis,** see *Subsultus tendinum*. **S. festi′nans,** paralysis agitans. **S. tarantis′mus,** chorea.

**Schach′er's gan′glion.** Ophthalmic ganglion.

**Schacho′wa's spi′nal tube.** Section of uriniferous tubule.

**Schaef′fer's dumb-bells.** Dumb-bell shaped primitive fibrils of striated muscular tissue.

**Schas′mus.** Scarification.

**Sche′ba ar′abum.** Artemisia santonica.

**Sche′de's meth′od.** Operation for the treatment of necrosis, being the removal of all dead bone and granulation tissue, allowing the cavity to fill with blood, and preserving the clot in a moist condition aseptically.

**Scheele's green.** Arsenite of copper.

**Schei′ner's exper′iment.** An experiment to show refraction of the lens during accommodation. Two pin-holes are made in a card, the distance between them being somewhat less than the diameter of the pupil, and the patient is directed to look through them at two needles placed one behind the other, when it will be observed that the needle not directly in the line of vision appears double.

**Sche′ma.** Plan, scheme, diagram, or arrangement.

**Schemat′ic eye.** One exhibiting typical proportions of the eye.

**Schenk's meth′od.** Induction of artificial hyperæmia of the lungs in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. **S.'s the′ory,** that the sex of the child is determined in part by the amount of sugar in the diet of the mother.

**Scherlievo,** shairl-ya′vo. Venereal itch. A name given to a particular form of syphilis at one time observed in Illyria. Affections known by this name, as well as by those of *male di Breno*, *falcadina*, *boala*, and *frenga*, have prevailed in the frontier countries of the Austrian empire, and were generally regarded as contagious, of syphilitic origin, and as having been introduced from a surrounding country. The terms appear, however, in the course of time to have been applied to a variety of ulcers, eruptions, and other morbid conditions in no way connected with syphilis, so that they lost their former signification.

**Scheur′len's bacil′lus.** Form of bacillus found in cancer, although probably not pathogenic.

**Scheutz′ia laughli′ni.** A microorganism which has been found in the blood in dengue.

**Schief′ferdecker's interme′diate disk.** Substance filling in space at Ranvier's nodes between the sheath of Schwann and the axis-cylinder.

**Schiff's test.** A test for uric acid, based upon the fact that uric acid or a urate, in the presence of an alkaline carbonate, will reduce silver nitrate; the test is performed by saturating bibulous paper with a solution of silver nitrate and dropping it upon the suspected solution prepared according to the above conditions.

**Schindylesis,** skin-di-le′sis (*schindyleo*, to split into small pieces). An articulation of bones by furrowing, as it were—as that of the vomer with the longitudinal plate of the ethmoid, forming, in part, the septum narium. The act of splitting into small pieces.

**Schinus,** ske′nus. Pistacia lentiscus; scilla. **S. arve′ira,** a tree of Brazil; bark is slightly aromatic and resinous, and markedly astringent. **S. mol′le,** the resinous juice of this species is slightly purgative.

**Schisma,** skiz′mah. Fissure; rima.

**Schistocephalus,** skis-to-sef′al-us (*schistos*, cleft, *kephale*, head). Monster having some part of the head cleft or fissured.

**Schistocœlia,** skis-to-se′le-ah (*schistos*, cleft, *koilia*, cavity). Fissure of the abdomen.

**Schistocormus,** skis-to-cor′mus (*schistos*, cleft, *kormos*, trunk). Monster having part or the whole of the trunk cleft or fissured.

**Schistocyte,** skis′to-site (*schistos*, cleft, *kytos*, cell). Blood corpuscle in process of division. The process itself, or the accumulation of such cells, is called *schistocytosis*.

**Schistoglossia,** skis-to-glos′se-ah. Slit or fissure of the tongue.

**Schistomelus,** skis-tom′el-us (*schistos*, cleft, *melos*, limb). Monster whose limbs are fissured.

**Schistoprosopia,** skis-to-pros-o′pe-ah. Fissure of the face from defective development.

**Schistoproso′pus.** Monster with fissure of the face.

**Schistorrhachis,** skis-tor′rak-is (*schistos*, cleft, *rhachis*, spine). Fissure of the spine from defective development. Spina bifida. See *Hydrorrhachis*.

**Schistoso′ma.** Distomum hæmatobium.

**Schistosomus,** skis-to-so′mus (*schistos*, cleft, *soma*, body). Malformation of the abdomen, in which the fissure and eventration extend over the entire length of the abdomen, the lower extremities being absent or very little developed, so that the body appears as if truncated inferiorly.

**Schistoster′nia.** Fissure of the sternum.

**Schistotho′rax** (*schistos*, cleft). Condition in which part or the whole of the thorax is cleft or fissured.

**Schistotrachelus,** skis-to-trak-e′lus (*schistos*, cleft, *trachelos*, neck). Fissure of the neck.

**Schizaxon,** ski-zax′on. A dichotomous axon.

**Schizocœle,** ski′zo-seel. Fissure of the blastoderm from which the pleuroperitoneal cavity develops.

**Schizocyte,** ski′zo-site. Schistocyte.

**Schizogo′nia.** Reproduction of cells by successive division.

**Schizomycetes,** ski-zo-mi-se′teez. Bacteria, fission-fungi. General term including such micro-organisms as micrococci, bacilli, and spirilli: unicellular, reproducing by division and spore-formation.

**Schizomycosis,** ski-zo-mik-o′sis. Term applied to the development of schizomycetes within the body.

**Schizon′te.** Term applied to the malarial parasite when reproduced by fission.

**Schizoph′ytæ** (*schizo*, to split, *phyton*, plant). Schizomycetes.

**Schizothorax,** ski-zo-tho′raks. Schistothorax.

**Schizotrichia,** ski-zo-trik′e-ah. Splitting of the hairs at their extremities.

**Schleich's anæsthet′ic.** Mixture of chloroform, ether, and petroleum ether. **S.'s meth′od,** see *Infiltration anæsthesia.*

**Schlemm's canal′.** A minute circular canal at the line of union of cornea and sclera. **S.'s lig′aments,** two bands of ligament giving additional strength to the shoulder-joint; generally known as the *glenoideo-brachial ligaments.*

**Schles′inger's type of syringomye′lia.** Dorso-lumbar type.

**Schlip′pe's salt.** $Na_2Sb.S_4+9H_2O$. Crystalline salt, sodium thioantimoniate.

**Schmidt's incis′ions.** Schmidt-Lantermann funnels. **S.'s nodes,** Ranvier's nodes.

**Schmidt-Lan′termann fun′nels.** Funnel-shaped interruptions in the medullary sheath observed in a nerve stained with perosmic acid, which colors only the fat-containing portion of the sheath; the apex of the funnnel may point in either direction. **S.-L. lines,** oblique lines in the medullary sheath running to the axis-cylinder, the walls of the S.-L. funnels seen on cross-section. (See cut under *Nerve.*)

**Schmie′del's gan′glion.** Inferior carotid ganglion.

**Schneide′rian mem′brane.** Pituitary membrane.

**Schœnanthus,** ske-nan′thus. Juncus odoratus.

**Schoen′lein's disease′.** Peliosis rheumatica. Erythema multiforme. **S.'s tri′ad,** three associated symptoms in purpura rheumatica—viz., purpuric eruption, rheumatic symptoms, and disorders of stomach and bowels.

**Scholle′ra oxycoc′cos.** Vaccinium oxycoccos.

**School-made chore′a.** Chorea induced by excessive educational strain at school. Other diseases, especially those of the nervous system, may have a similar origin.

**Schott's meth′od.** Plan of treatment of cardiac disease by warm saline baths and regular exercise.

**Schousbœ′a coccin′ea** (after P. K. A. Schousbe, a Danish botanist). Cacoucia coccinea.

**Schreder's** (shrā′der's) **lines.** Apparent or hypothetical lines in dentine, parallel to the pulp-cavity.

**Schre′ger's lines.** Curvilinear markings in dentine of teeth.

**Schrei′ber's manœu′vre.** Friction over the thigh and leg to strengthen the patellar reflex and tendo Achillis reflex.

**Schroe′der's contrac′tion ring.** See *Bandl's ring.*

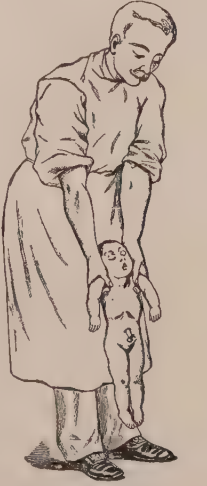
**Schroe′der-Van der Kolk's law.** See *Van der Kolk.*

**Schuber′tia dis′ticha.** Taxodium distichum.

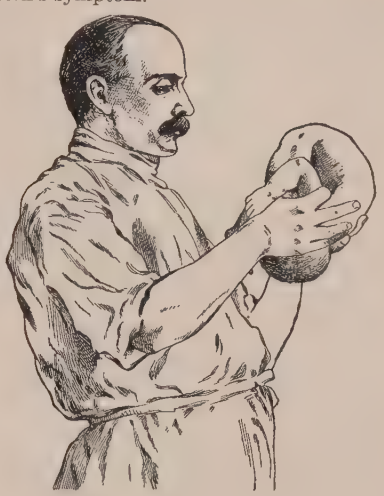
**Schue′le's sign.** Vertical furrows between the eyebrows seen in melancholia; they resemble the Greek letter omega, Ω.

**Schuel′ler's ducts.** Ducts of Skene's glands in the female urethra.

**Schult′ze's cells.** Olfactory cells. **S.'s com′ma-shaped tract,** small tract of descending fibres in postero-external column of the spinal cord. **S.'s fold,** formed by amnion near insertion of umbilical cord. **S.'s gran′ule mass′es,** granular gray-white masses in the blood, consisting of blood-plaques. **S.'s meth′od,** for resuscitation of a stillborn fœtus: the child is held by the fingers of the accoucheur in the axilla; the legs of the child are then thrown upward so as to bend the body and compress the thorax strongly; then the straight pendent position is resumed, the chest being thus expanded, air entering. **S.'s posi′tion of placen′ta,** position it takes when the central part is expelled before the periphery. **S.'s vibra′tions,** Chvostek's symptom.



Schultze's method—inspiration. (Jewett.)



Schultze's method of artificial respiration—expiration. (Jewett.)

**Schult′ze-Chvos′tek sign.** See *Chvostek.*

**Schwa′bach's test.** Perception of vibration of tuning-fork placed on the skull is prolonged in middle-ear disease, but shortened in disease of central origin.

**Schwal′be's convolu′tion.** First occipital convolution. **S.'s fis′sure,** fissure between the temporo-sphenoid and occipital lobes. **S.'s sheath,** sheath covering elastic fibres. **S.'s space,** subvaginal space of optic nerve.

**Schwann's prim′itive bun′dle.** Muscular fibre. **S.'s sheath,** neurilemma. **S.'s white sub′stance,** medullary sheath, see *Nerve.*

**Schwein′furth's green.** Arsenite of copper.

**Schweit′zer's rea′gent.** A solution of hydroxide of copper in ammonia, called also cuprammonia.

**Sciage,** se-azh′ (Fr.). Sawing movement in massage.

**Sciasco′pia.** Skiascopy.

**Sciat′ic** (*ischion,* haunch). Ischiatic. **S. ar′tery,** branch of internal iliac, traversing great sacrosciatic foramen to supply posterior pelvic muscles. **S. foram′ina,** formed by sacrosciatic ligaments and sciatic notches: 1. The great or superior sciatic foramen is formed in front by great sciatic notch, behind by great sacrosciatic ligament, below by lesser sacrosciatic ligament; through it passes the pyriformis muscle with the gluteal, sciatic, and pudic vessels and nerves. 2. The lesser or inferior sciatic foramen is formed in front by lesser sciatic notch, behind by the great sciatic ligament, and above by the lesser sacrosciatic ligament. **S. nerve, great,** great femoropopliteal nerve; ought to be regarded as a continuation of the sacral plexus; issuing from the pelvis, between the pyramidalis and superior gemellus, descending along the posterior part of the thigh, and, after having given branches to the gemini, quadratus, obturator externus, glutæus maximus, semimembranosus, semitendinosus, biceps, and third abductor muscles, dividing about the inferior third of the thigh into two branches, the external and internal popliteal. **S. nerve, les′ser,** inferior gluteal branch of the sacral plexus, lesser femoropopliteal nerve, which seems especially formed by the second and third sacral, is given off from the lower part of the plexus, escaping from the pelvis beneath the pyramidalis muscle. It gives branches, nervi cutanei clunium inferiores, to the glutæus maximus, a sciatic branch or infrapelvic cutaneous or perineal cutaneous, which passes under the tuberosity of the ischium, and furnishes filaments to the glutæus maximus and to the muscles of the perineum, urethra, penis, scrotum, etc., and a posterior femoral cutaneous branch, middle posterior cutaneous nerve, the filaments of which traverse the femoral aponeurosis, to be distributed on the skin of the posterior part of the thigh. The principal branch of the lesser sciatic nerve divides near the ham into two or three filaments, which descend under the integuments almost as far as the inferior part of the leg. **S. notch,** sciatic foramen, is a large notch at the posterior edge of each os innominatum, below the posterior and inferior iliac spine, which is converted into a foramen by the sacrum and sacrosciatic ligaments. The *lesser sciatic notch* is much smaller and is separated from the great notch by the sciatic spine. It gives passage to the tendon of the obturator internus and the internal pudic vessels and nerves. **S. re′gion,** ischiadic region. **S. spine,** spine of the ischium, spinous process of the ischium, is a short, flat, pyramidal eminence on the os innominatum above the foramen, giving insertion to the lesser sacrosciatic ligament. **S. veins** accompany arteries of same name, emptying into the internal iliac vein.

**Sciat′ica.** Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve.

**Sci′ence.** Systematized knowledge.

**Scientif′ic.** Pertaining or relating to science.

**Scieropia,** si-er-o′pe-ah (*skieros,* shady, *ops,* eye). Defect of vision in which all objects have a darker hue than natural.

**Scilla,** sil′lah. (Ph. U. S. and Br.) The sliced bulb of the squill or sea-onion, Urginea maritima, ord. *Liliaceæ,* a native of Southern Europe. It has a bitter, nauseous taste, and is extremely acrid, inflaming the skin when rubbed on it. Its virtues are extracted by vinegar, spirit, and water. In large doses squill is emetic and purgative; in small doses, diuretic and expectorant; employed in bronchitis and dropsy; dose, gr. j–v (0.065–0.32). The official preparations are: *Ace′tum scil′læ,* vinegar of squill; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). *Extrac′tum s. flu′idum;* dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32). *Syr′upus s.;* dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). *S. s. compos′itus;* dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). *Tinctu′ra s.;* dose, ♏x–xx (0.65–1.3). **S. esculen′ta,** eastern quamosh, wild hyacinth; an article of diet, being made into bread, and also into poultices for inflamed breasts.

**Scillaïn′.** Yellowish or colorless glucoside from squill; diuretic and poisonous; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ (0.001).

**Scillin′.** A principle derived from scilla.

**Scillipicrin′.** Yellowish, soluble principle from squill; diuretic; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ (0.001).

**Scillit′ic.** Containing squill.

**Scillitin′.** An active principle of squill; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ (0.001).

**Scillitoxin′.** Poisonous, amorphous principle in squill; diuretic; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ (0.001).

**Scilloceph′alus** (*scilla,* squill, *kephale,* head). One having a large, bulbiform head.

**Scin′de boil.** Rain boil. Form of furunculus met with in the rainy season in India.

**Scintilla′tion.** A bright succession of sparks; in medicine, applied to subjective sensation of sparks before the eyes.

**Scirpus** (skir′pus) **palus′tris.** Eleocharis palustris.

**Scirrhencan′this.** Lacrymal schirrus.

**Scirrhoblepharon′cus** (*blepharon,* eyelid, *onkos,* swelling). Scirrhus of the eyelid.

**Scirrhogas′tria** (*gaster,* stomach). Scirrhus of the stomach.

**Scirrhoid,** skir′roid (*eidos,* resemblance). Resembling scirrhus.

**Scirrho′ma.** Scirrhus. **S. caminario′rum,** chimney-sweepers' cancer; scrotal epithelioma.

**Scirrhophthal′mia.** Cancer of the eye.

**Scirrhosar′ca** (*skirrhos,* hard, *sarx,* flesh). Sclerema.

**Scirrho′sis.** Scirrhus. A livid excrescence caused by inflammation.

**Scir′rhous.** Of or belonging to scirrhus. **S. arco′ma of Ab′ernethy,** hard, rigid, vascular infarction of glandular follicles; indolent, insentient, glabrous; sometimes shrinking and becoming more indurated.

**Scirrhus,** skir′rus (*skirrhos,* hard, indurated). Carcinomatous sarcoma, hard or fibrous cancer, scirrhous cancer. A form of cancer so called from the hardness characterizing it, due to the presence of a great amount of connective tissue. Scirrhus must not be confounded with the induration which succeeds inflammation, although the two states are often complicated, and may stand occasionally in the relation of cause and effect to each other. Scirrhus is ordinarily accompanied by violent shooting pains. It is irregular on its surface, and when cut into has a bluish or grayish-white color. **Cuirass′-like s.,** chronic form of scirrhus, in which a cancerous mass surrounds the chest, giving an appearance like that indicated by its name.

**Scission,** sish′on (*scindo,* to cut). Splitting, fission.

**Scis′sor-leg.** Deformity after hip-joint disease of both legs, the legs being crossed during the act of walking, like scissors.

**Scis′sors** (*scindo,* to cut). A well-known instrument in common use; often employed in surgery; composed of two cutting blades crossing each other and moving upon an axis. They are straight or curved. Scissors bent so that the blades make an obtuse angle with the handles are also much used. Scissors are used for dividing soft, loose, isolated parts which it would be difficult to reach and to cut with a bistoury. They are employed, likewise, in the operation for harelip, and for removing warts, fungous excrescences, etc. **Smel′lie's s.,** used in craniotomy; see *Perforator.*

**Scissu′ra.** Fissure; cleavage. In the plural, *scissuræ,* chaps, rhagades.

**Scitta,** sit′tah. Dysentery.

**Sclar′ea.** Salvia sclarea.

**Scle′ra.** Sclerotica. **S. tes′tis,** tunica albuginea testis.

**Scle′ral.** Relating to the sclera or sclerotic coat of the eye, as *s. processes,* protruding borders of the sclera including the margin of the cornea, or *s. sulcus,* sulcus or groove at the commingling of the sclera and cornea. **S. extrac′tion,** Graefe's method of extracting cataract by means of an almost linear incision, having its base in the sclera, combined with an iridectomy.

**Scleran′gia** (*skleros,* hard, *angeion,* vessel). Hardness of a vessel as felt by the finger.

**Sclerecta′sia** (*skleros,* hard, *ektasis,* dilatation). Staphyloma of the sclerotic.

**Sclerec′tomy** (*ektome,* excision). Excision of the sclerotic.

**Sclere′ma** (*skleros,* hard). Induration of the cellular tissue. **S. adulto′rum,** scleroderma. **S. neonato′rum,** œdema, induration, discoloration, and coldness of the skin, occurring soon after birth, and commencing commonly in the lower extremities.

**Sclere′mia.** Induration of the cellular tissue.

**Sclerencephal′ia** (*skleros,* hard, *enkephalos,* brain). Sclerosis of the brain; cerebral sclerosis. Morbid condition of the brain characterized by induration and atrophy of the cerebral tissue.

**Scleri′asis.** Scleroderma. Scirrhoblepharoncus or other indurated neoplasm of the eyelid. Sclerosis.

**Scleririt′omy** (*tome,* incision). Incision of or operation on the sclerotica and iris conjointly.

**Scleri′tis.** Sclerotitis.

**Sclerocatarac′ta.** See *Cataract.*

**Sclerochorioidi′tis** or **Sclerochoroidi′tis.** Inflammation of the sclerotic and choroid tunics of the eye. **Ante′rior s.,** form affecting the anterior portion of the sclera and causing anterior staphyloma. **Poste′rior s.,** see *Staphyloma, scleral.*

**Sclerocor′nea.** The cornea and sclera, regarded as one.

**Sclerocor′neal.** Relating to the cornea and the sclerotic coat conjointly.

**Sclerodac′tyle** or **Sclerodactyl′ia** (*skleros,* hard, *daktylos,* finger). A condition of dystrophy in which the fingers become deformed, shortened, and atrophied, the skin thickened and discolored. Scleroderma of the fingers or toes.

**Scleroder′ma** or **Scleroder′mia** (*skleros*, hard, *derma*, skin). Hide-bound disease; dermatosclerosis. Induration of the derma proper or corium, which becomes bound down to the subjacent tissues. The disease occurs in patches of varying extent, sometimes involving nearly the entire surface. **S. adulto′rum,** the same as scleroderma. **S. circumscrip′tum,** morphœa; local scleroderma. **S. diffu′sa,** that involving the skin symmetrically. **S. neonato′rum,** sclerema neonatorum.

**Sclerogen′ic.** Causing induration.

**Sclerogenous,** skle-roj′en-us (*skleros*, hard, *gennao*, to beget). Hardening; becoming sclerotic.

**Scle′roid.** Sclerous.

**Scleroïri′tis.** Inflammation of the sclerotic and iris.

**Sclerokerati′tis.** Simultaneous inflammation of sclerotica and cornea.

**Sclerokeratoïri′tis.** Simultaneous inflammation of sclera, cornea, and iris.

**Sclero′ma** (*skleros*, hard). Circumscribed induration of any part. **S. adulto′rum,** scleroderma. **Frisch's s.,** rhinoscleroma. **S. respirato′rium,** rhinoscleroma. **S. neonato′rum,** sclerema neonatorum.

**Scleromen′inx** (*meninx*, membrane). Dura mater.

**Scle′romere.** A skeletal segment.

**Scleromucin′.** A principle derived from ergot.

**Scleronych′ia** (*skleros*, hard, *onyx*, nail). Hardening and thickening of the nails.

**Scleronyx′is.** Scleroticonyxis.

**Scleropath′ia** (*pathos*, suffering). Scleroma.

**Sclerophthal′mia.** Hordeolum; scleriasis.

**Scle′ros.** Hard.

**Sclerosarco′ma.** Hard, fleshy tumor seated on the gums, and resembling a cock's comb.

**Sclerosed′.** Hardened, having already undergone sclerotic degeneration.

**Sclero′sing.** Term applied to process of sclerotic degeneration.

**Sclero′sis** (*skleros*, hard). Thickening with condensation, due to increase in the connective tissue of a part. Induration. **Amyotroph′ic lat′eral s.,** degeneration of the entire pyramidal tract of the spinal cord, with atrophy of various nerve-centres in the medulla, large masses of muscles being atrophied; see *Amyotrophic*. **An′nular s.,** occurring as a ring-like band around the spinal cord in certain cases. **Anterolat′eral s.,** disease due to sclerosis of lateral columns, characterized by loss of power, augmented reflexes, and spasm of muscles. **Arteriocap′illary s.,** narrowing of the calibre of the smaller nerves and vessels by fibrous growths in their interior. **S. of bone,** condensing osteitis, diffuse hypertrophy of bone. A result of osteitis, characterized by the filling of the medullary cavity with a compact osseous structure and the formation of bone on the surface. **Cer′ebral s.,** form of the disease in which patches of sclerosis are scattered through the brain or brain and spinal cord (*cerebrospinal s.*). **S. co′rii** or **der′matos,** induration of the derma proper or corium. **Diffuse′ s.,** s. when large tracts of the brain or cord are involved. **Dissem′inated** or **in′sular s.,** chronic affection of the spinal cord and brain caused by the dissemination of isolated patches of the disease throughout the nervous system. **Lat′eral s.,** anterolateral s. **S. of the liv′er,** see *Hepatitis, chronic*. **Lo′bar s.,** s. involving a single lobe of the brain; hemiplegia of infants. **Mil′iary s.,** s. in which there are grayish-red spots at the junction of the white and gray matters of the spinal cord. **Mul′tiple s.,** disseminated s. **S. os′sium,** sclerosis of bone. **Poste′rior spi′nal s.,** tabes dorsalis. **Posterolat′eral s.,** tabes dorsalis. **Pri′mary lat′eral s.,** primary spastic paraplegia, a form of spinal sclerosis. **Re′nal s.,** chronic interstitial nephritis. **Spi′nal s.,** the occurrence of patches of sclerosis in the spinal cord; two forms of this affection have been referred to: sclerosis of the anterolateral columns of the spinal cord, and sclerosis of the posterior columns, generally described as locomotor ataxia or tabes dorsalis. The former is essentially a hypertrophied condition of the connective tissue, with atrophy of nerve-substance. **Sponta′neous lat′eral s.,** primary degeneration affecting the lateral columns, giving rise to paralysis, spasms, exaggerated muscle reflexes, etc. **S. of the stom′ach,** gastric cirrhosis, fibroid infiltration of the stomach; see *Linitis, plastic*. **Tu′berous s.,** hypertrophic form of s., in which there is enlargement and increased density of the areas of the convolutions involved. **Vas′cular s.,** arteriosclerosis; sclerosis of the walls of blood-vessels.

**Scleroskel′eton.** Term used to denote bones resulting from the ossification of ligaments, tendons, or aponeuroses.

**Sclerosteno′sis.** Induration with contraction of tissue. **S. cuta′nea,** scleroderma.

**Scleros′toma duodena′le.** Ankylostoma duodenale, Dochmius ankylostomus, Uncinaria duodenalis. **S. syn′gamus,** syngamus trachealis.

**Sclero′tal.** Name given by Owen to the material forming the sclerotic coat of the eye. In certain vertebrates it is cartilaginous or osseous.

**Scle′rothrix.** Name applied by Metchnikoff to the tubercle bacillus.

**Sclerot′ic** (*skleros*, hard). A hard, resisting, opaque membrane, of pearly-white color and fibrous nature, covering nearly four-fifths of the globe of the eye; in form of a sphere truncated in front. It is strengthened by the expansion of the ocular muscles, to which expansion many anatomists have given the name tunica albuginea or tendinosa. The subconjunctival sclerotic forms the white of the eye. The sclerotic is penetrated posteriorly by a round opening for the passage of the optic nerve; and, anteriorly, it has a much larger opening into which the transparent cornea is received. There are, besides, many small, oblong apertures in it for the passage of nerves and vessels proceeding to the interior of the eye. Its inner surface is of a light brown color, owing to a delicate, areolar tissue containing brown pigment-cells, and hence called membrana or lamina fusca. In the fœtus the sclerotic may be separated into very distinct laminæ. **S. acid,** sclerotinic acid. **S. zone,** arthritic ring; vessels given off from a ring of anastomosis of deep conjunctival vessels around the circumference of the cornea, perforating the sclerotic, anastomosing with those of the iris and choroid—a condition seen in many cases of iritis.

**Sclerot′ica.** Sclerotic. **S. ceratoi′des,** cornea.

**Sclerot′ical.** Relating or appertaining to the sclerotic.

**Scleroticec′tomy** (*sclerotica*, sclerotic, *ektome*, excision). Operation for forming an artificial pupil by excision of a portion of the sclerotica.

**Sclerotici′tis.** Sclerotitis.

**Sclerot′icochorioidi′tis.** Sclerochorioiditis.

**Scleroticonyx′is** (*sclerotica*, sclerotic, *nysso*, to pierce). Perforation of the sclerotica for cataract by depression.

**Scleroticot′omy** (*sclerotica*, sclerotic, *tome*, incision). Operation for cataract by cutting through the sclerotic.

**Sclerotin′ic acid.** $C_{12}H_{19}NO_9$. Non-crystalline feebly acid principle prepared from ergot.

**Sclero′tis.** Sclerotica. Ergot of rye.

**Sclerotisec′tomy.** Scleroticectomy.

**Scleroti′tis.** Rheumatic ophthalmia. Inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

**Sclero′tium.** Indurated mass of fungi, as of ergot. **S. cla′vus,** see *Ergot*. **S. gigante′um,** see *Lycoperdon tuber*.

**Scle′rotome** (*skleros*, hard, *tome*, division). A section of the skeleton. Knife used in sclerotomy.

**Sclerot′omy.** Section of the sclerotic used in glaucoma, cataract, etc. **Ante′rior s.,** s. performed through the sclerotic coat into the anterior chamber, as for glaucoma. **Poste′rior s.,** s. performed through the sclerotic coat into the vitreous humor, as for extraction of foreign bodies.

**Sclerotonyx′is.** Scleroticonyxis.

**Scle′rous.** Hard, indurated.

**Scleroxan′thin.** Inert crystalline principle of ergot.

**Scle′rozone.** The area or space on a bone to which is attached a muscle or portion of a muscle.

**Sclerymeni′tis.** Inflammation of the sclerotic coat.

**Sclerys′ma.** Induration, especially of the liver.

**Sclopeta′rius.** Relating to a gun; hence aqua sclopetaria or sclopetica, a lotion formerly used for gunshot wounds.

**Scobs.** A shaving. An alkali. Dross of any metal.

**Scoleci′asis** (*skolex*, worm). Helminthiasis.

**Scoleci′tis.** Appendicitis.

**Sco′lecoid.** Vermiform.

**Scolecoidi′tis.** Appendicitis.

**Scolecol′ogy** (*logos*, discourse). Helminthology.

**Scolec′tomy.** Appendicectomy.

**Sco′lex** (*skolex*, worm). Used generically for some imperfectly developed or embryonic forms of tænia. The head of these being the most characteristic part, it was generally applied to the heads of all forms of cystic parasites and tapeworms. Encysted tænia or worm.

**Scolio′ma.** Scoliosis.

**Scoliorrhachit′ic.** Relating to both scoliosis and rhachitis, as *scoliorrhachitic pelvis*.

**Scoliosiom′etry.** Measurement of spinal curvature.

**Scolio′sis** (*skolios*, crooked). A distortion of the spine to one side; lateral curvature of the spine. **Pel′vic** s., condition of lessened oblique diameter of the pelvis.

**Scoliot′ic.** Relating to scoliosis.

**Sco′liotone.** Machine for elongating the spine and lessening the amount of rotation in lateral curvature.

**Scolopen′dra** or **Scolopen′dria.** Asplenium ceterach and A. scolopendrium.

**Scolopen′drium lin′guæ, S. officina′rum, S. phylli′tis.** Asplenium scolopendrium. **S. ru′ta mura′ria,** Asplenium ruta muraria. **S. vulga′re,** Asplenium scolopendrium.

**Scol′ymus sati′vus.** Cynara scolymus.

**Scoop.** Surgical instrument of the shape of a spoon, used for the extraction of foreign bodies. **S. extrac′tion of cat′aract,** a mode of operation by which the lens is removed by a thin, flat, concave scoop, so constructed as to pass readily behind the posterior surface of the cataract; the operation includes incision, iridectomy, laceration of the capsule, and removal of the lens by the scoop.

**Sco′pa re′gia** (*scopa*, broom). Ruscus.

**Scopa′rii cacu′mina.** Tops of broom.

**Scoparin′.** $C_{27}H_{22}O_{10}$. Bitter principle from Cytisus scoparius or broom. Diuretic.

**Scopa′rius.** (Ph. U. S.) Tops of Cytisus scoparius, or broom. Diuretic, emetic, and purgative; dose, gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3) in infusion. The official preparation is *extrac′tum scopa′rii flu′idum;* dose, ♏v–xx (0.32–1.3). The alkaloid is *sparteine.*

**Scopolamine′.** An alkaloid from Scopolia atropoides; mydriatic, not so lasting, but less irritating than atropine. Given internally in mania and insomnia; dose of the hydrobromate, hydrochlorate, or hydriodate, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ (0.0003–0.001).

**Scopoleine′.** Scopoline.

**Scopo′lia** (after J. A. Scopoli, of Pavia) **atropoi′des.** Hyoscyamus scopolia, the source of scopolamine. **S. japon′ica,** botanical source of Japanese belladonna; root is employed for the same purposes as belladonna root.

**Scopoline′.** $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$. Alkaloid from Scopolia japonica and S. carniolica. Mydriatic. Pseudotropine.

**Scopopho′bia** (*skopeo*, to see, *phobos*, fear). Morbid dread of being seen.

**Scop′tula.** Scapula.

**Scop′ula** (dim. of *scopa*, broom). Brush.

**Scor.** Excrement.

**Scoracra′tia** (*scor*, excrement, *akratia*, want of control). Want of power to retain the fæces; involuntary evacuation of the fæces. *Scatacrasia* and *copracrasia*, although used in the same sense as scoracratia, really mean undue admixture of the excrement.

**Scoræ′mia.** Skatæmia.

**Scorbu′tic** (*scorbutus*, scurvy). Relating to scurvy. **S. fe′ver,** scurvy.

**Scorbu′tus.** Scurvy. **S. alpi′nus,** pellagra. **S. infanti′lis,** scurvy of infants, due to improper feeding. **S. nau′ticus,** purpura nautica, sea scurvy. **S. o′ris,** cancer aquaticus.

**Scordine′ma** or **Scordinis′mus.** Carebaria; pandiculation.

**Scor′dium.** Teucrium scordium.

**Scor′don.** Allium.

**Scoretæ′mia.** Skatæmia.

**Sco′rium.** Scrotum.

**Scorodosmin′** (*scorodon*, garlic, *osme*, odor). Cystic oxide.

**Scorpiodex′is** (*dexis*, biting). Sting of the scorpion.

**Scor′pion.** A genus of insects having a sting at the extremity of the tail, with which they make painful wounds.

**Scorpiostig′ma** (*stigme*, puncture). Sting of the scorpion.

**Scor′teum** (leather coat). Scrotum.

**Scorzone′ra.** Viper's grass, goat's grass. The roots have been used as alexipharmics in hypochondriacal disorders and obstructions of the viscera. The root of the Scorzonera hispanica is esculent, but inefficacious as a drug.

**Scotas′ma** (*skotos*, darkness). Obscurity of vision; dark spots seen before the eye.

**Scotch pine.** Pinus sylvestris.

**Scoto′dia.** Scotoma; scotodinia.

**Scotodin′ia** (*skotos*, darkness, *dineo*, to turn around). Giddiness, with impaired sight, often succeeded by headache.

**Sco′togram.** See *Scotography, Skiagraphy,* and *X-rays.*

**Sco′tograph.** See *Scotography, Skiagraphy,* and *X-rays.*

**Scotog′raphy** (*skotos*, shadow, *grapho*, to write). Radiography; Roentgen photography; skiagraphy. The shadow-picture is called a scotogram, scotograph, skiagraph, or radiogram.

**Scoto′ma** (pl. scotomata). A fixed blind spot in the field of vision, dependent on complete loss of sensibility of a portion of the retina. Also temporary patches in the field of vision. **Ab′solute s.,** s. in which objects are not seen. **Ann′ular s.,** s. in which a dark object surrounds the point of fixation like a ring. **S. au′ris,** an anomaly of hearing consisting in the fact that a sound, as the ticking of a watch, is audible when its source is in a definite position in relation to the ear, but becomes inaudible if this source is moved, even though perhaps being brought nearer to the ear. **Cen′tral s.,** s. with dark spot at point of fixation. **Col′or s.,** s. in which objects are seen without their natural color. **Flit′tering s.,** form of s. having notched or saw-like edges; teichopsia. **Neg′ative s.,** condition in which objects disappear when within the field of the scotoma. **Pos′itive s.,** s. which appears as a dark spot or nebula in the visual field. **Rel′ative s.,** s. in which objects are seen imperfectly. **Ring s.,** annular s. **S. scintil′lans** or **scin′tillating s.,** luminous cloud coming suddenly in view before the eyes, after preceding migraine; teichopsia.

**Scoto′matous.** Relating to scotoma.

**Scotom′eter.** Instrument for examining and measuring a scotoma.

**Scotos′copy.** Skiascopy.

**Scoto′sis.** Scotodinia.

**Scour.** Diarrhœa. Fatal infectious disease of calves, a diarrhœa caused by Bacillus dysenteriæ vitulorum.

**Scourge.** Any malignant epidemic disease. Also the scourging mania of the thirteenth century, mastigosis. As a verb, to whip the skin.

**Scour′ging.** Flagellation. **S. ma′nia,** see *Mastigosis.*

**Scour′ing.** Diarrhœa; purgation. **S. rush,** Equisetum hymenale.

**Scoutel′len's meth′od.** Oval amputation.

**Scratch.** Scabies, itch.

**Screa′tus** (*screo,* to hawk). Act of spitting and hawking.

**Screw′bean.** Mesquite, Prosopsis pubescens.

**Screw′driver teeth.** Peculiar teeth seen in young subjects of hereditary syphilis.

**Screw-joint.** Cochlearthrosis.

**Scribe pal′sy.** Writers' cramp.

**Scriv′eners' cramp, pal′sy,** or **paral′ysis.** Writers' cramp.

**Scrobic′ulate** or **Scrobic′ulated.** Furrowed, pitted.

**Scrobic′ulus** (dim. of *scrobs,* ditch). A little pit, depression, or furrow. **S. cor′dis,** the pit of the stomach; the depression at the anterior part of the abdomen, below the xiphoid cartilage. **S. vari′olæ,** pockmark.

**Scrof′ula** (*scrofa,* sow). King's evil, the evil. A morbid state of the system, usually characterized by indolent glandular tumors, chiefly in the neck, which suppurate slowly and imperfectly and heal with difficulty, and often, after suppuration, degenerate into ulcers, which, in process of time, cicatrize, leaving scars. The internal organs, and especially the bones and joints, are also apt to be attacked in those disposed to scrofula, the process being a low grade of inflammation, followed by caseous degeneration. Scrofula is a disease of early life, and was formerly believed to be an hereditary form of tuberculosis. Scrofulous inflammations are frequently followed by acute miliary tuberculosis. **S. abdomina′lis inter′na,** tumid abdomen from scrofulous enlargement of the glands. **S. mesenter′ica,** tabes mesenterica. **S. molucca′na,** frambœsia. **S. plant,** figwort. **S. root,** Erythonium americanum.

**Scrofula′ria.** Scrophularia.

**Scrofulelco′sis** (*helcosis,* ulceration). Scrofulous ulceration.

**Scrof′ulide.** A scrofulous affection of the skin; scrofuloderma.

**Scrof′ulism.** The scrofulous diathesis.

**Scrof′uloderm** or **Scrofuloder′ma** (*scrofula+derma,* skin). Chronic strumous inflammation of the skin, characterized by indolent red, tuberculated formations, tending to unhealthy suppuration, with scabbing and ulceration; healing with distinct scarring. Scrofuloderm usually refers to the single lesion; scrofuloderma to the disease. **Large pus′tular s.,** large oval or round pustules surrounded by deep reddish or purple areola. **Pap′ular s.,** lichen scrofulosorum. **Small pus′tular s.,** small, yellowish pustules, usually occurring on the hands and forearms; drying into grayish crusts, finally healing and leaving a depressed scar. **Tuber′culous s.,** granuloma. **Ul′cerative s.,** mycosis fungoides; a scrofuloderma with indolent ulcers and fistulæ. **S ungua′le,** inflammation of the matrix of the nails in scrofulous subjects. **Ver′rucose** or **ver′rucous s.,** tuberculosis verrucosa cutis.

**Scrofulophy′ma** (*phyma,* growth). Scrofulous growth or tumor of the skin.

**Scrofulo′sis.** Scrofulous dyscrasia or cachexia. Term used to signify the cachectic state of the system which characterizes scrofula.

**Scrof′ulous.** Strumous. Suffering from or relating to scrofula. **S. ab′scess,** cold abscess. **S. bu′bo,** hypertrophied gland which has undergone scrofulous degeneration. **S. ophthal′mia,** phlyctenular conjunctivitis. **S. ring′worm,** lupus erythematosus.

**Scrog′legged.** Cnemoscoliosis.

**Scroph′ula.** Scrofula.

**Scrophula′ria.** A genus of plants, ord. *Scrophularineæ.* **S. aquat′ica,** greater water figwort, water betony; leaves are correctors of the bad flavor of senna; at one time regarded as eminently antiscorbutic, stomachic, and carminative. **S. fœ′tida,** Scrophularia nodosa. **S. lanceola′ta,** S. nodosa. **S. marilan′dica,** S. nodosa. **S. mi′nor,** Ranunculus ficaria. **S. nodo′sa,** figwort, kennelwort, holmesweed, healall; root and leaves of this plant have been popular as an internal and external remedy against inflammations, piles, scrofulous tumors, ulcers, etc. **S. vulga′ris,** Scrophularia nodosa.

**Scro′tal.** Relating to the scrotum. **S. ar′teries** supply the scrotum, and consist of anterior branches from the inferior external pudic, and posterior branches from the transverse perineal arteries. **S. can′cer,** chimney-sweep's cancer. **S. fis′tula,** a urethral fistula having an external opening in the scrotum. **S. her′nia,** scrotocele. **S. lig′ament,** fibrous band or ligament attaching the testis to the lower portion of the scrotum. **S. nerve,** see *Genito-crural nerve.*

**Scro′tocele** (*kele,* tumor). Scrotal hernia; inguinal hernia, descending into the scrotum.

**Scro′tum.** Integuments which cover the testes. These are nothing more than a prolongation of the skin of the inner part of the thighs, perineum, and penis. The skin is remarkable for its brown color, the numerous rugæ, especially when the scrotum is contracted; the great number of sebaceous follicles it contains; and for the long and few hairs which issue from it in the adult. Beneath the skin is a layer made up largely of non-striated muscular tissue, called the dartos. The scrotum is divided into two equal parts by a raphe which extends from the anus to the root of the penis. **S. cor′dis,** pericardium.

**Scru′biegrass.** Cochlearia officinalis.

**Scruff.** Nucha.

**Scru′ple.** A weight of twenty grains troy.

**Scud′amore's mix′ture.** Sulphate of magnesium, vinegar of colchicum, magnesia, and peppermint-water; used in gout and rheumatism.

**Scull.** Cranium. **S. cap,** calvaria.

**Sculte′tus, ban′dage of.** Many-tailed bandage, consisting of strips overlapping each other.

**Scurf.** Small exfoliations of the cuticle.

**Scurf′-skin.** Scarf-skin.

**Scurf′y.** Furfuraceous.

**Scur′vy.** Scorbutus. See *Purpura nautica.* **S. of the Alps,** pellagra. **But′ton s.,** see *Button.* **In′fantile s.,** scurvy affecting young children, due to improper feeding. **Land s.,** purpura hæmorrhagica. **Pete′chial s.,** purpura simplex. **Sea s.,** purpura nautica.

**Scur′vygrass.** Sisyrinchium bermudianum. **Com′mon s.,** Cochlearia officinalis. **Lem′on s.,** Cochlearia officinalis. **Wild s.,** Cochlearia coronopus.

**Scute** (*scutum,* shield). Semilunar plate constituting the external wall of the superior part of the tympanic cavity.

**Scutel′la.** Cup.

**Scutella′ria.** (Ph. U. S.) The herb of S. laterifolia. **S. carolinia′na,** S. integrifolia. **S. galericula′ta,** skullcap; this plant has a bitter taste and a garlicky smell; has been esteemed especially serviceable in tertian ague. **S. hyssopifo′lia,** S. integrifolia. **S. integrifo′lia,** another indigenous variety; an intense bitter. **S. laterifo′lia,** skullcap, mad-dog skullcap, madweed, hoodwort, blue pimpernel; the official (Ph. U. S.) scutellaria, an indigenous plant in the United States, growing in moist places; antispasmodic and nervine, in dose of ʒss–j (2.0–4.0) in infusion. The *extrac′tum scutella′riæ flu′idum* is official; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0).

**Scutellarin′.** $C_{10}H_8O_3$. Principle from the root of Scutellaria laterifolia. Tonic and a sedative to the nervous system.

**Scutic′ula digito′rum.** Phalanges.

**Scu′tiform** (*scutum,* a shield). Having the shape of a shield.

**Scu′tula** (pl. of *scutulum,* little shield). The yellow crusts formed by the drying up of vesicles, as in favus.

**Scu′tular.** Relating to or characterized by scutula, the disk-like crusts of favus.

**Scu′tulum** (dim. of *scutum,* shield). A disk-like crust of favus.

**Scu′tum** (shield). Thyroid cartilage. **S. cor′dis,** scapula; sternum. **S. ge′nu,** patella. **S. pec′toris,** sternum; thorax. **S. stomach′icum,** a large plaster applied to the breast or stomach. **S. thora′cis,** scapula. **S. tympan′icum,** semilunar surface forming the outer boundary of the superior portion of the cavity of the tympanum.

**Scybala,** sib′al-ah (*skybalon,* excrement). Hard fecal matters discharged in round lumps.

**Scyb′alous.** Consisting of scybala.

**Scylla,** sil′lah. Scilla.

**Scyphoid,** si′foid (*skyphos,* a cup). Cup-shaped.

**Scyphus** (si′fus) **audito′rius** (*skyphos,* cup). Infundibulum of the cochlea. **S. cer′ebri,** infundibulum of the brain. **S. Vieussen′ii,** infundibulum of the cochlea.

**Scypoph′orus pyxida′tus.** Lichen pyxidatus.

**Scyros,** sir′os (*skirrhos*). Callosity.

**Scytal′ides digito′rum** (*skytalis,* a small staff). Phalanges.

**Scyth′ian disease′.** An infection marked by atrophy of the penis and testicles, with impotency, occurring in adults, terminating frequently in mental disease—Scythian insanity, or insanity of the Scythians—supposedly common in the Caucasus.

**Scyth′ica ra′dix.** Glycyrrhiza.

**Scythropas′mus** (*skythropazo,* to look gloomy). A gloomy countenance, of bad augury in serious diseases.

**Scyti′tis** (*skytos,* skin). Inflammation of the skin.

**Scytoblaste′ma** (*skytos,* skin, *blastos,* germ). Recently formed skin; primary stage of skin-formation.

**Scytoblaste′sis.** The formation of skin.

**Scytomorpho′sis** (*skytos,* skin, *morphe,* shape). Pathological skin-formation.

**Sea air.** The air in the neighborhood of the sea contains saline particles commingled with it, which render it valuable for scrofulous and debilitated individuals. The sea and seacoast are usually, also, more equable in their temperature than places inland. **S. ash,** prickly ash of the south, Xanthoxylum carolinianum. **S. bur′dock,** Xanthium strumarium; clotbur. **S. gir′dles,** Laminaria digitata. **S. grape,** Salsola kali. **S. hol′ly,** Eryngium maritimum. **S. lav′ender,** Statice limonium. **S. sedge,** Acorus calamus. **S. sick′ness,** nausea marina. **S. tan′gle,** the branching stems of Laminaria digitata; used in medicine as a dilator of the os uteri, etc., by reason of the readiness with which the dried stem absorbs water and swells. **S. ware,** Pila marina. **S. wa′ter,** see *Water, sea.* **S. wrack,** Pila marina.

**Seal, gold′en.** Hydrastis canadensis. **Sol′omon′s s.,** Convallaria polygonatum, canaliculata, or pubescens.

**Seam.** Cicatrix; suture.

**Seam′stresses′ cramp.** A professional neurosis, analogous to writers′ cramp, in which it becomes impossible to use the needle.

**Search′er.** Sound for detecting vesical calculi.

**Search′ing.** Probing. Also the ascertaining, by the introduction of a metallic instrument, whether there is a stone in the bladder; sounding.

**Sear′cloth.** A cloth to cover a sore; a plaster.

**Sea′sickness.** Nausea marina.

**Sea′son.** One of the four great divisions of the year, reckoned by the return of the sun in its annual course—spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

**Seas′oning.** Acclimation. **S. fe′ver,** a mild fever, occurring in certain places among the unacclimated.

**Seat** (*sedeo,* to sit). Anus; nates. **S. bone,** ischion. **S. worm,** Oxyuris vermicularis.

**Sebaceofollic′ular.** See *Sebaceous.*

**Seba′ceous** (*sebum,* suet). Having the nature of suet, as sebaceous or sebaceofollicular tumors. **S cyst,** wen; steatoma. **S. flux,** stearrhœa; seborrhœa. **S. glands,** sebiparous or sebiferous glands; sebaceous follicles or crypts, oil glands, are small, hollow organs of rounded or pyriform shape, seated in the substance of the skin, and opening on its surface by a small excretory duct, furnishing a yellow, unctuous humor, smegma cutaneum, sebum cutaneum, having some analogy with suet, which is destined to lubricate the surface of the body. Follicles of similar nature exist around the corona glandis of the male and under the skin of the labia majora and nymphæ of the female. They secrete sebaceous matter, which emits a peculiar odor; after the name of one who described them, these have been called Tyson′s glands. **S. grub,** comedo. **S. tu′mor,** s. cyst.

**Sebastoma′nia** (*sebastos,* worshipped). Religious insanity; demonomania.

**Sebeste′na.** Smooth-leaved cordia, Assyrian plum; ord. *Cordiaceæ.* The dark, black fruit of the sebestena possesses glutinous and aperient qualities, being exhibited in decoction in various thoracic diseases.

**Sebif′erous** (*sebum,* suet, *fero,* to carry). Sebaceous.

**Sebip′arous** (*sebum,* suet, *pario,* to bring forth). Sebaceous.

**Seb′olite** or **Seb′olith** (*lithos,* stone). Concretion in a sebaceous gland.

**Seborrha′gia** (*rhage,* breaking forth). Stearrhœa.

**Seborrhœ′a** (*sebum,* suet, *rheo,* to flow). Stearrhœa; sebaceous flux; acne sebacea; seborrhagia. **S. adipo′sa,** s. with an oily or greasy surface. **S. amiantha′cea,** see *Stearrhœa.* **S. capillit′ii,** seborrhœa capitis. **S. cap′itis,** seborrhœa of the scalp, of very young children especially; seborrhœa capillitii. **S. congesti′va,** lupus erythematodes. **S. cor′poris,** type marked by oval or round, deep yellow eruptions on the trunk, of the size of a split pea and larger, covered with scales and lasting from two weeks to two months; pruritus is also a feature of the affection; lichen circinatus or circumscriptus. **S. facie′i,** s. limited chiefly to the face. **S. furfura′cea,** pityriasis capitis. **S. genera′lis,** ichthyosis sebacea. **S. genita′lium** occurs behind the corona glandis in the male, and around the clitoris and vestibule in the female. **S. ichthyo′sis,** form marked by large, thin plates. **S. licheno′des,** lichen circumscriptus. **S. na′si,** s. affecting the nose and adjacent skin. **S. ni′gra** or **nig′ricans,** a form of chromidrosis. **S. oleo′sa,** s. marked by a thin, oily secretion. **S. papulo′sa,** lichen circumscriptus. **S. sic′ca,** see *Stearrhœa.* **S. squamo′sa,** s. sicca. **S. tabescen′tium,** form characterized by minute scales, affecting large areas of the body.

**Seborrhœ′al** or **Seborrhœ′ic.** Relating to or affected with seborrhœa.

**Seb′sten.** Sebestina.

**Se′bum.** Pinguedo; sevum. **S. caca′o,** oil of theobroma. **S. cuta′neum,** see *Sebaceous glands.* **S. ovi′le,** mutton suet. **S. palpebra′le,** secretion of the Meibomian glands. **S. præputia′le,** smegma præputii. **S. salicyla′tum,** an ointment of salicylic acid containing 2 per cent. of the acid.

**Seca′le.** The rye plant, ord. *Gramineæ.* Rye is chiefly used as an article of diet, and a spirit is also extracted from it. **S. barba′tum,** secale. **S. cerea′le** rye. **S. cornu′tum** or **clava′tum,** ergot. **S. mater′num tur′gidum** or **temulen′tum,** ergot.

**Secaline′.** A volatile alkaloid in ergot.

**Secalintoxin′.** Obtained from ergot. A combination of sphacelotoxin and secaline.

**Seca′lis ma′ter.** Ergot.

**Sec′alose.** Carbohydrate from green rye.

**Secern′ent** (*secerno,* to separate). Secreting.

**Secern′ing.** Secreting.

**Seces′sus.** Vulva. **S. ni′ger,** melæna.

**Seclu′sion.** A term applied to a condition of the pupil known as annular posterior synechia.

**Secluso′rium** (*secludo,* to shut up). Sac.

**Sec′ond cra′nial nerve** or **pair of nerves.** Optic nerve. **S. inten′tion,** one of the modes of healing of wounds, union by granulation.

**Sec′ondaries.** Term applied to secondary symptoms of syphilis; opposed to primaries.

**Sec′ondary** (*secundus,* second). Something that acts subordinately to another, as the secondary symptoms of a disease, that is, those following the primary. **S. amputa′tion,** amputation performed after the constitutional effects of the injury have mainly passed away. **S. bat′tery,** a storage battery. **S. coil,** coil of wire in which the induced or **sec′ondary cur′rent** is generated. **S. degenera′tion,** fatty degeneration of nerve-fibres which have lost their connection with the trophic centres. **S. fe′ver,** febrile condition recurring in certain affections after having ceased; coming on at the time of the maturation of the variolous pustules, or as the eruption of scarlatina, etc., disappears; symptomatic fever; suppurative fever. **S. sub′stance of Rollet′,** disks of muscle-fibre. **S. syph′ilis,** see *Syphilis.*

**Secre′ta.** Secretions.

**Secre′ting.** Secerning, secernent, secretory, excernent. That which secretes, as a secreting organ. **S. frin′ges,** synovial fringes.

**Secre′tion** (*secerno,* to separate). An organic function, chiefly executed in the glands, consisting in an elaboration or separation of the materials of the blood, differing in each organ according to its particular structure; hence the formation of different fluids—bile, saliva, urine, milk, etc. The term is also applied to the thing secreted. The secretions which are excrementitious in character, such as the urine, are usually called excretions. **Inter′nal s.,** a substance elaborated by a ductless gland, as the thyroid, and taken up again into the blood to exercise some function in metabolism or nutrition.

**Secretodermato′sis.** Morbid condition of the secretory apparatus of the skin.

**Secretomo′tor.** Epithet applied to nerves which stimulate secretion.

**Secre′tory.** Secreting.

**Secre′tum.** A secretion.

**Sec′tile.** Capable of being cut.

**Sec′tio.** Section. Act of cutting; division. **S. abdomina′lis,** abdominal section. **S. agrippi′na,** cæsarean section. **S. al′ta,** see *Lithotomy.* **S. anatom′ica,** dissection. **S. cadav′eris,** post-mortem examination. **S. cæsa′rea,** cæsarean section. **S. franconia′na,** see *Lithotomy.* **S. hypogas′trica,** see *Lithotomy.* **S. latera′lis,** see *Lithotomy.* **S. lega′lis,** examination after death for medicolegal purposes. **S. maria′na,** see *Lithotomy.* **S. nympha′rum,** nymphotomy. **S. perinæa′lis,** perineal section. **S. rectovesica′lis,** see *Lithotomy.* **S. rena′lis,** nephrotomy. **S. ten′dinum,** tenotomy. **S. vaginovesica′lis,** lithotomy through the vagina. **S. vesica′lis,** lithotomy.

**Sec′tion.** See *Sectio.* **Abdom′inal s.,** laparotomy or cœliotomy. **Cæsa′rean s.,** see *Cæsarean.* **S. cut′ter,** microtome. **Fron′tal s.,** vertical section of the brain made through the ascending frontal convolution parallel with the fissure of Sylvius; also one made transversely through any part of the body. **Occip′ital s.,** vertical section through the occipital convolutions. **Pari′etal s.,** vertical section through the ascending parietal convolutions. **Pedunculofron′tal s.,** vertical section of the brain in front of the fissure of Rolando, passing through the bases of the three frontal convolutions. **Pedunculopari′etal s.,** a section of the brain made posterior to the fissure of Rolando. **Perine′al s.,** see *Lithotomy* and *Urethrotomy.* **Pitré's′ s.,** series of transverse vertical incisions of the brain-substance made through the prefrontal lobe (*prefrontal*), anterior to the fissure of Rolando (*pedunculofrontal*), the ascending frontal convolution (*frontal*), the ascending parietal convolution (*parietal*), posterior to the fissure of Rolando (*pedunculoparietal*), and the middle of the occipital lobe (*occipital*). **Præfron′tal s.,** vertical section of the brain at right angles to its longitudinal axis in the præfrontal region. **Sag′ittal s.,** incision made in an anteroposterior direction through the body or an organ. **Sigaul′tian s.,** symphyseotomy. **S. of ten′dons,** see *Tenotomy.*

**Sec′tor for ca′vum nasopharynge′um.** Area in the median plane of the skull bounded by lines connecting hormion, basion, and staphylion. **S. cerebella′ris,** area in the middle plane of the skull between lines projected from the hormion to the opisthion and inion.

**Secundagrav′ida.** A woman pregnant for the second time.

**Secundi′na** (*membrana* understood). A secondary, or accessory, or minor membrane. **S. cer′ebri,** pia mater. **S. oc′uli,** tunica ruyschiana of the choroid. **S. u′teri,** chorion.

**Sec′undines** (*secundus,* second). After-birth. All that remains in the uterus after the birth of the child, viz., the placenta, a portion of the umbilical cord, and the membranes of the ovum. These are commonly not expelled until some time after the birth of the fœtus, hence their name.

**Secundip′ara.** A woman who has borne two children.

**Secun′dum ar′tem.** Properly; according to art.

**Secun′dum par tuberculo′rum.** Optic thalami.

**Secun′dus proprio′rum auric′ulæ.** Retrahens auris.

**Sedatin′.** Antipyrin. Also substance produced by the mutual action of valeric acid and amidophenetol.

**Seda′tion** (*sedo,* to assuage). Effect induced by sedatives.

**Sed′atives.** Calmants, temperants, sedantia. Medicines which directly depress the vital forces, being consequently employed whenever necessary to diminish increased action; as bromides, antimony and its preparations, aconite, potash salts, camphor, lobelia, gelsemium, conium, chloral, nitroglycerin, Calabar bean.

**Se′dem attol′lens** (raising the seat). Levator ani.

**Sedenta′ria os′sa.** The bones upon which the body rests when in the sitting position, viz., the ischial and coccygeal bones.

**Se′des** (*sedeo,* to sit). Anus; excrement. **S. cruen′tæ,** dysentery; passage of blood with the discharges from the bowels. **S. lactescen′tes,** cœliac flux. **S. procid′ua,** proctocele.

**Sed′hee.** Bangue.

**Sedil′ia** (*sedeo,* to sit). Nates.

**Sédillot's′ amputa′tion.** Amputation of the middle or upper third of the leg made with lateral flaps, the outer being much longer than the inner.

**Sed′iment** (*sedeo,* to sink down). Deposit formed by the precipitation of some one or more of the substances held in solution or suspension by a liquid.

**Sedimenta′tion.** Process by which a sediment is deposited by precipitation.

**Sedimenta′tor.** Centrifuge.

**Sedimen′tum.** Sediment. **S. uri′næ lateric′ium,** see *Lateritious.* **S. uri′næ pityroi′des,** bran-like sediment in the urine.

**Se′dum.** Wall pepper, Jack of the buttery, pricket, bird's bread, stonecrop, biting stonecrop, small houseleek; ord. *Crassulaceæ.* In recent state it is very acrid, being emetic and cathartic. Externally, in the form of cataplasm, it produces vesications and erosions. It has been recommended in cancerous and malignant ulcers. **S. a′cre,** small cultivated plant of Europe; local irritant. S. rhodiola and S. album have similar properties. **S. al′bum,** sedum. **S. glacia′le,** sedum. **S. ma′jus,** Sempervivum tectorum. **S. mi′nus,** sedum. **S. rhodi′ola,** sedum. **S. tele′phium,** formerly used as a cataplasm in cuts, hemorrhoids, corns, whitlows, etc **S. telephoi′des,** S. telephium. **S. vermicula′re,** sedum

**See′beck-Holm′gren test.** See *Holmgren's test.*

**Seed.** Semen; sperm.

**See′ligmueller's sign.** Abnormal dilatation of the pupil on the affected side in neuralgia.

**Sees′sel's pock′et.** Pit in the epithelial lining of membrane of pharynx in the embryo.

**Se′glass's type of paranoi′a.** Psychomotor type.

**Seg′ment.** A part separated from another or from the main body by a real or hypothetical dividing line. **Interan′nular s., Rivin′ian s., Lan′termann's s. Ver′tebral s.,** etc., see the qualifying word.

**Segmen′ta cartilagin′ea.** Rings of the trachea.

**Segmen′tal.** Relating to segmentation. **S. ar′teries,** arteries supplying the region in which they have their origin. **S. duct** that into which segmental tubules empty; found only in anamniota. **S. or′gan**, tubule lined with epithelium opening on the surface of the body and communicating with the body-cavity; in vertebrates it empties into a special longitudinal duct. It is thought the segmental organs are the primitive type from which the kidneys have been evolved. **S. spheres**, the mass of cells produced by segmentation of the nucleus of the ovum. **S. tube**, segmental organ. **S. tu′bules**, tubules of the Wolffian body.

**Segmenta′tion** (*segmentum*, segment, itself from *seco*, to cut). The act of being divided into segments or portions. Term applied to the division of the vitellus or yolk into segments, each containing a transparent vesicle, which may be a descendant of the primordial or germ-cell. **S. cav′ity**, space between the ectoderm and entoderm, afterward occupied by the mesoderm. **S. cells**, s. spheres. **S. nu′cleus**, that formed by union of pronuclei in the ovum. **S. spheres**, morula.

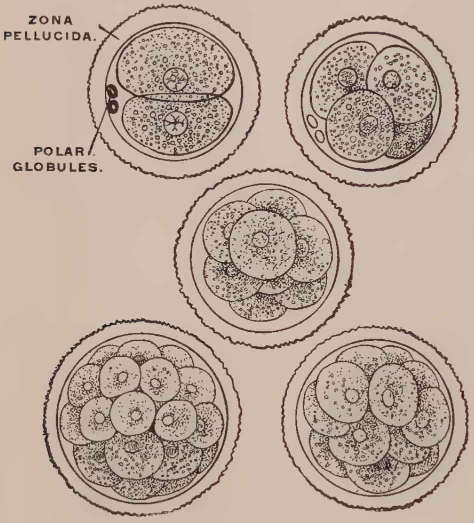


Diagram showing the first stages of segmentation in a mammalian ovum. (Allen Thompson.)

**Segni′tia** or **Segni′ties** (*segnis*, sluggish). Sluggishness or torpor in the exercise of a function, as segnities alva, torpor of the bowels; segnities virium, languor.

**Ségond′, an′gles of.** Angles formed by lines drawn from basion to chief points on the median circumference of the skull.

**Se′gum's sig′nal symp′tom.** Initial symptom of Jacksonian or cortical epilepsy.

**Seid′litz pow′der.** Pulvis effervescens compositus. **S. springs**, natural saline springs near Prague, in Bohemia.

**Seignette's′ salt.** Sodium tartrate.

**Sei′ler's car′tilage.** Small cartilage connected with the vocal process of the arytenoid, in the female particularly.

**Seiri′asis.** Insolation; phrenitis.

**Seismother′apy.** Treatment by mechanical shaking or vibratory action.

**Seis′mus** (*seismos*). Concussion; vibration; shaking.

**Seiz′ure.** Attack.

**Sela′go.** Camphorosma monspeliaca; Lycopodium selago.

**Selec′tion.** The act of making a choice. **Artifi′cial s.**, the choice of types of animals or plants, which by differentiation develop into the desired form. **Nat′ural s.**, the development of the individuals of any species due to their natural environment or conditions.

**Seleni′asis** or **Selenias′mus** (*selene*). Somnambulism.

**Sele′nium.** One of the rare elements having properties resembling those of sulphur; symbol, Se.

**Sele′nodont** (*selene*, the moon, *odous*, tooth). Having molar teeth with crescentic ridges on their crowns.

**Selenoplex′ia.** Moon-stroke.

**Self-abuse′.** Masturbation.

**Self-diges′tion.** Digestion by the gastric juice of the walls of the stomach, rendered less resistant by pathological causes.

**Self-heal′.** Prunella.

**Self-infec′tion.** General infection from any locally acting virus.

**Self-lim′ited.** An epithet applied to diseases which appear to run a definite course but little modified by treatment—smallpox, for example.

**Self-pollu′tion.** Masturbation.

**Seli′num.** Apium petroselinum. **S. angel′icus**, Angelica sylvestris. **S. gal′banum**, Bubon galbanum. **S. imperato′ria**, imperatoria. **S. lates′cens**, Peucedanum palustre. **Marsh s.**, Peucedanum palustre. **S. opop′anax**, Pastinaca opopanax. **S. oreoseli′num**, Athamanta aureoselinum. **S. ostruth′ium**, imperatoria. **S. palus′tre**, Peucedanum palustre. **S. pastina′ca**, Pastinaca sativa. **S. peuced′anum**, peucedanum. **S. pubes′cens**, Angelica sylvestris, Peucedanum palustre. **S. thysseli′num**, Peucedanum palustre.

**Sel′la** (seat). S. turcica. **S. equi′na**, s. turcica. **S. familiar′ica**, lasanum. **S. obstetri′cia**, close-stool. **S. sphenoida′lis**, s. turcica. **S. tur′cica**, pituitary fossa, Turkish saddle; depression at the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, bounded anteriorly and posteriorly by the clinoid processes, lodging the pituitary gland. It is so called from its resemblance to a Turkish saddle.

**Sel′ters** or **Selt′zer wa′ter.** Water from cold, acidulous springs at Seltz, near Strasburg. They chiefly contain carbonates of sodium, chloride of sodium, sulphates of sodium, calcium, magnesium, and iron, and much carbonic acid. They are refrigerant, tonic, diuretic, and aperient.

**Semecar′pus anacar′dium.** Avicennia tomentosa.

**Semeiog′raphy** (*semeion*, symptom, *graphe*, description). A description of symptoms.

**Semeiol′ogy** (*semeion*, symptom, *logos*, discourse). Symptomatology; the branch of pathology whose object is the study of the symptoms of disease.

**Semei′on.** Sign, symptom. **S. boethemat′icum** indication.

**Semeio′sis.** Semeiology; symptomatology.

**Semeiot′ic.** Relating to symptoms.

**Semeiot′ics.** Science of signs or symptoms.

**Semelin′cident** (*semel*, once, *incidens*, happening). Term applied to diseases occurring but once in the same individual—smallpox, for example.

**Se′men** (*semen*, seed). That which is sown. Seed of plants or animals. Sperm. **S. abelmos′chi**, musk seed. **S. a′bri**, jequirity. **S. alexandri′num**, santonica. **S. amo′nii**, pimento. **S. ani′si stella′ti**, star-anise seed. **S. ani′si vulga′ris**, aniseed. **S. are′cæ**, areca nut. **S. ba′dian**, Illicium anisatum. **S. caca′o**, cacao. **S. cal′abar**, physostigma. **S. calcitrip′pæ**, larkspur seed. **S. cardamo′mi mino′ris**, cardamom. **S. catapu′tiæ mino′ris**, seeds of Euphorbia lathyris. **S. ci′næ** or **ci′næ halepen′se**, santonica. **S. co′la**, cola nut. **S. col′chici**, colchicum seed. **S. consol′idæ**, larkspur seed. **S. con′tra ver′mes**, Artemisia santonica. **S. cydo′niæ**, cydonium. **S. eru′cæ**, white mustard seed. **S. genita′le**, s. masculinum. **S. igna′tiæ**, ignatia. **S. lycopo′dii**, lycopodium. **S. masculi′num**, sperm. **S. mulie′bre**, secretion of Bartholin's glands. **S. myris′ticæ**, nutmeg. **S. nu′cis vom′icæ**, nux vomica. **S. papa′veris**, poppy seed. **S. pedicula′ris**, staphisagria. **S. quer′cûs**, seeds from Quercus robur. **S. quer′cûs tos′tum**, acorn coffee. **S. sabadil′læ**, cevadilla. **S. sanc′tum**, see *Artemisia santonica*. **S. santon′ici**, see *Artemisia santonica*. **S. sina′pis**, black mustard. **S.**

**sina'pis al'bæ**, white mustard. **S. sina'pis ni'græ**, black mustard. **S. stramo'nii**, stramonium seeds. **S. strych'niæ**, nux vomica. **S. tig'lii**, croton seeds. **S. viri'le**, s. masculinum. **S. zedoa'riæ**, see *Artemisia santonica*.

**Semi-.** In composition, signifies half.

**Semialbinis'mus** (*semi*, half, *albus*, white). Diminution in the color of the skin, affecting negroes.

**Sem'ibulb.** Bulbus vestibuli.

**Semicanal'.** Semicanalis.

**Semicanalic'ulus** (*canaliculus*, a small channel). Sulcus.

**Semicana'lis** (*canalis*, channel). Sulcus, groove, furrow. **S. hu'meri**, the bicipital groove. **S. ner'vi vidia'ni**, groove on the temporal bone. **S. ten'sor tym'pani**, canal for the tensor tympani muscle. **S. tu'bæ Eusta'chii**, lower portion of canalis musculotubarius containing the Eustachian tube. **S. tympan'icus**, sulcus Jacobsonii.

**Semiceph'alus.** Hemicephalus.

**Semicir'cular.** That representing half of a circle. **S. canals'** are seated in the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, opening into the vestibule behind which they are situated. They are three in number, of which one is superior or vertical—canalis semicircularis verticalis superior; another posterior or oblique—canalis semicircularis verticalis posterior or internus or inferior; and the third exterior or horizontal—canalis semicircularis horizontalis or externus or axterior or medius or minimus or brevissimus. Their wells are formed of a bony, compact, hard plate. At their termination they have the elliptical arrangements called ampullæ, and by both extremities they open into the vestibule in the sac at its superior part, variously called the sacculus ellipticus or oblongus or hemiellipticus or semiovalis or communis; alveus or utriculus or sinus communis or medianus; sinus or alveus utriculosus; sacculus vestibuli; median sinus, utricle. In front of the sacculus ellipticus, nearer the cochlea and opposite the foramen ovale, is the sacculus sphæricus or rotundus or proprius. The membranous semicircular canals—canales semicirculares membranacei, tubuli, or ductus semicirculares—follow the same course as the osseous canals, described above.

**Semicir'culi os'sei.** Semicircular canals.

**Semicir'culus exsculp'tus** (semicircle cut out). Aortic opening of the diaphragm.

**Semidecussa'tion.** Incomplete decussation.

**Semifibulæ'us.** Peronæus brevis.

**Semiho'mo.** Atropa mandragora.

**Semi-interos'seus in'dicis.** Abductor indicis. **S.-i. pol'licis**, opponens pollicis.

**Semilu'nar** (*luna*, moon). Having the shape of a half-moon; crescentic. **S. bone**, the second bone of the upper row of the carpus, lunar bone. **S. car'tilages**, sigmoid cartilages; two fibrocartilages between the condyles of the os femoris and the articular surfaces of the tibia. The innermost, which is longer from before to behind than transversely, is nearly semicircular. The outermost forms almost an entire circle, an arrangement, in both cases, corresponding to the different surfaces of the tibia. They are thicker at their outer circumference, which is convex, than at the inner, which is concave and very thin. Both are inserted, before and behind, into the spine of the tibia by means of fibrous fasciæ. **S. fas'cia**, bicipital fascia. **S. fibrocar'tilages**, s. cartilages. **S. fold of Doug'las**, a lunated edge marking a deficiency in the posterior wall of the sheath of the rectus abdominis muscle. **S. fold of the eye**, small fold of conjunctiva in the inner canthus, representing the *membrana nictitans* of quadrupeds and birds. **S. folds of the peritone'um**, recto-uterine folds. **S. gan'glia** belong to the great sympathetic. These ganglia present considerable variety, being deeply situated in the abdomen above and behind the suprarenal capsules. They correspond posteriorly to the pillars of the diaphragm and the aorta. They have the shape of a crescent reversed, often surrounded by other ganglia of a smaller size. From their periphery numerous filaments proceed which go to form the solar plexus. **S. lobes**, two portions of the posterior lobe of the cerebellum, the superior being above the great horizontal fissure, while the inferior is below the same fissure. **S. notch of il'ium**, notch between the anterior superior and anterior inferior spines of the ilium. **S. notch of the ster'num**, fourchette. **S. sur'face**, smooth, cartilaginous surface surrounding the acetabular fossa. **S. tract**, a tract of fibres situated in the external portions of the cerebellum. **S. valves**, sigmoid valves.

**Semiluna're os.** Lunar or semilunar bone.

**Semilu'nula un'guium.** See *Nail*.

**Sem'imas** (*mas*, male). Eunuch.

**Semimas'culus** (*masculus*, male). Eunuch.

**Semimembrano'sus** (*membrana*, membrane). A muscle situated at the posterior part of the thigh; flat, thin, narrow, and aponeurotic in the upper third; broader and fleshy in the middle; tendinous below. It is attached above to the tuberosity of the ischium; below—by a tendon which has three divisions—to the outer condyle of the femur and to the posterior and inner part of the internal tuberosity of the tibia. This muscle is a rotator inward and flexor of the leg. It can also bend the thigh upon the leg. When one is standing it maintains the pelvis in position, and can even draw it downward.

**Semimem'branous.** Semimembranosus.

**Semimor'tuus** (*mortuus*, dead). Half-living; half-dead.

**Sem'inal** (*semen*). Spermatic. **S. animal'cule**, spermatozoon. **S. cells**, amœboid cells found in the seminal tubules, and supposed to secrete the fluid portion of the semen. **S. cysts**, a variety of retention cyst or tumor, including encysted hydrocele and hydrocele of the spermatic cord or spermatocele; the fluid obtained from these cysts usually contains seminal filaments or spermatozoa. **S. ducts**, ejaculatory ducts. **S. fil'aments**, spermatozoa. **S. flu'id**, sperm. **S. glob'ules** or **gran'ules**, minute granular bodies found in semen. **S. loss'es**, spermatorrhœa. **S. rope**, spermatophore. **S. tu'bules**, seminiferous tubules. **S. ves'icles**, two convoluted tubular sacs for the reception of semen, situated one on either side of the base of the bladder. The duct of each joins with the vas deferens of the same side, forming the ejaculatory duct.

**Semina'tion.** Introduction of spermatic fluid into the uterus.

**Seminervo'sus** (*nervus*, sinew). Semitendinosus.

**Sem'inex** (*nex*, death). Half-living; half-dead.

**Semin'ia morbo'rum** (*seminium*, seed). The seeds of disease. Predisposition.

**Seminif'erous** (*semen*, seed, *fero*, to carry). Spermatophorous. Epithet given to the vessels which secrete and convey the seminal fluid. **S. tu'bules**, finely convoluted tubules composing the glandular part of the testis, discharging their secretion into the straight tubules.

**Seminor'mal solu'tion.** Standard or normal solution containing only half the amount of reagent comprised in normal solution.

**Seminu'ria.** The presence of semen in the urine.

**Semiorbicula'ris.** See *Orbicular muscles*.

**Semios'seus in'dicis.** Abductor indicis.

**Semiot'ic.** Symptomatic.

**Semipes'tis** (*semi*, half, *pestis*, plague). Typhus.

**Semiple'gia** (*plege*, stroke). Hemiplegia.

**Semiprone'.** Lying on the side, halfway between pronation and supination.

**Sem'is.** Half. In prescriptions abbreviated to ss.

**Semisom'nis** (*semi*, half, *somnus*, sleep). Coma.

**Semisopo'rus** (*semi*, half, *sopor*, sleep). Coma.

**Semispec'ulum** (*semi*, half, *speculum*, mirror). Instrument used in dilating the incision made into the neck of the bladder in the operation of lithotomy.

**Semispina'lis cap'itis.** See *Complexus*. **S. col'li**, part of transversospinal: a muscle arising from the transverse processes of the six uppermost dorsal vertebræ, by an equal number of distinct tendons, running obliquely under the complexus, being inserted into the spinous processes of all the cervical vertebræ except the first and last. Its action is to extend the neck obliquely backward and to one side. **S. dor′si,** part of transversospinal; a muscle arising from the transverse processes of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth dorsal vertebræ, by as many distinct tendons, soon growing fleshy, and then again becoming tendinous, being inserted into the spinous processes of the sixth or seventh uppermost dorsal, and two lowest cervical vertebræ, by as many tendons. Its action is to extend the spine obliquely backward. **S. exter′nus,** semispinalis dorsi. **S. inter′nus,** transversalis dorsi. **S. spina′tus,** longissimus dorsi; semispinalis dorsi.

**Semispina′tus col′li.** Semispinalis colli.

**Semisul′cus.** Half a sulcus, requiring its fellow to make a perfect sulcus. **S. longitudina′lis,** groove on the parietal bone forming, with its fellow of the opposite side, the broad groove which lodges the superior longitudinal sinus. **S. petro′sus infe′rior,** groove on sides of the basilar portion of occipital bone lodging the inferior petrosal sinus. **S. sagitta′lis,** semisulcus longitudinalis.

**Semisupine′.** Lying on the side midway between pronation and supination.

**Semitendino′sus.** Muscle situated at the posterior part of the thigh. It extends obliquely, downward and inward, from the tuberosity of the ischium—to which it is attached by a flat tendon common to it and the biceps—as far as the posterior and inner part of the tibia, to which it is attached by means of another round tendon. Its fibres are commonly interrupted by an aponeurosis. Its uses are the same as those of the semimembranosus.

**Semiten′dinous.** Semitendinosus.

**Semiter′tian fe′ver.** Double tertian, a malarial fever having daily paroxysms, of which those occurring every other day are more violent.

**Semiun′cia** (*uncia,* ounce). Half an ounce.

**Sem′ivir** (*semi,* half, *vir,* man). Eunuch.

**Semivi′vus** (*vivus,* alive). Half-alive, half-dead.

**Se′mon's law.** The cricoarytenoidei postici muscles are the first muscles affected in all organic lesions of the motor laryngeal nerves. **S.'s symp′tom,** diminution of the mobility of the vocal cord in carcinoma of the larynx.

**Se′mon-Ro′senbach law.** Semon's law.

**Sempervi′vum a′cre.** Sedum. **S. tecto′rum,** houseleek, sengreen, Jupiter's beard. The leaves have a mild, subacid austerity, and are often applied to bruises and old ulcers.

**Semp′stresses′ cramp** or **pal′sy.** Seamstresses' cramp.

**Se′muda.** Betula.

**Se′na.** Cassia senna.

**Senebie′ra coron′opus** (after J. Sénébier, the naturalist, of Geneva). Cochlearia coronopus.

**Sen′eca oil** (after the Seneca Indians). Petroleum.

**Senecin′.** Oleoresinous derivative of Senecio gracilis and S. vulgaris. Emetic, astringent, emmenagogue.

**Sene′cio.** Groundsel, fireweed; ord. *Compositæ.* A common plant in Europe; frequently applied, bruised, to inflammation and ulcers as a refrigerant and antiscorbutic. **S. aur′eus,** golden ragweed, wild valerian, life root, squaw root; indigenous; is an excitant, diaphoretic, and diuretic. The dried plant is used in decoction—℥ss–Oj of water. **S. hieracifo′lius,** Erecthites hieracifolius. **S. jacobæ′a,** St. James's wort, ragwort. The leaves have a bitter, subacid, and extremely nauseous taste. A decoction has been used in dysentery. A poultice of the leaves has been recommended in rheumatic affections, and a decoction of the root has been employed for wounds and bruises. **S. vulga′ris,** senecio.

**Senec′tus** (*senex,* old person). Old age, senility. The last period of life, commencing, according to some, at 60 years of age—according to M. Flourens, at 70—but varying according to numerous circumstances. It is characterized by progressive diminution of the physical and mental faculties. See *Age.* **S. ul′tima,** decrepitude.

**Sen′ega.** (Ph. U. S.) The root of Polygala senega or Seneca snakeroot. In small doses expectorant and diuretic; in large doses emetic and purgative. See *Polygala senega.* The official preparations are: *Extrac′tum sen′egæ flu′idum;* dose, ♏x–xx (0.65–1.3). *Syr′upus s.;* dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). Compound syrup of squill contains 8 per cent. fluid extract of senega.

**Sen′egæ ra′dix.** Senega.

**Sen′egal gum.** Exudation from Acacia or Mimosa senegal, ord. *Leguminosæ,* growing in that part of Africa through which the river Senegal runs. It is in loose or single drops, much larger than gum arabic or the gum which exudes from the cherry tree.

**Senegin′.** $C_{32}H_{57}O_{17}$. Polygalic acid, glucoside from senega; expectorant, emetic, and diuretic, in doses of gr. ¼–½ (0.016–0.032).

**Sen′eka.** Polygala senega.

**Senes′cence** (*senex,* old man). Old age.

**Sen′green.** Sempervivum tectorum.

**Se′nile** (*senex,* old person). Relating or belonging to old age, as senile delirium; dotage. **S. chore′a,** paralysis agitans; also a form of true chorea. **S. gan′grene,** dry gangrene of the extremities due to atheromatous vessels, with diminution of the blood supply. **S. trem′bling,** see *Trembling.*

**Seni′lis.** Relating to old age; old. **Ar′cus s.,** see *Arcus senilis.*

**Se′nilism.** Premature old age, resulting from accelerated maturity and involution.

**Senil′ity.** Senectus.

**Senn's disks.** Bones decalcified and made into disks or plates, to maintain the bowel in situ when sutures are passed through it. **S.'s hy′drogen test,** test for detection of intestinal perforation, hydrogen being injected into the rectum and being set fire to as it escapes through the perforation. **S.'s plates,** Senn's disks.

**Sen′na.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Leaflets of Cassia acutifolia and C. angustifolia or elongata; a hydragogue cathartic and cholagogue, often causing griping; it is the active ingredient of many cathartic teas and confections. Dose of the powder, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). The following are the official preparations: *Confec′tio sen′næ;* dose, ʒij (8.0). *Extrac′tum s. flu′idum;* dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). *Infu′sum s. compos′itum* (*mistu′ra s. compos′ita,* Ph. Br.), black draught; dose, ℥j–iv (32.0–128.0). *Syr′upus s.;* dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). Senna also enters into the composition of compound licorice powder. See also *Cassia senna.* **S. acutifo′lia,** Cassia acutifolia. **S. alexandri′na,** Cassia senna. **Amer′ican s.,** Cassia marilandica. **S. angustifo′lia,** Cassia elongata. **Blad′der s.** Colutea arborescens. **S. figs,** see *Cassia senna.* **S. german′ica,** colutea. **S. in′dica,** Tinnevelly senna. **S. ital′ica,** Cassia senna. **S. obova′ta,** Cassia obovata. **S. officina′lis** Cassia elongata. **Prai′rie s.,** Cassia chamæcrista. **Wild s.,** Cassia chamæcrista; Cassia marilandica; Globularia alypum.

**Sennaär′gum.** A variety of gum acacia, so named from the town on the Red Sea whence it is exported.

**Sen′nacrol.** A pungent, acrid principle obtained from senna; soluble in ether.

**Sennapicrin′.** A bitter principle of senna, obtained from the alcoholic extract of the drug.

**Sensa′tion** (*sentio,* to feel). The consciousness or cognizance by the brain of an impression caused by an external body on the organs of the senses. Sensations are divided into external, internal, and morbid. The *external* are communicated by the five organs of the senses. The *internal* are such as occur within the body, and arise from some alteration in the function of the part for the time being. Hunger and thirst are internal sensations. Morbid sensations may be either internal or external. *Objective* sensations are produced by impressions on the peripheral nerves, as in vision, audition, etc. *Subjective* sensations are such as originate centrically or in the encephalon, as tinnitus aurium.

**Sensa′tional.** Sentient.

**Sense.** A faculty possessed by animals of appreciating impressions from external objects. The senses are five in number: sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Of these, the first two and the last administer more to the intellect, and hence have been called by some the intellectual senses; the other two seem more connected with the nutrition of the body, and hence have been termed corporeal or nutritive senses. Other senses have been suggested—as the intense sensation experienced during the venereal act; a sense of heat and cold; a muscular sense. **S. or′gans,** those which when stimulated produce sensation; they are distinguished as *central s. o.*, central collections of cells which receive peripheral impulses and convert them into reflex action, sensation, or both sensation and reflex action; and *peripheral s. o.*, special sensory nerve-endings, including touch and taste corpuscles, organ of Corti, the retina, etc.

**Sensibil′ity** (*sentio*, to feel, *habilis*, able). The faculty of receiving and transmitting impressions and having the consciousness of them. It thus includes impressibility, transmissibility, and perceptibility. Bichat defined it as the property possessed by living bodies of receiving impressions, whether the individual be conscious of them or not. If conscious, the sensibility is called animal; if not, organic. This last is common to vegetables and animals, and presides over nutrition, absorption, exhalation, secretion, etc. The other presumably does not exist in vegetables: it is the origin of the sensations—olfaction, vision, gustation, thirst, hunger, pain, etc. **Organ′ic s.,** unconscious transmission of afferent or efferent impulses. **Range of s.,** see *Weber's law.* **Recur′rent s.,** see *Vertebral nerves.*

**Sen′sible.** Having the faculty of sensation.

**Sensif′erous** (*sensus*+*fero*, to carry). Sentient.

**Sen′sitive.** Having the faculty of feeling. Relating or appertaining to the senses or to sensation.

**Sen′sitized.** Made sensitive.

**Sen′sitizer.** Bordet's term for immune-body.

**Senso′rial.** Sentient; relating to the sensorium. **S. pow′er,** the two functions of sensation and volition, to which some add the power of conscious muscular contraction.

**Sensorimo′tor.** Name applied to certain nerve-fibres which act conjointly in sensation and muscular acts.

**Senso′rium.** The common centre of sensations or any sensory nerve-centre. **S. commu′ne,** sensorium, the common centre of sensations.

**Sensorivoli′tional.** A term applied to nervous fibres passing to and from the cerebrospinal axis, and respectively concerned in sensation and volition.

**Sen′sory.** Relating to sensation; sentient. **S. apha′sia,** a form of a. caused by inability to understand the significance of spoken words. **S. a′rea,** space for coordination and appreciation of sensation. **S. cells,** the nerve cells composing end-organs of nerves, as, for example, the cells of the taste end-organs, situated in the tongue. **S. cen′tres,** s. ganglia. **S. cross′way,** posterior third of internal capsule of the brain, in which there is a crossing of the fibres of special and general sensation. **S. deaf′ness,** word-deafness and disordered speech caused by it. **S. decussa′tion,** decussation occurring anterior to the central canal of the medulla by nerve-fibres from the nucleus gracilis and nucleus cuneatus. **S. ep′ilepsy,** a form of epilepsy in which disordered sensory symptoms and sensory delusions take the place of the convulsive movements. **S. gan′glia,** a series of ganglionic masses at the base of the brain, in direct communication with the nerves of sensation, as the olfactory, optic, auditory, and gustatory. **S. nerves,** nerves of sensation, so called in contradistinction to motor nerves. There are general sensory nerves, as those connected with the posterior part of the spinal marrow and the fifth pair; and special sensory, as those of the senses. **S. or′gans,** organs which receive stimulant impressions and develop sensation. **S. re′gion,** s. area. **S. sphere,** s. area.

**Sen′sus.** Sensation, feeling, sense. **S. ægritu′dinis,** indisposition. **S. osmomet′ricus,** olfaction. **S. perver′sus,** pseudæsthesia.

**Sentient,** sen′she-ent (*sentio*, to feel). Sensory, sensiferous; feeling or causing feeling. **S. extrem′ities of nerves** are their minute terminations in the organs.

**Senti′na.** Pituitary gland.

**Sep′arate sys′tem.** A form of sewage which excludes, in whole or part, the rainfall. See *Sewerage.*

**Sep′arator.** Several varieties of instruments are so called, whether used for separating vascular tissues, the teeth, etc., for tearing apart the pericranium or separating it from the skull, or for filtering solids from liquids.

**Separato′rium** (*separo*, to separate). A surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the skull. A *separatory* is a pharmaceutical vessel for separating fluids of different densities from each other.

**Sep′aratory.** Separatorium, separator.

**Sepedogen′esis.** Sepedonogenesis.

**Sep′edon.** Putrefaction.

**Sepedonogen′esis** (*sepedon*, putrefaction, *genesis*, generation). A septic disposition or tendency, such as is met with in typhus fever. Putrescence.

**Se′pes** (a hedge, a row) **den′tium.** A row of teeth.

**Se′pia.** Cuttlefish; class *Cephalopoda.* The osseous part of the cuttlefish has been used as an absorbent, and is often added to tooth-powders.

**Sepsin′** (*sepsis*, putrefaction). A substance extracted from putrid animal material, and supposed to be the active cause of certain cases of septicæmia.

**Sep′sis.** Putrefaction. Infection with pathogenic microorganisms.

**Septæ′mia** (*septos*, putrid, *haima*, blood). Septicæmia.

**Sep′tal** (*septum*). Relating or appertaining to a septum; as septal walls of the heart, those that separate the cavities from each other.

**Sep′tan fe′ver** (*septem*, seven). Intermittent whose paroxysms recur every six days.

**Sep′tate.** Provided with one or more partitions. **S. u′terus,** uterus divided by a septum into two cavities.

**Sep′tenary** (*septem*, seven). Consisting of seven. **S. year,** septennial.

**Septen′niad** (*septem*, seven). See *Climacteric years.*

**Septentrionaline′.** Alkaloid from Aconitum septentrionale; used in tetanus and hydrophobia, and as an antidote to poisoning by strychnine.

**Sept′foil, up′right.** Tormentilla.

**Septhæ′mia.** Septicæmia.

**Sep′tic** (*septos*, putrid). That which produces or results from putrefaction. A substance corroding and disorganizing the soft parts without causing much pain. See *Antiseptic.* **S. fe′ver,** septicæmia. **S. infec′tion,** effect of absorption of septic matters. **S. poi′soning,** septicæmia.

**Septicæ′mia.** Septæmia, blood poisoning, putrid infection. Morbid condition of the blood produced by septic or putrid matters—animal poisons especially—or certain microorganisms with their toxins. It resembles pyæmia in its symptoms. The latter may be regarded, however, as a purulent infection; septicæmia, as a putrid infection. **Hemorrhag′ic s.,** s. attacking animals; it is marked by hemorrhages, local œdema, bacterial lesions of the bowels, etc.; and caused by Bacillus cuniculicidus and its varieties. **Mouse s.,** apathetic form of s. occurring in mice from inoculation with Bacillus murisepticus. **Puer′peral s.,** s. due to conditions coincident with childbirth by which microorganisms enter the circulation. **Rab′bit s.,** infectious disease of rabbits like chicken cholera, caused by Bacillus cuniculicidus and its toxin, methylguanidin. **Spu′tum s.,** s. caused by inoculation with a microorganism isolated from sputum. **Vib′rio s.,** fatal form of s. attended with diarrhœa, and caused by the vibrio of Metchnikoff.

**Septicæ′mic.** Relating to septicæmia.

**Septicin′.** Ptomain from putrid meat. A mixture of hexylamin and amylamin obtained from putrid matter.

**Septicoæ′mia.** Septicæmia.

**Septicopyæ′mia.** A combination of septicæmia and pyæmia; combined septic and purulent toxæmia.

**Septimes′tris fœ′tus** (*septum*, seven, *mensis*, month). A seven months' fœtus.

**Septiner′via.** Plantago.

**Septiv′alent** (*septum*, seven, *valeo*, to be worth). Capable of combining with or of being substituted for seven atoms of hydrogen.

**Septom′eter.** Instrument for measuring thickness of the nasal septum. Also (*septos*, rotten) an instrument for estimating amount of septic material forming or existing in the atmosphere.

**Sep′ton** (*septos*, putrid). Azote.

**Septopyæ′mia.** Septicopyæmia.

**Sept′ula** (pl. of septulum) **fibro′sa.** Fine trabeculæ of fibrous tissue running from the deep fascia of the penis into the corpus cavernosum. **S. interalveola′ria**, septum between the pulmonary alveoli. **S. medul′læ spina′lis**, the connective-tissue septa of the spinal cord. **S. re′num**, columns of Bertin. **S. tes′tis**, fibrous cords given off by the mediastinum testis to be inserted into the inner surface of the tunica albuginea.

**Sept′ulum** (dim. of septum). A division between small spaces or cavities.

**Sep′tum** (*sepio*, to fence in). A part destined to separate two cavities from each other or to divide a principal cavity into secondary cavities. These septa are numerous in the human body. The chief are the following: **S. an′nuli crura′lis**, crural canal. **S. aor′ticum**, aortic segments. **S. atrio′rum cor′dis**, septum or partition between the auricles of the heart. **S. at′rium**, auricular septum of heart. **S. auricula′rum**, s. atriorum. **S. bronchia′le**, bronchial septum. **S. bul′bi ure′thræ**, median septum of the bulb of the urethra. **S. bursa′rium omenta′le**, ligament running from stomach to pancreas; gastropancreatic ligament. **S. cartilagin′eum**, cartilage of nasal septum. **S. cerebel′li**, falx cerebelli. **S. cer′ebri**, falx cerebri. **S. cervica′le**, arachnoid septum. **S. coch′leæ audito′riæ**, lamina spiralis. **S. cor′dis**, the partition which separates the two ventricles of the heart. **S. crura′le**, see *Crural canal*. **S. enceph′ali**, tentorium. **S. fem′oris**, lamina of compact tissue inside the femur at junction of the neck and shaft, serving to strengthen the bone. **S. glan′dis**, median connective-tissue septum of the glans penis. **S. inguina′le exter′num**, part of superficial abdominal fascia which is attached to the internal pillar of the external ring of the inguinal canal. **Interventric′ular s.**, see *Interventricular*. **Lin′gual s.**, median fibrous septum of the tongue. **S. longitudina′le**, longitudinal septum of the spinal cord. **S. longitudina′le poste′rius**, posterior median fissure of spinal cord. **S. lu′cidum**, the soft portion or medullary substance which separates the two lateral ventricles of the brain from each other. This septum is composed of two laminæ, between which a small cavity exists, ventriculus septi pellucidi, filled by a serous fluid; see *Ventricles of the brain*. **S. mea′tûs acus′tici**, lamina cribrosa. **S. media′num dorsa′le**, posterior median fissure of cord. **S. me′dium cer′ebri**, s. lucidum. **S. me′dium cor′dis**, interventricular septum. **S. medulla′re triangula′re**, s. lucidum. **S. membrana′ceum**, columna nasi. **S. membrana′ceum au′ris**, tympanic membrane. **S. mo′bile**, columna nasi. **S. na′rium**, the partition between the nares. It is formed by the vomer, the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone, and a cartilage of triangular shape, septum narium cartilagineum; see *Nasal cartilage*. These parts are lined by the pituitary membrane, which receives a considerable number of nerves and vessels. **S. na′si**, see *Nares* and *Septum narium*. **S. ner′veum**, crista acustica. **S. of the nose**, septum narium. **S. orbita′le**, strong fibrous protection to the eye anteriorly, made up of eyelids, ligaments, and fascia. **S. os′sis ethmoide′i**, lamina of bone dividing ethmoidal cells. **S. paramedia′num dorsa′le**, posterior paramedian fissure. **S. parieta′le**, posterior leaflet of the mitral valve. **S. par′vum occipita′le**, falx cerebelli. **S. pectinifor′me**, see *Cavernous bodies*. **S. pellu′cidum**, s. lucidum. **S. of pons Varo′lii**, median raphe due to decussating fibres. **S. posti′cum**, arachnoid septum. **S. rectovagina′le**, wall between the rectum and vagina. **S. sca′læ**, lamina spiralis. **S. scro′ti**, see *Scrotum*. **S. sin′uum sphenoida′lium**, septum of the sphenoid bone. **S. sphenoida′le**. laminæ dividing the sphenoidal cells. **S. staphyli′num**, venum pendulum palati. **S. subarachnoide′um**, imperfect membranous septum passing from arachnoid to pia along posterior median fissure of the spinal cord. **S. ten′ue et pellu′cidum**, s. lucidum. **S. thora′cis**, mediastinum. **S. transver′sum**, crista acustica; tentorium; diaphragm. **S. tu′bæ**, thin lamina of bone separating tensor tympani muscle from Eustachian tube in canalis musculotubarius. **S. ure′thræ vagina′le**, anterior vaginal wall. **S. vagi′næ vaso′rum crura′lium**, septum between femoral vein and artery. **S. ventriculo′rum**, interventricular septum. **S. vestib′uli nervoso membrana′ceum**, see *Labyrinth*.

**Sep′tuplet.** One of seven children born in one accouchement of the same mother.

**Se′pum.** Sevum.

**Séquardin′.** Sterilized testicular extract (after Dr. Brown-Séquard, of Paris).

**Seque′la** (*sequor*, to follow). Morbid phenomenon left as the result of a disease.

**Seques′ter.** Sequestrum.

**Seques′tral.** Relating to a sequestrum.

**Sequestra′tion.** Process of forming a sequestrum. See *Sequestrum*. Also the separation of the patient from others in cases of mania, contagious diseases, etc.

**Sequestrec′tomy** (*ektome*, excision). Excision of a sequestrum.

**Sequestrot′omy** (*tome*, section). Operation for the removal of necrosed bone.

**Seques′trum** (*sequestro*, to separate from). That portion of bone, in necrosis, which is dead and separated from the living bone; acting, while retained, as an extraneous body. When the sequestrum is superficial and small it is called *exfoliation*. The portion of bone surrounding it is the capsula sequestralis. Sequestra are termed primary, secondary, and tertiary, according to the degree of attachment and the necessity for operative interference.

**Seralbu′min.** The albumin of the blood serum.

**Se′rial sec′tions.** Consecutive or successive sections cut from a specimen.

**Se′riceps.** Bag-like device for delivering the fetal head. It is made of a piece of cloth, formerly silk (*sericum*), whence the name, nine inches long, furnished with ribbons, so as to make loops for traction.

**Sericin′.** Albuminoid substance found in silk.

**Sericocar′pus tortifo′lius.** Indigenous plant, ord. *Compositæ;* said to be diuretic.

**Ser′icum.** Silk. The thread spun by the silkworm. Used by surgeons for ligatures, etc.

**Serid′ion.** Cichorium intybus.

**Se′ries den′tium.** A row of teeth.

**Se′riflux.** Discharge or flow of serum.

**Se′rin.** Seralbumin.

**Seri′ola.** Cichorium intybus.

**Se′rious.** Grave. A term applied to a disease or to ~~a~~ symptom that is attended with danger.

**Se′ris.** Cichorium intybus.

**Seriscis′sion.** The use of a silk thread as an écraseur.

**Sermoun′tain.** Lacerpitium album.

**Sero-.** In composition, serous or serum.

**Serocoli′tis.** See *Colitis*.

**Se′rocyst.** See *Serocystic*.

**Serocys′tic.** Epithet for tumors of the female breast, *serocysts*, which consist in the first stage of one or more membranous cysts, produced perhaps by dilatation of portions of the lactiferous tubes.

**Serodiagno′sis.** Orrhodiagnosis, serum diagnosis.

**Seroenteri′tis.** See *Enteritis*.

**Serofi′brinous.** Relating to serum which contains fibrin.

**Serofi′brous.** Relating to serous and fibrous structures conjointly.

**Seroformalin′.** A mixture of dried blood serum and formalin; antiseptic dusting-powder.

**Serohepati′tis.** Inflammation of serous coat of liver. See *Hepatitis*.

**Se′roid** (*eidos*, resemblance). Resembling a serous membrane.

**Serolem′ma.** External layer of the amnion.

**Serolin′.** Peculiar fatty matter found in the blood. Normal fæces contain serolin or stercorin, produced by transformation of the cholesterin of the bile during the digestive act.

**Seromu′cous.** Composed of serum and mucus.

**Seropneumotho′rax.** Pleurisy with effusion of serum and pneumothorax.

**Seropu′rulent.** Composed of both serum and pus.

**Seropus′.** A mixture of pus and a serous fluid.

**Sero′sa.** Membrane of embryo of birds analogous to the chorion of mammals. Also a serous membrane.

**Serosanguin′eous.** Consisting of or resembling blood and serum.

**Serose′rous.** Relating to or connecting two serous membranes, as *s. sutures*.

**Serosi′tis.** Inflammation of serous membrane.

**Seros′ity.** The characteristics and quality of serous fluids. Serum.

**Serosub′limate gauze.** Gauze impregnated with a solution of corrosive sublimate in blood serum.

**Serosynovi′tis.** Synovitis with effusion of serum.

**Serother′apy.** Orrhotherapy, serum therapy.

**Seroti′na.** See *Decidua serotina*.

**Se′rous** (*serum*). Thin, watery. Relating to the most watery portion of animal fluids or to membranes that secrete them. Resembling, containing, or relating to serum. **S. ap′oplexy,** effusion of serum into the ventricles of the brain, with clinical symptoms of true apoplexy. **S. cav′ities,** large lymph spaces lined by serous membrane. **S. cells,** s. glands. **S. cysts,** cysts with thin, liquid contents, usually seated in or near secreting glands or membranes or vascular glands. **S. flu′id,** a variety of lymph contained in the serous cavities; the normal serum of the blood. **S. glands,** racemose glands secreting a clear, watery secretion; for example, the parotid. **S. inflamma′tion,** inflammation of such membranes as the pleura or the meninges of the brain and spinal cord, attended with exudation of serum. **S. lay′er,** embryonic area. **S. lu′tein,** yellow pigment of serum. **S. mem′branes,** see *Membrane*.

**Serpe′do** (*serpo*, to creep). Psoriasis.

**Ser′pent** (*serpo*, to creep). A snake. **S. teeth,** a term used with reference to the torsion of one or more of the incisors, resembling those of the ophidian reptiles. **S. ul′cer,** sinuous ulcer of the cornea. **S. ven′om,** see *Venom*.

**Serpenta′ria.** (Ph. U. S.) Virginia snakeroot. Rhizome and rootlets of Aristolochia serpentaria and A. reticulata. Tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic; employed in debility, typhoid fever, malaria, etc. The official preparations are: *Extrac′tum serpenta′riæ flu′idum;* dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). *Tinctu′ra s.;* dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **S. gallo′rum,** Arum dracunculus. **S. hispan′ica,** scorzonera. **S. mi′nor,** Arum maculatum. **S. ni′gra,** Actæa racemosa. **S. virginia′na,** the official serpentaria.

**Serpentarin′.** Supposed active principle of serpentaria.

**Serpiginous,** ser-pij′in-us (*serpo*, to creep). Epithet given to certain affections which creep, as it were, from one part to another, as serpiginous erysipelas. **S. ul′cer,** sinuous ulcer which invades successively new portions of the surface, seeming to creep or crawl from one part to another.

**Serpi′go** (*serpo*, to creep). Herpes, tinea, or any creeping dermatosis. **S. facie′i,** herpes facialis.

**Serpyl′lum** (*serpo*, to creep). Thymus serpyllum.

**Ser′ra.** Saw. **S. sal′via,** wild sage; Artemisia frigida; antiperiodic. **S. versat′ilis,** trepan.

**Ser′rate su′ture.** Suture between bones having saw-like edges which fit accurately together, as those of the cranial bones.

**Ser′rated** (*serra*, saw). Dentate; saw-shaped.

**Serrat′iform.** Serrated.

**Serra′ti inter′ni.** The infracostal muscles.

**Serra′tion.** A formation with sharp prominences like the teeth of a saw. The condition of being serrated.

**Serrat′ula ama′ra.** A species of sawwort, recommended in ague. **S. be′hen,** Centaurea behen.

**Serra′tus** (*serra*, saw). Dentate. **S. anti′cus,** serratus magnus. **S. anti′cus ma′jor,** serratus magnus. **S. anti′cus mi′nor,** pectoralis minor. **S. inter′nus,** the subcostal muscles, collectively. **S. mag′nus** (so called from its serrated appearance), a very broad (especially anteriorly), thin, flat, irregularly quadrilateral muscle situated at the sides of the thorax. It is attached before to the external surface of the first eight or nine ribs by as many distinct digitations, and behind to the spinal edge of the scapula. The superior fibres are almost horizontal; the lower become gradually more and more oblique upward and backward. This muscle carries the scapula forward, and causes it to execute a movement of rotation, which directs its inferior angle forward and the anterior upward. When the shoulder is fixed it raises the ribs. **S. ma′jor,** serratus magnus. **S. ma′jor anti′cus,** serratus magnus. **S. pal′sy** or **paral′ysis,** palsy from lesion of the long thoracic nerve. **S. posti′cus infe′rior,** a broader and thinner muscle than the superior serratus, but nearly of the same shape. It is situated obliquely at the lower part of the back, extending from the spinous processes of the last two or three dorsal vertebræ and the first two or three lumbar to the inferior margin of the last four false ribs. This muscle depresses the ribs, and thus assists in expiration. It is an antagonist to the s. p. superior. **S. posti′cus supe′rior,** a flat, thin, quadrilateral muscle situated obliquely at the posterior inferior part of the neck and the superior part of the back. It passes from the posterior cervical ligament, from the spinous process of the last cervical vertebra, and from the spinous processes of the first two or three dorsal vertebræ to the second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs, into which it is inserted by as many digitations. It raises the ribs, and is consequently an inspiratory muscle.

**Serre-fine′.** A small spring forceps. It is formed of a wire of metal turned in the middle into two spirals, one in front of the other. This constitutes the spring. Each branch describes nearly the letter S, and one extremity forms the spiral, the other lays hold of the parts to be united.

**Serre-nœud,** sair-ne(r)′. One of various instruments employed by the surgeon for tightening a ligature around a pedunculated tumor or any part which has to be destroyed by ligature slowly and gradually.

**Serres's an′gle.** The metafacial angle, made by the pterygoid processes with the base of the cranium. **S.'s gland,** gingival gland.

**Ser′rulate** (*serrula*, small saw). Having a notched edge like a saw.

**Serto′li's cells** or **col′umns.** Rod-shaped nucleated masses bearing spermatoblasts in the testis.

**Ser′tula campa′na.** Trifolium melilotus.

**Se′rum.** The most watery portion of animal fluids, exhaled by serous membranes. It is a constituent part of blood, milk, etc. Also animal blood serum containing antitoxin, employed in the specific treatment of disease. **S. albu′min,** albumin of blood serum; **Antidiphtherit′ic s., antistreptococ′cus s., antitetan′ic s.,** etc., antitoxin for the treatment of diphtheria, streptococcal infection, tetanus, etc. **Artifi′cial s.,** decinormal salt solution with the addition of other salts and albumin to make it as near as possible of the composition of the blood plasma. **S. of the blood** is the liquid which separates from the blood when coagulated at rest; it is of a greenish-yellow color, viscid, slightly coagulable by heat, acids, and alcohol; it is composed of water, of sodium chloride, certain phosphates, and albumin, constantly united to soda, almost in a saponaceous combination; the fluid which exudes from the albumin of the serum of the blood when coagulated by heat is by some called *serosity*. **S. ca′sein,** serum globulin. **S. cerebrospina′le,** cerebrospinal fluid. **S. diagno′sis,** orrhodiagnosis. **S. fibrin′ogen,** proteid existing in blood serum in small amount; supposed to assist in the coagulation of the blood. **S. glob′ulin,** paraglobulin. **Inorgan′ic s.,** see *Trunecek*. **S. lac′tis** or **lac′teum,** serum of milk, whey; that part of milk from which the butter and caseous matter have been separated; it is a transparent, citrine-colored liquid containing sugar of milk, mucilage, acetic acid, phosphate of calcium, and some other saline substances; it is used as a slightly nutritious diluent and refrigerant. **S. lac′tis alumina′tum,** alum whey. **S. lac′tis dul′ce,** whey after neutralization of its free acid by an alkaline carbonate. **S. paste,** serum from ox-blood mixed with zinc oxide and sterilized at 70° C.; applied as a local paint. **S. pow′der,** serum from ox-blood mixed with zinc oxide and sterilized at 100° C.; used as a dusting-powder. **S. san′guinis,** serum of the blood. **S. of se′rous mem′branes,** water of dropsy, resembles the serum of the blood, especially in cases of hydrocele. The water of hydrothorax and ascites contains much less albumin—sometimes enough to coagulate on the application of heat; at others, not. **S. ther′apy,** whey cure; also the therapeutic treatment of disease, such as diphtheria and tetanus, by hypodermic injection of antitoxic serum from animals; orrhotherapy. **Trunec′ek's s.,** see *Trunecek*.

**Seru′mal.** Relating to or formed from serum. **S. cal′culus,** tartar deposited on the teeth from serum proceeding from disease of the gums.

**Serumu′ria.** Albuminuria.

**Ser′vice be′ing.** Amelanchia canadensis. **Moun′tain s.,** Sorbus aucuparia. **S. tree,** Sorbus domestica.

**Serviette′.** Napkin.

**Ses′ame.** Sesamum indicum; the oil is official in the Ph. U. S. and Br.; see *Oleum sesami*.

**Ses′amoid** (*sesamum* + *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling a grain of sesame. **S. bod′ies,** small fibrocartilages, developing in the tendons of the digits. **S. bones,** small bones situated in the substance of tendons near certain joints. Their number is various. Two are constantly met with beneath the metatarsophalangeal articulations of the great toe. Sometimes the articulations of other bones of the metatarsus with the phalanges of the toes have them likewise. In the hand there are two before the metacarpophalangeal joint of the thumb. At times they are met with in the other metacarpophalangeal articulations. Occasionally two exist behind the condyles of the femur, in the tendons of the gastrocnemii muscles. A considerable os sesamoideum is also met with in the tendon of the peronæus longus. These bones are commonly round, and flattened only on one surface, which is encrusted with cartilage. Their size is very variable, according to the joints in which they exist. Sesamoid bones in infants are replaced by small, cartilaginous concretions. Sesamoid bones are, like the patella (which is a true sesamoid bone), composed of much cellular substance, covered by a thin layer of compact tissue. The use of these bones is to allow the tendon to be inserted into the lever at a greater angle, and thus enable the power to act more advantageously. Two bony points sometimes met with—the one at the outer side of the carotid canal of the temporal bone, and the other at the edge of the cavernous sinus, at the side of the internal carotid artery—have also been called sesamoid bones. **S. car′tilages,** cartilages occurring in tendons under the same conditions as sesamoid bones. **S. car′tilages of the lar′ynx,** small nodules found in connection with the vocal cords. **S. car′tilages of the nose,** two small, cartilaginous plates situated between the alar and triangular cartilages.

**Ses′amum.** A genus of plants of the order *Pedalineæ*. **S. in′dicum,** native of East Indies; this herb is cultivated for its seeds, from which oil is obtained. **S. orienta′le,** benne, oily grain; seeds of this African plant, cultivated in the Southern United States, have been used by the negroes as an article of food; they yield a larger proportion of oil than any other vegetable; benne oil, the oil of the seed, is used in the Southern States as a laxative; the leaves, benne leaves, which are referred to Sesamum orientale and S. indicum, afford, by infusion, an excellent mucilage.

**Sesba′nia grandiflo′ra.** An Indian tree having a bark of astringent properties.

**Ses′eli.** Laserpitium siler. **S. ægopo′dium,** Ligusticum podagraria. **S. an′nuum,** S. tortuosum. **S. ca′rum,** carum. **S. car′vi,** carum. **S. cre′ticum,** Tordylium officinale. **S. fœniculifo′lium,** Sison ammi. **S. grave′olens,** Apium graveolens. **S. me′um,** Æthusa meum. **S. pa′tens,** S. tortuosum. **S. praten′se,** Peucedanum silaus. **S. tortuo′sum,** hartwort of Marseilles; seeds have a warm taste, and a greater degree of pungency than those of Laserpitium siler, which is the seseli of some of the pharmacopœias.

**Ses′elis.** Laserpitium siler.

**Sesqui-.** As a prefix, one and a half.

**Sesquiba′sic.** Referring to a salt containing three atoms of the base to two of the acid.

**Sesquiox′ide.** An oxide containing three atoms of oxygen to two of the base.

**Ses′sile** (*sedo*, to sit). Term applied to tumors having no pedicle.

**Se′ta equi′na** (*seta*, bristle, *equinus*, horse). Horsehair. Hairworm. Pale brown worm from 4 to 6 inches long, found in stagnant water and twisted into knots and contortions. It is common in the intestines of the Laplanders, causing the colica lapponica, in which the gripings are, at times, exceedingly severe.

**Seta′ceum** (*seta*, bristle). Seton.

**Seta′ria roccel′la.** Lichen roccella.

**Setch′enoff's cen′tres.** Nervous centres in the corpora quadrigemina and medulla oblongata which exert an inhibitory effect on the reflex powers of the cord.

**Set′fast.** A boil. See *Furunculus*.

**Seth′ia acumina′ta.** An Indian tree belonging to the *Lineæ*, the leaves of which have been used as a vermifuge.

**Se′ton.** A long strip of fine linen or cotton twist, passed through the skin and areolar tissues to keep up an issue, or through suppurating cavities, between the fragments of fractured bones, etc., to fulfil certain indications. The term is also applied to the issue so established. Setons are employed for the relief of obstinate ophthalmia, cephalalgia, epilepsy, thoracic and abdominal affections, etc., but are not as much used as formerly.

**Set′terwort.** Helleborus fœtidus.

**Set′ting.** Hardening of a pasty compound into a solid mass, as the setting of amalgams, cements, and plaster-of-Paris, in dentistry.

**Seutin's′ band′age.** Starch bandage.

**Sevadil′la.** Veratrum sabadilla.

**Seva′tio** (*sevum*). Steatoma.

**Sev′en barks.** Hydrangea arborescens.

**Sev′en-day disease′.** See *Trismus*. **S.-d. fe′ver,** relapsing or spirillum fever.

**Seventeen′-day fe′ver.** Relapsing or spirillum fever.

**Sev′enth nerve** or **pair.** The facial nerve; or the facial and auditory regarded as one nerve, with two parts—*portio dura*, facial, and *portio mollis*, auditory.

**Seville′ or′ange.** Bitter species of orange.

**Se′vum.** Suet, mutton suet, the prepared suet of ovis aries. Pinguedo. **S. bovi′num,** tallow made from the ox. **S. ce′ti,** cetaceum. **S. ovi′le,** tallow made from the sheep. **S. præpara′tum,** prepared suet; formed by cutting suet in pieces, melting over a slow fire, and straining through linen; its principal employment is in plasters. **S. verveci′num,** sevum.

**Sew′age.** Waste matters, human excrement, etc., such as is ordinarily removed by means of sewers.

**Sew′er.** Underground canal or pipe for conveying away foul water, etc., from houses. **S.-gas,** a combination of gases found in sewers; its composition varies according to the contents of the sewers and other conditions; sometimes it is highly toxic.

**Sew′erage.** Term applied to a system of sewers designed to carry away the filth of a community, or of pipes for carrying away the waste matters from the separate buildings.

**Sew′ing spasm.** Seamstresses' cramp.

**Sex.** The physical distinction between male and female in animals and vegetables.

**Sexdig′ital.** Possessing six fingers or toes.

**Sexiv′alent.** Sexvalent.

**Sex′tan fe′ver.** Malarial fever in which the paroxysm occurs every sixth day.

**Sextip′ara.** Pregnant for the sixth time.

**Sex′ual.** That which relates to the sex or which characterizes the sex. **S. act,** coition. **S. diseas′es,** diseases, such as syphilis and gonorrhœa, commonly acquired during the sexual act. **S. func′tions,** genital functions. **S. in′stinct, inver′sion of,** sexual desire for one of the same sex. **S. in′tercourse,** coition. **S. or′gans,** genital organs. **S. re′flex,** reflex action causing erection and ejaculation, produced by excitation of the genital organs.

**Sexual′ity.** The characteristic marks of either sex.

**Sex′us.** Sex.

**Sex′valent.** Capable of combining with or replacing six atoms of hydrogen.

**Shack′le.** Carpus.

**Shad′bush.** June-berry; Amelanchier canadensis.

**Shad′dock.** Fruit of Citrus decumana, called after the captain of a vessel who first took it to the West Indies from China.

**Shad′ow cor′puscle.** Wholly decolorized red corpuscle. **S. test,** see *Skiascopy* and *Retinoscopy*.

**Shaft of hair.** Portion of hair exterior to the skin.

**Shag′bark.** See *Hickory*.

**Shag′gy cho′rion.** Villous chorion.

**Shakes.** Chills and fever.

**Sha′king.** Vibrating; having a to-and-fro movement. **S. pal′sy,** paralysis agitans. **S. resuscita′tion,** see *Ogata*.

**Sham A′braham.** See Abraham man.

**Shampoo′ing.** Washing the scalp. Also massage of the body.

**Sham′rock.** Trefoil. **In′dian s.,** Trillium latifolium. **Wa′ter s.,** Menyanthes verna.

**Shank.** Part of leg between ankle and knee.

**Shan′ker.** Chancre.

**Shape.** Vulva.

**Share′bone.** Pubes.

**Shark oil.** Fixed oil obtained from the liver of several species of shark; has been employed in place of cod-liver oil.

**Sharp′ey's fi′bres.** Penetrating connective-tissue fibres which run from the periosteum into the substance of bones. **S.'s per′forating fi′bres,** calcified fibres penetrating the cortex of the cementum at right angles to its length.

**Shave-grass.** Equisetum hymenale.

**Shea-but′ter.** Galam butter.

**Shealkan′ta oil.** See *Argemone mexicana*.

**Sheath.** A membrane of tubular form enclosing or covering some other structure. **Arach′noid s.,** partition between sheath of pia mater and dorsal sheath of the optic nerve. **Cap′illary s.,** lymph channel around the capillaries. **Dent′inal s.,** see *Dentinal*. **Du′ral s.,** external covering of the optic nerve. **S. of Hen′le,** see *Huxley's layer*. **Hux′ley's s.,** see *Huxley*. **S. of op′tic nerve,** a continuation of the cerebral membranes upon the optic nerve; the dural and arachnoid coverings pass into the sclerotic, but the pia passes on into the choroid coat. **Lamel′lar s.,** see *Perineurium*. **Med′ullary s.,** myelin s. **My′elin s.,** semifluid matter around the axis-cylinder of medullated nerve-fibre. **Nerve s.,** perineurium. **Neu′mann's s.,** see *Dentinal*. **Neu′ral s.,** myelin s. **Perivas′cular s.,** capillary s. **Pi′al s.,** pia mater covering the optic nerve. **Prim′itive s.,** s. of Schwann. **S. of Schwann,** neurilemma. **Syno′vial s.,** bursa-like fold between tendons and neighboring bony points.

**Sheath-root of Hert′wig.** Epithelial covering of embryonic tooth-root.

**Shed′ding of the teeth.** See *Dentition*.

**Sheep ber′ry.** Viburnum lentigo. **S. lau′rel,** Kalmia angustifolia. **S. poi′son,** Kalmia latifolia. **S. pox,** a disease of sheep, analogous to cowpox. **S. sor′rel,** Rumex acetosella. **S. weed,** soap-root; saponaria officinalis.

**Shell flow′er.** Trillium latifolium.

**Shell′bark.** See *Hickory*.

**Shep′herd's club.** Ordinary mullein; Verbascum thapsus. **S.'s frac′ture,** fracture of external part of astragalus. **S.'s purse,** Thlaspi bursa. **S.'s sun′dial,** Anagallis arvensis.

**Sher′rington's law.** Peripheral branches of the spinal nerve-roots form anastomoses in such a way as to supply any given part of the integument with branches of three roots.

**Sher′ry.** A variety of wine from Xeres in Spain.

**Shield.** Anything protecting a part from injury. **Antither′mic s.,** device for preventing the cautery from destroying the tissues around the field of operation. **S. fern,** small plant of ord. *Filices*. **Wa′ter s.,** Nelumbium luteum.

**Shield′bone.** Scapula.

**Shiki′mi** or **Shiki′min.** Poisonous, crystalline substance in Illicium religiosum, a Japanese variety of star anise.

**Shi′ma-mu′shi.** A Japanese disease supposed to arise from the sting of an insect. The symptoms have some resemblance to those of syphilis, and the affection is marked by high fever.

**Shin.** The spine or anterior part of the tibia or leg.

**Shin′bone.** Tibia.

**Shin′gles** (*cingulum*, girdle). Herpes zoster.

**Shin′leaf.** Pyrola.

**Shin′lock.** Brassica eruca.

**Ship fe′ver.** Typhus fever.

**Shirt-stud ab′scess.** Form of abscess having a superficial cavity connected with a deeper one by a sinus.

**Shiv′ering.** Shaking, as from cold.

**Shock.** Sudden or instantaneous depression of organic, nervous, or vital power, often with more or less perturbation of body and mind, occasioned by a severe injury or profound emotion. When shock does not kill, recovery is usually accompanied by an exaltation of the vital processes above the normal, this condition being denominated the *reaction*. **Deferred′ s.,** s. supervening some time after the injury. **Erethis′mic s.,** s. attended with excitement, restlessness, and irritability. **Farad′ic** or **Farada′ic s.,** s. produced by galvanic electricity. **Sec′ondary s.,** that occurring after the primary shock has passed away. **Stat′ic s.,** s. produced by static electricity. **Tor′pid s.,** s. attended with prostration and inability to move.

**Shod′dy disease′** or **fe′ver.** A disease of shoddy workers, attended by fever, dyspnœa, dry throat, and violent headache.

**Shoe, Scar′pa's.** Shoe devised by Scarpa for rectifying the deviation in talipes varus.

**Shoe′makers' cramp.** A professional neurosis affecting shoemakers, analogous in its nature and causation to writers' cramp.

**Shore′weed.** Aralia spinosa.

**Short.** A word used by anatomists, in opposition to long, to distinguish parts from each other that have otherwise the same name. Short bones, for example, are those in which the three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness—are nearly alike; such are the vertebræ, bones of the carpus, tarsus, etc. **S. car′damom,** short, nearly round variety of cardamom seed. **S. cir′cuit,** see *Circuit.* **S. com′missure,** commissura brevis. **S. pro′cess of in′cus,** roundish process of incus attached to the wall of the tympanum. **S. of puff,** short-winded. **S. ribs,** see *Costa.* **S. of wind,** out of breath; easily put out of breath; the cause may be cardiac or pulmonary disease, obesity, etc.

**Short-sight.** Myopia.

**Short-sight′ed.** Myopic.

**Short-sight′edness.** Myopia.

**Shot′bush.** Aralia spinosa.

**Shot′gun prescrip′tion.** A prescription containing many drugs of divers properties. **S. quar′antine,** prevention by mob force of traffic to or from districts in which an epidemic prevails.

**Shot′ted su′ture.** See *Suture.*

**Shoul′der.** Humerus. **S. blade,** scapula. **S. bone,** humerus. **S. gir′dle,** the bony ring formed by the two clavicles and the scapulæ. **S. joint,** scapulohumeral articulation.

**Show.** A slight discharge of blood, the beginning of a menstrual period or indicating commencing labor.

**Shrap′nel's mem′brane.** Membrana flaccida of the tympanic membrane.

**Shriv′el.** To shrink to the degree of wrinkling of the surface.

**Shrub.** A compound of spirits, lemon-juice, and sugar. **Sweet s.** or **Sweet-scent′ed s.,** calycanthus.

**Shrub′by tre′foil.** Ptelea trifoliata.

**Shrump′-shouldered.** Kyphotic.

**Shud′dering.** A peculiar sensation, felt either externally or internally, seeming to be the result of a spasmodic movement of the parts in which it occurs. A slight feeling of cold sometimes accompanies it.

**Shu′mac.** Rhus coriaria.

**Shut′tle-bone.** See *Scaphoid bone.*

**Siagantri′tis** (*siagon,* maxilla, *antron,* cavity). Inflammation of the lining membrane of the antrum of Highmore.

**Si′agon.** Maxillary bone.

**Siagonag′ra** (*siagon,* jaw, *agra,* seizure). Gouty or rheumatic affection of the joint of the lower jaw.

**Sial′achus** (*sialon,* saliva). Salivation.

**Sial′aden** (*sialon,* saliva, *aden,* gland). Salivary gland.

**Sialadeni′tis.** Inflammation of a salivary gland.

**Sialadenon′cus** (*onkos,* tumor). Tumor of a salivary gland.

**Sial′agogue** (*sialon,* saliva, *ago,* to drive). That which provokes the secretion of saliva. Sialagogues may be of two kinds—those acting through the circulation, and those acting immediately on the salivary organs.

**Sial′ic** or **Si′aline.** Relating to the saliva.

**Sialis′mus.** Salivation.

**Sialocinet′ic** or **Sialokinet′ic** (*sialon,* saliva, *kineo,* to move). Sialagogue.

**Sialodochi′tis** (*sialon,* saliva, *dochos,* containing). Inflammation of a salivary duct.

**Sial′ogogue.** Sialagogue.

**Si′aloid.** Of the nature of or resembling saliva.

**Si′alolith** (*lithos,* stone). Salivary calculus.

**Sialolithi′asis** (*sialon,* saliva, *lithos,* stone). The production of salivary calculi.

**Sialol′ogy** (*logos,* discourse). Treatise on saliva.

**Si′alon.** Saliva.

**Sialon′cus** (*onkos,* tumor). Tumor from obstruction of the salivary ducts, as by a calculus.

**Sialorrhœ′a** (*rheo,* to flow). Salivation, ptyalism.

**Sialoschesis,** si-al-os′kes-is (*schesis,* retention). Retention or suppression of the saliva.

**Sialosemeiol′ogy** (*sialon,* saliva, *semeion,* sign). Indication of disease furnished by changes in the salivary secretion.

**Sialosyr′inx** (*syrinx,* pipe). Salivary fistula.

**Sialoze′mia** (*zemia,* loss). Salivation.

**Sib′bens.** Name applied to a violent type of syphilis, especially marked by skin eruptions of great severity, which occurred in epidemic form in Scotland during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Siwin is the Celtic name for raspberry, and the name sibbens is said to have been derived from it because of the fungoid eruption on the skin which resembled a raspberry.

**Sibe′rian plague.** Anthrax.

**Si′bi.** A Fiji name for elephantiasis or other extensive tumor of the leg.

**Sib′ilant** (*sibilo,* to hiss). Making a hissing or whistling sound. **S. râle,** see *Râle.*

**Sibilis′mus au′rium.** Tinnitus aurium.

**Sib′ilus.** Sibilant râle. **S. au′rium,** tinnitus aurium.

**Sib′son's aor′tic ves′tibule.** Space below aortic orifice in left ventricle for reception of semilunar valves during dilatation. **S.'s groove,** furrow caused by prominence of the inferior edge of the pectoralis major muscle. **S.'s notch,** curvation inward of the upper left border of dulness in the precordial region in effusion from acute pericarditis.

**Sic′cant.** Drying.

**Sicca′tion.** The act of drying.

**Sic′cative.** Drying.

**Siccha′sia** (Gr., loathing). Nausea or disgust for food, such as is experienced by pregnant women.

**Sick.** Diseased, ill, ailing, laboring under disease, not well; nauseated. **S. gid′diness,** a condition resembling both sick headache and epilepsy. **S. head′ache,** migraine; headache accompanied with nausea. **S. stom′ach,** nausea.

**Sick′le-weed.** Smartweed.

**Sick′lewort.** Brunella vulgaris; astringent shrub.

**Sick′ly.** In feeble health; ailing.

**Sick′ness.** Disease, illness, nausea. See *Sick.* **Af′rican s.,** sleeping s. **Bad s. of Cey′lon,** beriberi. **Car s.,** nausea, headache, and vertigo in varying degrees, caused by railway travel; analogous to seasickness. **Fall′ing s.,** epilepsy. **Green s.,** chlorosis. **Milk s.,** see *Milk.* **Month′ly s.,** menstruation. **Morn′ing s.,** nausea of pregnancy. **Moun′tain s.,** puna. **S. rate,** ratio of sickness to the population in any locality. **Riv′er s.,** milk sickness. **Sea s.,** nausea marina. **Sleep′ing s.,** see *African lethargy.* **S. of the stom′ach,** nausea, vomiting. **Swamp s.,** milk sickness. **Sweat′ing s.,** miliary fever.

**Sic′ua.** Cupping-glass.

**Sicye′don.** Cauledon.

**Sicyos,** sis′i-os. Cucumis sativus.

**Si′da.** Genus of plants belonging to ord. *Malvaceæ.* **S. abu′tilon,** Abutilon avicennæ. **S. retu′sa,** East Indian plant, used in rheumatism and consumption and as a sudorific. The leaves are used externally as poultices for snake-bites and the stings of venomous insects. **S. spino′sa,** indigenous to the tropics, but growing in the United States. Possesses demulcent properties.

**Sid′dons fe′ver.** A low fever which prevailed in Edinburgh in the latter part of the eighteenth century, supposed to be due to the crowding together of persons to see the great actress Mrs. Siddons; a similar fever occurring during the performances of Garrick was called Garrick fever.

**Side.** In medicine, a lateral half of the body; the part of the surface of any body between the front and the back. **S. bone,** ilium; one of the lateral cartilages of the horse, after completion of ossification. **S. chain,** see *Chain.*

**Sidera′tion** (*sidus,* star). The state of one struck suddenly and without apparent cause, and as if by the influence of the stars or planets—planet-struck. The ancients comprised under this name different morbid conditions, as paralysis, apoplexy, gangrene, asphyxia, and phrenitis.

**Sideri′tes** (*sideros*). Magnet; Teucrium chamæpitys.

**Siderodromopho′bia** (*sideros*, iron, *dromos*, course, *phobos*, fear). A morbid dread of railways or of travelling on them.

**Sid′erophone** (*sideros*, iron, *phone*, sound). An instrument, constructed of magnets with a telephonic attachment, in which a current of electricity is excited, producing a sound, when in proximity to iron; used to detect metallic foreign bodies in the eye or other tissues.

**Sid′eroscope** (*sideros*, iron, *skopeo*, to see). A sensitive magnet suspended by a silk thread, which is deflected when brought near the eye in which a piece of steel or iron is embedded.

**Sidero′sis** (*sideros*, iron). A pulmonary disease resulting from the inhalation of iron-dust, analogous to anthracosis resulting from inhalation of coal-dust. Discoloration of various internal organs from the influence of iron in the pigmentary deposit. Excess of iron in the blood.

**Sid′erous.** Containing iron.

**Siderox′ylon.** Chrysophyllum cainito.

**Side′saddle plant.** Sarracenia.

**Siegesbeck′ia orienta′lis.** A small composite plant growing in hot climates. It has been used as an alterative, and also as a sudorific, and as an external application to various forms of ulceration.

**Sie′gle's o′toscope** or **spec′ulum.** See *Otoscope*.

**Siem′erling's nu′cleus.** A nucleus of anterior group of oculomotor nuclei in gray nervous matter below the aqueduct of Sylvius.

**Sier′ra Leone′ fe′ver.** Pernicious malarial fever prevalent in that country. **S. sal′via,** Artemisia frigida.

**Sieur's sign.** Clear sound heard on posterior auscultation when the chest is percussed in front, in cases of pleuritic effusion.

**Sieve.** An instrument for separating the finer from the coarser particles of a loose mass by shaking the former through holes in a diaphragm or through a network of horse-hair, thread, or wire.

**Sigaultian** (se-go′shyan) **opera′tion** or **sec′tion** (after Dr. J. R. Sigault, a French physician). Symphyseotomy.

**Sigh.** Suspirium.

**Sight.** Vision. **S. askew′,** vision accurate only when the object is placed obliquely. **Day s.,** nyctalopia; night-blindness. **False s.,** metamorphopsia; pseudoblepsia. **Far s.,** hypermetropia. **Fee′bleness of s.,** amblyopia. **Long s.,** hypermetropia. **Near s.,** myopia. **Night s.,** hemeralopia; day-blindness. **Old s.,** presbyopia. **Short s.,** myopia.

**Sight′less.** Blind.

**Sigilla′tion** (*sigillum*, seal). Mark of a cicatrix.

**Sigil′lum salamo′nis.** Convallaria polygonatum. **S. virginita′tis,** hymen.

**Sig′matism.** Condition of speech in which the pronunciation of the letter *s* is defective or deficient.

**Sig′matoid.** Sigmoid.

**Sig′moid** (*eidos*, resemblance). Having the form of the Greek sigma, Σ, or of C, an old form of sigma. **S. ar′tery,** branch of inferior mesenteric, supplying the sigmoid flexure of the colon. **S. car′tilages,** semilunar cartilages. **S. cath′eter,** an S-shaped female catheter. **S. cav′ities of the fos′sæ of the ul′na,** sinus lunati; two notches at the upper part of that bone—one for the reception of the humerus, the other for that of the radius. The articular surface on the inner side of the lower end of the radius is also termed *sigmoid cavity*. **S. flex′ure of the co′lon** is a turn the colon takes immediately before terminating in the rectum; see *Colon*. **S. folds,** those caused by circular muscular fibres of the colon. **S. fos′sa** (of the temporal bone), fossa sigmóidea. **S. mesoco′lon,** see *Mesocolon*. **S. semilu′nar valves** are three valvular folds at the commencement of the pulmonary artery and aorta. These valves have the form of a crescent when applied against the parietes of the vessel. When the blood is sent from the ventricles by their contraction the valves are applied against the sides of the vessel, but during the diastole of the ventricle they are depressed and prevent the blood from returning to the heart. At the middle of the convexity of each valve is a small, hard, triangular granulum, called corpusculum or globulus Arantii, which completely closes up the passage. It is also called corpusculum Morgagnii and c. sesamoideum. **S. si′nus,** portion of lateral sinus between tentorium and jugular vein. **S. val′ves,** semilunar valves of the heart.

**Sigmoidi′tis.** Inflammation of the sigmoid flexure.

**Sigmoi′doproctos′tomy.** Operation of connecting the sigmoid flexure with another part of the rectum.

**Sigmoidos′copy** (*skopeo*, to see). Examination of the interior of the sigmoid flexure by means of an instrument called the *sigmoidoscope*.

**Sigmoidos′tomy** (*stoma*, mouth). Left inguinal colostomy.

**Sign.** Any present or past circumstance afforded by the examination of a patient, or of matters concerning him, whence a conclusion may be drawn regarding the nature and seat of his disease. The phenomena preceding the disease are called anamnestic or commemorative signs; those which accompany it are termed diagnostic if they reveal the nature or seat of the disease; prognostic when they indicate its probable duration and termination. **Abadie's′ s., Baccel′li's s., Drum′mond's s.,** etc., see the proper names. See also *Symptom*. **Palmo-plan′tar s.,** yellowish pigmentation of parts of the palms and soles in typhoid fever. **Stairs s.,** difficulty in going down stairs, early symptom of locomotor ataxia.

**Sig′na.** In prescriptions signa or S., its symbol, means mark, being the directions to the patient to be placed on the label. **S. assiden′tia,** accompanying, concomitant, or accessory symptoms.

**Sig′nal symp′tom.** A symptom, such as pain, tingling, or unusual motion, that gives warning of some commencing lesion, as of the great nervous centres.

**Sig′nature** (*signum*, sign). Term applied in the Eastern countries, in the Middle Ages, to mystic characters of good or bad augury, with which it was pretended that every one was marked by the star under which he was born. Signatures of plants meant certain peculiarities in their external formation or color, showing that they were adapted for particular diseases; for example, the shape of the leaf in liverwort indicating the use of the plant in hepatic disorders. The part of a prescription containing the directions as to dose and manner of use of the mixture.

**Sig′num.** Sign.

**Sikeranine′.** Hyoscine.

**Sikimine′.** Poisonous principle contained in fruit of Illicium religiosum.

**Sile′ne crassifo′lia.** Cucubalus behen. **S. infla′ta,** Cucubalus behen. **S. pennsylva′nica,** see *Silene virginica*. **S. tho′rei,** Cucubalus behen. **S. virgin′ica,** ground pink, wild pink, catchfly; ord. *Caryophyllaceæ*. The root has been employed in decoction as an efficacious anthelmintic. *Silene pennsylvanica* probably has the same properties.

**Si′ler lancifo′lium.** Laserpitium siler. **S. monta′num,** Laserpitium siler.

**Si′lex.** Quartz. Oxide of silicon, $SiO_2$. **Liq′uid s.,** liquid glass; sodium silicate, $Na_2SiO_3$.

**Si′lex's sign** or **symp′tom.** Furrows about the mouth and face in congenital syphilis.

**Sil′ica.** $SiO_2$. Dioxide of silicon, occurring in nature in nearly all kinds of rock and minerals. It has been improperly used as a dentifrice.

**Sil′icate.** Any salt formed by silicic acid.

**Silicic** (sil-is′ik) **acid.** $H_2SiO_3$. This acid is known only in its combinations and has not been obtained pure.

**Silicious,** sil-ish′us. Resembling or containing silica.

**Silicoflu′oride.** Combination of silicon and another base with fluorine.

**Sil′icon.** Symbol, Si. An element existing in nature in the form of silica and the silicates. It does not exist in the free state.

**Silico′sis.** A pulmonary affection of stonecutters and grinders, analogous to siderosis and anthracosis.

**Sil′iqua.** The carat; a weight of about four grains. A pod; any anatomical formation enclosing another like a pea-pod. **S. arab′ica,** tamarindus. **S. ar′aci aromat′ica,** see *Vanilla*. **S. dul′cis,** Ceratonium siliqua. **S. oli′væ,** the nerve-fibres covering the olivary body on either side; see *Funiculus siliquæ*.

**Siliquas′trum plin′ii.** Capsicum annuum.

**Silk.** Sericum. **S. grass,** Yucca filamentosa. **S. weed,** Asclepias sullivantii, Asclepias tuberosa. **Com′mon s. w.,** Asclepias syriaca. **Flesh-colored s. w.,** Asclepias incarnata. **Swamp s. w.,** Asclepias incarnata. **S. worm,** see *Sericum*.

**Silk′worm gut.** Fibre drawn out from the body of the silkworm killed just as it is ready to spin its cocoon; sometimes used as a substitute for catgut.

**Sil′lus** or **Si′lo** (*sillos*). One who has a short, stumpy nose.

**Sil′phium.** Laserpitium. **S. lacinia′tum,** rosinweed, compass plant, polar plant, **S. perfolia′tum,** cup plant, turpentine sunflower, and **S. terebinthina′ceum,** prairie burdock, ord. *Compositæ*, indigenous in Ohio and Michigan, yield a fragrant gum which is esteemed stimulant and antispasmodic.

**Silphologic,** sil-fo-loj′ic. Term applied to diseases the symptoms of which are masked by other symptoms. Larval.

**Silu′rus glan′is.** See *Ichthyocolla*.

**Sil′ver.** Argentum. **S. albu′minate,** see *Protargol*. **S. ca′seate,** see *Argonin*. **S. cit′rate,** antiseptic externally for wounds in ointment or solution. **S. fir,** Abies pectinata. **S. flu′oride,** tachiol, antiseptic and caustic. **S. i′odate,** used externally as an application to mucous surfaces; internally, as an astringent to the intestine; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.01–0.032). **S. lac′tate,** actol; white, soluble powder; surgical antiseptic and bactericide. **S. leaf,** Magnolia macrophylla. **S. ni′trate,** argenti nitras. **Sol′uble s.,** collargolum; allotropic form of silver; germicide; used by inunction, hypodermically, and internally; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ (0.01). **S. stain,** argyria. **S. sulphocar′bolate,** antiseptic; used in ophthalmic practice and also in general surgery; said to be non-corrosive. **S. trinitrophe′nolate,** antiseptic salt, picratol. **S. vitelline′,** argyrol, a very soluble proteid salt of silver, employed as an antiseptic in diseases of mucous membranes. **S. wat′tle,** Acacia dealbata, native of Australia; it is one of the species furnishing Australian gum. **S. weed,** a small herb, Potentilla anserina.

**Sil′ver-fork deform′ity.** A peculiar deformity of the wrist, resembling a fork, characteristic of Colles's fracture of the lower extremity of the radius, called also *s.-f. frac′ture*.

**Silves′ter's meth′od of restor′ing suspend′ed anima′tion.** This consists in placing the patient on the back, pulling the tongue forward; then drawing the arms slowly over the head, by which means the ribs are elevated by the pectoral muscles and the chest is enlarged. The arms are now brought down to the side of the chest, which must be compressed slightly. These movements must be repeated so as to stimulate respiration. See *Drowning, resuscitation from*.

**Sil′ybum.** Carduus marianus.

**Sima′ba.** A plant of the genus *Simarubæ*. **S. ce′dron,** a South American tree, the seeds of which—cedron seeds—have been used as an antidote for snake-bites, in mental diseases, and in epilepsy. The scrapings of the wood have been used as a substitute for sulphate of quinine. **S. ferrugin′ea,** similar in properties to S. cedron; native of Brazil. **S. quassioi′des,** Nima quassioides.

**Simarou′ba** or **Simaru′ba.** Quassia simarouba. **S. ama′ra,** S. officinalis. **S. excel′sa,** see *Quassia*. **S. glau′ca,** S. medicinalis. **S. guianen′sis,** S. officinalis. **S. medicina′lis,** native of Florida, Central America, and West India Islands. **S. officina′lis,** a tropical tree, Quassia simarouba.

**Simila′tio** (*similis*, like). Assimilation.

**Simil′ia simil′ibus curan′tur** (like are cured by like). See *Homœopathy*.

**Simil′imum** (Lat., most like). A homœopathic term indicating the best remedy for any given disease; that is, the remedy which in the "proving" causes symptoms most nearly resembling those of the disease in question.

**Si′mo** (*simos*, snub-nosed). One who has a short, stumpy nose.

**Si′mon's opera′tion.** An operation for repair of complete rupture of the perineum by means of sutures, the mucous membrane of the rectum being first approximated by a line of sutures tied in the rectum, following which the external sutures are inserted and the parts brought together. **S.'s pos′ture,** position in which the patient lies on the back, with the legs and thighs flexed, the hips raised, and the thighs drawn apart. **S.'s sign** or **symp′tom,** in tuberculous meningitis, the umbilicus is fixed or retracted during inspiration. **S.'s tri′angles**: 1. Abdominocrural or femoral triangle. 2. Brachial triangle; the former is made up of the lower portion of the abdomen, inner part of thigh, and the inguinal region; the latter is made up of axillary and pectoral regions and the inner surface of the arm.

**Simonart's′ bands** or **threads.** Amniotic bands made by adhesions between fœtus and amnion.

**Simo′nea folliculo′rum.** Acarus folliculorum.

**Simotrache′lus** (*simos*, snub-nosed, *trachelos*, neck). Morbid shortness or stiffness of the neck.

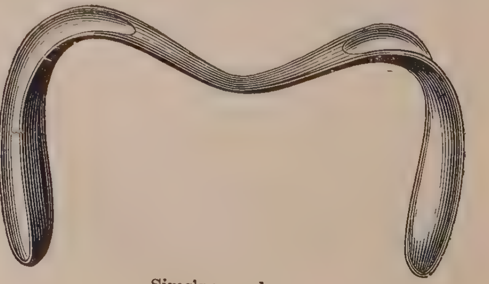
**Sim′ple.** Uncompounded, plain, not complex. A medicinal herb. **S. ce′rate,** ceratum (Ph. U. S.). **S. chol′era,** sporadic cases of the disease. **S. contin′ued fe′ver,** a continuous fever, presenting no obvious lesion nor the characteristic temperature curve of any other disease. **S. elix′ir,** elixir aurantii. **S. oint′ment,** unguentum (Ph. U. S.). **S. syr′up,** syrupus (Ph. U. S.). **S. tis′sues,** term applied to tissues all the cells of which are alike in morphological structure.

**Sim′pler** or **Sim′plist.** One who culls simples; an herb doctor.

**Sim′pler's joy.** Verbena hastata.

**Simp′son's opera′tion.** Division of cervix uteri on both sides. **S.'s trac′tor,** device furnished with india-rubber cup with attached pump; this is applied to the fetal head, the air is exhausted, and then delivery is assisted by traction.

**Sims's depress′or.** Coarse wire loop for depressing the anterior wall of the vagina during examinations. **S.'s feed′er,** instrument devised by Sims to aid in passing sutures obliquely through tissues; especially useful in operations about the mucus-lined cavities of the body. **S.'s posi′tion** or **pos′ture,** the patient lies upon the side and chest, with the arm next to the table drawn behind the patient, and the knees drawn up, thus facilitating examination of the vagina or rectum. **S.'s shield,** instrument having a semicircular piece at its extremity; used to facilitate introduction and fastening of wire sutures. **S.'s spec′ulum,** a form of vaginal speculum, also called



Sims's speculum.

duck-bill speculum from the shape of the blades; it consists of two blades at right angles to either end of a fixed piece, thus enabling one to be used as a handle while the other exposes the vaginal wall.

**Sim′ulated diseas′es.** Feigned diseases.

**Simula′tion** (*simulo*, to feign). Feigning of disease; malingering.

**Sim′ulo.** Capparis coriacea, a species of hyssop.

**Si′mus** (*simos*). Snub-nosed

**Si′na levan′tica.** Artemisia santonica.

**Sinalbin′.** Crystalline principle obtained from seeds of Sinapis alba: $C_{30}H_{44}N_2S_2O_{16}$.

**Sinapelæ′on** (*sinapis*, mustard, *elaion*, oil). Oil impregnated with mustard.

**Sinapine′.** An alkaloid from Sinapis alba; obtained by the decomposition of sinalbin; decomposable into sinkalin and sinapic acid.

**Sina′pis.** Mustard, ord. *Cruciferæ*. **S. al′ba** (Ph. U. S. and Br), white mustard, the seeds of Brassica alba; they are somewhat less pungent than those of black; the distilled oil, *oleum sinapis*, is a powerful stimulant and rubefacient. The condiment known as mustard is the powder obtained from the seeds of black and white mustard. **S. arven′sis,** charlock, wild mustard, garlock, chadlock, runsh; the seeds are sometimes substituted for black mustard. **S. cer′nua,** sinapis. **S. eru′ca,** Brassica eruca. **S. folio′sa,** S. alba. **S. in′dica,** Indian mustard. **S. jun′cea,** species growing in India and the southern part of Russia; Russian mustard or sarepta. **S. ni′gra** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), black mustard, the seeds of Brassica nigra; they are inodorous when entire; when bruised the odor is very pungent; taste bitterish and acrid; they yield their virtues to water, and afford a bland oil by expression; the seeds are stimulant, diuretic, emetic, and rubefacient; they are sometimes recommended to be swallowed whole in dyspepsia, torpor of the bowels, etc.; externally, they are applied in the form of cataplasm. **S. oliveria′na,** sinapis. **S. tamoria′na,** S. arvensis. **S. tubero′sa,** Brassica rapa.

**Sin′apism** (*sinapis*, mustard). A cataplasm of which mustard forms the basis, being used for exciting redness and as a counterirritant. It is prepared by moistening flour of mustard with vinegar or water to the due consistence. Sinapized paper, *char′ta sina′pis* (Ph. U. S. and Br.), is an efficient and cleanly substitute for the extemporaneous mustard plaster.

**Sin′apized.** Containing or impregnated with mustard. **S. pa′per,** charta sinapis.

**Sincip′ital.** Relating to the sinciput. **S. an′gle,** angle made by the facial line at its intersection with a line drawn from the root of the nose to the middle point of the spheno-occipital suture of the skull. **S. bone,** parietal bone.

**Sin′ciput** (*semi*, half, *caput*, head). Some use this word synonymously with vertex; by others it is applied to the frontal region or forepart or forehalf of the cranium, as opposed to occiput.

**Sin′de boil.** An endemic form of ulcer occurring chiefly in hot countries. It is probably the same as Delhi boil or Aleppo evil.

**Sinew,** sin′yu. Tendon or ligament.

**Sing′ers′ node** or **nod′ule.** Localized tumefaction between the arytenoid cartilages, met with in singers.

**Singulta′tion.** The act of hiccuping.

**Singul′tous.** Relating to or affected with hiccup.

**Singul′tus.** Hiccough or hiccup. A noise made by the sudden and involuntary contraction of the diaphragm, and the simultaneous contraction of the glottis arresting the air in the trachea; it is a symptom of many morbid conditions, but occurs frequently in persons otherwise in good health. Also a sob.

**Sinigrin′.** Substance allied to sinalbin found in seeds of Sinapis nigra; chemically it is a myronate of potassium, $C_{10}H_{18}NS_2KO_{10}$.

**Sinis′trad** (*sinister*, left). Toward the left

**Sinis′tral as′pect.** See *Mesial.*

**Sinistrin′.** Gummy substance derived from squill.

**Sinkalin′.** Base from mustard, having the same chemical composition as cholin.

**Sink′ing.** Depression of the vital forces.

**Sinui′tis.** Sinusitis.

**Sinuos′ity.** Tortuousness. Also a sinus.

**Sin′uous.** Tortuous, winding, serpentine.

**Si′nus.** Any cavity the interior of which is more expanded than the entrance. In this sense anatomists have applied the term to cavities in certain bones of the head and face. It has been applied to certain venous canals into which a number of vessels empty themselves, such as the sinuses of the dura mater and of the spine, the sinus of the vena porta, uterine sinuses, etc.; also to the bosom and the vulva. In surgery it means a long, narrow, hollow tract leading from an abscess, diseased bone, etc. **Acces′sory s.,** one of the cavities in the bones of the face opening into the nasal cavities; they are the frontal, sphenoidal, maxillary, and ethmoid. **S. acus′ticus,** internal auditory canal. **Air s.,** a bone cavity communicating with the external air, such as the frontal sinuses. **S. a′læ par′væ,** s. sphenoparietalis. **S. ampulla′ceus,** dilatation at one end of the semicircular canals of the ear. **S. anterio′ris,** lateral ventricle of the brain. **S. aor′ticus,** sinus of Valsalva. **S. arachnoida′lis,** expansions of subarachnoid spaces. **S. arterio′sus,** s. pulmonalis. **S. art′lii,** recessus sacci lacrymalis. **S. atlan′tis,** notch upon upper surface of atlas. **Bas′ilar s.,** sinus transversus. **S. basila′ris poste′rior,** s. occipitalis. **S. of the bulb,** enlarged portion of the urethra at the position of the bulb. **S. cana′lis vertebra′lis,** one of the veins of the spinal canal. **S. carot′icus veno′sus,** prolongation of cavernous sinus within carotid canal. **S. caverno′sus,** cavernous sinus. **S. caverno′sus u′teri,** sinus uterinus. **S. ca′vi cra′nii,** sinus duræ matris. **S. cer′ebri,** one of the ventricles of the brain. **S. cervica′lis,** sulcus of embryo appearing about the fourth week, and caused by the difference in development of the branchial arches. **Cir′cular s. of Rid′ley,** sinus coronarius. **S. circula′ris,** s. coronarius. **S. circula′ris foram′inis mag′ni,** sinus partially surrounding foramen magnum, formed by confluence of the two marginal sinuses. **S. circula′ris foram′inis occipita′lis,** s. circularis foraminis magni. **S. circula′ris infe′rior,** inferior intercavernous sinus. **S. circula′ris i′ridis,** canal of Schlemm; a minute canal between the sclerotic coat of the eye and the ciliary ligament. **S. coch′leæ,** vein passing through aquæductus cochleæ from cochlea, emptying into internal jugular vein. **S. colum′næ vertebra′lis,** anterior spinal vein. **S. commu′nis,** see *Semicircular canals.* **S. commu′nis vena′rum cardi′acum,** coronary venous s. **S. condylo′rum ante′rior,** fossa of the patella. **S. corona′rius,** circular sinus of Ridley, coronary sinus; a venous canal surrounding, in a more or less regular manner, the pituitary fossa and gland, emptying itself into the corresponding cavernous sinus by each of its extremities. **Cor′onary s.,** sinus coronarius. **C. ve′nous s.,** coronary sinus of the heart; a name given, on account of its great size, to that portion of the great coronary vein embracing the left auriculoventricular furrow. **S. coronoide′us,** s. circularis. **S. costa′lis,** a facet for reception of the costal cartilage upon the side of the sternum. **S. cox′æ,** see *Cotyloid.* **S. dex′ter cor′dis,** right auricle of the heart; see *Auricula.* **S. duc′tum lactifero′rum,** ampulla of a duct of the mammary gland. **S. du′ræ ma′tris,** sinus formed by a separation of the layers of the dura mater acting as a substitute for the outer coat of the vein; there are four great sinuses, of which all the others seem to be dependencies—the two lateral sinuses, the straight sinus, and the longitudinal sinus; belonging to the lateral sinuses are the petrous sinuses, superior and inferior; transverse sinus, cavernous sinus, coronary sinus, and occipital sinuses; to the straight sinus belongs the inferior longitudinal sinus; the longitudinal sinus, properly so called, has no sinus under its dependence. **S. ellip′ticus,** s. circularis. **S. epididym′idis,** furrow between the testis and epididymis. **S. falcifor′mis infe′rior,** see *Sinus, longitudinal.* **S. falcifor′mis supe′rior,** see *Sinus, longitudinal.* **S. fos′sæ basila′ris,** transverse sinus. **Fourth s.,** torcular Herophili. **S. fronta′lis,** frontal sinus. **S. ge′næ pituita′rius,** antrum of Highmore. **S. genita′lis,** an embryonic cavity, formed by the union of the Wolffian and Müllerian ducts, which develops in females into the vagina and uterus, while in males it becomes the prostatic vesicle. **Infe′rior longitu′dinal s.,** venous sinus along posterior half of lower border of falx cerebri. **S. intercaverno′sus,** s. circularis. **S. of the ju′gular vein,** see *Jugular veins.* **S. of kid′ney,** prolongation of hilum of kidney inward. **S. lacryma′lis,** lacrymal sac. **S. lactif′erus,** see *Lactiferous vessels.* **S. lactif′erus secunda′rius,** ampulla of mammary duct without the areola. **S. laryn′gis,** ventricle of the larynx. **S. latera′lis,** lateral sinus of the dura mater, beginning at the torcular Herophili and terminating at the sinus of the jugular vein on either side. **S. l. pharyn′gis,** pyramidal s. **S. latera′lis si′nus superio′ris,** lacuna surrounding a Pacchionian body. **Longitu′dinal s.,** two in number: 1. *Superior longitudinal sinus,* long, triangular canal occupying the whole of the upper edge of the falx cerebri; broad behind, and much narrower before, where it commences by a *cul-de-sac* at the crista galli of the ethmoid bone; it passes along the front or coronal crest, sagittal suture, and the vertical groove of the occipital bone; receives several veins from the dura mater, and those spreading over the surfaces of the two hemispheres of the brain; and empties into the upper part of the torcular Herophili. 2. *Inferior longitudinal sinus* is much narrower than the last; it occupies the inferior edge of the falx cerebri from its anterior third to the tentorium cerebelli, where it ends commonly by two branches in the straight sinus. **S. luna′tus,** lesser sigmoid cavity of ulna, articulating with head of radius. **S. luna′tus ra′dii,** sigmoid cavity of radius articulating with lower extremity of ulna. **Lymph s.,** see *Lymph.* **S. mag′nus,** lateral sinus. **S. Mai′eri** or **of Mai′er,** diverticulum of the lacrymal sac. **S. margina′lis,** marginal sinus. **Mas′toid s.,** the mastoid cells collectively. **Max′illary s.,** antrum of Highmore. **S. max′imus,** olecranon fossa. **S. max′imus aor′tæ,** sinus of aorta. **Me′dian s.,** see *Semicircular canals.* **S. mediastinocosta′lis,** union of mediastinal and costal portions of pleural sac. **S. Morgag′nii,** ventricle of the larynx. **S. muco′sus,** see *Urethra.* **S. mulie′bris,** vagina. **S. obli′quus,** s. rectus. **Occip′ital s.,** these sinuses commence at the sides of the foramen magnum of the occipital bone, and ascend—becoming broader and nearer each other—into the substance of the falx cerebelli, where they frequently unite. Each opens into the inferior part of the torcular Herophili. They receive the veins of the falx cerebelli, of the dura mater lining the fossæ cerebelli, and of the posterior part of the cerebellum. Haller and Sömmering have named them *posterior occipital sinuses,* to distinguish them from the transverse sinus, which they have called *anterior occipital sinus.* **S. occipita′lis ante′rior,** sinus transversus. **Ophthal′mic s.,** see *Cavernous sinus.* **S. ophthalmopetro′sus,** occasional communication between ophthalmic vein and superior petrosal sinus. **S. ova′tus,** see *Crista vestibuli.* **S. pericardiacocosta′lis,** left s. mediastinocostalis. **S. perpendicula′ris,** s. quartus. **S. pe′tro-occipita′lis infe′rior,** name suggested for veins occupying petro-occipital suture outside the cranium; it connects the inferior petrosal with the cavernous sinus. **Petro′sal s.,** see *Petrous.* **S. petrososquamo′sus,** groove at times observed along the petrosquamous suture within the skull. **S. petro′sus infe′rior,** inferior petrosal sinus. **S. petro′sus me′dius,** an occasional communication between the superior and inferior petrosal sinuses. **S. petro′sus profun′dis,** inferior petrosal sinus. **S. petro′sus supe′rior,** superior petrosal sinus. **S. phlebi′tis,** inflammation of a cranial sinus. **S. phrenicocosta′lis,** the furrow of the pleural sac formed by junction of its costal and diaphragmatic portions. **S. phrenicomediastina′lis,** furrow formed by junction of diaphragmatic and mediastinal portions of the pleural sac. **Piloni′dal s.,** see *Pilonidal.* **S. pituita′rius fron′tis,** frontal sinus. **Placen′tal s.,** see *Placenta.* **S. pleu′ræ,** s. pericardiacocostalis, s. mediastinocostalis, s. phrenicocostalis, s. phrenicomediastinalis. **S. pocula′ris,** see *Ejaculatory ducts.* **S. polymor′phus,** cavernous sinus. **S. porta′rum,** see *Liver* and *Porta vena.* **S. præcervica′lis,** sac of embryo, due to invagination of posterior branchial arches; also s. cervicalis. **S. prostat′icus,** see *Ejaculatory ducts.* **S. puden′di,** vagina. **S. pudo′ris,** vagina; vulva. **S. pulmona′lis,** sinus of Valsalva; also left auricle of the heart; see *Auricula.* **S. of the pul′monary veins,** left auricle. **Pyram′idal** or **pyr′iform s.,** a pyramidal space—the laryngopharyngeal or lateral pharyngeal sulcus, sinus, or fossa—continuous with the pharynx and sloping down to the entrance of the œsophagus. **S. pyrifor′mis,** pyramidal s. **S. quar′tus,** straight sinus; this sinus—triangular throughout, wide posteriorly, narrower anteriorly, slightly oblique downward and backward—passes along the base of the falx cerebri from the termination of the inferior longitudinal sinus to the torcular Herophili; it receives the inferior longitudinal sinus, the veins of the lateral ventricles or vena Galeni, the superior cerebellar veins, etc. **S. quar′tus aor′tæ,** sinus of aorta. **S. rec′tus,** straight sinus. **S. re′num,** pelvis of the kidney. **S. reu′niens,** large venous cavity of embryo formed by union of veins just before they pass into the heart. **S. rhomboide′us,** see *Ventricles of the brain.* **S. Rid′leyi,** s. circularis. **S. rotun′dus,** see *Crista vestibuli.* **S. sagitta′lis,** s. longitudinalis. **S. of Santori′ni,** bulbus vestibuli and cavernous body of the vagina. **S. Schlem′mii,** ciliary canal. **S. semiova′lis,** see *Crista vestibuli.* **S. of the sep′tum lu′cidum,** fifth ventricle. **S. sigmoide′us,** s. lateralis. **S. sin′ister cor′dis,** s. pulmonalis. **S. sphenoida′lis,** cavernous sinus; see *Sphenoid bone.* **S. sphenoparieta′lis,** sphenoparietal sinus. **S. squamosopetro′sus,** s. petrososquamosus. **Straight s.,** s. quartus. **S. subarachnoidea′lis,** one of the subarachnoid venous pathways. **S. sulcifor′mis,** see *Crista vestibuli.* **S. sulcifor′mis Morgag′nii,** internal opening of the aquæductus vestibuli. **S. supercilia′ris,** frontal sinus. **Supe′rior s.,** crus commune. **S. tar′si,** open groove between astragalus and calcaneum at entrance to tarsal canal. **S. tento′rii,** s. rectus. **S. tento′rii me′dius,** s. rectus. **S. tento′rii poste′rior,** s. sigmoideus. **S. termina′lis,** circulus venosus. **S. thrombo′sis,** thrombosis of a cranial sinus; a sequel or coincident symptom of chronic otitis media, with fever, pain, and other severe constitutional local symptoms, such as ptosis, strabismus, optic neuritis, abscess of the lung or other organs, etc. **Maran′tic s. t.,** primary s. t. **Pri′mary s. t.,** generally limited to the longitudinal sinus, and caused by cardiac debility. **Sec′ondary s. t.,** generally a septic form of sinus thrombosis, usually due to inflammation of the middle ear, caries, injury, etc. **S. transver′sus,** basilar sinus; this sinus lies transversely at the anterior part of the basilary process of the occipital bone, forming a communication between the two petrous sinuses and the cavernous sinus of one side and those of the other. Its breadth is commonly very great; it is situated between two layers of the dura mater, and presents internally a kind of cavernous tissue. **S. transver′sus ma′jor,** lateral sinus receiving blood from the superior longitudinal sinus. **S. transver′sus mi′nor,** lateral sinus not receiving blood of superior longitudinal sinus. **S. transver′sus pericar′dii,** sinus within the pericardium between two layers of its tubular sheath. **S. triangula′ris,** superior longitudinal s. **S. tym'pani,** a hollow on wall of tympanum between the promontory and the pyramid. **S. un'guis,** furrow about the nails. **S. ure'thræ,** s. of the bulb. **S. urogenita'lis,** see *Urogenital.* **S. uteri'nus,** one of the uterine sinuses, cavities formed by the uterine veins in the substance of the uterine parietes; they are very large during pregnancy. **S. utriculo'sus,** see *Semicircular canals.* **S. of Valsal'va,** one of three depressions in the aorta and pulmonary artery immediately opposite the semilunar valve; they leave the edges of the valves free, so that they can be caught by the refluent blood; where the aorta is about to send off the first of its long branches at the top of the thorax it is of great size, and has been called the large sinus of Valsalva. **S. of the ve'na ca'va,** right auricle. **S. of the ve'na por'ta,** see *Vena porta* and *Liver.* **S. vena'rum pulmona'lium,** s. pulmonalis. **S. veno'sus,** s. dexter cordis. **S. v. scle'ræ,** Schlemm's canal. **Ver'tebral s.,** one of two great sinuses, different from those of the dura mater, extending the length of the vertebral canal, from the occipital foramen to the end of the sacrum, behind the bodies of the vertebræ, before the dura mater, and at the sides of the posterior vertebral ligament; at the inner side they communicate by branches, which form true *transverse sinuses;* they are situated at the middle of the body of each vertebra, passing under the posterior vertebral ligament; they receive at the middle part of the veins the spongy tissue of the vertebræ; sinuses arising on the external side communicate with the posterior branches of the vertebral, intercostal, and lumbar veins; at their posterior side they receive the veins creeping on the prolongation of the dura mater that envelops the marrow. **S. vul'væ,** rima vulvæ.

**Si'nuses.** Plural of sinus, which see.

**Sinusi'tis.** Inflammation of a sinus, whether cerebral or air.

**Si'nus-like degenera'tion.** Formation of new channels due to dilatation of vessels of a thrombus; an example of which is seen in white leg, at the junction of the common iliac veins (Rokitansky).

**Sinusoid'al cur'rent.** Alternating faradic current, which in its rise and fall resembles a sinusoidal curve.

**Sipee'ri.** Bebeeru.

**Siperine'.** An alkaloid of the bark of bebeeru.

**Siph'ita.** Somnambulism. **S. pra'va,** chorea.

**Si'phon** (tube). A bent tube with limbs of unequal length, used for transferring liquids from one vessel to another. With this view the shorter limb is plunged into the liquid, and air is sucked from the extremity of the longer limb; the pressure of the atmosphere forces the fluid through the tube; the liquid will flow as long as the extremity of the lower limb is below the level of the fluid in which the shorter limb is immersed. A syringe may be attached to the longer extremity of the siphon, by which the air can be drawn from it. **S. drain'age,** drainage, through a siphon, of the contents of a suppurating sac or cavity.

**Si'phonage.** The use of a siphon for evacuation of a pus cavity.

**Siphonif'erous** (*fero,* to bear). Siphon-bearing; term applied to molluscs, as nautilus, etc.

**Siphono'ma** (*siphon,* tube). A cylindroma, sometimes called Henle's tubular tumor.

**Si'ra.** Orpiment.

**Si'ren.** An amphibian reptile resembling an eel. A monster destitute of lower extremities and pelvis.

**Sirenom'elus** (*siren+melos,* a limb). A monster in which the lower extremities taper to a point and are united, with entire absence of feet. Symmelus.

**Siri'asis** (*siriao,* to be hot). Sunstroke, heatstroke.

**Sir'ium myrtifo'lium.** Santalum album.

**Si'son am'mi.** Plant, ord. *Umbelliferæ,* that affords the ammi verum of the shops. The seeds—Semen ammios cretici or veri—were used as a carminative. **S. amo'mum,** excitant and diuretic; it is the field honeywort. **S. ani'sum,** Pimpinella anisum. **S. podagra'ria,** Ligusticum podagraria.

**Sis'tens** (*sisto,* to keep back). An agent that diminishes—secretion, for example.

**Sisym'brium.** A genus of cruciferous plants. **S. allia'ria,** alliaria. **S. barba'rea,** Erysimum barbarea. **S. erucas'trum,** Brassica eruca. **S. menthas'trum,** Mentha aquatica. **S. nastur'tium,** watercress; ord. *Cruciferæ;* antiscorbutic. **S. officina'le,** erysimum, hedge mustard. **S. parviflo'rum,** s. sophia. **S. so'phia,** flix-weed, flux-weed; once reputed to be anthelmintic, and valuable in hysterical affections.

**Sisyrin'chium bermudia'num.** Blue-eyed lily, physic or scurvy grass. Indigenous; ord. *Iridaceæ.* A decoction of the root is acrid and cathartic.

**Site.** Seat, location, focus of disease.

**Siteir'gia** (*sitos,* food). Absence of appetite.

**Sit'fast.** A boil. Fibroid tumor of skin of horse; it frequently appears under the saddle or collar.

**Sitio'logy** (*sition,* food, *logos,* discourse). Sitology.

**Sitioma'nia.** Sitomania.

**Sitiopho'bia** (*sition,* food, *phobos,* fear). Sitophobia.

**Si'tis.** Thirst. **S. inten'sa,** polydipsia. **S. morbo'sa,** polydipsia.

**Sitod'repa panice'a.** The drug-store beetle; the larva is known as the book-worm.

**Sitol'ogy** (*sitos,* food). Science of dietetics.

**Sitoma'nia** (*sitos,* food). Intense, uncontrollable desire for food.

**Sitopho'bia** (*sitos,* food, *phobos,* dread). Abhorrence of food, or insane dread of eating.

**Sit'os.** Aliment.

**Si'tus.** Site, position. **S. alie'nus,** unnatural position; ectopia. **S. anom'alus** or **perver'sus intestino'rum,** misplacement or ectopia of the intestines. **S. inver'tus vis'cerum,** change of position of the viscera to the opposite side of the body. **S. muta'tus,** ectopia; inversion of the viscera. **S. perver'sus,** ectopia. **S. transver'sus,** change in position, actual or relative, of the organs of the body.

**Sitz-bath.** Seat-bath. Hip-bath.

**Si'um.** Creeping water parsnep, ord. *Umbelliferæ.* Stimulant and supposed to be diuretic and lithontriptic. Sometimes employed in cutaneous eruptions. **S. angustifo'lium,** S. nodiflorum. **S. a'pium,** Apium graveolens. **S. ber'ula,** S. nodiflorum. **S. bulbocas'tanum,** Bunium bulbocastanum. **S. car'vi,** carum. **S. erec'tum,** S. nodiflorum. **S. grave'olens,** Apium graveolens. **S. inci'sum,** S. nodiflorum. **S. latifo'lium,** or common water parsnep, of this country; said to be poisonous. **S. luna're,** the root is eaten; has an agreeable, nutty flavor; Canadians called it the *queue de rat* (rat's tail); the poisonous roots of Cicuta virosa, C. maculata, and C. bulbifera are mistaken for it. **S. nin'si,** plant whose root is called radix ninsi, ninzin, nindsin; root long supposed to be the same as ginseng; it possesses similar though weaker properties; see *Panax schinseng.* **S. nodiflo'rum,** sium. **S. si'laus,** Peucedanum silaus. **S. sis'arum,** skirret; used as a salad in Europe and an article of diet in chest affections. **S. vulga're,** Ligusticum podagraria.

**Sixth cra'nial nerve.** Abducens nerve, supplying the external rectus muscle of the eye.

**Sixth year mo'lar.** First permanent molar tooth.

**Size.** Term given to the buffy coat appearing on the surface of a blood coagulum in inflammation.

**Si'zy** (*siza,* glue). Like size; glutinous; having the adhesiveness of glue, as applied to blood when it exhibits the buffy coat.

**Skate oil.** Fixed oil obtained from skate's liver, and supposed to contain a larger proportion of iodine than cod-liver oil, for which it may be substituted.

**Skat'ol** (*skor,* gen. *skatos,* fæces). Decomposition product in human fæces, due to the action of trypsin on peptone, giving to the evacuations of the bowels their strong odor.

**Skatol'ogy.** Science in relation to the fæces.

**Skatox'yl.** Skatol in which hydrogen is replaced by hydroxyl. **S. sulphon'ic** or **sulphu'ric acid,** acid which unites with potassium, forming a salt, in which combination skatol passes out in the urine.

**Skeer's sign.** An early stage of tuberculous meningitis, brownish ring occasionally observed near the pupillary margin of the iris.

**Skeins.** Convoluted thread-like figures seen in karyokinesis; daughter glomeruli.

**Skel′etal** (*skeleton*). Pertaining to the skeleton. **S. mus′cles,** those muscles which have attachment to the bones as distinguished from the skin muscles, certain sphincters, the heart, etc. **S. tis′sue,** a term used to include the tissues generally of which the skeleton is made up, as the osseous, cartilaginous, and fibrous.

**Skeleteu′ma.** Sceleteuma.

**Skeleteu′sis.** Mummification; sceleteusis.

**Skeleti′a.** Emaciation.

**Skeletins′.** A number of albuminoid substances with similar characteristics obtained from the skeletal tissues of some animals, as the intervebrates; chitin and fibroin, for example.

**Skeletiza′tion.** Assuming almost the appearance of a skeleton, as in emaciation from wasting diseases.

**Skeletogen′ic** or **Skeletogenous,** skel-et-oj′en-us. Forming or creating a skeleton or structures associated with it.

**Skeletog′raphy** (*skeleton* + *graphe*, description). Description of the skeleton.

**Skeletol′ogy** (*skeleton* + *logos*, discourse). Science dealing with the framework of the body. It includes osteology and syndesmology.

**Skel′eton** (*skeletos*, dried up). The aggregate of the hard parts which give support to the body. A skeleton exists in almost all animals, although not always formed in the same manner. In some, as the crustacea and testacea, it is wholly or partly external—exoskeleton or dermoskeleton. In others, as birds, mammalia, etc., it is internal—endoskeleton or neuroskeleton. It serves as a support for other organs. On it the general shape of the body and of its various parts depends. When the dried bones are united by their natural ligaments, the skeleton is said to be natural; when articulated by wires, artificial or articulated. In chemistry, a chain or ring, or series of multivalent atoms, usually of carbon, so held together that all their affinities are not saturated; hence the series serves as the framework about which the other elements of an organic compound group themselves; see *Benzol ring.*

**Skel′etonize.** To convert or reduce to a skeleton.

**Skeletopœ′ia** (*skeleton*+*poieo*, to make). The part of practical anatomy treating of the preparation of bones and the construction of skeletons.

**Skeletotroph′ic** (*skeleton* + *trophe*, nourishment). Term applied to connective tissue.

**Skelodid′ymus** (*skelos*, leg, *didymos*, twin). Ischiopagus.

**Skelon′cus** (*skelos*, limb, *onkos*, swelling). Phlegmasia dolens.

**Skelorrheu′ma.** Rheumatism of the legs.

**Skelotyr′be** (*skelos*, leg, *tyrbe*, tumult). Uncertainty of gait.

**Skene's ducts.** S.'s tubes. **S.'s glands,** glands which have their outlet in the female urethra, on either side, through Skene's ducts, tubes, or tubules. **S.'s tubes** or **tu′bules,** tubules lying along the female urethra and opening near the meatus; they are probably rudiments of the Wolffian ducts, and correspond to the vesiculæ seminales of the male.

**Skerljevo,** skairl-ya′vo. Scherlievo.

**Skew bald.** Piebald. **S. mus′cles,** angular muscles in which the plane of origin intersects that of insertion. **S. sight,** oblique sight. See *Sight, skew.*

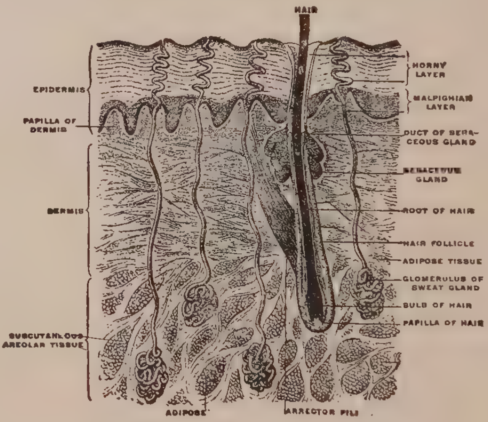
**Ski′agram** or **Ski′agraph** (*skia*, shadow, *grapho*, to write). A photograph taken by means of some form of penetrating rays—Rœntgen, Becquerel, or Niewenglowski; see *Ray.*

**Skiag′raphy.** Photography of opaque bodies by means of radioactivity. See *Radioactivity* and *Ray.*

**Ski′ascope** (*skia*, shadow, *skopeo*, to see). Apparatus or instrument employed in skiascopy, or the study of refractive condition of the eye by light and shadow thrown on it by rotation of a mirror.

**Skias′copy.** Shadow test. A method of estimating refraction of the eye by observation of the movement (when the reflecting mirror is rotated) of the shadowy edges of an image, as of a flame, which is formed upon the retina. Also fluoroscopy.

**Skin.** Cutis, integument; the general investing membrane of the surface of the body; see *Cutis.* **S. bound,** affected with scleroderma. **Bronzed s.,** see *Addison's disease.* **Glos′sy s.,** see *Glossy.* **Gold′ beaters' s.,** see *Goldbeaters'.* **S.-graft′ing,** a method of treating large, ulcerated surfaces by transplanting small pieces of skin from another part of the body, cicatrization frequently resulting without contraction or deformity, as in extensive burns. The method of skin-grafting is as follows: The area from which grafts are taken should be well washed with soap, water, and bichloride of mercury, 1 : 1000, followed by sterilized salt solution (5 parts to 95 parts water, boiled for one hour). Small or large pieces of cuticle, including rete mucosum, but not corium, are removed by scalpel or scissors and placed, fresh surface down, on top of the place to be grafted. When the operation is completed apply protective, wet in salt solution, and an antiseptic dressing, which retain in place with a roller bandage firmly applied. Grafts used should be from young, healthy subjects. See *Graft.* **Pie′bald s.,** see *Achroma.* **S. re′flexes,** see *Reflexes.* **Scarf s.,** epidermis. **S. tight,** induration of the cellular tissue. **S.-transplanta′tion,** skin-grafting.



Vertical section of the skin. (Gerrish.)

**Skin′ny.** Emaciated; wanting flesh.

**Skir′ret.** Sium sisarum.

**Skirt.** Diaphragm.

**Skleri′asis** (*skleros*, hard). Scleriasis; scleroderma.

**Skleroder′ma.** Scleroderma.

**Sko′da's râles.** Bronchial râles heard on auscultation in pneumonia through consolidated lung structure. **S.'s sign** or **S.'s tym′pany,** peculiar tympanitic resonance elicited in extensive effusion of the pleural sac.

**Skoda′ic res′onance.** Skoda's sign.

**Skoke.** Phytolacca decandra.

**Skolemo′ra fernambucen′sis.** Geoffræa vermifuga.

**Skolio′sis.** Scoliosis.

**Skopolamine′.** Scopolamine.

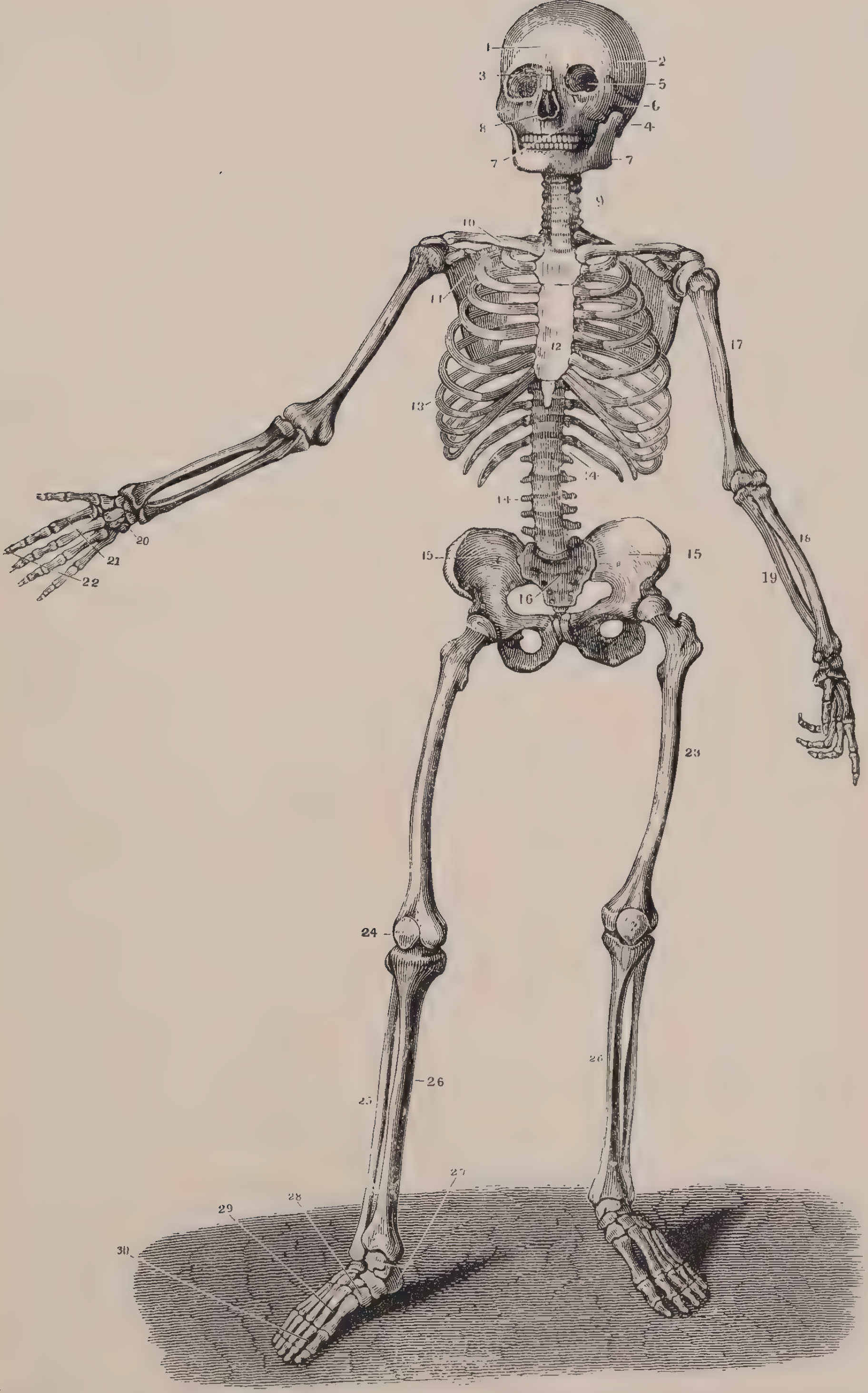
**Sko′togram** (*skotos*, darkness). Skiagram.

**Skotog′raphy.** Skiagraphy.

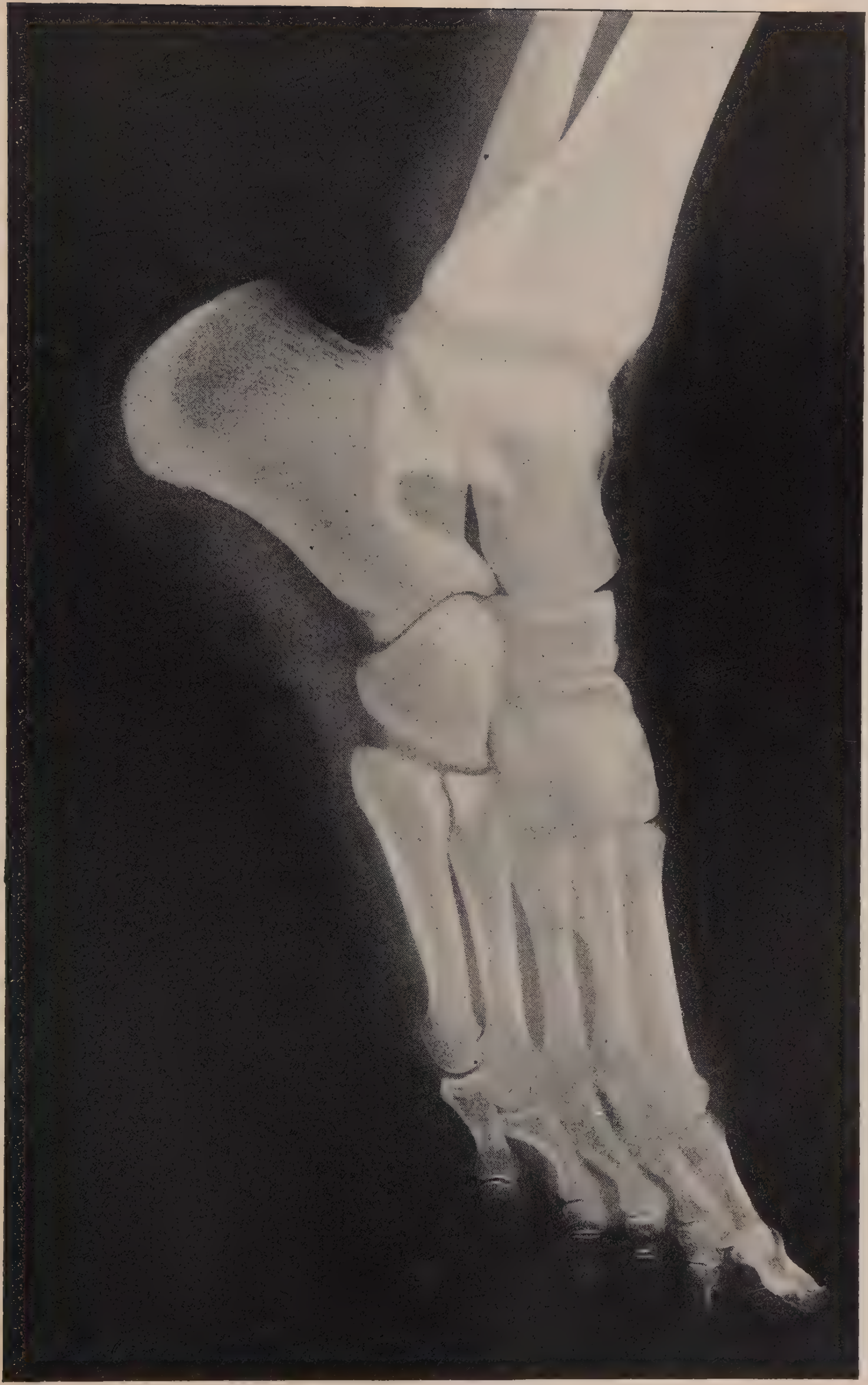
**Skue′sight.** Skewsight; oblique sight; dysopia lateralis.

**Skulein′.** Bitter, poisonous property of squill.

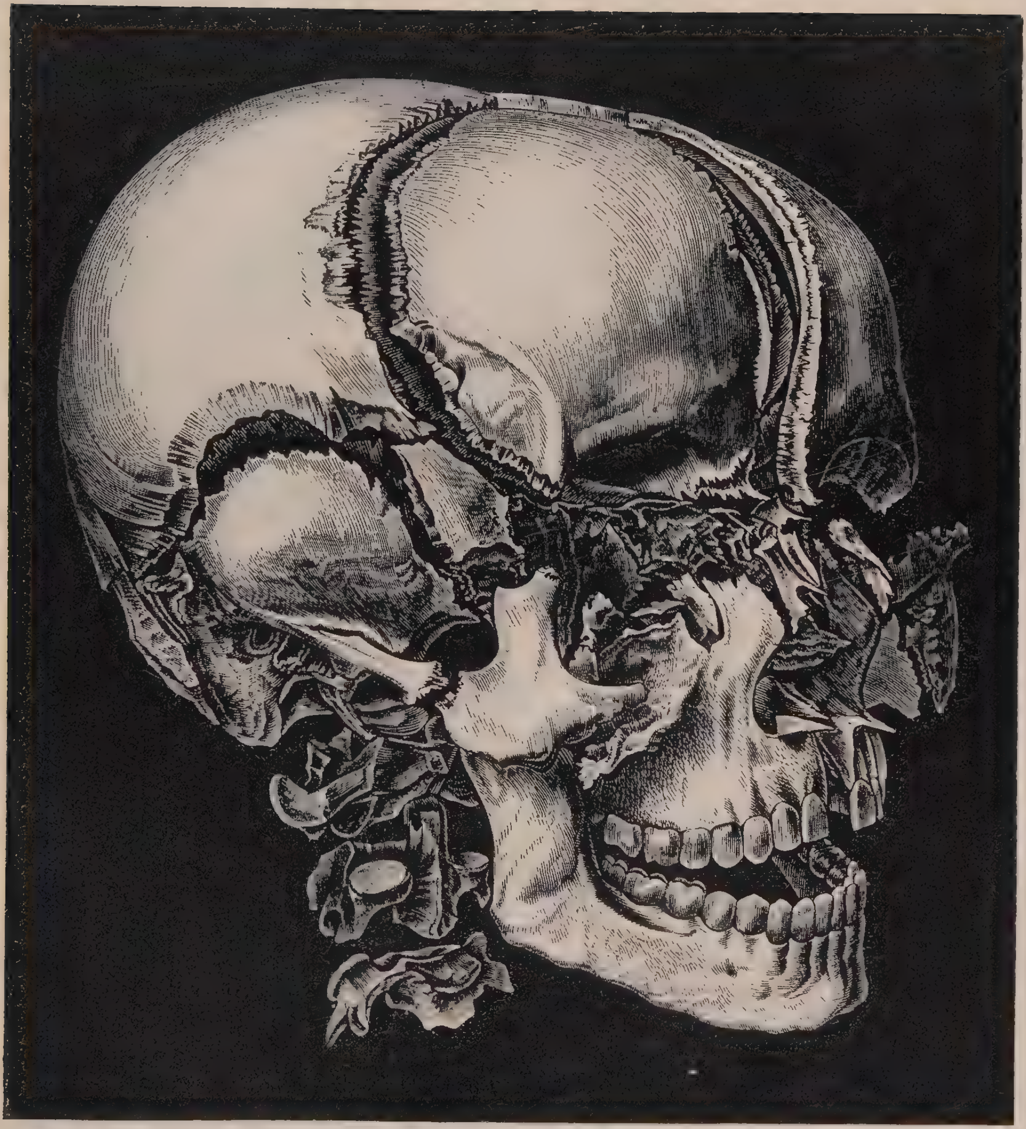
## SKELETON



Front view of the adult skeleton: 1, frontal bone; 2, parietal bone; 3, nasal bones; 4, occipital bone; 5, orbit; 6, malar bone; 7. 7, upper and lower maxillæ; 8, nasal cavity; 9, cervical vertebræ; 10, clavicle; 11, scapula; 12, sternum, 13 ribs; 14, 14, dorsal and lumbar vertebræ; 15, 15, innominate bones; 16, sacrum; 17, humerus; 18, radius; 19, ulna; 20, carpus; 21, metacarpus; 22, phalanges of hand; 23, femur; 24, patella; 25, fibula. 26, tibia; 27, os calcis and astragalus; 28, cuneiform and cuboid bones; 29, metatarsus; 30, phalanges of toes.

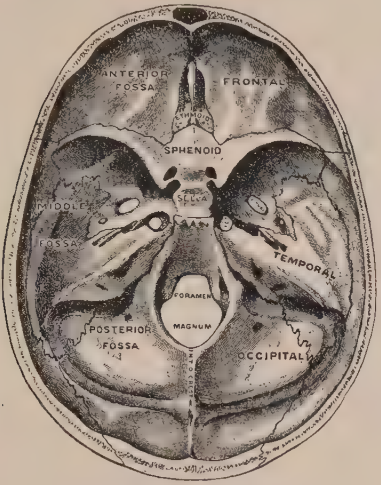


Skiagram of the foot in extension.

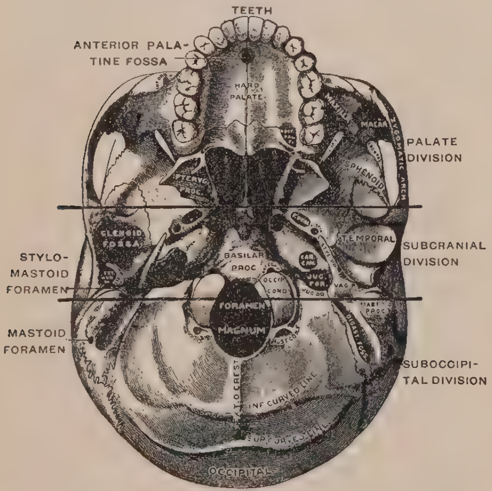


The skull, disarticulated: showing the individual bones and sutures.

**Skull.** Cranium; the bony case forming the upper part of the head, affording protection to the brain; see *Cranium.*



Base of the skull, inner surface. (Gerrish.)



Base of the skull, viewed from below, the mandible having been removed. (Gerrish.)

**Skull′cap.** Scutellaria galericulata. **Mad-dog s.,** Scutellaria laterifolia.

**Skunk-cab′bage** or **Skunk′weed.** Dracontium fœtidum.

**Slab′bering.** Slavering.

**Slag.** Term applied to dross or recrement of a metal; also vitrified masses of glossy compounds, silicates, etc.

**Slaked lime.** White powder made by adding water (one-half weight of the lime) upon quicklime; used for preparation of lime-water.

**Slant.** Oblique plane or slope. **S. cul′ture,** a cultivation of bacteria in agar which has been allowed to solidify while the tube was held obliquely so that the surface is sloping; see *Culture.*

**Slashed.** Divided into narrow parts or segments by sharp incisions; lancinated.

**Slate.** Term applied to varieties of an argillaceous stone having the property of being split into slates or thin laminæ.

**Sla′ters.** Onisci aselli.

**Sla′ty.** Having the nature or properties of slate; applied to a form of induration of the lung in which pigmentation of the tissue occurs, resembling the color of slate.

**Slav′ering.** Slabbering, slobbering, drooling, drivelling. Involuntary flow of saliva from the mouth, owing to sluggish deglutition, without increased secretion. It is seen in the infant, the aged, and the idiot.

**Sleep.** Temporary interruption of one's relations with external objects. Repose of the organs of sense, intellectual faculties, and voluntary motion. The act of quitting this condition is called awaking. **S. disease′,** a fatal malady peculiar to negroes and met with chiefly in Congo; the prominent symptom is a tendency to sleep, which may become continuous and terminate in death; called also African lethargy. **S. drunk′enness,** temporary excitement and want of coordination of movement in one just roused from sleep. **S. ep′ilepsy,** narcolepsy. **Hypnot′ic s.,** see *Hypnotism.* **Mesmer′ic s.,** see *Hypnotism.* **S. of plants,** term applied by Linnæus to the state of certain plants, the leaves of which droop and fold at night. **Win′ter s.,** hibernation.

**Sleep′ing drop′sy** or **sick′ness.** African lethargy; a generally fatal disease characterized by great drowsiness; it prevails among the natives of West Africa. A species of Trypanosoma has been found in the cerebrospinal fluid, and the arachnoid is found post mortem to be hyperæmic.

**Sleep′lessness.** Insomnia.

**Sleep′walking.** Somnambulism.

**Sleep′wort.** Garden lettuce.

**Sleep′y.** Drowsy; inclined to sleep.

**Slen′der col′umn** or **fascic′ulus.** Funiculus gracilis. **S. lobe,** narrow part of the posterior lobe of the cerebellum, which sometimes appears as a distinct lobe.

**Slide.** Glass plate used for mounting, or on which specimens are placed for microscopic examination. **S. cul′ture,** see *Culture.*

**Slieve′fish.** Sepia.

**Sli′my.** Resembling slime; viscous; glutinous.

**Sling.** Bandage employed to keep the forearm bent on the arm in case of injury to those parts, in fracture of the clavicle, injury of the hands, etc. A handkerchief is often used for the purpose, folded diagonally and tied by the extremities around the neck.

**Slink′ing.** Miscarrying; said of a beast.

**Slip′pers.** Impatiens.

**Slipper′wort.** Calceolaria.

**Slip′pery elm.** Inner bark of Ulmus fulva.

**Slit-and-tail ban′dage.** Invaginated bandage.

**Slob′bering.** Slavering.

**Sloe.** Viburnum prunifolium. **S. tree,** Prunus spinosa.

**Sloke, green.** Ulva latissima.

**Slops.** Slop diet. Liquid food, largely watery and containing little nutritive material.

**Slough,** sluf. Eschar.

**Slough′ing.** Breaking down and casting off of dead tissue.

**Slo′ven wood.** Artemisia abrotanum.

**Slows.** Milk sickness.

**Sludge.** Mud; mire; slush; semiliquid deposit of sewage as treated by any of the precipitation methods.

**Slug′gish lay′er.** In the passage of blood corpuscles through the capillaries a few adhere, and tear themselves away to again move slowly, constituting the sluggish layer.

**Slum′ber.** Somnolency.

**Slurred speech.** Slurring or clipping of the words, observed especially in cases of general paralysis of the insane.

**Small az′ygos vein.** Left lower azygos vein. **S. deep petro′sal nerve,** see *Nerves, petrosal.* **S. intes′tine,** the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum, constituting the part of the digestive tract between the stomach and the cæcum. **S. menin′geal ar′tery,** branch of internal maxillary which passes through the foramen ovale; it supplies the dura mater in the middle fossa. **S. occip′ital nerves**, see *Nerves, occipital*. **S. spike′wood**, false sarsaparilla; Aralia nudicaulis. **S. superfic′ial petro′sal nerve**, see *Nerves, petrosal*.

**Small′age.** Apium graveolens.

**Small′er Sol′omon's seal.** Polygonatum biflorum. Indigenous.

**Small′pox.** Variola. **Abor′tive s.**, varioloid. **Black s.**, hemorrhagic s. **Con′fluent s.**, see *Variola*. **Cor′ymbose s.**, see *Variola*. **Discrete′ s.**, see *Variola*. **Hemorrhag′ic s.**, see *Variola*. **Mod′ified s.**, varioloid. **Pete′chial s.**, see *Variola*. **S.-plant**, side-saddle plant; Sarracenia variolaris. **Varicel′loid s.**, see *Variola*.

**Smalt** or **Smaltz.** Protoxide of cobalt, blue starch. This has been given in rheumatism in doses of gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). A larger quantity causes emesis.

**Smart′weed.** Polygonum hydropiper; P. punctatum.

**Smear cul′ture.** A cultivation of bacteria made by smearing the surface of the agar or other medium with the suspected material; see *Culture*.

**Smeg′ma** (*smegma*, unguent). Secretion from the sebaceous follicles of the skin. Also s. preputii. **S. articula′re**, synovia. **S. bacil′lus**, a non-pathogenic bacillus resembling B. tuberculosis, found in the s. preputii. **S. cuta′neum**, see *Sebaceous glands*. **S. embryo′num**, sebaceous covering of fœtus; vernix caseosa. **S. præpu′tii**, cheesy secretion under the prepuce and in the folds of the labia.

**Smegmatorrhœ′a** or **Smegmorrhœ′a** (*rheo*, to flow). Stearrhœa.

**Smell.** Olfaction. **Mor′bid s.**, parosmia.

**Smell′ing.** Olfaction. **S. salt**, a popular term applied to various flavored preparations of ammonium carbonate, used to stimulate the olfactory nerves.

**Smilacin′.** See *Smilax sarsaparilla*.

**Smilaci′na racemo′sa.** False spikenard; indigenous; ord. *Liliaceæ*. Alterative, diuretic, and diaphoretic.

**Smi′lax.** Taxus baccata. **S. as′pera**, in Southern Europe, where it grows, is used instead of sarsaparilla; supposed to be the source of Italian sarsaparilla. **S. a. chinen′sis**, Smilax china. **S. as′pera peruvia′na**, Smilax sarsaparilla. **S. canellæfo′lia**, S. pseudochina. **S. chi′na**, the root was formerly employed in cutaneous and venereal affections. **S. glau′ca**, indigenous; has similar virtues to sarsaparilla. **S. hederæfo′lia**, S. pseudochina. **S. in′dica spino′sa**, Smilax pseudochina. **S. med′ica**, Mexican sarsaparilla. **S. officina′lis**, indigenous; a source of Jamaica sarsaparilla; Smilax sarsaparilla. **S. papyra′cea**, probable source of Para sarsaparilla. **S. pseudochi′na**, in scrofulous disorders the root has been preferred to the oriental kind; in other cases it possesses similar virtues. **S. sarsaparil′la**, Jamaica sarsaparilla; the root of this and other species of smilax, *sarsaparilla* (Ph. U. S.), is diuretic and demulcent, and has been employed in the sequelæ of syphilis, when, after a mercurial course, nocturnal pains, ulcerations, etc., continue; it has been used also in scrofula, chronic rheumatism, etc. It is obtained from Honduras, Brazil, and Peru. A principle called *smilacin*, *sarsaparillin*, or *pariglin* has been obtained from it. **S. tamnoi′des**, indigenous, has the properties of sarsaparilla.

**Smith's amputa′tion.** See *Amputation, Stephen Smith's*. **S.'s ante′rior splint**, consists of a stout wire frame, about 3½ inches wide above and 2¾ inches wide below, used for suspension of the lower limb. It is applied on the anterior surface of the limb, and extends from the anterior spine of the ilium to a little beyond the toes. It is bent at the ankle, knee, and hip, to conform to individual cases. **S.'s cramp** or **spasm**, a neurotic affection due to the occupation of blacksmithing; hephæstic hemiplegia. **S.'s disloca′tion**, dislocation, in an upward and backward direction, of the metatarsal and internal cuneiform bones. **S.'s frac′ture**, transverse fracture of radius a short distance above its inferior extremity.

**Smith′sonite.** Calamine. Native zinc carbonate, containing over 50 per cent. of pure metal.

**Smo′kers' patch′es.** An affection of the mucous membrane in which white patches occur on the lips, tongue, and mouth of excessive tobacco-smokers.

**Smo′ky.** Having the appearance or nature of smoke.

**Smoth′er.** Suffocate, stifle; to deprive of air by covering the mouth and nostrils.

**Smyr′na.** Myrrh. **S. galls**, an inferior variety of commercial galls from Turkey. **S. o′pium**, so named from place of export; it furnishes the most abundant supply of this drug in the market. **S. scam′mony**, once a commercial name for an inferior quality of this drug.

**Smyr′nium olusat′rum.** The seeds are bitter and aromatic, and the roots very bitter; were recommended as resolvent, diuretic, emmenagogue, etc.

**Snag.** A tooth standing alone or projecting beyond the others.

**Snag′gle teeth.** Irregularity and obliquity of the teeth.

**Snag′rel.** Aristolochia serpentaria.

**Snail.** Limax. **S. shell**, cochlea. **S. track**, an aphthous ulceration of the throat met with in the second stage of syphilis.

**Snake′head.** Chelone glabra.

**Snake′root.** Garuleum bipinnatum. **Birth′wort s.**, Aristolochia serpentaria. **Black s.**, Actæa racemosa, Sanicula marilandica. **But′ton s.**, Eryngium aquaticum, Liatris spicata. **Can′ada s.**, Asarum canadense. **Dewitt′ s.**, prenanthes. **Ev′ergreen s.**, Polygala paucifolia. **Heart s.**, Asarum canadense. **Virgin′ia s.**, Aristolochia serpentaria. **White s.**, Eupatorium ageratoides.

**Snake's milk** or **milk-weed.** Euphorbia corollata.

**Snake′weed.** Aristolochia serpentaria; Helenium autumnale; Polygonum bistorta. **Amer′ican s.**, Cicuta maculata.

**Snap′dragon.** Linaria vulgaris.

**Snap-finger.** Trigger-finger.

**Snaps.** Phaseolus.

**Snare.** Instrument for removal of soft growths, as nasal polypi. It consists of a wire loop, the free ends of which pass through a tube and are attached to a screw, by the turning of which the loop is gradually tightened.

**Sneeze′weed.** Helenium autumnale.

**Sneeze′wort.** Achillea ptarmica; Helenium autumnale.

**Sneez′ing.** Convulsive motion of the expiratory muscles by which air rushes sonorously through the nasal fossæ, carrying with it the mucus and foreign bodies adhering to the pituitary membrane which have occasioned the movement.

**Snel′len's for′ceps.** Form of forceps for surrounding the minor growths of the eyelids during enucleation. **S.'s types**, see *Test*.

**Snif′fles.** Snuffles.

**Snor′ing.** Noise made in the posterior part of the mouth and nasal fossæ during the movements of inspiration, particularly in sleep, both when the person is in health, and in apoplexy and other comatose conditions. In certain affections of the chest—some cases of pulmonary catarrh—a kind of snoring may be distinctly heard by applying the ear to the chest.

**Snout′.** Expanded nose of some of the lower animals.

**Snow′ball.** Cephalanthus occidentalis.

**Snow′berry.** Symphoricarpus racemosus.

**Snow-blind′ness.** Blindness produced by the reflection of the solar light from snow. As a preventive *snow-eyes* are used by the Esquimaux; these are round or oval disks of light wood, with a bridge, resting on the nose like spectacles, and a narrow slit for the passage of the light.

**Snow′drop tree.** Chionanthus virginica.

**Snow-eyes.** See *Snow-blindness*.

**Snow′plant.** Sarcodes sanguinea.

**Snow-rose.** Rhododendron chrysanthemum.

**Snow′shoe disease′.** Painful affection of the feet occurring in the Arctic regions among those wearing snow-shoes on long journeys.

**Snuff.** To draw up into the nostrils by a forcible inspiration. Also a powder inhaled into the nostrils. **Cephal′ic s.**, a sternutatory composed of asarum, marjoram, origanum, and lavender.

**Snuf′fles.** Inhaling forcibly through the nose, often owing to accumulation of the mucous secretions. A nasal discharge to which infants are liable, frequently a symptom of hereditary syphilis.

**Soap.** Sapo. **S. bark,** quillaia bark. **S. ber′ries,** Sapindus saponaria; contain saponin. **Castile′ s.,** the official *sapo.* **S. ce′rate,** ceratum saponis. **Green s.,** the official *sapo mollis,* formerly called sapo viridis. **Medic′inal s.,** see *Sapo.* **S. nut,** fruit of Sapindus trifoliatus. **S. plant,** Chlorogallum pomeridium, California soapwort. **S. plas′ter,** emplastrum saponis. **S. root,** root of Saponaria officinalis. **Soft s.,** a soap made with potash; the official *sapo mollis.* **S. wort,** saponaria.

**Sob.** Spasmodic momentary contraction of the diaphragm, at once followed by relaxation, by which the little air that the contraction has caused to enter the chest is driven out with noise.

**Sob′oles.** Progeny; superfœtation.

**Sobolif′erous** (*soboles,* shoot, *fero,* to bear). Producing shoots from near the ground; bearing shoots.

**Sobri′ety.** Temperance.

**Socaloïn′.** Active principle of Socotrine aloes.

**So′cia parot′idis** (companion of the parotid). See *Parotid.*

**So′cial e′vil.** Prostitution.

**Soci′ety** (*socius,* a companion). Association promoting some common object.

**Sociol′ogy** (*socius,* fellow-being, *logos,* discourse). The science treating of social organization; of the mutual relations of mankind.

**Sock′et.** A cavity or depression into which some projecting part fits. **Eye s.,** orbit. **Gle′noid s.** glenoid fossa. **Hip s.,** acetabulum. **Tooth s.,** see *Alveolus.*

**Soc′otrine al′oes.** See *Aloe socotrina.*

**So′da.** (Ph. U. S.) Sodium hydrate or hydroxide, caustic soda; occurs in the shops in the form of masses or of translucent pencils. It is powerfully escharotic like potassa. Solution of soda, *li′quor so′dæ* (Ph. U. S.), contains about 5 per cent. of caustic soda; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). The term is also applied popularly to washing soda, *sal sodæ,* sodium carbonate, obtained by crystallization from crude sodium carbonate. **S. ash,** crude sodium carbonate. **Ba′king s.,** sodii bicarbonas. **Caus′tic s.,** see *Soda.* **S. chlora′ta** or **Chlo′rinated s.,** employed as a disinfectant and deodorizer in the form of the official *li′quor so′dæ chlora′tæ* (U. S.), or *l. s. chlorina′tæ* (Br.), made by decomposing chlorinated lime with a solution of sodium carbonate; called also Labarraque's solution or Javelle water; it contains 2.6 per cent. by weight of available chlorine. **S. soap,** hard soap; see *Sapo.* **Wash′ing s.,** sodii carbonas. **S.-wa′ter,** water impregnated with carbonic-acid gas.

**So′dic.** Relating to or containing sodium.

**So′dii.** Gen. of sodium. **S. ace′tas** (Ph U S.), sodium acetate, occurs in the form of a white, crystalline, granular powder; diuretic in doses of gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **S. arse′nas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), sodium arsenate, occurs in the form of colorless, prismatic crystals or of a white, crystalline powder; action the same as that of other salts of arsenic; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ (0.0022–0.0065). **Li′quor s. arsena′tis** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), solution of sodium arsenate, contains 1 per cent. of the salt; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32); this is ten times the strength of Pearson's solution. **S. ben′zoas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), sodium benzoate; white, amorphous or semicrystalline powder; odorless; effervescent on exposure to air; taste sweet, astringent; prepared by adding benzoic acid to a hot solution of sodium carbonate; action is antilithic, antiseptic; useful in gout, rheumatism, scarlet fever, etc., in doses of gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **S. bicarbo′nas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), sodium bicarbonate; white, odorless, opaque powder, saline and cooling taste; used as an antacid in dyspepsia, rheumatism, etc., in doses of gr. v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **Trochis′ci s. bicarbona′tis** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), troches of sodium bicarbonate, each gr. iij (0.2). **S. bisul′phis** (Ph. U. S.), sodium bisulphite; prepared by saturating a concentrated solution of carbonate of sodium with sulphurous acid gas; a white, granular powder; used to arrest fermentation and as an internal antiseptic, in doses of gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). **S. bo′ras** (Ph. U. S.), sodium borate, borax (Ph. Br.); colorless, transparent prisms, odorless, efflorescent in dry air; exists native in Europe, Peru, abundant in certain lakes of Thibet and Persia, in California, and the deserts of Nevada; action alterative; mild stimulant to mucous surfaces; parasiticide, antiseptic; used in dysmenorrhœa, in nephritic troubles due to excess of uric acid, aphthæ, and as an injection in infantile diarrhœa; locally in recent wounds and surgical operations; dose, gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0). **S. bro′midum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), salt resembling in dose and properties the bromide of potassium, but containing more bromine, and considered less irritating; dose, gr. v–ʒj (0.32–4.0). **S. cacod′ylas,** sodium cacodylate, $As(CH_3)_2ONa$, an organic arsenical salt, occurring as a soluble, white, amorphous powder; employed in the treatment of tuberculosis, anæmia, and certain skin diseases in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{3}$–1$\frac{1}{3}$ (0.02–0.08). **S. carbo′nas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), sodium carbonate, occurring as large, efflorescent crystals; employed for the same purposes as the bicarbonate; dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **S. c. exsicca′tus** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), dried sodium carbonate, occurring as a white powder; uses the same as those of the carbonate; dose, gr. ij–v (0.13–0.32). **S. chlo′ras** (Ph. U. S.), sodium chlorate; transparent crystals, permanent in air, saline taste, and cooling, odorless; it should never be triturated with organic matters, as it is then explosive; used for the same indications as potassium chlorate in doses of gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65). **S. chlo′ridum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), common salt; native in many countries; purified by dissolving in water and recrystallizing. Active stimulant; resolvent; increases the salivary secretion; antidote to silver nitrate; emetic in doses of ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **S. citrotar′tras efferves′cens** (Ph. Br.), effervescent citrotartrate of sodium; laxative and refrigerant; dose, ℥j–ij (32.0–64.0). **S eth′ylas,** sodium ethylate, used as a depilatory. **S. hy′dras** or **hydrox′idum,** soda. **S. hypophos′phis** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), sodium hypophosphite, occurs in white, granular rods or small, colorless plates, sweetish taste; nerve tonic, alterative, and used in phthisis and skin diseases; dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.64). **S. hyposul′phis** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), sodium hyposulphite, occurs in large, colorless crystals; used in skin diseases and for the same purposes as the sulphite and bisulphite; dose, gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). **S. io′didum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), sodium iodide; occurs as a white, crystalline powder or crystals; it is prescribed in the same cases as the iodide of potassium, especially in syphilis; dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **S. ni′tras** (Ph. U. S.), sodium nitrate, cubic nitre, Chile saltpetre; large, colorless crystals; similar to potassium nitrate in action; dose, gr. xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). **S. ni′tris** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), sodium nitrite; occurs in white masses or sticks; used like the other nitrites in angina pectoris and various spasmodic affections; dose, gr. j–ij (0.065–0.13). **S. phen′ol-parasulpho′nas,** s. sulphocarbolas. **S. phos′phas** (Ph. U. S. and Br), sodium phosphate; prepared by adding a solution of acid phosphate of calcium (prepared from a mixture of bone-ash and sulphuric acid) to a solution of sodium; it is found in the urine and other animal secretions; used in cases of supposed deficiency of phosphorus, and in infantile diarrhœa with green stools; dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **S. pyrophos′phas** (Ph. U. S.), sodium pyrophosphate; prepared by heating phosphate of sodium in a suitable dish to redness, dissolving in water, filtering, and crystallizing; uses and action same as those of phosphate of sodium; dose, gr. xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0). **S. sal′icylas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), sodium salicylate, a white, amorphous powder; the therapeutic action is that of salicylic acid, but it is less irritating, and is more rapidly absorbed; dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **S. sil′icas**, sodium silicate, soluble glass; useful for splints for fractures, jackets for spinal curvature, etc. **S. sul′phas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), Glauber's salt, sodium sulphate; usually obtained as a secondary product in the manufacture of common salt or carbonate of magnesium; purified by dissolving in water and recrystallizing; cathartic, diuretic, and sedative; should always be given diluted with water; dose, ʒj–℥j (4.0–32.0). **S. sul′phis** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), sodium sulphite; made by passing sulphurous acid gas into a solution of carbonate of sodium; antizymotic, parasiticide; like sulphurous acid, it has been used to arrest fermentation; dose, gr. x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **S. sulphocar′bolas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), sodium sulphocarbolate; occurs in colorless, transparent crystals; employed to restrict fermentation and as an intestinal antiseptic; dose, gr. ij–x (0.13–0.65). **S. tellu′ras**, sodium tellurate; used in the night-sweats of phthisis in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{3}$ (0.01–0.02) two or three times a day. **S. thiosul′phas**, s. hyposulphis. **S. valeria′nas**, sodium valerianate; uses same as ammonium valerianate; dose, gr. j–v (0.065–0.32).

**Sodioben′zoate of caffeine′.** Benzoate of sodium added to citrate of caffeine, the solubility of caffeine being greatly increased by the addition. The addition of salicylate of sodium to caffeine has a similar effect, producing *sodiosalicylate of caffeine.*

**Sodiosal′icylate of caffeine′.** See *Sodiobenzoate of caffeine.*

**Sodiotheobromine′ sal′icylate.** Diuretin.

**So′dium.** Symbol, Na (*natrium*). A soft, alkaline metallic element, the basis of soda. **S. ar′senate, ben′zoate, bicar′bonate,** etc., see *Sodii arsenas, benzoas, bicarbonas,* etc. **S. hy′drate** or **hydrox′ide,** soda.

**Sod′omist.** One given to the practice of sodomy.

**Sod′omy.** Sexual intercourse by the rectum.

**Soem′isch's ul′cer.** Infectious ulcer of the cornea.

**Soem′mering's bone.** Marginal process of malar bone. **S.'s crys′talline swel′ling,** ring-like tumefaction of the capsule of the eye, back of the iris, after the operation of extraction of the crystalline. **S.'s fora′men,** foramen centrale of the retina. **S.'s gan′glion,** substantia nigra. **S.'s gray sub′stance,** S.'s ganglion. **S.'s lig′ament,** suspensory ligament of the lacrymal gland. **S.'s nerve,** long pudendal nerve. **S.'s yel′low spot,** yellow spot surrounding the foramen centrale.

**Soft′ening.** Mollities. **S. of the brain,** mollities cerebri. **Gray s.,** appearance in mollities after partial absorption of the fat. **Green s.,** s. with a purulent focus. **S. of the heart,** softening of the muscular structure of the heart from anæmic condition of the coronary arteries. **Inflam′matory s.,** a form of red softening due to inflammation. **Mu′coid** or **mu′cous s.,** see *Mucoid.* **Red s.,** usually an inflammatory form. **S. of the stom′ach,** gastromalacia, occurring sometimes after death. **White s.,** s. due to fatty local degeneration. **Yel′low s.** generally results from degeneration of a patch of red softening.

**Soil disease′.** Any disease believed to be caused by poisonous exhalations from the soil. **S. pipe,** pipe conducting waste material from houses to the common sewer.

**Sol.** The sun. Abbr. for solution.

**Solæ′us.** Soleus.

**Sola′men intestino′rum.** Pimpinella anisum. **S. scabioso′rum,** fumaria.

**Solanicin′.** Compound produced by action of strong hydrochloric acid upon solanidin.

**Solanidin′.** A product resulting from the action of dilute acids upon solanine

**Solanine′.** Bitter alkaloid from Solanum dulcamara.

**So′lanoid** (*solanum,* potato, *eidos,* resemblance). Resembling a potato. Epithet applied to a form of cancer, *solanoma,* which appears to be intermediate between scirrhus and encephaloid, increasing more rapidly than the former, yet approaching it in firmness.

**Solano′ma.** See *Solanoid.*

**Sola′num** (*solor,* to soothe). Common or garden nightshade. Family *Solanaceæ.* Narcotic poison; the oil is anodyne and discutient. **S. carolinen′se,** horse nettle; indigenous; the juice of the berries is said to have been employed successfully in idiopathic tetanus. **Sola′num carthinen′se,** a depressant of respiration and of the cerebrum, and a stimulant of the spinal cord. **S. dulcama′ra,** bittersweet, woody nightshade, bittersweet nightshade, bittersweet vine, nightshade vine, violet bloom; the taste of the young branches—dulcamara (Ph. U. S.)—is bitter, followed by sweetness; hence its name; it has been used as a diuretic and sudorific, especially in chronic rheumatism, humoral asthma, dropsy, skin diseases, scrofula, and jaundice; its active principle is called solanine, $C_{42}H_{87}NO_{15}$, used as a substitute for morphine in neuralgia, bronchitis, asthma, vomiting of pregnancy, etc. **S. esculen′tum,** S. tuberosum. **S. fœ′tidum,** fetid solanum; another name for Datura stramonium. **S. furio′sum,** Atropa belladonna. **S. horten′se ni′grum,** Atropa belladonna. **S. humboldt′ii,** S. lycopersicum. **S. letha′le,** deadly solanum; name for Atropa belladonna. **S. ligno′sum,** another name for Solanum dulcamara. **S. lycoper′sicum,** the fruit is the tomato or loveapple. **S. mag′num virginia′num ru′brum,** Phytolacca decandra. **S. mani′acum,** Atropa belladonna, Datura stramonium. **S. melanocer′asus,** Atropa belladonna. **S. melon′gena,** egg-plant, mad-apple plant; native of Asia, Africa, and America; its oblong, egg-shaped fruit, pomum melongenæ, malum insanum, is edible. **S. ni′grum,** solanum. **S. ni′veum,** S. African plant; the leaves, applied to foul ulcers, cleanse them; the fresh juice of the berries and leaves, as an ointment, is used by the Boers for the same purpose. **S. panicula′tum,** a shrub of Brazil, where the juice of the bruised leaves, unripe fruit, the plant itself, and its root are used as a tonic. **S. parmente′rii,** S. tuberosum. **S. pseudocap′sicum,** Jerusalem cherry. **S. pseudolycoper′sicum,** S. lycopersicum. **S. quadrifo′lium,** paris. **S. racemo′sum america′num,** Phytolacca decandra. **S. sanc′tum,** Palestine nightshade; the fruit is globular, and eaten in the countries where it is native. **S. scan′dens,** S. dulcamara. **S. tubero′sum,** potato; native of Peru; a nutritious and wholesome vegetable. **S. u′rens,** Capsicum annuum. **S. vesica′rium,** physalis. **S. virginia′num,** indigenous; said to resemble Solanum nigrum in its properties. **S. vulga′re,** solanum.

**So′lar** (*sol,* the sun). Relating to the sun, having rays like the sun. **S. asphyx′ia,** sunstroke. **S. exhaus′tion,** sunstroke. **S. plex′us,** epigastric plexus; collection of ganglions and filaments interweaving and anastomosing repeatedly, and belonging to the system of the great sympathetic; this vast plexus, lying on the vertebral column, the aorta, and the pillars of the diaphragm, has a very irregular shape; the ganglia and filaments composing it are soft, reddish, and almost all issue from the semilunar ganglions; it receives the branches from the pneumogastrics; it seems to be chiefly intended for the aorta, and accompanies all its branches, furnishing secondary plexuses which are called the infradiaphragmatic, cœliac, superior mesenteric, inferior mesenteric, renal or emulgent, spermatic, etc. **S. spec′trum,** see *Spectrum.*

**Sola′rium** (*sol,* sun). Sun-dial; sun-bath.

**Solariza′tion.** Exposure to direct rays of the sun; in photography, injury of negative due to its over-exposure to the sun's light while it is in the camera.

**Solayre's** (so-lairs′) **obliq′uity.** Descent of the child's head by its long diameter into the oblique diameter of the pelvis.

**Soldanel′la.** Convolvulus soldanella.

**Sol'dier's spots.** Maculæ albæ. **S. wood,** matico.

**Sole** (*solum,* the ground). Sole of the foot; the under surface of the foot. **S. plate,** the end organ of a motor nerve. **S. re'flex,** plantar reflex.

**So'lea.** Sole. **S. ipecacuan'ha,** see *Ipecacuanha.* **S. verticillat'a,** Ionidium polygalæfolium

**Solenochalasis,** so-len-o-kal'as-is (*solen,* canal, *chalasis,* relaxation). Enlargement of a canal.

**Solenostegno'sis** (*solen,* canal, *stegnosis,* constriction). Narrowing of a canal.

**Solenostem'ma ar'gel.** Cynanchum oleæfolium.

**Sole'us** (*solea,* sole of the foot). Gastrocnemius internus. Muscle situated at the posterior part of the leg; broad, flat, and almost oval; attached above to the posterior edge of the fibula, to the oblique line on the posterior surface, and to the inner edge of the tibia. It terminates below by a large tendon, which unites with that of the gastrocnemius externus to form the tendo Achillis. This muscle extends the foot on the leg, and conversely.

**Solferi'no.** Fuchsin or anilin red.

**Sol'id.** Body whose integrant molecules are so united by the force of cohesion that they will not separate by their own weight, One which is not hollow. **S. par'affin,** one of the products of petroleum. See *Paraffin.*

**Solida'go.** A genus of composite plants; the golden rod. **S. odo'ra,** golden rod; indigenous; popular diaphoretic and emmenagogue. **S. rig'ida,** rigid golden rod; indigenous; is astringent and tonic. **S. saracen'ica,** S. virgaurea. **S. virgaur'ea,** golden rod; the leaves and the flowers of fragrant or sweet-scented golden rod have been recommended as aperients and tonics in urinary diseases and internal hemorrhage. **S. vulga'ris,** S. virgaurea.

**Solidifica'tion** (*solidus,* solid, *facio,* to make). Act of making or becoming solid.

**Sol'idism** (*solidus,* solid). The obsolete doctrine of the *Solidists,* who referred all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body. They thought the solids alone were endowed with vital properties; that they alone could receive the impression of morbific agents and be the seat of pathological phenomena.

**Solid'ity.** State of being solid. Opposed to fluidity.

**Sol'ids** (*solidus,* solid). Term applied to the bones, ligaments, muscles, nerves, and vessels of the body.

**Solidungula'ta** or **Solidun'gulates** (*solidus,* solid, *ungula,* hoof). Animals with solid hoofs, such as the horse.

**So'liped** (*solidus,* solid, *pes,* foot). An animal whose hoof is not cloven. Solidungulus.

**Solita'rius pharyn'gis.** Azygos pharyngis.

**Sol'itary bun'dle** or **fascic'ulus.** Bunch of nerve-fibres in upper portion of the spinal cord and in the medulla oblongata. **S. fol'licles** or **glands of intes'tine,** small, granular bodies found in the mucous membrane of the small intestines. **S. tu'bercle,** a tubercular nodule composed of miliary tubercles enclosed in fibrous tissue, frequently found in the central nervous system.

**So'lium.** Tænia solium.

**Sollu'nar** (*sol,* sun, *luna,* moon). Applied to a fancied influence exerted by the sun and moon on man in a state of health and disease.

**Sol'omon's seal.** Polygonatum multiflorum. The false Solomon's seal is a perennial plant; genus *Smilacina.*

**Solubil'ity** (*solveo,* to set free, *habilis,* able). That property of a body by virtue of which it can be dissolved.

**Sol'uble.** Capable of being dissolved. Relaxing; term applied to the bowels when gently relaxed. **S. glass,** silicate of potassium or sodium.

**So'lum.** Sole. **S. pe'dis,** metatarsus, sole.

**Solu'tio.** Solution. **S. ammo'niæ subcarbona'tis,** liquor ammonii subcarbonatis. **S. arsenica'lis,** liquor arsenicalis. **S. arsenica'ta,** liquor arsenicalis. **S. arseni'tis kal'icæ,** liquor arsenicalis. **S. cal'cis,** liquor calcis. **S. cam'phoræ æthe'rea,** tinctura ætherea camphorata. **S. cam'phoræ oleo'sa,** linimentum camphoræ. **S. contin'ui,** solution of continuity. **S. cu'pri ammonia'ti,** liquor cupri ammoniati. **S. fer'ri nitra'tis,** liquor ferri nitratis. **S. guai'aci gummo'sa,** mistura guaiaci. **S. muria'tis bary'tæ,** muriate of baryta. **S. muria'tis cal'cis,** see *Calcis murias.* **S. potas'sii io'didi ioduret'a** liquor iodinii compositus. **S. resi'næ guai'aci aquo'sa,** mistura guaiaci. **S. solven'tis minera'lis,** liquor arsenici chloridi. **S. subcarbona'tis ammoni'aci spirituo'sa,** spiritus ammoniæ. **S. sulpha'tis cu'pri compos'ita** Sydenham's styptic water; made of copper sulphate, alum, sulphuric acid, and water; styptic and, largely diluted, an astringent collyrium.

**Solu'tion.** Operation of dissolving. Likewise, the product of such operation, solutum. For the official solutions, see *Liquor.* Termination of a disease or the crisis of a disease. Separation. **Boul'ton's s.,** etc., see the proper names. **Alcohol'ic s.,** solution of any substance in alcohol as a menstruum. **A'queous s.** solution of any substance in water. **Centinor'mal s.,** a solution one one-hundredth the strength of a normal solution. **S. of contigu'ity,** dislocation, luxation. **S. of continu'ity,** division of structures by injury, ulceration, etc. **Decinor'mal s.,** a solution one-tenth the strength of a normal solution. **Empir'ical s.,** see *Standard s.* **Ethe'real s.,** solution of any substance in ether as a menstruum. **Nor'mal s.,** a solution containing in one litre enough of the dissolved substance to saturate or replace one gramme of hydrogen; this term is often incorrectly used for the physiological salt solution, which is approximately a *decinormal s.* **Physiolog'ical salt s.,** a solution of sodium chloride in water, of 0.6 to 0.75 per cent. strength; approximately a decinormal solution. **Salt s.,** a solution of sodium chloride; a *normal s. s.* contains 58.37 grammes to the litre, a *decinormal s. s.* 5.837 grammes to the litre, or 0.58 per cent.; see *Normal s.* and *Physiological salt s.* **Sat'urated s.,** one containing all of any substance that it is possible to dissolve in the menstruum employed. **Seminor'mal s.,** a solution one-half the strength of the normal s. **Stan'dard s.,** a s. containing a known and definite quantity of any substance; it may be a *normal s.* or an *empirical s.,* in the latter case the amount of the substance being arbitrarily determined, but constant; such solutions when employed in volumetric analysis are called also volumetric solutions. **Supersat'urated s.,** one in which by heating the menstruum a greater quantity of the substance is dissolved than would be possible were the process conducted in the cold. **Volumet'ric s.,** see *Standard s.*

**Sol'utol.** Solution of cresol in creosotate of sodium. Its applications are similar to those of solveol.

**Solu'tum.** Solution.

**Sol've** (Lat.). Dissolve. Term employed in a prescription when such action is to be indicated.

**Sol'vent** (*solveo,* to set free). Medicine supposed to possess the property of dissolving or removing obstructions and extraneous substances, such as a stone in the bladder, etc. **S. treat'ment,** continuous treatment of uric-acid calculi, of gallstones, etc., by the administration of agents supposed to be capable of effecting their solution.

**Sol'veol.** Solution of sodium-cresol in excess of cresol. Applied in surgery in solution of 0.5 per cent. as an antiseptic application to wounds and abscesses, and in bacteriological researches.

**Sol'vin.** Sodium sulphoricinate.

**So'macule** (*soma,* body). Minutest division of protoplasm possible for retention of physiological properties.

**Somæsthet'ic** (*soma,* body, *aisthesis,* sensation). Relating to sensation, as affecting the whole body; as *s. area* of cortex of the brain.

**Somat'ic** (*soma,* body). Relating to the body, as somatic death, or death of the body, in contradistinction to molecular death, or the death of a part. Also relating to the walls of a body-cavity as distinguished from its contents.

**So′matoblast.** Primitive organic cell matter concerned in development of cell material.

**So′matocatagonio′des.** Double monster with separate trunks, the axes of which are divergent.

**So′matochrome.** Neuron with well-developed, easily stainable cell-body.

**Somatodid′ymus** (*soma*, body, *didymos*, twin). A double monster united by the trunk. See *Somatodymia.*

**Somatodym′ia** (*soma*, body, *dyo*, to enter). Double monstrosity in which the trunks are united. There are several varieties: in *vertebrodymia* the union is by the vertebræ; *ischiodymia*, by the ossa ischii; *sternodymia*, by the sternum; *supra-omphalodymia* and *infra-omphalodymia*, by the superior and inferior umbilical regions; and *sterno-omphalodymia*, when the union is by both the sternal and the umbilical regions.

**Somatol′ogy** (*soma*, body, *logos*, discourse). Treatise on the human body. Anatomy.

**So′matome** (*soma*, body, *tome*, division). Vertebral segment of embryo; protovertebra. Instrument for cutting the fœtus in case of impaction; embryotome.

**Somatop′agus.** Double monstrosity with separate trunks.

**Somatoparalle′lus.** Double monster with separate trunks, the axes of which are parallel.

**So′matopleure** (*soma*, body, *pleura*, side). Upper layer of mesoblast together with the epiblast.

**So′matose.** A yellow, soluble powder containing the nutritive qualities of meat minus the glutinous material, fat, creatin, xanthin, etc.

**Somatot′omy** (*soma*, body, *tome*, incision). Anatomy.

**Somatotrid′ymus.** Monster with three bodies.

**So′mite** (*soma*, body). Myotome, metamere, protovertebra.

**Som′nal.** Ethylated chloral urethane. Made by combining, in a vacuum apparatus, urethane alcoholate and chloral. Hypnotic, resembling chloral.

**Somnambula′tion** or **Somnam′bulism** (*somnus*, sleep, *ambulo*, to walk). Sleep-walking. Performance, during sleep, of walking and other actions that are ordinarily confined to the waking state. Also the hypnotic state in which the senses are normally acute, but are under the influence of suggestion

**Somnam′bulist.** Sleep-walker.

**Somnambulis′tic.** Relating to somnambulism.

**Somnam′bulous.** Somnambulistic.

**Somnia′tio** (*somnium*, dream). Dreaming. **S. morbo′sa,** hallucination; morbid, uneasy dreaming.

**Somnifa′cient** (*somnus*, sleep, *facio*, to make). Hypnotic; a drug inducing sleep.

**Somniferin′** (*somnus*, sleep, *fero*, to bear). A morphine-ether compound, thought to be stronger than morphine and without action upon the heart.

**Somnif′erous.** Causing sleep.

**Somnil′oquism.** Talking in sleep.

**Somnil′oquist** (*somnus*, sleep, *loquor*, to speak). One who talks in his sleep.

**Somnil′oquous.** Having a tendency to somniloquy.

**Somnil′oquy.** Talking in sleep.

**Som′nium** (*somnus*, sleep). A confused assemblage or accidental and involuntary combination of ideas and images presenting themselves to the mind during sleep. The state between sleeping and waking in which persons perform acts of which they are unconscious. Waking dreams. See *Hallucination.*

**Som′nolence** or **Som′nolency.** Sleepiness; a state intermediate between sleeping and waking.

**Som′nolent** (*somnus*, sleep). Sleepy; drowsy.

**Som′nolism.** Somnolency induced by hypnotism.

**Somnop′athy** (*somnus*, sleep, *pathos*, affection). Hypnotic somnambulism.

**Somnovigil,** som-no-vij′il (*somnus*, sleep, *vigil*, awake). Somnambulism.

**Som′nus.** Sleep.

**Sonchus,** son′kus. Sow thistle, swine thistle; ord. *Cichoraceæ.* Most species of it abound with a milky juice, which is bitter and said to possess diuretic virtues. **S. arven′sis,** plant of Europe, grown in this country; field sow thistle; decoction of the leaves has been used as a galactagogue. **S. florida′nus,** Mulgedium floridanum. **S. olera′ceus,** a European plant grown in the United States; common sow thistle.

**Sonde** (Fr.). Sound.

**Son′itus aur′ium** (sound of the ears). Tinnitus aurium. **S. cardi′acus** or **S. cor′dis,** a heart sound. **S. flu′idi,** sound of fluid, heard by auscultation or otherwise. **S. hepat′icus,** sound rendered by the liver on percussion. **S. intestina′lis,** sound of the movement of the intestines, heard by the stethoscope. **S. stomach′icus,** sound heard on auscultating or percussing the region of the stomach.

**Sonom′eter** (*sonus*, sound, *metron*, measure). An instrument consisting of a small bell fixed upon a table, for testing the efficiency of treatment for deafness. More correctly a phonometer.

**Sono′rous.** Producing a clear ringing or musical sound. **S. râle** or **rhon′chus,** see *Râle.*

**So′nus.** Sound. **S. vo′cis,** accent.

**Soor.** Sore. Aphthæ; parasitic stomatitis; thrush.

**Soot.** Fuligo. **S. can′cer,** chimney-sweep's cancer of the scrotum. **S. drops,** mixture used in hysteria, consisting of wood-soot, asafœtida, and alcohol. **S. tea,** see *Fuligokali.* **S. wart,** chimney-sweep's cancer.

**Sophi′a.** Sisymbrium sophia.

**Sophistica′tion** (*sophistikos*, deceitful). Falsification or adulteration of drugs or food.

**Sophoma′nia** (*sophos*, wise + *mania*). A form of mania of grandeur, in which the patient believes in his own superior wisdom.

**Sopho′ra heptaphyl′la.** A shrub, of the order *Leguminosæ*, the root and seeds of which are intensely bitter. Said to be useful in cholera, colic, dysentery, etc. **S. japon′ica,** tree of Asia, grown in the United States, flowers of which are used in China to dye a yellow color. **S. seric′ea,** herb growing in the Western United States; contains an alkaloid thought to be the same as sophorine. **S. specio′sa,** tree growing in Texas, the seeds of which are poisonous and yield a volatile liquid alkaloid, sophorine. **S. tincto′ria,** wild indigo, indigo weed, broom, indigo broom, horsefly weed, yellow broom, clover broom, rattlebush, yellow indigo; the taste of the root is unpleasant, subacrid, and nauseous—similar to that of ipecacuanha; in a large dose the bark of the root acts as an emetic and cathartic; it has been considered antiseptic and febrifuge, and has been used, in the form of fomentation or cataplasm, in phagedenic and gangrenous ulcers; a liniment prepared by simmering the cortical part of the root in cream has been found efficacious when applied to sore nipples and ulcerated breasts.

**Sophorine′.** Alkaloid of Sophora speciosa.

**Sophronet′icus.** Wisdom tooth

**Sophronis′tadens** (*sophroneo*, to act wisely). Wisdom tooth. See *Dentition.*

**So′piens** (*sopio*, to put to sleep). Paregoric.

**Sopient,** so′pe-ent. Putting to sleep.

**So′por.** Sleep, and especially a profound sleep, from which the person can be roused with difficulty; a symptom in many of the neuroses. **S. carot′icus,** the last and totally insensible stage of coma.

**Sopora′riæ arte′riæ.** Carotids.

**So′porative** (*sopor*). Somniferous.

**Soporif′erous** (*sopor*, sleep, *ferre*, to carry). Somniferous.

**Soporif′ic** (*sopor*, sleep, *facio*, to make). Somniferous.

**So′porose** (*sopor*, sleep). Sleepy.

**So′porous** (*sopor*, sleep). Sleepy; causing sleep.

**So′ra.** Essera.

**Sorb tree.** Sorbus domestica.

**Sorbastrel′la.** Pimpinella saxifraga.

**Sorbefa′cient** (*sorbeo*, to suck in, *facio*, to make). Agent promoting absorption.

**Sor′bic acid.** Acid of mountain-ash berry.

**Sorbin′.** Sugar obtained from mountain-ash berry.

**Sor′bit.** Crystalline, saccharine principle of mountain-ash berry; isomeric with mannit.

**Sor′bus.** Cratægus aria, Sorbus domestica. **S. alpi′na,** Cratægus aria. **S. america′na,** American mountain-ash; the bark resembles wild cherry, and is useful in the same cases. **S. a′pia,** Cratægus aria. **S. aucupa′ria,** mountain service, sorbus of the bird-catchers, mountain-ash, quicken tree, roan tree, witch-hazel, witchwood, ord. *Rosaceæ;* berries of the tree are employed for same purposes as those of Sorbus domestica. **S. of the bird′catchers,** S. aucuparia. **S. cydo′nia,** Pyrus cydonia. **S. domes′tica,** service or sorb tree; the fruit of the tree, sorbum, is astringent, and has been recommended in diarrhœa and dysentery. Saccharine matter extracted from the fruit has been callled *sorbin.* **S. ma′lus,** Pyrus malus.

**Sor′des** (filth). Dirty looking sanies discharged from ulcers. Also accumulation of the secretions of the mouth on the teeth, in adynamic fevers especially, and of foul matters in the stomach—sordes primarum viarum. Dirt of any kind. **S. acathar′sia,** ichor, saburra. **S. ac′idæ,** acidities. **S. aur′ium,** cerumen. **S. gas′tricæ** or **prima′rum via′rum,** undigested food mixed with mucus in the stomach. **S. ven′tris,** excrement.

**Sordic′ulæ aur′ium.** Cerumen.

**Sor′did** (*sordidus,* to be filthy). Filthy; foul.

**Sore.** Ulcer. **Bay s.,** disease considered as true cancer, endemic in the Bay of Honduras. **Hard s.,** chancre. **S. mouth,** stomatitis. **Gan′grenous s. m.,** cancer aquaticus. **Swan Al′ley s. m.,** see *Phagedenic chancre.* **Orien′tal s.,** Aleppo evil, Penjdeh ulcer. **Soft s.,** chancroid. **S. throat,** cynanche. **Cler′gyman's s. t.,** follicular pharyngitis. **Foth′ergill's s. t.,** see *Scarlatina.* **Inflam′matory s. t.,** cynanche tonsillaris. **Pu′trid s. t.,** cynanche maligna. **Ul′cerous s. t.,** cynanche maligna. **Wa′ter s.,** water itch.

**Sore′ness.** Painful uneasiness or tenderness, local or general, on being touched with pressure that does not usually excite distressing feeling; often a febrile symptom. Also the tenderness of a wound, ulcer, etc.

**Soret's** (sor-aze′) **band.** A band in the extreme violet end of the spectrum of hæmoglobin.

**Sor′ghum.** Panicum italicum. **S. sacchara′tum,** see *Saccharum.*

**Soro′che.** Mountain sickness.

**Soro′sis** (*soros,* a collection). Multiple fruit, such as a mulberry or a pine-apple.

**Sor′rel.** A plant of the genus *Rumex.* **Com′mon s.,** Rumex acetosus. **Field s.,** Rumex acetosella. **French s.,** Rumex scutatus. **Gar′den s.,** Rumex scutatus. **Moun′tain s.,** Oxalis acetosella, Oxyria reniformis. **Ro′man s.,** Rumex scutatus. **Salt of s.,** potassium oxalate. **Sheep s.,** Rumex acetosella. **S. tree,** andromeda. **Welsh s.,** Oxyria reniformis. **White s.,** Oxalis acetosella.

**Soteriol′ogy** (*soterios,* preserving, *logos,* discourse). Treatise on hygiene

**Souf′fle.** Murmur. **Amphor′ic s.,** see *Cavernous respiration.* **Bron′chic s.,** see *Murmur, respiratory.* **Car′diac s.,** murmur of the heart. **Elec′tric s.,** electric aura; electrified current of air from moving static machine. **Fe′tal s.,** sound of fetal heart, heard upon auscultation. **Fu′nic** or **funic′ular s.,** umbilical s. **Metal′lic s.,** see *Cavernous respiration.* **Placen′tal s.,** a blowing sound heard over the site of the placenta on auscultating the abdomen of the pregnant woman. **Tra′cheal s.,** see *Murmur, respiratory.* **Splen′ic s.,** sound heard over the region of the spleen in cachectic conditions implicating this organ. **Umbil′ical s.,** sibilant sound, synchronous with the fetal souffle, and believed to have its origin in the umbilical cord. **U′terine s.,** placental s. **Whis′pering s.,** bellows sound heard over a solidified lung and excavations when the patient whispers.

**Soulame′a ama′ra.** Shrub of the Moluccas; very bitter; employed by the Malays in cholera and pleurisy and as a febrifuge.

**Soul′-blindness.** Mind-blindness.

**Sound.** Instrument used by surgeons to discover the existence of stone in the bladder; usually made of highly polished steel and shaped like the catheter. The operation is termed sounding. Also any instrument introduced into cavities or into wounds and fistulas to probe their condition or to fulfil some therapeutical indication. Also noise, or the sensation produced on the auditory nerve by the vibrations of a sonorous body. Sound also means healthy. As a verb, to pass a sound or catheterize, or to examine a part by auscultation and percussion. For the sounds heard on physical examination, see *Bruit, Râle, Rhonchus, Souffle.* **Nélaton's′ s.,** a probe having a bulbous extremity of porcelain for probing deep gunshot wounds with the view of detecting the presence of a ball, which makes a leaden mark on the bulb; said to have been first used by Nélaton, of Paris, in Garibaldi's case. **U′terine s.,** instrument somewhat like a small male catheter, to be introduced into the cavity of the uterus in the diagnosis of diseases of that viscus; when notched on the stem it enables the size of the uterine cavity to be appreciated, and becomes a good hysterometer.

**Sound-collect′ing appara′tus.** Pinna.

**Sound-conduct′ing appara′tus.** Those parts of the auditory apparatus external to the labyrinth.

**Sound′ing.** Searching. See *Sound.* **S. the chest,** see *Auscultation.*

**Sound′ness.** Health. **S. of mind,** sanity.

**Sound-perceiv′ing appara′tus.** Cochlea and special nerve of hearing, with the auditory nucleus, auditory centre, etc.

**Soupart's′ amputa′tion.** See *Amputation.*

**Sour ber′ry.** See *Oxyacantha galeni, Vaccinium oxycoccos.* **S. dock,** Oxyria reniformis, Rumex crispus. **S. gum,** Nyssa capitata. **S. gum tree,** Nyssa multiflora. **S. leaf,** Andromeda arborea. **S. milk,** buttermilk. **S. sop,** Bromelia ananas; fruit of Anona muricata. **S. tree,** Andromeda arborea. **S. wood,** Andromeda arborea, Andromeda mariana, Oxydendron arboreum.

**South Amer′ican ki′no.** Caracas kino, resembles West Indian kino in property and Jamaica kino in solubility.

**South′ern cat′tle fe′ver.** Texas fever. **S. prick′ly ash,** Xanthoxylum carolinianum.

**South′ernwood.** Artemisia abrotanum. **Field s.,** Artemisia campestris. **Mar′itime s.,** Artemisia maritima. **Tartar′ian s.,** Artemisia santonica.

**Sow bread.** Arthanita; cyclamen. **S. this′tle,** Sonchus oleraceus.

**Soymi′da febrif′uga.** Swietenia febrifuga.

**Soy's disease′.** Horsepox.

**So′zal.** Aluminum-paraphenolsulphonate. Soluble, crystalline powder formed by dissolving aluminum hydroxide in paraphenolsulphonic acid; used externally in solution as an antiseptic application to ulcers, etc.

**Sozal′bumose.** Antiphthisin.

**Sozin′** (*sozo,* to save). One of a class of defensive proteids, so called, normally present in a healthy animal. They include *mycosozins,* which are microbicide to pathogenic microorganisms, and *toxosozins,* which destroy the deleterious products or toxins of microbes.

**Sozi′odol.** Sozoiodol.

**Sozoi′odol.** Di-iodophenol-sulphuric acid. Monobasic acid, containing nearly 53 per cent. of iodine and 7 per cent. of sulphur; in soluble, needle-shaped prisms; odorless; antiseptic, and employed wherever iodoform may be prescribed, in skin diseases, in gynecological practice, venereal disases, general surgery, etc. **Mer′cury s.** has been employed in syphilis, applied locally or subcutaneously. **Potas′sium s.** and **So′dium s.** are used, especially the latter, in ulcers, affections of the bladder by irrigation, and in nasal catarrh. **Zinc s.** is similarly employed, and is also used in mucous genito-urinary discharges.

**Sozoio′dolate.** A compound of *sozoiodol*, which see.

**Sozoiodol′ic acid.** Obtained by decomposition of sozoiodol.

**Sozol′ic acid.** Sulphocarbolic acid, aseptol; liquid with odor of carbolic acid. Disinfectant and antiseptic.

**Space.** An indefinite term applied to a part of the body limited by certain boundaries; it may be an area on the surface of the body or an organ, or a cavity in the interior. **Ax′illary s.**, see *Axillæ.* **Bregmat′ic s.**, anterior fontanelle. **Doug′las's s.**, see *Uterus.* **Epidu′ral s.**, that around the dura mater of the brain and spinal cord. **S. of Fonta′na**, see *Fontana.* **Haver′sian s.**, space in cancellous tissue of bone. **Intercos′tal s.**, that between two ribs. **Interglob′ular s.**, one of the irregular spaces near the outer part of the dentinal surface. **Interpedun′cular s.**, see *Interpeduncular.* **Lymph s.**, see *Lymph space.* **S.-nerves**, filaments of the auditory nerve in semicircular canals. **Per′forated ante′rior s.**, locus perforatus anticus. **Per′forated poste′rior s.**, see *Tarini pons.* **Perichoroid′al s.**, lymph space between the sclerotic coat and the choroid. **Poplite′al s.**, that at the back part of the knee and thigh. **S. of Poiseuille′**, see *Still layer.* **Retroperitone′al s.**, space back of the peritoneum and anterior to the spinal column and muscles of the loin. **S. of Ret′zius**, see *Retzius.* **Semilu′nar s.**, Traube's s. **S. sense**, sense which instructs one as to position, location, and relations of an object in space; sight and touch are active component parts of this sense. **Subarach′noid s.**, space between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater. **Subdu′ral s.**, space between the dura mater and arachnoid membrane. **Subumbil′ical s.**, space, triangular in shape, in the body-cavity of the fœtus. **Tén′on's s.**, see *Fascia of Ténon.* **Trau′be's s.**, see *Traube.* **Vir′chow-Ro′bin's s.**, see *Virchow-Robin.* **Zang's s.**, see *Zang.*

**Spade′bone.** Scapula.

**Spa′do** (*spadon*). Eunuch; gelding.

**Spagirists**, spaj′ir-ists (*spao*, to separate, *ageiro*, to assemble). Paracelsians.

**Span.** Space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; one-eighth of a fathom.

**Spanæ′mia** (*spanos*, poor, *haima*, blood). Poverty of the blood. Diminished quantity of red corpuscles.

**Spanæ′mic.** Relating to spanæmia. Medicine whose continued use is said to impoverish the blood.

**Spanapo′gon** (*spanos*, rare, *pogon*, beard). One who has lost his beard or has a thin beard.

**Spa′ning.** Weaning. **S. brash**, weaning brash.

**Span′ish baril′la.** Plant called saltwort; barilla. **S. bay′onet**, plant of genus *Yucca*, found in some parts of the Southern United States, in New Mexico, and Arizona, having stiff, sharp-pointed leaves. **S. broom**, shrub of genus *Spartium*, thickly set with verdant, flexible, rush-like twigs. **S. fe′ver**, Texas cattle fever. **S. fly**, cantharis. **S. juice**, extractum glycyrrhizæ. **S. lic′orice-root**, glycyrrhiza. **S. moss**, Tillandsia usneoides. **S. nee′dle**, Bidens bipinnata. **S. oak**, Quercus falcata. **S. pel′litory**, Anacyclus pyrethrum. **S. saf′fron**, variety of commercial saffron. **S. soap**, Castile soap. **S. wal′nut oil**, candlenut oil. **S. white**, impalpable powder of prepared chalk; nitrate of bismuth. **S. wind′lass**, old-fashioned tourniquet, made by tying a cord or handkerchief around the limb, inserting beneath it a stick of wood, and then turning the stick so as to tighten the cord.

**Spanopnœ′a** (*spanos*, rare, *pnoe*, breathing). Unnaturally slow and profound breathing.

**Span′ton's opera′tion.** Method for radical cure of hernia by an instrument resembling a corkscrew, which is twisted through the canal.

**Spar.** A term applied to crystallized earthy mineral of shining lustre. **Flu′or s.**, fluoride of calcium, fluorite; Derbyshire spar. **Heav′y s.**, native sulphate of baryta.

**Sparadrap′** (Fr.). Adhesive plaster spread on linen or paper.

**Sparag′ma** (*sparasso*, to tear). Laceration.

**Sparag′mus** (*sparagmos*, tearing). Spasm, especially epileptic.

**Sparagno′sis** (*spargao*, to swell). Elephantiasis arabum.

**Sparal′lium.** Injection into the vagina.

**Spare′dia.** Bandage covered with the white of egg.

**Sparga′nium ramo′sum.** Great burreed. Indigenous plant, ord. *Typhaceæ.* Roots are subastringent, but esculent, yielding a fine fecula similar to salep; sometimes made into a poultice for inflamed mammæ.

**Spargano′sis** (to be full to bursting). Extreme distention of secretory organs, especially of the breasts with milk. **S. puerpera′rum**, phlegmasia dolens.

**Spargo′sis** (*spargao*, to swell). Sparganosis.

**Spark.** Noisy flash of light from discharge of an electrical machine.

**Sparse** (*spargo*, to strew about). Term applied to anatomical or pathological elements which are few in number, scattered, or preserve no regular order.

**Sparsiflo′rous** (*sparsus*, scattered, *flos*, flower). Having scattered flowers.

**Sparsifo′liate** (*sparsus*, scattered, *folium*, leaf). Having scattered leaves.

**Spar′sus** (*spargo*, *sparsum*, to throw here and there). Sporadic.

**Sparteï′næ sul′phas.** (Ph. U. S.) Sulphate of sparteïne. It acts upon the heart like digitalis; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.0032–0.032). See *Spartium scoparium.*

**Sparteïne′.** Liquid alkaloid from spartium scoparium or Cytisus scoparius. Cardiac tonic.

**Spar′tium jun′ceum.** Spanish broom; ord. *Leguminosæ;* small European shrub cultivated in the United States; the seeds are diuretic and tonic in small doses, emetic and cathartic in large; used in dropsy. **S. scopa′rium**, broom; broom tops, *scoparius* (Ph. U. S.); tops of Cytisus scoparius; has a bitter taste and possesses diuretic properties and has been used in dropsies. It yields an alkaloid, *sparteïne*, $C_{15}H_{26}N_2$, a volatile, oily liquid, used in the form of sulphate in cardiac affections and as a diuretic; also a yellow, crystallized, non-poisonous substance, *scoparin*, which is diuretic. **S. tincto′rium**, Genista tinctoria.

**Spasm** (*spao*, to draw). The word was formerly and is still occasionally used in the general sense of convulsion. It is now usually applied to involuntary muscular contractions; these have been divided into tonic spasm—paratonia—consisting in permanent rigidity and immobility of the muscles that are the seat of it (see *Tetanus*), and clonic spasm, consisting in alternate contractions and relaxations. **Accommoda′tion s.**, s. of the ciliary muscle. **Clon′ic s.**, see *Spasm* and *Convulsion.* **Cyn′ic s.**, see *Canine laugh.* **Fixed s.**, continuously rigid, tetanic condition of a muscle or muscles. **Func′tional s.**, writers' cramp or any affection of that class. **S. of the glot′tis**, asthma thymicum. **Hab′it s.**, spasmodic actions resulting from habit; one form of chorea, for example. **Hand′icraft s.**, occupation neurosis. **Histrion′ic s. of the face**, see *Tic.* **S. of the lar′ynx**, asthma thymicum. **Lock s.**, a form of writers' cramp in which the fingers become so rigidly contracted upon the pen that it cannot be removed. **Mas′ticatory s. of the face**, trismus. **Mim′ic s. of the face**, see *Neuralgia, facial.* **Mus′cular idiopath′ic s.**, tetanilla. **Myopath′ic s.**, spasm in connection with disease of the muscles. **Nic′titating s.**, involuntary winking or twitching of fibres of the orbicularis muscle. **Nod′ding s.**, nodding movement of the head from convulsive action of the sternocleidomastoid muscle. **Re′flex s.**, see *Reflex.* **S. with rigid′ity**, tetanus. **Rom′berg's s.**, see *Romberg.* **Salaam′ s.**, nodding s. **Sal′tatory s.**, see *Saltatory.* **Smith's s.**, see *Smith.* **Stat′ic re′flex s.**, saltatory s.

**S. of the stom'ach,** cardialgia. **Synclon'ic s.,** tremulousness of muscular action. **Tetan'ic s.,** tonic s. **Ton'ic s.,** spasm in which the affected muscles remain persistently and equally contracted. **Tox'ic s.,** s. caused by the action of a poison, as strychnine. **Wink'ing s.,** nictitating s. **Wri'ters' s.,** writers' cramp.

**Spasmat'ic.** Spasmodic.

**Spasmod'ic.** Relating to spasm. **S. spi'nal paral'ysis,** spastic paraplegia.

**Spas'modism.** Spasmodic nervous condition dependent on stimulation of the spinal cord.

**Spasmodyspnœ'a.** Spasmodic or convulsive breathing.

**Spasmol'ogy** (*logos,* treatise). Treatise on spasm.

**Spasmophil'ia** (*spasmos,* convulsion, *phileo,* to love). Convulsibility. Tendency to convulsions from unusual excitability of the motor nervous system.

**Spasmorthopnœ'a.** Spasmodic breathing.

**Spasmotine'.** Sphacelotoxin, $C_{20}H_{21}O_9$. Alkaloid from ergot; has oxytocic properties.

**Spasmotoxin'.** Ptomain from cultures of Bacillus tetani, producing in animals violent clonic and tonic spasms.

**Spas'mous.** Having the character of spasm.

**Spas'mus** (*spasmos*). Convulsion; spasm. **S. au'rium,** otalgia. **S. bronchia'lis,** asthma. **S. cani'nus,** see *Canine laugh.* **S. clon'icus,** convulsion. **S. cyn'icus,** see *Canine laugh* and *Risus sardonicus.* **S. glot'tidis,** asthma thymicum. **S. lin'guæ,** glossospasmus. **S. maxil'læ inferio'ris,** trismus. **S. muscula'ris,** cramp. **S. nic'titans,** spasmodic or convulsive winking. **S. nu'tans,** salaam convulsion. **S. peripher'icus,** horrida cutis. **S. universa'lis,** synclonus. **S. ventric'uli,** see *Cardialgia.*

**Spas'nia.** Lancinating pain produced at times in the chest by violent fits of coughing.

**Spas'tic** (*spastikos*). Spasmodic; in a state of tonic spasm; tetanic. **S. anæ'mia,** anæmia accompanying spasmodic contraction of the arteries. **S. diple'gia,** see *Birth palsy.* **S. gait,** peculiar stiff gait of spastic paraplegia, based on approximation of the knees and dragging of the leg. **S. hemiple'gia,** see *Hemiplegia.* **S. paral'ysis,** paralysis attended with contraction or spasm of muscles, as in the occupation neuroses, writers' cramp, etc. **S. paraple'gia,** p. with augmentation of reflex irritability and tonic spasmodic action of the paralyzed muscles; spasmodic spinal paralysis.

**Spasticity,** spas-tis'it-e. The spastic state.

**Spath'a.** Spatula for spreading ointments.

**Spathes'ter** (*spao,* to draw). Instrument for drawing the prepuce over the glans when too short.

**Spath'ula.** Scapula; spatula. **S. fœ'tida,** Iris fœtissima.

**Spath'ulate.** Like a spatula.

**Spath'um pondero'sum.** Barium sulphate.

**Spathye'ma fœ'tida.** Dracontium fœtidum.

**Spa'tial.** Relating to a space or space in general.

**Spat'ile.** Liquid fecal evacuation. Excrement.

**Spa'tium.** Space. **S. cerebellomedulla're,** fissure between the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum and the choroidal plexus of the fourth ventricle. **S. inter-aponeurot'icum suprasterna'le,** the space between the superficial and deep layers of the deep cervical fascia above the manubrium. **S. interpeduncula're,** interpeduncular fissure. **S. intervalvula're,** space between sinuses of Valsalva on the outer surface of the aorta. **S. o'ris,** the mouth. **S. suprachoroide'um,** fissure between velum interpositum and lyra fornicis. **S. trigo'num,** lyra fornicis.

**Spat'terdock.** Nuphar advena.

**Spat'ula.** Flat instrument used for spreading plasters, stirring ointments, holding down the tongue, etc. Also the scapula. **S. mal'lei,** flattened end of the handle of the malleus.

**Spat'ulate.** Like a spatula.

**Spav'in.** A swelling in or near the hock-joint of a horse, which produces lameness. **Bag s.,** swelling of the capsular ligament of the tibiotarsal articulation. **Bone s.,** lameness in the horse, caused by exostoal growth on the inside of the tarsus.

**Spay'ing** (*spao,* to draw, *spadon,* a castrated person). Removal of the ovaries. See *Castration.*

**Spear'mint.** Mentha viridis.

**Spear'wort.** Ranunculus flammula.

**Special,** spesh'al. See *Specific.*

**Specialism,** spesh'al-ism. Special study of or limitation of practice to one branch of medicine or surgery.

**Specialist,** spesh'al-ist (*species,* peculiar sort). One devoting himself to the study and treatment of diseases of particular parts, the eye, ear, chest, etc.

**Specialty,** spesh'al-te. A department of medicine to which one devotes particular or exclusive attention.

**Spe'cies.** Official mixtures of substances cut or bruised. Formerly always used for compound powders. In biology, the collection of individuals below the genus. **S. anthelmin'ticæ,** equal parts of absinth, tansy, chamomile, and santonica; the first three cut fine and mixed with the last. **S. aromat'icæ,** pulvis cinnamomi compositus. **S. diacinnamo'mi,** pulvis cinnamomi compositus. **S. diacre'tæ,** pulvis cretæ compositus. **S. diajala'pæ,** pulvis jalapæ compositus. **S. diatragacan'thæ frig'idæ,** pulvis tragacanthæ compositus. **S. diuret'icæ,** roots of lovage, asparagus, fennel, parsley, and butcher's broom, equal parts. **S. emollien'tes,** emollient species. **S. hi'eræ pic'ræ,** pulvis aloës cum canellâ. **S. laxan'tes,** Saint Germain tea; elder flower, fennel, anise, senna, and cream of tartar. **S. ligno'rum,** wood tea. **S. pectora'lis,** pectoral tea. **S. purgati'væ,** s. laxantes. **S. e scor'dio cum o'pio,** pulvis cretæ compositus cum opio. **S. e scor'dio si'ne o'pio,** pulvis cretæ compositus. **S. sudorif'icæ,** wood tea. **S. vulnera'riæ,** mixture of aromatic and slightly astringent plants, reputed to be vulnerary.

**Specif'ic** (*species,* peculiar sort, *facio,* to make). Remedial agent to which is attributed the special property of removing some particular disease; examples are mercury in syphilis and quinine in malaria. Also used adjectively in the sense of special, as specific or special action of a drug. Specific is a term also applied to diseases like syphilis, which have a specific or undoubted origin; that is to say, those which have a distinct course and are due to the presence and development of a distinct microbe. **S. grav'ity,** relation between the weight of a body and its bulk. Specific gravities of different bodies are, as the weights, bulk for bulk. For solids and liquids water is taken as the unit; atmospheric air for gases. Thus, water is 1.000; mercury, at common temperature, 13.580; mercury is therefore more than thirteen times heavier than water. When the specific gravity of a substance is given the temperature is assumed to be at 60° F. **S. heat,** quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of a body one degree, taking as the unit of measure the quantity required to raise the same weight of water one degree. **S. inten'sity,** vital statistical term used to express the number living at a certain age divided by the number dying at that age. **S. rota'tion,** see *Rotation.* **S. medica'tion** or **treat'ment,** the employment of specific remedies in the treatment of a disease; see *Specific,* first definition.

**Specificity,** spes-if-is'it-e. The condition of being specific.

**Specif'icize.** To confer a specific character.

**Specif'icness.** Specificity.

**Specif'icum Paracel'si.** Potassii sulphas.

**Specil'lum** (*specio,* to examine). Stylet. A slender probe, usually made of silver, and terminating at one end by an olive-shaped button. The eyed probe has an aperture at the other extremity. The perforator of the trocar is called a specillum or stylet; also the wire or metallic rod of the flexible catheter, which gives it firmness.

**Speck'led leech.** Hirudo medicinalis.

**Specks of cor'nea.** See *Caligo.*

**Spec'tacled snake.** Naja vulgaris or cobra di capello; so named from resemblance of certain lines on its head to spectacles.

**Spec'tacles** (*specto*, to behold). Glasses to assist the sight; arranged so as to be adapted to both eyes, and more or less concave or convex according as the sight is short (myopic) or long (presbyopic). *Periscopic* spectacles consist of concavo-convex and convexo-concave lenses, and therefore have but little spherical aberration. *Pantoscopic* or *bifocal* or *divided* spectacles have a different focus in the upper and lower part. *Prismatic* glasses have been employed in muscular asthenopia. *Protected* or *protective* lenses include tinted glasses and lenses arranged to protect the eyes from heat, dust, etc., sometimes made of wire, mica, etc. See *Lens*.

**Spec'tral.** Relating to or occurring through the spectrum.

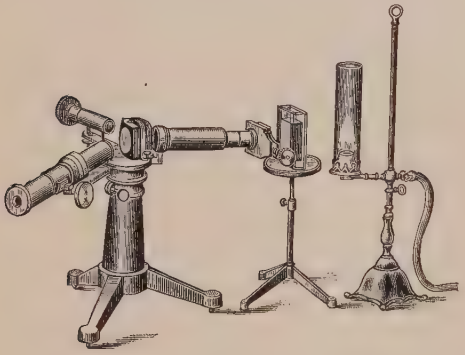
**Spectrom'etry** (*metron*, measure). Determination of position of lines in a spectrum.

**Spectrophotom'eter** (*spectrum*+*phos*, light, *metron*, measure). Instrument for determining amount of coloring-matter in a solution by the amount of light absorbed in passing through it.

**Spectrophotomet'ric.** Relating to the instrument or process referred to.

**Spectrophotom'etry.** Measurement with the spectrophotometer.

**Spec'troscope** (*spectrum*+ *skopeo*, to view). An instrument containing a prism for the development of a spectrum, and a telescopic arrangement for the study of the image so formed.



Spectroscope. (Neubauer.)

**Spectroscop'ic.** Relating to or affected by the spectroscope.

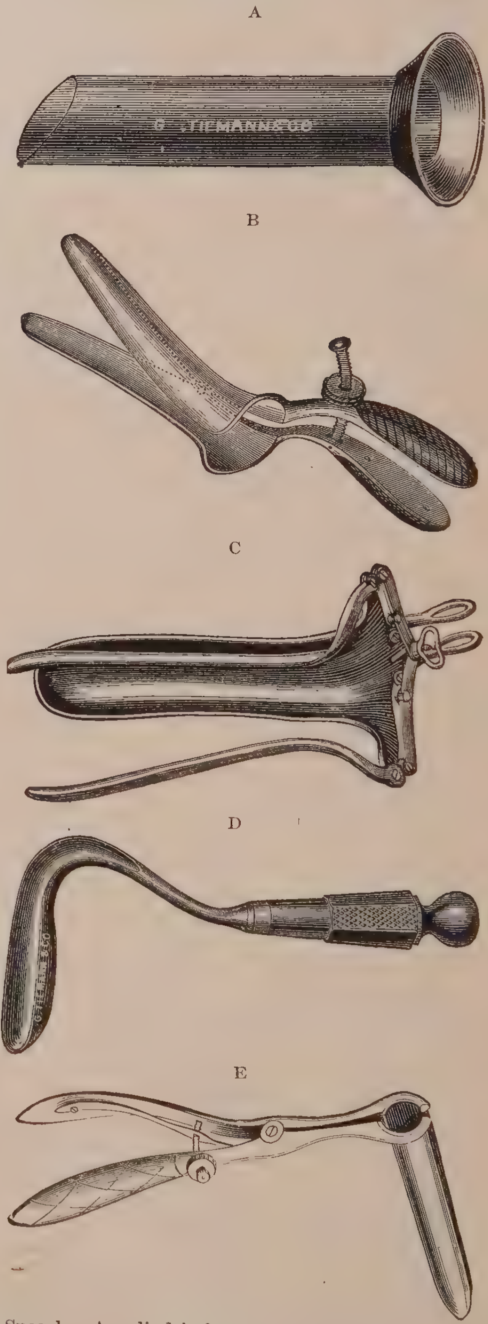
**Spectros'copy.** Use of the spectroscope; investigation with the spectroscope.

**Spec'trum.** An appearance, real or imaginary. An after-image (ocular s.). A multicolored band caused by the refraction of a beam of light, by means of which the rays of different wave lengths are separated (solar s.). **S. anal'ysis**, method of analysis, consisting in decomposing by means of a prism the colored light given by the salts of metals to the colorless flames of alcohol or coal gas. It is a useful aid to quantitative analysis, as the colored flame of each metal, even in the minutest quantity, is found to give a well-marked and characteristic spectrum. Bunsen estimated that the amount of sodium which admitted of detection by prismatic analysis was the 195,000,000th part of a grain, of lithium the 70,000,000th, of calcium the 100,000,000th of a grain, and so on with other substances. **Oc'ular s.,** disturbance of vision, consisting in the appearance of objects after the objects themselves have been withdrawn; see *Colors, accidental*. **So'lar s.,** the colored image produced by white light which has been decomposed by passing through a prism. It consists of seven different colored fringes, arranged as follows: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. (The word *vibgyor*, including the initial letter of each, is a convenient means of memorizing them.) Three of these—blue, red, and yellow—are simple, the others being mixtures of them.

**Spec'ula.** Plural of speculum.

**Spec'ular** (*specularis*). Belonging to a speculum. **S. iron**, a species of iron ore; hæmatite.

**Spec'ulum** (Lat., mirror). Surgically, an instrument for bringing parts into view, either by reflecting them in a mirror, as in the laryngeal speculum, or by separating the walls of the tracts leading



Specula: A, cylindrical speculum; B, bivalve vaginal speculum; C, trivalve vaginal speculum; D, rectal speculum; E, bivalve rectal speculum.

to them, as in the vaginal speculum. Specula are of various shapes and construction, according to the parts to be viewed. Anatomically, the septum lucidum of the brain. **S. cit′rinum,** orpiment. **S. Helmon′tii,** central tendon of diaphragm. **S. in′dicum,** iron filings. **In′tra-u′terine s.,** form of speculum devised for the introduction into the cavity of the uterus of powerful remedies, such as nitric acid. **S. laryn′gis,** laryngoscope. **S. lu′cidum,** septum lucidum of the brain. **S. oc′uli,** a wire instrument for keeping the eyelids separated during inspection or operation on the eye. **S. o′ris,** tongue-depressor. **Pneumat′ic s.,** form of aural speculum having a tube attached in such a way that the surgeon can by suction produce motion in the membrana tympani. **S. rhomboide′um,** rhomboid space formed by tendon of trapezius muscles at lower cervical and upper dorsal spines. **Sims's s.,** see *Sims.* **S. ven′eris,** Achillea millefolium.

**Spe′cus.** Vulva. **S. cor′dis,** ventricle of the heart.

**Spedalsk′hed.** See *Radzyge.*

**Speech.** The articulated voice. **Affec′tions of s.,** see *Aphasia, Apraxia, Stammering,* etc. **S. cen′tre,** see *Centre.* **Clipped s., Ech′o s., Mir′ror s., Scan′ning s., Slurred s.,** see these words. **S. tract,** nerve-fibres connecting the speech centre with the motor centres of phonation.

**Speech′lessness.** Dumbness; aphasia.

**Speed′well.** A plant of the genus *Veronica.* **Brook′lime s.,** Veronica beccabunga. **Fe′male s.,** Antirrhinum elatine. **Offic′inal s.,** veronica. **Pur′slain s.,** Veronica peregrina. **Wa′ter s.,** Veronica beccabunga.

**Speed′y cut.** Injury of front leg of horse inflicted by the opposite forepart.

**Spell′bone.** Fibula.

**Spel′trum.** Zinc.

**Spence's amputa′tion.** See *Amputation.*

**Spen′cer's a′rea.** Area in cortical part of brain in frontal lobe external to the olfactory tract; which when stimulated by induced electricity affects respiration, even to an inhibitory degree, if carried so far.

**Spend′ing.** Ejaculation of semen.

**Sperm** (*sperma,* seed). Spermatic fluid, seminal fluid, semen. Whitish, viscid fluid of a peculiar smell secreted by the testicles, whence it is carried by the vasa deferentia to the vesiculæ seminales, to be thrown into the vagina, during coition, through the ejaculatory ducts and the urethra. It is the fecundating fluid, and must come into contact with the ovum of the female. Semen, at the time of emission, is composed of two different fluids: the one liquid and transparent, considered to be the secretion of the prostate; the other white, and as thick as mucilage, the product of the testicular secretion. Sperm contains, according to Vauquelin, 900 parts of water, 50 of animal mucilage, 10 of soda, and 30 of calcareous phosphate. Microscopic observations show that it contains spermatozoa, or spermatozoids, produced in cells—sperm-cells. By careful examination other minute, round, granulated bodies may be detected, less numerous than the spermatozoa, and called seminal granules, granula seminis, spermatophori. Pure sperm consists principally of spermatozoids and seminal granules enveloped in a small quantity of fluid, liquor seminis, spermatic liquor. It has been erroneously imagined that during coition there is a secretion of female sperm—semen muliebre; the increased secretion that takes place is chiefly from Duverney's glands. Sperm also means spermaceti. **S. cells,** spermatids. **S. fil′aments,** spermatozoa. **S. mor′ula,** spermosphere. **S. nu′cleus,** the nucleus of a spermatozoon. **S. whale,** Physeter macrocephalus.

**Spermace′ti** (*ketos,* a whale). Cetaceum.

**Spermacra′sia** (*akrasia,* incontinence). Spermatorrhœa.

**Spermagon′ia.** Spermatogonia.

**Spermatacra′sia.** Spermacrasia. Spermatorrhœa.

**Spermatemphrax′is** (*emphraxis,* obstruction). Obstruction to discharge of semen.

**Spermat′ic.** Seminal. Relating to the sperm. A name given to different parts connected with the organs of generation. **S. ar′teries** are two in number—one on each side—arising from the sides of the aorta, sometimes from the renal arteries. They descend almost vertically at the sides of the vertebral column, and are distributed differently in the two sexes. In man the spermatic artery, situated at the side of the vas deferens, issues by the abdominal ring, gives numerous ramifications to the spermatic cord, and divides into two fasciculi of branches, one going to the testicle, the other to the epididymis. In the female the spermatic artery, *ovarian* or *utero-ovarian artery,* dips into the pelvis and passes to the ovarium, Fallopian tube, and round ligament. **S. canal′,** inguinal canal. **S. car′tridge,** spermatophore. **S. cord,** testicular cord, the vascular and nervous cord by which the testicle is suspended. It is composed of the spermatic artery and veins, of other small vessels, of lymphatics, of nervous filaments from the spermatic plexus and from the genitocrural branch of the lumboabdominal plexus, of the vas deferens, and often of a fibrocellular cord uniting the peritoneum to the upper part of the tunica vaginalis, and in which encysted hydrocele of the spermatic cord occurs. All these parts are united together by coats which, from without, are: 1. The skin and areolar membrane. 2. A fibrocellular membrane, formed by the fascia superficialis. 3. A thin layer, formed by fibres of the cremaster muscle, united archwise before and often also behind the cord. 4. The sheath proper of the spermatic vessels, or the tubular prolongation furnished by the fascia transversalis to the cord, on a level with the superior orifice of the inguinal canal. The spermatic cord is commonly shorter on the right side than on the left, and of a different size in different individuals. It ascends almost vertically from the superior margin of the testicle as far as the lower orifice of the inguinal canal, passes through this canal, and enters the abdomen, crossing the epigastric artery. Here it forms an evident elbow, directing its course backward. Here, also, the organs composing it separate, the vas deferens descending into the pelvis to pass behind the bladder—the bloodvessels and lymphatics ascending toward the lumbar region. **S. duct,** vas deferens. **S. fas′cia,** *external s. f.,* intercolumnar fascia; *internal s. f.,* fascia propria. **S. fil′aments,** spermatozoa. **S. flu′id,** sperm. **S. gan′glion,** a large ganglion formed by branches from the hypogastric ganglion and spermatic plexus. It supplies the fundus uteri. Besides these, other ganglia have been described, such as the vesical and vaginal ganglia, and anterior and posterior subperitoneal ganglia and plexuses, which communicate with the preceding and constitute an extensive nervous rete over the entire uterus. **S. liq′uor,** liquor seminis; see *Sperm.* **S. pas′sages** or **ways,** canals concerned in the excretion of semen; see *Testicle.* **S. plex′uses of nerves** are two in number, furnished by the renal plexuses. Their filaments, called spermatic nerves, follow the arteries of the same name to the testicle in man, and to the ovary and Fallopian tube in woman—ovarian nerves. **S. veins** are two or three in number on each side. They accompany the spermatic artery, and open—those of the right, into the vena cava inferior; those of the left, into the corresponding renal vein. These veins form, above the testicle, a kind of venous network, the spermatic plexus and corpus varicosum; and another plexus before the psoas muscles, called the corpus pampiniforme.

**Sper′matid.** Immature spermatozoon.

**Spermatin′.** Albuminoid substance found in the sperm, and resembling alkali albumin and mucin.

**Sperm′atis.** Spermatic vein.

**Sperm′atism.** Emission of sperm. Also the old doctrine of animalculism, namely, that the embryo was produced from the spermatozoon alone, the ovum acting only as a receptacle.

**Sperm′atist.** A believer in the theory of spermatism.

**Spermati′tis.** Inflammation of the spermatic cord or vas deferens.

**Sper′matoblast.** Round or oval epithelial cell in a seminal tubule from which spermatozoa develop.

**Sper′matocele** (*kele*, tumor). Swelling of the testicle, formerly regarded as produced by an accumulation of sperm in the organ. Encysted hydrocele of the testicle. Varicocele.

**Spermatochor′da.** Spermatic cord.

**Spermatoclem′ma** (*klemma*, theft). Involuntary ejaculation of semen. See *Pollution*.

**Spermatoclep′sis** (*klepto*, to steal). Spermatoclemma.

**Spermatocyd′ia.** Seminal ducts.

**Sper′matocyst.** Seminal vesicle. Spermatic cyst.

**Spermatocystidorrha′gia** (*rhage*, breaking forth). Discharge of blood from the urethra in the act of ejaculation of sperm.

**Spermatocysti′tis.** Inflammation of the vesiculæ seminales.

**Sper′matocyte** (*kytos*, a cell). Epithelial cell from which is developed the spermatozoon; spermatoblast.

**Spermatogem′ma** (*gemma*, a bud). A collection of germinal cells of a spermatozoon.

**Spermatogen′esis** or **Spermatog′eny.** Formation of sperm.

**Sper′matogone** or **Spermatogo′nium** (*gone*, offspring). Seminal or germinal cell.

**Sperm′atoid** (*eidos*, resemblance). Like sperm.

**Spermatolep′sis** (*lepsis*, taking away). See *Pollution.*

**Spermatol′ogy** (*logos*, discourse). Science relating to the composition, secretion, function, etc., of semen.

**Sper′matomere.** One of the particles into which the sperm nucleus divides.

**Spermatopath′ia** or **Spermatop′athy** (*pathos*, disease). Morbid condition of the sperm.

**Spermatopho′bia** (*phobos*, fear). Hypochondriasis, in which spermatorrhœa is imagined to exist.

**Sper′matophore** (*sperma* + *phoreo*, to carry). An elongated sac or sheath containing spermatozoa. On contact with fluid this sac bursts and the spermatozoa are discharged into the semen.

**Spermatoph′orous.** Sperm-bearing.

**Spermatopoie′sis** (*sperma* + *poieo*, to make). The secretion of semen.

**Spermatopoiet′ic.** Relating to spermatopoiesis.

**Spermatorrhœ′a** (*sperma* + *rheo*, to flow). An involuntary emission of sperm without copulation. **S. aton′ica,** discharge occurring when one is awake, without erection. **S. dormien′tium,** nocturnal emission of semen. **False s.,** prostatorrhœa; emission of fluid devoid of spermatozoa.

**Spermatos′chesis** (*schesis*, retention). Retention or suppression of the spermatic secretion.

**Spermato′sis.** Production of semen.

**Spermatoso′mata** (*soma*, body). Spermatozoa.

**Sper′matospores.** Large cells of seminal tubules which produce spermatoblasts.

**Spermato′vum.** Impregnated ovum.

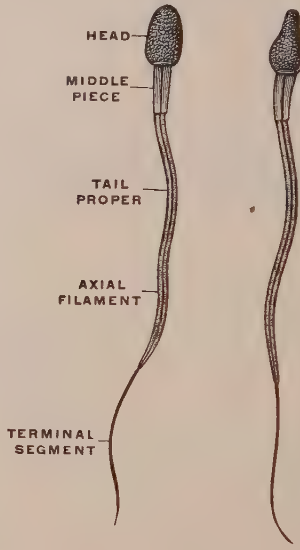
**Spermatoze′mia** (*zemia*, loss). Spermatorrhœa.

**Spermatozo′a.** Plural of spermatozoon.

**Spermatozo′al** or **Spermatozo′an.** Relating to spermatozoa.

**Spermatozo′id** or **Spermatozo′oid** (*eidos*, resemblance). Spermatozoon.

**Spermatozo′ön** (*sperma* + *zoon*, animal). Seminal or spermatic cell filament. One of the male cells of generation, contained in the semen, the union of which with an ovum impregnates the latter and causes it to develop into the embryo. It is described as consisting of three parts, the head, which is the cell proper and contains the nucleus, a middle, rod-like prolongation of protoplasm, and the tail, which by its spontaneous, vibratile movement propels the body through the spermatic fluid. Spermatozoa were discovered by Leeuwenhock in 1677, and were long regarded as animalcules or parasites, being accordingly denominated "sperm animals." The following facts of interest as to spermatozoa have been collected (Vierordt): The rapidity of motion of spermatozoa is 1.2–2.7 mm. per minute (Henle, Kramer, Hensen), 3.6 mm. per minute (Lott). In three hours they can reach the neck of the uterus, starting from the external orifice of the hymen (Sims). The most favorable temperature for their mobility is 35° C. (Engelmann). A temperature of 17° C. deprives the spermatozoa of motion (Mantegazza), but they may exhibit motion at 47° C. See *Sperm*



Human spermatozoa. The right one is seen in profile. (Gerrish.)

**Spermatu′ria.** Presence of sperm in the urine.

**Sperm′iduct** (*sperma* + *ductus*, duct). Vas deferens.

**Spermin′.** $C_2H_5N$. Leucomain procured from semen and other sources, such as liver, heart, testicles, etc. Also a preparation from the testicles of animals; used in nervous depression and debility. **S. hydrochlo′ride,** form in which spermin is generally employed internally. **S. phos′phate,** chief constituent of the Charcot-Neumann or Charcot-Leyden crystals.

**Sperm′ic.** Spermatic.

**Sperm′ism.** Spermatism.

**Sper′moblast.** Spermatoblast.

**Spermoëd′ia cla′vius.** Ergot.

**Sper′molith** (*lithos*, a stone). A calculus in the spermatic duct or vesicula seminalis.

**Spermoneural′gia.** Neuralgia of the spermatic cord.

**Spermophlebecta′sia** (*phleps*, vein, *ektasis*, dilatation). A varicose condition of the spermatic veins.

**Sper′mophleps** (*phleps*, vein). Spermatic vein.

**Sper′moplasm** (*plasso*, to form). Protoplasm of spermatoblast, especially that part which forms the tail of the spermatozoon.

**Spermoph′orum.** Vesicula seminalis.

**Spermorrhœ′a.** Spermatorrhœa.

**Sper′mosphere.** Sphere or mass of spermatoblasts produced by repeated division of a spermatospore.

**Sper′mospore.** Spermatospore.

**Spermoste′mon** (*stemon*, the warp). Spermatozoon.

**Spermothe′ca** (*theca*, sheath). A reservoir or sac in the interior of the body of some insects, as the bee, becoming filled with the fertilizing fluid of the male.

**Spermotoxin′.** A cytotoxin acting specifically on spermatozoa.

**Spermozo′on.** Spermatozoon.

**Spes phthis′ica.** Hopeful temperament of the consumptive.

**Spew.** To vomit.

**Sphacelate,** sfas′e-lāte (*sphacelus*, gangrene). To become gangrenous. Also gangrenous; necrosed.

**Sphacelated,** sfas′e-la-ted. Affected with sphacelus.

**Sphacela′tion.** Formation of a sphacelus or slough. Gangrene.

**Sphace′lia seg′etum** (*sphacelus*). Ergot.

**Sphacelin′ic acid.** Acid contained in ergot.

**Sphacelism,** sfas′el-izm. State of being affected with sphacelus. **S. of the brain,** phrenitis.

**Sphacel′ium.** Claviceps purpurea.

**Sphaceloder′ma** (*sphakelos*, gangrene, *derma*, skin). Skin gangrene, Raynaud's disease.

**Sphaceloid,** sfas′el-oid. Resembling sphacelus.

**Sphacelotoxin′.** $C_{20}H_{21}O_9$. A very poisonous resinous body giving to sphacelinic acid (in ergot) its toxic action.

**Sphacelous,** sfas′el-us. Pertaining to sphacelus.

**Sphacelus,** sfas′el-us (*sphakelos*, gangrene). Mortification, necrosis. Word used by some synonymously with gangrene; by others with gangrene when it occupies the whole substance of a limb. It also means the disorganized portion in cases of gangrene which must be thrown off, or is, in other words, totally dead; the foul, disorganized portion of an ulcer, called also the slough. Sphacelus was formerly used to denote excessive pain, and also agitation from excessive pain or violent emotion. **S. cerea′lis,** ergotism. **S. nosocomia′lis,** hospital gangrene.

**Sphæ′ra.** A ball. **S. mari′na,** Pila marina.

**Sphæræsthe′sia** (*sphaira*, a ball, *aisthesis*, sensation). Sensation of the presence of a globular body, as in globus hystericus.

**Sphæran′thus in′dicus.** A Malabar plant, acrid and aromatic.

**Sphæ′ria sinen′sis.** Fungus projecting from the neck of a lepidopterous insect, esteemed by the Chinese as a tonic.

**Sphærobacte′ria.** Micrococci.

**Sphæroceph′ala ela′tior.** Echinops.

**Sphærococ′cus.** A genus of algæ. Also a micrococcus. **S. ac′idi lac′tici** (Markmann), Micrococcus lacticus. **S. cris′pus,** Fucus crispus. **S. edu′lis,** Halymenia edulis. **S. helminthochor′tus,** Corallina corsicana; variety of Mediterranean algæ known as Corsican moss. **S. lichenoi′des,** Fucus amylaceus; Ceylon moss which is edible. **S. mamillo′sus,** Chondrus mamillosus.

**Sphæro′ma.** Spherical prominence, swelling, or tumor.

**Sphærom′eter.** Spherometer.

**Sphærot′ilus.** A genus of microorganisms of the family *Chlamydobacteriaceæ*, encapsulated cells growing as branched threads. **S. na′tans** (Kützing and Saccardo), a form of sphærotilus found in water.

**Sphæ′rulæ san′guinis.** Blood-globules

**Spha′ge.** Throat.

**Sphagias′mus.** Spasm of the neck muscles.

**Sphagi′tis** (*sphage*, throat). Sore throat.

**Sphaleroto′cia** (*sphaleros*, false, *tokos*, parturition). Counterfeit labor-pains.

**Sphen′done.** A sling or sling-bandage.

**Sphenenceph′alus.** See *Sphenocephale*.

**Sphe′nion.** Apex of sphenoidal angle of parietal bone on the surface of the skull.

**Spheno-.** In composition, the sphenoid bone.

**Sphenobas′ilar.** Relating to the sphenoid bone and the basilar process of the occipital.

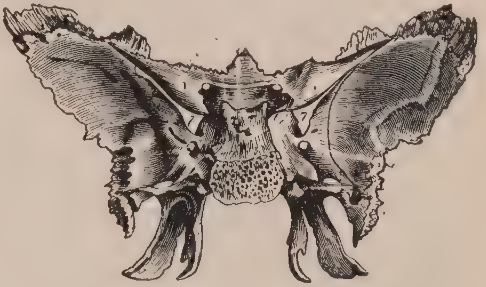
**Sphenoccip′ital.** Spheno-occipital.

**Sphenocepha′lia** (*sphen*, a wedge, *kephale*, head). Monstrosity in which the head is wedge-shaped, owing to the projection of the region of the anterior fontanelle, giving a bird-like appearance to the face. The monster is called a *sphenocephalus*.

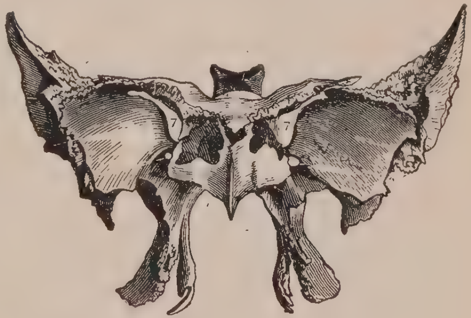
**Sphenoceph′alus.** See *Sphenocephalia*.

**Sphe′noethmoid′al recess′.** Recess in the angle formed by the cribriform and body of the sphenoid.

**Sphe′noid** (*sphen*, a wedge, *eidos*, resemblance). Wedge-shaped. **S. bone,** pterygoid bone; an azygous bone, situated on the median line and at the base of the cranium. It articulates with all the bones of that cavity, supports them, and strengthens their union. Its form is singular, and resembles a bat with the wings extended. It has: 1. An inferior or guttural surface, on which is situated the crista that joins the vomer, a channel which assists in forming the pterygopalatine foramen, the pterygoid process, the pterygoid fossa, the scaphoid depression, the Vidian or pterygoid canal, the foramina (f. ovale, f. spinale). 2. A superior or cerebral surface, on which are the clinoid processes, the pituitary fossa, the foramina (f. ovale, f. rotundum, and f. spinale), the apophysis of Ingrassias or lesser wing, the foramen opticum, etc. 3. An occipital or posterior surface articulating with the basilary process of the occipital bone. 4. An anterior or orbital nasal surface, having anteriorly a crista to unite with the ethmoid bone, and on each side a round aperture leading into two cavities in the substance of the bone, separated by a middle septum, and called the sphenoidal sinuses or cells. 5. Two zygomaticotemporal or external surfaces corresponding to the temporal and zygomatic fossæ. Some divide the sphenoid into body or middle portion, and alæ, four in number, subdivided into great (temporal plates or wings, alæ magnæ) and little (apophyses of Ingrassias, alæ minores, processus ensiformes). The sphenoid suture surrounds the bone.



Internal or cerebral surface of sphenoid bone.



Anterior and inferior surface of sphenoid bone.

**Sphenoid′al.** Belonging or relating to the sphenoid bone. **S. an′gle,** angle formed by lines drawn from the saddle-shaped depression of the sphenoid bone to the middle of the anterior wall of the foramen magnum, and to a point of junction of the nasal and frontal bones. **S. ar′tery,** branch of middle cerebral artery supplying the sphenoidal lobe. **S. cells, S. si′nuses, S. cor′nua,** cornua of Bertin, pyramids of Wistar, bones of Bertin; two small, thin, and curved bones situated between the sphenoid and ethmoid, with which they are confounded in the adult; they have the shape of a hollow pyramid with the base turned backward, and are developed by a single point of ossification; they are articulated with the sphenoid, ethmoid, palate-bone, and vomer. **S. crest,** thin, projecting edge, in middle line of anterior surface of the body, which extends downward from the sphenoidal spine and terminates in the rostrum. **S. diam′eter, min′imum,** smallest transverse diameter of space measured in the temporal fossa. **S. fis′sure,** a fissure between greater and lesser wings of sphenoid bone, by which the orbit and cranial cavity communicate with one another. **S. fontanelle′,** see *Fontanelle*. **S. fora′men,** opening formed in greatest part by a deep notch between the orbital and sphenoidal processes, and completed above by the sphenoidal spongy bone; it leads from the sphenomaxillary fossa into the nasal cavity, and transmits a branch from Meckel's ganglion and the nasal branch of the internal maxillary artery. **S. or′bital fis′sure,** large fissure between the great and little alæ of the sphenoid, seen at the upper and back part of the orbit, between which and the cranium it is a means of communication, and transmits the third, fourth, and sixth pairs of nerves, and the first branch of the fifth pair, to the eye and its appendages. **S. pro′cess,** thin layer of bone curving upward, inward, and backward from posterior part of vertical plate; its superioror external surface is in contact with the sphenoidal spongy bone and base of internal pterygoid plate, and is grooved for completion of pterygopalatine canal; its internal or under surface looks to the posterior nares; at its base a third surface looks forward and outward into the sphenomaxillary fossa; its inner extremity is in contact with the wing of the vomer. **S. si′nuses,** two air-containing cavities, separated by a septum, in the interior of the sphenoid bone. **S. spine:** 1. A projecting crista at the inferior surface of the sphenoid bone for articulation with the vomer. 2. A triangular process met with near the posterior margin of the same bone, behind the foramen spinale. At the point of the spinous process a styloid process is frequently met with. **S. spon′gy bones** or **tur′binate bones** (cornua sphenoidalia) form a considerable part of the anterior wall of the body of the sphenoid, including the foramen of each sinus; they have a triangular form, with the apex directed downward; in the adult they are usually incorporated with the sphenoid, but originally are separately developed.

**Sphenoida′le basila′re ante′rius.** Anterior portion of the body of the sphenoid. **S. basila′re posti′cum,** lower part of sphenoid bone. **S. latera′le poste′rius,** lateral portion of sphenoid bone.

**Sphenoida′lia latera′lia.** Sphenoidal wings.

**Sphenoid′oauric′ular in′dex.** Ratio between least sphenoidal diameter of the skull in the temporal fossa and the least biauricular diameter, the latter taken as one hundred.

**Sphenoidofron′tal in′dex.** Ratio between least sphenoidal diameter of the skull and the least frontal diameter, the latter taken as one hundred.

**Sphenoidopari′etal in′dex.** Ratio between the least sphenoidal diameter of the skull and the greatest frontal diameter, the latter taken as one hundred.

**Sphenoma′lar su′ture.** Articulation between great wing of sphenoid and malar bone.

**Sphenomax′illary.** Relating to the sphenoid and maxillary bones. **S. crest,** highest portion of sphenoid which separates the sphenomaxillary and infratemporal surfaces of bone. **S. fis′sure** is situated at the posterior part of the angle formed by the union of the internal and inferior parietes of the orbit. It is constituted, above, by the sphenoid bone; below, by the superior maxillary and palate bones, and before by the malar bone. It is narrower at the middle than at the extremities, and forms a communication between the orbit and the zygomatic fossa. **S. fos′sa,** depression at the union of the sphenomaxillary and pterygomaxillary fissures. **S. sur′face,** external surface of great wing of the sphenoid which faces the zygomatic fossa.

**Sphenom′eter** (*sphen,* wedge, *metron,* measure). Instrument used to determine the size of the wedge necessary to be removed in correcting a curvature of a long bone.

**Sphe′no-occip′ital bone.** Part formed by union of occipital with sphenoid bone.

**Spheno-or′bital.** Name given to the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone.

**Sphenopal′atine.** Relating to the sphenoid and palate bones. **S. ar′tery,** large lateral nasal artery, termination of the internal maxillary; it enters at the posterior part of the superior meatus of the nose through the sphenopalatine foramen, and spreads its numerous branches on the pituitary membrane covering the septum, the cornua, and the meatus. **S. fora′men,** round aperture formed by the vertical portion of the os palati and the sphenoid. It establishes a communication between the nasal fossæ and the zygomatic fossa. **S. gan′glion,** Meckel's or sphenoidal ganglion; small, nervous ganglion, of variable size, situated without the foramen sphænopalatinum in the pterygomaxillary fissure; it seems suspended by several nervous filaments to the trunk of the superior maxillary nerve, and gives off internal or sphenopalatine filaments, inferior or palatine filaments, and a posterior filament, which is the Vidian or pterygoid nerve. **S. nerves,** lateral nasal nerves; these arise from the ganglion just described, at its inner part, and enter the nasal fossæ by the sphenopalatine foramen; they are five or six in number, and distribute their filaments to the outer and inner parietes of the nasal fossæ; one remarkable branch is the nasopalatine. **S. notch,** space existing between the orbital and sphenoidal processes of the palate-bone, which go to form the sphenopalatine foramen. **S. plex′us,** nerve-plexus which communicates with the sphenopalatine ganglion. **S. veins,** tributaries of the pterygoid plexus adjacent to the artery of the same name.

**Sphenopalati′nus.** Levator palati muscle.

**Sphenopari′etal.** Relating to the sphenoid and parietal bones. **S. in′dex,** sphenoidoparietal index. **S. si′nus,** anterior part of cavernous sinus of dura mater where it joins the ophthalmic vein. **S. su′ture,** formed by the articulation of the extremity of the greater ala of the sphenoid with the anterior and inferior angle of the parietal bone.

**Sphenopetro′sal.** Relating to the sphenoid bone and the petrous portion of the temporal. **S. fis′sure,** fissure at base of skull between apex of petrous bone and greater wing of sphenoid. **S. lam′ina,** thin, horizontal plate projecting backward from the foramen spinosum of the sphenoid bone. **S. su′ture,** line of union between petrous portion of temporal bone and greater wing of sphenoid.

**Sphenopharynge′us.** Portion of superior constrictor of pharynx arising from spine of sphenoid.

**Sphenop′terus** (*sphen,* wedge, *pteron,* wing). Possessing wings like a wedge.

**Sphenopterygopalati′nus.** Circumflexus.

**Sphenor′bital.** Spheno-orbital.

**Sphenosalpingostaphyli′nus.** Tensor palati.

**Spheno′sis** (*sphenoo,* to wedge). Impaction of the fœtus in the parturient canal.

**Sphenospi′nous ar′tery.** Middle meningeal artery.

**Sphenosquam′ous su′ture.** Line of union between greater wing of sphenoid and squamous portion of temporal bone.

**Sphenostaphyli′nus.** Circumflexus palati muscle.

**Sphenotem′poral.** Belonging to the sphenoid and temporal bones. **S. su′ture,** suture at the articulation of the great ala of the sphenoid bone with the squamous portion of the temporal. Béclard named *sphenotemporal* the posterior part of the body of the sphenoid, which is developed from distinct points of ossification.

**Sphenot′ic.** A bone of fetal life, forming the carotid groove and contiguous portions of the sphenoid bone.

**Sphenotre′sia** (*sphen,* wedge, *tresis,* boring). Destruction of base of skull in operation of craniotomy.

**Sphe′notribe** (*tribo*, to rub). A form of cephalotribe for crushing the base of the skull of the fœtus.

**Sphenotur′binal.** Relating to the sphenoidal turbinate bones; spongy bones connected with the sphenoid.

**Sphere.** Ball, globe, a rounded body every part of the surface of which is equidistant from its centre. **Attrac′tion s.**, see *Attraction*. **Embryon′ic s.**, morula. **Segmenta′tion s.**, blastomere; morula. **Vitel′line s.**, segmentation s. **Yolk s.**, segmentation s.

**Spher′ical.** Possessing the shape of a sphere. **S. aberra′tion**, excess of refraction of the peripheral part of a convex lens over the central area, producing an imperfect focus and an indistinct image. **S. nu′cleus**, nucleus of gray matter in the cerebellum near the corpus dentatum.

**Spherobacte′rium.** Sphærobacterium.

**Spherocerebrin′.** Nitrogenized substance found in cerebral structure.

**Sphe′roid, Spheroid′al**, or **Spheroid′ic.** Having nearly the form of a sphere; applied to crystals having several convex surfaces.

**Spherom′eter** (*sphaira*, sphere, *metron*, measure). Instrument chiefly used for measuring the curvation of surface of lenses.

**Spher′ule.** Little sphere or spheroidal body.

**Sphinc′ter** (*sphingo*, to constrict). Constrictor. Name given to several annular muscles constricting or closing certain natural openings. **S. a′ni**, anatomists describe two sphincter muscles of the anus: 1. *S. externus* or *cutaneus*, situated around the anus, is elliptical from before to behind, flattened, and pierced at the middle. Its fibres describe concentric arcs, which are attached behind to the extremity of the coccyx by a dense areolar substance, and are confounded anteriorly with the bulbocavernosi and transversi perinei muscles; this muscle contracts and closes the anus. 2. *Inner* or *internal sphincter ani*, *s. intestinalis*, is by many anatomists considered the termination of the circular fibres of the rectum. It is annular, and situated above the inferior extremity of the rectum to the extent of about a finger's breadth; it has the same uses as the other. **S. a. ter′tius**, rectal folds. **S. an′tri pylor′ici**, band of strong, circular muscles at a point two-thirds of the distance from cardia to pylorus. **S. col′li**, deeper of two primitive layers from which the facial muscles are derived; buccinator, orbicularis oris, and other deep muscles are formed from it. **S. gu′læ**, constrictor pharyngis. **S. of Hen′le**, s. urethræ prostaticus. **S. il′ei**, valve of Bauhin; ileocæcal valve. **S. intestina′lis**, sphincter ani internus. **S. ir′idis**, circular muscle at inner edge of iris, contraction of which lessens the diameter of the pupil. **S. labio′rum**, orbicularis oris. **S. laryn′gis**, arytenoepiglottic muscles of two sides encircling superior orifice of larynx. **S. of lar′ynx**, sphincter laryngis. **S. oc′uli**, orbicularis palpebrarum. **S. œsophage′us**, hiatus œsophageus. **S. o′ris**, orbicularis oris; some give the name *s. o. externus* to the superficial fibres of the orbicularis oris not derived from the buccinator, and *s. o. internus* to deep fibres of the orbicularis oris derived from the buccinator. **S. palpebra′rum**, orbicularis palpebrarum. **S. pharyngolarynge′us** includes the following three sets of muscles considered as one: inferior constrictor, cricothyroideus anticus, and thyroideus. **S. pros′tatæ**, sphincter urethræ prostaticus. **S. pupil′læ**, sphincter iridis; see *Iris*. **S. pylo′ri**, pylorus; see *Pylorus*. **S. ure′thræ prostat′icus**, prostatic muscular fibres surrounding the urethra below the sphincter vesicæ internus. **S. vagi′næ**, perineal muscle arising from central tendon of the perineum, surrounding the vaginal orifice and embracing the bulb of the vestibule; inserted upon corpora cavernosa of clitoris; constrictor cunni. **S. vagi′næ profun′dus**, constrictor vaginæ profundus. **S. ventric′uli**, pylorus. **S. vesi′cæ**, s. of the bladder; some anatomists have given this name to whitish, elastic, and circular fibres surrounding the neck of the bladder, but not constituting a particular muscle. The name *pseudosphincter* is sometimes applied to the anterior fibres of the levator ani which pass beneath the neck of the bladder and by their contraction close that opening. **S. v. externus**, s. urethræ prostaticus.

**Sphincteral′gia** (*algos*, pain). Pain in the anal sphincter or immediate vicinity.

**Sphincter′ic.** Relating to, belonging to, or having properties of a sphincter.

**Sphinc′teroplasty** (*plasso*, to form). Operation to repair or restore an injured sphincter or one absent or deficient.

**Sphinc′teroscope.** Instrument for examination of a sphincter, as the sphincter ani.

**Sphincterot′omy.** Surgical division of a sphincter.

**Sphingoin′.** $C_{17}H_{35}NO_2$. A leucomain found in brain substance.

**Sphingosin′.** Leucomain found in brain substance.

**Sphinx′is** (*sphingo*, to bind). Constriction.

**Sphyg′ma** (*sphygmos*, pulse). Pulse.

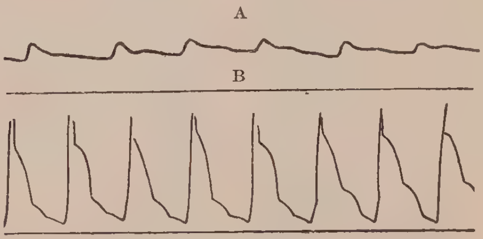
**Sphyg′mic** or **Sphyg′mical.** Relating to the pulse.

**Sphygmoceph′alus** (*sphygmos*, pulse, *kephale*, head). A pulsatory pain in the temples.

**Sphygmochron′ograph** (*sphygmos*, pulse, *chronos*, time, *grapho*, to write). A form of sphygmograph.

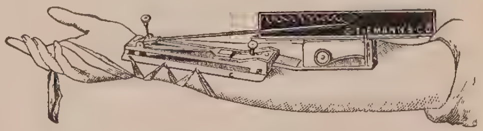
**Sphygmogenin′.** Substance from suprarenal capsule, so named because of its influence on arterial pressure.

**Sphyg′mogram** (*sphygmos*, pulse, *gramma*, a tracing). Tracing produced by the sphygmograph.



Sphygmograms. A, the small pulse of mitral stenosis; B, Corrigan's pulse, in a case of aortic regurgitation.

**Sphyg′mograph** (*sphygmos*, pulse, *grapho*, to write). An instrument applied over the heart or an artery, indicating graphically the character of the pulse as to force and extent of undulations.



Sphygmograph.

**Sphygmograph′ic.** Relating to a sphygmograph. **S. tra′cing**, sphygmogram.

**Sphygmog′raphy.** The use of the sphygmograph.

**Sphyg′moid** (*sphygmos*, pulse, *eidos*, resemblance). Similar to a pulse or to a pulsation.

**Sphygmole′gium** (*sphygmos*, pulse, *lego*, to read). A form of sphygmograph.

**Sphygmol′ogy.** Science relating to the pulse, especially its diagnostic significance.

**Sphygmomanom′eter** (*sphygmos*, pulse, *manos*, in small quantity, *metron*, measure). Instrument by which blood pressure in the arteries is measured.

**Sphygmom′eter.** Instrument for measuring the quickness or force of the pulse.

**Sphyg′mophone** (*sphygmos*, pulse, *phone*, sound). An instrument devised to render the rhythm, etc., of the pulse appreciable to the ear.

**Sphyg′moscope** (*sphygmos*, pulse, *skopeo*, to examine). Instrument to render visible the pulsations of the heart or of the blood-vessels.

**Sphygmos′copy** (*sphygmos*, pulse, *skopeo*, to see). Employment of the sphygmoscope.

**Sphygmosys′tole** (*sphygmos*, pulse, *systole*, contraction). The time during which the systole at the heart influences the pulse-beat, as demonstrated by the sphygmograph.

**Sphyg′motechny** (*sphygmos*, pulse, *tekne*, art). Art of examining the pulse.

**Sphygmotonom′eter** (*tonos*, tension). Apparatus for study of elasticity of the walls of an artery.

**Sphyg′mous.** Relating to the pulse.

**Sphy′ra** (hammer). The malleus.

**Sphyrec′tomy.** Removal of the malleus.

**Sphy′ron** (*sphyron*, the ankle). Malleolus.

**Sphyrot′omy** (*sphyra*, hammer, *tome*, section). The operation of excising the handle of the malleus.

**Sphyx′is.** Pulsation.

**Spi′ca.** Spica bandage. A bandage so called in consequence of its somewhat resembling a spike of barley. The turns of the bandage cross, making a figure like the letter V, each leaving a third of the roller uncovered. It is distinguished into ascending and descending. It may be applied over various parts of the body, and in a different manner in each case: thus, there is the spica or fascia inguinalis, spica inguinalis duplex, the spica for the shoulder, and another for the thumb. Ribbail's bandage is a form of spica for the instep, the use of which is indicated when pressure is needed. Lavandula spica. **S. alpi′na,** Valeriana celtica. **S. cel′tica,** Valeriana celtica. **S. in′dica,** Nardus indica. **S. nar′di,** Nardus indica.

**Spi′cate** (*spica*, spike). Resembling a spike; term applied to flowers.

**Spice.** See *Species.* **S. ber′ry,** gaultheria; Laurus benzoin. **S. bush,** Laurus benzoin. **S. plas′ter,** made by mixing equal parts of allspice, cloves, cinnamon, and nutmegs, and adding thereto one-half part of black pepper. These are made into a mass by stirring, and are then sewed up in a bag, which is quilted to prevent sagging of the contents. One side of the plaster is now wet with warm brandy, whiskey, or vinegar, and is then ready for use. **S. wood,** Laurus benzoin.

**Spices, four.** See *Myrtus pimenta.*

**Spic′ule** or **Spic′ulum** (pl. spicula). A small, spike-like fragment of bone.

**Spi′der.** An arthropod of the order *Araneæ.* **S. can′cer,** telangiectasis. **S. cells,** Deiters's cells. **S. web,** Araneæ tela.

**Spi′derwort.** Liliago; Tradescantia virginica.

**Spieg′elberg's sign.** Symptom of carcinoma of the uterus; when the finger is pressed over the affected part a sensation is experienced as if the region were made up of india-rubber.

**Spige′lia** (after Adrian Spigelius, the anatomist). A genus of plants of the order *Loganiaceæ.* Official (Ph. U. S.) name for the rhizome and roots of S. marilandica or pinkroot. **S. anthel′mia,** Demarara pinkroot, native of South America and the West India Islands. **S. gentianoi′des,** native perennial plant of Florida having white or purple flowers. S. anthelmia has properties like the **S. marilan′dica,** perennial wormgrass or Indian pink, Carolina pink, starbloom, wormroot. The rhizome and root —spigelia (Ph. U. S.), pinkroot—afford a useful anthelmintic, particularly in cases of lumbrici; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0) in infusion. The official preparation is *extrac′tum spige′liæ flu′idum;* dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0).

**Spige′lian lobe** or **lob′ule.** Small lobe of the liver which extends from the rear of the under surface of the right lobe.

**Spigeline′.** A volatile alkaloid obtained from the root of Spigelia marilandica and S. anthelmia.

**Spige′lius, line of.** Crescentic line indicating the point of insertion of the fibres of the transversalis abdominis into the tendon of that muscle.

**Spig′nel.** Æthusa meum.

**Spig′net.** Aralia racemosa.

**Spike lav′ender.** Lavandula spica.

**Spike′nard.** Nardus indica. **Ameri′can s.,** Aralia racemosa. **False s.,** Smilacina racemosa. **Plow′man's s.,** Conyza squarrosa. **Small s.,** Aralia nudicaulis. **S. tree,** Aralia spinosa.

**Spilan′thes** or **Spilan′thus.** A genus of plants, ord. *Compositæ.* **S. acmel′la,** balmleaved spilanthus; the herb and seed are diuretic and emmenagogue. They have been given in infusion in dropsies, jaundice, fluor albus, and calculous complaints **S. cilia′ta,** S. acmella. **S. fimbria′ta,** S. acmella. **S. olera′ceus,** spear-leaved spilanthus; a tincture of the plant has been recommended in toothache.

**Spilo′ma.** Nævus vascularis.

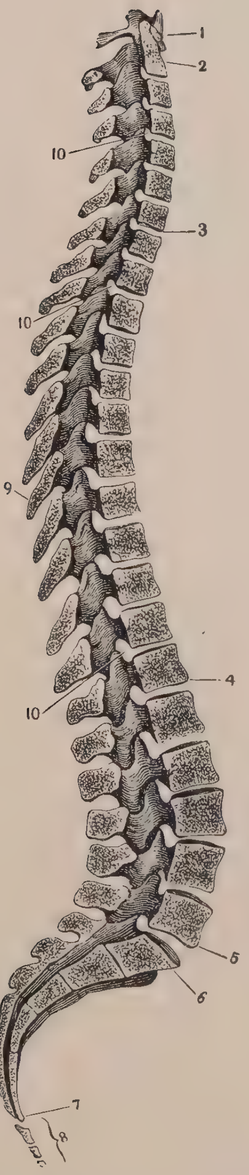
**Spiloplan′ia** (*spilos*, spot, *planos*, wandering). Small red spots on the skin, which are not permanent.

**Spiloplax′ia.** Red spots occurring in leprosy.

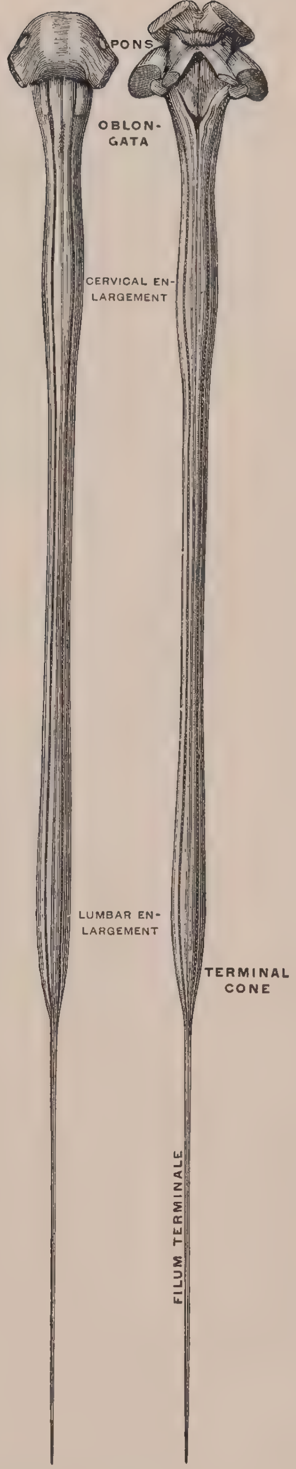
**Spilo′sis** (*spilos*, spot). Simple discoloration of the surface. **S. ephe′lis,** ephelides. **S. polio′sis,** poliosis.

**Spi′lus** (pl. spili). Nævus. A discolored spot on the skin.

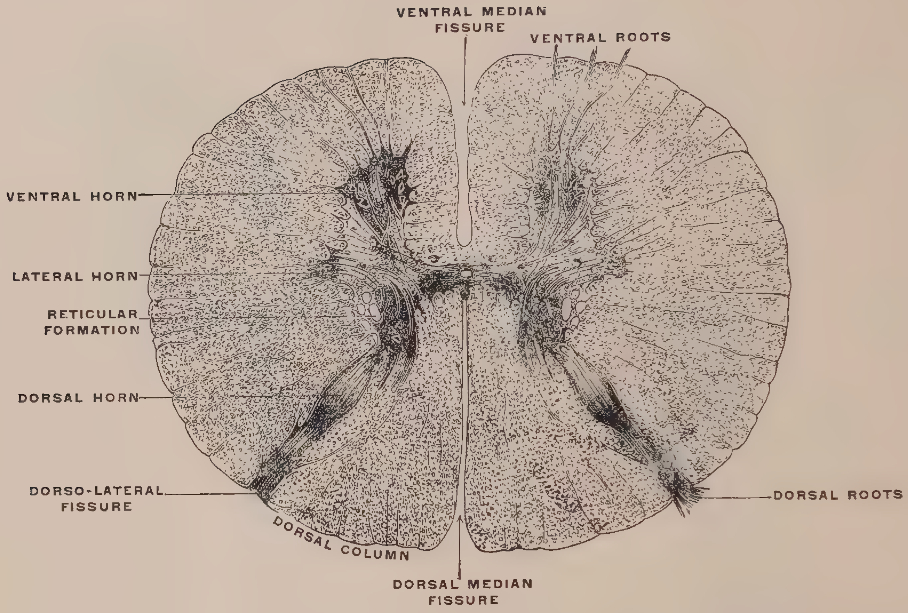
**Spi′na** (thorn). Process on the surface of a bone which has been compared to the spines or thorns on certain vegetables. The chief processes of this name are the nasal spine, the spine of the scapula, the spine of the ischium, the four iliac spines, the palatine spine, the maxillary, the sphenoid, etc. The spine of the back is the collection of vertebræ constituting the vertebral column. **S. accesso′ria is′chii,** little eminence occasionally occurring in the great sciatic notch, at the junction of the ilium and ischium. **S. ac′ida,** Oxyacantha galeni. **S. ægypti′aca,** see *Acacia.* **S. al′ba,** Carduus marianus, Mespilus oxyacantha, Onopordon acanthium. **S. angula′ris,** sphenoid spine. **S. bicipita′lis exter′na,** pectoral ridge. **S. b. inter′na,** inner lip of bicipital groove. **S. bi′fida,** name given to a congenital defect in the posterior wall of the vertebral canal, with protrusion of some of its contents in the form of a fluid tumor. The usual site of the lesion is in the lumbosacral region, but it may be found in the upper cervical and other parts of the column; see *Hydrorrhachis.* **S. cervi′na,** rhamnus. **S. con′dyli exter′na fem′oris,** outer lip of linea aspera. **S. c. inter′na fem′oris,** inner lip of linea aspera. **S. condyloide′a exter′na,** outer supracondylar ridge. **S. c. inter′na,** inner supracondylar ridge. **S. Darwin′ii,** Darwinian tubercle. **S. domes′tica,** rhamnus. **S. dor′si,** vertebral column. **S. dor′si intror′sum flex′a,** lordosis. **S. ethmoida′lis,** ethmoidal spine. **S. fer′rea,** pin. **S. fronta′lis,** nasal spine (frontal bone). **S. hel′icis,** process of helix. **S. Helmon′tii,** proximate cause of inflammation, as if the part or organ was pricked with a thorn. **S. hir′ci,** astragalus verus. **S. iliopectine′a,** spine of pubis. **S. infecto′ria,** rhamnus. **S. infe′rior muscula′ris,** crista arcuata cartilaginis arytenoideæ. **S. intercondyloide′a** or **S. interme′dia,** spine of tibia. **S. ischiad′ica, ischiat′ica,** or **is′chii,** spine of ischium. **S. jugula′ris,** jugular spine. **S. mea′tus,** spine or pointed process from temporal bone above and posterior to the auditory meatus. **S. menta′lis** or **menta′lis inter′na,** genial tubercle. **S. mus′culi ter′eti majo′ris,** process for insertion of teres major, found on lower part of axillary border of the scapula. **S. nasa′lis** or **nasa′lis ante′rior,** nasal spine. **S. nasa′lis os′sis fron′tis,** nasal spine (frontal bone). **S. nasa′lis os′sis maxilla′ris superio′ris,** anterior nasal spine. **S. nasa′lis poste′rior os′sis palati′ni,** posterior nasal spine. **S. nasa′lis supe′rior,** nasal spine (frontal bone). **S. na′si,** prominent line on the lateral surface of the nose. **S. navicula′ris,** pointed process found at inner edge of scaphoid bone of tarsus. **S. neura′lis,** neural spine. **S. nodo′sa,** rachitis. **S. occipita′lis,** occipital protuberance. **S. orbita′lis infe′rior,** small spine frequently found on orbital surface of greater wing of sphenoid, affording attachment to orbital muscle of Müller. **S. orbita′lis supe′rior,** spina recti lateralis. **S. os′sis il′ii,** spine of ilium. **S. os′sis is′chii,** spine of ischium. **S. os′sis pu′bis,** spine of pubis. **S. palati′na,** posterior nasal spine. **S. pe′dum,** corn. **S. pu′bis,** spine of pubis. **S. rec′ti latera′lis,** small



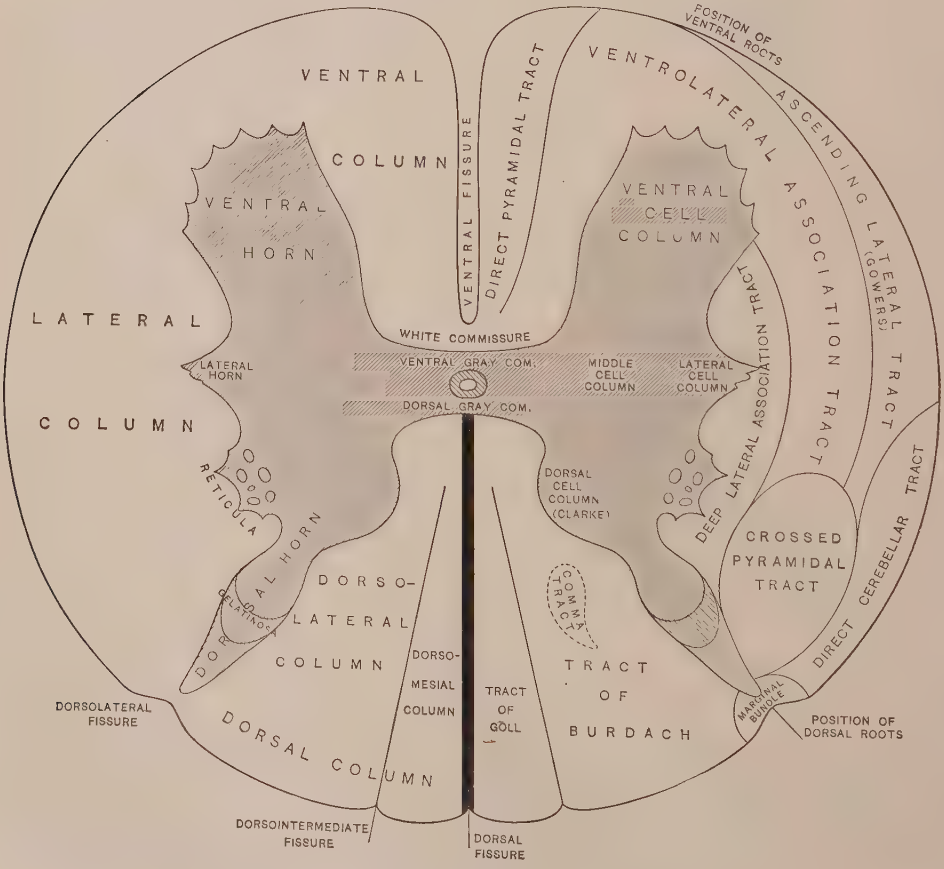
Lateral view of spinal column, showing its curvatures and internal structure: 1, atlas; 2, axis; 3, seventh cervical vertebra; 4, twelfth dorsal vertebra; 5, fifth lumbar vertebra; 6, first piece of sacrum: 7, last piece of sacrum; 8, coccyx; 9, a spinous process; 10, 10, 10, intervertebral foramina.



Spinal cord, oblongata, and pons. Left-hand figure is ventral view, right-hand is dorsal. (Testut.)



Transverse section of spinal cord at the middle of the thoracic region. The neuroglia septum has been removed from between the dorsal columns. (Testut, after Pierret.)



Diagrammatic ideal transverse section of spinal cord. On the left side are shown the gross divisions; on the right side, the conduction paths. (Gerrish.)

projection on border of greater wing of sphenoid, bounding the sphenoidal fissure, for attachment of external rectus muscle of the eye. **S. scap′ulæ,** spine of scapula. **S. sphenoida′lis,** sphenoidal spine; spine of sphenoid. **S. supe′rior muscula′ris,** prominence of the arytenoid cartilage. **S. teg′minis,** process of bone in the middle ear above the entrance to the mastoid antrum. **S. tib′iæ,** spine of tibia. **S. transver′sa,** crista arcuata cartilaginis arytenoideæ. **S. trochanter′ica ma′jor,** outer lip of linea aspera. **S. t. mi′nor,** inner lip of linea aspera. **S. trochlea′ris,** trochlear spine. **S. tuber′culi majo′ris,** pectoral ridge. **S. t. mino′ris,** inner lip of bicipital groove. **S. tympan′ica,** small projection from tympanic ring of middle ear. **S. t. ante′rior,** small projection not seen when ring unites with tegmen tympani. **S. t. ma′jor,** spina tympanica anterior. **S. t. mi′nor,** small process or projecting end of tympanic ring. **S. t. poste′rior** serves as point of attachment of anterior ligament of malleus. **S. vento′sa,** exostosis, osteoid cancer, cystic or osseous formation situated beneath the periosteum. Term of no definite meaning, as is obvious from these various words being considered its synonyms. By some it is defined to be a disease of the osseous system, in which the texture of the bone dilates, seeming to be distended with air and constituting a variety of osteosarcoma. By others it is considered to be a tumor arising from an internal caries of a bone, occurring most frequently in the carpus or tarsus. The term itself is a translation from the Arabic of Rhazes. **S. vertebra′lis,** vertebral column. **S. vestib′uli,** crista vestibuli. **S. zygomat′ica,** portion of zygomatic process of superior maxillary bone contributing to margin of sphenomaxillary fissure.

**Spin′ach.** Spinacia.

**Spina′cia** (*spina*, thorn or prickle). Spinach, ord. *Chenopodiaceæ.* Plant resembling the cabbage in its dietetic powers. The leaves boiled, with the addition of oil, form a good emollient cataplasm. Used in phthisical complaints. **S. olera′cea,** spinacia.

**Spi′næ** (pl. of spina). Spinous processes. **S. menta′les,** genian apophyses or processes. **S. ventos′itas,** spina ventosa.

**Spi′nal** (*spina*, spine). Relating to the vertebral column. **S. acces′sory,** spinal nerve. **S. acces′sory nu′cleus,** compact group of cells lying dorsolaterally from central group of cells in anterior column of the cord, which is the origin of the spinal accessory nerve. **S. ar′teries,** two in number: 1. The *posterior spinal artery* arises from the vertebral, near the corpora pyramidalia, and descends on the posterior surface of the spinal cord, distributing its ramifications to it. 2. The *anterior spinal artery* is larger than the posterior, and arises, also, from the vertebral. It descends in a serpentine manner upon the anterior surface of the cord, furnishes ramusculi to it, and unites with that of the opposite side opposite the foramen magnum occipitis. A very tortuous branch arises from this union, which descends as far as the inferior extremity of the spinal cord, to which it sends numerous divisions. The term *spinal arteries* or *rachidian arteries* is also given in the abstract to all arteries of the spinal marrow and vertebral canal. The same may be said of the veins and nerves. **S. bul′la,** a bleb of trophic origin occurring in diseases of the spinal cord. **S. canal′,** vertebral canal surrounding and protecting the spinal cord and its investments. **S. cen′tre,** spinal cord. **S. cen′tres,** motor centres in the spinal cord; see *Centre.* **S. col′umn,** vertebral column, composed of thirty-three vertebræ. **S. com′missure,** transverse portion connecting the two halves of the cord; it measures $\frac{1}{25}$ or $\frac{1}{30}$ of an inch in average thickness, and consists of two portions, anterior white and posterior gray commissures. The anterior is proportional in size to the size of the nerve-roots. The posterior is largest in the upper part of the cornu medullaris. **S. cord,** the portion of the central nervous system contained in the spinal canal; its function is to convey nerve impulses to and from the brain, and it is also a centre for reflex action; see *Medulla spinalis.* **S. debil′ity,** spinal weakness. **S. ep′ilepsy,** a condition occurring in spastic paraplegia, in which clonic spasms follow the tonic. **S. foram′ina,** in the abstract, are the foramina formed by every two contiguous vertebræ through which the spinal nerves issue; see *Vertebral.* The term *foramen spinale* or *spinosum* is especially applied to a small foramen in front of the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, through which the middle artery of the dura mater enters the cranium; it is likewise called *foramen sphenospinosum.* **S. fur′row,** vertebral groove. **S. gan′glion,** see *Encephalon.* **S. gray,** gray matter of spinal cord. **S. ice-bag,** india-rubber bag filled with cracked ice; a convenient method of making application of cold to the spinal cord. **S. irrita′tion,** a supposed erethistic state of the spinal cord, indicated by tenderness on pressure over the spinous process of one or more vertebræ, or over the nerves proceeding from the cord and distributed to the parts at the sides of the spine. **S. localiza′tion,** the designation of a particular part of the spinal cord as the centre of certain physiological functions or of muscular movements or reflexes. **S. mar′row,** medulla spinalis. **S. meningi′tis,** inflammation of the spinal meninges or membranes. **S. nerve,** accessory of the par vagum or eighth pair, accessory nerve of Willis, spinal accessory, superior respiratory nerve, eleventh pair of encephalic nerves, arises from the spinal cord, within the vertebral canal, between the anterior and posterior roots of the cervical nerves, at a greater or less distance from the cranium. The roots unite to form the nerve, which ascends into the cranium through the foramen magnum of the occipital bone, and issues by the foramen lacerum posterius, crossing the sternocleidomastoideus, to which it gives filaments, and losing itself entirely on the trapezius muscle. The pneumogastric and spinal accessory nerves together—*nervus vagus cum accessorio*—resemble the spinal nerves; the former, with its ganglion, being the posterior root; the latter the anterior. **S. nerves,** vertebral nerves. **S. neurasthe′nia,** neurasthenia. **S. paral′ysis,** anterior poliomyelitis. **S. point,** tender spot over the spinous process of a vertebra in neuralgia, indicating the nerve affected. **S. prolonga′tion,** spinal cord. **S. re′flex,** a reflex having its course or arc connected with a spinal centre. **S. re′gion,** space on either side of the vertebral spine. **S. stim′ulant,** that which increases the functional activity of the spinal cord. **S. veins,** longitudinal meningorachidian veins. **S. weak′ness,** spinal debility; vaguely used for want of power in the extensor or other muscles of the spine, with tendency to deviation of the vertebral column; it is mostly seen in nervous and delicate women.

**Spina′les col′li mino′res.** Interspinales colli. **S. et transversa′les lumbo′rum,** transversalis dorsi.

**Spina′lis cap′itis.** S. cervicis, s. colli, and s. dorsi. **S. cervi′cis,** semispinalis colli. **S. col′li,** semispinalis colli. **S. dor′si,** name of fleshy fasciculi situated on the lateral surface of the spinous processes, from the third dorsal vertebra to the first or second lumbar, which form part of the transversospinalis of most authors. **S. dor′si ma′jor,** s. dorsi. **S. dor′si mi′nor,** some small, fleshy fibres situated on each side of the interspinal ligament; short, flat, and passing from one spinous process to another; like the preceding, they form part of the transversospinalis; all these fleshy fasciculi strengthen the vertebral column. **S. lumbo′rum,** longissimus dorsi.

**Spi′nants.** Medicines which, by their action on the spinal nervous system, excite muscular contraction, such as strychnine.

**Spi′nate.** Thorn-shaped.

**Spina′ti.** Interspinales colli.

**Spin′dle.** Any anatomical or histological structure of fusiform shape, especially the figure observed in the cell nucleus during karyokinesis. **S. cell,** a fusiform cell seen in certain malignant growths under the microscope; in sarcoma, for example. **S.-c. lay′er,** deep layer of cortical gray matter of brain.

**Neuroten′dinous s.**, Golgi's corpuscle. **Nu′clear s.**, see *Nuclear*. **S. tree**, Euonymus americanus.

**Spin′dle-celled.** Having spindle cells. **S.-c. sarco′ma**, see *Sarcoma*.

**Spine.** Spina; vertebral column. **Civini′ni's s.**, see *Civinini*. **Hæ′mal s.**, sternum. **S. of il′ium**, projections on anterior and posterior borders of the ilium; the *anterior superior* spine and *posterior superior* spine are situated at corresponding ends of the crest of the ilium; the *anterior inferior spine* is above and in front of the acetabulum; the *posterior inferior* spine is above the greater sacrosciatic notch. **S. of is′chium**, eminence about the central part of the posterior edge of the ischium, affording attachment to the lesser sacrosciatic ligament. **Men′tal s.**, projection on the deep surface of the body of the inferior maxillary bone. **Neu′ral s.**, spinous process. **S. of pu′bis**, process at anterior end of iliopectineal line, at the point at which it passes into the crest of the pubis. **Rail′way s.**, see *Railway*. **Revolv′ing s.**, see *Rotatio spinæ*. **S. of scap′ula**, ridge of bone on posterior surface of scapula, affording attachment to the trapezius and deltoid muscles. **S. of sphe′noid**, sharp prolongation extending back into the angle between the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone. **S. of Spix**, pointed prominences at the border of the inferior dental foramen for attachment of internal lateral ligament of jaw. **S. of tib′ia**, anterior projection between the condyloid surfaces. **Ty′phoid s.**, see *Typhoid*.

**Spin′gle.** Anethum.

**Spi′ni-axoi′do-occipita′lis.** Rectus capitis posticus major.

**Spini′tis.** Inflammation of spinal cord; myelitis.

**Spinobul′bar** (*spina*, spine, *bulbus*, bulb). Relating to the spinal cord and the medulla oblongata; as the spinobulbar neuroses, which include paralysis agitans, chorea, and tetanus.

**Spinocosta′les.** Superior and inferior posterior serratus muscles.

**Spinodorsi′tis** (*spina*, spine, *dorsum*, back). Myelitis.

**Spinogle′noid lig′ament.** Inferior transverse ligament of the scapula, connecting the base of the spine of that bone with the posterior portion of the margin of the glenoid cavity.

**Spin′ol.** Fluid, saccharine extract of fresh young spinach leaves; suggested for use in anæmia and chlorosis, on account of the iron it contains, and as a mild tonic. In powder, dried, it is called *spinol siccum*.

**Spin′ola** (*spina*, spine). Spina bifida.

**Spinomus′cular seg′ment** of the motor system of the nerves. Motor cells in the medulla oblongata and spinal cord and the nerves arising from them.

**Spinoneu′ral.** Term applied to the spinal cord and nerves immediately associated with it.

**Spino′sus** (*spina*, spine). Spinal.

**Spinotransversa′lis.** Erector spinæ; also splenius. **S. bre′vis**, rotator spinæ.

**Spinotransversa′rii.** Splenius and obliquus capitis, considered as a common mass.

**Spi′no-umbil′ical line.** Monro's line, a line drawn from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the umbilicus.

**Spi′nous** (*spina*, thorn). Having the shape of a spine or thorn. Relating to a spine. **S. point**, see *Apophysary*. **S. pro′cess of sphe′noid**, spine of the sphenoid. **S. pro′cesses of il′ium**, spines of ilium. **S. pro′cesses** or **apoph′yses of the ver′tebræ**, situated at the posterior part of each vertebra, and affording attachment to the muscles whose office is to extend the spine; see *Vertebra*.

**Spin′therism** (*spintherizo*, to emit sparks). Sensation of sparks flashing before the eyes; synchisis scintillans.

**Spintherom′eter** (*spinther*, spark, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring the size, power, and shock of electrical sparks.

**Spinthero′pia** (*spinther*, spark, *ops*, vision). Spintherism.

**Spi′ny clot′bur.** Xanthium spinosum.

**Spirac′ula** (pl. of spiraculum) (*spiro*, to breathe). Respiratory pores of the skin.

**Spiradeni′tis** (*spira*, coil, *aden*, gland). Name given by Unna to hydradenitis destruens suppurativa. Also synonym of necrotic granuloma. See *Granuloma*.

**Spi′ræ cer′ebri** (*speira*, winding). Cerebral convolutions.

**Spiræ′a denuda′ta** (*speira*, coil). S. ulmaria. **S. filipen′dula**, dropwort; ord. *Rosaceæ*. The root is said to possess astringent and lithontripic virtues. **S. loba′ta**, queen of the prairie, American meadowsweet; an oil resembling oleum gaultheriæ is obtained from the roots and stems. **S. oil**, salicylous acid. **S. opulifo′lia**, opulus-leaved spiræa, nine-bark, has similar properties. **S. palma′ta**, S. lobata. **S. prunifo′lia**, ornamental shrub of Japan, cultivated in the United States, bearing white flowers in profusion. **S. tomento′sa**, hardhack, red meadowsweet, steeplebush, rosy bush, whiteleaf; root of this indigenous species, *spiræa*, is abundant in the Northern States; is tonic and astringent; it is usually administered in the form of extract or in decoction. **S. trifolia′ta**, Gillenia trifoliata. **S. ulma′ria**, meadowsweet, queen of the meadows; leaves have been recommended as mild astringents and diuretics—the flowers as antispasmodics and diaphoretics.

**Spi′ral** (*speira*, coil). Winding like a screw. **S. ban′dage**, bandage ascending obliquely around more or less conical portions of the body, each turn being applied smoothly to the surface, the folds being sometimes reversed to attain this object. **S. canal′ of modi′olus**, opening of spiral lamina of cochlea at axial margin, which contains the spiral ganglion. **S. crest**, pointed, indentated border of limbus of spiral lamina turned toward the organ of Corti. **S. fi′bre**, process of any bipolar ganglionic cell that is wound around another. **S. fis′sure**, fissure between two plates of spiral lamina of cochlea, giving exit to filaments of cochlear nerve. **S. grooves**, two in number: internal, situated at periphery of spiral lamina of cochlea; external, on the external wall of the cochlear duct; also musculospiral grooves. **S. lam′ina**, bony lamina dividing scala tympani from the scala vestibuli of the cochlea. **S. lig′ament**, thickened portion of external periosteum of cochlea, corresponding to cochlear duct. **S. line of fe′mur**, intertrochanteric line. **S. nerve**, musculospiral nerve. **S. plate**, lamina spiralis. **S. tract**, depression at bottom of internal auditory meatus by which filaments of cochlear nerve enter the internal ear. **S. tubes of kid′ney**, tubuli uriniferi. **S. tu′bule of Schacho′wa**, spiral portion of uriniferous tubule between the first convoluted tubule and the looped tubule of Henle.

**Spi′rals of Cursch′mann.** See *Curschmann*.

**Spiran′thes.** A genus of orchids, some of which are credited with medicinal virtues.

**Spira′tio** (*spiro*, to breathe). Respiration.

**Spi′rem** or **Spire′ma.** Period of division of the nucleus in which chromatin becomes a long filament wound into a spherical shape, and the nucleoli disappear. See *Karyokinesis*.

**Spiril′lum.** A genus of bacteria. **S. amylif′erum** (van Tieghem), found in water. **S. an′serum** (Sakharoff), causes septicæmia in geese. **S. *α* of Wei′bel**, Spirillum saprophiles *α*. **S. aquat′ilis** (Günther), found in water. **S. of Asiat′ic chol′era**, S. choleræ asiaticæ. **S. attenua′tum** (Warming), in water of the ocean. **S. au′reum** (Weibel), in sewers and the atmosphere. **S. *β* of Wei′bel**, Spirillum saprophiles *β*. **S. berolinen′sis** (Neisser), in water; resembles S. choleræ asiaticæ. **S. bonhof′fii**, found in water. **Cheese s.**, Spirillum tyrogenum. **S. chol′eræ asiat′icæ**, comma bacillus (Koch), having the appearance of curved rods or commas, about half the length of a tubercle bacillus. They are isolated or connected with each other like an S or in larger screw shapes, the latter being like those of relapsing fever. **S. concen′tricum** (Kitasato), in blood undergoing putrefaction. **S. danu′bicum** (Heiden), in water; resembles S. choleræ asiaticæ. **S. of Hen′ecke,** S. tyrogenum. **S. dentic′ola** (Miller), detected under the normal gum. **S. den′tium** (Arnt), S. denticola. **S. desulfu′ricans** (Beyerinck), found in water of pits; causes fermentation. **S. dunbar′ii** (Dunbar and Oergel), found in river water. **S. endoparago′gicum** (Sorokin), obtained from exudation from a poplar. **S. fe′ver,** relapsing fever. **S. of Fink′ler-Pri′or,** comma bacillus of cholera nostras; the curved, comma-like rods are thicker than those of Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ (Koch's comma bacillus). **S. flaves′cens** (Weibel), in sewers; causes yellowish-green pigment. **S. fla′vum** (Weibel), produces yellow pigment; in sewers. **S. gin′dha,** in water; resembles S. choleræ asiaticæ, but not very infectious, except for guinea-pigs. **S. helcog′enes,** in the passages of diarrhœa; resembles S. finkleri. **S. of hos′pital gan′grene** (Vincent), in membranous covering of ulcers; pathogenic. **S. jenen′se** (Ehrenberg), found in water. **S. leucomelæ′num** (Perty), in decaying vegetable infusions. **S. lin′guæ** (Weibel), on the tongue. **S. lis′sabon,** in cholera at Lisbon. **S. litora′le** (Warming); in water of marshes. **S. lu′teum** (Jumella), found in water of marshes; produces yellow pigment. **S. maas′ei** (Van't Hoff), found in river water; pathogenic. **S. mari′num** (Russell), found in sea water. **S. massau′ah,** in sporadic cholera in man; resembles S. choleræ asiaticæ. **S. metchniko′vi** (Gamaleia), in fowl-cholera, in doves infected from them, and in river water; pathogenic to guinea-pigs, rabbits, and chickens. **S. of Mil′ler,** detected in decaying teeth; resembles S. finkleri. **S. nasa′le** (Weibel), in secretions from the nose. **S. obermei′eri,** Spirochæte obermeieri; spirillum of relapsing fever, observed in the blood of that disease, but not in the secretions. **S. phosphores′cens,** in rain water and in the discharges of diarrhœa; almost identical, in every way, with S. choleræ asiaticæ. **S. plicat′ile** (Dujardin), in decaying vegetable infusions. **S. pro′teum** (Finkler-Prior), found in the fæces in cholera nostras. **S. of pseudochol′era** (Renon), in well water; pathogenic. **S. rec′ti physe′teris** (Beauregard), in ambergris; causes fermentation. **S. of relaps′ing fe′ver,** S. obermeieri. **S. rosa′ceum,** in excrementitious matter. **S. rosenberg′ii** (Warming), in water. **S. ro′seum,** found in fæces; causes pigmentation. **S. ro′seum** (Macé), in the purulent discharge of blennorrhagia; causes red pigmentation. **S. ru′brum** (von Esmarch), from animal putrefaction; causes red pigment. **S. ru′fum** (Perty), in water; causes red pigment. **S. ru′gula** (Müller), in water of marshy regions; also in the digestive organs, mouth, fæces, etc.; causes fermentation. **S. sanguin′eum,** Beggiatoa roseopersicina. **S. saproph′iles α** (Weibel), in sewers, etc. **S. saproph′iles β** (Weibel), in decomposing infusions of hay. **S. saproph′iles γ** (Weibel), in sewers. **S. schuylkillien′se** (Abbott), in Schuylkill river water; pathogenic. **S. ser′pens** (Müller), in decomposing vegetable infusions. **S. of Smith,** in the intestines of hogs. **S. sputig′enum** (Lewis), rods resemble comma bacilli of Koch; they are found associated with other bacteria in saliva and in scrapings from decaying teeth. **S. sputig′enum** (Miller), in the healthy mouth. **S. ten′ue** (Ehrenberg), in decomposing vegetable infusions. **S. terrig′enum** (Günther), found in the soil. **S. tyrog′enum** (Deneke), the rods resemble those of the comma bacillus of Koch, but are smaller; they have been isolated from old cheese, but their pathogenic properties are not established. **S. und′ula** (Cohn and Müller), in marsh water. **S. viola′ceum** (Warming), in water; causes violet pigment. **S. volu′tans** (Ehrenberg), in water of marshes; pathogenic. **S. of Wer′nicke,** found in water; pathogenic.

**Spir′it** (*spiro,* to breathe, to exhale). Name formerly given to every liquid product of distillation. Spirits were formerly distinguished into inflammable, acid, and alkaline; consequently a number of substances were crowded together resembling each other in no other property than in being volatile. The term is now confined popularly to alcoholic liquors. In the pharmacopœia the term is applied to an alcoholic solution of a gas or any volatile solid or liquid. For the official spirits, see *Spiritus.* The chief alcoholic liquors or spirits used as beverages are: I. *Arack* or *arrak.* Distilled from coarse palm-sugar, named jaggery; fermented with the bark of the Mimosa leucophlea; also from rice and the fermented juice of the palm, made in India. Its varieties are: Mahwah arrack, made in India from the flowers of the Madhuca tree, Bassia butyracea. II. *Araka.* Distilled by the Tartars from koumis, fermented mare's milk. III. *Ariki.* Distilled from dates by the Egyptians. IV. *Arika.* Variety of koumis distilled from fermented mare's milk in Tartary and Iceland. V. *Brandy.* Distilled from wine, figs, peaches, persimmons, apples, mulberries, and sometimes other fruits, in Europe, Asia, North and South America, wherever wine is made. Brandy is official in the Ph. U. S. and Br. under the name *spiritus vini gallici, spirit of French wine.* Varieties are: *Aguardiente* (S.). In Peru the common brandy obtained from grapes is the aguardiente de Pisco, so called because shipped at the port of Pisco. Another kind, much dearer and of excellent flavor, is made from Muscatel grapes, and is called aguardiente de Italia. It is sometimes seen in the United States. *Lau,* made from rice in Siam. *Rakia,* made in Dalmatia from the husks of grapes mixed with aromatics. *Rossolio,* made at Dantzic from a compound of brandy, rossolis, and other plants. *Troster,* made on the Rhine from the husks of grapes, fermented with barley and rye. *Sekiskaya vodka,* made from the lees of wine and fruit at Scio. VI. *Geneva, Hollands.* Distilled from malted barley and rye, rectified on juniper berries, in Holland. Its variety is: *Gin.* Made in England from malted barley, rye, potatoes, rectified with turpentine. VII. *Goldwasser.* Distilled at Dantzic from wheat, barley, and rye, rectified with aniseed, cinnamon, and other spices. VIII. *Kirschwasser.* Distilled from the Malacheh cherry in Switzerland. IX. *Maraschino, Marasquino.* Distilled from the Macarska or Maraska cherry at the capital of Dalmatia. X. *Rum* (supposed to be derived from the terminal syllable of the word *saccharum*). Distilled in the West Indies and South America from cane-sugar and molasses, and in North America from maple-sugar. Its variety is: *Sakee, saki.* A Japanese beverage distilled from rice. XI. *Slatkaia trava.* Made in Kamtschatka from a sweet grass. XII. *Showchoo.* Distilled in China from the lees of mandarin, a wine made from boiled rice. XIII. *Tuba.* Made from palm wine, in the Philippine Islands. See *Arack.* XIV. *Whiskey* (supposed to be derived from *usque,* the first two syllables of *usquebaugh,* the original name in Ireland—itself from Irish *uisge* and *beatha,* life, *uisge beatha, aquæ vitæ,* water of life). Distilled in Scotland and Ireland from malted and raw barley, rye, oats, and potatoes; and in the South of France from sloes. *Whiskey,* under the name *spiritus frumenti,* is official in the Pharmacopœia of the United States. It is obtained from fermented grain by distillation, and contains from 48 to 56 per cent. by volume of absolute alcohol. For medical use it should not be less than two years old. XV. *Y-wer-a.* Distilled in the Sandwich Islands from the root of the teeroot, baked, pounded, and fermented. To these may be added an intoxicating liquor made by the Afghanistans from ewes' milk; and that made in Kamtschatka, from a species of mushroom, named *muchumer.* **Fu′ming s. of Boyle,** solution of ammonium sulphide. **S. of Ga′rus,** aloes 5, myrrh 2, clove 5, nutmeg 10, cinnamon 20, saffron 5, alcohol (sp. gr. 864) 5000; macerate, filter, and add water 1000; distil 4500. **S. of hydrochlo′ric e′ther,** hydrochloric acid 1, alcohol 3; resembles sweet spirit of nitre in its action. **S. of Mindere′rus,** liquor ammonii acetatis. **Proof s.,** dilute alcohol made by mixing equal parts of rectified spirit and distilled water.

**Pyrox'ylic s.**, acetone. **Rec'tified s.**, a fluid containing 84 per cent. absolute alcohol. **S. of salt,** hydrochloric acid. **Sweet s. of ni'tre,** spiritus ætheris nitrosi. **S. of tur'pentine,** oleum terebinthinæ rectificatum. **S. of vit'riol,** sulphuric acid. **S. of wine,** rectified s. **Wood s.,** wood alcohol, methyl alcohol.

**Spir'ituous** (*spiritus*). Alcoholic.

**Spir'itus** (*spiro*, to breathe). Official name for any pharmacopœial spirit or alcoholic solution of any volatile solid, liquid, or gas; an alcoholic solution of a non-volatile substance is called a *tinctura*, tincture. **S. æ'theris** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), spirit of ether, containing ether 32.5 and alcohol 67.5; dose, ʒj–iij (4.0–12.0); has the therapeutic effects of ether. **S. æ'theris aromat'icus,** sweet elixir of vitriol, aromatic spirit of ether, contains cinnamon, cardamom, pepper, and ginger in s. ætheris; stimulant in nervous affections; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **S. æ'theris compos'itus** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), compound spirit of ether, Hoffman's anodyne, contains ether 32.5, alcohol 65, and ethereal oil (see *Oleum æthereum*) 2.5; dose, ʒss-j (2.0–4.0). **S. æ'theris nitro'si** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), sweet spirit of nitre, nitre drops, spirit of nitrous ether, a mixture of ethyl nitrate, 4 per cent., and alcohol; it is refrigerant, diuretic, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic, and largely employed as an ingredient of fever mixtures; dose, ♏xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0). **S. ammo'niæ** (Ph. U. S.), spirit of ammonia, spirit of hartshorn, a solution of ammonia, 10 per cent., in alcohol; stimulant and antispasmodic; dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **S. ammo'niæ aromat'icus** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), aromatic spirit of ammonia, sal volatile drops, composed of ammonium carbonate, 3.4; oils of lemon, lavender flowers, and nutmeg, each 0.1; water of ammonia, 9.0; alcohol, 70.0; distilled water, 17.3; stimulant; dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **S. ammo'niæ fœ'tidus** (Ph. Br.), fetid spirit of ammonia, fit drops, contains asafœtida in water of ammonia and alcohol; dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **S. amyg'dalæ ama'ræ** (Ph. U. S.), spirit or essence of bitter almond, is made by dissolving oil of bitter almond 1 in alcohol 80 and adding distilled water enough to make 100; dose, ♏iij–x (0.2–0.65). **S. ani'si** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), spirit of aniseed, composed of oil of anise 10 and alcohol 90; carminative; dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **S. armora'ciæ compos'itus** (Ph. Br.), compound spirit of horseradish, contains horseradish, orange-peel, nutmeg, alcohol, and water; stimulant and antiscorbutic; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). **S. auran'tii** (Ph. U. S.), spirit of orange, solution of oil of orange-peel 5 in alcohol 95; dose, ♏x–ʒj; (0.65–4.0). **S. a. compos'itus** (Ph. U. S.), compound spirit of orange, contains oils of orange 20, lemon 5, coriander 2, and anise 0.5, in alcohol to make 100; dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **S. caju'puti** (Ph. Br.), spirit of cajeput, contains oil of cajeput 10 in alcohol 90; dose, ♏x–xx (0.65–1.3). **S. cam'phoræ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), spirit of camphor, contains camphor 10 in alcohol 90; stimulant, anodyne, and discutient; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **S. chlorofor'mi** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), spirit of chloroform, contains chloroform 6 in alcohol 94; dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **S. cinnamo'mi** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), spirit of cinnamon, strong cinnamon-water, oil of cinnamon 10 in alcohol 90; stimulant and carminative; dose, gtt. xx–ʒj (1.3–4.0). **S. dilu'tus,** diluted alcohol. **S. frumen'ti** (Ph. U. S.), whiskey; see *Spirit*. **S. gaulthe'riæ** (Ph. U. S.), spirit of gaultheria, contains 5 per cent. of oil of wintergreen; dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **S. glonoin'i** (Ph. U. S.), an alcoholic solution of glonoin, or nitroglycerin, containing 1 per cent. by weight of the substance; dose, ♏j (0.06). **S. jamaicen'sis,** rum. **S. junip'eri** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), spirit of juniper, contains 5 per cent. of oil of juniper; dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **S. junip'eri compos'itus** (Ph. U. S.), compound spirit of juniper, oils of juniper 0.4, caraway 0.05, fennel 0.05, alcohol 70, water 29.5; stimulant and diuretic; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). **S. laur'i cinnamo'mi,** spiritus cinnamomi. **S. lavan'dulæ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), spirit of lavender, lavender-water, contains 5 per cent. oil of lavender; used as a perfume chiefly; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **S. lavan'dulæ compos'itus,** red hartshorn, lavender drops, compound spirit of lavender, contains the oils of lavender, rosemary, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, and sandalwood in alcohol and water; stimulant; dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **S. limo'nis** (Ph. U. S.), spirit of lemon, essence of lemon, composed of oil of lemon 5, lemon-peel 5, in alcohol to 100; used to give odor and flavor; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **S. lumbrico'rum,** liquor ammonii. **S. me'dius,** alcohol, sp. gr. 0.850. **S. men'thæ piperi'tæ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), spirit of peppermint, essence of peppermint, contains oil of peppermint 10, alcohol 90; dose, ♏v–xx (0.32–1.3), as a carminative. **S. men'thæ sati'væ,** spiritus menthæ viridis. **S. men'thæ vir'idis** (Ph. U. S.), spirit or essence of spearmint, is made like s. menthæ piperitæ, and has the same properties and dose. **S. Mindere'ri,** liquor ammonii acetatis. **S. myr'ciæ** (Ph. U. S.), bay rum, obtained by distilling rum with the leaves of *Myrcia acris*, bayberry tree of the West Indies; used externally. **S. myris'ticæ** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), nutmeg-water, composed of oil of nutmeg 5 and alcohol 95; cordial and carminative; dose, ♏x–xx (0.65–1.3). **S. odora'tus,** perfumed spirit, Cologne water, contains the oils of bergamot, lavender, lemon, rosemary, and orange flowers, and acetic ether, water, and alcohol. **S. phos'phori** (Ph. U. S.), spirit of phosphorus, tincture of phosphorus, made by dissolving phosphorus in absolute alcohol; dose, ♏viij–xv (0.5–1.0); 7½ minims contain about $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of phosphorus. **S. pule'gii,** spirit of pennyroyal, oil of pennyroyal 5 in alcohol 95; same as spirit of spearmint in properties and dose. **S. pyroxyl'icus,** wood spirit, methylic alcohol. When wood is subjected to destructive distillation, about 1 per cent. of an inflammable, volatile liquid, along with other products, passes over, which when separated and purified constitutes pyroxylic spirit. It is given in the same cases and doses as acetone. **S. Raph'ani compos'itus,** s. armoraciæ compositus. **S. rectificatis'simus,** alcohol, sp. gr. 0.830 to 0.828. **S. rectifica'tus** (Ph. Br.), alcohol, spirit of wine; absolute alcohol diluted with 16 per cent. of water; obtained by distillation of fermented saccharine fluids; rectified spirit is much used in pharmacy to dissolve resinous and other substances. **S. rec'tor,** aroma. **S. rorif'erus,** gas sanguinis. **S. rosmari'ni** (Ph. Br.), spirit of rosemary, Hungary water, contains oil of rosemary 10 in alcohol 90; stimulant, perfume, and ingredient in lotions and liniments. **S. sa'lis,** hydrochloric acid. **S. sa'lis ammoni'aci,** spiritus ammoniæ. **S. sa'lis ammoni'aci aquo'sus,** liquor ammoniæ. **S. sa'lis dul'cis,** spirit of hydrochloric ether. **S. sapo'nis,** linimentum saponis. **S. sapo'nis alkali'nus,** linimentum saponis mollis, tincture of green soap. **S. sapo'nis camphora'tus,** linimentum saponis. **S. sul'phuris,** sulphuric acid, sulphurous acid. **S. sul'phuris volat'ilis,** ammonii sulphuretum. **S. sulphuro'sus volat'ilis,** sulphurous acid. **S. tenu'ior,** proof spirit, contains 57 per cent. by volume, 49 per cent. by weight, of absolute alcohol. **S. ten'uis,** alcohol, sp. gr. 0.942 to 0.940. **S. terebin'thinæ,** oil of turpentine. **S. vi'ni gal'lici,** brandy. **S. vi'ni rectificatis'simus,** alcohol, sp. gr. 0.838. **S. vi'ni rectifica'tus,** dilute alcohol. **S. vino'sus tenu'ior,** spiritus tenuior. **S. vitri'oli,** sulphuric acid. **S. volat'ilis aromat'icus,** spiritus ammonii aromaticus.

**Spir'it-weed.** Indian red root, Sachnanthes tinctoria.

**Spirobacte'ria.** Twisted or spiral-celled bacteria. See *Bacteria*.

**Spirochæ'ta** or **Spirochæ'te.** Genus of *Schizomycetes*, spirillum; cells presenting long, thin threads twisted into a spiral; their movements are active. **S. anseri'na** (Sakharoff), Spirillum anserum. **S. bucca'lis,** leptothrix of the mouth. **S. cohn'ii,** noticed on the teeth, resembling S. obermeieri, but not so long. **S. dentic'ola** (Miller), Spirillum dentium. **S.**

**den'tium** (Arnt), Spirillum dentium. **S. obermei'eri,** Spirillum obermeieri, occurs in the blood of patients suffering with relapsing fever. **S. plicat'ilis,** found in stagnant water.

**Spiroco'lon.** Syphiloid affection, endemic in Greece during the war of freedom from 1820 to 1825.

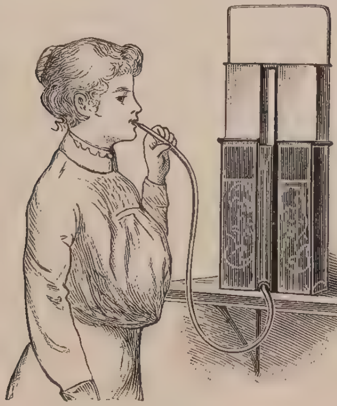
**Spi'rograph** (*spiro,* to breathe, *grapho,* to write). See *Atmograph.*

**Spirographidin'.** Hyalin obtained from spirographin.

**Spirographin'.** Hyalogen from skeletal tissues of spirographis (worm).

**Spi'roid** (*speira,* a winding, *eidos,* resemblance). Resembling a screw or spiral. **S. canal',** aquæductus Fallopii.

**Spirom'eter** (*spiro,* to breathe, *metron,* measure). Any instrument for measuring the quantity of air concerned in respiration, and consequently the capacity of the lungs.


Spirometer.

**Spiromet'ric.** Relating to spirometry.

**Spirom'etry.** Use of the spirometer.

**Spiromo'nas** (*monas,* a monad). A variety of spirillum. **S. cohn'ii** (Warming), a non-pathogenic spiromonad found in water. **S. volu'bilis** (Pertz), found in marshes and decomposing vegetable infusions.

**Spi'rophore** (*spiro,* to breathe, *phero,* to carry). Instrument used in artificial respiration in new-born children.

**Spirop'tera hom'inis** (*speira,* coil, *pteron,* wing). A parasitic worm found in the urinary bladder.

**Spi'roscope** (*spiro,* to breathe, *skopeo,* to examine). A form of spirometer.

**Spiruli'na** (*spirula,* a small coil). A microbe in small, coil-like threads with tangled extremities.

**Spis'sated** (*spisso,* to thicken). Thickened.

**Spis'situde.** State of being thick or dense.

**Spit.** Sputum, saliva. To expectorate.

**Spit'ta's loz'enge.** A troche of licorice with opium.

**Spit'ting.** Exspuition. **S. of blood,** hæmoptysis.

**Spit'tle.** Saliva.

**Spitz'ka's bun'dle.** S.'s tract. **S.'s nu'cleus,** central nucleus of oculomotor group in the gray matter. **S.'s tract,** see *Marginal bundle.*

**Spitz'ka-Lis'sauer tract.** Lissauer's tract.

**Spix's angles.** Angles between alveolonasal line and coronal or nasobasilar line. **S.'s horizon'tal plane,** alveolocondylean plane. **S.'s spine,** bony projection at the internal border of the inferior dental foramen.

**Splanchna,** splank'nah (pl. of splanchnon). Viscera.

**Splanchnapoph'ysis.** In comparative anatomy signifies one of the vertebral processes opposite to those enclosing the nerve-centres, and which, if fully formed, would with its fellow form a bony arch enclosing a visceral cavity.

**Splanchnecto'pia** (*splanchnon,* viscus, *ek,* out of, *topos,* place). Misplacement of a viscus.

**Splanchnelmin'tha** (*helmins,* a worm). Intestinal worms.

**Splanchneurys'ma** (*euryno,* to dilate). Morbid dilatation of the intestines.

**Splanchnic,** splank'nik (*splanchnon,* viscus). Relating or belonging to the viscera. **S. cav'ities** are the three great cavities of the body—cranium, chest, and abdomen. **S. gan'glion,** ganglion on the great splanchnic nerve over the eleventh or twelfth dorsal vertebra. **S. nerves,** two nerves belonging to the great sympathetic: 1. The *great splanchnic nerve;* its roots—four or five in number—come from the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and sometimes the 10th thoracic ganglia; they descend inward on the sides of the vertebral column beneath the pleura, and unite into a single trunk, which enters the abdomen through a separation of the fleshy fibres of the pillars of the diaphragm; passes behind the stomach and divides into several branches which pass into the semilunar ganglion. 2. The *lesser splanchnic nerve, renal nerve,* is composed of two distinct branches proceeding from the 10th and 11th thoracic ganglia, which unite on the 12th dorsal vertebra into a cord that pierces the diaphragm, enters the abdomen, and divides into two branches, one anastomosing with the greater splanchnic nerve, the other sending its filaments to the renal and solar plexuses.

**Splanch'nocele** (*kele,* tumor). Hernia of a viscus.

**Splanch'nocœle** (*koilos,* hollow). One of the visceral cavities, as contrasted with a neurocœle.

**Splanchnodias'tasis** (*diastasis,* displacement). Misplacement of a viscus.

**Splanchnodyn'ia** (*odyne,* pain). Abdominal pain.

**Splanchnograph'ia** or **Splanchnog'raphy** (*graphe,* description). Anatomy of the viscera.

**Splanch'nolith** (*lithos,* stone). Intestinal calculus.

**Splanchnolithi'asis.** Condition in which visceral calculus-formation occurs.

**Splanchnol'ogy.** Science in relation to the anatomy, diseases, etc., of the viscera.

**Splanchnomegal'ia** or **Splanchnomeg'aly** (*megas,* large). Increase in size of any or all of the viscera.

**Splanch'non.** Viscus.

**Splanchnop'athy** (*pathos,* suffering). Visceral disease.

**Splanch'nopleure** (*splanchnon,* viscus, *pleuron,* side). Lower division of mesoblast covered with hypoblast.

**Splanchnopto'sis** (*splanchna,* viscera, *ptosis,* falling). Prolapse of the viscera; Glénard's disease.

**Splanchnosclero'sis.** Induration of a viscus.

**Splanchnos'copy** (*skopeo,* to examine). Examination of the viscera by transillumination.

**Splanchnoskel'eton** (*splanchnon,* viscus+*skeleton*). Bony or cartilaginous formations in the viscera, such as the tracheal rings, teeth, etc.

**Splanchnot'omy** (*splanchna,* viscera, *tome,* section). Dissection or anatomy of the viscera.

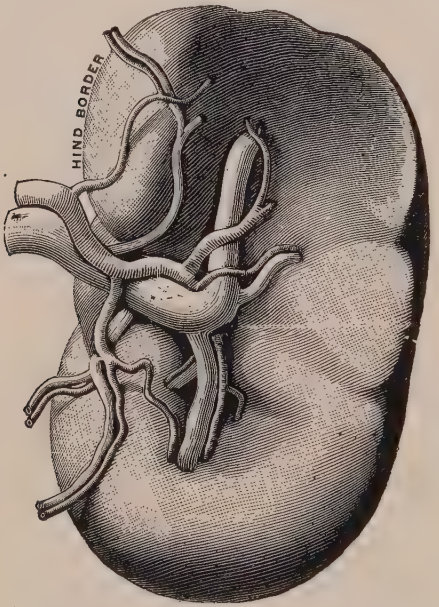
**Splat'foot** or **Splay'foot** (*splay,* spread). Flat foot.

**Spleen** (Gr., *splen*). Soft, spongy, parenchymatous organ, of a more or less deep violet red, situated deeply in the left hypochondrium, below the diaphragm, above the colon, between the stomach and the cartilages of the false ribs, and above and anterior to the kidney. The following measurements have been made of this organ:

| | |
|---|---|
| Weight .... | 176 g. (Blosfeld), 298 g. (Dieberg). |
| Volume.................... | 238 cm. |
| Length.................... | 120–130 |
| Breadth.................... | 70– 80 |
| Thickness.................... | 30 |
| Follicle of spleen........... | 0.35 |

Its parenchyma, which is bathed in blood, constituting the *pulp,* pulpa, substantia pulposa or rubra or vasculosa, contains a multitude of grayish, soft, and semitransparent granulations—*splenic corpus-*

*cles,* Malpighian bodies of the spleen, corpuscula Malpighii or lienis, glandulæ Malpighii, acini lienis, vesiculæ griseæ. It is covered by a serous membrane, the peritoneum, and by a proper coat, of a fibrous nature, *capsule,* membrana propria or albuginea or fibrosa, which is intimately united with it, and transmits into its interior delicate, solid, and very elastic prolongations—trabeculæ. At the inner edge is a fissure—hilus or porta lienis—by which the vessels and nerves enter. The upper extremity is the head or caput lienis; the lower, the tail, or cauda lienis. The exact functions of the spleen are unknown. The best opinion is that it appertains to hæmatosis, and acts also as a diverticulum to the vascular system. In non-medical language the word denotes ill humor, spitefulness. **Acces′sory s.,** a mass of splenic tissue detached from the main organ. **Ba′con s.,** lardaceous spleen. **Cyanot′ic s.,** a passively congested spleen ending in cirrhotic contraction. **Float′ing s.,** wandering s. **Sa′go s.,** amyloid disease of the follicles of Malpighi. **Supernu′merary s.,** lienculus. **Wan′dering s.,** a movable s. out of position, sometimes even sinking into the pelvis. **Wax′y s.,** a spleen which has undergone amyloid degeneration; see *Lardaceous.*



The spleen, showing the gastric and renal surfaces and the blood-vessels. (Gerrish.)

**Spleen′wort.** Asplenium, A. filix fœmina, A. scolopendrium. **S. bush,** Comptonia asplenifolia.

**Splen.** Spleen.

**Splenadeno′ma.** Splenomegaly due to actual increase of splenic tissue.

**Splenæ′mia.** Splenic leukæmia. Congestion of the spleen.

**Splenal′gia** (*splen,* spleen, *algos,* pain). Pain in the spleen. **S. bengalen′sis,** splenic cachexia, pseudoleukæmia. **S. phlegmono′dea,** splenitis. **S. subinflammato′ria chron′ica,** splenoncus.

**Splenatro′phia.** Wasting or atrophy of the spleen.

**Splenaux′e** (*auxe,* increase). Enlargement of the spleen.

**Splen′culus.** Small spleen; lienculus.

**Splenec′tama** (*ektama,* dilatation). Enlargement of the spleen.

**Splenecta′sia** or **Splenec′tasis** (*splen,* spleen, *ektasis,* dilatation). Enlargement of the spleen.

**Splenecto′mia** (*ektome,* excision). Splenectomy.

**Splenec′tomize.** To perform splenectomy.

**Splenec′tomy.** Extirpation of the spleen.

**Splenecto′pia** or **Splenec′topy** (*ektopos,* out of place). Dislocation of the spleen.

**Splenelco′sis** (*splen,* spleen, *helcosis,* ulceration). Ulceration of the spleen.

**Splenemphrax′is** (*emphrasso,* to obstruct). Congestion of the spleen. See *Splenoncus.*

**Splen′es** (pl. of splen). Hypochondriasis; ill humor.

**Splenet′ic.** Relating to the spleen. One laboring under diseased spleen. Hypochondriac; bad tempered.

**Sple′nial.** Relating to the splenius.

**Splen′ic** (*splen*). Relating to the spleen. **S. anæ′mia,** Hodgkin's disease. **S. ap′oplexy,** s. fever, anthrax. **S. ar′tery** arises from the cœliac, and passes from right to left, forming many windings along the upper edge of the pancreas, which lodges it in a special groove. It reaches the fissure of the spleen and divides into several branches that enter the organ. In its course it furnishes the pancreatic, left gastroepiploic, and the vasa brevia. **S. cachex′ia,** anæmia with splenomegaly; pseudoleukæmia. **S. cor′puscles,** lymphatic nodules present in the spleen about the arterioles; Malpighian bodies. **S. fe′ver,** anthrax. **S. flex′ure,** separation of cœliac plexus surrounding splenic plexus. **S. plex′us** is a nervous network proceeding from the cœliac plexus and accompanying the splenic artery, sending secondary plexuses to each division. **S. pouch,** peritoneal pouch for the reception of the spleen, formed by the phrenocolic ligament. **S. vein** arises from the spleen and accompanies the splenic artery, proceeding from left to right to unite with the superior mesenteric vein and to form, with it, the abdominal vena porta. In its course it receives veins corresponding to the vasa brevia, the right and left gastroepiploic, the duodenal, pancreatic, coronaria ventriculi, and inferior mesenteric veins.

**Splen′ica.** Splenalgia. Also medicines affecting the spleen.

**Splenicopancreat′ic ar′teries.** See *Arteries.* **S. glands,** lymphatic glands along the course of the splenic vessels.

**Splenifica′tion** (*splen,* spleen, *fio,* to become). Splenization.

**Splenin′.** Organic extract of the spleen; has been employed in therapeutics.

**Sple′nis tu′mor** (tumor of the spleen). Ague-cake.

**Splen′isis** (*splen,* spleen). Splenization.

**Spleni′tis.** Inflammation of the spleen, characterized by local pain, swelling, and heat, sometimes terminating in suppuration. It generally affects the capsule, then called perisplenitis, and to be treated like other forms of local peritonitis. **Spodog′enous s.,** see *Spodogenous.*

**Sple′nium.** Compress. **S. cor′poris callo′si,** the posterior flexure of the corpus callosum. **S. crucia′tum,** Maltese cross.

**Sple′nius** (*splenion,* a compress). Posterior mastoid muscle. A muscle situated on the posterior part of the neck and upper part of the back; broader above than below, where it terminates in a point; it is attached by its inner edge to the spinous processes of the first five dorsal vertebræ, to that of the seventh cervical, and to the inferior part of the posterior cervical ligament. By its upper extremity it is attached to the transverse processes of the first two cervical vertebræ, to the mastoid process, and to the posterior surface of the occipital bone. Some have considered this muscle to be formed of two portions, which they have called *splenius colli* and *splenius capitis.* The splenius inclines the head and rotates it; if the splenii act together they extend the head. **S. accesso′rius,** rhomboatloideus. **S. cap′itis,** splenius. **S. cervi′cis** or **col′li,** splenius.

**Spleniza′tion.** Splenification. Term applied to the state of the lung in the first or second stage of pneumonia, in which its tissue resembles that of the spleen. To a conversion of the lung into a spleen-like substance in the yellow fever of Gibraltar the term splenisis was given by Louis and others.

**Splen'ocele** (*kele*, tumor). Hernia of the spleen.

**Splenocerato'sis.** Hardness of the spleen.

**Splenocol'ic.** Relating to the spleen and colon. **S. lig'ament,** fold of peritoneum between spleen and mesocolon.

**Splenodyn'ia** (*odyne*, pain). Splenalgia.

**Splenog'raphy** (*splen*, spleen, *graphe*, description). Description of the spleen.

**Splenohæ'mia.** Splenæmia.

**Sple'noid** (*eidos*, resemblance). Spleen-like. Having the appearance of the spleen.

**Splenol'ogy** (*logos*, discourse). Science in relation to the anatomy, diseases, etc., of the spleen.

**Splenolymphat'ic.** Relating to or originating in the spleen and lymphatic glands.

**Spleno'ma.** Tumor of the spleen.

**Splenomala'cia** (*malakia*, softening). Softening of the spleen.

**Splenomed'ullary.** Relating to or originating in the spleen and marrow of bone.

**Splenomega'lia** or **Splenomeg'aly** (*megas*, great). Simple enlargement of the spleen, as in malaria. Also enlargement of the spleen, with progressive anæmia, without general lymphatic inflammation or involvement.

**Splenon'cus** (*onkos*, tumor). Tumefaction of the spleen. See *Ague-cake.*

**Splenoparec'tama** (*parektama*, excessive volume). Excessive enlargement of the spleen.

**Splenoparec'tasis.** Splenoparectama.

**Splenop'athy** (*pathos*, disease). Disease of the spleen.

**Splenopex'is** or **Splen'opexy** (*splen*, spleen, *pexis*, fastening). Fixation of movable spleen by operation.

**Splenophrax'ia** (*splen*, spleen, *phrasso*, to shut up). Obstruction of the spleen.

**Splenophren'ic.** Relating to the spleen and diaphragm. **S. lig'ament,** fold of peritoneum between the spleen and diaphragm.

**Splenophthi'sis.** Atrophy of the spleen.

**Splenopneumo'nia.** Pulmonary congestion from heart disease, in which there is much engorgement leading to a condition called *splenization of the lung.*

**Splenopto'sis** (*ptosis*, falling). Prolapse of the spleen.

**Splenorrha'gia.** Hemorrhage from the spleen.

**Splenoscirrhus,** splen-o-skir'rhus (*skirrhos*, hardness). Scirrhus or hard cancer of the spleen.

**Splenot'omy** (*tome*, incision). Operation upon the spleen, whether it be a simple incision or excision.

**Splenoty'phoid.** Typhoid fever in which the spleen is seriously or prominently affected.

**Splenypertro'phia.** Enlargement of the spleen.

**Splint.** Appliance used in treating fractures to keep the fragments in apposition and to prevent displacement. Splints are made of iron, wood, leather, felt, gutta-percha, paste-board, or flannel or cheese-cloth impregnated with starch, plaster-of-Paris, soluble glass, etc. Splints are generally padded, and are fixed by a roller or by tapes, according to circumstances. **S. bone,** fibula. **Den'tal s.,** appliance used to hold two or more teeth rigidly. **Interden'tal s.,** a double plate covering both upper and lower teeth, used in treatment of fractures of the jaws.

**Splin'ter.** A term applied to a small piece of wood which entering the skin gives rise to much irritation until removed. It is also applied to fragments separating from a fractured or diseased bone. **S. bone,** fibula.

**Split cloth.** Bandage for the head consisting of a central part and six or eight tails. The single split cloth has four tails. A convenient bandage for the head, face, and jaws. **S. pel'vis,** congenital want of union of pubic bones at the symphysis.

**Split'rock.** Heuchera cortusa.

**Spo'dium græco'rum.** Album græcum.

**Spodogenous,** spo-doj'en-us (*spodos*, ashes). Caused by or consisting of waste matter, as *s. splenitis*, caused by the accumulation of broken-down erythrocytes in hæmoglobinæmia.

**Spoen'del's fora'men.** Foramen in base of skull between ethmoid and lesser wings of sphenoid.

**Spo'gel seeds.** Ispaghul seeds.

**Spoke-bone.** Radius.

**Spo'liative** (*spolio*, to take away). Bloodletting for the purpose of diminishing the mass of blood.

**Spon'dles** (*spondylos*). Vertebræ.

**Spondylal'gia** (*spondylos*, vertebra, *algos*, pain). Pain in the vertebræ.

**Spondylarthri'tis** (*spondylos*, vertebra, *arthron*, joint). Gouty or rheumatic inflammation of the spinal column.

**Spondylarthrocace,** spon-dil-ar-throk'as-e (*spondylos*, vertebra, *arthron*, joint, *kakos*, evil). Vertebral disease.

**Spon'dyle.** Vertebra.

**Spondylexarthro'sis** (*spondylos*, vertebra, *exarthrosis*, luxation). Dislocation of the spine.

**Spondylisthe'sis.** Spondylolisthesis.

**Spondyli'tis.** Inflammation of the vertebræ; Pott's disease. **S. defor'mans,** deformity produced by ossification of cartilages occurring in spondylitis.

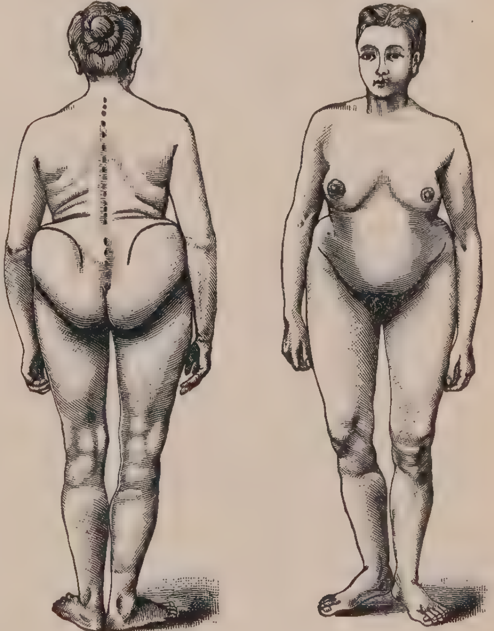
**Spondyl'ium.** Heracleum spondylium.

**Spondylize'ma** (*hizema*, a settling). Settling of a vertebra, so that it is enabled to take the place of another vertebra which has been destroyed or obliterated.

**Spondylocace,** spon-dil-ok'as-e (*kakos*, evil). Vertebral disease.

**Spondylodyn'ia** (*odyne*, pain). Pain in the vertebræ.

**Spondylolisthe'sis** (*spondylos*, vertebra, *olisthano*, to slip). Dislocation of the vertebræ, as of the last lumbar vertebra forward on the sacrum, thus producing pelvic contraction.



A moderate degree of spondylolisthesis. (Winckel.)

**Spondylolisthet'ic.** Relating to or caused by spondylolisthesis or dislocation of a vertebra.

**Spondylopath'ia** or **Spondylop'athy** (*pathos*, disease). Disease of the vertebral column.

**Spondylopyo'sis** (*pyosis*, suppuration). Spinal abscess.

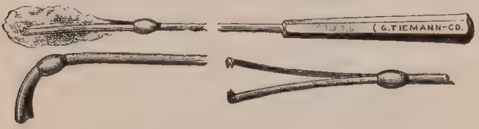
**Spondyloschisis,** spon-dil-os'kis-is (*schisis*, fissure). Fissure of the vertebral arch from imperfect ossification.

**Spondylot′omy** (*tome*, incision). Cutting into the spinal canal.

**Spondylozemat′ic pel′vis.** Deformity of the pelvis occurring in spondylolisthesis.

**Spon′dylus.** A vertebra. Also the vertex.

**Sponge.** Spongia. **Bas′tard s.**, see *Alcyonium*. **Bernay's′ s.**, see *Bernay*. **S. graft′ing**, placing little bits of sponge on the surface of a sluggish wound to stimulate cicatrization; the pieces of sponge thus applied are called *sponge grafts*. **S.-hold′er**, a device for attaching a sponge to one extremity of a shaft, by means of which the sponge may be introduced to the bottom of a cavity. **S. tent**, a cylindrical piece of dried and compressed sponge which when introduced into a canal or fistula absorbs moisture and by swelling dilates the part. **S. test**, application of a hot sponge up and down the spine, to determine, by the pain caused by it, the exact location of inflammation or irritation.



Sponge-holder.

**Spon′gi** (*spongos*). Tumefied glands of the neck.

**Spon′gia.** Sponge. A marine animal, of the class *Porifera*, met with in many seas, but especially in the Mediterranean and Arabian. The organized framework, from which the soft parts and gritty substances have been removed, is supple, elastic, porous, and capable of absorbing fluids in which it may be placed, and of thus increasing in size. Less employed in surgery for cleansing or washing than formerly, its place being taken by bits of absorbent cotton which can be destroyed after use. **S. as′sa**, s. usta. **S. cera′ta**, sponge tent compressed into shape and waxed. **S. cynos′bati**, bedegar. **S. officina′lis**, Levant or common sponge. **S. pres′sa**, compressed sponge, s. tent. **S. us′ta**, burnt sponge, contains carbonate and phosphate of calcium, carbonate of sodium, charcoal, and iodine; used in bronchocele, scrofulous affections, and herpetic eruptions. Its good effects are due to the iodine.

**Spon′giform** (*forma*, form). Spongoid.

**Spongin′.** A corneous nitrogenous substance constituting the basis of sponge.

**Spon′gioblast** (*spongia*, sponge, *blastos*, germ). One of numerous small dots in internal reticular layer of the retina which send thin prolongations into rod and cone layer; amacrine. One of the epithelial cells formed about the neural canal in the embryo. When aggregated a spongy rete is developed, which afterward becomes the neuroglia.

**Spongiopilin′** (*spongia*, sponge, *pilus*, hair). A fabric composed of sponge and wool felted together in three layers, and coated on one surface with caoutchouc, which renders it impermeable. It is used as a substitute for poultices.

**Spon′gioplasm.** Network or plexus of chromatin giving to protoplasm its granular appearance. It contains a nearly fluid, homogeneous material, called the *hyaloplasm*. Granular substance of fibrils of axon. See also *Cytomatome* and *Chromatin*.

**Spon′giose.** Resembling a sponge in being full of pores.

**Spongio′sum** (*os*, bone, understood). Ethmoid bone.

**Spon′goid** (*spongia*, sponge, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling sponge; of the nature of sponge; spongy. **S. inflamma′tion**, hæmatodes fungus. **S. tis′sue**, an adventitious spongy tissue found in rickets.

**Spon′gos.** Tonsil.

**Spon′gy.** Spongoid. **S. bod′y**, corpus spongiosum. **S. bones**, those having a particularly porous or spongy texture, as the ethmoid, turbinated bones, etc. **S. por′tion of ure′thra**, part surrounded by corpus spongiosum. **S. tis′sue**, see *Bone*.

**Spon′sa so′lis.** Calendula officinalis.

**Sponta′neous.** That which occurs of itself or without any manifest external cause. Evacuations are termed spontaneous which are not produced by medicine. Diseases are called spontaneous which supervene without apparent cause. Spontaneous or intra-uterine amputation is the separation of a limb from the fœtus in utero. It has been found, in such cases, that it is the left arm which is usually wanting. **S. combus′tion**, see *Combustion*. **S. cret′inism**, condition of idiocy in individuals not living or having resided in goitrous districts. **S. evolu′tion**, see *Evolution*. **S. genera′tion**, see *Generation*. **S. ver′sion**, spontaneous evolution.

**Spoon.** In surgery an instrument shaped like a salt spoon, used for removing softened tissue or débris. **S.-saw**, instrument shaped like a spoon with serrated edge; used as a curette. **Sharp s.**, a surgical spoon with sharp edges used for scraping away tissue too firm to be removed with the ordinary spoon.

**Spoon′wood.** Kalmia latifolia; Tilia americana.

**Spoon′wort.** Cochlearia officinalis.

**Spo′ra.** Spore.

**Sporad′ic** (*sporadikos*, scattered). An epithet for diseases supervening independently of epidemic or endemic influence. **S. chol′era**, acute gastroenteric affection with symptoms resembling cholera; not epidemic. **S. gan′glia**, enlargements present along the course of a peripheral nerve.

**Sporadic′ity.** State of being sporadic.

**Sporad′oneure.** A nerve-cell found alone or isolated in other tissue.

**Sporagenous** (spo-raj′en-us) **gran′ules.** Metachromatic bodies.

**Spore** (*sporos*, sowing). The reproductive body in cryptogamous plants, analogous to the seed of phanerogamous plants.

**Sporid′ium** (*sporos*, sowing). The reproductive body in algaceous plants, resembling the spore of other plants.

**Sporif′erous** (*fero*, to carry). Producing spores.

**Sporiso′rium ma′idis.** See *Pellagra*.

**Spo′roblast.** A rudimentary spore.

**Spo′rocyst.** A spore-containing sac. The reproductive stage of a protozoan organism.

**Sporogen′esis** or **Sporogeny**, spor-oj′en-e. Development of spores.

**Sporogen′ic.** Sporiferous.

**Sporogo′nia** or **Sporog′ony** (*gone*, offspring). Reproduction by spore formation.

**Sporon′ema gra′cile.** Bacillus virens.

**Spo′rophore** (*phoreo*, to carry). Portion of vegetable organic matter carrying the spores.

**Sporosper′mia** (*sperma*). Psorospermia.

**Sporot′richa** (*sporos*, seed, *thrix*, hair). A genus of branching, spore-bearing microorganisms.

**Sporozo′a.** Parasites belonging to the lowest division of the protozoa, which reproduce by division into a number of segments. They include the malarial parasites.

**Sporozo′an.** Relating to sporozoa.

**Sporozo′ite.** An embryo sporozoon; an elongated filament containing a minute nucleus. In the case of the malarial parasites this is the form in which the plasmodium enters the blood with the salivary secretion of the anopheles mosquito; it is the form produced by amphigonia or sexual generation.

**Sporozo′itoblast.** Cell from which the sporozoites originate.

**Sporozo′on.** An individual sporozoan organism.

**Spor′ula**, **Spor′ule**, or **Spo′rus.** Spore.

**Sporula′tion.** Formation and development of spores.

**Spot.** Macula. **Blind s.**, point of entrance of the optic nerve at the fundus of the eye. **Cer′ebral s.**, red mark or stain noticed in cases of meningitis when pressure has been made on the skin. **Ger′minal s.**, see *Molecule*. **Meningit′ic s.**, cerebral s. **Red s.**, rose spot, lenticular spot; one of many small red spots appearing in typhoid fever from the eighth to the fifteenth day of the disease. They are most frequently seen on the lower and middle portions of the chest and upper part of the abdomen. **Rose s.**, red s. **S. of Söm′mering**, see *Foramen centrale*. **Sum′mer s.**, ephelis. **Wine s.**, see *Telangiectasia*.

**Spot′ted.** Marked with spots or dots. **S. al′der**, witch-hazel; hamamelis. **S. cow′bane**, Cicuta maculata. **S. fe′ver**, cerebrospinal meningitis; also typhus fever; also a disease discovered and studied in Montana, marked by a bluish spotting of the skin, injected conjunctivæ, and puffiness, without pitting, of the face and extremities; the disease is fatal in the majority of cases; the cause is believed to be an intracorpuscular hæmatozoon, possibly a trypanosoma, communicated to man from the ground squirrel by the agency of ticks. **S. gera′nium**, Geranium maculatum. **S. hem′lock**, Conium maculatum. **S. kid′ney**, see *Kidney*. **S. par′sley**, Conium maculatum. **S. sick′ness**, pinta. **S. spurge**, Euphorbia maculata. **S. wa′ter-hemlock**, Cicuta maculata. **S. win′tergreen**, Chimaphila maculata.

**Sprain.** Wrench. Violent straining or twisting of the soft parts surrounding the joints. According to the degree of the sprain, the fibrous parts of the joint may be simply stretched or ruptured. This affection, which has been regarded as incomplete luxation, occurs, particularly, in the ginglymoid joints, as the foot, wrist, knee, etc. It is accompanied by more or less inflammation with effusion of serum or blood. **S. frac′ture**, separation of a tendon or ligament from its point of insertion, a thin shell of bone being detached.

**Sprat, yel′low-billed.** Clupea thryssa.

**Spray.** See *Pulverization*. **S.-cure**, therapeutic application of water in the form of spray. **S.-produ′cer**, an appliance for throwing liquid in the form of fine spray.

**Spreng′el's deform′ity.** Dislocation upward of the scapula; congenital.

**Sprew.** Thrush. Psilosis.

**Spring catarrh′.** See *Vernal catarrh*. **S. conjunctivi′tis**, inflammation of the conjunctiva, principally in young persons, recurring in the spring or summer, and disappearing with cold weather. **S. fin′ger**, trigger finger. **S. knee**, condition in which extension of the knee is effected with a quick, painful jerk. **S.-nail**, hang-nail. **S.-worm**, Oxyuris vermicularis.

**Spruce.** See *Pinus abies*. **S. fir**, Abies excelsa.

**Sprue.** Thrush.

**Spu′ma argen′ti** (froth of silver). Plumbi oxidum semivitreum. **S. cerevis′iæ**, yeast. **S. tri′um draco′num**, antimonium muriatum.

**Spume** (*spuma*, froth). Froth or serum which rises to the surface of fluids, especially when heat is applied.

**Spumo′sus** (*spuma*, froth). Frothy.

**Spunk.** Boletus igniarius.

**Spur.** Angle at which the arteries leave a cavity or trunk. A projection from any surface. Ergot.

**Spurge.** A plant of the genus *Euphorbia*. **Ca′per s.**, Euphorbia lathyris. **Cy′press s.**, Euphorbia cyprissias. **Flax s.**, Daphne gnidium. **Flow′ering s.**, Euphorbia corollata. **Gar′den s.**, Euphorbia lathyris. **Great′er s.**, Euphorbia palustris. **Ipecacuan′ha s.**, Euphorbia ipecacuanha. **S. laur′el**, Daphne laureola. **Marsh s.**, Euphorbia palustris. **S. ol′ive**, Daphne mezereum, Cneorum tricoccum. **Pet′ty s.**, Euphorbia peplus. **Sea s.**, Euphorbia paralias. **Spot′ted s.**, Euphorbia maculata. **Sun s.**, Euphorbia helioscopia. **Wart′wort s.**, Euphorbia helioscopia.

**Spu′rious.** Simulated, false.

**Spurred rye.** Ergotized rye.

**Spu′ta.** Plural of sputum.

**Sputa′men** (*spuo*, to spit). Saliva; sputum.

**Sputamen′tum.** Saliva; sputum.

**Sputa′tion.** Exspuition.

**Spu′tum** (*spuo*, to spit). Spittle. The secretion ejected from the mouth in the act of spitting, composed of saliva and of the mucus secreted by the mucous membrane of the nasal fossæ and fauces, and often by that of the larynx and bronchia. The sputa are sometimes called eruginous when of a greenish-yellow color; gummy, when resembling a thick solution of gum; frothy, when covered with froth; mucoid, in acute bronchitis, asthma, and early stages of pneumonia; mucopurulent, in chronic pulmonary and bronchial catarrh, phthisis, etc.; purulent, in pulmonary abscess, discharge of empyema into the lung, etc.; prune-juice, in retention of blood in the lung, pulmonary gangrene or cancer, etc.; rusty, in croupous pneumonia; currant-jelly, in pulmonary cancer; nummular, when in masses or rolls like coin (see *Nummular*); rubiginous, when of a reddish-yellow; and streaked, when mixed with lines of blood. It may be fetid in advanced phthisis, abscess, or gangrene of the lung, etc. Pneumonia, gangrene of the lung, acute bronchitis, phthisis, etc., all have characteristic sputa, the properties of which aid in the formation of a diagnosis. **S. concoc′tum**, the expectoration of phthisis as modified by the administration of cod-liver oil, the sputa being flattened and ripened. **S. cruen′tum**, hæmoptysis. **S. dul′ce**, saccharorrhœa pulmonalis. **Hail′stone s.**, round masses expectorated in advanced stages of bronchitis. **S. o′ris**, salivation. **Prune′-juice s.**, see *Prune-juice*. **Rust′y s.**, bloody sputum of the third stage of pneumonia. **S. sacchara′tum**, saccharorrhœa pulmonalis. **S. san′guinis**, hæmoptysis. **S. septicæ′mia**, a form of septicæmia resulting from inoculation with a microbe occurring in the sputum.

**Squall′ing.** Cry of the new-born child.

**Squa′ma.** Squamous portion. Table. Scale. **S. fronta′lis**, vertical portion of the frontal bone. **S. occipita′lis**, supraoccipital bone. **S. os′sis fron′tis**, squama frontalis. **S. os′sis occip′itis**, supraoccipital bone. **S. os′sis tem′porum** or **S. tempora′lis**, thin portion of the squamous part of the temporal bone.

**Squa′mæ** (pl. of squama). Scaly diseases.

**Squama′ria.** Plumbago europæa.

**Squamifor′mis** (*squama*, scale, *forma*, shape). Squamous.

**Squamopari′etal.** Relating to both the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the parietal bone. **S. su′ture**, line of union between these two parts.

**Squamo′sal.** Scale-like. **S. bone**, squamous portion of temporal bone. **S. su′ture**, squamous suture.

**Squamosopari′etal.** Squamoparietal.

**Squamososphenoi′dal.** Relating to the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the great wing of the sphenoid bone. **S. su′ture**, line of union between these two parts.

**Squamosotem′poral.** Relating to the squamous portion of the temporal bone. **S. a′rea**, see *Areas of skull*.

**Squamo′sozygomat′ic.** Relating to the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the zygoma.

**Squa′mous** (*squama*, scale). Scaly. Relating to or resembling a scale. **S. bone**, squamous portion of the temporal bone. **S. epithe′lium**, pavement epithelium. **S. por′tion of tem′poral bone**, upper part of the temporal, so called from a fancied resemblance to a scale; see *Temporal bone*. **S. su′ture**, the suture uniting the squamous portion of the temporal bone to the parietal. Certain scaly, cutaneous affections are also called squamous.

**Squamozygomat′ic.** Squamosozygomatic.

**Squam′ule.** Small scale.

**Squam′ulose** or **Squam′ulous.** Lined with small scales.

**Square lobe.** Lobus quadrangularis or quadratus of the cerebellum; lobus quadratus of the liver. **S. mus′cle**, quadratus lumborum. **S. stalk**, Monarda coccinea.

**Squar′ra** (*squarra*, scurfiness). Rough crusts of tinea. **S. ton′dens**, porrigo decalvans.

**Squar′rous.** Scurfy.

**Squash.** See *Cucurbita*.

**Squat′ting pills.** Pilulæ opiatæ.

**Squaw ber′ry.** Vaccinium stamineum. **S. bush,** Viburnum opulus. **S. huck′leberry,** Vaccinium stamineum. **S. mint,** hedeoma. **S. root,** Actæa racemosa; Caulophyllum thalictroides; Senecio aureus. **S. vine,** Mitchella repens. **S. weed,** Erigeron philadelphicum.

**Squeam′ishness.** Fastidium cibi.

**Squeas′iness.** Nausea.

**Squill.** Scilla.

**Squinan′cy** or **Squinan′thia.** Tonsillitis.

**Squint.** Strabismus.

**Squint′eyed.** Cross-eyed.

**Squint′ing.** Strabismus.

**Squir′rel corn.** Dicentra canadensis.

**Squirt.** Syringe.

**Squirt′ing cu′cumber.** Momordica or Ecballium elaterium; an ordinary European weed. **S. c. fruit,** nearly ripe fruit of squirting cucumber; contains active principle, elaterin.

**Stab cul′ture.** Made by thrusting inoculated wire into a tube containing gelatin or agar; see *Culture.*

**Sta′bile** (*stabilis*). Fixed. Term applied to a mode of application of electricity in which the electrodes are kept in one definite position, no shock or muscular contraction being induced except when the current is interrupted.

**Sta′ble-fly.** Stomoxys calcitrans.

**Stacca′to.** Jerky; interrupted. **S. speech** or **ut′terance,** a jerky form of scanning utterance.

**Stachydrine′.** $C_7H_{13}NO_2$ Alkaloid from Stachys tuberifera.

**Stachys,** stak′is (*stachys,* spike). Surgical bandage to the lower belly. Hypogastrium. A genus of plants, ord. *Labiatæ.* **S. affi′nis,** S. tuberifera. **S. fœ′tida,** galeopsis. **S. tuberif′era,** an edible species from Japan.

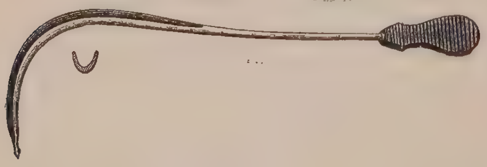
**Stacke's opera′tion.** Tympanomastoid exenteration, removal of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone and the contents of the cavity of the tympanum, making one large cavity of the whole.

**Stac′te** (*stukte,* myrrh in a liquid state). Myrrha.

**Stactom′eter** (*staktos,* dropping, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring drops.

**Sta′dium.** Period; stage. **S. ac′mes,** the period of the height of a disease. **S. annihilatio′nis** or **convalescen′tiæ** or **reconvalescen′tiæ,** the period of recovery from disease. **S. augmen′ti** or **incremen′ti mor′bi,** the period or stage of increase of a disease. **S. calo′ris,** hot stage. **S. convalescen′tiæ,** s. annihilationis. **S. decremen′ti,** the period or stage of decrease of a disease. **S. decrustatio′nis** or **S. desquamatio′nis,** period of desquamation. **S. eruptio′nis,** the period of appearance of the eruption in an exanthematous disease. **S. exsiccatio′nis,** the period of drying up of a vesicular or pustular rash. **S. floritio′nis,** s. eruptionis. **S. frig′oris,** cold stage of an intermittent fever. **S. incremen′ti mor′bi,** s. augmenti morbi. **S. laten′tis conta′gii,** prodromal stage. **S. opportunita′tis, S. prodromo′rum,** s. latentis contagii. **S. reconvalescen′tiæ,** s. annihilationis.

**Staff.** Director for the gorget or knife in lithotomy. It is made of steel, and the handle is flat and rough, in order that it may be securely held; the groove is on the convex surface. **S. tree, climb′ing,** Celastrus scandens. **S. vine,** Celastrus scandens.



Staff.

**Staf′fa.** Stapes.

**Staf′fordshire knot.** Tait's knot; used in ovariotomy to tie the pedicle. It is made thus: The pedicle is transfixed by an aneurysmal needle armed with a double thread; into the loop of this thread are passed the ends of the ligature, which has been laid on the abdomen loosely around the pedicle; the needle upon being withdrawn brings with it these two ends of ligature, which now lie above their own loop; one of these ends is passed under this loop and they are firmly tied into a square knot. Free ends are now thrown around the pedicle and again tied.

**Stage.** Stadium. The period or degree of a disease, especially the period of an intermittent—as the cold stage, hot stage, etc. The part of a microscope on which the object glass rests. **Al′gid s.,** period or state of disease in which there is great reduction of temperature, uncertain pulse, etc. **Amphibol′ic s.,** period of disease between its acme and decline. **Apyret′ic s.,** the period of intermission between malarial paroxysms. **Asphyx′ial s.,** period of inception of Asiatic cholera. **Cold s.,** period of chill in malarial fevers. **Erup′tive s.,** period of eruption or external visible appearance of eruptive fever. **Expul′sive s.,** period in labor at which the process of extrusion of the fœtus begins and is effected. **Hot s.,** period of malarial fever in which fever is the leading symptom. **S. of inva′sion,** period when the system generally exhibits the impression of the morbid cause. **S. of la′bor,** see *Parturition.* **La′tent s.,** period of disease anticipatory of the appearance of the symptoms. **S. microm′eter,** a glass slide used under the microscope and ruled for minute measurements. **Pyrogenet′ic s.,** period of appearance of fever in diseases. **Sweat′ing s.,** the third stage of a malarial attack.

**Stag′gerbush.** Andromeda mariana.

**Stag′gergrass.** Amaryllis atamasco; plant supposed to produce "staggers" in cattle.

**Stag′gers.** A disease of sheep caused by the hydatid of Tænia cœnurus.

**Stag′gerweed.** Delphinium.

**Stag′horn su′mach.** Rhus typhina.

**Stag′ma** (*stagma,* a drop). A distilled liquid.

**Stagna′tion** (*stagnum,* a pond). Accumulation and retardation of fluids in any part of the body.

**Stag′num** (pond) **chy′li.** Receptaculum chyli.

**Stahl's ear.** Extension in breadth of the helix, so as to cover the fossa ovalis and scaphoid fossa; a congenital condition.

**Stahl′ian.** Follower of the doctrine of Stahl, a German chemist of the first part of the eighteenth century. See *Animist.*

**Stain′ing.** Use of various dyes to color tissues and bacteria for microscopic purposes. **S. rea′gents,** hæmatoxylin, carmine, and other similar colors used in coloring microscopic specimens.

**Stains, blood.** See *Blood-stains.*

**Stalagmi′tis cambogioi′des** or **S. cambo′gia.** Gamboge was long ascribed to this fancied Ceylonese plant. It is now known that the name was given to specimens of two distinct trees of different genera. See *Cambogia.*

**Stalk.** Stem or main axis of a plant.

**Stal′tica** (*staltikos,* astringent). Astringents.

**Sta′men.** Male organ of flowers, consisting of anthus, or fertilizing part, which is borne on a stem called a filament.

**Stam′ina.** Inherent strength of constitution.

**Stam′mer.** To utter words with hesitation or imperfectly. To articulate imperfectly, to mispronounce certain letters, as in rhotacism, lisping, etc. See *Stutter.*

**Stam′mering.** Halting speech. **S. of the blad′der,** retention of urine caused by want of coordination between the sphincter muscle of the bladder and other muscles of that organ. **S. of the fin′gers,** writers' cramp.

**Stamp.** To bring the feet down forcibly on the ground. To impress with a seal or design. **S. out,** to suppress completely or put an end to.

**Stam′per.** One with stamping gait, as a tabetic.

**Stamp′ing.** Pounding with the foot upon the ground. **S. gait,** ataxic gait; an irregular, jerking gait, in which the foot after a moment of hesitation is brought down forcibly on the ground. **S. mill,** see *Pulverization.*

**Stand.** Body of microscope without the lenses. To maintain the erect position with feet on the ground.

**Stand'ard.** A basis for comparison. **S. solu'tion,** see *Solution.*

**Standardiza'tion.** Act or art of standardizing.

**Stand'ardize.** To make standard, as to strength particularly.

**Stand'ardized solu'tion.** Standard solution.

**Stan'nic.** Relating to tin. **S. acid,** $H_2SnO_3$, white acid from tin. **S. chlo'ride,** $SnCl_4$, white, liquid preparation of tin.

**Stanni'olum** (*stannum*). Tin-foil.

**Stan'nite.** Sulphide of tin. Also frequently called bell-metal ore.

**Stan'num.** Tin. **S. cine'reum,** bismuth. **S. folia'tum,** tin-foil. **S. glacia'le,** bismuth. **S. in'dicum,** zinc.

**Stapedec'tomy** (*ektome,* excision). Operation for removal of the stapes.

**Stape'dial.** Relating to the stapes.

**Stape'diovestib'ular.** Relating to the stapes and vestibule, as *s. joint.*

**Stape'dius.** Muscle of the middle ear which draws the stapes obliquely upward.

**Stape'lia.** Genus of plants, order of *Asclepiadaceæ,* which comprise numerous species of leafless herbs growing about the Cape of Good Hope.

**Sta'pes** (stirrup). Innermost of the small bones of the ear, so called because it resembles a stirrup; situated horizontally in the cavity of the tympanum. Its head, which is directed outward, is articulated with the os orbiculare. The base faces inward, and is applied to the fenestra ovalis, which it closes imperfectly, and to the membrane to which it is united. Its branches are an anterior and a posterior. They are curved, and the space between them is parabolic. Surgeons have given the name stapes to a bandage, used in bleeding from the foot, which forms a figure of 8 around the ankle.

**Staph'is.** Delphinium staphisagria.

**Staphisag'ria.** (Ph. U. S.) Seed of Delphinium staphisagria, or stavesacre. Its chief employment is as an agent for the destruction of pediculi, but it is occasionally employed as a vermifuge in dose of gr. j (0.065). The ointment, *unguen'tum staphisa'griæ,* is official in the Ph. Br.

**Staphisagrine'.** Alkaloid of staphisagria.

**Staphylæmato'ma** (*staphyle,* uvula, *haima,* blood). Tumor formed by effusion of blood beneath the mucous membrane of the uvula.

**Staphylag'ra** (*staphyle,* uvula, *agra,* seizure). Instrument for laying hold of and seizing the uvula.

**Staph'yle** (*staphyle,* grape). Uvula.

**Staphyle'a trifo'lia.** Bladder-nut, ord. *Sapindaceæ.* Native shrub of the United States.

**Staphylinopharynge'us.** Palatopharyngeus.

**Staphyli'nus.** Azygos uvulæ. **S. exter'nus,** tensor tympani. **S. inter'nus,** levator palati. **S. me'dius,** azygos uvulæ.

**Staphyl'ion.** Median point of posterior nasal spine. Nipple.

**Staph'ylis** (*staphyle,* grape). Nipple.

**Staphyli'tis.** Uvulitis.

**Staphyloangi'na.** Angina caused by staphylococci.

**Staphylococcæ'mia.** Condition depending on or indicating the presence of staphylococci in the blood.

**Staphylococ'cus** (*staphyle,* grape, *kokkos,* kernel). A species of bacteria of the genus *Micrococci,* characterized by an arrangement in heaps or irregular masses. Many of the microbes of suppuration belong to this species. **S. al'bus,** found in human milk and in pus of osteomyelitis. **S. al'bus liquefa'ciens** (Escherich), in normal evacuations of very young children. **S. au'reus,** in carcinoma. **S. bisk'ræ,** micrococcus of Heydenreich; found in atmosphere, water, and the lesion of Aleppo boil and Biskra button; pathogenic. **S. ce'reus al'bus** (Passet), found in pus and water. **S. c. au'reus** (Schröter and Winkler), Micrococcus cereus albus; in the nasal secretions of coryza. **S. c. fla'vus** (Passet), in abscesses; causes yellow pigmentation. **S. c. gris'eus,** in pus; causes gray pigment. **S. cit'reus,** Micrococcus citreus. **S. of den'gue** (McLaughlin), Scheutzia laughlini. **S. epiderm'idis al'bus** (Welch), found on the skin very frequently; causes stitch abscesses; Micrococcus pyogenes albus. **S. flaves'cens,** yellowish-white, found in pustules of smallpox. **S. ful'vus,** Micrococcus fulvus. **S. hæmorrhag'icus** (Klein), in vesicular disease of sheep; pathogenic. **S. passe'tii,** S. cereus flavus. **S. of pem'phigus** (De Michele), from the skin and some of the internal organs in a case of pemphigus; Micrococcus cereus flavus. **S. pyog'enes al'bus** (Rosenbach), found in abscess; pathogenic; no pigment. **S. p. au'reus** (Rosenbach), found in atmosphere, soil, water, and pus; pathogenic; causes fermentation, also golden-yellow pigment; most virulently pathogenic of all the Staphylococci pyogenes. **S. p. cit'reus** (Passet), in pus; pathogenic; forms lemon-yellow pigment. **S. p. rosa'ceus,** causes reddish pigment; pathogenic. **S. pyosep'ticus** (Richet), found in carcinoma in a dog; pathogenic; resembles S. pyogenes albus. **S. saliva'rius pyog'enes** (Biondi), found in human saliva; culture yields a whitish appearance on gelatin and orange-yellow on agar; inoculated, it produces suppuration. **S. vir'idis flaves'cens** (Guttmann), found in pustules of varicella; produces yellow pigment.

**Staphylodial'ysis** (*staphyle,* uvula, *dialysis,* dissolution). Elongation and relaxation of the uvula.

**Staphylœde'ma.** Tumefaction of the uvula, which, from inflammation or infiltration, hangs so as to occasion difficult deglutition, cough, etc.

**Staphylohæ'mia.** Condition due to the presence of staphylococci in the blood.

**Staphylo'ma** (*staphyle,* grape). Protrusion of the anterior surface of the eye, usually the cornea and iris or sclerotic and choroid; due to previous ulceration causing local attenuation. **An'nular s.,** see *Staphyloma of the sclerotic.* **Ante'rior s.,** keratoglobus. **Cil'iary s.,** see *Staphyloma of the sclerotic.* **S. con'icum** or **S. c. pellu'cidum,** staphyloma of the cornea. **S. of the cor'nea,** sugarloaf cornea or conical cornea, prolapsus corneæ, is an unequal, embossed, bluish or whitish, round or conical or hyperboloid tumor of variable size, formed by the projection of the transparent cornea, which is sometimes extenuated and distended, at others thickened. **Inter'calary s.,** s. in the narrow edge of the sclerotic coat in front of the insertion of the ciliary body. **S. i'ridis,** hernia iridis. **S. racemo'sum,** form of staphyloma in which the cornea is perforated at several points, through which small portions of iris protrude. **Scle'ral s.** or **S. of the sclerot'ic,** differs from the last in the prominence existing on a part of the eye covered by the sclerotic, which is much thinner; it is generally due to iridochoroiditis. *Posterior staphyloma,* s. posticum, sclerectasia posterior, is a disease whose chief characteristics are posterior elongation of the eyeball and loss of pigment and atrophy of the choroid. *Anterior staphyloma,* ciliary staphyloma, is a staphylomatous projection of the sclerotic in the ciliary region of the eye. When the ciliary region around the cornea is involved it is called *annular staphyloma.* **S. u'veæ,** projection of a part of the uveal tract through an opening in the sclerotic coat.

**Staphylomyco'sis** (*mykes,* fungus). A morbid condition due to the presence of staphylococci.

**Staphylon'cus** (*onkos,* swelling). Staphylœdema.

**Staphyloplas'tic** (*staphyle,* uvula, *plasso,* to form). Epithet applied to the operation for replacing the soft palate when it has been lost.

**Staph'yloplasty.** Uranoplasty, palatoplasty, the operation for closing the palatine vault.

**Staphylopto'sis** (*staphyle,* uvula, *ptosis,* falling). Falling down or abnormal lengthening of the uvula.

**Staphylor'rhaphy** (*staphyle*, uvula, *rhaphe*, suture). Operation for uniting a cleft palate, consisting in paring the edges of the cleft, passing ligatures through them, and uniting them.

**Staphylo'sis.** Staphyloma.

**Staph'ylotome** (*staphyle*, uvula, *tome*, incision). Knife adapted to the operation for staphyloma.

**Staphylot'omy.** Amputation of the uvula. Excision of a staphyloma.

**Star.** An anatomical or histological structure shaped like a star; aster. **S. an'ise,** Illicium anisatum. **S. ap'ple,** Chrysophyllum cainito. **S. of Beth'lehem,** Ornithogallum umbellatum. **Bla'zing s.,** Aletris farinosa. **S. bloom,** Spigelia marilandica. **Daugh'ter s.,** diaster. **S. grass,** starwort, blazing star, colicwort; Aletris farinosa, Hypoxys erecta. **S. knap'weed,** Centaurea calcitrapa. **S. of the North,** Geum urbanum. **S. stroke,** see *Coup-de-soleil*. **S. this'tle,** Centaurea calcitrapa. **Verhey'en's s.,** stellate vein. **Wins'low's s.,** see *Winslow*.

**Starch.** Amylum. **An'imal s.,** corpora amylacea and glycogenic matter. **Blue s.,** smalt. **Can'na s.,** tous-les-mois. **Corn s..** see *Zea mays*. **S. cor'puscles,** corpora amylacea. **I'odide of s.,** prepared by triturating iodine and starch; said to have the eutrophic effects of iodine, but probably inert. **Liv'er s.,** glycogenic matter. **Pota'to s.,** see *Solanum tuberosum*. **S. su'gar,** glucose. **Tac'ca s.,** Tahiti arrowroot.

**Star'tin's ban'dage.** A bandage splint formed of paraffin and stearin.

**Starva'tion.** Deprivation of food; extreme suffering or death from hunger or cold.

**Star'wort.** Aletris farinosa. **Gol'den s.,** bubonium. **Wa'ter s.,** Callitriche verna.

**Stas'imorphy** (*morphe*, shape). Deformity from arrest of development.

**Stasipho'bia** (*phobos*, fear). Morbid fear of being made to stand upright.

**Sta'sis** (*stasis*, standing still). Arrest of the fluids in any part of the body. The word has nearly the same signification as stagnation. Stagnation, however, sometimes includes a morbid condition of the fluids—stasis never. Also station. **S. dermato'ses,** affections of the skin due to passive impairment of blood and lymph channels. **S. phleg'mons,** deep-seated inflammation of the skin, as in phlegmonous erysipelas.

**Stasopho'bia.** Stasiphobia.

**Stas-Ot'to meth'od.** Method of extraction of ptomains and alkaloids from the tissues. The free alkaloids are soluble in ether, while their salts are not, being soluble in water and alcohol.

**State.** In pathology, crisis, stationary point, or height of disease. Condition; status. **S. med'icine,** see *Medicine, state*.

**Stat'ic** or **Stat'ical.** Relating to statics, or the branch of mechanics showing the properties of bodies as respects weight, equilibrium, etc. An epithet applied to the physical phenomena presented by organized bodies—biostatic—in contradistinction to the organic or vital. At rest or in equilibrium. Also, of old, a restraining or astringent remedy. **S. bath,** electric bath. **S. breeze,** current of electrified air generated from a static machine in motion. **S. electric'ity,** electricity at rest in equilibrium. The use of the frictional electric machine is an illustration of this form of electricity. **S. machine',** machine for generating static electricity. **S. re'flex spasm,** saltatory spasm, a reflex clonic spasm of the legs causing springing or jumping when the individual stands in an erect position.

**Stat'ice arme'ria.** Plant, the root of which is reputed to be tonic and astringent. **S. brasilien'sis,** native plant of Brazil, Carolina, and Florida; astringent. **S. carolinia'na,** American or seaside thrift, marsh rosemary, marshroot, inkroot, sea lavender. A variety of Statice limonium. **S. limo'nium,** sea lavender, red behen, marsh rosemary, lavender thrift; roots have been esteemed astringent, tonic, and eminently antiseptic. **S. macrophyl'la,** native plant of Canary Islands, bearing beautiful flowers. **S. marit'imum,** S. limonium. **S. mucrona'ta,** plant used as a nervine; native of Morocco. **S. vulga're,** S limonium.

**Stat'ics.** See *Static*.

**Sta'tion** (*sto*, to stand). Act of standing.

**Sta'tionary.** Name give to certain diseases depending upon a particular state of the atmosphere, and prevailing in a district for a certain number of years, and then giving way to others.

**Statis'tics, med'ical** (*status*, state). Vital statistics. That part of medicine relating to the figures of morbidity, mortality, salubrity, births, etc.

**Statom'eter** (*statos*, standing, *metron*, measure). Apparatus for measuring the extent of exophthalmos.

**Stat'ure.** Height of the human body.

**Stat'us** (*sto*, to stand). State, condition, position. **S. arthrit'icus,** condition of the system previous to or during an attack of gout. **S. bilio'sus,** biliousness, so called. **S. convulsi'vus,** continuous convulsive condition, of very young children especially, producing marked disturbance of respiration, circulation, etc. **S. crudita'tis,** crudity. **S. epilep'ticus,** continuous epileptic condition; series of epileptic attacks, at times persisting for several days, in the intervals of which a comatose and pyretic condition exists. **S. erethrit'icus,** nervous diathesis. **S. gas'tricus,** embarras gastrique; saburra. **S. hyster'icus,** a succession of epileptoid attacks, recurring without normal intervals, in hysteria, differing usually from the s. epilepticus in the absence of fever. **S. infectuo'sus,** condition caused by general infection of the whole system. **S. lymphat'icus,** a pathological state characterized clinically by an unstable equilibrium of the vital forces, so that a slight injury may precipitate a failure of heart and respiration; the condition is associated with enlargement of the thymus gland and a general lymphatic dyscrasia. **S. nas'cens,** nascent state; see *Nascent*. **S. nervo'sus,** nervous diathesis; also s. typhosus. **S. parturien'di,** parturition. **S. præ'sens,** existing condition of the patient or present state of the disease. **S. rap'tus,** ecstasy. **S. sthen'icus,** strength. **S. typho'sus,** see *Typhoid state*. **S. vermino'sus,** helminthiasis.

**Staurople'gia** (*stauros*, cross, *plege*, stroke). Hemiplegia in which an upper extremity on one side is paralyzed, together with the lower limb on the opposite side; crossed hemiplegia.

**Staves'acre.** Staphisagria.

**Stave'wood.** Simaruba medicinalis.

**Stax'is** (*stazo*, to drop). Slight defluxion of any humor, as nasal hemorrhage.

**Steapsin'** (*stear*, fat). Ferment of pancreatin possessing the property of emulsifying fats.

**Ste'ar** (*stear*). See *Fat* and *Sevum*.

**Ste'arates.** Combinations of stearic acid with copper, manganese, zinc, etc., used as dusting-powders or in ointment in some cutaneous affections.

**Stearentin'.** Sebaceous matter of greenish color found in infants' stools.

**Stear'ic acid.** $C_{16}H_{36}O_2$. An acid occurring in the form of white scales, forming stearin with glycerin. It unites with bases to form stearates.

**Stear'iform.** Like fat.

**Stearin'.** A fat consisting of a combination of glycerin and stearic acid. See *Fat*.

**Stearoc'onote** or **Stearocono'tum** (*stear*, fat, *konis*, dust). Peculiar dry fat found in brain-substance, said to contain phosphorus and sulphur.

**Stearoder'mia.** A dermatosis in which the sebaceous glands are affected.

**Stearop'tene** (*stear*, fat, *ptenos*, volatile). Concrete or solid part of a volatile oil.

**Stearoric'inate.** Name applied to stearoricinic acid combined with a base.

**Stearoricin'ic acid.** One of three acids obtained during saponification of castor oil.

**Stearo'sis** (*stear*, fat). Steatosis.

**Stearrhœ′a** (*stear*, fat, *rheo*, to flow). Seborrhœa. Augmentation of secretion from the sebaceous follicles of the skin, *stearrhœa simplex*. The greasy condition of the skin of the face—cutis unctuosa—is a form of stearrhœa. The color of the sebaceous secretion sometimes becomes changed. When yellow it is called stearrhœa flavescens; when blue, stearrhœa cærulea; when black, stearrhœa nigricans. **S. amian′thaca,** seborrhœa amianthaca; seborrhœa having the appearance of scales from a preponderance of the solid constituents of the sebaceous secretion. **S. cæru′lea,** see *Stearrhœa*. **S. flaves′cens,** see *Stearrhœa*. **R. ni′gricans,** black discoloration of the face, observed in young women affected with derangement of the catamenia, due to a dark secretion from the cutaneous sebaceous glands. **S. sim′plex,** see *Stearrhœa*.

**Steatin′** (*stear*, fat). Stearin.

**Ste′atite.** Soapstone; talc.

**Steati′tes** (*stear*, fat). Polysarcia.

**Steati′tis** (*stear*, fat). Inflammation of fatty tissue.

**Steat′ocele** (*stear*, fat, *kele*, tumor). Tumor formed by a collection of steatomatous matter in the scrotum.

**Steatocrypto′sis** (*stear*, fat, *krypto*, to conceal). Disordered function of sebaceous glands.

**Steato′des.** Containing fat or something similar to it.

**Steatolyt′ic** (*lysis*, solution). Decomposing fat into glycerin and one of the fatty acids.

**Steato′ma** (*stear*, fat). An encysted tumor whose contents are similar to fat. **S. Mül′leri,** see *Lipoma*.

**Steatom′atous.** Relating to steatoma.

**Steatopath′ic** (*stear*, fat, *pathos*, affection). Relating to affections of the sebaceous glands.

**Steatopy′ga** or **Steatopy′gia** (*stear*, fat, *pyge*, buttocks). Buttock-hump. Fat buttocks, such as exist in the Hottentot woman.

**Steatop′ygous.** Pertaining to steatopyga.

**Steatorrha′gia** or **Steatorrhœ′a.** Stearrhœa.

**Steato′sis.** Stearosis. Skin disease in which the sebaceous secretion is faulty. Fatty degeneration of a part or unusual deposition and accumulation of fat in its adipose tissue. **S. cor′dis,** fatty heart, fatty degeneration of the heart; unusual deposition of fat on the heart or in its walls. **S. hepat′ica,** see *Adiposis hepatica*.

**Steatozo′on folliculo′rum** (*stear*, fat, *zoon*, animal). Acarus folliculorum.

**Steel.** Chalybs. **S. mix′ture,** mistura ferri composita. **Tinc′ture of s.,** tinctura ferri chloridi. **Wine of s.,** vinum ferri.

**Steep.** Rennet.

**Steep′lebush.** Spiræa tomentosa.

**Steganop′odes** (*steganopous*, webfooted). Planipedes.

**Stegno′sis** (*stegnosis*, constriction). Stenosis; constriction or narrowness of the pores and vessels. Stricture. Constipation; obstipation.

**Stegnot′ic** (*stegnosis*, constriction). Astringent.

**Steiro′sis** (*steiros*, barren). Sterility.

**Stel′la** (star). Bandage compared to a star, because crossed like the letter X; is applied to one or both shoulders. **S. ter′ræ,** Plantago coronopus.

**Stella′ria me′dia.** Alsine media. **S. scil′la,** scilla.

**Stella′ta rupi′na.** Centaurea calcitrapa.

**Stel′late** (*stella*, star). Resembling in form a star. **S. ban′dage,** bandage wound crosswise on the back. **S. lig′ament,** name given to the anterior costovertebral ligament, from its shape. **S. retic′ulum,** see *Reticulum*. **S. veins,** stelliform plexus of veins at the surface of the kidney, giving origin to the interlobular veins.

**Stel′liform** (*stella*, star, *forma*, form). Possessing the form of a star.

**Stel′lula** (little star). See *Stellulæ*.

**Stel′lulæ Verheyen′ii** (*stellula*, a little star). Stellate veins.

**Stel′lulate.** Like a star.

**Stell′wag's symp′tom.** Slight retraction of the upper eyelid in exophthalmic goitre.

**Stelochi′tis.** Osteocolla.

**Stem of hair.** Shaft of hair. **S. pes′sary,** see *Pessary*.

**Ste′ma** (*stema*). Penis (especially the glans).

**Stenag′ma** or **Stenag′mus.** A sigh.

**Stench.** A bad or offensive smell.

**Sten′ion.** Point for craniometry at extremity of smallest transverse diameter in temporal fossa.

**Steno-** (*stenos*). In composition, narrow.

**Ste′no's duct.** Stenson's duct.

**Stenobreg′mate.** Narrow between the temples.

**Stenocar′dia** (*stenos*, narrow, *kardia*, heart). Angina pectoris; cardiostenosis.

**Stenoceph′alous** (*stenos*, narrow, *kephale*, head). Having an elongated or narrowed head.

**Stenoceph′aly.** Condition of elongation or narrowness of the head.

**Stenochas′mus** (*stenos*, narrow, *chasma*, opening). Term applied to skulls having a sector of from 94° to 74° for the nasopharyngeal cavity.

**Stenochoria** (sten-o-ko′re-ah) or **Stenochori′asis** (*stenos*, narrow, *chora*, space). Narrowness, stricture, or contraction.

**Stenocori′asis** (*kore*, pupil). Narrowing of the pupil.

**Sten′odon** (*odous*, tooth). Having narrow teeth.

**Stenomycte′ria** (*stenos*, narrow, *mykter*, nose). Contraction of the nasal passages.

**Ste′non's duct.** Stenson's duct.

**Stenopœ′ic** (*stenos*, narrow, *ope*, hole). Relating to, containing, or consisting of a narrow hole or slit. **S. ap′erture,** disk having a narrow slit or aperture for determining or correcting astigmatism. See *Stenoraic*.

**Stenora′ic** (*stenos*, narrow, *orao*, to see). Applied to a lens having a narrow opening or slit for passage of rays of light.

**Stenosed′.** Narrowed, constricted, or contracted.

**Steno′sis** (*stenos*, narrow). Narrowness or constriction. **Aor′tic s.,** narrowing of the aorta or of the aortic valve. **Car′diac s.,** narrowing of the calibre of the upper anterior angle of the right ventricle of the heart. **Cicatri′cial s.,** narrowness caused by contraction of a cicatrix. **Mi′tral s.,** narrowness of the mitral valve.

**Stenostegno′sis** or **Stenosteno′sis** (*stenosis*, contraction). Narrowness or constriction of the duct of Steno or Stenson.

**Stenosto′mia** or **Stenos′tomy** (*stenos*, narrow, *stoma*, mouth). Contraction of the mouth.

**Stenotho′rax.** Narrow chest.

**Stenot′ic.** Small; contracted in size.

**Sten′son's canal′.** Incisor canal. **S.'s duct,** the parotid duct. **S.'s exper′iment,** ligature of aorta of the dog above the renal arteries, producing stiffness of the muscles of the posterior extremities, which disappears when the obstruction to the circulation is removed. **S.'s foram′ina,** see *Scarpa's foramina*. **S.'s veins,** venæ vorticosæ of choroid. (All named after N. Stenson, of Copenhagen.)

**Stentoroph′onous.** Having a strong voice.

**Step.** Space produced by the separation of the two lower limbs, and including that plus the length of one foot.

**Stephan′ic diam′eter.** Superior frontal diameter of Broca. **S. in′dex,** frontal index.

**Stephan′ion** (*stephane*, crown). Point of crossing of the coronal sutures and temporal lines.

**Stephen′sia elonga′ta.** Matico.

**Step′mother's bless′ing.** Hang-nail.

**Step′page gait.** Gait of chronic multiple neuritis, in which the individual lifts the foot high, turns the toe up, and puts the heel down first.

**Steppe disease′.** Rinderpest. **S. rasp′berry,** ephedra.

**Step′ping gait.** Steppage gait.

**Stercobi′lin** (*stercus*, excrement, *bilis*, bile). A coloring-matter extracted from the feculent contents of the intestines.

**Stercolin′** (*stercus*, excrement). Serolin.

**Stercora′ceous.** Stercoral, fecal. Relating to excrement.

**Stercoræ'mia** (*stercus*, fecal matter, *haima*, blood). Systemic poisoning resulting from the arrest of intestinal excretion, thus causing the absorption of toxic fecal alkaloids.

**Ster'coral.** Relating to or consisting of fæces, as *s. abscess*; or caused by the presence of fæces, as *s. typhlitis*. **S. ul'cer,** ulcer produced by pressure of fecal secretions.

**Stercorin'.** A crystalline substance obtained from fæces.

**Ster'corous.** Stercoral.

**Stercu'lia.** Trees of the order *Sterculiaceæ*, comprising numerous species, distributed in tropical regions of the world. **S. acumina'ta,** kola acuminata; native tree of Soudan, Guinea, etc., producing kola nut, which is chewed in many parts of Africa; used as a stimulant to the nervous system; it contains caffeine. **S. carthaginen'sis,** native tree of Brazil, Mexico, and Colombia, which bears edible fruit. **S. scaphig'era,** native tree of China and Anam, bearing fruit called tambayan, which is recommended in diarrhœa and dysentery. **S. u'reus,** native Indian tree bearing fruit and yielding a gum called kuteera.

**Ster'cus.** Excrement. **S. an'seris,** Fimus anseris. **S. cani'num al'bum,** Album græcum. **S. diab'oli,** asafœtida. **S. e'qui non castra'ta,** Fimus equinus. **S. huma'num,** human excrement.

**Stere.** Kilolitre.

**Sterelmin'tha** (*stereos*, solid, *helmins*, worm). A class of solid parasitic worms having no intestinal canal, such as the flukes and tapeworms.

**Stereoblas'tula.** A blastula containing no cavity.

**Stereochem'istry** (*stereos*, solid). The part of chemistry that has to do with the special relations between molecular atoms.

**Ste'reocyst** (*stereos*, solid, *kystis*, cyst). A hard encysted tumor.

**Ste'reo-elec'tric cur'rent** (*stereos*, solid). Thermoelectric current passed through solid bodies, such as metals, when brought into contact at different temperatures. Liquids are not necessary, as in voltaic electricity.

**Stereogno'sis** (*gnosis*, knowledge). Appreciation of a solid body and its properties by touch.

**Stereognos'tic.** Relating to stereognosis; as *s. sense*, the sense of appreciation of properties of solid bodies.

**Ste'reo-isom'erism.** Isomerism in substances which differ in certain physical properties, although having the same number of radicals and exhibiting the same chemical reactions.

**Stereom'eter** (*stereos*, firm, *metron*, measure). Instrument for determining specific gravity of liquid bodies, porous bodies, and powders, as well as solids.

**Stereom'etry.** Measuring solid bodies or cubic contents, or determining specific gravities.

**Ste'reoplasm** (*stereos*, solid). Solid, insoluble portion of protoplasm.

**Ste'reoscope** (*stereos*, solid, *skopeo*, to view). A physical instrument by which plane pictures of an object are made on each retina, and so blended as to appear as one in relief. Also an instrument for detecting a calculus in the bladder and foreign bodies in the soft parts; it resembles a common catheter, having an expanded free extremity.

**Stereoscop'ic vis'ion.** Binocular vision.

**Stereot'ica.** Deformities affecting the hard parts.

**Ste'resol.** A thick, liquid substance, formed by solution of balsam of tolu, carbolic acid, benzoin, shellac, saccharin, and oil of cinnamon in alcohol; used as an external antiseptic for sores and in skin diseases.

**Ster'ile** (*sterilis*, barren). Barren; not producing fruit; infecund. Aseptic; devoid of microorganisms.

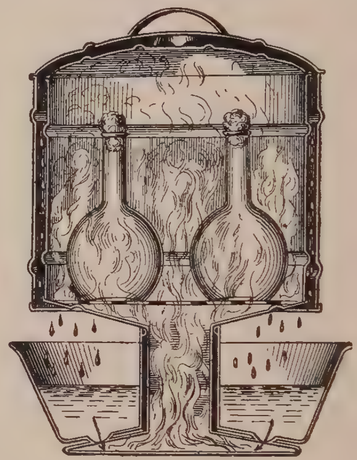
**Steril'ity.** Incapability of reproducing; barrenness; infecundity. Sterility may be absolute or relative. The former depends upon some vicious conformation of the genital organs, apparent or concealed, and occasionally admits of cure. Sterility is relative when a woman does not conceive with one individual, but does with another; but sterility ascribed to the woman may really be caused by defect of power in the male.

**Steriliza'tion** (*sterilis*, barren). The process of rendering a part sterile; that is, of producing in it absolute freedom from living microorganisms. This is generally accomplished by exposure to high heat, the boiling point of water, 212° F., being usually sufficient, although a few of these bodies require a temperature twenty or thirty degrees F. higher. See *Tyndalization* and *Pasteurization*. **Frac'tional s.,** tyndalization.

**Ster'ilizator.** Sterilizer.

**Ster'ilize.** To deprive of microbes; to produce asepsis, particularly through the influence of heat.

**Ster'ilizer.** Apparatus for destruction of microbes by sterilization. See *Sterilization*.



Arnold steam sterilizer.

**Ster'nad.** In the direction of the sternum.

**Ster'nal.** Relating to the sternum or breast-bone. **S. ar'teries,** offsets from the internal mammary to the anterior and posterior surfaces of the sternum and triangularis sterni. **S. as'pect,** the aspect of the body where the sternum is situated. **S. bend,** bend at inner side of the clavicle. **S. fora'men,** an orifice occasionally seen between the third and fourth pieces of the gladiolus or second bone of the sternum, from arrest of development. **S. glands,** a few lymphatic glands along the course of the internal mammary artery. **S. groove,** seen upon the surface of the body over the sternum and between the pectoral muscles. **S. line,** line of reference in examination, drawn through central portion of sternum. **S. nerves,** downward branches of the cervical plexus which pass to the sternal region. **S. ribs,** ribs (seven in number) which articulate with the sternum.

**Sternal'gia** (*algos*, pain). Pain referred to the sternum. Angina pectoris.

**Sterna'lis mus'cle.** Rare muscle running vertically superficial to great pectoral.

**Stern'berg's disease'.** Febrile pseudoleukæmia.

**Sterne'bra.** Segment of the sternum.

**Sterno-.** In composition, the sternum.

**Ster'noabdomina'lis.** Triangularis sterni and transversalis abdominis considered as one muscle.

**Sternocervica'lis.** Supernumerary muscular slip arising from the manubrium and inserted into the fascia of the neck.

**Sternochondroscap'ular mus'cle.** Sternoscapular muscle.

**Sternoclavic'ular.** Relating to the sternum and clavicle. **S. articula'tion,** the union of the inner extremity of the clavicle with a round facette at each side of the superior extremity of the sternum. In this articulation there are, besides the incrusting cartilages, two radiated sternoclavicular cartilages, one anterior and one posterior; an interclavicular ligament extending between the clavicles; and two synovial capsules, separated by an interarticular fibrocartilage. The costoclavicular ligament may also be considered to belong to this articulation.

**Sternoclavicula′ris anti′cus.** Supernumerary muscle sometimes found arising from sternum and inserted upon anterior surface of clavicle. **S. posti′cus,** rare muscular slip passing behind the joint from inner end of manubrium to clavicle. **S. supe′rior,** muscle arising above sternoclavicularis anticus and passing to clavicle.

**Sternoclaviobrachia′lis.** Pectoralis major.

**Sternoclaviohumera′lis.** Pectoralis major.

**Sternoclaviohyoide′us.** Sternohyoid muscle.

**Sternoclaviomastoide′us.** Sternocleidomastoideus.

**Sternocleidomastoide′us** (*kleis,* clavicle). Muscle situated at the anterior and lateral part of the neck. It is long and flattened, simple above and divided below, where it is inserted into the anterior and superior part of the sternum and the inner quarter of the clavicle. Above, it terminates at the mastoid process, which it embraces, at the neighboring part of the temporal bone, and at the outer third of the upper curved line of the occipital bone. It carries the head forward, inclines and rotates it to one side. When both parts of the muscle contract they bend the head directly forward.

**Sternocos′tal.** Relating to sternum and ribs; as the *s. articulations.*

**Sternocostocarot′icus.** Abnormal insertion of sternothyroid muscle upon carotid sheath.

**Sternocostoclavihumera′lis.** Pectoralis major.

**Sternocostocoracoide′us.** Pectoralis minimus.

**Sternocostoepitrochlea′ris.** Muscular strip occasionally attached to lower border of pectoralis major and inserted into epitrochlea.

**Sternocostofascia′lis.** Abnormal insertion of fibres of sternothyroid upon sternal fascia.

**Sternocostoglos′sus.** Sternoglossus.

**Sternocostohyoide′us profun′dus.** Portion of sternothyroid muscle which occasionally passes to great cornu of hyoid bone; also muscle formed by union of sternothyroid and thyrohyoid muscles, the thyroid insertion being lost.

**Sternocostothyroide′us.** Sternothyroid muscle.

**Sternodyn′ia** (*odyne,* pain). Sternalgia. **S. syncopa′lis** or **syncop′tica,** angina pectoris.

**Sternofacia′lis.** Sternoclavicularis.

**Sternoglos′sus.** Stray form of sternohyoid, in which it passes upward and unites with hyoglossus muscle.

**Sternohu′meral.** Pectoralis major.

**Sternohyoide′us.** Sternocleidohyoideus, sternohyoides, hyoides primus. Muscle situated at the anterior part of the neck; inserted above at the inferior edge of the body of the hyoid bone; below, into the upper part of the posterior surface of the sternum—at the posterior part of the sternoclavicular articulation, and sometimes into the cartilage of the first rib. It depresses the hyoid bone.

**Ster′noid.** Resembling the sternum.

**Sternomas′toid.** Relating to both sternum and mastoid process. **S. ar′teries,** branches from external carotid or some of its divisions to sternomastoid muscle. **S. mus′cle,** sternal head of sternocleidomastoid, in contradistinction to clavicular head (cleidomastoid).

**Sternomaxilla′ris.** Occasional slip of sternomastoid inserted upon angle of jaw.

**Ster′no-omoide′us.** Sternoclavicularis superior.

**Ster′no-omphalodym′ia** (*omphalos,* navel, *dyo,* to mingle). See *Somatodymia.*

**Sternopa′gia** (*pagios,* fixed). Monstrous union of fœtuses in which they are attached at the sternum.

**Sternop′agus.** Double monster united by the sternum.

**Sternopericar′diac** or **Sternopericar′dial.** Relating to the sternum and pericardium. **S. lig′aments,** two bands passing to pericardium from manubrium and ensiform process of sternum.

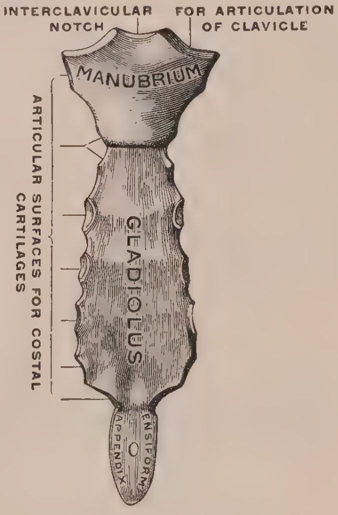
**Sternoscap′ular mus′cle.** Sometimes found in man, extending from the sternum to the superior border of the scapula.

**Sternothyrioide′us** or **Sternothyroide′us.** Bronchius muscle. Muscle situated at the anterior part of the neck. Attached above to the oblique line seen on the outer surface of the thyroid cartilage, and terminating below at the upper part of the posterior surface of the sternum and the cartilage of the second rib. When it contracts it depresses the thyroid cartilage and hyoid bone by the medium of the thyrohyoid membrane.

**Sternotrype′sis** (*trypesis,* perforation). Perforation of the sternum.

**Sternoxi′phoid lig′aments.** Bands which connect the sternum with the xiphoid cartilage.

**Ster′num** (*sternon*). Breast-bone, hæmal spine of Owen. Azygous symmetrical bone situated at the forepart of the chest. It is flat, broad above, narrow in the middle, and terminates below by a pointed cartilage—the xiphoid. It has an anterior or cutaneous surface, a posterior or mediastinal, a superior or clavicular extremity, and an inferior or abdominal; it is articulated with the clavicles and the seven upper ribs on each side by means of their cartilages. In the adult it is in three parts—the manubrium, the body or gladiolus, and the inferior part or point, the ensiform process.


INTERCLAVICULAR NOTCH
FOR ARTICULATION OF CLAVICLE
MANUBRIUM
ARTICULAR SURFACES FOR COSTAL CARTILAGES
GLADIOLUS
ENSIFORM APPENDIX

Sternum.

**Sternutamento′ria.** Achillea ptarmica.

**Sternuta′tio.** Sneezing. **S. convulsi′va,** paroxysmal sneezing, as seen in hay fever.

**Sternuta′tion** (*sternuto,* to sneeze often). Sneezing.

**Sternu′tatory.** Errhine. Substance provoking sneezing. **S. pow′der,** asarabacca leaves, betonica leaves, sweet marjoram leaves, lily-of-the-valley flowers, equal parts, in fine powder; mix.

**Ster′nutory.** Sternutatory.

**Ster′tor** (*sterto,* to snore). Deep snoring inspiration.

**Ster′torous.** Marked by stertor.

**Stethæ′mia** (*stethos,* chest, *haima,* blood). Hyperæmia of the lungs. Congestion or accumulation of blood in the pulmonary vessels.

**Stetho-** (*stethos,* chest). In composition, the chest.

**Stethocathar′sis** (*katharsis,* purging). Expectoration.

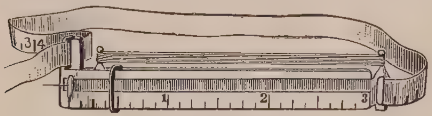
**Stethochysis,** steth-ok′is-is (*chyo,* to pour out). Hydrothorax.

**Stethogoniom′eter** (*stethos*, chest, *gonia*, angle, *metron*, measure). Apparatus for measuring degree of curvature of the chest.

**Steth′ograph.** Instrument for measuring movements of the chest in respiration. Pneumograph.

**Stethokyr′tograph** (*stethos*, chest, *kyrtos*, curved, *grapho*, to write). An apparatus for measuring the curves of the chest and the amount of dilatation at different levels.

**Stethom′eter** (*stethos*, chest, *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the extent of movement of the walls of the chest as a means of diagnosis in thoracic diseases.



Stethometer.

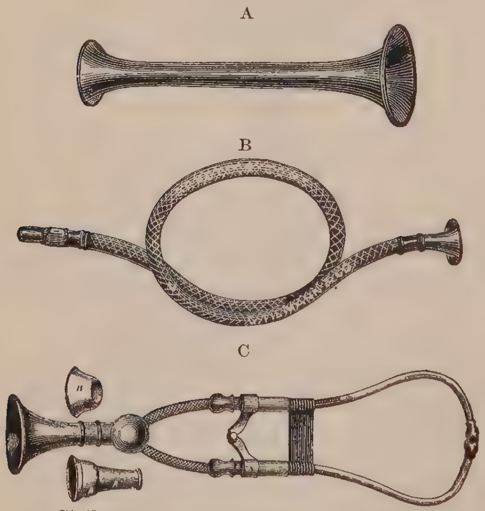
**Stethoparal′ysis.** Palsy of the chest muscles.

**Stethophonom′eter** (*stethos*, chest, *phone*, sound, *metron*, measure). A form of stethoscope with an adjustable slit, by reducing the size of which to the point where a heart sound becomes inaudible, the intensity of the latter can be determined.

**Stethopol′yscope** (*polys*, much, many). Stethoscope with multiple ear-pieces, by means of which several can hear the chest sounds at one time.

**Stethorrheu′ma** (*rheuma*, defluxion). Pleurodynia.

**Steth′oscope** (*stethos*, chest, *skopeo*, to examine). An instrument invented by Laennec for exploring the chest. In its original form it was a cylinder of wood, from four inches to a foot long, pierced by a longitudinal canal about a quarter of an inch in diameter. One end of it is applied to the chest of the patient, the other to the ear of the examining physician. Double or binaural stethoscopes have been invented to enable both ears to be used at the same time.



Stethoscopes: A, cylindrical; B, flexible; C, Cammann's.

Stethoscopes are sometimes flexible, like the flexible ear-trumpet. This mode of examining affections of the chest, *stethoscopy*, is also called *mediate auscultation*. **Binau′ral s.**, a stethoscope with a single bell, or chest-piece, from which emerge two flexible tubes, each armed with a hard-rubber tip, by means of which the sound is conveyed to both ears. **Cam′mann's s.**, a form of binaural s. **Differen′tial s.**, one provided with two bells, by means of which the sounds at two parts may be heard simultaneously or alternately for the sake of comparison. **Doub′le s.**, binaural s.

**Stethoscop′ic.** Relating to stethoscopy.

**Steth′oscopist.** One skilled in stethoscopy.

**Steth′oscopy.** Employment of the stethoscope.

**Sthe′nia** (*sthenos*, strength, power). Strength or excess of strength. Excitement of the organic actions.

**Sthen′ic.** Active, powerful. **S. diseas′es,** diseases the result of inflammatory or increased action. **S. fe′ver,** form of continued fever marked by high temperature and quick pulse.

**Sthenop′yra** (*pyr*, fever). Sthenic fever.

**Sti′an.** Hordeolum.

**Stibia′lis.** Antimonial.

**Stib′ialism** (*stibium*, antimony). Antimonial poisoning.

**Stib′iated.** Containing antimony.

**Stibine′.** Antimoniureted hydrogen.

**Stib′ium.** Antimony.

**Stib′nite.** Native sulphide of antimony, affording much of the market supply of this metal.

**Stib′ogram** (*stibos*, a beaten path, *grapho*, to write). Written record of footsteps.

**Stichas,** stik′as. Lavandula stœchas.

**Stick cul′ture.** A culture made by thrusting a platinum wire, previously dipped into the inoculating material, into the agar or other solid medium; see *Culture*.

**Stick′ing-plas′ter.** Emplastrum resinæ.

**Stick-lac.** Lac in natural state investing twigs.

**Stick′wort.** Agrimony.

**Stic′ta pulmona′cea** or **pulmona′ria.** Lichen pulmonarius.

**Stictac′ne** (*stiktos*, punctated). Form of acne in which the pustule has a red, elevated base with central dark point.

**Stiff.** Rigid, inflexible. **S. joint,** contracture; ankylosis. **S. joints,** milk sickness. **S. neck,** torticollis. **S.-n. fe′ver,** cerebrospinal meningitis.

**Sti′fle bone.** Patella of the horse. **S. joint,** the femorotibial articulation of horses and cattle.

**Stig′ma,** pl. stigmata (*stigma*, small puncture). Cicatricula. Breathing pore of insects. Bleeding point upon the skin, as in purpura and sometimes in hysteria. That part of the style or ovary of a plant which receives the pollen. **S. of degenera′tion,** various physical abnormalities alleged to be associated with moral deterioration or degeneracy. **S. of Graa′fian fol′licle,** place where blood-vessels are absent in the wall surrounding the follicle, and point at which rupture finally occurs. **S. heredita′lis,** marks of heredity. **Hyster′ical s.,** one of numerous small points on the skin or other parts which bleed spontaneously. **S. Malpigh′ii,** small venous openings which appear in large numbers along the course of the larger veins of the spleen. **S. ma′ïdis,** corn-silk; see *Ustilago*. **S. ovario′rum,** cicatrices left in the ovary after the escape of ova.

**Stigmat′ic.** Pertaining to the stigma.

**Stigmat′iform.** Resembling a stigma.

**Stig′matism.** State characterized by the presence of stigmata.

**Stigmatiza′tion.** The formation of ecchymosed spots upon various parts of the body.

**Stigmatoph′orous** (*phoreo*, to bear). Bearing stigmata.

**Stig′matose.** Relating to stigmata.

**Stil′bene.** $C_{14}H_{12}$. A derivative of toluene.

**Stilbo′ma** (*stilboo*, to make shining). Cosmetic.

**Stilette′.** Wire or trocar passed through a tube or cannula.

**Still's disease′.** Chronic polyarthritis in children, associated with general enlargement of the glands and spleen.

**Still layer of Poiseuille′.** Space of Poiseuille; a thin stratum of liquid in contact with the capillary vessels, in which the white corpuscles of the blood seem to be retarded, while the red corpuscles are hurried along in the centre of the current.

**Still′a.** Drop.

**Stilla′tio san′guinis.** Bleeding drop by drop.

**Stilla′tion** (*stilla*, a drop). Dropping of a liquid.

**Still′birth.** Birth of a dead child.

**Still′born.** Born without life.

**Stil′ler's sign.** Increased amount of movement in the tenth rib in neurasthenia and in Glénard's disease.

**Stillicid′ium** (*stilla*, drop, *cado*, to fall). Term often used synonymously with strangury, but meaning the flow of any liquid—particularly the urine—drop by drop. **S. lacryma′rum**, epiphora. **S. na′rium**, coryza. **S. san′guinis**, bleeding. **S. uri′næ**, see *Stillicidium*.

**Stillin′gia.** (Ph. U. S.) Queen's root, queen's delight, yaw root, marcory, cockup hat. Indigenous plant growing in pine barrens from Virginia to Florida. The root is used in syphilis, obstinate cutaneous affections, etc., like sarsaparilla; dose, gr. x–ʒj (0.65–4.0) in decoction. *Extrac′tum stillin′giæ flu′idum* is official; dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **S. sebif′era**, native tallow tree of China which is grown in the Southern United States; yields a vegetable wax which is said to be nearly pure stearine. **S. sylvat′ica**, see *Stillingia*.

**Stillingin′.** Substance precipitated from tincture of root of Stillingia sylvatica. Stimulant; also employed in syphilis; dose, gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2).

**Stil′ling's bun′dle.** Solitary fasciculus of medulla oblongata. **S.'s canal′**, canal in the vitreous humor through which, in the fœtus, an artery passes to the lens. **S.'s cells**, collections of cells in the posterior horns of the spinal cord, in the cervical and lumbar regions. **S.'s col′umns**, S.'s cells. **S.'s fi′bres**, association fibres of the cerebellum. **S.'s fleece**, plexus of fibres surrounding the dentate nucleus of the cerebellum. **S.'s gelat′inous sub′stance**, situated around the central canal of the spinal cord. **S.'s nu′cleus**, red nucleus; nucleus of hypoglossal nerve; nucleus in the spinal cord in the sacral region. **S.'s rha′phe**, band between the pyramids of the oblongata. **S.'s sa′cral nu′cleus**, see *S.'s nucleus*.

**Stil′ling-Clarke cells.** Collection of ganglion cells in the posterior cornua of the spinal cord in the dorsal and lumbar regions.

**Sti′lus.** Stylus. **S. ante′rior, S. infe′rior, S. inter′nus, S. supe′rior**, see *Peduncles of optic thalamus*.

**Stimato′sis** (*styma*, priapism). Stymatosis.

**Stim′ulant** (*stimulo*, to excite). Excitant. Agent having the power of exciting the organic action of the different systems of the economy. Some stimulants are diffusible, having a prompt but temporary action; others are permanent or persistent. The action of stimulants is called stimulation. Cardiac stimulants increase the heart's action; cerebral stimulants, that of the brain; diffusible stimulants, like ammonia, have a quick but transient effect; spinal stimulants excite the action of the spinal cord. See *Stimulus*.

**Stim′ulate** (*stimulo*, to goad). To produce an exaltation of vital activity in a part or organ.

**Stimula′tion.** Action or effect of stimulants.

**Stim′ulus** (goad). An agent capable of causing demonstrable changes of dynamics in the tissue or organ on which it acts. **Ad′equate s.**, homologous s. **Chem′ical s.**, s. by the action of chemicals, as acids, etc. **S. dif′ference**, difference in activity between two stimuli. **Elec′trical s.**, s. from action of an electrical current. **Heterol′ogous s.**, s. which acts wherever it may be applied. **Homol′ogous s.**, s. which has special action only on special organs, the retina, for example, to produce the impression of luminous effect. **Mechan′ical s.**, s. produced by the action of appliances of various kinds. **S. receptiv′ity**, ability of receiving and appreciating the highest degree of stimulus. **S. scope**, limit between stage of stimulus susceptibility and that of receptivity. **S. susceptibil′ity**, ability of perceiving a stimulus. **Ther′mal s.**, s. by action of heat. **S. thresh′old**, see *Threshold*. **S. val′ue**, term applied in psychophysics to point out sign or formula indicating intensity of stimulus.

**Sting.** Acute and sudden pain, as from a bee. Stimulus.

**Stinge.** Variety of urticaria affecting the mouth and nose of cattle in hot weather.

**Stink bush.** Illicium floridanum. **S. poke**, Dracontium fœtidum. **S. weed**, Chenopodium anthelminticum, Datura stramonium, Polanisia graveolens.

**Stipa′tio** (*stipo*, to stop up). Narrowness or constriction. **S. te′læ cellulo′sæ infan′tum**, sclerema neonatorum.

**Stip′itate.** Possessing stalk or pedicle.

**Stip′ites dulcama′ræ.** Dulcamara. **S. lamina′riæ**, Laminaria cloustoni.

**Stir′piculture** (*stirps*, stock, race). Breeding of particular stocks of animals.

**Stir′rup.** Stapes. **S. bone**, stapes.

**Stitch.** Point. Acute, lancinating pain like the puncture of a sharp needle. To unite with a needle and thread; also the loop of thread so made; suture. **S. ab′scess**, abscess formed in proximity to a stitch or suture in consequence of septic contamination. **Roy′al s.**, see *Suture*. **S. in the side**, pleurodynia; also a symptom in pleurisy or pneumonia. **S. wort**, common chickweed.

**Stizolo′bium.** Dolichos pruriens. **S. pru′riens**, Mucuna pruriens. **S. u′rens**, Mucuna urens.

**Stobæ′a rubricau′lis** (after Dr. Stobæus, of Sweden). South African plant, ord. *Compositæ*. A tincture of the bruised roots is diuretic and of service in gravel.

**Stock's test** for acetone in the urine. Solution of hydroxylamin hydrochlorate, caustic soda, and pyridin are added to the suspected urine; ether is added with sufficient bromine-water to give the latter a distinct yellow color; on adding hydrogen peroxide to the mixture the yellow color of the ether will turn blue in the presence of acetone.

**Stock′ing, elas′tic, gum,** or **laced.** Bandage used by surgeons, consisting of a stocking made of cloth or silk, admitting of tight lacing anteriorly; it is also made of fine elastic gum cloth.

**Stœ′chas arab′ica.** Lavandula stœchas.

**Stœchiology** (ste-ke-ol′o-je) or **Stoichiol′ogy** (*stoicheion*, an element, *logos*, discourse). Treatise on or the theory of elements, hence of the elementary parts of organized substances.

**Stœchiomet′ric** or **Stœchiomet′rical.** Relating to stœchiometry.

**Stœchiom′etry** (*stoicheion*, element). Measurement and examination of chemical elements, as to their physical properties.

**Stoerck's blennorrhœ′a.** Excessive purulent discharge and hypertrophy of the mucous membrane of the nasopharynx and larynx.

**Stoichiol′ogy.** Stœchiology.

**Stoichiom′etry.** Stœchiometry.

**Stokes's amputa′tion.** See *Amputation*. **S.'s disease′**, exophthalmic goitre. **S.'s law**, paralysis affecting underlying inflamed serous or mucous membranes. **S.'s lens**, combination of cylindrical concave and convex lenses, used in the diagnosis of astigmatism. **S.'s lin′iment**, mixture of oil of turpentine, acetic acid, and yolk of egg. **S.'s pulse**, Corrigan's pulse. **S.'s respira′tion**, see *Cheyne-Stokes*. **S.'s sign**, throbbing or pulsatile sensation on the right side of the umbilicus, imparted to the physician in acute enteritis. **S.'s syn′drome**, see *Stokes-Adams disease*.

**Stokes-Ad′ams disease′** or **syn′drome.** A condition of cardiac dyspnœa and gravest symptoms of cardiac inadequacy, often proving fatal; attended with slow pulse, attacks of vertigo, syncope, or epileptiform convulsions, œdema, and ascites. It seems to be due to a slow and general form of myocardial degeneracy capable of advancing to the extreme of cardiac incompetence without any suddenly fatal termination. It occurs in arteriosclerosis, compression of the cord, fatty heart, and other conditions of great moment.

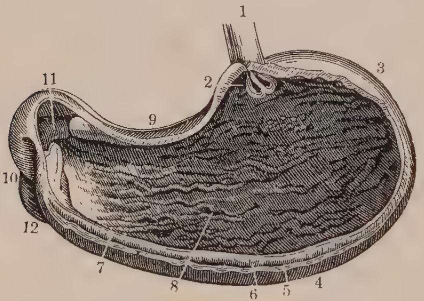
**Stolid′ity.** Stupidity; imbecility; amentia.

**Stoll's pneumo'nia.** A form of pneumonia complicated with derangement of the stomach, liver, and upper part of the intestines.

**Sto'ma** (*stoma*). Mouth. A minute opening in a membrane; pore.

**Stomacace,** sto-mak'as-e (*stoma,* mouth, *kakos,* evil). Noma, canker. Ulcerative stomatitis Scurvy. **S. gangræno'sum,** cancer aquaticus. **S. universa'le,** purpura hæmorrhagica.

**Stom'ach.** One of the principal organs of the digestive apparatus. A musculomembranous reservoir, continuous on the one side with the œsophagus, on the other with the duodenum. It is situated beneath the diaphragm, between the liver and the spleen, and occupies the epigastrium and part of the left hypochondrium. In it the food is formed into chyme. Viewed externally the stomach has: 1. An anterior face, which looks a little upward. 2. An inferior face, directed downward. 3. An inferior or colic margin, which is convex and extensive, and is called the greater curvature; it gives origin to the omentum majus. 4. A superior or diaphragmatic margin, shorter, concave, and called the lesser curvature; the lesser omentum is attached to this. 5. A left or œsophageal orifice, called also the cardia or upper orifice. 6. A right or intestinal or inferior orifice, called the pylorus. 7. A considerable dilatation, situated to the left of the cardia and greater curvature, called the great tuberosity or great cul-de-sac or fundus or splenic portion of the stomach. 8. A less extensive dilatation, situated to the right of the greater curvature—the lesser tuberosity or lesser cul-de-sac, pyloric portion. The inner surface of the stomach is of a reddish-white color, and has a marbled appearance; it is constantly covered by thick mucus, and is lined by a mucous membrane presenting numerous wrinkles or rugæ. The parietes of the stomach consist of three membranes in superposition. The outermost is serous, and is an extension of the peritoneum. The middle coat is muscular—some fibres running longitudinally, others transversely, and others obliquely. The innermost membrane is of a mucous nature, but not exactly a continuation of the membrane that lines the œsophagus. The mucous and muscular membranes form, at the pylorus, a valve called the pyloric valve. These three coats are united by a dense, close, areolar membrane, and between the mucous and muscular coats, along the two curvatures especially, is a quantity of muciparous glands, called glands of Brunner. The matrix is the fibrous network uniting the cylindrical tubes of the stomach, and also surrounding the intestinal tubes. The arteries of the stomach are very numerous, and proceed from the coronary of the stomach, the pyloric, splenic, and right and left gastroepiploic. The veins have the same name and pursue the same course as the arteries. They pour their blood into the trunk of the vena porta. Its lymphatic vessels are very numerous, and pass into ganglia situated along the two curvatures. The nerves of the stomach proceed from the pneumogastric and three divisions of the cœliac plexus.



Interior of stomach, as shown by removal of its anterior wall: 1, œsophagus; 2, cardiac orifice of stomach; 3, cul-de-sac; 4, greater curvature; 5, line of attachment of omentum majus; 6, muscular coat; 7, anterior cut edge of mucous coat; 8, rugæ of mucous coat; 9, lesser curvature; 10, beginning of duodenum; 11, pyloric orifice; 12, first turn of duodenum downward.

The following estimates have been made of the measurements of the stomach:

| | |
|---|---|
| Weight | 202 g. |
| Length from fundus to pylorus | 270–320 mm. |
| Distance from the lesser to greater curvature in the middle part | 90–110 |
| Distance from the lesser to greater curvature at the fundus | 120 |
| Distance from the lesser to greater curvature at the antrum pylori | 40–50 |
| Width of cardia and pylorus | 30 |
| Length of stomach in the new-born | 80 |

**Stom'ach ache,** cardialgia; colic. **S. buck'et,** a minute bucket, which when passed into the stomach will bring up some of the contents of that organ. **S. cells,** honeycomb-like depressions in the lining membrane of the stomach. **S. cough,** reflex cough having its origin in irritation of the stomach. **Hour-glass s.,** a stomach with a constriction dividing it into two more or less equal cavities. **Leath'er-bot'tle s.,** a contracted stomach with thick, rigid walls. **S. pump,** an instrument for conveying fluids to the stomach when deglutition is impracticable, and for pumping out the contents of that organ. It consists of a forcing syringe, to the bottom and nozzle of which flexible tubes can be attached, one to be passed through the œsophagus into the stomach, the other connected with a vessel holding the material to be injected or a receptacle for the fluid removed. This instrument is of great service when poisons have been taken. The stomach-pump was first employed in America by Dr. Physick, in 1812. **Sick s.,** nausea. **S. tooth,** canine tooth, lower jaw, first dentition; so named owing to gastric disturbance frequently ensuing at its eruption. **S. tube,** a hollow, flexible tube passed through the œsophagus into the stomach, used for washing out the stomach, the introduction of liquid food in forced feeding, etc. **S. ver'tigo,** vertigo of gastric origin.

**Stom'achal.** Stomachic. Relating to the stomach. Medicine giving tone to the stomach.

**Stomachal'gia** (*algos,* pain). Cardialgia.

**Stomach'ic** or **Stomach'ical.** Stomachal.

**Stomachos'copy.** Gastroscopy.

**Stom'achus.** Œsophagus; cardiac orifice of the stomach; the stomach itself.

**Stomæmorrha'gia** (*stoma,* mouth, *haima,* blood, *rhegnymi,* to burst forth). Hemorrhage from the mouth.

**Stomal'gia** (*stoma,* mouth, *algos,* pain). Pain in the mouth.

**Stomap'odous** (*stoma,* mouth, *pous,* foot). Having feet near the mouth.

**Stomap'yra** (*stoma,* mouth, *pyr,* fire). Aphthæ.

**Sto'mata** (pl. of stoma). Mouths. Pores.

**Sto'matal.** Relating to a stoma or to stomata.

**Stomatal'gia** (*stoma,* mouth, *algos,* pain). Pain in the mouth.

**Sto'mate.** Having a mouth.

**Stomatel'cia** or **Stomatelco'sis** (*stoma,* mouth, *helkos,* an ulcer). Ulceration of the mouth.

**Stoma'tia** (*stoma,* mouth). Disease of the mouth.

**Stomat'ic** (*stomatikos,* relating to the mouth). Medicine used in diseases of the mouth. Dentifrice, masticatory, etc.

**Stomati'tis.** Inflammation of the mouth. **Aph'thous s.,** follicular or ulcerous or parasitic s.; inflammation of the follicles of the mouth, constituting the aphthæ of the adult, which is generally accompanied by cephalic, gastric, and general disturbance. It may be discrete or confluent, and requires general and local treatment adapted to the case; see *Aphthæ.* **S. catarrha'lis,** catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth. **S. cremo'sa**, aphthæ. **S. diphtherit'ica**, diphtheritic inflammation of the mouth. **Erythem'atous s.**, simple inflammation of the mouth. **S. exsudati'va**, aphthæ. **S. exul'cerans**, ulcerative s. **Follic'ular s.**, aphthous s. **S. gangræno'sa**, cancer aquaticus. **Herpet'ic s.**, aphthæ. **S. intertrop'ica**, psilosis. **S. mater'na**, stomatitis of nursing women. **S. mercuria'lis**, stomatitis occurring in mercurialism. **Mycot'ic s.**, aphthæ. **S. of nurs'ing women** appears to be a variety of aphthous s. **S. nutri'cum**, stomatitis of nursing women. **Parasit'ic s.**, aphthous s. **Pseudomem'branous s.**, inflammation of the mouth accompanied by the exudation of a false membrane—a disease rarely seen extensively except in large foundling establishments. **Scorbu'tic s.**, s. associated with scurvy. **Ul'cerative** or **ul'cerous s.**, inflammation of the mouth, accompanied with ulceration; frequently described under the vague name of *aphthæ*. **Vesic'ular s.**, aphthæ.

**Stomatocace**, sto-ma-tok'a-se (*stoma*, mouth, *kakos*, evil). Stomacace.

**Stomatocathar'sis** (*kathairo*, to purge). Ptyalism.

**Stomatodyn'ia** (*odyne*, pain). Pain in the mouth.

**Stomatodyso'dia** (*dysodia*, bad smell). Offensive odor from the mouth.

**Stomatogas'tric** (*stoma*, mouth, *gaster*, stomach). Appertaining to the mouth and stomach, as the stomatogastric ganglia of the lower animals.

**Stomatoiat'ria** (*stoma*, mouth, *iatreia*, medical treatment). Treatment of diseases of the mouth.

**Stomatological**, sto-mat-o-loj'ik-al. Relating to stomatology.

**Stomatol'ogist.** One whose practice is confined to treating diseases of the mouth.

**Stomatol'ogy.** The specialty concerned with diseases of the mouth.

**Stomatomala'cia pu'trida.** Cancer aquaticus.

**Stomatome'nia.** Vicarious menstruation by the mouth.

**Stomato'mia** or **Stomat'omy** (*stoma*, mouth, *tome*, incision). Operation on the mouth. Incision of the os uteri.

**Stomatomor'phous** (*stoma*, mouth, *morphe*, form). Mouth-shaped.

**Stomatomyco'sis** (*stoma*, mouth, *myces*, fungus). Disease of the mouth caused by a fungus; as thrush.

**Stomatonecro'sis** (*nekrosis*, death). Noma.

**Stomatono'ma.** Noma.

**Stomatop'athy** (*pathos*, disease). Disease of the mouth.

**Stomatophy'ma** (*phyma*, swelling). Swelling of the mouth. **S. glandulo'sum**, tumefaction of the glands of the mouth.

**Stomatoplas'tic** (*plasso*, to form). Relating to stomatoplasty.

**Sto'matoplasty.** Plastic operation about the mouth or os uteri.

**Stomatorrha'gia** (*rhegnymi*, to break out). Hemorrhage from the mouth. **S. alveolo'rum**, alveolar bleeding. **S. gingiva'rum**, bleeding from the gums.

**Stomatorrhœ'a** (*rheo*, to flow). Salivation; stomatorrhagia.

**Sto'matoscope** (*stoma*, mouth, *skopeo*, to view). Instrument for keeping the mouth open, so as to permit the parts within to be inspected—*speculum oris*. Also an instrument like the laryngoscope, provided with a mirror to reflect light on the interior of the mouth.

**Stomatosep'sis** (*sepsis*, putrefaction). Stomacace.

**Stomato'sis** (*stoma*, mouth). Any disease of the mouth.

**Stomatospas'mus.** Trismus; lockjaw.

**Stomatosyr'inx** (*stoma*, mouth, *syrinx*, tube). Eustachian tube.

**Stomaty'phus.** Pseudomembranous stomatitis.

**Stomenceph'alus** (*stoma*, mouth, *kephale*, head). Monster having two contiguous eyes, or a double eye occupying the median line; the nasal apparatus atrophied and forming a tube; the jaws rudimental; and the mouth imperfect or wanting. A variety of cyclocephalus.

**Sto'mium.** Stoma.

**Stomoceph'alus.** Stomencephalus.

**Stomodæ'um** (*stoma*, mouth, *daio*, to divide). Invagination of epiblast forming mouth of embryo.

**Stomoman'icon** (*manos*, thin). Platysma myoides.

**Stomorrha'gia.** Bleeding from the mouth.

**Stomox'ys** (*stoma*, mouth, *oxys*, sharp) **calci'trans.** Stable-fly; a biting fly resembling the ordinary horse-fly, Musca domestica, but which has a sharp sting.

**Stone bind'er.** Osteocolla. **S. in the blad'der**, vesical calculus. **S. crop**, sedum. **S. mint**, Cunila mariana. **S. moss**, rock lichens of Arctic regions of America, eaten as food. **S. pine**, Pinus cembra; Pinus pinea. **S. pock**, acne. **S. root**, Collinsonia canadensis. **S. sweat**, see *Hyraceum*.

**Stone'cutters' phthi'sis.** Chronic interstitial pneumonia, ultimately becoming tuberculous, due originally to inhalation of fine particles of stone.

**Stool.** Dejection.

**Stop nee'dle.** Needle having a shoulder on it to limit the depth of its penetration. **S. spec'ulum**, speculum for the eye, limited as to the extent to which it may be spread when applied.

**Stop'page.** Cessation of a flow. Obstructive interference with a function. Obstruction of a canal.

**Stop'ping.** Filling; stegnosis.

**Stor'age albu'min.** Albumin remaining in the circulation, and not appropriated by the tissues. **S. bat'tery**, an electrical battery made up of accumulator cells which can be charged with a current of electricity which induces certain chemical changes in the elements of the cell; the chemical action can be then reversed, the stored energy giving rise to a current of electricity.

**Sto'rax** or **Sty'rax.** Gum resin derived from liquidambar and Styrax officinalis. **S. liq'uida**, Liquidambar styraciflua.

**Störck's blennorrhœ'a.** See *Stoerck*.

**Stores'in.** Largest constituent of storax.

**Stork'bill** or **Stork's bill.** Geranium maculatum, Erodium cicutarium.

**Stough'ton's elix'ir.** Tinctura absinthii composita. Gentian, wormwood, rhubarb, germander, bitter orange-peel, each 25; aloes, cascarilla, each 5; alcohol, 1000.

**Strabis'mic.** Relating to or affected with strabismus.

**Strabismom'eter** (*strabismos*, squinting, *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring the linear deviation of a squinting eye.

**Strabis'mus** (*strabismos*, squinting). Squint; cross-eye. Want of concordance of the optic axes. It may be dependent upon natural or acquired inequality in the action of the motor muscles of the eye, on a convulsive state of one of those muscles, a difference in the sensibility of the two eyes, or a cerebral affection. If the disease be symptomatic of a cerebral affection, attention must, of course, be directed to the latter. Strabismus may be *single*, affecting one eye only, or *double*, affecting both eyes, and it may be *convergent* or *divergent*; that is, with the eyeball turned toward the nose or away from it; other varieties are the upward, downward, periodic, and paralytic forms. Slight deviation is generally called a cast in the eye, and vulgarly cockeye. **Accom'modative s.**, s. due to exaggerated effort at accommodation in hypermetropic cases, or deficient efforts in the myopic. **Al'ternating s.**, s. affecting both eyes alternately. **Bilat'eral s.**, alternating s. **Concom'itant s.**, s. due to faulty insertion of muscles. **Con'stant s.**, continuous and persistent squint. **Conver'gent s.**, s. with convergence of visual axes. **Diver'gent s.**, s. with divergence of visual axes. **Exter'nal s.**, divergent s. **Intermit'tent s.**, s. occurring at intervals. **Inter'nal s.**, convergent s. **Mechan'ical s.**, s. caused by pressure, traction, or other mechanical cause. **Non-concom'itant s.**, s. with deviation varying according to the direction in which the eyes are turned. **Paralyt'ic s.**, s. caused by paralysis of an ocular muscle. **Period′ic s.,** s. occurring only in accommodation. **Spasmod′ic s.,** s. due to muscular spasm. **Spas′tic s.,** spasmodic s. **S. sursumver′gens,** s. with one axis elevated above the other; hypertropia. **Unilat′eral s.,** s. affecting only one eye. **Ver′tical s.,** s. sursumvergens.

**Strabom′eter.** Graduated instrument devised for the purpose of measuring the degree of strabismus.

**Strabo′nes** or **Strabo′ni.** Those affected with strabismus.

**Straboscop′ic** (*strabos,* twisted, *skopeo,* to see). Referring to likeness of objects as seen by a strabismatic person. **S. disk,** form of instrument in which objects appear distorted.

**Strabos′itas.** Strabismus.

**Strabot′omy** (*strabos,* one who squints, *tome,* incision). Operation for the removal of squinting by the division of the muscle or muscles that distort the eyeball. *Strabotomist* is one who practises strabotomy.

**Strad′dling disease′.** Quebrabunda. A disease of tropical regions, similar to beriberi, which affects horses and pigs.

**Straight.** Taking a direct course. **S. si′nus,** runs backward in the base of the falx cerebri, gradually widening as it approaches the torcular Herophili, in which it terminates. Beside the inferior longitudinal sinus, the venæ Galeni and superior veins of the cerebellum open into it. **S. tu′bule,** central stem of uriniferous tubule which urine from collecting tubules enters. **S. tu′bules of tes′tis,** short, straight tubes of the testis, receiving secretion of seminiferous tubules, and discharging it into the rete testis.

**Strain.** Sprain. To pass decoctions, infusions, etc., forcibly through linen. To exert an effort. Greatly increased or excessive effort or exertion. Excessive use of a part or organ; the condition induced by such overaction, as *muscle* or *muscular strain, eye-strain,* etc.

**Strain′er.** Sieve for filtration used in pharmacy.

**Strain′ing.** Muscular effort.

**Strait.** Narrow, confined. One of the openings of the pelvis; see *Pelvis.* **S.-jack′et** or **s.-waist′coat,** jacket made of strong material, having long sleeves which are tied behind, so that the arms cannot be extricated; used for restraining maniacs or those laboring under violent delirum.

**Stramin′eous** (*stramen,* straw). Resembling straw.

**Stramo′nii fo′lia.** (Ph. U. S.) See *Datura stramonium.* **S. se′men** (Ph. U. S.), the seed of *Datura stramonium,* which see. The official preparations are: *Extrac′tum stramo′nii sem′inis* (U. S. and Br.); dose, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.01–0.032). *E. s. s. flu′idum* (U. S.); dose, ♏j–ij (0.065–0.13). *Tinctu′ra s. s.* (U. S.); dose, ♏x–xx (0.65–1.3). *Unguen′tum s.* (U. S.) contains 10 per cent. of the extract.

**Stramo′nium.** Datura stramonium.

**Stram′ony.** Datura stramonium.

**Strangalæsthe′sia.** Morbid sensation of constriction of a part as by a rope or band.

**Strangal′ides.** Plural of strangalis; tubercles.

**Stran′galis** (*strangalis,* a hard kernel). Tubercle.

**Strangalis′mus.** Strangulation.

**Stran′ger's cold** or **fe′ver.** Murri-murri; a catarrhal affection attacking the inhabitants of certain isolated regions whenever such are visited by outsiders. Acclimating or seasoning fever.

**Stran′gle.** To choke or suffocate.

**Stran′gles.** Distemper of young horses, a form of contagious rhinolaryngitis, with coincident abscesses, due to the Streptococcus coryzæ.

**Stran′gulated.** Constricted tightly. **S. her′nia,** hernia made irreducible by constriction; see *Strangulation.*

**Strangula′tion.** State of a part too closely constricted. Thus there is strangulation of a hernia when the opening that gives passage to the protruded intestine seriously constricts the same. In legal medicine it means the forcible obstruction of the air-passages, by a ligature or by the hand, for criminal purposes.

**Strangu′ria.** Strangury. **S. cruen′ta,** discharge of blood from the vessels of the urinary bladder.

**Strangu′rious.** Relating to strangury.

**Stran′gury** (*strango,* to squeeze, *ouron,* urine). Dysuria. Extreme difficulty in evacuating the urine, which issues only drop by drop, and is accompanied with heat, pain, vesical tenesmus, etc.

**Stranx.** Drop.

**Strap′ping.** The dressing of ulcers by means of straps or strips of adhesive plaster, linen, etc. Also the plaster thus applied. **Wa′ter s.** or **Wet s.,** see *Water-dressing.*

**Strass′burg tur′pentine.** Variety of turpentine obtained from the bark of Abies pectinata.

**Strass′burg's test.** For bile-acid in urine: add cane-sugar to urine, into which dip filter-paper; dry the paper and apply a drop of sulphuric acid; a violet color is soon noticed.

**Strass′burger's cell-plate.** Equatorial plate produced in karyokinesis.

**Stratifica′tion** (*stratum,* a layer). Arrangement in layers.

**Strat′ified** or **Strat′iform.** Arranged in layers.

**Stratio′tes.** Achillea millefolium.

**Stra′tum.** Layer. **S. arysyndes′micum,** syndesmoarytenoideus. **S. bacilla′tum, bacillo′sum,** or **bacillo′rum,** bacillary layer, layer of rods and cones of the retina. **S. Bowman′i,** the anterior elastic lamina of the cornea, between the proper cornea and the conjunctival epithelium, which, according to Bowman, aids the cornea in maintaining its exact curvature. **S. cellula′rum pyramida′lium,** large pyramidal layer. **S. choriocapilla′re,** tunica ruyschiana. **S. cine′reum,** layer of investing gray matter in anterior corpora quadrigemina, beneath superficial stratum zonale; also layer of gray matter on floor of fourth ventricle. **S. convolu′tum,** stratum radiatum and layer of large pyramidal cells taken together. **S. cor′neum,** horny layer of the epidermis. **S. cor′porum nervo′rum arcto′rum,** stratum granulosum. **S. cuta′neum,** dermoid layer of membrane of tympanum. **S. cylindro′rum,** layer of rods and cones; tunica Jacobi. **S. dorsa′le,** dorsal layer. **S. episclera′ta,** part of capsule of Ténon on the sclerotic coat. **S. gelatino′sum,** gelatinous layer. **S. germinati′vum,** germinal spot; proligerous disk. **S. glomerulo′sum,** glomerular layer. **S. granulo′sum,** granular layer of retina; a layer of flat, granular cells in the epidermis between the s. lucidum and s. mucosum; a narrow layer of pyramidal cells in the fascia dentata of the brain corresponding to similar cells on the external surface of the brain; layer of dentine immediately underlying the cementum. **S. horizonta′le,** superficial arcuate fibres over surface of anterior pyramid of the medulla. **S. interme′dium,** layer of fibres in crura cerebri; cells of the enamel organ, directly exterior to the ameloblasts. **S. i. thal′ami,** subthalamic tegmental region. **S. lacuno′sum,** layer of cortical cells in hippocampus major. **S. lemnis′ci,** deepest layer of anterior quadrigemina. **S. lu′cidum,** layer of cells in skin between stratum granulosum and horny layer, consisting of transparent nucleated cells. **S. Malpigh′ii,** corpus mucosum. **S. media′num horizonta′le,** horizontal stratum. **S. medulla′re,** layer of medullated nerve-fibres in olfactory bulb. **S. m. me′dium,** stratum lacunosum. **S. molecula′re,** gelatinoid layer of olfactory bulb; molecular layer of cortex. **S. muco′sum,** rete mucosum of the epidermis. **S. muscula′re lin′guæ,** aberrant collection of muscular fibres running in middle glossoepiglottic fold. **S. ni′grum,** substantia nigra. **S. of Oehl,** stratum lucidum. **S. olfacto′rium,** a layer of the olfactory lobe. **S. op′ticum,** layer of delicate longitudinal nerve-fibres in corpora quadrigemina. **S. o′riens,** delicate layer of cells in cortex of hippocampus major. **S. pigmen′ti,** see *Choroid.* **S. profun′dum pon′tis,** deep layer of transverse fibres of pons Varolii. **S. prolig′erum,** proligerous disk. **S. radia′tum,** cortical layer of hippocampus major. **S. reticula′re,** stratum lacunosum. **S. reticula′tum,** latticed layer. **S. semiluna′re,** spiral ligament. **S. spino′sum,** corpus or rete mucosum. **S. subthalam′icum,** subthalamic tegmental region. **S. superficia′le pon′tis,** outer layer of transverse fibres of pons Varolii. **S. supravascula′re,** external muscular coat of uterus. **S. thy′roaryepiglot′ticum,** thyroaryepiglottic muscle. **S. thyromembrano′sum,** thyroepiglottic muscle. **S. transver′sum,** stratum zonale. **S. vascula′re,** middle muscular coat of uterus. **S. zona′le,** collections of white fibres on the surface of the cerebrospinal axis, the medulla, corpora quadrigemina, optic thalamus, and corpus striatum.

**Straus's sign.** The action of pilocarpine administered hypodermically in facial paralysis differs according to the seat of origin of the paralysis. If the paralysis is peripheral, the perspiratory secretion is much slower on the affected side; if deeper or more central, there is no difference between the two sides in this respect.

**Strauss's sign.** Ingestion of fatty food augments the amount of fat in the chylous form of abdominal dropsy.

**Straw′berry.** Fragaria. **S. bush,** Euonymus americanus. **Shrub′by s.,** Rubus articus. **S. toma′to,** Physalis alkekengi. **S. tongue,** a characteristic appearance of the tongue in scarlatina, in which, after the clearing away of a thick, white fur, the organ becomes preternaturally red and clean. **S. tree,** Euonymus americanus. **Wild s.,** Fragaria virginiana.

**Streak.** A band, color-line, or defined mark. **S. cul′ture,** bacterial culture in lines or streaks; see *Culture.* **Med′ullary s.,** neural or medullary groove. **Meningit′ic s.,** streak, first white, then red, made on the skin by the nail drawn over it; tache cérébrale; noticed in meningitis. **Prim′itive s.,** see *Groove, primitive.*

**Streblo′sis** (*streblos,* twisted). Luxation.

**Strem′ma** (*stremma*). Luxation; sprain.

**Strength′ening plas′ter.** Emplastrum ferri.

**Streph′otome** (*strepho,* to turn, *tome,* incision). Name given to twisted needle used in Spanton's operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia.

**Strepito′sus mor′bus** or **affec′tus.** A disease, said to be once not uncommon in the Austrian Alps, in which emphysematous tumors form on different parts of the body, accompanied by excessive flatulence.

**Strep′itus** (*strepito,* to make a noise). A sound, especially one heard on auscultation. **S. au′rium,** tinnitus aurium.

**Streptobacil′lus** (*streptos,* twisted). Bacillus which, when aggregated, forms chains, the bacilli being attached end to end. **S. pseudotuberculo′sis roden′tium,** Bacillus pseudotuberculosis.

**Streptobacte′ria** (*streptos,* twisted). Chain bacteria.

**Streptococcæ′mia.** Presence of streptococci in the blood.

**Streptococ′cal.** Relating to or caused by streptococci, as *streptococcal infection.*

**Streptococ′cus.** Genus of *Bacteria,* including cells of spherical or ovoid shape, arranged in wreaths, rings, or strings. **S. ac′idi lac′tici** (Grotenfeldt), in coagulated milk; causes fermentation, precipitating casein. **S. æthe′bius,** Micrococcus ureæ liquefaciens. **S. al′bus** (Maschek), in water. **S. of Alep′po boil** (Nicolle and Noury), found in pus in Aleppo boil; pathogenic. **S. angino′sus,** a form of S. longus. **S. antitoxin′,** antistreptococcus serum; substance possessing antitoxic and bactericidal properties against the poisons produced by the streptococci and the germs themselves; the blood serum of horses which have been subjected to repeated and increasing doses of virulent cultures of streptococci; employed in puerperal and post-traumatic sepsis, when there is well-marked and positive streptococcal infection; also in erysipelas and some cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and in infectious endocarditis; the dose is usually 10 to 20 c.c. every twelve hours, according to the age of the patient and the severity of the infection. **S. aphthic′ola** (Hallier and Schottelius), streptocytus of eczema epizoötica and other vesicular eruptions in animals. **S. articulo′rum** (Löffler), in diphtheritic mucous membranes; a variety of S. longus; produces fatal joint-disease in rabbits (hence its name); pathogenic. **S. bomby′cis** (Bechamp), in silkworm disease; Micrococcus bombycis; pathogenic. **S. of Bono′me,** in cerebrospinal meningitis; pathogenic. **S. bre′vis** (von Lingelsheim), detected in saliva in health, and also in pharyngitis, aphthæ, and stomatitis. **S. cadav′eris** (Sternberg), in yellow fever. **S. charri′ni,** in meat-infusions and in rabbits in fatal cases of contagious or malignant anthrax. **S. cinnabar′eus,** Micrococcus cinnabareus. **S. co′li grac′ilis** (Escherich), in fæces in health. **S. conglomera′tus** (Kurth), in scarlatina, in the tonsils. **S. corona′tus** (Flügge), Micrococcus coronatus. **S. cory′zæ, S. cory′zæ contagio′sæ equo′rum** (Schütz), in glandular affections associated with contagious pneumonia in horses. **S. endocardit′idis,** Micrococcus endocarditidis rugatus. **S. enteri′tis,** a form of enteritis caused by streptococcus infection; it may be acute, like cholera, or chronic, like typhoid fever. **S. e′qui,** S. coryzæ. **S. erysipel′atos,** variety of S. longus; found in the superficial lymph passages in erysipelas; causes erysipelas and other serious infectious conditions; an artificial erysipelas may be induced by the toxin of this microorganism, which often checks the progress of malignant neoplasms. **S. fromen′ti,** in whiskey, wine, and saccharine solutions; causes ropy fermentation; Micrococcus viniperda. **S. gigante′us ure′thræ** (Lustgarten and Manneberg), in the urethra in health. **S. of granulo′ma fungoi′des** (Rindfleisch and Auspetz), s. of mycosis fungoides. **S. havanien′sis** (Sternberg), in the contents of the stomach in yellow fever. **S. hollan′dicus,** in whey in the manufacture of Edam cheese; makes milk sour and ropy. **S. impetig′inis,** found in the vesicles of impetigo contagiosa. **S. in′dicus,** see *S. mesenterioides.* **S. insecto′rum** (Burrill), Micrococcus insectorum. **S. involu′tus,** in foot-and-mouth disease of cattle. **S. koch′ii,** Micrococcus septicæmiæ in rabbits. **S. lanceola′tus, S. lanceola′tus pasteu′ri** (Gamaléia), Micrococcus lanceolatus; Bacillus septicus sputigenus. **S. liquefa′ciens** (Sternberg), in yellow fever. **S. lon′gus** (von Lingelsheim), several varieties are known: S. articulorum, S. erysipelatos, S. pyogenes, S. pyogenes malignus, S. septicus, and S. septopyæmicus; they are identical morphologically, and cause erysipelas, phlegmonous and other forms of abscess, septic infection, inflammation of almost all the important organs and tissues of the body, and mixed infectious conditions in tuberculosis, scarlatina, diphtheria, etc.; see *Micrococcus pyogenes.* **S. lu′cæ,** Micrococcus ulceris mollis; Bacillus ulceris cancrosi. **S. of mammi′tis of milch cows,** s. of mastitis; s. of Nocard. **S. manfred′ii,** Micrococcus manfredii. **S. of Man′neberg,** detected in the urine in nephritis. **S. of Mar′morek,** in erysipelas; pathogenic. **S. of masti′tis in cows,** Micrococcus mastobius. **S. masto′bius, S. meningit′idis,** Micrococcus intercellularis meningitidis; a variety of Micrococcus lanceolatus, found in meningitis and pneumonia. **S. mesenterioi′des,** found in beets and solutions of cane-sugar and glucose; there are two forms, *S. mesenterioides* and *S. indicus;* changes cane-sugar to glucose and then into dextrin, causing a very injurious *dextrin-fermentation.* **S. mirab′ilis** (Roscoe and Lunt), in sewage. **S. monomor′phus** (Bujwid and Heryng), in simple ulcers of the throat. **S. morbillo′sus,** micrococcus of measles. **S. of myco′sis fungoi′des,** in circulating blood in that disease. **S. nocar′di,** in nodular induration following infectious inflammation of the mammary gland of cows; inoculation of cultures into glands of the abdomen cause reappearance of the original disease; causes fermentation in milk, and milkers' hands spread the contagion; see *Micrococcus mastobius.* **S. ochroleu′cus,** Micrococcus ochroleucus. **S. pathog′enes lon′gus,** S. longus. **S.**

**peritonit′idis e′qui** (Hamburg), found in exudations from horses dead from peritonitis; pathogenic. **S. pernicio′sus psittaco′rum** (Eberth and Wolf), Micrococcus psittaci. **S. plica′tilis,** form of s. supposed to cause perlèche. **S. pneumo′niæ** (Weichselbaum), Micrococcus pyogenes. **S. psit′taci** (Eberth and Wolf), in disease of gray parrots; pathogenic. **S. of pus,** Micrococcus septicus. **S. putrefa′ciens,** any micrococcus concerned in putrefactive decomposition. **S. pyog′enes** (Saccardo), form of S. longus; causes slow, erysipelatoid inflammation; Micrococcus septicus. **S. pyog′enes malig′nus** (Krause and Flügge), form of S. longus, found in the spleen in leucocythæmia. **S. pyog′enes ure′æ** (Rörsing), in urinary abscess. **S. radia′tus,** Micrococcus radiatus. **S. rindfleisch′ii,** in minute blood-vessels of mycosis fungoides. **S. rubigino′sus** (Edington), in scarlet fever. **S. san′guinis ca′nis** (Pitfield), in the blood of dogs; pathogenic. **S. seifer′ti,** Micrococcus influenzæ. **S. septicæ′miæ** (Koch), in rabbits inoculated with spoiled meat; pathogenic. **S. sep′ticus** (Flügge), found in soil; pathogenic. **S. sep′ticus liquefa′ciens** (Babès), in septicæmic poisoning after scarlatina. **S. septopyæ′micus** (Biondi), in phlegmonous angina and erysipelas of the throat; pathogenic. **S. of stran′gles,** S. coryzæ. **S. toxica′tus,** Micrococcus toxicatus. **S. tyrog′enes,** found in ripe cheese. **S. ure′æ,** Micrococcus ureæ. **S. ure′æ rugo′sus** (Rörsing), in urine. **S. va′rians** (Ewart), in water; produces a green pigment. **S. vari′olæ,** Micrococcus variolæ et vaccinæ. **S. vermifor′mis** (Maschek), in water. **S. vi′ni per′da,** in spoiled wine; causes fermentation. **S. weiss′ii,** found in the lungs in infectious pneumonia of cattle.

**Streptocy′tus** (*kytos,* cell). Streptococcus. **S. of ec′zema epizoöt′icum** (Schottelius), micrococcus of foot-and-mouth disease. **S. puerpera′lis** (Doléris), Bacillus puerperalis.

**Strep′tothrix** (*streptos,* in rings, *thrix,* hair). A genus of *Schizomycetes* with hair-like filaments. **S. actinomy′ces, S. actinomy′ces bo′vis,** ray fungus; first described by Bollinger (1877), causing in cattle "big jaw;" see *Actinomyces.* **S. actinomy′ces musculo′rum su′is,** found in muscles of the hog. **S. al′ba,** similar to S. actinomyces; said also to produce actinomycosis, but not established as pathogenic. **S. bronchit′idis,** resembles S. actinomyces; causes gangrenous bronchitis. **S. cunic′uli,** in small intestine of hog; causes local necrosis; also infectious necrotic disease of the subcutaneous cellular tissue, pneumonia, etc., of rabbits, diphtheria of calves, and numerous other severe pathological conditions in other animals. **S. eppinger′i,** in cerebral abscess and in the bronchial glands of man, and causes pseudotuberculosis in some of the small animals. **S. farcin′ica,** in pus and organs in farcy of cattle; inoculation produces abscess in cows, sheep, and guinea-pigs. **S. foers′teri** (Cohn), Cladothrix foersteri; found in concretions in lacrymal canaliculi. **S. hoffmann′ii,** in the atmosphere; causes local abscesses (in some small animals). **S. isra′eli,** anaërobic; resembles S. actinomyces; produces actinomycosis in guinea-pigs and rabbits. **S. madu′ræ,** causes Madura foot or mycetoma. **S. rosenbach′ii,** causes erysipeloid.

**Stretch′er.** Litter for transporting the sick.

**Stretch′ing.** Pandiculation.

**Stri′a.** Streak, line, or groove. **S. acus′tica,** portion of the cochlear duct of the internal ear to which are distributed filaments of the auditory nerve. **S. al′ba tu′beris,** occasional white band on the base of the brain, passing from the lateral edge of the corpus mammillare forward, outward, and upward above the optic chiasma to the fornix. **S. cor′nea,** the superficial stratum of the tænia semicircularis. **S. dorsa′lis,** dorsal olfactory root. **S. exter′na,** ligamentum tectum. **S. latera′lis,** external olfactory root. **S. longitudina′lis of cor′pus callo′sum,** whitish anteroposterior stratum on the superior surface of the corpus striatum. **S. media′lis,** internal olfactory root. **S. medulla′ris ascen′dens,** a medullary stria of the fourth ventricle, rising obliquely upward and outward. **S. m. of op′tic thal′amus,** white streaks passing from the pineal gland to the foramen of Munro. **S. pinea′lis,** stria medullaris. **S. termina′lis,** part of the internal capsule separating the optic thalamus from the corpus striatum. **S. vascula′ris,** a vascular strip on the outer wall of the membranous canal of the labyrinth.

**Stri′æ** (pl. of *stria,* a furrow). See *Stria* and *Vibices.* **S. acus′ticæ,** medullary striæ. **S. atroph′icæ,** linear lesions seen in atrophy of the skin. **Aud′itory s.,** s. acusticæ. **S. cilia′res,** ciliary processes. **S. gravida′rum,** lineæ albicantes. **S. Lancis′ii,** s. longitudinales. **S. lib′eræ,** median striæ longitudinales of corpus callosum. **S. longitudina′les cor′dis,** muscular fibres of the heart running in a vertical direction along the posterior longitudinal furrow. **S. longitudina′les Lancis′ii,** see *Corpus callosum.* **S. medulla′res,** see *Processus teretes.* **Meningit′ic s.,** see *Streak, meningitic.* **S. obtec′tæ,** striæ longitudinales of the corpus callosum, covered by the edge of the hemisphere. **S. olfacto′riæ,** olfactory roots. **S. ret′inæ subjec′tæ ligamen′to cilia′ri,** halo signatus. **S. of Ret′zius,** see *Retzius.* **S. of Schri′ger,** irregular pigmented lines crossing the striæ of Retzius and enamel rods. **S. semiluna′res,** tænia semicircularis. **S. tec′tæ,** striæ obtectæ. **S. termina′les,** tænia semicircularis. **S. transversa′les Willis′ii,** see *Corpus callosum.*

**Stri′ate.** Striated. **S. bod′y,** corpus striatum.

**Stri′ated** (*stria,* a channel or groove). Marked with small channels or grooves or with lines of another color. **S. ar′teries,** minute branches from the anterior and middle cerebral arteries entering anterior perforated space and supplying the corpus striatum. **S. bod′ies,** corpora striata. **S. ipecacuan′ha,** Peruvian ipecacuanha. **S. mus′cular fi′bre,** see *Muscular fibre.*

**Stria′tion.** State of being streaked. A streak.

**Stria′tum.** Corpus striatum.

**Stribili′go.** Efflorescence.

**Strictu′ra.** Stricture. **S. œsoph′agi,** stricture of the œsophagus. **S. œsoph′agi spasmod′ica,** œsophagismus. **S. ure′thræ,** urethrostenosis. **S. ventric′uli,** gastrostenosis.

**Strict′ure.** A diminution or contracted condition of some tube or duct, as the œsophagus, intestine, urethra, etc. **An′nular s.,** circular stricture producing ring-like obstruction around the urethral or the intestinal canal. **Bri′dle s.,** fold of membrane forming crescentic obstruction or cord stretched across the canal, attached at either end. **Car′diac s.,** stricture at the cardiac extremity of the stomach; see *Gastrostenosis.* **Cicatri′cial s.,** s. caused by the contraction of cicatricial tissue. **Conges′tive s.,** stricture, result of acute congestion. **Contrac′tile s.,** recurrent s. **False s.,** spasmodic s. **S. fe′ver,** constitutional disturbance following an operation for stricture; urethral rheumatism. **Func′tional s.,** spasmodic s. **Hour′glass s.,** bridle s. **Imper′meable s.,** one which will not admit passage of an instrument. **Ir′ritable s.,** one in which the slightest instrumental interference causes pain and spasm. **Lin′ear s.,** bridle s. **S. of the œsoph′agus,** dysphagia constricta. **Organ′ic s.,** s. due to change of structure in the wall of the affected tube. **Pack′-thread s.,** bridle s. **Per′manent s.,** organic s. **Per′meable s.,** s. admitting passage of an instrument. **S. of the phar′ynx,** dysphagia constricta. **Pylor′ic s.,** narrowing of the pylorus; see *Gastrostenosis.* **S. of the rec′tum** occurs organically, and is usually a serious affection, being generally dependent upon scirrhus. **S. of the rec′tum, spasmod′ic,** an affection occurring in the nervous especially, which subsides spontaneously after a longer or shorter continuance. **Recur′rent s.,** resilient stricture, or one which readily contracts after dilatation. **Spasmod′ic s.,** s. caused by muscular spasm. **S. of the stom′ach,** gastrostenosis. **Tem′porary s.,** spasmodic s. **S. of the ure′thra,** urethrostenosis. **S. of**

**the u′rinary blad′der,** stricture or saccated condition of the urinary bladder. **Val′vular s.,** bridle s. **S. vesi′cæ urina′riæ,** stricture or saccated condition of the urinary bladder.

**Stric′turotome.** Instrument for dividing a stricture.

**Stricturot′omy.** Division of a stricture.

**Stri′dent.** Stridulant.

**Stri′dor.** Grating noise. **S. den′tium,** grinding of the teeth.

**Strid′ulant.** Applied to a harsh, grating sound.

**Strid′ulous.** Applied to respiration, cough, or voice when it possesses a grating character.

**Stri′ga** (furrow) **cartilagino′sa cor′dis.** Isthmus of the fossa ovalis.

**String′halt.** Springhalt. Sudden twitching of the hind leg of a horse, or involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that contract the hind leg.

**Stripe.** Streak, stria. Mark attended with change of color.

**Striped dog′wood** or **S. ma′ple.** Acer pennsylvanicum. **S. mus′cular fi′bre,** see *Muscular fibre.*

**Strip′pings.** After-milk; see *Milk.*

**Strobi′la, Stro′bile,** or **Strobi′lus** (*strobile,* twist). Adult tænia. Multiple fruit in the form of a cone or head, as that of the hop or pine.

**Strobila′tion.** Production of disks by budding or splitting.

**Stro′boscope** (*strobos,* whirling, *skopeo,* to see). Zoetrope.

**Stroboscop′ic.** Relating to the stroboscope.

**Stroem′ia** (after H. Stroem, a Norwegian naturalist). Cadaba.

**Stroke.** Sudden attack of disease. A sweeping or gliding movement. Throb or beat. **Apoplec′tic s.,** an apoplectic seizure. **Back s. of the heart,** diastolic impulse. **S. cul′ture,** see *Culture.* **Paralyt′ic s.,** a sudden attack of encephalospinal paralysis. **S. resuscita′tion,** see *Ogata.* **Sun s.,** see *Insolation.* **Wa′ter s.,** see *Hydrocephalus internus.*

**Stro′ma** (*stroma,* bed or couch). The bed or foundation texture of an organ, as the stroma of the ovary. Applied also to the bed or base of any formation, as the amorphous stroma of scrofulous formations. **Fi′brin s.,** s. formed directly from fibrin. **Intertu′bular s.,** see *Kidney.* **S. plex′us,** plexus of axis cylinders formed by the nerves of the cornea.

**Stro′mal.** Relating or appertaining to the stroma of an organ.

**Stro′meyer's cephalæmat′ocele.** Cephalæmatoma under the periosteum, communicating with veins.

**Stron′gle.** A parasitic worm of the genus *Strongylus.* **Lung s.,** Strongylus bronchialis.

**Strongyloi′des.** Small nematoid worm.

**Stron′gylus** (*strongylos,* round). A genus of nematode worms parasitic in man and the lower animals. Hippocrates and others meant the *Ascaris lumbricoides* by this term. **S. arma′tus,** worm which causes verminous aneurysm in the horse. **S. bronchia′lis,** lung strongle, a worm, one-half to one inch in length, occasionally found in the bronchi. **S. duodena′lis,** Uncinaria duodenalis. **S. fila′ria,** causes husk in sheep. **S. gi′gas,** the largest of the genus, being sometimes a foot and even three feet long, and from two lines to half an inch in diameter; it is found occasionally in the human kidney; rarely in other viscera, and still more rarely in the intestinal tube. **S. micru′rus,** causes hoose in calves. **S. quadridenta′tus,** Ankylostoma duodenale.

**Stron′tia.** Oxide of strontium. SrO.

**Stron′tii bro′midum.** (Ph.U.S.,1890.) See *Strontium bromide.* **S. io′didum** (Ph. U. S., 1890), see *Strontium iodide.* **S. lac′tas** (Ph. U. S., 1890), see *Strontium lactate.*

**Stron′tium bro′mide.** In colorless, soluble needles, used in various affections of the stomach, in acid conditions of that organ, in Bright's disease, epilepsy, etc.; dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0), three times a day, gradually increased in epilepsy. **S. caffeine′ sul′phonate,** employed in nephritis. **S. glycerophos′phate,** white, soluble powder, with properties of the other glycerophosphates. **S. i′odate,** externally astringent to diseased mucous membranes; internally intestinal astringent in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.01–0.032). **S. i′odide,** prescribed in scrofuloderma, enlarged lymphatic glands, scrofulous otorrhœa, ozæna, lupus vulgaris, etc.; dose, gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). **S. lac′tate,** white, soluble powder used in some renal affections, as albuminuria, but not when there is a diminished amount of urine or uræmia. **S. phos′phate,** increases powers of nutrition, and is antiseptic and tæniacide. **S. sal′icylate,** white, soluble, crystallized salt, used in gout and rheumatism, and as an intestinal antiseptic in place of salol. **S. sym′phorol,** s. caffeine sulphonate.

**Strophanthidin′.** Principle derived from strophanthin by the action of sulphuric acid.

**Strophanthin′.** Glucoside of strophanthus, $C_{20}H_{34}O_{10}$; white, crystalline powder, soluble in water, sparingly soluble in ether or chloroform; probably the active principle. Action on the heart resembles that of digitalin; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{50}$ (0.0006–0.0013).

**Strophan′thus.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) The seed of *S. his′pidus.* Kombe arrow-poison, ord. *Apocynaceæ,* native of Africa and Asia; action cardiac, stimulant, and tonic; diuretic similar to digitalis, probably a better diuretic in heart dropsy; dose of the official tincture, ♏iv–viij (0.25–0.5). The *extrac′tum strophan′thi* is official in the Ph. Br.; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–j (0.016–0.065).

**Strophoceph′alus** (*strophe,* a turning round, *kephale,* head). Monster with distorted head.

**Strophoceph′aly.** Condition of strophocephalus.

**Stroph′ulus.** Red gum, gum rash, red gown, tooth rash. Consists of an eruption of red or sometimes whitish pimples (white gum, milk-spots) occurring in early infancy, chiefly about the face, neck, and arms, surrounded by a reddish halo or interrupted by irregular patches of cutaneous blush. All the varieties under this genus arise in consequence of the extreme vascularity and irritability of the skin at this period of life, when the constitution is liable to be disturbed by irritation in the alimentary canal, gums, or other parts. **S. al′bidus** or **al′bus,** milium. **S. confer′tus,** s. with the lesions closely crowded together. **S. infan′tum,** a dermatosis of infancy resembling urticaria. **S. intertinc′tus,** a discrete form of s. **S. prurigino′sus** is rather an obstinate form of lichen with pruriginous papules, and should therefore be more properly termed *lichen pruriginosus.* **S. sylves′tris,** ignis sylvaticus. **S. volat′icus,** ignis sylvaticus, or wildfire rash.

**Stro′phus** (*strophos,* twisted cord). Tormina.

**Struc′tural.** Of or belonging to structure. **S. diseas′es,** diseases due to or produced by organic tissue changes.

**Struc′ture.** The arrangement of the different tissues or organic elements of which animals and vegetables are composed. See *Tissue.*

**Stru′ma.** Scrofula. Bronchocele. **S. adipo′sa,** fatty neck; prominence of the neck from obesity. **S. cys′tica, S. fibro′sa, S. gelatino′sa, S. hyperplas′tica, S. os′sea, S. parenchymato′sa, S. petro′sa,** are different varieties of goitre, as named from their physical characteristics. **Follic′ular s.,** bronchocele. **S. fungo′sa,** encephaloid. **S. malig′na,** carcinoma of the thyroid gland. **S. suprarena′lis,** peculiar fatty tumor of the suprarenal capsule.

**Strumec′tomy** (*ektome,* excision). Excision of strumous glands. Thyroidectomy for goitre.

**Strumipri′va cachex′ia** (*struma,* goitre, *privus,* deprived of). Loss of the thyroid gland and resulting condition; myxœdema or condition allied to it.

**Strumipri′vous.** Caused by absence of the thyroid gland, or referring to one from whom the gland has been removed.

**Strumi′tis.** Inflammation of a thyroid gland affected with goitre. **S. paral′ysis,** spastic form of paralysis of the spinal cord.

**Strumoder′ma.** Scrofulous affection of the skin and superficial glands; scrofuloderma.

**Strumo′sis cer′ebri.** Tubercles of the brain. **S. pulmo′num,** tubercles of the lungs.

**Stru′mous.** Scrofulous. **S. ab′scess,** cold abscess.

**Strüm′pell's disease′.** Inflammation of the gray matter of the cortex of the brain. Chronic inflammation of the spinal column, resulting in ankylosis.

**Strüm′pell-Leich′tenstern disease′.** Acute encephalitis of very young children.

**Stru′thium** (*strouthion*). Saponaria.

**Strychni′na.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Strychnine. An intensely bitter and very toxic alkaloid derived from *Strychnos nux vomica*, *S. colubrina*, *S. tieuté*, *Ignatia amara*, *Cerbera thevetia*, and *C. ahovai*. The action of strychnine is exactly like that of the alcoholic extract of nux vomica. It is, however, more active. An eighth of a grain is sufficient to kill a large dog, and a quarter of a grain produces marked effects on the human body when in health. It has been given in paralysis and in constipation, and as a tonic. The official salts are *strychni′næ hydrochlor′icum* (Br.) and *s. sul′phas* (U. S.). The dose of the alkaloid itself and of its salts is gr. $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{40}$ (0.001–0.0016). The Ph. U. S. also contains *fer′ri et s. cit′ras;* dose, gr. ij–iij (0.13–0.2). *Li′quor s. hydrochlor′idi* is official in the Ph. Br.; one drop contains $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of strychnine hydrochloride; dose, ♏ij–iv (0.13–0.26). There is also an official *syr′upus ferri quini′næ et strychni′næ phospha′tum* (U. S.), *syr′upus fer′ri phospha′tis cum quini′na et strychni′na* (Br.); dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). For the non-official salts, see *Strychnine.*

**Strychnine′.** Strychnina. **S. ar′senite,** soluble salt employed in intermittent fever in the minimum dose of the sulphate. **S. bro′mide,** prescribed in syrup, each drachm containing gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ of strychnine. **S. cit′rate** occurs in the proportion of 10 per cent. in the official ferri et strychninæ citras. **S. hy′dride,** produced by the action of sodium on strychnine in boiling alcohol; has not the tetanic action of other preparations of strychnine. **S. hydri′odate** occurs in white scales or needles, and contains 72 per cent. strychnine; soluble in alcohol, slightly so in water. Action and uses the same as the sulphate; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ (0.001–0.008). **S. hydrobro′mate** forms in prismatic needles, and contains 80 per cent. of strychnine; prepared by adding solution of potassium bromide in water and alcohol to solution of sulphate of strychnine in alcohol and water; uses and dose same as the sulphate. **S. hydrochlo′rate** crystallizes in silky needles; soluble in sixty parts of cold water; prepared by dissolving strychnine in warm dilute muriatic acid; contains 84 per cent. of strychnine; action and uses same as the sulphate. **S. phos′phate,** each teaspoonful of the official syrupus ferri quininæ et strychninæ phosphatum contains gr. $\frac{1}{86}$ of this salt. **Sac′charinated s.,** a mixture of strychnine and saccharin (about 2 parts to 1), whereby the intense bitterness of the former is mitigated.

**Strych′ninism** or **Strych′nism.** Chronic strychnine poisoning. See *Strychnos nux vomica.*

**Strychninoma′nia** or **Strychnoma′nia.** Delirium caused by strychnine, or nux vomica in large doses.

**Strych′nos.** Atropa belladonna; Solanum dulcamara. **S. colubri′na,** Modira caniram, an Indian tree containing strychnine, was formerly considered a specific against the bites of venomous animals, and was recommended in intermittents; the wood is lignum colubrinum. **S. guianen′sis,** see *Curare.* **S. igna′tii,** Ignatia amara. **S. nux vom′ica,** nux vomica, koochla tree; ord. *Loganiaceæ.* A tree of the family *Strychnoides*, growing in India. The seeds were long sold in the shops under the names nux vomica, vomic or poison nut, bachelor's button, etc., and were used only for poisoning rats, but subsequently an extract was prepared from them, which was administered in paralytic affections in small doses. It produces a kind of tetanic convulsion in the paralyzed parts when given to the requisite extent. It has also been administered in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery. When taken to such an extent as to induce toxic phenomena—*strychnism*—it causes greatly augmented excitability of the spinal nervous system, with slight transient paroxysms or spasms of the limbs and hurried respiration. In larger doses the excitability is still more developed, with paroxysms of prolonged general tetanic convulsions, laryngismus or contraction of the glottis, violent efforts of respiration, and asphyxia. The most important principles obtained from it are strychnine and brucine. Igasurine has also been derived from it. See *Strychnine, Brucine, Igasurine,* etc. The bark is the false angustura or false cusparia bark, rohun; see *Brucea antidysenterica.* **S. potato′rum** (strychnos of drinkers), clearing nut; fruit of a large tree of Silhet, which when ripe is sold under the name *nirmullees* or *nirmillies;* well rubbed for a minute or two around the inside of a vessel containing water, it is believed by the natives to purify it by causing the foreign matters which the fluid contains to be deposited. **S. pseudoqui′na,** *quina do campo,* of Brazil, is used by the natives as a substitute for cinchona. **S. tieuté,** see *Upas.* **S. toxica′ria** or **toxif′era,** see *Curare.*

**Stryph′na** (*stryphnos,* acerb). Astringents.

**Stryphnoden′dron barbatima′o.** Cortex adstringens brasiliensis.

**Stu′dium ina′ne** (empty study). Brown study.

**Stud′y, brown.** Listless musing.

**Stuff′ing.** Cynanche trachealis. Filling, as in dentistry.

**Stulti′tia.** Mental imbecility; idiotism; dementia.

**Stump.** Part remaining from which a limb or other part has been amputated or removed in any manner. Also the portion of a tooth remaining in the alveolus after the corona has been removed. **S. of eye′ball,** remainder of globe left after excision of the ball. **Su′gar-loaf s.,** conical stump occasioned by extensive retraction of the muscles following amputation.

**Stump′foot.** Clubfoot.

**Stun.** To render senseless by a physical or moral blow.

**Stunned.** Unconscious as a result of a physical or moral blow.

**Stunt′ed.** Hindered in growth.

**Stu′pa** or **Stupe.** Tow used in certain surgical apparatuses and dressings. Also a flannel or other cloth wrung out of hot water, plain or medicated, applied to a part. The act of applying it is called *stuping.*

**Stupefa′cients** or **Stupefac′tives** (*stupeo,* to be benumbed, *facio,* to make). Narcotics.

**Stupefac′tion.** Narcosis.

**Stupema′nia.** Stuporous insanity.

**Stu′por** (*stupeo,* to be benumbed). Diminished activity of the intellectual faculties, often amounting to lethargy. It occurs in many affections, especially in the neuroses. **Aner′gic s.,** dementia with apathy. **S. ar′tuum,** state of the limbs being asleep. **S. den′tium,** great sensibility of the teeth; tooth-edge. **S. formi′cans,** formication. **S. vig′ilans,** catalepsy.

**Stu′porous.** Affected with or characterized by stupor. **S. insan′ity,** anergic stupor, apathetic dementia.

**Stupra′tion** or **Stu′prum.** Rape. Forcible sexual connection with a woman.

**Stur′dy.** A disease in sheep caused by the cœnurus.

**Sturin′.** Ptomain from the sturgeon.

**Sturm's in′terval.** See *Focal interval.*

**Stut′terer.** One affected with stuttering.

**Stut′tering.** Interrupted and impeded articulation, due to spasm of the muscles of respiration, phonation, and articulation—one or all. As usually employed it is practically synonymous with stammering, but writers have endeavored to establish a distinction between the two words, employing stuttering to denote a hesitating speech dependent upon difficulty in enunciating syllables beginning with a consonant, and stammering to denote the habitual mispronunciation of certain letters; rhotacism and lisping are forms of stammering in this sense.

**Sty** or **Stye.** Hordeolum. **Meibo′mian s.,** s. affecting a Meibomian gland. **Zeis′sian s.,** s. affecting one of the Zeissian glands.

**Style** or **Stylet′.** See *Specillum.* **Lac′rymal s.,** wire passed through the nasal duct in treatment of lacrymal obstruction.

**Sty′li** (pl. of stylus). Styloid processes.

**Sty′liform** (*forma,* shape). Styloid.

**Stylo-** (*stylos,* style). In composition, the styloid process of the temporal bone.

**Styloauricula′ris.** Auriculoglossus.

**Styloceratohyoide′us.** Stylohyoideus.

**Styloceratoi′des.** Stylohyoideus.

**Stylochondrohyoide′us.** Name given to a fleshy fasciculus which the stylohyoid muscle sometimes presents, attached to the lesser cornu of the os hyoides. It is also called stylohyoideus novus, stylohyoideus alter.

**Styloglos′sal nerve.** Facial branch supplying the styloglossus muscle and mucous membrane at the base of the tongue.

**Styloglos′sus.** A muscle situated at the anterior and superior part of the neck. It is narrow behind, much broader before; is attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to the stylomaxillary ligament, and is inserted into the side of the tongue. It raises the base of the tongue and carries it backward.

**Stylohy′al bone.** Styloid process.

**Stylohy′oid.** Connecting or relating to styloid process and hyoid bone. **S. arch,** hyoidean arch. **S. lig′ament,** a fibrous, flattened cord passing from the styloid process to the lesser cornu of the os hyoides. **S. nerve,** second branch given off by the facial.

**Stylohyoide′us.** A muscle situated at the superior, anterior, and lateral part of the neck. It is thin and narrow, especially posteriorly; anteriorly, it opens to give passage to the tendon of the digastricus. It is attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone, and to the body of the hyoid bone. It raises the hyoid and carries it backward.

**Sty′loid** (*stylos,* style, peg, *eidos,* shape). Shaped like a peg or pin. **S. bone,** see *Styloid processes.* **S. cor′nua,** see *Hyoid bone.* **S. pro′cesses** are: 1. A long and slender process of the temporal bone, to which are attached the styloglossus, stylopharyngeus, and stylohyoideus muscles and the stylohyoid and stylomaxillary ligaments. This sometimes remains distinct in many animals, and is then called the *styloid bone.* 2. Two slender and pyramidal processes at the inferior extremities of the radius and ulna.

**Stylolarynge′us.** Portion of stylopharyngeus inserted upon the epiglottis and cartilage of the thyroid.

**Stylomandib′ular.** Stylomaxillary.

**Stylomas′toid.** Relating to the styloid and mastoid processes. **S. ar′tery** arises from the posterior auricular, and in some subjects from the occipital; it enters the stylomastoid foramen, passes along the aqueduct of Fallopius, and spreads its ramifications on the mucous membrane of the tympanum and in the mastoid cells and semicircular canals, and terminates by anastomosing with a branch of the middle meningeal artery, which enters by the hiatus Fallopii. The name stylomastoid is also given to the posterior auricular artery itself. **S. fora′men,** foramen situated at the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, between the styloid and mastoid processes. It terminates the aqueduct of Fallopius and gives passage to the facial nerve.

**Stylomax′illary.** Relating to the styloid process and the jaw. **S. lig′ament,** a ligamentous flat cord extending between the styloid process and the angle of the jaw.

**Stylomy′loid** (*myle,* millstone). Relating to or connecting the styloid process and the region of the molar teeth. **S. lig′ament,** stylomaxillary ligament.

**Stylopharynge′us.** Muscle situated at the anterior and lateral part of the neck. It is slender, thin above, attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone, and terminates in the walls of the pharynx, as well as at the posterior margin of the thyroid cartilage. It raises the pharynx and carries it backward.

**Styloph′orum diphyl′lum.** Celandine or horn-poppy, bruiseroot. Indigenous plant, family *Papaveraceæ.* The juice is fetid and narcotic. Infused in wine, it has been given internally in gravel, and has been applied externally to contusions, etc.

**Stylosan′thes.** Herb used for relief of uterine irritability during the progress of gestation.

**Stylostaph′yline.** Pertaining to the velum palati and styloid process.

**Stylosteophy′tum** (*stylos,* peg, *osteon,* bone, *phyton,* growth). Osteophyte resembling a spike.

**Stylostix′is** (*stylos,* style, *stixis,* act of puncturing). Acupuncture.

**Stylotonsilla′res.** Stylopharyngeus fibres passing to the tonsil.

**Sty′lus** (*stylos,* stake). Style; pin; peg; sound. **S. excava′tus,** hollow sound.

**Sty′ma** (*styma,* priapism). Erection; priapism.

**Stymato′sis.** Hemorrhage from the male organ, accompanied by priapism.

**Stym′mata** (pl. of *stymma,* that which constricts or thickens). The most solid ointments.

**Stype.** A cotton tampon.

**Styp′sis.** Astriction; use of a styptic.

**Stypte′ria.** Alumen; styptics.

**Styp′tic** (*styptikos*). Sometimes used synonymously with astringent, but generally applied to a substance employed to arrest hemorrhage. A mechanical styptic is one that arrests the flow of blood by being applied immediately to the mouth of the bleeding vessel, or by inducing a coagulum, mechanically, in it. A chemical styptic is one which coagulates, chemically, the blood around a bleeding orifice. **Binel′li′s s.,** aqua Binellii. **Brocchier′i′s s.,** aqua Brocchierii. **S. collo′dion,** tannic acid, ether, and gun-cotton; employed to control small hemorrhages. **S. col′loid,** s. collodion. **S. cot′ton,** absorbent cotton impregnated with a solution of ferric chloride or ferric sulphate, and dried. **Helve′tius′s s.,** see *Ferrum tartarizatum.* **Pagliar′i′s s.,** see *Pagliari.* **Ruspi′ni′s s.,** a nostrum said to consist of gallic acid, a small quantity of sulphate of zinc and opium, dissolved in a mixture of alcohol and rose-water, which had much reputation as an internal and external astringent. **War′ren′s s.,** a mixture of turpentine, alcohol, and sulphuric acid. **S. weed,** Cassia occidentalis.

**Stypticin′.** Cotarnine hydrochloride, obtained by the oxidation of narcotine; a soluble, crystalline substance, employed as an internal styptic and sedative in doses of gr. ss–j (0.032–0.065).

**Stypticity,** stip-tis′it-e. Possession of styptic power.

**Styracin′.** $C_{18}H_{16}O_2$. Crystalline substance found in storax and other balsams; cinnamyl cinnamate; antiseptic and stimulant.

**Sty′racol.** Cinnamyl-guaiacol; result of action of guaiacol on cinnamyl chloride; antiseptic. Prescribed internally in chronic catarrh of the bladder, gonorrhœa, and catarrh of the stomach and intestines, and as a substitute for guaiacol in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

**Sty′rax.** (Ph. U. S.) Storax. Balsam or resin obtained from inner bark of Liquidambar orientalis; also from Styrax officinalis and S. calamita. It is the solid storax—official storax. Two kinds of storax are met with: red storax, gum storax, obtained by incision from Styrax officinalis and from Liquidambar orientale; and common styrax, Styrax calamita, that which has been received in reeds or vessels, and has had sawdust added immediately to thicken it. Like the other balsams, it is stimulant and expectorant. Dose, gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3). **S. al′ba,** see *Myroxylon peruiferum.* **S. ben′zoin,** see *Benzoin.* **S. calam′ita,** see *Styrax.* **S. liq′uida,** Liquidambar styraciflua. **S. officina′lis,** see *Styrax.*

**Sty′rol.** Volatile oil derived from styrax. Cinnamene, cinnamol. **S. cin′namate,** styracin.

**Sty′rone.** Cinnamyl alcohol derived from styrax; antiseptic.

**Sty′sis** (*stysis*, erection). Erection; priapism.

**Suakim′ gum.** Product of Acacia stenocarpa and A. senegal; inferior variety of gum acacia.

**Sub-** (Lat.). In composition, beneath or lower degree. Before *c* it becomes *suc;* before *f*, *suf;* before *g*, *sug;* before *p*, *sup;* before *r*, *sur;* and before *s*, *sus*, or some words, *su*, as in suspiro.

**Subac′etate.** Salt of acetic acid containing more than one equivalent of base to one of acid.

**Subacid,** sub-as′id. Only slightly acid, acidulous.

**Subacid′ity.** State of being not sufficiently acid.

**Subacro′mial bur′sa.** Upper portion of deltoid bursa.

**Subacute′.** Acute in moderate degree. **S. myeli′tis,** myelitis in which the affection reaches its height in from two to six weeks. **S. spi′nal at′rophy,** progressive muscular atrophy.

**Subagita′trix** (*agito*, to agitate). One who practises tribadism.

**Subala′ris vena.** Axillary vein.

**Subancone′us.** Muscle passing from the humerus, at the upper edge of the olecranon fossa, to the capsular ligament of the elbow.

**Subaponeurot′ic.** Beneath an aponeurosis.

**Subarach′noid, Subarachnoi′dal,** or **Subarachnoi′dean.** Under the arachnoid membrane. A term applied to various spaces situated between this membrane and different nervous structures, such as the anterior, posterior, superior, and spinal subarachnoidean spaces. The fluid filling these spaces is called the subarachnoidean or cerebrospinal fluid. **S. space of op′tic nerve,** interval between arachnoid sheath and optic nerve.

**Subar′cuate fos′sa.** Fossa on the back and inner surface of petrous bone under the arched eminence for the semicircular canal.

**Subastrag′alar.** Beneath the astragalus.

**Subastrin′gent.** Slightly astringent.

**Subatloide′us.** Situated beneath the atlas or first cervical vertebra. The second pair of cervical nerves.

**Subau′ral** (*auris*, ear). Beneath the ear.

**Subaxoide′us.** Below the axis or vertebra dentata. The third pair of cervical nerves.

**Subbrachycephal′ic.** Having a cephalic index of from 80° to 84°.

**Subcæ′cal fos′sa.** Pouch sometimes found in the peritoneum behind the cæcum, running up into the folds of the mesocolon.

**Subcal′carine.** Beneath the calcarine fissure.

**Subcallo′sal.** Beneath the corpus callosum.

**Subcap′sular.** Beneath a capsule.

**Subcar′bonate.** Combination of carbonic acid with a base, in which the latter is in excess.

**Subcartilagine′um** (*sub*, beneath, *cartilago*, cartilage). Hypochondrium.

**Subcartilaginous,** sub-car-til-aj′in-us. Beneath cartilage. Partially cartilaginous.

**Subcen′tral arch.** Hæmal arch.

**Subcerebel′lar ar′tery.** Anterior inferior cerebellar artery.

**Subchlo′ride.** Of two or more chlorides of the same element, the one containing the smallest amount of chlorine.

**Subchor′dal.** Beneath the vocal cord.

**Subcla′vian** (*sub*, beneath, *clavis*, clavicle). Under the clavicle. **S. ar′teries** are situated at the upper part of the chest and the lateral and lower parts of the neck. The right arises at the corresponding side of the trachea, and comes off from the arteria innominata or brachiocephalic trunk. The left leaves the aorta at the end of the arch. Both extend as far as the superior surface of the first rib, in the space between the scaleni muscles, beyond which they take the name axillary arteries. The subclavian arteries run for some distance without sending off any branch. In the neighborhood of the first rib, however, they give off—upward, the vertebral and inferior thyroideal; downward, the internal mammary and superior intercostal; outward, the transverse cervical or posterior scapular, the superior scapular, and the posterior cervical or profunda. **S. bur′sa,** bursa subclavia. **S. glands,** lymphatic glands beneath the arch of the right subclavian artery. **S. groove,** groove on the first rib for the subclavian artery; groove on the apex of the lung made by the subclavian artery; depression on the clavicle for the subclavius muscle. **S. lymphat′ic,** axillary lymphatic trunk. **S. mus′cle,** subclavius, is situated at the superior and anterior part of the chest. It is attached by its inner extremity to the superior surface of the cartilage of the first rib, and by its superior margin and outer extremity to the inferior surface of the clavicle. This muscle depresses the clavicle and carries it forward. When the shoulder is fixed it can raise the first rib. **S. plex′us of lymphat′ics,** anastomoses of branches of the lymphatic subclavian trunk. **S. tri′angle,** see *Cervical triangles.* **S. veins** are continuations of the axillary, and extend from the inferior extremity of the scalenus anticus, in front of which they pass, to the vena cava superior, which they form by their union. The right subclavian vein is very short, the left longer and broader. These veins receive the mouths of the internal and external jugulars, vertebral, and superior intercostal. The left subclavian receives two veins more than the right—the left internal mammary and the left inferior thyroid. The thoracic duct opens into the left subclavian, the corresponding great lymphatic vessel into the right.

**Subclavic′ula** (*sub*, beneath, *clavicula*, clavicle). The first rib.

**Subclavic′ular.** Beneath the clavicle, as *s. dislocation of the humerus.*

**Subclavicula′ris.** Subclavian.

**Subcla′vius.** Subclavian muscle.

**Subcollat′eral.** Beneath the collateral fissure.

**Subconjuncti′val.** Beneath the conjunctiva.

**Subcontin′uous fe′ver.** Remittent malarial fever.

**Subcor′acoid.** Under the coracoid process; as the subcoracoid dislocation of the humerus.

**Subcor′tical.** Beneath the cortex of the cerebrum, the kidney, or any other organ.

**Subcos′tal.** Beneath a rib. **S. ar′tery,** superior intercostal artery. **S. groove,** sulcus costalis inferior.

**Subcra′nial.** Beneath the cranium, as *s. hemorrhage.*

**Subcrep′itant.** Almost crepitant. See *Râle.*

**Subcruen′tus** (*cruentus*, bloody). Having the color and nature of blood. An epithet given to certain excreted substances mixed with blood or having the appearance of blood.

**Subcruræ′us.** See *Cruralis.*

**Subcrura′lis.** Subcruræus.

**Subcul′ture.** Secondary culture from a primary bacterial culture.

**Subcuta′nea col′li.** Anterior jugular vein.

**Subcuta′neous** (*cutis*, the skin). Immediately under the skin. Hypodermic. **S. injec′tion,** hypodermic injection. **S. tenot′omy,** division of a tendon made by a very small knife, so that the wound in the skin is so minute as practically to be non-existent.

**Subcuta′neus col′li.** Superficialis colli. **S. ma′læ** (nervus), orbital nerve. **S. nu′chæ,** muscle of nuchal fascia.

**Subcutic′ular.** Beneath the cuticle or epidermis.

**Subcu′tis.** Subcutaneous tissue.

**Subdelir′ium.** Mild form of delirium. Delirium with drowsiness. Typhomania.

**Subdiaphragmat′ic.** Below or under the diaphragm.

**Subdicrot′ic.** Partially or obscurely dicrotic.

**Subdolichocephal′ic** (*dolikos*, long, *kephale*, head). Having a cephalic index of 70° to 74°.

**Subduct′.** To draw down or depress.

**Subduc′tion.** Dejection.

**Subdu′ral.** Under the dura mater. **S. space,** the interval between the dura mater and the arachnoid. **S. space of op′tic nerve,** interval between the dural sheath and optic nerve.

**Subectop′ic gesta′tion** (*sub*, beneath, *ektopos*, out of place). Gestation in which the ovum is implanted upon the lower zone of the uterine cavity.

**Subenam′el mem′brane.** A hypothetical structure between the enamel and the dentine.

**Subenceph′alon.** Medulla oblongata, pons Varolii, and corpora quadrigemina.

**Subendocar′dial.** Beneath the endocardium.

**Subendothe′lial.** Situated beneath the endothelium.

**Subendothe′lium.** Débove's membrane, the basement membrane of the mucous membrane of the trachea, bronchial tubes, and intestinal canal.

**Subepider′mal** or **Subepider′mic.** Beneath the epidermis.

**Subepithe′lial.** Beneath the epithelium. **S. lay′er of coch′lea,** layer of cells near the inner rods of the organ of Corti at the exit of the nerve-filaments of the cochlea.

**Su′ber.** Cork, the bark of Quercus suber or cork tree, family *Amentaceæ*. Burnt cork has been applied as a mechanical styptic to bleeding piles, etc.

**Su′berate.** Salt of suberic acid.

**Su′beric acid.** Acid obtained by the action of nitric acid upon cork or upon stearic, oleic, and other fatty acids.

**Suberin′.** Cellulose of cork. Trade name for finely pulverized cork.

**Su′berose** or **Su′berous.** Corky.

**Subfas′cial.** Beneath a fascia.

**Subfe′brile** (*febris*, fever). Slightly feverish.

**Subfla′vous** (*flavus*, yellow). Slightly yellow; yellowish. **S. lig′ament,** yellow ligament between laminæ of vertebræ.

**Subfron′tal.** Under or lower frontal, as *s. region*. **S. su′ture,** suture resulting from the articulation of the os frontis with the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone and the proper bones of the nose.

**Subgal′late.** A basic gallate, as *bismuth gallate*.

**Subgle′noid.** Beneath the glenoid fossa of the scapula, as *s. dislocation of the humerus*.

**Subglenoida′lis.** Accessory subscapular muscle.

**Subglos′sal.** Beneath the tongue.

**Subglossi′tis** (*sub*, beneath, *glossa*, tongue). Inflammatory condition of the lower surface of the tongue and the structures in immediate contact.

**Subglot′tic.** Subglossal.

**Subgrunda′tion.** Pressure of one cranial bone beneath another.

**Subhumera′tio.** Reduction of a dislocation of the shoulder by raising the body by the arm.

**Subhy′aloid.** Beneath the hyaloid membrane.

**Subhy′oid.** Beneath the hyoid bone.

**Subic′ular.** Relating to the uncinate gyrus.

**Subic′ulum** (*subiculum*, a support). Uncinate gyrus. **S. cor′nu ammo′nis,** sigmoid convolution of the cornu. **S. promonto′rii,** ridge of bone on the median wall of tympanum, extending downward from the promontory to the floor between the foramen rotundum and sinus tympani.

**Subinflamma′tion.** Mild degree of inflammation, so slight as hardly to deserve the name.

**Subinflam′matory.** Relating to or accompanied with subacute inflammation.

**Subin′trant** (*sub*, *intro*, to enter). A term applied to fevers primarily intermittent whose paroxysms approximate, so that one paroxysm begins before that which preceded it has gone through its stages.

**Subinvolu′tion.** Condition of retarded or imperfect restoration of the uterus to its original dimensions after delivery.

**Subi′odide.** Of two or more iodides of the same base, the one containing the smallest amount of iodine.

**Sub′ject** (*subjicio*, to place under). A person under observation or treatment. An animal upon which an experiment is being performed. A body for dissection.

**Subjec′tive.** Relating to one's self; having no relation with external objects. **S. sensa′tions,** see *Sensation*. **S. symp′tom,** a symptom known only to the patient himself, from his own consciousness.

**Subjee′.** Cannabis indica.

**Subju′gal.** Beneath the malar bone.

**Subla′tio catarac′tæ.** Operation in which a cataract lens is depressed. **S. ret′inæ,** detachment of the retina.

**Subligac′ulum** or **Sublig′amen** (*sub*, beneath, *ligo*, to bind). Truss.

**Sub′limate.** The product of sublimation. **Corro′sive s.,** mercuric chloride.

**Sublima′tion** (*sublimis*, high). Operation by which dry and solid matters are volatilized and condensed at the upper part of a subliming apparatus. The product of sublimation is a *sublimate*. Cloud suspended in the urine as it cools.

**Sublime′.** To expose to the action of sublimation.

**Sublimed′ sul′phur.** Sulphur prepared from crude sulphur by sublimation.

**Sublim′inal** (*limen*, threshold). Almost, but not quite, appreciable.

**Subli′mis.** Name given to certain muscles situated more superficially than their kindred muscles. These last have been called profundi or deep; the flexor sublimis digitorum is an example of the former.

**Sublin′gual** (*sub*, beneath, *lingua*, tongue). Seated under the tongue. **S. ar′tery,** with some, is the lingual; with others, a branch given off by the lingual opposite the genioglossus muscle, distributed particularly to the sublingual gland, mylohyoid and genioglossus muscles, etc. **S. car′uncle,** papilla behind the lower incisor teeth, at which Wharton's duct opens. **S. cav′ity,** space under the tongue, whose base is the mylohyoid muscle. **S. gan′glion,** ganglionic group of cells scattered among the fibres of the sublingual nerve, near the s. gland. **S. gland** is seated in the substance of the floor of the mouth, beneath the anterior part of the tongue. It is smaller than the submaxillary, of which it frequently seems to be only a prolongation. It is oblong, flattened, amygdaloid, and is covered by the mucous membrane of the mouth, beneath which it projects. This gland has ten or twelve excretory ducts—*ductus riviniani* or *waltheriani*—some of which open beneath the frænum linguæ, joining Wharton's duct, while others pierce the mucous membrane of the mouth separately. It has the same structure as the parotid. **S. nerve,** submaxillary ganglionic branch, which supplies the sublingual glands, the floor of the mouth, and gums. **S. veins** correspond to the ranine artery, emptying into the lingual vein.

**Sublingui′tis.** Inflammation of the sublingual gland.

**Sublob′ular** (*sub*, beneath, *lobulus*, little lobe). Placed under a lobe. **S. veins of the liv′er,** veins in which the intralobular veins terminate. By their union the sublobular veins form the hepatic veins.

**Subluxa′tion.** Imperfect luxation of a bone. A sprain.

**Submam′mary** (*mamma*, breast). Under the mamma or breast; hence submammary inflammation, inflammation of the areolar tissue beneath the mamma.

**Submax′illary** (*sub*, beneath, *maxilla*, jaw). Seated beneath the jaw. **S. ar′tery,** facial branch to the submaxillary gland. **S. fos′sa,** depression on the inferior maxillary bone in which is situated the submaxillary gland. **S. gan′glion,** small nervous ganglion situated opposite the gland. It seems to be formed by the superior branch of the Vidian nerve, and communicates with the lingual nerve of the inferior maxillary. Its filaments form a plexus penetrating the submaxillary gland. **S. gland,** maxillary gland; salivary gland, smaller than the parotid, at the inner side of the ramus and body of the inferior maxillary bone, in the triangular space between the two bellies of the digastricus. Irregularly ovoid, and flattened on three surfaces, it has the same aspect and organization as the other salivary glands. Its excretory duct is called Wharton's duct, ductus whartonianus or submaxillaris, and terminates at the side of the frænum linguæ by a very small orifice called the ductus inferior. **S. re′gion,** space between the hyoid bone and lower jaw. **S. tri′angle,** see *Triangles of the neck.* **S. vein,** one of the tributaries of the facial vein from the submaxillary gland.

**Submaxilli′tis.** Inflammation of the submaxillary gland.

**Submen′tal** (*mentum*, chin). Situated under the chin. **S. artery** is furnished by the facial, near the base of the jaw. It passes forward along the attachment of the mylohyoideus, to which it furnishes branches, crossing it to anastomose with those of the sublingual. Near the median line it bifurcates, to be distributed to the chin and muscles of the infrahyoid region. **S. vein,** which accompanies the artery, opens into the labial.

**Submerge′** (*mergo*, to dip). To place under the surface of a liquid; to immerse.

**Submer′sion.** Act of plunging, or being entirely plunged, in a liquid.

**Submesaticephal′ic.** Having a cephalic index of 75° or 56°.

**Submetal′lic.** Mineralogical term used to imply imperfect metallic lustre.

**Submis′sio** (*mitto*, to send). Remission. **S. cor′dis,** systole.

**Submor′phous** (*morphe*, shape). Having the characteristics of an amorphous and of a crystalline body.

**Submuco′sa.** Connective tissue beneath mucous membrane.

**Submu′cous** (*mucus*). Under a mucous membrane, as the submucous areolar tissue or submucosa.

**Submu′riate.** Combination of hydrochloric acid with a base, in which the latter is in excess.

**Submus′cular.** Seated beneath muscles or a muscular layer.

**Subnarcot′ic.** Slightly narcotic.

**Subna′sal.** Beneath or below the nose. **S. point,** in craniometry applied to the centre of the inferior border of the anterior nasal aperture.

**Subni′trate.** Salt of nitric acid having an excess of base.

**Subnor′mal.** Below the usual; less than normal.

**Subnotochor′dal.** Beneath the notochord.

**Subnu′cleus.** A secondary nerve nucleus formed from the division of a larger nucleus.

**Suboccip′ital.** Situated under the occiput. **S. an′gle,** formed by lines drawn from auricular point to the inion and opisthion. **S. glands,** lymphatic glands near the superior oblique line of the occipital bone. **S. nerve,** occipital nerve.

**Suboccipita′lis.** Transversus nuchæ muscle.

**Suboccipitobregmat′ic diam′eter.** Diameter from a point midway between the occipital protuberance and foramen magnum to the bregma, about 3¾ inches in the fœtus at term.

**Suboper′cular.** Term used to denote one of four opercular bones in the gill-cover of fishes.

**Suboper′culum.** Beneath the *operculum insulæ*, which see.

**Subor′bital.** Infraorbital; seated beneath the orbital cavity. **S. ar′tery** proceeds from the internal maxillary, from which it separates near the anterior and superior part of the zygomatic fossa. It enters the infraorbital canal and passes through it, giving branches to the anterior and superior dental canal; issues by the foramen infraorbitale, and divides, in the fossa canina, into a number of branches, which lose themselves in the neighboring parts. The suborbital vein follows the same course. **S. canal′,** small canal running obliquely through the substance of the inferior walls of the orbit. It begins behind by a simple gutter, and divides anteriorly into two branches, one descending into the anterior paries of the maxillary sinus, while the other passes out in the canine fossa by an orifice called the foramen infraorbitarium. **S. fis′sure,** fissure in the superior maxillary bone; the superior commencement of the suborbital canal. **S. fos′sa,** canine fossa. **S. nerves** seem to terminate the superior maxillary. They issue from the infraorbital canal by the foramen of the same name, and spread out in a radiated manner in the canina fossa, to divide into the superior or palpebral filaments, inferior or labial, internal or nasal, and external or buccal.

**Subordina′tion** (*sub*, beneath, *ordo*, order). Under control of another. Applied to organs controlled by or dependent upon other organs.

**Subox′ide.** The oxide, of several oxides of the same base, which contains the least amount of oxygen.

**Subpap′ular.** Inclined to be papular; not distinctly papular.

**Subpari′etal.** Beneath the parietal bone. Inferior parietal. **S. sul′cus,** shallow furrow sometimes seen on median surface of the brain, continuing backward from the callosomarginal sulcus, following its general direction to the corpus callosum.

**Subpatel′lar.** Beneath the patella.

**Subpedun′cular.** Beneath a peduncle, as *s. lobe of cerebellum*, the flocculus.

**Subpedun′culate.** Having an imperfect peduncle.

**Subpericar′dial.** Beneath the pericardium.

**Subperios′teal.** Beneath the periosteum. **S. opera′tion,** excision of a bone without removing the periosteum.

**Subperitone′al.** Lying beneath the peritoneum. **S. aponeuro′sis** or **fas′cia,** a thin, fibrous membrane upon which the peritoneum rests. **S. gan′glia,** see *Spermatic ganglion.* **S. inflamma′tion,** see *Parametritis.* **S. plex′us,** union of visceral and parietal arteries in lumbar and iliac regions beneath the peritoneum.

**Subpetro′sal.** Beneath the petrous bone; inferior petrosal.

**Subphren′ic** (*phren*, diaphragm). Under or below the diaphragm.

**Subplacen′ta.** Decidua membrana.

**Subpleu′ral.** Beneath the pleura. **S. medias′tinal plex′us,** numerous vessels anastomosing in the mediastinal space; branches of superior phrenic, internal mammary, bronchial, and intercostal arteries.

**Subpon′tine.** Beneath the pons Varolii. **S. ar′teries,** branches from basilar artery to lower edge of pons Varolii on the median line.

**Subpoplitæ′us.** Poplitæus muscle.

**Subprepu′tial.** Beneath the prepuce.

**Subpu′bic.** Beneath the pubes. **S. an′gle,** formed by union of the pubic bones at the arch. **S. arch,** a strong arch of the superior pelvic aponeurosis which completes the posterior orifice of the obturator or subpubic canal. **S. fas′cia,** triangular ligament of urethra. **S. lig′ament,** dense, triangular band which passes beneath the symphysis pubis and arches over the subpubic angle. **S. mem′brane,** obturator membrane.

**Subpubiofemora′lis.** Adductor brevis.

**Subpubioprostat′icus.** Compressor prostatæ.

**Subpul′monary.** Beneath the lung.

**Subret′inal.** Beneath the retina.

**Sub′salt.** Oxysalt containing fewer equivalents of acid than of base, or in which the latter is suboxide.

**Subsarto′rial.** Beneath the sartorius, as *s. plexus of nerves.*

**Subscap′ular.** Beneath the scapula. **S. an′gle,** angle made at deepest part of the subscapular fossa by the ridge at the axillary border. **S. ar′tery,** large axillary branch distributed to the scapular muscles and latissimus dorsi. The posterior branch winds around the axillary border of the scapula and ramifies in the infraspinous fossa; the descending branch runs along the axillary border. **S. fas′cia,** continuous with the lumbodorsal fascia, and covering the anterior surface of the subscapular muscle. **S. fos′sa,** considerable excavation at the anterior surface or venter of the scapula, in which the subscapularis is seated. **S. glands,** lymphatic glands along the subscapular artery. **S. groove,** shallow groove on the costal surface of the scapula, affording attachment to the outer portion of the subscapular muscle. **S. mus′cle,** a muscle situated in the subscapular fossa. It is flat, broad, and triangular, is attached by its base to the subscapular fossa and to the anterior lip of the edge of the spine of the scapula, and is inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus. It carries the arm in rotation inward. It can also depress it and bring it toward the body. **S. nerves,** two in number: one arises from the brachial plexus above the clavicle, the other from the posterior aspect of the plexus within the axilla. They are distributed to the subscapularis muscle.

**Subscapula′ris.** Subscapular muscle.

**Subscapulocapsula′ris.** Accessory subscapular muscle.

**Subscapulohumera′lis.** Accessory subscapular muscle.

**Subscle′ral.** Beneath the sclerotic coat of the eye.

**Subscrip′tion.** Directions for compounding a prescription.

**Subsep′tate** (*septum*). Divided partially.

**Subse′rous.** Under a serous membrane, as the subserous areolar tissue.

**Subser′rate.** Slightly serrate or saw-like.

**Subsi′dence.** Sediment. Gradual disappearance of morbid symptoms.

**Subsiden′tia** (*sedo*, to settle). Sediment. **S. pupil′læ,** closure of the pupil.

**Subsist′ence** (*sisto*, to stand). Sustaining nourishment or food.

**Subspi′nous.** Beneath a spinous process or beneath the spinal column. **S. disloca′tion,** dislocation of head of humerus below the scapula.

**Sub′stage.** Portion of a microscope beneath the stage, adding to the illuminating and other effects.

**Sub′stance.** Material; that of which anything is composed. **Æsthesod′ic s.,** see *Æsthesodic.* **Cor′tical s.,** matter of the cortex; see *Cerebrum, Kidney, Tooth.* **Hy′aline s.,** cytoblastema. **Intercel′lular s.,** cytoblastema. **Interver′tebral s.,** intervertebral cartilage. **S. of Nissl,** see *Nissl's bodies.* **S. of Rolan′do,** substantia gelatinosa. **Rol′lett's sec′ondary s.,** see *Rollett.* **Söm′mering's s.,** substantia nigra. **Ti′groid s.,** Nissl's bodies. **White s. of Schwann,** a hollow cylinder within the nerve-fibre, differing in composition and refracting power from the axis cylinder (see cut under *Nerve*).

**Substand′ard.** Not up to the standard; not meeting the normal requirements. **S. risk,** an insurance obligation assumed in the case of a person whose life expectancy is impaired by reason of actual or threatened disease; the premium in such a case is usually greater than that demanded for an ordinary risk.

**Substan′tia.** Substance. **S. adamanti′na den′tium** (adamantine substance of the teeth), enamel. **S. al′ba,** white substance of brain and spinal cord. **S. cine′rea** or **S. cineri′tia,** gray matter of the brain and spinal cord. **S. compac′ta,** see *Bone.* **S. ebur′nea,** see *Tooth.* **S. ferrugin′ea,** ash-colored substance produced by the existence of well-marked pigmentary matter in the fourth ventricle or rhomboid fossa; locus cæruleus. **S. filamento′sa den′tium,** enamel. **S. fus′ca** (brown substance), a name given to certain spots in the brain, also called substantia nigra, which have a dark color from the presence of ganglion cells. **S. gelatino′sa,** translucent posterior portion of the posterior horns of the gray matter of the spinal cord, the remaining portion being called substantia cinerea vasculosa spongiosa. **S. gelatino′sa centra′lis,** gelatinous tissue around the median canal of the cord. **S. glomerulo′sa** see *Kidney.* **S. gri′sea** s. cinerea. **S. hyali′na,** cytoblastema. **S. ni′gra,** substance dividing the crus into crusta and tegmentum. **S. os′sea den′tium,** see *Tooth.* **S. ostoide′a,** see *Tooth.* **S. perfora′ta ante′rior,** locus perforatus anticus. **S. perfora′ta me′dia,** when the pia mater has been removed from the space between the crura cerebri, termed the intercrural or interpeduncular space, the surface appears cribriform, from the perforations of the numerous minute vessels penetrating it; this is the *substantia perforata media* of Vicq d'Azyr. **S. perfora′ta poste′rior,** see *Tarini pons.* **S. pro′pria,** lamina propria of membrana tympani. **S. pro′pria cor′neæ,** parenchyma of the cornea. **S. pulpo′sa den′tis,** dental pulp. **S. radia′ta,** stellula Verheyenii. **S. reticula′ris,** cellular tissue; also reticular formation. **S. rhomboide′a,** corpus dentatum. **S. spongio′sa,** see *S. gelatinosa* and *Bone.* **S. spongio′sa ure′thræ,** corpus spongiosum urethræ. **S. stella′ta serpenti′na,** stellula Verheyenii. **S. vit′rea,** cytoblastema. **S. vit′rea den′tium,** enamel.

**Sub′stantive** (*sub*, beneath, *sto*, to stand). An epithet applied to aliments which are nutritious, in contradistinction to adjective aliments, which are not possessed of nutritive virtues, but impart to the digestive organs greater energy, so as to enable them to extract more nutriment from the substantive aliments. Meat is a substantive aliment; mustard, eaten with it, an adjective aliment.

**Subster′nal.** Beneath the sternum.

**Substil′lum** (*stilla*, drop). Stillicidium.

**Sub′stitute** (*substituo*, to put in place of another). Standing in lieu of something else.

**Sub′stituted presenta′tion.** See *Presentation.*

**Substitu′tion.** Replacement of an act or a substance by another.

**Sub′stitutive.** That which may be substituted or put in place of another. An agent is said to be substitutive which—as in the case of nitrate of silver applied to inflammation of a mucous membrane—substitutes a temporary irritation for one tending to be more permanent. Such a mode of treatment is termed substitutive medication.

**Substrat′um.** Layer or stratum beneath another.

**Subsul′phate.** Sulphate containing more than one atom of base for one of acid.

**Subsul′tio** (*subsilio*, to make short leaps). Palpitation.

**Subsul′tus ten′dinum.** Twitching communicated to the tendons by the involuntary contraction of the muscular fibres; more observable at the wrist than elsewhere, and an evidence of great cerebral irritability and debility when occurring in febrile diseases, especially in the typhoid state.

**Subsur′ditas** (*surdus*, deaf). Deafness.

**Subsyl′vian.** Beneath the Sylvian fissure. **S. fis′sure,** anterior horizontal branch of fissure of Sylvius.

**Subtar′sal.** Beneath the tarsus, as *s. groove.*

**Subtarsa′lis** (*tarsus*, eyelid). Muscular fibres of orbicularis palpebrarum that pass behind the tarsi and do not reach the outer angle of the eye.

**Subtem′poral.** Under the temporal bone. Inferior temporal. **S. point,** point where the infratemporal crest crosses the sphenotemporal suture.

**Subthal′amic.** Beneath the optic thalamus. **S. tegmen′tal re′gion,** continuation of tegmentum forward under ophthalamic thalami as far as the corpora albicantia.

**Subthal′amus.** Small mass beneath the optic thalamus.

**Subthyroide′us.** Muscle formed by partial union of superior and inferior portions of thyroarytenoid muscle.

**Subtrape'zial.** Beneath the trapezius, as *s. plexus.*

**Subtrochanter'ic.** Beneath the trochanter.

**Subtroph'ic** (*trophe*, nourishment). Relating to defective nourishment or nutrition.

**Subu'ber** (*ubera*, breasts). Sucking child. Infant at the breast, in contradistinction to *exuber*, or one weaned.

**Subumbil'ical.** Beneath the umbilicus.

**Subun'gual** or **Subun'guial** (*unguis*, nail). Beneath the nail, as subunguial exostosis, an exostosis under the nail, of the great toe especially.

**Subure'thral.** Beneath the urethra, as *s. glands.*

**Subvag'inal.** Beneath the vagina. Beneath any sheath. **S. space,** intervaginal space.

**Subver'tebra** or **Subver'tebrum** (*vertebra*). Sacrum.

**Subver'tebral.** Beneath the vertebral column; that is, on the side toward the abdomen.

**Subvir'ile.** Of weak virility.

**Subvit'rinal.** Beneath the vitreous, or between it and the retina.

**Sub'vola** (*vola*, palm of the hand). Hypothenar.

**Subvolu'tion** (*sub*, under, *volvo*, to turn). Operation for pterygium, in which re-adhesion is prevented by placing a mucous surface in contact with a raw one, by turning the triangular flap underneath.

**Subzo'nal.** Beneath the zona radiata or pellucida, as *s. membrane.* **S. lay'er,** cell-layer, in mammalian ovum at close of segmentation, lying next to the zona pellucida.

**Succeda'neous.** Taking the place of, or substituting. **S. teeth,** anomalous teeth which appear instead of the normal ones.

**Succeda'neum** (*succedo*, to go under, to come in place of another). An epithet for medicines that may be substituted for others possessing similar properties. In dentistry, an amalgam for filling teeth. **S. ca'put,** see *Caput.*

**Succentu'riate.** Accessory. See *Succenturiatus.*

**Succenturia'tus** (*succenturio*, to fill a vacancy). Substitute for another, as renes succenturiati, the suprarenal capsules; ventriculus succenturiatus, the duodenum, etc.

**Succin'.** See *Succinum.*

**Suc'cinate.** Combination of succinic acid with a base, as succinate of ammonia or of iron.

**Succinctu'ra** or **Succinc'tus** (*sub*, beneath, *cingo*, to gird). Diaphragm.

**Succin'ic acid.** Acid of succinum; considered antispasmodic and diaphoretic in the dose of gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3). **S. fermenta'tion,** fermentation caused in calcium salts by action of a bacillus, producing succinic and a small quantity of acetic acid.

**Suc'cinum.** Amber, yellow amber. A kind of fossil resin found on the shores of the Baltic, composed of a resinous matter, an essential oil, and an acid. Its essential oil, oleum succini, has stimulant, antispasmodic, diuretic, and rubefacient properties. **S. cine'reum** or **gris'eum,** ambergris.

**Succise'** (*succido*, to cut down). In botany, abruptly broken off or having such an appearance.

**Succis'sa** or **S. praten'sis.** Scabiosa succisa.

**Suc'cuba.** See *Succubus.*

**Suc'cubus** (*sub*, beneath, *cubo*, to lie). Nightmare. Succuba is fancifully, according to some, a female phantom, with which a man in his sleep may believe he has intercourse—as incubus has been applied to the male phantom, with which a woman may dream she is similarly situated.

**Suc'culent.** Juicy, as succulent vegetables.

**Succurrhœ'a** (*rhoia*, flow). Abnormally great secretion of a fluid, usually one of the digestive fluids, such as the gastric juice.

**Suc'cus.** Juice. Fluid obtained by pressing plants, flesh, etc., succus expressus. Succus (Ph. Br.) is the expressed juice of fresh plants with the addition of one-third of its bulk of alcohol. The following are the official succi of the Ph. Br.: *S. acal'yphæ,* from Acalypha indica; expectorant and emetic; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). *S. adhato'dæ,* from Adhatoda varica; expectorant and antispasmodic; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). *S. belladon'næ;* dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). *S. coni'i;* dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). *S. hyoscy'ami;* dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). *S. scopar'ii;* dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). *S. tarax'aci;* dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). Succus is also applied to certain animal fluids, as s. gastricus, gastric juice, s. entericus, intestinal juice, etc. **S. cyrena'icus,** laserpitium. **S. enter'icus,** intestinal or enteric juice or fluid; fluid copiously secreted from the lining membrane of the small intestines; see *Intestine.* **S. expres'sus,** expressed juice of plants. **S. gas'tricus,** gastric juice; see *Stomach.* **S. gland'ulæ suprarena'lis,** liquid extract of the suprarenal gland; employed like suprarenal extract. **S. hypocist'idis,** see *Cystinus.* **S. inspissa'tus,** juice of a plant inspissated to the proper consistence to make an extract. **S. intestina'lis,** succus entericus. **S. japon'icus,** catechu. **S. muscula'ris,** muscle juice. **S. ner'veus,** nervous fluid. **S. nutrit'ius,** chyle. **S. pancreat'icus,** pancreatic juice. **S. rena'lis,** liquid extract prepared from the kidneys; used in diseases of the kidney. **S. theba'icus,** opium.

**Succus'sion** (*succutio*, to shake). Mode of ascertaining the existence of a fluid in the thorax—fluctuation by succussion—by giving the body one or more slight shakes. Ballottement.

**Sucholealbu'min** (*sus*, pig, *chole*, bile). Albumin from hog-cholera cultures employed for immunization against that disease.

**Sucholetoxin'** (*sus*, pig, *chole*, bile). A somewhat toxic base found in cases of hog cholera.

**Suck** (*sugo*, to suck). To draw liquid into the mouth by forming a vacuum with the tongue acting as a piston, during inspiration.

**Suck'ing child.** A suckling. **S. cush'ions,** two small, fatty masses on the buccinator muscles in infants.

**Suck'le.** To give suck; to nurse.

**Suck'ling.** Lactation. A sucking child. Lonicera periclymenum.

**Su'crate.** A chemical compound with sucrose.

**Su'crol.** $C_9H_{12}N_2O_2$. Paraphenetol carbamide. A sweetening condiment, produced by adding a solution of potassium cyanate to muriate of amidophenetol. It crystallizes in small, white tablets.

**Su'crose.** See *Saccharum.*

**Suc'tion.** Sucking. A method of extraction of cataract; see *Cataract.* **S. pow'er,** the force presumed to be exerted on the blood in the veins by the active dilatation of the heart. See *Derivation.*

**Sucto'ria** (*sugo*, *suctum*, to suck). Animals provided with organs for sucking. Also the organs for sucking or adhesion.

**Sucto'rial.** Relating to or adapted for sucking.

**Sudam'ina** (pl. of sudamen) (*sudor*, sweat). Small vesicles appearing upon the skin, especially in the summer time, in hot countries, and in diseases attended with much sweating; sweat vesicles. It is a miliary eruption. See *Miliary fever, Lichen tropicus.* **S. al'ba,** form in which the epidermis covering a vesicle is macerated, its contents having a milky appearance. **S. crystal'lina,** form in which vesicular contents are clear. **S. malig'na,** miliaria. **S. ru'bra,** form in which the vesicles have a reddish base.

**Suda'tio** or **Suda'tion.** Sweating.

**Sudatiun'cula** (dim. of sudatio). Sweating.

**Sudato'ria.** Sweating; ephidrosis. **S. malig'na,** see *Sudor anglicus.* **S. milia'ria,** miliary fever.

**Sudato'rium** or **Su'datory.** Hot-air bath room. As an adjective, anything exciting or accompanying sweating.

**Su'dor.** The product of cutaneous transpiration when visible on the surface of the body. It is colorless, of an odor more or less strong and variable, and of a saline taste. It is composed of water, lactic acid, sodium lactate, animal matter, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, earthy phosphate, and oxide of iron. Miliary fever. **S. an'glicus,** sweating sickness, sweating fever; severe epidemic disease, characterized by profuse sweating, which appeared in England in 1486 and recurred at different times until about the middle of the sixteenth century. It was accompanied with coldness, excessive prostration of strength, palpitation, frequency and inequality of the pulse, etc., and terminated, favorably or unfavorably, in the course of twenty-four hours. A form in which the perspiration was of a black color was called *sudor anglicus niger*, black English sweating sickness or fever. **S. colliquati′vus**, s. profusus. **S. cruen′tus**, sweating of blood, bloody sweat; cutaneous perspiration intermixed with blood. **S. dul′cis**, a discharge of saccharine matter by perspiration. **S. lac′teus**, sweating of milk. **S. loca′lis**, meridrosis. **S. milia′ris**, miliary fever; sudor anglicus. **S. partia′lis**, partial perspiration. **S. picar′dicus**, miliaris sudatoria; an epidemic disease which appeared several times in Picardy; the principal symptoms were profuse sweats and miliary eruption. The disease recurred in 1821, and consisted of a simultaneous state of inflammation of various tissues. It was proposed to class it with variola, scarlatina, and measles; but it was probably miliary fever. **S. profu′sus**, profuse or immoderate sweat. **S. sabulo′sus**, condition in which salts contained in the sweat form a powder on the skin; the salts are usually those normally excreted in the urine. **S. sanguin′eus**, sudor cruentus. **S. universa′lis**, sweating over the whole body. **S. urino′sus**, urinous sweating.

**Su′doral.** Relating to sweat. **S. diarrhœ′a,** see *Diarrhœa.* **S. exanthem′ata,** cutaneous eruptions concurrent with profuse perspirations, in young children especially.

**Sudorif′erous** (*sudor*, sweat, *fero*, to carry). Sudoriparous. Sudatory. That which carries sweat, as the sudoriferous ducts or glands.

**Sudorif′ic** (*sudor*, sweat, *facio*, to make). Medicine provoking sweating; see *Diaphoretic.*

**Sudorip′arous** (*sudor*, sweat, *pario*, to produce). Sudoriferous. Secreting sweat. **S. glands,** sweat glands of the skin, consisting of minute coiled tubes situated in the subcutaneous areolar tissue.

**Su′et.** Sevum.

**Suf′fering** (*sub*, under, *fero*, to bear). Any painful feeling produced by a general or local pathological condition.

**Suffimen′tum** (*suffio*, to perfume). Fumigation.

**Suffit′io.** Fumigation.

**Suffi′tus.** Fumigation.

**Suffla′tion** (*sub*, under, *flo*, to blow). Puffiness.

**Suffoca′tio.** Suffocation; orthopnœa. **S. hypochondri′aca,** hypochondriasis. **S. hyster′ica,** globus hystericus. **S. mulie′rum,** hysteria. **S. strid′ula,** cynanche trachealis. **S. uteri′na,** globus hystericus.

**Suffoca′tion** (*suffoco*, to stop the breath). Asphyxia, melanæma. Death, or suspended animation from impeded respiration, whether caused by the inhalation of noxious gases, drowning, hanging, strangling, or smothering. The principal morbid appearances in such cases are: the lungs of a deep blue color, with the blood extravasated in the air cells; right auricle and ventricle, as well as the neighboring veins, more or less filled with dark blood; lividity of the countenance; turgescence and perhaps rupture of the vessels of the brain; left side of the heart containing much less blood. The treatment of suspended animation by suffocation in general is as follows: The patient must be conveyed into a room not too warm; friction must be employed with salt or warm flannels; stimulating fluids, in a dilute state, are to be poured into the stomach by means of a tube, and attempts should be made to inflate the lungs, laryngotomy being performed, if necessary. For modes of resuscitation in cases of drowning, see *Drowning, resuscitation from.* The term suffocation is also used for threatened suffocation. It means the state of dyspnœa and oppression experienced when a sufficient quantity of air does not enter the lungs, or when the chemical phenomena of respiration are imperfectly executed, as in cases of asthma.

**Suf′focative catarrh′.** Capillary bronchitis; asthma.

**Suffra′go.** The ham.

**Suffumiga′tion** (*fumigo*, to produce smoke). Fumigation; perfume.

**Suffu′sio** (*sub*, under, *fundo*, to pour). An old term for perversion of vision. Suffusion. **S. aurigino′sa,** icterus. **S. bi′lis,** icterus. **S. col′orans,** chromopsia. **S. congen′ita,** see *Cataract.* **S. conjuncti′væ,** a blood-shot condition of the eye. **S. dimid′ians,** hemiopia. **S. du′ra,** see *Cataract.* **S. exclar′ans,** oxyopia. **S. fel′lis,** icterus. **S. len′tis crystal′linæ,** cataract. **S. metamorphop′sis,** metamorphopsia. **S. mol′lis,** see *Cataract.* **S. mul′tiplicans,** see *Diplopia.* **S. myo′des,** metamorphopsia. **S. ni′gra,** amaurosis. **S. oc′uli,** cataract; injection of the conjunctiva. **S. oculo′rum,** metamorphopsia. **S. ra′dians,** scotasma. **S. san′guinis,** ecchymoma. **S. ex vul′nere,** see *Cataract.*

**Suffu′sion.** An overspreading with moisture or a fluid. Extravasation of blood. Congestion. See *Suffusio.*

**Su′gar.** Saccharum. **Bar′ley s.,** penidium; saccharum hordeatum. **S. beet,** Beta vulgaris. **Black s.,** extractum glycyrrhizæ. **S. can′dy,** saccharum candidum. **S. cane,** see *Saccharum.* **Diabet′ic s.,** glucose. **Fruit s.,** glucose. **S. fun′gus,** saccharomyces. **S. of gel′atin,** glycosin. **Grape s.,** glucose. **Gum s.,** arabinose. **Hepat′ic s.,** glycogen. **Hon′ey s.,** glucose. **S. of lead,** plumbi superacetas. **Liv′er s.,** glycogen. **Ma′ple s.,** saccharum acernum; see *Acer saccharinum.* **S. of milk,** lactose or lactin, obtained from whey by evaporation and crystallization; it possesses the demulcent properties of the sugars. **Mus′cle s.,** inosite. **S. pine,** see *Arrowroot.* **Starch s.,** glucose. **U′rinary s.,** glucose.

**Sug′arberry.** Celtis occidentalis.

**Sugar-coat′ed.** Covered with a layer of refined sugar. **S.-c. heart,** an affection in which the epicardium becomes changed into a thick, hard, white mass resembling sugar frosting on cake.

**Sug′ar-loaf stump.** A conical shape assumed by the stump after amputation, presenting the appearance described by its name; due to excessive muscular retraction.

**Suggest′** (*suggero*, to convey). To cause a thought or idea to enter the mind.

**Suggestibil′ity.** Susceptibility to hypnotic suggestion.

**Suggest′ible.** Possessing suggestibility.

**Sugges′tion** (*suggero*, to convey). The creation or recall of an idea in the mind of anyone. **Au′to-s.,** the action or condition induced by an idea conceived in one's own mind independently of the influence of another. **Hypnot′ic s.,** an impulse or idea implanted in the mind of one in the hypnotic state, either by word, *verbal s.*, or by gesture of the suggestor, or by placing the subject in a certain attitude, as that of boxing or of prayer. **Neg′ative s.,** s. resulting in a condition of suppressed vital activity, such as insensibility to pain. **Posthypnot′ic s.,** s. made in the hypnotic state which continues, unknown to the subject, and leads to action at a later period. **Traumat′ic s.,** a form of auto-s. induced by an injury, as in a railway accident, leading to hysterical paralyses and the like.

**Sug′gillated.** Pertaining to suggillation.

**Suggilla′tion** (*sugillo*, to beat black and blue). Bruise, ecchymosis, ecchymoma. Also spots or ecchymoses occurring in consequence of intrinsic causes in disease and in incipient putrefaction. It is common in dead bodies. To this last case it is, indeed, restricted by some medicolegal writers.

**Suggrun′dium.** Eave of a house. **S. oc′uli,** superciliary arch. **S. supercilio′rum,** frontal protuberance.

**Suici′dal insan′ity.** Insanity marked by an impulse to self-destruction.

**Su′icide** (*sui*, self, *cædo*, to kill). The act of killing one's self. Also one who commits self-murder.

**Suint.** Wool-fat; peculiar fat found in wool, hair, feathers, etc.

**Sul′cate** or **Sul′cated** (*sulcus*, a furrow or groove). Deeply grooved or furrowed.

**Sul′ci** (pl. of sulcus). Grooves. **S. arterio′si,** sulci for meningeal arteries on the interior surface of the bones of the skull. **S. caroticotympan′ici,** sulci for caroticotympanic nerves on promontory of middle ear. **S. of cerebel′lum,** these include the sulcus horizontalis magnus, sulci vermiculares, sulcus inferior lateralis, and sulcus collateralis inferior (which see) or great horizontal fissure along the lateral edges of the organ. **S. cilia′res,** ciliary sulci. **S. collatera′les medul′læ spina′lis,** see *Grooves, anterolateral* and *posterolateral.* **S. cubita′les,** two grooves on either side of the biceps tendon near the cubital fossa. **S. longitudina′les cor′dis,** longitudinal sulci of the heart. **S. meninge′i,** sulci for meningeal arteries on inner surface of the skull, especially upon the parietal bone. **S. occipita′les,** occipital sulci. **S. poplite′i,** sulci at the three principal angles of the popliteal space. **S. supraorbita′les longitudina′les,** small, longitudinal sulci on the orbital surface of the hemispheres. **S. tempora′les,** temporosphenoidal grooves. **S. tempora′les transver′si,** transverse temporal grooves. **S. vermicula′res,** sulci separating the vermis from either hemisphere, including the superior, anterior, and posterior sulci, being laterally directed on the superior surface; these are the inferior, anterior (sulcus of the flocculus), middle (also called anterior), and posterior. **S. vertebra′les,** vertebral grooves or sulci.

**Sul′culus** (dim. of sulcus) **la′bii superior′is.** Lacuna labii superioris.

**Sul′cus.** Furrow; groove; groove on the surface of a bone or on other organs; also the vulva. In the cerebral hemispheres the term is limited by some to those furrows which concern only the gray matter of the cortex; see *Fissure* and *Sulci.* **S. ala′ris,** sulcus between the movable and more fixed parts of the side of the nose. **S. alveolobucca′lis,** sulcus in mucous membrane of the mouth between the cheek and the gums. **S. alveololingua′lis,** sulcus in mucous membrane of mouth between gums and tongue. **S. anterotempora′lis,** median temporal sulcus. **S. antibra′chii radia′lis,** delicate groove in the skin on outer side of a muscular forearm, showing interval between the pronator and flexor muscles and the supinator longus. **S. antibra′chii ulna′ris,** similar groove on internal side of a muscular forearm, showing interval between flexor sublimis digitorum and flexor ulnaris. **S. aor′ticus,** impression of aorta on surface of left lung. **S. ad aquæduc′tum vestib′uli,** fossula sulciformis; see *Crista vestibuli.* **S. arcua′tus præcu′nei,** groove on middle surface of hemispheres between superior parietal convolution and posterior extremity of gyrus cinguli. **S. arte′riæ occipita′lis,** occipital groove. **S. arte′riæ subcla′viæ,** subclavian groove or sulcus subclaviæ. **S. atrioventricula′ris cor′dis,** sulcus between auricle and ventricle. **S. au′ris ante′rior,** sulcus in outer ear between helix and tragus; incisura auris. **S. au′ris poste′rior,** slight depression in outer ear at junction of antihelix and antitragus. **S. basila′ris,** basilar groove. **S. bicipita′lis bra′chii,** bicipital groove. **S. bicipita′lis exter′nus,** external bicipital groove. **S. bicipita′lis inter′nus,** internal bicipital groove. **S. basa′lis,** basal groove of the medulla oblongata. **S. cæ′cus,** deep sulcus between olivary body and posterior border of pons Varolii. **S. calca′nei,** interarticular groove. **S. calcari′nus,** calcarine sulcus. **S. callosomargina′lis,** callosomarginal sulcus. **S. callo′sus,** sulcus between corpus callosum and gyrus cinguli. **S. carot′icus,** carotid groove. **S. carotide′us,** sulcus anterior to sternomastoid muscle, under which is the carotid artery. **S. centra′lis,** central sulcus. **S. centra′lis modi′oli,** central canal of modiolus of cochlea, continued as a slight groove on the lamina of the modiolus. **S. cerebel′li supe′rior ante′rior,** sulcus between anterior and median lobes of the upper portions of the cerebellum. **S. chias′matis,** optic groove. **S. choroide′us,** choroid sulcus. **S. cin′guli,** groove between the corpus callosum and gyrus cinguli. **S. circula′ris cor′dis,** auriculoventricular groove. **S. circula′ris Reil′ii,** s. between the island of Reil and adjacent lobes. **S. collatera′lis ante′rior medul′læ spina′lis,** anterolateral groove. **S. collatera′lis cer′ebri,** occipitotemporal sulcus. **S. collatera′lis infe′rior,** groove between the two portions of the digastric lobe. **S. collatera′lis poste′rior,** posterolateral groove. **S. collatera′lis postremus,** paramedian sulcus. **S. condyloide′us,** slight sulcus between condyle of occipital bone and jugular notch. **S. corona′lis cor′dis** or **corona′rius,** auriculoventricular furrow. **S. cor′porum quadrigemino′rum,** median sulcus between the separating corpora quadrigemina. **S. cor′porum quadrigemino′rum transver′sus,** transverse groove or sulcus between the anterior and posterior corpora quadrigemina. **S. of cor′pus callo′sum,** defined sulcus on middle surface of the hemispheres, between corpus callosum and gyrus fornicatus. **S. crucia′tus** or **crucifor′mis,** triradiate sulcus. **S. cru′ris hel′icis** sulcus in middle surface of external ear. **S. deltoideopectora′lis,** slight groove on skin showing space between deltoid and pectoralis major muscles. **S. denta′tus,** sulcus hippocampi. **S. digita′lis poste′rior,** groove caused by flexion of fingers, from radial to ulnar border of the hand, showing where the deep palmar arch crosses the third metacarpal bone. **S. digita′tus,** groove on floor of descending cornu of lateral ventricle of brain, between the collateral eminence and hippocampus major. **S. digita′tus ante′rior,** groove for flexion of three outer fingers, on palm of hand, from root of index finger outward to ulnar portion. **S. dorsa′lis,** posterior median fissure of spinal cord. **S. dorsolatera′lis,** posterolateral fissure of spinal cord. **S. ethmoida′lis,** sulcus for nasal nerve on posterior surface of nasal bone. **S. extre′mus,** vertical groove on middle surface of hemispheres near occipital end of calcarine fissure. **S. floc′culi,** sulcus of flocculus. **S. fornica′tus infe′rior,** sulcus cinguli and s. hippocampi united. **S. fornica′tus supe′rior,** callosomarginal sulcus. **S. fronta′lis,** frontal sulcus on cerebral surface of temporal lobe. **S. frontolatera′lis,** frontolateral sulcus. **S. frontomargina′lis,** frontomarginal sulcus. **S. frontoparieta′lis inter′nus,** callosomarginal sulcus. **S. grac′ilis,** sulcus between the slender lobe and part of posterior lobe of cerebellum. **S. grac′ilis cerebel′li,** sulcus inferior posterior; see *Sulci of cerebellum.* **S. ham′uli pterygoide′i,** hamular groove. **S. hippocam′pi,** sulcus between hippocampal gyrus and fascia dentata. **S. horizonta′lis tib′iæ,** sulcus on the head of the tibia for insertion of semimembranosus muscle. **S. ili′acus,** iliac groove. **S. infe′rior ante′rior,** groove between flocculus and digastric lobe and amygdala. **S. i. latera′lis,** groove between posterior and inferior lobes of cerebellum. **S. i. media′lis,** groove between digastric lobe of cerebellum and amygdala. **S. infrainsula′ris,** groove between island of Reil and temporosphenoidal bone. **S. infrana′tes,** gluteal fold. **S. infraorbita′lis,** infraorbital groove. **S. infrapalpebra′lis,** oculozygomatic line. **S. inguina′lis,** inguinal furrow. **S. interarticula′ris calca′nei accesso′rius** or **ta′li accesso′rius,** groove between median articular face of the calcaneum and astragalus. **S. interbrachia′lis,** groove between anterior and posterior brachia of the corpora quadrigemina. **S. interhel′icus et anthel′icus,** navicular fossa. **S. interinsula′ris,** median sulcus seen in the island of Reil. **S. interme′dius,** intermediate groove. **S. i. poste′rior** or **posti′cus,** paramedian sulcus. **S. intertubercula′ris,** bicipital groove. **S. intraparieta′lis,** intraparietal sulcus. **S. Jacobson′ii,** sulcus for tympanic nerve on promontory of middle ear. **S. jugula′ris,** sulcus for lateral sinus on internal portion of jugular notch, on the cerebral surface of the occipital bone. **S. la′bii superio′ris,** lacuna labii superioris. **S. lacryma′lis,** lacrymal groove on external wall of inferior nasal meatus. **Laryngopharyn′geal s.,** pyramidal sinus. **Lat′eral pharyn′geal s.,** pyramidal sinus. **Lat′eral poste′rior s. of the spi′nal cord** corresponds with the attachment of the posterior roots of the spinal nerves. **S. latera′lis,** sulcus for lateral sinus along transverse ridge on inner surface of occipital bone.

**S. . ante′rior**, anterolateral groove; mere trace on the spinal marrow, marked only by attachment of filaments of anterior roots of spinal nerves. **S. l. dorsa′lis**, posterolateral sulcus of the spinal cord and medulla oblongata. **S. l. mesenceph′ali**, see *Peduncular sulci.* **S. l. poste′rior**, posterolateral groove. **S. l. postre′mus**, paramedian sulcus. **S. l. ventra′lis**, anterolateral groove of spinal cord and medulla oblongata. **S. ligamen′ti spira′lis**, external spiral groove. **S. lo′bi olfacto′rii**, olfactory sulcus. **S. longitudina′lis**, groove for longitudinal sinus on internal surface of occipital, parietal, and frontal bones. **S. l. fronta′lis**, groove or sulcus on the frontal bone to receive the longitudinal sinus. **S. l. infe′rior**, inferior vermiform groove of cerebellum. **S. l. supe′rior**, superior vermiform groove of cerebellum. **S. mag′nus cerebel′li** or **horizonta′lis**, great horizontal fissure; see *Sulci of cerebellum.* **S. malleola′ris** or **malle′oli**, slight sulcus for long process of malleus on tympanic portion of temporal bone. **S. m. exter′nus** or **latera′lis**, sulcus for peroneal tendons back of external malleolus. **S. m. inter′nus** or **media′lis**, sulcus for tendon of tibialis posticus back of internal malleolus. **S. media′lis frontoparieta′lis**, callosomarginal sulcus. **S. media′nus**, narrow groove on median line of lower jaw. **S. m. fos′sæ rhomboide′æ** or **m. si′nus rhomboida′lis**, longitudinal groove of fourth ventricle. **S. me′dius substan′tiæ perfora′tæ anterio′ris**, slight groove between anterior perforated space and rostrum of corpus callosum. **S. medul′læ oblonga′tæ**, basilar groove of occipital bone. **S. meninge′us**, meningeal groove. **S. menta′lis** or **mentolabia′lis**, mentolabial furrow. **S. of Monro′**, shallow groove on side of third ventricle of brain, between anterior opening of aqueduct of Sylvius and foramen of Monro, separating optic thalamus from the infundibulum. **S. muscula′ris flexo′ris lon′gi hallu′cis**, incisura calcanei. **S. m. tym′pani**, canal of the tensor tympani. **S. mus′culi perone′i lon′gi**, peroneal groove. **S. musculo′sus**, canal of the tensor tympani. **S. mylohyoide′us of low′er jaw**, mylohyoid groove. **S. nasolabia′lis**, the nasal line; nasolabial line. **S. nasopalati′nus**, nasopalatine groove. **S. navicula′ris**, groove on anterior part of the scaphoid bone of the wrist; navicular fossa. **S. obturato′rius**, obturator groove. **S. occipita′lis ante′rior**, anterior occipital sulcus. **S. o. infe′rior** or **o. latera′lis** or **o. longitudina′lis infe′rior**, inferior occipital sulcus. **S. o. me′dius**, middle occipital sulcus. **S. o. transver′sus**, transverse occipital sulcus. **S. occipitotempora′lis** or **o. infe′rior** or **o. inter′nus**, collateral fissure. **S. oculomoto′rii**, median sulcus of the peduncle. **S. olfacto′rius**, olfactory sulcus. **S. oli′væ**, olivary sulcus. **S. op′ticus**, optic groove. **S. orbita′lis**, triradiate sulcus. **S. o. intermedia′lis**, intermediate orbital sulcus. **S. o. latera′lis**, lateral orbital sulcus. **S. o. media′lis**, olfactory sulcus. **S. orbitopalpebra′lis infe′rior** and **supe′rior**, grooves between the eyelids and orbit at the borders. **S. os′sis carpa′lis pri′mi**, groove for flexor carpi radialis on the palmar surface of the trapezium. **S. o. cuboide′i**, peroneal groove. **S. o. multan′guli**, groove for flexor carpi radialis, on palmar surface of the trapezium. **S. o. navicula′ris**, groove on the tarsal navicular bone. **S. o. tarsa′lis quar′ti**, peroneal groove. **S. palati′nus media′nus**, sulcus in the hard palate corresponding to median palatal suture. **S. palma′ris longitudina′lis**, line on the palm of the hand from the middle of the wrist to near space between the third and fourth digits. **S. palpebromala′ris**, oculozygomatic line. **S. paracentra′lis**, paracentral sulcus. **S. paramedia′nus dorsa′lis**, paramedian sulcus. **S. parapyramida′lis**, parapyramidal sulcus. **S. parieta′lis**, intraparietal sulcus. **S. parietofronta′lis**, præcentral sulcus. **S. peduncula′ris**, great horizontal fissure of cerebellum; see *Sulci of cerebellum.* **S. pedun′culi latera′lis**, **S. p. media′lis**, see *Peduncular sulci.* **S. perone′i**, peroneal groove. **S. perpendicula′ris exter′nus**, superior occipital sulcus. **S. petrosquamo′sus**, petrosquamosal suture. **S. petro′sus infe′rior os′sis tem′porum**, inferior petrosal sulcus. **S. p. supe′rior**, sulcus for superior petrosal sinus on the upper edge of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **S. pharynge′us latera′lis**, sinus pyriformis. **S. pinna′lis**, sulcus alaris. **S. pol′licis**, line on the palm limiting the thenar eminence, indicating movements of flexion and opposition of the thumb. **S. postcentra′lis**, postcentral sulcus. **S. postoliva′ris**, sulcus olivæ lateralis; see *Olivary sulci.* **S. præauricula′ris**, sulcus anterior to the auricular surface of the ilium, for the anterior sacro-iliac ligament. **S. præcentra′lis**, præcentral sulcus. **S. p. infe′rior**, portion of præcentral sulcus below the middle frontal convolution. **S. p. supe′rior**, portion of the præcentral sulcus above the middle frontal convolution. **S. præcunea′tus**, transverse occipital sulcus. **S. præinsula′ris**, s. between the island of Reil and frontal lobe. **S. præoccipita′lis**, anterior occipital sulcus. **S. prærolan′dicus**, præcentral sulcus. **S. præsyl′vius**, præsylvian sulcus. **S. pro tu′bâ eustachia′na**, navicular fossa. **S. pterygoi′des**, pterygopalatine groove. **S. pterygopalati′nus**, pterygopalatine groove. **S. pulmona′lis**, pulmonary groove. **S. pylor′icus**, sulcus on outer surface of the alimentary tube between the stomach and duodenum. **S. radia′lis hu′meri**, musculospiral groove. **S. ra′dio-ulna′ris**, upper line of carpal bones. **S. ra′mi auricula′ris va′gi**, auricular sulcus. **S. rec′tus**, olfactory sulcus. **S. retroglandula′ris**, cervix of the glans; see *Glans.* **S. rolan′dicus**, fissure of Rolando. **S. r. ante′rior**, præcentral sulcus. **S. sagitta′lis**, sulcus longitudinalis. **S. scle′ræ**, depression on the eyeball at the junction of the cornea and sclerotica. **S. s. inter′nus**, sulcus formed by the external wall of Schlemm's canal. **Sig′moid s.**, lateral portion of the lateral sulcus. **S. si′nus latera′lis**, fossa sigmoidea. **S. s. transver′si**, sigmoid fossa. **S. sphenoethmoida′lis**, recessus sphenoethmoidalis. **S. spira′lis**, musculospiral groove; sulcus or groove in the cochlea, separating the margin of the denticulate lamina from that to which the basilar membrane is attached. **S. sta′pedis**, groove on the concave surface of the stapes. **S. subcla′viæ** or **S. subcla′vius**, subclavian groove. **S. subparieta′lis**, subparietal sulcus. **S. subscapula′ris**, subscapular groove. **S. substan′tiæ perfora′tæ posterio′ris**, median groove on posterior perforated space. **S. supe′rior ante′rior**, groove between lobulus centralis and monticulus and anterior lobe of the cerebellum. **S. s. cerebel′li**, superior median groove of the cerebellum. **S. s. poste′rior**, groove between the anterior and posterior lobes of the cerebellum. **S. supracallo′sus**, callosomarginal sulcus. **S. suprainsula′ris**, groove between island of Reil and frontal and parietal lobes. **S. supraorbita′lis**, supraorbital sulcus. **S. s. transver′sus**, groove on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe of the hemispheres. **S. Syl′vii**, fissure of Sylvius. **S. ta′li**, interarticular groove. **S. tempora′lis interme′dius**, intermediate temporal sulcus. **S. trac′tûs olfacto′rii**, olfactory sulcus. **S. transversa′lis**, see *Liver.* **S. transver′sus**, furrow on the ampulla of a semicircular canal where the ampullar branch of the auditory nerve enters; sulcus lateralis of the occipital bone. **S. triradia′tus**, triradiate sulcus. **S. tu′bæ Eusta′chii** or **S. tuba′rius**, slight depression for the cartilaginous part of the Eustachian tube on the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **S. tympan′icus**, groove on the concave surface of the tympanic plate for attachment of the membrana tympani. **S. ulna′ris**, ulnar groove. **S. umbilica′lis**, see *Liver.* **S. ve′næ cav′æ**, groove for the vena cava on superior portion of the right lung. **S. veno′sus**, furrow for a sinus of the dura mater on the inner surface of the bones of the skull. **S. ventra′lis**, anterior median fissure of the spinal cord. **S. vertebra′lis atlan′tis**, sulcus for vertebral and suboccipital nerve on the superior surface of the posterior arch of atlas. **S. v. latera′lis atlan′tis**, sinus atlantis. **Ver′tical s.**, s. præcentralis.

**Sul′fonal.** Sulphonal.

**Sul′fur.** Sulphur.

**Sulphal′dehyde.** Thialdehyde. Oil of offensive odor, produced by the action of sulphureted hydrogen on ethylic aldehyde in aqueous solution. Hypnotic.

**Sulpham′inol.** Thioxydiphenylamine. Yellow, odorless, tasteless powder. Antiseptic, resembling iodoform in its applications. In diseases of the nose, in wounds, ulcers, etc., it is employed externally; and internally in inflammation of the bladder. It is used as an application to lesions attended with an offensive odor. With menthol, creosote, eucalyptol, and guaiacol it forms sulphaminol menthol, s. creosote, s. eucalyptol, and s. guaiacol, remedies employed in diseases of the nose and larynx.

**Sulphanil′ic acid.** Para-amidobenzene sulphonic acid. Used in acute catarrh, acute laryngitis, and otitis; also to prevent iodism.

**Sul′phas.** Sulphate.

**Sul′phate.** Combination of sulphuric acid with a base.

**Sulphethyl′ic acid.** Sulphovinic acid.

**Sul′phide.** Combination of sulphur with another element or basic radical.

**Sul′phidum.** Sulphide.

**Sulphindigot′ic acid.** Resultant product of the admixture of indigo and sulphuric acid.

**Sul′phinide.** Saccharin.

**Sul′phion.** Hypothetical body consisting of one equivalent of sulphur and four equivalents of oxygen; so called in reference to the binary theory of salts.

**Sul′phis.** Sulphite.

**Sul′phite.** Combination of sulphurous acid with a base; see *Sulphurous acid*. **S. laps,** a form of wood pulp prepared by treating small blocks of wood with sulphuric acid; used in the manufacture of paper, and also as an absorbent surgical dressing.

**Sulphoacid.** Acid in which oxygen is replaced by sulphur.

**Sul′phoaz′otized.** Containing sulphur and nitrogen.

**Sulphobacte′ria.** Microorganisms containing sulphur.

**Sulphocar′bol.** Sulphocarbolic acid.

**Sulphocar′bolate.** Sulphophenate, phenylsulphate. A salt prepared by heating together pure carbolic and sulphuric acids, diluting with water, and saturating with the base, as soda, zinc, etc. The sulphocarbolates are employed in diseases of parasitic origin, as intestinal disinfectants, by injection in gonorrhœa and vaginitis, and as a dressing for wounds.

**Sulphocarbol′ic acid.** Sulphophenic acid, phenylsulphuric acid. A compound soluble, crystalline acid resulting from the union of hydrated sulphuric acid and pure carbolic acid. Its odor is similar to that of carbolic acid, and its action as a disinfectant and antiseptic is considered by some to be more potent than carbolic acid alone.

**Sulphocar′bonated.** Containing sulphur and carbonic acid.

**Sulphocon′jugate acids.** Compound sulphuric acids found in urine after ingestion of phenol, cresol, etc.

**Sulphocy′anate** or **Sulphocy′anide.** Thiocyanate.

**Sulpho-ichthyol′ic acid.** Bibasic acid obtained by treating ichthyol with strong sulphuric acid and washing with a strong solution of sodium chloride.

**Sulphomethyl′ic acid.** Acid produced by action of sulphuric acid upon methylic alcohol.

**Sul′phon.** A radical, $SO_2$, which exists in sulphonic acid.

**Sul′phonal.** (Ph. Br.) Diethyl-sulphon-dimethylmethane. Prepared by mutual action of anhydrous mercaptan and anhydrous acetone. Occurs in heavy, prismatic, colorless crystals, soluble in 20 parts of cold water, more soluble in alcohol. Action hypnotic, producing natural sleep; neither depressing nor anæsthetic in character. Dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0).

**Sul′phonalism.** Acute or chronic sulphonal poisoning; the sulphonal habit.

**Sul′phonate.** A salt of sulphonic acid.

**Sulphon′ic acid.** Sulphoacid; any acid containing the radical $SO_2OH$.

**Sulphophe′nate.** Sulphocarbolate.

**Sulphophe′nol.** Sulphocarbolic acid.

**Sulphophen′ylate.** Sulphocarbolate.

**Sul′phophone.** A combination of zinc sulphide and calcium sulphate.

**Sulphopic′ric acid.** Add 4 cc. pure sulphuric acid to 200 cc. saturated solution of picric acid; after an hour filter, and dilute the filtrate with 600 cc. of distilled water.

**Sulphoric′inate.** A salt of sulphoricinic acid.

**Sulphoricinic** (sul-fo-ris′in-ik) **acid.** Derivative of oleum ricini or castor-oil, used topically in the form of a sulphoricinate, as of sodium, in ozæna, tuberculosis of the larynx, diphtheria, etc.

**Sulphosalicyl′ic acid.** White, soluble substance, in crystals, obtained by action of sulphuric anhydride on salicylic acid; employed as a delicate and exact test for proteids, albumins, peptones, fibrin, albuminous urine, etc.

**Sul′phosalt.** Sulphonate.

**Sulphosinapisin.′** A peculiar ingredient of Sinapis alba; a white, bitter, soluble neutral substance.

**Sulphosul′phate.** Thiosulphate.

**Sulphosulphu′ric acid.** Thiosulphuric acid.

**Sulphovi′nate.** A salt of sulphovinic acid. **So′dium s.,** a crystalline salt prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol at a specific temperature, carbonate of baryta being added, the resulting sulphovinate of baryta being neutralized by carbonate of sodium. Purgative in the dose of ʒv–vj (20.0–24.0).

**Sulphovi′nic acid.** Sulphethylic or ethylsulphuric acid. An acid of syrupy consistence resulting from the action of sulphuric acid upon alcohol. Used as a solvent for iodoform, sulphur, naphthalin, camphor, chrysarobin, etc., and as a vehicle for these substances in cutaneous affections.

**Sul′phur.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Brimstone. An element, symbol S, occurring in great abundance in volcanic regions. Native sulphur is called rock and black sulphur. Sulphur, as we meet with it, is in rolls, impure sulphur melted and run into moulds. Sulphur combined with a simple body or a compound radical forms a sulphuret or sulphide. Sulphur is laxative and diaphoretic; it is an ingredient of the official compound licorice powder, and is employed internally and externally in the treatment of certain skin diseases; it has also been used in rheumatism. It is official under three forms: *S. lo′tum* (U. S.), washed sulphur, sublimed sulphur washed with water and ammonia to remove any acid it may contain; *S. præcipita′tum* (U. S. and Br.), milk of s., precipitated s., and *s. sublima′tum* (U. S. and Br.), flowers of sulphur, sublimed sulphur. All these are fine yellow powders, and are given in doses of ʒss–ii (2.0–8.0). The ointment is official, and other official sulphur compounds are calx sulphurata and potassa sulphurata (Ph. U. S. and Br.), and sulphuris iodidum (Ph. U. S.). **S. al′cohol,** mercaptan. **Car′buret of s.,** carbonis sulphuretum. **Chlo′ride of s.,** bisulphide of chlorine; has been used in lepra, psoriasis, and other chronic cutaneous diseases. **S. diox′ide,** sulphurous acid. **Dregs of s.,** horse-brimstone, the dregs left after the purification or sublimation of sulphur. **Flow′ers of s.,** s. sublimatum. **S. hy′dride,** sulphureted hydrogen. **S. ioda′tum** or **i′odide of s.,** sulphuris iodidum. **Liv′er of s.,** potassa sulphurata. **S. lo′tum,** washed sulphur, see *Sulphur*. **Milk of s.,** s. præcipitatum. **S. ni′grum,** native sulphur. **S. præcipita′tum,** see *Sulphur*. **S. sublima′tum,** see *Sulphur*. **S. triox′ide,** $SO_3$; with $H_2O$ added it forms sulphuric acid. **Veg′etable s.,** lycopodium. **Washed s.,** s. lotum. **S. wa′ters,** mineral waters containing sulphur salts. **S. wort,** peucedanum.

**Sul′phurated.** Containing sulphur in composition or impregnated with sulphur. **S. cal′cium,** calx sulphurata. **S. potas′sa,** potassa sulphurata.

**Sulphu′reous.** Sulphureted, sulphurous. Possessing the properties of, relating to, or containing sulphur.

**Sul′phuret.** Sulphide.

**Sul′phureted.** Sulphureous, sulphurated. **S. hy′drogen,** see *Hydrogen, sulphureted.*

**Sulphu′ric.** Relating to or obtained from sulphur. **S. acid,** $H_2SO_4$, oil of vitriol, spirit of vitriol, vitriolic acid; see *Acidum sulphuricum.* **S.-a. lemonade′** is made by mixing together sulphuric acid, water, and syrup. **S.-a. paste,** a mixture of equal parts of sulphuric acid and saffron, employed locally as a caustic. **S. e′ther,** see *Ether, sulphuric.*

**Sulphurin′.** Combination of sulphur and sodium and potassium sulphides.

**Sul′phuris.** Gen. of sulphur. **S. iod′idum** (Ph. U. S.), s. ioduretum, ioduret or iodide of sulphur. Occurs in brittle, dark-yellowish masses. Employed externally in cutaneous affections; internally, in syrup, with potassium iodide in the same diseases, in scrofula, etc. Dose, gr. ¼–j (0.016–0.065).

**Sul′phurize.** To produce a combination with sulphur.

**Sul′phurous.** Relating to or containing sulphur. Sulphureous. **S. acid,** see *Acidum sulphurosum.* With bases it forms sulphites, which have been employed in the cases for which sulphurous acid is indicated. Sulphites of sodium, potassium, ammonium, magnesium, and calcium have been used, and some of them are official. Bisulphites are also resorted to, especially that of lime, which is said to preserve oleaginous or fatty substances against spontaneous changes. Hyposulphites are used for the same purposes and in the same doses as the sulphites. **S. anhy′dride,** $SO_2$, gaseous sulphur dioxide.

**Sul′phuryl.** $SO_2$. Radical of sulphuric acid.

**Sulphy′drate.** Compound of base with the radical, sulphydryl, SH.

**Sulphy′dric acid.** Sulphureted hydrogen is sometimes so called.

**Sulphy′dryl.** The univalent radical, SH.

**Su′mach.** Rhus coriaria. **Chinese′ s.,** Ailanthus glandulosa. **Fra′grant s.,** Rhus aromatica. **Moun′tain s.,** Rhus copallina. **Myr′tle-leaved s.,** Coriaria myrtifolia. **Poi′son s.,** Rhus venenata. **Stag′s horn s.,** Rhus typhina. **Sweet s.,** Rhus aromatica.

**Suma′tra cam′phor.** Camphor.

**Sum′bul.** (Ph. U. S.) The root of Ferula sumbul; it contains a strongly odorous principle like musk, and is regarded as an antispasmodic, used in hysteria and neurasthenia; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0) in infusion. The *tinctu′ra sum′bul* is official; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0).

**Su′men** (*sugimen,* the breast). Hypogastrium.

**Summa′tion.** Repeated local stimulation applied to a muscle, producing tetanic contraction.

**Sum′mer.** The warm season in temperate climates, the period between the summer solstice, June 20th, and the autumn equinox, September 20th. **S.-au′tumn fe′ver,** estivoautumnal fever, a form of malarial fever, often pernicious. **S. catarrh′,** hay fever. **S. complaint′,** popular name in the United States for diarrhœa occurring in summer; often also made to include dysentery and cholera infantum; with some it means cholera infantum only. **S. chol′era,** s. complaint; cholera morbus. **S. diarrhœ′a,** s. complaint. **S. diseas′es,** estival diseases, those occurring especially in the summer and due directly or indirectly to the meteorological conditions then prevailing. **S. fe′ver,** hay fever. **S. plant,** winter worm, Sphæria sinensis. **S. rash,** lichen tropicus. **S. sa′vory,** Satureia hortensis; aromatic herb used for culinary purposes. **S. spots,** ephelides.

**Sum′mitas cu′tis.** Epidermis.

**Sum′mus hu′merus.** Acromion.

**Sun′burn.** Superficial inflammation of the skin, caused by exposure to the sun.

**Sun′dew.** Drosera rotundifolia.

**Sun′drops.** Œnothera glauca; mucilaginous, acrid plant, useful in certain eruptive diseases.

**Sun-fe′ver.** Fever of tropical regions, which is probably a severe form of febricula or simple fever.

**Sunflow′er.** Helianthus annuus. **False s.,** Helenium autumnale. **Swamp s.,** Helenium autumnale. **Tick′weed s.,** Coreopsis trichosperma. **Tur′pentine s.,** Silphium perfoliatum.

**Sun-pain.** See *Hemicrania.*

**Sun-rash.** Lichen.

**Sun-spots.** Ephelides.

**Sun′stroke.** Insolation.

**Supellec′tile Dio′genis.** Palm.

**Super-** (Lat.). In composition, above.

**Superac′id.** Excessively acid.

**Superacid′ity.** Excess of acidity.

**Superadd′ed teeth.** Permanent teeth other than those replacing milk teeth.

**Superalimenta′tion.** Feeding to excess; therapeutic overfeeding in tuberculosis, neurasthenia, and other affections.

**Super′bus** (proud). Rectus superior oculi muscle.

**Supercallo′sal.** Above the corpus callosum.

**Superchlo′ridum formyl′icum.** Chloroform.

**Supercil′ia** (pl. of supercilium, *super,* above, *cilium,* tarsal cartilage). Eyebrows. Two arched eminences—convex above, and more or less prominent according to the individual—which lie on the superciliary arch of the os frontis above the eyelids, and extend from the sides of the root of the nose to the temple. The inner extremity is more prominent than the outer. The eyebrows are covered with short and stiff hairs, which are directed from within outward and are commonly of the color of the hair of the head. The skin in which these hairs are implanted rests on the orbicularis palpebrarum, the frontalis, and superciliaris muscles, which move the eyebrows in different directions. The eyebrows serve as an ornament to the countenance, and possibly by covering the eye defend it from the impression of too strong a light; they also direct the perspiration from the eye.

**Supercilia′ris.** Corrugator supercilii; superciliary muscle.

**Supercil′iary** (*supercilium,* eyebrow). Relating to the supercilia or eyebrows. **S. arch′es,** s. ridges; two slightly projecting apophyses situated at the anterior surface of the os frontis, above the superior margin of the orbits. They are separated by the nasal boss and covered by the superciliaris muscle, to which they give atachment. **S. ar′tery,** branch of frontal artery to region above the eyebrows. **S. ridges,** superciliary arches.

**Supercil′ium** (*super,* above, *cilium,* tarsal cartilage). Eyebrow; see *Supercilia.* **S. acetab′uli,** the edge of the cotyloid cavity of the os innominatum.

**Superconcep′tion.** See *Superfœtation.*

**Su′perduct.** To carry up or elevate.

**Superevacua′tion.** Excessive evacuation.

**Superexcita′tion.** Excessive excitation or stimulation.

**Superfecunda′tion.** See *Superfetation.*

**Superfeta′tion.** Superfœtatio. Superfecundation, superimpregnation. Conception of a fœtus in a uterus already containing one. Impregnation of a female already pregnant. The possibility of this has been denied, but there is abundant evidence to show that it may occur at a very early period of pregnancy. Twin cases may be of this kind of superconception.

**Superfibrina′tion.** Increase in the absolute or relative amount of fibrin in the blood.

**Superfi′cial** (*superficies,* surface). On or near the surface. **S. fas′cia,** see *Fascia.*

**Superficia′lis.** Superficial. **S. col′li,** nerve formed by communicating branches from the second and third cervical nerves, distributed to the superficial parts of the neck. **S. vo′læ,** branch of radial artery, supplying muscles of the thenar eminence and anastomosing with the ulnar to complete the superficial palmar arch.

**Superficies**, su-per-fish′e-eez. Surface. **S. articula′ris arytenoide′æ**, facet on cricoid cartilage for the articulation of the arytenoid cartilages. **S. a. superio′ris**, superficies articularis arytenoideæ. **S. a. tibia′lis**, surface on the upper end of the fibula articulating with the tibia. **S. auricula′ris**, auricular surface. **S. a. il′ii**, auricular surface of the ilium. **S. conca′va** and **S. convex′a**, concave under and convex upper surfaces of the liver. **S. costa′lis**, costal surface. **S. facia′lis**, facial surface. **S. fibula′ris**, articular facet for the fibula on the bend of the tibia. **S. infratempora′lis**, zygomatic surface. **S. interpterygoide′a**, interpterygoid surface. **S. luna′ta acetab′uli**, semilunar surface of the acetabulum. **S. l. ra′dii**, sigmoid cavity of the radius. **S. nasa′lis**, nasal surface. **S. orbita′lis**, see *Maxillary bone* (*superior*). **S. perone′a**, superficies fibularis. **S. petro-occipita′lis**, surface of the posterior border of the petrous bone, articulating with the occipital behind the jugular fossa. **S. planta′ris pe′dis**, sole. **S. symphys′eos pu′bis**, surface of the pubis that is covered with cartilage for articulation with its fellow. **S. tempora′lis**, temporal surface. **S. thorac′ica**, costal surface.

**Superfœcunda′tio.** Superfœtation.

**Superfœta′tio** (*super*, above, *fœto*, to breed). Superfetation.

**Superfron′tal** or **Superofron′tal.** Upper frontal. **S. a′rea**, part of the upper frontal area, which is separated from the midfrontal area by a line passing from the orbit through the frontal eminence. **S. convolu′tion**, superior frontal convolution.

**Supergemina′lis** (*super*, above, *gemini*, testicles). Epididymis.

**Supergenua′lis** (*super*, above, *genu*, knee). Patella.

**Superhumera′le** (*super*, above, *humerus*, shoulder). The acromion; the upper part of the shoulder.

**Superimpregna′tion.** Superfetation.

**Superinvolu′tion.** Involution carried beyond the normal, leading to atrophy of the uterus.

**Supe′rior au′ris.** Attollens aurem. **S. rotun′dus clitor′idis**, ischiocavernosus.

**Superla′bia** (*labia*, labia pudendi). Clitoris.

**Superlacta′tion.** Excessive secretion of milk.

**Superliga′men** (*ligamen*, a band). A bandage or ligature by which dressings are retained.

**Superlig′ula** (*ligula*, tongue). Epiglottis.

**Superna′tant.** Floating on or above a liquid.

**Supernu′merary.** In excess of the normal number, as *s. teeth*.

**Supernutri′tion** (*nutro*, to nourish). Hypertrophy.

**Superofron′tal.** Superfontal.

**Superpetro′sal.** Superior petrosal.

**Superphos′phate.** Acid phosphate.

**Superpos′itus medico′rum** (*super*, above, *positus*, placed). Archiater or chief physician.

**Superpurga′tio** (*super*, above, *purgo*, to purge). Hypercatharsis.

**Su′persalt.** Persalt, acid salt; any salt having an excess of acid.

**Supersat′urate.** To add to a liquid a larger quantity of a substance than it can dissolve.

**Superscapul′aris.** Supraspinatus. **S. infe′rior**, infraspinatus.

**Superscrip′tion.** The ℞ or characteristic symbol of a prescription.

**Supersecrete′.** To secrete an excessive quantity.

**Supersecre′tion.** Excessive secretion.

**Superse′dent** (*super*, above, *sedo*, to sit). A remedy whose operation on any part or organ is to displace or prevent diseased action in that part or organ.

**Supersep′tal.** Above the septum, especially septum or tentorium cerebri; the designation of a small fissure in the brain.

**Supersphe′noid.** Above the sphenoid bone.

**Superstand′ard.** Above the standard; going beyond the normal requirements. **S. risk**, an insurance obligation in the case of a person whose habits or condition of life create an expectancy greater than the average of healthy persons. It has been proposed to place such risks in a special class with the premium less than that for normal risks.

**Superstib′ias potas′sicus.** Antimonium peroxide.

**Supertem′poral.** Superior temporal. **S. convolu′tion** or **gy′rus**, a gyrus between the Sylvian and supertemporal fissures. **S. fis′sure**, a fissure anterior to the Sylvian.

**Supervacua′tion.** Excessive evacuation; flux.

**Su′pinate.** To cause the arm or hand to move, so that the palm is toward the front; or to rotate the leg outward.

**Supina′tion** (*supinus*, lying on the back). The movement in which the forearm and hand are carried outward, so that the anterior surface of the latter becomes superior. The horizontal position on the back, with the legs and arms extended. It is often a sign of great weakness.

**Supina′toexten′sor mass.** Group of muscles on the radial and dorsal surfaces of the forearm.

**Supina′tor.** That which produces supination. A name of two muscles of the forearm. **S. bre′vis** or **mi′nor**, supinator radii brevis. **S. bre′vis accesso′rius**, brachiofascialis. **S. lon′gus** or **ma′jor**, supinator radii longus. **S. lon′gus accesso′rius**, portion of s. longus. **S. ra′dii bre′vis**, a muscle at the outer and back part of the forearm; it is attached, on the one hand, to the external tuberosity of the humerus and to a small portion of the posterior surface of the ulna, and is inserted into the upper third of the outer and upper surfaces of the radius; it produces, by contracting, supination. **S. ra′dii lon′gus** is seated at the anterior and outer part of the forearm; it arises from the inferior part of the outer edge of the os humeri and from the external intermuscular aponeurosis, and is inserted by a long tendon into the outer edge of the radius near the base of the styloid process; it causes supination of the forearm, which it can likewise bend on the arm. **S. re′flex**, flexion of the forearm caused by tapping the tendon of the supinator longus muscle.

**Supine′.** Lying on the back.

**Suppeda′nea** (*pes*, foot). Applications made to the soles of the feet; hypopodia.

**Supplanta′lia** (*planta*, the sole of the foot). Suppedanea.

**Supplemen′ta epiplo′ica** (*sub*, under, *pleo*, to fill). Appendiculæ pinguedinosæ.

**Supplemen′tal.** Supplementary.

**Supplement′ary.** Term applied to the accessory organs, as s. spleens, small bodies of splenic tissue found in the neighborhood of the spleen. **S. air**, see *Respiration*. **S. respira′tion**, peurile respiration.

**Support′er, abdom′inal** or **u′tero-abdom′inal** (*sub*, under, *porto*, to carry). Broad bandage applied to the abdomen so as to support and methodically compress it.

**Support′ing cells.** Name applied to a group of cells in the organ of Corti.

**Suppos′itor** (*sub*, beneath, *pono*, to place). An instrument for the introduction of a suppository into the rectum.

**Supposito′ria** (pl. of suppositorium). Official (Ph. U. S. and Br.) name of suppositories. See *Suppository*. **S. ac′idi carbol′ici** (Ph. Br.), suppositories each of which contains carbolic acid, gr. j; beeswax, gr. ij; oil of theobroma, gr. xij. **S. a. tan′nici** (Ph. Br.), suppositories each containing tannic acid, gr. iij, and ol. theobromæ, gr. xij. **S. belladon′næ** (Ph. Br.), contain each alcoholic extract of belladonna, gr. iss, in oil of theobroma. **S. glyceri′ni** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), the only official suppository in the Ph. U. S.; composed of glycerin, 6.0; sodium carbonate, 0.3; stearic acid, 0.5. **S. iodofor′mi** (Ph. Br.), suppositories each of which is composed of iodoform, gr. iij, and oil of theobroma, gr. xij. **S. morphi′næ** (Ph. Br.), suppositories each of which contains hydrochloride of morphine, gr. ¼, with oil of theobroma, gr. ij. **S. plum′bi cum o′pio** (Ph. Br.), each contains acetate of lead, gr. iij; opium, gr. j; and oil of theobroma, gr. xj.

**Suppos'itory** (*suppono*, to put under). A medicated cone or cylinder, intended to be introduced into the rectum, vagina, urethra, uterus, or nasal cavities. The vehicle commonly used for the active ingredients is cocoa butter. It may require admixture with wax to give it the proper consistence. Tallow with wax is used at times; glycerin of starch, starch, gelatin, or soap is also used. The application of a suppository was formerly termed *balanismus*.

**Suppressed'.** Repressed, stopped, prevented; said of a secretion, discharge, or growth, normal or pathological. **S. cusps,** absence of the normal number of cusps in a tooth. **S. teeth,** teeth not formed, making a deficiency in the normal number.

**Suppres'sio al'vi** (*sub*, beneath, *premo*, to press). Constipation. **S. lochio'rum,** suppression of the lochial discharge. **S. lo'tii,** suppression of urine. **S. men'sium,** amenorrhœa. **S. menstruatio'nis,** amenorrhœa. **S. sudo'ris,** suppression of sweat. **S. uri'næ,** suppression of urine; see *Urination*.

**Suppres'sion.** Failure of excretion or secretion or growth.

**Sup'purant.** Suppurative. An agent which causes pustulation or promotes the formation of pus.

**Sup'purate.** To form or secrete pus.

**Suppura'tion.** Purulence, purulency, gathering. Formation or secretion of pus; a frequent termination of inflammation which may occur in almost any tissue, caused by the presence of pyogenic microorganisms, usually staphylococci or streptococci.

**Sup'purative.** That which facilitates suppuration. Suppuratives are generally vesicants mixed with lard. **S. fe'ver,** fever accompanying suppuration; pyæmia.

**Supra-** (Lat.). In composition, above.

**Supra-acro'mial.** Above the acromion. **S.-a. ar'tery,** superior acromial artery.

**Supra-auric'ular.** Above the auricle. **S.-a. diam'eter,** inferior parietal diameter. **S.-a. point,** situated on the zygoma above the external auditory meatus.

**Supracho'roid** or **Suprachoroid'al.** Above the choroid. **S. lam'ina,** layer of choroid contiguous to the sclerotic. **S. space,** space between the velum interpositum and fornix.

**Suprachoroide'a.** Suprachoroid lamina.

**Supraclavic'ular.** That which is above the clavicle. **S. point,** Erb's point.

**Supracon'dylar** or **Supracon'dyloid.** Above the condyle, as *s. amputation of the thigh*.

**Supracos'tal** (*costa*, rib). Above or over a rib.

**Supracosta'les.** Twelve small fleshy fasciculi, flattened, triangular, and with radial fibres, passing from the transverse processes of each dorsal vertebra to the superior margin of the rib beneath.

**Supracot'yloid.** Above the cotyloid cavity, as *s. dislocation*.

**Supraëpicon'dylar.** Above the epicondyle.

**Supragen'ual** (*genu*, knee). Above the knee. **S. bur'sa,** subcrural bursa.

**Supragle'noid tu'bercle.** Rough surface of attachment above the glenoid cavity for insertion of the long head of the biceps.

**Supraglot'tic.** Above or over the glottis.

**Suprahepat'ic.** Above the liver. **S. veins,** see *Hepatic*.

**Suprahy'oid.** Above the hyoid bone. **S. aponeuro'sis,** fascia running between the hyoid bone and the tendon of the digastric muscle. **S. re'gion,** submaxillary region.

**Suprain'guinal re'gion.** Triangular space bounded by Poupart's ligament, rectus abdominis muscle, and horizontal line drawn through the crest of the ilium.

**Supralabia'lis.** Levator labii superioris.

**Supralum'bar.** Above the loins.

**Supramalle'olar.** Above the malleolus or malleoli.

**Supramam'mary.** Above the mammæ.

**Supramandib'ular.** Above the mandible or lower jaw.

**Supramar'ginal.** Above any margin or border. **S. convolu'tion, gy'rus,** or **gyre,** convolution in the parietal portion of the brain, forming the superior margin of the posterior arm of the Sylvian fissure.

**Supramas'toid.** Above the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, as *s. crest*.

**Supramaxil'la.** Superior maxillary bone.

**Supramax'illary.** Above or over the jaw; relating to the superior maxillary bone, as *s. nerve*, or to the nerve itself, as *s. neuralgia*.

**Supramea'tal.** Above the meatus auditorius.

**Supramen'tal.** Above the chin. **S. tri'angle,** see *Triangle*.

**Supranu'clear.** Above a nucleus, as *s. paralysis* of the facial nerve.

**Supraobli'quus.** Superior oblique.

**Supraoccip'ital.** Above the occiput. **S. an'gle,** included between lines from the inion and lambda to the auricular point. **S. bone,** squamous portion of the occipital bone.

**Supraomphalodym'ia** (*omphalos*, navel, *dyo*, to mingle). See *Somatodymia*.

**Supraor'bital** or **Supraor'bitar.** Situated above the orbit of the eye. **S. arch,** a curved and prominent margin of bone forming the upper boundary of the orbit, and separating the horizontal from the vertical portion of the bone. **S. ar'tery,** see *Frontal*. **S. fora'men,** notch or foramen completed by a ligament at the inner third of the orbital arch. It gives passage to the supraorbital or superciliary artery, a branch of the ophthalmic, which ascends the forehead and is distributed thereto. **S. line,** drawn horizontally just above the root of the external angular processes of the frontal bone. **S. nerve,** branch of the frontal nerve. **S. notch,** s. foramen. **S. point,** ophryon. **S. ridge,** s. arch. **S. sul'cus,** fissure on the median aspect of the frontal lobes parallel to the lower border of that surface. **S. vein,** branch of the facial running to the forehead.

**Suprapatel'lar.** Above the patella, as *s. tendon* of the quadriceps extensor muscle.

**Suprapel'vic.** Above the pelvis.

**Suprapin'eal.** Above the pineal gland.

**Suprapon'tile** or **Suprapon'tine.** That which is above the pons. **S. ar'teries,** branches of basilar.

**Suprapu'bian** or **Suprapu'bic.** That which is seated above the pubis. **S. nerve,** internal ramus of the inguinocutaneous branch of the first lumbar nerve; genitocrural branch. It descends almost vertically before the psoas muscle, and near the crural arch divides into two branches, one of which accompanies the spermatic cord and is distributed to the cremaster, scrotum, and integuments on the inner part of the thigh; the other issues from the pelvis with the femoral filaments, traverses the aponeurosis of the thigh, and is distributed to the integuments of the upper and anterior part of the limb.

**Supraren'aden.** Dry extract of suprarenal capsule.

**Suprare'nal** (*supra*, above, *ren*, kidney). Seated above the kidney. **S. ar'teries** supply the s. bodies; derived from the aorta, inferior phrenic, and renal arteries. **S. bod'y** or **cap'sule** or **gland,** see *Capsule, renal;* the name is applied also to the desiccated s. gland of the sheep, employed therapeutically in doses of gr. v–x (0.32–0.65). **S. ex'tract,** a principle, believed to be the internal secretion of the suprarenal bodies, extracted from these; it acts as a powerful constrictor of the arteries and increases vascular tension; employed locally as a hæmostatic and to suppress catarrhal secretion. **S. nerves,** branches to s. bodies from solar plexus. **S. plex'us,** formed by s. nerves from solar plexus. **S. sys'tem,** the adrenal body, thyroid gland, and anterior pituitary body, considered as the active agents in all oxidation processes within the organism (Sajous). **S. veins,** from the suprarenal bodies, emptying into the vena cava inferior and the left renal vein.

**Suprascap'ula.** Portion of the base of the scapula having a separate centre of ossification.

**Suprascap′ular.** Seated above the scapula. **S. ar′tery,** branch of thyroid axis supplying the supraspinatus and infraspinatus muscles. **S. bone,** bone found in lower animals, corresponding to the suprascapula in man. **S. fas′cia,** deep fascia covering the muscles of the suprascapular region. **S. fora′men,** formed by ossification of the coracoid ligament. **S. lig′ament,** coracoid ligament. **S. nerve** arises from the fifth cervical, passes through the suprascapular notch, and is distributed to the supraspinatus and infraspinatus muscles. **S. notch,** at the outer extremity of the superior border of the scapula at the base of the coracoid process. **S. re′gion,** portion of the back above the scapula. **S. veins,** tributaries of the external jugular from the suprascapular region.

**Suprascapula′ris.** Suprascapular. Supraspinatus muscle.

**Suprasemiorbicula′ris.** Orbicularis oris.

**Supraserra′tus.** Serratus posticus superior.

**Supraspi′nal.** That which is seated above a spine. **S. ar′tery,** branch of the posterior scapular artery. **S. fos′sa,** supraspinous fossa, a triangular depression above the spine of the scapula. **S. lig′aments,** these are two in number: 1. *Dorsolumbar* supraspinal ligament, extending above the spinous processes of the dorsal and lumbar vertebræ from the seventh cervical as far as the median crista of the sacrum. 2. *Cervical* supraspinal ligament, extending above all the cervical spinous processes, and attached above to the outer occipital protuberance. **S. mus′cle,** situated in the fossa supraspinata; attached, on the one hand, to the two inner thirds of the fossa supraspinata, and terminating, on the other, at the anterior part of the great tuberosity of the humerus; this muscle raises the arm; see also *Supraspinales.*

**Supraspina′les.** Muscles lying on the spinous processes of the vertebræ in the cervical region.

**Supraspina′tus.** Supraspinal, supraspinous.

**Supraspi′nous.** Supraspinal.

**Supraster′nal.** Above the sternum or breastbone. **S. ar′tery,** branch of the suprascapular artery to the skin of the upper part of the chest. **S. bones,** two small, bony nodules occasionally found united by ligament and cartilage to the upper part of the sternum. **S. fos′sa,** depressed space in the neck above the sternum. **S. nerve,** one of the supraclavicular nerves. **S. notch,** depression at the upper end of the sternum.

**Suprasterna′lis.** Suprasternal.

**Suprasyl′vian.** Above the fissure of Sylvius. **S. convolu′tion,** see *Gyrus, supramarginal.*

**Supratem′poral.** Above the temporal bone or temporal fossa.

**Supratro′chlear.** Above any trochlear or anatomical pulley. **S. fos′sa,** a depression above the trochlea on the anterior surface of the femur. **S. nerve,** a branch of the ophthalmic distributed to the upper eyelid and forehead.

**Supravag′inal.** Above or external to the vagina or any sheath.

**Su′ra.** Calf of the leg. The projection formed at the posterior part of the leg by the gastrocnemius muscles. Also the fibula.

**Su′ral.** Relating to the calf of the leg. **S. ar′teries,** inferior muscular branches of the popliteal. **S. mus′cles,** gastrocnemii. **S. nerve,** nerve formed by the junction of the external cutaneous branch of the peroneal and the communicating fibular nerves. **S. vein,** subcutaneous vein of the calf of the leg.

**Suralimenta′tion.** Superalimentation. Overfeeding.

**Sura′lis.** Sural.

**Sur′cingle.** Tail of the caudate nucleus.

**Sur′culi fel′lei** (pl. of surculus). Ducts which receive the bile from the penicilli of the liver and convey it to the hepatic duct.

**Sur′culus.** A division of a ramus or branch.

**Sur′ditas** (*surdus,* deaf). Deafness. **S. muto′rum,** deaf-mutism. **S. verba′lis,** word-deafness; see *Aphasia.*

**Sur′dity.** Deafness; surditas.

**Sur′domute.** A deaf-mute.

**Surdomu′titas** (*surdus,* deaf, *mutus,* mute). Deaf-mutism.

**Sur′dus.** Deaf.

**Sur′face.** Superficies; outer or limiting parts of the body, covered by the skin.

**Sur′feit** (*surfait* [Fr.], excess). Intemperance; excess of any kind. Colic from overeating.

**Sur′geon.** From *chirurgeon* (*cheir,* hand, *ergon,* work). One who practises surgery or devotes himself chiefly to that branch of medicine. In the United States Army, Navy, and Marine-Hospital Service, the members of the medical corps are ranked as *assistant surgeon, passed assistant surgeon,* and *surgeon,* the chief being called *surgeon-general.* **S.-apoth′ecary,** in Great Britain, one who unites the practice of surgery with that of the apothecary. A general practitioner, the ordinary medical man or family medical attendant in England; and when he combines, as he usually does, obstetrics with his practice, he is termed a *surgeon-accoucheur,* in contradistinction to the *physician-accoucheur,* who practises as a physician and an accoucheur. **Assis′tant s.,** see *Surgeon.* **S. den′tist,** a dentist. **S.-gen′eral,** see *Surgeon.* **Passed assis′tant s.,** see *Surgeon.*

**Sur′geoncy.** The office of a surgeon.

**Sur′geon's ag′aric.** Powder prepared from a species of mushroom, Boletus laricis or B. igniarius; used as a hæmostatic.

**Sur′gery.** The part of the healing art relating to external diseases or those subject to treatment by mechanical or operative measures, and to injuries of any part or organ, their treatment, and the operations adapted for their cure. In Great Britain the surgeon's office is called the surgery. **Abdom′inal s.,** s. which deals with any of the viscera contained in the abdomen. **Anaplas′tic s.,** plastic s. **Antisep′tic s.,** the use of antiseptic measures in operative surgery. **Asep′tic s.,** antiseptic s. **Autoplas′tic s.,** plastic s. **Conserv′ative s.,** that which looks rather to the preservation of a part than its removal. **Cosmet′ic s.,** plastic s. undertaken with the object primarily of correcting disfigurements. **Den′tal s.,** dentistry. **Ma′jor s.,** see *Surgery, operative.* **Mil′itary s.,** that which relates to the operations performed on the field of battle or subsequently, with the attention to be paid to the wounded, etc. **Mi′nor s.,** see *Operative s.* **Op′erative s.,** the treatment of disease by the use of the knife, as distinguished from the employment of mechanical or local medicinal measures; it includes *major* surgery, comprising the capital or more important operations, and *minor* surgery, the lesser, or those of every-day occurrence. **Orthope′dic s.,** treatment of deformities. **Plas′tic s.,** the restoration of lost parts or the correction of defects; see *Plastic.* **Vet′erinary s.,** s. of the domestic animals.

**Sur′gical.** That which relates to surgery. **S. anat′omy,** see *Anatomy.* **S. fe′ver,** fever, usually of brief duration, following a major surgical operation. **S. kid′ney,** inflammation of the kidney, usually purulent, secondary to disease or injury of the urinary tract below; it is a form of acute suppurative nephritis. **S. neck,** thin part of the shaft of the humerus below the tuberosities; the bone is frequently broken at this point. **S. tuberculo′sis,** tuberculous lesions capable of surgical treatment. **S. ty′phus,** pyæmia.

**Surinam′ bark** or **S. quas′sia.** Bark of Geoffroya surinamensis.

**Surinamine′.** Alkaloid derived from the bark of Geoffroya surinamensis.

**Sur′ra.** Disease of India, the Philippines, and other parts of the East, attacking horses, mules, and camels; caused by the presence of a species of Trypanosoma (hæmatomonas, trichomonas) in the blood. The carrier of the microrganism is believed to be the horsefly, genus *Tabanus,* or the biting stable-fly, genus *Stomoxys.*

**Surrec′ta al′ba.** Ranunculus flammula.

**Sur′rogate** (*sub*, under, *rogo*, to ask). Succedaneum.

**Sursumduct′.** To carry up or elevate.

**Sursumduc′tion** (*sursum*, upward, *duco*, to lead). Act of blending into one two images that are produced by placing a prism in front of one eye.

**Sursumver′gence.** Forced separation of lines of vision in a vertical plane, so that one eye is higher than the other.

**Sursumver′gent** (*sursum*, upward, *vergo*, to incline). Inclined to go upward, as *s. strabismus*, or vertical squint.

**Sursumver′sion** (*verto*, to turn). Consentaneous elevation of both eyes equally.

**Survi′val.** Persistence of life.

**Survi′vorship** (*super*, over, *vivo*, to live). In legal medicine, the probability that any individual has survived others in an accident which has been fatal to all. It is usually assumed that a male will live longer than a female of the same age, and that an adult will resist death longer than a child or an aged person.

**Susceptibil′ity** (*sub*, beneath, *capio*, to take). Sensibility in its most enlarged acceptation. Impressibility.

**Suscept′ible.** Readily impressible. Liable to be affected by morbid influences.

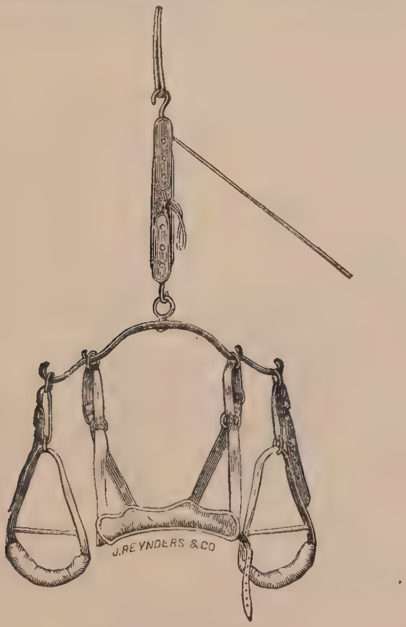
**Suscep′tio intestino′rum.** Intussusception.

**Susotoxin′** (*sus*, hog, *toxicon*, poison). Ptomain from cultures of hog-cholera bacillus.

**Suspend′ed anima′tion.** Temporary arrest of vital functions, as in syncope or trance.

**Suspendic′ulum** (*suspendo*, to hang). Cremaster.

**Suspen′sion.** Treatment adopted in some cases of chronic affection of the spinal cord to produce temporary extension by a process similar to that of hanging, support being given at the chin and back part of the head. Also procedure resorted to to straighten the spine as much as possible prior to the application of a plaster jacket. **S. of u′terus,** hysteropexy.

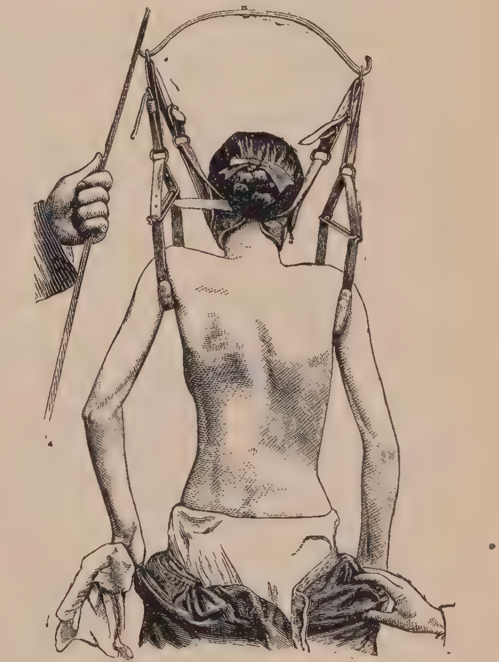


Suspensory apparatus.

**Suspenso′rium.** Suspensory. **S. hep′atis,** suspensory ligament of the liver. **S. tes′tis,** cremaster.

**Suspen′sory.** That which sustains or suspends. **S. band′age,** bandage intended to support the scrotum in diseases of the testicles or in scrotal hernia; it consists of a kind of bag, fixed above to a cincture, and retained below by strings passing between the thighs and fixed to the cincture behind. **S. lig′ament of axil′la,** part of deep layer of axillary fascia. **S. lig′ament of clit′oris,** dense band of fascia running from symphysis pubis to dorsum of clitoris. **S. lig′ament of the lens,** thin, transparent, membranous structure between the vitreous body and the ciliary process of the choroid, connecting the anterior margin of the retina with the anterior surface of the lens, and assisting in retaining the lens in its position. **S. lig′ament of the liv′er,** falciform ligament, broad ligament of the liver; triangular duplicature of the peritoneum, between the inferior surface of the diaphragm and the upper surface of the liver, continuous with the great falx of the umbilical vein. **S. lig′ament of the mam′ma,** fibrous processes passing from the anterior layer of the superficial fascia to the integument and nipple, enclosing in their areolæ masses of fat. **S. lig′ament of odon′toid pro′cess,** band of fibres connecting odontoid process of axis with margin of foramen magnum. **S. lig′ament of the pe′nis,** fibrocellular fascia, of triangular shape, extending from the anterior part of the symphysis pubis to the corpus cavernosum, which it sustains. **S. lig′ament of pericar′dium,** name applied to process of fascia covering great vessels of thorax and fusing with deep cervical fascia. **S. lig′ament of the spleen,** fold of peritoneum connecting the spleen with the diaphragm. **S. lig′aments of dia′phragm,** processes from prevertebral fascia to central tendon of diaphragm. **S. lig′aments of duode′num,** strong, fibrous bands extending from right crus of diaphragm and tissue around cœliac axis to transverse portion of duodenum.

**Suspen′sum uri′næ.** Cloud suspended in the urine as it cools.



Patient suspended in apparatus.

**Suspira′tion** (*sub*, under, *spiro*, to breathe). Suspirium, sigh. A long, deep inspiration, taken to restore the due relation between the circulation and respiration, or to free one's self from an inconvenient sense of weight felt in the chest when much depressed.

**Suspira′tus.** Suspirium.

**Suspir′itus.** Suspirium.

**Suspir′ium.** Suspiration. **S. cardi′acum,** angina pectoris.

**Sustentac′ular.** Supporting. **S. fi′bres,** annular muscle of Müller.

**Sustentac′ulum** (*sub*, beneath, *teneo*, to hold). Support. **S. lie′nis,** fold of peritoneum extending from the diaphragm to the splenic flexure of the colon, indirectly supporting the spleen; ligamentum phrenocolicum. **S. ta′li,** see *Calcaneum*.

**Sustenta′tor.** Supporter. **S. clitor′idis,** erector clitoridis. **S. pe′nis,** erector penis. **S. rec′ti,** bands of unstriped muscular fibres passing from anterior surface of the coccyx to the rectum, including the rectococcygeus. **S. tu′nicæ muco′sæ,** thin stratum of muscle-fibres between the mucous membrane and internal sphincter of anus.

**Susurra′tion** (*susurro*, to murmur). Murmur. Whisper.

**Susur′rus.** The murmur heard in diseases of the heart, over aneurysmal tumors, etc. **S. au′rium,** tinnitus aurium.

**Sute′la.** Suture.

**Su′terberry.** Xanthoxylum fraxineum.

**Suto′rius** (*sutor*, a shoemaker). Sartorius.

**Sut′ton and Gull's disease′.** Arteriosclerosis.

**Sutu′ra.** Suture. **S. abdomina′lis,** gastrorrhaphy. **S. arcua′lis,** coronal suture. **S. biparieta′lis,** sagittal suture. **S. bregmatomastoide′a,** occipitomastoid suture. **S. clava′ta,** quilled suture. **S. corona′lis,** coronal suture. **S. cor′poris callo′si exter′na,** see *Raphe*. **S. cra′nii squamo′sa,** squamous suture. **S. cuta′nea,** raphe of palate. **S. denta′ta,** see *Suture*. **S. fronta′lis,** frontal suture. **S. frontoparieta′lis,** coronal suture. **S. harmo′nia** or **harmonia′lis,** see *Harmony*. **S. imperfec′ta Web′eri,** fine groove or suture on outer side of nasal process of superior maxillary bone. **S. incisi′va,** suture in the jaw during fetal life, extending from the incisive foramen to the septum between the alveoli of the lateral incisors and canines. **S. in′fraorbita′lis,** fine suture on orbital surface of superior maxillary bone. **S. in′fraorbita′lis transver′sa,** fine suture at times found running from s. infraorbitalis to lacrymal notch. **S. interendogna′thica,** suture formed between the palatine bones and between the palatine processes of the superior maxilla. **S. interparieta′lis,** sagittal suture. **S. juga′lis,** sagittal suture. **S. lambdoida′lis,** lambdoid suture. **S. lepidoi′des,** squamous suture. **S. limbo′sa,** see *Suture*. **S. longitudina′lis,** sagittal suture. **S. l. imperfec′ta,** s. imperfecta Weberi. **S. mastoide′a,** suture formed by union of occipital and mastoid processes of temporal bone. **S. mastoideosquamo′sa,** suture at times found on mastoid process of temporal bone. **S. mendo′sa,** squamous suture. **S. no′tha,** see *Suture*. **S. obelæ′a,** sagittal suture. **S. occipita′lis,** lambdoidal suture. **S. occipitomastoide′a,** occipitomastoid suture. **S. occipitoparieta′lis,** lambdoid suture. **S. os′sium spu′ria,** harmony. **S. palati′na,** s. interendognathica. **S. parieta′lis,** sagittal suture. **S. parietomastoide′a,** parietomastoid suture. **S. parietotempora′lis,** suture formed by junction of parietal and temporal bones. **S. petrobasila′ris,** suture formed by junction of petrous portion of temporal and basilar process of occipital bones. **S. petrosquamo′sa,** suture found at birth between petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone. **S. pro′ræ,** lambdoid suture. **S. puncta′ta,** common suture. **S. pup′pis,** coronal suture. **S. rec′ta,** sagittal suture. **S. rhabdoi′des,** sagittal suture. **S. sagitta′lis,** suture between the parietal bones. **S. serra′ta,** see *Suture* and *Sagittal suture*. **S. sphe′noethmoida′lis,** formed by junction of sphenoid and ethmoid bones. **S. sphenoparieta′lis,** formed by junction of sphenoid and parietal bones. **S. sphenotempora′lis,** formed by junction of great wing of sphenoid and squamous portion of temporal bones. **S. sphenozygomat′ica,** formed by junction of sphenoid and malar bones. **S. spu′ria,** see *Suture*. **S. squamo′sa,** see *Suture*. **S. tempora′lis,** temporoparietal suture. **S. transver′sa os′sis occip′itis,** suture at times found separating upper from lower portion of squamous portion of occipital bone. **S. ve′ra,** see *Suture*. **S. wormia′na ante′rior,** lambdoid suture, upper portion. **S. w. poste′rior,** s. transversa ossis occipitis. **S. zygomaticofronta′lis,** formed by junction of malar and frontal bones. **S. zygomaticosphenoida′lis,** formed by junction of malar and orbital surface of great wing of sphenoid bones.

**Su′tural.** Relating to a suture. **S. lig′ament,** see *Ligament, sutural*.

**Sutura′tion.** Act of introducing sutures.

**Su′ture** (*suo*, to stitch). *Sutura*, sutela, dovetail joint. A kind of immovable articulation, in which the bones unite by means of serrated edges dovetailed into each other. The articulations of the greater part of the bones of the skull are of this kind. The coronal, lambdoid, and sagittal sutures are called true sutures, *suturæ veræ;* the two temporal are called false sutures, *suturæ nothæ* or *spuriæ* or *squamosæ*. A dentated suture—*sutura dentata*—is one in which the processes are long and dentiform, as in the interparietal suture. In a serrated suture—*sutura* or *syntaxis serrata*—the indentations and processes are small and fine, like the teeth of a saw, as in the suture between the two portions of the frontal bone. In the *sutura limbosa* there is, along with the dentated margins, a degree of bevelling of one, so that one bone rests on the other, as in the occipitoparietal suture.

Suture, in surgery, *stitch*, is an operation consisting in stitching together the lips of a wound to favor union. Union obtained by means of adhesive plaster simply has been termed sutura sicca or dry suture, in opposition to the sutura cruenta or suture properly so called. The chief sutures are the interrupted suture, the quilled suture, the glover's suture, and the twisted suture.

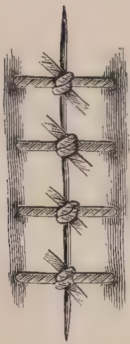
The Interrupted Suture is formed by passing a needle, armed with a ligature, through the lips of the wound previously brought into contact and tying or twisting the extremities of the thread. The other stitches are made in the same manner. They are separate or interrupted.

The Quilled Suture, *sutura clavata, compound suture*, is merely the interrupted suture when the ligatures are not tied over the face of the wound, but over two quills or rolls of plasters, or bougies, laid along the sides of the wound. It is used by some on account of the less danger of the stitches tearing out, but is not much employed. The *clamp suture* of Sims is a modification of this. It is formed by two cylinders of silver or lead, perforated at several points for the passage of small pieces of fine silver wire, prevented from slipping by perforated shot carried down upon them, pressed against the cylinders, and kept in place by being pinched with pliers. The *button suture* is another modification. In this the threads are passed through disks perforated like a button and tied; the broad surfaces of the disk prevent cutting of the tissues by the suture. In the *shotted suture* perforated shot are used for purposes of compression in connection with wires and a metal bar through which a hole is drilled for the passage of the wires, or perforated shot are run over ends of wire and then clamped.

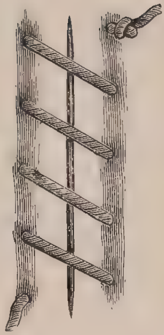
The Glover's Suture, *continued* or *uninterrupted suture, Bell's suture*. Executed by introducing the needle first into one lip of the wound from within outward, then into the other in the same way.

The Royal Stitch or Suture is the name of an old operation for the cure of bubonocele. It consisted in putting a ligature under the hernial sac, close to the abdominal ring, and tying that part of the sac, so as to render it impervious by the adhesive inflammation thus excited.

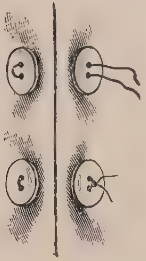
The Staple Suture consisted of a piece of steel wire shaped like a staple, the ends of which were ground to a triangular or glover's point. In using it the points of the staple were brought through both margins of the wound, and then bent back.



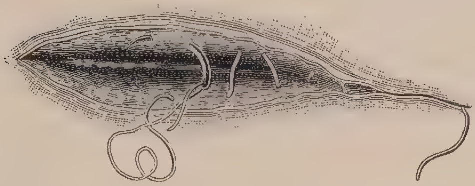
Interrupted suture. (Park.)



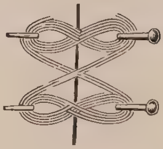
Continued or glovers' suture. (Park.)



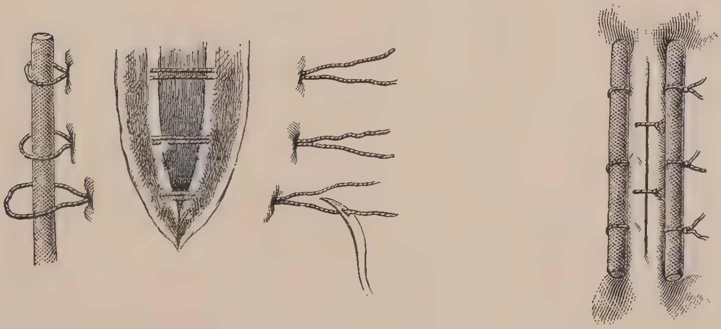
Button suture. (Smith.)



Subcuticular suture.



Twisted or hare-lip suture.



Quilled suture. (Smith.)

The Twisted Suture is employed chiefly to unite wounds of the cheeks and of the free edges of the lips. To perform it a pin or needle is passed through the edges of the wound, so as to keep them thoroughly in contact. A piece of thread is then wound accurately around the pin, from one side of the division to the other, in the form of the figure 8. Delicate rings of india-rubber have been substituted for the figure-of-8 turns, especially after ovariotomy. This form of suture is then called the *india-rubber suture*. The number of pins must, of course, correspond with the extent of the wound. This is the suture used in cases of harelip.

The Implanted Suture is formed by pins arranged parallel to the edges of the wound and implanted in their substance. By means of threads the needles are approximated so as to bring the edges of the wound together.

The Plastic Suture of Prof. Joseph Pancoast is a suture by tongue and groove. The groove is made by an incision in the part which is to receive the flap. The tongue is made on the flap by bevelling off the two surfaces, cuticular and adipose. The suture is made by passing a loop of thread, by two punctures, deep through the inner lip of the groove. The two needles are passed through the base of the tongue, and again through the outer lip of the groove. The two ends of the thread are then tied over a small roll of adhesive plaster, by which the tongue is, of necessity, forced deep into the groove. Four raw surfaces are thus firmly held in connection, making the union of parts, by this suture, a very certain process.

Intestinal Sutures. Various sutures have been proposed for union of the intestines in wounds thereof, as the *suture of the four masters*, in which both ends of the intestines are stitched on a piece of the windpipe of some animal or on a cylinder of cardboard oiled; the *suture of Ramdohr*, with ensheathing or invagination of the upper into the lower part of the intestine; the *suture of Bertrandi*, which differs only from the continued suture in the ligature being passed through, not over, the margins of the solution of continuity; *Czerny's s.*, in which the thread passes through the mucosa only; the *suture of Jobert*, which is made by introducing the needle on the serous surface of the viscus, passing under the serous coat, and bringing the point out upon the serous surface again; this same process is then repeated inversely on the other side, so that when the suture ends are tied two flat, serous surfaces are brought into contact; the *Czerny-Lembert suture* is this suture with the addition of a single row of separate sutures uniting the cut edges of mucous membrane. In *Gély's suture* two needles are inserted near the angle of the wound, then carried along the interior of the bowel, parallel with the wound, for the sixth of an inch, and brought out precisely at the same level; the threads are then crossed, each needle being passed through the puncture made by the other. *Appolito's suture* is made by using a needle with double thread, passing through all the coats of intestine, making the thread appear in transverse direction to the wound from the outside, longitudinal to the surface on the inside, and the process being repeated if necessary. In the *loop stitch of Le Dran* the edges of the wound are brought together, and as many needles, with unwaxed threads, used as there are to be stitches; each stitch is then made by passing a needle through the edges; all the ligatures belonging to one side of the wound are tied together and twisted so as to form a thread, which is fixed externally. *Cushing's suture* is a modification of that of Appolito; it is a right-angle continuous suture that passes through the serous and muscular coats, but avoids the mucous coat. *Connell's suture* is one employed in end-to-end anastomosis of the intestine; it includes all the coats of the bowel, the knots being left on the mucous surface within the lumen. **Anatom'ical s.**, see first definition under the prime. **Antisep'tic s.**, one made with aseptic material. **Appoli'to's s.**, see *Suture, intestinal* (above). **Approxima'tion s.**, s. applied to approximate the deeper parts of the wound. **Apposi'tion s.**, an approximation s. through skin only. **Bas'ilar s.**, s. between the basilar process of the occipital bone and the sphenoid. **Bas'tard s.**, see *Sutura notha*. **Béclard's' s.**, a s. with two threads of different colors. **Bell's s.**, see *Suture, glover's* (above). **S. of Bertran'di**, see *Suture, intestinal* (above). **Bipari'etal s.**, sagittal suture. **Bouisson's' s.**, a form of twisted suture for the intestine. **Boze'man's s.**, a button s. **Bur'ied s.**, approximation of the upper portions of a wound to cover up the parts below. **But'ton s.**, see *Suture, quilled* (above). **Cir'cular s.**, s. of the circumference of a part. **Clamp s.**, see *Suture, quilled* (above). **Clav'ate s.**, quilled s. **Coapta'tion s.**, s. for coaptation of the outer wound. **Cobb'ler's s.**, s. made by needle with two threads. **Com'pound s.**, see *Suture, quilled* (above). **Con'nell's s.**, see *Suture, intestinal* (above). **Contin'ued** or **Contin'uous s.**, the thread is carried backward and forward across the wound and tied at the beginning and end. **Coro'nal s.**, suture between the frontal and parietal bones. **Cush'ing's s.**, see *Suture, intestinal* (above). **Czer'ny's s.**, see *Suture, intestinal* (above); also a method of uniting a ruptured tendon by splitting one of the pieces longitudinally and attaching it by suture to the other piece. **Czer'ny-Lem'bert s.**, see *Suture, intestinal* (above). **Den'tate s.**, irregular suture, as the interparietal one. **Dry s.**, suture made by adhesive strips applied to the borders of the wound, the edges of the plaster being sutured. **Dupuytren's' s.**, see *Dupuytren*. **Duverger's' s.**, see *Duverger*. **Ethmofron'tal s.**, **Ethmolac'rymal s.**, **Ethmosphe'noid s.**, s. between the frontal, lacrymal, and sphenoid bones, respectively, and the ethmoid. **False s.**, see *Sutura notha*. **Figure-of-8 s.**, see *Suture, twisted* (above). **Fron'tal s.**, see *Frontal*. **Frontoma'lar s.**, s. between the frontal and malar bones. **Frontomax'illary s.**, s. between the frontal and superior maxillary bones. **Frontona'sal s.**, s. between the frontal and nasal bones. **Frontopari'etal s.**, coronal s. **Frontosphe'noid s.**, s. between the frontal bone and the alæ of the sphenoid. **Frontotem'poral s.**, s. between the temporal and frontal bones. **Gély's s.**, see *Suture, intestinal* (above). **Glov'er's s.**, see *Suture, glover's* (above). **Gus'senbauer's s.**, see *Gussenbauer*. **Hal'stead's s.**, see *Halstead*. **Harelip s.**, see *Harelip*. **Harmon'ic s.**, see *Harmony*. **Har'ris's s.**, see *Harris*. **Implant'ed s.**, tying together of pins passed parallel to each other on either side of the wound. **Intermax'illary s.**, s. between the superior maxillary bones. **Interna'sal s.**, s. between the nasal bones. **Interpari'etal s.**, sagittal s. **Interrupt'ed s.**, see under the prime. **S. of Jobert'**, see *Suture, intestinal* (above). **Ju'gal s.**, sagittal s. **Knot'ted s.**, interrupted suture. **Lace s.**, s. made with many fine threads. **Lamb'doid s.**, s. between the two parietal bones and the occipital. **Le Dran's' s.**, see *Suture, intestinal* (above). **Lefort's' s.**, see *Lefort*. **S. of Lem'bert**, see *Suture, intestinal* (above). **Longitu'dinal s.**, sagittal s. **Mat'tress s.**, a form of continuous suture backward and forward through the two lips of the wound. **Maxillolac'rymal s.**, union between the superior maxillary and lacrymal bones. **Metop'ic s.**, frontal s. **Nasomax'illary s.**, s. between the nasal and superior maxillary bones. **Occip'ital s.**, lambdoid s. **Occipitomas'toid s.**, s. between the occipital and mastoid bones. **Occipitopari'etal s.**, lambdoid s. **Pal'atine s.**, s. between the palate bones. **Parietomas'toid s.**, s. between the parietal and mastoid bones. **Perine'al s.**, perinæorrhaphy. **Petit's' s.**, see *Petit*. **Pe'tro-occip'ital s.**, s. between the occipital and petrous bones. **Petrosphe'noid s.**, s. between the petrous bone and the greater wing of the sphenoid. **Pin s.**, harelip s., twisted s. **Plas'tic s.**, see under the prime. **Quilled s.**, see under the prime. **Quilt'ed s.**, a form of mattress s. used in wounds of the intestines. **S. of Ram'dohr**, see *Suture, intestinal* (above). **Relaxa'tion s.**, tension s. **Reybard's' s.**, see *Reybard*. **Rob'inson's**

**s.**, see *Robinson*. **Roy′al s.**, see under the prime. **Saeng′er′s s.**, see *Saenger*. **Sag′ittal s.**, see *Sagittal*. **Shot′ted s.**, see *Suture, quilled*. **Sims′s s.**, see *Suture, quilled*. **Si′mon′s s.**, see *Simon*. **Sphenoma′lar s.**, s. between greater wing of the sphenoid and the malar bone. **Sphenopari′etal s.**, s. between the great wing of the sphenoid and the parietal bone. **Sphenotem′poral s.**, s. between the sphenoid and temporal bones. **Squamo′sal, Squa′mous,** or **Squamopari′etal s.**, s. between the parietal bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone. **Squamosphe′noid s.**, s. between the great wing of the sphenoid and the squamous portion of the temporal bone. **Sta′ple s.**, see under the prime. **Subcutic′ular s.**, a stitch or suture applied just beneath the skin. **Tay′lor′s s.**, a cobbler′s s., used after amputation of the cervix uteri. **Ten′sion s.**, see *Tension*. **Tongue and groove s.**, plastic s. of Pancoast. **Transverse′ s.**, s. between the frontal bone and the bones of the face. **Twist′ed s.**, see under the prime. **Uninterrupt′ed s.**, see *Suture, glover′s*. **Wölf′ler′s s.**, see *Wölfler*.

**Suzanne′s′ gland.** Small mucous gland under the alveololingual sulcus of the mouth.

**Swab.** A piece of sponge, rag, or absorbent cotton tied to a rod of whalebone or wood, for cleansing the mouth of the sick or applying remedial agents to the pharynx and other parts; the process is termed swabbing.

**Swag′belly.** Physconia.

**Swa′ging.** The operation of stamping a metal plate between two dies.

**Swal′low.** Hirundo. **S. wort**, Asclepias vincetoxicum, A. tuberosa.

**Swal′lowing.** Deglutition.

**Swal′low′s nest.** Fossa deeply seated in the cerebellum near the uvula; nidus hirundinis.

**Swamp ap′ple.** Excrescence formed by parasites upon swamp azalea. **S. cab′bage**, Dracontium fœtidum. **S. dog-wood**, Petela trifoliata. **S. fe′ver**, malarial fever. **S. hel′lebore**, Veratrum viride. **S. itch**, scabies or pruritus; prairie itch. **S. lau′rel**, Kalmia glauca. **S. sas′safras**, Magnolia glauca. **S. sick′ness**, milk sickness. **S. su′mach**, Rhus venenata. **S. wood**, Cephalanthus occidentalis; Dirca palustris.

**Swan Al′ley sore.** See *Phagedenic chancre*.

**Swart′zia tomento′sa.** A tree of tropical America, the bark of which possesses sudorific properties.

**Sweam′ish.** See *Syncope*.

**Sweat.** Sudor. **Blood′y s.**, sudor cruentus. **Blue s., Red s.**, etc., see *Chromidrosis*. **S. canal′**, excretory duct from a sweat gland. **S. cen′tre**, supposed centre in the medulla oblongata which excites the excretion of sweat. **Colliq′uative s.**, see *Colliquative*. **S. glands**, see *Perspiration*. **S. pores**, see *Pore*. **S. root**, Polemonium reptans. **S. scab**, crusta genu equinæ. **S. ves′icle**, sudamina.

**Sweat′ing.** Ephidrosis; perspiring. Union of two metallic surfaces by fusion of the parts in contact. **S. of blood**, see *Diapedesis* and *Sudor cruentus*. **S. fe′ver**, s. sickness. **S. plant**, Eupatorium perfoliatum. **S. sick′ness**, miliary fever, with profuse sweating and an eruption of miliary vesicles; sudor anglicus. **S. sick′ness, Mal′wah**, disease having the features of the worst form of cholera and malignant congestive fever, which occurred in Malwah, India.

**Swe′diaur′s disease′.** Achillodynia.

**Swe′dish gymnas′tics, S. move′ments,** or **S. sys′tem.** System of active movements with massage, used in the treatment of diseases. **S. leech**, Hirudo medicinalis.

**Sweet al′mond.** Amygdala dulcis. **S. bal′sam**, Gnaphalium polycephalum. **S. ba′sil**, Ocinum basilicum. **S. bay**, Magnolia glauca. **S. birch**, Betula lenta, an American species of birch, containing a principle allied to amygdalin, which uniting with water forms an oil similar to that of gaultheria. **Bit′ter s.**, Solanum dulcamara; S. triosteum. **S. bread**, pancreas, thymus. **S. bush**, Comptonia asplenifolia. **S. cassa′va**, Jatropha manihot. **S. ci′cely**, Osmorrhiza longistylis. **S. clo′ver**, Trifolium melilotus. **S. fern**, Comptonia asplenifolia; Adiantum pedatum. **S. flag**, Acorus calamus. **S. gale**, Myrica gale. **S. gum**, liquidambar. **S. lau′rel**, Illicium floridanum. **S. mar′garum**, Origanum marjorana. **S. myr′tle**, Acorus calamus. **S. oil**, oleum olivæ. **S. or′ange-peel**, Citrus aurantium. **S. or′ange tree**, Citrus aurantium. **S. pep′per bush**, Clethira alnifolia. **S. pod**, Ceratonium siliqua. **S. pota′to**, root of Batata edulis. **S. prin′ciple of oils**, glycerin. **S. root**, Aralia nudicaulis. **S. sca′bious**, Erigeron canadense. **S. scent′ed gold′en rod**, solidago. **S. scent′ed life-everlast′ing**, Gnaphalium polycephalum. **S. scented shrub**, calycanthus. **S. scent′ed vir′gin′s bower**, Clematis flammula. **S. scent′ed wa′ter lily**, Nymphæa odorata. **S. sedge**, Acorus calamus. **S. sop**, edible fruit of Anona squamosa. **S. spirit of ni′tre**, spiritus ætheris nitrosi. **S. su′mach**, Rhus aromatica. **S. tinc′ture of rhu′barb**, tinctura rhei dulcis. **S. wood bark**, cascarilla.

**Swell′ing.** Tumefaction. Morbid increase in bulk in any part of the body. See *Tumor*. **Albu′minous s.**, cloudy s. **Cloud′y s.**, see *Cloudy*. **Crys′talline s.**, Sömmering′s s. **Glass′y s.**, a term applied to the external appearance presented by croupous membrane; also amyloid infiltration. **Söm′mering′s s.**, annular tumefaction of the capsule after the operation of extraction of the crystalline lens. **White s.**, hydrarthrus.

**Swer′tia chira′yita** (after Emanuel Swert, a Dutch botanist). Gentiana chirayita. **S. diffor′mis**, see *Calumba*. **S. fras′era**, see *Calumba*. **S. lu′tea**, Gentiana lutea.

**Swiete′nia febrif′uga** (after Van Swieten). A plant, ord. *Meliaceæ*, native of the East Indies; the bark, called rohena bark, is tonic and stomachic, and has been used in intermittents and diseases where bitter tonics are indicated; dose, gr. xx–xxx (1.3–2.0). **S. mahog′ani**, magohany tree of West Indies and tropical America, is possessed of tonic and febrifuge properties. **S. senegalen′sis**, khaya senegalensis, a common forest tree on the borders of the Gambia. The bark, called cailcedra and karson khayi, is bitter and antiperiodic.

**Swim** or **Swim′bladder.** Air-bladder.

**Swim′ming.** Natation. **S. blad′der**, air-bladder. **S. of the head**, vertigo.

**Swine diphthe′ria.** Pig typhoid, hog cholera; acute, frequently fatal, contagious, and epidemic disease of swine, accompanied by necrotic ulceration of the bowels and pneumonia. **S. erysip′elas**, contagious febrile disease of swine, with fever and red eruption on the neck and stomach. **S. fe′ver**, a term including various diseases of swine. **S. pest**, hog cholera; s. plague. **S. plague**, disease of hogs in which there is ulcerative gastroenteritis, caused by Bacillus suipestifer; the German form of the disease is characterized by caseous pneumonia and septicæmic infection, and is traceable to the Bacillus suisepticus. **S.-p. schi′zophyte** (Detmers), bacillus of swine plague. **S. pox**, see *Varicella*. **S. this′tle**, sonchus.

**Swiss tape′worm.** Bothriocephalus latus.

**Swoon.** Syncope.

**Swoon′ing.** Syncope.

**Sycami′num** or **Sycami′nus.** See *Morus nigra*.

**Sy′ce** (*syke*). Ficus; Ficus carica.

**Syceph′alus** (*syn*, with, *kephale*, head). A monster having two heads united together.

**Sy′cios angula′tus.** One-seeded star cucumber, wild bryony. The roots and seeds are bitter, purgative, and diuretic; used in dropsy in the same cases as bryony.

**Syco′ma.** Ficus. Wart-like growth on soft parts, as the tongue, genital organs, eyelids, etc.

**Sy′cose.** Saccharin.

**Syco′siform.** Resembling sycosis. **S. dermato′sis**, a rare skin affection, probably a tuberculous complication of ordinary sycosis, leaving an irregular scar.

**Syco′sis.** A tumor of the shape of a fig; also a fungous ulcer, the fungous growth resembling the pulp of the fig. Trachoma, formerly so called. Term applied to several skin diseases, as acne mentagra, lichen of the chin, follicular inflammation of the beard or other parts of the face. **Bacillog′enous s.**, a form of sycosis traceable to a bacillus. **S. bar′bæ,** s. non-parasitica, affects hairy parts of the face; lesions are papular, tubercular, or pustular, and perforated by hairs, the inflammation being perifollicular. **Cocco′genous s.**, form of sycosis due to invasion of the pilosebaceous crypt by pus cocci. **S. contagio′sa** or **parasit′ica,** tinea sycosis, tinea trichophytina barbæ, barber's itch; contagious follicular inflammation of hairy parts of the face and neck, caused by development of Trichophyton tonsurans. **S. frambœ′sia, S. frambœsiæfor′mis,** dermatitis papillaris capillitii. **Hyphog′enous s.**, a form of sycosis, as barber's itch, due to presence of Trichophyton barbæ. **Lu′poid s.**, ulerythema sycosiforme. **S. non-parasit′ica,** s. barbæ. **S. nu′chæ sclerot′isans,** sclerosing folliculitis of skin of nucha. **S. parasita′ria,** s. parasitica, tinea sycosis. **S. staphylog′enes,** sycosis. **S. tar′si,** blepharitis. **S. vulga′ris,** sycosis.

**Syd′enham's chore′a.** Ordinary chorea. **S.'s cough,** hysterical spasm of respiratory muscles. **S. laud′anum,** vinum opii.

**Syllab′ic speech** or **ut′terance.** Scanning speech with separation of syllables, noted in insular sclerosis.

**Syl′lable-stum′bling.** Difficulty in pronouncing many-syllabled words as a whole; a form of dysphasia.

**Syllepsiol′ogy** (*syllepsis,* conception, *logos,* a description). Syllepsology, the doctrine of conception.

**Syllep′sis.** Conception.

**Sylves′ter's meth′od.** Means of maintaining artificial respiration: 1. Place patient on back with pad between shoulders; 2, draw out tongue; 3, draw arms to side of head in extension for two seconds; 4, flex and adduct arms across chest, pressing firmly against the chest for two seconds; repeat.

**Syl′vian an′gle.** Angle formed by posterior part of fissure of Sylvius with a line perpendicular to upper border of hemisphere. **S. aq′ueduct,** aquæductus Sylvii. **S. ar′tery,** see *Cerebral arteries.* **S. fis′sure,** fissure of Sylvius. **S. fos′sa,** depression on external surface of cerebral hemispheres between arms of Sylvian fissure; it contains the island of Reil. **S. line,** line exhibiting the location of the Sylvian fissure; projected from a point three-quarters of an inch beneath the eminence of the parietal bone to the external angular process of the frontal. **S. point,** a point on the skull about 30 mm. behind the external angular process. **S. sul′cus,** s. fissure. **S. tract,** the portion of the brain bordering on the s. fissure. **S. val′ley,** s. fossa. **S. veins,** veins in Sylvian fissure, conveying blood to basilar vein. **S. ven′tricle,** the fifth ventricle of the brain.

**Sym-, Syn-** (*syn,* with, together). Like the Latin *cum,* a common prefix denoting with, together.

**Sym′bion** or **Sym′biont.** The living together of two animals or plants in harmony.

**Symbio′sis** (*syn,* with, *bioo,* to live). Coexistence of individuals or organisms.

**Symbiot′ic.** Parasitic.

**Symbleph′aron** or **Symblepharo′sis** (*syn,* together, *blepharon,* an eyelid). Preternatural adhesion between the eyelids, especially the upper eyelid, and globe of the eye. Ankyloblepharon.

**Sym′bol** (*symbolon,* a sign). Character. A sign or representation of something else. The following are the symbols commonly used in prescriptions:

℞, *Recipe,* see *R.*
gr., *Granum,* a grain.
gtt., *Gutta,* a drop.
℈, *Scrupulus* or *scrupulum,* a scruple.
ʒ, *Drachma,* a drachm.
℥, *Uncia,* an ounce.
℔, *Libra,* a pound.
♏, *Minimum,* a minim.
fʒ, *Fluidrachma,* a fluidrachm.
f℥, *Fluiduncia,* a fluidounce.
O, *Octarius,* a pint.
C, *Congius,* a gallon.

**Symbole,** sim′bo-le (*ballo,* to throw). Commissure.

**Sym′bolism.** Form of delusional insanity in which the patient interprets everything he sees as a symbol of his own feelings or notions. Sympathy.

**Sym′bolizing insan′ity.** Symbolism.

**Symbol′ogy** (*symbolon,* sign). Symptomatology.

**Sym′eles.** Symmeles.

**Syme's amputa′tion** or **opera′tion.** See *Amputation.*

**Sym′melus** (*syn,* with, *melos,* limb). Monopus. Monster whose extremities are joined together, the pelvis and lower limbs being imperfectly developed, with partial or entire fusion of the latter and twisting of the lower extremity in its various parts. Siren.

**Symmet′rical.** Epithet given to those parts of the body which, if seated on the median line, may be divided into two equal and similar halves; or which, if situated the one to the right, the other to the left of this line, have a similar conformation and a perfectly analogous arrangement. **S. gan′grene,** Raynaud's disease.

**Sym′metry** (*syn,* with, *metron,* measure). Regularity in form observed in many parts situated on the median line, and also the resemblance which exists between many organs situated on each side of the median line—*bilateral symmetry.* Bichat first noticed that this symmetry was confined to the organs of animal life, as the head, brain, spine, organs of sense, locomotion, etc. It has been affirmed to be a law of the animal economy that, owing to symmetry of nutrition, when uninfluenced by disturbing agents, all general or constitutional diseases affect equally and similarly the corresponding parts of the two sides of the body. This has been called the *symmetry of diseases,* and the resulting diseases are said to be symmetrical.

**Sympathec′tomy.** Excision of a part of the sympathetic nerve.

**Sympatheoneuri′tis** (*neuron,* nerve). Inflammation of the sympathetic nerve.

**Sympathet′ic.** Depending on sympathy. Sympathetic affections of an organ are those morbid phenomena that supervene without any morbific cause, acting directly and by the reaction of another organ primarily affected. Thus, itching of the nose is a sympathetic affection, produced by irritation in the intestinal canal. **S. an′thrax,** black-leg, quarter-evil; disease of cattle caused by motile, rod-shaped microorganisms; usually fatal; causes tumor of the extremities from hemorrhagic effusion. **S. bu′bo,** see *Bubo, simple.* **S. gan′glia,** see *Trisplanchnic nerve.* **Great s.**, trisplanchnic nerve. **S. inflamma′tion,** inflammation of any part or organ, occurring as if by sympathy with a similar morbid condition in any other part or organ. **S. insan′ity,** mental aberration occurring in sympathy with the disease of some other organ not physiologically associated with the brain. **Mid′dle s.**, pneumogastric. **Mi′nor s.**, facial nerve. **S. nerve,** trisplanchnic nerve. **S. ophthal′mia,** inflammation of a sound eye following injury or disease of its fellow. **S. pow′der,** pulvis sympatheticus, or powder of sympathy, of Sir Kenelme Digby; composed of calcined sulphate of iron prepared in a particular manner; long supposed to be able to cure a wound if applied to the weapon that inflicted it, or even to a portion of the bloody clothes. **S. sali′va,** that produced by the irritation of a sympathetic nerve. **S. vom′iting** or **morn′ing sick′ness,** that sometimes seen in the husband of a pregnant woman.

**Sympathet′iconeuri′tis.** Sympatheoneuritis.

**Sympatheticoparalyt′ic.** Relating to or caused by paralysis of the sympathetic, as *s. headache* or migraine.

**Sympatheticoton′ic.** Caused by tonic contraction of the arteries from overaction of sympathetic nerve.

**Sympatheticotrip′sy.** Crushing of the superior cervical ganglion for therapeutic purposes.

**Sympath′ic.** Sympathetic.

**Sym′pathizer.** Term applied to an eye which is affected sympathetically by a morbid condition which affects the other eye.

**Sym′pathy** (*syn*, with, *pathos*, suffering). Connection existing between the action of two or more organs more or less distant from each other, so that the affection of the first is transmitted secondarily to the others, or to one of the others, by means unknown. *Sympathy of continuity* is seen in the case of a continuous membrane, as in the action of demulcents in catarrh; *sympathy of contiguity* in the case of parts that are near, as in the action of aloes in amenorrhœa; and *remote sympathy* concerns organs that are at a distance from the part impressed. **Cure by s.,** mode of treatment, at one time prevalent, based on the idea that a mysterious consent exists between parts of the body and certain remedial agents.

**Sympep′sis** (*syn*, with, *pepsis*, coction, digestion). Coction.

**Sympex′is.** Concretion, as occasionally met with in the blood-vessels of some of the glands of the body.

**Sym′phora, Symphore′ma,** or **Symphore′sis** (*syn*, with, *phero*, to carry). Congestion.

**Symphoret′ic.** Congested.

**Symphoricar′pus racemo′sus.** Snowberry; ord. *Caprifoliaceæ*. Root is tonic and astringent, and has been used in ague and by the Indians in syphilis.

**Sym′phorol.** Caffeine-sulphonic acid; nasrol. **S. lith′ium,** lithium caffeine sulphonate. **S. so′dium,** sodium caffeine sulphonate. **S. stron′tium,** strontium caffeine sulphonate.

**Symphyoceph′alus** (*syn*, together, *phyo*, to grow, *kephale*, head). Monstrosity in which twins are united by the head.

**Symphys′eal.** Relating to a symphysis, as of the pubis. **S. an′gle,** formed by union of the line of the lower border of the inferior maxillary bone and that from the point of the chin to the lower incisors.

**Symphyseot′omy** (*symphysis* + *tome*, incision). Synchondrotomy, Sigaultian operation or section. Operation of section of the symphysis pubis, performed with the view of augmenting the diameter of the pelvis to facilitate delivery in certain cases of faulty conformation of that cavity, with wedging of the head of the child therein. As soon as the fibrous parts which hold the bones together are divided the latter separate to a certain distance from each other, and delivery may be accomplished.

**Symphys′ia** (*symphyo*, to grow together). A malformation consisting in the union of parts usually divided.

**Symphys′ion.** The central point of the external alveolar border of the inferior maxilla.

**Symphysiot′omy.** Symphyseotomy.

**Sym′physis** (*symphyo*, to grow together). Close union of bones; the bond of such union; the aggregate of means used for maintaining bones in situ in the articulations. It has, however, been more particularly appropriated to certain articulations, as to the symphysis pubis, sacro-iliac symphysis, etc. **S. cartilagin′ea,** synchondrosis. **S. of jaw,** s. menti. **S. ligamento′sa,** syndesmosis. **S. men′ti,** central line of the lower jaw where the two portions are joined by bony union. **Mus′cular s.,** syssarcosis. **S. pu′bis,** pubic articulation. **S. sacrococcyge′a,** articulation between the sacrum and coccyx. **S. sacro-ili′aca,** articulation between the sacrum and ilium on each side.

**Symphysodactyl′ia** (*symphysis*, growing together, *daktylos*, finger). Abnormal union of the fingers.

**Symphysop′sia** (*ops*, eye). Fusion of the two eyes into one, occurring in a monster.

**Symphysoske′lia** (*skelos*, leg). Siren. Monster with fusion of the lower extremities.

**Symphysot′omy.** Symphyseotomy.

**Sym′phytos** (*symphytos*, grown or produced with). Hereditary.

**Sym′phytum.** S. officinale or album or bohemicum, Consolida major, comfrey, ord. *Boraginaceæ*. The roots of this European plant are very mucilaginous, and are employed as emollients, in decoction, in hæmoptysis, dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, etc. Also Solidago virgaurea. **S. min′imum,** bellis. **S. mi′nus,** prunella. **S. petræ′um,** Coris monspeliensis, Montpelier coris; an intensely bitter and nauseous plant, said to have been useful in syphilis. See also *Sanicula*.

**Sympie′sis** (*syn*, together, *piesis*, pressing). A squeezing together of parts.

**Sympiesom′eter** (*sympiesis* + *metron*, measure). Instrument for measuring pressure.

**Symplocar′pus angustispath′a.** Dracontium angustispatha. **S. fœ′tidus,** Dracontium fœtidum.

**Sympo′dia** (*syn*, together, *pous*, foot). Sympus, siren.

**Symp′tom** (*syn*, with, *pipto*, to fall). Any change perceptible to the senses in any organ or function, connected with morbific influence. The term *symptoms of symptoms* has been used for the effects which result from the symptoms of a disease, which effects are not essentially connected with the disease itself. Thus, the debility arising from the frequency of evacuations in dysentery is a symptom of symptoms. Symptom at one time was generally used in the same sense as sign, but the former signifies a functional or vital phenomenon of disease, while the latter is applied to that which is more directly physical; hence the expressions functional or vital phenomena or symptoms, in contradistinction to the physical signs afforded by auscultation, percussion, etc. See *Sign*. **Abadie's′ s., Biernac′ki's s.,** etc., see these names. **S.-com′plex,** aggregation of symptoms. **Constitu′tional s.,** s, caused by the action of a disease on the body generally. **Delayed′ s.,** s. showing late appearance of shock. **Gen′eral s.,** constitutional s. **S.-group′ing,** aggregation of symptoms. **Lo′cal s.,** s. of concentration of disease in a special part of the body. **Objec′tive s.,** s. noticed by the physician, while one noticed only by the patient is called *subjective s.* **Ra′tional s.,** subjective s. **Sig′nal s.,** aura preceding an attack of Jacksonian epilepsy. **Subjec′tive s.,** see *Objective s.*

**Symptomat′ic.** Relating to symptoms or signs; that which is a symptom of some other affection; a *symptomatic fever*. **S. an′thrax,** a disease of cattle caused by the bacillus of symptomatic anthrax.

**Symptomatog′raphy** (*graphe*, description). Semeiography.

**Symptomatol′ogy** (*logos*, treatise). The branch of pathology the object of which is the observation and interpretation of symptoms.

**Symptomiat′ria** (*symptom* + *iatreia*, healing). Homœopathy.

**Sympto′sis** (*syn*, with, *pipto*, to fall). Gradual emaciation or atrophy, either of the whole body or of a part.

**Sym′pus.** Sympodia. Monster in which there is coalescence of the lower extremities and one foot recognizable, *sympus monopus;* if there is entire absence of feet it is called *sympus apus*. (See cuts on p. 1083.)

**Syn-.** As a prefix, with.

**Synadel′phus** (*syn*, together, *adelphos*, brother). A double monster, having a single pelvis and four legs.

**Synæ′rema** (*synairema*). Corrugation.

**Synæsthe′sia** (*syn*, together, *aisthesis*, sensation). Location of a sensation at one part of the body when a distant part is irritated.

**Synæ′tion** (*syn*, with, *aitia*, cause). A cause which cooperates with another in the production of disease.

**Synal′gia** (*syn*, with, *algos*, pain). Pain felt in part of body distant from part injured or irritated.

**Synal′gic.** Relating to or characterized by synalgia, as *synalgic keratitis*.

**Synanastomo′sis.** The union of several vessels.

**Synanthe′ma** (*syn*, with, *antheo*, to blossom). A collection of simple lesions of the skin producing a local eruption.

**Synaphymeni′tis** (*synaphe*, conjunction, *hymen*, membrane). Conjunctivitis.

**Synap′tase** (*syn*, with, *apto*, to join). A ferment found in the pulp of bitter almonds. Also an emulsion.

**Synarthro′dia.** Synarthrosis.

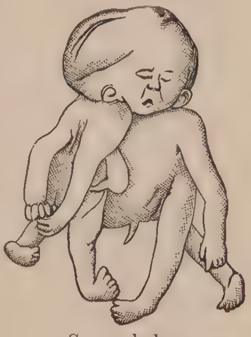
**Synarthro′dial.** Belonging to synarthrosis, as synarthrodial articulation. **S. diarthro′sis,** amphiarthrosis, joint with fibrocartilaginous or fibrous tissue between the bones, or joint with short ligaments, but without fibrous or fibrocartilaginous tissue between the bones.

**Synarthro′sis** (*syn*, with, *arthrosis*, articulation). Immovable articulation. Synarthrosis includes three species—suture, harmony, and gomphosis. See *Articulations*.

**Synathroïs′mus** (*syn*, together, *athroo*, to collect). Congestion.

**Syncan′thus** (*kanthus*, corner of the eye). Morbid adhesion between the eyeball and the orbit.

**Synceph′alus** (*kephale*, head). Double monster with fused heads.



Syncephalus.

**Syncheil′ia.** Synchilia.

**Syncheiral,** sin-ki′ral (*syn*, together, *cheir*, hand). Term used to denote movement in animals when both of a pair of feet are moved together.

**Synchilia,** sin-kil′e-ah (*syn*, together, *cheilos*, lip). Atresia of the lips.

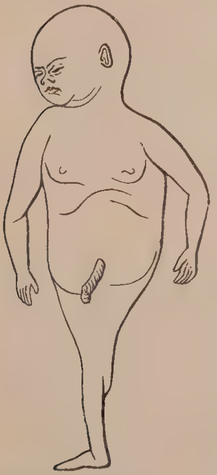
**Synchiton,** sin′kit-on (*chiton*, coat). Conjunctiva.

**Synchondro′sis** (*chondros*, cartilage). Articulation of bones by means of cartilages, as the articulations of the ribs with the sternum, by means of their cartilages of prolongation. **S. sacrococcyge′a,** that between the sacrum and coccyx.

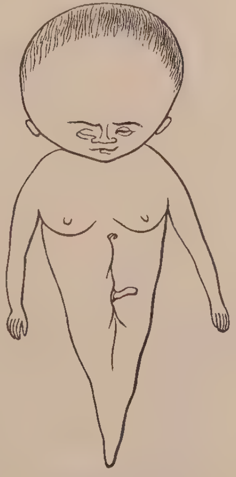
**Synchondrot′omy** (*synchondrosis* + *tome*, incision). Division of interosseous cartilage, as of the symphysis pubis. Symphyseotomy.

**Synchron′ical.** Synchronous.

**Syn′chronism.** State of being synchronous.



Sympus monopus. (Forster.)



Sympus apus. (Forster.)

**Syn′chronous** (*syn*, together, *chronos*, time). Isochronous. Occurring at the same time; thus the pulsations of an artery are synchronous with those of the heart.

**Syn′chysis** (*syn*, together, *chyo*, to pour). Confusio. **S. scin′tillans** or **spark′ling s.,** softening of the vitreous, the presence in which of cholesterin particles gives a scintillating appearance on ophthalmoscopic examination.

**Synchytophlo′gia** (*synchysis*, mixing, *phlego*, to burn). An old term for confluent smallpox.

**Syn′ciput.** Sinciput.

**Synclei′sis** (*cleio*, to close). Occlusion

**Syncli′nal** (*klino*, to slant). Inclining toward each other.

**Syn′clisis.** Synclitism.

**Synclit′ic.** Relating to synclitism.

**Syn′clitism** (*syn*, together, *klitos*, inclined). Parallelism of the plane of the child's head, in a natural presentation, with the planes of the pelvis and vagina.

**Synclone′sis.** Synclonus.

**Syn′clonus** (*synkloneo*, to shake together). Tremulous, simultaneous, and chronic agitation of various muscles, especially when excited by the will; clonus; also general spasm. **S. ballis′mus,** paralysis agitans. **S. beriber′ia,** beriberi. **S. chore′a,** chorea. **S. in′dicus,** beriberi. **S. rapha′nia,** raphania. **S. sal′tans,** chorea. **S. trem′or,** paralysis agitans; tremor.

**Syn′copal.** Relating to syncope, as syncopal fever, a pernicious intermittent characterized by repeated attacks of syncope.

**Syn′cope** (*syn*, together, *kopto*, to fall). Swoon, fainting. Complete and commonly sudden loss of sensation and motion, with considerable diminution or entire suspension of the pulsations of the heart and the respiratory movements. Syncope is not always, indeed not often, an affection of consequence, but sometimes it is an index of a diseased heart. Placing the patient in the horizontal posture, loosening the clothing, sprinkling cold water over the face, and the application of volatile substances to the nose are required during the attack. An approach to this condition is termed faintness, faintishness, and the person is said to be faint. **S. an′gens** or **angino′sa,** angina pectoris. **Laryn′geal s.,** laryngeal vertigo.

**Syncop′ic** or **Syncop′tic.** Syncopal.

**Syncra′nius** (*syn*, with, *kranion*, skull). Superior maxilla.

**Syn′cretism** (*synkretizo*, to combine). Blending.

**Syn′crisis** (*synkrino*, to put together). Coagulation of liquids.

**Syncrit′ica.** Medicines esteemed proper for inspissating the humors.

**Syncytial,** sin-sish′al (*kytos*, cell). Relating to or forming a syncytium, as *s. segmentation* of ovum.

**Syncytio′ma.** Tumor made up of syncytial tissue. **S. malig′num,** deciduoma malignum.

**Syncytiotoxin′.** A cytotoxin acting specifically upon the cells of the syncytium.

**Syncyt′ium.** A quasi-tissue formed of an aggregation of cells with ill-defined limits and large nuclei. A term applied to the external layer of the placenta, a thin, epithelial membrane between the villi of the chorion and the decidua. A multinucleate cell.

**Syndac′tylism.** Condition in which the fingers are not separated from one another.

**Syndac′tylus** (*syn*, together, *daktylos*, finger). A monster whose fingers are not separated from one another.

**Syndec′tomy** (*syndeo*, to bind together, *tome*, excision). Peritomy, circumcision of the cornea. An operation designed to cut off the supply of blood from the cornea by a division and part removal not only of the conjunctival, but also of the subconjunctival vessels. It is resorted to in pannus.

**Syndel′phus.** Synadelphus.

**Syndesmecto′pia** (*syndemos*, ligament, *ektopos*, out of place). Displacement of ligament.

**Syndesmi′tis** (*syndesmos*, ligament). Inflammation of articular ligaments.

**Syndesmoarytenoide′us** (*syndesmos*, ligament). Anomalous variety of lateral cricoarytenoid muscle arising from a tendon in common with the inferior cricoarytenoid.

**Syndesmog′raphy** (*syndesmos*, ligament, *graphe*, description). The part of anatomy which describes the ligaments.

**Syndesmol′ogy** (*syndesmos*, ligament, *logos*, treatise). Anatomy of the ligaments.

**Syndesmo′ma.** Neoplasm having a large amount of connective tissue.

**Syndes′mo-odon′toid articula′tion.** The part of the atloaxoid articulation between the anterior surface of the transverse ligament of the atlas and the back of the odontoid process of the axis.

**Syndesmopharynge′us.** A fasciculus of the constrictor pharyngis superior.

**Syndesmo′sis.** The articulation of two or more bones by means of ligament, as of the radius with the ulna.

**Syndesmothyroide′us.** Muscle formed by union of superior and inferior portions of the thyroarytenoid, inserted into the vocal cords.

**Syndesmot′omy** (*temno*, to cut). Dissection or division of ligaments.

**Syn′drome** (*syn*, with, *dromos*, course). The aggregate of symptoms of any disease. **Brown-Séquard's s., Erb's s., Stokes-Adams s.**, etc., see the proper names.

**Syndyas′mus** (*syn*, together, *dyo*, two). Coition.

**Syneches**, sin′ek-ees. Continued fever.

**Synechia**, sin-ek′-e-ah (*syn*, with, *echo*, to hold). Adhesion between the iris and transparent cornea, or between the iris and crystalline lens. The former is called *synechia anterior;* the latter, *s. posterior*, ptosis diplopia. If exudations of plastic lymph from the edge of the pupil are thrown out, so as to fringe the whole circumference, tying it down to the capsule of the lens, the centre of the pupil remaining clear, the condition is called *circular* or *annular s.* or exclusion of the pupil. When the entire surface of the iris adheres to the lens the condition is called *total s.* When the pupil is occluded by a thick nodule of exudation it is called occlusion of the pupil.

**Synechotomy**, sin-e-kot′o-me. Operation of incising or dividing a synechia.

**Synecten′terotome.** A form of enterotome.

**Synenceph′alus.** Double monster with fused heads.

**Syner′gic.** Working together, as muscles, etc.

**Syn′ergist.** Remedy acting to assist another.

**Syn′ergy** (*syn*, with, *ergon*, work). A correlation or concourse of action between different organs, structures, or remedies.

**Syn′esis.** Intellect.

**Syneuro′sis** (*syn*, with, *neuron*, sinew). See *Syndesmosis.*

**Syn′gamus trachea′lis.** Nematode worm found in the trachea of birds.

**Syngen′esis** (*syn*, together, *genesis*, production). The theory that every germ includes within itself germs of all future generations that may follow from it.

**Syn′genic** (*syn*, with, *gennao*, to beget). Congenital.

**Syngig′noscism** (*syn*, with, *gignosko*, to know). Hypnotism.

**Synhymen′sis.** Synymensis.

**Synidro′sis** (*syn*, with, *hidros*, sweat). Concurrent sweating.

**Synize′sis** (*syn*, with, *izo*, to sit down). Closure or contraction of a canal or cavity, especially of the pupil; this is sometimes congenital, and sometimes supervenes on violent ophthalmia or on the operation for cataract. Those affected are completely blind, the iris having no central aperture. Relief may sometimes be obtained by making an opening in the iris. **S. pupil′læ**, see *Synizesis.*

**Synkine′sia, Synkine′sis** (*syn*, with, *kinesis*, movement). Associated movements of reflex origin. Involuntary movement of paralyzed parts excited reflexly by a similar movement in the corresponding non-paralyzed part.

**Synkinet′ic.** Relating to or caused by synkinesis.

**Synneuro′sis.** Syndesmosis.

**Synocha**, sin′o-kah (*synochos*, continual). Inflammatory or dynamic fever. General inflammation. A continued fever. **S. bilio′sa**, gastric fever; bilious fever. **S. catarrha′lis**, influenza. **S. ictero′des**, yellow fever. **S. milia′ria**, miliary fever. **S. rheumat′ica**, acute rheumatism. **S. vacci′na**, cowpox. **S. varicel′la**, varicella.

**Synochal**, sin′o-kal. Relating to or having the characters of synocha.

**Syn′ochus.** Synocha.

**Synophthal′mia** or **Synophthal′mus** (*syn*, together, *ophthalmos*, eye). Monstrosity in which there is one orbital cavity. Cyclopia.

**Synor′chism** (*syn*, together, *orchis*, testicle). State of fusion of the testicles.

**Synoscheos**, sin-os′ke-os (*syn*, with, *osche*, scrotum). Adhesion of the penis to the scrotum.

**Synosteog′raphy** (*syn*, with, *osteon*, a bone, *grapho*, to describe). The part of anatomy describing the joints.

**Synosteol′ogy** (*logos*, a treatise). Anatomy of the joints.

**Synos′teophyte** (*syn*, with, *osteon*, bone, *phyton*, growth). Congenital bony neoplasm.

**Synosteo′sis** (*syn*, with, *osteon*, bone). Synostosis. Union by means of bone.

**Synosteot′omy** (*syn*, with, *osteon*, bone, *tome*, incision). Dissection of or cutting into a joint.

**Synostol′ogy.** Synosteology.

**Synosto′sis.** Synosteosis. Bony union. Also the premature and abnormal obliteration of the sutures, causing deformity and irregularity of the human skull.

**Synostot′ic.** Relating to synostosis.

**Syno′tis** or **Syno′tus** (*syn*, together, *ous*, an ear). A monster, the face of which is represented only by two ears close together or a double median ear; a form of otocephalus.

**Synovec′tomy** (*ektome*, excision). Arthrectomy.

**Syno′via** (*syn*, with, *ovum*, an egg). A viscid fluid resembling the white of egg, excreted by the membranes surrounding the movable articulations. It consists of water, albumin, salts, and fat. Its use is to lubricate the joints and the sheaths in which tendons play.

**Syno′vial.** Relating to synovia. **S. bur′sæ**, bursæ mucosæ. **S. cap′sules**, see *Membrane.* **S. cysts** include dropsies and enlargements of synovial sheaths, as from localized pressure, under which bursæ may also be newly formed; cystic transformation and dilatation from follicular obstruction. **S. fim′briæ**, s. fringes, s. ligaments, s. folds. **S. flu′id**, synovia. **S. folds**, folds of synovial membrane found in large joints. **S. fringes**, projections of synovial membranes into joints. **S. glands**, Havers's glands; secretory fringes which float in the interior of the synovial capsules. **S. mem′branes**, see *Membrane.* **S. sheath**, bursa-like fold between tendons and neighboring bony points. **S. vil′li**, s. fringes.

**Synovin.′** A variety of mucin found in the synovial fluid.

**Synovip′arous crypts.** In-dippings of synovial membranes.

**Synovi′tis.** Inflammation of the synovial membrane. When it affects the bursæ it is sometimes called *bursitis.* When of strumous origin it is often accompanied with gelatiniform degeneration of the synovial membrane, constituting *arthritis gelatinosa.* **S. hyperplas′tica**, s. with villous outgrowths. **S. rheumat′ica** or **rheumatisma′lis**, acute rheumatism.

**Syn′tasis** (*syn*, with, *teino*, to stretch). Tension.

**Syntat′ic** (*syn*, with, *teino*, to stretch). Tonic.

**Syntax′is** (*syn*, with, *tasso*, to put in order). Articulation. Reduction. Taxis. See *Suture.*

**Syntecop′yra** (*syntexis*, wasting, *pyr*, fever). Hectic fever.

**Synteno′sis** (*syn*, with, *tenon*, tendon). A species of articulation in which two bones are joined by means of tendon, as the sesamoid bones with the toes, the patella with the tibia, etc.

**Syntere′sis** (*tereo*, to keep). Prophylaxis.

**Synteret′ic** or **Synteret′icus** (*synteretikos*). Prophylactic.

**Syntex′is.** Colliquation; wasting of the body.

**Synthe′na.** A species of epilepsy accompanied by cardialgia and tormina.

**Synther′mal** (*syn*, with, *therme*, heat). Of equal temperature; isothermal.

**Syn′thesis** (*syn*, with, *tithemi*, to place). Composition or putting together. A surgical operation consisting in uniting divided parts and approximating those separated or distant from each other. Synthesis of continuity means the union of the edges of a wound or the approximation of the extremities of a fractured bone. Synthesis of contiguity is the reduction of displaced organs, as in hernia and luxations. Also, in chemistry, the formation of a more complex body by the union of simpler bodies.

**Synthet′ic.** Pertaining to synthesis.

**Syn′thetism.** The aggregate of operations and means for reducing a fracture and maintaining it reduced, comprising extension, counterextension, coaptation, and bandaging.

**Syntonin′.** An acid albumin formed from myosin by the action of dilute acids.

**Syntox′oid.** See *Toxoid.*

**Syntrim′ma** or **Syntrip′sis** (*syn*, together, *tribo*, to rub). Comminution; trituration.

**Syn′trophus** (*syn*, with, *trepho*, to nourish). Term applied to a congenital disease.

**Syntrop′ic.** Turned in the same direction.

**Synulo′sis** (*ouloo*, to cicatrize). Cicatrization.

**Synulot′ic.** An agent favoring cicatrization.

**Synu′sia** (*synousia*). Coition.

**Synymen′sis** (*syn*, with, *hymen*, membrane). Union of bones by membrane, as in the case of the bones of the head in the fœtus; syndesmosis.

**Syphilel′cos** or **Syphilel′cus** (*syphilis* + *helkos*, an ulcer). Syphilitic ulceration; presence of a syphilitic chancre.

**Syphilelco′sis.** Process of syphilitic ulceration.

**Syphilico′ma** (*komeo*, to care for). Hospital for the treatment of syphilitics.

**Syph′ilide.** Syphiloderm. A cutaneous eruption of syphilitic origin. The following is a classification of the conditions included under this head (Cornil):

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Erythematous syphilides (roseola). | Diffused;<br>Macular;<br>Papular. |
| 2. Papular syphilides. | Small papules (papular or papulo-granular syphilide);<br>Miliary syphilide;<br>Conical, lichen-like syphilide;<br>Large papules (patches of papulo-lenticular syphilide);<br>Papulo-tuberculous;<br>Papulo-squamous. |
| 3. Vesicular syphilides. | Varicelliform;<br>Eczemiform;<br>Herpetiform. |
| 4. Pustular syphilides. | Acneiform;<br>Impetiginous;<br>Ecthymatous (sometimes superficial and precocious, sometimes late and ulcerated)—ulcerous ecthyma. |
| 5. Bullous syphilides. | Pemphigus;<br>Rupia. |
| 6. Gummous and tubercular syphilides. | |

In this classification there is indicated the gradual passage of the superficial lesions of the early period of secondary symptoms, the roseola and the papules, into the deeper and later lesions of the second period, such as ecthyma, and finally into the rupia, tubercles, and gummata of the third period.

**Syphilidoch′thus** (*syphilis*+*ochthe*, rising ground) **dissemina′tus.** Tubercular syphilide. **S. ro′dens,** ulcerated syphilitic tubercle.

**Syphilidocolpi′tis** (*kolpos*, vagina). Syphilitic vaginitis.

**Syphilidog′raphy.** Syphilography.

**Syphilidol′ogy.** Syphilology.

**Syphilidoma′nia.** Syphilomania.

**Syphilidopho′bia.** Syphilophobia.

**Syphilidophthal′mia.** Syphilitic ophthalmia.

**Syphiline′** (*syphilis*). A term proposed for the supposed specific virus of syphilis.

**Syphili′num.** Homœopathic remedy said to consist of the virus of syphilis triturated with milk-sugar.

**Syphilion′thus** (*ionthos*, acne of puberty). Scaly, copper-colored eruption of the face, due to syphilis.

**Syphilipho′bia.** Syphilophobia.

**Syph′ilis.** Venereal disease, pox, French crust, French distemper. An infectious disease communicable by inoculation, infection occurring frequently, though by no means solely, during sexual intercourse. It generally makes its first appearance by a hard chancre, the latter being known as the primary or initial lesion, and there are other symptoms which are secondary or constitutional. These are a roseolar eruption, ulcers in the throat, copper-colored blotches on the skin, pains in the bones, nodes, etc.; the last are sometimes termed tertiary phenomena. Hence the terms *primary syphilis*, s. primigenia, *secondary syphilis*, s. secundaria, constitutional syphilis, and *tertiary syphilis*, s. inveterata, are applied to the disease according to the stage of the syphilitic infection. The specific microorganism of syphilis, the existence of which is assumed, has not yet been determined, although the discovery of such has several times been announced. Syphilis may be acquired or hereditary. Primary syphilis includes the primary incubation period from the time of infection to the appearance of the initial lesion, two to three weeks, but this may be a longer or shorter period; then comes a second period of incubation, of forty days or more, before the appearance of constitutional symptoms. During the primary stage the chancre occurs and the glands and lymphatics become indurated. In the second stage —secondary syphilis—constitutional symptoms are developed, as exhibited in lesions of the skin and mucous membranes (see *Syphilides*), affections of the eye and of the lymphatic glands. Tertiary syphilis does not occur frequently at the present day, on account of the successful treatment of the first and second stages. The tertiary symptoms are various ulcerations, gummatous, tubercular, and other conditions (see *Syphilides*), affections of the nervous system and the visceral organs. **S. cor′puscles,** microscopic bodies said to have been noticed by some observers in the blood of syphilitic patients. **E′quine s.,** a venereal disease of horses. **Extragen′ital s.,** syphilis following a chancre situated elsewhere than on the genitals. **S. hæmorrhag′ica neonato′rum,** a rare form of syphilis of the new-born, attended with hemorrhages. **S. heredita′ria,** hereditary syphilis, constitutional syphilis of the child, derived during fetal life from its parent. **S. in′dica,** framboesia. **S. ingen′ita,** hereditary syphilis. **S. innocen′tium** or **S. inson′tium,** s. of the innocent, s. acquired in other ways than by coitus. **S. invetera′ta,** tertiary s. **Pri′mary s.,** see *Syphilis.* **S. primigen′ia,** primary s. **Pseudo-s.,** a term given to ulcers or other affections resembling syphilis, but indeterminate in character, the symptoms being irregular in appearance, and usually yielding spontaneously or under the use of tonics, change of air, etc.; sivvens, radezyge, etc., have been referred to this head. **Sec′ondary s.,** see *Syphilis.* **Ter′tiary s.,** see *Syphilis.* **Vac′cinal s.,** vaccinosyphilis.

**Syphilis′mus.** Syphilis.

**Syphilit′ic.** Belonging or relating to or affected with syphilis. **S. fe′ver,** febrile manifestation of the first constitutional effects of syphilis.

**Syphiliza′tion.** Saturation of the system by inoculation with the matter of syphilis. It has been used as a curative procedure in syphilis, as well as a preventive of that disease, and in the treatment of other cachexiæ, as cancer.

**Syph′ilized.** Affected with syphilis.

**Syphiloce′lis** (*kelis*, stain). Syphilitic patch on the skin.

**Syphilocerebro′sis.** A syphilitic affection of the brain.

**Syph′iloderm** (*derma*, skin). Cutaneous eruption of a syphilitic character.

**Syphiloder′ma.** Syphiloderm. **S. bullo′sum,** a manifestation of syphilis significant of a cachectic condition in the syphilitic patient, there being elevations of epidermis, filled at first with cloudy serum, which is soon transformed into pus, often mingled with blood. **S. gummo′sum,** syphilitic eruption accompanied with gumma, a late or so-called tertiary manifestation of the disease. **In′fantile s.** may be hereditary or acquired, and may be of any of the recognized forms of syphilitic skin disease. **S. maculo′sum,** syphilitic skin disease occurring in macules, due to hyperæmia (erythematous syphilide and syphilitic roseola) or to anomalous distribution of pigment (pigmentary syphilide). **S. papulo′sum,** the type of all cutaneous lesions produced by syphilis. The papules are small acuminate and miliary, large acuminate, small or large and flat; in the palmar and plantar forms there may also be thickening, separation, staining, etc. **S. pustulo′sum,** generally due to infection with pus cocci; it occurs in similar varieties to s. papulosum, the lesion, of course, being different. **S. serpigino′sum,** see *S. tuberculosum.* **S. tuberculo′sum,** the lesions are multiple, flat, roundish nodules; when they assume a serpiginous character and distribution the disease is called *syphiloderma serpiginosum.* **S. vesiculo′sum,** very rare manifestation of syphilis.

**Syphiloder′matous.** Relating to a syphiloderm.

**Syphilogen′esis** or **Syphilogeny,** sif-il-oj′en-e (*gennao,* to generate). The origin or generation of syphilis.

**Syphilog′rapher** (*grapho,* to write). A writer on syphilis.

**Syphilog′raphy.** The literature of syphilis. A description of syphilis.

**Syph′iloid** (*eidos,* resemblance). Resembling syphilis.

**Syphilol′epis** (*lepis,* a scale). A scaly eruption due to syphilis. **S. gutta′ta,** papulosquamous eruption due to syphilis, looking like drops of water on the skin. **S. palma′ris,** papulosquamous syphilis occurring on the palms.

**Syphilol′ogist.** One having expert knowledge of syphilis, its symptoms, pathology, and treatment.

**Syphilol′ogy** (*logos,* discourse). The doctrine of syphilis and its management; a treatise on syphilis.

**Syphilo′ma.** A syphilitic tumor; gumma.

**Syphiloma′nia.** Noddle pox. Syphilophobia.

**Syphilon′thus.** Syphilionthus.

**Syphilop′athy** (*pathos,* suffering). Any syphilitic disease.

**Syphilophly′sis** (*phlysis,* eruption). Syphilitic eruption.

**Syphilopho′bia** (*phobos,* fear). Morbid dread of syphilis giving rise to fancied symptoms of the disease.

**Syphilophy′ma** (*phyma,* growth). A syphilitic growth.

**Syphilopsilo′ma** (*psilos,* bare). Syphilitic alopecia.

**Syphion′thus.** Syphilionthus.

**Syph′ite.** Somnambulism.

**Sy′phon.** See *Siphon.*

**Syphono′ma.** Cylindroma.

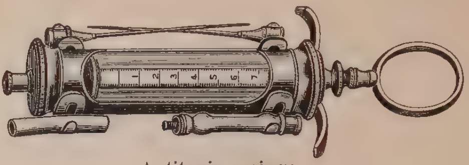
**Syr′iac ul′cer.** Diphtheria.

**Syrigmopho′nia** (*syrigmos,* piping, *phone,* voice). A shrill, piping voice.

**Syrig′mus** (*syrigmos,* piping). Tinnitus aurium.

**Syrin′ga** (*syrinx,* tube). Eustachian tube. Fistula. Syringe. Trachea. **S. clysmat′ica,** syringe (clyster). **S. vulga′ris,** common lilac; ord. *Oleaceæ.* The leaves and fruit are bitter and somewhat acrid, and have been used as tonics and antiperiodics.

**Syr′inge** (*syrinx,* a pipe). Apparatus through which any liquid is injected. **Anel′s′ s.,** see *Anel.* **Antitox′in s.,** a hypodermic s. with a large barrel. **Clys′ter s.,** a syringe for administering clysters. **Cup′ping s.,** artificial cupping apparatus. **Da′vidson′s s.,** see *Davidson.* **Foun′tain s.,** see *Fountain.* **Hypoder′mic s.,** a small syringe armed with a fine, hollow needle, for giving hypodermic injections. **Pravaz′s′ s.,** a hypodermic s.



Antitoxin syringe.

**Syrin′gic** (*syrinx,* fistula). Fistulous.

**Syringin′.** Glucoside obtained from Syringa vulgaris.

**Syringi′tis** (*syringa,* Eustachian tube). Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

**Syrin′gocœle** (*syrinx,* tube, *koilia,* cavity). Central canal of the spinal cord.

**Syringocystadeno′ma.** Nodular tumor of skin or eyeball, whose contents, from cystoid degeneration, are of a glandular character.

**Syringo′des** (*syringodes,* like a pipe). Fistulous.

**Syringomenin′gocele** (*syrinx,* tube, *meninx,* membrane, *kele,* tumor). Congenital tumor consisting of the membranes and posterior wall of the dilated central canal of the spinal cord protruding through a defect in the vertebral arches.

**Syringomye′lia** (*syrinx,* tube, *myelos,* marrow). Condition produced by the presence of cavities in the substance of the spinal cord, marked by muscular atrophy, fibrillary twitchings, analgesia, rhagades, various dermatoses, and other sensory and trophic disturbances. **S. atroph′ica,** myelitis with formation of cavities in the spinal cord caused by disintegration of products of inflammation. Cavitary myelitis; syringomyelitis.

**Syringomyeli′tis.** Central myelitis producing softening and cavity-formation in the spinal cord.

**Syringomy′elocele** (*syrinx,* tube, *myelos,* marrow, *kele,* tumor). Tumor formed by protrusion of the posterior wall of the dilated central canal of the cord in cases of spina bifida.

**Syringomy′elus.** Condition of dilatation of the central canal of the spinal cord with hyperplasia of the neuroglia surrounding the central canal.

**Syrin′gotome** (*syrinx,* fistula, *tome,* incision). Instrument formerly used in the operation for fistula in ano. It is a bistoury concave at the edge, terminated by a long, flexible, probe-pointed stylet.

**Syringot′omy.** Incision of a fistula in ano.

**Syr′inx.** Eustachian tube. Fistula. Syringe. Trachea. **S. hi′era,** vertebral column.

**Syr′up** (Arabic, *sirup, sirab,* or *scharab,* a potion). Syrupus. Saturated solution of sugar in water, either simple or united with some vegetable or other principle. **Antiscorbu′tic s.,** cochlearia, buckbean, watercress, horseradish, cinnamon, and bitter orange steeped in white wine and sugar. **Aromat′ic s.,** compound syrup of mugwort, contains artemisia vulgaris, inula root, ligusticum levisticum, fennel, pennyroyal, catmint, savine, marjoram, hyssop, pyrethrum, rue, basil, aniseed, and cinnamon; tonic, emmenagogue, etc. **Balsam′ic s.,** syrupus tolutanus. **Coxe′s hive s.,** syrupus scillæ compositus. **Eas′ton′s s.,** syrupus ferri, quininæ et strychninæ phosphatum. **S. of five roots,** contains parsley, fennel, asparagus smallage, and butcher′s broom. **Hive s.,** syrupus scillæ compositus. **S. of mug′wort,** aromatic s. **Sim′ple s.,** syrupus, a solution of sugar in water.

**Syru′pus.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Simple syrup, a saturated solution of sugar in water. The following are the official syrups: **S. aca′ciæ** (U. S.), contains mucilage of acacia 25, syrup 75. **S. ac′idi cit′rici** (U. S.), contains 1 per cent. each of citric acid and spirit of lemon. **S. a. hydriod′ici** (U. S.), contains 1 per cent. of hydriodic acid; dose, ʒss–℥ss (2.0–16.0). **S. al′lii** (U. S.), syrup of garlic, made of fresh garlic and dilute acetic acid; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **S. althæ′æ** (U. S.), syrup of marshmallow. **S. amyg′dalæ** (U. S.), made from bitter almonds, 4 per cent., and sweet almonds, 14 per cent.; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **S. aromat′icus** (Br.), made of tincture of orange and cinnamon-water in syrup; dose, ʒss-j (2.0–4.0). **S. auran′tii** (U. S. and Br.), made from tincture of orange or from sweet orange-peel. **S. a. flo′ris** (Br.) or **flo′rum** (U. S.), made by dissolving sugar in orange-flower water. **S. cal′cii lactophospha′tis** (U. S. and Br.), made with calcium carbonate, lactic acid, and phosphoric acid; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0), containing gr. iss–iij (0.1–0.2) of lactophosphate of lime. **S. cal′cis** (U. S.), syrup of lime, containing about 6½ per cent. of lime; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **S. cas′caræ aromat′icus** (Br.), elixir of cascara sagrada, containing liquid extract of cascara, cinnamon-water, tincture of orange, and alcohol; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **S. chlo′ral** (Br.), contains 10 grains to the drachm (0.65 in 4.0); dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **S. codei′næ** (Br.), contains 2 grains to the ounce; dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **S. fer′ri iod′idi** (U. S. and Br.), contains 10 per cent. of ferrous iodide; dose, ♏v–xxxx (0.32–2.0). **S. fer′ri phospha′tis** (Br.), contains one grain of ferrous phosphate to the drachm; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **S. f. p. cum quini′na et strychni′na** (Br.) or **S. f. quini′næ et strychni′næ phospha′tum** (U. S.), syrup of the phosphates of iron, quinine, and strychnine, Easton's syrup, contains ferric phosphate, gr. 1⅛, quinine sulphate, gr. 1⅔; and strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{85}$ to the drachm; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **S. gluco′si** (Br.), one part of glucose and two parts of syrup; used for making pill masses. **S. hemides′mi** (Br.), syrup of Indian sarsaparilla; dose, ʒss-j (2.0–4.0). **S. hypophosphi′tum** (U. S.), contains about 1 grain each of the hypophosphites of sodium and potassium, and 2½ grains of the hypophosphite of calcium to the drachm; dose, ʒj–℥ss (4.0–16.0). **S. h. cum fer′ro** (U. S.), contains ½ grain each of potassium citrate and ferrous lactate in a drachm of the preceding; dose, ʒj–℥ss (4.0–16.0). **S. ipecacuan′hæ** (U. S.), contains fluid extract of ipecac 7, acetic acid 1, in syrup 92; dose, ʒss-j (2.0–4.0) as an expectorant; ʒj–℥ss (4.0–16.0) as an emetic. **S. krame′riæ** (U. S.), syrup of rhatany or krameria, contains fluid extract of krameria 45, syrup 55; dose, ʒss-ij (2.0–8.0). **S. lactuca′rii** (U. S.), contains tincture of lactucarium 10, syrup 90; dose, ʒj–iij (4.0–12.0). **S. limo′nis** (Br.), made with lemon-juice and lemon-peel; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **S. pi′cis liq′uidæ** (U. S.), syrup of tar; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **S. pru′ni virginian′æ** (U. S. and Br.), syrup of wild cherry; dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **S. rhe′i** (U. S. and Br.), contains fluid extract of rhubarb 10, potassium carbonate 1, spirit of cinnamon 0.4, glycerin 5, syrup 83.6; dose, ʒss–℥ss (2.0–16.0). **S. rhœ′ados** (Br.), syrup of red poppy; dose, ʒj (4.0). **S. ro′sæ** (U. S. and Br.), made by adding fluid extract of rose, 12½ per cent., to syrup. **S. ru′bi** (U. S.), syrup of blackberry root; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **S. r. idæ′i** (U. S.), syrup of raspberry, made by dissolving sugar in fresh raspberry juice. **S. sarsaparil′læ compos′itus** (U. S.), compound syrup of sarsaparilla, contains fluid extracts of senna and licorice, each 1.5, fluid extract of sarsaparilla 20, syrup 77, flavored with wintergreen, sassafras, and anise. **S. scil′læ** (U. S. and Br.), syrup of squill, contains vinegar of squill 45, syrup 55; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **S. s. compos′itus** (U. S.), hive syrup, contains antimony and potassium tartrate, each gr. ⅛, and fluid extracts of squill and of senna, each ♏v, in one drachm; dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **S. sen′egæ** (U. S.), contains water of ammonia 0.5, fluid extract of senega 20, syrup 79.5; dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **S. sen′næ** (U. S. and Br.), syrup of senna, flavored with oil of coriander; dose, ʒss-ij (2.0–8.0). **S. toluta′nus** (U. S. and Br.), contains about 1 per cent. balsam of tolu; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **S. urgin′eæ** (Br.), syrup of Indian squill; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **S. zingib′eris** (U. S. and Br.), contains 3 per cent. of fluid extract of ginger; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0).

**Syspa′sia** (*syn*, with, *spao*, to draw). Clonic spasm with diminished sensibilty and inability of utterance. **S. convul′sio**, convulsion. **S. epilep′sia**, epilepsy. **S. hyster′ia**, hysteria.

**Syssarco′sis** (*syn*, with, *sarx*, flesh). Union of bones by means of muscles, such as the union of the os hyoides with the lower jaw of the scapula; the ribs, etc.

**Sysso′mus** (*syn*, together, *soma*, body). Independent double monster, having the trunks fused, but divided, and the heads separate.

**Systal′sis.** Systole.

**Systal′tic** (*syn*, together, *stello*, to contract). A systaltic motion is one in which there is alternate contraction and dilatation.

**Systat′ic** (*syn*, together, *istemi*, to place). Affecting several or all of the sensorial powers simultaneously.

**Sys′tem** (*syn*, together, *istemi*, to place). The collection and arrangement of different matters having an analogy to each other or working toward the same end. In natural history, a methodical arrangement of objects for the purpose of facilitating study. In anatomy, an assemblage of organs composed of the same tissues and intended for similar functions —for instance, the *nervous system, muscular system*, etc. **Associa′tion s., dosimet′ric s., kinesod′ic s.**, etc., see these words. **S. disease′** or **le′sion**, a disease or lesion, of the spinal cord particularly, involving homologous parts, as the posterior or lateral columns.

**Syste′ma.** System. **S. nervo′sum vegetati′vum**, sympathetic nervous system. **S. vaso′rum**, vascular system. **S. ve′næ por′tæ**, portal system.

**Systemat′ic.** According to a system; orderly.

**Sys′tematism.** A method according to which every fact of a science is collected around an opinion, true or false; one who reduces things to such a method is called a *systematist*.

**Sys′tematist.** See *Systematism*.

**Systematol′ogy** (*systema*, system, *logos*, a discourse). The doctrine of or a treatise on systems.

**System′ic.** Belonging to the general system, as systemic circulation in contradistinction to the pulmonic. **S. circula′tion**, the circulation of the entire body. **S. le′sion**, one confined to homologous parts, as the lateral or posterior columns of the spinal cord.

**Sys′temoid.** Term given to tumors made up of tissues resembling a system of organs.

**Systole**, sis′to-le (*syn*, together, *stello*, to contract). The movement of constriction or contraction of the heart to give impulse to the blood or to cause its progression; opposed to the diastole.

**Systol′ic.** Relating to the systole of the heart.

**Systolom′eter.** Instrument devised for determining the quality and force of cardiac murmurs.

**Systrem′ma** (*systremma*, anything twisted together). Cramp of muscles of the leg.

**Syzyg′ium.** Syzygy. **S. jambola′num**, jambol, a tree growing in the East Indies, having edible fruit and astringent bark; the seeds are used as a remedy in diabetes. **S. nervo′rum**, a pair of nerves.

**Syz′ygy.** Fusion of two bodies which still preserve their identity.

# T.

**T.** Abbreviation of *tension* and of *temperature.* Increased intraocular tension is denoted by T + 1, T+2, T+3, etc., and decreased tension by T—1, etc.; normal tension is usually indicated by Tn. **T-ban′dage,** a bandage shaped like the letter T, consisting of a strip of linen of variable length and breadth, the middle of which is attached at right angles to the extremity of another strip, also of variable length and breadth; when two such strips are attached at a distance from each other the bandage is called a double T; used principally for supporting the dressings after the operation for fistula in ano, in diseases of the perineum, groin, anus, etc. **T-fas′cia,** T-bandage. **T-fi′bre,** branch given off at right angles to the axis-cylinder of a multipolar nerve-cell.

**Tabaci′nus.** Color of tobacco—pale brown.

**Tabaco′sis.** Production of disease by the inhalation of tobacco dust.

**Taba′cum.** (Ph. U. S.) Dried leaves of Nicotiana tabacum or commercial tobacco. The emetic dose is gr. v–viij (0.32–0.5).

**Tab′anus.** A genus of flies, of which the horse-fly, *T. atratus,* is the best known species. **T. bovi′nus,** gadfly of cattle.

**Tabardil′lo.** An adynamic fever of South America, probably typhus.

**Tabatière anatomique** (Fr.), tab-at-e-air′ an-at-om-eek′ ("anatomical snuff-box"). Space at the root of the thumb, on the exterior of the wrist between the tendons of the extensor secundi internodii pollicis and the extensor primi; it contains the radial artery.

**Tabefac′tion** (*tabes,* wasting, *facio,* to make). Emaciation.

**Tab′efy.** To emaciate.

**Tabel′la.** Lozenge, tablet. A solid medicine composed of a powder, sugar, and mucilage. *Tabel′læ trinitri′ni,* official in the Ph. Br.; they are of chocolate, weighing 5 grains each, and contain gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ (0.00065) of nitroglycerin.

**Tabernæmonta′na u′tilis** (after Tabernæmontanus, a German botanist). A tree of British Guiana, called by the natives *hyahya,* the bark and pith of which yield a milk used as a refreshing drink.

**Ta′bes** (*tabeo,* to decay). Emaciation of the whole body, with general languor, hectic fever, and for the most part depressed spirits. Also tabes dorsalis. **At′rophy t.,** phthisis. **T. coxa′ria,** wasting from suppuration of the hip-joint. **T. diabet′ica,** peripheral neuritis occurring in diabetes mellitus. **T. dorsa′lis,** locomotor ataxia; see *Ataxia.* **T. d. spasmod′ica,** t. spasmodica. **T. dorsua′lis,** t. dorsalis. **T. glandula′ris,** scrofulous adenitis. **T. ischiad′ica, T. lac′tea,** atrophy of nursing women. **T. mesara′ica,** t. mesenterica. **T. mesenter′ica,** tuberculosis of the mesenteric glands, emaciation and general disorder of the nutritive functions in children. **T. nutri′cum,** atrophia lactantium. **T. os′sis sa′cri,** tabes dorsalis. **T. pecto′rea,** rachitis. **T. pulmona′lis,** phthisis pulmonalis. **T. scrofulo′sa,** t. mesenterica. **T. se′num,** marasmus senilis. **T. spasmod′ica,** spastic paraplegia from primary lateral sclerosis.

**Tabes′cence.** Emaciation.

**Tabes′cent.** Wasting; afflicted with tabes.

**Tabet′ic.** Belonging to or affected with tabes. **T. arthri′tis,** Charcot's joint disease; trophic changes in joints occurring in locomotor ataxia. **T. arthrop′athy,** t. arthritis. **T. foot,** flattening of the foot, accompanied by distortion of its bones, met with in locomotor ataxia. **T. neuri′tis,** degenerative changes in peripheral nerves, found in locomotor ataxia.

**Tabet′iform.** Resembling tabes.

**Tab′ic.** Relating to or affected with tabes.

**Tab′id.** Tabetic. Wasted by disease.

**Tab′idness.** Tabes.

**Tabif′ic** (*facio,* to make). Causing tabes or phthisis.

**Tabifica′tion.** Wasting; emaciation.

**Ta′ble.** A name given to the two plates of compact tissue which form the bones of the cranium. Of these, one is external, the other internal, the latter being called *tabula vitrea* on account of its brittleness.

**Tab′let.** A small lozenge, usually of sugar of milk, which has been rubbed up with some active medicament or on which has been dropped a definite dose of a remedy in fluid form. The former is a *t. trit′urate,* but the name is usually applied to both kinds of medicated sugar-of-milk lozenge.

**Tab′loid.** The trade name of a special manufacture of tablet triturate.

**Tab′ula.** Tabella; table. **T. vit′rea,** see *Table.*

**Tab′ular.** In the form of a table.

**Tac.** Influenza.

**Tac′a ocean′ica.** Tahiti arrowroot.

**Tacamaha′ca.** Fagara octandra. **T. carag′na** caranna.

**Tache,** tash (Fr.). Spot; blemish of the skin. **T. blanche,** white spots sometimes found on the surface of the liver at autopsy after death from acute infection. **T. bleuâtre′,** purplish spots on the skin, deeper than the rose spots and permanent, sometimes seen in typhoid fever; the cause is uncertain, and by some the spots are ascribed to insect bites. **T. cérébrale′,** meningitic streak. **T. laiteuse′,** milk spot. **T. méningéale′,** meningitic streak. **T. motrice′,** motor-nerve ending. **T. spinale′,** spinal bulla.

**Tach′iol.** Fluoride of silver, a powerful antiseptic said to possess but slight toxicity.

**Tachometer,** tak-om′e-ter. Hæmotachometer.

**Tachycardia,** tak-e-kar′de-ah (*tachys,* quick, *kardia,* heart). Rapid action of the heart. **Essen′tial t.,** t. due to a nervous affection of the heart. **Mechan′ical t.,** rapid heart action due to violent exercise. **Paroxys′mal t.,** essential t. recurring in attacks separated by intervals of normal cardiac action. **T. strumo′sa,** exophthalmic goitre.

**Tachyphra′sia** (*tachys,* quick, *phrasis,* speech). Great volubility in speech, sometimes a symptom of mental aberration.

**Tachypnœ′a** (*tachys,* rapid, *pneo,* to breathe). Rapid paroxysmal breathing.

**Tachythan′atous** (*tachys,* quick, *thanatos,* death). Speedily fatal.

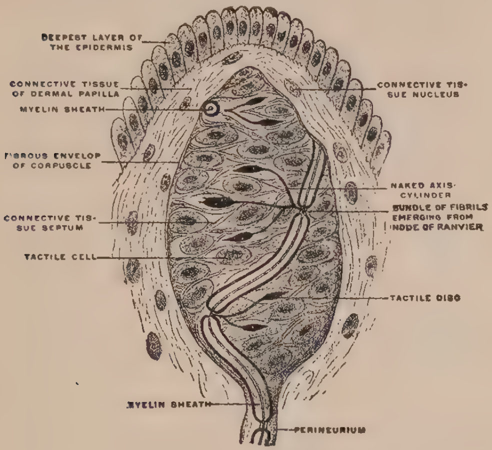
**Taciturn,** tas′e-turn (*taceo,* to be silent). Silent or reserved.

**Tacitur′nity** (*taceo,* to be silent). State of a person who does not speak. Morbid taciturnity sometimes exists as a symptom of the neuroses, especially of melancholy.

**Tact** (*tango,* to touch). A modification of the sense of touch. Passive judgment by the cutaneous nerves regarding bodies exterior to the skin. Tact is passive; touch, active.

**Tac′tile.** Relating or appertaining to tact or touch. **T. cells,** cells forming end-organs of nerves. **T. cen′tre,** hypothetical centre for the sensation of touch, placed in the hippocampal region of the brain. **T. cor′puscles,** small end-organs of nerves in the papillary layer of the skin and various mucous membranes. **T. disk,** termination of nerve between the cells of Grandry; found in the skin covering the bills of ducks and geese. **T. menis′ci,** expansion of the axis-cylinder of nerves applied to cells of deeper layers of the epidermis in parts endowed with special sensibility. **T. papil′læ,** papillæ of skin containing

t. corpuscles. **T. re'flexes,** reflex movements caused by excitation of the nerves of touch. **T. sensa'tion,** the sensation produced by a touch. **T. sense,** sense of touch.


DEEPEST LAYER OF THE EPIDERMIS
CONNECTIVE TISSUE OF DERMAL PAPILLA
MYELIN SHEATH
FIBROUS ENVELOP OF CORPUSCLE
CONNECTIVE TISSUE SEPTUM
TACTILE CELL
CONNECTIVE TISSUE NUCLEUS
NAKED AXIS-CYLINDER
BUNDLE OF FIBRILS EMERGING FROM NODE OF RANVIER
TACTILE DISC
MYELIN SHEATH
PERINEURIUM

Tactile corpuscle in vertical section; semidiagrammatic. (Gerrish.)

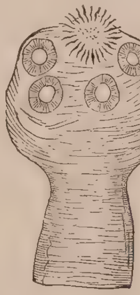
**Tac'tion.** Touch, or the sense of touch.

**Tactom'eter.** Instrument for determining the degree of sensibility of the touch.

**Tac'tual.** Tactile.

**Tac'tus.** Tact; touch. **T. dolorif'icus,** sensation of pain to the touch. **T. exper'tus** or **erudi'tus,** the sense of touch cultivated to a high degree.

**Tæ'nia** (*tainia,* a band or ribbon). Fascia. A tract of white nerve substance in the brain. A genus of solid intestinal worms—tapeworms—characterized by an elongated, flattened, and articulated body. Of this genus the four most commonly found in the human body are: *T. lata* (see *Bothriocephalus latus*), *T. solium, T. saginata* or *mediocanellata,* and *T. echinococcus.* **T. acanthot'rias,** found rarely in the human intestine. **T. aceph'ala,** Bothriocephalus latus. **T. arma'ta,** Tænia solium. **T. artic'ulos demit'tens,** Tænia solium. **T. canella'ta,** see *Tænia.* **T. cani'na,** T. cucumerina. **T. cœnu'rus,** see *Cœnurus.* **T. cor'nea,** striæ terminales. **T. cucumeri'na,** tapeworm found in the lower animals and occasionally in man. **T. cucurbiti'na,** Tænia solium. **T. denta'ta,** Bothriocephalus latus. **T. diminu'ta,** T. flavopunctata. **T. echinococ'cus,** tapeworm of dog, scolex; when ingested it produces echinococcus or hydatid cysts in man. **T. ellip'tica,** elliptic-jointed tapeworm. **T. flavopuncta'ta,** found rarely in man; the ova resemble those of T. solium. **T. for'nicus,** white stria running along the margin of the third ventricle from the pillar of the fornix to the pineal gland. **T. gris'ea,** Bothriocephalus latus. **T. hippocam'pi,** corpora fimbriata. **T. huma'na arma'ta,** Tænia solium. **T. huma'na iner'mis,** Bothriocephalus latus. **T. hydatig'ena,** hydatid. **T. iner'mis,** T. mediocanellata. **T. la'ta,** Bothriocephalus latus. **T. leptoceph'ala,** T. flavopunctata. **T. lophoso'ma,** crested tapeworm. **T. madagascarien'sis,** a rare form of tapeworm. **T. margina'ta,** tapeworm found in dog. **T. mediocanella'ta,** worm derived from beef, and frequently fifteen or twenty feet long, with a larger head than the Tænia solium, and with larger and fuller segments. **T. medul'læ oblonga'tæ,** band on the surface of the wall of the fourth ventricle. **T. membrana'cea,** Bothriocephalus latus. **T. min'ima,** T. flavopunctata. **T. na'na,** Egyptian or dwarf tapeworm. **T. nervo'sa Hal'leri,** ganglion of Gasser. **T. os'culis lateral'ibus gem'inis,** Bothriocephalus latus. **T. os'culis lateral'ibus solita'riis,** Bothriocephalus latus. **T. os'culis marginal'ibus solita'riis,** Tænia solium. **T. os'culis superficial'ibus,** Bothriocephalus latus. **T. plex'us choroide'i ventric'uli quar'ti,** posterior portion of the roof of the fourth ventricle. **T. pon'tis,** band of white fibres passing from the gray substance of the posterior perforated space to the medullary centre of the cerebellum. **T. pri'ma,** Bothriocephalus latus. **T. sagina'ta,** T. mediocanellata. **T. secun'da,** Tænia solium. **T. semicircula'ris,** a medullary, grayish, semitransparent layer situated in the groove separating the thalamus opticus from the corpus striatum in the lateral ventricle. **T. si'nûs rhomboida'lis,** t. plexus choroidei ventriculi quarti. **T. so'lium,** long or pork tapeworm, is commonly a few feet long, but sometimes its length is enormous; it principally inhabits the small intestines. **T. stria'ta** or **Tari'ni,** t. semicircularis; lamina cornea. **T. tec'ta,** lateral portion of striæ longitudinales. **T. tenel'la,** Bothriocephalus latus. **T. tu'bæ,** induration of the superior border of the perisalpinx. **T. vaveri'na,** T. flavopunctata. **T. ventric'uli quar'ti,** t. medullæ oblongatæ. **T. viola'cea,** blue or violet longitudinal streak on the floor of the fourth ventricle; see *Locus cœruleus.* **T. vulga'ris,** Bothriocephalus latus.



Head of tænia solium. (Heller.)

Proglottides or links of tænia solium.

**Tæ'niacide** (*tænia,* worm, *cædo,* to kill). An agent that destroys tapeworms.

**Tæ'niæ** (pl. of *tænia,* a band) **acus'ticæ.** Processus teretes. **T. co'li,** the longitudinal muscle-fibres of the colon. **T. for'nicis,** white striæ running transversely across the floor of the fourth ventricle. **T. fo'veæ rhomboida'lis,** t. fornicis. **T. longitudina'les,** t. coli. **T. valsal'væ co'li,** t. coli.

**Tæ'niafuge** (*tænia,* worm, *fugo,* to drive off). A remedy to expel tapeworms.

**Tæ'nicide.** Tæniacide.

**Tæ'nifuge.** Tæniafuge.

**Tæniin'.** Active principle of Hagenia abyssinica.

**Tæ'nioid.** Resembling a ribbon or tænia.

**Tæni'ola** (dim. of tænia). Any simple, band-like, or flat fibre—*filum tæniaforme*—seen under the microscope. **T. cine'reæ,** fascia dentata. **T. cor'poris callo'si,** prolongation of the peduncle of the septum lucidum.

**Tag al'der.** Alnus incana. **T. sore,** a name popularly given in England to ovine variola.

**Tage'tes.** A genus of composite plants, including *T. erecta* (French marigold) and *T. patula* (African marigold), having properties of calendula.

**Tagliacotian** (tal-yah-ko'shan) **opera'tion** (after G. Tagliacozzi, died 1593). See *Rhinoplasty.*

**Tag'ma** (a troop of soldiers). Ultimate particle of living cell, corresponding to the molecule of inorganic matter.

**Tail.** Caudal extremity. Also used to designate the smaller end of organs, as tail of the pancreas, tail of the epididymis. **T.-bone,** coccyx. **T.-fold,** hollow or fold in the embryo including the hind-gut.

**Tail'lefer's valve.** Mucous fold near the centre of the nasal duct.

**Tail′ors′ spasm.** Affection of the nature of writers' cramp, met with in tailors.

**Tait's knot.** Used in ligation of the pedicle in intra-abdominal surgery. A double ligature is passed through the pedicle, leaving a loop which is carried back over the pedicle, one end of the ligature then being passed through the loop and both ends tied. **T.'s meth′od,** perineorrhaphy. **T.'s opera′tion,** removal of uterine appendages, as of ovaries and Fallopian tubes for uterine myoma, and of Fallopian tube for pyosalpinx, etc.

**Ta′ka-di′astase.** Diastasic ferment from action of spores of fungus Eurotium oryzal on wheat-bran. Used in disorders of the stomach dependent on defective secretion of saliva and excess of acid in the stomach.

**Takamahak′a.** Fagara octandra.

**Ta′king.** See *Contagious.*

**Talal′gia** (*talus,* heel, *algos,* pain). Pain in the heel.

**Talc.** Combination of hydrated magnesian silicate with iron and alumina in small quantities. **T. earth,** magnesia.

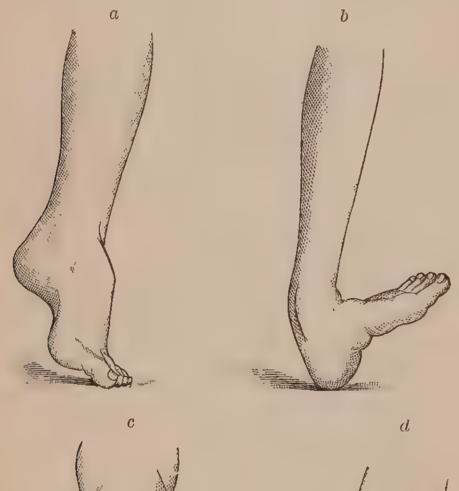
**Tal′cum.** Talc. **T. nephret′icum,** nephreticus lapis.

**Tale′olus** (dim. of talus). Malleolus.

**Taliaco′tian.** See *Tagliacotian.*

**Tal′iped.** One afflicted with talipes; a clubfooted person.

**Tal′ipes** (*talus,* ankle, *pes,* foot). Kyllosis, clubfoot. Of this there are many varieties. In one the foot, instead of resting on the ground by the whole plantar surface, touches it only with the metatarsophalangian articulations; it seems as if turned backward and broken upon the leg—*talipes equinus.* In other cases the foot is twisted inward, *varus, talipes varus,* so that it rests on the ground only on its outer edge; or it may be twisted outward, *valgus, talipes valgus,* and rest only on its inner edge; or on the back part of the heel, *talipes calcaneus;* in the *flatfoot* or *splayfoot, pes planus, talipes equinovalgus,* the plantar surface of the foot is flattened instead of being concave. These deformities, when congenital, may be rectified, at an early period, by proper mechanical means to strengthen the foot gradually and restore its proper shape and direction; if these means fail the tendons and muscles concerned in the deformity may be divided. Clubfoot may also come on after birth, being then commonly a sequel of infantile paralysis; the treatment in such cases is similar to that of the congenital deformity, special attention being paid, however, to an endeavor to restore the tone in the paralyzed muscles. **T. calcaneoval′gus,** t. calcaneus combined with valgus. **T. calcaneova′rus,** t. calcaneus combined with varus. **T. calca′neus,** see *Talipes.* **T. ca′vus,** exaggeration of the normal concavity of the sole. **T. equinoval′gus,** t. equinus combined with valgus. **T. equinova′rus,** t. equinus combined with varus. **T. equi′nus,** see *Talipes.* **T. perca′vus,** inordinate arching of the sole of the foot. **T. pla′nus,** flatfoot, the arch of the foot being depressed. **T. val′gus,** see *Talipes.* **T. var′us,** see *Talipes.*



Talipes: *a,* equinus; *b,* calcaneus; *c,* varus; *d,* valgus.

**Talipom′anous** (*talipes,* clubfoot, *manus,* hand). Club or clubbed hand.

**Tal′lerman treat′ment.** Local use of great heat in the form of dry air applied to a part, as a limb, placed in a cylinder.

**Tal′low.** Hard fat of neat cattle. **Bay′berry t.,** see *Wax, myrtle.*

**Tal′ma's disease′.** Myotonia acquisita. **T.'s opera′tion,** fixation of the omentum to the parietal peritoneum with the object of causing an anastomosis of the portal with the systemic veins, in order to drain away the fluid of ascites; omentopexy.

**Talocalca′neal** or **Talocalca′nean.** Relating to talipes astragalus and calcaneum, calcaneoastragaloid.

**Talocru′ral joint.** Articulation between the astragalus and the bones of the leg.

**Talofib′ular lig′aments.** Anterior and middle fasciculi of external lateral ligament.

**Tal′on.** Posterior prolongation on the sectorial teeth, abnormal in man.

**Talonavic′ular lig′ament.** Superior astragaloscaphoid ligament. Superior calcaneoscaphoid ligament.

**Taloscaph′oid.** Astragaloscaphoid. Relating to both astragalus and scaphoid.

**Talotib′ial lig′ament.** Portion of internal lateral ligament of the ankle.

**Tal′pa** (a mole). A tumor on the scalp; wen; mole.

**Talpa′ria.** Talpa.

**Tal′piform** (*talpa,* a mole). Formed like a mole.

**Ta′lus.** Astragalus; ankle. Talipes calcaneus.

**Tam′ara con′ga.** Averrhoa carambola.

**Tam′arac.** Bark of Larix americana; tonic and astringent.

**Tamaræ′a zec′la.** Tamarindus.

**Tamarin′dus** (Arab., *tamar hendi,* Indian date). T. officinalis, ord. *Leguminosæ* (Ph. U. S. and Br.). The preserved pulp of the tamarind, exported from the West Indies, preserved in syrup; refrigerant and laxative; dose, ʒj-℥j (4.0–32.0). The confection of senna contains 10 per cent. of tamarind. *Tamarind whey* is made by boiling ℥j of the pulp with Oiss of milk.

**Tamaris′cus** (*Tamaris,* now *Tambro,* on the borders of the Pyrenees). Tamarix.

**Tam′arix.** The tamarisk tree, ord. *Tamariscineæ.* The bark, wood, and leaves were formerly employed medicinally; the former for its aperient and corroborant virtues in obstructions of the liver; the latter in icterus, hæmoptysis, and cutaneous affections. From *T. orientalis* are obtained tamarisk galls, an excrescence growing upon its branches; from *T. mannifera,* an exudation called tamarisk manna.

**Tam′bor oil.** Purgative oil obtained from Omphalea oleifera.

**Tambour′** (Fr., drum). Drum-like instrument for recording movements of the heart and other organs.

**Tam′pan.** An insect belonging to the *Acaridæ* or ticks.

**Tampicin′.** Resin from Tampico jalap.

**Tampi′co jal′ap.** Tuber of Ipomæa simulans.

**Tam′pon** (Fr.). A plug of soft material, medicated or not, as the case may be, inserted into a cavity or canal, as the vagina or nares, to give support to the parts, arrest hemorrhage, absorb discharges, or keep a medicinal substance in contact with the tissues.

**Tamponade′.** Application of a tampon.

**Ta′mus** or **Tam′nus commu′nis.** Root is diuretic, and given as an antilithic, and as a topical application for removing bruise-marks.

**Tan.** To make or become brown by exposure to the sun and wind.

**Tanace′tic acid.** Tanisic acid. Prepared by the distillation of the heads of common tansy; is deposited in colored crystals, soluble in alcohol and ether; operates as a vermifuge in the same doses as santonin.

**Tanacetin′.** Bitter principle from Tanacetum vulgare.

**Tanace′tum.** (Ph. U. S.) The leaves and tops of T. vulgare, ord. *Compositæ*. They have a peculiar, strong odor and warm, bitter taste; tonic, deobstruent, and anthelmintic; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0) in infusion. Dose of the oil (not official), ♏v–x (0.32–0.65). **T. balsami′ta,** costmary, alecost, cockmint; fragrant-smelling herb, somewhat resembling mint, formerly much esteemed as a corroborant, carminative, and emmenagogue. **T. horten′se,** T. balsamita. **T. multiflo′rum,** South African plant used as a tonic, antispasmodic, and anthelmintic; given in flatulency, gout, amenorrhœa, and dropsy; especially prescribed in cases of ascarides, lumbricoides, and other entozoa. It is administered in the form of powder or infusion, the latter acting also as a diaphoretic and diuretic; likewise as a resolvent and anodyne fomentation.

**Tana′sia.** Tanacetum.

**Tana′tum.** Aluminum tannotartrate; used in throat affections.

**Tan′ge** (*tange,* rancidity). A putrescent tumor.

**Tan′gent** (*tango,* to touch). Touching, especially touching at a single point. **T. galvanom′eter,** appliance for measuring the current-strength of a battery.

**Tangen′tial.** Resembling a tangent; just touching. **T. ful′crum-cells,** external molecular layer of the retina.

**Tanghin′.** A powerfully poisonous principle from Cerbera tanghin or Tanghinia venenifera; resembles strophanthin in its action.

**Tan′gle.** Laminaria digitata. **Big t.,** Pila marina. **Blue t.,** Gaylussacia dumosa. **Sea t.,** Laminaria digitata.

**Tanis′ic acid.** Tanacetic acid.

**Tan′jore pills.** Pilulæ asiaticæ.

**Tan′nal.** Aluminum tannate; astringent, employed in catarrhs of mucous membranes.

**Tannal′bin.** An albuminate of tannin, used as an intestinal astringent; dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65).

**Tan′nate.** Salt of tannic acid. *T. of cannabin* and *t. of quinine* are those employed. The latter is sometimes called tasteless quinine, and given in tablets to children.

**Tan′nic acid.** Tannin.

**Tan′nigen.** Acetyl tannin; diacetyl tannin. Formed by treating (with heat) a solution of tannin with a mixture of glacial acetic acid and acetic anhydride, and finally neutralizing with a weak soda solution. Employed in chronic diarrhœa in doses of gr. iij–x (0.2–0.65) as an intestinal astringent, and as a local application in rhinitis and pharyngitis.

**Tan′nin.** Tannic acid; principle obtained from oak bark and other astringent vegetables, so called from its forming the chief agent in the process of tanning. Pure tannin obtained from galls by the action of ether has been employed as an excellent and powerful astringent; dose, gr. ij (0.13) several times a day. **T. albu′minate,** astringent like tannin, but taste is less unpleasant. **T. glyc′erol,** glycerin of tannic acid.

**Tannochlo′ral.** Captol. A combination of tannic acid and chloral. Antiseptic. Used as an application in falling out of the hair.

**Tan′nocol.** Compound of tannin and glycerin.

**Tan′noform.** By the action of gallotannic acid on formaldehyde. Used internally, in dose of gr. iv–viij (0.25–0.5), as an astringent intestinal antiseptic, and externally in skin diseases, burns, piles, ozæna, etc.

**Tan′none.** Combination of tannic acid and urotropin, used in enteritis and typhoid fever; dose, gr. xv (1.0) three or four times daily.

**Tannopin′.** Tannone.

**Tannopumilin′.** Combination of oil of Pinus pumilio and gallic acid, used externally in skin diseases.

**Tan′nosal.** Creosal. Creosote tannate. Employed for the same purposes as creosote.

**Tan′ret's test.** Test for albumin, composed of mercuric chloride 135, potassium iodide 332, acetic acid 20; distilled water to make 1000 parts.

**Tan′sy.** Tanacetum. **Maud′lin t.,** Achillea ageratum. **Wild t.,** Potentilla anserina.

**Tap.** To give a quick, light blow. To puncture a cavity for the purpose of drawing off fluid or gas.

**Tape-grass.** Eel-grass.

**Tapeinocephal′ic** (*tapeinos,* low, *kephale,* head). Term applied to low, flattened skulls.

**Tapeinoceph′aly.** Condition of skull with flattened vault.

**Ta′per, high.** Verbascum nigrum.

**Ta′pes** (*tapes,* a carpet). Tapetum.

**Tape′tum** (*tapes,* a carpet). Nerve-fibres passing from the posterior border of the corpus callosum forward to the temporal lobes. **T. alve′oli,** the outer membrane of the teeth; the lining membrane or periosteum of the alveoli. **T. cellulo′sum,** stratum of cell-layers in the choroid coat. **T. choroide′æ,** a shining spot on the outside of the optic nerve in the eyes of certain animals, due to the absence of the pigmentum nigrum, occasioning the reflection of a portion of the rays from the membrana Ruyschiana. Its use appears to be, by reflecting the rays, to cause a double impression on the retina, and thus add to the intensity of vision. **T. cor′poris callo′si,** band of fibres between the corpus callosum and the temporal lobe. **T. fibro′sum,** stratum of connective-tissue fibres in the choroid coat of the higher domestic animals. **T. lu′cidum,** t. choroideæ; also radiating fibres of the corpus callosum. **T. ni′grum** or **oc′uli,** pigmentary layer of the retina.

**Tape′worm.** Tænia. **Armed t.,** Tænia solium. **Beef t.,** Tænia mediocanellata or saginata. **Broad t.,** Bothriocephalus latus. **Doub′le-pored dog t.,** Dipylidium caninum. **Hydat′id t.,** Tænia echinococcus. **Long t.,** Tænia solium. **Pork t.,** Tænia solium. **Sol′itary t.,** Tænia solium. **Swiss t.,** Bothriocephalus latus.

**Taphepho′bia** (*taphos,* a grave, *phobos,* fear). Dread of being buried alive.

**Taph′osote.** Combination of tannic and phosphoric acids and creosote, employed in the diarrhœa of phthisis.

**Tapinoceph′aly.** Tapeinocephaly.

**Tapio′ca.** See *Jatropha manihot.*

**Ta′piroid.** Like a tapir's snout, said of an elongated cervix uteri.

**Tapotement,** tap-ot-mon(g)′ (Fr.). Form of percussion employed in massage.

**Tap′ping.** Paracentesis.

**Tap′sus barba′tus.** Verbascum nigrum.

**Tar.** See *Pinus sylvestris.* **T. ac′ne,** a form of acne resulting from the application of fluid tar or from the action of the atmosphere impregnated with the vapor of tar. **Barba′does t.,** petroleum. **T. beer,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **T. infu′sion,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **Min′eral t.,** pissasphaltum. **T. oint′-**

**ment,** unguentum picis liquidæ. **T. wa′ter,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **T. wine,** see *Pinus sylvestris.*

**Ta′ra.** A disease of uncertain nature which prevailed at one time in Siberia.

**Taracannin′.** Crystallizable principle from cockroach; supposed diuretic.

**Tarache** (tar′ak-e), **Tarag′ma,** or **Tarag′mus.** Any disorder of sight caused by trauma.

**Tar′agon.** Artemisia dracunculus.

**Tar′aho.** Peltandra virginica.

**Tar-and-soot can′cer.** Epithelioma of the scrotum; chimney-sweep's cancer.

**Tar′antism.** A feigned or imaginary disease characterized by excessive avidity for dancing at the sound of instruments, ascribed popularly to poisoning by the bite of the tarantula. A sort of tarantism peculiar to Africa, and believed to be spontaneous, has been called *tarantismus tangitanus.*

**Taran′tula.** Tarentula. A species of spider whose bite is poisonous.

**Taras′sis** (*tarasso,* to throw into disorder). Male hysteria.

**Taraxacerin′.** Crystallizable principle of taraxacum.

**Taraxacin′.** Bitter principle of taraxacum.

**Tarax′acum.** (Ph. U. S.) The root of T. officinale, dandelion. Employed as a cholagogue and in various hepatic disorders; it is also regarded as diuretic. The following are official: *Extrac′tum tarax′ici;* dose, gr. v–xxx (0.32–2.0). *E. t. flu′idum;* dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). See *Leontodon taraxacum.*

**Tarax′is.** Mild ophthalmia.

**Tarchon** (tar′kon) **sylves′tris.** Achillea ptarmica.

**Tardieu's′ ecchymo′ses** or **spots.** Punctiform ecchymoses seen beneath the pleura after death from asphyxia; Bayard's ecchymoses.

**Tar′entism.** Tarantism.

**Taren′tula.** Tarantula.

**Taren′tulism.** Tarantism.

**Tar′gar.** Juniperus communis.

**Ta′ri.** Palm or cocoa wine, from which sugar was obtained, called jagry; once used as a tonic.

**Tari′ni's fas′cia** (after the anatomist Tarin). Fascia dentata. **T.'s fora′men,** opening into aquæductus Fallopii, commonly called the hiatus Fallopii. **T.'s fos′sa,** T.'s pons. **T.'s pons,** cineritious substance between the corpora albicantia which unites the crura and assists in forming the bottom of the third ventricle; the fossa at the bottom of which it is placed is called *locus perforatus posticus,* posterior perforated space, substantia or laminata perforata posterior. **T.'s tæ′nia,** tænia semicircularis. **T.'s valve,** posterior medullary velum.

**Tarnier's′ sign.** A sign indicating an approaching abortion, consisting in an obliteration of the angle between the upper and lower portions of the uterus.

**Ta′ro.** Arum esculentum.

**Tar′sal** (*tarsus*). That which relates to the tarsus. **T. arch′es,** made by the palpebral arteries passing across the tarsal cartilages. **T. ar′tery,** branch of the dorsalis pedis artery. **T. articula′tions** result from the union of the bones of the tarsus with each other. **T. canal′,** channel under the head of the abductor hallucis through which pass the main vessels and nerves to the sole of the foot; interarticular canal of the tarsus. **T. car′tilages,** see *Tarsus.* **T. cyst,** chalaza. **T. lig′aments,** fibrous bands running from the eyelids to the malar and nasal process of the superior maxillary bones. **T. mus′cle,** two muscles of this name are connected with the lids; *inferior,* of the lower lid, and *superior,* of the upper lid. **T. plates,** t. cartilages. **T. tu′mor,** chalaza.

**Tarsa′le.** A tarsal bone; see *Tarsus.*

**Tarsal′gia** (*algos,* pain). Pain, gouty or other, in the tarsus.

**Tarsa′lia** (pl. of tarsale). Tarsal bones; see *Tarsus.*

**Tarsa′lis.** Tarsal muscle.

**Tar′sea la′ta ligamen′ta.** Tarsal ligaments.

**Tarsec′tomy** (*ektome,* excision). Excision of all or part of the tarsus.

**Tarsecto′pia** (*ektopos,* out of place). Dislocation of the tarsus.

**Tar′sian.** Tarsal.

**Tarsi′tis.** Inflammation of the tarsal cartilages.

**Tarsocheiloplas′tic** (*tarsos,* wicker-work frame, *cheilos,* edge, *plasso,* to mould). Operation for the repair of the edges of the eyelids in trichiasis.

**Tarsomala′cia.** Softening of the tarsus of the eyelids.

**Tarsometatar′sal.** That which relates to tarsus and metatarsus. **T. articula′tions** are those between the bones of the second row of the tarsus and the metatarsal bones. **T. lig′aments,** those connected with the tarsometatarsal joints, some of which are dorsal and others plantar.

**Tar′so-or′bital.** Relating to the tarsus and the walls of the orbit, as *t.-o. fascia.*

**Tarsophy′ma** (*phyma,* tumor). Tumor of the tarsus.

**Tar′soplasty** (*plasso,* to mould). Plastic operation upon the eyelid.

**Tarsorrhaph′ia** or **Tarsor′rhaphy** (*rhaphe,* suture). Operation for diminishing the size of the opening between the eyelids when enlarged by surrounding cicatrices.

**Tarsot′omy** (*tome,* incision). The section or removal of the tarsal cartilages.

**Tar′sus** (*tarsos,* the flat of the foot). Posterior part of the foot. It consists of seven bones arranged transversely in two rows, between which amputation is sometimes performed. The first or tibial row consists of the astragalus and os calcis; the second or metatarsal, of the scaphoid, cuboid, and three cuneiform bones. Also (*tarsos,* wicker-work frame) the supporting framework of the eyelids, composed mainly of two small, cartilaginous layers seated in the substance of the free edge of each eyelid. The upper is larger and broader than the lower. Both commence at the bifurcated extremity of the tendon and of the orbicularis palpebrarum, and pass to the opposite commissure of the eyelids. They are broader in the middle than at their extremities.

**Tar′tar.** Antimonium tartarizatum, (improperly) potassii supertartras impurus; also called tartarum rubrum and red argol when obtained from red wines, tartarum album when from white wines. Tartar is the saline deposit from wines as they become aged, which attaches itself to the sides of the casks and bottles in which they are kept. It consists of a considerable quantity of acidulous tartrate of potassium, tartrate of lime, silica, alumen, oxide of iron, manganese, and red coloring-matter if the wine be red. Chiefly used for the preparation of cream of tartar. Also an incrustation which forms on the teeth about the coronæ; see *Odontolith.* **Calca′reous t.,** potassii subcarbonas. **Cream of t.,** potassii bitartras. **Crys′tals of t.,** potassii supertartras. **T. emet′ic,** antimonium tartarizatum. **Salt of t.,** see *Potash* and *Potassii subcarbonas.* **Sol′uble t.,** potassii tartras; see *Potash.*

**Tar′tarated an′timony.** Antimonium tartarizatum. **T. i′ron,** ferrum tartarizatum. **T. so′da,** sodium tartrate.

**Tartar′ic acid.** $H_2C_4H_4O_6$. An organic acid of crystalline form, found in the vegetable kingdom, chiefly in grapes and acid fruits. It is refrigerant and antiseptic, but is chiefly used for making effervescent draughts with soda. Obtained from acid tartrate of potassium.

**Tar′tarized an′timony.** Antimonium tartarizatum. **T. i′ron,** ferrum tartarizatum.

**Tartarlith′in.** A salt of lithium analogous to cream of tartar; a uric-acid solvent in rheumatism, gout, etc. **T. and sul′phur,** a combination of equal parts of each, used in chronic pharyngitis and bronchitis, digestive disorders, skin diseases, etc.

**Tar′tarum.** Potassii supertartras impurus. **T. ru′brum,** see *Tartar.* **T. solu′bile,** potassii tartras. **T. vitriola′tum,** potassii sulphas.

**Tar′tarus.** Tartar; tartrate.

**Tar′trated.** Containing tartar or tartaric acid.

**Tasch′kend ul′cer.** Sartian disease. Endemic malady of Taschkend. It occurs on the face as a red spot, with induration of the skin and finally ulceration.

**Ta′sis** (*tasis*). Extension; tension.

**Taste.** One of the five external senses, which instructs us as to the savor of bodies, and of which the tongue is the principal organ. Gustation is the exercise of this faculty. The nerves associated with taste are the glossopharyngeal and the lingual branch of the fifth pair. **T. bea′kers,** t. buds. **T. buds** or **bulbs,** flask-shaped bodies surrounding the circumvallate papillæ of the tongue, and supposed to be special organs of taste. **T. cells,** spindle-shaped cells found in the taste buds. **T. gob′lets,** t. buds. **T. ridg′es,** see *Ridge*.

**Tattoo′ing.** A practice of puncturing the skin and forcing coloring-matters into the punctures. Sailors in all countries are in the custom of practising it by rubbing or forcing gunpowder into the punctures. The figures thus formed remain through life. The process has also been employed surgically for æsthetic purposes, as in cases of opacity of the cornea.

**Tat′ze.** The fruit of Myrsina africana, native of Abyssinia, the Cape of Good Hope, the Azores, and Algeria; used as a tæniafuge.

**Tau′rin.** Amido-ethyl-sulphonic acid; a substance found in bile in combination with cholalic acid; solid, colorless, and crystallizable.

**Taurochol′ates.** Salts of taurocholic acid.

**Taurochol′ic acid.** See *Cholic acid*.

**Tau′rus.** The lower part of the penis with the raphe extending to the anus.

**Tauryl′ic acid** (*tauros*, a bull). Substance resembling carbolic acid found in urine.

**Tau′ya, Tayu′ga, Tayu′ya.** Root of a South American plant, used in Brazil as a remedy for syphilis and dropsies, and as an anthelmintic.

**Tavignot's′ amputa′tion.** See *Amputation*.

**Taxine′.** Crystalline alkaloid found in seeds and leaves of Taxus baccata.

**Tax′is** (*tasso*, to arrange). Methodical pressure exerted by the hand on a hernial tumor for the purpose of reducing it. **Bipo′lar t.,** replacing of a retroverted uterus by pressure upward through the rectum, the cervix of the uterus being brought down into the vagina.

**Taxo′dium dis′tichum.** Cypress, American or bald cypress; indigenous; ord. *Coniferæ*. A balsam obtained from it is applied to cuts and wounds; the resin from the cones is diuretic and carminative.

**Taxonom′ic.** Relating to taxonomy.

**Taxon′omy** (*taxis*, order, *nomos*, law). Arrangement or classification of living organisms.

**Tax′us bacca′ta.** The yew tree, smilax, family *Coniferæ*. The leaves have been recommended in epilepsy; the resin obtained from the bark has been called albir. **T. canaden′sis,** American yew, ground hemlock; indigenous; the leaves are said to be sedative.

**Tax′wax.** See *Nucha*.

**Tay's choroidi′tis.** Choroiditis guttata senilis, a spotted degeneration of the choroid membrane in old people.

**Tayu′ga.** Tauya.

**Tea.** Thea. **Ap′ple t.,** see *Apple tea*. **Baha′ma t.,** Lantana camara. **Beef t.,** see *Beef tea*. **Ber′ried t.,** gaultheria. **Blank′enheim t.,** see *Galeopsis grandiflora*. **Brazil′ t.,** Lantana pseudothea. **Breast t.,** pectoral t. **Bush′man's t.,** Methystophyllum glaucum. **Caf′fre t.,** Helichrysum nudifolium. **Chick′en t.,** see *Chicken tea*. **Flax′seed t.,** infusum lini compositum. **Gin′ger t.,** infusum zingiberis. **Hot′tentot's t.,** Helichrysum serpyllifolium. **Lab′rador t.,** Ledum latifolium. **T.-leaf eye,** conjunctivitis with mucopurulent discharge resulting from prolonged application of tea leaves to the eyes, as practised in domestic medicine. **Marsh t.,** Ledum palustre. **Mex′ico t.,** Chenopodium ambrosioides. **Mint t.,** infusum menthæ. **T. mix′ture,** see *Species*. **Moun′tain t.,** gaultheria. **Mut′ton t.,** an infusion of mutton prepared in the same way as beef tea. **New Jer′sey t.,** celastrus. **Oswe′go t.,** Monarda coccinea. **Par′aguay t.,** Ilex paraguensis. **Pec′toral t.,** see *Pectoral*. **Red′berry t.,** gaultheria. **Sage t.,** infusum salviæ. **Santa Fé t.,** Alstonia theæformis. **Sas′safras t.,** saloop. **Slip′pery elm t.,** infusum lini compositum. **South Sea t.,** Ilex vomitoria. **Span′ish t.,** Chenopodium ambrosioides. **Team′ster's t.,** see *Teamster's*. **Veal t.,** see *Veal*.

**Tea′berry.** Gaultheria.

**Teach′er's nod′ule.** Inflammation of the vocal cord marked by the formation of one or more small, whitish nodules.

**Teak.** Paronychia.

**Tea′-kettle pol′icy.** A term applied to the recommendation given to boil all water used for drinking purposes, in order to escape the water-borne diseases, such as typhoid fever, cholera, and dysentery.

**Teale's amputa′tion.** That in which two square flaps are made, the longer of a length of half the circumference of the limb, the shorter one-quarter as long, and so placed as to include the vessels.

**Team′ster's tea.** Cautillo. Tea made from Ephedra antisyphilitica, a shrub growing in Arizona, and used as a remedy in venereal disease.

**Tear.** Secretion of the lacrymal gland, poured between the globe of the eye and the eyelids to facilitate the motions. The tears are saline, inodorous, and colorless. In pharmacology tear means any gummy or other exudation, the drop-like form of which has been considered to resemble tears. **Deer's t.,** bezoar of the deer. **T. punc′ta,** lacrymal puncta.

**Tease.** See *Teasing*.

**Tea′sel.** Dipsacus sylvestris.

**Teas′ing.** Method of preparing tissues for microscopic examination by tearing apart the coarser elements with needles.

**Teat.** Nipple. Nipple-shaped structure.

**Technic** (tek′nik) or **Technique,** tek-neek′. Method of procedure.

**Technocausis,** tek-no-kaw′sis (*techne*, art, *kausis*, a burning). Cauterization by application of heat as opposed to that by chemical substances.

**Techomy′za fus′ca.** Dipterous insect of which larvæ have been found in the stools and vomit.

**Tecnoc′tony** (*teknon*, a child, *kteino*, to kill). Infanticide.

**Tecnol′ogy** (*teknon*, a child, *logos*, a discourse). A treatise on children.

**Teco′ma.** A genus of plants, ord. *Bignoniaceæ*. **T. i′pe,** Brazilian tree, the bark of which yields much tannin. **T. radi′cans,** Bignonia radicans, trumpet flower, trumpet creeper, Virginia creeper; indigenous; leaves are acrid; root sudorific, used in snake-bite and as a vulnerary. **T. subvernico′sa,** Brazilian tree with leaves of acrid taste and having diuretic properties.

**Tecta′ria calagua′la.** See *Calagualæ radix*. **T. ferrugin′ea,** see *Calagualæ radix*.

**Tectocephal′ic** (*tectum*, roof, *kephale*, head). Form of head produced by premature union of the sagittal sutures; scaphocephalic.

**Tectol′ogy.** Consideration of the shape of structures.

**Tecto′rial** (*tectum*, roof). Relating to a covering. **T. mem′brane,** thick, fibrillated membrane covering the organ of Corti, resting on rods and hair cells and converting the spiral groove into a canal.

**Tecto′rium.** A covering, as of a part or organ.

**Teel oil.** Oil obtained from Sesamum orientale. It resembles cotton-seed oil.

**Teeth.** See *Tooth, Dental*, and *Dentition*. **An′gles of the t.,** see *Surfaces of the t.*, below. **Artific′ial t.,** see *Artificial*. **Barred t.,** molar teeth when the roots are spread or tortuous, so that they cannot be extracted without being broken or without a portion of the alveolar arch being removed. **Block t.,** in dentistry, two or more artificial teeth carved from a piece of ivory, or formed from porcelain paste afterward baked and finished. **Chia′ie t.,** see *Chiaie*.

**Eye t.**, canine teeth. **Hutch'inson's t.**, see *Hutchinson*. **Incorrupt'ible t.**, see *Artificial*. **Irregular'ity of the t.**, teeth occupying other than normal positions in the dental arch and in relation to their antagonists. **Jaw t.**, molar teeth. **Milk t.**, see *Dentition*. **Min'eral t.**, artificial t. **Ser'pent t.**, see *Serpent teeth*. **Shed'ding of the t.**, see *Dentition*. **Sock'ets of the t.**, see *Alveolus*. **T. of succes'sion**, permanent teeth that succeed corresponding milk teeth. **Sur'faces of the t.**, each tooth crown presents five surfaces: *mesial*, next to the middle line; *distal*, farthest from the middle line; the portion meeting antagonizing teeth is called the *occlusal* or *morsal surface;* the outer surfaces of the anterior teeth are called *labial;* those of the posterior teeth are called *buccal;* the inner surfaces of the lower teeth are called *lingual;* those of the upper teeth the *palatal;* compounds of these words are made to express midway positions, as *mesiolabial* and *distobuccal*. *The angles of the teeth* are named according to the surfaces that they separate. **Vit'reous sub'stance of the t.**, enamel of the teeth. **Wis'dom t.**, see *Dentition*. **Wit t.**, see *Dentition*.

**Teeth'ing.** Dentition.

**Tegen'era medicina'lis.** Cantharis.

**Teg'men.** Roof or covering. **T. an'tri**, a thin plate of bone forming the upper boundary of the mastoid antrum. **T. mastoide'otympan'icum**, osseous roofing for the tympanum and mastoid cells, formed by the t. mastoideum and t. tympani. **T. mastoide'um**, bony roofing over the mastoid cells. **T. tym'pani**, portion of the anterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone covering the tympanum, Eustachian tube, and mastoid antrum.

**Tegmen'tal.** Relating to, or belonging to, the tegmentum or posterior portion of the pons Varolii and crus. **T. nu'cleus**, red nucleus. **T. radia'tion**, radiating fibres from the back part of the internal capsule to the cortex.

**Tegmen'tum.** The upper portion of the main body of the peduncular fibres of the cerebrum, composed principally of the fasciculus teres and the posterior pyramid. **Subthal'amic t.**, extension of the t. beneath the thalamus. **T. tym'pani**, tegmen tympani. **T. vasculo'sum**, this corresponds, in the ear of birds, to the stria vascularis of the mammalia. **T. ventric'uli latera'lis**, centrum ovale majus.

**Teg'umen** (*tego, tectum*, to cover). Integument. Dorsal portion of crus cerebri.

**Teg'ument.** Integument.

**Tegumen'tal** or **Tegumen'tary.** Relating to the integument.

**Tegumen'tum.** Integument. **T. au'ris**, membrana tympani. **T. ventriculo'rum cer'ebri**, oval centre of the brain.

**Teich'mann's crys'tals.** Hæmin crystals.

**Teichopsia**, ti-kop'se-ah (*teichos*, wall, *ops*, eye). Scotoma scintillans. Subjective sensation of vision, in which zigzag lines are seen; occurring in migraine at times.

**Teinodyn'ia** (*teino*, to extend, *odyne*, pain). Tenodynia. Pain of the sinews or tendons.

**Teinophlogo'sis** (*teino*, to extend, *phlogosis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the sinews or tendons.

**Tek'edon** (*tekedon*). Tabes.

**Te'la** (a web). Texture, tissue. **T. accidenta'lis medulla'ris**, encephaloid. **T. adhæsi'va**, isinglass plaster. **T. adipo'sa**, membrana adiposa. **T. arane'æ**, spider's web. **T. caverno'sa**, cavernous texture. **T. cellulo'sa**, cellular tissue. **T. choroide'a**, velum interpositum. **T. cor'nea**, corneous tissue. **T. elas'tica**, elastic membrane. **T. emplas'tica**, sparadrapum. **T. erecti'lis**, erectile tissue. **T. fibro'sa**, see *Fibrous*. **T. Gal'teri**, sparadrapum Galteri. **T. Hippoc'ratis cribro'sa**, cellular tissue. **T. hymenochondro'des**, cartilaginous tissue. **T. hymenochondroi'des**, cartilaginous tissue. **T. ichthyocol'læ glu'tinans**, see *Sparadrapum adhæsivum*. **T. inodula'ris**, inodular tissue. **T. muco'sa**, cellular tissue. **T. organ'ica**, organic texture. **T. sclero'sa**, sclerous tissue. **T. subcuta'nea**, panniculus adiposus. **T. subsero'sa**, subserous cellular tissue. **T. vesicato'ria**, sparadrapum vesicatorium.

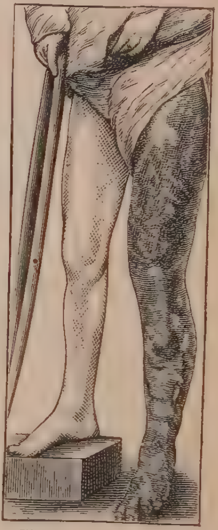
**Telæsthe'sis** (*tele*, far, *aisthesis*, perception). Ready perception from remote facts or premises. Telepathy.

**Tel'amon.** Bandage for uniting the edges of a wound.

**Telangeiecta'sia.** Telangiectasia.

**Teleangeiec'tasis.** Telangiectasia.

**Telangiecta'sia** or **Telangiec'tasis** (*tele*, far, *angeion*, vessel, *ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of the arterioles and capillary vessels; nævus maternus, wine spots, claret stains. Aneurysm by anastomosis. According to some, fungus hæmatodes. **T. lymphat'ica**, lymphangioma caused by dilatation of the lymphatic vessels. **T. oc'uli**, cirsophthalmus.



Cirsoid aneurysm of femoral artery and telangiectasis, with lengthening of affected limb from hypernutrition. (Parker.)

**Telangio'sus** (*tele*, far, *angeion*, vessel). Disease of the capillary blood-vessels.

**Teleden'drites** (*telos*, end, *dendron*, tree). Terminations of the nervous cells called dendrites.

**Teleg'ony** (*tele*, distant, *gonos*, semen). Impression of a previous husband on offspring of another husband by the same woman.

**Tel'egraphers' cramp.** Occupation neurosis affecting the muscles of the forearm in telegraph operators; Morse finger.

**Telenceph'alon** (*telos*, end). Prosencephalon.

**Teleneu'rites** (*telos*, end, *neuron*, nerve). Terminal filaments of the main trunk of the axis-cylinder process.

**Teleneu'ron** (*tele*, distant). Termination of a nerve.

**Teleological**, tel-e-o-loj'ik-al. Relating to teleology.

**Teleol'ogy** (*tele*, distant, *logos*, doctrine). Doctrine of purpose as applied to the formation of objects.

**Teleorgan'ic** (*telos*, end or object). Vital, necessary to life.

**Teleosclero'sis rheumat'ica.** Scleroderma.

**Telepath'ic.** Pertaining to telepathy.

**Tel'epathist.** One familiar with or experienced in telepathy.

**Tel'epathy** (*tele*, far, *pathos*, disease). Thought-reading, mind-reading. Communication of one mind with another without the use of external means.

**Tel'ephone tinni'tus.** Neurosis of audition supposed to be due to continued use of the telephone.

**Telesphore'sis** (*telos*, the end, *phoreo*, to bear). Completed normal delivery.

**Telesthe'sia.** Telæsthesis.

**Teli'ni.** Species of beetle found in India, used for blistering.

**Tellicher'ri bark.** Bark of Wrightia zeylanica. Employed in dysentery.

**Tellu'ric.** Pertaining to the earth. **T. acid**, $H_2TeO_4$, a dibasic acid of tellurium, analogous to sulphuric acid. The salts formed by it are called *tellurates*.

**Tellu'rium** (*tellus*, the earth). An element, symbol Te, found in combination with various metals. Its salts occasion the exhalation of a disagreeable, alliaceous odor from the body.

**Tel'oblast.** A terminal segmentation sphere.

**Teloden'dron.** Terminal expansion of an axis-cylinder process.

**Telokine'sis.** Telophase.

**Telolecithal**, te-lo-les'ith-al (*telos*, end, *lekithos*, yolk of egg). Term used to express the fact that in the ovum the yolk is massed at one end, and that segmentation is unequal or partial.

**Telolem'ma** (*telos*, end, *lemma*, skin). Membrane covering the papilla where the nerve-filament pierces the sarcolemma of muscle-fibre.

**Telomala'cia** (*telos*, end, *malakia*, softening). Phlegmonous erysipelas.

**Tel'ophase.** Division of the cell in a plane passing through the equator of the spindle; see *Mitosis*.

**Telor'asis** (*tele*, far, *orao*, to view). Presbyopia.

**Tem'perament** (*tempero*, to moderate). Characteristics of mind and body according to which individuals are classed as sanguine, bilious, lymphatic, melancholic, or nervous; see these words.

**Tem'perance.** Sobriety. Moderation; opposed to gluttony and drunkenness.

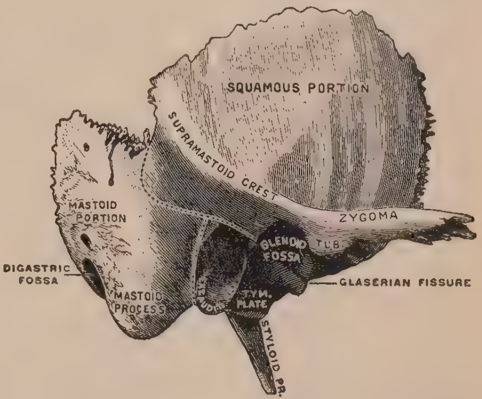
**Temperan'tia.** Agents which quiet circulation or reduce fever.

**Tem'perature.** See *Heat*. **Ab'solute t.**, t. reckoned from the so-called absolute zero, or —273.7° C. **An'imal** or **bod'y t.**, see *Heat, animal*. **Mean t.**, the average of a large number of observations of the atmospheric t. of any given locality. **Nor'mal t.**, t. of the human body in health, 98.6° F. or 37° C. **T. sense**, sense of appreciation of temperature; may be lost in some forms of disease. **T. spots**, see *Cold spots* and *Hot spots*.

**Tem'pering.** Operation of modifying the hardness while increasing the elasticity of metals.

**Tem'ple.** Depression on each side of the head, between the forehead and eye anteriorly and the ear posteriorly. The temples, distinguished into right and left, correspond to the temporal fossa on each side. The word is thought to be from the Latin *tempus*, time, because in this part the hair first begins to turn white and to indicate age.

**Tem'poral** (*tempus*, temple). That which relates to the temples. **T. aponeuro'sis** or **fas'cia**, very strong aponeurosis, of a bluish, shining color, attached to the whole of the curved line of the temporal bone, to the posterior edge of the malar bone, to the superior margin of the zygomatic arch, and forming an envelope for the temporal muscle. **T. ar'teries**, crotaphite arteries, are several: I. The *temporal artery*, properly so-called, arises from the outer side of the superior part of the external carotid. It divides into two branches; the one anterior—temporal frontal or internal or anterior; the other posterior—the temporal occipital or external or superior. Before its division it gives off: 1. Branches to the parotid, to the joint of the lower jaw, to the meatus auditorius, and to the masseter. 2. The transverse artery of the face. 3. The middle temporal, which arises beneath the cheek-bone and traverses the temporal aponeurosis immediately beneath that bone. II. The *deep-seated temporals*, two in number, arise from the internal maxillary and are distinguished as anterior and posterior; they send their principal divisions to the temporal muscle. **T. ar'teries of the brain**, branches of the posterior cerebral supplying the temporal lobe. **T. bone**, irregularly shaped bone seated at the lateral and inferior part of the cranium, of which it forms part, and contains within it the special organs of audition. It is divided into three parts: 1. The squamous portion. 2. The mastoid portion. 3. The petrous portion, petrous process. **T. canals'**, small canals in the malar bone for the passage of vessels from the orbit to the temple. **T. convolu'tions**, convolutions of the temporal lobe of the brain. **T. crest**, ridge of bone starting from the external angular process of the frontal bone, curving upward and backward over the surface of the parietal bone. **T. fas'cia**, temporal aponeurosis. **T. fos'sa**, an excavation observed at each side of the head, filled by the muscle whose name it bears, and formed by the temporal and sphenoid bones below, by the parietal and frontal above; separated by a transverse crista from the zygomatic fossa, and completed before by the cheek-bone. **T. frontoma'lar point**, temporal extremity of the frontomalar suture. **T. gan'glion**, minute ganglion of the sympathetic system lying on the external carotid artery. **T. lines**, two curved prominences upon the external surface of the frontal and parietal bones, known as superior and inferior. **T. lobe**, portion of cerebrum in the middle cerebral fossa, bounded by the fissure of Sylvius anteriorly and superiorly, posteriorly continuous with the occipital lobe; the cortical centre for hearing. **T. mus'cle**, broad, flattened, triangular muscle filling the temporal fossa; attached to the temporal aponeurosis and fossa, and, by a strong tendon which passes under the zygomatic arch, inserted into the coronoid process of the lower jaw; it raises the lower jaw and applies the teeth against each other. **T. nerves** are the superficial temporal, from the inferior maxillary branch of the fifth pair, behind the condyle of the jaw; and the deep temporals, from the same nerve at its exit from the cranium. **T. pro'cess**, angle of the malar bone articulating with the zygoma. **T. pro'cess of lentic'ular nu'cleus**, gray substance uniting the lenticular nucleus with the tail of the caudate nucleus. **T. ridge**, curved prominence of temporal lines. **T. sul'ci**, depressions on the temporal lobe of the cerebrum. **T. sur'face**, external surface of the temporal and parietal bones forming the floor of the temporal fossa. **T. veins**, veins draining the temporal fossa and tissues of the vertex into the temporomaxillary vein.



The right temporal bone, outer surface. The dotted lines indicate the lines of suture between squamous, mastoid, and tympanic portions. (Gerrish.)

**Tempora'lis.** Temporal.

**Tem'porary car'tilage.** That which is later replaced by bone. **T. teeth**, see *Dentition*.

**Temporiza'tion.** Expectant or temporizing treatment of disease. See *Expectant*.

**Temporo-.** In composition, the temple and the temporal bone.

**Temporocen'tral tract.** Nerve structure connecting the temporal lobe and central gyri.

**Temporocerebel'lar tract.** Nerve structure connecting the temporal lobe and cerebellum.

**Temporofa'cial.** Belonging to the temple and face. **T. nerve**, branch of the facial nerve.

**Temporofron'tal tract.** Nerve structure connecting the temporal and frontal lobes.

**Temporoma'lar canals'.** Canals in the malar bone giving passage to nerves supplying the temple and cheek.

**Temporomandib'ular.** Temporomaxillary.

**Temporomax'illary.** Belonging to the temporal bone and lower jaw. **T. articula'tion**, joint between the glenoid cavity and the transverse process of the temporal bone on one hand and the condyle of the lower jaw on the other. Two thin cartilages cover the surfaces of these bones. The one is common to the transverse process and the portion of the glenoid cavity anterior to the condyle. This articulation has an interarticular fibrocartilage, two synovial capsules, and two lateral ligaments, internal and external. **T. nerves,** divisions of the facial nerve distributed to the temporal and maxillary regions. **T. vein,** formed by the temporal and internal maxillary; divides into two branches, one to the facial, the other to form the external jugular vein.

**Tem′poro-occip′ital.** Belonging to the temporal and occipital bones. **T.-o. ar′tery,** see *Temporal artery.* **T.-o. cerebel′lar fi′bres** or **tract of crus′ta,** bundle of fibres in the crusta cerebri to the outer side of the pyramidal tract, not entering the internal capsule, and connecting the occipital and temporal lobes of the cerebrum and the hemisphere of the cerebellum.

**Temporopari′etal.** Belonging to the temporal and parietal bones. **T. convolu′tions,** those connecting the temporal and parietal lobes at the bottom of the fissure of Sylvius; also called retroinsular convolutions. **T. su′ture,** connecting the temporal and the parietal bones; consisting of two parts—squamous suture and parietomastoid suture.

**Temporosphenoi′dal.** Belonging to the temporal and sphenoidal bones. **T. convolu′tions,** those of the temporal lobe of the cerebrum. **T. lobe,** temporal lobe. **T. sul′ci,** temporal sulci.

**Temporozygomat′ic sur′face.** External surface of the great wing of the sphenoid bone.

**Tem′pus.** Time. Temple. **T. intercala′re,** apyrexia; intermission.

**Tem′ulence.** Delirium; also apoplectiform condition from drunkenness—apoplexia temulenta or dead-drunkenness.

**Temulin′.** Narcotic substance, the active principle of Solium temulentum.

**Tenac′ulum** (*teneo,* to hold). Fine hook attached to a handle which is used to raise up a blood-vessel while it is being tied, or any other bit of tissue. Also a band of fibrous tissue. **Assali′ni's t.,** forceps or double tenaculum, the points of which are fine, sharp, and bifurcated, so as to be readily received into each other when the instrument is closed on the artery by a spring. **T. cu′tis,** band of fibrous tissue connecting the corium with subjacent tissues. **T. menis′ci,** fibrous band running from temporomaxillary fibrocartilage to near the sphenosquamous suture. **T. ner′vi hypoglos′si,** band passing across the hypoglossal nerve near its exit from the skull. **T. ten′dinum,** band of fibrous tissue connecting tendons with the sheaths.

Tenaculum.

**Tenalin′.** Substance obtained from the nut of the Areca catechu, or betel nut, the poisonous principle arecolin having been as much as possible extracted. Tæniafuge.

**Tenax′.** Larded oakum for surgical dressings.

**Ten′dines** (pl. of tendo) **corona′riæ.** Coronary tendons.

**Tendini′tis.** Inflammation of a tendon.

**Ten′dinoplasty.** Tenoplasty.

**Tendinosu′ture.** Operation of applying a suture to a divided tendon.

**Ten′dinotrochanter′ic lig′ament.** Ligamentous band passing from upper border of the capsule of the hip-joint and holding the tendon of the glutæus minimus muscle tightly in place.

**Ten′dinous** (*tendo,* a tendon). Sinewy. Relating or appertaining to or having the nature of tendons. **T. spot,** fibrinous exudation on a serous membrane. **T. tu′mor,** fibroid tumor.

**Ten′do.** Tendon. **T. Achil′lis,** tendon of attachment of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles to the os calcis. **T. calca′neus,** Achilles tendon. **T. cordi-for′mis,** phrenic centre. **T. cor′dis veno′sus,** circulus callosus Halleri. **T. interme′dius,** phrenic centre. **T. oc′uli,** ligament of Zinn. **T. palpebra′rum,** see *Orbicular muscles.*

**Tendomu′coid.** Mucoid present in tendons.

**Ten′don** (*teino,* to stretch). Sinew, thew, leader. A fibrous cord, more or less round, long, or flattened, of a white, pearl color, and composed of very close parallel fibres. The tendons are attached to the bones by one extremity; by the other they receive the insertions of the fleshy fibres; sometimes they afford attachment to fleshy fibres at both ends—as in the digastric muscle. **Achil′les t.,** tendo Achillis. **T. cells** or **cor′puscles,** cells of connective tissue found in tendons and ligaments. **Cen′tral** or **cor′diform t. of the di′aphragm,** phrenic centre. **Conjoined′ t.,** see *Conjoined.* **Cor′onary t.,** see *Coronary.* **T. graft′ing,** repair of a defect in a tendon by grafting from another tendon. Also grafting on a paralyzed muscle by taking a slip from a muscle that has not been paralyzed. **Ham′string t.,** see *Hamstrings.* **T. reac′tion,** tendon reflex. **T. re′flex,** deep reflex, a reflex contraction in a muscle, produced by percussion of its tendon; see *Reflex.* These reflexes are exaggerated or abolished in a number of nervous diseases, cerebral and spinal tumors, injuries, etc., as shown in the following table (Krauss):

SUMMARY OF TENDON REFLEXES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exaggeration of Tendon Reflexes. | Organic Disease. | Spinal Cord. | | Myelitis. |
| | | | | Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. |
| | | | | Paraplegia spastica. |
| | | | | Multiple sclerosis. |
| | | | | Syringomyelia and hydromyelia. |
| | | | | Hæmatomyelia and hæmatorrhachis. |
| | | | | Spinal tumors. |
| | | | | Pachymeningitis hæmorrhagica interna. |
| | | | | Pachymeningitis cervicalis hypertrophica. |
| | | | | Brown-Séquard's spinal paralysis. |
| | | | | Arthritic muscular atrophies. |
| | | Brain. | Hemiplegia. | Cerebral apoplexy. |
| | | | | Cerebral embolism, Thrombosis. |
| | | | | Acute encephalitis. |
| | | | | Hæmatoma. |
| | | | | Hydrocephalus. |
| | | | | Senile dementia. |
| | Functional Disease. | | | Hysteria. |
| | | | | Epilepsy. |
| | | | | Neurasthenia. |
| | | | | Paramyoclonus. |
| | | | | Tetanus. |
| | | | | Psychoses. |
| | | | | Infectious processes. |
| Abolition of Tendon Reflexes. | Neuritis. | | | Simple. |
| | | | | Toxic. |
| | | | | Endemic. |
| | | | | Infective. |
| | | | | Locomotor ataxia. |
| | | | | Poliomyelitis anterior. |
| | | | | Spinal muscular atrophies |
| | | | | Hereditary ataxia (Friedreich's). |
| | | | | Chorea mollis. |
| | | | | Chronic ergotism. |
| | | | | Diabetes mellitus. |
| | | | | Traumatism. |
| Abolition and Exaggeration of Tendon Reflexes. | Meningitis. | | | Spinal. |
| | | | | Cerebral. |
| | | | | Dementia paretica. |
| | | | | Idiocy. |

**T. spin′dles,** Golgi's corpuscles. **Tre′foil t.,** the cordiform tendon of the diaphragm. **T. of Zinn,** ligament of Zinn.

**Ten′dons, twitch′ing of the.** Subsultus tendinum.

**Tendoph′ony** (*tendo,* tendon, *phone,* sound). Auscultation over a tendon during contraction of its muscle.

**Ten′doplasty.** Plastic operation on a tendon.

**Tendosynovi′tis.** Tenosynovitis.

**Tendot′omy.** Tenotomy.

**Tendovag′inal.** Relating to a tendon and its sheath, as *t. ganglion.*

**Tenes′mus** (*teino,* to stretch). Frequent and painful desire to evacuate the rectum or bladder, accompanied by involuntary straining; a chief symptom of inflammation of the lining membrane of the viscus. Forcing-down pain of the uterus and bladder. **T. vesi′cæ,** painful evacuation of the urine, with perpetual desire to void it; dysuria. **T. vesi′cæ muco′sus,** cystirrhœa.

**Te′niacide.** Tæniacide.

**Te'niafuge.** Tæniafuge.

**Tennes'son's ac'ne.** A disseminated form of acne cornea or acne with indurated sebaceous matter.

**Ten'nis-el'bow.** Sprain or strain of the elbow occurring occasionally in players of tennis.

**Tennysin'.** Alkaloid in cerebral tissue.

**Tenodyn'ia** (*odyne*, pain). Pain in a tendon.

**Tenog'raphy** (*tenon*, tendon, *grapho*, to write). Description of tendons.

**Tenol'ogy** (*tenon*, tendon, *logos*, a treatise). Part of anatomy having to do with tendons.

**Ten'on.** Tendon.

**Ténon's' cap'sule, fas'cia, mem'brane,** or **space.** See *Fascia of Ténon.*

**Tenoni'tis.** Inflammation of a tendon, or of the capsule of Ténon.

**Tenonosto'sis** (*tenon*, tendon, *osteon*, bone). Ossification of a tendon.

**Tenontag'ra** (*tenon*, tendon, *agra*, seizure). A variety of gout affecting the tendinous parts of muscles, or the tendinous ligaments which strengthen certain articulations.

**Tenonti'tis.** Inflammation of a tendon.

**Tenontody'nia** (*tenon*, tendon, *odyne*, pain). Pain in tendons on motion.

**Tenontog'raphy.** Tenography.

**Tenontol'ogy.** Tenology.

**Tenontophy'ma** (*tenon*, tendon, *phyma*, growth). Tumor of a tendon.

**Tenontotheci'tis.** Inflammation of a tendon sheath.

**Tenontot'omy.** Tenotomy.

**Ten'ophyte** (*tenon*, tendon, *phyton*, growth). Tumor of a tendon, bony or cartilaginous usually.

**Tenoplas'tic.** Relating to tenoplasty, or the operation for repairing a defective tendon.

**Ten'oplasty** (*tenon*, tendon, *plasso*, to form). Operation of repairing a tendon or of restoring a lost part of it.

**Tenor'rhaphy** (*tenon*, tendon, *rhaphe*, suture). Union of a divided tendon by suture.

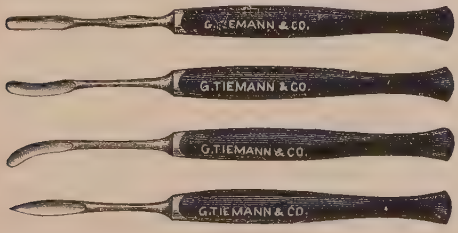
**Tenosto'sis.** Ossification of a tendon.

**Tenosu'ture.** Tenorrhaphy.

**Tenosyni'tis.** Tenosynovitis.

**Tenosynovi'tis.** Inflammation of tendons and their sheaths, the result of injury or of gout, rheumatism, etc., or tuberculous in character.

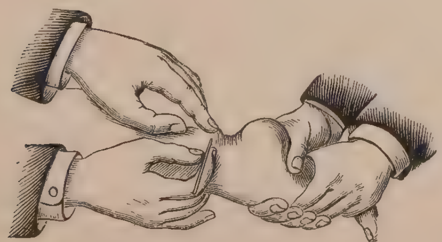
**Ten'otome** (*tenon*, tendon, *tome*, incision). An instrument for dividing tendons, especially by the subcutaneous method.



Tenotomes.

**Tenot'omist.** One who is versed in tenotomy.

**Tenot'omy.** Operation of dividing a tendon (usually subcutaneously), practised for the correction of deformity, as in clubfoot, or for relief of strabismus.



Tenotomy of tendo Achillis.

**Ten'sion** (*tendo*, to stretch). State of a stretched part when its textures are distended by the afflux of fluids or the accumulation of gas, or when its fibres are drawn, as it were, in an opposite direction, and are consequently more resisting than usual. **Arte'rial t.**, the resistance of the arterial walls to the pressure of the contained blood. **Elec'trical t.**, electromotive force. **Intraoc'ular t.**, pressure of fluid contents of eye against its coats. **T. su'ture,** a suture applied to the tissues about a wound to relieve the immediate strain upon the sutures directly approximating the cut edges. **Ve'nous t.**, the resistance of the walls of the veins to the distending force of the contained blood.

**Ten'sive.** Accompanied by tension or by a feeling of tension.

**Ten'sor.** That which stretches or renders tense. **T. cap'sulæ**, muscular fasciculus arising from upper portion of humerus, inserted into capsule of shoulder-joint. **T. cap'sulæ scapulohumera'lis,** muscular bundle arising from base of acromial process of scapula and inserted either into capsule of shoulder-joint or on the humerus. **T. cap'sulæ tibiotarsa'lis** or **T. of cap'sule of an'kle,** muscle sometimes found arising from back of tibia below flexor digitorum and inserted into capsule of ankle-joint. **T. choroide'æ,** ciliary muscle. **T. fas'ciæ antibra'chii,** muscular fasciculus sometimes found arising from external head of triceps extensor cubiti and inserted into fascia of origin of extensor carpi ulnaris. **T. fas'ciæ col'li,** muscular fasciculus sometimes found running in form of loop from one extremity of the clavicle to the other. **T. fas'ciæ et cu'tis fo'veæ axilla'ris,** small muscular fasciculus arising from subocularis and inserted into fascia and skin of axilla. **T. fas'ciæ deltoide'æ,** muscular fasciculi sometimes found inserted into deltoid fascia. **T. fas'ciæ dorsa'lis pe'dis,** muscular fasciculus sometimes found arising from anterior surface of tibia and inserted into annular ligament and deep fascia. **T. fas'ciæ la'tæ,** fascia lata muscle. **T. fas'ciæ pel'vis,** portion of sustentator recti. **T. fas'ciæ planta'ris,** muscle sometimes found arising from the tibia and inserted into plantar fascia. **T. fas'ciæ poplitea'lis,** muscular fasciculus sometimes found arising from the biceps femoris and inserted into the popliteal fascia. **T. fas'ciæ sura'lis,** portion of semimembranosus sometimes found passing to fascia of leg. **T. ligamen'ti annula'ris ra'dii ante'rior** or **vola'ris,** portion of supinator brevis arising from coronoid process and inserted into annular ligament of radius. **T. ligamen'ti annula'ris ra'dii dorsa'lis** or **poste'rior,** portion of supinator brevis arising from dorsum of ulna and inserted into annular ligament of radius. **T. membra'ni synovia'lis tar'si,** t. capsulæ tibiotarsalis. **T. pala'ti,** circumflexus muscle. **T. pli'cæ ala'ris,** muscle of birds, at times found in man as a prolongation of tendon of deltoid down the radial side of the arm to insertion of supinator longus. **T. semivagi'næ articulatio'nis humeroscapula'ris,** muscular fasciculus sometimes found extending from pectoralis major to capsule of shoulder-joint. **T. tar'si,** lacrymal muscle; a small muscle belonging to the inner commissure of the eyelids, described by Prof. Horner, of Philadelphia, and hence termed muscle of Horner. It arises from the posterior flat surface of the os unguis near its junction with the ethmoid bone, and passes forward and outward, lying on the posterior face of the lacrymal ducts; as it approaches the commissure of the lids it splits into two nearly equal parts, each of which is appropriated to a duct and inserted along its course almost to the punctum lacrymale. Its chief office is to influence the position of the punctum lacrymale and to regulate the course of the tears through the lacrymal ducts. **T. tibiotarsa'lis,** t. capsulæ tibiotarsalis. **T. troch'leæ,** muscular slip sometimes given off from inner border of the levator palpebræ and inserted into the trochlea. **T. tym'pani,** a small muscle arising from the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the cartilage of the Eustachian tube, and terminating by a tendon reflected over the processus cochleaformis, and inserted into the apophysis of the handle of the malleus. **T. vagi′næ fem′oris,** fascia lata muscle. **T. ve′lum pala′ti,** circumflexus muscle.

**Tenso′res capsula′rum articulatio′num.** Muscular fasciculi inserted into joint-capsules to prevent injury during relaxation.

**Tensu′ra** (*tendo,* to stretch). Tension.

**Tent.** Small roll of lint or gauze, of a cylindrical or pyramidal shape, introduced into wounds and fistulæ to prevent closing before they are filled up from the bottom. Tents are sometimes made of prepared sponge, gentian root, slippery elm, tupelo root, or laminaria (sea tangle), which swell by imbibition of fluids, and are used for dilating the os and cervix uteri.

**Tentacula′ria.** Filaria hominis bronchialis.

**Tentac′ulum cerebel′li.** Tentorium.

**Tenth cra′nial nerve.** Pneumogastric nerve.

**Tenti′go** (*tendo,* to stretch). Priapism. **T. vene′rea,** nymphomania. **T. vere′tri,** satyriasis.

**Tento′rial.** Relating to the tentorium. **T. an′gle,** that formed by the basicranial axis and plane of the tentorium. **T. si′nus,** straight sinus.

**Tento′rium** (*tendo,* to stretch). T. cerebelli, lateral processes of the dura mater, transverse septum. A process of the dura mater separating the cerebrum from the cerebellum. It extends from the internal horizontal spine of the occipital bone directly forward to the sella turcica of the sphenoid. **T. of hypoph′ysis,** fold of the dura mater covering the hypophysis cerebri.

**Tent′wort.** Asplenium ruta muraria.

**Ten′uis ma′ter.** Pia mater.

**Tepegua′je.** Gum of Acacia acapulcensis, employed in Mexico.

**Tephromyeli′tis** (*tephros,* ash-colored, *myelos,* marrow). Inflammation of the anterior horns of the spinal cord; poliomyelitis.

**Tephro′sia apolline′a.** Galega apollinea of Egypt and Nubia. The leaves are often mixed with senna. **T. leptostach′ya,** plant of Senegal with a purgative root. **T. purpu′rea,** of Coromandel; the root is bitter, and a decoction of it is often prescribed in dysentery, lientery, and tympanites. **T. sen′na,** the leaves are used for senna by the people of Popayan. **T. toxica′ria,** Galega toxicaria of Cayenne; leaves are used for poisoning fish; suggested as a substitute for digitalis. **T. virginia′na,** Galega virginiana.

**Tephro′sis** (*tephros,* ash-colored). Incineration.

**Tep′id** (*tepidus,* warm). Moderately warm.

**Terabdel′lum** (*teras,* monster, *bdella,* a leech). A pneumatic machine, which when connected with a cupping apparatus largely increases the amount of local depletion.

**Ter′ata** (pl. of teras). Monsters. **T. anacatadid′yma,** double monsters with division of cerebrospinal axis both above and below. **T. anadid′yma,** double monsters with division of the upper part of the cerebrospinal axis. **T. catadid′yma,** double monsters with division of the lower portion of the cerebrospinal axis.

**Terat′ic.** Relating to monsters.

**Ter′atism** (*teras,* monster). Monstrosity or other anomalous formation.

**Teratogen′esis** or **Teratog′eny** (*teras,* monster, *genesis,* generation). The formation of monsters.

**Ter′atoid** (*teras,* a monster). Like a monstrosity. **T. tu′mor,** tumor formed by congenital inclusion of a portion of one fœtus in another.

**Teratolog′ical** (*teras,* monster, *logos,* treatise). Relating to teratology.

**Teratol′ogy.** Science in relation to monsters.

**Terato′ma.** Tumor composed of various tissues not present in the normal structure of the part. A tumor composed of the products of growth of one individual within the tissues of another individual of the same species (Adami).

**Terato′sis.** Teratism.

**Ter′ceron.** See *Mulatto.*

**Terchlo′ride.** Compound of three atoms of chlorine with an atom of a base or with an amount of the base that will combine with one atom of chlorine.

**Terebel′la** (*tereo,* to bore). Trepan.

**Terebel′lum.** Cranial perforator.

**Terebene′.** Terebenum. $C_{10}H_{16}$. Yellow, oily liquid produced by the action of sulphuric acid on turpentine. It is defined as a liquid consisting chiefly of pinene, and containing not more than very small proportions of terpinene and dipentene. Used chiefly in winter cough, bronchitis, bronchorrhœa, catarrhal disease of the larynx and throat, etc., and also in cystitis, flatulent dyspepsia, and respiratory diseases; expectorant; dose, ♏v–x (0.32–0.65). Externally, in watery solution, it is employed for dressing wounds.

**Tereben′thene.** Oil of turpentine. Terebinthine.

**Terebe′num.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Terebene.

**Ter′ebinth.** Pistachia terebinthus, a tree from which Chian turpentine is obtained. Turpentine.

**Terebin′thin.** A hydrocarbon resembling terebene in composition, resulting from distilling oil of turpentine with an alkali. **T. hy′drate,** terpin hydrate.

**Terebin′thina** (*terebinthos,* the turpentine tree). Turpentine, botin, albotin, altilibat, brutino. Substance of the consistence of honey which flows from many trees of the *Terebinthinaceæ* and *Coniferæ* families, composed of resin and essential oil, without benzoic acid. See *Pinus sylvestris. Terebinthina* (Ph. U. S.) is the concrete oleoresin of Pinus palustris and other species of pinus. Like the other turpentines, it is stimulant, diuretic, anthelmintic, and laxative; dose, gr. ij–x (0.03–0.65). *Ol′eum terebin′thinæ* (Br.), *o. t. rectifica′tum* (U. S.), is given in doses of ♏v–xx (0.32–1.3), or as an anthelmintic, ʒiij (12.0); this dose is dangerous, however. *Res′ina t.* (U. S.); dose, gr. j–v (0.065–0.32). *Linimen′tum t.* is official in the Ph. U. S. **T. argentoraten′sis,** see *Pinus picea.* **T. balsam′ea,** see *Pinus balsamea.* **T. canaden′sis** (Ph. U. S.), Canada turpentine, Canada balsam, or balsam of fir, is obtained from *Abies balsamea* or *Pinus balsamea;* it is employed externally and in the mounting of histological specimens. **T. chi′a,** see *Pistacia terebinthus.* **T. coc′ta,** Strasburg turpentine boiled in water until solidification occurs on cooling. **T. commu′nis,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **T. copaïf′era,** copaiba. **T. cyp′ria,** see *Pistachia terebinthus.* **T. empyreumat′ica,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **T. larici′na,** see *Pinus larix.* **T. pistach′ia,** Pistacia terebinthus. **T. vene′ta,** see *Pinus larix.* **T. ve′ra,** see *Pistacia terebinthus.* **T. vulga′ris,** see *Pinus sylvestris.*

**Terebin′thinate.** Having the qualities of or impregnated with turpentine.

**Terebin′thinize.** To add turpentine.

**Terebin′thus.** Terminthus. **T. gummif′era,** Bursera gummifera. **T. lentis′cus,** Pistacia lentiscus. **T. vulga′ris,** Pistacia terebinthus.

**Ter′ebra** (*terebro,* to bore). Trepan.

**Ter′ebrant** or **Ter′ebrating** (*terebro,* to bore). Boring, as *t. pains.*

**Terebra′tion.** Trepanning. Puncturing of a bone by any instrument.

**Tere′do os′sium** (*terebro,* to bore). Caries; spina ventosa.

**Te′res** (long and round). Epithet given to many organs the fibres of which are collected into round fasciculi. **Ligamen′tum t.,** round ligament in the cotyloid cavity of the os innominatum, attached to the head of the bone and to the bottom of the cavity. A small, fibrous fascia extending from the coronoid process of the ulna to below the bicipital tubercle of the radius. Round ligament of the uterus. **T. ma′jor,** muscle situated at the inferior and posterior part of the shoulder; attached, on the one hand, to the outer surface of the scapula, to the corresponding part of its axillary margin; and, on the other, to the posterior margin of the bicipital groove of the humerus. It carries the arm backward and inward, and also inward in rotation. When it acts with the longissimus dorsi and pectoralis major it applies the arm against the lateral part of the chest and keeps it forcibly there. **T. min′imus,** accessory muscle of t. minor, arising from the axillary margin of the scapula and inserted into the upper portion of the humerus. **T. mi′nor,** muscle situated at the posterior and inferior part of the shoulder; narrow and flattened from above to below in its inner half, and from before to behind in the outer. Attached, on the one hand, to the outer surface of the scapula, near the inferior angle; and, on the other, to the inferior part of the great tuberosity of the humerus. It depresses the arm, and causes it to turn on its axis from within outward; it also carries it backward.

**Ter′esis** (*tereo*, to watch closely). Observation.

**Teretiprona′tor.** Pronator radii teres.

**Teretiscapula′ris.** Teres major.

**Teret′rium** or **Teret′ron.** Trepan.

**Ter′gal** (*tergum*, the back). Dorsal.

**Tergem′ini.** Trigemini.

**Ter′gum.** Dorsum; vertebral column.

**Ter′ma.** Lamina cinerea or terminalis, thin layer of gray substance between the corpus callosum and optic chiasm.

**Termat′ic ar′tery.** Branch of anterior cerebral or anterior communicating artery to the lamina cinerea.

**Ter′minal.** Relating to the end. **T. ar′teries,** those that do not anastomose before ending in the capillaries. **T. cav′ities,** see *Lung* **T. frames of Dei′ters,** plates in the reticular lamina of the organ of Corti. **T. ven′tricle,** dilatation of the central canal of the spinal cord in conus medullaris.

**Termina′lia.** A genus of plants, ord. *Combretaceæ*. See *Myrobalanus*.

**Terminol′ogy** (*terma*, term, *logos*, discourse). Nomenclature.

**Termin′thus.** Berry or fungous carbuncle. Also Pistacia terebinthus.

**Ter′minus.** The end, limit, or boundary.

**Terms** (periods). Menses.

**Ter′nary** (*ter*, thrice). Third. Consisting of three.

**Terox′ide.** Trioxide.

**Ter′penes.** Term applied to various isomeric hydrocarbons of the composition $C_{10}H_{16}$; principal constituents of a number of essential oils, as of turpentine, juniper, lemon, lavender, etc.

**Terpin′.** $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$. Turpentine camphor, derived from terpin hydrate by the action of heat. **T. hy′drate,** crystalline substance obtained by acting on turpentine oil with alcohol and nitric acid; used as an expectorant in bronchitis, whooping-cough, and also in chronic nephritis; antiseptic; dose, gr. ij–xx (0.13–1.3). **T. i′odide,** iodoterpin, antiseptic used in acute affections of the lung and of the throat, in spray, or internally in doses of ten drops on sugar.

**Terpin′eol.** $C_{10}H_{17}OH$. An alcohol used for deodorizing iodoform.

**Terpi′ni hy′dras.** (Ph. U. S.) Terpin hydrate. It is defined as the hydrate of the diatomic alcohol, terpin.

**Ter′pinol.** Colorless, oily liquid produced by acting on terpin hydrate with sulphuric, phosphoric, or glacial acetic acid; used as a stimulant expectorant; dose, gr. v–xx (0.32–1.3).

**Ter′ra.** Earth. **T. absor′bens minera′lis,** magnesii carbonas. **T. al′ba,** argilla pura. **T. alu′minis,** argilla pura. **T. ama′ra aëra′ta,** magnesii carbonas. **T. ama′ra sulphu′rica,** magnesii sulphas. **T. argilla′cea hydra′ta,** argilla pura. **T. argilla′cea pu′ra,** argilla pura. **T. baryt′ica,** barium sulphate. **T. bola′ris,** argilla pura. **T. folia′ta,** sulphur. **T. f. minera′lis,** soda acetata. **T. f. tar′tari,** potassii acetas. **T. f. t. crystallisa′ta,** sodium acetate. **T. fullon′ica,** cimolia purpurescens. **T. japon′ica,** catechu; nauclea gambir. **T. lem′nia,** Lemnian earth, name given by the ancients to a solid, reddish, astringent substance, prepared with the pulp of the fruit of the baobab, an African tree; it is an argillaceous earth, and has been employed as an astringent. **T. livon′ica,** a terra sigillata, or sealed earth, from Livonia; very astringent. **T. mari′ta,** Curcuma longa. **T. noceria′na,** whitish, astringent earth found in the environs of Nocera, Italy. **T. orlea′na,** annotto, arnotta, pigmental matter obtained from the seeds of Bixa orleana or orellana or americana, orellana; recommended in dysentery for its astringent and stomachic qualities; it is called, according to its shape, flag, roll, or egg annotto; Spanish annotto is in small, oblong cakes; it is chiefly employed as a coloring-matter, as for butter. **T. os′sea,** bony matter; the earthy portion of bones. **T. pondero′sa,** baryta. **T. pondero′sa muria′ta,** muriate of baryta. **T. pondero′sa sali′ta,** muriate of baryta. **T. portugal′lica,** a reddish, astringent, styptic earth from Portugal. **T. sapona′ria,** cimolia purpurescens. **T. sigilla′ta,** sealed earth; bole or earthy matter made into little cakes or flat masses and stamped with certain impressions, as with the head of the Grand Seignior; to these belong the terra silesiaca, t. lemnia, t. turcica; see *Bole* and *Bolus alba*. **T. silesi′aca,** see *Terra sigillata*. **T. talco′sa oxyanthraco′des,** magnesii carbonas. **T. tur′cica,** see *Terra sigillata*. **T. uri′næ,** the earthy deposit in urine. **T. vitri′oli dul′cis,** colcothar.

**Terrain′ cure.** Treatment of cardiac diseases, obesity, etc., by mountain climbing, proper diet, etc.

**Ter′ritory, cell.** See *Cell*.

**Ter′rors, night.** See *Night-terrors*.

**Ter′sor ani.** Latissimus dorsi.

**Ter′tian** (*tertius*, third). Occurring every third day. **T. fe′ver,** tertian or third-day ague, third-day fever; an intermittent fever the paroxysms of which recur every other day, or every forty-eight hours. Tertian fevers are usually benign, but sometimes an estivoautumnal infection may assume this type. A *double tertian* is one in which a paroxysm occurs every day, the paroxysms of alternate days being associated.

**Tertiana′ria.** Scutellaria galericulata.

**Ter′tiary** (*tertius*, third). Third in order; a term usually employed to designate the third or later stages of syphilis. **T. am′yl al′cohol,** see *Amylenum hydratum*. **T. cur′rent,** electric current induced in a coil of wire by a secondary current. **T. degenera′tion,** degeneration caused by continued disuse of a part or organ, as of the optic nerve after extraction of the eyeball.

**Tertip′ara** (*tertius*, third, *pario*, to bring forth). A woman who has borne her third child.

**Tescala′ma.** Resinous drug used in Mexico, obtained from a variety of fig.

**Tes′sara** (*tessara*, four). Cuboid.

**Tess′ellated** (*tessellatus*, furnished with small, quadrangular stones). Having a checkered arrangement, like a mosaic pavement. **T. epithe′lium,** see *Epithelium*.

**Test** (*testis*, a witness). Method of ascertaining a fact by experiment. Also material used in such method. For the different tests see the qualifying words expressive of them. **T. meal,** a meal, definitely determined as to quantity and quality, by means of which the digestive power of the stomach is accurately tested; it may be a *t. breakfast* or *t. dinner*, the latter being the larger. **T. ob′ject,** a minute body (muscle-fibre, diatome, etc.) used to test the power and definition of a lens. **T. pa′per,** paper charged with reagent for use in chemistry. **T. solu′tion,** a standard solution of some reagent emplayed in chemical analysis. **T. tube,** tube made of thin glass, closed at one end, capable of withstanding high degree of heat. **T.-t. cul′ture,** see *Culture*. **T. types,** printed matter in type of various sizes, employed by oculists to determine the acuteness of vision.

**Tes′ta** (a shell). See *Ostrea*. **T. o′vi,** see *Ovum* and *Membrana putaminis*. **T. præpara′ta,** prepared oyster-shell, oyster-shell freed from extraneous matter, washed with boiling water, reduced to powder, and prepared in the same manner as creta præparata.

**Testa′ceous** (*testa*). Relating to, possessing, or derived from a shell.

**Test′aden** (*aden*, gland). Extract of testes of bull; used in diseases of the spinal cord and nerves.

**Testament′ary capac′ity.** Term used in legal medicine to indicate ability to make a valid will.

**Test′er, lung.** See *Lung-tester*.

**Tes′tes** (pl. of testis). The testicles; see *Testicle*. Inferior tubercles of the corpora quadrigemina; see also *Quadrigemina tubercula*. **T. mulie′bres,** see *Ovarium*. **T. sicca′ti,** dried and powdered testes of the bull; used in hysteria, neurasthenia, cerebrospinal affections, etc.

**Testibra′chium.** Superior peduncles of the cerebellum.

**Tes′ticle** (*testis*, a witness). Name of two glandular organs contained in the scrotum, whose office is to secrete sperm. Their substance, pulpa testis, consists of numerous conical, flattened lobules—lobuli testis—whose bases are directed toward the surface of the organ, and the apices toward the corpus Highmorianum. They are formed of a gray and softish substance, composed of tortuous canals, called tubuli or canaliculi or ductus seminiferi or seminales, vasa seminalia, vascula serpentina, folded on each other, and of extreme fineness. All these canals, uniting in their course, pass through the corpus Highmorianum, concur in forming the epididymis, and give origin to the vas deferens. The testicles are covered by a fibrous membrane, of an opaque white color and very tough, called tunica albuginea, dura mater testis, or simply albuginea, peritestis, of which the corpus Highmorianum is only an enlargement. Over this, again, is the tunica vaginalis, the second envelope of the testis. **Descent′ of the t.,** migration of the t. during advanced fetal life, through the inguinal canal into the scrotum. **Ir′ritable t.,** abnormal sensibility of that organ, which is painful on manipulation; termed also chronic neuralgia of the testicle. **Retained′ t.,** a t. which has not descended into the scrotum.

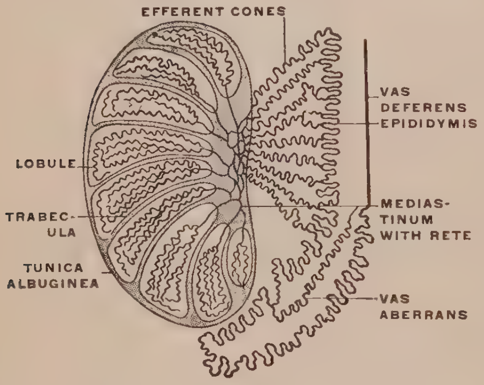


Diagram of testicle proper and epididymis. (Testut.)

**Testicon′dus** (*condo*, to hide). One whose testes have not descended into the scrotum. Cryptorchid.

**Testic′ular.** Belonging or relating to the testicle. **T. ar′teries,** spermatic arteries. **T. flu′id** or **juice,** semen; also fluid extracted from the testicles of animals. **T. veins,** spermatic veins.

**Testic′ulus.** Testicle. **T. accesso′rius,** epididymis. **T. cani′nus,** orchis mascula.

**Tes′tidin.** Alcoholic extract of the testes of cattle.

**Testine′.** Sterilized extract from testes of ram; employed in nervous debility, impairment of generative functions, etc.

**Tes′tis.** Testicle. **T. fœmine′us,** ovary. **T. mi′nor,** prostate. **T. mulie′bris,** ovary. **T. viri′lis,** testicle.

**Testi′tis.** Orchitis, inflammation of the testicle.

**Testu′do** (*testa*, a shell). A genus of reptiles, including the turtle. Also an encysted tumor supposed to resemble the shell of a testudo. **T. cer′ebri,** fornix. **T. scap′ulæ,** see *Scapula*.

**Teta′nia.** Tetany. **T. gravida′rum,** tetany of pregnant women.

**Tetan′ic.** Relating to or resembling tetanus. Epithet for a tonic convulsion. A remedy which acts on the nerves, and, through them, on the muscles, occasioning, in large doses, convulsions. The chief agents in this class are nux vomica, strychnine, brucine, arnica, and toxicodendron.

**Tetan′iform.** Resembling tetanus.

**Tetanil′la** (dim. of tetanus). An affection resembling tetany in which there are exaggerated reflexes and clonic spasms, the latter ceasing during sleep, but no rigidity; Trousseau's sign is also absent. Paramyoclonus multiplex resembles tetanilla and is sometimes so called.

**Tetanin′.** A ptomain, $C_{13}H_{30}N_2O_4$, derived from cultures of tetanus microbes; it produces tetanic symptoms in experiments on animals.

**Tetanine′.** Strychnine.

**Tetaniza′tion.** The production or condition of tetanic spasms, in which the patient is said to be tetanized.

**Tet′anize.** To produce continuous spasmodic action, or to stimulate a nerve so that the muscle it supplies will become tetanic.

**Tet′anoid.** Tetaniform. **T. fe′ver,** cerebrospinal meningitis. **T. paraple′gia,** anterolateral spinal sclerosis.

**Tetanomo′tor** (*motor*, mover). Instrument for exciting contraction of muscles by electricity.

**Tetanoth′ra.** Medicines which remove wrinkles.

**Tetanotoxin′.** Ptomain obtained from a culture of tetanus bacilli; produces tetanic symptoms in animals.

**Tet′anus** (*tetanos*, stretched). Spasm with rigidity. A disease consisting in a permanent contraction of all the muscles, or merely of some, without alternations of relaxation; characterized by closure of the jaws, difficulty or impracticability of deglutition, rigidity and immobility of the limbs and trunk, which is sometimes curved forward (*emprosthotonos*), sometimes backward (*opisthotonos*), sometimes to one side (*pleurothotonos*). When confined to the muscles of the jaws it is called *trismus*. Traumatic tetanus is that which supervenes on a wound. When occurring in the puerperal condition it is called puerperal tetanus, tetanus puerperarum. A tetanic contraction of single muscles does not imply necessarily the general disease or the action of the specific cause. A specific anaërobic microorganism is credited with the production of the disease. **T. anti′cus,** emprosthotonos. **T. antitoxin′,** prepared in a similar way to diphtheria antitoxin and similar to it in mode of action; used hypodermically in cases of wounds which are liable to be followed with tetanus. **T. bacil′lus,** Bacillus tetani. **Cephal′ic t.,** t. hydrophobicus. **Cer′ebral t.,** a peculiar state induced by the direct action of tetanus antitoxin on the brain, marked by a maniacal condition, epileptoid convulsions, etc. **T. dolorif′icus,** cramp. **T. dorsa′lis,** opisthotonos. **T. hydropho′bicus,** spasm in deglutition, imitating that of hydrophobia. **Idiopath′ic t.,** t. following exposure to cold and wet. **Intermit′tent t.,** tetany. **T. latera′lis,** pleurothotonos. **T. maxil′læ inferio′ris,** trismus. **T. neonato′rum,** trismus nascentium. **Par′tial t.,** tetany. **T. posterganeus′eus,** opisthotonos. **T. posti′cus,** opisthotonos. **Puer′peral t.** or **T. puerpera′rum,** t. occurring in women recently delivered. **Rheumat′ic t.,** idiopathic t. **T. se′rum,** t. antitoxin. **T. si′ne tet′ano,** progressive cachexia and death, without convulsions, occasionally following infection with the tetanus germ. **Traumat′ic t.,** that form of tetanus which supervenes on a wound. **T. universa′lis,** see *Tetanus*.

**Tet′any.** Intermittent tetanus, essential contracture. A disease characterized by tonic spasms, contractures of the extremities, sometimes the upper alone, or of the trunk as well, or sometimes generalized. The contractures occur in distinct attacks separated by intervals of comparative freedom. Trousseau's sign is often present; tendon reflexes are usually normal or may be diminished, but the cutaneous reflexes are exaggerated; there is persistent headache. Recovery is the rule, though death may occur in convulsions. Disordered digestion is a prominent etiological factor, and the disease is frequently associated with dilatation of the stomach, *gastric t.;* it has been observed after operation for removal of the thyroid gland, *t. thyreopriva,* and also associated with rheumatism, *rheumatic t.*

**Tetra-.** In composition, four.

**Tet'ra-al'lyl-ammo'nia-al'um.** Uric acid solvent.

**Tetraba'sic.** Relating to an acid having four atoms of hydrogen that may be replaced by bases.

**Tetrabra'chius** (*brachion,* arm). Monster having four arms.

**Tetrachei'rus** or **Tetrachi'rus** (*cheir,* hand). Monster having four hands.

**Tetrachlo'ride.** Combination of a radical with four atoms of chlorine.

**Tetrachlormeth'ane.** Carbon tetrachloride.

**Tetracoc'cus.** A coccus which forms fours by division through two planes of space.

**Tet'rad.** Group of four similar bodies, four micrococci, for example.

**Tetraethylammo'nium hydrox'ide.** $(C_2H_5)_4N,OH$. A salt of ammonium employed as a uric acid solvent. The dose is 10 minims of a 10 per cent. solution.

**Tet'ragon** (*tetra,* four, *gonia,* an angle). Quadrangle. **Lum'bar t.,** space in the lumbar region, of irregular, rhomboidal form, covered by aponeurosis of the latissimus dorsi, limited externally by the posterior edge of origin of the external oblique, internally by the edge of the sacrospinalis, above by the serratus posticus inferior, below by the superior edge of the internal oblique.

**Tetrago'nus.** Platysma myoides.

**Tet'rahit longiflo'rum.** Galeopsis grandiflora.

**Tetrahy'dric.** Term used to designate an alcohol or acid having four atoms of hydrogen that may be replaced.

**Tetrahydrobetanaph'thylamine.** See *Thermin.*

**Tetrahydroparachinan'isol.** Thallin.

**Tetrahydroparamethyloxyquin'olin** or **Tetrahydroparaquin'isol.** Thallin.

**Tetraiodoeth'ylene.** Diiodoform.

**Tetraiodophenolphthal'ein.** Nosophen.

**Tetraiodopyr'rol.** Iodol.

**Tetramas'thus** (*masthos,* a breast). Having four breasts.

**Tetramas'tigate** (*mastix,* a whip). Having four flagella.

**Tetrama'zia** (*mazos,* breast). Having four breasts.

**Tetramethylammo'nium hy'drate.** Hydrochlorate of trimethylamine is a caustic externally. Has been used internally, much diluted, as an antiarthritic and antipyretic.

**Tetrameth'ylenediam'ine.** See *Putrescine.*

**Tetrameth'ylputrescin'.** $C_8H_{20}N_2$. Very toxic crystalline base, obtained artificially from putrescin. As a poison it resembles muscarin.

**Tetrameth'ylthionin' chlo'ride.** Methylene blue.

**Tetram'ide.** See *Amide.*

**Tetram'ine.** See *Amine.*

**Tetrangu'ria.** Cucurbita citrullus.

**Tetranophthal'mus** (*ophthalmos,* eye). Monster having four eyes.

**Tetranop'sia** (*ops,* eye). Contraction of one quadrant of the visual field.

**Tetranthe'ra califor'nica.** Umbellularia californica. **T. pichu'rim,** pichurim beans.

**Tetrao'tus.** Tetrotus.

**Tetraphar'macum** (*pharmakon,* a medicine). Medicine consisting of four ingredients.

**Tetrap'odous** (*pous,* foot). Having four feet.

**Tet'rapus** (*pous,* foot). A monster having four feet.

**Tetras'celus** (*skelos,* leg). Monster having four legs.

**Tetras'ter** (*aster,* star). Figure presented during karyokinesis when the nucleus undergoes fourfold division.

**Tetras'toma** (*stoma,* mouth). A genus of trematode worms.

**Tetratom'ic.** Having four atoms. Tetrahydric.

**Tetratoxin'.** Ptomain from a culture of bacillus of tetanus, producing paralysis and convulsions.

**Tetrethyldiamidotriphenylcarbinolox'alate.** A bright green crystalline body giving blue color on solution in water; hydrochloric acid converts the green-blue solution to a green; hence used in testing acidity of the gastric juice.

**Tet'ronal.** A substance allied in composition to sulphonal; hypnotic. Chemically it is a diethylsulphone-diethylmethane.

**Tetronerythin'** (*erythros,* red). Pigment found in sponges, fishes, blood of crustacea, etc.

**Tetro'ros.** Astragalus.

**Tet'rose.** Sugar having four atoms of carbon in the molecule.

**Tetro'tus** (*ous,* ear). A double monster with partially fused heads, four ears being distinguishable.

**Tetrox'ide.** Combination of a radical with four atoms of oxygen.

**Tet'ter.** Herpes. **Crust'ed t.,** impetigo. **Eat'ing t.,** lupus. **Hon'eycomb t.,** porrigo favosa. **Hu'mid t.,** eczema impetigo. **Milk'y t.,** porrigo larvalis. **Moist t.,** eczema. **Pus'tular t.,** impetigo. **Run'ning t.,** impetigo. **Sca'ly t.,** psoriasis.

**Tet'terwort.** Chelidonium majus.

**Teucrin'.** See *Teucrium scordium.*

**Teu'crium ægypti'acum.** T. capitatum. **T. be'lium,** T. capitatum. **T. canaden'se,** American germander or woodsage; aromatic and stimulant indigenous herb. **T. capita'tum,** poly mountain of Montpellier, ord. *Labiatæ,* is generally substituted for T. chamædrys. The common poly mountain is the Teucrium montanum; and the golden poly mountain the Teucrium polium, polion. **T. chamæ'drys,** common, creeping, or small germander, English treacle; plant possessed of aromatic and bitter properties. **T. chamæ'pitys,** common groundpine; properties like the last; the tops and leaves have been recommended as aperients and tonics, especially in female obstructions and in paralytic disorders. **T. cre'ticum,** poly mountain of Candy; the tops and whole herb enter into the old compounds mithridate and theriaca. It is placed among the aperients and corroborants. **T. fla'vum** has similar properties to T. chamædrys. **T. hyssopifo'lium,** T. creticum. **T. i'va,** French groundpine; it has similar properties to T. chamæpitys, but is weaker. **T. marit'imum,** T. marum. **T. ma'rum,** Syrian herb mastich, cat thyme; a very aromatic plant of a camphorated smell; formerly much used in medicine as a tonic, antispasmodic, emmenagogue, etc. **T. officina'le,** T. chamædrys. **T. palus'tre,** T. scordium. **T. po'lium,** used in the East for cholera. **T. pyramida'le,** ajuga. **T. rosmarinifo'lium,** T. creticum. **T. scor'dium,** water germander, woodsage; the leaves have a garlicky smell and bitterish, slightly pungent taste; it has the tonic properties of other teucria; the principle *teucrin,* derived from it, has been employed subcutaneously in cold tuberculous abscesses, tuberculous infiltrations, etc.

**Tex'as fe'ver** or **T. cat'tle fe'ver.** Specific infectious disease affecting horned cattle, the lesions being inflammation of the fourth stomach and engorgement of the spleen; it is caused by the presence of a blood parasite, Pyrosoma bigeminum, which is inoculated by means of the tick. **T. mange,** prairie itch. **T. rhat'any,** root of Krameria secundiflora. **T. sarsaparil'la,** Menispermum canadense. **T. snake'root,** Aristolochia reticulata.

**Text-blind'ness.** Word-blindness, or inability to appreciate written or printed words.

**Tex'tural.** Relating to a texture.

**Tex'ture** (*texo,* to weave). Particular arrangement of the tissues that constitute an organ.

**Tex'tus.** Texture; tissue. **T. cellulo'sus,** cellular tissue. **T. desmo'sus,** desmoid tissue. **T. erecti'lis,** erectile tissue. **T. nervo'rum,** plexus nervorum. **T organ'icus,** cellular tissue. **T. papilla'ris,** corpus papillare. **T. parenchyma'lis,** cellular tissue.

**Thalamenceph′alon** (*thalamos*, bed, *en*, in, *kephale*, head). Portion of the embryonic brain developed from the posterior division of the anterior cerebral vesicle; interbrain; it includes the optic thalami, pituitary body, pineal gland, and optic nerves.

**Thal′ami cor′porum cavernoso′rum pe′nis.** See *Cavernous bodies.* **T. op′tici,** optic thalami, posterior cerebral ganglia, two rounded, irregular surfaces seen exposed in the lateral ventricles of the brain and in the third ventricle, the inferior surface of which presents two projections, called corpora geniculata, that furnish several filaments to the optic nerves. The name was given from a belief that the optic nerves originate from them. They, however, arise more posteriorly from the corpora quadrigemina or optic lobes and adhere merely to the inner margin of those lobes. From the thalami and corpora striata fibres proceed upward to constitute the convolutions of the brain and the various bands that connect the different parts of the brain together. The upper and inner parts of the thalami are so closely connected as to form one continued surface, called *commissura mollis*. The posterior parts turn downward and upward, after which they are elongated to form the two white cords termed *tractus optici*.

**Thal′amic ep′ilepsy.** A variety of epilepsy believed to have its origin in disease of the optic thalamus. **T. nu′clei,** two collections of gray matter in the optic thalami.

**Thal′amocœle** (*thalamus*, *koilia*, cavity). Third ventricle.

**Thalamocor′tical.** Relating to or connecting the optic thalamus and the cortex cerebri.

**Thalamolentic′ular.** Relating to or connecting the optic thalamus and the lenticular nucleus.

**Thal′amus** (*thalamos*, room or chamber, bed). The place in which a nerve originates. **T. op′ticus,** see *Thalami optici.* **T. rega′lis,** pericardium.

**Thalassopho′bia** (*thalassa*, ocean, *phobos*, fear). Excessive fear of the ocean.

**Thalassother′apy** (*thalassa*, sea, *therapeuo*, to cure). Treatment by residence at the seashore, by sea-voyage, or other exposure to the influence of salt air.

**Thalic′tron.** Meadow rue, poor man's rhubarb, ord. *Ranunculaceæ*. The root resembles rhubarb in its properties.

**Thallin′.** $C_{10}H_{13}NO$. Tetrahydroparoxymethylquinolin. Oily, odorous liquid, the synthetically produced sulphate and tartrate of which have been used for their antipyretic and antiseptic properties. They are yellowish-white, crystalline powders, and used both externally and internally. **T. ac′etate,** used in night-sweats of phthisis; dose, gr. iss (0.1). **T. hydrochlo′ride,** used like the sulphate. **T. peri′odide,** used in cancer; dose, gr. ss (0.032). **T. periodosul′phate,** t. periodide. **T. sal′icylate** has the properties of its ingredients. **T. sul′phate,** soluble, white crystalline powder; antiseptic and antipyretic, but transitory in its effects on the system. **T. tar′trate,** similar in its action to the sulphate.

**Thalliniza′tion.** Maintaining continuously the transient effect of thallin, by hourly repetition of the dose.

**Thal′lium.** Metal, symbol Tl, found in certain seleniferous and telluriferous deposits, in the native sulphur of Lipari, etc., and resembling lead physically in its aspect, color, density, etc., as well as in its toxic action on the economy. The salts of thallium, especially the nitrate, are very soluble. **T. sul′phate,** a salt of thallium employed in cystitis in 1 per cent. solution.

**Thal′lochlor.** Variety of chlorophyll existing in lichens.

**Thal′lus** (a shoot). Condition of the filaments of a fungus when, by excessive multiplication and interweaving, they become matted together.

**Thamu′ria** (*thama*, often, *ouron*, urine). Frequent urination.

**Than′atic** (*thanatos*, death). Relating to death.

**Thanato′des.** Mortal.

**Thanatognomon′ic** (*thanatos*, death, *gignosko*, to know). Characteristic of death, as a thanatognomonic sign.

**Than′atoid** (*thanatos*, death, *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling death. Apparently dead.

**Than′atol.** Guaiacol ethyl.

**Thanatolog′ical.** Relating to thanatology.

**Thanatol′ogy** (*thanatos*, death, *logos*, a discourse). Science in its relation to death.

**Thanatoma′nia.** Mania for death; suicidal mania.

**Thanatom′eter** (*thanatos*, death, *metron*, measure). Thermometer introduced into the body as a means of determining, by the reduced temperature, the occurrence of death.

**Thanatophid′ia** (*thanatos*, death, *ophis*, serpent). Poisonous serpents whose bites are fatal.

**Thanatopho′bia** (*phobos*, dread). Morbid fear of death.

**Thanato′sis.** State of death. Mortification; gangrene.

**Than′atus** (*thanatos*). Death.

**Thane's meth′od.** In operating upon the brain, when it becomes necessary to locate the fissure of Rolando, the superior end of the latter will be found half an inch behind the middle point of a line drawn from the root of the nose to the occipital protuberance.

**Thap′sia.** Deadly carrot, family *Umbelliferæ*. The bark of the root is a violent cathartic and emetic. **T. gargan′ica,** root of a North African plant used as a counterirritant. **T. plas′ter,** composed of yellow wax, Burgundy pitch, terebinthina cacta, Venice turpentine, glycerin, and thapsia resin. **T. res′in,** prepared by digesting thapsia root in hot alcohol. **T. silph′ium,** North African plant; 6 to 10 grains (0.4–0.65) of the powder produce several alvine evacuations.

**Thap′sium actæifo′lium.** Ligusticum actæifolium. **T. atropurpu′reum,** roundheart. **T. barbino′de,** meadow parsnip, an indigenous plant of the Northern and Western States. Both these plants have been esteemed vulnerary, antisyphilitic, diaphoretic, and antidotal to the bite of a rattlesnake. **T. corda′tum,** T. atropurpureum.

**Thap′sus barba′tus.** Verbascum nigrum.

**Thau′matrope** (*thauma*, wonder, *trope*, change). Revolving instrument containing figures which blend when the instrument is in motion. It shows the duration of visual impressions.

**The′a.** Tea. There are two principal varieties of tea-plant or Thea sinensis, the Thea bohea and Thea viridis, the black tea and the green; ord. *Camelliaceæ*. Tea is astringent, and gently excitant in nervous headache, etc. By analogical transference the word has been used almost synonymously with infusion—as beef tea, mint tea, etc. **T. german′ica,** veronica.

**The′aism.** Theism.

**Thebaï′na.** $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$. Thebaïne; alkaloid of opium, resembling somewhat strychnine in its action; dose, gr. iss (0.1).

**The′baism.** Poisoning by or addiction to thebaïne.

**Thebe′sius, veins of.** Name given to supposititious branches of the coronary veins, described as opening into the heart by small depressions observable in the right auricle, and which have been called foramina Thebesii. No such veins can be demonstrated. The valve at the orifice of the coronary vein, in the right ventricle, is called valvula Thebesii, valvula Guiffartiana, valvula venæ magnæ, valve of Thebesius.

**Thebolac′tic acid.** Acid found in opium, identical with lactic acid.

**The′ca** (*theke*, a box). Case; vagina; sheath. **T. cer′ebri,** cranium. **T. cor′dis,** pericardium. **T. follic′uli,** see *Folliculi Graafiani.* **T. vertebra′lis,** see *Vertebral canal.*

**The′cal** (*theca*, a sheath). Relating to a sheath. **T. ab′scess,** abscess in the sheath of a tendon.

**The′cate.** In a sheath. Having a sheath.

**Theci′tis.** Inflammation of the sheath of a tendon.

**The′codont.** Having teeth enclosed in alveoli.

**Thecoso′ma** (*theca*, sheath, *soma*, body). Distoma hæmatobium.

**Thecostegno′sis** (*theke*, sheath, *stegnoo*, to constrict). Contraction of a tendon sheath.

**Theïne′.** $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$. Crystallizable principle from thea, having the same composition as caffeine.

**Thei′on.** Sulphur.

**The′ism.** Condition caused by drinking tea to excess.

**Thelal′gia** (*thele*, nipple, *algos*, pain). Pain in the nipple.

**Thela′sis** or **Thelas′mus** (*thelazo*, to give suck). Lactation.

**The′le.** Mamma; nipple.

**Theli′tis** (*thele*, nipple). Inflammation of nipple.

**The′lium** (*thele*, nipple). Papilla-layer of cells.

**Thelon′cus** (*thele*, nipple, *onkos*, a swelling). Tumor or swelling of the breast.

**Thelophlebostem′ma** (*thele*, nipple, *phleps*, a vein, *stemma*, a wreath). Venous circle formed by the union of veins around the nipple.

**Thelorrha′gia.** Hemorrhage from the nipple.

**Thelosteophy′tum.** Nipple-shaped osteophyte.

**Thel′othism** (*thele*, nipple, *otheo*, to thrust). Projection of the nipple.

**Thel′yblast** (*thelys*, female, *blastos*, a bud). Female gonoblast; the female element in generation.

**Thelygo′nia** (*thelys*, female, *gone*, generation). The part taken by the female in the act of generation. The procreation of female children.

**Thelyp′teris.** Pteris aquilina.

**Thelyto′cia** (*thelys*, female, *tokos*, birth). Parthenogenesis with female eggs only.

**The′nad.** Toward the palm or thenal aspect.

**The′nal.** Thenar. Relating or appertaining to the thenar. **T. as′pect**, palmar aspect toward the side on which the thenar is situated.

**The′nar** (*thenar*, the flat of the hand). The palm of the hand or sole of the foot. Flexor brevis pollicis manûs. Palm. Also adjectively, thenal. **T. em′inence**, the projection at the anterior and outer part of the hand formed by the abductor brevis, opponens, and flexor brevis pollicis. **T. mus′cle**, fleshy mass, formed of the abductor brevis, opponens pollicis, and the inner part of the flexor brevis pollicis. In the foot the name is applied to the abductor and flexor brevis pollicis pedis.

**Theobro′ma** (*theos*, god, *broma*, food). Cacao.

**Theobromine′.** $C_7H_8N_4O_2$. Alkaloid from the seeds of Theobroma cacao, homologous with caffeine, but more bitter and less soluble. White powder, with therapeutic properties similar in many respects to caffeine. **T. i′odide**, iodotheobromine; white, soluble powder; diuretic; dose, gr. viij (0.5); it also increases arterial pressure. **T. lith′ium sal′icylate**, urotropin. **T. sal′icylate**, used as a substitute for diuretin. **T. so′diosal′icylate**, diuretin; dose, gr. x–xx (0.65–1.3).

**Theolin′.** Distillate from an American species of pine; used as a substitute for benzine.

**Theoma′nia** (*theos*, god). Demonomania.

**Theophylline′.** Alkaloid from tea, isomeric with theobromine.

**Theople′gia** (*theos*, god, *plege*, a stroke). Apoplexy.

**Theoplex′ia** (*plesso*, to strike). Apoplexy.

**Theoret′ical** (*theoreo*, to contemplate). That which is confined to theory or connected with it. Also applied to a sect of physicians who founded their doctrine chiefly on reasoning.

**The′ory.** The speculative part of a science; the connection established in the mind between a general fact or a small number of general facts, and all the particular facts dependent thereon. Hypothesis. **Atom′ic t.**, **Cohn′heim's t.**, **Darwin′ian t.**, etc., see the qualifying words.

**Therapeu′sis.** Therapeutics.

**Therapeu′tic** or **Therapeu′tical.** Relating or appertaining to therapeutics.

**Therapeu′tics** (*therapeuo*, to heal). That part of medicine the object of which is the treatment of disease. A treatise on medical treatment.

**Therapeu′tist.** One specially trained in the treatment of disease.

**Ther′apy.** Therapeutics. Treatment of disease.

**Therenceph′alus** (*ther*, beast, *kephale*, head). Skull whereof the angle made by lines from the inion and nasion to hormion measures from 116° to 129°.

**The′riac** or **Theri′aca** (*ther*, a ferocious or venomous animal). Treacle, molasses. Medicine believed to be capaple of curing or preventing the effects of the bite of a venomous animal. Theriac and theriacal have been used adjectively for medicinal. **T. Androm′achi**, Venice treacle; an ancient alexipharmic electuary, supposed to antidote all poisons, consisting of 61 different ingredients, which possessed the most opposite properties; invented by Andromachus of Crete, and prepared by order of Nero. **T. articulo′rum**, colchicum. **T. celes′tis**, tinctura opii. **T. commu′nis**, molasses. **T. edinen′sis**, confectio opii. **T. germano′rum**, an extract or rob prepared from juniper berries; used as a stomachic. **T. londinen′sis**, a cataplasm of cumin seed, bay berries, germander, snakeroot, cloves, honey, and sometimes opium or syrup of poppies. **T. rustico′rum**, allium.

**Theriat′rica** (*ther*, an animal, *iatreia*, medicine). Veterinary medicine.

**Theriomim′icry.** Imitation of an animal.

**Theriother′apy.** Veterinary therapeutics.

**Theriot′omy.** Zoötomy.

**Therm** (*therme*, heat). Unit of heat; amount of caloric necessary to raise a gramme of water through 1° C.

**Ther′mæ.** Warm baths or springs.

**Thermæsthe′sia** (*therme*, heat, *aisthesis*, sensation). Sensation of heat. An instrument for measuring the sensibility of various parts of the skin to heat is called a *thermæsthesiometer*.

**Ther′mal** (*therme*). Relating to heat. Hot, warm, as a thermal mineral water. **T. anæsthe′sia**, thermoanæsthesia. **T. atax′ia**, loss of heat-regulating power of the body. **T. fe′ver**, form of fever occurring during treatment by hot baths. **T. ham′mer**, see *Hammer*. **T. sense**, special division of sensation by which temperature is appreciated. **T. springs** or **wa′ters**, thermæ.

**Thermalge′sia** (*therme*, heat, *algos*, pain). Condition in which pain is caused by the application of heat.

**Thermanæsthe′sia.** Thermoanæsthesia.

**Therman′tica** (*thermantika*). Calefacients.

**Therman′tidote.** Febrifuge.

**Therma′sia** (*thermaino*, to grow warm). Heating.

**Thermas′ma.** Fomentation.

**Thermatol′ogy.** The study of the application of heat, especially of hot mineral springs, in the treatment of disease.

**Ther′mic** (*therme*). Relating to heat. **T. fe′ver**, sunstroke.

**Thermifugin′.** Methyl-trihydroxylquinolin-carbonate of sodium. Crystalline substance having antipyretic properties.

**Thermin′.** $C_{10}H_{11}NH_2$. Tetrahydrobetanaphthylamin. A liquid employed as a mydriatic; produced by acting on a solution of betanaphthylamin in amyl alcohol with metallic sodium.

**Thermoæsthe′sia.** Thermæsthesia.

**Thermoanæsthe′sia.** Loss of a part or whole of the thermal sense, or a perversion of it, noticed in hysteria and syringomyelia and other affections dependent on lesions of the cord involving the lateral columns.

**Thermocauterec′tomy.** Excision or extirpation by the thermocautery.

**Thermocau′tery** (*thermos*, hot, *kauter*, a burner). Actual cautery, especially the Paquelin cautery; see *Cautery*.

**Thermochem′istry.** The study of the mutual relations and reactions of chemistry and heat.

**Thermochro′ic** (*therme*, heat, *chroa*, color). Reflecting certain refrangible heat-rays, and absorbing or transmitting other rays.

**Thermoch′roism.** Condition of being thermocroic.

**Thermodin′.** $C_{13}H_{17}NO_4$. Acetylparaethoxyphenylurethane. A white, crystalline powder, a derivative of urethane. Antipyretic.

**Ther′moelec′tric.** Relating to electricity produced by heat. Generating electricity by heat. **T. pile,** collection of bars of metal soldered together; when heated, an electric current is developed which moves an index that accurately registers the amount of heat.

**Ther′moelectric′ity.** Development of electricity through the action of heat.

**Ther′mogen.** Instrument or apparatus for keeping up the temperature of the body during an operation.

**Thermogen′esis** (*therme,* heat, *genesis,* production). The production or generation of heat.

**Thermogenet′ic** or **Thermogen′ic** (*therme,* heat, *gennao,* to beget). Heat-forming.

**Thermog′enous.** Produced by heat.

**Ther′mograph** (*therme,* heat, *grapho,* to write). Instrument for the registration of variations of temperature.

**Thermohyperæsthe′sia.** Abnormal acuteness of the sense of temperature.

**Thermohyperalge′sia** (*therme,* heat, *algesia,* sensation of pain). Painful sensation—not sense of temperature—from contact with a hot or cold body.

**Ther′mo-inhib′itory.** That which prevents excessive heat production. Applied theoretically to a portion of the nervous system.

**Thermolab′ile.** Destroyed or altered by heat.

**Thermol′ysis** (*therme,* heat, *lysis,* loosening). Diminution of heat, especially animal heat. Chemical disintegration under the influence of heat.

**Thermolyt′ic.** Heat-discharging. Relating to thermolysis.

**Thermom′eter** (*therme,* heat, *metron,* measure). An instrument with graduated scale for measuring the degree of heat. Mercury is generally used as the liquid in the tube, and several thermometers with differently graduated scales are employed. The Centigrade scale starts with the freezing point of water at 0° and the boiling point at 100°. Réaumur's scale takes the freezing point at 0° and the boiling point at 80°. The Fahrenheit scale has the freezing point at 32° and the boiling point at 212°. To convert the degrees of any one of them into degrees of one or both of the other scales it must be borne in mind that the zero of the two scales—Centigrade and Réaumur—corresponds with the freezing point of water, or 32° on the Fahrenheit scale. The boiling point of water being respectively 100° on the Centigrade scale, 80° on that of Réaumur, and 212° on that of Fahrenheit, it will be seen that the degrees intervening between the two standard points of the scale amount to 100 on the Centigrade scale, 80 on that of Réaumur, and 180 on that of Fahrenheit. This establishes the following ratio of comparison of the three thermometers:

180 : 100 : 80 :: 9 : 5 : 4.

When the Fahrenheit scale is in question, 32° must be added or subtracted, as is clearly shown in the table opposite.

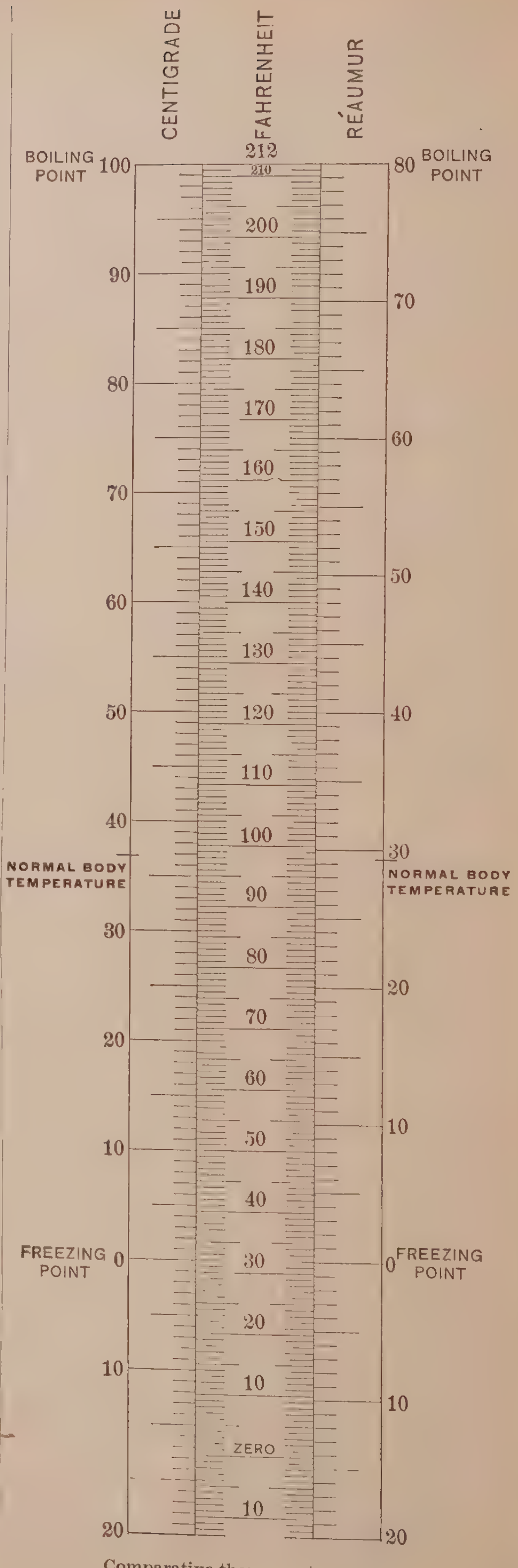
The following condensed rules will aid in making an accurate conversion of the three scales, Fahrenheit, Celsius or Centigrade, and Réaumur.

### RULES FOR CONVERSION OF THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

C. = Centigrade.
D. = Degree cited.
F. = Fahrenheit.
R. = Réaumur.

| | If above freezing-point of water (32° F., 0° C., 0° R). | If below freezing-point, and above zero F. (—17.77° C., —14.22° R.). | If below zero F. (—17.77° C., —14.22° R. |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. into F. | $D \times 9 \div 5 + 32$ | $32 - (D \times 9 \div 5)$ | $-(D \times 9 \div 5) - 32$ |
| R. " F. | $D \times 9 \div 4 + 32$ | $32 - (D \times 9 \div 4)$ | $-(D \times 9 \div 4) - 32$ |
| F. " C. | $D - 32 \times 5 \div 9$ | $-(32 - D) \times 5 \div 9$ | $-(D + 32) \times 5 \div 9$ |
| F. " R. | $D - 32 \times 4 \div 9$ | $-(32 - D) \times 4 \div 9$ | $-(D + 32) \times 4 \div 9$ |

C. into R. (all temperatures) $D \times 4 \div 5$.
R. " C. " " $D \times 5 \div 4$.



Comparative thermometer scales.

The following table gives a comparative view of the two scales generally in use, the Centigrade and the Fahrenheit, which will be found useful for immediate reference (*Stillé and Maisch*):

TABLE FOR COMPARING DEGREES OF THE CENTIGRADE AND FAHRENHEIT THERMOMETERS.

| CENT. | FAHR. | CENT. | FAHR. | CENT. | FAHR. | CENT. | FAHR. | CENT. | FAHR. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| —40° | —40.0° | +21° | + 69.8° | + 81° | +177.8° | +141° | +285.8° | +201° | + 393.8° |
| 39 | 38.2 | 22 | 71.6 | 82 | 179.6 | 142 | 287.6 | 202 | 395.6 |
| 38 | 36.4 | 23 | 73.4 | 83 | 181.4 | 143 | 289.4 | 203 | 397.4 |
| 37 | 34.6 | 24 | 75.2 | 84 | 183.2 | 144 | 291.2 | 204 | 399.2 |
| 36 | 32.8 | 25 | 77.0 | 85 | 185.0 | 145 | 293.0 | 205 | 401.0 |
| 35 | 31.0 | 26 | 78.8 | 86 | 186.8 | 146 | 294.8 | 206 | 402.8 |
| 34 | 29.2 | 27 | 80.6 | 87 | 188.6 | 147 | 296.6 | 207 | 404.6 |
| 33 | 27.4 | 28 | 82.4 | 88 | 190.4 | 148 | 298.4 | 208 | 406.4 |
| 32 | 25.6 | 29 | 84.2 | 89 | 192.2 | 149 | 300.2 | 209 | 408.2 |
| 31 | 23.8 | 30 | 86.0 | 90 | 194.0 | 150 | 302.0 | 210 | 410.0 |
| 30 | 22.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 31 | 87.8 | 91 | 195.8 | 151 | 303.8 | 211 | 411.8 |
| 29 | 20.2 | 32 | 89.6 | 92 | 197.6 | 152 | 305.6 | 212 | 413.6 |
| 28 | 18.4 | 33 | 91.4 | 93 | 199.4 | 153 | 307.4 | 213 | 415.4 |
| 27 | 16.6 | 34 | 93.2 | 94 | 201.2 | 154 | 309.2 | 214 | 417.2 |
| 26 | 14.8 | 35 | 95.0 | 95 | 203.0 | 155 | 311.0 | 215 | 419.0 |
| 25 | 13.0 | 36 | 96.8 | 96 | 204.8 | 156 | 312.8 | 216 | 420.8 |
| 24 | 11.2 | 37 | 98.6 | 97 | 206.6 | 157 | 314.6 | 217 | 422.6 |
| 23 | 9.4 | 38 | 100.4 | 98 | 208.4 | 158 | 316.4 | 218 | 424.4 |
| 22 | 7.6 | 39 | 102.2 | 99 | 210.2 | 159 | 318.2 | 219 | 426.2 |
| 21 | 5.8 | 40 | 104.0 | 100 | 212.0 | 160 | 320.0 | 220 | 428.0 |
| 20 | 4.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 41 | 105.8 | 101 | 213.8 | 161 | 321.8 | 221 | 429.8 |
| 19 | 2.2 | 42 | 107.6 | 102 | 215.6 | 162 | 323.6 | 222 | 431.6 |
| 18 | 0.4 | 43 | 109.4 | 103 | 217.4 | 163 | 325.4 | 223 | 433.4 |
| 17 | + 1.4 | 44 | 111.2 | 104 | 219.2 | 164 | 327.2 | 224 | 435.2 |
| 16 | 3.2 | 45 | 113.0 | 105 | 221.0 | 165 | 329.0 | 225 | 437.0 |
| 15 | 5.0 | 46 | 114.8 | 106 | 222.8 | 166 | 330.8 | 226 | 438.8 |
| 14 | 6.8 | 47 | 116.6 | 107 | 224.6 | 167 | 332.6 | 227 | 440.6 |
| 13 | 8.6 | 48 | 118.4 | 108 | 226.4 | 168 | 334.4 | 228 | 442.4 |
| 12 | 10.4 | 49 | 120.2 | 109 | 228.2 | 169 | 336.2 | 229 | 444.2 |
| 11 | 12.2 | 50 | 122.0 | 110 | 230.0 | 170 | 338.9 | 230 | 446.0 |
| 10 | 14.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 51 | 123.8 | 111 | 231.8 | 171 | 339.8 | 231 | 447.8 |
| 9 | 15.8 | 52 | 125.6 | 112 | 233.6 | 172 | 341.6 | 232 | 449.6 |
| 8 | 17.6 | 53 | 127.4 | 113 | 235.4 | 173 | 343.4 | 233 | 451.4 |
| 7 | 19.4 | 54 | 129.2 | 114 | 237.2 | 174 | 345.2 | 234 | 453.2 |
| 6 | 21.2 | 55 | 131.0 | 115 | 239.0 | 175 | 347.0 | 235 | 455.0 |
| 5 | 23.0 | 56 | 132.8 | 116 | 240.8 | 176 | 348.8 | 236 | 456.8 |
| 4 | 24.8 | 57 | 134.6 | 117 | 242.6 | 177 | 350.6 | 237 | 458.6 |
| 3 | 26.6 | 58 | 136.4 | 118 | 244.4 | 178 | 352.4 | 238 | 460.4 |
| 2 | 28.4 | 59 | 138.2 | 119 | 246.2 | 179 | 354.2 | 239 | 462.2 |
| 1 | 30.2 | 60 | 140.0 | 120 | 248.0 | 180 | 356.0 | 240 | 464.0 |
| 0 | 32.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 61 | 141.8 | 121 | 249.8 | 181 | 357.8 | 241 | 465.8 |
| + 1 | 33.8 | 62 | 143.6 | 122 | 251.6 | 182 | 359.6 | 242 | 467.6 |
| 2 | 35.6 | 63 | 145.4 | 123 | 253 4 | 183 | 361.4 | 243 | 469.4 |
| 3 | 37.4 | 64 | 147.2 | 124 | 255.2 | 184 | 363.2 | 244 | 471.2 |
| 4 | 39.2 | 65 | 149.0 | 125 | 257.0 | 185 | 365.0 | 245 | 473.0 |
| 5 | 41.0 | 66 | 150.8 | 126 | 258.8 | 186 | 366.8 | 246 | 474.8 |
| 6 | 42.8 | 67 | 152.6 | 127 | 260.6 | 187 | 368.6 | 247 | 476.6 |
| 7 | 44.6 | 68 | 154.4 | 128 | 262.4 | 188 | 370.4 | 248 | 478.4 |
| 8 | 46.4 | 69 | 156.2 | 129 | 264.2 | 189 | 372.2 | 249 | 480.2 |
| 9 | 48.2 | 70 | 158.0 | 130 | 266.0 | 190 | 374.0 | 250 | 482.0 |
| 10 | 50.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 71 | 159.8 | 131 | 267.8 | 191 | 375.8 | 260 | 500.0 |
| 11 | 51.8 | 72 | 161.6 | 132 | 269.6 | 192 | 377.6 | 280 | 536.0 |
| 12 | 53.6 | 73 | 163.4 | 133 | 271.4 | 193 | 379.4 | 300 | 572.0 |
| 13 | 55.4 | 74 | 165.2 | 134 | 273.2 | 194 | 381.2 | 350 | 662.0 |
| 14 | 57.2 | 75 | 167.0 | 135 | 275.0 | 195 | 383.0 | 400 | 752.0 |
| 15 | 59.0 | 76 | 168.8 | 136 | 276.8 | 196 | 384.8 | 450 | 842.0 |
| 16 | 60.8 | 77 | 170.6 | 137 | 278.6 | 197 | 386.6 | 500 | 932.0 |
| 17 | 62.6 | 78 | 172.4 | 138 | 280.4 | 198 | 388.4 | 600 | 1112.0 |
| 18 | 64.4 | 79 | 174.2 | 139 | 282.2 | 199 | 390.2 | 700 | 1292.0 |
| 19 | 66.2 | 80 | 176.0 | 140 | 284.0 | 200 | 392.0 | 800 | 1472.0 |
| 20 | 68.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Réaumur's scale is rarely employed, and its comparative degrees are not therefore inserted here. The conversion from Réaumur degrees to the degrees of the other scales can be made by the rules given. See the comparative scale.

The *clinical thermometer* is one used by medical men to test the temperature of the body in cases of fever, covering only a certain number of degrees above or below the normal temperature. Normal and abnormal temperatures may be thus classified (Finlayson):

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| Below | 35° Cent. | = 95° Fahr | Very low or collapse temperatures. |
|  | 36 “ | = 96.8 “ |  |
| About | 36½ “ | = 97.7 “ | Subnormal temperatures. |
| **Normal** | **37** “ | = **98.6** “ | **Normal temperature.** |
| About | 37½ “ | = 99.5 “ | Slightly above normal, or subfebrile temperatures. |
|  | 38 “ | =100.4 “ |  |
|  | 38½ “ | =101.3 “ |  |
| About | 39 “ | =102.2 “ | Moderately febrile temperatures. |
|  | 39½ “ | =103.1 “ |  |
| About | 40 “ | =104 “ | Highly febrile temperatures. |
|  | 40½ “ | =104.9 “ |  |
| Above | 41 “ | =105.8 “ | Hyperpyretic temperatures. |

The clinical thermometer is usually applied under the tongue, the lips being closed about it, and retained in that position for several minutes by the patient. It is sometimes applied in the axilla, the arm being held close to the side, but the insertion into the rectum or vagina gives the most accurate results; the temperature so taken is usually higher than that shown by the thermometer in the axilla or under the tongue. When the temperature is taken in the rectum or vagina care must be taken to prevent the thermometer from slipping into the cavity. For comparison, the same hour each day should be chosen.

**Thermomet'ric.** Relating to a thermometer.

**Thermom'etry.** Application of the thermometer in diseases.

**Thermoneuro'sis** (*therme*, heat, *neuron*, nerve).

Elevation of temperature due to vasomotor condition, and not due to fever.

**Thermon′osus** (*therme*, heat, *nosos*, disease). Disease produced by heat.

**Thermopalpa′tion.** Palpation practised with the idea of obtaining some knowledge of the temperature of the body.

**Ther′mophile.** Flourishing under high temperatures, as *t. bacteria.*

**Thermophil′ic** (*therme*, heat, *phileo*, to love). Growing at a high temperature, such as 70° to 75° C. A term applied to bacteria which develop at a high temperature, such as 40° to 70° C. They include many soil bacteria and almost exclusively spore-bearing bacilli.

**Ther′mopile.** See *Thermoelectric pile.*

**Thermople′gia** (*therme*, heat, *plege*, stroke). Heat-stroke.

**Thermopolypnœ′ic** (*polys*, many, *pnoe*, breath). Producing rapid breathing or panting by the application of heat.

**Thermoreg′ulator.** Thermostat.

**Ther′moscope** (*therme*, heat, *skopeo*, to examine). Instrument for determining differences in temperature, but not registering the amount of heat.

**Thermosta′ble.** Unaltered by heat.

**Ther′mostat** (*therme*, heat, *histemi*, to stand). Automatic apparatus for maintaining constant temperature. the expansion or contraction of a metal bar or other body, under the influence of the varying temperature, controlling the source of heat.

**Thermosystal′tic** (*therme*, heat, *systaltikos*, adapted for contracting). Term applied to a muscle which is influenced in its contraction by heat and cold.

**Thermotac′tic** or **Thermotax′ic** (*tasso*, to arrange). Regulating the temperature of the body, as *t. centre.*

**Thermotax′is** (*therme*, heat, *taxis*, arrangement). Regulation of the temperature of the body. Heat-regulating mechanism. Attraction of microorganisms toward a warm body.

**Thermother′apy** (*therme*, heat, *therapeia*, treatment of disease). Treatment by means of heat, and especially of hot air.

**Ther′omorph.** A part or an individual the subject of theromorphia.

**Theromor′phia** (*ther*, beast, *morphe*, form). Anomalous arrangement of the structure of parts of the human body similar to that normally present in lower animals.

**The′sis** (*thesis*, a proposition). Inaugural dissertation. The name usually given to the essay composed by a candidate for graduation in medicine.

**Theve′tia ahoua′i** (after Andrew Thevet, a French monk). Ahouái. The kernels of the nut of this Brazilian tree are said to be violent poison. In the Antilles its nuts are called noix de serpent, and are used against the bites of serpents. **T. nerifo′lia,** yellow oleander, exile tree; common tree in the gardens of Southern India; has acrid properties, and has been given in tincture prepared from the bark as an antiperiodic in intermittent fever. **T. yccot′li,** native tree of Mexico, having poisonous seeds, and used as an ointment for piles.

**Thevetin′.** White, crystalline, or powdery glucoside obtained from Thevetia yccotli.

**Thi-.** Prefix of sulphur compounds.

**Thial′dehyde.** Sulphaldehyde.

**Thialdin′.** $C_{10}H_{13}NS_2$. Volatile, crystallized substance made by the action of sulphureted hydrogen on aldehyde ammonia. Cardiac stimulant.

**Thial′ion.** A proprietary remedy employed to counteract the uric acid diathesis.

**Thiasinam′ine.** A white, crystalline substance made from mustard oil by heating with alcohol and ammonia. It is used in lupus, for the removal of scar tissue in the cornea and elsewhere, and in chronic joint affections.

**Thicklist′ed.** Pursy.

**Thiersch's meth′od.** Skin-grafting by the application of long, broad strips of skin to a surface from which granulations have previously been removed. **T.'s solu′tion,** antiseptic wash, consisting of salicylic acid 2 parts, boric acid 1½ parts, water 1000 parts.

**Thieves' vin′egar.** Acetum aromaticum.

**Thigh.** The part of the lower limb which extends from the pelvis to the knee. Femur, femen; of old, femur meant the thigh generally, and especially the outer part; femen, the inner part. **Neck of the t.,** long, narrow, and oblique portion of the thigh-bone separating the head from the two trochanters.

**Thigh-bone.** Femur.

**Thilanin′.** Combination of sulphur (3 per cent.) and lanolin, applied externally in eczema, herpes, and sycosis.

**Thim′bleberry.** Fruit of Rubus occidentalis.

**Thim′bleweed.** Rudbeckia laciniata.

**Thi′o-acid.** A sulphur-acid.

**Thio-al′cohol.** Mercaptan.

**Thi′ocol.** Potassium salt of guaiacol sulphonic acid. Soluble, white powder, non-irritating to the mucous membranes. Dose, ʒij–iv (8.0–16.0).

**Thiocyan′ic acid.** CNHS. Sulphocyanic acid. Its salts are *thiocyanates;* called also sulphocyanates and sulphocyanides. *Potassium thiocyanate,* CNKS, is found in saliva. *Allyl thiocyanate,* $C_3H_5CNS$, is the scientific name of oil of mustard.

**Thio-e′ther.** Ether in which oxygen is replaced by sulphur. Sulphuric ether.

**Thi′oform.** Bismuth dithiosalicylate. A yellow powder; used as a substitute for iodoform; prepared by adding a solution of bismuth trinitrate to a solution of sodium dithiosalicylate. See *Dithiosalicylic acid.*

**Thiogen′ic** (*thion*, sulphur, *gennao*, to produce). Generating sulphur. A term applied to bacteria which convert sulphureted hydrogen into higher sulphur compounds.

**Thi′ol.** Product of the treatment of brown-colored paraffin or gas oils at high temperature with sulphur. There are two thiols—a thin, watery extract, liquid thiol, and one evaporated to dryness, dry thiol. Employed in the treatment of skin diseases, acute and chronic scrofulous ulcers, endometritis, etc. It is applied in powder, collodion, solution in water or glycerin, ointment, plaster, etc.; internally in pills or chocolate.

**Thiolin′** or **Thiolin′ic acid.** A green, consistent mass produced by boiling together linseed oil and sulphur; it has a therapeutic action similar to that of thiol and ichthyol. Sodium thiolinate is employed.

**Thi′on.** Sulphur.

**Thion′ic.** Relating to sulphur

**Thio-oxydiphen′ylamine.** Sulphaminol.

**Thi′ophen.** $C_4H_4S$. Colorless, oily liquid derived from coal-tar benzene; not important therapeutically; its derivatives, *sodium thiophen sulphonate* and *thiophen diiodide,* are used instead; the former is a white powder containing 33 per cent. of sulphur; the latter contains 9.5 per cent. The sodium salt has been used in prurigo; the diiodide as a substitute for iodoform in cancer or inflammation of the breast, caries, and phlegmonous inflammations.

**Thioresor′cin.** $C_6H_4(OS)_2$. Gray powder, allied in composition to resorcin and replacing it. Used as a substitute for iodoform in ulcers of the leg.

**Thiosalicyl′ic acid.** Produced by the action of nitrous acid and hydrosulphuric acid on amidobenzoic acid, having antiseptic action similar to that of salicylic acid.

**Thiosa′pol.** A soap in which sulphur enters as the important ingredient.

**Thiosav′onal.** Potash soap containing sulphur in chemical combination.

**Thiosinam′ine.** $C_4H_8N_2S$. Allylsulphocarbamide. Made by heating together allyl mustard oil, absolute alcohol, and solution of ammonia. Used hypodermically in lupus.

**Thiosulphu′ric acid.** $H_2S_2O_3$. Sulphuric acid in which oxygen is partly substituted by sulphur. Hyposulphurous acid. The salts are *thiosulphites* or *hyposulphites.*

**Thi′othrix.** A genus of bacteria containing sulphur. **T. ni′vea,** Beggiatoa nivea. **T. ten′uis** (Winogradsky), in sulphur natural waters. **T. tenuis′sima** (Winogradsky), in sulphur natural waters.

**Thio-ure′a.** Thiurea.

**Thioxydiphen′ylamine.** Sulphaminol.

**Third cra′nial nerve** or **t. pair.** Motor oculi nerve.

**Thirst.** A desire for or absolute need of liquids. It is an expression of the wants of the system, a supply of fluid being required to compensate for the numerous losses that are constantly taking place. **Exces′sive t.,** polydipsia. **Morbid t.,** polydipsia.

**Thirst′y.** Affected with thirst.

**Thi′ry's fis′tula.** Artificial fistula in the abdomen, made in order to obtain pure intestinal juice from some specially localized portion of the bowel.

**This′tle.** A plant of the genus *Carduus* or *Cnidus.* **Bless′ed t.,** Centaurea benedicta. **Cot′ton t.,** Onopordium acanthium. **Globe t.,** echinops. **Ho′ly t.,** Centaurea benedicta. **La′dies' t.,** Carduus marianus. **Milk t., com′mon,** Carduus marianus. **Pine t.,** Atractylus gummifera. **Sow t.,** Sonchus oleraceus. **Star t.,** Centaurea calcitrapa. **Yel′low t.,** Argemone mexicana.

**Thiure′a.** $CS(NH_2)_2$. Urea in which the oxygen has been substituted by sulphur.

**Thi′uret.** $C_8H_7N_3S_3$. A crystalline powder produced by the oxidation of phenyldithiobiuret; its salts are used as antiseptics and substitutes for iodoform. **T. paracar′bolate** or **parasulphophe′nate,** a yellow, soluble powder, used in skin diseases as a substitute for iodoform.

**Thlad′ias** (*thlao,* to crush). Eunuch.

**Thlap′sis depres′sio** (*thlao,* to break). Depression; melancholy.

**Thla′sis** or **Thlas′ma.** Contusion. **T. concus′sio,** concussion. **T. depres′sio,** depression. **T. strem′ma,** sprain.

**Thlas′pi.** Pennycress, ord. *Cruciferæ.* Two species of thlaspi are directed in some pharmacopœias for medical use: Thlaspi arvense, or treacle mustard, and Thlaspi campestre or hirsutum or vulgatius, mithridate mustard. The pharmaceutical properties of both kinds resemble those of common mustard. **T. bur′sa** or **bursa′tum,** bursa pastoris, shepherd's purse, cocowort, St. James's wort, poor man's parmacity; a common European plant introduced into this country; slightly astringent. **T. nastur′tium** or **T. sati′vum,** Lepidium sativum.

**Thlib′ias** (*thlibo,* to crush). Eunuch.

**Thlipsencepha′lia.** See *Thlipsencephalus.*

**Thlipsenceph′alus** (*thlipsis,* compression, *enkephalos,* the encephalon). A monster in whom the skull is open not merely in the frontal and parietal, but also in the occipital region, a distinct fontanelle not existing; supposed to be due to compression of the fetal head. There is lesion also of the upper part of the vertebral column. The condition is called *thlipsencephalia.*

**Thlip′sis.** Compression, and especially constriction, of vessels by an external cause.

**Tho′ma-Zeiss meth′od.** A method of counting the blood corpuscles by microscopic examination of a drop of diluted blood on a slide marked off in squares.

**Thomp′son's line.** Red line along the edge of the gums, occasionally noticed in tuberculosis of the lungs. **T.'s solu′tion,** a solution of phosphorus, gr. j in ℥iij.

**Thom′sen's disease′.** Myotonia congenita; a disease of the nervous system the chief feature of which is that when one begins the execution of any voluntary movement the muscles brought into play are involuntarily contracted for some seconds. The disease is prone to affect two or more members of the same family. The voluntary muscular fibres become greatly hypertrophied.

**Thomso′nian.** One who practises or believes in Thomsonianism.

**Thomso′nianism.** Thomsonism. A fanciful doctrine, of which a person of the name of Thomson, of New England, was the founder. It taught that minerals were harmful and vegetables beneficial to the human organism, hence medicinal remedies were to be chosen from the latter kingdom; its followers were therefore "botanical physicians" or "herb doctors."

**Tho′racal.** Thoracic.

**Thoracente′sis.** Thoracocentesis.

**Thoracic,** tho-ras′ic (*thorax,* the chest). Relating to the thorax or chest. **T. aor′ta,** see *Aorta.* **T. ar′tery,** the *acromial thoracic* is a short trunk arising from the forepart of the axillary artery. The *alar thoracic* is a small branch which supplies the glands and areolar tissue of the axillary. The *inferior thoracic artery* arises from the axillary and descends vertically over the posterior part of the thorax and the serratus magnus anticus; it becomes subcutaneous and divides into several branches which embrace the breast. The *superior thoracic artery* arises from the axillary artery or from the acromial, and descends forward between the pectoralis major and pectoralis minor, to which it distributes itself by a great number of branches. **T. ax′is,** common trunk of the superior thoracic and acromiothoracic arteries. **T. cage,** bony and ligamentous thorax. **T. cav′ity,** space bounded by the ribs, vertebral column, and diaphragm. **T. duct,** duct of Pecquet, alimentary duct; the duct in which the lymphatics of the lower limbs, abdomen, left superior extremity, left side of the head, neck, and thorax terminate. It begins at the receptaculum chyli, which is formed by the union of five or six large lymphatic trunks, themselves formed from the union of all the absorbent plexuses of the abdomen. It ascends into the chest through the pillars of the diaphragm and by the side of the aorta and vena azygos. It opens at the posterior part of the subclavian vein of the same side. **T. gan′glia,** ganglia of the sympathetic system situated in the cavity of the thorax. **T. gir′dle,** the incomplete ring formed by the clavicles and the scapulæ. **T. glands,** set of lymphatic glands situated on the external thoracic wall. **T. in′dex,** t. ratio. **T. limbs** are the upper limbs, so called because they are articulated with the lateral and upper parts of the chest. **T. nerves,** the short or anterior thoracic nerves are two in number; they arise from the brachial plexus and divide into an anterior and a posterior branch. The long thoracic nerve, posterior thoracic, external respiratory of Sir Charles Bell, is a long branch which arises from the fourth and fifth cervical nerves, immediately after their escape from the intervertebral foramina, and passes downward to be distributed upon the serratus magnus muscle. **T. ra′tio,** that existing between the anteroposterior and lateral diameters of the thorax. **T. re′gions** are the different regions of the chest; thus, we say anterior, lateral, and superior thoracic, etc. **T. veins,** branch emptying into the axillary veins. **T. ver′tebræ,** dorsal vertebræ.

**Thorac′icoabdom′inal re′gion.** That part of the thorax occupied by the arch of the diaphragm and its contents.

**Thorac′icoacro′mial.** Acromiothoracic.

**Thoracispi′nal.** Relating to the thoracic portion of the spine.

**Thoraco-.** In composition, the thorax or chest.

**Thoracocente′sis** (*kentesis,* puncture). Perforation of the chest to evacuate contained fluid, as in empyema.

**Thoracocyllo′sis** (*kyllosis,* a crippling). Deformity of the thorax.

**Thoracocyrto′sis** (*kyrtos,* curved). Abnormal curvature of the thorax.

**Thoracocys′tis.** Thoracystis.

**Thoracodel′phus** or **Thoracodid′ymus** (*adelphos,* brother, or *didymos,* twin). Monstrosity in which twins are united by the thorax.

**Thoracodyn′ia** (*odyne,* pain). Pleurodynia. Pain in the chest.

**Thoracogastrodid′ymus** (*gaster,* the belly, *didymos,* a twin). A monstrosity in which twins are united by the chest and abdomen.

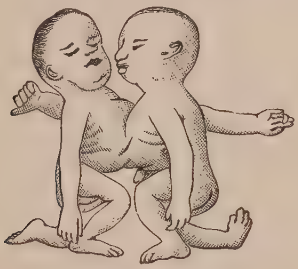
**Thoracogastros′chisis** (*schizo*, to divide). Congenital cleft of the abdominal wall involving the thorax also.

**Thoracom′eter** (*metron*, measure). Stethometer.

**Thoracomonodid′ymus** (*monos*, single, *didymos*, a twin). Thoracodidymus.

**Thoracomyodyn′ia** (*mys*, muscle, *odyne*, pain). Pleurodynia.

**Thoracop′agus** (*pegnymi*, to fasten together). A double monster united at the thorax. **T. tribrach′ius**, one having two of the upper limbs fused. **T. tri′pus**, one having two of the lower limbs fused.



Thoracopagus.

**Thoracop′athy** (*pathos*, disease). Disease or suffering in the chest.

**Tho′racoplasty.** Plastic operation upon the thorax.

**Thoracos′chisis** (*schizo*, to split). Fissure of the thorax.

**Thorac′oscope.** Stethoscope.

**Thoracos′copy.** Stethoscopy.

**Thoracosteno′sis.** Contraction of the thorax.

**Thoracot′omy** (*tome*, incision). Incision into the thorax. Thoracocentesis.

**Thoracys′tis** (*kystis*, a bladder). Encysted dropsy of the chest. Hydatids in the chest.

**Thoradel′phus** (*thorax*, the chest, *adelphos*, brother). Double monstrosity with one head and the trunks united above the umbilicus. There are four lower extremities and two upper.

**Tho′rax** (*thorax*, a cuirass). The chest; one of the splanchnic cavities, bounded posteriorly by the vertebræ, laterally by the ribs and scapulæ, anteriorly by the sternum, above by the clavicles, and below by the diaphragm; lodging and protecting the chief organs of respiration and circulation, the lungs and the heart. The following are the average measurements of the thorax (Vierordt):

### Dimensions and Weight of Thorax (cm.) (Krause).

Sternum: Height (length) . . . 18–20 (man), 16–17 (woman).

| | Length. | Breadth. | Thickness. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manubrium | 4.6 | up to 6 | 1.5 |
| Body | 11 (man), 9 (woman). | varies. | 0.8 |
| Xiphoid process | varies. | " | 0.2 |

Ribs: Weight (Dursy) (the cartilages are included):

| | |
|---|---|
| 14 true ribs | 472 g. |
| 10 false ribs | 202 g. |

The seventh rib is the heaviest, weighing 52 g. (of which the cartilage weighs 23); the twelfth rib is the lightest, weighing 4 g.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anterior wall (after moderate expiration) | 16–19 (Krause). |
| Posterior wall | 27–30 |
| Lateral wall | 32 |

*(a) Internal Dimensions.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Between incisura sternalis of sternum and first thoracic vertebra | 5– 6 |
| Between the middle of the sternum and sixth thoracic vertebra | 12–15 |
| Between xiphoid process and twelfth thoracic vertebra | 15–19 |
| Between cartilage of the fourth and angle of the seventh rib | 16–20 |
| Transverse diameter between first pair of ribs | 9–11 |
| " " " sixth " " | 20–23 |
| " " " twelfth " " | 18–20 |
| Horizontal circumference in the middle of the height | 65–76 |

*(b) Circumference of Chest.*

Circumference on expiration (cm.):

Middle average: 82 (Fröhlich), the arms in vertical position, below the nipples and close to angle of scapula.

Middle average: 82 (Krug).

" " 81.8 (Fetzer) above nipples and angle of scapula, arms in vertical position.

Middle average: 76–85. Extreme, 70–95.

Average: 82; 76 for women.

The lower circumference of expiration (height of xiphoid process and sixth rib) amounts to 76; in women to 70.

Circumference on inspiration:

Average: 90 (Fröhlich).

" 90.7 (Krug).

" 89 (Fetzer).

Middle average: 86–95. Extreme, 76–100.

In right-handed individuals the periphery of the right side exceeds the left side in size 1–2 cm.; in left-handed individuals the left side equals the right in size, or is only a little larger.

Breadth of thorax (costal or transverse diameter):

| | |
|---|---|
| Men | 25–26 |
| Women | 23–24 |
| Above (*i. e.* the highest point in the axilla) | 25.8 |
| In the middle (height of nipples) | 26.1 |
| Below (xiphoid process and cartilages of sixth rib) | 25.8 |

**Thori′num** or **Tho′rium.** A rare metal, symbol Th, having the appearance of nickel.

**Thorn′apple.** Datura stramonium. **Red t.**, Datura sanguinea.

**Thorn′-headed worms.** See *Acanthacephala.*

**Thorn′ton's sign.** Intense pain in the loins in cases of calculus in the kidney.

**Thorn′waldt's angi′na** or **disease**. Inflammation of Luschka's gland.

**Thor′ough-joint.** Arthrodia; diarthrosis.

**Thor′ough-pin.** A swelling on the knee of the horse's foreleg; also a swelling in the hollow of the hock due to distention of the synovial sheath.

**Thor′oughstem, Thor′oughwax,** or **Thor′oughwort.** Eupatorium perfoliatum.

**Thor′ulus stramin′eus** (a straw pad). A splint of straw, corded and having a central stick for a splint; used for fractures of the thigh or leg.

**Tho′rus.** Semen.

**Thought-read′ing.** Muscle-reading; not direct thought-reading, except by appreciation of involuntary muscular movements of the subject.

**Thought-transfer′ence.** Telepathy.

**Thread′worm.** Oxyuris. Dracunculus. **Long t.**, trichocephalus.

**Three-day fe′ver.** Dengue.

**Three-leaved night′shade.** Trillium.

**Threp′sis** (*trepho*, to nourish). Assimilation; nutrition.

**Threpsol′ogy.** Science of nutrition.

**Thresh′old.** Point at which a stimulus or the difference between two stimuli of different intensities is just perceived. **Au′ditory t.**, the limit below which a given sound is inaudible to the individual. **T. val′ue**, the degree of intensity of a stimulus at which its effects begin to be demonstrable.

**Thrid′ace.** Lactucarium. Obtained by expression from Lactuca sativa.

**Thridacin′.** Lactuca.

**Thrida′cium.** Lactucarium, thridace.

**Thrift, Amer′ican.** Statice caroliniana. **Lav′ender t.**, Statice limonium. **Sea′side t.**, Statice caroliniana.

**Thrill.** Fremitus; also a feeling of vibration felt over an aneurysm and over the heart and great vessels in certain diseases of the heart, etc. **Hydat′id t.**, a peculiar sensation felt on palpating an hydatid tumor, caused by the movement against each other of the numerous small cysts. **Pur′ring t.**, sensation similar to that felt with the hand resting on the body of a purring cat.

**Thrix** (*thrix*). Hair.

**Throat.** The anterior part of the neck; also the fauces and pharynx.

**Throat′root.** Geum virginianum; liatris.

**Throat′wort.** Campanula trachelium.

**Throb.** Pulsation or beat.

**Throb′bing.** Pulsatory, pulsating. A throbbing pain is a kind of pain which is, or seems to be, caused or augmented by the pulsation of arteries.

**Throe.** Agony; labor pains.

**Throm′bin.** Active form of fibrin-ferment in circulating blood. It precipitates fibrinogen as fibrin. The less active form is called *prothrombin*.

**Throm′boarteri′tis.** Arteritis accompanied by thrombosis.

**Thrombocys′tis** (*kystis*, a cyst). The cyst occasionally surrounding a clot of blood, as in encephalic hemorrhage.

**Throm′boid.** Resembling a thrombus.

**Thrombolymphangi′tis.** Inflammation of lymphatic vessels from obstruction.

**Thrombophlebi′tis.** Inflammation of a vein with the formation of a thrombus, or caused by the presence of a thrombus.

**Throm′bose.** Ferment which is supposed to cause coagulation of the blood.

**Thrombosin′.** Substance produced from fibrinogen by the action of nuclein, the latter being formed from the nucleohiston contained in the nuclei of cells.

**Thrombo′sis.** Coagulation; applied especially to coagulation of blood in a blood-vessel. The partial or complete obstruction of any portion of the circulatory apparatus by a morbid product developed in situ. Portions of the coagulum, or thrombus, may be carried onward to cause plugging in other vessels (see *Embolism*). **Maran′tic** or **Maras′mic t.,** t. usually of the cerebral sinuses, coincident with marasmus or generally defective nutrition.

**Thrombo′tic.** Relating to or caused by thrombosis.

**Throm′bus** (*thrombos*, a clot). A coagulum formed during life in any portion of the vascular system where there is obstruction to the circulating blood. Formerly a small, hard, round, bluish tumor, *hæmatoma*, formed by effusion of blood in the vicinity of a vein opened in the operation of bloodletting. **An′nular t.,** a coagulum around the inner wall of a vessel, but not completely blocking up the lumen. **Hæmostat′ic t.,** one due to stagnation of the blood stream. **Laennec′s′ t.,** see *Laennec*. **Lam′inated t.,** one formed by successive depositions of fibrin. **Lat′eral t.,** one attached to one part of the vessel wall and not completely occluding the lumen. **Maras′mic t.,** see *Thrombosis*. **Milk t.,** obstruction caused by accumulation of milk in the mammary gland. **T. neonato′rum,** cephalæmatoma. **Pari′etal t.,** lateral t. **Pel′vic t.,** pelvic hæmatocele. **Strat′ified t.,** laminated t. **T. of vul′va and vagi′na,** pudendal hæmatocele.

**Throt′tle** (dim. of throat). Trachea; also to press powerfully or continuously with the fingers on the throat, so as to endanger or produce apnœa and death; to strangle.

**Through drain′age** or **dress′ing.** Dressing wounds so that the cavity can be drained without disturbing the dressings, a perforated tube being passed through the latter directly into the cavity.

**Through-illumina′tion.** Transillumination. Lighting up of cavities with translucent walls by powerful light transmitted through the latter.

**Throw.** Agony; labor pains.

**Thro′wort.** Leonurus cardiaca.

**Thrush.** Aphthæ of infants. **T. fun′gus,** see *Aphthæ*. **Milk t.,** aphthæ. **White t.,** aphthæ.

**Thryp′sis** (*thrypto*, to break in pieces). Comminution.

**Thryp′tic** (*thrypto*, to break in pieces). Lithontriptic.

**Thu′ja.** Thuya.

**Thuje′tic acid.** Derivative of thujin formed by heating with barium hydrate.

**Thujetin′.** Derivative of thujin.

**Thujigenin′.** Derivative of thujin, formed from alcoholic solution of thujin by heating with dilute hydrochloric or sulphuric acid.

**Thujin′.** Crystallizable, citron-yellow coloring principle obtained from Thuya occidentalis.

**Thumb.** The first finger (counting the fingers as five); or, similarly, the first toe. See *Pollex*.

**Thu′rea** or **T. vir′ga.** Juniperus lycia.

**Thus** (*thus*, incense). Frankincense. See *Pinus abies*. **T. america′num,** see *Pinus sylvestris*. **T. fœmine′um,** see *Pinus abies*. **T. judæo′rum,** Croton cascarilla; styrax; thymiama. **T. libano′tos, T. mas′culum,** or **T. ve′rum,** Juniperus lycia. **T. vulga′re,** see *Pinus abies*.

**Thu′ya.** The fresh tops of *T. occidentalis*. Also the arrangement of the medullary matter of the cerebellum, termed arbor vitæ. **T. aphyl′la,** see *Sandarac*. **T. obtu′sa,** T. occidentalis. **T. occidenta′lis,** American arbor vitæ, tree of life; ord. *Coniferæ;* the leaves and wood were formerly in high repute as resolvents, sudorifics, and expectorants; given in phthisical affections, intermittent fevers, and dropsies; has also been employed internally and externally in the treatment of malignant disease.

**Thuyin′.** Thujin.

**Thylaci′tis** (*thylakos*, a small sac). Gutta rosea.

**Thy′ma.** Ecthyma; thymion.

**Thymacetin′.** White powder, derivative of thymol, closely allied to phenacetin; analgesic and hypnotic in doses of gr. v–x (0.32–0.65).

**Thymasth′ma.** Asthma thymicum.

**Thym′bra.** Satureia hortensis. **T. hispan′ica,** Thymus mastichina.

**Thyme,** time. Thymus. **Cat t.,** Teucrium marum. **Com′mon t.,** thymus. **Gar′den t.,** thymus. **Lem′on t.,** see *Thymus serpyllum*. **Moth′er of t.,** Thymus serpyllum. **Oil of t.,** see *Thymus*. **Virgin′ia t.,** Pycnanthemum linifolium. **Wild t.,** Thymus serpyllum.

**Thymelæ′a.** Daphne gnidium. **T. laure′ola,** Daphne laureola. **T. meze′reum,** Daphne mezereum. **T. monspeli′aca,** Daphne gnidium.

**Thymelco′sis** (*helkos*, an ulcer). Ulceration of the thymus gland.

**Thy′mene.** Hydrocarbon associated with cymene and thymol in thyme.

**Thymhydroquin′one.** Thymohydroquinone.

**Thymiam′a.** A perfume. Muskwood. Bark from Syria, Cilicia, etc., supposed to be the product of the liquid storax tree. It has an agreeable balsamic smell, approaching that of liquid storax.

**Thymi′asis.** Fumigation.

**Thymic,** thi′mic. Having relation to the thymus, as thymic asthma, which may be a form of reflex spasm or due to enlargement of the thymus gland. **T. acid,** acid from adenylic acid, which is derived from the thymus gland. **T. asth′ma,** see *Thymic*.

**Thymic,** ti′mic. Relating to thyme. **T. acid,** thymol.

**Thymin′.** $C_5H_6N_2O_2$. Crystalline substance resulting from decomposition of adenylic acid.

**Thym′ion.** A small wart on the skin resembling a bud of thyme.

**Thymio′sis** or **T. in′dica.** Frambœsia.

**Thymi′tis.** Inflammation of the thymus gland.

**Thy′moform.** Made by the mutual action of thymol and formaldehyde. Used in the same cases as dermatol and iodoform are.

**Thymohydroquin′one.** Form in which thymol, taken by the mouth, appears in the urine.

**Thymol,** ti′mol. (Ph. U. S. and Br.) $C_{10}H_{13}HO$. Thymic acid; thyme camphor. Stearopten from volatile oils of Thymus vulgaris, Monarda punctata, and Carum ajowan, obtained as a solid by refrigeration of the oil, or in the liquid form by treating the essence of thyme (in which it is associated with a hydrocarbon, thymene) with an aqueous solution of an alkali, as soda or potash, and acting on the separated soap with acid, as hydrochloric acid. It is also obtained from other volatile oils. It is antiseptic and a local anæsthetic. Used internally in typhoid fever, rheumatism, fermentation of the stomach and bowels, whooping-cough, etc., in doses of gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2); externally applied to carious teeth and as an ingredient in liniments; to wounds in proportion of 1 part to 1000, and to skin diseases; used also for the preservation of anatomical specimens, etc. It is also employed in gauze, by inhalation, by spraying, and in ointment. **T. cam′phor,** compound of the two substances, used in pruritus and pediculosis; see *Thymol*. **T. cam′phor dii′odide,** iodothymol; used as an antiseptic instead of aristol. **T. car′bonate,** thymotal. **T. i′odide,** iodothymol. **T. sal′icylate,** salithymol.

**Thymopath′ia** or **Thymop′athy** (*thymos*, the mind, *pathos*, affection). Any disease of the mind. Also a disease of the thymus gland.

**Thy′motal.** Thymol carbonate. Recommended as preferable to thymol in the treatment of ankylostomiasis; dose, ℨss (2.0).

**Thy′mum.** Thymus.

**Thymus,** thi′mus (*thymos*). Throat sweetbread. An organ, concerned in hæmatosis, seated in the upper separation of the anterior mediastinum. It has the appearance of a glandular body; oblong, bilobate, soft, and very variable in size and color. In the fœtus it is very large, and contains in a central cavity—reservoir of the thymus—a milky fluid. It gradually disappears, and in old age is scarcely discernible. Its arteries, called thymic, are from the inferior thyroid, internal mammary, bronchial, and mediastinal; the veins have the same arrangement. It receives some nervous filaments from the pneumogastric nerves, the phrenic, and the inferior cervical ganglia. The following measurements have been made of this organ:

| | |
|---|---|
| Weight, 18.5 gm. (E. Bischoff). | Volume, 4–23 cm. |
| Length | 54–83 (Krause). |
| from birth to 9th month | 59.1 (Friedleben). |
| from 9th month to 2d year | 69.6 |
| from 3d to 14th year | 84.4 |
| Middle breadth | 27–41 |
| above and below | 7–9 |

In the 25th to 35th year, often earlier, the thymus usually disappears; exceptionally it remains until old age. **T. sicca′tus,** a preparation of the dried thymus of the calf, employed medicinally.

**Thymus,** ti′mus. A genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ*. Ordinary garden thyme, *T. vulgaris*, has an agreeable, aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent taste, and is reputed to be resolvent, emmenagogue, tonic, and stomachic. The properties of thyme are due to two hydrocarbons, thymene and cymene, associated with a stearoptene called thymol or oil of thyme, which is official. See *Thymol*. **T. calamin′thus,** Melissa calamintha. **T. capita′tus,** Satureia capitata. **T. cilia′tus,** T. mastichina. **T. citriodo′rus,** lemon thyme. **T. cret′icus,** Satureia capitata. **T. horten′sis,** thymus. **T. inclu′dens,** T. serpyllum. **T. mastichi′na,** low, shrubby, Spanish plant, used as an errhine. **T. multiflo′rus,** Melissa nepeta. **T. nepe′ta,** Melissa nepeta. **T. serpyl′lum,** mother of thyme, wild thyme; has the same properties as the garden thyme; lemon thyme, Serpyllum citratum, is a variety of it; it is very pungent, and has a particularly grateful odor, approaching that of lemons. **T. sylvat′icus,** Clinopodium vulgare. **T. sylves′tris,** Satureia capitata. **T. tenuifo′lius,** thymus. **T. vulga′ris,** garden thyme.

**Thy′myl ac′etate.** Acetyl thymol.

**Thy′raden.** Thyreoidin. Extract of the thyroid gland. Used internally or hypodermically in affections of that gland, in obesity, and skin diseases.

**Thyrein′.** Iodothyrin.

**Thyremphrax′is** (*emphraxis*, obstruction). Bronchocele.

**Thyreo-** (*thyreos*, a shield). In composition, the thyroid cartilage or gland; see *Thyro-*.

**Thy′reoadeni′tis.** Thyreoitis.

**Thy′reoid.** Thyroid.

**Thyreoidin′.** Iodothyrin.

**Thyreoï′tis.** Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

**Thyreolyt′ic.** Destructive to the thyroid gland.

**Thyreon′cus** (*onkos*, tumor). Bronchocele.

**Thyreotoxin′.** Thyrotoxin.

**Thyro-.** In composition, the thyroid cartilage or gland.

**Thyroantitoxin′.** $C_6H_{11}N_3O_5$. Active principle of thyroid extract, free from iodine. Also an antibody formed in the blood when repeated doses of thyroid extract are given.

**Thy′roaryepiglot′ticus.** United thyroepiglottic and arytenoepiglottic muscles.

**Thy′roarytenoepiglottide′us.** Thyroaryepiglotticus.

**Thyroaryt′enoid.** That which relates to the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages. **T. lig′aments,** inferior ligaments of the larynx; lips of the glottis; vocal cords or ligaments. Two ligaments, about two lines broad, formed of elastic and parallel fibres, which are contained in a duplicature of the mucous membrane of the larynx. They extend horizontally from the anterior projection at the base of each arytenoid cartilage to the middle of the angle of union of the thyroid cartilage. They are the essential organs of voice. See *Glottis*. **T. mus′cles** are thin muscles which arise from the middle and inferior part of the posterior surface of the thyroid cartilage, whence they proceed backward and outward, to be inserted into the outer part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. They give the necessary tension to the ligaments of the glottis in the production of the voice. The name *thyroarytenoideus obliquus* is applied to a portion of the arytenoideus muscle.

**Thy′rocele** (*kele*, a tumor). Tumor of the thyroid gland. Bronchocele.

**Thyrocornicula′tus.** Upper portion of the inferior thyroarytenoid muscle, running from the upper anterior portion of the thyroid cartilage to the arytenoid cartilage.

**Thyrocricopharynge′us.** See *Cricopharyngeal*.

**Thyrocuneifor′mis.** Portion of the inferior thyroarytenoid cartilage inserted on the cuneiform cartilages.

**Thyroepiglot′tic.** Relating to the thyroid cartilage and epiglottis. **T. lig′ament,** band running from the anterior thyroid notch to the base of the epiglottis. **T. mus′cle,** portion of thyroarytenoid extending to the epiglottis.

**Thyroepiglot′ticus lon′gus.** Muscular slip at times passing from the lower horn of the thyroid cartilage to the epiglottis.

**Thyroepiglottide′us ma′jor.** Thyroepiglottic muscle. **T. mi′nor** or **supe′rior,** muscular fibres at times seen arising from the thyroid cartilage, running along the thyroepiglottic ligament, inserted into the epiglottis.

**Thyroglandin′.** A preparation of the thyroid gland, for medicinal use, which preserves the two active principles—iodoglobulin and thyroidin—in the proportion in which they exist in the gland.

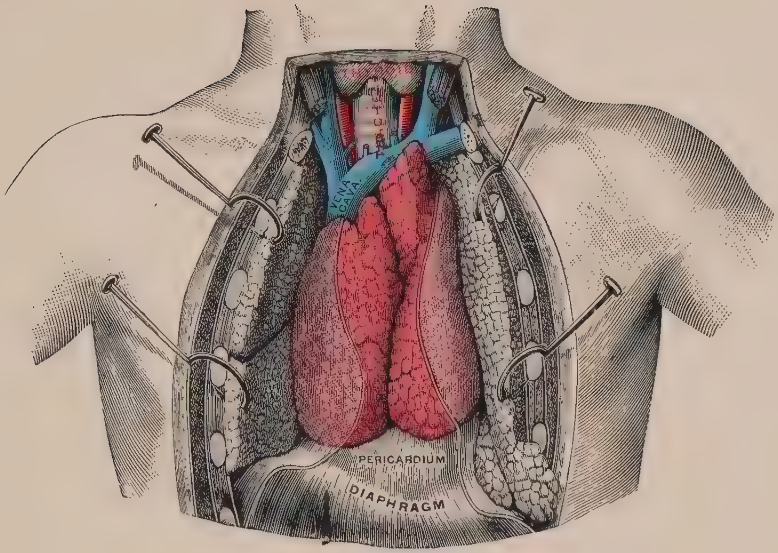
**Thyroglos′sal.** Relating to the thyroid gland and tongue, or connections of the two parts. **T. duct,** a canal in fetal life, which when it fails to close produces a congenital fistula in that location.

**Thyroglos′sus latera′lis.** Muscle arising at times from the junction of the thyrohyoid and hyoglossus.

**Thyrohy′al.** Epithet of the great cornu of the hyoid bone.

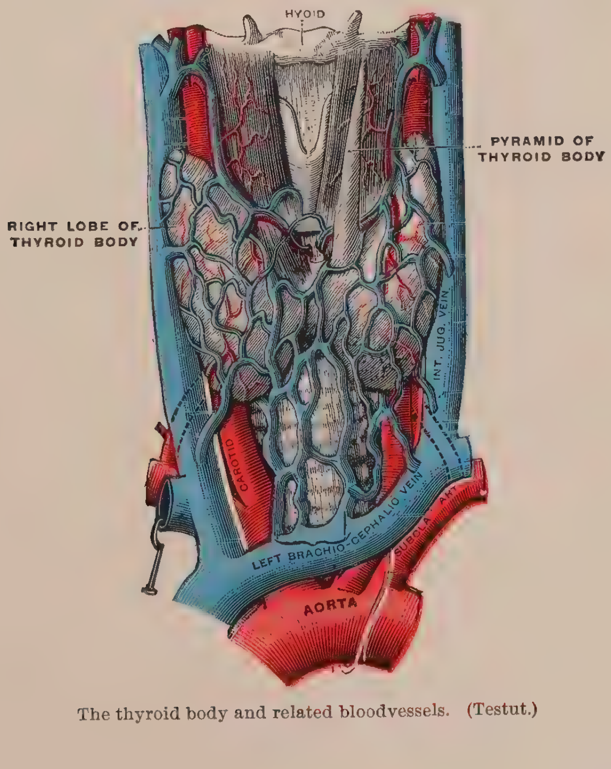
**Thyrohy′oid.** Belonging or relating to the thyroid cartilage and os hyoides. **T. mem′brane,** very broad, yellowish, fibrous membrane, thicker at the middle than at the extremities, attached above to the posterior surface of the body and great cornu of the os hyoides, and below to the whole superior edge of the thyroid cartilage. The lateral ligaments may be considered as the margins of the thyrohyoid membrane. They pass between the superior cornu of the thyroid cartilage to the extremities of the greater cornua of the os hyoides. A small, cartilaginous or bony nodule—*cartilago triticea, corpusculum triticeum*—is sometimes found in each. **T. mid′dle lig′aments,** thickened middle portion of t. membrane. **T. mus′cle** is situated at the anterior and superior part of the neck, attached to the oblique line on the anterior surface of the thyroid cartilage, to the inferior edge of the body of the os hyoides, and to the anterior portion of its great cornu. **T.**

## THYMUS



The thymus, the sternum and costal cartilages having been removed. (Testut.)

## THYROID



The thyroid body and related bloodvessels. (Testut.)

**nerve,** branch of the hypoglossal to the thyrohyoid muscle.

**Thyrohyoide′us.** Thyrohyoid muscle. **T. accesso′rius,** muscular slip sometimes found running from the superior cornu of the thyroid cartilage to the greater cornu of the hyoid bone. **T. az′ygos,** accessory muscle running from the greater cornu of the hyoid bone to the upper edge of the thyroid cartilage. **T. mi′nor,** t. azygos. **T. supe′rior,** t. azygos. **T. supe′rior mi′nor,** fasciculus of the thyrohyoid muscle, rarely seen to run from the upper edge of the thyroid cartilage to the posterior portion of the greater cornu of the hyoid bone. **T. supe′rior mi′nor az′ygos,** separate fasciculus of the thyrohyoideus. **T. supe′rior mi′nor latera′lis,** bundles of the thyrohyoideus running from the tip of the superior cornu of the thyroid cartilage to the end of the greater cornu of the hyoid bone.

**Thy′roid** (*thyreos*, a shield, *eidos*, form). Thyreoid. Shield-shaped. **Acces′sory t.,** see *T. gland.* **T. ar′teries,** these are two on each side: 1. The superior thyroid, superior laryngeal, superior guttural, arises from the anterior part of the external carotid and proceeds to the upper part of the thyroid gland, after having given off a laryngeal branch and a cricothyroid. 2. The inferior thyroid, inferior guttural, much larger than the last, arises from the upper part of the subclavian. It passes to the inferior part of the thyroid gland, to which it is distributed, after having given a number of branches to the neighboring parts, among which is the cervicalis ascendens. The inferior thyroid artery is occasionally replaced by the thyroid artery of Neubauer, which arises directly from the curvature of the aorta. **T. ar′tery of Neu′bauer,** see *Thyroid arteries.* **T. ax′is,** a short, thick trunk, arising from the first portion of the subclavian artery, dividing almost immediately into the inferior thyroid, suprascapular, and transversalis colli. **T. bod′y,** thyroid gland. **T. cachex′ia,** exophthalmic goitre. **T. car′tilage,** the largest of the cartilages of the larynx, at the anterior part of which it is situated. It is larger transversely than vertically, broader above than below, and seems formed by the junction of two quadrilateral plates, which produce by their union an angle that projects forward. Its two posterior margins terminate above and on each side by an ensiform prolongation called the greater cornu of the thyroid cartilage, *cornu superius* or *longum;* and below by a less prominent eminence, the lesser cornu, *cornu inferius* or *breve,* which is articulated with the cricoid. **T. disloca′tion,** dislocation of the femur into the thyroid foramen. **T. em′inence,** prominence produced by the thyroid in front of the neck. **T. ex′tract,** a preparation made from the thyroid gland of the sheep, employed in myxœdema, cretinism, and other affections. **T. fe′ver,** fever resulting from absorption of secretions of the thyroid gland during the operation of excision of that gland. **T. fora′men,** obturator foramen. **T. gan′glion,** middle cervical ganglion. **T. gland** or **bod′y** covers the anterior and inferior part of the larynx, as well as the first rings of the trachea, and is composed of two lobes, flattened from before to behind, which are united by a transverse prolongation of the same nature as themselves, called the isthmus. At times there arises from the upper border of the isthmus, or the lateral lobes in the neighborhood of the isthmus, a third or middle lobe—pyramus, processus pyramidalis, columna media, appendix glandulæ thyreoideæ. This lobe is sometimes independent, and forms a number of roundish or longish lobes, when it has been called glandula thyreoidea accessoria. The weight of the thyroid gland has been estimated at 30 grammes; volume, 25 to 30 cm.; the isthmus, 18 broad and high, 9 thick; lateral lobes 54–68 long; in the middle (breadth) 27–31, (thick) 14–18; the lobules, 0.5–1. **T. ther′apy,** use of extract of the thyroid gland in disease, as myxœdema, cretinism, skin diseases, etc. **T. treat′ment,** t. therapy. **T. veins,** these are: 1. A superior thyroid and several middle thyroid, which open into the internal jugular vein. 2. An inferior thyroid, much larger than the preceding, whose branches form, by anastomosing with those of the opposite side in front of the trachea, a very remarkable venous plexus, called the infrathyroideal plexus.

**Thyroid′eal.** That which concerns the thyroid gland or cartilage. **T. ar′teries,** thyroid arteries. **T. veins,** thyroid veins.

**Thyroidec′tomy.** Excision of the thyroid gland.

**Thyroide′i li′quor.** (Ph. Br.) A fluid obtained by macerating sheep's thyroid in 5 per cent. phenol solution; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0).

**Thyroide′um sic′cum.** (Ph. Br.) Minced, dried, and powdered sheep's thyroid; dose, gr. iij–x (0.2–0.65).

**Thyroide′us.** Thyroid. **T. pro′prius,** muscular bundle running from the superior to the inferior edge of the thyroid cartilage. **T. transver′sus,** variety of cricothyroid muscle running between the cricoid processes of the thyroid cartilages. **T. transver′sus im′par,** latter muscle found on the inside only.

**Thyroidin′.** Sterilized liquid extract of thyroid gland of sheep. See *Iodothyrin.*

**Thy′roidism.** General effects of overdoses of thyroid gland, when used as a therapeutic agent, consisting of tachycardia, insomnia, polyuria, partial paralysis, etc.

**Thyroidi′tis.** Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

**Thyroidiza′tion.** Treatment by the use of thyroid extract.

**Thyroidot′omy.** Incision of the thyroid gland.

**Thyro-i′odine.** The most important constituent of the thyroid gland, containing iodine and phosphorus, used as a stimulant of the nervous system and of the circulation in myxœdema, goitre, cretinism, some forms of skin disease, etc.; dose, gr. v–x (0.32–0.65).

**Thyrolaryn′geal.** Relating to the thyroid gland and larynx. **T. ar′tery,** a branch of the superior thyroid artery. **T. fas′cia,** fascia attached to the cricoid cartilage and enclosing the thyroid gland.

**Thyrolin′gual.** Thyroglossal.

**Thyrolit′ic.** Destructive to the thyroid gland.

**Thyromediastina′lis.** Muscular bundle running from the external surface of the pericardium to the thyroid gland.

**Thyromembrano′sus.** Portion of the thyroarytenoideus inserted within the plica thyroarytenoidea inferior.

**Thyron′cus** (*onkos*, swelling). Bronchocele.

**Thy′ro-œsophage′us.** Muscular bundles running from the œsophagus to the thyroid cartilage.

**Thyropalati′nus.** Portion of the palatopharyngeus inserted into the thyroid gland.

**Thyropharynge′us.** Portion of the constrictor pharyngis inferior attached to the thyroid cartilage. See *Cricopharyngeal.*

**Thyropharyngopalati′nus** or **Thyropharyngostaphyli′nus.** Palatopharyngeus.

**Thyrophrax′ia** (*phrasso*, to obstruct). Bronchocele.

**Thyrophy′ma** (*phyma*, growth). Hypertrophy of the thyroid gland.

**Thyropri′val.** Relating to or caused by deprivation of the functions of the thyroid gland, as by lesion or removal.

**Thyropro′teid.** Albuminous substance in thyroid gland. When in excess, and especially if the natural secretion of the thyroid is deficient, myxœdema may result; or if the condition is reversed, Graves's disease.

**Thyropro′tein.** Proteinaceous substance from the thyroid gland.

**Thyrosyndes′micus.** Bundles of the thyrohyoid muscle inserted on the lateral thyrohyoid ligament.

**Thyrot′omy** (*tome*, section). Division of the thyroid cartilage, as for the removal of foreign bodies in the larynx, etc.

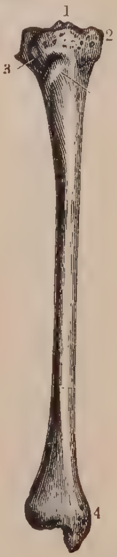
**Thyrotoxin′.** A cytotoxin acting specifically on the cells of the thyroid gland. Thyroantitoxin.

**Thyrotrachea′lis profun′dus.** Abnormal insertion of a portion of the cricothyroid muscle on the trachea. **T. superficia′lis,** abnormal insertion of the sternothyroid muscle on the trachea.

**Thyrotritice′us.** Abnormally inserted bundles of fibres of the thyrohyoid on the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone.

**Thysseli′num.** Peucedanum palustre. **T. palus′tre,** Peucedanum palustre.

**Tiarel′la cordifo′lia.** Coolwort; tonic and diuretic.



Anterior view of tibia of right side: 1, spinous process, and pits for attachment of crucial ligaments; 2, head; 3, articular face for head of fibula; 4, internal malleolus.

**Tib′ia** (a flute or pipe). The largest bone of the leg, a long, irregular, and triangular bone situated on the inner side of the fibula. It has a superior or femoral extremity, large, rounded, and with two eminences at the sides called tuberosities of the tibia. The outermost is articulated with the fibula. On its head are two articular, oval, concave surfaces articulated with the condyles of the femur. The inferior or tarsal extremity has an articular surface beneath, which joins the astragalus; within, a triangular eminence which forms the malleolus internus, and on the outside a triangular surface which articulates with the fibula. The body or shaft of the tibia has three faces, separated by three angles, the anterior of which is the most prominent, and is called the spine or crista of the tibia—the shin. The tibia is articulated with the femur, fibula, and astragalus. **T. min′ima,** fibula.

**Tib′iad.** Toward the tibia.

**Tibiæ′us.** Tibial artery. **T. anti′cus,** tibialis anticus. **T. posti′cus,** tibialis posticus.

**Tib′ial.** That which relates to the tibia or to the leg. **T. aponeuro′sis,** this surrounds the muscles of the leg, continuous above with the femoral aponeurosis, and arises from the head of the fibula and from several fibrous expansions which detach themselves from the tendons of the triceps, sartorius, gracilis, and semitendinosus. It descends around the leg, attaching itself to the whole extent of the anterior and inner edges of the tibia. It sends below an expansion, which passes before the tendo Achillis, and is continuous with the anterior annular ligament of the tarsus. It is attached, also, to the sheath of the peroneal muscles. **T. ar′teries** are two in number: 1. *Anterior tibial artery,* which arises from the popliteal, before its bifurcation, passes immediately through the opening in the upper part of the interosseous ligament, and reaches the anterior part of the leg, when it turns downward and descends obliquely between the extensor communis digitorum pedis and the tibialis anticus, anterior to the interosseous ligament, glides under the anterior annular ligament of the tarsus, and takes the name *dorsalis tarsi.* Among the numerous branches given off by the anterior tibial may be distinguished the recurrent tibial artery, internal and external malleolar artery. 2. *Posterior tibial artery,* which arises from the bifurcation of the popliteal artery, and descends between the two planes of the posterior muscles of the leg until it arrives under the arch of the calcaneum, where it divides into two branches—the plantar arteries. **T. as′pect,** an aspect toward the side on which the tibia is situated. **T. commu′nicating nerve,** external saphenous nerve. **T. nerves** are two in number: 1. The anterior tibial nerve; one of the two branches in which the external popliteal terminates; it accompanies the anterior tibial artery. 2. The posterior tibial nerve, which is also called the internal popliteal. **T. veins,** these are anterior and posterior, and have the same arrangement as the arteries which they accompany.

**Tibia′le.** Bone in the embryo and certain animals having its analogue in a portion of the astragalus.

**Tibia′lis anti′cus.** A muscle situated at the anterior part of the leg. Above, it has the shape of a triangular prism; below, is slender and tendinous. It is attached above to the anterior part of the external tuberosity of the tibia, to the superior half of the outer surface of that bone, and to the anterior surface of the interosseous ligament. Below, its tendon terminates at the base of the first cuneiform bone and at the posterior extremity of the first metatarsal bone. It bends the foot on the leg and directs its point inward at the same time that it raises its inner edge. It can also bend the leg on the foot and assist in preserving the upright position. **T. anti′cus accesso′rius,** tibiofascialis. **T. grac′ilis,** plantar muscle. **T. posti′cus,** situated at the posterior and deep part of the leg, thicker above than below, and attached above to the posterior surface of the fibula, to the posterior surface of the tibia, and to the interosseous ligament. It terminates below at the tuberosity on the inferior extremity of the os scaphoides. This muscle extends the foot on the leg, at the same time raising its inner edge. It likewise extends the leg on the foot. It was called *nauticus* by Spigelius, because sailors bring it chiefly into action in climbing the mast. **T. profun′dus,** tibiofascialis. **T. secun′dus,** tensor of capsule of the ankle.

**Tibiofascia′lis.** Small muscle arising at times from the lower third of the anterior edge of the tibia over the tibialis anticus, inserted into the annular ligament and deep fascia. Also called *tibiofascialis anticus.*

**Tibiofem′oral.** Relating to the tibia and femur. **T. in′dex,** ratio between the length of the tibia and that of the femur.

**Tibiofib′ular.** Relating to the tibia and fibula. **T. articula′tions,** those between the tibia and fibula. **T. lig′aments,** those assisting in the formation of the tibiofibular articulations.

**Tibionavic′ular.** Relating to the tibia and the scaphoid or navicular bone. **T. lig′ament,** portion of the deltoid ligament of the ankle.

**Tibioplanta′ris.** Accessory slip of the tibialis anticus, running from the latter muscle to the plantar fascia, and through the latter acting upon the great toe.

**Tibiotar′sal.** Relating to the tibia and tarsus. **T. articula′tion,** articulation of the foot with the leg; formed by the tibia and the astragalus, and strengthened by the lateral, anterior, and posterior ligaments.

**Tic.** Twitching, vellication. A local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles, and especially of some of those of the face. It is sometimes called spasmodic or convulsive tic, tic non-douloureux, hyperkinesia of the facial nerve, histrionic or mimic spasm of the face, to distinguish it from *tic douloureux,* which has also been called epileptiform neuralgia and neuralgic chorea, and has been termed a partial chorea or form of chronic chorea. **Bow′ing t.,** t. characterized by violent movements of the body and the head; sometimes called tic de salaam, or salaam convulsions. **Chore′al t.,** general t. **Convul′sive t.,** a psychosis allied to hysteria, almost like a monomania, attended with involuntary muscular movements, explosive utterances, and curious mental disturbances. **Diaphragmat′ic t.,** t. with painful spasmodic twitching of the diaphragm. **T. doulou-reux′,** painful tic; facial neuralgia. **Gen′eral t.,** t. accompanied with choreiform movements of the whole body. **Gestic′ulatory t.,** t. accompanied with gesticulations. **Laryn′geal t.,** t. accompanied with noisy or explosive passage of air through the larynx. **Lo′calized t.,** t. confined to a small portion of the body. **Mo′tor t.,** t. characterized by a series of regular movements. **Nod′ding t.,** bowing t. **T. non-douloureux′,** see the prime. **Progres′sive chore′ic t.,** chronic condition of childhood, frequently fatal, beginning in the cervical muscles with clonic spasms, and afterward with tonic spasms, becoming general. **Psychomo'tor t.**, a motor form of tic, attended with mental disturbance. **Respi'ratory t.**, diaphragmatic t. **Ro'tatory t.**, a hyperkinesis of the muscles supplied with nervous distribution from the external branch of the spinal nerve; the term *spasmodic torticollis* has been applied to one variety of it. **Salaam' t.**, bowing t. **Spasmod'ic t.**, convulsive t.

**Tick.** Ixodes ricinus. **T. fe'ver**, Texas cattle fever. **T. wood**, Ixodes ricinus.

**Tick'le.** To titillate; to cause the sensation of tickling. **T. weed**, Veratrum viride.

**Tick'ling** (*titillo*, to tickle). It sometimes means the action of tickling (titillation), at others the sensation produced by this action. A sensation which commonly causes laughter and a state of general spasm that may be dangerous if too long protracted.

**Tick'seed sun'flower.** Coreopsis trichosperma.

**Tick'weed.** Hedeoma. **T. sun'flower**, Coreopsis trichosperma.

**Tico'rea febrif'uga.** A Brazilian plant, ord. *Rutaceæ*, the bark of which is intensely bitter, astringent, and antiperiodic. **T. jasminiflo'ra**, a decoction of the leaves is said to be drunk by the Brazilians as a cure for frambœsia.

**Tictolo'gia** or **Tictol'ogy** (*tikto*, to bring forth, *logos*, doctrine). Obstetrical science.

**Ticu'nus.** Curare.

**Ti'dal air.** The air that passes in and out during each ordinary respiration; see *Respiration*. **T. breath'ing** or **respira'tion**, see *Cheyne-Stokes*. **T. wave**, slight elevation in the sphygmographic tracing synchronous with the percussion wave.

**Tide.** A periodical rise and fall; ebb and flow. **Acid t.**, a temporary increase in the acidity of the urine occurring during sleep or fasting. **Al'kaline t.**, diminution of the amount of acid in the urine during digestion.

**Tie'demann's glands.** Bartholin's glands. **T.'s nerve**, nervous plexus from the ciliary nerves around the central artery of the retina.

**Tiglin'ic acid.** Acid from oleum tiglii or croton oil.

**Tig'lium.** Croton tiglium.

**Tigretier**, tig-ret-e-a'. Endemic dancing mania of Abyssinia.

**Ti'groid mass'es.** Nissl bodies. Masses of small, chromophilous granules in the protoplasm of nerve-cells.

**Tikim'ma.** Cacoucia coccinea.

**Til'ia.** The lime, lind, or linden tree, ord. *Tiliaceæ;* the flowers have been considered anodyne and antispasmodic. **T. america'na**, linden, linn, basswood, whitewood, spoonwood. **T. canaden'sis**, T. americana. **T. gla'bra**, T. americana.

**Tillacher'ry cor'tex.** Nerium antidysentericum.

**Tilland'sia usneoi'des.** Spanish moss of Southern United States. Used as an astringent.

**Tillaux'-Phocas' disease'.** Chronic fibrous nodular inflammation of the breasts.

**Til'mus** (*tilmos*, pulling). Carphologia. Evulsion.

**Ti'ly of the In'dians.** Viburnum dentatum.

**Ti'mac.** East India root; said to possess diuretic properties.

**Timbre**, tambr (Fr.). The quality of sound by which one voice or one instrument can be distinguished from another when producing the same note.

**Tim'idus.** Rectus inferior oculi muscle.

**Tin.** A solid whitish metal, symbol Sn, of a characteristic odor when rubbed; sp. gr. 7.291, giving a peculiar tinkling sound when struck. It has been used in medicine as a mechanical anthelmintic in the form of pulvis stanni or granular tin. **But'ter of t.**, muriate of tin. **Chlo'ride** or **Chlo'ruret of t.**, muriate of tin. **Deutohydrochlo'rate of t.**, muriate of tin. **T. foil** is used for plugging carious teeth, etc. **T. glass**, bismuth. **Gran'ular t.**, see *Tin*. **Mu'riate of t.**, fuming liquor of Libavius, salt of tin, butter, deutohydrochlorate, or superoxygenated muriate of tin, formed by the action of muriatic acid on tin; violent cathartic, in dose of gr. ij–iij (0.13–0.2), also used for injection in gonorrhœal and purulent discharges from the vagina. **T. o'leate**, see *Oleate*. **Salt of t.**, muriate of t. **Sul'phuret of t.**, see *Aurum musivum*.

**Tinag'mus** (*tinagmos*, a shaking). Concussion.

**Tin'cal.** Crude borax.

**Tinctu'ra** (*tingo*, to dye). Tincture. Preparations made by the extraction of various principles or the solution of different medicinal substances by means of alcohol, ether, or spirit of ammonia, the process employed being that of maceration, digestion, or percolation. The word is now applied only to solutions in alcohol, unless it is distinctly stated that ammonia or ether is employed, when the solution is called an ammoniated tincture or ethereal tincture. Seventy-two tinctures are official in the Ph. U. S. and eighty-six in the Ph. Br. and the Colonial and Indian addenda. A tincture is an alcoholic solution of a non-volatile substance, except the tincture of iodine, while a spirit is an alcoholic solution of a volatile substance. The following are the official (Ph. U. S. and Br.) tincturæ. The figures denote the amount in grammes of the substance used in making 100 c.c. of tincture: **T. aconi'ti** (U. S. and Br.), aconite root 35; dose, ♏j–v (0.065–0.32); the Br. tincture is weaker than the U. S. **T. actæ'æ**, t. cimicifugæ. **T. adhato'dæ** (Br.), Adhatoda vasica, expectorant and antispasmodic; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. al'oës** (U. S. and Br.), purified aloes 10, licorice 20; dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **T. a. et myr'rhæ** (U. S.), aloes, myrrh, and licorice, of each 10; dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **T. alsto'niæ constric'tæ** (Br.), used in Australia as a febrifuge and in influenza; dose, ♏v–xx (0.32–1.3). **T. a. scholar'is** (Br.), dita bark of India and the Philippines, used in dysentery; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. andrograph'idis** (Br.), creyat or kariyat, tonic resembling chiretta; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. aristolo'chiæ** (Br.), tonic and stimulant, used for snake-bites; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. ar'nicæ flo'rum** (U. S. and Br.), arnica flowers 20; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **T. ar'nicæ rad'icis** (U. S.), arnica root 10; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **T. asafœt'idæ** (U. S. and Br.), asafœtida 20; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. auran'tii** (Br.), **T. a. ama'ri** (U. S.), bitter orange-peel 20; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **T. a. dul'cis** (U. S.), sweet orange-peel 20; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **T. azadirach'tæ in'dicæ** (Br.), bark of stem of Melia azadirachta, nrem or margosa bark; tonic and antiperiodic; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. belladon'næ** (Br.), made by adding liquid extract of the root to alcohol; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **T. b. folio'rum** (U. S.), belladonna leaves 15; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **T. benzoi'ni** (U. S.), benzoin 20; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **T. b. compos'ita** (U. S. and Br.), friars' balsam, Jesuits' drops, Wade's drops, Vervain's balsam, Commander's balsam, wound balsam; contains benzoin 12, aloes 2, storax 8, balsam of tolu 4; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. berber'idis** (Br.), from the stems of B. aristata; tonic in doses of ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. bryo'niæ** (U. S.), bryonia 10; dose, ♏x–ʒj (0.65–4.0). **T. bu'chu** (Br.), buchu 8; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. calen'dulæ** (U. S.), calendula florets (marigold) 20; used externally. **T. calot'ropis** (Br.), root bark of Calotropis procera and gigantea; tonic and emetic; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. calum'bæ** (U. S. and Br.), calumba 10; dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **T. cam'phoræ compos'ita** (Br.), t. opii composita, paregoric; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. can'nabis in'dicæ** (U. S. and Br.), cannabis indica 15; dose, ♏xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0). **T. canthar'idis** (U. S. and Br.), cantharides 5; dose, ♏j–x (0.065–0.65). **T. cap'sici** (U. S. and Br.), capsicum 5; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **T. cardamo'mi** (U. S.), cardamom 10; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **T. c. compos'ita** (U. S. and Br.), cardamom and cinnamon, of each 2, caraway 1, cochineal 0.5; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **T. cascaril'læ** (Br.), cascarilla bark 8; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. cat'echu** (Br.), **T. c. compos'ita** (U. S.), catechu 10, cinnamon 5; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. chira'tæ** (U. S. and Br.), chiretta 10; dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **T. chlorofor'mi et morphi'næ compos'ita** (Br.), intended as a substitute for chlorodyne; contains chloroform, morphine hydrochloride, diluted hydrocyanic acid, tincture of capsicum, tincture of Indian hemp, oil of peppermint, glycerin, and alcohol; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **T. cimicif'ugæ** (U. S. and Br.), cimicifuga 20; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **T. cincho'næ** (U. S. and Br.), cinchona 20; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **T. c. compos'itæ** (U. S. and Br.), Huxham's tincture; red cinchona 10, bitter-orange peel 8, serpentaria 2; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **T. cinnamo'mi** (U. S. and Br.), Ceylon cinnamon 10; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. coc'ci** (Br.), cochineal 8; used chiefly as a coloring agent, but has been prescribed in nervous affections in doses of ♏xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0). **T. col'chici sem'inis** (U. S.), **T. c. sem'inum** (Br.), colchicum seed 15; dose, ♏xv–xxx (1.0–2.0). **T. coni'i** (Br.), hemlock seeds or fruit 8; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. coscin'ii** (Br.), stems of Coscinium fenestratum 10; tonic, resembling calumba; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. cro'ci** (U. S. and Br.), saffron 10; used chiefly as a coloring-matter, but is also esteemed slightly stomachic; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **T. cubeb'æ** (U. S. and Br.), cubebs 20; dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **T. digita'lis** (U. S. and Br.), digitalis 15; dose, v–xv (0.32–1.0). **T. er'gotæ ammonia'ta** (Br.), ergot 25, ammonia solution 2; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. fer'ri chlor'idi** (U. S.), **T. f. perchlor'idi** (Br.), solution of ferric chloride 25; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **T. gal'læ** (U. S. and Br.), nutgall 20; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **T. gelsem'ii** (U. S. and Br.), gelsemium 15; dose, ♏v–xx (0.32–1.3); a much stronger unofficial tincture is employed occasionally. **T. gentia'næ compos'ita** (U. S. and Br.), gentian 10, bitter-orange peel 4, cardamom 1; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. guai'aci** (U. S.), guaiac 20; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. g. ammonia'ta** (U. S. and Br.), guaiac 20, in aromatic spirit of ammonia; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. hamamel'idis** (Br.), witch-hazel bark 10; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. herba'rum recen'tium** (U. S.), a tincture directed to be made from 50 gm. of any fresh herb to 100 c.c. of tincture; the dose varies with the drug employed. **T. hu'muli** (U. S.), hops 20; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **T. hydras'tis** (U. S. and Br.), hydrastis 20; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. hyoscy'ami** (U. S. and Br.), hyoscyamus (henbane) 15; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. i'odi** (U. S.), iodine 7; dose, ♏iij–v (0.2–0.32). **T. i'odi** (Br.), iodine and iodide of potassium, of each 2.5; dose, ♏ij–v (0.13–0.32). **T. ipecacuan'hæ et o'pii** (U. S.), liquid Dover's powder, each 10 minims, is the equivalent of 1 grain each of opium and ipecac; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **T. jaboran'di** (Br.), jaborandi 20; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. jala'pæ** (Br.), jalap 20; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. j. compos'ita** (Br.), jalap 8, scammony 2, turpeth root 1; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. kalada'næ** (Br.), Ipomœa hederacea (pharbitis nil) 20; anthelmintic and purgative; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. ki'no** (U. S. and Br.), kino 10; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **T. krame'riæ** (U. S. and Br.), rhatany 20; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **T. lactuca'rii** (U. S.), lactucarium 50; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. lavan'dulæ compos'ita** (U. S. and Br.), cinnamon 2, cloves 0.5, nutmeg and red saunders, of each 1, oil of rosemary 0.2, oil of lavender flowers 0.8; dose, ʒss-j (2.0–4.0). **T. limo'nis** (Br.), lemon-peel 7; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. lobe'liæ** (U. S.), lobelia 20; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0) as an expectorant, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0) as an emetic. **T. l. æthe'rea** (Br.), lobelia 7 in spirit of ether; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **T. lu'puli** (Br.), t. humuli; hops 12; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. mati'co** (U. S.), matico 10; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **T. mos'chi** (U. S.), musk 5; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **T. myr'rhæ** (U. S. and Br.), myrrh 20; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **T. nu'cis vom'icæ** (U. S. and Br.), nux vomica extract 2; dose, ♏v–xx (0.32–1.3). **T. oli'veri cor'ticis** (Br.), cinnamomum oliveri, or black sassafras bark 10; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. o'pii** (U. S. and Br.), laudanum; opium 10; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **T. o. ammonia'ta** (Br.), Scotch paregoric, made with benzoic acid, oil of anise, tincture of opium, water of ammonia, and alcohol; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. o. camphora'ta** (U. S.), paregoric, t. camphoræ composita (Br.); opium, benzoic acid, camphor, and oil of anise, of each 0.4, glycerin 4; dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **T. o. deodora'ti** (U. S.), formerly called t. o. deodorata; opium 10 in ether and alcohol; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **T. physostig'matis** (U. S.), Calabar bean 15; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **T. picrorrhi'zæ** (Br.), from the dried rhizome of P. kurroa; tonic, aperient, and antiperiodic; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. podophyl'li** (Br.), resin of podophyllum 3; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **T. p. in'dici** (Br.), from rhizome of P. emodi or Indian podophyllum; similar action to preceding; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **T. pru'ni virginia'næ** (Br.), wild cherry bark 20; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. pyre'thri** (U. S. and Br.), pyrethrum 20; used externally. **T. quas'siæ** (U. S. and Br.), quassia 10; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. quilla'iæ** (Br.), **T. quilla'jæ** (U. S.), soap-bark 20; used chiefly externally, but has been employed internally as an expectorant; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. quini'næ** (Br.), quinine hydrochloride, 2, in tincture of fresh orange; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. q. ammonia'ta** (Br.), quinine sulphate 2, solution of ammonia 10; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. rhe'i** (U. S.), rhubarb 10, cardamom 2; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **T. r. aromat'ica** (U. S.), rhubarb 20, cinnamon and clove, of each 4, nutmeg 2; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. r. compos'ita** (Br.), rhubarb 7, licorice, ginger, and crocus; dose, ʒij–iv (8.0–16.0). **T. r. dul'cis** (U. S.), rhubarb 10, licorice and anise, of each 4, cardamom 1; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **T. sanguina'riæ** (U. S.), sanguinaria 15, acetic acid 2; dose, ♏v–xxx (0.32–2.0). **T. scil'læ** (U. S. and Br.), squill 15; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **T. sen'egæ** (Br.), senega 8; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. sen'næ** (Br.), senna 8, coriander and caraway seed, of each 1.5; dose, ʒij–iv (8.0–16.0). **T. serpenta'riæ** (U. S. and Br.), snakeroot 10; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. stramo'nii** (Br.), made with stramonium leaves; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **T. s. sem'inis** (U. S.), stramonium seed 15; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **T. strophan'thi** (U. S.), strophanthus 5; dose, ♏iij–viij (0.2–0.5). **T. s.** (Br.) is one-half this strength; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **T. sum'bul** (U. S. and Br.), sumbul 10; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. tinos'poræ** (Br.), from the stems of Tinospora cordifolia (gulancha); tonic; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. toluta'ni** (U. S.), **T. toluta'na** (Br.), balsam of tolu 10; dose, ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **T. urgin'eæ** (Br.), from Urginea indica or Scilla indica (Indian squill); dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0). **T. valeria'næ** (U. S.), valerian 20; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **T. v. ammonia'ta** (U. S. and Br.), of the same strength as the preceding, the menstruum being aromatic spirit of ammonia; dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). **T. vanil'læ** (U. S.), vanilla 10; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **T. vera'tri vir'idis** (U. S.), veratrum viride 40; dose, ♏j–viij (0.065–0.5). **T. zingib'eris** (U. S. and Br.), ginger 20; dose, ♏xx–ʒj (1.3–4.0). **T. z. for'tior,** essence of ginger, formerly in the Ph. Br., is of double the strength of the official tincture.

**Tinc'ture.** Tinctura. **T. of bark,** tinctura cinchonæ. **Bes'tucheff's t.,** an ethereal t. of ferric chloride. **Flem'ing's t.,** a tincture of aconite about twelve times the strength of the official tincture. **Gol'den t.,** Bestucheff's t. **Hux'ham's t.,** tinctura cinchonæ composita. **Klap'roth's t.,** Bestucheff's t. **T. of lit'mus,** see *Lichen roccella.* **Lud'wig's t.,** a solution of tartrate of iron and potassium. **Moth'er t.,** a tincture of definite strength from which the homœopathic dilutions are prepared. **Ner'vous t.,** Bestucheff's t. **Ry'mer's t.,** a t. of rhubarb and aloes with various aromatics. **T. of steel,** tinctura ferri chloridi. **Stom'ach t.,** tinctura cardamomi composita. **Tooth'ache t.,** contains tannin and mastich in ether, applied locally. **Turn'bull's t.,** a t. of aconite about twelve times the strength of the official t. **War′burg's t.**, see *Warburg*. **Whytt's t.**, see *Whytt*.

**Tin′der.** Boletus igniarius.

**Tin′ea** (worm). Porrigo. Ringworm. **T. amianta′cea** or **asbesti′na**, seborrhœa. **T. bar′bæ**, barber's itch, sycosis parasitica; inflammatory condition of the hair follicles of the face and neck, due to trichophyton tonsurans. **T. cap′itis**, porrigo. **T. cilia′ris**, see *Ophthalmia tarsi*. **T. circina′ta**, a form of t. trichophytina affecting the trunk of the body. **T. c. trop′ica**, Burmese, Chinese, Indian, or oriental ringworm; severe variety of t. circinata. **T. decal′vans**, porrigo decalvans; alopecia areata. **T. of the eye′lids**, see *Ophthalmia tarsi*. **T. facie′i**, porrigo larvalis. **T. favo′sa**, porrigo favosa; favus. **T. fico′sa**, porrigo scutulata. **T. furfura′cea**, porrigo furfurans; pityriasis; seborrhœa. **T. gal′li**, white comb; morbid condition affecting cock's combs, traceable to a fungus like that of favus. **T. granula′ta**, porrigo scutulata; porrigo lupinosa. **T. imbrica′ta**, contagious disease, occurring chiefly in the tropics, characterized by the formation of concentric and scaling annular patches, produced by a vegetable parasite. **T. ker′ion**, disorder of the skin due to inflammation in a portion of the scalp affected with ringworm. **T. lac′tea**, porrigo larvalis. **T. lupino′sa** or **malig′na**, favus. **T. muco′sa**, porrigo lupinosa. **T. nodo′sa**, disease affecting the hairs of the beard or moustache with nodular concretions made up of fungus spores a little smaller than those of tinea trichophytina. **T. porrigino′sa**, porrigo furfurans. **T. tar′si**, see *Ophthalmia tarsi* and *Blepharitis*. **T. ton′dens**, porrigo decalvans. **T. tonsu′rans**, porrigo decalvans. **T. trichophyti′na**, ringworm; contagious eruption, of circular form, parasitic, being due to a fungus called the trichophyton; known under its forms as t. barbæ, t. circinatus, t. tonsurans, etc. **T. syco′sis**, sycosis parasitica. **T. trichophyti′na cor′poris**, t. circinata. **T. trichophyti′na cru′ris**, form of t. on the inside of the thigh or perineum. **T. trichophyti′na un′guium**, form of t. attacking the nails, which become opaque and easily broken. **T. un′guis**, a condition of the nail in which it appears to be eroded. **T. ve′ra**, favus. **T. versic′olor**, brown eruption on the skin, chiefly of the trunk, variously called pityriasis versicolor, chloasma, etc.; due to a fungus.

**Tin′eæ** (pl. of tinea). Worms.

**Tin′gible.** Readily stained.

**Ting′ling.** A sharp, purring, or thrilling sensation, not always painful.

**Tink′er's weed.** Triosteum.

**Tink′le** or **Tink′ling.** Sound heard in cases of pneumothorax when communication with a large air-tube exists; resembles the striking of a distant small bell; called also metallic t. **Bouillaud's′ t.**, see *Bouillaud*.

**Tin′na.** See *Chloasma*.

**Tinnimen′tum metal′licum.** Metallic tinkling.

**Tinni′tus au′rium** (*tinnio*, to tinkle). Ringing of the ears; a subjective sound, like the ringing of a bell, the noise of wind, buzzing, etc. **Tel′ephone t.**, see *Telephone*.

**Tinos′pora cordifo′lia.** Climbing shrub of India; tonic, antiperiodic, and diuretic.

**Tintom′eter.** Apparatus for determining the exact color of a fluid by comparison with a chart of standard colors.

**Tip.** Apex, extremity. **Wool′ner's t.**, see *Woolner*.

**Tip′foot.** Clubfoot; talipes equinus.

**Tipsa′ria.** Decoctum hordei.

**Tiquer**, tick′er or te-kay′. One affected with tic, in some form or other.

**Tire.** Fatigue. Exhaustion.

**Tirebal′** (Fr.). A corkscrew-like instrument used for extracting bullets.

**Tirefond′** (Fr.). A surgical instrument formerly used to elevate the piece of bone sawed off by the trephine or to extract foreign bodies.

**Tires.** Milk-sickness.

**Tisane′** (Fr.). Ptisan. An aqueous medicine, containing but little if any medicinal agent; particularly the decoction of barley.

**Tis′ic.** Phthisis.

**Tis′ical.** Phthisic.

**Tis′sue.** The various parts which by their union form the organs, and are, as it were, their anatomical elements. Histological anatomy is the anatomy of the tissues. **Acciden′tal** or **adventit′ious t.**, consists of every substance—foreign to the primitive organization of the economy, but yet organized and living—which may be developed in the interior or at the surface of organs. These have been divided into: 1. Tissues resembling others in the animal economy or analogous accidental tissues. 2. Those having nothing analogous in the body, and which are always the result of a morbid process—the heterologous or heteroclite accidental tissues. **Ad′enoid t.**, connective tissue containing lymphoid cells. **Ad′ipose t.**, tissue composed of fat-cells: a form of connective tissue. **Are′olar t.**, cellular tissue. **Cancel′lous t.**, spongy tissue of bones. **Cartilag′inous t.**, see *Cartilage*. **Cel′lular t.**, connective tissue. **Conjunc′tive t.**, connective tissue. **Connec′tive t.**, see *Connective*. **Crib′riform t.**, connective tissue. **Den′tinal t.**, dentine. **Elas′tic t.**, connective tissue having yellow elastic fibres. **Embryo′nal t.**, mucous t. **Endothe′lial t.**, endothelium. **Epithe′lial t.**, epithelium. **Erec′tile t.**, see *Erectile*. **Fibrocel′lular** or **fi′brous t.**, see *Fibrous*. **Filamen′tous t.**, connective tissue. **Gelat′inous t.**, mucous tissue. **Gland′ular t.**, a variety of epithelial tissue. **Granula′tion t.**, cicatrical tissue formed of granulations. **Het′eroclite** or **heterol′ogous t.**, accidental t. **Homol′ogous t.**, see *Homology*. **Inod′ular t.**, accidental fibrous tissue developed in suppurating wounds, which is the principal agent in cicatrization; it is well seen in the cicatrix left after burns. **Intersti′tial t.**, connective tissue. **Intertu′bular t.**, dense dentinal tissue. **Lam′inated t.**, cellular tissue. **Ligamen′tous t.**, desmoid tissue. **Lym′phoid t.**, adenoid tissue. **Mu′coid t.**, connective tissue, such as is seen in the umbilical cord of the fœtus. **Mu′cous t.**, cellular tissue. **Mus′cular t.**, see *Muscle*. **Ner′vous t.**, see *Nerve*. **Os′seous t.**, see *Bone*. **Phanerog′enous t.**, see *Phanerogenous*. **Phaneroph′orous t.**, see *Phanerogenous*. **Po′rous t.**, cellular tissue. **Retic′ulated t.**, cellular tissue. **Re′tiform t.**, adenoid tissue. **Scle′rous t.**, used collectively for the cartilaginous, osseous, and fibrous tissues. **Tu′bular** or **vas′cular t.**, tissue arranged in the form of tubes.

**Tis′sue-forma′tion.** Histogeny.

**Tis′sue-ma′king.** Histogenetic.

**Tita′nium.** A grayish metal, symbol Ti.

**Tithym′alus cyparis′sias.** Euphorbia cyparissias. **T. lath′yris**, Euphorbia lathyris. **T. latifo′lius**, Euphorbia lathyris. **T. palus′tris**, Euphorbia palustris. **T. paral′ias**, Euphorbia paralias.

**Titilla′tion** (*titillo*, to tickle). Tickling.

**Titra′tion.** The use of standard solutions in making a quantitative analysis.

**Tit′the** (*titthe*, the nipple). Mamma; nipple.

**Tituban′tia.** A staggering.

**Tituba′tion** (*titubo*, to totter). Fidgets; vacillation. Peculiar gait associated with lesion of the cerebellum, more staggering than that of locomotor ataxia. **T. lin′guæ**, stuttering; stammering.

**Tjet′tek.** Upas tieuté.

**Toad′flax.** Antirhinum linaria. **Bas′tard t.**, Comandra umbellata.

**Toad′head.** An appearance of such a kind in some acephalous fœtuses.

**To-and-fro sound.** Friction sound, as in pleuritis, pericarditis, and peritonitis.

**Toast′water.** Made by pouring a quart of water over a slice of toast, allowing the mixture to stand for two hours, and decanting the fluid. A common drink in febrile affections.

**Tobac′co** (*tabacos*, the Caribbean name for the pipe in which it was smoked). Nicotiana tabacum.

**T. amauro′sis**, a form of amaurosis, with atrophy of the optic nerve, met with in those addicted to the excessive use of tobacco. **T. amblyo′pia**, dimness of vision, caused by retrobulbar neuritis from the excessive use of tobacco. **T. bush**, Hedyosmum nutans. **T. deaf′ness**, impaired hearing following the excessive use of tobacco. **Eng′lish t.**, Nicotiana rustica. **T. heart**, disturbed innervation of that organ from excessive use of tobacco, giving rise to palpitation and sometimes producing hypertrophy. **In′dian t.**, Lobelia inflata. **T. poi′son**, Hyoscyamus niger. **T. root**, see *Valeriana*. **Wild t.**, Lobelia inflata; Nicotiana rustica.

**Tobac′coism** or **Tobacco′sis.** Aggregate of symptoms caused by chronic tobacco poisoning, consisting in disturbed vision, irritable and irregular heart, and inflammation of the pharynx.

**To′boe.** Framboesia.

**Tocarex′ia** (*tokos*, birth, *arexis*, help). Obstetrics.

**Tocconibac′co** (Jap.). A convulsive tic resembling myriachit.

**Tocodynamom′eter** (*tokos*, childbirth, *dynamis*, power, *metron*, measure). Instrument with which is measured the force of the contractions of the uterus in parturition.

**Tocol′ogy** (*tokos*, childbirth, *logos*, discourse). Obstetrics.

**Tocoma′nia.** Puerperal insanity.

**Tocom′eter.** Tocodynamometer.

**Todda′lia aculea′ta.** Native shrub of Asia. Root-bark used in India as a remedy for remittent fever and as a tonic and stimulant.

**Todd's ascend′ing pro′cess.** Deep layer of the superficial fascia of the abdomen.

**Tod′dy.** A name given by the English to liquors procured in India by wounding the spathæ of certain palms. The best is obtained from the Cocos nucifera; called also neva; upon boiling it yields a coarse kind of sugar called jaggery. Toddy is also the common name for a mixture of spirit and water sweetened, and usually spiced with nutmeg. **T. tree**, namei.

**Toe.** Digitus pedis. **T. clo′nus**, rhythmical contractions of the big toe following sudden passive extension of the first phalanx, the flexion being produced by contraction of the abductor and flexor brevis pollicis muscles. **Ham′mer t.**, see *Hammer*. **Mor′ton's pain′ful t.**, see *Morton*. **T. phenom′enon**, reflex movement in which the toes are extended when the sole of the foot is stimulated.

**Toi′let.** The careful cleaning up and adjusting of the surface, and of all instruments, etc., by the surgeon or his assistants, before and after an operation. **T. of the peritone′um**, cleansing and readjustment of internal parts after abdominal section.

**To′kelau ring′worm.** Tinea imbricata.

**Tokol′ogy.** Tocology.

**To′la.** Tonsil.

**Tol′erance** (*tolero*, to bear). The power of bearing or resisting large doses of certain potent remedies. The individual is said to be *tolerant*.

**Tolu′** (from Tolu in South America). See *Toluifera balsamum*.

**Toluene′.** Oily, colorless liquid obtained from coal-tar and in the dry distillation of certain organic substances. It is also called toluol, methylbenzene, and phenylmethane.

**Tolu′ic acid.** $C_8H_8O_2$. Acid obtained from toluene.

**Toluidin′.** $C_7H_9N$. A principle derived from toluene.

**Toluif′era bal′samum.** The tree, ord. *Leguminosæ*, which affords the tolu, balsam of tolu, balsamum tolutanum (Ph. U. S. and Br.), red balsam of Peru. It has a very fragrant odor and warm, sweetish taste, is thick and of a reddish-yellow color. It is a stimulant and expectorant, and is used in coughs as a vehicle and as a dressing in surgery.

**Tol′uol.** Toluene.

**Tolu′ylene.** A bivalent radical. **T. di′amin**, $C_7H_{10}N_2$, has a violent toxic effect on the liver, causing a severe form of jaundice.

**To′lylantipyrin′.** See *Tolypyrin*.

**Tolypyrin′.** Paratolyldimethylpyrazolon. Betatolyldimethylpyrazolon. Tolylantipyrin. Methylantipyrin. Antipyrin in which a hydrogen atom of the phenyl radical is substituted by a methyl group; antiarthritic, antipyretic, and analgesic. **T. sal′icylate**, tolysal.

**Tol′ysal.** Paratolyldimethylpyrazolon salicylate; antirheumatic, antineuralgic, and antithermic; dose, gr. xv (1.0).

**Toma′to.** Solanum lycopersicum.

**Tom′bac.** Lobelia. Tobacco. Agallochum.

**Tomen′tum cer′ebri** (*tomentum*, a flock of wool). The plexus of small vessels passing between the pia mater and convolutions of the brain.

**Tomes's fi′brils.** Processes from odontoblasts occupying the dentinal tubules.

**Tomoma′nia** (*tome*, incision, *mania*). Intense desire to operate exhibited by the surgeon, or morbid desire to be operated upon.

**Tomoto′cia** (*tome*, section, *tokos*, parturition). Cæsarean section.

**Tom′toe.** Pollex pedis, great toe.

**Tone** (*tonoo*, to give vigor). State of tension or firmness proper to each organic tissue. It is the effect of tonicity. Also character of sound. **T.-deaf′ness**, amusia.

**Ton′ga.** See *Datura sanguinea*.

**Tongine′.** Volatile alkaloid contained in tonga.

**Tongue.** A muscular, symmetrical, and very mobile organ situated in the mouth from the os hyoides and epiglottis to the incisor teeth. Its particular use is to procure the sensation of savors, and it aids in the acts of sucking, mastication, deglutition, pronunciation, and exspuition. The upper surface, called the dorsum, is free, flat, and divided into two portions by a median furrow, linea mediana, at the posterior extremity of which is the foramen cæcum or foramen of Morgagni. The inferior surface is free and covered by the mucous membrane on its anterior third and sides; but behind and in the middle it is attached to the lower jaw by means of the genioglossus, and to the hyoides by the hyoglossus. Its tip, or point, or dental extremity, is rounded and free; the root, base, or hyoid extremity, radix linguæ, is continuous with the epiglottis and velum palati. The tongue is composed of muscles and covered by a mucous membrane which below forms the frænum of the tongue. On this membrane are seen the different papillæ. The nerves of the organ proceed from the inferior maxillary, glossopharyngeal, and hypoglossal. The arteries are the lingual, from the external carotid, and the palatine and tonsillar, from the labial. The veins are the superficial lingual, ranine, lingual, and submental. They open into those of the pharynx and larynx. Its lymphatic vessels pass into numerous ganglia situated at the edge of the hyoglossi muscles. Two glands beneath the tongue, immediately behind the frænum, have received the name glands of Blaudin, after that anatomist; see *Sublingual gland*. **Black t.**, a fever which prevailed in the Western States in the winter of 1842–43; probably typhoid fever; according to some, an epidemic erysipelas. **Film′y t.**, a condition of the t. in which there are whitish, symmetrical patches on the two sides. **Furred t.**, see *Fur*. **Geograph′ical t.**, see *Lingua geographica*. **Hair′y t.**, condition of the organ in which there are hair-like elevations of the papillæ. **Her′nia of the t.**, glossocele. **Inflamma′tion of the t.**, glossitis. **Mapped t.**, see *Lingua geographica*. **Par′rot t.**, dried and shrivelled tongue of typhus fever, that cannot be protruded from the mouth. **Red t. fe′ver**, typhus. **Straw′berry t.**, see *Strawberry*. **T. trac′tion**, Laborde's method. **Wood′en t.**, the tongue of actinomycosis.

**Tongue-and-groove su′ture.** See *Suture*.

**Tongue-depres′sor.** An instrument, consisting of a spatula attached to a handle, for depressing the tongue in examinations of the mouth.

**Tongue-tie.** Ankyloglossia.

**Ton′ic** (*tonikos*). Relating to tone. Tetanic. In therapeutics, a medicine which has the power of exciting slowly and by insensible degrees the organic actions of the different systems of the animal economy, and of augmenting their strength in a durable manner. Bitter vegetable substances which are not associated with an acrid or narcotic principle, preparations of iron, etc., act as tonics. **T. pow′er,** irritability. **T. spasm,** a rigid contraction of muscles without relaxation, as in trismus, tetanus, etc. See *Tetanus* and *Spasm.*

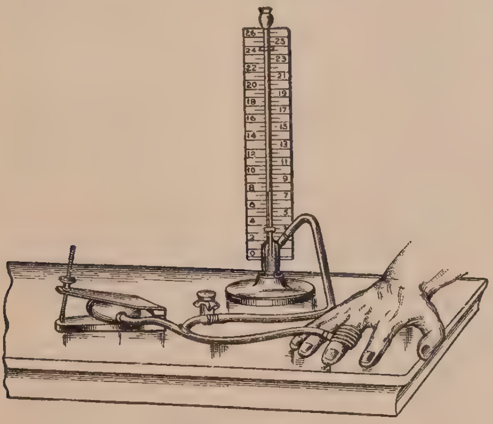
**Tonicity,** to-nis′it-e. The faculty that determines the general tone of the solids. Excessive tonicity causes erethism or crispness; deficient tonicity, atony or weakness. Irritability.

**Ton′ka bean.** Dipterix odorata.

**To′no.** Frambœsia.

**To′nograph.** A tonometer arranged so as to record results.

**Tonom′eter** (*tonos,* tension, *metron,* measure). Instrument for measuring the degree of resistance to pressure, as in estimating the tension of the eyeballs, blood pressure, etc. Also an instrument for measuring the rapidity of vibrations of sounding bodies. **Gärt′ner's t.,** an apparatus for determining the degree of blood pressure; it consists of a metal ring lined with a bag of thin rubber tissue, connected by means of a tube with a bulb; in the centre of the connecting tube opens another tube attached to a manometer. The ring is passed over a finger made bloodless by an elastic bandage, and the bulb is compressed so that air is forced under the ring, making a pressure greater than that in the digital arteries; the pressure is now gradually reduced until the tip of the finger turns pink, the point at which this occurs being read off from the manometer.



Gärtner's tonometer.

**Tonom′etry.** Measurement of tension. See *Tonometer.*

**To′nophant.** An instrument devised for the purpose of making vibrations of sound visible.

**To′noscope.** An instrument devised for examination of the interior of the head through the agency of sound.

**Tonot′ic** (*tonos,* tension). Tonic.

**Ton′quin bean.** Tonka bean; T. musk; Chinese or Thibet musk.

**Ton′sil.** Almond of the ear, almond or bulb of the throat, faucial tonsil. An ovoid collection of follicles about half an inch in length, similar in shape to an almond, and situated on each side between the pillars of the velum palati. The inner surface, projecting into the isthmus of the throat, is covered by the mucous membrane, in which are the orifices of a dozen crypts, whence a transparent viscid mucus oozes on pressure. **T. of cerebel′lum,** see *Amygdala.* **Fau′cial t.,** see *Tonsil.* **Lin′gual t.,** collection of lymphoid tissue at the root of the tongue. **Lusch′ka's t.,** pharyngeal t. **Pharyn′geal t.,** mass of lymphoid tissue across the back part of the cavity of the pharynx, between the two Eustachian tubes. **Third t.,** pharyngeal t.

**Tonsil′la.** Tonsil.

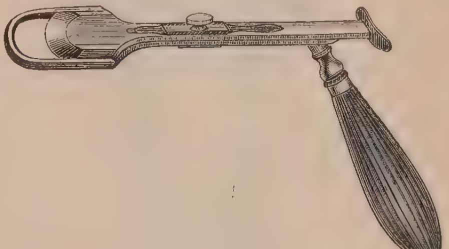
**Ton′sillar.** Belonging or relating to the tonsils, as the t. branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve. **T. ar′tery,** branch of facial artery to the tonsil.

**Tonsillit′ic.** Relating to inflammation of the tonsil.

**Tonsilli′tis.** Cynanche tonsillaris; inflammation of the tonsil; quinsy. **Acute′ catar′rhal t.,** a form of acute follicular sore throat or tonsillitis, in which the tonsils are red and swollen. **Acute′ follic′ular t.,** a form of t. having local and general symptoms of acute pharyngitis. **Acute′ parenchym′atous t.,** quinsy. **Aph′thous t.,** a form of follicular t. characterized by aphthous, sometimes pseudomembranous, symptoms. **Chron′ic catar′rhal t.,** chronic follicular t. with persistent hypertrophy of the tonsils, often requiring an operation. **Diphthe′rial** or **diphtherit′ic t.,** see *Diphtheria.* **Erythem′atous t.,** form of follicular t. in which the tonsils are red and swollen. **Follic′ular t.,** simple catarrhal inflammation of the tonsillar follicles. **Gan′grenous t.,** a variety of the pseudomembranous form of acute follicular tonsillitis. **Herpet′ic t.,** t. in which the tonsils are covered with herpetiform vesicles. **Lacu′nar t.,** a form of follicular tonsillitis in which the follicles are clogged up with cheesy deposits. **Mycot′ic t.,** t. caused by fungi. **Necrot′ic t.,** a pseudomembranous form of acute follicular t., sometimes called gangrenous tonsillitis. **Pseudomem′branous t.,** a form of acute follicular inflammation, accompanied by a deposit of false membrane on the surface of the tonsil. **Pus′tular t.,** t. characterized by the presence of pustules. **Sup′purative t.,** quinsy. **Ul′cerative t.,** pharyngitis ulcerosa.

**Ton′sillolith** (*lithos,* stone). Calculus or concretion in the tonsil.

**Ton′sillotome** (*tome,* incision). Instrument for ablation of the tonsils. Amygdalotome.



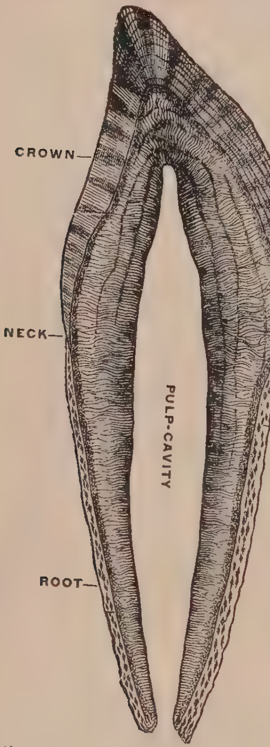
Mackenzie's tonsillotome.

**Tonsillot′omy.** Incision into or excision of a tonsil.

**To′nus.** Tone; tonic spasm; tonicity.

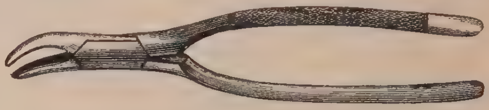
**Toot.** Coriaria ruscifolia.

**Tooth.** The teeth are small, hard bodies fixed in the alveoli of each jaw, and serving to seize, cut, tear, and triturate alimentary substances. True teeth are found only in man, the mammalia, reptiles, and fish. The teeth have, in general, the shape of an irregular cone, the base of which is toward the interior of the mouth, and the apex, single or divided, toward the bottom of the alveoli. Each tooth has a part situated outside the alveolus and covered by a vitriform substance. This part is called the *crown* or corona; it is bounded by a narrower portion called the *neck* or cervix, which separates it from the portion in the alveolus—the *fang* or *root,* odontorrhiza. In the adult the teeth are 32 in number, 16 to each jaw; these consist of 4 incisors, 2 canines, 4 bicuspids, and 6 molars. (See these various terms; also *Dentition.*) The teeth enclose a vascular and nervous pulp in a central cavity (cavitas pulpæ, cavum dentis, antrum dentale). They are formed



Axial section of a human tooth having but one root.

of a very hard, compact tissue, and the corona is covered by a vitreous substance called *enamel* (substantia vitrea or adamantina). The enamel organ —organon adamantinum—is a peculiar structure formed in the development of the teeth by the growth and multiplication of epithelial cells dipping down into the mucous tissue. With a papilliform process developed in the same tissue the rudiment of the tooth is formed. The ivory of the tooth, *dentine* (ebur, substantia eburnea, substantia ossea of Malpighi, proper tooth-substance, bone of the tooth, osseous substance of tooth, tooth-bone), consists of tubular fibres—dentinal fibres—which contain organic deposits of calcareous salts and of intertubular substance, in which are observed corpuscles or osseous cells of the tooth, called calcigerous cells, which also contain earthy salts. At the part where the enamel terminates, at the cervix of the tooth, the *crusta petrosa* or fibrosa (cortex osseus, cæmentum, cementum, or cortical substance) commences in an extremely thin stratum in a thin layer of true bone, slightly modified in structure; passes down and gradually increases in thickness toward the extremity of the root, where it is generally the thickest. The name *tooth-bone*, substantia ostoidea, has been applied to it, as also materia tartarea. It has been found, however, that the hard substance deposited on the inner surface of the dentine at the age of twenty years or later, and which encroaches on the cavity, has a distinct structure from the cement, and resembles in part dentine and in part bone. It is the horny substance of Blumenbach, osteodentine of Owen, and secondary dentine of Tomes. In the compound teeth of herbivorous animals a deposition is found on the surface of the enamel, called cementum. The *dental glands of Serres* are small, white bodies seen, anterior to the eruption of the teeth, studding the mucous membrane. They are caused by the prominences of the outer epithelial layer of the enamel organ. **T. bone,** see *Tooth*. **T.-cough,** a reflex cough excited by caries or other morbid process in the teeth. **Decid'uous t.,** see *Dentition*. **Denu'ding pro'cess of a t.,** gradual removal of the enamel without evidence of disease; most common in old persons. **T. edge,** great sensibility of the teeth, especially to acid or acerb substances. **T. for'ceps,** a strong forceps used in tooth extraction. **T. germ,** ingrowth of epithelium and connective tissue that later forms the complete tooth. **T. key,** an instrument for prying a tooth out of its socket. **Milk t.,** see *Dentition*. **T. moulds,** see *Moulds*. **T. paste,** dentifrice. **Per'manent t.,** see *Dentition*. **T. pulp,** vascular tissue around which dentine is formed in the development of a tooth. **T. rake,** instrument for scaling the teeth. **T. rash,** strophulus. **T. sac,** connective-tissue covering of tooth-germ and enamel-organ during the development of a tooth. **T. shell,** see *Dentalium*. **Tem'porary t.,** see *Dentition*. **T. wort,** Anthemis pyrethrum; Plumbago europæa. **T. wounds,** wounds inflicted by the teeth of animals; they are punctured, penetrating, or lacerated, and often serious in result.



Tooth forceps.

**Tooth'ache.** Odontalgia. **T. bush,** Xanthoxylum fraxineum. **T. tinc'ture,** see *Tincture*. **T. tree,** Aralia spinosa, Xanthoxylum clava herculis.

**Tooth's type.** Neural progressive muscular atrophy.

**Topæsthe'sia** (*topos*, place, *aisthesis*, sensation). Tactile sense of localization.

**Topal'gia.** Topoalgia.

**To'pasol G., I., II., III.,** etc. Various mixtures of zinc and other sulphates, having antiseptic properties; they are called anticornutin, antimucorin, and other names.

**Topha'ceous.** Relating or belonging to tophus. **T. concre'tion,** tophus.

**To'phi.** See *Tophus*.

**To'phus** (sandstone). Tophaceous concretion. A collection of hard, calcareous matter, which forms particularly at the surface of joints affected with gout (arthrotophus), and occasionally in the interior of organs, around the teeth, etc. Chalaza. Gravel. **Den'tal t.,** gouty deposit at the root of a tooth. **Syphilit'ic t.,** syphilitic node.

**Tophyperidro'sis** (*topos*, a place, *phyer*, above, *hidros*, sweat). Local hypersecretion of sweat.

**Top'ic** (*topos*, a place). Local; a local application.

**Top'ical.** Local; applied to a particular part.

**Topinard's** (top-in-ars') **angle.** Facial angle. **T.'s pro'file line,** line drawn from a point between the superciliary ridges to the most prominent point of the lower part of the face.

**Topoal'gia** (*topos*, place, *algos*, pain). A settled neuralgic pain met with in nervous exhaustion.

**Topograph'ical** (*topos*, a place, *grapho*, to describe). Relating to topography, or the description of a particular locality. **T. anat'omy,** see *Anatomy*.

**Toponarco'sis** (*topos*, place). Local anæsthesia.

**Toponeuro'sis** (*topos*, place). Local neurosis.

**Topon'ymy** (*topos*, place, *onyma*, name). Description of organs in relation to position or direction.

**Topopho'bia** (*topos*, place, *phobos*, fear). Excessive dread of any particular place.

**Topothermæsthe'sia** (*topos*, place, *therme*, heat, *aisthesis*, sensation). Temperature sense.

**Topothermæsthesiom'eter** (*metron*, measure). An instrument to test the temperature sense.

**Tor'cular** (*torqueo*, to twist). Tourniquet. A press for wine, oil, or cider. **T. Heroph'ili,** press of Herophilus, fourth sinus, confluence of the sinuses;

a smooth and polished cavity, of irregular shape, in which several sinuses of the dura mater meet; situated before the internal occipital protuberance at the union of the three great duplicatures of the dura mater. It has six openings into it: one above, that of the superior longitudinal sinus; two below, answering to the occipital sinuses; one anterior, belonging to the straight sinus; and two lateral and very broad, which lead into the lateral sinus, and convey from the cavity the blood that has been poured into it by the others.

**Tor′culum** (*torqueo*, to twist). Tourniquet.

**Tordyl′ium officina′le.** Tordylum. Seeds and roots of this Southern European plant are considered carminative and diuretic. They enter into the composition of the theriaca.

**Tore′nia asiat′ica** (after Olaf Toren, a pupil of Linnæus). Small Malabar plant, the juice of whose leaves is said to cure gonorrhœa.

**Tor′ic.** Periscopic; relating to a torus.

**Tor′men.** Colicky pain. See *Tormina.*

**Tor′mentil.** Geranium maculatum; tormentilla.

**Tormentil′la.** Common tormentil, upright septfoil, ord. *Rosaceæ.* The root has a slightly aromatic odor and styptic taste; it is astringent. **T. erec′ta** or **officina′lis** or **sylves′tris** or **tubero′sa,** the various species of tormentil employed in medicine.

**Tormen′tum** (*torqueo*, to twist). Pain, suffering; ileus; intussusception.

**Tor′mina** (pl. of *tormen*, gripes). Acute colicky pains. Dysentery. **T. Cel′si,** dysentery. **T. parturien′tium,** labor pains. **Post-par′tum t.,** after-pains.

**Tor′minal.** Relating to tormina.

**Tor′minous.** Relating to or affected with tormina.

**Tor′modont** (*tormos*, a hole or socket, *odous*, tooth). Having teeth set in sockets.

**Tornac′ulum** (*torqueo*, to twist). Tourniquet.

**Toros′ity** (*torosus*, brawny). Muscular strength.

**Torpefac′tio universa′lis** (*torpeo*, to be torpid, *facio*, to make). Torpidity of the whole body.

**Tor′pid** (*torpeo*, to be sluggish). Numb. Incapable of exertion and of feeling. Dull; stupid; inactive.

**Torpid′ity.** Torpor.

**Tor′por.** Torpidity. State of a part which becomes numb and almost incapable of motion. Torpor, torpidity, torpidness, torpitude, are also applied to a debilitated, sluggish condition of a part or of the whole of the body; narcosis. **T. intestino′rum,** constipation. **T. ret′inæ,** a condition of the retina in which a high degree of luminousness in the object seen is essential to its appreciation by the retina. **T. soporif′icus,** lethargic torpor.

**Torrefac′tion** or **Torrefica′tion** (*torreo*, to parch). Application of a high degree of heat, but not sufficient to produce carbonization.

**Tor′refy** (*torreo*, to parch). To dry over a very hot fire, without ignition or carbonization.

**Torsiom′eter.** Instrument for investigation of the declination of the meridians of the eye.

**Tor′sion** (*torqueo*, to twist). The act of twisting. Torsion of the extremities of bleeding vessels is sometimes used to arrest hemorrhage. Also rotation of the eyeball upon the line of sight as an axis. **T. of teeth,** forcible rotation of the teeth in their sockets.

**Torsoclu′sion.** Acupressure and torsion combined.

**Torticol′lis** (*torqueo*, to twist, *collum*, neck). Stiff-neck, wryneck. A form of muscular rheumatism, seated in the neck, which prevents the motion of the head and causes the patient to hold it inclined to the side affected. It is commonly of short duration, usually disappearing in a few days. Also permanent contraction of the muscles of the neck, *t. spastica,* which causes the head to be held to one side. The remedy is the division of the contracted muscles. **Fixed t.,** chronic shortening of the neck muscles, especially of the sternomastoid. **Rheumat′ic t.,** stiffneck, caused by rheumatism of the cervical muscles.

**Torto′sa lic′orice.** Variety of Spanish licorice.

**Tortu′ra o′ris** (*torqueo*, to twist). Canine laugh; neuralgia faciei. **T. o′ris paralyt′ica Linnæ′i,** Bell's palsy.

**Tor′ula cerevis′iæ.** T. aceti, yeast plant. One of the simplest forms of vegetation, capable, under favorable circumstances, of vegetating rapidly, and assisting in producing the fermentation of saccharine substances. This plant has been found in vomited fluids and in fæces. **T. ure′æ** (Pasteur), Micrococcus ureæ.

**Tor′uloid.** Resembling yeast.

**Tor′ulus glan′dis** (dim. of *torus*, a fleshy part). Crown of the glans penis.

**To′rus** (a fleshy part). A smooth, rounded, bulging like that over a contracted muscle. The tuber cinereum. Any curved solid part in anatomy. **T. fronta′lis,** prominence of the forehead over the frontal sinuses. **T. ma′nûs,** metacarpus. **T. occipita′lis,** prominence at times present on the upper portion of the occipital bone. **T. palati′nus,** prominence at times seen on the hard palate at the junction of the intermaxillary and palatomaxillary sutures. **T. spira′lis,** stria acustica. **T. u′teri,** thick fold at the point of reflection of the uterine and vaginal peritoneum.

**To′ta bo′na** (all good). Chenopodium bonus Henricus.

**Tot′su ka′so.** Sphæria sinensis.

**Tot′ty.** Vertiginous.

**To′tum carno′sum** (all fleshy). Pancreas.

**Touch.** Taction, palpation. One of the five senses, which makes known to us the palpable qualities of bodies. It is seated particularly in the hands, and differs from tact in being active. Also examination by means of the sense of feeling. *To touch* the mouth with mercury is to produce the constitutional effects of that agent, as evinced by the falling away of the gums, etc. **Abdom′inal t.,** touch applied to the abdomen to determine the existence of pregnancy. **T. bodies,** corpuscula tactûs. **T. cells,** bulbous enlargements, formed by division of the axis-cylinders of the touch corpuscles. **T. cor′puscles,** corpuscula tactûs. **Rec′tal t.,** examination by the introduction of the finger into the rectum. **Roy′al t.,** it was at one time believed in England that the royal touch would remove scrofula or king's evil (as it was thence called). Edward the Confessor was the first English king who *touched* for the evil. Medals of gold or silver were often suspended around the necks of the persons touched. These were called *touching* or *healing pieces.* **Vag′inal t.,** examination by the finger or fingers introduced into the vagina. **Ves′ical t.,** examination of the female bladder by a finger introduced into the urethra. **T. wood,** Boletus igniarius.

**Touch-me-not.** Impatiens fulva.

**Touch′wood.** Boletus igniarius.

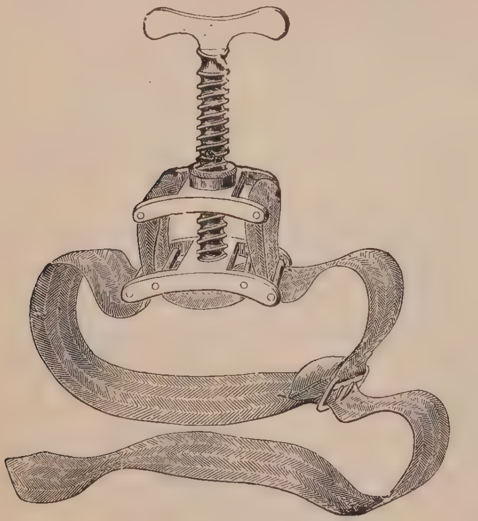
**Toule′ma.** Canna starch.

**Touloucounin′.** See *Carapa touloucouna.*

**Tour de maître** (master turn). Term indicating a method of introducing a metal sound or catheter into the urethra; the point is entered into the meatus while the tip of the instrument looks downward, then as the instrument proceeds it is turned so that the point looks upward as it sweeps under the arch of the pubis. The same procedure, but reversed, was employed in passing a sound into the uterine canal.

**Tourette's** (too-rets′) **disease′.** A disordered condition, the principal symptoms of which are convulsions, incoordination of muscular movements, echolalia, and coprolalia. **T.'s sign,** in hysteria there is sometimes a reversal of the proportion of earthy and of alkaline phosphates in the urine.

**Tour′niquet** (Fr., *tourner*, to turn). A surgical instrument for stopping the course of blood in a limb by exerting a strong compression upon the principal artery. It is used to suspend, for a time, the circulation in a limb during major operations, to arrest arterial hemorrhage in cases of wounds, to compress certain aneurysmal and other tumors, etc. **Dupuytren's′ t.**, see *Dupuytren*. **Es′march's t.**, see *Esmarch*.



Petit's tourniquet.

**Tous-les-mois** (Fr., every month). Canna.

**Tow.** Coarse hempen fibres, used in surgical dressings.

**Town cachex′ia.** The general cachectic, anæmic condition of the poor in densely populated towns.

**Toxæ′mia.** Blood poisoning by bacterial toxins, leucomains, or inorganic poisons. Septicæmia; pyæmia. **Au′to-t.**, a condition of blood poisoning resulting from the absorption of excrementitious toxins, usually from the intestinal canal. **Men′strual t.**, auto-t. resulting from the absorption of retained and altered menstrual fluid. **Mucin′ t.**, t. thyreopriva. **T. thyreopri′va**, a condition following excision of the thyroid gland, marked by myxœdema and tetany; called also *mucin t.*

**Toxæ′mic.** Toxicohæmic, hæmatotoxic, hæmotoxic.

**Toxalbu′min.** A toxic albumin of animal, vegetable, or microorganic origin. A poisonous substance derived from cultures of pathogenic bacteria; not a definite chemical substance, but a mixture of an inert proteid with a toxin.

**Toxal′bumose.** A toxic form of albumose.

**Toxanæ′mia.** Anæmia produced by toxæmia.

**Toxen′zyme.** Poisonous form of ferment.

**Tox′ic.** Poisonous.

**Toxicæ′mia.** Toxæmia.

**Tox′icant.** Poison. An intoxicant.

**Toxica′ria macassarien′sis.** See *Upas*.

**Toxic′ity.** Condition capable of exerting a poisonous effect or influence.

**Toxicoden′dric acid.** Volatile acid in fresh leaves of Rhus toxicodendron and other species of rhus.

**Toxicoden′drol.** Poisonous vesicant oil; active principle of Rhus toxicodendron.

**Toxicoden′dron.** Rhus toxicodendron.

**Toxicoder′ma** or **Toxicodermati′tis** (*toxicon*, poison, *derma*, skin). Inflammation of the skin due to the action of poisons.

**Toxicogen′ic.** Forming or producing poison.

**Toxicohæ′mia.** Toxæmia.

**Tox′icoid** (*eidos*, resemblance). Resembling a poison.

**Toxicolog′ical.** Relating to toxicology.

**Toxicol′ogist.** A specialist in toxicology.

**Toxicol′ogy** (*toxicon*, poison, *logos*, description). Science in relation to poisons.

**Toxicoma′nia.** Uncontrollable and excessive desire for intoxicants. A dread of taking poisons.

**Toxicomucin′.** Toxomucin.

**Toxicop′athy.** Disease caused by a poison or toxin.

**Toxicopho′bia** (*phobos*, fear). A dread of poisoning.

**Toxicophylaxin′.** Toxophylaxin.

**Toxico′sis.** A disease caused by the introduction of poison into the system.

**Toxidermi′tis.** Toxicodermatitis.

**Toxif′erous.** Carrying poison.

**Toxihæ′mia.** Toxæmia.

**Toxin′.** Poisonous substance produced by the action of microorganisms. It is either a toxalbumin, such as the specific poison of diphtheria or tetanus, or a bacterial protein which is less poisonous.

**Toxinæ′mia.** Poisonous action of toxins on the blood.

**Toxinfec′tion.** Infection of the system through the agency of a toxin or poisonous matter.

**Toxin′icide** (*cædo*, to kill). A substance that is destructive to toxins.

**Toxipho′bia.** Morbid fear of being poisoned.

**Toxiphor′ic** (*phoreo*, to carry). Toxiferous.

**Toxires′in.** Cardiac poison produced by action of acids upon digitoxin.

**Tox′is.** Condition resulting from poisoning, particularly by toxins.

**Tox′oalexin′.** Poisonous products of bacteria. See *Alexin*.

**Toxoglobulin′.** A poisonous globulin.

**Tox′oid.** A toxin which has lost in greater or lesser degree its toxic property, while retaining its activity in respect to neutralization by antitoxin; in other words, a toxin which has lost its toxophore group but retains its haptophore group. According as the toxoid possesses a diminished, equal, or increased affinity for antitoxin than did the original toxin, it is called epitoxoid, syntoxoid, or protoxoid; the former, which is an earlier product of the specific bacteria, is called toxon; the two latter are the true toxoids.

**Toxomucin′.** Substance extracted from tubercle bacilli by means of a solution of caustic soda, producing, when injected in mice and guinea-pigs, cutaneous necrosis.

**Tox′on.** See *Toxoid*.

**Toxopep′tone.** Toxic proteid substance, allied to peptone, especially one resulting from the action of the comma bacillus on peptones.

**Tox′ophore** (*toxikon*, poison, *phero*, to bear). Term applied to the special atom groups of a toxin upon which its poisonous action depends. These groups are unstable and disappear from the toxins in cultures that have been kept for some time, the haptophore groups remaining, the toxins thus becoming toxoids.

**Toxophylaxin′** (*phylasso*, to guard). A defensive proteid produced in the body of an animal which has an acquired immunity for a given infectious disease, and which has the power of destroying the toxic products of the pathogenic bacteria to which the disease is due (Sternberg).

**Toxosozin′** (*sozo*, to save). A defensive proteid found in the body of a normal animal, which has the power of destroying the toxic products of bacterial growth (Sternberg). See *Alexin*.

**Toyn′bee's cor′puscles.** Corpuscles of the cornea. **T.'s exper′iment**, rarefaction of the air of the middle ear produced by the act of swallowing with closed mouth and nares. **T.'s law**, see *Gull-Toynbee's law*. **T.'s lig′ament**, tensor ligament; sheath of the tendon of the tensor tympani muscle.

**Trabec′ulæ** (dim. of *trabs*, a beam). Prolongations of fibrous membranes which form septa, as in the corpora cavernosa and the testes; medullary fibres which form the commissures; fleshy projections which form the columnæ carneæ. **T. car′neæ**, columnæ carneæ. **T. cer′ebri**, corpus callosum. **T.**

**cor'dis**, columnæ carneæ. **T. cor'porum cavernoso'rum**, see *Cavernous bodies*. **T. sple'nis**, see *Spleen*. **T. Willis'ii**, chordæ Willisii.

**Trabec'ulated.** Having trabeculæ.

**Tra'bes cor'dis** (pl. of *trabs*, a beam). Columnæ carneæ.

**Trabs** (a beam), or **T. cer'ebri**, or **T. medulla'ris.** Corpus callosum.

**Trace, prim'itive.** Primitive groove.

**Trachea**, tra-ke'ah or tra'ke-ah (*trachys*, rough, *arteria*, artery, understood). Windpipe. A cylindrical, fibrocartilaginous, and membranous tube, flattened behind, and situated on the median line before the vertebral column, from the inferior part of the larynx as far as the third dorsal vertebra. There it divides into two branches—the bronchiæ—which separate, one to go to each lung. The trachea, the function of which is to convey air to the lungs during respiration, is composed—1, of cartilaginous rings (annuli cartilaginei, segmenta cartilaginea orbes cartilaginosi), incomplete behind, situated one above the other, and kept in situ by a fibrous membrane; 2, of a mucous membrane, which lines it internally and contains numerous mucous follicles; 3, of transverse muscular fibres, not well marked, which occupy its posterior surface; 4, of vessels which proceed from the superior and inferior thyroideal; 5, of nerves given off by the pneumogastric and cervical ganglia. Also the breathing-tube of an insect. **T. arte'ria**, trachea.

**Tracheaëc'tasy** (*ektasis*, stretching). Dilatation of the trachea.

**Tra'cheal.** Appertaining to the trachea. **T. ar'teries**, branches of the inferior thyroid artery supplying the trachea. **T. glands**, mucous follicles on the posterior surface of the trachea. **T. nerves**, branches of the recurrent laryngeal nerves to the trachea. **T. plex'us**, continuation of the thyroid plexus of veins lying in front of the trachea. **T. respira'tion**, respiration as heard through the stethoscope opposite the trachea, larynx, and root of the bronchia, the air appearing as if sucked in from the cylinder during inspiration and expelled during expiration. **T. tug'ging**, downward displacement of the larynx, produced by pressure of an aneurysm of the transverse portion of the arch of the aorta, occurring with each systole.

**Trachea'lia.** Tracheitis.

**Trachea'lis.** The fibres of unstriped muscle passing from one portion of each of the tracheal cartilages to the other at the posterior part of the trachea. When they contract they approximate the extremities of the cartilage, diminish the calibre of the trachea, and thus increase the velocity of the air forced through it, as in coughing, and facilitate the removal of any irritating substances in contact with the lining membrane.

**Trachei'tis.** Inflammation of the trachea.

**Trachelæmato'ma** (*trachelos*, neck). A hæmatoma in the cervical region, on the sternomastoid muscle.

**Trachelagra**, trak-el-ag'rah (*trachelos*, neck, *agra*, seizure). Torticollis; also gout in the neck.

**Trachelectomopex'ia, Trachelectomopex'y** (*trachelos*, neck, *ektome*, excision, *pexis*, fastening). Fixation and excision of the neck of the uterus.

**Trache'lian** (*trachelos*, neck). Cervical.

**Trachelias'mus** or **Trachelis'mus** (*trachelos*, neck). Spasmodic action of the muscles of the neck, causing compression of the veins of the neck and an impeded return of blood from the head.

**Tracheli'tis.** Inflammation of the cervix uteri.

**Trache'lium america'num.** Lobelia cardinalis.

**Tracheloclavicula'ris i'mus.** Muscular slips at times found in man, running from the clavicle to the occipital bone; undeveloped in the lower animals.

**Trachelocostoscapula'ris.** Serratus magnus and levator anguli scapulæ.

**Trachelocyllo'sis** (*trachelos*, neck, *kyllosis*, laming). Torticollis.

**Trachelocyrto'sis** (*trachelos*, neck, *kyrtosis*, arching). Kyphosis of the cervical spine.

**Trachelodiaphragmat'ic.** The fourth pair of cervical nerves, whence the phrenic nerve chiefly arises.

**Trachelodyn'ia** (*trachelos*, neck, *odyne*, pain). Pain in the neck.

**Trachelol'ogy.** A suggested specialty dealing with diseases and injuries affecting the neck.

**Trachelomas'toid.** Complexus minor muscle.

**Trachelomyi'tis.** Inflammation of the muscles of the neck.

**Trachelo-occipita'lis.** Complexus muscle.

**Trachelopex'ia, Trach'elopexy** (*trachelos*, neck, *pexis*, fastening). Fixation of the neck of the uterus by operation.

**Trach'eloplasty** (*trachelos*, neck, *plasso*, to shape). Operation for restoration of a lacerated cervix uteri.

**Trachelor'rhaphy** (*trachelos*, neck, *rhaphe*, seam). Operation for closure of a laceration of the cervix uteri by paring the edges and suturing. The procedure is generally known as Emmet's operation.

**Trachelot'omy.** Amputation of the cervix uteri.

**Tracheo-a'ërocele.** Air-containing tumor within the trachea; hernia of the trachea.

**Tracheobron'chial.** Relating to both trachea and bronchi.

**Tracheobronchi'tis.** Inflammation of the trachea and bronchia.

**Tra'cheocele.** Bronchocele.

**Tracheolaryn'geal.** Relating to both trachea and larynx.

**Tracheolaryngot'omy.** Surgical operation on the larynx and trachea combined. Laryngotracheotomy.

**Tracheo-œsophageal**, tra-ke-o-e-sof-aj'e-al. Relating to both trachea and œsophagus.

**Tracheo-œsophage'us.** Muscular fibres from the œsophagus to the trachea.

**Tracheopharynge'us.** Fibres of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx inserted in the trachea.

**Tracheoph'ony** (*phone*, voice). Laryngophony.

**Tracheophthi'sis.** Laryngeal phthisis.

**Tracheophy'ma** (*phyma*, a swelling). Bronchocele.

**Tra'cheoplasty.** Plastic surgery of the trachea.

**Tracheopyo'sis.** Suppuration of the tracheal mucous membrane.

**Tracheop'yra** (*pyr*, fever). Tracheitis with fever.

**Tracheorrha'gia.** Hemorrhage from the trachea.

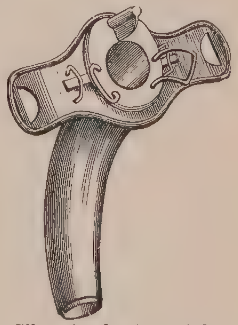
**Tracheos'chisis** (*schizo*, to split). Fissure of the trachea.

**Tracheos'copy** (*skopeo*, to view) Inspection of the trachea by a mirror similar to that for examination of the larynx.

**Tracheosteno'sis.** Contraction or narrowness of the trachea.

**Tra'cheotome** (*tome*, incision). An instrument of the trocar kind for opening the trachea.

**Tracheot'omy.** Incision into the trachea, usually for the purpose of admitting air to the lungs when there is obstruction in the larynx. **Infe'rior t.**, t. performed below the isthmus of the thyroid gland. **Supe'rior t.**, t. performed above the isthmus of the thyroid gland. **T.-tube**, a curved tube for introduction into the opening made in the trachea.



Silver tracheotomy-tube.

**Trachielco'sis** (*helkosis*, ulceration). Ulceration of the trachea.

**Trachi'tis.** Tracheitis. Inflammation of the trachea.

**Tracho'ma** (*trachys*, rough). Granular eyelid, granular conjunctivitis. A contagious palpebral conjunctivitis, characterized by the formation of granulations on the conjunctiva of the eyelids with subsequent cicatricial contraction and deformity. According to the kind of granulation present, three varieties of trachoma were formerly distinguished: *T. sabulo'sum,* with gritty granulations like sand; *t. carunculo'sum,* fleshy excrescences; and *t. herpet'icum,* hard pustules on the inner surface of the eyelids. The disease is due to a specific microorganism. Treatment consists in the application of sulphate of copper and expression of the enlarged follicles constituting the granulations by means of a special instrument, a *trachoma forceps.* The term is also used to express a condition marked by dryness and shrivelling of the vaginal mucous membrane, kraurosis vulvæ. **Arlt's t.**, the same as trachoma or granular conjunctivitis, as above defined. **T. defor'mans**, a form of vulvitis with cicatricial tissue. **Follic'ular t.**, a form of trachoma having translucent, granular bodies on the tarsal conjunctiva. **T. glands,** see *Bruch.* **Gran'ular t.**, follicular t. **Pap'illary t.,** a form of trachoma having red, papillary growths on the conjunctiva. **Türck's t.**, laryngitis sicca.

**Tracho'matous.** Relating to or affected with trachoma.

**Trachypho'nia** (*trachys,* rough, *phone,* voice). Roughness of the voice.

**Tract** (*traho,* to draw out). A track or course; a region of length, rather than breadth. **Alimen'tary t.**, alimentary canal. **Diges'tive t.**, alimentary canal. **Direct' cerebel'lar t.**, ascending tract of nerve-fibres on the posterior part of the lateral column of the spinal cord. **Genito-u'rinary t.**, see *Genito-urinary* and *Urogenital.* **Haben'ular t.**, tract of fibres between the habenula and nucleus ruber. **Intermediolat'eral t.**, tract of fibres in the lateral column of the cord, between the anterior and posterior gray cornua. **Lis'sauer's t.**, see *Lissauer.* **Mo'tor t.**, tract through which a motor impulse travels from the brain to produce muscular action. **Olfac'tory t.**, nerve-like process joining the olfactory tubercle and the bulb. **Op'tic t.**, tract of nerve-fibres between the visual centre, in the occipital lobe, and the optic chiasm. **Prepyram'idal t.**, anterior pyramids of the cord. **Pyram'idal t.**, see *Pyramidal.* **Respi'ratory t.**, see *Respiratory* and *Nerves.* **Semilu'nar t.**, a tract of fibres situated in the external portions of the cerebellum. **Sen'sory t.**, tract of fibres through which sensation travels to the brain. **Spitz'ka's t.**, see *Marginal bundle.*

**Trac'tion.** Act of drawing. **T. an'eurysm,** a. caused by traction on the aorta. **Ax'is t.**, t. exerted in the direction in which a body is to be pulled; term designating a form of obstetric forceps. **T.-divertic'ulum**, a bagging condition of the œsophagus caused by the traction of adhesions to it. **T. of teeth**, pulling force applied to the teeth. **Tongue-t.**, see *Laborde's method.*

**Trac'tor** (*traho,* to draw). Lever. **Metal'lic t.,** see *Perkinism.*

**Tractora'tion.** Perkinism.

**Trac'tus.** Tract. **T. crucia'tus tegmen'ti**, posterior commissure of the brain. **T. ethmoida'lis**, gyrus rectus. **T. intermediolatera'lis**, small group of cells forming a projection of gray matter of the spinal cord opposite the junction of the anterior and posterior cornua. **T. intestino'rum**, intestinal tube. **T. olfacto'rius**, olfactory tract. **T. op'ticus**, see *Optic nerves.* **T. parieta'lis ante'rior**, anterior central convolution. **T. parieta'lis me'dius**, posterior central convolution. **T. respirato'rius**, respiratory tract. **T. semicircula'ris**, fibres in the cerebellum arching over the corpus dentatum to the peduncles. **T. spira'lis foraminulen'tus**, minute openings at the base of the modiolus, arranged in a spiral manner, transmitting filaments of the cochlear nerve. The central canal of the tractus is longer than the rest, and is called *canalis* or *tubulus centralis modioli* or *cochleæ.* Winding closely round the modiolus is a small canal—*canalis spiralis modiolus.* **T. supracallo'sus infe'rior**, gyrus fornicatus. **T. supracallo'sus supe'rior**, marginal gyrus.

**Tradescan'tia virgin'ica.** Spiderwort; indigenous. The roots are demulcent.

**Tragacan'tha.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Gum tragacanth, gum dragon. The concrete juice or gummy exudation from Astragalus gummifer and other species of astragalus, ord. *Leguminosæ.* This gum is inodorous, nearly insipid, of a whitish color, semi-transparent, and striated, occurring in thin, vermiform pieces, and does not form smooth, uniform mucilage with water. It is demulcent, but is rarely used alone. The official preparation is *mucila'go tragacan'thæ;* dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0).

**Tragacanthin'.** Organic principle of tragacanth.

**Tra'gal.** Relating to the tragus.

**Tra'gi bar'bula.** See *Tragus.* **T. pi'li,** hairs of the ear.

**Tragicus,** traj'ik-us. Tragus. A small, flat, triangular muscle which almost wholly covers the outer surface of the tragus, arising from its base and terminating at the top of the eminence.

**Tragomaschala** (trag-o-mas'kal-ah) or **Tragomas'chale** (*tragos,* goat, *maschale,* arm-pit). Strong, unpleasant odor of the arm-pits.

**Tragopho'nia** (*tragos,* goat, *phone,* voice). Egophony.

**Tragopo'gon.** Genus of plants, ord. *Cichoraceæ,* of which the roots of the *Tragopogon porrifolium,* salsify, oyster-plant, and the young shoots of the *T. pratense,* meadow salsify, common goat's beard, are eaten as food. The root of the latter plant has been used as a diuretic.

**Tragoseli'num.** Pimpinella saxifraga. **T. angel'ica,** Ligusticum podagraria. **T. mag'num,** Pimpinella magna. **T. ma'jus,** Pimpinella magna. **T. saxif'raga,** pimpinella.

**Tra'gus** (*tragos,* a goat, from its being furnished, in some persons, with hair like the beard of a goat). Small, flattened, triangular nipple covered with hair in old people, situated before the meatus auditorius externus, which it appears to conceal. Also the peculiar goat-like smell of the axillæ. **T. Matthi'oli,** salsola kali.

**Trail'ing ar'butus.** See *Epigæa repens.*

**Train'ing.** System of treating man and animals so as to develop their full physical powers.

**Tram'e** or **Tram'is.** Perineum.

**Trance.** Catalepsy; ecstasis; hypnotic state. **Death t.**, apparent death.

**Tran'cic.** Relating to a trance.

**Trans-.** In composition, through, across, over, or beyond.

**Transcor'tical.** Across the cortex, as of the brain. Relating to or caused by lesions involving cross-regions of the cortex of the brain.

**Transduc'tor hallu'cis.** Transversus pedis.

**Transec'tion.** Section or division across.

**Trans'fer** or **Transfer'ence** (*transfero,* to bear across). Telepathic interchange of thought between two persons widely separated. Passing of disease from one part to another.

**Transfigura'tion** (*figuro,* to form). Transformation.

**Transfix'.** To pierce through.

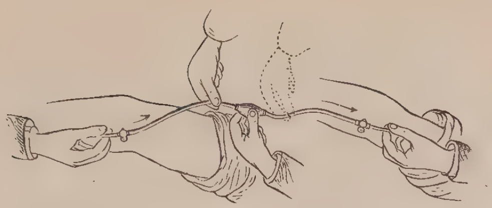
**Transfix'ion.** Act of piercing, as in the formation of flaps in certain amputations.

**Transfora'tion** (*foro,* to pierce). Repeated perforation of the base of the fetal skull in craniotomy.

**Trans'forator.** An instrument with which to perform transforation or perforation of the fetal head.

**Transforma'tion** (*forma,* form). Change of form.

**Transfu'sion** (*trans,* across, *fundo,* to pour). Pouring from one vessel to another. The injection into the blood-vessels of a fluid, either blood or physiological salt solution. **T. of blood,** act of passing the blood of one person into the veins of another. Arterial transfusion is the injection of blood into an artery; immediate or direct when the blood is passed from one person to another through a tube; indirect or mediate when injected from a vessel into which it has been drawn and defibrinated. Used in conditions of collapse following severe hemorrhage. **Direct' t.,** t. practised by direct transference of blood from one



Direct transfusion; the tube, being without valves, is clamped by the fingers of the operator alternately in front of and behind the bulb.

person to another. **Indirect′ t.**, when the blood is defibrinated before being transfused to the patient. **Peritone′al t.**, the blood is injected into the abdominal cavity. **Subcuta′neous t.**, the blood is introduced into the subcutaneous tissue.

**Tran′sient.** Of short duration, temporary. **T. blind′ness**, temporary amblyopia, said to be caused by vasomotor disturbances of the visual centre.

**Transil′iac.** Across the ilium. Across the body from one ilium to the other.

**Transil′ient** (*silia*, to jump). Leaping or passing over. **T. fi′bres**, nerve-fibres which pass from one cerebral convolution to another not immediately adjoining it.

**Transillumina′tion.** Lighting up of a cavity from without, a strong light being passed through its walls.

**Transin′sular.** Across the insula, as the *transinsular fissure*.

**Transi′tion.** Change; passage from one place or condition to another. **T. epithe′lium**, epithelium composed of several layers of cells passing from one to another variety without sharp limit. **T. tu′mor**, see *Tumor*. **T. zone**, see *Zone*.

**Transi′tional.** In the act of changing from one state or place to another. **T. epithe′lium**, see *Transition*. **T. zone**, see *Zone*.

**Transla′tion** (*fero, latum*, to carry). Metastasis.

**Translu′cent** or **translu′cid.** Transmitting light, but not permitting objects to be distinctly seen.

**Transmigra′tion** (*trans*, across, *migro*, to wander). Passage of cells through a limiting wall of membrane; especially applied to the escape of white corpuscles from blood-vessels in inflammation. **Exter′nal t.**, direct movement of the ovum from one ovary to the other. **Inter′nal t.**, movement of the ovum from one ovary to the other, through the channel of the uterus. **T. of the o′vum**, occasionally a corpus luteum is found in the ovary opposite to the one in which the ovum was developed. Such a transition, whether occurring by an extra-uterine or an intra-uterine channel, is called transmigration.

**Transmissibil′ity** (*mitto*, to send). Capability of transmission. Sensibility.

**Transmis′sion.** Passage of a disease or disease-producing agent from one person to another, especially from parent to child by heredity. Also passage of a nerve impulse.

**Transmuta′tion** (*muto*, to change). Transformation.

**Tran′sonance.** Transmission of a sound through an organ, as of the heart sounds through the lungs and the chest wall.

**Transpar′ent** (*trans*, through, *pareo*, to appear). Admitting the passage of light, so that objects can be distinctly seen through intervening media.

**Transperitone′al.** Across the cavity of the peritoneum. Through opposite layers of peritoneum.

**Transpi′rable.** Capable of transpiration.

**Transpira′tion** (*trans*, through, *spiro*, to breathe). Cutaneous exhalation of vapor or volatile matter. Perspiration. **Unilat′eral t.**, perspiration of one-half the body.

**Transplanta′tion** (*planto*, to plant). Plastic surgery, or art of grafting living tissue upon the site of deformity or lesion for the purpose of repairing defect. Pretended method of curing diseases, devised by Paracelsus, by making them pass from one individual to another, either animal or vegetable. **T. of the cor′nea**, substitution of the cornea of an animal for that of man in cases in which the cornea has been destroyed. **T. of the skin**, skin-grafting. **T. of a tooth**, insertion of a tooth taken from one person into the socket left by extraction of a corresponding tooth in another person.

**Trans′port** (*trans*, through, *porto*, to carry). Delirium.

**Transposi′tion** (*trans*, through, *pono*, to place). Change of situation. Abnormal change in the location of an organ. Transfer of tissue from one point to another by plastic operation. **T. of the vis′cera**, congenital vice of conformation, consisting in the presence of the viscera out of the situations they ordinarily occupy, the heart, for example, being on the right side, the liver on the left, etc.

**Trans′udate.** An exhalation at the surface of the skin or of any membrane. See *Transudation*.

**Transuda′tion** (*trans*, through, *sudo*, to sweat). Passage of a fluid through any animal membrane; osmosis. The material that so transudes is called a transudate.

**Transude′.** To pass through a membrane or tissue; to ooze.

**Transversa′lis.** Transverse. **T. abdom′inis**, a muscle deeply seated on the lateral parts of the abdomen; flat, thin, and broader before than behind; attached above to the cartilage of the last true rib and to that of every false rib, and below to the inner lip of the crista of the ilium, to the two outer thirds of the crural arch, and to the upper part of the pubis. Its fibres are inserted behind by means of broad aponeuroses into the top of the transverse and spinous processes of the first four lumbar vertebræ, and, before, into the linea alba and the ensiform cartilage. This muscle, all of whose fibres have a transverse direction, constricts the belly and diminishes the base of the chest by drawing inward the ribs to which it is attached. **T. anti′cus pri′mus**, rectus capitis lateralis. **T. cervi′cis anti′cus**, probably an aberrant intertransversalis longus. **T. cervi′cis me′dius**, probably an aberrant intertransversalis longus. **T. cervi′cis posti′cus mi′nor**, an accessory muscle arising from the transverse process of the upper dorsal or lower cervical vertebræ, inserted into the transverse process of the atlas or mastoid process. **T. collatera′lis col′li**, see *Sacrolumbalis*. **T. col′li**, a muscle attached to the transverse processes of the five or six lower vertebræ of the neck, and to those of the four or five upper dorsal. It extends the neck and inclines it laterally. See *Semispinalis colli*. **T. dor′si**, a muscle, usually called multifidus spinæ, and including all the transversospinales, situated in the vertebral gutters extending from the posterior parts of the sacrum to the second cervical vertebra. It is thicker in the neck and loins than in the back and behind the sacrum. Its use is to straighten the vertebral column and to impress upon it a slight rotary motion. **T. facie′i**, an artery which arises from the temporal, passes transversely across the face in front of the condyle of the lower jaw, and gives its branches to the different muscles of the cheek. **T. fas′cia**, fascia lining the transversalis muscle, joining the diaphragmatic fascia above, attached below to the iliac crest and the whole of Poupart's ligament, except the space where it passes into the thigh to form part of the crural sheath. **T. na′si**, compressor naris. **T. plan′tæ**, transversus pedis.

**Transversa′rius.** Transversus.

**Transverse′** (*trans*, across, *verto*, to turn). That which runs across; also that which relates to the transverse processes of the vertebræ. **T. ar′tery of the face**, transversalis faciei. **T. cer′ebral fis′sure, ante′rior**, a fissure of the brain bounded above by the corpus callosum and fornix, below by the corpora quadrigemina and lateral parts of the optic thalamus. **T. cer′ebral fis′sure, poste′rior**, is situated between the cerebellum above and the medulla oblongata below. **T. cer′vical ar′tery** arises from the thyroid axis, passing across the neck through the subclavian triangle. **T. diam′eter of skull,** breadth of the skull between the parietal prominences. **T. fis′sure,** see *Liver*. **T. fos′sa,** see *Liver*. **T. lig′ament,** part of the cotyloid ligament; coracoid ligament. **T. lig′ament of the at′las,** annular ligament. **T. perine′al ar′tery** is given off from the upper branch of the internal pudic, and passes inward and forward above the transversus perinæi muscle as far as the bulb of the urethra, into which it dips, subdividing into numerous branches. **T. perine′al mus′cle,** transversus perinæi. **T. pro′cesses of the ver′tebræ,** diapophyses of Owen, the bony eminences that jut out transversely and posteriorly from the sides of the vertebræ. **T. su′ture** runs across the face and sinks into the orbit, joining the bones of the skull to those of the face, but with so many irregularities and interruptions that it can scarcely be traced as one suture.

**Transversec′tomy** (*ektome*, excision). Excision of the transverse process of a vertebra.

**Transversospina′lis.** Transversalis dorsi, semispinalis dorsi, multifidus spinæ, rotator spinæ. **T. col′li,** semispinalis colli. **T. dor′si,** semispinalis dorsi.

**Transver′sus.** Transverse. **T. au′ris,** a muscular ligament dividing the concha into two portions. **T. col′li,** a muscle arising from the first costal cartilage and running toward the middle line of the neck. **T. lin′guæ,** intrinsic muscle of the tongue. **T. ma′nûs,** external head of the adductor pollicis. **T. pec′toris,** triangularis sterni. **T. pe′dis,** a muscle arising from the heads of the metatarsal bones of the three outer toes, and inserted into the base of the first phalanx of the greater toe, being blended with that of the adductor pollicis. **T. perinæ′i,** transverse perineal muscle, muscle placed at the posterior part of the perineum. It is thin, triangular, and situated transversely. Its external extremity is attached to the ramus and tuberosity of the ischium; its inner extremity is confounded with its fellow of the opposite side, and with the anterior part of the sphincter ani and posterior part of the bulbocavernosus. Its function is to compress the urethra and to support the rectum and bladder. To a fasciculus of this muscle Santorini has given the name *elevator* or *ejaculator urethræ*. **T. perinæ′i al′ter,** a small muscle occasionally accompanying the last. **T. pros′tatæ,** compressor prostatæ.

**Tra′pa na′tans.** Plant affording the Nuces aquaticæ, Tribuli aquatici, caltrops. The nut is nutrient and demulcent, and used in diarrhœa and in calculus. A poultice is sometimes made of it to soften hard and indolent tumors.

**Trap′eza** (*trapeza*, table). Corona of the jaw teeth.

**Trape′ziometacar′pal.** Relating to or connecting the trapezium and metacarpal bones.

**Trape′zium** (*trapezion*, a table). A quadrilateral figure no two sides of which are parallel. **T. cer′ebri,** a set of nerve-fibres situated in the pons Varolii; central portion of the white substance in the cerebellum; corpus trapezoides. **T. os,** so called from its shape; the first bone of the second row of the carpus; articulated above with the scaphoides; below, with the first bone of the metacarpus; within, with the trapezoides and second metacarpal bone.

**Trape′zius.** A muscle seated at the posterior part of the neck and shoulder and at the upper part of the back, having the shape of a trapezium; attached, on the one hand, to the inner third of the upper curved line of the occipital bone, to the posterior cervical ligament, to the spinous processes of the seventh cervical vertebra and of all the dorsal vertebræ; and, on the other hand, to the spine of the scapula, the acromion, and the outer third of the posterior margin of the clavicle. Its upper fibres are situated obliquely downward and outward; the transverse and inferior, obliquely outward and inward. This muscle elevates the shoulder, carries it backward, or depresses it, according as its upper, middle, or lower fibres contract separately. It straightens the head also, and inclines it to one side.

**Trap′ezoid** (*trapezion* + *eidos*, form). Trapezium-shaped. **T. bone,** second bone of the second row of the carpus, so called from its shape. It is smaller than the trapezium, on the inside of which it is situated. It is articulated, above, with the os naviculare; below, with the second metacarpal bone; on the outside, with the trapezium; and internally, with the os magnum. Anteriorly and posteriorly, it affords attachment to ligaments. **T. lig′ament,** the anterior part of the coracoclavicular ligament, having the shape of a trapezium, situated obliquely between the acromion process and clavicle.

**Trapp's test.** For veratrine: filter a solution containing the suspected substance, heat with hydrochloric acid, and if veratrine is present a dark red color appears.

**Trau′be's cor′puscles.** Phantom or decolorized red corpuscles. **T.'s curves,** rhythmical variations of arterial pressure, after total cessation of respiratory movements and section of both vagi, occurring in animals which have been subjected to the action of curare. **T.'s dyspnœ′a,** dyspnœa with slow movement of breathing, etc., observed in diabetes mellitus. **T.'s phenom′enon,** double sound heard over superficial arteries in aortic insufficiency, mitral stenosis, etc. **T.'s plugs,** Dittrich's plugs. **T.'s space** or **T.'s semilu′nar space,** inferior part of the thorax, on the left side, protruding over the stomach, and lying below *Traube's line*, a curved line in the sixth intercostal space.

**Trau′be-Her′ing curves.** See *Traube's curves.*

**Trau′lism** (*traulismos*, lisping). Vicious and incomplete pronunciation in which almost all the consonants are replaced by the letters *b* and *l*.

**Trau′ma** (*trauma*, wound). A wound caused by external violence; also the injury producing it; also the condition of the organism resulting therefrom.

**Traumat′ic** (*trauma*, a wound). Vulnerary. Anything relating to a wound or injury, as traumatic affections of the skin. **T. fe′ver,** febrile phenomena following a wound.

**Traumat′ica.** Detergents; vulneraries.

**Traumaticine′.** Solution of gutta-percha in chloroform which acts as a protective when applied to the skin.

**Trau′matism.** The condition of the organism occasioned by a grave wound. Trauma.

**Trau′matol.** $C_7H_7IO$. Iodocresol; used as a substitute for iodoform. It contains more than 50 per cent. of iodine.

**Traumatol′ogy.** The science or description of wounds.

**Traumatone′sis** (*trauma*, wound, *nesis*, spinning). Suture of wounds.

**Traumatopnœ′a** (*trauma*, wound, *pneo*, to breathe). A condition met with in wounds of the lung and pleura, in which the air passes in and out of the wound during respiration.

**Traumatop′yra** (*trauma*, wound, *pyr*, fever). Wound fever or fever consecutive to a wound.

**Trav′ail** (Fr., *travailler*, to labor). Parturition.

**Trav′eller's joy.** Clematis vitalba.

**Trea′cle.** Molasses; theriaca. **Eng′lish t.,** Teucrium chamædrys. **Ven′ice t.,** theriaca.

**Tread** or **T. of the cock.** Cicatricula.

**Treat′ment** (*tracto*, to treat). Means employed for the relief of disease. **Apostoli's t., Brand t., Schott t., Woodbridge t.,** etc., see the proper names. **Caus′al t.,** t. directed especially to the removal of the underlying cause of the disease. **Drug t.,** medicinal t. **Dry t.,** restriction in the amount of fluid taken. **Expect′ant t.,** abstention from active measures, while observing the course of the disease and being ready to attack any dangerous symptoms that may arise. **Med′ical t.,** t. by other than purely surgical measures. **Medic′inal t.,** use of drugs, as distinguished from the employment of hygienic and dietetic measures, etc., in the treatment of disease. **Or′gan t.,** opotherapy, organotherapy, the use of organic extracts (thyroid, adrenal, etc.) in therapeutics. **Pal′liative t.,** t. from which a cure is not expected, but only relief of pain and distress or amelioration of the worst symptoms. **Prevent′ive** or **prophylac′tic t.,** prophylaxis. **Se′rum t.,** orrhotherapy, t. by means of the injection of an antitoxin or of a bacteriolytic serum. **Specif′ic t.,** t. by drugs having a special power over the disease in question (as mercury in syphilis, quinine in malaria), or by an antitoxin or bacteriolytic serum. **Support′ing t.,** t. in which the main purpose is to maintain the patient's strength. **Sur′gical t.,** t. by mechanical appliances or the use of the knife. **Symptomat′ic t.,** t. directed to the relief of the symptoms of a disease rather than to the removal of the cause.

**Tree, elk.** Andromeda arborea. **T. of heav′en,** Ailanthus glandulosa. **T. of life,** Thuya occidentalis. **Sour t.,** Andromeda arborea.

**Tree′ak farook′.** Nostrum, used in India for beriberi; a thick extract into which some terebinthinate enters, which is said to slow the pulse and lower blood pressure.

**Tre′foil.** Hepatica triloba. **T. bean,** anagyris. **Marsh t.,** Menyanthes verna. **Shrub′by t.,** Ptelea trifoliata. **Sour t.,** Oxalis acetosella. **T. ten′don,** see *Tendon, trefoil*. **Wa′ter t.,** Menyanthes trifoliata.

**Trefu′sia.** A red powder obtained from desiccation of defibrinated blood, and employed in chlorosis.

**Treha′la.** Cocoons of Larinus maculatus, habitat Asia Minor.

**Tre′halose.** $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A saccharine substance isomeric with saccharose, produced from Trehala manna and ergot.

**Treitz's fos′sa.** See *Fossa, duodenal*. **T.'s her′nia,** retroperitoneal hernia; duodenojejunal hernia. **T.'s lig′ament,** ridge of peritoneum extending from the duodenojejunal angle to the left crus of the diaphragm. **T.'s mus′cle,** suspensory muscle of the duodenum; it runs from the duodenojejunal angle to the diaphragm, and is continuous with the longitudinal muscular layer of the duodenum.

**Tre′ma** (*trema*, opening). Foramen; vulva.

**Tremato′da** (*trema*, hole). Order of *Entozoa* or endoparasitic worms in man and the lower animals; flukes.

**Trem′atode** or **Trem′atoid.** Relating to one of the trematoda or flukes.

**Trem′bles.** A disease in cattle producing, in the human subject, a typhoid affection known as milk-sickness. Mercurial tremor.

**Trem′bling.** Tremor. **T. fe′ver,** intermittent fever. **Mercu′rial t.,** mercurial palsy. **Se′nile t.,** involuntary but uniform contractions of muscles over a limited space, and succeeding each other with excessive rapidity, occurring in the aged.

**Tremel′la auric′ula Ju′dæ** (*tremo*, to tremble). Peziza auricula.

**Tre′mor** (*tremo*, to tremble). Trembling. Involuntary agitation of the body or of some part of it, without any obstacle to voluntary motion. It depends, generally, upon debility of the muscular or of the nervous system, and hence is observed in convalescence and in typhoid affections. It occurs also in old people, in hard drinkers, and in workers in certain metals, as mercury and lead. Tremor seems to resemble paralysis more than convulsion. **Arsen′ical t.,** involuntary trembling caused by arsenical poisoning or intoxication. **T. ar′tuum,** paralysis agitans. **Contin′uous t.,** t. similar to paralysis agitans. **T. cor′dis,** palpitation. **Fi′brillary t.,** t. produced by contractions of separate fibrillæ, not of the mass of fibres. **Forced t.,** involuntary t. from central lesions after voluntary motion has ceased. **Inten′tion t.,** t. supervening on voluntary movement. **Intermit′tent t.,** t. which is not continuous but is excited by the attempt to execute some movement; intention or volitional t. **T. i′ridis,** hippus. **Lead t.,** t. of lead palsy. **Mercu′rial t.,** t. of mercurial palsy. **T. metal′licus,** t. occurring as a symptom of chronic metallic poisoning, as by mercury or lead. **T. potato′rum,** t. caused by the excessive use of alcoholic beverages. **Purr′ing t.,** a vibration, like the purring of a cat, felt by the hand applied over the precordial region, probably from narrowing of the auriculoventricular openings. **Voli′tional t.,** general t. occurring during voluntary movement; differing from intention t., which affects only the muscles concerned in the movement.

**Trem′ulous.** Trembling. **T. i′ris,** quivering movement of the iris, due to loss of support occasioned by removal or displacement of the lens.

**Trendel′enburg's posi′tion** or **post′ure.** Position made use of by abdominal surgeons, the patient's body being so reclined with the lower extremities elevated that gravitation of the abdominal viscera toward the diaphragm will aid in overcoming some of the difficulties attending such operations.

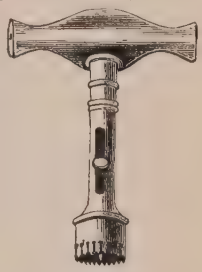
**Trepan′.** Trephine.

**Trepana′tion.** Trepanning.

**Trepan′ning.** Methodical application of the trepan. See *Trephine*.

**Trephina′tion.** Trepanning.

**Trephine′** (*trepo*, to turn). Trepan. An instrument consisting of a simple cylindrical saw, with a handle placed transversely like that of a gimlet; from the centre of the circle described by the teeth of the saw a sharp perforator projects, called the centre-pin, which can be removed at the surgeon's option. It is used to fix the instrument until the teeth of the saw have made a circular groove sufficiently deep for it to work steadily. This instrument is used for removing circular disks of bone.



Trephine.

**Trephi′ning.** Application of a trephine.

**Trepida′tio** (*trepido*, to be agitated). Tremor; rhythmical tremor of the foot in certain diseases. **T. cor′dis,** rapid and feeble palpitation or fluttering of the heart.

**Trepida′tion.** Trepidatio.

**Tre′sis** (*tresis*, boring). Perforation; forcible solution of continuity in a soft part, commencing externally. Trepanning. Wound. **T. cau′sis,** burn. **T. punctu′ra,** puncture. **T. vul′nus,** wound.

**Tresso′ria.** Hair covering the mons Veneris.

**Treves's blood′less fold.** Ileoappendicular fold of the peritoneum.

**Tri-.** In composition, three.

**Triacetin′.** $C_3H_5(C_2H_3O_2)_3$. An oleaginous liquid obtained from cod-liver oil, fats, etc.

**Tri′ad.** A trivalent radical. A syndrome of three elements. **Grancher's′ t.,** see *Grancher*. **Hutch′inson's t.,** see *Hutchinson*.

**Triakaidekapho′bia** (*triakaideka*, thirteen, *phobos*, fear). Excessive dread of the number thirteen.

**Tri′al.** Making a test or experiment. **T. by bier′-right,** an ordeal in which the wounds of a murdered person were supposed to bleed afresh if the body were touched ever so lightly, in any part, by the murderer. **T.-case,** t.-glasses. **T.-frame,** a spectacle-frame used for holding trial-glasses. **T.-glasses,** a collection of lenses used in testing refraction of the eye. **T.-lenses,** lenses used in testing refraction of the eye.

**Triallylam′ine.** $C_9H_{15}N$. A volatile, oleaginous liquid.

**Triam′ide.** See *Amide*.

**Triam′ine.** See *Amine*.

**Tri′angle.** A three-cornered figure formed by three lines meeting at their extremities. A term much employed in topographical anatomy to designate certain regions of more or less triangular shape. **Cardiohepat'ic t.**, see *Cardiohepatic*. **Carot'id t.**, see *Cervical triangles*. **Cephal'ic t.**, t. formed by lines connecting the anterior part of the head and the chin with the posterior parts of the head, and a line uniting the former two. **Digas'tric t.**, submaxillary triangle. **T. of el'bow**, t. on the arm bounded by the supinator longus muscle externally and the pronator teres internally. **Fa'cial t.**, t. made by lines connecting the basion with the alveolar and nasal points and a line joining the latter two points. **Fron'tal t.**, see *Frontal*. **T. of Hes'selbach**, a triangular interval on the posterior aspect of the abdominal wall, through which direct inguinal hernia finds its way, and the sides of which are formed by the epigastric artery and the margin of the rectus muscle, and the base by Poupart's ligament. **Iliofem'oral t.**, see *Ileofemoral*. **Infraclavic'ular t.**, t. bounded by the clavicle, superior border of the pectoralis major muscle, and the anterior edge of the deltoid. **In'guinal t.**, Scarpa's triangle. **Les'ser t.**, see *Cervical triangles*. **Lumbocos'toabdom'inal t.**, t. bounded by the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, serratus posticus inferior, and point of the twelfth rib, and erector spinæ and internal oblique muscle of the abdomen. **T. of neck**, see *Cervical triangles*. **Occip'ital t.**, see *Occipital*. **T. of Petit'**, a triangular space bounded below by the crest of the ilium, in front by the border of the external oblique muscle, and behind by the latissimus dorsi. **T. of Scar'pa**, a triangular depression in the upper part of the thigh, the base of which is formed by Poupart's ligament, the outer side by the tendon of the psoas and iliac muscles and the sartorius, and the inner side by the pectineus and adductor longus. Through the centre of this hollow the femoral artery runs, with the femoral vein internal to it. **Subcla'vian t.**, see *Cervical triangles*. **Submax'illary t.**, see *Cervical triangles*. **Suboccip'ital t.**, t. formed at the back of the neck by the rectus capitis posticus major and the superior and inferior oblique muscles. **Suprameat'al t.**, t. bounded by a portion of the posterior wall of the external auditory meatus, supramastoid crest, and a line drawn from this crest at the level of the postero-inferior wall of the external meatus. **Ves'ical t.**, see *Urinary bladder*.

**Trian'gular.** Having three angles. **T. fas'cia**, triangular ligament of the abdomen. **T. fibrocar'tilage**, triangular plate between the ulna and the bones of the wrist. **T. lig'ament**, infrapubian ligament; a ligamentous fascia situated transversely beneath the symphysis pubis, which it strengthens; also a ligament extending from the coracoid to the acromial process of the scapula. **T. lig'ament of the abdo'men**, band of tendinous fibres arising from Poupart's ligament along the pectineal line, and, passing beneath the spermatic cord, interlacing with its fellow at the linea alba. **T. lig'ament of the ure'thra**, continuation of deep layer of superficial fascia, attached to the under surface of the symphysis pubis and the rami of the ischium and pubis. **T. lig'aments of the liv'er**, layers of peritoneum which unite and extend from the sides of the diaphragm to the margins of the liver. **T. lob'ule**, cuneus. **T. nu'cleus**, cuneate nucleus. **T. ridge**, median ridge descending from the canine cusps of teeth.

**Triangula'ris.** Depressor anguli oris. **T. coccy'gis**, coccygeus. **T. na'si**, compressor naris. **T. ster'ni**, a triangle-shaped muscle, the base being directed downward, situated at the anterior and inner part of the chest behind the cartilages of the ribs. It is attached to the posterior, lateral, and inferior part of the sternum, whence its fibres pass upward and outward, and terminate at the cartilages of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth true ribs. This muscle depresses the ribs and contributes to expiration.

**Triatom'ic.** A term applied to an element whose valence is equivalent to three atoms of hydrogen.

**Trib'adism.** See *Tribas*.

**Trib'alus** (*tribalos*). Trapa natans.

**Tri'bas** (*tribas*). A woman whose clitoris is so large as to cause her to be regarded as an hermaphrodite; one who produces a sexual orgasm in another woman by friction of the genitals—*tribadism*.

**Triba'sic.** A term applied to an acid having three replaceable atoms of hydrogen.

**Triben'zoyl gal'lic acid.** Acid made by the action of benzoyl chloride on gallic acid; an intestinal astringent.

**Tribra'chius.** Monster having three arms.

**Tribromace'tic-orthoal'dehyde.** Bromal hydrate.

**Tribromal'dehyde.** Liquid substance, very much like chloral, formed by the action of bromine on alcohol. **T. hy'drate**, bromal hydrate.

**Tribroman'ilin hydrobro'mide.** See *Bromamide*.

**Tribromhy'drin.** $C_3H_5Br_3$. Allyl tribromide.

**Tribromometh'ane.** Bromoform.

**Tribromphe'nol.** Bromol. **T. bis'muth**, xeroform; see *Bismuth*.

**Tribromphe'nyl sal'icylate.** Tribromsalol. Salol in which hydrogen is replaced by bromine.

**Tribromsal'ol.** Cardol. Tribromphenyl salicylate. Intestinal antiseptic.

**Trib'ulus aquat'icus** See *Trapa natans*. **T. terres'tris**, a plant of Japan, from the seeds of which an astringent tincture is made; used in orchitis; dose, ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0).

**Tribu'tum luna're** or **men'struum** (lunar or monthly tribute). Menses.

**Trica'go.** Teucrium chamædrys.

**Tricauda'lis** (*cauda*, tail). Retrahens auris.

**Triceph'alus** (*cephale*, head). A monster with three heads.

**Tri'ceps** (*tri*, three, *caput*, head). Name given to muscles having three fleshy bundles at one of their extremities. **T. adduc'tor fem'oris**, under this appellation are comprehended three distinct muscles: adductor brevis, a. longus, and a. magnus; see *Adductor*. **T. aur'is**, retrahens auris. **T. brachia'lis** or **bra'chii**, triceps extensor cubiti. **T. cru'ris**, crural muscle, situated at the anterior, inner, and outer part of the thigh, and formed of three bundles at its superior extremity: 1. A middle fasciculus, the cruralis, crureus, or femoreus; see *Cruralis*. 2. An external fasciculus, the vastus externus. 3. An inner fasciculus, the vastus internus. It is attached above to the anterior, inner, and outer surfaces of the femur, and to the two edges of the linea aspera from the base of the trochanter to within four fingers' breadth of the knee. Below it terminates by a large tendon, which is attached to the base and edges of the patella, as well as to the inner and outer tuberosities of the tibia. The triceps extends the leg on the thigh, and conversely. **T. exten'sor cu'biti**, muscle occupying all the posterior part of the humerus. It arises by three heads: The first or long head—long head of the biceps externus of Douglas, anconeus major of Winslow—arises from the upper margin of the glenoid cavity. The second head, or short head of the biceps externus of Douglas, anconeus externus of Winslow, arises from the base of the great tuberosity. The third head—brachialis externus of Douglas, anconeus internus of Winslow—the shortest of the three, arises from the back part of the os humeri, behind the flat tendon of the latissimus dorsi. These three portions unite about the middle of the arm as one muscle, which is inserted at the upper part of the olecranon. It extends the forearm on the arm, and conversely. **T. mag'nus**, adductor magnus. **T. mi'nor**, adductor longus femoris. **T. re'flex**, involuntary extension of the forearm caused by a sharp tap on the tendon of the triceps brachialis. **T. secun'dus**, adductor brevis. **T. su'ræ**, see *Gastrocnemii*.

**Tri'chæ incubo'rum** or **scrofo'rum.** Plica.

**Trichangeiecta'sia.** Trichangiectasia.

**Trichangiecta'sia** or **Trichangiec'tasis** (*thrix*, hair, *angeion*, vessel, *ektasis*, dilatation). Morbid dilatation of the capillary vessels.

**Trichatro′phia** (*thrix*, hair). Disease of the hair in which it becomes altered in structure, soft and brittle, with atrophy of the hair-bulb.

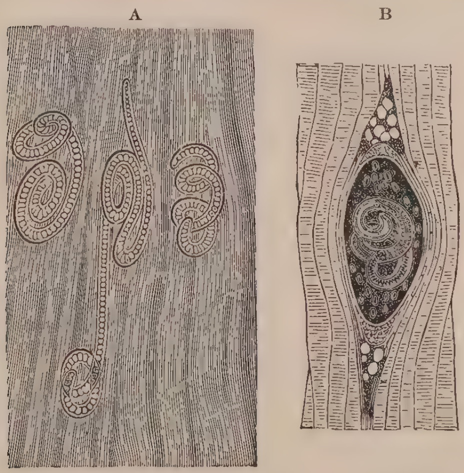
**Trichaux′e** or **Trichaux′is** (*thrix*, hair, *auxe*, increase). Increase in the quantity and size of the hair without change of texture.

**Trichia**, trik′e-ah (*thrix*, hair). Entropion.

**Trichi′asis** (*thrix*, hair). Morbus pilaris. A disease of the kidneys or bladder in which filamentous substances resembling hairs are passed in the urine. Inversion of hairs about an orifice of the body, especially of the eyelashes—trichiasis ciliorum. See *Entropion*. **T. cilio′rum**, see *Trichiasis*. **T. coac′ta**, a matting and interlacing of hair. **T. lac′tea**, knotty swelling of the female mammæ from accumulation and arrest of milk in the galactophorous ducts.

**Trichil′ia emet′ica.** Elcaja. Tree, ord. *Meliaceæ*, common on the mountains of Yemen and in Senegal. The fruit is used by the Arabs as an emetic. **T. trifolia′ta**, a bush of Curaçoa, a decoction of the roots of which is used to promote abortion.

**Trichina**, trik-e′nah (*thrix*, hair). A genus of nematoid worms. **T. san′guinis hom′inis**, Filaria sanguinis hominis. **T. spira′lis**, a species the young of which migrate from the intestine of man and the lower animals, especially swine, and become encysted in the muscles. These are minute, oblong cysts, containing at first a granular substance and afterward calcareous matter. When taken with the food the cysts are dissolved and the worms come to maturity in the intestine; there they multiply, and the embryos then migrate to the muscles. Abdominal pains, diarrhœa, and vomiting, due to perforation of the intestines by newly produced worms, come on within ten days after their ingestion. Secondary symptom relate to the muscles, and resemble myalgia or rheumatism. The condition thus induced has been called trichiniasis, trichinosis, or trichinous disease.



Trichinæ in muscle : A, young worms; B, encapsulated. (Lehrmann.)

**Trichini′asis.** Morbid condition arising as a result of the entrance of trichinæ into the human system. See *Trichina spiralis*.

**Trichiniza′tion.** Infection with trichinæ.

**Trichinize**, trik′in-ize. To induce a trichinous condition.

**Trichinopho′bia** (*phobos*, fear). Morbid dread of trichiniasis.

**Trichinoscope**, trik′in-o-skope. Instrument used in detecting trichinous parasites in affected meat.

**Trichinosis**, trik-in-o′sis. Trichiniasis.

**Trichinous**, trik′in-us. Relating to trichina.

**Trichiosis**, trik-e-o′sis. Trichiasis. **T. dis′trix**, condition in which the hair of the scalp is weak, slender, and split at the extremities.

**Trichismus**, trik-iz′mus. Capilllary fracture, fissure, or crack.

**Trichitis**, trik-e′tis (*thrix*, hair). Inflammation of the bulbs of the hair.

**Trichiuria**, trik-e-u′re-ah (*thrix*, hair, *oura*, tail). Trichocephalus.

**Trichlorace′tic acid.** A compound formed by oxidation of chloral by means of nitric acid.

**Trichloral′dehyde.** Chloral.

**Trichlorcarbol′ic acid.** Trichlorphenol.

**Trichlorhy′drin.** Hypnotic and anæsthetic.

**Trichlo′ride of i′odine.** Decomposed by water into hydrochloric and iodic acids. Used externally.

**Trichlorphe′nic acid** or **Trichlorphe′nol.** Omal. Compound of chlorine and phenol, employed by inhalation in bronchial diseases.

**Tricho-** (*thrix, trichos*, hair). In composition, hair.

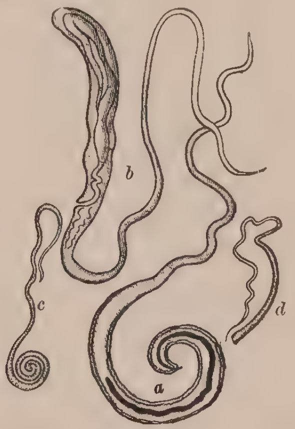
**Trichoæsthesia**, trik-o-es-the′ze-ah (*thrix*, hair, *aisthesis*, sensation). Sensation experienced when hair is touched.

**Trichobacte′ria.** Flagellate or hair-like bacteria.

**Trichocar′dia** (*thrix*, hair, *cardia*, heart). Pseudomembranous elevations occurring in exudative pericarditis, giving rise to the so-called hairy heart.

**Trichocephali′asis.** Infection with the trichocephalus or threadworm.

**Trichoceph′alus** (*kephale*, head). Long threadworm, whipworm. A worm from an inch and a half to two inches long, head acute, the body spirally involuted in the male, almost straight in the female. The *Trichocephalus dispar* or *T. hominis* generally inhabits the cæcum and colon, and is rarely met with in the small intestines; it gives rise to no peculiar symptoms.



Trichocephalus dispar. (v. Jaksch.) *a*, male, *b*, female (slightly magnified); *c*, male, *d*, female (natural size).

**Trichocir′sus** (*trichos*, hair, *kirsos*, a dilated vessel). Trichangiectasia.

**Trichocla′sia** or **Trichocla′sis** (*klasis*, fracture). A breaking of the hair, giving it a jointed appearance.

**Trichocrypto′sis** (*kryptosis*, hiding) Disease of the hair follicles.

**Tri′chocyst.** A hair cell.

**Trichodangii′tis** (*thrix*, hair, *angeion*, vessel). Inflammation of the capillaries.

**Trichodyschroi′a** (*dyschroia*, bad or defective color). Discoloration of the hair; alteration or variation of the natural pigment of the hair.

**Trichoepithelio′ma.** An epithelial tumor seated in the hair follicles.

**Trichogenous**, trik-oj′en-us (*gennao*, to generate). Hair-forming; promoting the growth of the hair.

**Trichoglos′sia** (*thrix*, hair, *glossa*, tongue). Peculiar hairy appearance of the tongue, due to hypertrophy of the sheath of the filiform papillæ.

**Trichoid**, trik′oid. Having the appearance of hair.

**Trichol'abis** or **Tricholab'ium.** Tweezers for extracting hairs.

**Tricholo'gia** (*lego*, to pluck). Carphologia.

**Trichol'ogy** (*thrix*, hair, *logos*, description). Science in relation to the hair. A treatise on the hair.

**Tricho'ma** (*thrix*, hair). Villous or hairy covering. Small fibre or fibril. Plica.

**Trichom'anes** or **T. crena'ta.** Asplenium trichomanoides.

**Trichoma'nia.** Mania for forcibly pulling out the hair. See *Trichotillomania.*

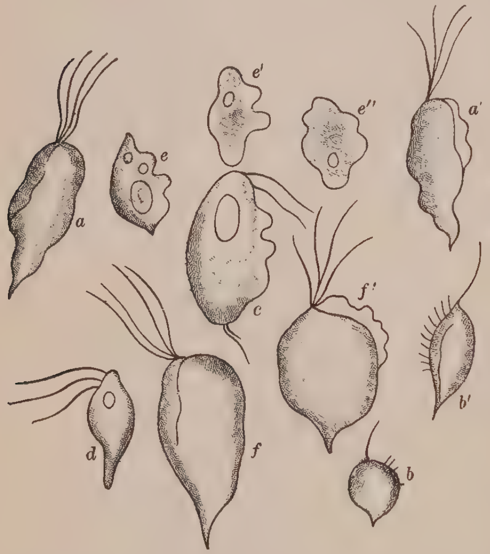
**Tricho'maphyte** (*trichoma*, plica, *phyton*, vegetable). A cryptogamous growth found in plica, and said by some to be its cause; mycoderma plicæ.

**Trichomation,** trik-o-mat'e-on. Capillamentum.

**Tricho'matose.** Relating to trichomatosis.

**Trichomato'sis.** Plica. Any disease due to parasites, in which the hair becomes matted together.

**Trichom'onas,** Trichomonad. A genus of flagellate infusoria, several of which are parasitic in man and other animals. **T. columba'rum,** a form of t. affecting doves, pigeons, and other birds. **T. intestina'lis,** a form of t. found in the small intestines. **T. pulmona'lis,** a form of t. found in the lungs in gangrene of those organs and in fetid bronchitis. **T. vagina'lis,** found in the secretions of the vagina, especially in leucorrhœa.



Trichomonas: *a*, *a'*, *c*, trichomonas of the urine, after Marchand; *f*, *f'*, same, after Dock; *b*, Trichomonas vaginalis, after Donné; *b'*, same, after Scanzoni and Kölliker; *d*, Trichomonas intestinalis, after Piccardi; *e*, *e'*, *e''*, same, amœboid forms.

**Trichomy'ces decal'vans, T. tonsu'rans.** See *Porrigo decalvans.*

**Trichomyco'sis** (*thrix*, hair, *mykes*, fungus). Fungous disease of the hair. **T. capilli'tii,** see *Kerion.* **T. favo'sa,** tinea favosa. **T. palmelli'na,** fungous disease of the hair of the trunk. **T. trichophyti'na,** tinea trichophytina.

**Trichom'ysis nodo'sa.** Disease of the hair of the genitals and axilla characterized by nodosities, due to development within the layers of the shaft of bacteria, which later becomes encapsulated.

**Trichono'sis.** Any disease of the hair. **T. ca'na,** canities. **T. furfura'cea,** porrigo decalvans. **T. pli'ca,** plica. **T. polio'sis,** poliosis. **T. versic'olor,** ringed hair; hair having alternating rings of different shades of color; leucotrichia annularis.

**Trichon'osus** (*tricho*, hair, *nosos*, disease). A disease of the hair.

**Trichopath'ic.** Relating to affections of the hair.

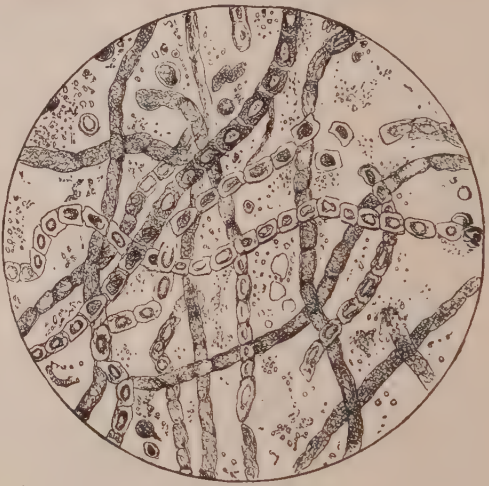
**Trichop'athy.** Any disease of the hair.

**Trichopha'gia** or **Trichoph'agy** (*phago*, to eat). Eating of hair. The habit of biting the hair of the moustache or beard.

**Trichophyt'ic.** Relating to trichophyton.

**Trichophyt'ics** (*phyo*, to grow). Agents promoting the growth of the hair.

**Trichoph'yton** (*phyton*, vegetable). A fungus giving rise to disease of the hair. **T. decal'vans,** see *Porrigo decalvans.* **T. megalos'poron,** a form of fungus, with large spores, producing ordinary trichophytosis. **T. micros'poron,** form of fungus, with small spores, which produces Gruby's disease, a severe variety of trichophytosis in children. **T. ro'dens,** causes alopecia areata in man, rabbits, and mice. **T. sporuloi'des** has been found in ulcers and in plica. **T. tonsu'rans,** fungus causing ringworm.



Filaments and spores of trichophyton from the beard of a man affected with sycosis.

**Trichophyto'sis.** Disease of the skin due to trichophyton. **T. imbrica'ta,** form of tinea in which the scales are imbricated. **T. squamo'sa,** scaly form of tinea. **T. vesiculo'sa,** vesicular form of tinea.

**Trichopolio'sis** (*thrix*, hair, *polios*, hoary). Grayness of hair.

**Trichoptilo'sis.** Falling out of the eyebrows. Trichorrhexis nodosa.

**Trichorrhex'is** (*thrix*, hair, *rhexis*, breaking). Fragility of the hair. **T. nodo'sa,** trichoptilosis; nutritive defect of the scalp giving rise to fragility, swelling, and bursting of the hair; probably parasitic in origin.

**Trichorrhœ'a.** Fall of the hair from any cause.

**Trichosan'thes.** A genus of plants, ord. *Cucurbitaceæ.* **T. ama'ra,** the seeds are bitter and astringent, sometimes emetic, and in larger doses a poison. **T. corda'ta,** the root is used by the natives of India as a substitute for calumba root. **T. cucumer'ina,** the fruit is considered in India to be anthelmintic. **T. inci'sa,** gashed trichosanthes of India; the fruit is poisonous, and used as an application to offensive sores and to ozæna. **T. villo'sa** of Java, the fruit acts like colocynth.

**Trichoschisis,** trik-os'kis-is (*thrix*, hair, *schizo*, to split). Splitting of the hairs at their extremities.

**Tricho'sis.** Morbid organization or deficiency of hair. **T. a'rea,** porrigo decalvans. **T. a'thrix,** alopecia. **T. bul'bi,** small tumor on the anterior part of the eyeball, having hair growing from it. **T. dis'trix,** distrix. **T. entro'pion,** trichiasis. **T. furfura'cea,** porrigo furfurans. **T. hirsu'ties,** hirsuties. **T. pli'ca,** plica. **T. polio'sis,** poliosis. **T. seto'sa,** porcupine disease of the skin; see *Hystriciasis.*

**Trichos'porum beige'lii.** A parasitic microphyte causing disease of the hair.

**Trichosyph′ilis** or **Trichosyphilo′sis.** Syphiloma of the hair. A change in the structure of the hair, the shaft of which becomes swollen and dark colored, drying up and splitting or breaking off—a result of the syphilitic taint.

**Trichothe′cium** (*thrix*, hair, *theke*, place of deposit). A fungus giving rise to disease of the hair. **T. ro′seum,** found at times in the auditory meatus.

**Trichotilloma′nia** (*tillo*, to pluck). Morbid impulse to pluck out the hair observed at times in the insane or the hysterical, or occasionally existing simply as a habit or tic.

**Tricho′ton.** Scalp.

**Trichro′ic** (*chroa*, color). Having three colors when seen under different conditions.

**Trich′roism.** Condition of being trichroic.

**Trichromat′ic.** Trichroic.

**Trichu′ris** (*oura*, a tail). Trichocephalus.

**Tricip′ital.** Relating to the triceps muscle.

**Triclisper′ma grandiflo′ra.** Polygala paucifolia.

**Tricon′odont.** A tooth formed of three basal cones.

**Tri′corn.** Tricornic. A lateral cerebral ventricle.

**Tricor′nic** (*cornu*, horn). Having three horns.

**Tricor′nute.** Having three horns.

**Tricre′sol.** The three cresols of crude carbolic acid—orthocresol, metacresol, and paracresol—form this combination, which is a clear liquid, of creosote-like odor, and is antiseptic, germicide, and disinfectant. Employed in general surgery, in dentistry, in collyria, in diphtheria, etc. **T. phos′phate,** creosote phosphate.

**Tricresolam′ine.** A mixture of equal parts of ethylenediamin and tricresol. Antiseptic and disinfectant.

**Tricrot′ic** or **Tric′rotous.** See *Tricrotism.*

**Tric′rotism** (*kroteo*, to beat). Condition of pulse in which there are three different expansions to a single beat of the pulse. The individual or the pulse is then said to be *tricrotic.*

**Tricus′pid** (*cuspis*, a point). That which has three points. **T. insuffic′iency,** a condition of leakage through the t. valve resulting from endocarditis, obstructive diseases of the lungs by cirrhosis or emphysema, etc., the symptoms being those of obstruction in the pulmonary circulation, with congestion of the veins of the general or systemic circulation. **T. mur′mur,** a murmur heard in disease of the bicuspid valve. **T. tooth,** a tooth having three cusps on the crown. **T. valves,** three triangular valvular duplicatures formed by the inner membrane of the right cavities of the heart around the auriculoventricular orifice. The elongated and pointed top of each of these valves is continuous with the chordæ tendineæ, which set out from the columnæ carneæ of the heart. These valves allow the blood to flow from the auricle into the ventricle, and prevent its reflux into the auricle.

**Tricus′pidate.** Having three cusps.

**Tricus′pis.** Tricuspid.

**Triden′tate.** Having three teeth.

**Tri′dent hand.** A short, square hand, with fingers short, of equal length, and enlarged at the tips.

**Triel′con** (*helko*, to draw or pull). Three-pronged instrument for the extraction of foreign bodies from wounds, etc.

**Trienceph′alus.** A monster wanting three cephalic organs of sense—smell, hearing, and vision.

**Triethylamin′.** $C_6H_{15}N$. Ptomain from some forms of putrefying fish and cultures of a bacillus in poisonous sausage.

**Trifa′cial.** Trigeminal.

**Tri′fid.** Divided into three, as the roots of the upper molar teeth.

**Trifo′lium aceto′sum.** Oxalis acetosella. **T. aquat′icum,** Menyanthes trifoliata. **T. au′reum,** Hepatica triloba. **T. cervi′num,** Eupatorium cannabinum. **T. fibri′num,** Menyanthes trifoliata. **T. hepat′icum,** Hepatica triloba. **T. melilo′tus officina′lis,** common melilot, ord. *Leguminosæ.* The infusion or distilled water of this plant has been employed in ophthalmia. Also used in fomentations, glysters, etc. **T. officina′le,** T. melilotus officinalis. **T. paludo′sum,** Menyanthes trifoliata. **T. palus′tre,** Menyanthes trifoliata. **T. praten′se,** red clover; the flower-heads are diuretic and alterative; given in infusion and fluid extract.

**Trifor′mal** or **Trifor′mol.** $CH_2O_3$. Paraformaldehyde. Antiseptic and astringent. Formalin.

**Trifurca′tion.** Division into three, as the roots of the upper molars.

**Trigas′tric** (*gaster*, belly). Having three bellies, said of muscles.

**Trigem′inal.** Relating to the trigeminus nerve.

**Trigem′inus** (*tri*, three, *geminus*, twin). Trifacial nerve. The fifth pair of nerves. This nerve arises by two roots—a posterior, larger or sensory, and an anterior, smaller or motor root. The larger root arises chiefly from the gray tubercle of Rolando or upper extremity of the posterior gray horn of the medulla; the smaller, motor root arises from two masses of multipolar cells situated on the inner side and close to the gray tubercle. The two roots pass through an opening in the dura mater, and then run between the bone and the dura mater to the opening in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where the sensory fibres form the Gasserian ganglion; while the motor nerves pass onward, having no connection with this ganglion. The branches of the gemini are the ophthalmic, superior maxillary, and inferior maxillary. The whole of the first and second branches and a part of the third are sensory nerves; while the remaining part of the third—the gustatory or lingual—is entirely motor, and passes to the pterygoid and other muscles concerned in mastication.

**Trig′ger fin′ger.** Name given to a condition in which a joint of a finger suddenly becomes locked, either in flexion or extension. **T. thumb,** a similar condition, but restricted to the thumb.

**Trigo′na cervica′lia.** Cervical triangles.

**Tri′gone.** Trigonum.

**Trigonel′la.** A genus of plants, ord. *Leguminosæ.* **T. fœ′num,** a native of the south of France. The seeds have a strong, disagreeable smell and an unctuous, farinaceous taste, accompanied by a slight bitterness. They are chiefly used in poultices.

**Trigoni′tis.** Inflammation of the trigonum vesicæ.

**Trigonoceph′alus.** One affected with trigonocephaly.

**Trigonoceph′aly.** Peculiarly shaped head, representing a cone with the apex in front.

**Trigon′odont** (*trigonon*, triangle, *odous*, tooth). Term applied to teeth having three angles.

**Trigo′num.** A triangular space. **T. carotide′um,** carotid triangle. **T. cerebra′le,** fornix. **T. cervica′le,** portion of gray commissure of the spinal cord for reception of the blood-vessels. **T. cervica′le infe′rius,** posterior triangle; see *Cervical triangles.* **T. cervica′le supe′rius,** anterior triangle; see *Cervical triangles.* **T. cine′reum,** extension of the gray substance of the floor of the third ventricle connected with the optic chiasm. **T. clavipectora′le,** the triangular space between the clavicle, pectoralis minor, and thoracic wall. **T. collatera′le,** posterior triangle; see *Cervical triangles.* **T. col′li media′num,** the two anterior cervical triangles regarded as one. **T. coracoacromia′le,** triangular space between lines meeting at the apex of the acromion, apex of the coracoid process, and the clavicle. **T. cubita′le,** fossa cubiti. **T. deltoideopectora′le,** infraclavicular fossa. **T. du′rum,** space between the anterior corpora quadrigemina. **T. fluc′tuans,** posterior commissure of the cerebrum. **T. haben′ulæ,** small depression on the back and upper surface of the optic thalamus. **T. hypoglos′si,** hypoglossal area. **T. infe′rius commissu′ræ posterio′ris cer′ebri,** space below the posterior commissure of the cerebrum. **T. infraclavicula′re,** infraclavicular fossa. **T. inguina′le,** Scarpa's triangle. **T. intercrura′le** or **interpeduncula′re,** interpeduncular space. **T. Lieutau′di,** trigone of the bladder. **T. lumba′le infe′rius,** Petit's triangle. **T. lumba′le supe′rius,** tetragonum lumbale. **T. mol′le,** posterior commissure of the cerebrum. **T. olfacto′rium,** olfactory trigone. **T. omoclavicula′re,** subclavian triangle. **T. omotrape′zium,** occipital triangle; see *Cervical triangles.* **T. palati′num,** surface for articulation of the orbital process of the palate-bone at the superior and mesial angle of the superior maxillary. **T. pen′sile,** posterior commissure of the cerebrum. **T. Peti′ti,** Petit's triangle. **T. Scar′pæ** or **subinguina′le,** Scarpa's triangle. **T. submaxilla′re,** submaxillary triangle; see *Cervical triangles.* **T. subpinea′le,** space between the corpora quadrigemina anteriora and the pineal gland. **T. supe′rius commissu′ræ posterio′ris,** space above the posterior commissure of the cerebrum and the anterior corpora quadrigemina. **T. va′gi,** vagus area. **T. vesi′cæ,** triangular space in the floor of the bladder enclosed by lines drawn between the openings of the two ureters and the urethra.

**Triiodocre′sol.** Losophan.

**Triiodometacre′sol.** Losophan.

**Trikre′sol.** Tricresol.

**Tri′labe** (*labium,* lip). Calculus forceps with three prongs. Lithotrite.

**Trilam′inar.** Having three layers. **T. blas′toderm,** an embryo consisting of endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm.

**Trilat′eral.** Having three sides.

**Trillat's′ meth′od.** Disinfection by means of formaldehyde evolved from formochloral by heating.

**Trillin′.** Alcoholic extract of Trillium erectum. Tonic, astringent, and expectorant.

**Tril′lium erec′tum.** Indigenous plant; its rhizome is astringent, tonic, and antiseptic in genitourinary affections. **T. latifo′lium,** broadleaf bethroot, bethroot, rattlesnake root, wakerobin, coughroot, Indian balm, ground lily, Jews' harp, Indian shamrock, Pariswort, truelove, ord. *Trilliaceæ;* plant peculiar to North America, whose root is astringent, tonic, and antiseptic; used in genito-urinary affections. All species of trillium possess the same properties.

**Trilo′bate** (*lobus,* a lobe). Trefoil. Having three lobes.

**Triloc′ular** (*loculus,* a small chamber). Having three compartments.

**Trimac′ulated** (*macula,* a spot). Having three spots, as the wings of certain insects.

**Trimam′mius.** Name given to congenital malformation of the breasts in which there are three nipples.

**Trimas′tigate** (*mastix,* a whip). Having three flagella, as certain microorganisms.

**Trimen′sual** or **Trimes′trial.** Term applied to certain diseases or conditions in which symptoms occur every three months.

**Trimethylamin′** or **Trimethyl′ia.** $C_3H_9N$. Volatile alkaline liquid prepared from the same source as propylamin and isomeric with it. Ptomain obtained from putrefactive decomposition of certain bodies, as fish, from ergot, from certain weeds, codliver oil, etc. It has been used in acute articular rheumatism; also as an antipyretic and in gout, and externally in the form of a liniment in chronic rheumatism. The hydrochlorate is the salt employed; dose, gr. iij–x (0.2–0.65).

**Trimethylenediamin′.** $C_3H_{10}N_2$. Poisonous ptomain from culture of the comma bacillus on beef-broth.

**Trimethyleth′ylene.** Pental.

**Trimethylglycin′.** See *Betaïn.*

**Trimethylxan′thin.** Caffeine.

**Trimor′phism** (*morphe,* form). Existence under three separate forms.

**Trineu′ral fascic′ulus.** Solitary bundle of fibres in the upper portion of the spinal cord and medulla oblongata, connected with the roots of the vagus and glossopharyngeal nerves.

**Trini′trin.** Nitroglycerin.

**Trinitrocell′ulose.** Pyroxylin.

**Trinitroglycerin′.** Nitroglycerin.

**Trinitrophen′ic acid.** Picric acid.

**Trinitrophe′nol.** Picric acid.

**Triocepha′lia.** Aprosopia. See *Triencephalus.*

**Trioceph′alus.** Triencephalus.

**Trio′lein.** Olein.

**Tri′onal.** Diethylsulphone methylethylmethane. Allied in composition to sulphonal; hypnotic; dose, ʒss (2.0).

**Trior′chid** (*orchis,* testicle). Having three testicles.

**Trior′chis.** One who has three testicles.

**Triosteosper′mum.** Triosteum.

**Trios′teum.** Bastard ipecacuanha, fever root, feverwort, tinker's weed, horse ginseng or gentian, ipecac, wild coffee, white ginseng, gentian, white gentian, sweet bitter; ord. *Caprifoliaceæ.* Indigenous; cathartic in doses of twenty or thirty grains; sometimes operates as a diuretic, also as an emetic. **T. angustifo′lium** or **T. mi′nus** has similar virtues.

**Trioxyacetophe′none.** Gallacetophenone.

**Trioxybenzophe′none.** Salicyl-resorcin-ketone.

**Trioxymeth′ylene.** Paraformaldehyde.

**Tripalmitin′.** Solid fat, forming an ingredient of olive oil, being in combinaton with oleic acid, of which last olive oil is largely composed.

**Trip′ara** (*pario,* to bring forth). A woman who has borne three children.

**Triphar′macum** (*pharmakon,* medicine). A medicine composed of three ingredients.

**Triphenin′.** Methyl-phenacetin. Propionyl phenetidin. Antipyretic, antineuralgic, hypnotic. Dose, gr. viij–xv (0.5–1.0).

**Triphe′nyl-albu′min.** Procured by heating dry egg albumen with phenol. Nutritive material for the culture of bacilli.

**Tripier's′ amputa′tion.** Modification of subastragaloid amputation of the foot by leaving the upper part of the calcaneum, which is sawn through on a level with the sustentaculum tali and at right angles to the axis of the leg; external incisions are made as in Chopart's amputation.

**Trip′le.** Composed of three ingredients or substances. **T. phos′phate,** phosphate of ammonium, calcium, and magnesium. See *Calculi, urinary.*

**Trip′let** (*triplex,* triple). One of three children born at the same time of the same mother. **T. mon′sters,** such as have parts of the body tripled; a rare condition.

**Trip′lex.** Threefold. **T. pills,** pills having three ingredients, as aloin, strychnine, and cascara.

**Triploblas′tic** (*triplex,* triple, *blastos,* germ). Having three germ-layers. **T. em′bryo,** see *Trilaminar.*

**Triplo′pia** (*triplex,* triple, *ops,* eye). Triple vision.

**Tri′pod** (*pous,* foot). Having three feet. Anything with three supports. **Hal′ler's t.,** cœliac axis. **Vi′tal t.,** the heart, lungs, and brain have been so called, as their united action is necessary for the maintenance of life.

**Trip′olite** or **Trip′olith.** A silicious earth used in fixation dressings, in the same manner as plaster-of-Paris.

**Trip′sis** (rubbing). Contusion; trituration.

**Tri′pus.** Monster having three feet.

**Triquet′rous.** Three-cornered.

**Triquet′rum.** Wormian bone. Cuneiform bone of the carpus.

**Trira′dial** or **Trira′diate.** Radiating in three directions, as *triradiate sulcus,* or the orbital surface of the brain.

**Tris′moid.** Trismus of the newborn, probably caused by pressure on the bones of the head during childbirth.

**Tris′mus** (*trizo,* to gnash). Masticatory spasm, lock-jaw. Spastic closure of the under jaw, a partial tetanus, arising from erethism of the masticatory or motor branch of the fifth pair of nerves. **T. capistra′tus,** adhesions between the gums and cheeks impeding the movements of the jaws. **T. catarrha′lis maxilla′ris,** neuralgia of the jaw. **T. clon′icus,** neuralgia faciei. **T. cyn'icus,** see *Canine laugh.* **T. dias'trophe Sauvages'ii,** Bell's paralysis. **T. dolorif'icus,** neuralgia faciei. **T. maxilla'ris,** neuralgia faciei. **T. nascen'tium** or **T. neonato'rum,** nine-day fits, a form of tetanus attacking infants during the two weeks after birth, due to infection through the navel wound. **T. sardon'icus,** risus sardonicus. **Traumat'ic t.,** the sequence of a wound or injury.

**Trisplanchnia,** tri-splank'ne-ah. Cholera.

**Trisplanch'nic.** Relating to the three cavities—head, chest, and abdomen. **T. nerve,** great sympathetic or ganglionic nerve. Termed trisplanchnic because of its distribution to the organs in the three great splanchnic cavities—the cranium, chest, and abdomen. It is composed of ganglia united by intermediate branches, passing along the side of the spine to the lowest part of the trunk, communicating by a branch with each of the thirty pairs of spinal nerves and several of the cerebral nerves, and detaching nerves from its several ganglia which accompany the arteries and are distributed particularly to the organs of involuntary functions. At its upper part it is concealed in the carotic canal and cavernous sinus, and is joined there by a branch of the sixth pair of nerves and by a twig from the Vidian nerve of the fifth pair. It forms three ganglions in the neck—the superior, middle (thyroid ganglion), and inferior (vertebral ganglion); twelve in the back, the thoracic; five in the loins, the lumbar; and three or four sacral. It unites at the coccyx with its fellow from the opposite side, forming a small ganglion—the coccygeal, ganglion impar, or azygous ganglion. The great sympathetic is a distinct nervous system, supplying the organs of involuntary motion.

**Trisplanchni'tis.** Cholera.

**Trissa'go.** Teucrium chamædrys. **T. palus'tris,** Teucrium scordium.

**Tristearin'.** Ordinary or neutral stearin.

**Trister'nal bone.** Third portion of the sternum, corresponding to the third intercostal space.

**Tristima'nia** (*tristis,* sad + *mania*). Melancholy.

**Tristi'tia** (*tristis,* sad). Despondency; prostration of spirits; melancholy.

**Tritæoph'yes** or **Tritæoph'ya** (*tritæus,* tertian, *phyes,* form). Fever whose type approaches the tertian. **T. america'na,** yellow fever.

**Tritæ'us.** Tertian fever.

**Trithial'dehyde.** Sulphoparaldehyde.

**Triticeoglos'sus.** An aberrant muscle occasionally arising from the cartilago triticea in the lateral thyrohyoid ligaments, and inserted in the side of the tongue.

**Triti'ceous.** Relating to or resembling wheat. **T. nod'ule,** corpus triticeum; cartilago triticea. See *Triticeus.*

**Triti'ceum.** Triticeous nodule. See *Triticeus.*

**Triti'ceus.** Resembling a grain of wheat; hence *cartilago triticea,* nodule in the thyrohyoid ligament.

**Trit'ici fari'na.** Wheat flour. See *Triticum.*

**Triticin'.** Principle derived from triticum, especially T. repens.

**Trit'icum.** A genus of grasses. The official (Ph. U. S.) name of the rhizome of Argopyrum repens, or *Triticum repens,* which see. **T. æsti'vum,** summer wheat. **T. arven'se,** T. repens. **T. cerea'le,** T. æstivum. **T. ceval'los,** T. æstivum. **T. compac'tum,** T. æstivum. **T. erina'ceum,** Triticum æstivum. **T. fa'ginum,** Polygonum fagopyrum. **T. gaertneria'num,** T. æstivum. **T. hyber'num,** winter wheat. **T. linnæa'num,** T. æstivum. **T. mu'ticum,** wheat. **T. pruino'sum,** T. æstivum. **T. re'pens,** dog-grass, couch-grass, twitch-grass; the roots are sweet, and possess aperient and diuretic properties; used in genito-urinary irritation and inflammation. Triticum (Ph. U. S.) is the rhizome of T. repens; diuretic; used in cystitis, pyelitis, and gonorrhœa; dose, ʒij–iv (8.0–16.0) in infusion. The fluid extract, *extrac'tum trit'ici flu'idum,* is official; dose, ʒij–iv (8.0–16.0). **T. sati'vum,** common wheat. **T. sic'ulum,** T. hybernum. **T. spel'ta,** spelt, T. sativum.

**Trit'ol.** Oil emulsified with extract of malt.

**Tri'ton palus'tris.** See *Ectozoa.*

**Tritopine'.** $C_{42}H_{54}N_2O_7$. Alkaloid obtained from opium.

**Trito'rium** (*tero,* to wear away). Infundibulum.

**Tritox'ide.** Trioxide.

**Trituber'cular.** Having three cusps or prominences.

**Trit'urable.** Capable of being triturated.

**Trit'urate** (*trituro,* to thresh). To rub into a powder. Also the powder thus formed, milk-sugar being used as the excipient.

**Tritura'tio.** The official (Ph. U. S.) name for a preparation made by rubbing up an active substance with sugar of milk in the proportion of 1 part of the former to 9 of the latter; see *Trituration.* The only official trituration is **T. elateri'ni,** containing elaterin in the proportion mentioned; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$–$\frac{2}{3}$ (0.021–0.042).

**Tritura'tion** (*tero,* to rub). The act of reducing a substance to powder. Triturations are made as follows: Take one part of the drug to be incorporated into trituration, reduce to moderately fine powder; to this add about equal bulk of sugar of milk, then rub them thoroughly together. Add fresh portions of sugar of milk until nine parts have been used, and continue to triturate until the drug is intimately mixed with the sugar of milk.

**Tri'valent** (*tri,* three, *valeo,* to be worth). Element having an atomicity equivalent to three atoms of hydrogen.

**Tri'valve.** Having three valves. **T. spec'ulum,** an instrument having three blades used for exploration of the vagina and cervix uteri.

**Triven'ter** (*tri,* three, *venter,* belly). Trigastric.

**Tro'car.** An instrument used for evacuating fluids from cavities, particularly in ascites, hydrocele, etc. It consists of a perforator, or stylet, and a cannula so adapted to the perforator that when the puncture is made both enter the wound with facility, after which, the stylet being withdrawn, the cannula remains in the cavity and affords the fluid a ready passage outward. (See cut under *Cannula.*) **Duchenne's' t., Dur'ham's t.,** see these names.

**Troch,** troke (*trochos,* a wheel). Trochiscus.

**Trochanter,** tro-kan'ter (*trochao,* to roll). Anatomists have given the names great and small trochanter to two processes at the upper extremity of the femur. The great trochanter is the one on the outside; the small trochanter is lower down and more internal. Both afford attachment to the rotator muscles of the thigh, and hence their name. Chaussier used the term trochanter for the larger and *trochantin* for the smaller process.

**Trochante'rian.** Relating to the great trochanter.

**Trochanter'ic.** Relating to or near a trochanter.

**Trochan'tin.** See *Trochanter.*

**Trochantin'ian.** Relating to the lesser trochanter.

**Troche,** tro'ke. See *Trochisi* and *Trochiscus.*

**Trochia,** tro'ke-a (*trochia,* the rut of a wheel). Orbit.

**Trochil'ia.** Trochlea.

**Tro'chin,** tro'kin. Trochinus.

**Trochin'ian.** Relating to the smaller tuberosity of the humerus.

**Troch'inus.** The smaller tuberosity of the upper extremity of the humerus.

**Trochis'ci.** Medicated lozenges or troches; see *Trochiscus.* Several of these are official in the Ph. U. S. and Br. **T. ac'idi benzo'ici** (Br.), each containing half a grain of benzoic acid; used for hoarseness as a voice lozenge. **T. a. carbol'ici** (Br.), contain one grain each with balsam of tolu. **T. a. tan'nici** (U. S.), contain about one grain each; (Br.) contain one-half grain each. **T. ammo'nii chlo'ridi** (U. S.), each contains gr. iss (0.1) ammonium chloride and gr. iv (0.26) of extract of licorice. **T. bismu'thi compos'iti** (Br.), contain bismuth carbonate and magnesium carbonate, of each gr. ij (0.13) and calcium carbonate, gr. iv (0.26). **T.**

**cat′echu** (U. S. and Br.), contain each 1 grain (0.65) of catechu. **T. cre′tæ** (U. S.), contain each gr. iv (0.26) prepared chalk. **T. cubeb′æ** (U. S.), contain each oleoresin of cubeb, gr. $\frac{2}{3}$ (0.04). **T. eucalyp′ti gum′mæ** (Br.), contain each gr. j (0.65). **T. fer′ri** (U. S.), contain each hydrated oxide of iron, gr. v (0.32). **T. f. redac′ti** (Br.), contain each gr. j (0.65) reduced iron. **T. glycyrrhi′zæ et o′pii** (U. S.), Wistar's lozenges, contain extract of licorice, gr. $2\frac{1}{3}$ (0.15) and powdered opium, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ (0.005). **T. guai′aci res′inæ** (Br.), contain each gr. iij (0.2). **T. ipecacuan′hæ** (U. S. and Br.), contain gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ (0.02), or (Br.) gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ (0.016) of ipecac. **T. krame′riæ** (U. S. and Br), contain gr. j (0.65) of extract of krameria. **T. k. et cocaï′næ** (Br.), the same as the preceding with gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ (0.0032) of cocaine. **T. men′thæ piper-i′tæ** (U. S.), contain each ♏$\frac{1}{6}$ (0.01) of oil of peppermint. **T. morphi′næ** (Br.), contain each gr. $\frac{1}{36}$ (0.0018). **T. m. et ipecacuan′hæ** (U. S. and Br.), contain morphine, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ (0.0016), or (Br.) gr. $\frac{1}{36}$ (0.0018), and ipecac, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ (0.005); used to allay cough. **T. morphi′næ** (Ph. Br.), morph. hydrochlorat., gr. xx; tinct. tolu, ʒss; sacchar. purificat., ʒxxiv; acaciæ, ʒj; mucilag. acaciæ, q. s.; aquæ destillat., ʒss; divide into 720 lozenges. **T. nitra′tis potas′sii,** nitre troches, contain one part of potassium nitrate to three of sugar. **T. o′pii** (Br.), each lozenge contains gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ (0.0065) extract of licorice and gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ (0.0065) of extract of opium, which, according to the B. P. standard, should represent gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ of morphine. **T. pectora′les,** Jackson's pectoral lozenges; the following formula was proposed by the late Professor Jackson, of the University of Pennsylvania: Ipecac., gr. x; antim. sulphur. præcip., gr. v; morphinæ muriat., gr. vj; acaciæ, sacchar., ext. glycyrrhiz., āā ʒxj; tinct. tolut., ʒiv; ol. sassaf., gtt. iv; to be made with syrup into 200 lozenges, or into lozenges of ten grains each. **T. potas′sii chlora′tis** (U. S. and Br.), the U. S. lozenges containing gr. v (0.32), the Br. gr. iij (0.2) of chlorate of potassium; used in affections of the throat and fauces. **T. santoni′ni** (U. S. and Br.), the U. S. lozenge contains gr. ss (0.032), the Br. gr. j (0.065) of santonin. **T. so′dii bicarbona′tis** (U. S. and Br.), containing each gr. iij (0.2) of sodium bicarbonate. **T. sul′phuris** (Br.), contain each gr. v (0.32). **T. zingib′eris** (U. S.), contain each ♏iij (0.2) of tincture of ginger.

**Trochis′cus.** A troche or lozenge. A solid medicine prepared from powders, incorporated by means of mucilage, crumb of bread, juices of plants, etc.; adapted for the purpose of allowing the medicines of which the troche is composed to pass gradually into the stomach as the lozenge is dissolved in the mouth. See *Trochisci.*

**Trochiter,** trok′it-er. The greater tuberosity at the upper extremity of the os humeri.

**Trochite′rian.** Relating to the trochiter.

**Troch′lea** (*trochao*, to turn). An anatomical pulley. **T. articula′ris,** smooth, grooved surface at the end of a bone over which its articulating fellow glides. **T. astrag′alus,** broad, smooth surface of the astragalus for articulation with the tibia. **T. cartilagin′ea,** cartilaginous portion of the inferior calcaneoscaphoid ligament. **T. of the fe′mur,** continuation of condyles in front, forming a smooth surface at lower end of femur over which the patella glides. **T. humera′lis,** the articular surface at the lower extremity of the os humeri; it forms a kind of pulley on which the ulna moves in flexion and extension of the forearm. **T. labyrin′thi,** cochlea. **T. of supe′rior oblique′ mus′cle,** the cartilaginous pulley over which the tendon of the trochlearis muscle passes at the upper and inner part of the orbit.

**Troch′leæ digito′rum.** Fibrocartilages of the fingers.

**Troch′lear.** Pertaining to a trochlea. **T. fos′sa,** depression in the orbital surface of the frontal bone for attachment of the trochlea of the superior oblique muscle. **T. nerve,** fourth or pathetic nerve. **T. spine,** small tubercle on the orbital surface of the frontal bone, to which the pulley of the superior oblique muscle is occasionally attached. **T. sur′face of hu′merus,** articular surface at the lower end of the humerus, on which the ulna moves.

**Trochlea′ris.** Obliquus superior oculi muscle. Pathetic nerve.

**Trochlea′tor.** Trochlear nerve.

**Trochoceph′alous.** Spherical or rounded appearance of the head, due to partial union of the parietal and frontal bones by osseous material.

**Trochogin′glymus.** A combined pivot and hinge joint.

**Trochoid,** tro′koid (*trochos*, a wheel, *eidos*, resemblance). An articulation in which one bone turns upon another like a wheel upon its axle, as the atloidoaxoid articulation.

**Trochoi′des.** Pivot-joint.

**Troisier's′ gan′glion.** Enlargement of the lymph glands of the region above the left clavicle, a sign of malignant disease in the interior of the abdomen. **T.'s sign,** T.'s ganglion.

**Trolard's′ vein.** Anastomotic vein, between the superior longitudinal sinus and the superior petrosal or cavernous sinus.

**Troll′ius lax′us.** Globeflower, ord. *Ranunculaceæ;* indigenous; has the same medicinal properties as the ranunculus.

**Tröltsch's cor′puscles.** Corpuscles imbedded between the fibres of the two layers making up the middle fibrous layer of the membrana tympani, analogous to the corpuscles of the cornea. **T.'s spaces,** two small pouches in the attic of the middle ear formed by mucous folds.

**Trom′mer's test.** A test for grape-sugar. To the liquid to be tested add one-third of its volume of liquor potassæ and a few drops of 10 per cent. cupric sulphate solution; boil, and, if glucose be present, a reddish-yellow turbidity appears, due to precipitation of cuprous oxide.

**Tromoma′nia** (*tromos*, tremor) or **Tromoparanœ′a** (*paranoia*, mental delusion). Delirium tremens.

**Trompatil′a.** Parts of the Mexican tree Bouvardia triphylla, used in hydrophobia.

**Tro′mus** (*tromos*, tremor). Paralysis agitans. Tremor.

**Tro′na.** Native sesquicarbonate of sodium, of Egyptian or North African origin.

**Tropacocaïne′.** Benzoylpseudotropeine. An alkaloid found in the leaves of Java coca, but produced also by synthesis. It is in white, soluble crystals, and is a local anæsthetic. The hydrochloride is the preparation employed.

**Tropæolin′.** Coal-tar derivative, of deep yellow color, used as a dye and as a test for free acid in the stomach.

**Tropæ′olum ma′jus.** Indian cress, ord. *Geraniaceæ.* An antiscorbutic. **T. tubero′sum,** ulluco, a tuberous plant, smaller than the potato, cultivated in the Sierras, Peru.

**Tro′pates.** Salts of tropic acid.

**Tropeins′.** Chemical compounds formed by the replacement of a tropic acid molecule by a molecule of another acid.

**Troph′alis** (*trophe*, nourishment). Colostrum.

**Tro′phe.** Aliment; pabulum; nourishment.

**Trophe′sial** or **Trophe′sic.** Relating to trophesy.

**Troph′esy.** Condition due to trophic nerve disorder.

**Tro′phi** (*trophe*, nourishment). Parts of the mouth in insects employed in receiving and preparing the food.

**Troph′ic** (*trophe*, nourishment). Relating to nourishment or nutrition. **T. cen′tres,** those giving rise to trophic nerves or regulating the nutrition of nerves. **T. fi′bres,** nerve-fibres supposed to regulate nutrition of the area to which they are distributed. **T. nerves,** motor spinal nerves; the organic nerves of the sympathetic system, from the belief that they are concerned in nutrition. **T. neuro′ses,**

diseases supposed to be due to derangement of the trophic nerves.

**Troph′oblast.** Epiblast outside of the germinal area.

**Trophol′ogy.** Science of nutrition.

**Trophoneuro′sis** (*trophe*, nourishment). Local disturbance of nutrition owing to modified trophic action of the nerve supply to the part.

**Trophoneurot′ic.** Relating to a trophoneurosis.

**Trophon′osus** (*trophe*, nourishment, *nosos*, disease). Diseases of nutrition.

**Trophopathy,** trof-op′ath-e. Disease of nutrition.

**Troph′oplasm.** Achromatic portion of a cell.

**Troph′oplast.** An aggregation of formative plasma.

**Trophot′onos** (*tonos*, tension). Tension or rigidity of the flagella of a microbe.

**Trophot′ropism.** Disposition shown by organic cells to attract or repel certain nutrient liquids.

**Tro′pic acid.** Derivative of atropine, formed by boiling with hydrochloric acid or with baryta-water.

**Trop′ical.** Belonging to or occurring in the tropics. **T. ab′scess,** abscess of the liver resulting from dysentery. **T. aph′thæ,** psilosis. **T. chloro′sis,** ankylostomiasis. **T. li′chen,** prickly heat. **T. phagedæ′na,** acute infectious ulcerative disease of Tonkin and other tropical regions, of microbic origin presumably; the disease, if not healed, may assume the form of a chronic atonic ulcer.

**Tropidine′.** Product of decomposition of atropine by hydrochloric acid.

**Tropine′.** Strong, crystallizable mono-acid base formed by decomposition of atropine with hydrochloric acid or with baryta-water. **T. tro′pate,** atropine, less one molecule of water.

**Tropom′eter** (*tropos*, turning). Instrument to measure the power of rotation of the eye.

**Tro′pon.** Brownish powder, made from albumin derived from vegetable and animal sources; it is about 80 to 90 per cent. pure albumin, and is employed as a nutritive agent both in health and in disease.

**Tropon′osus** (*trope*, solstice). Any tropical disease.

**Trousseau′s** (troo-soze′) **apoph′ysary points.** Sensitive points discovered by pressure made over the spine in certain cases of neuralgia. **T.′s disease′,** stomachal vertigo. **T.′s marks,** T.′s spots. **T.′s phenom′enon,** T.′s sign. **T.′s rose′ola,** German measles, rötheln, or rubella. **T.′s sign** or **symp′tom,** paroxysm artificially produced in tetanus by pressure upon the larger arteries and nerves of the arm. **T.′s spots,** red spots appearing upon the skin after slight mechanical irritation; tache cérébrale.

**Trubs.** Lycoperdon tuber.

**True.** Functionally perfect, having reference to organs or tissues. **T. car′tilage,** hyaline cartilage. **T. cor′pus lu′teum,** corpus luteum of pregnancy. **T. lig′aments of blad′der,** two lateral, two anterior ligaments, and remains of urachus acting as a ligament. **T. mo′lar teeth,** twelve largest teeth of the permanent set. **T. pel′vis,** part of the pelvic cavity situated beneath the iliopectineal line. **T. pep′tone,** tryptone. **T. ribs,** those connected with the sternum. **T. skin,** corium. **T. su′ture,** one articulating by dovetails. **T. ver′tebræ,** those having individual motion, and not welded together as in the sacrum and coccyx. **T. vo′cal cords,** those concerned in the production of voice.

**True′love.** Paris; Trillium latifolium.

**Tru′ffle.** Lycoperdon tuber. **Hart′s t.,** Elaphomyces granulatus.

**Trum′pet creep′er.** Tecoma radicans. **T. flow′er,** T. radicans. **T. hon′eysuckle,** Lonicera sempervirens. **T. leaf,** Sarracenia flava. **T. weed,** Eupatorium purpureum.

**Trun′cal.** Relating to the trunk of a body, as *t. muscles*, the muscles of the trunk.

**Trun′cated.** Deprived of limbs.

**Trun′cus.** Trunk. **T. arterio′sus,** arterial trunk in association with the fetal heart.

**Trunec′ek′s se′rum.** An artificial serum for treating arteriosclerosis, and diseases due to high arterial tension; contains sodium phosphate 0.15, sodium carbonate 0.21, sodium sulphate 0.44, sodium chloride 4.92, and potassium sulphate 0.40 in distilled water 100; it is employed subcutaneously in doses of ♏xv (1.0) gradually increased.

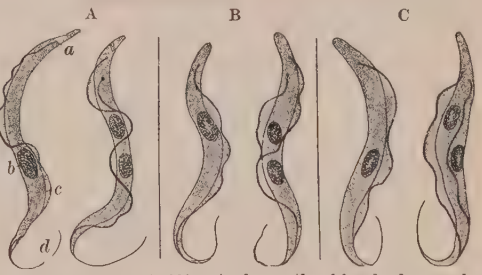
**Trunk.** The principal part of the body, to which the limbs are articulated. The trunk of an artery, vein, nerve, or lymphatic is its largest part, which has not yet given off branches. Also applied to the parent vessel after branches have been sent off.

**Truss.** Instrument or bandage for keeping hernia reduced. A good truss should make equable and continuous pressure on the aperture of the sac, and yield to the change of form in the abdominal parietes. **Frame t.,** one in which the pad is attached to a spring steel band encircling the body, countersupport being made against the lumbar region. **Hank t.,** t. extemporized from a skein of wool attached to a belt; affords a slight support without pressure, and is used especially in infantile hernia. **Hood t.,** frame t. **Na′sal t.,** apparatus like a truss for keeping fractured nasal bones in apposition. **Op′posite-side t.,** t. with a pad attached to the extremity of a steel band which passes across the abdomen. **Same-side t.,** t. with a pad attached to the extremity of a steel band which does not cross the abdomen, but is curved around from the back on the same side as the hernia.

**Tryp′anon.** Trephine.

**Trypanoplas′ma.** A genus of *Protozoa*, family *Trypanosomidæ;* distinguished from the genus *Trypanosoma* by having two flagella, one at each extremity; found in leeches and other organisms of a low order.

**Trypanoso′ma** (*trypanon*, gimlet, *soma*, body). A genus of *Protozoa*, class *Mastigophora*, ord. *Monadidæ;* possesses one flagellum. **T. bru′cii,** the specific cause of tsetse disease. **T. castella′nii,** a species found by Castellani in the cerebrospinal fluid in cases of African sleeping sickness. **T. equiper′dum,** the organism causative of dourine. **T. equi′num,** the protozoon of mal de caderas. **T. ev′ansi,** the microorganism of surra. **T. gambien′se,** a species found by Dutton in the blood of man, possibly identical with T. castellanii. **T. lew′isi,** a blood parasite of rats.



Trypanosoma, × 2000: A, from the blood of a mule with surra; B, from a horse with nagana; C, from a horse with mal de caderas; *a*, centrosome; *b*, nucleus; *c*, undulating membrane; *d*, flagellum; the right-hand figure in each pair represents the parasite in process of division. (Laveran.)

**Trypanosomi′asis.** The presence of trypanosoma parasites in the blood.

**Trype′sis** (*trypao*, to bore). Trephining.

**Tryp′sin.** Ferment of pancreatic juice acting upon proteids and converting them into peptone and other substances.

**Trypsin′ogen.** Substance in the pancreas, the splitting up of which results in the formation of trypsin.

**Tryp′sis.** Friction.

**Tryp′tic.** Pertaining to trypsin.

**Tryptonæ′mia.** The presence of tryptone in the blood; a similar condition to peptonæmia.

**Tryp′tone.** Substance produced by the action of trypsin upon proteids.

**Tryp′tophane.** A product of the digestion of hemipeptone with trypsin.

**Tsaraäth.** True leprosy, so called by the Jews.

**Tsa-tsin.** Rhynchosia excavata.

**Tset′se.** Glossina morsitans. **T. disease′** or **T.-fly disease′,** nagana; a disease, analogous to malaria and to Texas fever, occurring in South Africa. It is due to the presence of a flagellate protozoön in the blood, Trypanosoma brucii, which enters the body by means of the sting of the tsetse-fly. It occurs under three forms: *acute,* in the mouse, rat, dog, and monkey; *subacute,* in the rabbit, guinea-pig, horse, ass, and pig; *chronic,* in the bovidæ, sheep, and goat; man is probably immune. The chief symptoms are fever, œdema, and anæmia, which vary in intensity and individual preponderance in different animals.

**T-shaped bron′chi.** Bronchi bifurcating at nearly right angles to the bronchus from which they arise.

**Tsit′la.** South African root of the *Araceæ* family, containing a large quantity of sweet starch.

**Tsu′ga.** A coniferous tree, from one variety of which *T. canadensis,* Canada pitch, is procured.

**Tu′ba** (a trumpet). Tube. **T. acus′tica,** Eustachian tube. **T. aristotel′ica,** Eustachian tube. **T. cæ′ca,** Fallopian tube. **T. Eusta′chii,** Eustachian tube. **T. fallopia′na** or **uteri′na,** Fallopian tube. **T. voca′lis,** vocal tube.

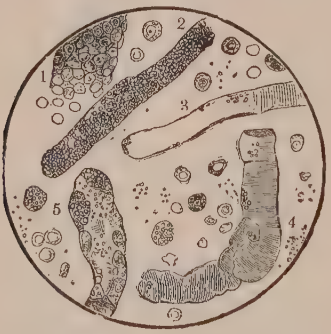
**Tu′bage.** See *Catheterismus.*

**Tu′bal.** Relating to a tube or tubes, and especially to the Fallopian tube. **T. drop′sy,** salpingian or Fallopian dropsy. **T. nephri′tis,** Bright's disease of the kidney. **T. preg′nancy,** see *Pregnancy, tubal.* **T. respira′tion,** see *Murmur, respiratory.* **T. wall,** anterior wall of the tympanum, including the Eustachian tube.

**Tub′bing.** The use of the cold bath in fevers.

**Tub′boe.** Form of frambœsia or yaws attacking the feet.

**Tube.** Name given to parts or canals which are hollow, having at times the shape of a trumpet. **Alimen′tary t.,** the canal leading from the fauces to the anus. **Aud′itory t.,** see *Auditory canal.* **Boch′dalek's t., Bouchut's′ t., Crookes's t., Geiss′ler's t., O'Dwy′er's t.,** etc., see the proper names. **T. casts,** microscopic casts or moulds of uriniferous tubes of the kidney, observed in diseases of those organs. *Blood t. c.,* those having blood corpuscles entangled in coagulated fibrin. *Epithe′lial t. c.,* those having epithelium entangled in albuminoid exudate. *Fat′ty t. c.,* oily tube casts. *Gran′ular t. c.,* those composed of granular débris of degenerated epithelium or blood cells. *Hy′aline t. c.,* structureless, transparent, gelatinous moulds probably formed of coagulated fibrin. *Mu′cous t. c.,* moulds of uriniferous tubule composed of mucus; not indicative of organic disease of the kidney. *Oil′y or fat′ty t. c.,* those loaded with oil drops, either free or in epithelial cells. *Wax′y t. c.,* hyaline casts resembling molten wax. **T. of the coch′lea,** see *Scalæ of the cochlea.* **Cor′neal t.,** one of the interlamellar spaces between the several layers of the cornea; called also Bowman's t.; these spaces are believed to be artefacts. **T. cul′ture,** test-tube culture. **Drain′age t.,** glass or rubber tube introduced into wounds for the purpose of giving exit to the secretions. *Decal′cified drainage t.,* shaft of a small bone having the bone salts removed, used as a drainage tube. **Enterot′omy t.,** tube employed to prevent prolapse of the intestine after colotomy. **Eusta′chian t.,** see *Eustachian.* **Fallo′pian t.,** oviduct, uterine tube, vector canal; a canal lined with columnar ciliated epithelium situated in the free margin of the broad ligament, extending from each superior angle of the uterus to the sides of the brim of the pelvis. Each tube is four or five inches in length; its canal is very minute, hardly admitting a fine bristle; near the uterus it is straight and very narrow, but in its course, widening, becomes tortuous, and terminates by a free expanded and fimbriated extremity. One of the fimbriæ is connected with the outer end of the ovary. These tubes establish a communication between the cavity of the peritoneum and that of the uterus, the abdominal termination being called *ostium abdominale, internum,* or *oäricum;* the uterine, *ostium uterinum, apertura uterina.* When the tube embraces the ovary a funnel-shaped cavity—*càrolla infundibuliformis*—is formed at its extremity, into which the ovule passes and is transmitted to the uterus. **Hard t.,** a Crookes t. with high vacuum, producing *x*-rays of great intensity and penetrating power. **Intes′tinal t.,** alimentary canal. **Intuba′tion t.,** tube introduced into the larynx during the operation of intubation. **Lithot′omy t.,** perineal t. **Œsophag′eal t.,** stomach t., a long elastic gum tube, capable of being passed into the œsophagus or stomach. **Otopharyn′geal t.,** Eustachian tube. **Perine′al t.,** tube introduced, for the purpose of drainage, through the wound into the bladder after perineal section. **Pol′len t.,** see *Pollen.* **Rec′tal t.,** defecation tube, an elastic gum tube, similar to the stomach tube, which is sometimes passed into the colon, to remove air from that intestine or to enable enemata to be thrown up into it. **Soft t.,** a Crookes t. with low vacuum, producing *x*-rays of weak penetrating power. **Stom′ach t.,** see *Tube, œsophageal.* **Test t.,** see *Test.* **Tra′cheal t.,** tube which is inserted into the trachea after tracheotomy, usually consisting of a cannula within a cannula, the inner of which may be removed and cleansed, while the outer remains in position. **U′terine t.,** Fallopian t. **Vo′cal t.,** the part of the air-passages above the inferior ligaments of the larynx, including the passages through the nose and mouth.



Tube casts: 1, blood cast; 2, granular cast; 3, hyaline cast; 4, waxy cast; 5, epithelial cast.

**Tu′ber** (a bump or protuberance). Hump; tubercle. Fleshy stem or root-stock, usually containing starchy matter. **T. annula′re,** pons Varolii. **T. atlo′ido-occipita′le,** rectus capitis posticus minor. **T. cal′cis,** the posterior extremity of the os calcis. **T. cervi′num,** Elaphomyces granulatus. **T. ciba′rium,** Lycoperdon tuber. **T. cine′reum,** a grayish tubercle, seen at the base of the brain behind the commissure of the optic nerves, which is continuous with the infundibulum. **T. coch′leæ,** promontory of the tympanum. **T. cor′poris callo′si,** see *Corpus callosum.* **T. dorsa′le,** t. posticum. **T. fronta′le,** frontal protuberance. **T. guloso′rum,** Lycoperdon tuber. **T. gutturo′sum,** bronchocele. **T. ischiad′icum,** tuberosity of the ilium. **T. is′chii,** see *Ischiatic.* **T. ischiotrochante′rium,** quadratus femoris. **T. maxil′læ,** tuberosity of the superior maxillary bone. **T. ni′grum,** Lycoperdon tuber. **T. olfacto′rium,** olfactory tubercle. **T. omenta′le hep′atis,** tubercle on the superior border of the lobe of the liver opposite the upper curvature of the stomach. **T. omenta′le pancrea′tis,** prominence on the pancreas corresponding to the lesser omentum. **T. parieta′le,** see *Parietal bones.* **T. pell′agræ,** pellagra. **T. posti′cum,** posterior segment of the vermis inferior. **T. tym′pani,** promontory of the tympanum. **T. val′vulæ,** short commissure.

**Tu′bera ter′ræ.** Lycoperdon tuber.

**Tu′bercle.** Tumor in the substance of organs or in the skin, rounded and of small size, somewhat larger than a papule. A small prominence or projection from the surface of bone, smaller than a tuberosity. A small, rounded elevation upon a tooth crown. In pathological anatomy the term is generally given to well-defined, roundish, non-vascular nodules which may reach the size of millet-seed, presenting at the periphery numbers of round cells like leucocytes, nearer the centre larger cells often called epithelioidal cells, and in more central parts one or more giant cells having numerous nuclei; the central part may appear opaque, due to caseous necrosis. In and about the giant cells are seen tubercle bacilli in greater or less abundance, and it is to their presence in the tissues that the formation of tubercles is due. The presence of these bodies in a tissue constitutes the condition of *tuberculosis*. Tubercles may occur symmetrically in diverse organs as minute, globular bodies, giving rise to a condition called *miliary tuberculosis*, or as larger, unsymmetrical lesions known as *local tuberculosis*. There is usually a tendency to apposition of tubercles, with formation of larger nodules, which finally undergo cheesy necrosis; the lesion is then known as yellow or crude tubercle in contradistinction to gray tubercle, which it is first called. Yellow tubercles tend to undergo liquefaction necrosis, and if possible to be discharged; if on external parts, an ulcer may be formed; if in the lungs, a cavity results. Occasionally connective tissue is formed in these tubercles which holds cheesy material in its meshes. This is called fibrous tubercle. The word tubercle is also employed rather loosely to denote the condition characterized by the presence of tubercles—tuberculosis. See also *Tubercula* and *Tuberculum*. **Acous′tic t.**, projection on the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain. **Adduc′tor t.**, termination of the inner supracondylar line of the femur. **Amyg′daloid t.**, t. on the roof of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. **Anatom′ical t.**, verruca necrogenica. **T. of Aran′tius**, see *Tubercula*. **T. of the are′ola**, see *Mamma*. **T. bacil′lus**, see *Bacillus*. **Black t.**, melanosis. **Can′cerous t. of the face**, lupus. **Carot′id t.**, anterior tubercle of the sixth vertebra. **Chassaignac's′ t.**, anterior tubercle of the sixth vertebra. **T. of clav′icle**, conoid tubercle; rough eminence surmounting the coracoid process of the scapula and giving attachment to the conoid ligament. **Co′noid t.**, tuberosity on the posterior border of the clavicle; see *T. of clavicle*. **Creta′ceous t.**, see *Cretaceous*. **Crude t.**, yellow form of tubercle, with a tendency to caseous degeneration. **T. of cu′boid**, eminence with a convex facet for articulation with the sesamoid bone in the tendon of the peroneus longus. **Darwin′ian t.**, see *Darwinian*. **Del′toid t.**, rough surface on the anterior portion of the clavicle. **Dissec′tion t.**, verruca necrogenica. **Farre's t.**, see *Farre*. **T. of fe′mur**, prominence projecting from the upper and front part of the neck of the femur at its junction with the great trochanter. **Fi′brous t.**, one with connective tissue in it. **Ge′nial t.**, see *Genial*. **Gen′ital t.**, see *Genital*. **Ger′dy's t.**, see *Gerdy*. **Gray t.**, infectious neoplasm of gray round cells, surrounded by a circle of proliferating tissue. **Gray t. of Rolan′do**, see *Tubercle of Rolando*. **Infragle′noid t.**, rough ridge beneath the glenoid fossa of the scapula. **Lac′rymal t.**, rough surface on the superior maxillary bone. **Lam′inated t. of cerebel′lum**, nodule at the anterior pointed termination of the inferior vermiform process. **Lisfranc's′ t.**, scalene t. **T. of Low′er**, see *Lower, tubercle of*. **Mam′millary t.**, see *Mammillary eminence*. **Mas′toid t.**, mastoid process. **Men′tal t.**, rough surface on the body of the lower jaw. **Mil′iary t.**, gray t. **Montgom′ery's t.**, see *Mamma* (tubercles of the areola). **Morgagn′i's t.**, mammillary t., olfactory bulb. **Mu′cous t.**, see *Condyloma*. **Ob′turator t.**, one of two tubercles, inferior and superior, limiting the obturator groove of the pubic bone. **Olfac′tory t.**, olfactory bulb. **Op′tic t.**, quadrigemina tubercula. **Pain′ful subcuta′neous t.**, see *Neuroma*. **Pearl′y t.**, small collections of sebaceous matter in the thin skin of the lower eyelid, often attaining considerable size. **Pharyn′geal t.**, rough surface on the basilar process of the occipital bone for attachment of the superior constrictor muscle of the pharynx. **Poste′rior t.**, vertebral t. **Post-mor′tem t.**, anatomical t. **Pter′ygoid t.**, tubercle situated to the inner side of and below the Vidian canal on the sphenoid bone. **T. of the quadra′tus**, rough surface on the great trochanter of the femur for attachment of the quadratus muscle. **Rab′ic t.**, a collection of round or oval cells about the nerve-cells in rabies. **T. of the ra′dius**, rough surface for the extensor secundi internodii pollicis. **Resorp′tion t.**, miliary t. forming in lymph passages in the immediate vicinity of another miliary tubercle. **T. of rib**, eminence on the posterior surface of the rib at the junction of the neck with the shaft. **T. of Rolan′do**, tubercle formed by the blending of the lateral crescentic portions of the gray matter of the medulla oblongata with the fibres of the corpora restiformia. **Scalene′ t.**, rough impression on the first rib for the scalenus anticus muscle. **T. of scaph′oid of car′pus**, eminence giving attachment to the anterior annular ligament of the wrist. **T. of scaph′oid of tar′sus**, eminence giving attachment to part of tibialis posticus. **Seba′ceous t.**, pearly t. **Supragle′noid t.**, tubercle situated above the glenoid cavity of the scapula, for attachment of the long head of the biceps. **T. of tib′ia**, oblong elevation on the anterior surfaces of the tuberosity of the tibia. **T. of ul′na**, prominence on the coronoid process of the ulna giving attachment to the oblique ligament. **Ver′tebral t.**, see *Mammillary processes*. **Yel′low t.**, mass of caseous substance considered as a later stage of gray or miliary tubercle. **T. of zygo′ma**, projection on the anterior root giving attachment to the external lateral ligament of the jaw.

**Tuber′cula** (pl. of tuberculum) **Aran′tii.** Tubercles of Arantius or Aranzi; small eminences at the middle part of the convex edges of the semilunar valves of the pulmonary artery and aorta. **T. are′olæ**, see *Mamma*. **T. arthrit′ica**, arthritic calculi. **T. cer′ebri**, tubercles of the brain. **T. dolo-ro′sa**, small, subcutaneous painful tumors on the nerves of the skin, chiefly about the joints; see *Neuroma*. **T. gonorrho′ica**, gonorrhœa. **T. gum′mata**, see *Gumma*. **T. hep′atis**, tubercles of the liver. **T. intestino′rum**, tubercles of the intestines **T. mammilla′ria**, see *Mammillary eminence*. **T milia′ria**, milium. **T. nervo′rum nodo′sa**, nervou ganglions. **T. par′va du′ræ ma′tris**, glandulæ Pacchioni. **T. peritonæ′i**, tubercles of the peritoneum **T. pulmo′num**, see *Phthisis pulmonalis*. **T. quadrigem′ina**, quadrigemina tubercula. **T. seba′cea**, milium.

**Tuber′cular.** Tuberculate, tuberculated, nodulated. Relating to a tubercle or nodule; characterized by the presence of nodules. Sometimes employed as synonymous with tuberculous. **T. disease′ of the foot**, fungous foot. **T. lep′rosy**, that form of leprosy characterized by the formation of nodules or tubercles in the skin. **T. liv′er**, cirrhosis of the liver. **T. sarco′ma**, see *Tuberculate*.

**Tuber′culate.** Tubercular, nodular. **T. sarco′ma of Ab′ernethy**, a growth characterized by the presence of firm, round, and clustering nodules or tubercles, pea-sized, yellowish, or brownish-red; when large they are disposed to ulcerate and produce a painful, malignant, and often fatal sore; found chiefly in the lymphatic glands of the neck; often simultaneously in other glands and organs.

**Tuber′culated.** Tubercular. **T. liv′er**, cirrhosis.

**Tuber′culide.** A cutaneous lesion of tuberculous nature.

**Tuberculin′.** Koch's lymph. Yellowish liquid, glycerin extract of the cultures of the tubercle bacillus, used in the diagnosis of tuberculosis and as a remedy for tuberculosis of the lungs, joints, etc. There are several preparations called tuberculin: **Old t.**, or **T. A.**, is that above described as originally made. **T. O.** (*obere* or *upper t.*) and **T. R.** (*t. rest*, or *residual t.*) are prepared by drying and pulverizing pure cultures of the tubercle bacillus and then oxidizing; the product separates into two layers, the upper of which is T. O., the lower (after further oxidation), T. R.

**Tuberculinose′.** Modified form of tuberculin.

**Tuberculi′num.** Tuberculin.

**Tuberculi′tis.** Inflammation of tubercles.

**Tuberculiza′tion.** Formation of tubercles. Rendering the organism immune against tuberculosis by repeated injections of tuberculin.

**Tuber′culize.** To become tuberculous.

**Tuber′culocele.** Tuberculous disease of the testicle.

**Tuberculocidin′.** Proposed by Klebs as a substitute for tuberculin, being a preparation of the albumose, which he considers the active material in tuberculin.

**Tuberculoder′ma.** Tuberculous disease of the skin.

**Tuberculofi′broid.** Having fibroid tubercles.

**Tuberculo′ma.** Tuberculate tumor. Also neoplasm caused by the action of the Bacillus tuberculosis.

**Tuberculo′sis.** Disease caused by the growth and development of the tubercle bacillus. It is characterized usually by the presence of the peculiar formations called tubercles. It may affect any organ or tissue in the body, but is particularly prone to attack the lungs in adults, the intestines and mesenteric glands in children; the bones and joints are also frequent seats of tuberculous disease, especially in children. **Acute′ t.**, hasty or galloping consumption; also miliary t. **T. aspergilli′na**, condition like general tuberculosis caused by a species of aspergillus transmitted from pigeons; pneumonoconiosis aspergillina; see *Aspergillus*. **A′vian t.**, t. of birds, especially barnyard fowls. **Bo′vine t.**, t. of horned cattle. **Cesto′dian t.**, disease of cattle caused by cysticerci. **T. cu′tis**, condition of the skin in which numerous lesions, characterized by inflammatory, plastic, or retrogressive changes in the skin and subcutaneous tissues, occur, due to infection by the bacillus of tuberculosis or its toxins. **T. c. exanthemat′ica**, condition of indolent multiple lesions following the exanthematous fevers of children. **T. c. orificia′lis**, characterized by indolent, shallow, discrete granulating ulcers occurring about the mucous orifices of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis. **T. c. serpigino′sa ulcerati′va**, characterized by degeneration of nodules into a centrifugally spreading ulcer; resembles serpiginous syphiloderm. **Dissem′inated t.**, see *Disseminated*. **T. fungo′sa cu′tis**, characterized by tumors like those occurring in mycosis fungoides, secondarily affected with tubercle bacilli from other organs. **T. laryn′gis et tra′cheæ**, phthisis laryngea. **Mil′iary t.**, acute generalized t., characterized by the presence of numerous minute tubercles in many of the organs and tissues. **T. papilloma′tosa cu′tis**, characterized by exuberant, soft, and florid excrescences, closely packed, with fissures between. **Pul′monary t.**, t. of the lungs. **T. suppurati′va et bullo′sa acu′ta**, pustular scrofuloderm. **Sur′gical t.**, t. of the bones, joints, and other parts accessible to operative measures. **T. verruco′sa cu′tis**, characterized by dark brown plaques covered with minute pustules, vegetations, and crusts. **T. vertebra′rum**, vertebral disease. **Zoöglœ′ic t.**, pseudotuberculosis.

**Tuber′culous.** Relating to the disease tuberculosis. **T. depos′it**, tubercle. **T. disease′**, see *Tubercle* and *Tuberculosis*.

**Tuber′culum** (dim. of tuber). Tubercle. See *Tubercula* and *Tubercle*. **T. acus′ticum**, collection of nerve-cells behind the accessory auditory nucleus connected with fibres of the auditory nerve. **T. adeno′sum**, molluscum contagiosum. **T. atlan′tis anti′cum**, prominence on the anterior arch of the atlas, giving attachment to the longus colli muscle. **T. atlan′tis posti′cum**, prominence on the posterior arch of the atlas, taking the place of the spinous process of other vertebræ. **T. calca′neum**, tubercle of the calcaneum. **T. capit′uli fib′ulæ latera′le**, prominence on the head of the fibula giving rise to the peroneus longus. **T. carot′icum**, carotid tubercle. **T. cartilag′inis thyroide′æ**, triangular prominence at the upper border of the thyroid cartilage. **T. cauda′tum**, caudate lobe of the liver. **T. cine′reum**, a mass of cineritious substance at the top of the calamus scriptorius; continuous with the same substance in the cord, and on the sides with the corpus restiforme. **T. col′li fem′oris infe′rius**, tubercle of the femur. **T. col′li fem′oris supe′rius**, prominence at the upper end of the intertrochanteric line. **T. cos′tæ**, costal tubercles. **T. cunea′tum**, protuberance in the median cuneate funiculus of the medulla oblongata. **T. deltoide′um**, deltoid tubercle of the clavicle. **T. doloro′sum**, small, subcutaneous painful tumor on the nerves of the skin, chiefly about the joints; painful swelling caused by enlargement of the tip of a sensory nerve; see *Neuroma*. **T. ephip′pii**, olivary body. **T. epiglot′tidis**, eminence on the epiglottis. **T. exter′num hu′meri**, greater tuberosity of the humerus. **T. exter′num mandib′uli**, prominence on the inferior border of the lower jaw. **T. fas′ciæ denta′tæ**, prominence in the fascia dentata. **T. fib′ulæ**, styloid process of the fibula. **T. ileopectine′um**, pubic spine. **T. il′ii ante′rius i′mum**, eminence occasionally found on the upper surface of the ilium, which forms a groove with the ileopectineal prominence for the passage of the femoral vessels. **T. im′par**, small elevation from which the tongue develops, appearing about the fifth week of embryonal life, behind the inferior maxillary arch. **T. inter′num**, lesser tuberosity of the humerus. **T. jugula′re**, jugular tubercle. **T. la′bii superio′ris**, teat-like projection in the middle of the upper lip in nursing babies. **T. lacryma′le**, see *Lacrymal puncta*. **T. latera′le ta′li** or **media′le ta′li**, small eminence on the posterior border of the astragalus bounding the sides of the groove for the flexor longus pollicis. **T. linea′rum**, ridge below the occiput from which proceed the inferior curved lines. **T. Lisfranc′i**, tubercle on the first rib, giving attachment to the scalenus anticus. **T. Low′eri**, tubercle of Lower. **T. ma′jus**, greater tuberosity of the humerus. **T. mandibula′re**, articular eminences of the inferior maxillary bone. **T. menta′le inter′num**, genial tubercle. **T. mi′nus**, lesser tuberosity of the humerus. **T. olfacto′rium**, olfactory tubercle. **T. os′sis cuboide′i**, tubercle of the cuboid. **T. os′sis il′ii ante′rius i′mum**, iliopectineal spine. **T. os′sis multan′guli majo′ris**, ridge on the trapezium bounding externally the groove for the tendon of the flexor carpi radialis. **T. os′sis navicula′ris**, tubercle on the palmar surface of the scaphoid. **T. os′sis pu′bis**, spine of the pubis. **T. papilla′re**, papillary tubercle of the liver. **T. pharynge′um**, the tubercle from which springs the medial band connecting the pharynx with the occipital bone. **T. poste′rius** or **posti′cum**, greater tuberosity of the humerus. **T. pros′tatæ**, middle lobe of the prostate. **T. pu′bicum** or **pu′bis**, pubic spine. **T. Rolan′di**, tubercle of Rolando. **T. santorinia′num**, small eminences made by the cartilages of Santorini in the larynx. **T. scale′ni**, scalene tubercle. **T. seba′ceum**, milium. **T. sel′læ**, olivary body. **T. spino′sum**, spinous process of the sphenomaxillary bone. **T. supe′rius**, mammillary processes. **T. supracondyloide′um exter′num** and **media′le**, external and internal supracondyloid tubercle. **T. supracotyloide′um**, prominence at the junction of the acetabular margin and the anterior border of the ilium. **T. supratrag′icum**, small cartilages occasionally entering into the formation of the tragus. **T. vagi′næ**, prominence on the anterior wall of vaginæ. **T. wrisbergia′num**, whitish elevations on the inner surface of the arytenoepiglottidean fold produced by the cartilages of Wrisberg.

**Tu′berose.** Like a tuber or rhizome, as *t. carcinoma*.

**Tuberos′ity** (*tuber*, protuberance). An eminence or process, the surface of which is unequal and rough, giving attachment to muscles or ligaments. **Bicip′ital t.**, rough surface below the neck of the radius for insertion of the biceps muscle. **Cos′tal t.**, rough impression on the inferior surface of the clavicle for the rhomboid ligament. **Great t.**, thick projection from the external surface of the shaft of the humerus. **T. of the hu′merus**, see *Great t.* and *Small t.* **Il′iac t.**, t. on the ilium for the sacro-iliac ligament. **T. of is′chium**, a prominence on the ischium continued forward into the ramus. **T. of pal′ate**, pyramidal t. **Pubo-ischiat′ic t.**, rough surface at the junction of the rami of the pubis and ischium. **Pyram′idal t.**, tuberosity between the pterygoid plates of the palate-bone. **T. of scaph′oid**, tuberosity on the scaphoid bone for insertion of the tibialis anticus. **Scap′ular t.**, conoid tubercle. **Small t.**, tuberosity on the humerus separated from the great tuberosity by the bicipital groove. **T. of supe′rior maxil′la**, tuberosity on the posterior surface of the superior maxillary bone. **T. of tib′ia**, two tuberosities, internal and external, on the superior extremity of the tibia. **T. of trape′zium**, ridge on the anterior surface of that bone for the annular ligament. **T. of the tym′panum**, promontory of the tympanum. **Ul′nar t.**, ridge at the angle of junction of the coronoid process with the shaft of the ulna.

**Tu′berous.** Tuberose.

**Tu′biform.** Having the shape of a tube.

**Tu′bing.** See *Drainage-tubes* and *Intubation*.

**Tu′bo-abdom′inal preg′nancy.** See *Pregnancy*.

**Tuboligamen′tous.** Relating to the Fallopian tube and the broad ligament of the uterus.

**Tu′bo-ova′rial** or **Tu′bo-ova′rian.** Relating to the ovary and Fallopian tube. **T.-o. cyst**, caused by adhesion of a sactosalpinx to a cystic ovary, and the subsequent bursting of a small ovarian cyst into the tube and the establishment of permanent communication between the two. **T.-o. preg′nancy**, see *Pregnancy*.

**Tuboperitone′al.** Relating to the Fallopian tube and the peritoneum.

**Tubotym′panal canal′.** An embryonic invagination of the hypoblast, eventually forming the Eustachian tube and tympanum.

**Tu′bo-u′terine preg′nancy.** See *Pregnancy*.

**Tu′bula.** Tubule. **T. medulla′ris**, medullary tubule of the kidney.

**Tu′bular.** Relating to or having the form of a small tube. Applied to glands—*glandulæ tubulosæ*—having the shape of small tubes. Also applied to the primary nervous and muscular tissues. **T. blow′ing sound**, see *Murmur, respiratory*. **T. breath′ing**, bronchial respiration. **T. gesta′tion**, extra-uterine pregnancy in the Fallopian tube. **T. mem′brane**, perineurium. **T. neu′rine**, see *Neurine*. **T. sub′stance of the kid′ney**, see *Kidney*.

**Tu′bule** (dim. of *tubus*, tube). A small tube. **Den′tinal t.**, branches of canals traversing the basis substance of dentine. **Segmen′tal t.**, t. of Wolffian body. **Seminif′erous t.**, see *Tubuli seminiferi*. **Urinif′erous t.**, urinary tubules of the kidney.

**Tu′buli** (pl. of tubulus) **Belli′ni.** Uriniferous tubes. **T. contor′ti**, see *Uriniferous tubes*. **Den′tal t.**, see *Dental*. **T. du′ræ ma′tris**, sinuses of the dura mater. **T. Ferrei′ni**, see *Uriniferous tubes*. **T. galactoph′ori**, see *Lactiferous vessels*. **T. lactif′eri**, see *Lactiferous vessels*. **T. Morgag′nii**, see *Prostate*. **T. ner′vei**, nerve-fibres. **T. pel′vis re′num**, see *Calix*. **T. rec′ti**, see *Rete testis* and *Uriniferous tubes*. **T. semicircula′res membrana′cei**, see *Semicircular canals*. **T. semina′les**, see *Testicle*. **T. seminif′eri rec′ti**, see *Rete testis*. **T. urinif′eri Belli′ni**, uriniferous tubes.

**Tubuloracemose,** tu′bu-lo-ras′e-moze. Tubular and racemose or like a bunch of grapes. Some glands are of this description.

**Tu′bulose** or **Tu′bulous.** Tubular.

**Tu′bulus** (dim. of *tubus*, tube). Cannula; tubule. See also *Tubuli*. **T. centra′lis modi′oli**, see *Tractus spiralis foraminulentus*. **T. col′ligens**, collecting tubule. **T. conjuncti′vus**, conjunctival tubule. **T. intercala′ris**, distal convoluted tubule of the kidney. **T. laqueifor′mis**, descending loop-tube of Henle. **T. spira′lis modi′oli**, see *Tractus spiralis foraminulentus*.

**Tu′bus.** Tube. **T. acus′ticus**, ear-trumpet. **T. alimenta′rius** or **ciba′rius**, alimentary canal. **T. digesto′rius** or **digesti′vus**, part of the intestinal tract below the cardiac end of the stomach. **T. ingesto′rius**, part of the alimentary tract above the cardiac end of the stomach. **T. intestino′rum**, alimentary canal. **T. nervo′rum**, neurilemma. **T. pollin′icus**, see *Pollen*. **T. prox′imus convolu′tus**, wide canal formed by the urinary tubes of the kidney. **T. vermicula′ris cæ′ci**, appendix vermiformis cæci.

**Tuck′aho.** Lycoperdon tuber.

**Tu′cum oil.** Oil obtained from the fruit of Astrocaryum vulgare.

**Tuerck.** See *Türck*.

**Tuffier's** (tue-fe-aze′) **infe′rior lig′ament.** Portion of the mesentery attached to the iliac fossa. **T.'s syn′drome**, general debility of the tissues, congenital, and leading to faulty position and location of various organs, producing, for instance, visceral prolapse, varicocele, displacement of the uterus, etc.

**Tuf′nell's meth′od.** Treatment of aneurysm by means of dry diet and absolute rest.

**Tuft, Malpigh′ian.** Collection of tubular vessels in the kidney.

**Tug′ging, tra′cheal.** Strong traction on the trachea in a downward direction, in aneurysm of the arch of the aorta.

**Tulbagh′ia allia′cea.** South African plant, ord. *Asphodeleæ*, the bulbs of which, boiled in milk, are recommended in phthisis and as an anthelmintic. T. cepacea and T. violacea serve the same purpose.

**Tu′lip, Cape.** Homeria collina. **T. tree**, liriodendron.

**Tulipif′era lirioden′dron** (*tulipa*, tulip, *fero*, to bear). Liriodendron tulipifera.

**Tulipine′.** Alkaloid from the garden tulip. Sialagogue. In therapeutic action, like veratrine or colchicine.

**Tul′ly's pow′der.** Pulvis morphinæ compositus.

**Tul′pius's valve.** Valve of Bauhin.

**Tumefa′cient.** Swollen. Producing swelling.

**Tumefac′tion** (*tumeo*, to swell, *facio*, to make). Swelling; puffiness.

**Tu′menol.** Substance derived from mineral oils, consisting of *t. oil* or *t. sulphone*, and *t. powder* or *t. sulphonic acid*. Antipruritic and desiccative in affections of the skin. **T. sulphon′ic acid**, tumenol.

**Tumes′cence.** Process or act of swelling.

**Tumescen′tia pituito′sa.** Dropsical habit. Anasarca; œdema.

**Tu′mid.** Swollen; enlarged.

**Tumid′ity.** State of being swollen or puffed up.

**Tu′mor** (*tumeo*, to swell). Circumscribed enlargement of a part due to the presence of a morbid growth. The following (by Beach) is a conveniently arranged table of the

CLASSIFICATION OF TUMORS ACCORDING TO THE PHYSIOLOGICAL TYPE:

*Histoid or Connective-tissue Tumors.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Fibrillar connective tissue . . . | Fibroma. |
| Mucous tissue . . . . . . . | Myxoma. |
| Embryonal connective tissue . . . | Sarcoma. |
| Endothelial cells . . . . . . | Endothelioma. |
| Adipose tissue . . . . . . | Lipoma. |
| Cartilage . . . . . . . | Chondroma. |
| Bone . . . . . . . . | Osteoma. |
| Neuroglia-cells . . . . . . | Glioma. |
| Lymphoid tissue . . . . . . | Lymphoma. |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Muscle-tissue Tumors or Myomata.* | |
| Smooth-muscle tissue | Leiomyoma. |
| Striated-muscle tissue | Rhabdomyoma. |
| *Vascular-tissue Tumors or Angiomata.* | |
| Blood-vessels | Angioma. |
| Lymphatic vessels | Lymphangioma. |
| *Epithelial Tumors.* | |
| Nerve-tissue | Neuroma. |
| Skin and mucous membrane | Papilloma. |
| Glands | Adenoma. |
| Various forms of epithelial cells and associated tissue | Carcinoma. |

**Ad′enoid t.**, adenoma. **T. adipo′sus**, lipoma. **T. al′bus**, hydrarthrus. **Anom′alous t.**, hæmatodes fungus. **Benign′ t.**, tumor of slow growth, usually limited in size and encapsulated, approximating in structure normal tissue, having no tendency to recur after removal or to extend by metastasis. **Bu′tyroid t.**, see *Butyroid*. **T. cap′itis sanguin′eus**, cephalæmatoma. **T. car′neus**, sarcoma. **T. cartilagino′sus**, chondroma. **Cav′ernous t.**, telangiectatic tumor; tumor having a loosely reticulated structure resembling the corpora cavernosa of the penis. **Cel′lular t.**, tumor occurring in cellular tissue which does not contain fat. **Cellulofi′brous t.**, fibrocellular tumor. **T. cheloi′des**, see *Cancroid*. **Col′loid t.**, tumor containing colloid material. **T. cys′ticus**, an encysted tumor. **T. cys′ticus sero′sus**, hygroma. **Dendrit′ic t.**, warty growth having a number of branches. **Den′tinoid t.**, dental osteoma. **T. desmoi′des**, fibrous tumor. **Dilata′tion t.**, retention cyst. **Epithe′lial t.**, see *Epithelial*. **Erec′tile t.**, tumor composed of a soft, vascular tissue which is susceptible of elevation and depression; see *Erectile*. **Fat′ty t.**, lipoma. **T. fibroadipo′sus**, fibrofatty tumor. **Fibrocalca′reous t.**, fibrous tumor containing earthy matter. **Fibrocel′lular t.**, cellulofibrous tumor; soft and elastic form of fibrous tumor. **Fibrocys′tic t.**, fibrous t. containing cysts. **Fibrofat′ty t.**, fibrous t. containing fat. **Fi′broid t.**, fibrous t. **Fibromus′cular t.**, see *Myoma*. **Fibronu′cleated t.**, t. composed of fibrous tissue mixed with elongated nuclei. **Fibroplas′tic t.**, myeloid sarcoma. **Fi′brous t.**, dermoid tumor, fibrous growth, fibroma, fibroid, tumor fibrosus; tumor or growth formed of fibrous tissue. When recurring after repeated removal the term recurrent fibroid, sarcoma fusocellulare, tumor fibrosus recurrens, is applied to it. **T. fico′sus**, ficus. **Flat t.**, tumor having a slightly elevated, broad, flat surface. **T. flatulen′tus**, emphysema. **Float′ing t.**, movable mass in the abdomen, about the size and shape of the kidney; it may be a movable kidney or a loosely attached ovarian cyst, collection of fæces, etc. **T. fu′gax**, a swelling that appears and disappears. **Fun′gating t.**, see *Fungating*. **T. fungo′sus artic′uli**, spina ventosa. **T. fungo′sus sanguin′eus**, hæmatodes fungus. **Fun′gous t.**, cauliflower excrescence; tumor having a short, thick neck or pedicle. **T. ganglifor′mis**, nervous ganglion. **T. gena′rum**, meloncus. **T. ge′nu al′bus**, white swelling of the knee. **T. glan′dulæ parotide′æ**, swelling or tumor of the parotid. **Glan′dular t.**, tumor growing in or near a gland, and resembling it in structure; see *Adenoma*. **Granula′tion t.**, see *Granulation*. **Gum′matous t.**, gumma. **Gum′myt.**, gumma. **Hard t.**, term applied to tumors of hard consistence. **Heterol′ogous t.**, a tumor composed of different tissue from that from which it springs. **His′toid t.**, see *Sarcoma* and *Histoid*. **Homol′ogous t.**, a tumor which is composed of the tissue from which it springs. **In′filtrating t.**, tumor devoid of a distinct line of demarcation between itself and healthy tissue. **In′nocent t.**, benign tumor. **T. lac′teus**, galactocele. **Lam′inated na′creous fat′ty t.**, cholesteatoma. **T. lar′deus**, steatoma. **Leukæ′mic t.**, lymphoma. **Lymph′oid t.**, lymphoma. **T. mala′rum**, meloncus. **Malig′nant t.**, tumor of rapid growth, without limit as to size, differing in structure from surrounding tissue which it infiltrates, and the tendency of which is destructive. **Med′ullary t.**, tumor of soft consistence due to excess of cellular over connective tissue. **Mil′iary t.**, minute, circumscribed growth, usually secondary rather than primary. **Milk′-like t.**, encephaloid. **Mixed t.**, tumor composed of more than one kind of tissue—the fibromuscular, for example. **Mu′cous t.**, myxoma. **Mus′cular t.**, myoma. **T. myelo′des**, see *Myeloid*. **Myelogen′ic t.**, see *Myelogenic*. **Nerve t.**, neuroma. **Neural′gic t.**, tumor which, without perceptible reason, is the seat of neuralgic pain. **Or′ganoid t.**, tumor following the type of an organ in that it is composed of more than one tissue. **Os′seous t.**, see *Exostosis*. **T. ova′rii**, ovarian tumor. **Pap′illary t.**, papilloma. **T. parot′idis**, tumor or swelling of the parotid gland. **Pearl′y t.**, cholesteatoma. **Phan′tom t.**, see *Phantom*. **Pol′ypoid** or **pedun′culated t.**, tumor having a long, narrow pedicle. **T. pros′tatæ**, swelling of the prostate gland. **Pulp t.**, hyloma. **Pul′sating t.**, tumor having pulsation due to the state of the intramural blood-vessels, independently of its proximity to large vessels. **T. rena′lis**, tumor of the kidney. **Reten′tion t.**, retention cyst. **Rind t.**, lepidoma. **Sand t.**, psammoma acervuloma. **Sanguin′eous t.**, hæmatocele; hæmatoma. **Sarco′matous t.**, see *Sarcoma*. **Scir′rhous t.**, tumor having hard consistence, due to excess of connective over cellular tissue. **Seba′ceous t.**, fatty t., see *Sebaceous*. **Soft t.**, term applied to tumor of soft consistence. **T. squamiform′is carno′sus**, a fleshy tumor covered with scales. **Splen′ic t.**, hypertrophied spleen. **Sys′temoid t.**, teratoid t. **Tar′sal t.**, chalaza. **Telangiectat′ic t.**, cavernous t. **Ten′dinous t.**, see *Tendinous*. **Ter′atoid t.**, tumor made up of a number of tissues resembling an organ or system of organs—dermoid cyst. **Transi′tion t.**, recurrent tumor having a disposition to assume a more malignant form. **T. tuberculo′sus**, tuberculate sarcoma. **T. tunica′tus**, an encysted tumor. **T. u′teri**, tumor of the uterus. **Vag′inal t.**, elytroncus. **Var′icose t.**, circumscribed, bluish tumor, formed by the dilatation and turgescence of the capillary vessels of a part. **Vas′cular t.**, nævus, hemorrhoid, angioma. **T. villo′sus**, papilloma. **Wart′y t. of cica′trices**, see *Warty tumor*.

**Tumul′tus cor′dis.** Irregularity of action of the heart. **T. sermo′nis**, stuttering method of reading.

**Tun′belly.** Physconia.

**Tun′da oc′uli.** Conjunctival membrane.

**Tun′dus cor′dis.** Apex of the heart.

**Tun′ga.** Chique.

**Tung′state.** A salt of tungstic acid; several are used as tests. **Cal′cium t.**, a salt used in x-ray examinations.

**Tung′sten.** A metal, symbol W.

**Tung′stic acid.** $H_2WO_4$.

**Tu′nic.** Envelope. One of the membranes which envelop organs or hollow structures, as the tunics of the eye, intestine, blood-vessels, etc. See *Tunica*. **Bichat's′ t.**, tunica intima. **Brück′e's t.**, tunica nervea. **Ja′cob's t.**, tunica Jacobi. **Ruysch's t.**, tunica ruyschiana.

**Tu′nica.** Tunic. **T. abdomina′lis**, deep layer of superficial fascia of quadrupeds. **T. acina′lis**, uvea. **T. acinifor′mis**, uvea. **T. acino′sa**, uvea. **T. adipo′sa re′num**, fatty investment of the kidney. **T. adna′ta**, conjunctiva; also applied to the visceral portion of the tunica vaginalis testis. **T. adventit′ia**, external coat of an artery. **T. agna′ta**, conjunctiva. **T. al′ba oc′uli**, sclerotic. **T. albugin′ea**, albuginea; see *Kidney*. **T. a. cor′porum cavernoso′rum pe′nis**, fibrous investment of the corpora cavernosa. **T. a. epidid′ymis**, fibrous investment of the epididymis. **T. a. lie′nis**, fibrous capsule of the spleen. **T. a. oc′uli**, sclerotic. **T. a. ova′rii**, condensed layer of stroma on the surface of the ovary. **T. a. tes′tis**, albuginea testis. **T. allantoi′des**, allantois. **T. amphiblestroi′des**, retina. **T. arachnoide′a oc′uli**, lamina fusca. **T. arachnoi′des**, arachnoid membrane. **T. cadu′ca**, decidua. **T. can′dida oc′uli**, sclerotic. **T. car′nea**, dartos. **T. carno′sa**, panniculus carnosus. **T. cellula′ris**, t. adventitia. **T. cellulo′sa**, mucous membrane. **T. cer′ebri**, dura mater. **T. c. pro′pria**, pia mater. **T. choroide′a**, choroid coat of the eye. **T. cilia′ris**, ciliary muscles and processes. **T. commu′nis**, cremaster muscle. **T. conjuncti′va**, conjunctiva. **T. c. palpebra′rum**, conjunctiva covering the inner surface of the eyelids. **T. cor′nea opa′ca**, sclerotic coat. **T. c. pellu′cida**, cornea. **T. costa′lis**, pleura. **T. cras′sa**, decidua. **T. crystal′lina**, arachnoid membrane. **T. dar′tos**, see *Dartos*. **T. decid′ua reflex′a**, see *Decidua reflexa*. **T. d. u′teri**, see *Decidua vera*. **T. demorsia′na**, membrane of Descemet. **T. du′ra oc′uli**, sclerotic. **T. du′rior et cras′sa**, sclerotic. **T. elas′tica**, t. media. **T. elytroi′des**, vaginal coat. **T. erythroi′des**, cremaster. **T. exte′rior o′vi**, decidua. **T. exter′na**, t. adventitia. **T. e. oc′uli**, sclerotic. **T. farcimina′lis**, allantois. **T. fibro′sa albugin′ea tes′tis**, see *Cavernous bodies* and *Folliculi graafiani*. **T. f. commu′nis**, vaginal coat of the testicle. **T. f. oc′uli**, fibrous coat of the eye formed by the sclerotic and cornea. **T. f. re′num**, fibrous investment of the kidney. **T. f. of spleen**, fibrous investment of the spleen. **T. filamento′sa**, decidua. **T. gla′bra**, t. intima. **T. horten′sis**, Dianthus caryophyllus. **T. hyali′na pro′pria**, transparent layer of membranous semicircular canals situated between layers of connective tissue and of papilliform processes. **T. innomina′ta oc′uli**, sclerotic. **T. inter′na oc′uli**, retina. **T. in′tima**, internal coat of an artery. **T. i. oc′uli**, retina. **T. Jaco′bi**, Jacob's coat or membrane, bacillar layer of the retina; layer of rods and cones situated between the membrana limitans externa and the pigmentary layer of the retina; these rods and cones are connected with the internal layers of the retina by means of the fibres of Müller. **T. me′dia**, middle coat of an artery. **T. muco′sa pharyn′gis**, mucous membrane of the pharynx. **T. muscula′ris**, dartos. **T. ner′vea oc′uli**, retina. **T. nervo′rum**, neurilemma. **T. perfora′ta**, uvea. **T. pharyn′gis**, fibrous investment of the pharynx. **T. præten′sa abdom′inis**, peritoneum. **T. pro′pria hep′atis**, fibrous investment of the liver. **T. p. lie′nis**, splenic capsule. **T. p. ova′rii**, tunica albuginea of the ovary. **T. p. pharyn′gis**, pharyngeal mucous membrane. **T. p. re′nis**, fibrous capsule of the kidney. **T. p. tes′tis**, tunica albuginea of the testicle. **T. reticula′ris**, retina. **T. retifor′mis**, retina. **T. rhagoi′des**, tunica choroidea; uvea. **T. rubicun′da scro′ti**, dartos. **T. ru′bra**, Dianthus caryophyllus. **T. ruyschia′na**, see *Choroid*. **T. scle′ra bul′bi**, sclerotic coat. **T. sero′sa tes′tis**, tunica vaginalis propria. **T. subcosta′lis**, pleura. **T. tendino′sa oc′uli**, see *Sclerotic*. **T. thora′cis**, corset. **T. uva′lis**, uvea. **T. u′vea**, uvea. **T. uvifor′mis**, uvea. **T. vagina′lis**, see *Vaginal*. **T. v. bul′bi**, capsule of Bonnet. **T. v. commu′nis et funic′uli spermat′ici**, vaginal coat of the testicle. **T. v. lin′guæ**, see *Tongue*. **T. v. oc′uli**, capsule of Ténon of the eye. **T. v. pro′pria**, vaginal coat of the testicle. **T. v. p. funic′uli spermat′ici**, infundibuliform fascia. **T. v. reflex′a**, vaginal coat of the testicle. **T. v. tes′tis**, see *Testicle*. **T. vasculo′sa Hal′leri**, one of the two layers of vessels of the choroid formed by the coarser arterial and venous trunks. **T. vasculo′sa len′tis**, vascular membrane surrounding the crystalline lens in the fœtus. **T. v. oc′uli**, choroid; see *Eye*. **T. v. tes′tis**, vascular coat of the testis, an extremely delicate vascular membrane situated immediately within the tunica albuginea and enclosing the substance of the gland. **T. vit′rea**, hyaloid membrane.

**Tunic′ula** (dim. of tunica). Tunicle. Fine membrane, coat, or skin. Clitoris.

**Tun′nel anæ′mia.** Tunnel disease. **T. of Cor′ti**, see *Corti*. **T. disease′**, caisson disease; also ankylostomiasis.

**Tu′pelo.** Tree indigenous to the United States, the bark of which is sometimes used in making uterine tents.

**Tupina′ria.** Talpa.

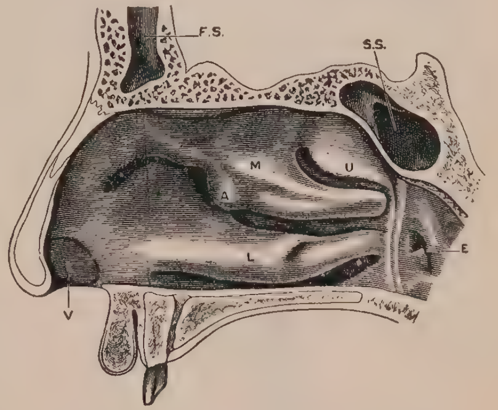
**Turbatio′nes an′imi** (*turbo*, to disorder). Affections of the mind.

**Tur′beth min′eral.** Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus. **Montpel′lier t.**, Globularia alypum. **T. plant**, Convolvulus turpethum.

**Tur′binal.** Term sometimes applied to the inferior turbinated bones.

**Tur′binate.** Turbinated. **T. bod′ies**, formed by the turbinate bones and their vascular spongy covering.

**Tur′binated bones** (*turbo*, a top). Very thin bony plates rolled up in the form of scrolls and situated in the nasal fossa: 1. Superior spongy bone, the highest. 2. Middle spongy bone; this bone projects inward and downward into the cavity of the nose from the ethmoid cells at the side of the nasal lamella. 3. Inferior spongy or turbinated bone, lowest of the turbinated bones, and connected to the os maxillare, os palati, and os unguis. 4. Sphenoidal cornu. Sometimes the posterior part of the superior turbinated is detached, forming a separate bone, the concha santoriana or fourth t. b. **T. crests**, ridges on the os maxillare and os palati for articulation with the inferior and middle turbinated bones. **T. pro′cesses**, turbinated bones.



Anteroposterior section of the nose, showing the outer wall of the right nasal cavity; L, inferior turbinate; M, middle turbinate; A, anterior end of middle turbinate; U, superior turbinate; F, S, frontal sinus; S, S, sphenoidal sinus; E, orifice of Eustachian tube; V, vestibule. (Zuckerkandl.)

**Turbinec′tomy.** Excision of a turbinated bone.

**Turbin′otome.** Instrument for the performance of turbinotomy.

**Turbinot′omy.** Incision into or operation on a turbinated body or bone.

**Tur′bo cer′ebri.** Pineal gland.

**Türck's bun′dle.** Temporo-occipital tract of the crusta. **T.'s col′umn**, direct pyramidal tract of the spinal cord. **T.'s degenera′tion**, secondary degeneration of the parenchyma of the nerve-tracts of the spinal cord. **T.'s hemianæsthe′sia**, loss of sensation implicating the functions of the posterior spinal roots of one side; also occasionally those of nerves of special sense. **T.'s tracho′ma**, laryngitis sicca.

**Turgen′tia.** Turgescence.

**Turges′cence** (*turgeo*, to swell). Turgescency, turgidity, turgidness. Swelling or distention of a part. Turgescence of bile formerly denoted the passage of that fluid into the stomach and its discharge by vomiting.

**Tur′gid.** Swollen.

**Turgid′ity.** Turgescence.

**Tur′gidness.** Turgescence.

**Tur′gor.** Absolute fulness. A state of turgidity. **T. vita′lis**, normal fulness of the blood-vessels.

**Tur′key corn.** Corydalis formosa. **T. galls**, nutgalls from Turkey. **T. gum**, term applied to various species of Egyptian gums. **T. o′pium**, opium imported from Turkey, produced in various countries of Asia Minor. **T. pea**, Gephrosia virginiana.

**Tur′kish bath.** Bath in which the individual passes into apartments of increasing air temperature, which induces profuse sweating, after which he undergoes shampooing of the whole body, followed by a cold douche.

**Tur′meric.** Curcuma longa; Sanguinaria canadensis. **T. pa′per,** unsized paper stained yellow with decoction of turmeric, used as a test for free alkali, which changes its color to brown.

**Tur′merol.** Aromatic volatile principle of turmeric.

**Turn.** To perform version on the child in utero. **T. of life,** menopause.

**Turn′bull's blue.** Ferrous ferricyanide.

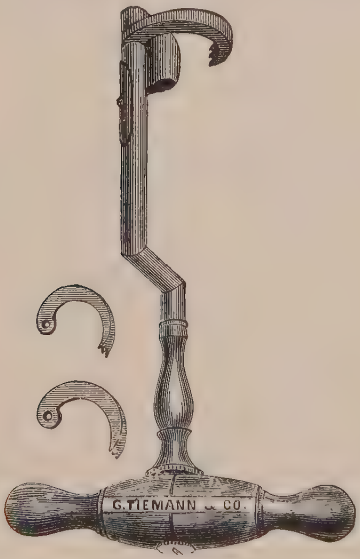
**Turne′ra aphrodisi′aca.** Mexican plant from which damiana is said to be derived. **T. microphyl′la,** plant indigenous to Mexico, also supposed to be a source of damiana. **T. opif′era,** plant indigenous to Brazil; leaves have astringent properties. **T. ulmiflo′ra,** plant of West Indies; aromatic tonic properties.

**Tur′ner's ce′rate.** Calamine ointment.

**Turn′ing.** See *Version.*

**Tur′nip.** Brassica rapa. **T. dra′gon,** Arum triphyllum. **In′dian t.,** Arum triphyllum. **Pep′per t.,** Arum triphyllum. **Prai′rie t.,** Camasia esculenta.

**Turn′key.** Instrument used for extracting teeth.



Turnkey.

**Turns.** Menses.

**Turn′sick.** Vertiginous.

**Turn′sole.** Lichen roccella.

**Turn′table.** Instrument having a revolving plate, used in mounting microscopic slides.

**Tur′pentine.** Terebinthina. **Bordeaux′ t.,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **Brian′con t.,** see *Pinus cembra.* **T. cam′phor,** $C_{10}H_{10}HCl$, terpene hydrochlorate; internally antiseptic, externally a local anæsthetic. **Can′ada t.,** Canada balsam. **Chi′an t.,** see *Pistacia terebinthus.* **Com′mon Amer′ican t.,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **Cy′prus t.,** see *Pistacia terebinthus.* **Damar′ra t.,** see *Pinus damarra.* **Dom′beya t.,** see *Dombeya excelsa.* **T. e′ther,** æther terebinthinatus. **Horse t.,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **Hunga′rian t.,** t. from Pinus pumilio. **Larch t.,** Venice t. **Stras′burg t.,** see *Pinus picea.* **T. tree,** Pistacia terebinthus. **Ven′ice t.,** see *Pinus larix* and *Pistacia terebinthus.* **White t.,** see *Pinus sylvestris.*

**Tur′peth.** Root of Ipomæa turpethum; purgative. **T. min′eral,** hydrargyri sulphas flava.

**Turpethin′.** $C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$. Glucoside from turpeth.

**Turpe′thum.** Convolvulus turpethum. **T. minera′le,** hydrargyri sulphas flava. **T. ni′grum,** hydrargyri oxydum cinereum.

**Tur′tle bloom.** Chelone glabra. **Green t.,** Chelonia mydas. **T. head,** Chelone glabra.

**Turun′da, Turun′dula.** Tent.

**Tus.** See *Pinus abies.*

**Tusk.** Enormously prolonged tooth projecting beyond the lips.

**Tussa′ca reticula′ta.** Goodyera pubescens.

**Tus′sal** (*tussis,* cough). Pertaining to cough.

**Tusse′do.** Tussis.

**Tussic′ula.** A slight cough.

**Tussic′ular** or **Tussic′ulous** (*tussicula,* slight cough). Relating to a slight cough.

**Tussila′go.** Coltsfoot, foalfoot; ord. *Compositæ.* Demulcent and expectorant, and used in pulmonary affections and in some cutaneous diseases. **T. far′fara,** tussilago. **T. hy′brida,** T. petasites. **T. petasi′tes,** butturbur, pestilentwort; roots are said to be aperient and alexipharmic. **T. petasi′tes hermaphrodi′ta,** T. petasites. **T. vulga′ris,** tussilago.

**Tus′sis.** Cough, coughing. Harsh, sonorous sound produced by deep, long-drawn inspiration, followed by complete closure of the glottis and then forced expiration, in the midst of which the glottis suddenly opens. The cough is said to be dry when unaccompanied by expectoration. **T. amphemer′ina,** pertussis. **T. asini′na,** pertussis. **T. bron′chica,** tubal cough; see *Bronchitis.* **T. cani′na,** pertussis. **T. catarrha′lis sim′plex,** catarrh. **T. clamo′sa,** pertussis. **T. clango′sa,** pertussis. **T. convulsi′va,** pertussis. **T. delas′sans,** pertussis. **T. feri′na,** pertussis. **T. pu′eros stran′gulans,** pertussis. **T. quin′ta,** pertussis. **T. seni′lis,** chronic bronchitis of the aged. **T. spasmod′ica,** pertussis. **T. stomacha′lis,** pertussis. **T. suf′focans,** pertussis. **T. suffocati′va,** pertussis. **T. tussiculo′sa,** pertussis.

**Tus′sive** (*tussis,* cough). Belonging or relating to cough, as tussive vibration, the vibration of the parietes of the chest, caused by coughing.

**Tus′sol.** Antipyrin mandelate or phenylglycolate. A salt of antipyrin employed in whooping-cough, in doses of gr. ¾–v (0.05–0.32), according to the age of the child.

**Tuta′mina** (*tutamen,* protection). Parts which defend or protect others. **T. cer′ebri,** the scalp, pericranium, bones of the skull, and the meninges. **T. oc′uli,** eyebrows, eyelids, and lacrymal apparatus.

**Tu′thia** or **Tu′tia.** Tutty. The oxide of zinc that attaches itself in the form of gray incrustations to the chimneys of furnaces in which ores of zinc are smelted. Sometimes used for making an eye-salve.

**Tu′tu.** Coriaria myrtifolia.

**Twang.** Nasal tone of the voice. Sharp after-taste.

**'Tween-brain.** Thalamencephalon, interbrain, or second vesicle of the embryonic brain.

**Twelfth cra′nial nerve.** Hypoglossal nerve. **T. year mo′lar,** second permanent molar.

**Twin.** Gemellus; one of two children born of the same mother at the same labor. Twofold; double. **T. la′bor,** labor in which twins are born.

**Twinge.** See *Pain.*

**Twin′leaf.** Jeffersonia bartoni or diphylla.

**Twin′root.** Orchis.

**Twins.** Plural of twin. **Homoge′neous t.,** two fœtuses in one uterus, similar in sex and physical characteristics. **Joined t.,** two beings united together, as the Siamese twins. **Siamese′ t.,** two brothers, Chang and Eng, connected by a ligamentous band from the epigastrium of one to that of the other. See *Xiphopages.*

**Twitch′grass.** Triticum repens.

**Twitch′ing.** Tic.

**'Twixt-brain.** 'Tween-brain.

**Two-needles opera′tion.** Operation of discission of cataract.

**Tych′ica** (*tyche,* accident). Fortuitous lesions or deformities.

**Ty′le** (*tylos,* callus). Callosity.

**Tyl'ion.** Craniometrical point on the anterior border of the optic groove in the middle line.

**Tylo'ma** (*tylos*, callus). Callosity.

**Tyloph'ora asthmat'ica.** Ipecacuanha of the Isle of France; ord. *Asclepiadaceæ.* A native of the East Indies; root is acrid; in large doses emetic; in smaller, often repeated, cathartic aud diaphoretic.

**Tylophorine'.** Alkaloid from Tylophora asthmatica.

**Tylo'sis.** Callosity. Inflammation of the lids when the substance of the lid, along the margin, is thickened and hardened. **T. bulbo'sa,** clavus. **T. gom'phos,** clavus. **T. lin'guæ,** leucoplakia buccalis.

**Tylostere'sis** (*tylos*, callus, *steresis*, privation). Removal of callus.

**Ty'lus** (*tylos*, callus). Callosity.

**Tym'ma** (*tymma*, a blow). Wound.

**Tym'panal.** Tympanic.

**Tympanec'tomy** (*ektome*, excision). Excision of the membrana tympani.

**Tympan'ia** or **Tympan'ias.** Tympanites.

**Tympan'ic.** Relating to the tympanum. Tympanitic. **T. an'gle,** angle formed by the junction of the basilar membrane of the ductus cochlearis with the cochlear wall. **T. ar'teries,** arteries of the tympanum; tympanic branch of the internal maxillary to the membrana tympani; stylomastoid branch of the posterior auricular to the back part of the tympanum and mastoid cells; petrosal branch of the middle meningeal; branch from the ascending pharyngeal; and tympanic branch of the internal carotid. **T. at'tic,** attic of the tympanum. **T. bone,** curved plate of bone in the adult, forming the front and lower parts of the auditory canal, but existing in the fœtus as a separate ring. **T. mem'brane,** see *Tympanum.* **T. nerve,** see *Petrous ganglion.* **T. pas'sage,** scala tympani. **T. plate,** t. bone. **T. plex'us,** nervous anastomosis on the promontory of the tympanum. **T. res'onance,** tympanic resonance. **T. ring,** bony ring, becoming, at a later period, the tympanic plate. **T. ten'sor,** tensor tympani muscle.

**Tym'panichord.** Chorda tympani.

**Tympanicolingua'lis.** Common trunk from the junction of the chorda tympani, gustatory nerve, and branch from the otic ganglion.

**Tympanicomas'toid.** Tympanomastoid. **T. fis'sure,** furrow indicating the junction of the mastoid with the tympanic portion of the temporal bone.

**Tym'panism.** State of parts affected with tympanites.

**Tympani'tes** (*tympanon*, drum). Tympany, meteorism, drum belly, wind dropsy. A swelling of the abdomen, caused by the accumulation of air in the intestinal tube or in the peritoneal cavity. Tympanites may be idiopathic or symptomatic. The former is due to the collection of gas from fermentation or decomposition of the intestinal contents; the latter to retention of gas resulting from an organic lesion, usually obstructive in its nature. Sometimes air is contained in the peritoneal cavity, constituting *tympanites abdominalis*—the accumulation in the intestines being called *tympanites intestinalis.* **U'terine t.,** physometra.

**Tympanit'ic.** Relating to tympanites or to tympanitis. Possessing a hollow sound. **T. dul'ness,** subnormal percussion resonance. **T. res'onance,** sound produced by percussion over cavities distended by air.

**Tympani'tis.** Inflammation of the lining membrane of the middle ear or tympanum; otitis media.

**Tympanocer'vical.** Relating to or affecting the tympanum and neck conjointly.

**Tym'pano-Eusta'chian.** Relating to or affecting both the tympanum and Eustachian tube.

**Tympanohy'al.** Fetal ossicle separated from the hyoid bone in the embryo, and later disappearing by becoming ossified to the adjacent parts of the periotic capsule.

**Tympanomal'leal.** Relating to the tympanic bone and malleus.

**Tympanomandib'ular.** Tympanomaxillary.

**Tympanomas'toid.** Relating to the tympanum and mastoid process. **T. exentera'tion,** Stacke's operation.

**Tympanomax'illary.** Relating to the middle ear and lower jaw. **T. car'tilage,** Meckel's cartilage.

**Tympanoph'ony** (*tympanon*, drum, *phone*, voice). Abnormal sounds in the ear; tinnitus aurium.

**Tympano'sis.** Tympanites.

**Tympanotem'poral.** Relating to or affecting the tympanum and temporal region.

**Tympanot'omy.** Operation on the tympanum; paracentesis of the membrana tympani.

**Tym'panum** (*tympanon*, drum). Drum or barrel of the ear. A cavity of an irregular shape, constituting the middle ear, situated in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, between the meatus auditorius externus and the labyrinth. This cavity has six walls: 1. The roof. 2. The outer wall, formed by the tympanic plate and membrana tympani, a thin, semitransparent, circular membrane, convex within, concave without, closing the inner extremity of the meatus auditorius externus; this wall presents for examination the aperture of the iter chordæ posterius, Gasserian or glenoid fissure, and opening for the iter chordæ anterius. 3. Floor. 4. Internal wall, on which are fenestra ovalis, fenestra rotunda or foramen rotundum, promontory, ridge of the aquæductus Fallopii, pyramid, and opening for the stapedius. 5. Posterior wall, presenting for examination the opening of the mastoid cells. 6. Anterior wall, on which are the processus cochleariformis, orifice of the Eustachian tube, and canal for the tensor tympani. **T. mi'nus,** see *Fenestra.* **T. secunda'rium,** see *Fenestra.*

**Tym'pany.** Tympanites. **U'terine t.,** physometra.

**Tyndaliza'tion** (after J. Tyndall). Intermittent or fractional sterilization, effected by heating the fluid repeatedly to a point below 100° C. (212° F.), but sufficiently high to destroy the developed germs. The spores are not killed, but as they develop into the adult forms these are destroyed, and the repeated heatings thus finally render the fluid absolutely sterile.

**Type** (*typos*, a stamp). Character. Form in which the symptoms of a disease exhibit themselves and succeed each other. **Test-t.,** see *Test.*

**Ty'pha.** Genus of plants, ord. *Typhaceæ.* **T. angustifo'lia** has the same properties as **T. aromat'ica,** Acorus calamus, and **T. latifo'lia,** cat-tail, reed-mace, bull's egg; plant common in marshes and ponds in this country and in Europe; the roots have been used in dysentery and blennorrhagia; the down of the flower has been applied to burns.

**Typhæ'mia.** Typhus fever. See *Putrefaction.*

**Typhfe'ver.** Typhus or typhoid fever.

**Ty'phic.** Typhoid. Relating to typhus fever.

**Typhin'ia.** Relapsing fever.

**Typhlenteri'tis.** Typhlitis.

**Typhli'tis** (*typhlos*, blind). Inflammation of the cæcum, occasionally leading to perforative ulceration, and usually accompanied with inflammation of the ascending colon. **T. stercora'lis,** typhloenteritis.

**Typhlo-** (*typhlos*, blind). In composition, cæcum.

**Typhlodiclidi'tis** (*diklis*, a doubling). Inflammation of the iliocæcal valve.

**Typhloempye'ma.** Abscess accompanying typhlitis or appendicitis.

**Typhloenteri'tis.** Typhlitis.

**Typhloen'terum** (*typhlos*, blind, *enteron*, intestine). Cæcum.

**Typhlolithi'asis.** Formation of concretions in the cæcum.

**Typhlol'ogy** (*typhlos*, blind). Science in relation to blindness, its causes and treatment.

**Typhlo'sis.** Blindness.

**Typhlosteno'sis.** Stricture of the cæcum.

**Typhloteri'tis.** Typhloenteritis.

**Typhlot'omy.** Operation on the cæcum.

**Typhlotroph'ium.** Blind asylum.

**Typho-** (*typhos*, stupor). In composition, typhus, typhoid.

**Typhoæ′mia.** Typhæmia.

**Typhobacillo′sis.** Toxic constitutional effects of the toxins of Bacillus typhosus.

**Typho′des.** Typhous.

**Typhohæ′mia** (*typhos*, stupor, *haima*, blood). Typhæmia.

**Ty′phoid** (*eidos*, resemblance). Resembling typhus. **T. bacil′lus,** Eberth bacillus, specific microbe of typhoid fever; it is active, rod-shaped, with rounded ends, three times as long as it is broad, occurring alone in tissue sections, but in long chains in cultures. **Bil′ious t.,** icteric form of relapsing fever. **Chol′era t.,** typhoid condition after the cold stage of cholera. **T. condi′tion,** this includes all the symptoms of prostration, such as delirium, dry tongue, feeble pulse, subsultus tendinum, met with in typhoid, typhus, and other diseases. **T. erysip′elas,** name given to an epidemic disease prevailing in Canada and the United States from 1832 to 1850, believed to have been erysipelas, but by some to have been diphtheria or dysentery. **T. fe′ver,** abdominal typhus, enteric fever, gastric fever; an acute febrile disease dependent upon entrance into the system of a specific microbe; it is attended by lesions of Peyer's patches, spleen, blood, and mesenteric glands, and accompanied by cerebral, abdominal, and thoracic symptoms. Toward the end of the first week rose-colored spots appear on the surface of the abdomen. It is not considered contagious in the ordinary sense, except so far as the excretions are concerned, the poison not being given off from the skin or in the breath, but in the fæces and urine. **T. fe′ver of In′dia,** cholera. **T. spine,** a painful condition of the spinal region after typhoid fever, which may be either neurotic or due to perispondylitis. **T. spots,** characteristic pale rose-red, slightly elevated papulæ, momentarily disappearing on pressure, appearing in typhoid fever about the seventh day after the patient takes to bed. **T. state,** t. condition. **T. tongue,** appearance of the tongue in enteric and typhus fevers; at first heavily coated in the centre, later becoming dry, brown, and fissured. **Walk′ing t.,** typhus ambulatorius.

**Typhoid′al.** Resembling typhoid fever or a typhoid state.

**Typhoidette′.** Mild form of typhoid fever.

**Typhomala′rial fe′ver.** Chickahominy fever. A fever once believed to be due to the combined action of the infection of typhoid and malarial fevers; now generally regarded as an anomalous form of typhoid fever or of malaria. The term Chickahominy was applied to it from the locality in which it prevailed during the Civil War in the United States.

**Typhoma′nia.** Subdelirium. Low, muttering delirium common in typhus and severe cases of typhoid fever.

**Typho′nia.** Typhomania. Coma vigil.

**Typhopneumo′nia.** Pneumonia with typhoid symptoms.

**Typhorube′oloid.** Typhus fever in which the cutaneous eruption is like that of rubeola.

**Typhosep′sis.** Typhoseptosis.

**Typhosepto′sis** (*typhos*, stupor, *sepsis*, putrefaction). Typhæmia.

**Typho′sis** (*typhos*, stupor). The typhous condition.

**Typho′sus** (*typhos*, stupor). Typhoid; typhous.

**Typhotoxin′.** $C_7H_{17}NO_2$. Ptomain obtained from cultures of typhoid bacilli. It has no specific action; isomeric with gadinin.

**Ty′phous.** Belonging or relating to typhus.

**Ty′phus fe′ver** (*typhos*, stupor). Putrid, jail, hospital, or ship fever, petechial, maculated, or spotted fever. Acute febrile disease dependent upon the entrance into the system of a specific microbe; characterized by high temperature, small, weak, but usually frequent pulse, with great prostration of strength and much cerebral disturbance; its duration is usually a fortnight to three weeks or longer. It is marked by lesions of the blood, but not of organs; is endemic, epidemic, and highly contagious. **T. abdomina′lis,** typhoid fever. **T. ambulato′rius,** typhoid fever in which subjective symptoms are so mild as to permit the patient to walk about until the course of the disease is somewhat advanced. **T. anthrac′icus,** plague. **T. aphthoide′us,** aphthæ. **T. bel′licus,** t. fever. **T. bengalen′sis,** cholera. **T. bubon′icus,** plague. **T. car′cerum,** typhus gravior. **T. castren′sis,** typhus gravior. **Cer′ebral t.,** cerebrospinal meningitis. **T. comato′sus,** typhus mitior. **T. commu′nis,** t. fever. **T. contagio′sus,** t. fever. **Convulsi′vo-cer′ebral t.,** electric chorea. **T. exanthemat′icus,** t. fever. **T. gangliona′ris abdomina′lis,** typhoid fever. **T. gra′vior,** t. fever. **T. gravis′simus,** plague. **T. hiber′nicus,** t. gravior. **T. ictero′des,** yellow fever. **T. intestina′lis,** typhoid fever. **T. le′vis** or **T. levis′simus,** light form of typhoid fever. **T. mit′ior,** typhoid fever. **T. morbillo′sus,** rubeola. **T. nervo′sus,** typhoid fever. **T. nos′tras,** t. fever. **T. pestilentia′lis,** plague. **T. pes′tis,** plague. **T. petechia′lis,** t. fever. **Puer′peral t.,** puerperal septicæmia. **T. recur′rens,** relapsing fever. **T. scarlati′nus,** scarlatina. **T. sid′erans,** violent and rapidly fatal typhus fever. **T. sim′plex,** typhus mitior. **T. sporad′icus,** a sporadic case of typhus fever. **Syn′copal t.,** cerebrospinal meningitis. **T. trop′icus,** yellow fever. **True t.,** typhus fever. **T. vesicula′ris,** pemphigus.

**Typ′ical.** Characterized by a particular type.

**Typo′ses.** See *Periodicity.*

**Ty′pus.** Type.

**Tyr′annism.** Morbid impulse to the exercise of cruelty, sometimes combined with sexual perversion—sadism.

**Tyr′be.** Agitation.

**Tyrein′** (*tyros*, cheese). Coagulated casein.

**Tyrem′esis** (*tyros*, cheese, *emesis*, vomiting). Vomiting of curdy matter.

**Tyr′ia.** Porrigo decalvans.

**Tyri′asis.** Lepra. Satyriasis.

**Tyrin′.** Casein.

**Ty′roid.** Cheesy.

**Tyro′ma.** Cheesy matter. Cheesy growth. Alopecia. Tuberculous tumor.

**Tyromato′sis.** Caseation, or the formation of cheesy matter.

**Tyrosin′.** Amido-acid, crystallizing in fine needles, usually in white, feathery masses, occurring as a result of pancreatic digestion or of decomposition of organic matter either by putrefaction or by acids. It has been found, like leucin, in typhoid fever and in acute yellow atrophy of the liver.

**Ty′rosinase.** An oxidizing ferment acting only on tyrosin, believed to be concerned in the production of many of the animal pigments.

**Tyro′sis** (*tyros*, cheese). Tyremesis; also the curdling of milk in the stomach.

**Tyrotem′esis** (*tyrotos*, made into cheese, *emesis*, vomiting). Vomiting of cheesy or curdy matter.

**Ty′rothrix** (*tyros*, cheese, *thrix*, hair). Genus of *Schizomycetes*, causing coagulation of milk and full development of cheese. Several bacilli, resembling Bacillus subtilis, are so named.

**Tyrotox′icon.** Ptomain occurring under certain conditions in cheese, milk, cream, and ice-cream. The symptoms of tyrotoxicon poisoning are those of acute gastroenteritis, with dilatation of the pupil, peculiar pricking or tingling sensation in the limbs, and dryness of the throat and mouth.

**Tyrotoxin′.** Diazobenzene hydroxide. Ptomain-like substance from cheese.

**Tyr′rell's fas′cia.** Portion of the rectovesical fascia lying between the prostate gland and rectum. **T.'s hook,** blunt hook for drawing out the iris in iridectomy.

**Ty′son's glands.** Small, sebaceous follicles secreting smegma, situated on the cervix and corona glandis of the penis and labia pudendi.

# U.

**U′beris a′pex** (apex of the mamma). Nipple.

**Ucambin′.** African arrow poison.

**Ud′der.** See *Mamma.*

**Uf′felmann′s test,** for hydrochloric acid in the stomach contents: A solution of ferric chloride and carbolic acid in water is decolorized by free hydrochloric acid, but turned yellow by lactic acid.

**Uht′hoff′s sign.** Oscillatory movements of the eyes in multiple cerebrospinal sclerosis.

**Ulæmorrha′gia.** Hemorrhage from the gums.

**Ulatroph′ia** (*oulon,* gum, *atrophia,* atrophy). Shrinking or falling away of the gums.

**Ul′cer** (Lat., *ulcus*). A sore; surface of granulations in the soft parts, of longer or shorter standing, and kept up by some local disease or constitutional cause. **A′den u.,** see *Beriberi.* **Am′putating u.,** ulceration encircling a limb and destroying the soft parts down to the bone. **An′amite u.,** obstinate phagedenic ulceration occurring in hot climates. **Athero′matous u.,** breaking down of a patch of atheroma in the inner wall of a blood-vessel. **Cal′lous u.,** ulcer situated on the lower half of the leg, having a slightly concave surface covered with flattened granulations, discharging scanty pus, and surrounded by an elevated ring of dense, indurated tissue. **Can′croid u.,** lupus. **Chiro′nian u.,** hard, callous ulcer, difficult of cure. **Co′chin Chi′na u.,** see *Cochin China.* **Cold u.,** a term applied by Mr. Paget to small, inflammatory ulcers occurring spontaneously at the extremities of the body, sometimes preceded by gangrenous spots, and resembling in some respects ulcerated chilblains. **Corro′ding u.,** rodent ulcer. **Cruveilhier′s′ u.,** ulcer of the stomach. **Del′hi u.,** see *Delhi.* **Eczem′atous u.,** chronic ulcer surrounded by an eczematous area of skin. **Endem′ic u.,** an ulcer peculiar to a certain locality or country, as Aden ulcer. **Ero′sive u. of the der′ma,** lupus. **Follic′ular u.,** one in which the destructive process starts from one of the follicles on the mucous membrane. **U. of foot, per′forating,** intractable form of ulceration, usually occupying the anterior part of the plantar surface of the foot, and leading to destructive disorganization of the neighboring bones and joints. **Fun′gous u.,** collection of granulations which bleed easily, projecting above the level of the surrounding skin, occasionally spreading out as a mushroom or cauliflower growth. **Gout′y u.,** ulcer, usually superficial, observed over gouty deposits. **Hemorrhag′ic u.,** ulceration characterized by occasional bleeding from its surface; it may be connected with a hemorrhagic diathesis or be an outlet for vicarious menstruation. **In′dolent u.,** callous u. **Inflamed′ u.,** an u. the granulations of which are at first red, later become dusky, and finally break down, forming a gray, ragged, sloughing area, discharging profusely pus and tissue-débris; the surrounding skin is red and inflamed, and there are great pain and systemic disturbance. **Ir′ritable u.,** neuralgic ulcer; an ulcer, usually occurring in the tibial region, characterized by intense pain and hyperæsthesia. **Ja′cob′s u.,** rodent ulcer. **Lu′poid u.,** rodent ulcer. **Malig′nant u.,** hospital gangrene. **Mar′jolin′s u.,** ulceration of scar tissue; see *Warty tumor.* **Œdem′atous u.,** ulcer having large, flabby granulations, apparently distended with serum, not infrequently detached in large masses by sloughing. **Pep′tic u.,** round ulcer of the stomach or duodenum, caused by the corroding action of the gastric juice on devitalized tissue. **Per′forating u.,** ulcer of the stomach or intestine eating through all the coats of the organ; mycetoma; p. ulcer of the foot. **Phageden′ic u.,** aggravated sloughing ulcer, having dark red edges, discharging ichorous pus containing shreds of dead tissue, extending rapidly and accompanied by severe constitutional symptoms of adynamic type. **Phleg′monous u.,** inflamed ulcer. **Pu′trid u.,** hospital gangrene. **Ro′dent u.,** lupoid or corroding ulcer; a destructive local cancerous affection, beginning as a dry wart, afterward ulcerating, becoming converted into an indolent sore, without granulation; when of extensive size it is accompanied with a fetid, purulent discharge. **Round u.,** perforating ulcer of the stomach or duodenum. **Scorbu′tic u.,** an ulcer or sore modified in its progress by the general scorbutic taint. **Senile′ u.,** a sluggish ulcer commonly seen on the dry, withered limbs of those who have senile degeneration of the arteries, etc. **Serpig′inous u.,** an ulcer extending in one direction while healing in another, thus creeping along the surface irregularly. **Sim′ple u.,** roundish or oval surface of small, uniform, cherry-red granulations, with gently sloping, moderately indurated edges, discharging a small quantity of thick yellow pus. **Slough′ing u.,** aggravated inflamed ulcer, rapidly spreading, and attended by destruction of visible portions of tissue, which are thrown off as offensive gray sloughs. **U. of stom′ach,** gastrelcosis, gastric ulcer; an ulcerated condition of the stomach wall, dependent on obstruction of the blood-vessels of that organ, usually occurring in the posterior wall of the pyloric portion; when perforation of the serous coat occurs it has the appearance of having been cut with a punch, hence it is sometimes called round ulcer. **Stru′mous u.,** chronic, painless ulcer, having œdematous granulations discharging thick, oily pus, occurring in a strumous diathesis. **Var′icose u.,** ulcer of the leg associated with the presence of varicose veins. **Wart′y u. of Mar′jolin,** see *Warty tumor of cicatrices.* **Weak u.,** œdematous ulcer. **Yem′en u.,** Aden ulcer.

**Ul′cera** (pl. of ulcus). Ulcers.

**Ul′cerate.** To break down into an ulcer.

**Ul′cerated** (*ulcero,* to make sore). In the state of an ulcer. Affected with ulcers.

**Ulcera′tion.** Superficial ulcer. Molecular death of a part.

**Ul′cerative.** Relating to ulceration.

**Ul′cerous** (*ulcus,* ulcer). Having the character of an ulcer. Affected with ulcers.

**Ul′cus.** Ulcer. **U. ambustifor′me,** chancroid having the appearance of a simple excoriation. **U. aton′icum,** rupia. **U. cancro′sum,** cancer; chancre. **U. cor′neæ ser′pens,** Saemisch′s ulcer, infecting ulcer; deep, sloughing ulcer, having a tendency to spread over the cornea. **U. cru′ris,** indolent ulcer of the leg. **U. dacryo′des,** weeping ulcer, or one from which a serous discharge exudes in droplets. **U. depas′cens,** phagedenic ulcer. **U. ex digestio′ne,** peptic ulcer. **U. du′rum,** chancre. **U. ero′dens,** lupus. **U. exe′dens,** rodent ulcer. **U. feri′num,** phagedenic ulcer. **U. fistulo′sum,** hypophora. **U. gra′ve,** mycetoma. **U. hyp′ulum,** ulcer healed at the top, but not at the bottom. **U. indura′tum,** chancre. **U. mol′le,** chancroid. **U. na′rium fœ′tens,** ozæna. **U. obam′bulans,** phagedenic ulcer. **U. phagedæ′nicum,** phagedenic ulcer. **U. p. co′lis,** phagedenic chancre. **U. p. corro′dens,** phagedenic corrosive or gangrenous ulcer of the vaginal portion of the uterus. **U. pulmo′num,** phthisis pulmonalis. **U. ro′dens cu′tis,** rodent ulcer. **U. rotun′dum,** round ulcer. **U. scorbu′ticum,** persistent ulcer occurring in scurvy. **U. ser′pens cor′neæ,** see *Keratitis.* **U. sim′plex,** chancroid. **U. sinuo′sum,** hypophora. **U.**

**syphilit'icum,** chancre. **U. syri'acum,** cynanche maligna. **U. tuberculo'sum,** lupus. **U. u'teri,** ulceration of the uterus; leucorrhœa. **U. vene'reum du'rum,** chancre. **U. ventric'uli,** ulcer of the stomach.

**Ul'cuscle** or **Ulcus'cule.** Small ulcer.

**Ulcus'cula** (pl. of ulcusculum) **præpu'tii.** Herpes præputii.

**Ulcus'culum** (dim. of *ulcus*, ulcer). Small ulcer.

**U'le** (*oule*, scar). Cicatrix.

**Ulegy'ria.** Convolutions in the cortex of the brain made irregular by cicatricial growth or formation.

**Ulerythe'ma.** Erythematous skin affection characterized by the formation of cicatrices. **U. acneifor'me,** acne necrotica. **U. centrif'ugum,** lupus erythematosus. **U. ophryog'enes,** form of ulerythema commencing at the eyebrows and later giving rise to alopecia; chronic form of the disease; the hair follicles are choked up with a hard plug, and the skin is erythematous. **U. sycosifor'me,** rare form of chronic folliculitis barbæ, frequently destroying the skin.

**Ulet'ic** (*oulon*, gums). Relating to the gums.

**U'lex europæ'us.** Common furse or gorse, a prickly shrub of Europe said to have diuretic principles.

**Ulexine'.** Alkaloid, having local anæsthetic properties, obtained from the seeds of Ulex europæus. Also has a tonic effect upon the nerves, muscles, and respiration, and is a diuretic; antidote to strychnine. Cytisine.

**Uliginous,** u-lij'in-us (*uligo*, moisture). Relating to or growing in a marshy soil.

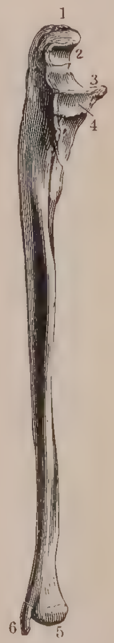
**Uli'tis** (*oulon*, gum). Inflammation of the gums. **U. sep'tica,** cancer aquaticus.

**Ullu'co.** Tropæolum tuberosum.

**Ulma'ria** or **U. palus'tris.** Spiræa ulmaria.

**Ul'mus.** Common elm, ord. *Ulmaceæ*. The inner bark has a bitter and mucilaginous taste; tonic, alterative, and diuretic, and has been used chiefly in leprosy and other cutaneous affections. **U. ala'ta,** Lynn wahoo; the bark of this root has been used successfully as a cataplasm in phlegmonous inflammation. **U. america'na,** rough-leaved, red, or slippery elm. **U. campes'tris,** ulmus. **U. ful'va,** the inner bark, *ulmus* (Ph. U. S.), slippery elm, is highly mucilaginous, and is used in the form of mucilage as a vehicle for disagreeable medicines and as a poultice; may be employed, also, as a tent for dilating openings or passages. **U. gla'bra,** ulmus. **U. mon-ta'na,** ulmus. **U. un'da,** ulmus. **U. ru'bra,** U. fulva. **U. sati'va,** ulmus. **U. sca'bra,** ulmus.

**Ul'na.** Cubitus; inner bone of the forearm which forms the prominence of the elbow. Its upper extremity has two eminences, olecranon and coronoid, which are separated from each other by the greater sigmoid or semilunar fossa or olecranoid cavity. At the base of the coronoid process is the tubercle of the ulna for the insertion of the brachialis internus. On the outside of this extremity is the lesser sigmoid cavity, which articulates with the head of the radius. The inferior extremity of the ulna has a pointed process called the styloid process. The ulna is articulated with the humerus and radius, and, mediately, with the cuneiform bone.



Anterior view of ulna of right side. 1, olecranon process; 2, greater sigmoid cavity; 3, coronoid process; 4, lesser sigmoid cavity; 5, carpal surface; 6, styloid process.

**Ul'nad.** In a direction toward the ulna.

**Ul'nar.** Cubital. Relating to the ulna. **U. ar'tery,** the larger of the two subdivisions of the brachial artery, commencing immediately below the bend of the elbow, running along the ulnar side of the arm to the wrist, and passing across the palm of the hand to form the superficial palmar arch. The anterior and posterior ulnar recurrent, anterior and posterior interosseous and muscular arteries, are branches of the ulnar given off in the forearm. **U. as'pect,** an aspect toward the side on which the ulna is situated. **U. glands,** lymphatic glands situated in front of the elbow and above the internal condyle of the humerus; usually enlarged in syphilis. **U. groove,** furrow between the inner condyle of the humerus and the olecranon process for passage of the ulnar nerve. **U. nerve,** branch of the brachial plexus, from which it arises in common with the inner head of the median nerve; distributed to the muscles and integument of the forearm and hand. **U. recur'rent ar'tery,** see *Ulnar*. **U. veins** are two veins, anterior and posterior, collecting blood from the forearm.

**Ulna'ris.** Ulnar; cubital. **U. exter'nus,** see *Cubital muscles*. **U. grac'ilis,** palmaris longus. **U. inter'nus,** see *Cubital muscles*. **U. quin'ti,** extensor carpi ulnaris, having a narrow slip attached to the little finger.

**Ulnocar'pal.** Relating to both ulna and carpus.

**Ulnora'dial.** Relating to both ulna and radius.

**Ulocace,** u-lok'as-e (*oulon*, gum, *kakos*, evil). Cancer aquaticus; stomacace.

**Ulocarcino'ma.** Carcinoma of the gums.

**U'loid** (*oule*, a scar). Like a cicatrix or scar. **U. cica'trix,** appearance of the skin after degenerative changes in lupus and syphiloderma; resulting from subcutaneous degeneration of tissues.

**Ulon'cus** (*oulon*, gum, *onkos*, tumor). Swelling or tumor of the gums; epulis.

**Ulorrha'gia** (*oulon*, gum, *rhegnymi*, to break forth). Profuse bleeding from the gums. Ulæmorrhagia.

**Ulorrhœ'a** (*oulon*, gum, *rheo*, to flow). Bleeding from the gums.

**Ulo'sis.** Cicatrization.

**Ulo'tic.** Cicatrizing.

**Ulot'richus** (*oulos*, fleecy, *thrix*, hair). Having woolly hair.

**Ul'timate anal'ysis.** Detection and estimation of ultimate elements entering into the composition of an organic compound. **U. el'ements,** elements not further divisible. **U. prin'ciple,** ultimate element.

**Ultiminister'nal.** Sixth or last bony portion of the sternum, sometimes called *ensisternal*.

**Ul'timum mo'riens** (last dying). A term given to the part of the economy which dies last. The muscular contractility of the right auricle is said to be the last to disappear. See *Punctum saliens*.

**Ultrabrachyceph'aly.** Brachycephalism, or egg-shaped head, in which the cephalic index is more than 90°.

**Ultradolichoceph'aly.** Dolichocephalism in which the cephalic index is less than 64°.

**Ultraquinine'.** Homoquinine.

**Ultz'mann's test for bile.** See *Urine, examination of* (detection of bile).

**U'lum.** Gum.

**Ul'va cris'pa.** Fucus crispus. **U. latis'sima,** broad green laver, green sloke, oyster green; ord. *Algæ*; used for food. **U. umbilica'lis,** laciniated purple laver of Great Britain, is pickled and sold as laver; antiscorbutic.

**Ulvi'na ace'ti** (Kützing). Bacillus aceti.

**Ulyp'tol.** Antiseptic preparation composed of salicylic and carbolic acids and eucalyptus.

**Um'bel, yel'low.** Cypripedium luteum.

**Umbellula'ria califor'nica.** California laurel; C.

spice tree, the leaves of which are said to relieve neuralgia, colic, and diarrhœa.

**Umbil′ical.** Relating to the umbilicus or navel. **U. ar′teries,** allantoic or hypogastric arteries; fetal structures only, developed early as branches of the internal iliac; they carry blood from the embryo to the allantois, and in animals developed in a uterus to the placenta; they possess valves. They exist only in the fœtus; they clear the umbilical ring and proceed to the placenta, to which they carry the residuum of the blood sent to the fœtus by the umbilical vein. The portion of the artery within the abdomen is called the *hypogastric artery;* the portion external to that cavity, the *umbilical artery.* As soon as respiration is established the blood ceases to pass by the umbilical arteries, which become obliterated as well as the vein, and are transformed into two strong, ligamentous cords—the vein forming the round ligament or ligamentum rotundum of the liver. **U. circula′tion,** allantoic circulation; the second embryonic circulation, consisting of two umbilical veins and two arteries, carrying blood to and from the allantoic sac on the placenta; in the latter case the chief circulation of the embryo. **U. cord,** funiculus umbilicalis; an embryonic structure joining the placenta with the umbilicus of the fœtus, developed about the twentieth to thirtieth day, consisting of the allantois stalk and its vessels, two umbilical arteries, the umbilical vein, the atrophied yolk-stalk; a layer of the amnion and mucous tissue (jelly of the latter) form the covering. Length (human), 20–21 inches; diameter, $\frac{1}{3}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The vessels are tortuous; the arteries possess valves. **U. duct,** omphalomesenteric duct. **U. fis′sure,** portion of the longitudinal fissure of the liver in front of the transverse fissure; it contains the umbilical vein. **U. re′gion,** mesogastrium; middle region of the abdomen, in which the umbilicus is placed. In the umbilical region are the omentum, the jejunum, and the greater part of the mesentery, the aorta, vena cava, the trunks of the renal arteries and veins, the origin of the spermatic arteries, etc. **U. ring,** fibrous ring surrounding the aperture of the umbilicus, and through which umbilical hernia occurs in children. **U. souf′fle,** sibilant sound heard synchronously with the beat of the fetal heart, and believed to have its origin in the umbilical cord. **U. stalk,** a structure formed early in fetal life, being composed of the embryonic layers on the ventral side of the embryo, containing the beginning of the allantoic or yolk-sac; further growth and construction form the umbilical cord. **U. veins,** fetal vessels carrying blood to the embryo from the allantois or placenta. The right vein soon atrophies. At first they empty into the vitelline vein; later the left enters the portal and sends a branch, the ductus venosus, to the left hepatic. In the adult the vein, become a fibrous cord, forms the round ligament of the liver. **U. ves′icle** or **yolk-sac,** a sac formed in early fetal life containing the yolk; the splanchnopleuric layers of the head, tail, and lateral folds grow around the yolk, constrict near the ventral side of the embryo, and form this sac. It is greatly developed in oviparous ova. The vitelline circulation develops in the outer wall of this sac. **U. ves′sels,** these include two arteries and the umbilical vein; the umbilical vein arises from the placenta and terminates at the fissure on the inferior surface of the liver of the fœtus, to which it conveys the blood necessary for its nutrition.

**Umbilica′lis.** Umbilical.

**Umbil′icated.** Depressed in the centre like the umbilicus, as an umbilicated pustule. The term *umbilication* is applied to such a depression.

**Umbilica′tion.** Depression in the centre of a prominence, as that in the variolous pock.

**Umbili′cus.** The umbilic or navel. Round cicatrix, about the median line of the abdomen, corresponding to an aperture in the fœtus, affording passage to the vessels of the umbilical cord. **U. mari′nus,** submarine production found on rocks and shells in the south of France; reputed to be anthelmintic and diuretic. **Poste′rior u.,** pilonidal sinus.

**Um′bo.** Deepest part of the arched membrana tympani, corresponding to the termination of the handle of the malleus.

**Umbras′copy** (badly compounded from the Latin *umbra,* shade, and Greek *skopeo,* to see). Skiascopy.

**Umbrel′la tree.** Magnolia tripetala.

**Unavoid′able hem′orrhage.** Hemorrhage from placenta prævia.

**Unbow′elling.** Operation of taking out the bowels.

**Unca′ria gam′bir.** Nauclea gambir.

**Un′cas, In′dian.** Veratrum viride.

**Un′cia.** Ounce.

**Un′ciform** (*uncus,* hook, *forma,* shape). Having the shape of a hook. **U. bone,** fourth bone of the second row of the carpus; inward and forward is the unciform process, giving attachment to the annular ligament of the carpus; it is articulated with the os semilunare, os magnum, os cuneiforme, and the fourth and fifth metacarpal bones. **U. em′inence,** hippocampus minor. **U. fascic′ulus,** this connects the frontal and temporal lobes. **U. pro′cess,** great process of the ethmoid; hook-like lamina of bone projecting downward and backward immediately beneath the os planum, serving to close the upper part of the orifice of the antrum.

**Uncina′ria.** A genus of plants, ord. *Rubiaceæ.* Also a genus of nematoid worms, Ankylostoma or Dochmius. **U. america′na,** a species, parasitic in man, found in Florida, Cuba, and elsewhere in the tropics and subtropics of America; causes symptoms of profound anæmia. **U. duodena′lis,** Ankylostoma duodenale.

**Uncinari′asis.** Uncinariosis.

**Uncinario′sis.** Ankylostomiasis; anæmia resulting from the constant loss of blood caused by the presence of uncinaria in the intestine.

**Un′cinate.** Unciform. **U. gy′rus, U. lobe,** or **U. convolu′tion,** anterior inferior termination of the gyrus fornicatus extending to the fissure of Sylvius, being bounded above by the dentate fissure, and separated below from the temporosphenoidal lobe by the collateral fissure; terminates at the anterior extremity in a hook-like process termed the uncus or crotchet.

**Uncina′tum.** Unciform bone.

**Un′cinus.** Hook.

**Uncipres′sure** or **Uncipres′sion** (*uncus,* a hook, *premo,* to press). Compression of an artery by means of a hook to control hemorrhage.

**Uncon′scious.** Not conscious; without cerebral appreciation, or occurring without such appreciation, as an unconscious movement in unconscious cerebration, so called.

**Uncon′sciousness.** Condition of suspension of sensibility and temporary abolition of reflexes, occurring as a symptom of apoplexy, sunstroke, etc.

**Unc′tion** (*unguo,* to anoint). Inunction.

**Unctuos′itas elephan′tina.** Increased secretion of sebaceous matter in the congestive stage of elephantiasis Græcorum.

**Unc′tuous.** Fatty; greasy.

**Un′cus.** Hook. **U. gy′ri fornica′ti,** uncinate gyrus.

**Un′dercut.** Depression made in tooth-substance to ensure retention of a filling.

**Underhung′.** Having a projecting lower jaw.

**Undim′ia.** Tumor filled with a gelatinous matter like the white of an egg.

**Undo′sus** (*unda,* wave). Undulatory, as the pulse of adynamia.

**Un′dulant.** Waving. **U. fe′ver,** Malta fever.

**Undula′tion** (*unda,* wave). Fluctuation; propagation in waves.

**Un′dulatory.** Moving in undulations or waves, as light, heat, and electricity.

**U′nedo.** Arbutus unedo. **U. papyra′cea,** Arbutus unedo.

**Un′gual** or **Un′gueal** (*unguis,* nail). Belonging or relating to the nails. **U. bone,** lacrymal bone. **U. fur′row,** transverse groove in the nail from loss of substance—evidence of a cachectic condition. **U. ma′trix,** see *Nail.* **U. pha′lanx,** terminal bones of the fingers and toes.

**Un′guent.** Ointment.

**Unguenta′ria.** See *Myristica moschata.*

**Unguen′tum** (*unguo*, to anoint). Unction, salve, ointment. Ointments are topical applications of a consistence more or less analogous to that of lard. Unguentum (U. S.), unguentum simplex, simple ointment, contains lard 80, and white wax 20. Ointments are of less consistence than cerates, although the terms are often used indiscriminately. The following are the official (Ph. U. S. and Br.) and other important unguenta: **U. a′cidi bo′rici** (Br.), contains 10 per cent. boric acid. **U. a. carbol′ici** (U. S.), contains 5 per cent.; (Br.) contains 4 per cent. carbolic acid. **U. a. salicyl′ici** (Br.), contains 2 per cent. salicylic acid. **U. a. tan′nici** (U. S.), contains 20 per cent. tannic acid. **U. aconiti′næ** (Br.), contains 2 per cent. of aconitine. **U. ad′ipis,** u. ceræ. **U. adipoce′ræ ceto′rum,** ceratum cetacei. **U. ægypti′acum,** linimentum æruginis. **U. Ægyp′tium al′bum,** ointment of lilies and aromatic plants. **U. æru′ginis,** u. subacetatis cupri. **U. alabas′trinum,** see *Alabaster.* **U. al′bum,** unguentum cetacei. **U. al′bum resol′vens,** linimentum ammoniæ fortius. **U. de althæ′â,** marshmallow ointment. **U. antimo′nii** (formerly in the Ph. Br.), antimonial ointment, contains 20 per cent. tartar emetic. If a drachm of this ointment be rubbed upon any part night and morning it will excite in a few days a painful pustular eruption; hence it is employed as a counterirritant. This method of employing the tartrate of antimony and potassium as a revellent is at times called *stibiodermic.* **U. a′quæ ro′sæ** (U. S. and Br.), ointment of rose-water, cold cream, contains expressed oil of almond, spermaceti, white wax, rose-water, and borax. **U. atropi′næ** (Br.), contains 2 per cent. of atropine. **U. belladon′næ** (U. S. and Br.), contains 10 per cent. of the alcoholic extract of belladonna leaves. **U. benzo′ini,** benzoated lard. **U. calami′næ,** Turner's cerate, contains 20 per cent. prepared calamine. **U. canthar′idis** (Br.), blistering salve, contains 10 per cent. cantharis. **U. cap′sici** (Br.), contains about 20 per cent. capsicum. **U. ceta′cei** (Br.), spermaceti ointment, contains 20 per cent. spermaceti. **U. chrysarobi′ni** (U. S.), contains 5 per cent.; (Br.) contains 4 per cent. chrysarobin. **U. citri′num,** u. hydrargyri nitratis. **U. cocai′næ** (Br.), contains 4 per cent. cocaine. **U. coni′i** (Br.), contains hemlock juice 88, evaporated to 11, in wool fat 33. **U. creoso′ti** (Br.), contains 10 per cent. creosote. **U. Credé,** colloidal silver 15, distilled water 5, white wax 10, benzoinated lard 70; antiseptic. **U. diach′ylon** (U. S.) diachylon ointment, contains 50 per cent. lead plaster. **U. diapomphol′ygos,** unguentum oxidi zinci impuri. **U. el′emi,** ointment of elemi (elemi, ℥iv; simple ointment, ℥j; Ph. Br.); use same as the next. **U. el′emi compos′itum,** compound ointment of elemi, balsam of Arcæus (elemi, ℔j; terebinthinæ vulgaris, ℥x; sevi præparati, ℔j; olei olivæ, f℥ij); stimulant and digestive; to keep open issues, etc. **U. epispas′ticum for′tius,** cerate of cantharides. **U. e. mi′tius,** unguentum lyttæ. **U. eucalyp′ti** (Br.), contains 10 per cent. oil of eucalyptus. **U. gal′læ** (U. S. and Br.), nutgall ointment, contains 20 per cent. of nutgall. **U. g. cum o′pio** (Br.), compound ointment of galls, contains 7½ per cent. of opium in nutgall ointment. **U. glyceri′ni plum′bi subaceta′tis** (Br.), contains 20 per cent. glycerin of subacetate of lead. **U. gynocar′diæ** (Br.), contains 25 per cent. chaulmoogra oil. **U. hamamel′idis** (Br.), witch-hazel ointment, contains 10 per cent. liquid extract of witch-hazel in wool fat. **U. hydrar′gyri** (U. S. and Br.), mercurial ointment, Neapolitan ointment, blue ointment, contains 50 per cent. metallic mercury. **U. h. ammonia′ti** (U. S. and Br.), contains 10 per cent. ammoniated mercury. **U. h. compos′itum** (Br.), contains metallic mercury 40 per cent., camphor 10 per cent. **U. h. io′didi ru′bri** (Br.), ointment of red iodide of mercury, contains 4 per cent. **U. h. nitra′tis** (U. S. and Br.), citrine ointment; metallic mercury 7 per cent., nitric acid 17.5 per cent., in lard and olive oil. **U. h. n. dilu′tum** (Br.), contains 20 per cent. nitrate of mercury ointment. **U. h. olea′tis** (Br.), contains 25 per cent. oleate of mercury. **U. h. ox′idi fla′vi** (U. S. and Br.), contains 10 per cent. yellow mercuric oxide; (Br.) contains 2 per cent.; the oxide is perfectly amorphous, without any crystalline grains, and is therefore adapted for application to the conjunctiva. **U. h. o. ru′bri** (U. S. and Br.), contains 10 per cent. red mercuric oxide. **U. h. subchlo′ridi** (Br.), calomel ointment, contains 10 per cent. mercurous chloride. **U. i′odi** (U. S.), contains 4 per cent. iodine and 1 per cent. potassium iodide; (Br.) contains 4 per cent. of each. **U. iodofor′mi** (U. S. and Br.), contains 10 per cent. iodoform. **U. mylab′ridis** (Br.), contains 10 per cent.; substitute for u. cantharidis. **U. myrobal′ani** (Br.), contains 25 per cent.; a substitute for nutgall ointment. **U. m. cum o′pio** (Br.), contains opium 7½ per cent. in ointment of myrobalanus. **U. paraffi′ni** (Br.), a mixture of paraffin wax (hard) 3, and vaselin (soft) 7. **U. pi′cis liq′uidæ** (U. S.), tar ointment, contains 50 per cent.; (Br.) about 70 per cent. **U. plum′bi aceta′tis** (Br.), contains 4 per cent. in paraffin ointment. **U. p. carbona′tis** (U. S. and Br.), contains 10 per cent. carbonate of lead. **U. p. io′didi** (U. S. and Br.), contains 10 per cent. iodide of lead. **U. potas′sii io′didi** (U. S.), contains 12 per cent. of potassium iodide and 1 per cent. of sodium hypophosphite; (Br.) 10 per cent. **U. staphisa′griæ** (Br.), ointment of stavesacre, contains about 10 per cent. **U. stramo′nii** (U. S.), contains 10 per cent. extract of stramonium seed. **U. sul′phuris** (U. S.), contains 30 per cent. washed sulphur; (Br.) 10 per cent. **U. sul′phuris io′didi** (Br.) contains 4 per cent. iodide of sulphur. **U. terebin′thinæ,** ointment of turpentine; contains about 50 per cent. **U. veratri′næ** (U. S.), contains 4 per cent. veratrine; (Br.) 2 per cent. **U. zin′ci** (Br.), contains 15 per cent. oxide of zinc. **U. z. olea′ti** (Br.), contains 50 per cent. zinc oleate in vaseline. **U. z. ox′idi** (U. S.), contains 20 per cent. oxide of zinc.

**Un′gues adun′ci** (hooked nails). See *Onychogryphosis.* **U. fibro′si,** condition of the nails in which they appear to have a fibrous structure.

**Unguic′ulate** (*unguis*, claw). Resembling a claw or hook.

**Un′guinal.** Relating to a nail or the nails.

**Un′guis** (nail). Hippocampus minor. Nail. Onyx. Pterygion. **U. a′vis,** hippocampus minor. **U. involu′tus,** onyxis. **U. odora′tus,** blatta bysantia. **U. os,** lacrymal bone, bone situated at the anterior and inner part of the orbit; it aids in the formation of the lacrymal gutter and the nasal duct.

**Un′gula.** A hoof. **U. caballi′na,** tussilago.

**Un′gulæ palpebra′rum** (hoofs of the eyelids). The tarsal cartilages.

**Un′gulate** (*ungula*, a hoof). Having hoofs; a term applied to animals so constituted, as the horse.

**Unhealth′y.** Sickly.

**Uniax′ial.** Having one axis, or developed along a single axis.

**Unicel′lular.** One-celled.

**U′nicism.** The doctrine that there is but one venereal poison.

**U′nicist.** One who denies the existence of more than one specific virus, regarding all the venereal diseases as manifestations of but one poison; opposed to dualist.

**U′nicorn** (*unus*, one, *cornu*, horn). Having a single horn or horn-like process. **U. root,** Aletris farinosa; Chamælirium luteum. **U. u′terus,** uterus having but one cornu, usually from atrophy of a Müller's duct.

**Unicus′pid.** A tooth having a single cusp.

**U′niform.** Having one definite shape. Homogeneous.

**Unigrav′ida.** Pregnant for the first time.

**Unilat′eral.** Relating to one side.

**Unilo′bar.** Having only one lobe.

**Uniloc′ular** (*unus*, one, *loculus*, cell). Having one cavity or compartment; as bilocular means having two compartments; multilocular, having many compartments.

**Uninu′clear** or **Uninu′cleated.** Having only one nucleus.

**Unioc′ular.** Relating to or having only one eye.

**Unioc′ulus** (*unus*, one, *oculus*, eye). Having only one eye; cyclops; monoculus.

**U′nion.** Healing. **U. by first** and **sec′ond inten′tion,** see *Intention.*

**Unio′val** (*ovum*, egg). Having one egg.

**Unip′ara.** Woman giving birth to her first child.

**Unip′arous** or **Unipa′riens** (*unus*, one, *pario*, to bring forth). Producing one child at a birth.

**Unipo′lar** (*unus*, one, *polus*, pole). Having a single pole, said of a nerve-cell; opposed to bipolar or multipolar.

**Unis′ema deltifo′lia.** Shovel pickerel-weed, pond shovel, shovel-leaf, water plantain. Indigenous aquatic plant; root is emollient and astringent.

**Unisep′tate.** Having one septum.

**Unisex′ual.** Of one sex, as distinguished from hermaphrodite.

**U′nit.** A single thing. A standard of measurement. **Antitoxin′ u.,** immunizing u. **U. of elec-tric′ity,** the unit quantities in electricity are expressed in terms of the units of length, mass, and time, and for scientific purposes these are taken as one centimetre, one gramme, and one second, respectively (Steavenson and Jones). Thus the unit *of velocity* is one centimetre per second; the *unit of acceleration,* one unit of velocity, sometimes called a vel per second; that is, a velocity of one centimetre per second added per second. The *unit of force* is that force which when acting on a mass of one gramme gives it unit acceleration, or which when acting on one gramme for one second gives it a velocity of one centimetre per second, and is called one *dyne.* The *electrostatic unit of quantity* is that quantity which when placed at one centimetre from an equal and similar quantity repels it with the force of one dyne. This system is called the centimetre-gramme-second system of units (C. G. S.). For practical calculation and use these units are not of a convenient size, those of electromotive force and of resistance being inconveniently small and that of the current inconveniently large. A system of *practical units* has therefore been derived from these, as follows: *U. of capacity,* that capacity which would require one coulomb to change it to one volt. See *U. of quantity.* One one-thousand-millionth of the absolute unit of capacity is called one *farad. U. of current,* the current which is given by an electromotive force of one volt acting through a resistance of one ohm; that is, one-tenth of an absolute unit is called one *ampère* (formerly known as one weber). *U. of electromotive force,* the practical unit consists of one hundred million absolute units, and is called the *volt;* it is a little less than the electromotive force of one Daniell's cell. *U. of quantity,* one ampère for one second carries one coulomb of electricity past any point in the circuit, a *coulomb* being the quantity of electricity that passes in a second in a conductor which has the resistance of one ohm with one volt of electromotive force. Another unit of electricity is the quantity which would be carried by one ampère in an hour. This is called an ampère-hour and is equal to 3600 coulombs. *U. of resistance,* one thousand million absolute units is called the *ohm.* The Paris Congress of Electricians in 1884 defined a unit of resistance, to be called a *legal ohm,* represented by the resistance of a column of pure mercury at 0° C., one square millimetre in section, and 106 centimetres long; it is less than the true ohm by about 0.3 per cent. As these units are inconveniently great or small at times, certain prefixes are used to the names to denote multiples or submultiples of these quantities. Thus a *megohm* is one million ohms; a *microvolt* is one-millionth of a volt; a *microfarad* one-millionth of a farad; a *milliampère* is one-thousandth of an ampère, and is the unit of current used in medicine. **U. of heat,** *calorie,* the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 kilogramme of water from 0° C. to 1° C.; a small calorie is the amount of heat required to raise one gramme of water from 0° to 1° C. The former English unit was the amount of heat that would raise one pound of water from 50° to 51° F., and was called the pound-degree. **Im′munizing u.,** unit of strength of an antitoxin, the amount of antitoxin which protects a guinea-pig weighing 250 grammes from one hundred times the fatal dose of toxin of standard strength. **Ther′mal u.,** u. of heat. **Tox′ic u.,** or **U. of u′rinary toxic′ity,** is the amount of urine which when introduced into the circulation is sufficient to kill a rabbit weighing one kilogramme. (For other units, see *Weights* and *Measures.*)

**U′nitary.** Relating to or having the nature of a unit. Also applied to monstrosities having the organs of a single individual. **U. the′ory,** the theory that all disease is single in its nature.

**Uni′ting ban′dage.** A bandage for bringing the edges of a wound into approximation.

**Univ′alent.** Term applied to a radical which replaces in combination one atom of hydrogen.

**Univer′sal joint.** Ball-and-socket joint.

**Univ′ocal genera′tion.** See *Generation.*

**Un′na's dermato′sis.** Seborrhœic eczema. **U.'s lay′er,** stratum granulosum; stratum or layer of epidermal cells above the rete mucosum. **U.'s pap′illary hair,** hair and hair follicle combined. **U.'s paste,** a mixture of zinc oxide in mucilage and glycerin. **U.'s plas′ma cells,** rhombic cells probably derived from lymphocytes. **U.'s plas′ter mulls,** squares of muslin spread with medicated plaster.

**Unoc′ulus.** Having one eye; cyclops; monoculus.

**Uno′na polycar′pa.** Cœlocline polycarpa.

**Unor′ganized.** Inorganic. Not organized.

**Unpo′larizable.** Not capable of polarization; some electrodes, for example.

**Unpo′larized.** Not polarized; said of light.

**Un′schuld's sign.** An early symptom of diabetes, being a disposition to cramps in the calf of the leg.

**Unsex′.** To spay.

**Unsound′.** Diseased; infirm; sickly.

**Unsound′ness of mind.** Disordered mental condition incapacitating the individual for management of his affairs.

**Unstri′ated** or **Unstriped′ mus′cular fi′bre.** See *Muscular fibre.*

**Unto′mool.** Tylophœa asthmatica.

**Unwell′.** Not well; menstruating.

**U′pas.** In the archipelagoes of Molucca and Sunda, a vegetable arrow poison. The tree producing it is said to be the Antiaris or Ipo toxicaria. Another species of upas, *U. tieuté, tshettik* or *tjettek,* is the product of Strychnos tieuté, Upas antiar, like corroval and vao, South American arrow poisons paralyzing the heart, while U. tieuté causes the most violent convulsions.

**Up′land bone′set.** Eupatorium sesilifolium. **U. su′mach,** Rhus glabra.

**Up′per po′lar circle.** Upper third of the uterine cavity.

**Urachal,** u′rak-al (*urachus*). Relating to the urachus. **U. fold,** duplicature of the peritoneum surrounding the urachus. **U. fos′sa,** a depression in the posterior surface of the anterior abdominal wall between the urachus and the hypogastric artery.

**Urachus,** u′rak-us (*ouron*, urine, *echo*, to contain). Remains of a tubular canal existing in the embryo and connecting the cavity of the bladder with the allantois, passing from the bladder to the umbilicus. In the adult it exists as a fibromuscular cord extending from the apex of the bladder to the umbilicus, *ligamentum suspensorium urachi* or *vesicæ.*

**Uracra′tia** (*ouron*, urine, *akratos*, powerless). Enuresis.

**Uræ′mia** (*ouron*, urine, *haima*, blood). Certain morbid phenomena, implicating the nervous centres more especially, due to retention in the blood of excrementitious substances which are normally excreted by the kidneys. The symptoms are mental disturbance, convulsions, coma, headache, nausea, dyspnœa, and disordered vision.

**Uræ′mic.** Relating to uræmia.

**U′ral** or **Ura′lium.** $C_5H_8NO_3Cl_3$. Bitter, crystalline substance, chloral-urethane, hypnotic. Dose, gr. xxx (2.0).

**Ura′li.** Curare.

**U′ramil.** $C_4H_5N_3O_3$. Crystalline substance derived from alloxanthin and chloride of ammonium.

**Uram′ine.** $CN_3H_5$. Guanidine.

**Uranal′ysis.** Analysis of the urine.

**Uraniscochas′ma.** Cleft palate.

**Uranisconi′tis** (*ouraniskos*, palate). Inflammation of the palate.

**Uranis′coplasty.** Operation for repair of fissure of the hard palate.

**Uraniscor′rhaphy** (*ouraniskos*, palate, *rhaphe*, suture). Staphylorrhaphy.

**Uranis′cus** (*ouraniskos*, a canopy). Palate.

**U′ranism.** Sexual perversion; uruism.

**Ura′nium.** A rare metal, symbol U, obtained from pitchblende; it possesses the property of radioactivity. **U. ac′etate,** yellow, soluble salt, cautiously employed in coryza, dry, in solution, or douche. **U. ammo′nium flu′oride,** yellow powder employed in fluoroscopy. **U. ni′trate,** in yellow, soluble crystals; employed in diabetes; dose, gr. j (0.065); is also used in spray form as an astringent in throat affections.

**Uranoma′nia** (*ouranos*, heaven). Megalomania, or delirium of grandeur, referring to a heavenly origin, etc.

**U′ranoplasty.** Uraniscoplasty.

**Uranorrhaph′ia.** Staphylorrhaphy.

**Uranoschisis,** u-ran-os′kis-is (*ouraniskos*, palate, *schisis*, separation). Cleft palate.

**Uran′oschism.** Cleft palate.

**U′ranyl ammo′nium flu′oride.** Uranium ammonium fluoride.

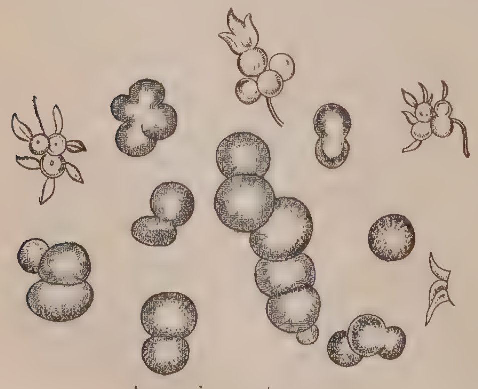
**Uraposte′ma** (*ouron*, urine, *apostema*, abscess). Tumefaction caused by the escape of urine; abscess containing urine.

**Ura′ri.** Curare.

**U′rase.** Ferment, caused by microbes, decomposing urea, producing ammonium carbonate and hippuric acid, from which result glycocoll and benzoic acid.

**Uratæ′mia.** Presence of urates in the blood.

**U′rate.** Lithate. A generic name for salts formed by the combination of uric or lithic acid with different bases. Urate or lithate of sodium, for example, is found in arthritic and certain urinary concretions; urate or lithate of ammonium in certain urinary deposits. The urate of ammonium, ammonii uras, has been used externally as an ointment in chronic cutaneous affections. The urate of quinine, a soluble yellow salt, has been employed in intermittents. See *Calculi, urinary*, and *Urine, examination of*.


Ammonium urate crystals.

**Urat′ic.** Relating to or composed of urates, as *u. calculi* or *u. degeneration*. **U. diath′esis,** gouty diathesis.

**Urato′ma.** A concretion formed by urates.

**Urato′sis.** Deposition of crystalline urates in the tissues or fluids of the body.

**Uratu′ria.** Condition of excess of urates in the urine.

**U′rea** (*ouron*). A white, pearly, brilliant substance, in transparent plates, inodorous, and of a cool taste; very soluble in water; deliquescent, and soluble in alcohol. A carbamide, $COH_4N_2$, carrying off the largest quantity of all the nitrogen taken in the food. Principal solid constituent of urine, and also found in several animal fluids, as chyle, blood, lymph, etc., and in muscular tissue. **U. en′zyme** or **fer′ment,** urase. **U. quin′ate,** urol. **U. sal′icylate,** ursal.

**U′real.** Relating or appertaining to urea.

**Uream′eter.** Apparatus for estimating amount of urea in urine. The process is termed *uream′etry*.

**U′rease.** Urase.

**Urec′chysis** (*ouron*, urine, *ekchysis*, effusion). Effusion of urine into the areolar tissue.

**Urechi′tes suberec′ta.** Savannah flower, yellow nightshade. Poisonous plant indigenous to Jamaica, with effects similar to those of strophanthus.

**Urechitin′** and **urechitoxin′.** Poisonous glucosides from the leaves of Urechites suberecta, recommended as an antidote to curare.

**Ure′do** (*uro*, to burn). Urticaria.

**U′reide.** Urea in which an acid radical replaces the hydrogen.

**Urelco′sis** (*ouron*, urine, *helkos*, ulcer). Ulcerative urethritis.

**U′rens** (*uro*, to burn). Caustic.

**Ureom′eter.** Ureameter.

**Ureorrhœ′a** (*ouron*, urine, *rheo*, to flow). Diabetes.

**Urerythrin′.** Uroerythrin.

**Uresiæsthe′sis** (*ouresis*, micturition, *aisthesis*, feeling). The desire to pass water.

**Ure′sis** (*ouresis*). Micturition.

**Ure′ter.** A cylindrical, fibromuscular tube, one on each side of the body, sixteen to eighteen inches in length, which conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder. It extends obliquely between the pelvis of the kidney and the *bas-fond* of the bladder, into which it opens. It enters the bladder at the posterior angle of the trigonum vesicale.

**Ure′teral.** Relating to the ureter.

**Ureteral′gia** (*algos*, pain). Pain in the course of the ureter.

**Ureterec′tomy.** Excision of the ureter.

**Ureter′ic.** Relating to the ureter.

**Ureteri′tis.** Inflammation of the ureter.

**Ureterocystoncos′tomy.** Ureterocystostomy.

**Ureterocystos′tomy.** Operation of making a communication between the bladder and a part of the ureter not immediately connected with it.

**Ureteroenteros′tomy.** Establishment of fistulous communication between ureter and intestine.

**Ure′terolith** (*lithos*, stone). Calculus in the ureter.

**Ureterolith′ic.** Epithet applied to ischury or other affection caused by a stone in the ureter.

**Ureterolithot′omy.** Operation of removing a calculus from the ureter.

**Ureterol′ysis** (*lysis*, solution). Rupture of the ureter.

**Ureterophlegma′sia.** Ureteritis.

**Ureterophlegmat′ic** (*phlegma*, phlegm). Term applied to any affection accompanied by the presence of mucus in the ureter.

**Ureteropyeli′tis.** Inflammation of the ureter and pelvis of the kidney.

**Ureteropy′ic** (*pyon*, pus). Relating to an affection accompanied by the presence of pus in the ureter.

**Ureteropyo′sis.** Suppuration in the ureter.

**Ureterorrha'gia.** Hemorrhage from the ureter.

**Ureteror'rhaphy.** Suture of the ureter.

**Ureterostegno'sis, Ureterosteno'ma,** or **Ureterosteno'sis** (*stenos*, narrow). Narrowing of the ureter.

**Ureteros'toma** (*stoma*, mouth). Orifice of the ureter.

**Ureterostomat'ic.** Relating to the ureteral orifice.

**Ureteros'tomy.** Establishment of fistulous communication with the ureter.

**Ureterot'omy** (*tome*, incision). Incision in the ureter.

**Ure'tero-ure'teral.** Relating to or connecting different portions of the ureter, as *uretero-ureteral anastomosis,* operation for uniting two separated or divided portions of the ureter.

**Ure'tero-ureteros'tomy.** Establishment of fistulous communication between the two ureters.

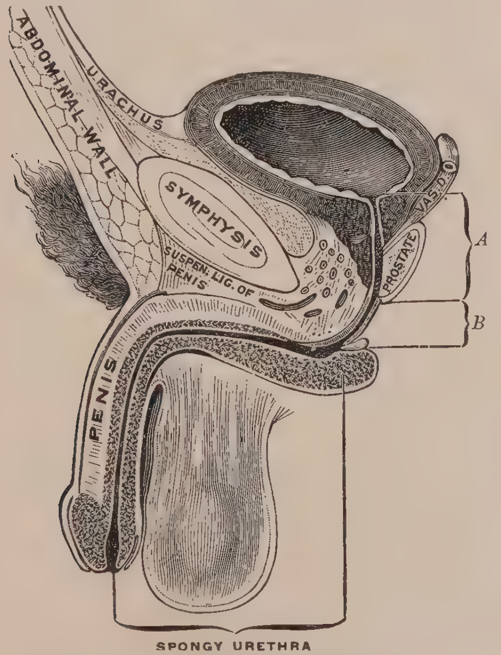
**Ure'tero-u'terine.** Relating to a ureter and the uterus.

**Ureterovag'inal.** Relating to ureter and vagina.

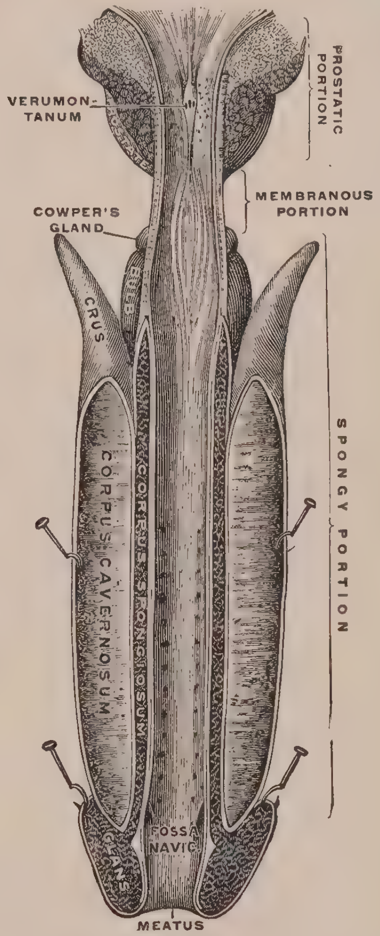
**Ure'thalan.** Methyl-urethane.

**Ure'thane.** Ethyl carbamate, produced by the action of nitrate of urea on ethyl alcohol; occurring in crystals or crystalline masses, and asserted to be antispasmodic, hypnotic, and antipyretic; dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0); also employed as an antidote for strychnine poisoning. **Chlo'ral-u.,** ural. **Eth'yl-u.,** urethane. **Meth'yl-u.,** urethylane.

**Ure'thra** (*oureo*, to pass the urine). Excretory duct for the urine in both sexes and for the sperm in man. In the latter it is eight or ten inches long, and extends from the neck of the bladder, ostium vesicale, to the extremity of the penis. In the *male urethra* three portions are distinguished: 1. Prostatic portion, traversing the prostate gland. 2. Membranous portion, between the layers of the triangular ligament. 3. Spongy portion, within the corpus spongiosum urethræ. On the floor of the prostatic portion is a ridge called the caput gallinaginis or verumontanum, and on either side of this is the so-called prostatic sinus containing the orifices of the prostatic ducts. In the centre, at the beginning of the verumontanum, is the sinus pocularis, into which open the ejaculatory ducts. The spongy portion presents two dilatations, the first, the bulb, at its commencement, where it pierces the bulb of the corpus spongiosum, the second just behind the meatus, the fossa or fovea or fossicula navicularis or Morgagnii. The orifice of the urethra is termed the meatus. The urethra is lined in its whole extent by a mucous membrane, in which are seen, particularly at the bulb, the orifices of a number of follicular ducts, lacunæ or sinuses or foramina of Morgagni, proceeding from or constituting the glands of Morgagni or of Littré. About an inch and a half from the opening of the meatus one of these lacunæ is generally found much larger than the rest, and is named lacuna magna. The *female urethra* is about an inch and a half long. It is very wide at its commencement, terminating at the top of the external aperture of the vagina by the meatus urinarius. **Blind ducts of the u.,** mucous lacunæ of the urethra. **Pe'nile u.,** the spongy portion of the u. **Stric'ture of the u.,** see *Urethrostenosis.* **Vas'cular tu'mor of the u.,** urethral hemorrhoid or polypus; small, scarlet, extremely sensitive, spongy vegetation at the opening of the female urethra.



Male urethra, sagittal section: *A*, prostatic portion; *B*, membranous portion. (Gerrish.)



Male urethra, laid open on its anterior (upper) surface. (Gerrish.)

**Ure'thral.** Relating to the urethra. **U. chan'cre,** concealed or masked c.; see *Chancre.* **U. cri'ses,** attacks of violent pain in the urethra occurring in tabes dorsalis and certain other affections. **U. fe'ver,** elevation of temperature, sometimes with chill and sweats, occasionally following the introduction of a sound or other instrument into the urethra. **U. hem'orrhoids,** vascular tumor of the urethra. **U. pol′ypus,** vascular tumor of the urethra. **U. rheum′atism,** see *Rheumatism, urethral.* **U. shock,** rigor and collapse following urethral operation or catheterization.

**Urethral′gia** (*algos,* pain). Pain in the urethra.

**Urethra′lis.** Urethral. Ischio-urethralis muscle.

**Urethram′eter** (*metron,* measure). Instrument used in measuring the calibre of the urethra.

**Ure′thrascope.** Urethroscope.

**Urethrec′tomy.** Excision of the urethra.

**Urethremphrax′is.** Obstruction of the urethra.

**Ure′thrism.** Irritability or excitability of urethra.

**Urethri′tis.** Inflammation of the urethra; it is either *simple* or *non-specific,* or *gonorrhœal* or *specific.*

**Urethroblennorrhœ′a** (*blenna,* mucus, *rheo,* to flow). Gonorrhœa; gleet.

**Urethrobul′bar.** Relating to the portion of the urethra contained within the bulb of the corpus spongiosum.

**Ure′throcele** (*kele,* tumor). Pouch-like thickening or protrusion of the mucous membrane of the female urethra, having the appearance of a tumor, and leading at times to ulceration and vesical catarrh.

**Urethrocysti′tis.** Inflammation of both bladder and urethra.

**Urethrohæmorrha′gia.** Hemorrhage from the urethra.

**Urethrom′eter.** Instrument for measuring the calibre of the urethral canal.

**Urethrope′nile.** Relating to the urethra and penis.

**Urethroperine′al.** Relating to the urethra and perineum.

**Urethroperineoscro′tal.** Relating to the urethra, perineum, and scrotum.

**Urethrophrax′is** (*phrasso,* to obstruct). Obstruction of the urethra.

**Urethroplas′tic** (*plasso,* to form). Relating to urethroplasty.

**Ure′throplasty.** Surgical procedures designed to repair defects in the urethra.

**Urethrorec′tal.** Relating to urethra and rectum.

**Urethrorrha′gia.** Hemorrhage from the urethra.

**Urethror′rhaphy** (*rhaphe,* suture). The operation of closing a urethral fistula by suture.

**Urethrorrhœ′a** (*rheo,* to flow). Discharge of any kind from the urethra.

**Ure′throscope** (*skopeo,* to examine). Form of endoscope for inspecting the interior of the urethra.

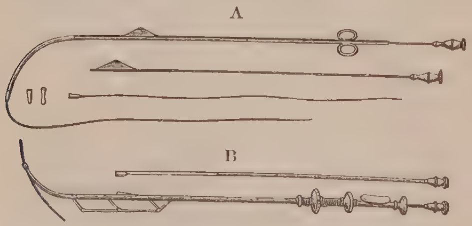
**Ure′throscopy.** Inspection of the interior of the urethra by means of the urethroscope.

**Ure′throspasm.** Spasm of the urethra.

**Urethrostegno′sis, Urethrosteno′ma,** or **Urethrosteno′sis** (*stenos,* narrow). Stricture of the urethra; may be spasmodic or organic. Organic stricture is caused by the contraction of inflammatory deposit upon, within, or beneath the mucous membrane, or of the cicatrix of a ruptured or injured urethra; the former being simple organic stricture, the latter traumatic or cicatricial stricture. Other varieties are described, as whipcord, ring, bridle, and ribbon strictures, according to the shape of the constricting portion.

**Urethros′tomy.** Establishment of fistulous communication with urethra. Perineal section in which the membranous urethra is fixed in the perineum.

**Ure′throtome** (*tome,* incision). An instrument for dividing strictures of the urethra.



A, Maisonneuve urethrotome with filiform guide; B, Otis dilating urethrotome.

**Urethrot′omy.** Division of a urethral stricture. **Exter′nal u.,** division of stricture by external section into the urethra. **Inter′nal u.,** division of stricture by internal section of the urethra.

**Urethrovag′inal.** Relating to the urethra and vagina, as urethrovaginal fistula.

**Urethroves′ical.** Relating to the urethra and bladder.

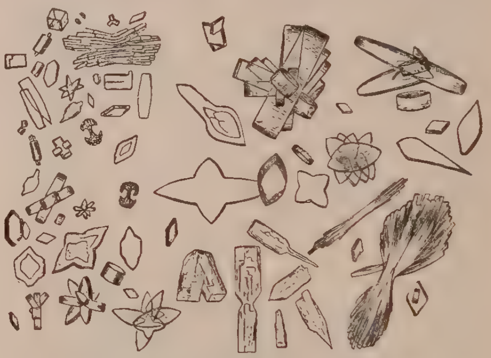
**Ure′thylane.** $C_2H_5NO_2$. Methylurethane. Hypnotic.

**Ure′tic.** Diuretic; urinary.

**Urgin′ea scil′la.** Scilla.

**Uri′asis.** Lithiasis; uresis.

**U′ric.** Relating to urine. **U. acid,** lithic acid; dibasic acid occurring normally in urine, chiefly as acid sodium urate, average amount being 0.05 per cent. of urine voided; also found in combination with potassium, ammonium, calcium, and magnesium; it crystallizes most often in wedge-shaped figures; other forms resemble barrels, sheaves, rosettes, combs, etc.; soluble in 15,000 parts of water, insoluble in alcohol; it is found in the excrement of some animals, as birds, molluscs, and insects, and solid urine of serpents, and in Peruvian guano; it is the principal eliminant of nitrogen next to urea. **U.-a. diath′esis,** lithæmia. **U.-a. leucomains′,** a group of leucomains related in structure to uric acid; this includes adenin, hypoxanthin, guanin, xanthin, heteroxanthin, paraxanthin, carnin, pseudoxanthin, gerontin, and spermin. **U.-a. show′ers,** occasional temporary increase of the amount of uric acid in chronic gout. **U. ox′ide,** xanthic oxide, xanthin, urous acid; substance first described in urinary calculus; more recently has been found as a normal, though scanty, constituent of urine, muscles, liver, spleen, and thymus gland. It is a colorless powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but readily dissolves in dilute acids and alkalies.



Various forms of uric-acid crystals.

**Uricacidæ′mia.** Uricæmia; lithæmia.

**Uricæmia,** u-rik-e′me-ah (*haima,* blood). Condition of the blood in which there is presumed to be an excess of uric acid.

**Uridro′sis** (*ouron,* urine, *hydros,* sweat). Urinous sweating, as in uræmia. **U. crystal′lina,** deposit of crystals of uric acid on the skin.

**Uri′na.** Urine. **U. cerebel′la,** urine of whitish appearance. **U. ci′bi** or **chy′li,** urine secreted after digestion of a full meal. **U. galacto′des,** urine of a milky color. **U. genita′lis,** sperm. **U. hyster′ica,** pale urine passed in large amount after an hysterical attack. **U. jumento′sa** or **jumenta′ria,** jumentous urine. **U. muco′sa,** cystirrhœa. **U. nephelo′des,** cloudy urine. **U. oroboi′des** or **orobo′des,** urine with a fawn-colored deposit. **U. po′tûs,** urine secreted after the ingestion of fluids. **U. san′guinis,** urine of average density secreted independently of immediate stimulus of food and drink, as after a night's rest. **U. spas′tica,** u. hysterica.

**Urinaccelera′tor.** Accelerator urinæ muscle.

**Urinac′ulum.** Urachus. Urinal.

**Uri′næ proflu′vium** (a flux of urine). Diabetes.

**U. stillicid′ium**, strangury. **U. substil′lum**, strangury. **U. suppres′sio**, retention or suppression of urine.

**Urinæ′mia** (*ouron*, urine, *haima*, blood). Presence of urinary materials in the blood.

**U′rinal.** Name given to certain vessels used to pass the urine into, and to reservoirs of different shapes and character adapted to the penis in incontinence of urine, and intended to receive the urine as it flows off.

**Urina′lis.** Diuretic; urinary.

**Urinal′ysis.** Uranalysis.

**Urina′ria.** Antirhinum linaria; Leontodon taraxacum.

**U′rinary.** That which relates to the urine. **U. appara′tus**, urinary organs. **U. blad′der**, a musculomembranous reservoir situated in the hypogastric region, between the rectum and pubis in man, and between the pubis and vagina in the female. Its upper region is covered by the peritoneum posteriorly. Its lower region is bounded, anteriorly, by the prostate in man, and rests on the vesiculæ seminales and rectum; in the female it corresponds to the vagina. The lowest portion of this organ bears the name bas-fond, in which the ureters open and the urethra commences; the triangular space which the apertures of these three canals leave between them is termed *vesical triangle*, *trigonus* or *trigonum vesicæ* or *Lieutaudi*, *corpus trigonum*. The anterior surface of the bladder is not covered by peritoneum. It is attached to the symphysis pubis by a fibrocellular expansion, the anterior ligament. The posterior ligaments or rectovesical folds are duplicatures of peritoneum on its posterior surface, extending from this surface to the rectum in the male and the uterus in the female. The bladder is composed of four coats—serous, muscular, submucous, and mucous. In the neck of the bladder there is, at its lower part, a more or less prominent tubercle, the *vesical uvula*, *uvula vesicæ*, *valvula vesico-urethralis* or *pylorica*. This is the lower termination of a median ridge in the trigone, called *uvula of Lieutaud*. The following facts are of interest (Vierordt):

Weight of bladder and ureters, 193 g. (E. Bischoff).

| | |
|---|---|
| Height (from fundus to vertex) | 50–100 mm. |
| Breadth | 40– 90 |
| Antero-posterior thickness | 40– 70 |
| Natural capacity (in the living) | 200–400 c.cm. (Krause). |

| | Men. | Women. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| When urine is retained intentionally, | 710 | 650 | average figures (Hoffmann). |
| According to examinations of cadavers, | 735 | 680 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Wall when contracted | 15 mm. (Luschka), 12 thick. |
| " when moderately distended | 3–4, at trigonum 6 |
| Mucous membrane | 0.1 |
| Epithelium | 0.06–0.1 |
| Acinous glands | 0.09–0.54 in size. |

**U. cal′culi**, the calculi which form in the urinary passages; see *Calculi, urinary*. **U. depos′it**, solid particles precipitated from the urine by reagents or which settle to the bottom after the urine has been standing for a few hours. **U. fe′ver**, urethral fever. **U. fis′tula**, abnormal communication between the urinary passages and the external surface. Urine sometimes finds an outlet through it. **U. or′gans**, urinary apparatus; organs concerned in the formation of urine—the kidneys; also the bladder and urinary passages. **U. pas′sages**, aggregate of canals and cavities containing the urine and conveying it externally; composed of excretory ducts, forming the tubular portion of the kidney—calices, pelvis, ureters, bladder, and urethra. **U. re′flex**, reflex action leading to micturition and the desire to empty the bladder, consisting of an impression passing from that organ to the micturition-centre, and back again to the bladder. **U. sed′iment**, u. deposit.

**Urina′tion.** Micturition. The act of passing water; also morbid frequency of passing the water. Urination may become pathologically interesting from abnormal change in this function as regards volume, continuity, or direction of the stream passed. It may thus become sometimes uncontrollable, or perhaps entirely checked, so that it may become impossible, as shown in the following table (E. Hurry Fenwick):

### I. Abnormal Urination.

- Abnormal urination.
  - Alterations in the volume of the stream (size of efflux).
    - Sense of obstruction developing suddenly.
      - Gonorrhœa.
      - Acute prostatitis.
      - Impaction of stone in urethra.
      - Congested senile prostate.
    - Sense of obstruction developing gradually.
      - Onanitic prostate.
      - Chronic prostatitis.
      - Stricture.
      - Chronic lesions of spinal cord.
      - Stone in the bladder.
      - Orificial valves of mucous membrane.
      - Stone in urethra.
      - Senile enlargement of prostate.
      - Pelvic tumors.
  - Alterations in the continuity of the stream (interruption of efflux).
    - Efflux arrested suddenly.
      - Stone, clot, pedunculated growth, foreign body.
      - Spasm.
    - Efflux arrested intermittently. (Stuttering urination.)
      - Atony, muscular or nervous.
      - Muscular enfeeblement of fever or old age.
  - Alterations in the direction of the stream (the parabola).
    - Stream bifid. — Stricture.
    - Stream vertical. — Enlarged prostate.

### II. Impossible Urination.

- Impossible urination (no urine passed).
  - Suppression of urine.
    - Non-obstructive.
      - Renal disease.
      - Shock.
      - Septicity.
      - Hysteria.
      - Reflex causes.
      - Injury to one kidney.
    - Obstructive. — Ureteral obstruction.
  - Retention of urine.
    - Peritonitis.
    - Fevers.
    - Pressure on bladder neck.
      - Rectal collections.
      - Pelvic growths; hydatids.
      - Soft malignant prostatic growths.
    - Urethral obstruction.
      - Acute prostatitis.
      - Congested stricture.
      - Impacted stone in children.
      - Ruptured urethra.
    - Reflex spasmodic action. — Anal and hernial operations, etc.
    - Nerve lesions.
      - Acute myelitis.
      - Tabes.

### III. Uncontrollable Urination.

- Uncontrollable urination.
  - Irrepressible urination.
    - Inflammatory.
    - Cystospastic reflex.
    - Chorea (?).
  - Involuntary urination.
    - Childhood.
      - True incontinence.
        - Sphincter paresis.
        - After perineal lithotomy.
      - False incontinence.
        - Nocturnal.
        - Dirty habits.
        - Reflex conditions.
          - Worms; polypus of rectum; over-acid or alkaline urine.
          - Phimosis.
    - Adult life up to fifty.
      - True incontinence.
        - Operative injury of sphincter.
        - Advanced tuberculosis of bladder with sphincteric impairment.
        - Other forms of sphincteric impairment.
        - Injury or disease of spinal cord and brain abolishing sphincter power.
      - False incontinence.
        - Nocturnal.
        - Ataxia with detrusor paresis.
        - Tight stricture.
        - Intoxication.
    - Old age.
      - True incontinence.
        - Unsymmetrical enlargement of prostate.
      - False incontinence.
        - Nocturnal.
        - Overflow of an atonic bladder from prostatic obstruction.

The influence of the nervous system and of arterial pressure on the secretion of urine is well exhibited in the following table (Kirkes):

*Secretion of urine may be increased*—
- *a.* By increasing the general blood-pressure, by
  1. Increase of the force or frequency of heart beat.
  2. Constriction of the small arteries of areas other than that of the kidney.
- *b.* By increasing the local blood-pressure, by relaxation of the renal artery, without compensating relaxation elsewhere; by
  1. Division of the renal nerves (causing polyuria).
  2. Division of the renal nerves and stimulation of the cord below the medulla (causing greater polyuria).
  3. Division of the splanchnic nerves; but the polyuria produced is less than 1 or 2, as these nerves are distributed to a wider area, and the dilatation of the renal artery is accompanied by dilatation of other vessels, and therefore with a somewhat diminished general blood-supply.
  4. Puncture of the floor of the fourth ventricle or mechanical irritation of the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic, possibly from the production of dilatation of the renal arteries.

*Secretion of urine may be diminished*—
- *a.* By diminishing the general blood-pressure, by
  1. Diminution of the force or frequency of the heart-beats.
  2. Dilatation of capillary areas other than that of the kidney.
  3. Division of spinal cord below the medulla, which causes dilatation of the general abdominal area, and urine generally ceases being secreted.
- *b.* By increasing the blood-pressure, by stimulation of the spinal cord below the medulla, the constriction of the renal artery which follows not being compensated for by the increase of general blood-pressure.
- *c.* By constriction of the renal artery, by stimulating the renal or splanchnic nerves or the spinal cord.

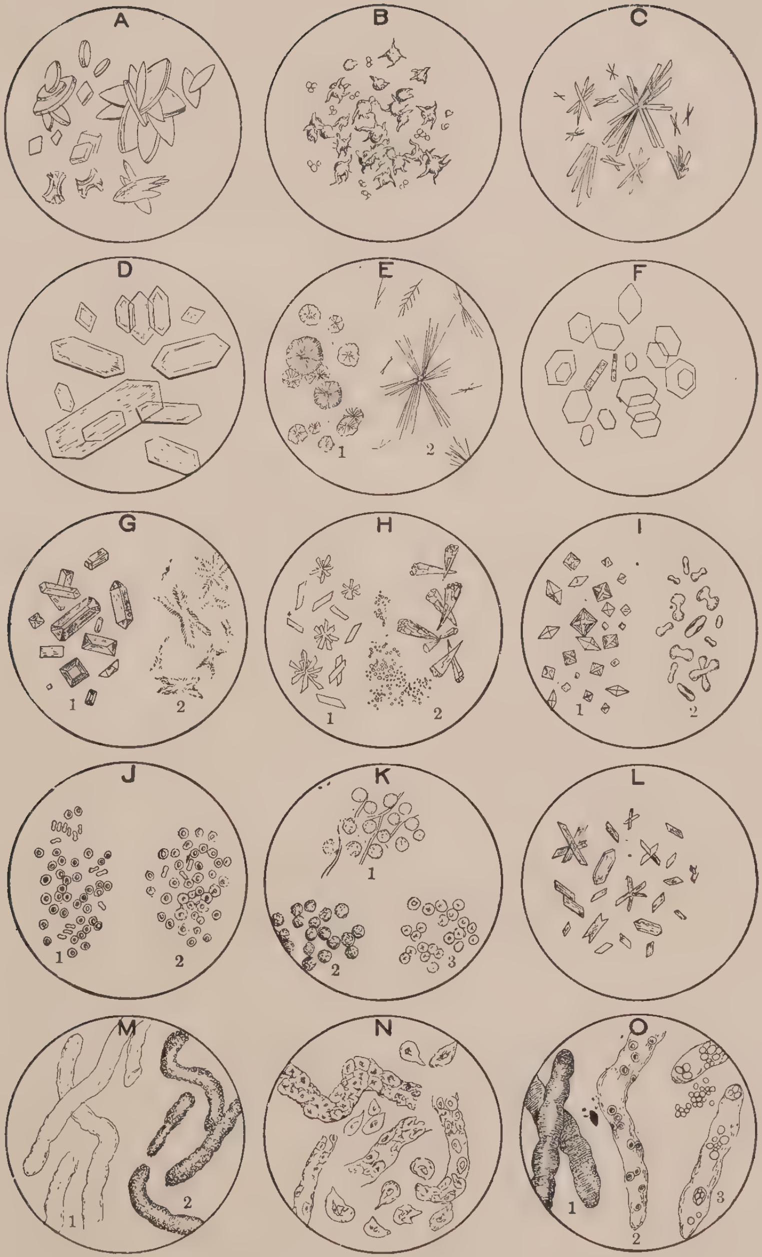
Special names have been given to the passage of urine containing abnormal constituents or normal constituents in abnormal amounts. Thus, that which is characterized by a deficiency of solid matters generally has been called hydruria; by a deficiency of urea, anazoturia; by a superabundance of urea, azoturia; by the presence of albumin, albuminuria; by greater density, baruria. Urine in which the deposit consists of uric or lithic acid and the lithates has been termed lithuria; that in which the deposit consists of the earthy and earthy alkaline phosphates, phosphaturia, ceramuria, etc. At times a pellicle forms on the surface (cremor urinæ), which consists of mucus and some salts; at others there is a cloud (nubecula, nubes) toward its upper part, which is sometimes suspended, as it were, about the middle of the liquid. Not infrequently there is a sediment.

**Urinato′rium.** Urinal.

**U′rine** (*ouron*). Excrementitial fluid secreted by the kidneys in which effete nitrogenized products are thrown out from the system. Urine is transparent, of a citron-yellow color, of a peculiar odor, and of an acid, saline, and slightly bitter taste. That which is passed some time after taking fluid is less colored, and less odorous and dense, than that which is voided some time after eating. The proportion of solid matters in 1000 parts of urine may vary from 30 to 70 and upward. The average composition of urine is affected by the water and food taken, amount of labor—mental or physical—time of day, age, sex, temperature of the air, etc. Urine also contains gaseous matter, equal to about 1 per cent. by volume; of this, chiefly carbon dioxide, 88 per cent., nitrogen, 11 per cent., and oxygen, 1 per cent. The following table shows the average composition of urine and the amount of each constituent voided daily:

| | | | Voided per day. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Grains. | Grammes. |
| Water | 950 | | | |
| Urea | 28 | Organic matter, 37.60. | 520.80 | 35.00 |
| Uric acid | 0.60 | | 11.16 | 0.75 |
| Hippuric acid | 0.35 | | 6.51 | 0.44 |
| Creatinine | 0.65 | | 12.09 | 0.81 |
| Extractives | 8.00 | | 148.80 | 10.00 |
| Sodium chloride | 8.00 | Inorganic matter, 12.40. | 148.80 | 10.00 |
| Phosphoric acid | 2.00 | | 37.20 | 2.50 |
| Sulphuric acid | 1.25 | | 23.45 | 1.56 |
| Lime (CaO) | 0.25 | | 4.65 | 0.31 |
| Magnesia (MgO) | 0.30 | | 5.58 | 0.37 |
| Potash ($K_2O$) and soda ($Na_2O$) | 0.60 | | 11.16 | 0.75 |
| Total | 1000.00 | | 930.20 | 62.49 |
| Water | 950.00 | | | |
| Organic matter | 37.60 | | 699.36 | 47.00 |
| Inorganic matter | 12.40 | | 230.64 | 15.49 |

The average quantity of urine voided in twenty-four hours is from forty to sixty fluidounces. Its specific gravity varies within wide limits in health, the average being about 1.020. **Ar′dent u.**, urine that is hot or of a deep red color. **Black u.**, melanuria. **Blood′y u.**, hæmaturia. **Chy′lous u.**, chyluria. **Crude u.**, urine that is thin, transparent, and but little colored, affording neither cloud nor deposit. **Cystin′ic u.**, urine containing cystin or cystic oxide in solution or as a deposit. **Diabet′ic u.**, saccharine urine; urine passed in diabetes mellitus, mellituria, or glycosuria, containing glucose, which may be separated in the form of crystals. The quantity of urine voided in diabetes mellitus is usually greater than in health, and the normal urinous odor is generally absent. It is pale, limpid, of sweet taste, specific gravity usually ranging between 1030 and 1050, or even 1060. Glucose may be present, varying from a trace up to 10–12 per cent., or even 14 per cent. **Drop′sical u.**, ammoniacal urine, often containing much albumin and scarcely any urea. **Dys-**



Urinary sediments: A, uric acid; B, ammonium urate; C, sodium urate; D, urea nitrate; E—1, leucin, 2, tyrosin; F, cystin: G, triple phosphate—1, triangular prisms, 2, star-shaped crystals; H, calcium phosphate—1, prisms, 2, wedge-shaped crystals; I, calcium oxalate—1, octahedra, 2, dumb-bell crystals; J, red blood-corpuscles—1, normal, 2, as usually seen in urine; K—1, mucus, 2, pus-cells, 3, pus-cells after treatment with acetic acid, showing the nuclei; L, hæmin crystals; M—1, hyaline casts, 2, granular casts; N, epithelial cells and casts; O—1, waxy casts, 2, blood-casts, 3, fatty casts. (Simon.)

**pep'tic u.** contains calcium oxalate, precipitates tannin abundantly, and putrefies quickly.

**U'rine, examina'tion of.** The examination of urine includes the complete study of that fluid, either normal or abnormal, in all its various relations. The following facts are to be investigated (after Simon):

I. *Points to be considered in the analysis of urine.* These are: 1. Color, odor, general appearance—whether clear, smoky, cloudy, turbid, etc. 2. Reaction: whether acid, neutral, or alkaline to test-paper. 3. Specific gravity. 4. Total amount of organic and inorganic solids. 5. Total amount of inorganic matter (ash). 6. Determination of urea. 7. Determination of uric acid. 8. Determination of inorganic acids and bases (hydrochloric, sulphuric, and phosphoric acids; sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, and iron). 9. Determination of albumin. 10. Determination of sugar. 11. Examination for bile. 12. Examination of any organic or inorganic sediment, either by chemical means or by the microscope. 13. Determination of the functionating power of the kidneys. Samples of urine should always be drawn from the well-mixed and exactly measured quantity of the total urine discharged in twenty-four hours.

1. *Color.* Reddish and smoky tint generally indicates the presence of blood, and a brownish-green suggests the presence of the coloring-matter of bile. The amount of indican is small, but it is increased in a number of diseases. The most convenient test is made by mixing equal volumes of urine and hydrochloric acid in a test-tube, and adding drop by drop a filtered solution of bleaching-powder until a green, violet, or blue color is noticed. Normal urine shows a green color only, while a violet-red or intense blue color indicates the presence of indican. By shaking the contents of the test-tube with a little chloroform, the indican is absorbed by the latter, imparting to it a distinct blue color. If the urine should contain albumin, this must be separated before applying the test. Abnormal coloring-matters are chiefly those of blood, bile, and of certain vegetables; rhubarb and senna leaves cause a reddish-yellow to deep red color, especially in alkaline urine; santonin produces a bright yellow color, changing to red or crimson on the addition of an alkali. Carbolic acid, resorcin, naphthalin, and other substances introduced into the system in full doses cause a dark or even black discoloration of the urine. The coloring-matters of blood may be recognized by adding to a few drops of urine a drop of freshly prepared tincture of guaiacum and agitating with a solution of ozonized ether (ethereal solution of hydrogen dioxide); the latter is colored blue in case hæmoglobin is present. In place of ozonized ether, oil of turpentine which has been in contact with atmospheric air for some weeks may be used, and the test made by allowing urine to flow down the test-tube containing a mixture of the oil and tincture; a blue coloration slowly appearing at the juncture of the liquids indicates the presence of blood.

2. *Odor.* The normal odor of fresh urine is sometimes spoken of as aromatic. The ammoniacal and putrescent odor of urine after standing is due to the products of decomposition, chiefly ammonia. Aromatic substances taken internally impart an odor to the urine; oil of turpentine, cubebs, copaiba, asparagus, garlic, valerian, and other substances promptly transfer their odor to the urine.

3. *Reaction.* This is generally acid in healthy urine recently passed, but may become neutral or alkaline within a short period by decomposition of urea and the formation of ammonium carbonate. The acid reaction is due chiefly to free uric and hippuric acids, and also to acid phosphates of sodium and potassium. Urine may show a neutral or even alkaline reaction; in many cases the latter points to decomposition of urea in the bladder, but it may be due also to the elimination of alkaline carbonates from food taken or drugs administered.

4. *Specific Gravity.* The normal specific gravity is about 1.020, but it varies, even in health, from 1.012 to 1.030 or more. A specific gravity above 1.030 may indicate the presence of sugar. Albuminous urine is frequently of low specific gravity, 1.010 to 1.012. The specific gravity of urine, considered separately from the quantity of urine passed in twenty-four hours, is of no value, and in some diseases (as acute nephritis with albuminuria) the specific gravity of albuminous urine may be as high as 1.030, while a diabetic urine may have a specific gravity of 1.025 or less, in consequence of the large volume passed. The specific gravity of urine is generally determined by the urinometer, a small hydrometer which can give correct results only at a certain degree of temperature, generally marked upon the instrument.

5. *Determination of Total Solids.* The last two figures of the specific gravity of urine, multiplied by 2.2, correspond to the number of grammes in 1000 c.c. of urine. If, for instance, 1750 c.c. of urine of a specific gravity of 1.018 have been discharged in twenty-four hours, then the quantity of total solids in 1000 c.c. will be 18×2.2, or 39.6 grammes; and in 1750 c.c. 69.3 grammes. This is a sufficiently exact method, but more minute ones are sometimes employed.

1750
39.6
[illegible]
69.3

6. *Determination of Inorganic Constituents.* The platinum dish containing the known quantity of total solids is exposed to a non-luminous flame until all organic matter has been destroyed and expelled. By reweighing and deducting the weight of the platinum dish, plus ash, from the weight of the dish, plus total solids, the quantity of total organic matter is determined; and by deducting the weight of the dish from the weight of the dish plus ash the total quantity of inorganic matter is found. In the analysis of the ash, chlorine is determined by precipitating the solution of the ash in nitric acid with silver nitrate; sulphuric acid by barium chloride; phosphoric acid by ammonium molybdate; calcium by ammonium oxalate; potassium by platinic chloride; iron by potassium ferrocyanide, etc. With many of the inorganic constituents it is not necessary to destroy the organic matter as described above, as the result can be effected directly. Thus, *chlorine* may be precipitated directly from urine (slightly acidulated with nitric acid) by silver nitrate; the precipitated silver chloride is collected upon a small filter, well washed, dried, and weighed in a porcelain crucible after the filter (to which particles of silver chloride adhere) has been burned separately and its ash added to the contents of the crucible, which is moderately heated before weighing. *Phosphoric acid* is found in urine, in part (about two-thirds) combined with alkalies, and in part (about one-third) with lime and magnesia. By adding any alkali the phosphates of calcium and magnesium (generally termed earthy phosphates) are precipitated; the phosphates of sodium or possibly potassium remain dissolved. These so-called earthy phosphates may be approximately determined by adding a few drops of an alkaline hydroxide to about 50 c.c. of urine, heating to the boiling point, collecting on a filter, washing, igniting, and weighing in a platinum crucible.

7. *Urea.* The average amount of urea excreted in the twenty-four hours is about 33 grammes. There are no very characteristic reactions by which urea can be well recognized. From organic mixtures it is separated by digesting them with from 3 to 4 volumes of alcohol in the cold; the filtered liquid is evaporated to dryness and extracted with alcohol, which again is evaporated. The dry residue may be tested for urea as follows: 1. Dissolved in a few drops of water, the addition of an equal quantity of colorless nitric acid causes the formation of white, shining crystalline plates or prisms of urea nitrate. 2. If a strong solution of oxalic acid is added instead of nitric acid, rhombic plates of urea oxalate form. 3. The residue (or urea) heated in a test-tube to

about 160° C. (320° F.), until no more vapors of ammonia are evolved, leaves a substance termed *biuret*, $C_2H_6N_3O_2$, which upon the addition of a few drops of potassium hydroxide solution and a drop of cupric sulphate solution causes the formation of cupric hydroxide with a reddish-violet color. The *quantitative estimation of urea* in urine is based upon the fact that urea is decomposed by hypobromites into carbon dioxide, water, and nitrogen. The liberated nitrogen is collected, and from its volume its weight and that of the urea are calculated. Other quantitative tests are those known as Liebig's, depending upon the fact that mercuric nitrate forms an insoluble white precipitate in contact with urea, and Fowler's differential density method, depending upon the reduction of specific gravity resulting from the decomposition of urea by the hypochlorites.

8. *Uric Acid.* Uric acid may be recognized by its crystalline form and by the murexide test, which is made by placing a fragment of the suspected substance in a porcelain dish, adding a drop of nitric acid, and carefully evaporating over a flame. To the dry residue a drop of ammonia-water is added, which produces a beautiful purplish-red color. This reaction occurs, however, also with a number of substances which are similar to but more complex in composition than uric acid. The *quantitative estimation of uric acid* in urine is best accomplished by adding 10 c.c. of hydrochloric acid to 250 c.c. of urine, setting aside for twenty-four hours in a cool place, and collecting the crystals of uric acid on a small filter which has been previously weighed. The crystals are washed with a little water and dried at 100° C. (212° F.). As uric acid is not entirely insoluble, 0.0038 gramme must be added for every 100 c.c. of urine employed for the analysis. If the urine to be tested for uric acid be very dilute, it should be evaporated to about one-half its bulk before hydrochloric acid is added; if it contain albumin, this should be removed by adding acetic acid, boiling, and filtering.

9. *Detection of Albumin.* Serum albumin and serum globulin are the forms most frequently present in urine, but peptones and other albuminoids are also met with. There are chiefly three methods by which the presence of albumin in clear urine may be demonstrated, based upon the coagulation of albumin by heat, by nitric acid, and by picric acid, but either metaphosphoric acid or trichloracetic acid may also be used. In most cases, if filtration through good filter-paper is not sufficient to render the urine clear, it may become necessary to use other means. Thus, if earthy amorphous phosphates are present, they may be removed by adding to the urine about a fourth part of potassium hydroxide solution, warming the mixture, and filtering. If the turbidity is caused by urates, the urine will generally become clear by passing the test-tube once or twice through a flame. The clear urine is then tested by either (or all) of the following methods:

(*a*) *Coagulation by Heat.* A test-tube is filled about one-half with urine, to which, if not distinctly acid to test-paper, a few drops of acetic acid are added. The test-tube is then held over the flame in such a manner that the heat acts upon the upper half of the urine only, heating this portion gradually to the boiling point. Two strata of fluid are thus obtained for comparison, and by holding the test-tube against the light or against a black background any difference in the appearance of the upper and lower strata may be noticed easily. Any cloudiness or opacity seen may be due to albumin, but may also be caused by phosphates. A few drops (10 to 15) of nitric acid allowed to flow gently down the side of the tube into the urine will cause the precipitate to disappear when it is caused by phosphates, but not when albumin is present. Or, instead of heating merely the upper half of the urine, the total quantity of urine (acidulated by a few drops of acetic acid) may be heated, and the test-tube set aside for several hours (after the addition of 10 to 15 drops of nitric acid), to allow the albumin to subside, when it can be more distinctly seen and its quantity noticed.

(*b*) *Nitric-acid Test.* A test-tube is filled to the depth of about half an inch with colorless nitric acid, and an equal quantity of urine is allowed to flow down the side of the test-tube, so that the specifically lighter urine forms a distinct and separate layer over the nitric acid. If albumin is present, a white band or zone of varying thickness (according to the quantity of albumin present) appears at the point of contact. If the urine is highly concentrated, a similar white zone is formed between the acid and urine, due to the separation of insoluble acid urates; but the coagulated albumin forms a sharply defined zone, while the urates diffuse into the urine above, and also dissolve on the application of heat. The separation of acid urates may be avoided by diluting the urine with an equal volume of water and placing this diluted urine upon the nitric acid.

(*c*) *Picric-acid Test.* By this test neither phosphates nor urates can be mistaken for albumin; it consists in slowly dropping urine into a test-tube filled to about one-fourth with a highly colored solution of picric acid in water. In the presence of albumin a white cloud or sharply defined white turbidity is formed, and on warming the liquid the albumin collects into balls, which rise to the surface of the liquid. Or a few drops of a saturated solution of picric acid may be gently poured over the surface of the suspected urine in a test-tube, a cloud forming where the two fluids meet if albumin is present.

(*d*) *Metaphosphoric acid* (glacial phosphoric acid) or *trichloracetic acid* may be used by dropping a fragment of either substance into a few c.c. of urine contained in a test-tube. As the acids dissolve a cloudy ring forms in the presence of albumin, which is not dissolved on warming

There are many other tests, as with sodium tungstate, mercuric nitrate, cupric sulphate, and caustic potash, alcohol, potassium ferrocyanide, etc.

The average amount of albumin present in acute albuminuria is 0.1 to 0.5 per cent., rarely over 1 per cent., though it may rise to 4 per cent. An approximate method for the comparative estimation of albumin is to precipitate it (with the precautions mentioned) in a graduated test-tube by heat and set it aside for twelve (or, better, for twenty-four) hours, when the proportion of coagulated albumin which has collected at the bottom of the fluid is noticed. If the albumin occupy one-fourth, one-sixth, one-tenth of the height of the liquid, there is said to be one-fourth, one-sixth, or one-tenth of albumin in the urine. If, however, scarcely any albumin has collected, there is said to be only a trace. A better method of exactly estimating the amount of albumin is its complete separation and weighing, as follows: Acidify 100 c.c. of clear, albuminous urine with acetic acid; heat to the boiling point in a water-bath for half an hour, and filter through a small filter, previously dried at 110° C. (230° F.) and weighed; wash with boiling water to which a little ammonia-water has been added (to remove uric acid and urates), then with pure water until the filtrate is not rendered turbid any longer by silver nitrate, next with pure alcohol, and finally with ether. Dry and filter the contents at 110° C. (230° F.) and weigh. As it may happen that the precipitated albumin encloses earthy phosphates, it is well to burn the filter with its contents in a platinum crucible, and to deduct the weight of the remaining inorganic residue (less the weight of the filter ash) from that of the albumin.

*Peptones* may be recognized by first precipitating all albumin by boiling the urine acidified by acetic acid, filtering, and pouring the cold filtrate carefully upon some Fehling's solution contained in a test-tube. At the junction of the two fluids a phosphatic cloud will appear, above which there will be seen a rosy tinted layer in the presence of peptones. In case the albumin should not have been separated completely, the color will be more violet.

10. *Blood in the Urine.* This is generally manifested by a blood-red or brownish color with a bluish, smoky, or greenish tint, and deposit of a red or reddish-brown sediment after standing. As a rule, all constituents of blood, including the corpuscles, are present, but in some cases hæmoglobin alone has been found. The tests for blood depend either on the microscope or on chemical changes. By the microscope is examined the deposit which forms on standing; almost unaltered blood corpuscles may be found, or they may be swollen, decolorized, and deformed, and they are generally accompanied by blood and fibrin casts. Whenever blood is present there are necessarily albuminoids, which are precipitated by acidulating with acetic acid and boiling, when a brownish coagulum of albumin and hæmatin is precipitated. Hæmoglobin is also tested for by adding to the urine a few drops of freshly prepared tincture of guaiacum, a little ozonized ether, and shaking well. If hæmoglobin is present, the ether assumes a blue color.

11. *Detection of Sugar.* Traces of sugar or as much as 0.01 per cent. are said to occur normally in urine. A large amount is often indicated by high specific gravity, which varies from 1.030 to 1.050; the quantities found vary from mere traces to 10 per cent., the latter, however, being very rare, while 3 to 5 per cent. is often found in the urine of diabetes mellitus. The four chief tests are generally known as the copper test (also termed Trommer's and Fehling's test), the bismuth test, the fermentation test, and the picric-acid test. The copper and the bismuth tests are based upon the deoxidizing or reducing power possessed by grape-sugar for many metallic oxides, as cupric, bismuthic, and silver oxide, which, in the presence of alkalies, are converted into the lower state of oxidation or are reduced to metals. Tests for sugar should always be preceded by tests for albumin, which, if present, should be removed by coagulation and filtration. Earthy phosphates interfere with the copper tests, because they are precipitated by the alkali, and this precipitate may be mistaken for precipitated cuprous oxide when no sugar is present, or it may cover the precipitated cuprous oxide so that this is not recognized when sugar is present. To avoid these errors it is well to render the urine slightly alkaline by a few drops of potash solution, filter after a few minutes, and use this urine for the tests.

(*a*) *Trommer's Test.* Two to four drops of a 5 per cent. solution of cupric sulphate are added to about 5 to 8 c.c. of urine in a test-tube, and then an equal volume of potassium (or sodium) hydroxide solution is added. The alkaline hydroxide precipitates both earthy phosphates and cupric hydroxide, the latter however, dissolving (especially if sugar be present) in the excess of alkali, producing a beautiful blue, transparent liquid. If no sugar is present the color is less blue, but more of a greenish hue. The liquid is now boiled for a few seconds, when if sugar be present a yellow precipitate of cuprous hydroxide is formed, which subsequently loses its water and becomes the red cuprous oxide, which falls to the bottom or adheres to the sides of the test-tube. As various organic substances (other than sugar) have a tendency to reduce cupric oxide at a temperature of 100° C. (212° F.), it is well to set aside a test-tube prepared as above (without heating it) for from six to twenty-four hours. If sugar be present the formation of cuprous hydroxide will gradually take place, while most other organic matters do not act upon cupric oxide at ordinary temperature. In drawing conclusions from the above test it should be remembered that a change of color does not indicate sugar; that a precipitate of earthy phosphates must not be mistaken for cuprous oxide; and that substances other than sugar may deoxidize cupric oxide at the temperature of 100° C. (212° F.).

(*b*) *Fehling's test* differs from Trommer's test in merely using a previously mixed reagent instead of producing this reagent, as it were, in the urine by adding to it cupric sulphate and an alkaline hydroxide successively. This reagent, known as Fehling's solution, is made as follows: Crystallized cupric sulphate, 34.65 grammes, dissolved in pure water, 200 grammes; this solution is poured gradually into a solution of crystallized sodium-potassium tartrate, 173 grammes, dissolved in solution of sodium hydroxide of sp. gr. 1.12, 500 grammes; the clear, well-mixed fluid is diluted to 1000 c.c. The addition of sodium-potassium tartrate in Fehling's solution prevents the precipitation of cupric hydroxide by the alkaline hydroxide. Fehling's solution is very apt to decompose, and if not recently made should be tested by boiling some of it alone and some of it mixed with about three volumes of water in test-tubes; if no precipitate occurs in either case, the fluid may safely be used. This is done by heating about 10 c.c. of Fehling's solution in a test-tube, and adding drop by drop the suspected urine; if the latter contains large quantities of sugar, a yellow or red precipitate of cuprous hydroxide and oxide will be produced very readily; if but small quantities are present, an equal volume of urine may be added to the solution, and the boiling repeated several times before the reaction takes place.

(*c*) *Böttger's* or *Boettcher's bismuth test* consists in adding to a mixture of equal volumes of urine and potassium (or sodium) hydroxide solution a few grains of subnitrate of bismuth and boiling for half a minute. If sugar is present, a gray or dark brown, finally black, precipitate of metallic bismuth is formed. If but very little sugar is present, the undecomposed excess of bismuthic nitrate (or bismuthic hydroxide) mixes with the metallic bismuth, imparting to it a gray color; the test should then be repeated with a smaller amount of the bismuth salt. If the urine contains hydrogen disulphide (sometimes produced by decomposition of certain urinary constituents), black bismuth sulphide will be formed, which may be mistaken for metallic bismuth; albumin itself may be the cause of the formation of alkaline sulphides; the previous complete separation of albumin is therefore indispensable.

(*d*) *The fermentation test* is based upon the decomposition of sugar by the action of yeast, with generation of carbon dioxide. The test is made by adding to about 50 or 75 c.c. of urine (contained in a large test-tube or small flask) a few c.c. of ordinary baker's or brewer's yeast. If sugar is present, fermentation will commence within twelve hours, and will manifest itself by the formation of carbon dioxide, which will force a portion of the fluid through the bent tube into the beaker placed there for its reception. The disadvantages of this process are the length of time required for its performance, the unreliability of the ferment, and the fact that small quantities of sugar (less than 0.5 per cent.) evolve so little carbon dioxide that a doubt may be felt as to the presence of sugar at all.

(*e*) *Picric-acid Test for Sugar.* In the presence of alkalies picric acid may also be used to advantage as a reagent for sugar. Urine is mixed with an equal volume of an aqueous solution of picric acid; a little caustic potash is added and gently heated; a marked reddish or reddish-brown coloration indicates sugar. By far the best method for the determination of sugar in urine is the decomposition of a copper solution of a known strength, and Fehling's solution, prepared as stated above, answers this purpose well. 1000 c.c. of Fehling's solution, containing 34.65 grammes of crystallized cupric sulphate, $CuSO_4 5H_2O$, are exactly decomposed by 5 grammes of grape-sugar, or 1 c.c. of solution by 0.005 of grape-sugar. The calculation of the amount of sugar present is easily made: 10 c.c. of Fehling's solution are decomposed by 0.05 gramme of sugar; this quantity must, therefore, be contained in the number of c.c. of urine used. Suppose 30 c.c. of urine, diluted with 9 parts of water, or 3 c.c. of pure urine, have been required to decompose the 10 c.c. of Fehling's solution; then 3 c.c. of urine contain of grape-sugar 0.05 gramme, or 100 c.c. of urine 1.666 grammes, according to the proportion: 3 : 0.005 :: 100 : 1.666. If the urine contains but very little sugar, it may be used directly without diluting it, or instead of diluting it with 9 parts of water it may be diluted with 4 volumes or with an equal volume of water. See *Fehling's solution.*

12. *Detection of Bile.* The presence of bile in urine is generally indicated by a decided color, from a deep brownish-red to a dark brown; the foam of such urine (produced by shaking) has a distinct yellow color, and a piece of filter-paper or a piece of linen dipped into the urine assumes a yellow color, which does not disappear on drying. The further detection of bile depends upon the reactions of the biliary coloring-matters or biliary acids; it frequently happens, however, that the pigments are present, while the acids are not.

(*a*) *Gmelin's test* for biliary coloring-matters may be applied by allowing a small quantity of nitric acid containing some nitrous acid to flow down the sides of a test-tube (containing the urine) in such a manner that the two fluids do not mix, or by placing upon a porcelain plate a few drops of the urine, near it a few drops of nitric acid to which one drop of sulphuric acid has been added, and allowing the two liquids to approach gradually. In both cases (if bile-pigment is present) a play of color is seen at the point of union between the two fluids, the colors changing from green to blue, violet-red, and yellow or yellowish-green; while the appearance of the green at the beginning is indispensable to prove the presence of bile, the presence of all the other colors is not essential. This test may be modified by mixing the urine with a concentrated solution of sodium nitrate, and pouring down the sides of the test-tube concentrated sulphuric acid in such a manner as to form two distinct layers; the colors are seen at the point of contact as above. If the urine is very dark in color, it should be diluted with water before applying these tests.

(*b*) *Ultzmann's test* for bile-pigment is made by mixing 10 c.c. of urine with 3 or 4 c.c. of potassium hydroxide solution (1 in 3 of water), and supersaturating with hydrochloric acid; the mixture assumes a beautiful emerald-green color after some time.

(*c*) *Pettenkofer's test* for biliary acids is made by dissolving a few grains of cane-sugar in urine contained in a test-tube, and allowing some concentrated sulphuric acid to trickle down the side of the inclined test-tube; a purple band is seen at the upper margin of the acid, and this, when the liquid is shaken, becomes at first turbid, then clear, and almost simultaneously it turns yellow, then pale cherry-red, dark carmine-red, and finally a beautiful purple-violet. The temperature must not be allowed to rise much above 38° C. (100° F.).

13. *Urinary Deposits* (*Sediments*). Urine may be turbid when passed, and this indicates an excess of mucus or the presence of renal epithelium, pus, blood, chyle, semen, bile, or phosphate or urate of sodium in excess, etc. A turbidity subsequent to the passage of the urine is generally due to the precipitation of phosphates or urates, or it may result from fermentation or decomposition. Either of the substances named will form a deposit on standing. When such a deposit is to be examined, a few ounces of the urine should be set aside for several hours in a tall, narrow, cylindrical glass; when the sediment has collected at the bottom, the supernatant urine may be decanted, or the sediment may be taken out by means of a pipette for examination. The solid portions of the urine may be obtained for examination more rapidly, however, by means of centrifugation. Sediments are either organized or unorganized. To the first belong mucus, blood, pus, urinary casts, epithelium, spermatozoids, fungi, infusoria, etc.; to the second belong uric acid, urates, calcium oxalate, phosphate, or carbonate, magnesium ammonium phosphate, cystin, hippuric acid, etc. Most of the unorganized and either crystalline or amorphous sediments may be easily recognized by chemical means. *Urates of ammonium, calcium,* and *sodium* dissolve on heating the urine, and are precipitated on cooling. The murexid test is used in addition. *Phosphates of calcium* or *ammonium-magnesium* dissolve in acetic acid, and ammonium molybdate dissolved in nitric acid produces a yellow precipitate on heating. *Calcium oxalate* is insoluble in acetic, but soluble in hydrochloric acid, from which solution it is reprecipitated on neutralizing with ammonia. *Uric acid* is not dissolved by heat or by acetic or hydrochloric acid, but dissolves on the addition of caustic potash, and burns on platinum foil without leaving a residue; it is recognized by the murexid test. *Cystin* is insoluble in water and alcohol, but soluble in mineral acids and in caustic alkalies; from either solution it is reprecipitated by neutralizing. Cystin contains 26 per cent. of sulphur, which causes the formation of black sulphide of lead when cystin is boiled with caustic potash to which a few drops of solution of lead acetate have been added. The chemical examination of any urinary sediment should always be preceded by a microscopic examination, which latter is in many cases the only way of determining the nature of the sediment, especially of the organized substances. *Uric acid* occurs in many different forms, mostly in rhombic plates with rounded obtuse angles, often joined into rosettes. Uric acid is found almost invariably colored red or reddish-brown, which generally distinguishes it from other sediments. The crystals or cluster of crystals are often large enough to be seen by the naked eye, and are then known by the terms "sand," "gravel," or "red-pepper grains." *Ammonium acid urate* is found generally associated with amorphous or crystalline phosphates in urine which has become alkaline. The crystalline globules are generally covered with spinous excrescences, which give them the characteristic "thorn-apple" appearance. *Sodium urate* forms generally a part in the pulverulent, heavy, variously tinted deposit of the mixed urates known as "brick-dust" or "lateritious" sediment. It occurs either in fine, amorphous granules, which cannot be distinguished microscopically from other amorphous sediments, or in a crystalline form. *Urea nitrate* crystallizes readily in large, six-sided plates on the addition of nitric acid to urine. *Leucin* or amido-caproic acid and *tyrosin* are but rarely met with in urinary deposits. *Leucin* is found either as rounded lumps, showing but little crystalline structure, or as spherical masses, exhibiting fine, radial striation. *Tyrosin* appears generally in fine, long, silky needles, forming bundles or rosettes. *Cystin* occurs occasionally as a grayish, crystalline deposit, forming transparent, six-sided plates; it also occurs in calculi. *Magnesium ammonium phosphate,* or triple phosphate, is found generally in triangular prisms with bevelled ends, but sometimes also in star-shaped, feathery crystals. *Calcium phosphate* is most frequently found in amorphous globules, but also crystallized, either in prisms or in "wedge-shaped" crystals. *Calcium oxalate* occurs either in quadratic octahedra with brilliant refraction or in the shape of "dumb-bells." *Blood corpuscles* appear under the microscope as reddish, circular disks, sometimes laid together in strings. If seen in profile they appear biconcave. *Mucus* and *pus* are often difficult to distinguish from one another under the microscope, as they both appear as little granular globules varying somewhat in appearance with the reaction of the urine. Pus is rendered slimy, ropy, viscid, and tenacious by the addition of caustic potash. *Hæmin crystals:* the formation of these crystals often serves for the recognition of blood; it is accomplished by mixing the suspected fluid on a glass slide with a little sodium chloride and a drop of glacial acetic acid and warming gently, when the

characteristic crystals will appear. By repeating the process several times larger and better-developed crystals are obtained.

*Hyaline casts* and *granular casts* are tube-like cylinders often found together with blood corpuscles and pus corpuscles, or holding in their substance or walls epithelial cells, mucous corpuscles, and fat globules. Hyaline casts are distinguished by their transparent appearance, while granular casts show a more or less granular surface. *Epithelial casts* and *cells*, according to their origin (from the vagina, urethra, bladder, etc.), differ somewhat, and it is difficult to recognize with certainty the source whence they are derived. *Waxy casts* resemble hyaline casts, but are less transparent. Casts containing blood corpuscles or fat globules are generally easily recognized. Other urinary deposits may also be found, various kinds of fungi, vibriones, spermatozoids, hair, or even such foreign matters as fibres of cotton, wool, or silk with their characteristic appearances.

14. *Urinary calculi* are solid deposits of larger or smaller size formed from within the urinary tract (kidneys, ureter, bladder, and urethra). The chemical composition of the calculi is generally that of either of the above-named unorganized sediments, and their nature can easily be determined. See *Calculi, urinary*.

15. *The functional activity* of the kidneys may be determined by cryoscopy, or the freezing test. This is based upon Raoult's law that a definite amount of any substance—expressed in molecules, not in weight or bulk—dissolved in a definite quantity of fluid reduces the freezing point of that liquid by a constant amount. If the freezing point is normal the kidneys are functionating properly, but it is raised in nephritis and in heart disease after the kidneys have become affected. The determination of the urotoxic coefficient is another method for ascertaining the amount of excrementitious material removed in this fluid. In order to express the comparative degrees of toxicity use is made of the urotoxic unit. This is the quantity of urine which when introduced into the circulation is sufficient to kill a rabbit weighing one kilogramme. The urotoxic coefficient is the number of toxic units formed, per kilogramme of weight, in the twenty-four hours. The urotoxic coefficient varies greatly in different conditions of health and disease.

**U′rine, feb′rile.** Concentrated urine of high color and strong odor discharged in cases of severe inflammation and fever. **U. fe′ver,** urethral f. **Filamen′tous u.,** urine containing thread-like substances. **Floc′culent u.,** urine when it is clouded by flocculi suspended in it. **Furfura′ceous u.,** urine containing a bran-like sediment. **Gout′y u.,** contains much phosphate of lime, and, after severe attacks of gout, precipitates a mixture of the uric and rosacic acids. **Hyster′ical u.** is clear and colorless. **Incon′tinence of u.,** see *Enuresis*. **Jumen′tous u.,** ammoniacal urine rendered turbid by a substance similar to small grains of dust, which causes it to resemble the urine of herbivorous animals. **Lactes′cent u.** or **milk′y u.,** white and turbid urine. **Mucilag′inous u.,** urine containing much mucus. **Ner′vous u.,** thin and very liquid urine, such as is passed shortly after an attack of hysteria. **Oil′y u.,** that which pours like oil or which has an oily pellicle at its surface. **Oxal′ic u.,** oxaluria, urine containing or depositing oxalates. **Phosphores′cent u.,** urine which is luminous or phosphorescent. **Purpu′ric u.,** see *Porphyruria*. **Reten′tion of u.,** see *Retention*. **Rick′ety u.,** contains much phosphate of calcium. **Sac′charine u.,** diabetic urine. **Salt of u.,** ammonii carbonas. **Sand′y u.,** urine which deposits a sandy sediment. **U.-se′rum,** see *Urinserum*. **Stop′page of u.,** ischuria; see also *Urination*. **Thin u.,** urine that is transparent, slightly colored, and of low specific gravity.

**Urinif′erous** (*urina, fero*, to carry). That which carries urine. **U. ducts** or **tubes of Belli′ni,** the collection of small tubes converging from the cortical part of the kidney to the apices of the papillæ. The tortuous uriniferous ducts are called tubes of Ferrein. **U. sub′stance of the kid′ney,** see *Kidney*.

**Urinip′arous** (*urina+pario*, to produce). Producing urine, said of the secreting portion of the kidney.

**Urinogen′ital.** Urogenital.

**Urinol′ogy** (*logos*, treatise). Urology.

**Urinom′eter** (*metron*, measure). Urometer. A small hydrometer for taking the specific gravity of urine.

**Urinom′etry.** The use of the urinometer to determine the specific gravity of the urine.

**U′rinoscopy** (*skopeo*, to see). Examination of the urine as a means of diagnosis.

**U′rinose** or **U′rinous.** Having the character of urine. Similar to urine.

**Urinse′rum.** If a small quantity of albuminous urine is injected repeatedly into the veins of an animal, in time the blood serum of that animal will acquire the property of causing a precipitate when added to albuminous urine; the serum possessing this property is called urinserum. This reaction is specific, for if serum albumin has been injected the blood serum will not precipitate serum globulin, and *vice versa*.

**Uri′tis** (*uro*, to burn). Inflammation following a burn.

**Urn′ing.** An individual whose sexual desires and inclinations are exclusively for persons of the same sex, a form of sexual hyperæsthesia and perversion.

**Urn′ism.** Sexual perversion.

**Uro-** (*ouron*, urine). In composition, urine.

**U′ro-ammo′nia.** Containing or composed of uric acid and ammonia, as *u.-a. calculus*.

**Urobacil′lus duclaux′i** (Miquel). A microorganism found in water and in offal. **U. freudenreich′ii** (Miquel), from the atmosphere, offal, dust, etc. **U. liquefa′ciens sep′ticus,** pathogenic bacillus resembling in appearance B. septicus vesicæ. **U. maddox′i** (Miquel), in water and offal. **U. pasteu′ri** (Miquel), detected in urine that is undergoing decomposition. **U. schützenberg′ii** (Miquel), in water and offal.

**Urobilin′.** Reddish-yellow pigment, identical with hydrobilirubin, present in small quantity in normal urine, abundant in high-colored urine of fevers, and giving characteristic absorption spectrum. **U. jaun′dice,** urobilinicterus.

**Urobilinic′terus.** Jaundice due to retention of urobilin in the blood, occurring chiefly after absorption of large extravasations of blood.

**Urobilin′ogen.** A chromagen in urine which when decomposed produces urobilin.

**Urobilinu′ria.** Condition in which a large amount of urobilin is present in the urine, which becomes reddish-brown.

**Urocanin′ic acid** (*caninus*, relating to a dog). $C_{12}H_{12}N_4O_4$. A crystalline acid found in the urine of the dog. The base formed by it on fusion is called *urocanin*, $C_{11}H_{10}N_4O$.

**U′rocele.** Swelling due to effusion of urine into the areolar tissue or the cavity of the scrotum.

**Urochesia,** u-ro-ke′ze-ah (*chezo*, to go to stool). A discharge of urine by the bowels.

**Urochloral′ic acid.** A compound of glucuronic acid with chloral, found in the urine after the administration of this drug.

**U′rochrome** (*chroma*, color). The chief coloring-matter of the urine. Yellowish, amorphous substance yielding by oxidation uroërythrin, and by decomposition with acids a dark material called uromelanin.

**Uroclep′sia** or **Uroclep′sis** (*klepto*, to steal). Unconscious dribbling of urine.

**Urocris′ia** (*krisis*, judgment). A judgment formed either of the urine or of disease after inspecting the urine. Also the crisis of a disease by uresis. *Urocriterion* is the symptom by which such judgment is formed.

**Urocri'sis.** Crisis of disease accompanied with an increased excretion of urine.

**Urocrite'rion.** See *Urocrisia.*

**Urocyanin'.** Uroglaucin.

**Urocyan'ogen** (*kyanos*, blue). Blue sediment seen especially in the urine of cholera patients.

**Urocy'anose.** Urocyanogen.

**Urocyano'sis.** Blue color of urine due to the presence of indican.

**Urocys'tic** (*kystis*, bladder). Relating to the urinary bladder.

**Urocys'tis** (*kystis*, bladder). Urinary bladder.

**Urocysti'tis.** Inflammation of the urinary bladder.

**Urocystocatar'rhus.** Cystorrhœa.

**Urodæ'um.** Continuation of the entodermic canal into the tail of the embryo.

**Urodial'ysis** (*dialysis*, dissolution). A partial and temporary suspension of the function of the kidney occurring in the course of some acute diseases, but without local mischief. It has been termed, when occurring in infants, *u. neonatorum;* in the aged, *u. senum.*

**Urodochi'um** (*dechomai*, to receive). Urinal.

**Urodyn'ia** (*odyne*, pain). Pain during micturition.

**Urœde'ma** (*oidema*, a swelling). Tumefaction produced by the escape of urine.

**Uroërythrin'** (*erythros*, red). See *Porphyruria.*

**Urofuscohæmatin'** (*fuscus*, brown). Brown pigmentary matter found in the urine in some diathetic diseases.

**Urogas'ter.** The urinary canals, considered collectively.

**Urogen'ital.** Genito-urinary. Relating or appertaining to the urinary and genital apparatus, as the urogenital organs. **U. ducts,** ducts of Müller and of Wolff in the human embryo. **U. si'nus,** cavity or canal in the embryo of the mammalia opening externally, in which the excretory ducts of the Wolffian bodies, the ureters, and the efferent parts of the generative apparatus terminate internally. It is prolonged into the urachus. Subsequently it becomes separated by a process of division into *pars urinaria* and *pars genitalis.* The former, extending toward the urachus, is converted into the urinary bladder; the latter forms the urethra in the male and the vagina in the female.

**Urogenous,** u-roj'en-us. Producing urine.

**Uroglaucin'** (*glaukos*, pale blue). See *Uroxanthin.*

**Uroglyco'sis** (*glykys*, sweet). Diabetes mellitus.

**Urogravim'eter** (*gravis*, heavy, *metron*, measure). Urometer.

**Urohæmatin'.** A substance resembling hæmatoporphyrin found occasionally in the urine. Urohæmatoporphyrin.

**Urohæmatoporphyrin'.** Purplish pigment having a characteristic absorption spectrum, found in urine of rheumatism.

**U'rol.** $C_7H_{22}O_6.2CO(NH_2)_2$. The quinate of urea, recommended as a remedy for gout, renal colic, and the so-called uric-acid diathesis; it restricts the formation of uric acid in the system.

**U'rolith** (*lithos*, stone). Urinary calculus.

**Urolithi'asis.** Lithia.

**Urolithol'ogy** (*lithos*, stone, *logos*, description). Description of or treatise on urinary calculi.

**Urolithot'omy.** Lithotomy.

**Urol'ogy.** Science in relation to the urine, especially as an aid to diagnosis and prognosis.

**Urolog'ical.** Relating to urology.

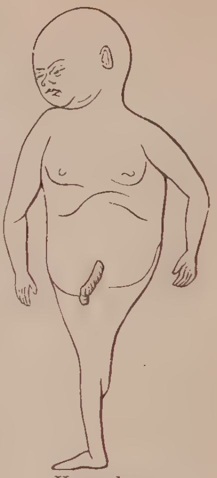
**Urol'ogist.** One skilled in the science of urology, or the study of urine.

**Uroluteïn'** (*luteus*, yellow). Yellow pigment found occasionally in human urine.

**U'romancy** (*manteia*, divination). Prognosis based upon examination of the urine.

**Uromelanin'.** See *Urochrome.*

**Urom'elus** (*oura*, tail, *melos*, limb). A monster in which the two lower limbs are united, very incomplete, and terminated by a single foot, which is almost always imperfect, the sole being turned forward.



Uromelus.

**Urom'eter** (*metron*, measure). Urinometer.

**Urom'phalus** (*urachus* + *omphalos*, navel). Monstrosity which consists in the protrusion of the urachus at the umbilicus.

**Uron'cus** (*onkos*, swelling). A urinary swelling.

**Uronol'ogy.** Urology.

**Urophaïn'.** Urobilin.

**Urophan'ic** (*phaino*, to show). Appearing or showing its presence in the urine.

**Uropheïn'.** Pigment substance in the urine.

**Uropherin'.** Lithium diuretin; lithio-theobromine salicylate. A white, soluble powder, resembling diuretin, and diuretic in the dose of gr. xv (1.0). It is produced by rubbing theobromine with lithium hydroxide and salicylate. **U. ben'zoate,** $LiC_7H_7N_4O_2$, mixture of theobromine and lithium benzoate; diuretic; dose, gr. xv (1.0). **U. sal'icylate,** mixture of lithium salicylate and lithium theobromine; diuretic.

**Urophthis'is.** Diabetes mellitus.

**Uropittin'.** Product of urochrome having a peculiar absorption spectrum.

**Uroplan'ia** (*plane*, wandering). The presence of urine in other parts than the urinary organs.

**Uropoie'sis** (*poieo*, to make). The secretion of urine by the kidney.

**Uropoiet'ic.** Relating to uropoiesis.

**Uropsam'mus** (*psammos*, sand). Urinary gravel.

**Uropyg'ial** (*oura*, tail, *pyge*, rump). Relating to the coccyx, or to the rump of birds. **U. gland,** a caudal sebaceous gland in birds, supplying the fatty secretion with which they anoint their feathers.

**Uropyg'ion.** Coccyx.

**Uroroseïn'.** An occasional pigment in normal urine; also occurring in conditions of grave nutritive disturbances.

**Urorrha'gia** (*rhage*, breaking forth). Diabetes. Polyuria.

**Urorrhodin'** (*rhodon*, rose). Purple coloring-matter in urine, a modification of hæmaphæin.

**Urorrhodin'ogen.** The chromagen which when decomposed produces urorrhodin.

**Urorrhœ'a.** Polyuria.

**Urorrhorrhœ'a** (*orrhos*, serum). Albuminuria.

**Urorubin'.** Garnet-red, crystalline pigment precipitated by adding ether to urine boiled with hydrochloric acid.

**Urorubrohæmatin'.** Pigment, dark red, observed in pemphigus leprosus, and in other rare forms of constitutional disease.

**Urosacin'** (*rosa*, rose). Urorrhodin.

**Uroscheocele,** u-ros'ke-o-seel (*osche*, scrotum, *kele*, rupture). Urocele.

**Uros'chesis** (*schesis*, suppression). Suppression of urine.

**U'roscopist.** One who makes a specialty of examination of urine.

**U'roscopy** (*skopeo*, to look at). Examination of urine.

**Urosep'sis** (*sepsis*, putrefaction). Septic condition arising from extravasation of urine.

**Urosep'tic.** Relating to the morbid effects of extravasation of urine.

**Urosin'.** Lithium quinate. Antilithic.

**Uro'sis.** Any disease of the urinary organs.

**Urospectrin'.** Pigment resembling hæmatoporphyrin found in healthy urine.

**Uros'tealith** (*stear*, fat, *lithos*, stone). A peculiar fatty ingredient of urinary calculi.

**Urosteato′ma.** Urostealith.

**Urosteno′sis.** Urethrostenosis.

**Urotheobromine′.** Paroxanthin.

**Urotox′ic.** Relating to the toxic substances eliminated in the urine from retention of effete products in the blood which should be eliminated by the kidneys. **U. coeffic′ient, U. u′nit,** see under *Urine,* § 15.

**Urotropin′.** $(CH_2)_6N_4$. Hexamethylene-tetramine. Formine. Produced by the action of formaldehyde on ammonia. Is said to increase the secretion of urine and the excretion of uric acid; renders the urine sterile; dose, gr. x (0.65).

**U′rous.** Having the character of urine. **U. acid,** uric acid.

**Uroxanthin′** (*uro,* urine, *xanthos,* yellow). A yellow coloring-matter in urine, decomposable into a red coloring-matter, urrhodin, and a blue, uroglaucin—the former having the same composition as indigo-red, the latter as indigo-blue.

**Uroxin′.** Alloxanthin.

**Uroze′mia** (*zemia,* loss). Diabetes. **U. albumino′sa,** Bright's disease of the kidney. **U. melli′ta,** diabetes mellitus.

**Urrhodin′.** See *Porphyruria.*

**Urrosacin′.** See *Porphyruria.*

**Ur′sal.** Combination of urea and salicylic acid. Antipyretic and antirheumatic.

**Ursin′.** Arbutin. Crystalline principle found in *Uva ursi;* diuretic and astringent.

**Ur′sone.** $C_{30}H_{48}O_3+2H_2O$. Tasteless principle from Uva ursi.

**Urti′ca** (*uro,* to burn). Common stinging nettle; ord. *Urticaceæ.* Used for medical and culinary purposes. The young shoots in the spring are diuretic and antiscorbutic. The pain produced by its sting is not to be compared to the torture occasioned by *U. stimulans* and *U. crenulata* of India, and still less to *U. urentissima* of Timor, called by the natives Daoun setan—devil's leaf—from the persistence and severity of the pain. **U. balear′ica,** U. pilulifera. **U. crenula′ta,** see *Urtica.* **U. dioi′ca,** urtica. **U. his′pida,** urtica. **U. iners′ mag′na fœtidis′sima,** galeopsis. **U. ma′jor,** U. dioica. **U. mi′nor,** U. urens. **U. mor′tua,** Lamium album. **U. pilulif′era,** pill-bearing nettle; the seed was formerly given in diseases of the chest. **U. pilulo′sa,** U. pilulifera. **U. roma′na,** U. pilulifera. **U. stim′ulans,** see *Urtica.* **U. u′rens,** dwarf nettle; a lesser variety of the nettle, said to check hemorrhage when prescribed internally. **U. urentis′sima,** see *Urtica.*

**Urtica′ria** (*urtica,* because the eruption resembles that produced by the stings of a nettle). Nettlerash, hives. Inflammatory affection characterized by the development of wheals, of whitish, pinkish, or reddish color, accompanied by stinging, pricking, or tingling sensations. It may be induced by eating shell-fish, eggs, nuts, etc., then called toxic u., or u. ab ingestis. **U. bullo′sa,** in which both wheals and blebs are present. **U. confer′ta,** in which lesions are grouped. **U. evan′ida,** in which wheals rapidly disappear. **U. facti′tia,** see *Autographism* and *Dermographism.* **Gi′ant u.,** angioneurotic œdema, u. œdematosa. **U. hæmorrhag′ica,** purpura urticans or urticata, in which the lesions are partly those of purpura and partly wheals, the latter being secondary. **U. maculo′sa,** a form of the disease in which the urticarial wheal is followed by a red patch. **U. marit′ima,** eruption produced by sea-bathing. **U. medicamento′sa,** from ingestion or local application of certain drugs. **U. nodo′sa,** u. in which the eruption is nodular. **U. œdemato′sa,** u. attended with much subcutaneous or submucous œdema. **U. papulo′sa,** lichen urticatus, in which the lesion is in the form of a papule with the characteristics of a wheal. **U. per′stans,** u. in which the wheals persist for some time. **U. pigmento′sa,** having pinkish, reddish, or yellowish wheals, inclining to persist and to be succeeded by yellowish, orange, greenish, or brownish stains or pigmented spots. **U. porcel′lana,** essera; urticaria. **Tox′ic u.,** u. following the ingestion of shell-fish or other substances which are toxic to the individual by reason of some idiosyncrasy. **U. tubero′sa,** in which more or less persistent nodes or tumors are formed. **U. vesiculo′sa,** u. in which the eruption is vesicular.

**Urtica′rial** or **Urtica′rious.** Relating to urticaria.

**Urtica′ta.** Urticaria hæmorrhagica.

**Ur′ticating.** Producing a stinging, burning sensation like that of nettle-rash.

**Urtica′tion.** Flagellation with nettles, used to excite the skin. Burning; itching.

**Uru′cu.** Terra Orleana.

**Uryl′ic acid.** Uric acid.

**Us′kow's pil′lars.** Two embryonic ridges developed in the posterior and lateral region, which by their union with the transverse septum form the diaphragm.

**Usne′a cra′nii huma′ni.** Lichen saxatilis. **U. flor′ida hir′ta, U. hir′ta,** or **U. plica′ta,** Lichen plicatus.

**Ustilag′inous.** Relating or belonging to ergot, as ustilaginous gangrene. See *Ergotism.*

**Ustila′go** (*uro, ustum,* to burn). Ergot. **U. may′dis,** corn smut or fungus which grows upon Zea mays.

**Us′tion** (*uro,* to burn). Act of burning or applying the actual cautery; effect of cauterization. Burn.

**Ustula′tion** (dim. of *ustio,* burn). Pharmaceutical operation of drying a substance by heat.

**Us′tus** (*uro, ustum,* to burn). Burnt or calcined.

**Usua′lia** (*usus,* use). See *Officinal.*

**U′sus** (use). Habit.

**U′ta.** Local affection, perhaps epithelial cancer, of Peru.

**U′ter** (a leather bottle). Uterus.

**Uteral′gia** (*uterus,* womb, *algos,* pain). Metralgia or pain in the uterus.

**U′teri adscen′sus.** Hysteria. **U. antever′sio,** anterior obliquity of the uterus. **U. carcino′ma,** cancer of the uterus. **U. convulsi′vus mor′bus,** epilepsy of the womb, so called. **U. cory′za,** leucorrhœa. **U. exulcera′tio,** ulceration of the uterus. **U. flex′io,** obliquity of the uterus. **U. inclina′tio,** obliquity of the uterus. **U. obliq′uitas,** obliquity of the uterus. **U. prona′tio,** anterior obliquity of the uterus. **U. pruri′tus,** nymphomania. **U. reflex′io comple′ta** or **retrover′sio,** posterior obliquity of the uterus. **U. rheu′ma,** leucorrhœa. **U. ul′cus,** ulceration of the uterus. **U. ver′sio incomple′ta,** obliquity of the uterus.

**U′terine** (*uterus,* womb). Belonging or relating to the womb. **U. appen′dages,** ovaries and Fallopian tubes. **U. ar′tery** arises from the hypogastric, either separately or with the umbilical, or from the internal pudic; passes up along the lateral parts of the vagina, ascends on the sides of the uterus, and divides into a number of tortuous branches which enter its tissue. **U. bougie′,** uterine sound. **U. broth′er,** one born of the same mother but different father; one of male twin fœtuses in utero. **U. col′ic,** metralgia. **U. fa′cies,** expression of the face peculiar to uterine affections. **U. gesta′tion,** period from conception to normal labor. **U. glands,** utricular glands. **U. hem′orrhoids,** see *Hemorrhoids.* **U. milk,** fluid rich in albuminous and fatty particles, found between the villi of the placenta in ruminants. **U. mur′mur,** bruit placentaire. **U. mus′cle,** fleshy fibres at the fundus of the uterus; term sometimes applied to the whole muscular arrangement of the uterus. **U. preg′nancy,** normal pregnancy. **U. rush,** bruit placentaire. **U. si′nuses,** large, tortuous channels found in the parietes of the uterus. **U. souffle,** sound heard on auscultation over the abdomen in the fifth or sixth month of pregnancy. **U. sound,** see *Sound, uterine.* **U. stran′gury,** dysmenorrhœa.

**Uteri′nus fra′ter.** Uterine brother.

**Uteri′tis.** Inflammation of the uterus. Metritis is a more correct term.

**Utero-.** In composition, relating to the uterus.

**Uterocer′vical.** Relating to the uterus and its cervix. **U. canal′,** lower uterine segment.

**Uterofixa′tion.** Hysteropexy.

**Uterogesta'tion** (*uterus*, womb, *gesto*, to carry). Pregnancy.

**Uteroma'nia.** Nymphomania.

**U'tero-ova'rian.** Relating to the uterus and ovary. **U.-o. ar'tery,** see *Spermatic artery.*

**Uteropex'ia** or **U'teropexy** (*pexis*, fastening). Hysteropexy.

**Uteroplacen'tal.** Relating to the uterus and placenta. **U. vac'uum,** vacuum produced by traction upon the funis of a detached placenta, which causes it to cling to the uterine walls.

**Uterosa'cral folds.** See *Uterus.*

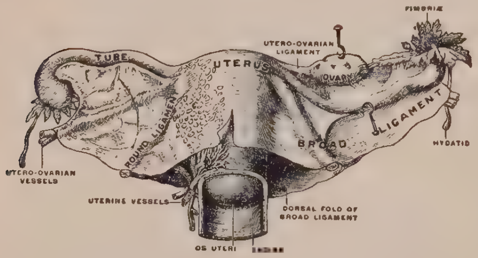
**U'terotome.** Hysterotome.

**Uterot'omy.** Hysterotomy.

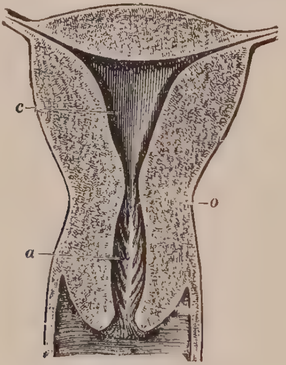
**Uterovaginal,** u-ter-o-vaj'i-nal. Relating to the uterus and vagina. **U. plex'us,** plexus situated at the sides and upper part of the vagina and cervix.

**Uteroves'ical.** Relating to the uterus and bladder. **U. fos'sa,** vesico-uterine pouch.

**U'terus.** The womb. The uterus is a hollow, symmetrical organ, having the shape of a truncated conoid, situated in the pelvis, between the bladder and rectum, above the vagina, below the convolutions of the small intestine. It is two inches broad at its highest part, and becomes narrower toward the vagina, terminating in a contracted portion, the cervix or neck, the rest of the organ being called the body. From its fundus, or upper portion, the Fallopian tubes pass. The mouth is called os uteri, os tincæ, os uteri externum, orificium vaginale. See *Os uteri.* At the point where the body is continuous, below, with the neck the cavity is slightly constricted, forming the internal orifice, os uteri internum, os internum, isthmus or ostium uterinum canalis cervicis uteri. Between these is the cervical canal. The cervix, or portion projecting into the vagina, is called the vaginal portion or portio vaginalis. The uterus is composed: 1. Of a serous membrane, the peritoneum, reflected upon the uterus from the posterior surface of the bladder and anterior surface of the rectum. These folds of peritoneum are called the anterior and posterior ligaments. The former are the vesico-uterine, the latter the recto-uterine folds or plicæ semilunares; the pouch formed by the latter is Douglas's cul-de-sac or space. The serous membrane forms also the ligamenta lata, alæ vespertilionis, or broad ligaments. These contain, above, the Fallopian tube; beneath and anteriorly, the round ligaments; and, behind, the ovary. 2. Muscular coat. 3. Mucous coat. The arteries proceed from the spermatic and hypogastric. The veins follow the same course and bear the same name as the arteries; they are tortuous, and form large sinuses in the parietes of the organ, called *uterine sinuses.* The nerves proceed from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses. The lymphatic vessels are multiplied, and during pregnancy acquire enormous dimensions.



Uterus and appendages, front view. On the left side the tube is pulled down, the ovary lifted up. (Gerrish.)



Uterus of a virgin, in coronal section: *a*, cervix; *c*, corpus; *o*, internal os.

The uterus is said to be *one-horned, u. unicornis,* when only half of the organ is developed; a second rudimentary horn may, however, be present; *two-horned, u. bicornis,* when, in consequence of incomplete coalescence of Müller's ducts, the body of the organ is divided into two divergent horns.

**U'terus acol'lis,** uterus the neck of which is wanting or rudimentary. **U. bicor'nis,** see *Uterus.* **U. bicor'nis unicel'lis,** in this form a median vertical fold of peritoneum divides the rectovaginal pouch, and, continuing to the bladder, divides the uterovesical pouch into two shallow depressions. **U. bif'idus,** double uterus; one separated into two cavities. **U. bif'oris,** uterus in which the external os is divided into two parts by an anteroposterior septum. **U. bilocula'ris,** uterus bipartitus; double uterus, due to arrested development. **U. cordifor'mis,** heart-shaped appearance, due to arrested development. **U. diadel'phys,** a uterus in which there has been separate development and non-coalescence of the ducts of Müller; not strictly a double uterus. **U. du'plex,** double uterus, uterus bilocularis. **Epistax'is of the u.,** hemorrhage occurring a few days after ovariotomy. **Grav'id u.,** pregnant uterus. **Her'nia of the u.,** hysterocele. **Hour'glass contrac'tion of the u.,** irregular central constriction, by which the placenta is retained in a cavity after the birth of the child. **Incarcera'tion of the u.,** strangulation of the uterus due to pressure or constriction. **U. inclina'tus,** oblique position of the uterus. **Iner'tia of the u.,** deficiency in uterine force during parturition. **In'fantile u.,** undeveloped uterus. **Inver'sion of the u.,** uterus displaced and turned inside out. **Involu'tion of the u.,** see *Involution.* **Ir'ritable u.,** neuralgia of the uterus; deep-seated pain in the lower part of the abdomen, the back, and loins, generally diminished by lying down and increased by exercise, and more severe for a few days preceding and during menstruation. **U. masculi'nus,** utriculus or sinus pocularis of the male urethra; see *Ejaculatory ducts.* **U. obli'quus,** oblique position of the uterus. **One-horned u.,** see *Uterus.* **Preg'nant u.,** uterus containing an embryo. **Rup'ture of the u.,** laceration of the womb; this accident occurs during labor, and may be suspected to have taken place when the child's head suddenly recedes during a pain, with vomiting, sinking of the pulse, cold sweats, etc. **U. sep'tus,** uterus bilocularis. **Subinvolu'tion of the u.,** see *Subinvolution.* **U. subsep'tus,** uterine cavity divided by an incomplete septum. **Two-horned u.,** u. bicornis. **U. unicor'nis,** see *Uterus.*

**U'tricle** (dim. of *uter*, small bag). Small cell, vesicle, or depression. The larger sac in the vestibule of the ear communicating with the semicircular canals. The sinus pocularis of the male urethra.

**Utric'ular.** Relating to a utriculus, or resembling a small bag or bottle. **U. glands,** glands or follicles concerned in the formation of the decidua. **U. state,** peculiar condition (small, hollow globules filled with fluid) assumed by sulphur and other substances when deposited after undergoing sublimation.

**Utriculi'tis.** Inflammation of the utricle of the ear or of the prostatic utricle or vesicle.

**Utric′ulosac′cular canal′.** Canal from the utricle, which when it unites with another canal from the saccule forms the ductus endolymphaticus.

**Utric′ulus.** Utricle. **U. commu′nis,** utricle of the vestibule. **U. lac′teus,** receptaculum chyli. **U. masculi′nus,** u. prostaticus, sinus pocularis. **U. primordia′lis,** delicate membrane, of protein composition, lining the cell-wall of vegetable structures, and from the exterior of which the layer of cellulose is secreted. **U. pro′prius,** middle and lower part of the utricle of the ear, comprising the superior and inferior sinuses. **U. prostat′icus,** prostatic vesicle; remains of Müller's duct in the male.

**U′va** (a grape or a bunch of grapes). Uvula. Grape; see *Vitis vinifera.* **U. inver′sa** or **U. lupi′na,** Paris. **U. pas′sa,** see *Vitis vinifera.* **U. ur′si** (Ph. U. S.), the leaves of Arctostaphylos uva ursi, or bearberry; tonic and diuretic; employed in cystitis and other affections of the genito-urinary organs; dose, ʒij–iv (8.0–16.0) in infusion. The dose of the glucoside, *arbutin,* is gr. v–xv (0.32–1.0). The official preparations are the *extractum u′væ ur′si;* dose, gr. j–v (0.065–0.32); and the *e. u. u. flu′idum;* dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). **U. vulpi′na,** Paris.

**U′væ.** Raisins; see *Vitis vinifera.* **U. corinthi′acæ,** see *Vitis corinthiaca.* **U. pas′sæ,** dried grapes, raisins; see *Vitis vinifera.* **U. pas′sæ majo′res,** see *Vitis vinifera.* **U. pas′sæ mino′res,** see *Vitis corinthiaca.* **U. pas′sæ so′le sicca′tæ,** see *Vitis vinifera.* **U. ur′sæ fo′lia** (Ph. Br.), see *Uva ursi.*

**Uva′ria tril′oba.** See *Carica papaya.*

**Uva′tio** (*uva,* a grape). Ceratocele; staphyloma.

**U′vea** (*uva,* a grape). Posterior layer of the iris, so called from the black and very thick varnish that covers it. Also applied by some anatomists to the iris, ciliary processes, and choroid membrane. **Com′missure of the u.,** ciliary ligament.

**U′veal.** Relating to the uvea. **U. ar′teries,** short posterior ciliary arteries. **U. tract,** choroid membrane or vascular tunic of the eye.

**Uveït′ic.** Relating to or resembling uveitis.

**Uveï′tis.** Rhagoideitis; inflammation of the uvea. **Ante′rior u.,** parenchymatous keratitis, implicating also the anterior part of the uvea.

**U′vic acid.** Racemic acid.

**Uvigena,** u-vij′en-ah. Uvula.

**Uvigera,** u-vij′er-ah. Uvula.

**U′vula** (*uva,* a grape). A fleshy appendix or prolongation situated on the cone-shaped middle or free edge of the velum palati. **U. cerebel′li,** eminence or under surface of the cerebellum, on the median line, behind the nodulus; see *Vermiform process, inferior.* **U. decid′ua,** staphylœdema. **U. elonga′ta,** staphylœdema. **Lieutaud's′ u.,** a median ridge in the trigone of the bladder; see *Urinary bladder.* **U. relaxa′ta,** staphylœdema. **U. ver′mis,** uvula of the cerebellum. **U. vesi′cæ,** slight elevation on the mucous membrane projecting from the lower and anterior part of the bladder into the orifice of the urethra.

**Uvulapto′sis** (*ptosis,* a falling). Relaxation of the uvula.

**U′vular.** That which belongs to the uvula. **U. glands** are small follicles belonging to the mucous membrane covering the uvula.

**Uvula′ria** (so called from the flowers hanging like the uvula). Ruscus hypoglossum. **U. grandiflo′ra** and **U. sessilifo′lia** have properties similar to those of **U. perfolia′ta,** smaller bellwort; indigenous; ord. *Melanthaceæ;* the root, when fresh, is subacrid and mucilaginous; a decoction of the plant is used in sore mouth; it is said to cure the bites of rattlesnakes.

**Uvula′ris.** Azygos uvulæ muscle.

**U′vulatome.** Instrument for excision of the uvula.

**Uvulat′omy** (*tome,* incision). Excision of the uvula.

**Uvulato′sis.** Prolapse of the uvula.

**Uvuli′tis.** Inflammation of the uvula; when in a slight degree, called *hypostaphylitis.*

**Uvulopto′sis** (*ptosis,* falling). Relaxation of the uvula.

**U′vulotome.** Instrument for excision or amputation of the uvula.

**Uvulot′omy.** Excision of the uvula.

**Uzaidel′la.** Chenopodium ambrosioides.

# V.

**V.** Chemical symbol of vanadium; abbreviation for vision.

**Vaccigenous,** vak-sij′en-us. Producing vaccine.

**Vacci′na** (*vacca*, a cow). Cowpox, kinepock. Cowpox is a disease of the cow, arising spontaneously, or perhaps from the smallpox contagion of man, or from the matter of grease in horses conveyed by the milkers, which if transmitted to man by means of inoculation renders him immune against smallpox contagion. The promulgation of this property of the vaccine virus was made by Dr. Jenner in 1798. The *vaccine virus* is usually taken from the heifer, being regarded as safer than that taken from the human eruption. The characteristic lesion of the cowpox eruption is a semitransparent, pearl-colored vesicle with a circular or somewhat oval base; its upper surface, until the end of the eighth day, being more elevated at the margin than in the centre, and the margin itself being turgid, shining, and rounded, so as often to extend a little over the line of the base. The vesicle is filled with clear lymph, contained in numerous little cells that communicate with each other. After the eighth or ninth day from the insertion of the virus it is surrounded by a bright red, circumscribed areola, which varies in diameter, in different cases, from a quarter of an inch to two inches, and is usually attended with considerable swelling and hardness of the adjoining areolar membrane. This areola declines on the eleventh or twelfth day; the surface of the vesicle then becomes brown in the centre, and the fluid in the cells gradually concretes into a hard, rounded scab or crust of a reddish-brown color, which at length becomes darker, contracted, and dry, but is not detached until three weeks after vaccination. It leaves a permanent circular cicatrix about five lines in diameter and a little depressed, the surface being marked with very minute pits or indentations, denoting the number of cells of which the vesicle had been composed. This is the progress of the *genuine cowpox*. At times fever, vaccinal fever, occurs about the ninth or eleventh day after vaccination, but at others not the slightest indisposition is felt. Aberrations from this progress occur which must be attended to, as the same preservative influence is not exerted by *irregular* or *spurious cowpox*. If the eruption runs speedily to a height, has an areola too early, is irregular at its edges, and contains pus instead of a limpid fluid, it cannot at all be depended upon. In addition to the vesicle which develops itself at the seat of vaccination, an eruption of a similar kind, *vacciniola*, sometimes occurs in other parts of the body, running its course at times with the other. To smallpox, which may occur in a modified form after vaccination, the term *varioloid* has been given.

**Vac′cinal.** Relating to vaccina or vaccination. **V. fe′ver,** a slight fever occurring occasionally about the ninth to the eleventh day after vaccination.

**Vaccina′tion** (*vacca*, cow). Cowpox inoculation, Jennerian inoculation. An operation which consists in applying the vaccine virus to the skin denuded of its cuticle, so that it may enter into the absorbents. The part of the arm about the insertion of the deltoid is usually selected as the seat of the inoculation. The skin should be carefully cleansed and put upon the stretch; then with a lancet, ivory point, new steel pen, or other aseptic instrument the skin should be cross-hatched and the lymph rubbed in and allowed to dry, after which the spot should be covered by lint or a bandage. The best period for primary vaccination is at the third or fourth month of life. A person exposed to the contagion of smallpox should be revaccinated.

**Vaccina′tionist.** One who favors the practice of vaccination.

**Vac′cinator.** One who inoculates for the cowpox. Also an instrument employed for this purpose.

**Vaccine′.** Relating or appertaining to vaccination. Also vaccine virus. **V. farm,** a farm in which vaccine animal virus is obtained by regular, systematic inoculation of heifers. **V. point,** a piece of quill coated at the point with vaccine matter. **V. rash,** general exanthem sometimes accompanying the other symptoms of vaccina, in the form either of diffused erythema or of a vesicular eruption; vacciniola. **V. vi′rus,** lymph obtained from the vaccinal eruption occurring in dried form, as *crusts* or *points*, or in fluid form, which is sold in the shops in *tubes;* virus obtained from human eruptions is known as *humanized vaccine* or *virus*, while that from the vesicles of the cow is called *bovine vaccine* or *virus*.

**Vaccinel′la** (dim. of vaccina). Spurious cowpox.

**Vaccin′ia.** Vaccina. **V. palus′tris,** Vaccinium oxycoccos.

**Vaccin′ifer** (*fero*, to carry). An instrument intended as a substitute for the lancet in vaccination.

**Vaccin′iform.** Having resemblance to cowpox.

**Vacciniin′.** Arbutin.

**Vaccinin′.** Bitter principle obtained from Vaccinium vitis idæa.

**Vaccini′ola.** Eruption resembling varicella occurring occasionally as a result of vaccination.

**Vac′cinist.** Vaccinator.

**Vaccin′ium crassifo′lium.** Plant similar to uva ursi in therapeutic properties, especially used in catarrhal inflammation of the genito-urinary tract. **V. macrocar′pon** see *Vaccinium oxycoccos*. **V. myrtil′lus,** myrtleberry, bilberry, bleaberry, whortleberry, black whorts; ord. *Vacciniaceæ*. The berries —*Baccæ myrtillorum*—are esteemed to be antiscorbutic and astringent; used as an article of diet. **V. ni′grum,** V. myrtillus. **V. oxycoc′cos,** moorberry, cranberry, mossberry, swamp redberry, sourberry; the berries are pleasantly acid and cooling; the common American cranberry is from *Vaccinium macrocarpon, Oxycoccus macrocarpus*. **V. pennsylva′nicum,** low blueberry; the leaves and bark of the root are astringent. **V. puncta′tum,** V. vitis idæa. **V. resino′sum,** Gaylussacia resinosa. **V. stamin′eum,** buckberry, squaw huckleberry, deerberry; the leaves are astringent. **V. vi′tis idæ′a,** red bilberry, Alpine cranberry, whortleberry, cowberry; leaves are astringent; the ripe berries are pleasantly acid and refrigerant.

**Vacciniza′tion.** Inoculation by repeated introductions of vaccine virus.

**Vaccinosyph′ilis.** Vaccinal syphilis. Syphilis transmitted during vaccination, either by infected instruments or by humanized virus taken from a syphilitic subject.

**Vacci′nus.** Vaccine.

**Vacci′ola.** Vaccina. **V. lepro′sa,** vaccinella. **V. scutella′ta,** vaccina. **V. spu′ria,** vaccinella. **V. ve′ra,** vaccina.

**Vacilla′tio** (*vacillo*, to waver). Staggering; waddling. **V. den′tium,** looseness of the teeth.

**Vac′uolar.** Relating to or having vacuoles.

**Vac′uolated.** Vacuolar.

**Vacuola′tion.** Condition in cells which have undergone granular degeneration, in which they contain several large spherical air spaces or vacuoles.

**Vac′uole.** Small air-cell or globular space in the interior of cells, containing either oil or a clear liquid.

**Vacuoliza′tion.** Vacuolation.

**Vac′uum.** An empty space, one containing neither air nor any other gas or vapor. **V. cham′ber,** depression in a dental plate from which air is exhausted. **Torricel′lian v.,** the space above the mercury in the tube of a barometer. **V. tube,** Geissler or Crookes tube. **Uteroplacen′tal v.,** see *Uteroplacental.*

**Vag′abond pains.** Wandering pains, as in locomotor ataxia.

**Vagabondis′mus.** Vagabond's discoloration or disease; dark-brown discoloration of the skin from exposure, want of cleanliness, or pediculosis; sometimes mistaken for Addison's disease.

**Vag′abond's disease′.** Vagabondismus. **V.'s pigmenta′tion,** dark discoloration of the skin caused by irritation and scratching in pediculosis corporis.

**Va′gal.** Relating to the vagus nerve.

**Vagi′na** (a sheath). Theca. A term extended to many parts which serve as envelopes to others. Vulvo-uterine canal; a cylindrical canal, five or six inches long, situated within the pelvis between the bladder and rectum. It communicates by one extremity, *ostium* or *orificium* or *os externum vaginæ,* with the vulva; by the other, *fundus,* with the womb, *pars* or *portio vaginalis uteri,* the neck of which it embraces. It is lined internally by a mucous membrane, which presents along the anterior and posterior walls a longitudinal ridge, called the columns of the vagina, columnæ rugarum, and is partly closed in young females by the hymen and carunculæ myrtiformes. Around the mucous membrane is a layer of spongy erectile tissue and a cellulovascular membrane. The following statements have been made as to measurements of the vagina (Vierordt): Length of the posterior wall from the hymen to the upper point of the fornix, 70–80 mm.; length at the anterior wall, 55–60; breadth, about 30; thickness of the wall, 2; epithelium of mucous membrane, 0.15–0.2; papillæ, 0.13–0.18 in length. **V. bul′bi,** capsule of Ténon. **V. cellulo′sa,** epineurium; perimysium. **V. cor′dis,** pericardium. **Doub′le v.,** malformation in which there is a septum dividing the v. into two. **V. fem′oris,** fascia lata aponeurosis. **V. fibro′sa,** sheath of the flexor tendons. **V. fibro′sa ner′vi op′tica,** fibrous sheath of the optic nerve. **V. funic′uli umbilica′lis,** see *Funiculus umbilicalis.* **V. Glisso′nii,** capsule of Glisson. **V. malleola′ris exter′na,** retinaculum tendinum perinæorum. **V. masculi′na,** see *Ejaculatory ducts.* **V. muco′sa,** bursa mucosa. **V. mulie′bris,** vagina. **V. muscula′ris,** perimysium. **V. nervo′rum,** neurilemma. **V. oc′uli,** v. bulbi. **V. pe′nis,** vagina. **V. pi′li,** see *Hair.* **Pol′ypus of v.,** see *Polypus.* **V. por′tæ,** capsule of Glisson. **Ru′gæ of the v.,** elevated folds of the mucous membrane of the vagina. **V. synovia′lis,** bursa mucosa. **V. ten′dinis,** sheath of a tendon. **V. tendino′sa cru′ris,** fascia lata. **V ten′dinum,** synovial sheath. **V. uteri′na,** vagina. **V. vaso′rum crura′lium,** crural sheath. **V. of the ve′na por′ta,** sheath of the vena porta; the areolar membrane that accompanies the divisions of the vena porta into the substance of the liver.

**Vaginæfixu′ra.** Vaginal fixation.

**Vaginal,** vaj′in-al (*vagina,* a sheath). Relating or pertaining to the vagina or to a sheath. **V. ar′tery** arises from the hypogastric, or from the uterine, vesical, internal, pudic, umbilical, etc., and sends its branches first to the lateral parts of the vagina, and afterward to the anterior and posterior surfaces. **V. bil′iary plex′us,** a plexus of ramifications of the hepatic duct through the capsule of Glisson. **V. branch′es of the ve′na por′ta,** those which have to pass through the sheath of the capsule of Glisson previous to entering the interlobular spaces. In this course they form the vaginal plexus. There are also vaginal branches, and a vaginal plexus formed by the hepatic artery. **V. coat of the eye,** capsule of Ténon. **V. coat of the tes′ticle,** the serous membrane enveloping the testicle; the tunica vaginalis forms a closed sac investing the testicle and epididymis, without containing them in its cavity, and reflected so as to form a bag around the circumference of the testis; hence it is divided into tunica vaginalis propria and tunica vaginalis reflexa. **V. culs-de-sac,** two pouches, the anterior between the uterus and bladder; the posterior, or Douglas's, between the uterus and the rectum. **V. douche,** apparatus for bathing the vagina with fluids. Injection of fluid into the vagina. **V. fixa′tion,** v. hysteropexy. **V. gan′glia,** see *Spermatic ganglion.* **V. hysterec′tomy,** excision of the uterus through the vagina. **V. hys′teropexy,** fixation of a retroverted uterus in an anteverted position by attachment to the anterior vaginal cul-de-sac. **V. ovariot′omy,** removal of an ovarian tumor through an incision in the vagina. **V. plex′us,** see *Vaginal branches of the vena porta.* **V. pro′cess of the tem′poral bone,** a bony crista which embraces the base of the styloid process. **V. pulse,** pulsation of the vaginal artery, which is increased in pregnancy, during abortion, labor, etc. **V. respira′tion,** rise and fall of the vagina under the influence of similar movements on the part of the diaphragm. **V. suppos′itories,** see *Suppositories* and *Pessary.*

**Vaginalec′tomy.** Excision of the tunica vaginalis.

**Vaginali′tis.** Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis.

**Vaginate,** vaj′in-ate. In a sheath.

**Vaginec′tomy.** Excision of the tunica vaginalis or of the vagina.

**Vaginis′mus.** Spasm of the sphincter muscle of the vagina, with hyperæsthesia of the surrounding parts.

**Vagini′tis.** Inflammation of the vagina. When occurring during childbirth it is called puerperal vaginitis. When accompanied with leucorrhœa and the growth of papillary projections on the surface of the membrane it is called, from its granular appearance, vaginitis granulosa, granular vaginitis. It may also be of venereal origin, gonorrhœal vaginitis. **V. tes′tis,** peridídymitis.

**Vagino-abdom′inal.** Relating to the vagina and abdomen.

**Vaginodyn′ia** (*odyne,* pain). Pain in the vagina.

**Vaginofixa′tion.** Vaginal fixation; vaginal hysteropexy.

**Vaginomyco′sis.** Mycosis, or fungous disease of the vagina.

**Vaginoperitone′al.** Relating to the vagina and peritoneum.

**Vaginot′omy.** Incision into the vagina; colpotomy.

**Vaginoves′ical.** Relating to the bladder and vagina.

**Vagitus,** vaj′it-us (*vagio,* to cry). Cry of the newborn child; squalling. **V. uteri′nus,** sound made by the child while still in utero, but during labor. **V. vagina′lis,** crying of the child during birth, while the head is still in the vagina.

**Va′go-accesso′rius.** Pneumogastric and spinal accessory nerves considered as one trunk.

**Vagot′omy.** Section of the vagus nerve.

**Va′grant cells.** See *Amœboid.*

**Va′gus** (wandering). Pneumogastric nerve. **V. a′rea,** see *Area.* **V. pneumo′nia,** pneumonia produced by division of the vagus nerve, the lungs becoming congested and their nutrition interfered with.

**Valan′ida.** Fagus sylvatica.

**Valan′tia apari′ne.** Galium aparine.

**Va′lence** or **Va′lency.** The combining capacity of an atom measured by that of an atom of hydrogen.

**Valen′tin's cor′puscles.** Minute collections of amyloid matter in nerve tissue. **V.'s gan′glion,** an enlargement occasionally seen on the superior maxillary nerve. **V.'s ves′icles,** see *Molecule.*

**Val′eral.** Amylic aldehyde; see *Aldehyde.*

**Val′eren.** A terpine entering into the composition of valerianic acid.

**Vale′rian, Amer′ican.** Cypripedium luteum; Valeriana pauciflora. **Gar′den v.,** Valeriana phu. **Greek v.,** Polemonium reptans. **Offic′ial v.,** valeriana. **Wild v.,** Senecio aureus; valeriana; V. pauciflora.

**Valeria′na.** (Ph. U. S.) The rhizome and roots of wild or official valerian; ord. *Valerianaceæ.* The official valerian is the rhizome and rootlets of V. officinalis. It is used in a variety of nervous complaints. It has a strong, fetid odor; bitterish, subacrid, and warm taste. The following are the official preparations: *Extrac′tum valeria′næ flu′idum;* dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). *Tinctu′ra v.;* dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). *T. v. ammonia′ta* (also Ph. Br.); dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). The kooyah root or kooyahs of the Indians in Oregon, used by them for making a bread called *supale,* is said to be that of *Valeriana officinalis* or *Valeriana edulis,* probably the same as that sometimes written *kous;* it is frequently called tobacco root. **V. capen′sis,** South African species, has similar virtues. **V. cel′tica,** the roots of this Alpine plant are stomachic, carminative, and diuretic. **V. denta′ta,** corn salad, a wholesome, succulent plant, cultivated in Europe as a salad; it is antiscorbutic and gently aperient. **V. edu′lis,** see *Valeriana.* **V. in′dica,** the rhizome of this plant is official in the Indian and Eastern Colonies addendum to the Ph. Br. **V. jataman′si,** spikenard, has properties similar to those of V. officinalis. **V. locus′ta,** V. dentata. **V. ma′jor,** V. phu. **V. mi′nor,** valeriana. **V. officina′lis,** valeriana. **V. pauciflo′ra,** American or wild valerian, has the properties of other valerians. **V. phu,** garden valerian; the root has been recommended in rheumatism, especially in sciatica and in epilepsy. **V. saxat′ilis,** V. celtica. **V. spi′ca,** Nardus indica. **V. sylvat′ica,** see *V. pauciflora.* **V. walli′chii,** V. indica.

**Vale′rianate.** Combination of valerianic acid with a base. Valerianates of ammonium, iron, quinine, and zinc are used medicinally. See *Zinci valerianas,* etc.

**Valerian′ic** or **Vale′ric acid.** Acid found in valerian, angelica root, and elsewhere; also produced by oxidation of fusel oil and by putrefaction of cheese and other animal matters; has been employed as a nervine in doses of ♏v–xv (0.32–1.0).

**Valeridin′.** Sedatin; used in nervous affections, in doses of gr. viij–xv (0.5–1.0) three or four times daily; antipyretic and antineuralgic.

**Valerine′.** Alkaloid obtained from valerian.

**Val′erol.** Valerian camphor, changed by the air into valerianic acid.

**Val′eryl-phenetidin′.** Sedatin.

**Valetudina′rian.** Valetudinary.

**Valetudina′rianism.** A lasting state of poor health.

**Valetudina′rium** (*valetudo,* health). Hospital.

**Valetu′dinary.** Valetudinarian. One of delicate health or subject to frequent diseases. An invalid.

**Valetu′do.** Health. **V. adver′sa,** disease. **V. bo′na,** good health. **V. com′moda,** health. **V. secun′da,** health.

**Val′goid.** Like valgus.

**Val′gus.** Bowlegged. The term *genu valgum* is incorrectly, but almost universally, applied to knock-knee. **Hal′lux v.,** adduction of the great toe which overlaps its neighbors. **Pes** or **Tal′ipes v.,** clubfoot in which the person walks on the inner surface of the everted foot. **V. spu′rius,** flat foot.

**Val′idol.** Combination of tincture of valerian and menthol, used in hysteria and epilepsy.

**Vali′ga.** Tincture of jalap.

**Val′late.** Cupped. **V. papil′læ,** circumvallate papillæ.

**Vallec′ula** (dim. of vallis). Valley. An anatomical groove or furrow. **V. cerebel′li,** see *Valley.* **V. cor′dis,** depression extending from the anterior to the posterior longitudinal furrow at the apex of the heart. **V. glossoepiglot′tica,** fossa glossoepiglottica. **V. ova′ta,** fissure of the liver in which the gall-bladder reposes. **V. Reil′ii,** fissure of Sylvius. **V. Syl′vii,** fissure of Sylvius. **V. un′guis,** see *Nail.*

**Valleix's** (val-laze′) **points.** Points of tenderness occurring along the course of nerves in certain inflammatory and neuralgic conditions.

**Vallet's** (val-laze′) **mass.** Massa ferri carbonatis.

**Val′ley.** The deep fissure on the inferior part of the cerebellum which divides it into two symmetrical portions and receives the medulla oblongata.

**Val′lis.** Valley. **V. ala′rum,** valley of the armpits; axilla. **V. fem′orum,** vulva.

**Val′lum** (a palisaded rampart). The eyebrow or supercilium. Also a species of bandage.

**Valo′nia.** Cups of large acorns of Quercus ægilops, native of the Levant, containing a large percentage of tannic acid.

**Valsal′va's exper′iment.** This consists in inflation of the Eustachian tube by closing the nose and mouth, and making forcible expiration. **V.'s lig′ament,** ligamentous band uniting the pinna of the ear to the temporal bone. **V.'s li′quor,** endolymph of the labyrinth. **V.'s meth′od,** mode of treatment for internal aneurysms proposed by Valsalva, consisting of general depletion by venesection, purgatives, and restricted diet. **V.'s si′nus,** sinus aorticus.

**Val′va.** Valve. **V. Tul′pii,** ileocæcal valve.

**Valve** (*valvæ,* folding doors). Any membrane or duplicature of a membrane which prevents a reflux in the vessels and canals of the body. There are some valves whose functions appear to retard or to modify the course of the contents through canals, etc. See also *Valvula* and *Valvulæ.* **Aor′tic v.,** semilunar fold at the opening of the left ventricle of the heart into the aorta. **V. of Amussat′,** see *Gall-bladder.* **V. of Bauhin′,** see *Bauhin.* **V. of Béraud′,** see *Béraud.* **Bicus′pid v.,** mitral v. **V. of Boch′dalek,** see *Bochdalek.* **Cor′onary v.,** see *Coronary.* **V. of Eusta′chius,** Eustachian valve. **V. of Fallo′pius,** valve of Bauhin. **V. of Foltz,** see *Foltz.* **V. of gall′-bladder,** valve of Amussat. **V. of Ger′lach,** see *Gerlach.* **V. of Has′ner,** see *Hasner.* **V. of Heis′ter,** see *Gall-bladder* and *Heister.* **V. of Hous′ton,** see *Houston.* **V. of Husch′ke,** see *Huschke.* **Ileocæ′cal v.,** valve of Bauhin. **Ileocol′ic v.,** valve of Bauhin. **V. of Kerk′ring,** valvulæ conniventes. **V. of Kraus′e,** valve of Béraud. **V. of Mercier′,** see *Mercier.* **Mi′tral v.,** see *Heart* and *Mitral.* **V. of Morgagn′i** see *Morgagni.* **Pul′monary v.,** see *Pulmonary.* **Pylor′ic v.,** a tubercle in the neck of the bladder at its lowest part; a fold of mucous membrane covering the sphincter of the pylorus; the whole pylorus is sometimes so called. **Rec′tal v.,** one of the transverse folds in the mucous membrane of the rectum. **V. of Ro′senmüller,** see *Rosenmüller.* **Semilu′nar v.,** see *Heart* and *Semilunar.* **V. of Tail′lefer,** see *Taillefer.* **V. of Tari′ni,** velum medullare posterius. **V. of Thebe′sius,** coronary fold of membrane protecting the coronary sinus. **Tricus′pid v.,** see *Heart* and *Tricuspid.* **V. of Tul′pius,** valve of Bauhin. **V. of Varo′lius,** valve of Bauhin. **V. of Vieus′sens,** valvula Vieussenii. **V. of Wil′lis,** valve of Vieussens.

**Valvot′omy.** Section of a valve, especially of the so-called valves of the rectum.

**Val′vula** (dim. of valva). Valve. **V. Bauhi′ni,** valve of Bauhin. **V. cæ′ci,** valve of Bauhin. **V. cerebel′li,** valvula Vieussenii. **V. co′li,** valve of Bauhin. **V. Eustach′ii,** Eustachian valve. **V. fos′sæ navicula′ris,** transverse duplicature of mucous membrane in the urethra at the proximal end of the fossa navicularis. **V. guiffartia′na,** see *Thebesius, veins of.* **V. Heis′teri,** see *Gall-bladder.* **V.**

**hymena′lis ure′thræ viri′lis,** valvula fossæ navicularis. **V. il′ei**, valve of Bauhin. **V. lacryma′lis infe′rior,** duplicature of mucous membrane occasionally at the nasal portion of the lacrymal duct. **V. lacryma′lis supe′rior,** duplicature of mucous membrane situated in the lacrymal sac below the opening of the lacrymal canals. **V. mag′na cer′ebri,** v. Vieussenii. **V. pylo′rica,** see *Urinary bladder*. **V. semiluna′ris,** a small doubling of the tunica conjunctiva, which lies between the caruncula lacrymalis and the ball of the eye; in birds this is large and called the membrana nictitans. **V. semiluna′ris arteria′rum,** semilunar valves of the aorta and pulmonary artery. **V. semiluna′ris cerebel′li,** posterior medullary velum. **V. si′nus sinis′tri,** interauricular valve. **V. Tari′ni,** velum medullare posterius. **V. Thebe′sii,** see *Thebesius, veins of*. **V. Tul′pii,** valve of Bauhin. **V. vagi′næ,** hymen. **V. ve′næ mag′næ,** see *Thebesius, valve of*. **V. ves′ico-urethra′lis,** see *Urinary bladder*. **V. Vieussen′ii,** a thin, medullary lamina over the under end of the aquæductus Sylvii and upper part of the fourth ventricle; at the sides of the valves are two medullary tracts called processus ad testes, columnæ valvulæ Vieussenii, or oblique intercerebral commissure. **V. willisia′na,** valvula Vieussenii.

**Val′vulæ.** Plural of valvula. **V. arterio′sæ,** semilunar valves. **V. atrioventricula′res,** auriculoventricular valves. **V. bicuspida′les,** mitral valves. **V. conniven′tes** (self-closing valvules), Kerkringian valves or valves of Kerkring; numerous circular folds in the intestinal canal from the pyloric orifice through the greater part of the small intestine; they are folds of the mucous membrane, and their chief use appears to be to retard the passage of food and to afford a larger surface for the origin of chyliferous vessels. **V. cor′dis,** valves of the heart. **V. cor′dis mitra′les,** mitral valves. **V. cuspida′les,** auriculoventricular valves. **V. Kerkring′ii,** valvulæ conniventes. **V. proces′sûs vermifor′mis,** valves occasionally found at the orifice of the vermiform appendix. **V. semiluna′res,** sigmoid valves. **V. spira′les Heis′teri,** Heister's valves. **V. triglo′chines,** tricuspid valves. **V. trisul′cæ,** tricuspid valves. **V. vena′rum,** valves of veins. **V. veno′sæ,** auriculoventricular valves.

**Val′vular.** Relating to a valve.

**Valvuli′tis.** Inflammation of the valves of the heart, as in endocarditis.

**Valzin′.** See *Dulcin*.

**Van Best's opera′tion.** Operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia by means of subcutaneous suturing of the external rings of the inguinal canal.

**Van Bu′ren's disease′.** Chronic infiltration of the corpus cavernosum of the penis.

**Vandel′lia diffu′sa** (after Vandelli, professor of botany at Coimbra). Native of Brazil, Guiana, and Isle of France; ord. *Scrophulariaceæ;* used as an antibilious emetic and antiperiodic. Regarded as an efficacious remedy in malignant fever and dysentery, especially in cases connected with a disordered liver.

**Van der Kolk's the′orem.** In lesions of a mixed nerve the sensory symptoms are more peripheral than the motor. This is based upon *Van der Kolk's law,* that the motor fibres of any nerve govern the muscles which move the parts to which the sensory fibres of the same nerve are distributed.

**Vanil′la.** (Ph. U. S.) The fruit of V. planifolia. Long, flattish pod, containing, under a wrinkled, brittle shell, a reddish-brown pulp with small, shining, black seeds. The parasitic plant which affords this pod is the *Epidendrum vanilla, Vanilla aromatica, planifolia,* or *mexicana,* and other species; family *Orchidaceæ.* It has an unctuous, aromatic taste and fragrant smell, like that of the finer balsams, heightened with musk. Although chiefly used as a perfume and for flavoring, it is reputed to possess aphrodisiac virtues; dose, ℥iv (16.0) in infusion. The official preparation is *tinctu′ra vanil′læ;* dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **V. aromat′ica,** see *Vanilla*.

**Vanil′lic acid.** Substance produced as a result of oxidation of vanillin.

**Vanillin′.** Odoriferous principle of vanilla occurring in stellate groups of colorless needles. It is also produced from coniferin and guaiacol. Stimulant in atonic indigestion. **V. paraphenetidin′,** soluble, crystalline salt; hypnotic, antineuralgic, styptic; dose, gr. xx–xxx (1.3–2.0).

**Vanil′lism.** Peculiar set of symptoms occurring among workmen in vanilla factories, due to inhalation of vanilla-dust.

**Van Swie′ten's solu′tion.** Solution of perchloride of mercury (1:1000).

**Van't Hoff's law.** Equal volumes of all solutions having the same temperature and the same osmotic pressure contain the same number of molecules.

**Va′por.** Flatulence. The Ph. Br. formerly had several preparations for inhalation under this head —*vapores.* **V. douche,** vapor directed upon the surface of the body or into one of the cavities as a therapeutic measure. **V. san′guinis,** odor of the blood. **V. ten′sion,** elastic or expansile force of vapor.

**Vapora′rium** (*vapor,* steam). Vapor bath; a remedy in rheumatic and cutaneous affections and wherever it is important to impress the cutaneous surface.

**Vapora′tio** (*vaporo,* to emit steam). Evaporation.

**Va′porish.** Hypochondriac; hysterical.

**Vaporiza′tion.** Conversion of solids or liquids into vapor.

**Va′porize.** To convert into vapor. To become vapor.

**Va′porous.** Windy.

**Va′pors.** Hypochondriasis; hysteria.

**Va′pory.** Hypochondriacal; hysterical.

**Varalette′.** An effervescent tablet.

**Vare′ni.** Mobile and periodical tumors affecting different parts. Wandering gout.

**Varia′tion.** Deviation in form, position, state, or qualities of the same individual; may be due to change of environment.

**Varicel′la** (dim. of variola). Chickenpox. A disease characterized by vesicles scattered over the body, which are glabrous, transparent, and about the size of peas. They appear in successive crops, are covered by a thin pellicle, and about the third, fourth, or fifth day from their appearance burst at the top and concrete into small, puckered scabs, which rarely leave a pit in the skin. Three varieties have sometimes been designated: 1. V. lentiformes or lenticular chickenpox, in which the vesicles are irregularly circular and flattened on the top, the fluid being at first whitish and afterward straw-colored; this is the common chickenpox. 2. V. coniformis, variously named pemphigus varioloides, variola lymphatica, crystalli, hydrachnis, varicella verrucosa, variolæ verrucosæ, conoidal chickenpox, glasspox, windpox, sheeppox, swinepox, waterpox, waterjags, in which the vesicles are generally acuminated and the fluid is pellucid throughout. 3. V. globularis or hives, in which the vesicles are globular and larger, the fluid being at first whey-colored and afterward yellowish. These divisions are, however, very arbitrary, for the various lesions are often confounded. *Hornpox* is a papular variety of varicella. **V. gangræno′sa,** dermatitis gangrænosa infantum; rupia escharotica. **V. pruri′go,** variety described by Hutchinson in which there are successive crops of vesicles which may go on to ulceration. **Pus′tular v.,** varioloid. **V. varioloide′a,** varioloid. **V. verruco′sa,** see *Varicella*.

**Varicel′lar fever.** Varicella. Varioloid.

**Varicel′loid.** Resembling varicella.

**Var′iciform.** Resembling a varix.

**Varicifor′mes paras′tatæ.** Ducts of the epididymis, so called because they seem knotty and varicose.

**Varicobleph′aron.** Varicose tumor of the eyelid.

**Var′icocele** (*varix+kele,* tumor). A varicose dilatation of the veins of the scrotum and spermatic cord. This latter variety of the disease is more common on the left side than on the right. It appears under the form of a soft, doughy, unequal, knotty, compressible, and indolent tumor, situated in the course of the cord and increasing from below upward. It is less when the individual is in the recumbent posture, and increases when he is erect. **Ova′rian v.**, varicose dilatation of the ovarian veins.

**Varicocelec′tomy.** Excision of a varicocele.

**Varicom′phalus.** Varicose tumor at the umbilicus.

**Var′icose** (*varix*). Relating to or affected with varix, as a varicose vein. **V. an′eurysm**, see *Aneurysm.*

**Varicos′itas.** Varicosity. **V. conjuncti′væ**, cirsophthalmia.

**Varicos′ity.** The condition of being varicose. See *Varix.*

**Varicot′omy.** Cutting operation upon a varix or varicose vein.

**Varic′ula.** Varix of the veins of the conjunctiva.

**Vari′ola** (*varius*, varied, spotted). Smallpox. Very contagious disease, characterized by fever, pain in the back, vomiting, and an eruption of papules, appearing from the third to the fifth day, and suppurating from the eighth to the tenth. The disease possesses all the distinctive properties of the major exanthemata. It is capable of being produced by inoculation, but this inoculated smallpox—*v. inserta*—communicates the disease as readily through the air as the natural smallpox, or that received without inoculation. Smallpox is divided into two classes, according to the character of the eruption—the discrete or distinct and the confluent: 1. In *v. discreta*, distinct smallpox, the pustules are usually the size of peas, distinct, distended, and circular, the intervening spaces being red; the fever inflammatory throughout, and ceasing when the eruption is complete. 2. In *v. confluens*, confluent smallpox, the pustules are confluent or run together; flaccid and irregularly circumscribed, the intervening spaces being pale, and the accompanying fever typhoid in character. In children diarrhœa, and in adults ptyalism, with swelling of the hands and feet, generally appear toward the stage of the secondary fever, which occurs from the tenth to the thirteenth day. The fever that precedes and accompanies the eruption is called the eruptive fever. The prognosis is ordinarily favorable in the discrete variety. The confluent is always dangerous, the unfavorable symptoms being flattening of the pustules or subsidence of the eruption, the breathing becoming much obstructed or oppressed, or marks of inflammatory and congestive affections occurring in the different viscera. When the pimples are confluent in patches, the patches being, however, separated by intervals of unaffected skin, it constitutes the clustered, coherent, or corymbose variety—*v. corymbosa.* When there are comparatively few pustules, and the general eruption scarcely passes beyond the vesicular stage, the term varicelloid smallpox, variola curta, varioloid, has been applied to it. Other forms of variola have been mentioned, such as the petechial and hemorrhagic, *v. cruenta*, or black pox, *v. gangrænosa*, etc. **V. amboinen′sis**, frambœsia. **Black v.**, hemorrhagic v. **V. bovi′na**, cowpox. **Cohe′rent v.**, v. in which there is coalescence but not confluence of the individual lesions. **V. con′fluens**, see *Variola.* **V. corymbo′sa**, see *Variola.* **V. cur′ta**, varioloid. **V. discre′ta**, see *Variola.* **V. equi′na**, horsepox. **Hemorrha′gic v.**, v. in which there is an effusion of blood into the pustules. **V. illegit′ima**, varicella. **V. inser′ta**, inoculated smallpox. **V. lymphat′ica**, varicella. **Malig′nant v.**, a fatal form, usually hemorrhagic. **V. mitiga′ta**, varioloid. **V. modifica′ta**, varioloid. **O′vine v.**, a disease of sheep resembling but not identified with smallpox in man. **V. no′tha**, varicella. **V. pucel′la**, varicella. **V. semicon′fluens**, the pustules touch each other without coalescing. **V. sine vari′olis**, variolous fever; occasionally observed during prevalence of variola, in which the constitutional phenomena of smallpox are present without cutaneous eruption. **V. spu′ria**, varicella. **V. sylves′tris**, varicella. **V. tuto′ria**, vaccina. **V. vacci′na**, vaccina. **V. vaccinato′rum**, varioloid. **V. varicellifor′mis**, varioloid. **V. ve′ra**, variola. **V. verruco′sa**, wartpox. **V. volat′ica**, varicella.

**Var′iolate.** Having resemblance to variola.

**Variola′tion.** Inoculation of smallpox.

**Variol′ic.** Variolous.

**Varioliza′tion.** Inoculation of smallpox.

**Var′ioloid** (*variola*+*eidos*, resemblance). Abortive smallpox. Smallpox modified by a previous attack or vaccination, and hence properly called modified smallpox. Occasionally, varioloid occurs without the eruption. This is the *varicellæ sine varicellis* of Mr. Erasmus Wilson, who calls varioloid *varicella.* Varioloid is true smallpox, though mild, and a person suffering from it may communicate any form, even the malignant, to those about him who are unprotected by vaccination or a previous attack.

**Vari′olous.** Relating or belonging to variola.

**Variolovacci′na.** A form of cowpox in the heifer produced by inoculation with the virus of smallpox.

**Variolovaccina′tion.** Inoculation with variolovaccine.

**Variolovaccine′.** Vaccine lymph from a heifer that has been inoculated with smallpox virus.

**Va′rix** (*varus*, turned, twisted). Varicose vein. Permanent dilatation of a vein, varicosity. Varices are owing to local retardation of the venous circulation, and, in some cases, to relaxation of the parietes of the veins. They are very common in the superficial veins of the lower limbs, especially of pregnant women. The tumor or tumors formed by varices are soft, knotty, unequal, indolent, and livid, without pulsation, yielding readily to the impression of the finger, but returning as soon as the compression is discontinued. **Aneurys′mal** or **Aneurys′moid v.**, see *Aneurysm, arteriovenous.* **Arte′rial v.**, elongation, dilatation, and tortuosity of an artery which thus resembles a varicose vein. **Lymphat′ic v.**, varicose lymphatic vessels, caused usually by the presence of filarial worms; nævoid elephantiasis.

**Var′nish li′ning.** Solution of gums in ether, alcohol, or chloroform, used to form a non-conducting film under a dental filling. **Sep′arating v.**, solution of vegetable gums in alcohol, used to prevent adhesion of plaster in making casts.

**Varo′lian.** Relating to the pons Varolii or to other parts named after Varolius. **V. bend**, middle of three primary flexures of the embryonic mammalian brain, situated anteriorly, between the hindbrain and after-brain. **V. bridge**, pons Varolii. **V. valve**, ileocæcal valve.

**Va′rus.** A spot or pimple on the face; acne, ianthus. Knock-kneed; the term *genu varum* is, however, incorrectly, though commonly, employed to designate bowlegs. **V. com′edo**, comedo. **V. mentag′ra**, sycosis. **Pes v.**, talipes v. **V. puncta′tus**, see *Acne.* **V. seba′ceus**, seborrhœa. **Tal′ipes v.**, clubfoot in which the foot is inverted, the weight being supported on the outer edge or even the dorsum.

**Vas.** Vessel. See also *Vasa.* **V. aber′rans Hal′leri**, vasculum aberrans. **V. af′ferens**, afferent vessel. **V. def′erens**, excretory duct of the testicle, emptying the secretion into the ejaculatory duct. **V. def′erens mulie′bris**, tuba fallopiana. **V. ef′ferens**, efferent vessel. **V. epididym′idis**, canal of epididymis. **V. Hal′leri**, vasculum aberrans. **V. spira′le**, a small vein imbedded in the membrana basilaris of the cochlea, connected with the vessels of the lamina spiralis ossea. **V. urina′rium**, ureter.

**Va′sa** (pl. of vas) **aberran′tia.** Peculiar ramifications of the biliary duct in the liver; long, slender vessels sometimes connecting the brachial or capillary arteries with one of the arteries of the forearm; see also *Vasculum aberrans.* **V. absorben′tia**, absorbent vessels. **V. afferen′tia**, see *Afferent* and *Efferent.* **V. bre′via**, see *Brevia vasa.* **V. capilla′ria**, capillary vessels. **V. capriola′ria**, spermatic vessels.

**V. centra′lia ner′vi op′tici**, central vessels of the optic nerve. **V. chylif′era** or **chylof′era**, chyliferous vessels. **V. chylopoiët′ica urinif′era**, blood-vessels which convey fluids from the chyliferous vessels to the renal veins. **V. cilia′ria**, ciliary arteries and veins. **V. deferen′tia**, see *Vas deferens.* **V. efferen′tia**, see *Afferent* and *Efferent.* **V. excreto′ria tes′tis**, see *Efferent.* **V. exhalan′tia**, exhalant vessels. **V. graafia′næ**, see *Efferent.* **V. hep′atis aberran′tia**, aberrant ducts of the liver. **V. h. interlobula′ria**, interlobular veins of the liver. **V. hydrago′ga**, lymphatic vessels. **V. inferen′tia**, see *Afferent* and *Efferent.* **V. intesti′ni ten′uis**, branches of the superior mesenteric artery distributed to the jejunum and ileum. **V. lac′tea**, chyliferous vessels; lactiferous vessels. **V. lymphat′ica**, lymphatic vessels. **V. menin′gea**, meningeal vessels. **V. nutrien′tia**, vasa vasorum. **V. nutrit′ia**, vasa vasorum. **V. rec′ta**, see *Rete testis.* **V. resorben′tia**, absorbent vessels; lymphatic vessels. **V. seda′lia**, hemorrhoidal vessels. **V. sero′sa**, see *Capillary vessels.* **V. serpenti′na tes′tis**, seminiferous tubules. **V. vaso′rum**, vessels of vessels; small vessels which supply the parietes of larger ones with blood for their nutrition; the cardiac or coronary arteries and veins may be regarded as the vasa vasorum of the heart. **V. vortico′sa** (*vortex,* a whirlpool), the contorted vessels which creep on the choroid coat of the eye; ciliary veins.

**Va′sal.** Relating to a vessel. Vascular.

**Vasa′lium.** Vascular tissue; the endothelial layer of serous membranes.

**Vasco′a amplexicau′lis** (after Vasco de Gama). South African shrub, ord. *Leguminosæ,* the roots of which taste like licorice. They are used, in decoction, in catarrh and phthisis, and are a good substitute for licorice. **V. perfolia′ta**, native of South Africa, used as a diuretic.

**Vas′cular.** That which belongs or relates to vessels, arterial, venous, or lymphatic, but generally restricted to blood-vessels only; more specifically in the latter case *blood vascular.* Full of vessels. **V. a′rea**, the outer part of the germinal area where the blood-vessels first appear. **V. glands**, see *Ganglion.* **V. lay′er**, see *Germinal layer.* **V. papil′læ**, papillæ of skin devoid of tactile corpuscles. **V. rad′icles**, radical vessels. **V. sub′stance of the kid′ney**, see *Kidney.* **V. sys′tem**, this includes the blood-vessels as follows: 1. Arterial system, or system of red blood, commencing with the radicles of the pulmonary veins and including the pulmonary veins, the left cavities of the heart, and the aorta with all its ramifications. The blood in this system is distributed to the (2) general capillary system, the intermediate vascular system, where it loses its arterial quality and becomes venous. 3. Venous system or vascular system of black blood, carrying the blood from every part of the system to the lungs; it takes its origin in the general capillary system, continues in the veins, right auricle and ventricle of the heart, and the pulmonary artery and its branches, and is finally lost in the capillary system of the lungs. (See cut under *Circulation.*) **Interme′diate** or **periph′eral v. sys′tem**, capillary system. **V. tu′mor**, angioma.

**Vascular′ity.** The state of being vascular or largely supplied with vessels.

**Vasculariza′tion.** Formation and extension of blood-vessels in a part; also applied to condition of bone associated with fungating osteitis, in which the tissue becomes canaliculated, and is said by some observers to be occupied by capillary vessels.

**Vas′cularize.** To furnish vessels to a part.

**Vasculi′tis.** Inflammation of a vessel.

**Vasculomo′tor.** Vasomotor.

**Vasculo′sa** (*vasculum,* vessel). Choroid coat of eye.

**Vas′culum** (dim. of *vas,* a vessel). Vessel. **V. aber′rans**, aberrant duct, appendix to the epididymis, a small, convoluted duct, of variable length, generally connected with the duct of the epididymis, immediately before the commencement of the vas deferens. **V. sanguinif′erum**, blood-vessel. **V. serpenti′num**, seminiferous tubule.

**Vaselin′.** Petrolatum.

**Vasicine′.** Alkaloid from leaves of Adhatoda vasica; employed in bronchitis and as an insecticide.

**Vasifac′tive** (*facio,* to make). Producing vessels.

**Vas′iform.** Resembling a vessel.

**Vasoconstric′tor.** Causing narrowing of the vessels, applied to both nerves and agents of any sort; vasohypertonic.

**Vasocoro′na.** System of blood-vessels which penetrate the spinal cord and supply its substance.

**Vasodentine′** (*vasum,* vessel, *dens,* tooth). Modification of the dentine by the permanent distribution of red blood to it through the vascular canals.

**Vasodila′tor.** Causing dilatation of vessels. **V. cen′tre**, hypothetical centre supposed to have control over the dilating mechanism of the arteries. **V. nerves**, nerves which when stimulated cause relaxation and rest of the arteries.

**Vasofac′tive.** Producing or forming vessels.

**Vasofor′mative.** Forming or producing vessels. **V. cells**, highly refractive cells of variable shape, existing in the omentum of young rabbits, which are the seat of origin of non-nucleated red blood corpuscles.

**Vasogan′glion.** A mass or plexus of blood-vessels.

**Vas′ogen.** Substance resembling vaselin, but more durably miscible with water.

**Vasohyperton′ic nerves.** Nerves which by their constrictive action on the arterioles diminish the quantity of blood in them.

**Vasohypoton′ic.** Vasodilator; vaso-inhibitory.

**Va′so-inhib′itory nerves.** Vasodilator nerves.

**Va′sol.** A combination of liquid petrolatum with oleate of ammonium.

**Vasomo′tion.** Change in the calibre of a blood-vessel.

**Vasomo′tor** (*vas,* a vessel, *motor,* mover). Causing dilatation or contraction in the blood-vessels. **V. cen′tres**, hypothetical centres situated in the medulla oblongata and spinal cord, having control over the vasomotor mechanism. **V. nerves**, nerves connecting the vasomotor centres with the motor mechanism of the blood-vessels.

**Vasomoto′rial.** Vasomotor.

**Vasomo′tory.** Vasomotor.

**Vasosen′sory.** Relating to the sensory action of the vessels.

**Vasospas′tic.** Relating to spasmodic narrowing of the blood-vessels.

**Vasoton′ic.** Giving tone to or preserving the natural tone of the vessels. The nervous centre controlling this is called the *vasotonic centre.*

**Vasotroph′ic.** Relating to the nourishment of the blood-vessels, or to changes in their nutrition from change of calibre.

**Vas′tus.** Vast or great in extent. **V. exter′nus** and **V. inter′nus**, two considerable fleshy masses which form part of the triceps cruris; see *Triceps.* **V. intermedia′lis**, a muscle of the back of the thigh, forming part of the quadriceps extensor mass. **V. latera′lis**, v. externus. **V. media′lis**, v. internus.

**Va′sum.** Vessel.

**Va′ter's ampul′la** (after Vater, German anatomist). Ampulla formed by the orifice of the pancreatic duct in the duodenum. **V.'s cor′puscles**, Pacinian corpuscles. **V.'s fold**, fold of mucous membrane of the duodenum above the opening of the pancreatic duct. **V.'s papil′la**, papilla in duodenal mucosa just where the ducts of the pancreas and liver enter it.

**Vater-Paci′ni cor′puscles.** See *Pacinian corpuscles.*

**Vate′ria.** A genus of plants, ord. *Dipterocarpeæ.* **V. in′dica**, copal tree, source of Malabar copal.

**Vault** (*volvo,* to turn). Name given to parts which are rounded superiorly, forming a dome-like roof, as the vault of the cranium or upper part of the skull, the palatine vault or roof of the mouth, etc.

**Vault′ing of the chest.** Precordial elevation or arching of the parietes of the thorax in the newborn child, in hypertrophy of the heart, etc.

**Vecor′dia.** Want of reason; idiotism. Insanity.

**Vec′tis** (*veho*, to carry). Lever; instrument with curved blade, similar to one blade of short, straight obstetrical forceps, used as a lever to assist delivery of the head. **V. elevato′rius,** elevator. **V. triploi′des,** triploid elevator.

**Vec′tor canal′** (*veho*, to carry). Fallopian tube.

**Vegetable,** vej′et-a-bl (*vegeto*, to flourish). Relating to plants. A vegetable is an organized being devoid of conscious sensation and voluntary motion, which receives its nutriment, essentially, by the roots. The science relating to vegetables is *phytology*. **V. albu′min,** substance corresponding to egg or serum albumin, found in the juices and seeds of certain plants; noted especially in the juice of papaw. **V. al′bumose,** an albumose present in vegetable tissue. **V. al′kali,** an alkaloid. **V. an′timony,** Eupatorium perfoliatum. **V. base,** an alkaloid. **V. brim′stone,** lycopodium. **V. cal′omel,** podophyllin. **V. ca′sein,** substance corresponding to animal casein, existing in the seeds of leguminosæ, especially peas, beans, lentils, hops, and almonds. **V. fi′brin,** gluten-casein. **V. food,** this includes quite a variety of articles containing albumin and fat and an excess of non-nitrogenous over the nitrogenous constituents; they are chiefly carbohydrates, and are generally less digestible than animal elements. **V. gold,** pipitzahoic acid. **V. hæmatin′,** aspergillin. **V. mer′cury,** root of Anchieta salutaris and Franciscea uniflora; antisyphilitic. **V. myosin′,** vegetable substance resembling animal myosin in the seeds of certain plants. **V. paraglobin′,** substance having the same properties as animal paraglobin, discovered in papaw juice. **V. pole,** collection of dentoplasm or food yolk in one part of the ovum as opposed to protoplasm or the animal part at the animal pole. **V. pro′teids,** proteids present in various vegetable tissues; they include v. albumin, v. casein, and v. albumoses. **V. sponge,** fabric made of vegetable fibres of the fruit of Luffa ægyptiaca; used as a flesh brush in bathing. **V. sul′phur,** lycopodium. **V. tro′car,** a name given to Apocynum cannabinum, the diuretic action of which has been utilized in the treatment of ascites and other serous effusions. **V. wax,** calcareous product, resembling beeswax, in several plants.

**Vegetal,** vej′e-tal. Relating to the vital functions, assimilation, growth, reproduction, etc., which are common to all life, as distinguished from conscious sensation, will, etc., characteristic of animals alone. Also, in general, relating to plants.

**Vegetal′ity.** Aggregate of vital phenomena common to plants and animals.

**Vegeta′rian.** See *Vegetarianism.*

**Vegeta′rianism.** A term employed to designate the view that man, for his full mental and corporeal development, ought to subsist on the direct productions of the vegetable kingdom, and totally abstain from the flesh of animals. An advocate of this doctrine is called a *vegetarian.*

**Vegeta′tion.** A morbid production like an excrescence on an organ or part, as on the heart-valves. A fleshy granulation, *hypersarcosis*, at the surfaces of wounds or ulcers. **Dendrit′ic v.,** villous cancer.

**Veg′etative.** Having relation to growth or nutrition, as vegetative functions. **V. pole,** vegetable pole.

**Vegeto-an′imal.** Having the character of both vegetable and animal substances; the vegetable proteids, for example. Relating to vegetables and animals.

**Ve′hicle** (*veho*, to carry). Anything which serves to carry; thus, the air is the vehicle of sound, the arteries are the vehicles of the blood, etc. In pharmacy a vehicle is an excipient, or substance serving as the medium of administration for medicine.

**Veil.** See *Velum.* **Hot′tentot v.,** Hottentot apron; ventrale cutaneum.

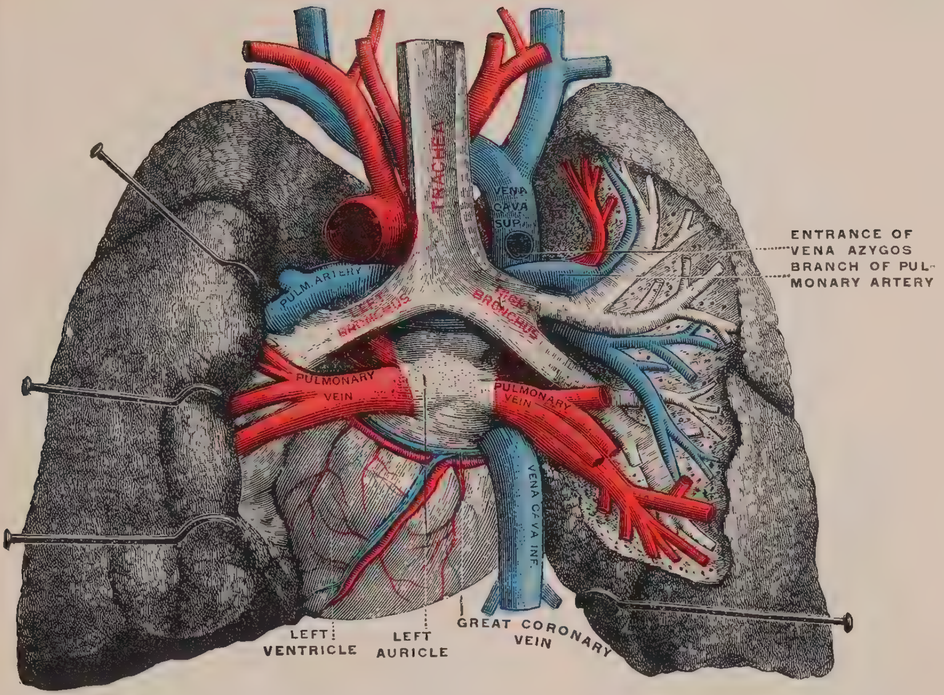
**Veiled puff.** See *Cavernous respiration.*

**Vein.** The veins are vessels for the conveyance of blood from every part of the body to the heart. They are found wherever there are arteries, and all together form the venous system, which may be subdivided into two distinct secondary systems: 1. The *general venous system*, which commences in all the organs by very minute radicles, and terminates in the heart by the cava and coronary vein. 2. The *abdominal venous system*, which is limited to the abdominal cavity, commences also by a great number of branches, and terminates in the liver by a single trunk, which subdivides in that organ. It is called also the system of the vena porta or the portal system. See *Porta.* The veins form two sets—one deep seated, venæ satellites or comites or concomites, which accompany the arteries; the other, superficial or subcutaneous. Their parietes, which are thinner than those of the arteries, are composed of three coats: the outermost, of areolar tissue interwoven with elastic fibres or a muscular stratum in the larger veins; the middle coat, elastic, with muscular fibres, the proper membrane; the other, the common or inner membrane, which is thin, polished, and has numerous duplicatures or folds forming parabolic valves, which are most numerous in the veins of the lower extremities. The coats of the veins are supplied with small arteries and veins, or vasa vasorum, and lymphatics. The nervous filaments—vasomotor—are from the great sympathetic nervous system.

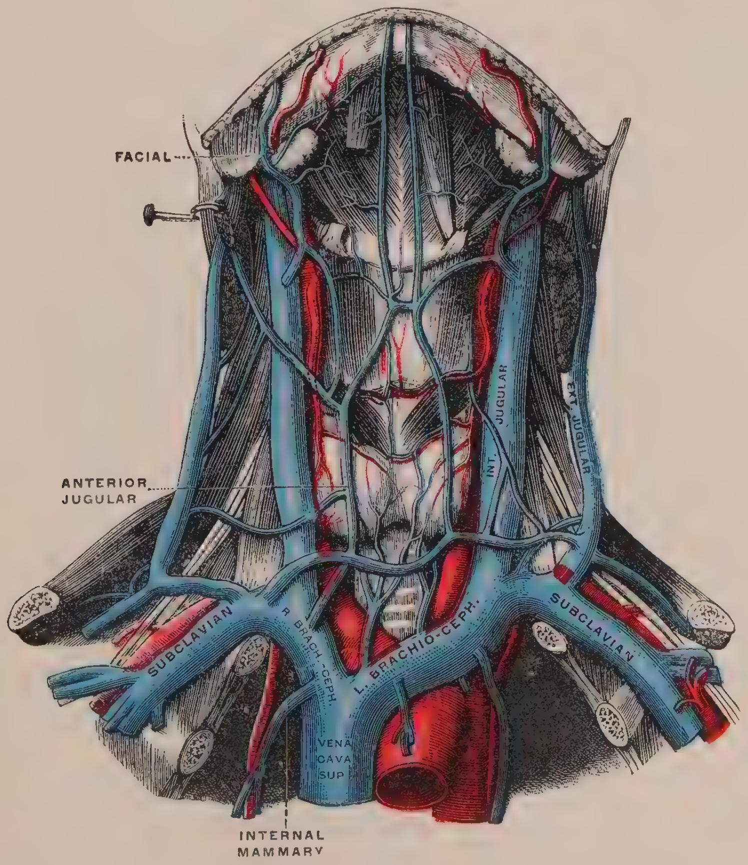
### TABLE OF VEINS.

1. VEINS WHICH FORM THE SUPERIOR VENA CAVA.

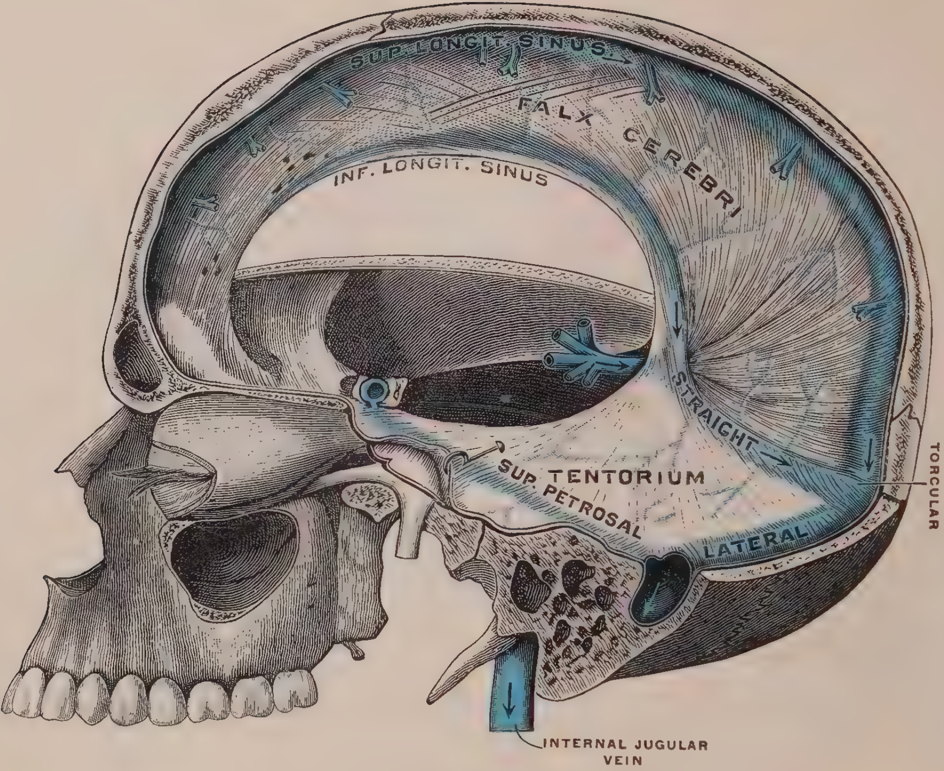
1. Subclavians, which receive the
    1. Axillary
        1. Basilic, formed of the
            1. Posterior ulnar.
            2. Anterior ulnar.
            3. Median basilic.
        2. Cephalic, forming the
            1. Superficial radial.
            2. Median cephalic.
        3. Circumflex veins.
        4. Inferior scapular.
        5. Long thoracic.
        6. Superior thoracic.
        7. Acromial veins.
    2. External Jugular.
        1. Internal maxillary, composed of the
            1. Pterygoid.
            2. Sphenopalatine.
            3. Alveolar.
            4. Infra-orbitar.
            5. Mental.
            6. Inferior dental.
            7. Deep temporal.
        2. Superficial temporal, composed of the
            1. Middle temporal.
            2. Anterior auriculars.
            3. Transverse of the face.
        3. Posterior auricular. The trunk then takes the name of external jugular, and in its course along the neck receives—
        4. Cervical cutaneous.
        5. Tracheloscapular, etc.
    3. Internal Jugular.
        1. Superior cerebral veins.
        2. Veins of the corpus striatum.
        3. Veins of the choroid plexus.
        4. Superior cerebellar veins.
        5. Inferior cerebellar veins.
        6. Lateral and inferior cerebral veins.
        7. Ophthalmic vein, composed of the
            1. Lacrymal.
            2. Central of the retina.
            3. Infra-orbitar.
            4. Ciliary.
            5. Ethmoidal.
            6. Palpebral, and
            7. Nasal veins.
        8. Facial vein, called angular, near the eye, receiving the
            1. Palpebral, and
            2. Superciliary veins.
            3. Dorsals of the nose.
            4. Superior
            5. Inferior
               Coronaries of the lip.
            6. Several buccal, and
            7. Masseteric veins.
            8. Ranine.
            9. Submental, and
            10. Inferior palatine.
        9. Lingual and pharyngeal veins.
        10. Superior thyroid.
        11. Occipital, and
        12. Veins of the diploë.
2. Right internal mammary vein.
3. Inferior thyroid vein, opening into the vena cava, between the two subclavians.
4. Vena azygos, which receives the
    1. Right bronchial.
    2. Intercostal veins.
    3. Semi-azygos.



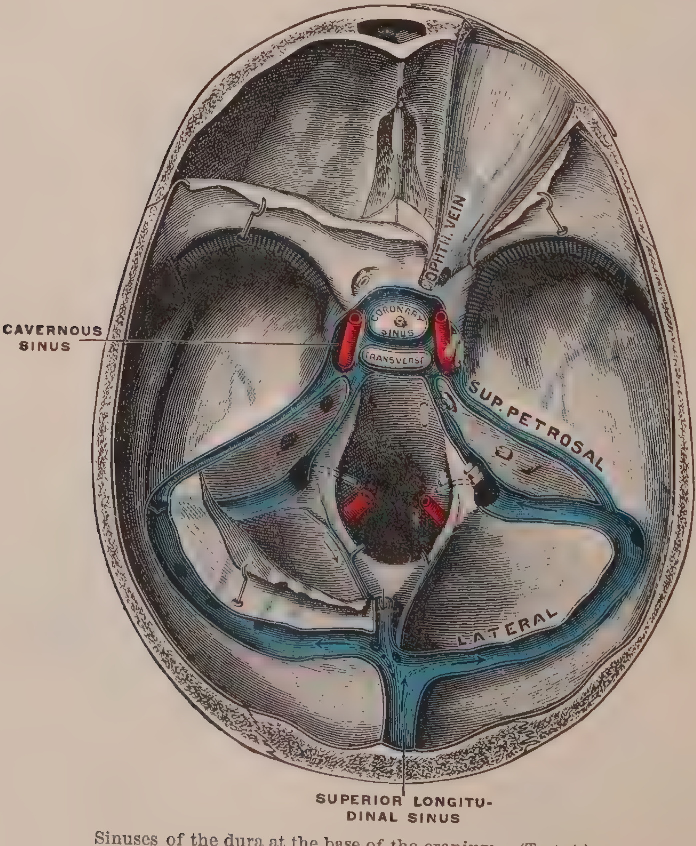
Pulmonary veins, seen in a dorsal view of heart and lungs. The left lung is pulled to the left, and the right lung has been partly cut away to show the ramifications of the air-tubes and blood-vessels. (Testut.)



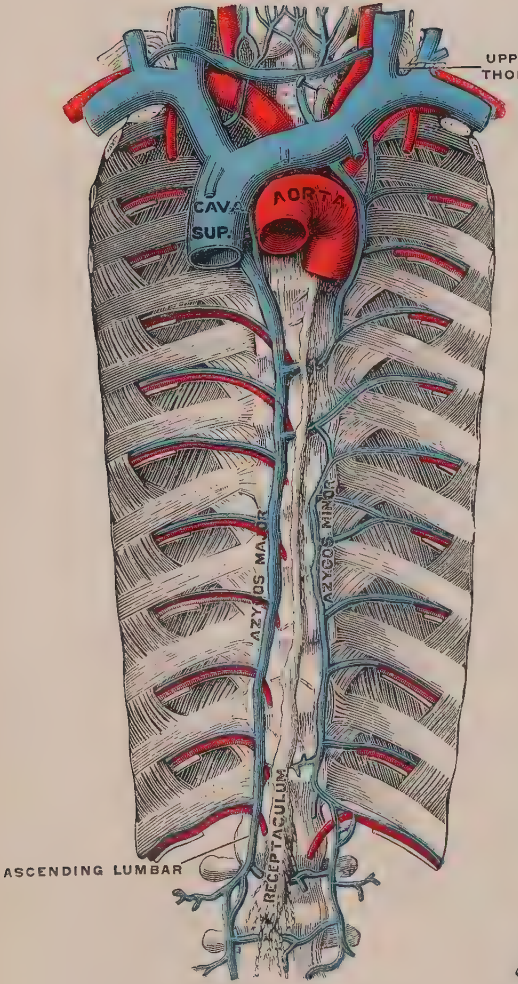
Veins of the neck and upper part of thorax: front view. (Testut.)



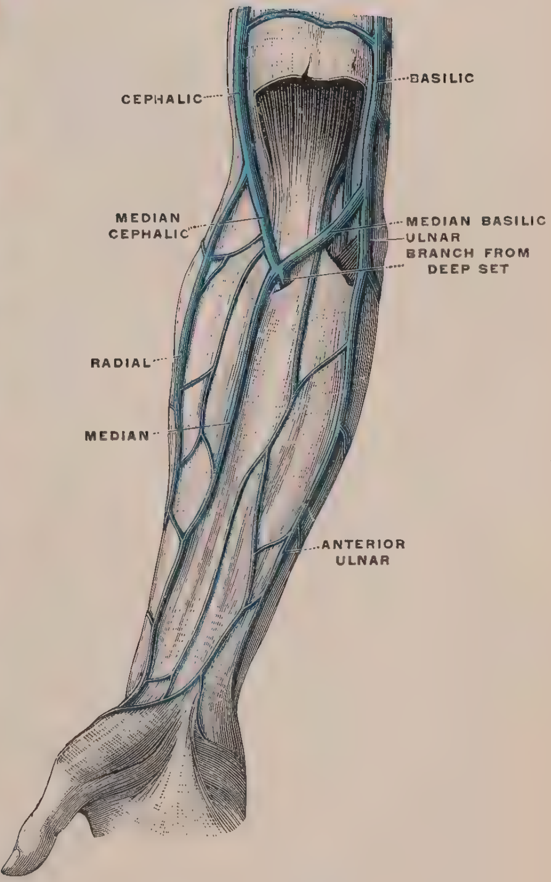
Sinuses of the dura: left lateral view. (Testut.)



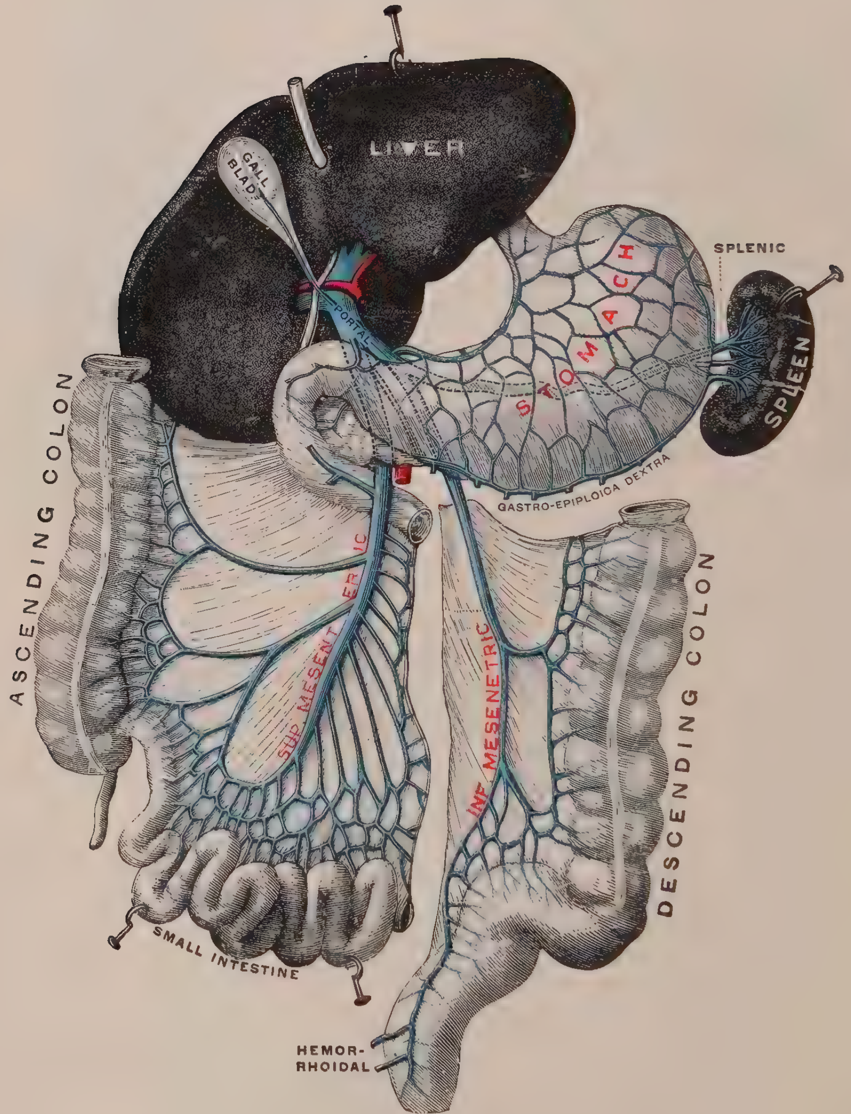
Sinuses of the dura at the base of the cranium. (Testut.)



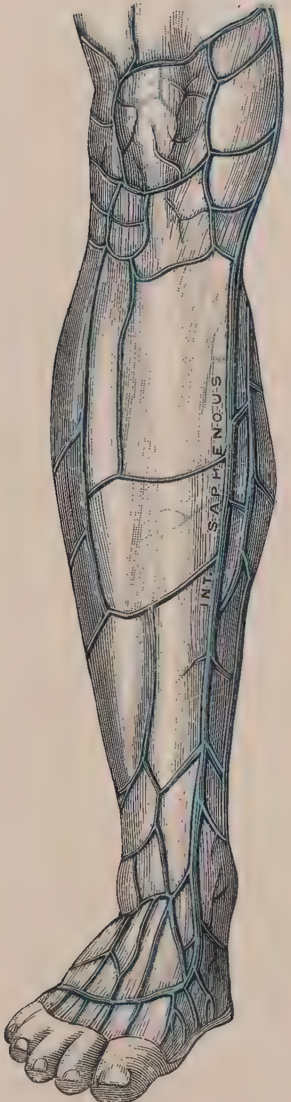
Azygos and intercostal veins. (Testut.)



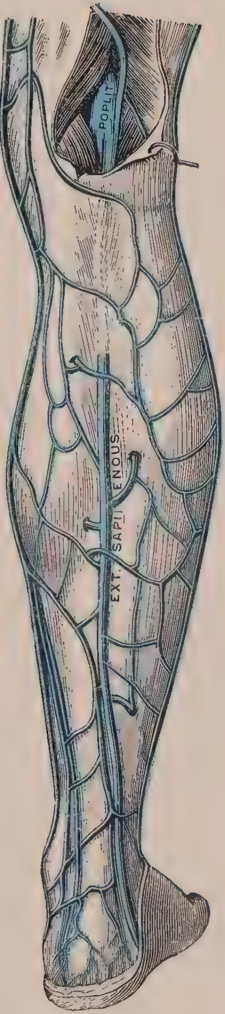
Superficial veins of the front of the forearm and lower part of the arm. (Testut.)



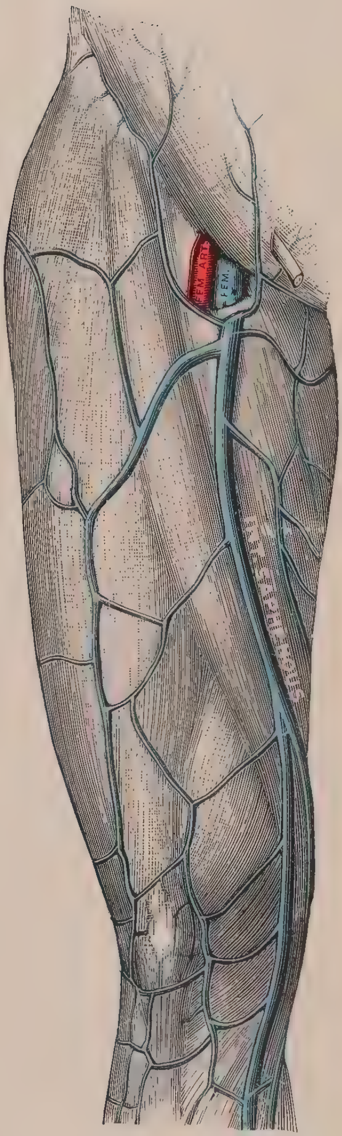
Portal system of veins. The liver is turned upward and backward, and the transverse colon and most of the small intestines are removed. (Testut.)



Superficial veins of the front of the leg and foot. (Testut.)



Superficial veins of the dorsum of the leg. (Testut.)



Superficial veins of the front of the right thigh. (Testut.)

### 2. VEINS WHICH FORM THE INFERIOR VENA CAVA.

1. Common Iliacs.
    1. External iliacs, formed by the—
        1. Femoral or crural, which is a continuation of the
        2. Popliteal, commencing by
        3. Veins which accompany the fibular arteries, and receiving the—
            1. Several abdominal veins.
            2. Circumflex iliac, and
            3. External pudic veins.
                1. External saphena and
                2. Internal saphena, which receive—
    2. Internal iliacs, which receive the—
        1. Vesical veins, commencing with the—
            1. Dorsal veins of the penis in the male.
            2. Veins of the clitoris in the female.
        2. Sacrolateral veins.
    3. Middle sacral vein.
    4. Lumbar veins—four in number on each side, commencing by —
        1. An abdominal branch.
        2. A dorsal branch.
    5. Spermatic veins, commencing with
        1. Spermatic plexus in the male.
        2. Veins of the ovarium, Fallopian tube, etc. in the female.
    6. Renal veins.
    7. Capsular and adipose veins.
    8. Hepatic veins.
    9. Middle,
    10. Left, and
    11. Right

        hepatic veins.
    12. Inferior diaphragmatic veins, two in number.

### 3. VEINS OF THE HEART.

1. Great right coronary.
2. Small right coronary.
3. Left coronary veins.

### 4. VEINS WHICH FORM THE VENA PORTA.

1. Splenic vein.
    1. Veins which correspond to the vasa brevia.
    2. Right and left gastro-epiploic.
    3. Duodenal, and
    4. Pancreatic veins.
    5. Coronary vein of the stomach, and
    6. Small mesenteric vein.
2. Superior mesenteric vein.

(For veins not mentioned in the following list, see *Vena* and *Venæ*.)

**Vein of a′læ na′si.** Tributary of the angular vein. **Anastomot′ic v.**, a vein connecting the superior longitudinal and superior petrosal or cavernous sinuses. **An′gular v.**, formed by the junction of the supraorbital and frontal veins. **Artic′ular v. of knee**, branch of the popliteal vein. **Aud′itory v.**, veins of the vestibule and semicircular canals. **Auric′ular v., ante′rior**, tributary of the temporal vein from the external ear; see *Auricular*. **A. v., poste′rior**, vein descending behind the external ear and joining the temporomaxillary vein; see *Auricular*. **Ax′illary v.**, large vein formed by the junction of the venæ comites of the brachial artery with the basilic vein; see *Axillary*. **Az′ygos v., left lower**, vein commencing by a branch of the ascending lumbar or left renal vein, terminating in the right azygos vein; see *Azygos*. **A. v., left upper**, vein receiving tributaries from the intercostal spaces; see *Azygous*. **A. v., right**, one of the veins arising from the right lumbar veins, right renal vein, or inferior vena cava, and terminating in the superior vena cava; see *Azygous*. **Bas′ilar v.**, vein passing over the crus cerebri to join the veins of Galen. **Basil′ic v.**, vein formed by coalescence of the common ulnar vein with the median basilic; see *Basilic vein*. **Basiver′tebral v.**, veins belonging to the bodies of the vertebræ. **V. of bone**, veins connected with the nutrition of the bones; in the flat bones, running in tortuous canals in the diploic tissue. **Bra′chial v.**, veins uniting with the basilic to form the axillary vein; see *Brachial veins*. **Brachiocephal′ic v.**, see *Innominate vein*. **V. of Breschet′**, see *Diploic*. **Bron′chial v.**, veins returning blood from the substance of the lungs; the right opens into the vena azygos major, the left into the upper azygos vein. **V.-brooch**, an instrument devised for the compression of veins. **Buc′cal v.**, branch of the internal maxillary vein. **Car′diac v.**, veins which return the blood from the substance of the heart; see *Cardiac*. **C. v., ante′rior**, three or four small veins collecting blood from the anterior surface of the right ventricle. **C. v., great**, large vessel commencing at the apex of the heart and opening into the coronary sinus. **C. v., poste′rior**, three or four small vessels collecting blood from the posterior surface of the left ventricle. **Car′dinal v.**, ascending veins from the parietes of the trunk of the fœtus and the Wolffian bodies. **Ca′va v.**, see *Vena cava*. **Cephal′ic v.**, vein passing along the outer border of the biceps muscle, terminating in the axillary vein; see *Cephalic veins*. **Cerebel′lar v.**, veins occupying the surface of the cerebellum; they are superior, inferior, and lateral. **Cer′ebral v.**, veins with thin coats occupying the surface and interior of the cerebrum. **Cer′vical v., ascend′ing** anterior vertebral vein, opening into the vertebral vein. **C. v., deep**, posterior vertebral vein, accompanying the profunda cervicis artery. **Cho′roid v. of brain**, vein running along the outer border of the choroid plexus, uniting to form the vein of the corpus striatum. **Cir′cumflex il′iac v.**, tributary of the external iliac vein. **C. v., superfic′ial**, tributary of the internal saphenous vein at the saphenous opening. **Con′dyloid v., poste′rior**, tributary to the vertebral vein through the posterior condyloid foramen. **Cor′onary v.**, see *Cardiac* and *Gastric veins*. **V. of cor′pora caverno′sa**, veins on the upper surface of the corpora cavernosa joining the dorsal vein. **V. of cor′pus spongio′sum**, veins from corpus spongiosum to the dorsal vein of the penis. **V. of cor′pus stria′tum**, a cerebral vein uniting with the choroid to form one of the venæ Galeni. **Cys′tic v.**, a tributary vein of the vena portæ. **Deep v.**, one of the venæ comites or companion veins to the arteries. **Demiaz′ygous v.**, see *Azygous*. **Den′tal v., infe′rior**, tributary of the internal maxillary vein. **Dig′ital v. of the hand**, two digital veins accompanying each corresponding artery. **V. of dip′loë**, large veins in the interior of the diploë of the cranial bones. **Diploet′ic v.**, see *Diploic*. **Dor′sal v. of the foot**, venæ comites of the dorsalis pedis artery. **D. v. of the nose**, small veins from the dorsum of the nose terminating in the nasal arch. **D. v. of the pe′nis**, large vein which returns the blood from the body of that organ, finally entering the prostatic plexus. **Dorsispi′nal v.**, veins placed on the exterior of the spinal column. **Em′issary v.**, small vein or veins passing through the cranium and forming a communication between the venous sinuses and external veins. **Epigas′tric v.**, a tributary vein of the external iliac. **E. v., superfic′ial**, a tributary of the femoral vein, entering it at the saphenous opening. **V. of eye′ball**, formed mainly by branches from the surface of the choroid and ending in the ophthalmic vein. **Fa′cial v.**, the direct continuation of the angular vein on the outer side of the facial artery; see *Facial vein*. **Fem′oral v.**, continuation of the popliteal vein, accompanying the femoral artery; the deep femoral vein accompanies the profunda femoris artery. **Fron′tal v.**, vein running downward near the middle line of the forehead, forming with its fellow of the opposite side, at the root of the nose, the nasal arch. **V. of Ga′len**, two veins formed by the union of two other veins, the vena corporis striata and the choroid vein, on either side. **Gas′tric v.**, two veins, one corresponding to the pyloric branch of the hepatic artery; the other, the coronary vein, to the gastric artery. **Gastro-epiplo′ic v.**, two veins, the right being a tributary of the posterior mesenteric vein, the left a tributary of the splenic vein. **Glu′teal v.**, one of the veins supplying blood from the exterior of the pelvis to the internal iliac vein. **Hemiaz′ygous v.**, small accessory v. of the azygous vein. **Hemorrhoi′dal v.**, three veins, the superior being a tributary of the inferior mesenteric, and uniting with the middle and inferior hemorrhoidal, which terminate in the internal iliac, to form the hemorrhoidal plexus. **Hepat′ic v.**, three large veins commencing in the substance of the liver and opening into the inferior vena cava; see *Hepatic veins*. **Il′iac**

**v., com′mon**, veins formed by the union of the external and internal iliac veins in front of the sacro-iliac articulation, uniting to form the inferior vena cava. **I. v., exter′nal,** commences at the termination of the femoral vein, beneath the crural arch, uniting with the internal iliac to form the common iliac. **I. v., inter′nal,** formed by the venæ comites of the branches of the internal iliac artery, the umbilical arteries excepted. **Iliolum′bar v.,** tributary to the common iliac vein. **Infe′rior ca′va v.,** see *Vena cava inferior.* **Innom′inate v.,** two large trunks on each side of the root of the neck, formed by the union of the internal jugular and subclavian veins of the corresponding side; see *Innominatæ.* **Intercos′tal v., supe′rior,** the right is a tributary of the right innominate vein; the left, of the left innominate vein; see *Intercostal.* **Interlob′ular v. of kid′ney,** veins passing inward between the pyramids of Ferrein, joining the venæ rectæ to form the proper renal veins. **I. v. of liver,** see *Liver.* **Interos′seous v. of fore′arm,** veins accompanying the anterior and posterior interosseous arteries. **Intralob′ular v. of liver,** see *Hepatic veins.* **Ju′gular v., ante′rior,** one, sometimes two, commencing near the hyoid bone and opening into the termination of the external jugular or into the subclavian vein. **J. v., exter′nal,** formed by the junction of the posterior division of the temporomaxillary and posterior auricular veins, receiving the greater part of the blood from the exterior of the cranium and deep parts of the face, and terminating in the subclavian vein. **J. v., e. poste′rior,** superficial vein of the neck, opening into the external jugular. **J. v., inter′nal,** formed by coalescence of the lateral and inferior petrosal sinuses, collecting the blood from the interior of the cranium and superficial parts of the face and neck, and uniting with the subclavian vein to form the vena innominata. **V. of kid′ney,** see *Kidney.* **La′bial v., infe′rior,** tributary of the facial vein; see *Labial veins.* **L. v., supe′rior,** tributary of the facial vein; see *Labial veins.* **Laryn′geal v.,** a branch of the inferior thyroid; see *Laryngeal veins.* **Lat′eral sac′ral v.,** tributary of the common iliac. **Lin′gual v.,** veins on the tongue accompanying the lingual artery. **V. of liver,** see *Liver.* **Longitu′dinal v., infe′rior,** the inferior longitudinal sinus, terminating in the straight sinus. **Lum′bar v.,** these are three or four in number on each side, collecting blood from the loins and abdominal walls, and terminating at the back part of the inferior vena cava. **L. v., ascend′ing,** a longitudinal vessel passing in front of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ and communicating with each lumbar vein. **Mam′mary v., inter′nal,** see *Mammary veins.* **Masseter′ic v.,** see *Masseteric vein.* **Mas′toid v.,** a tributary of the occipital vein. **Max′illary v., inter′nal,** large vein receiving branches corresponding with those of the artery of the same name, uniting with the temporal vein to form the temporomaxillary. **Me′dian basil′ic v.,** see *Basilic.* **M. cephal′ic v.,** see *Cephalic.* **Medullispi′nal v.,** veins of the spinal cord. **Menin′geal v.,** tributaries of the internal maxillary vein. **Meningorrhachid′ian v.,** veins situated in the interior of the spinal canal between the vertebræ and the theca vertebralis. **Mesenter′ic v., infe′rior,** see *Mesenteric.* **M. v., supe′rior,** see *Mesenteric.* **Na′sal v.,** transverse trunk connecting the frontal veins of each side. **Oblique′ v.,** remnant of the obliterated left innominate vein of the fœtus. **Ob′turator v.,** see *Obturator.* **Occip′ital v.,** see *Occipital.* **Œsophag′eal v.,** a tributary of the inferior thyroid. **Omphalomesara′ic** or **Omphalomesenter′ic v.,** the main venous stem returning the blood from the yolk sac to the embryo. **Ophthal′mic v.,** see *Ophthalmic.* **Ova′rian v.,** analogues of the spermatic veins in the male, forming a plexus communicating with the uterine plexus; see *Spermatic veins.* **Pal′atine v., infe′rior,** a tributary of the facial vein. **Palatola′bial v.,** facial vein. **Pal′mar v., deep,** veins accompanying the deep palmar arch; see *Palmar arches.* **Pal′pebral v., infe′rior,** a tributary of the facial vein. **P. v., supe′rior,** a tributary of the angular vein. **Pancreat′ic v.,** branches from the pancreas to the splenic vein. **Pancreaticoduod′enal v.,** a tributary of the splenic vein. **Parot′id v.,** a tributary of the temporal vein in the parotid region. **Perone′al v.,** veins accompanying the peroneal artery. **Peroneomalle′olar v.,** saphena minor. **Pharyn′geal v.,** commencing in the pharyngeal plexus, terminates in the internal jugular. **Phren′ic v.,** these veins follow the course of the phrenic arteries. **Plan′tar v.,** the external and internal plantar veins unite to form the posterior tibial; they accompany the posterior tibial artery. **Poplite′al v.,** formed by the junction of the venæ comites of the anterior and posterior tibial vessels, and becoming the femoral vein. **Por′tal v.,** see *Porta vena.* **Profun′da fem′oris v.,** branch of the femoral vein near its termination. **Pter′ygoid plex′us v.,** a large plexus formed by branches of the internal maxillary vein. **Pu′dic v., exter′nal,** a tributary of the femoral vein, entering it at the saphenous opening. **P. v., inter′nal,** a tributary of the internal iliac vein. **Pul′monary v.,** see *Pulmonary.* **Ra′dial v.,** commencing by various tributaries and communicating veins, it passes along the radial side of the forearm as a large vessel, uniting at the elbow with the median cephalic to form the cephalic. **Ran′ine v.,** a tributary of the facial vein, and sometimes of the lingual. **Re′nal v.,** see *Kidney.* **Sa′cral v., lat′eral,** branches of the common iliac. **S. v., mid′dle,** veins accompanying the artery of the same name and terminating in the left common iliac vein. **Salvatel′la v.,** see *Salvatella.* **Saphe′nous v., exter′nal** or **short,** see *Saphena.* **S. v., inter′nal** or **long,** see *Saphena.* **Sciat′ic v.,** one of the important veins that supply blood from the exterior of the pelvis to the internal iliac vein. **Semiaz′ygous v.,** see *Azygous.* **Spermat′ic v.,** see *Spermatic veins.* **Sphenopal′atine v.,** a tributary of the pharyngeal vein. **Spi′nal v.,** a generic term for the numerous venous plexuses situated upon and within the spine, including those on the exterior, the *dorsispinal* veins; those in the interior of the spinal canal; *meningorrhachidian* veins; the veins of the body of the vertebræ, *venæ basis vertebrarum;* and the veins of the spinal cord, *medullispinal* veins. **Splen′ic v.,** see *Splenic.* **Stel′late v.,** Verheyen's stars, a stelliform plexus of veins at the surface of the kidney, giving origin to the interlobular veins. **Stylomas′toid v.,** a branch of the posterior auricular vein. **Subcla′vian v.,** see *Subclavian.* **Sublob′ular v.,** veins of the liver in which the intralobular veins terminate; by their union the sublobular veins form the hepatic veins. **Submax′illary v.,** a branch of the facial vein commencing in the submaxillary gland. **Submen′tal v.,** a branch of the facial vein below the jaw. **Superfic′ial v.,** subcutaneous veins between the layers of the superficial fascia. **Supe′rior intercos′tal v., left,** see *Azygous.* **Suprahepat′ic v.,** hepatic veins. **Supraor′bital v.,** commencing on the forehead, it joins the frontal to form the angular vein. **Suprare′nal v.,** a branch of the inferior vena cava on the right side, and on the left side terminating in the left renal or phrenic vein. **Suprascap′ular v.,** a tributary of the external jugular near its termination. **Su′ral v.,** veins from the gastrocnemius muscle to the popliteal vein. **System′ic v.,** veins which return the venous blood from almost all parts of the body to the right auricle of the heart. **Tem′poral v.,** vein commencing by a small plexus on the side and vertex of the skull; after being joined by the middle temporal it enters the parotid gland and unites with the internal maxillary to form the temporomaxillary. **Temporomax′illary v.,** formed as just stated, dividing into two branches. **Thy′roid v., infe′rior,** see *Thyroideal.* **T. v., mid′dle,** returns the blood from the lower portion of the lateral lobe of the thyroid gland and terminates in the internal jugular. **T. v., supe′rior,** see *Thyroideal.* **Tib′ial v., ante′rior,** formed by venæ comites of the dorsalis pedis artery, and uniting with the posterior tibial to form the popliteal vein. **T. v., poste′rior,** veins communicating with the internal saphenous vein in the leg. **Tibiomalle′olar v.,** great saphena. **Transverse′ cer′vical v.,** a tributary of the external jugular near its termination. **T. fa′cial v.,** a large vein, tributary to the temporal vein, from the side of the face. **Trolard's′ v.,** anastomotic vein. **Ul′nar v., ante′rior,** ascends along the inner side of the forearm, uniting at the bend of the elbow with the posterior ulnar to form the common ulnar vein. **U. v., deep,** vein from the ulnar side of the hand, uniting at the elbow with the deep radial veins to form the venæ comites of the brachial artery. **U. v., poste′rior,** vein chiefly from the ulnar side of the hand, passing along the posterior surface of the ulnar side of the forearm, uniting below the elbow with the anterior ulnar to form the common ulnar or with the median basilic to form the basilic. **Umbil′ical v.,** see *Umbilical vessels* and *Fetal circulation.* **Vag′inal v. of liv′er,** veins corresponding with the vaginal branches of the hepatic artery. **Var′icose v.,** varix. **Va′sa bre′via v.,** see *Brevia.* **Ver′tebral v.,** vein accompanying vertebral artery, terminating at the root of the neck in the innominate vein. **Vid′ian v.,** a tributary to the pharyngeal vein. **Vitel′line v.,** vessels in the embryo carrying the blood from the area vasculosa to the heart.

**Vein′stone.** Phlebolith.

**Vela′men.** A veil. **V. nati′vum** (native covering), integument. **V. vul′væ,** see *Ventrale cutaneum.*

**Velamen′ta** (pl. of *velamentum,* covering) **bomby′cina.** Villous membranes. **V. cerebra′lia,** meninges. **V. infan′tis,** membranes of the fœtus.

**Velamen′tous.** Resembling a veil.

**Velamen′tum** (covering) **abdomina′le.** Peritoneum. **V. cor′poris commu′ne,** integument. **V. lin′guæ,** glossoepiglottic ligament. **V. nati′vum,** integument.

**Ve′lar.** Relating to a velum.

**Veldt sore.** Natal boil.

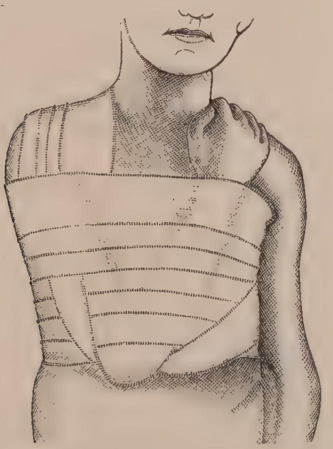
**Vellari′na.** Pale yellow oil from Hydrocotyle asiatica; it has been advised in the treatment of leprous affections.

**Vellica′tion.** Twitching of muscles.

**Vellosin′.** $C_{23}H_{28}N_2O_4$. Principle from the bark of Geissospermum vellosii.

**Velosyn′thesis** (*velum,* veil, *synthesis,* putting together). Staphylorrhaphy.

**Velpeau's′ ban′dage.** A bandage for retaining the arm in cases of fracture of the clavicle. A pad in the axilla on the affected side serves as a fulcrum to make extension of the broken clavicle. **V.'s her′nia,** crural hernia anterior to the blood-vessels.



Velpeau's bandage for fracture of the clavicle.

**Ve′lum.** Veil or cover. **Ante′rior v.,** valvula Vieussenii. **V. apoph′ysi vermifor′mi obten′tum,** valvula Vieussenii. **Artifi′cial v.,** appliance used in dentistry as a mechanical substitute for the soft palate. **Infe′rior v.,** v. medullare posterius. **V. interjec′tum cerebel′li,** valvula Vieussenii. **V. interpos′itum,** a vascular membrane reflected from the pia mater into the interior of the brain through the transverse fissure; it separates the under surface of the body of the fornix from the cavity of the third ventricle. **V. medulla′re anti′cum,** valvula Vieussenii. **V. medulla′re infe′rius,** the medullary band or strip by which the cerebellum communicates with the medulla. **V. medulla′re poste′rius** or **posti′cum** or **semiluna′re,** the small, posterior valve of the cerebellum, a thin, medullary plate between the medulla oblongata and vermis inferior, in front of the nodulus. **V. pala′ti** or **palati′num,** velum pendulum palati. **V. pen′dulum pala′ti,** pendulous veil of the palate, soft palate, a movable, soft, and broad septum attached to the posterior extremity of the palatine arch, and separating the mouth from the pharynx. Its form is nearly quadrilateral. Its anterior surface corresponds to the mouth, and the posterior to the pharynx. Its upper edge is fixed to the palatine arch; the inferior is free, floating, and has an appendix at its middle—the uvula. The lateral margins of the velum are held down by two folds, the pillars, separated from each other by a triangular space; the anterior passes to the base of the tongue, the posterior to the sides of the pharynx. The velum palati is formed of a mucous coat which contains numerous follicles, and of a muscular stratum. **V. plex′ibus choroide′is interpos′itum,** velum interpositum. **V. pupil′læ,** pupillary membrane. **V. staphyli′num,** velum pendulum palati. **Supe′rior v.,** valvula Vieussenii. **V. Tari′ni,** velum medullare posterius. **V. triangula′re,** tela choroidea superior. **V. vesi′cæ urina′riæ,** trigonum of the bladder. **V. Vieusse′nii,** valvula Vieussenii.

**Vel′vet leaf.** Abutilon avicennæ; pareira.

**Ve′na.** Vein. See also *Venæ.* **V. accesso′ria,** left upper azygos vein. **V. al′ba re′num,** ureter. **V. al′ba thora′cis,** thoracic duct. **V. anastomot′ica mag′na,** anastomotic vein of Trolard. **V. angula′ris,** angular vein. **V. an′guli o′ris,** branch to the facial vein from the angle of the mouth. **V. anon′yma brachiocephal′ica,** innominate vein. **V. anon′yma ili′aca,** common iliac vein. **V. ante′rior cer′ebri,** anastomotic vein of Trolard. **V. apoplec′tica,** internal jugular vein. **V. aquæduc′tûs coch′leæ** or **a. vestib′uli,** auditory veins. **V. arterio′sa,** pulmonary artery; vena porta. **V. ascen′dens,** basilar vein. **V. axilla′ris,** axillary vein. **V. az′ygos,** right azygos vein. **V. a. accesso′ria,** left upper azygos vein. **V. a. cerebel′li poste′rior,** vein on the inferior vermiform process. **V. a. cona′rii,** small vein passing from the region of the pineal gland to empty into the internal cerebral vein. **V. a. lumba′ris,** ascending lumbar vein. **V. a. mag′na** or **ma′jor,** right azygos vein. **V. a. mi′nor** or **par′va** or **sinis′tra,** left lower azygos vein. **V. basila′ris,** basilar vein. **V. basil′ica,** basilic vein. **V. b. antibra′chii,** superficial ulnar vein. **V. capita′lis bra′chii,** main venous trunk of the arm in the fœtus. **V. cap′itis,** cephalic vein. **V. caro′tis exter′na,** temporomaxillary vein. **V. car′pea commu′nicans dorsa′lis,** anastomotic branch between the deep veins of the back of the hand and the vein of the fourth metacarpal space. **V. ca′va,** name given to two great veins which meet at the right auricle of the heart; the vena cava *superior, thoracica,* or *descendens* is formed by the union of the subclavian veins, and receives successively, before its termination at the upper part of the right auricle, the inferior thyroid, right internal mammary, superior diaphragmatic, azygos, etc.; the vena cava *inferior, abdominalis,* or *ascendens* arises from the union of the two primary iliacs, opposite the fourth or fifth lumbar vertebra, receives the middle sacral, lumbar, right spermatic, hepatic, and inferior diaphragmatic veins, and opens at the posterior and inferior part of the right auricle. **V. c. supe′rior sinis′tra,** vessel in the fœtus corresponding to the right descending vena cava. **V. centra′lis**, trunk into which the minute veins of the suprarenal capsule empty. **V. centra′lis ret′inæ**, vein receiving blood from the retina, passing from the eyeball through the centre of the optic disk, and emptying into the cavernous or ophthalmic vein. **V. cephal′ica**, cephalic vein. **V. c. ante′rior**, common facial vein. **V. c. antibra′chii**, superficial radial vein. **V. c. ascen′dens**, the cephalic vein in the fœtus. **V. c. commu′nis**, common jugular vein. **V. c. descen′dens**, a branch in the fœtus passing over the clavicle to unite with the cephalic vein. **V. c. exter′na**, common facial vein. **V. c. hu′meri**, cephalic vein. **V. c. inter′na**, internal jugular vein. **V. c. pol′licis**, vein from the thumb and index finger and back of the hand, emptying into the radial vein. **V. c. poste′rior**, internal jugular vein. **V. cerebra′lis infe′rior ante′rior**, basilar vein. **V. cer′ebri ascen′dens**, basilar vein. **V. c. inter′na commu′nis, V. c. inter′na ma′jor**, or **V. c. mag′na**, vena magna Galeni. **V. c. me′dia**, vena fossæ Sylvii. **V. c. poste′rior infe′rior**, branch to the veins of Galen from the posterior part of the hemispheres. **V. cervica′lis profun′da**, deep cervical vein. **V. c. superficia′lis**, posterior external jugular vein. **V. choroide′a**, choroid vein. **V. col′ica sinis′tra**, inferior mesenteric vein. **V. com′itans hypoglos′si**, sublingual vein. **V. commu′nicans cephal′ica pol′licis**, an anastomotic branch between the vena cephalica pollicis and the deep palmar venous arch. **V. c. mag′na**, anastomotic vein of Trolard. **V. c. obturato′ria**, branch from the dorsal vein of the penis to the obturator vein. **V. c. ulna′ris**, anastomotic branch between the superficial ulnar vein and the deep palmar venous arch. **V. cona′rii**, branch from the pineal gland to the veins of Galen. **V. cor′dis Gale′ni**, middle cardiac vein. **V. cor′nu**, vein from the pudendal plexus, emptying into the internal iliac. **V. corona′ria cor′dis mi′nor** or **poste′rior**, middle cardiac vein. **V. c. u′teri**, trunk formed upon the pregnant uterus by enlarged branches of the uterine and vaginal plexuses. **V. c. ventric′uli infe′rior**, vena gastroepiploica dextra. **V. cor′poris stria′ti**, one of two veins forming the venæ Galeni or deep cerebral veins. **V. costa′lis supre′ma**, superior intercostal vein. **V. cubita′lis cuta′nea**, basilic vein. **V. cu′biti inte′rior**, basilic vein. **V. cuta′nea cervi′cis mag′na**, posterior external jugular vein. **V. c. col′li ante′rior**, anterior jugular vein. **V. c. col′li infe′rior**, arcus venosus juguli. **V. c. col′li ma′jor** or **poste′rior**, external jugular vein. **V. c. exter′na**, cephalic vein; radial vein. **V. c. fron′tis mag′na**, frontal veins. **V. c. inter′na**, superficial ulnar vein. **V. c. inter′na bra′chii**, basilic vein. **V. c. media′na**, median vein. **V. c. radia′lis**, radial vein. **V. c. radia′lis bra′chii**, cephalic vein. **V. c. ulna′ris**, ulnar vein. **V. c. ulna′ris bra′chii**, basilic vein. **V. demiaz′ygos**, see *Azygos*. **V. diploët′ica**, see *Diploic*. **V. epigas′trica infe′rior tegumento′sa**, subcutaneous vein from the umbilical and hypogastric regions, emptying into the femoral vein. **V. facia′lis ante′rior**, facial vein. **V. f. commu′nis**, common facial vein. **V. f. cuta′nea commu′nis**, facial vein. **V. f. exter′na**, temporomaxillary vein. **V. f. inter′na**, facial vein. **V. f. poste′rior**, temporomaxillary vein. **V. falcifor′mis**, inferior longitudinal sinus. **V. fal′cis cer′ebri**, sinus longitudinalis inferior. **V. fos′sæ Syl′vii**, vein from anterior perforated space, emptying into the anterior end of the cavernous sinus. **V. Gale′ni**, see *Cardiac veins* and *Choroid veins*. **V. gastroliena′lis**, splenic vein. **V. hemiaz′ygos**, left lower azygos vein; see *Azygos*. **V. h. accesso′ria**, left upper azygos vein. **V. hepat′ica**, right basilic vein. **V. hypogas′trica**, internal iliac vein. **V. ili′aca primiti′va**, common iliac vein. **V. iliolumba′lis**, vein with distribution similar to that of the iliolumbar artery, emptying into the internal iliac vein. **V. intercosta′lis supre′ma**, superior intercostal vein. **V. inter′na**, vertebral vein. **V. interventricula′ris posti′ca**, middle cardiac vein. **V. jugula′ris ante′rior exter′na**, anterior jugular vein. **V. j. ante′rior horizonta′lis**, arcus venosus juguli. **V. j. cephal′ica**, internal jugular vein. **V. j. cerebra′lis**, internal jugular vein. **V. j. exter′na ante′rior**, arcus venosus juguli. **V. j. exter′na poste′rior**, external jugular vein. **V. j. transversa′lis ante′rior**, arcus venosus juguli. **V. labia′lis me′dia**, vena anguli oris. **V. lac′tea**, porta vena. **V. latera′lis**, vertebral vein. **V. liena′lis**, splenic vein. **V. lumba′ris ascen′dens** or **lumbocosta′lis**, ascending lumbar vein. **V. macula′ris**, vein of the retina from the macula lutea, emptying into the vena centralis retinæ. **V. mag′na**, portal vein. **V. mag′na cor′dis**, coronary vein of the heart. **V. m. Gale′ni**, see *Galen, veins of*. **V. maxilla′ris inter′na ante′rior**, deep facial vein. **V. m. inter′na poste′rior**, internal maxillary vein. **V. media′na**, vein or veins from the medial side of the retina, emptying into the vena centralis retinæ. **V. m. antibra′chia**, median vein. **V. m. basil′ica**, median basilic vein. **V. m. cephal′ica**, median cephalic vein. **V. m. col′li**, anterior jugular vein. **V. m. commu′nis**, median vein. **V. m. xiphoide′a tegumento′sa**, subcutaneous vein from the umbilical region to the vena transversa xiphoidea. **V. medi′na Ar′abum** or **medinen′sis**, dracunculus. **V. mesenter′ica mag′na**, superior mesenteric vein. **V. m. mi′nor** or **par′va**, inferior mesenteric vein. **V. metacar′pea ulna′ris**, vein from venæ intercapitulares along the radial border of the hand. **V. nasa′lis**, branch from the nasal side of the retina, emptying into the vena papillaris inferior. **V. n. supe′rior**, branch from the nasal side of the retina, emptying into the vena papillaris superior. **V. ner′vi hypoglos′si**, sublingual vein. **V. obli′qua auricula′ris**, oblique vein of the heart. **V. ophthal′mica cerebra′lis**, superior ophthalmic vein. **V. o. exter′na** or **facia′lis**, inferior ophthalmic vein. **V. o. inter′na**, internal ophthalmic vein. **V. ophthalmomeninge′a**, vein from the vicinity of the fissure of Sylvius to the sphenoparietal sinus or ophthalmic vein. **V. ostia′ria**, vena porta. **V. papilla′ris**, branch or branches to the vena centralis retinæ from the optic disk. **V. pa′ri ca′rens**, azygos vein. **V. parumbilica′lis xiphoide′a**, anastomotic branch from the greater parumbilical vein to the left superior epigastric vein. **V. petro′sa infe′rior**, inner portion of the inferior petrosal sinus. **V. por′ta, por′tæ, porta′lis, porta′rum**, or **ad por′tas**, portal vein. **V. poste′rior at′rii sinis′tri**, oblique vein of the heart. **V. præpara′ta**, frontal vein. **V. profun′da**, vertebral vein. **V. pudendoglutæ′a**, vein from the pudendal plexus, receiving the sciatic and gluteal veins and emptying into the internal iliac. **V. pulmona′lis dex′tra me′dia**, supplementary pulmonary artery sometimes observed. **V. rama′lis**, vena porta. **V. rani′na**, sublingual vein. **V. reflex′a**, vein of the corpus striatum. **V. Rosenthal′ii**, basilar vein. **V. salvatel′la**, annular vein; vein of the little finger over the fourth metacarpal space. **V. saphe′na mag′na**, long saphenous vein. **V. sem′ino-urethrosacra′lis**, from the pudendal plexus, emptying into the internal iliac. **V. si′ne com′ite** or **si′ne pa′re**, azygos vein. **V. splen′ica**, left basilic vein; splenic vein. **V. stelechiæ′a**, vena porta. **V. subala′ris**, vena axillaris. **V. subcuta′nea col′li ante′rior**, anterior jugular vein. **V. s. c. poste′rior**, posterior external jugular vein. **V. sul′ci centra′lis**, posterior superior cerebral vein in the central sulcus. **V. superficia′lis col′li ante′rior**, anterior jugular vein. **V. tempora′lis commu′nis**, temporomaxillary vein. **V. t. infe′rior**, branch to the vena papillaris inferior from the temporal side of the retina. **V. termina′lis**, vein of the corpus striatum; circulus venosus. **V. thorac′icoepigas′trica lon′ga tegumento′sa**, anastomotic vein from the vena circumflexa ilii tegumentosa and long thoracic vein. **V. thyroide′a i′ma**, inferior thyroid vein. **V. thyrolarynge′a**, superior thyroid vein. **V. transver′sa xiphoide′a**, subcutaneous vein connecting the opposite internal mammary veins. **V. vela′ta**, vein of the corpus striatum. **V. verteb′ra′lis exter′na**, deep cervical vein. **V. v. e. ante′rior**, anterior vertebral vein. **V. v. poste′rior**, deep cervical vein. **V. v. superficia′lis**, deep cervical vein. **V. zygomat′ico-orbita′lis**, orbital vein.

**Ven′æ** (pl. of vena). Veins. **V. advehen′tes**, small veins in the fœtus carrying blood into the liver from the ductus venosus. **V. a. capsula′res**, branches to the portal vein from the capsule of the liver. **V. ala′res na′rium**, lateral nasal veins. **V. anastomot′icæ mag′næ ca′vi cra′nii** or **cer′ebri**, veins of the pia mater, forming communication between the superior longitudinal sinus and sinuses at the base of the brain, the anterior passing to the superior petrosal sinus; posterior, to the lateral sinus. **V. anon′ymæ**, innominate veins. **V. apoplec′ticæ**, jugular veins. **V. atrabilia′riæ**, suprarenal veins. **V. auditi′væ inter′næ**, auditory veins. **V. auricula′res**, auricular veins. **V. ba′sis vertebra′rum** or **basivertebra′les**, veins in the canals of the bodies of the vertebræ emptying into the meningorachidian veins. **V. bul′bo-urethra′les**, veins from the bulb of the urethra emptying into the pudendal plexus. **V. calca′næ**, branches from the region of the heel emptying into the posterior tibial veins. **V. capsula′res**, suprarenal veins. **V. cauda′les**, medial sacral veins. **V. ca′væ hep′atis**, hepatic veins. **V. caverno′sæ**, veins from the corpora cavernosa and spongiosa of the penis, emptying into the pudendal plexus. **V. centra′les**, intralobular veins. **V. cerebel′li**, cerebellar veins. **V. cer′ebri inter′næ** or **profun′dæ**, veins of Galen. **V. cilia′res posti′cæ**, venæ vorticosæ. **V. circumflex′æ il′ii tegumento′sæ**, veins accompanying the external circumflex iliac arteries, emptying into the femoral or epigastric vein. **V. circumflex′æ pe′nis**, veins from the corpus cavernosum on the under surface of the penis, emptying into the dorsal vein. **V. comitan′tes**, small veins accompanying the femoral and popliteal arteries. **V. com′ites** or **concom′ites**, veins accompanying arteries; see *Vein*. **V. cor′dis**, cardiac veins. **V. c. min′imæ**, veins of Thebesius. **V. corona′riæ cor′dis**, coronary veins of the heart. **V. costa′les**, intercostal veins. **V. diaphragmat′icæ inferio′res**, phrenic veins. **V. diploet′icæ** or **diplo′icæ**, diploic veins. **V. dorsa′les na′si**, nasal veins. **V. d. pe′dis**, first and fourth metacarpal veins of the back of the foot. **V. emulgen′tes**, renal veins. **V. Gale′ni**, choroid veins. **V. gas′tricæ bre′ves** short branches from the fundus of the stomach, discharging into the splenic vein. **V. glandulo′sæ**, submaxillary veins. **V. hepat′icæ advehen′tes**, branches of the omphalomesenteric vein to the liver. **V. h. revehen′tes**, branches of the omphalomesenteric vein from the liver. **V. inguina′les**, veins from the groin, emptying into the internal saphenous vein. **V. innomina′tæ**, innominate veins. **V. intercapitula′res**, anastomotic branches from the palm of the hand in the interdigital spaces. **V. interlobula′res**, interlobular veins. **V. intralobula′res**, intralobular veins. **V. lac′teæ**, chyliferous vessels. **V. lumba′les transver′sæ**, lumbar veins. **V. lymphat′icæ**, lymphatic vessels. **V. mag′næ spi′næ longitudina′les**, meningorrhachidian veins. **V. mamma′riæ tegumento′sæ**, external mammary veins. **V. medul′læ spina′lis**, medullispinal veins. **V. mesera′icæ**, mesenteric veins. **V. mican′tes pulsat′iles**, an ancient Latin term meaning arteries. **V. min′imæ cor′dis**, see *Foramina Thebesii*. **V. os′sium cra′nii**, diploic veins. **V. pinna′les**, lateral nasal veins. **V. pulmona′res**, pulmonary veins. **V. pulsat′iles**, v. micantes pulsatiles. **V. rec′tæ**, veins from the papillæ of the kidney between the tubes to the venæ renales. **V. rena′les**, renal veins. **V. revehen′tes**, venæ hepaticæ revehentes. **V. satel′lites arteria′rum**, venæ comites. **V. sopora′les**, jugular veins. **V. spermat′icæ**, spermatic veins. **V. sphagit′ides**, jugular veins. **V. spina′les exter′næ posterio′res**, dorsispinal veins. **V. s. pro′priæ**, medullispinal veins. **V. stella′tæ** or **stellula′tæ**, stellate veins. **V. sublobula′res**, sublobular veins. **V. Thebe′sii**, see *Foramina Thebesii*. **V. thym′icæ**, thymic veins. **V. transver′sæ scap′ulæ**, suprascapular veins. **V. vertebrolumba′res**, lumbar veins. **V. Vieussen′ii**, smallest cardic veins. **V. vortico′sæ**, vasa vorticosa.

**Venæsec′tio** (*vena*, vein, *seco*, to cut). Bloodletting.

**Ve′nal.** Venous.

**Vena′tion.** The mode of distribution of the veins of a leaf or of an insect's wings.

**Venena′tion** (*venenum*, poison). Poison; poisoning

**Ven′enose.** Venomous.

**Vene′num.** Poison; venom.

**Vene′real.** That which relates to sexual intercourse. **V. disease′**, syphilis, gonorrhœa, or chancroid. **V. wart**, condyloma acuminatum, verruca acuminata.

**Vene′reous.** Aphrodisiac.

**Veneriv′agus.** Libidinous.

**Ven′erous.** Venereous.

**Ven′ery.** Indulgence of the sexual appetite.

**Venesec′tion** (*vena*, vein, *seco*, to cut). Bloodletting.

**Ven′ice tur′pentine.** See *Pinus larix.*

**Ven′iplex.** A plexus of veins.

**Venipunc′ture.** Puncture into a vein.

**Ven′om.** Poisonous fluid secreted by certain animals, as the viper, in a state of health, and which they preserve in a particular reservoir to use as a means of attack or defence. It differs from virus, as the latter is always the result of a morbid process, which may be produced by the individuals who receive it in their turn, and be transmitted to others. **V.-globulin′**, a globulin found in snake-poison. **V.-pep′tone**, a peptone found in snake or other animal poison. **Quick′ening** or **Vi′tal v.**, sperm.

**Ven′omous.** Venenose. An epithet applied to animals which have a secretion of venom, as the viper, rattlesnake, etc., as well as to the venom itself; and also to liquids in the animal body, so perverted by previous disease that their contact occasions serious mischief in sound individuals, as happens in hydrophobia. Virulent is more commonly used in this case.

**Venos′itas** (*vena*, vein). Venosity.

**Venos′ity.** Abundance of veins in a part; afflux of blood into the veins. Venous state or cachexia. Term formerly applied to a condition in which it was supposed the blood moved slowly, was more venous, and the venous blood itself was in greater quantity, as in hemorrhoids, gout, hypochondriasis, etc.

**Ve′nous** (*vena*, vein). Venal. Appertaining to a vein or to the blood of the veins, as venous cachexia, venous pulse, etc. **V. cachex′ia**, venosity. **V. hum**, bruit de diable. **V. næ′vus**, nævus vascularis. **V. pulsa′tion** or **pulse**, pulsus venarum. **V. state**, venosity. **V. sys′tem**, see *Vascular*. **V. sys′tem, abdom′inal**, portal system. **V. sys′tem of Ja′cobson**, a system of vessels in the three classes of vertebrated animals other than the mammalia, which forms a communication between the vena porta and the vena cava.

**Ve′nousness.** Venosity.

**Vent.** An outlet. The anus.

**Ven′ter.** Abdomen, belly, uterus. In law, venter designates the maternal parentage of children; thus, if A were B's child by his first wife, he would be described in law as "by the first *venter*." In anatomy, broad surface of a muscle or a bone. **V. of il′ium**, iliac fossa. **V. i′mus** (lowest belly), abdomen, hypogastrium. **V. infe′rior**, abdomen. **V. in′fimus**, abdomen. **V. of the kid′ney**, the pelvis of the kidney. **V. mag′nus**, ingluvies. **V. me′dius**, thorax. **V. mus′culi**, see *Muscle*. **V. par′vus**, hypogastrium. **V. propen′dens**, anterior obliquity of the uterus. **V. re′num**, pelvis of the kidney. **V. supre′mus**, cavity of the cranium.

**Ventila′tion** (*ventilo*, to fan, from *ventus*, wind). The act of renewing the air of vessels, hospitals, apartments, and all places where many people are collected together.

**Ven′tilator.** Device used for the purpose of renewing the air in ships, apartments, etc.

**Ventos′ity** (*ventus*, wind). Flatulence.

**Ven′trad.** Toward the ventral aspect; in man, toward the front.

**Ven′tral** (*venter*, belly). Abdominal. **V. as′pect,** abdominal aspect. **V. her′nia,** direct hernia occurring in any part of the abdomen, most frequently found between the recti muscles. When the hernia takes place below the xiphoid cartilage it is called epigastric hernia; when in the loins, lumbar hernia.

**Ventra′le.** Belly-band; belt. **V. cuta′neum,** cutaneous apron; an elongation of the nymphæ in the South African native women, which hangs down before the vulva like an apron.

**Ven′tre inspicien′do.** See *De ventre inspiciendo.*

**Ven′tricle** (dim. of *venter*, belly). Literally, a little belly. A name given, in anatomy, to various small cavities. See also *Ventriculi* and *Ventriculus.* **V. of Aran′tius,** cavity of Aranzi; a small cavity, lined with gray substance, at the point of the calamus scriptorius. **V. of the brain,** one of five cavities in the interior of that organ, which are distinguished as the lateral ventricles, middle ventricle, fourth ventricle or ventricle of the cerebellum, and fifth ventricle. The middle ventricle or third ventricle is situated in front of the pineal gland. It communicates with the lateral ventricles by two openings situated behind the anterior pillar or crus of the fornix. The lateral ventricles are two in number. They are large, and, owing to their considerable curvature, occupy a great part of the cerebral centre. Internally they are separated from each other by the septum of the ventricles—a medullary plate given off from the lower part of the corpus callosum. The lateral ventricles have, in their upper and anterior portion, the corpora striata, thalami optici, and tænia semicircularis; their inferior portion contains the corpus fimbriatum, cornu ammonis, etc. The fourth ventricle is situated beneath the aqueduct of Sylvius, by which it communicates with the third ventricle. It extends from this aqueduct to the upper part of the medulla, and is seated in the substance of the tuber annulare. The fifth ventricle, v. of the septum, Sylvian v., v. of Vieussens, is a small serous cavity between the laminæ of the septum lucidum called, also, sinus of the septum lucidum, s. of the median septum. **V. of cerebel′lum,** see *V. of the brain.* **V. of cor′pus callo′sum,** sulcus corporis callosi, the space intervening between the labium cerebri and corpus callosum. **Dun′can's v.,** fifth v. **Fifth v.,** see *V. of the brain.* **Fourth v.,** see *V. of the brain.* **Ga′len's v.,** v. of the larynx. **V. of the heart,** these are two in number. The *right* or *pulmonary v.* is situated at the forepart of the heart, the base and apex corresponding to those of the heart. In it are seen the columnæ carneæ and chordæ tendineæ. The right ventricle communicates with the right auricle by the ostium venosum, and from it the pulmonary artery arises. Around the auricular orifice is a tendinous margin or ring from which the tricuspid valve is given off. The use of the ventricle is to send the blood, by its contraction, along the pulmonary artery to the lungs. The *left ventricle* is situated at the posterior and left part of the heart. Its parietes are thrice thicker and stronger than those of the right, owing to its having to send the blood over the whole system. The inner surface has the same general appearance as that of the right. The columnæ carneæ and chordæ tendineæ are, however, much stronger. It communicates with the left auricle by means of the mitral valve, and from it proceeds the largest blood-vessel of the body—the aorta. **Krause's v.,** cavity in the conus terminalis of the spinal cord. **V. of the lar′ynx,** sinus of the larynx; one of two depressions in the larynx, comprised between the superior and inferior ligaments. **Lat′eral v.,** see *V. of the brain.* **Left v.,** see *V. of the heart.* **Mid′dle v.,** see *V. of the brain.* **Morgagn′i's v.,** v. of larynx. **Myelon′ic v.,** the central cavity of the spinal cord. **Olfac′tory v.,** prolongation of the lateral ventricle into the olfactory lobe; constant in the fœtus and many of the lower animals; sometimes present in the adult. **Pin′eal v.,** cavity in the interior of the pineal gland, present in the fœtus and occasionally in post-uterine life. **Pul′monary v.,** see *V. of the heart.* **Right v.,** see *V. of the heart.* **V. of the sep′tum,** see *V. of the brain.* **Sixth v.,** a cavity sometimes noted between the fornix and the corpus callosum. **Syl′vian v.,** see *V. of the brain.* **Ter′minal v.,** Krause's v. **Third v.,** see *V. of the brain.* **Ver′ga's v.,** sixth v. **V. of Vieus′sens,** see *V. of the brain.*

**Ventricor′nu.** Anterior cornu or horn of gray matter of the spinal cord.

**Ven′tricose** or **Ven′tricous.** Abdominous. Bellied. Having a large belly.

**Ventric′ular.** Relating to a ventricle. **V. aq′ueduct,** see *Aquæductus Sylvii.* **V. band,** chorda vocalis spuria. **V. lig′ament,** one of the false vocal cords. **V. mus′cle,** ventricularis. **V. sep′tum,** septum cordis; also septum lucidum.

**Ventricula′ris.** Thyroepiglottideus muscle.

**Ventric′uli** (pl. or gen. of ventriculus) **anterio′res.** Lateral ventricles. **V. cer′ebri,** ventricles of the brain. **V. cor′dis,** ventricles of the heart. **V. dilata′tio,** dilatation of the stomach. **V. dissolu′tio** softening of the stomach. **V. du′ræ ma′tris,** sinuses of the dura mater. **V. emollit′io,** softening of the stomach. **V. exulcera′tio,** ulceration of the stomach. **V. flux′us,** gastrorrhœa. **V. inflamma′tio,** gastritis. **V. larynge′i,** ventricles of the larynx. **V. latera′les,** see *Ventricles of the brain.* **V. mag′ni,** lateral ventricles of the brain. **V. majo′res,** lateral ventricles. **V. metamorpho′sis gelatinifor′mis,** softening of the stomach. **V. Morgagn′ii,** ventricles of the larynx. **V. perfora′tio,** perforation of the stomach. **V. prio′res,** lateral ventricles. **V. pseudophlogo′sis resoluti′va et colliquati′va,** softening of the stomach. **V. superio′res,** lateral ventricles. **V. tricor′nes,** lateral ventricles. **V. ulcera′tio,** ulceration of the stomach.

**Ventric′ulus** (dim. of *venter*, belly). Stomach; ventricle. **V. ante′rior,** right cardiac ventricle. **V. aor′ticus,** left cardiac ventricle. **V. Aran′tii,** see *Ventricles of the brain.* **V. bul′bi olfacto′rii,** olfactory ventricle. **V. bulbo′sus,** v. callosus. **V. callo′sus** (callous stomach), the gizzard or third stomach of the gallinaceous birds, consisting of a double-bellied or digastric muscle. It is lined by a firm cuticle, and forms a kind of pouch, depending from the alimentary tube, in which the second stomach terminates, and from which the duodenum or ventriculus succenturiatus issues. The gizzard is an organ of mastication, and is possessed of great muscular power. **V. cerebel′li,** see *Ventricles of the brain.* **V. cona′rii,** pineal ventricle. **V. cor′poris callo′si,** sulcus of the corpus callosum. **V. Gale′ni,** ventricle of the larynx. **V. interme′dius,** third ventricle. **V. intestina′lis,** abomasus. **V. latera′lis,** lateral ventricle. **V. mag′nus,** lateral ventricle of the brain. **V. me′dius,** third ventricle. **V. Morgagn′ii,** ventricle of the larynx. **V. olfacto′rius,** cavity existing during fetal life in the olfactory bulb, which closes after birth. **V. perfora′tus,** perforation of the stomach. **V. poste′rior,** left ventricle. **V. pri′mus,** right ventricle. **V. pulmona′lis,** right ventricle. **V. quar′tus,** see *Ventricles of the brain.* **V. secun′dus,** left ventricle. **V. sep′ti pellu′cidi,** see *Ventricles of the brain.* **V. succenturia′tus,** duodenum; see *Ventriculus callosus.* **V. termina′lis,** terminal ventricle. **V. tricor′nis cer′ebri,** lateral ventricle of the brain. **V. Ver′gæ,** Verga's ventricle.

**Ventricum′bent.** Prone.

**Ventriduc′tion** (*duco*, to lead). Carrying toward the belly.

**Ventrifixa′tion.** Ventrofixation.

**Ventrime′son.** Middle line of the belly.

**Ventrip′otent** (*venter*, belly, *potens*, powerful). Abdominous.

**Ventripyr′amid.** Anterior pyramid situated in the medulla oblongata.

**Ventrocystor′rhaphy** (*rhaphe*, suture). Fastening a bladder or cyst to the wall of the abdomen by a suture.

**Ventrofixa'tion.** Operation consisting in laparotomy, breaking up adhesions of the uterus, bringing forward the fundus, and suturing it to the anterior abdominal wall with catgut or other appropriate suture.

**Ventro-in'guinal** (*venter*, belly, *inguen*, groin). Relating to the abdomen and groin, as *ventro-inguinal* hernia.

**Ventrolat'eral.** Ventral, or anterior, and lateral.

**Ventrome'dian.** Ventral, or anterior, and median.

**Ventros'copy.** Inspection of the abdominal cavity by electrical illumination.

**Ven'trose.** Abdominous; having a swollen belly.

**Ventros'ity** (*venter*, belly). Excessive corpulency.

**Ventrosuspen'sion.** Restoration of the uterus to an approximately normal position by fixation to the abdominal wall by suture.

**Ventrot'omy.** Operation of opening the abdominal cavity by incision.

**Ventrovesicofixa'tion.** Operation of attaching the uterus to the bladder and abdominal wall.

**Ven'tus.** Wind.

**Ve'nula** or **Ve'nule** (dim. of vena). Minute vein or venous radicle.

**Ve'nulæ centra'les** or **intralobula'res.** Intralobular veins.

**Ve'nus** (the goddess of love). Clitoris; coition; venery. Cuprum. **Crys'tals of v.,** cupri subacetas. **V.'s fly-catcher,** Dionæa muscipula.

**Veratralbine'.** $C_{28}H_{43}NO_5$. Very powerful alkaloid contained in Veratrum album.

**Verat'ric acid.** An acid derived from veratrine by the process of saponification.

**Veratri'na.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Veratrine. An alkaloid or mixture of alkaloids prepared from the seeds of Asagræa officinalis. Veratrine is solid, white, pulverulent, and inodorous; soluble in water and in alcohol. When prepared in the usual manner it still contains other substances—*sabadilline*, *viridine*, *veratroidine*, gum resin of sabadilla, and black, greasy matter. It is extremely poisonous, and but little used internally in medicine; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ (0.0013–0.0065). It is applied externally in the official *olea'tum veratri'næ* or *unguen'tum v.* The two alkaloids, *viridine* and *veratroidine*, which are obtained from veratrine, are depressants of the circulation; viridine produces death, however, by paralysis of the respiratory nervous system; veratroidine by asphyxia.

**Veratrine'.** Veratrina.

**Verat'rinize.** To place under the influence of veratrine.

**Veratroidine'.** See *Veratrina*.

**Ver'atrol.** Dimethyl pyrocatechin. Clear, caustic liquid. Antiseptic; also used externally in neuralgia and epididymitis.

**Veratroylaconine'.** $C_{36}H_{49}NO_{11}$. Pseudoaconitine.

**Vera'trum.** A genus of liliaceous plants. Hellebore. **V. al'bum,** white hellebore. The root or rhizome of this common European plant is indebted to veratrine for its properties. It is violently emetic and purgative, even when applied to an ulcerated surface; it is also possessed of errhine properties, and acts externally as a stimulant. It is rarely exhibited internally. Sometimes it is given as a sneezing-powder, but it operates with great violence. It also forms an itch ointment. **V. lu'teum,** Chamælirium luteum. **V. sabadil'la,** cevadilla, sevadilla; the seeds—dried fruit—of this plant have been used mostly as anthelmintics. It possesses the same general properties as the Veratrum album. Sabadilla (Ph. Br.) is the dried ripe seeds of Schœnocaulon officinale. Powdered sabadilla, under the name *poudre des Capuchins*, was formerly employed for destroying lice and vermin. **V. vir'ide** (Ph. U. S.), American or green hellebore, swamp hellebore, Indian poke, Indian uncas, poke-weed, bear-weed, itch-weed, tickle-weed, earthgall, devil-bit, wolf-bane, puppet-weed, is indigenous to the swampy districts of almost every part of the United States; the properties of the rhizome are like those of other plants of the genus. It has been employed as a powerful sedative in inflammatory diseases. The official preparations are: *Extrac'tum vera'tri vir'idis flu'idum;* dose, ♏j–iij (0.65–0.2); *tinctu'ra v. v.;* dose, ♏j–viij (0.065–0.5).

**Ver'bal amne'sia.** Amnesic aphasia. See *Aphasia*.

**Verbas'culum.** Primula veris.

**Verbas'cum ala'tum.** V. thapsus. **V. al'bum,** V. thapsus. **V. colli'num,** V. thapsus. **V. crassifo'lium,** V. thapsus. **V. elonga'tum,** V. thapsus. **V. lychni'tis,** V. thapsus. **V. monta'num,** V. thapsus. **V. ni'grum,** black mullein. **V. sim'plex,** V. thapsus. **V. thap'sus,** phlox, great broad-leaved or yellow mullein, high taper, cow's lungwort, ord. *Scrophulariaceæ;* this species and V. nigrum have been used as emollients, applied externally in the form of fomentation, the large leaves being chosen for this purpose; the mucilage which they contain has been extracted by decoction or infusion, and administered in pectoral affections.

**Verbe'na hasta'ta.** Blue vervain, simpler's joy, an American species, is more bitter than the European, and said to be emetic. **V. officina'lis,** vervain, purvain, Juno's tears, ord. *Verbenaceæ;* plant formerly held sacred, used in sacrifices and suspended around the neck as an amulet. **V. panicula'ta,** V. hastata. **V. triphyl'la,** herb whose aroma resembles that of a lemon; has stomachic and antispasmodic properties. **V. urticifo'lia,** an indigenous species, has been used in poisoning by Rhus toxicodendron.

**Verben'aca.** Verbena officinalis.

**Verbesi'na acmel'la.** Spilanthus acmella. **V. virgin'ica,** crown beard; indigenous; ord. *Compositæ.* A decoction of the root is used by the Indians as a diaphoretic and depurative.

**Verbigera'tion** (*verbum*, word, *gero*, to carry). The frequent repetition of words which have no meaning or connection in continued order.

**Ver'det** (Fr.) (*viridis*, green). Cupri subacetas; also a fungous parasitic disease of maize.

**Ver'digris** (*viridis*, green, *gris*, gray). Basic acetate of copper. It sometimes forms on copper cooking utensils, giving rise to food poisoning.

**Veren'da** (*vereor*, to reverence). Genital organs.

**Ver'etrum.** Penis. Vulva.

**Ver'ga's lac'rymal groove.** Groove passing downward from the inferior opening of the nasal duct. **V.'s ven'tricle,** space resembling a cleft occasionally found between the medullary layer which serves as a connection between the columnæ fornicis and the corpus callosum.

**Ver'gens.** Inclining. **V. deor'sum,** inclining downward, as the axis of the eye in strabismus. **V. sur'sum,** inclining upward.

**Verhey'en, stars of.** Stellate veins.

**Verine'.** Compound produced by saponification of veratrine.

**Ver'juice** (*verd*, green, *jus*, juice). Juice of green fruits, especially of very sour grapes or crab-apples.

**Vermale's' amputa'tion.** Amputation above the knee by lateral flaps.

**Ver'mes** (pl. of vermis). Worms. **V. cer'ebri,** choroid plexus. **V. intesti'ni** or **intestina'les,** see *Worms*.

**Vermici'dal.** Anthelmintic.

**Ver'micide** (*vermis*, worm, *cædo*, to kill). A medicinal agent employed to kill intestinal worms.

**Vermic'ular.** Vermiform. Worm-like, as the vermicular motion of peristalsis of the intestines. **V. sul'ci,** furrows which divide the vermis from the lateral hemispheres of the cerebellum.

**Vermicula'ris.** Lumbricalis sedum.

**Vermic'ulate.** Vermicular.

**Vermicula'tion** (*vermis*, worm). Moving like a worm, as in the peristaltic motion of the intestines.

**Vermic'ulus.** Motile fertilized macrogamete of the malarial parasite. **V. capilla'ris,** dracunculus.

**Ver'miform** (*vermis*, worm, *forma*, form). That which resembles a worm. **V. appen'dix,** see *Appendix*. **V. pro'cesses,** two medullary projections at the surface of the cerebellum. The superior vermiform process, vermis superior cerebelli, is an elongated projection at the anterior and middle part of the superior surface of the cerebellum; and the inferior vermifor mprocess, vermis inferior cerebelli, pyramid of Malacarne, is a somewhat larger projection situated in the depression at the inferior surface of the same organ. The inferior vermiform process is usually described as consisting of three portions —the pyramid, the uvula, and the nodulus. The anterior portion of the superior vermifor m process is elevated, and termed monticulus. In front of this process is a notch which encircles the corpora quadrigemina posteriorly, called incisura cerebelli anterior; and behind the isthmus is another notch, called incisura cerebelli posterior.

**Vermif′ugal.** Having the action of a vermifuge.

**Ver′mifuge** (*vermis*, worm, *fugo*, to drive away). An agent which expels intestinal worms.

**Vermil′ion.** Red sulphide of mercury; cinnabar.

**Vermina′tion.** Helminthiasis. **Cuta′neous v.**, infestation of the cuticle or skin with animal parasites.

**Ver′minous** (*vermis*, worm). Caused by worms.

**Ver′mis** (worm). Middle lobe of the cerebellum. **V. bombyc′inus,** cornu ammonis. **V. cerebel′li,** vermiform process. **V. cer′ebri,** Hungary fever. **V. cucurbiti′nus,** Tænia solium. **V. dig′iti,** paronychia. **V. guinien′sis,** Filaria medinensis. **Infe′rior v.,** lower aspect of the middle lobe of the cerebellum. **Supe′rior v.,** upper aspect of the middle lobe of the cerebellum.

**Vermi′tio** (*vermis*, worm). Helminthiasis.

**Ver′mouth.** A wine slightly tinctured with absinthium.

**Ver′nal.** Belonging to the spring. **V. catarrh′,** a periodically recurring rhinitis, resembling hay fever, but occurring in the spring. **V. conjunctivi′tis,** conjunctivitis in young people, making its appearance every spring or in the summer, and ceasing with frost. **V. fe′ver,** malarial fever.

**Verneuil's′ amputa′tion.** See *Amputation.*

**Ver′nier.** A scale attached to graduated instruments for the purpose of measuring fractional parts of the usual divisions of the scale.

**Vernine′.** Alkaloid in young clover, in ergot, etc.; when heated with hydrochloric acid guanin is obtained.

**Ver′nix caseo′sa** (cheesy varnish). The fatty varnish or deposit on the skin of the fœtus, which is secreted by the sebaceous follicles of the skin. **V. sic′ca,** dry varnish, sandarac.

**Verno′nia anthelmin′tica.** Plant indigenous in India, ord. *Compositæ;* had great celebrity in the East Indies, and is a bitter tonic, but the seeds are chiefly used as an anthelmintic for ascarides and lumbrici in children. **V. nigritia′na,** plant, native of Africa; root is febrifuge. **V. noveboracen′sis,** iron weed, flat top, and **V. fascicula′ta,** an indigenous plant, are reputed to possess cathartic properties.

**Vernonin′.** Active principle obtained from the root of Vernonia nigritiana. Its action resembles that of digitalin, but it is not so poisonous as the latter.

**Veron′ica.** Male veronica, pluellin, official speedwell, eyebright, Paul's betony, ord. *Scrophulariaceæ;* once used as a pectoral. **V. aquat′ica,** V. beccabunga. **V. beccabun′ga,** water pimpernel, brooklime, brooklime speedwell, water speedwell, neckweed, water purslain; plant formerly used in a variety of diseases. **V. mas,** veronica. **V. officina′lis,** veronica. **V. parviflo′ra,** plant of New Zealand; reputed to be useful in chronic dysentery. **V. peregri′na,** neckweed, purslain, speedwell; indigenous; has been given internally in scrophulosis, and applied as a wash to scrofulous tumors. **V. purpu′rea,** Betonica officinalis. **V. quinquefo′lia,** East Indian remedy for leprosy; the root is the part employed. **V. tournefort′ii,** veronica. **V. virgin′ica,** Leptandra virginica.

**Verru′ca.** Excrescence, wart. A small, hard, mammillary tumor which forms at the surface of the skin, and particularly on that of the hands and face. Warts are generally rugous at the surface and broad at the base, their roots being implanted in the derma by whitish filaments, which are dense, semifibrous, and very numerous. The flat wart is called *v. simplex;* the pedunculated, *v. digitata.* Warts may be destroyed by caustic or removed by excision; their vitality is, generally, not great. **V. acumina′ta,** the venereal wart, moist wart, consists of one or a number of pointed, mulberry, or cauliflower-like elevations situated upon the genitalia and adjoining regions. **V. a′ni,** see *Condyloma.* **V. carno′sa,** condyloma. **V. digita′ta,** see *Verruca.* **V. filifor′mis,** small wart, thread-like and with pointed end, usually located on the face, eyelids, and neck. **V. formica′ria,** formica. **V. gla′bra,** variety with smooth surface. **V. mi′nor,** a small wart on the skin resembling a bud of thyme. **V. mollus′ca,** condyloma. **V. necrogen′ica,** dissection tubercle, anatomical tubercle, post-mortem wart; an overgrowth of epithelium, caused in dissecting by the acrid fluids of the dead body. **V. pen′silis,** a hard wart which hangs by a pedicle. **V. perua′na,** verugas. **V. pla′na** or **seni′lis,** variety which is flat and generally round and broad; usually occurs on the back or face in elderly people. **V. rhagoide′a,** a small wart on the skin resembling a bud of thyme. **V. sim′plex,** see *Verruca.*

**Verruca′ria.** Calendula officinalis; Heliotropium europæum.

**Verru′ciform.** Resembling a wart.

**Ver′rucose** or **Ver′rucous.** Warty.

**Verrucos′ity.** Condition of having warts. **V. of the conjuncti′va,** granular condition of the eyelids.

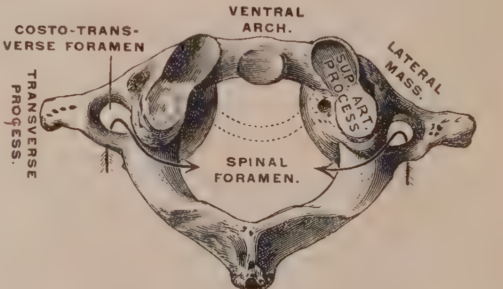
**Verru′cula.** Small wart.

**Verru′ga** or **Verru′gas.** Verugas.

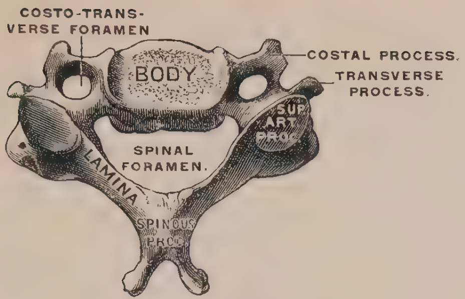
**Ver′sion.** Turning, especially turning of the fœtus in utero to remedy a malpresentation. **Abdom′inal v.,** turning of the fœtus by manipulation effected externally through the abdominal wall. **Biman′ual** or **bipo′lar v.,** turning effected by one hand or finger in the vagina acting upon one extremity of the fœtus, the other hand acting upon the other extremity through the abdominal parietes. **Cephal′ic v.,** turning the fœtus so that the head presents. **Exter′nal v.,** abdominal v. **Inter′nal v.,** turning by the introduction of the hand into the uterus, seizing and pulling down the part desired. **Pel′vic v.,** operation of turning the fœtus so that the breech presents. **Podal′ic v.,** turning the fœtus so that one or both feet present. **Sponta′neous v.,** turning of the fœtus in utero, so that the presentation is changed, without the assistance of the accoucheur.

**Verstrae′tin's bruit.** A sound heard on auscultation over the inferior border of the liver in some forms of cachexia.

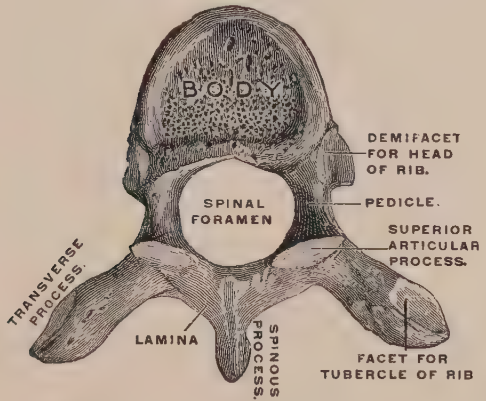
**Ver′tebra** (*verto*, to turn). One of the bones which by their union form the vertebral or spinal column; they are short, thick, very angular bones, situated one above another. The body or centrum of the vertebra is the middle and anterior portion. Above and below it is articulated by means of a fibrocartilage with the contiguous vertebra. The processes



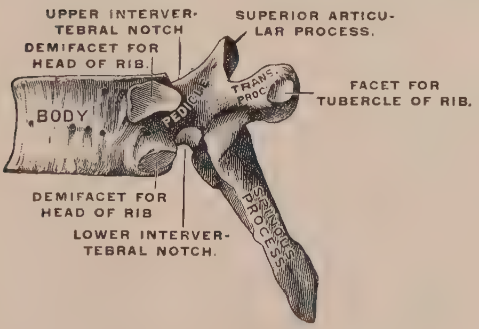
Atlas, viewed from above. (Gerrish.)



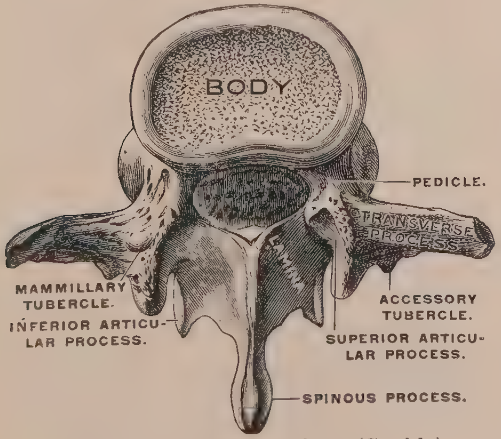
Cervical vertebra, viewed from above. (Gerrish.)


BODY
DEMIFACET FOR HEAD OF RIB.
SPINAL FORAMEN
PEDICLE.
SUPERIOR ARTICULAR PROCESS.
TRANSVERSE PROCESS.
LAMINA
SPINOUS PROCESS.
FACET FOR TUBERCLE OF RIB

Thoracic vertebra, upper surface. (Gerrish.)


UPPER INTERVERTEBRAL NOTCH
SUPERIOR ARTICULAR PROCESS.
DEMIFACET FOR HEAD OF RIB.
FACET FOR TUBERCLE OF RIB.
TRANS. PROC.
BODY
PEDICLE
DEMIFACET FOR HEAD OF RIB
LOWER INTERVERTEBRAL NOTCH.
SPINOUS PROCESS

Thoracic vertebra, seen from left side. (Gerrish.)



Lumbar vertebra, upper surface. (Gerrish.)

of each vertebra are: the *spinous* process, situated behind and in the median line; the two *transverse* processes, standing off from each side; the four *articular* or *oblique* processes—zygapophyses, two superior and two inferior—which serve to unite the vertebræ with each other. These transverse and articulating processes are made continuous with the lateral and posterior parts of the body of the vertebra by narrow, bony portions or pedicles, on each of which are notches. These by their union with similar notches in the contiguous vertebra form the lateral foramina, through which the spinal nerves leave the vertebral canal. The different processes are united with each other so as to form a kind of ring of lateral and posterior parts of the vertebra, and the foramen within this—that is, between the body and processes, foramen vertebrale rachidium—concurs in forming the vertebral canal. The *arch* or *lamina* of a vertebra, neurapophysis, is the part from which the several processes project. The vertebræ have particular characters according to the regions they occupy. They are divided into seven cervical, twelve dorsal, five lumbar, five sacral, fused together into one mass, the sacrum, and four coccygeal, also fused to form the coccyx; thirty-three in all, or twenty-four, omitting the sacrum and coccyx. The first cervical is called the atlas; the second, axis or vertebra dentata; and the seventh, vertebra proeminens or prominens. The vertebræ are articulated with each other. Those of the back are joined, moreover, to the ribs by their articulating surfaces—parapophyses. The first or atlas is articulated with the occipital bone, and the last lumbar vertebra with the sacrum. Measurements of the vertebræ may be found under the heading *Man*. **V. abdomina′lis**, a lumbar v. **V. cauda′lis**, sacral v. **Cer′vical v.**, one of the seven bones of the neck. **V. coccygea′lis**, one of the vertebræ from whose fusion the coccyx is formed. **V. col′li**, cervical v. **Cra′nial v.**, one of the segments of the cranium homologous with a vertebra; there are four of these, the occipital, the parietal, the frontal, and the nasal—or the epencephalic, the mesencephalic, the prosencephalic, and the rhinencephalic. **V. denta′ta**, axis. **Dor′sal v.**, one of the twelve vertebræ which constitute the dorsal spine, articulating with the ribs. **False v.**, one of the fused vertebræ forming the sacrum or the coccyx. **Lum′bar v.**, one of the five bones forming the lumbar spine between the last ribs and the sacrum. **V. mag′na**, the sacrum. **Odon′toid v.**, the axis. **V. prom′inens**, seventh cervical v. **V. sacra′lis**, one of the fused vertebræ forming the sacrum. **V. spu′ria**, false v. **Ster′nal v.**, one of the segments of the sternum. **Thorac′ic v.**, dorsal v. **True v.** or **V. ve′ra**, any of the vertebræ exclusive of those whose fusion results in the sacrum or coccyx.

**Ver′tebral.** That which relates or belongs to the vertebræ. **V. aponeuro′sis**, fascia vertebralis. **V. arch**, neural arch. **V. ar′tery**, posterior cerebral artery, the largest of the branches of the subclavian, arises from the posterior part of that vessel; is lodged in a canal formed by the foramina in the transverse processes; enters the cranium, and proceeds to anastomose with its fellow of the opposite side and to form the basilary artery. **V. canal′**, see *Vertebral column.* **V. ca′ries**, v. disease. **V. col′umn**, spine, backbone; a kind of bony column situated at the posterior and central part of the trunk; extending from the head to the pelvis; flexible in every direction, yet very solid, and hollowed by a canal called vertebral, which gives it lightness without diminishing its strength, and runs through its whole length. The vertebral column is formed by the superposition of the vertebræ. It represents a pyramid whose base is below. Anteriorly, it is convex in the neck, concave in the back, and convex, again, in the loins. Behind, the curvatures are, of course, the reverse of these. There is also in the dorsal region a lateral curvature, the concavity of which is toward the left side. Considered as a whole, the vertebral column has an anterior or prespinal surface, a posterior or spinal, two lateral, a base, and an apex or top. In the nomenclature of Chaussier the anterior surface, in the neck, is called trachelian; in the back, predorsal; and in the loins, prelumbar. The dorsal surface has at its middle the spinous processes, and at its sides the vertebral gutters formed by the union of the vertebral plates, which by their junction constitute the spinous processes. These are filled by the sacrospinalis muscle. The sides or lateral surfaces present the foramina resulting from the union of the vertebral notches. These are called vertebral foramina, and give passage to the vertebral nerves. The base of the vertebral column is oblique, to unite with the sacrum, and forms with it an angle called sacrovertebral angle or promontory. The apex or top of the vertebral column is articulated with the occipital bone. Sometimes the term vertebral column includes the whole of the column from the occipital bone to the extremity of the coccyx. The *vertebral* or *spinal* or *rachidian canal, solen, canalis vertebralis* or *medullæ spinalis*, exists through the whole of the vertebral column, whose curvatures it follows. It is continuous, above, with the cranium; below, with the sacral canal, if we consider the vertebræ to terminate at the sacrum. It is lined by a prolongation of the meninges, forming the theca vertebralis, and lodges the spinal marrow. The vertebral column, which unites lightness with solidity, serves to support the head and chest. It is the seat of all the movements of the trunk, the weight of which it transmits to the pelvis. It lodges and protects the spinal marrow, and gives passage to the vertebral nerves and to numerous vessels. **V. disease′**, rhachialgia, spondylitis, caries of the vertebræ. The spinal column is liable to distortion at times without the vertebræ being much, if at all, diseased. At other times a more formidable affection is induced, the vertebræ becoming carious and the intervertebral cartilages ulcerated, followed by a more or less complete loss of power over the lower extremities. In such case, on examining the spine, one or more of the spinous processes are found to project beyond the rest. The disease was first well described by Mr. Percival Pott, and hence it has been called Pott's disease or boss or curvature. It is a form of local tuberculosis. **V. fora′men**, see *Vertebræ*. **V. groove**, a depression, filled by muscular masses, on either side of the spine. **V. lig′aments**, these are anterior and posterior. They consist of long, ligamentous coverings, the anterior occupying the anterior part of the vertebral column, and the posterior seeming to arise from the occipito-axoid ligament, and seated behind the bodies of the vertebræ from the axis to the sacrum. **V. nerve**, trisplanchnic. **V. nerves**, spinal nerves, spring successively from the spinal cord, from its origin to its termination. These nerves—thirty pairs in all—arise by two roots, one anterior, from the anterior or anterolateral column of the spinal marrow, and the other posterior, from the posterior or posterolateral column, and afterward issue by the vertebral and sacral foramina. Each of these roots has a distinct function, the posterior being destined to convey sensation to parts; the anterior, motion. The posterior root, however, gives occasion, by its influence on the anterior, to reflex movements, while the anterior, by reacting on the posterior, induces the phenomena of *recurrent sensibility*. On the posterior root, before its junction with the anterior, there is a ganglion, intervertebral ganglion. Of the thirty pairs of nerves, seven are cervical, twelve dorsal, five lumbar, and six sacral. **V. plex′us**, sympathetic nerve along the vertebral artery. **V. polyarthri′tis**, see *Polyarthritis*. **V. ribs**, floating ribs. **V. seg′ment**, a somatome, protovertebra, or mesoblastic segment; also one of the leaflets of the cardiac valves. **V. sheath**, see *Vertebral column*. **V. vein**, this vein collects the blood from the veins from the vertebral canal and neck and empties into the innominate vein. The *anterior v. v.* collects the blood from a plexus over the cervical vertebræ and empties into the vertebral vein; the *posterior v. v.* is the vena cervicalis profunda.

Vertebral caries.

**Vertebra′rium.** Spinal column.

**Vertebrarte′rial fora′men.** Foramen transversarium.

**Vertebra′ta.** Sub-kingdom of the animal kingdom, embracing all animals having an internal jointed bony skeleton with a spinal cord.

**Ver′tebrate.** Having a vertebral column.

**Ver′tebrated.** Provided with vertebræ or jointed segments. **V. probe**, a probe made of a number of freely movable jointed segments, which is used for probing a serpentine fistula or sinus.

**Vertebrec′tomy** (*vertebra+ektome*, excision). Excision of portion of a vertebra.

**Vertebrobas′ilar plex′us.** Vertebral plexus.

**Vertebrochon′dral ribs.** Ribs which are attached posteriorly to the spine and anteriorly to the costal cartilages.

**Vertebrocos′tal.** Relating to the vertebræ and ribs. **V. lig′aments**, ligaments which connect the ribs with the spinal column. **V. ribs**, vertebrochondral ribs.

**Vertebrodym′ia** (*vertebra* + *dyo*, to mingle). See *Somatodymia*.

**Ver′tebro-il′iac.** Iliolumbar.

**Vertebrospi′nal veins.** Those veins which connect plexuses of the spinal canal with the vertebral vein.

**Vertebroster′nal ribs.** Sternal ribs.

**Ver′tex.** The top or highest part or crown of the head; see *Sinciput*. **V. cor′dis**, apex of the heart. **V. cu′biti**, olecranon. **V. pal′pitans**, fontanella. **V. presenta′tion**, see *Presentation*.

**Vertib′ulum** (*verto*, to turn). The rounded head of a bone, as of the humerus. A joint. Trepan.

**Ver′tical.** Relating to the vertex; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. **V. diam′eter of cra′nium**, line extending from basion to bregma. **V. in′dex**, ratio existing between the greatest height and greatest length of the cranium. **V. plate**, see *Palate-bone*.

**Verticil′lium graph′ii.** Fungus occasionally met with in the external auditory canal, which gives rise to irritation and the discharge of pus.

**Verticotransverse′ circum′ference of skull.** Estimated variously as follows: By Broca, over the surface from one auricular foramen to the other, through the bregma, thence on the under surface to the point of beginning, passing back of the styloid processes and in front of the condyles. By Frankfort agreement, over the superior surface from the auricular foramen to the auricular foramen in a plane vertical to the auriculoinfraorbital plane.

**Vertic′ula, Vertic′ulum,** or **Vertic′ulus** (*verto*, to turn). Articulation.

**Vertig′inous.** Relating or pertaining to vertigo; giddy; dizzy.

**Verti′go** (generally pronounced ver′te-go) (*verto*, to turn). Giddiness, dizziness, swimming of the head. A state in which it seems that all objects are turning round, or that the individual himself is performing a movement of gyration—*vertigo gyrosa*. Two varieties have been designated: simple vertigo, in which objects are distinguished; and scotodynia, in which the sight is obscured and the individual often falls. Vertigo is dependent upon the condition of the brain as affected by the circulation, and often announces an attack of apoplexy or epilepsy. **Au′ditory** or **au′ral v.**, Ménière's disease or labyrinthine vertigo. **V. ab au′re læ′so**, Ménière's disease. **Cardiovas′cular v.**, v. occurring in valvular disease of the heart, especially aortic insufficiency and arteriosclerosis. **Cerebel′lar v.**, v. from pressure of a tumor on the cerebellum. **Cer′ebral v.**, v. due to disorder of the brain. **Epilep′tic v.**, a form of v. accompanying an epileptic attack. **Essen′tial v.**, v. occurring without any traceable cause. **Gas′tric v.**, v. dependent on irritation of the stomach, as in dyspepsia. **V. gyro′sa**, see *Vertigo*. **Labyrin′thine v.**, Ménière's disease. **Laryn′geal v.**, see *Laryngeal*. **Lithæ′mic v.**, v. connected with gout or lithæmia. **Mechan′ical v.**, v. from mechanical causes, such as the v. from swinging or seasickness. **Neurasthen′ic v.**, v. met with in neurasthenia. **Objec′tive v.**, vertigo in which the patient imagines that objects move. **Oc′ular v.**, v. caused by lack of balance of the muscles of the eye. **Organ′ic v.**, v. due to some lesion of the brain. **Par′alyzing v.**, Gerlier's disease; v. characterized by paresis and depression, attacking the male sex only. **Periph′eral v.**, v. due to external —not central—influences. **Psy′chical v.**, see *Psychical*. **V. a stom′acho læ′so**, abdominal dizziness; vertigo dependent on or associated with well-marked gastric symptoms. **Subjec′tive v.**, vertigo in which the patient imagines that he is being moved. **V. tenebrico′sa**, giddiness with impaired sight, and sometimes headache. **Toxæ′mic v.**, v. dependent on some poison in the blood. **Tox′ic v.**, v. caused by poisoning. **Ver′tical v.**, v. produced by gazing downward from a height.

**Ve′ru monta′num** (mountain spit). Gallinaginis caput.

**Veru′gas.** Verruca peruana. A peculiar disease affecting the inhabitants of certain localities of Peru, manifesting itself by sore throat, pains in the bones, and other febrile symptoms. An eruption of red pimples soon appears; these sometimes become nearly as large as an egg, and discharge blood copiously. It is ascribed to the water of certain springs in the valleys, and especially in that of Surea, called aqua de veruga.

**Ver′vain.** Verbena officinalis. **Blue v.**, Verbena hastata.

**Vesa′lius's fora′men.** Small aperture in the sphenoid bone, at the inner side of the foramen ovale. **V.'s glands**, bronchial glands. **V.'s lig′ament**, Poupart's ligament. **V.'s ses′amoid bones**, bodies sometimes met with in the tendon of the gastrocnemius muscle. **V.'s vein**, small vein connecting the pterygoid plexus and the cavernous sinus.

**Vesan′ia** (*ve*, negative, *sanus*, sound). Madness; derangement of intellectual and moral faculties, without coma or fever.

**Vesan′iæ.** Insanity; vesania.

**Vesan′ic.** Insane.

**Vesi′ca.** Bladder. **V. bilia′ria**, gall-bladder. **V. cor′dis**, see *Pericardium*. **V. fel′lea**, gall-bladder. **V. intestina′lis**, vesicula umbilicalis. **V. natato′ria**, gall-bladder. **V. prostat′ica**, see *Ejaculatory ducts*. **V. rup′ta**, rupture of the urinary bladder. **V. sacca′ta** or **saccula′ta**, sacculated bladder; stricture; narrowness or inequality of the urinary bladder. **V. urina′ria**, urinary bladder.

**Vesi′cæ irritabil′itas.** Irritability of the bladder. **V. unguino′sæ ten′dinum**, bursæ mucosæ.

**Ves′ical** (*vesica*, bladder). That which belongs or relates to the bladder. **V. ar′teries** vary in number and origin. The umbilical artery always sends off two or three; the middle hemorrhoidal, internal pudic, and obturator furnish others, which ramify and anastomose in the walls of the bladder; the hypogastric furnishes one somewhat larger, the vesicoprostatic, which proceeds to the bas-fond of the bladder, sending numerous ramifications to it as well as to the surrounding parts. **V. cri′ses**, attacks of violent pain in the bladder, met with, like other localized crises, in locomotor ataxia. **V. gan′glia**, see *Spermatic ganglion*. **V. lig′aments**, see *Urinary bladder*. **V. ox′ide**, cystic oxide. **V. plex′us** surrounds the fundus of the urinary bladder and connects with the hemorrhoidal and pudendal plexuses. **V. plex′us of veins**, veins which send branches over the surface of the bladder and which empty into the internal iliac vein. **V. re′flex**, see *Urinary reflex*. **V. sac′culus**, see *Bladder, sacculated*. **V. sphinc′ter**, sphincter vesicæ. **V. tri′angle**, see *Urinary bladder*. **V. u′vula**, see *Urinary bladder*. **V. veins**, much more numerous than the arteries, open into the hypogastric plexus.

**Ves′icant** (*vesica*, bladder). Blister.

**Vesica′rium.** Ovary.

**Ves′icate.** To produce a blister.

**Vesica′tion** (*vesica*, bladder). The action of a vesicant. The formation of blisters.

**Vesicato′rium.** Blister.

**Ves′icatory.** Blister; epispastic.

**Ves′icle** (dim. of *vesica*, bladder). A sac or small bladder-like structure. See also *Vesicula*. **Allan′toic v.**, inner hollow part of the allantois formed by the hypoblast. **Ascherso′nian v.**, when fluid fat and fluid albumin are shaken together the resulting fat-globules become surrounded by an albuminous layer; the vesicles thus formed are called after Ascherson, their describer. **Au′ditory v.**, otic v. **V. of Baer**, the ovule in the follicle of De Graaf, which was well described by Baer in 1827. **Blastoder′mic v.**, see *Molecule*. **Brain** or **cer′ebral v.**, expansion of the epiblast from the embryonic neural canal, forming the brain. **Com′pound v.**, a vesicle composed of several chambers. **Cow′pox v.**, see *Vaccination*. **V. of devel′opment**, vesicle or cyst concerned in histogeny. **Encephal′ic v.**, brain v. **V. of evolu′tion**, v. of development. **Ger′minal v.**, see *Molecule*. **Graaf′ian v.**, see *Folliculi graafiani*. **Malig′nant v.**, anthrax. **Malpigh′ian v.**, pulmonary alveoli. **Oc′ular v.**, prominence in the fœtus which is the first indication of an eye. **Olfac′tory v.**, v. in fetal life which develops later into the olfactory lobe. **Op′tic v.**, expansion of the epiblast from the embryonic neural canal, forming the sentient portion of the eye. **O′tic v.**, expansion of an epiblast from the embryonic neural canal, forming the sentient portion of the ear. **Pri′mary v.**, see *Cerebrum*. **Prostat′ic v.**, sinus pocularis. **Pul′monary v.**, one of the alveoli of the lungs. **Purkin′jean v.**, see *Molecule*. **Sem′inal v.**, pouches for the reception of semen between the rectum and base of the bladder. **Sim′ple v.**, vesicle consisting of a single chamber. **Umbil′ical v.**, vesicula umbilicalis. **Valentin′ian v.**, see *Molecule*. **Wag′ner's v.**, see *Molecule*. **Webe′rian v.**, see *Ejaculatory ducts*.

**Ves′icocele** (*kele*, rupture). Cystocele.

**Vesicocer′vical.** Relating to the bladder and cervix uteri. **V. fis′tula**, fistula existing between the bladder and cervix uteri.

**Vesicoc′lysis** (*klysis*, washing out). Injection of liquid into the bladder.

**Vesicofixa′tion.** Cystopexy. Attachment of the bladder to the abdominal wall, or of the uterus to the bladder.

**Vesicoprostat′ic.** Relating to the bladder and prostate. **V. plex′us**, pudendal plexus.

**Vesicopu′bic.** Relating to the bladder and pubic bone. **V. lig′ament**, a fibrous band passing between the bladder and os pubis. **V. mus′cle**, a muscle of the bladder wall having its fixed attachment to the pubis, concerned in contraction of the bladder.

**Vesicorec′tal.** Relating to the vagina and rectum.

**Vesicospi′nal cen′tre.** Nerve-centre for micturition, situated between the fifth and seventh lumbar vertebræ.

**Vesicot′omy.** Incision into the bladder.

**Ves′ico-umbil′ical.** Relating to the bladder and the umbilicus. **V.-u. lig′aments,** three in number, which connect the bladder with the umbilicus. The middle vesico-umbilical ligament is the obsolete embryonic urachus. The two lateral vesico-umbilical ligaments are the obliterated umbilical arteries, and connect the lateral walls of the bladder with the umbilicus.

**Ves′ico-u′rachal.** Relating to the bladder and urachus, as a vesico-urachal fistula.

**Ves′ico-u′terine.** Relating to the bladder and uterus. **V.-u. folds,** see *Uterus.* **V.-u. pouch,** Douglas's cul-de-sac; see *Uterus.*

**Ves′ico-uterovag′inal.** Relating to the bladder, uterus, and vagina.

**Vesicovag′inal.** Vaginovesical. Relating to the bladder and vagina. **V. ar′tery,** vaginal artery. **V. fis′tula,** fistula existing between the bladder and vagina, resulting from sloughing following difficult and protracted labor, or from ulceration. **V. her′nia,** see *Cystocele.*

**Vesicovaginorec′tal.** Relating to bladder, vagina, and rectum.

**Vesic′ula** (dim. of *vesica,* bladder). Vesicle, blister. Small bladder or cyst; small, orbicular elevation of the cuticle, containing lymph, sometimes clear and colorless, but often opaque and whitish or pearl-colored. It is succeeded either by a scurf or by a laminated scab. See also *Vesicle* and *Vesiculæ.* **V. anigmato′sa,** vesicula umbilicalis. **V. al′ba,** vesicula umbilicalis. **V. bi′lis,** gall-bladder. **V. blastodermat′ica,** see *Molecule.* **V. blastoder′mica,** see *Molecule.* **V. chy′li,** receptaculum chyli. **V. erythroide′a,** erythroid vesicle. **V. fel′lis,** gall-bladder. **V. gangrænes′cens,** see *Anthrax.* **V. germinati′va,** see *Molecule.* **V. omphalomesenter′ica,** vesicula umbilicalis. **V. ova′lis,** vesicula umbilicalis. **V. prolif′era,** see *Molecule.* **V. prostat′ica,** see *Ejaculatory ducts.* **V. sero′sa,** false amnion. **V. spermat′ica spu′ria,** see *Ejaculatory ducts.* **V. umbilica′lis,** umbilical or intestinal vesicle, vitelline pouch, vitellicle; a small, pyriform, round, or spherical sac, which, about the fifteenth or twentieth day after fecundation, is the size of a common pea, and probably acquires its greatest dimensions during the third or fourth week. After the seventh week it becomes shrivelled and disappears insensibly. It seems to be situated between the chorion and the amnion, and is commonly adherent either to the outer surface of the amnion or to the inner surface of the chorion, but at times is loose between them. The *vitelline pedicle* attaching the vesicle to the embryo is continuous with the intestinal canal, and up to twenty or thirty days of embryonic life is hollow—*ductus omphalomesentericus* or *vitello-intestinalis* or *vitellarius, vitelline duct.* Its arteries are the omphalomesenteric. The *vitelline fluid* contained in the vesicle—in the *vitelline* or *yolk membrane*—has been compared to the vitellus or yolk of a bird's egg, and, like it, is an oleaginous, albuminous substance inservient to the nutrition of the embryo.

**Vesic′ulæ** (pl. of vesicula). Vesicular skin diseases; see also *Villous membranes, Vesicle,* and *Vesicula.* **V. aë′reæ,** bronchic cellules. **V. bron′chicæ,** bronchic cellules. **V. cervi′cis u′teri,** ovula Nabothi. **V. di′væ bar′baræ,** variola confluens. **V. gingiva′rum,** aphthæ. **V. graafia′næ,** folliculi graafiani. **V. gris′eæ,** see *Spleen.* **V. malpighia′næ,** bronchic cellules. **V. membrana′ceæ,** bronchic cellules. **V. Nabo′thi,** Nabothian glands. **V. pulmona′les,** bronchic cellules. **V. rotun′dæ cervi′cis u′teri,** Nabothi glandulæ. **V. san′guinis,** blood corpuscles. **V. semina′les,** seminal vesicles. These are two small, membranous sacs serving as reservoirs for the sperm, and probably secrete a fluid to be mixed with it. They are beneath the bladder, above the rectum, behind the prostate, and to the outer side of the vasa deferentia. Their anterior extremity or neck is narrow and elongated, being continuous with the excretory duct of the vesicula. This duct joins the vas deferens, forming with it the ejaculatory duct. **V. semina′les mulie′rum,** Nabothi glandulæ. **V. spermat′icæ,** v. seminales.

**Vesic′ular** or **Vesic′ulate.** Of or belonging to a vesicle; full of or containing small vesicles or cells. The cortical or gray matter of the brain is sometimes termed vesicular. **V. breath′ing,** normal respiratory murmur heard over the lungs. **V. bronchi′tis,** lobular pneumonia, bronchopneumonia. **V. col′umn,** v. cylinder. **V. cyl′inder,** column of nerve-cells in the gray matter of the spinal cord at the base of the posterior cornu. **V. fe′ver,** pemphigus. **V. mur′mur,** sound heard over a healthy lung. **V. pneumo′nia,** lobular pneumonia. **V. râle,** crepitant râle in air-vesicles. **V. res′onance,** normal resonance noticed on percussion of the lungs. **V. respira′tion,** v. breathing. **V. sound,** a fine, breezy sound heard during inspiration, and due to dilatation of the air-cells of the lungs.

**Vesicula′tion.** Process of forming vesicles. Condition of the surface in which vesicles are present.

**Vesiculif′erous** (*vesicula+fero,* to bear). Bearing or consisting of vesicles.

**Vesic′uliform.** Having the shape of or resembling a vesicle.

**Vesiculi′tis.** Inflammation of any vesicle, but especially of the seminal vesicles.

**Vesiculocav′ernous.** Vesicular and cavernous; a term applied especially to cavernous respiration, in which the inspiration has a partly vesicular quality.

**Vesiculo′sus.** Relating to or containing vesicles.

**Vesiculotu′bular.** A quality of respiratory sound combining vesicular and tubular factors.

**Vesiculotympan′ic** or **Vesiculotympanit′ic.** An epithet for a sound or resonance heard on percussion, consisting of the vesicular and tympanitic sounds combined. It occurs when the parenchyma of the lungs is incompletely solidified.

**Vesic′ulous.** Shaped like or characterized by vesicles.

**Ves′pa.** Wasp.

**Vespa′jus.** Suppurative follicular inflammation of the hairy scalp.

**Vespertilio′nis a′la** (bat's wing). A triangular portion of the broad ligament of the uterus, formed by the ligament of the ovary and the ovary itself.

**Ves′sel.** A canal more or less elastic, formed by the superposition of membranes, designed for the transport of fluids. **Absor′bent v.,** lymphatic v. **Blood v.,** one of the blood-carrying tubes, an artery, vein, or capillary. **Chylif′erous v.,** lacteal v. **Hemorrhoid′al v.,** a varicose vein of the rectum. **Jung′bluth's v.,** see *Jungbluth.* **Lac′teal v.,** lymphatic v. conveying chyle from the intestinal canal. **Lymphat′ic v.,** one of the system of vessels conveying lymph.

**Vestib′ular.** Relating to a vestibule, usually to the v. of the ear. **V. an′gle,** external angle of the cochlear duct between the outer wall and the membrane of Reissner. **V. ar′tery,** branch of the internal auditory artery supplying the vestibule. **V. blind sac,** term applied to the end of the cochlear duct nearest to the vestibule in the internal ear. **V. glands,** glands situated in the vestibule of the vagina. **V. mem′brane,** membrane of Reissner. **V. nerve,** see *Auditory nerve.* **V. pas′sage,** scala vestibuli; passage of the cochlea proceeding to the apex from the lamina spiralis. **V. por′tion of coch′lea,** the portion situated near the vestibule.

**Ves′tibule.** The porch or entrance to a house; hence any anatomical part resembling a porch. **Aor′tic v.,** a small portion of the cavity of the left ventricle of the heart immediately below the root of the aorta. **V. of the ear,** a cavity of an irregular shape forming part of the labyrinth or internal ear The vestibule is situated on the inner side of the tympanum, on the outer side of the meatus auditorius internus, before the semicircular canals, and behind the cochlea. It is lined by a particular membrane, and contains the liquor of Cotunnius and branches of the auditory nerve. There is also another membrane, constituting the membranous vestibule, but it is not an exact imitation of the osseous cavity. It is composed of two distinct sacs opening into each other—the sacculus vestibuli, or utricle, and the sacculus. There are three contiguous cavities in the vestibule, one of which, the semioval, is situated above; another, the hemispherical, below; the third, or sulciform, being the orifice of the aquæductus vestibuli, behind. **V. of the lar'ynx,** the superior cavity of the larynx. **V. of the mouth,** space included between the teeth and cheeks and lips. **V. of the nose,** the anterior portion of the nose which is encircled by the anterior nasal cartilages. **V. of the vagi'na or vul'va,** a smooth space between the nymphæ and below the clitoris, separating the two passages—the urethra above and the vagina below.

**Vestib'ulo-ure'thral.** Relating to the bulbus vestibuli and the urethra.

**Vestib'ulum.** Vestibule. **V. labyrin'thi,** vestibule of the ear. **V. laryn'gis,** see *Vestibule*. **V. na'si,** see *Vestibule*. **V. o'ris,** see *Vestibule*. **V. os'seum,** vestibule of the ear. **V. pharyn'gis me'dium,** isthmus of the fauces. **V. vagi'næ,** vestibule. **V. ventric'uli laryn'gis,** inferior portion of the laryngeal ventricle.

**Ves'tige.** A kind of fracture of flat bones consisting of a simple incision having the mark of the instrument that caused it. The term is also applied to a part of the body which may have no evident use in man, and yet may be of use and well developed in animals. For example, the muscles of the external ear in man, the vermiform appendix, etc.

**Vestigial** (ves-tij'e-al) **fold of the pericar'dium.** Reduplication of the serous layer of the pericardium in front of the root of the left lung; it contains remnants of the left duct of Cuvier.

**Vesti'gium.** Sole; vestige. **V. fora'minis ova'lis,** ovalis fossa. **V. pe'dis,** metatarsus.

**Vestimen'tum.** Clothing.

**Vesuvin'.** Triamidoazobenzol, a brown anilin dye suitable for staining nuclei and unicellular microorganisms.

**Ve'ta.** Mountain sickness.

**Vetch.** A plant of the genus *Vicia*, ord. *Leguminosæ*. **Chick'ling v.,** Lathyrus sativus.

**Vetera'na.** Rubeola.

**Veterina'rian.** Practitioner of veterinary medicine.

**Vet'erinary.** Pertaining to beasts of burden; hence veterinary surgeon, veterinary medicine, etc. **V. anat'omy,** see *Anatomy*. **V. den'tistry, V. med'icine, V. sur'gery,** dentistry, practice of medicine, and surgery as applied to the domestic animals.

**Veter'nus.** Lethargy. See *Coma vigil*.

**Vetive'ria odora'ta.** Andropogon muricatus.

**Vetton'ica.** Betonica officinalis.

**Vet'ula.** Sacrum.

**Vet'yver.** Andropogon muricatus.

**Vi'a.** Way. **V. curan'di,** method of cure. **V. stom'achi et ven'tris,** œsophagus.

**Viabil'ity.** See *Viable*.

**Vi'able** (*vita*, life, *habilis*, able). Epithet applied to a fœtus whose organs are properly formed and so developed as to permit its continued existence. Every fœtus is not viable. Anencephali have lived ten or twelve days, yet they are not viable. The older the fœtus the more viable it is. It is a popular error that a child born at the end of eight months is less likely to live than one born at the end of seven. It may be laid down as a general rule that a fœtus born before the end of the seventh month is not viable.

**Vi'æ chylif'eræ.** Chyliferous vessels. **V. clandesti'næ,** clandestine passages, supposititious secret passages to account, for example, for the rapid transmission of substances taken into the stomach to the kidneys or bladder. **V. extraordina'riæ lac'tis,** secretion of milk elsewhere than in the breasts. **V. lacryma'les,** lacrymal passages. **Pri'mæ v.,** the series of hollow organs forming the digestive canal, from the mouth to the anus, in which the first steps in assimilation are conducted. **Secun'dæ v.,** the chyliferous vessels, the lymphatics, and the blood-vessels by which the products of digestion are distributed to the tissues and organs.

**Vi'al.** A small glass bottle; a phial.

**Vi'and.** Any kind of food, but particularly flesh foods.

**Vib'ices** (pl. of *vibex*, mark of a stripe). Large purple spots, like the marks produced by the strokes of a whip, appearing under the skin in certain malignant fevers. They are unfavorable indications, as they denote great prostration.

**Vibra'men** (*vibro*, to quiver). Oscillation.

**Vi'brans.** Vibratory.

**Vi'bratile.** Possessed of oscillation; vibrating. Capable of vibratory motion. **V. cells,** ciliated epithelium.

**Vibratil'ity.** Capability of being thrown into vibration.

**Vibra'tion.** Oscillation. Shaking of the body. **Pec'toral** or **Tac'tile v.,** pectoral fremitus. **Tus'sive v.,** see *Tussive*.

**Vi'bratives.** Term applied to certain consonants because of their mode of production.

**Vi'brator.** Vas deferens. Also mechanical contrivance for massage.

**Vi'bratory.** Vibrative. An epithet applied to the pain accompanying some neuralgiæ, seeming to the patient to vibrate among the nerves. **V. mo'tion,** see *Cilia*.

**Vib'rio.** A genus of *Schizomycetes*, motile, comma-shaped or spiral, corresponding in general to the microspira, sometimes spirillum, of Migula's classification. See *Bacteria*. **V. aquat'ilis,** Microspira aquatilis. **V. au'reus,** Spirillum aureum. **V. berolinēn'sis,** resembles V. comma. **V. chol'eræ asiat'icæ** or **V. com'ma,** Microspira comma or comma bacillus. **V. choleroi'des,** a probable variety of V. comma, but less aërobic. **V. dun'bari,** Microspira dunbari. **V. fink'leri,** Finkler-Prior bacillus. **V. flaves'cens,** Spirosoma flavescens. **V. fla'vus,** Spirosoma flavum. **V. i'vanoff,** a variety of V. comma. **V. lingua'lis,** a bacterium resembling V. comma, from scrapings of the human tongue. **V. lissabonen'sis,** a probable variety of V. proteus. **V. metchniko'vi,** Microspira or Spirillum metchnikovi. **V. pro'teus,** the Finkler-Prior bacillus, causing cholera nostros. **V. saproph'iles,** Microspira saprophiles, three varieties of which, α, β, and γ, have been isolated from sewer mud; not believed to be pathogenic. **V. schuylkillien'sis,** Microspira schuylkilliensis, a comma bacillus pathogenic to pigeons and guinea-pigs, isolated from Schuylkill River water; possibly a variety of V. metchnikovi. **V. tonsilla'ris,** Microspira tonsillaris.

**Vibris'sæ** (*vibro*, to quiver). Hairs growing at the entrance of the nostrils and of other apertures. In the feline tribe, the whiskers.

**Vibrom'eter.** Apparatus for the treatment of deafness by inducing rapid vibrations of the membrana tympani.

**Vi'brophone** (*phone*, sound). Apparatus for the treatment of deafness by sound massage of the membrana tympani.

**Vibrotherapeu'tics.** Therapeutic application of vibration.

**Vibur'nic acid.** Acid from the bark of Viburnum prunifolium, identical with valerianic acid.

**Viburnin'.** Bitter, resinous body from Viburnum prunifolium.

**Vibur'num.** A genus of plants, ord. *Caprifoliaceæ*. **V. acerifo'lium,** maple-leaved arrow wood, dockmackie; a plant used by the Indians, and afterward by the Dutch, as an external application to tumors. **V. cassinoi'des,** Ilex paraguensis. **V. denta'tum,** arrow wood, mealy tree, tily of the Indians; high, indigenous shrub of the same family as V. lentago, the bark of which has been used by the Indians as a diuretic. **V. edu'le** flourishes in the Hudson Bay territory; fruit has orange color; it is less acid, more fleshy, and more agreeable to the taste than the cranberry. **V. læviga'tum,** Ilex paraguensis. **V. lenta'go,** sweet viburnum, nanny-berry, sheep-berry; indigenous tree whose bark is antiperiodic. **V. obova'tum,** native shrub of the Southern States having antiperiodic properties. **V. op'ulus** (Ph. U. S.), cramp bark, shrub of the United States and Europe; cranberry tree or snowball; the ornamental fruit is red, acid, and has been used as a substitute for the cranberry; the bark possesses antispasmodic virtues; the official preparation is the *extrac'tum vibur'ni op'uli flu'idum;* dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **V. prunifo'lium** (Ph. U. S.), black haw, sloe-leaved viburnum, sloe; indigenous; leaves have been used as a tea; the bark is used as a remedial agent in the nervous disorders of pregnancy and uterine diseases; the official preparation is the *extrac'tum vibur'ni pruni-fo'lii flu'idum;* dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **Sloe'-leaved v.,** V. prunifolium. **Sweet v.,** V. lentago. **V. ti'nus,** laurestinus, ornamental shrub of Europe; seeds are purgative.

**Vica'rious.** Taking the place of another, as vicarious secretion, secretion which takes place in one part instead of another; v. hemorrhage, etc. **V. menstrua'tion,** bloody discharge from the nose, rectum, stomach, or any portion of the body, substituting menstruation.

**Vice** (*vitium*). Physical or moral fault, defect, or blemish.

**Vi'chy wa'ter.** Alkaline water from Vichy, in France. Prescribed in the treatment of gallstones, in rheumatism, in diabetes, etc.

**Vic'ia.** A genus of plants, ord. *Leguminosæ.* **V. ervil'ia,** ervum. **V. fa'ba,** common garden bean; **V. sati'va,** Lathyrus sativus. **V. vulga'ris,** V. faba.

**Vicinitrac'tus** (*vicinus,* near, *traho,* to draw). Erysipelas.

**Vicious,** vish'us. Defective, faulty. **V. u'nion,** joining of the ends of a fractured bone in such a way that deformity results.

**Vicq d'Azyr's** (vik daz-eer') **band.** See *Baillarger's layer.* **V. d'A.'s bundle,** bundle of white fibres in the optic thalamus, around the base of the anterior nucleus. **V. d'A.'s cen'tra ova'lia,** the white matter of the brain seen on horizontal section at the level of the corpus callosum. **V. d'A.'s fora'men,** foramen cæcum at the upper extremity of the median groove of the anterior surface of the medulla oblongata. **V. d'A.'s stripe,** V. d'A.'s band.

**Victo'ria blue.** Blue stain, used especially for elastic tissue. **V. re'gia,** species of water-lily, native of the region of the Amazon River, having leaves about seven feet in diameter and blossoms eighteen inches in width.

**Victoria'lis femine'a.** Gladiolus vulgaris. **V. lon'ga,** Allium victoriale. **V. rotun'da,** Gladiolus vulgaris.

**Vid'ian ar'tery.** A branch of the sphenomaxillary portion of the inferior maxillary artery accompanying the Vidian nerve, and distributed to the pharynx and Eustachian tubes. **V. canal',** pterygoid canal. **V. nerve,** pterygoid nerve.

**Vieïrin'** or **Vierin'.** Bitter principle from the bark of Remijia vellozii, of Brazil, where it is used as an antiperiodic and tonic, like quinine, in doses of gr. ij–iij (0.13–0.2).

**Vien'na paste** and **pow'der.** A mixture of equal parts of quicklime and caustic potash; the powder is moistened with alcohol to form the paste.

**Vieus'sens's an'nulus** or **an'sa subcla'via.** Small nervous loop around the subclavian artery. **V.'s cen'trum ova'le,** the appearance presented by horizontal section of the cerebral hemispheres at the level of the corpus callosum. **V.'s gan'glion,** solar plexus. **V.'s isth'mus,** annulus ovalis of the right auricle. **V.'s loop,** V.'s ansa. **V.'s ring,** annulus ovalis of the right auricle. **V.'s valve,** valvula Vieussenii. **V.'s ven'tricle,** fifth ventricle.

**Vigil,** vij'il. The condition of being awake or the act of keeping awake. **Co'ma v.,** see *Coma.*

**Vigilam'bulism.** A condition in which a person goes about performing the usual acts of a rational being, but of which he has no recollection in his normal state; and, conversely, while in this state he has no recollection of anything connected with his normal life. Dual or multiple personality.

**Vig'ilance.** Insomnia.

**Vigilan'tia.** Watchfulness; morbid want of sleep.

**Vigil'iæ nim'iæ.** Morbid loss of sleep; coma vigil.

**Vigil'ium.** Watchfulness; morbid want of sleep.

**Vig'na sinen'sis.** Plant of ord. *Leguminosæ,* native of China, where it is used as a food.

**Vignal's' cells.** Connective-tissue cells in embryonic life upon the axis-cylinders.

**Vi'go's plas'ter.** Compound mercurial plaster; used in skin diseases.

**Vig'or.** Activity, force, acme.

**Vigouroux's' sign.** In exophthalmic goitre, lessened resistance of the skin to the galvanic current.

**Villar'sia.** Genus of aquatic plants belonging to ord. *Gentianaceæ.* Certain ones of the series contain a bitter principle. **V. in'dica,** aquatic medicinal plant of India.

**Vil'late's liq'uor** or **solu'tion.** Copper sulphate, 15; zinc sulphate, 15; liq. plumbi subacetatis, 30; vinegar, 200. Employed locally in caries of bone.

**Vil'li.** Plural of villus, which see.

**Villif'erous** (*villus,* wool, *fero,* to bear). Having hairs or villi.

**Villi'tis.** Coronitis.

**Villos'ity.** Having long hairs or villi; hairy.

**Vil'lous** or **Vil'lose** (*villus,* tuft of hair). Having villi. **V. coats,** v. membranes. **V. growths,** papillomata. **V. mem'branes** are those covered with fine, delicate prolongations, papillæ or villi, or covered with fine down, causing them to feel soft and velvety. The term is, however, chiefly restricted to the former.

**Vil'lus** (tuft of hair). A minute vascular tuft or projection from a membrane. The villi of the mucous membrane of the small intestine are the points of origin of the lacteal or chyliferous vessels; each villus contains a lacteal radicle and a network of capillary blood-vessels; they are most numerous in the upper part of the small intestine. The villi of the chorion are vascular projections found on the surface of the impregnated ovum soon after its lodgment in the uterus, the function of which is to absorb nutriment for the embryo; later they form the placenta. Botanically, a villus is one of the soft, hairy filaments seen on various plants.

**Vimin'eous** (*vimen,* a twig). Having twigs or resembling long, slender twigs.

**Vin'ca.** A genus of plants, ord. *Apocynaceæ.* **V. ma'jor** and **V. mi'nor,** leaves used for astringent, antihemorrhagic, and antigalactic properties.

**Vin'cent's angi'na.** Diphtheroid (not diphtheritic) angina, caused by the bacillus of pseudodiphtheria. **V.'s sign,** Argyll-Robertson's pupil.

**Vincetox'icum.** Asclepias vincetoxicum. **V. officina'le** possesses emetic and drastic properties.

**Vinctu'ra** (*vincio,* to bind). Fascia.

**Vin'cula** (pl. of *vinculum,* a band) **accesso'ria.** Several small, tendinous fasciculi, which pass between the phalanges of the fingers and the edges of the tendons. **V. ten'dinum,** small fasciculi of fibrous connective tissue running from a tendon to its sheath. Fasciculi or bands uniting the tendons of the extensor communis digitorum on the back of the hand. Bands forming a sheath for the flexor tendons as they pass over the phalanges. Ligamenta vaginalia. **V. vasculo'sa,** vincula tendinum.

**Vin'culum** (*vincio,* to bind). Bandage, fascia. **V. cani'num,** frænum penis. **V. lin'guæ,** frænum linguæ. **V. præpu'tii,** frænum penis. **V. subfla'vum,** small tendon of yellow, elastic tissue extending between the flexor tendons and the head of the second phalanx; belongs to the ligamentum breve digiti. **V. umbilica'le,** umbilical cord.

**Vine.** Vitis vinifera. **Poi′son v.,** Rhus radicans. **Wild v.,** pareira.

**Vine′berg's opera′tion.** Vaginal suturing of the round ligaments for the correction of retrodisplacements of the uterus.

**Vin′egar** (Fr., *vin,* wine, *aigre,* sour). Acetum. There are two official vinegars in the Ph. U. S., five in the Ph. Br. See *Acetum.* **Aromat′ic v.,** a mixture of various aromatic herbs steeped in vinegar. **Es′tragon v.,** see *Artemisia dracunculus.* **V. of lead,** solution of subacetate of lead. **Marseilles′ v.,** aromatic v. **Mo′ther of v.,** mycoderma aceti. **V. plant,** Penicillium glaucum. **V. rad′ical,** acidum aceticum. **Thieves′ v.,** aromatic v. **V. of wood,** see *Acidum aceticum.*

**Vineti′na.** See *Oxyacantha galeni.*

**Vi′nic.** Relating to wine. **V. acids,** series of acids obtained by the action of acids upon alcohol.

**Vinif′erous** (*vinum,* vine, *fero,* to carry). Wine-producing.

**Vinolen′tia.** Drunkenness.

**Vi′nous.** Relating to or made of wine.

**Vi′num.** Wine. In the Ph. U. S. and Br. a class of medicated wines made with white wine as a menstruum; they are weaker in alcohol than the tinctures. The following are the vina official in the Ph. U. S. and Br.: **V. al′bum,** white wine, the pharmacopœial menstruum for all the wines; it is directed to contain not less than 10 nor more than 14 per cent. by weight of alcohol. **V. antimonia′le** (Br.) or **antimo′nii** (U. S.), contains tartar emetic 0.4 per cent., or about gr. ij–℥j; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0); as an emetic, ʒij–iv (8.0–16.0). **V. aromat′icum,** aromatic wine, contains lavender, peppermint, wormwood, sage, rosemary, and origanum in white wine; tonic and stimulant; used externally in fomentations. **V. col′chici** (Br.) or **V. c. rad′icis** (U. S.), wine of colchicum root, 40 parts colchicum root extracted with 100 white wine; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). **V. c. sem′inis** (U. S.), 15 parts colchicum seed; dose, ♏xv–ʒj (1.0–4.0). **V. er′gotæ** (U. S.), contains 15 per cent. ergot; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). **V. fer′ri** (Br.) steel wine, wine of iron, one ounce of iron wire in a pint of white wine; dose, ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0). **V. f. ama′rum** (U. S.), contains 5 per cent. iron and quinine citrate, or gr. iij (0.2) in each teaspoonful; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **V. f. citra′tis** (U. S. and Br.), contains 4 per cent. ferric citrate, or about gr. ij (0.13) to the teaspoonful; dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **V. ipecacuan′hæ** (U. S. and Br.), of 10 per cent. strength; dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0), as an expectorant; ʒj–iv (4.0–16.0), as an emetic. **V. o′pii** (U. S.), Sydenham's laudanum, of 10 per cent. strength; dose, ♏v–xx (0.32–1.3). **V. quini′næ** (Br.), contains one grain of the hydrochlorate of quinine in one ounce of orange wine; dose, ℥ss–j (16.0–32.0). **V. ru′brum,** red wine; directed to contain not less than 10 nor more than 14 per cent. by weight of alcohol.

**Vi′oform.** Iodochloroxychinolin, used in surgery as a substitute for iodoform.

**Vi′ola.** Sweet violet, ord. *Violaceæ;* flowers of the sweet violet have a pleasant, peculiar odor, but scarcely any taste; they are slightly laxative. **V. cani′na,** dog violet; root of this plant is emetic and cathartic; dose, gr. xx (1.3). **V. cuculla′ta,** common native blue violet. **V. ipecacuan′ha,** see *Ipecacuanha.* **V. lu′tea,** Cheiranthus cheiri. **V. mar′tia,** viola. **V. odora′ta,** sweet violet of Europe. **V. palus′tris,** Pinguicola vulgaris. **V. peda′ta,** this indigenous violet, growing from New England to Carolina, is regarded by some as a useful demulcent in pectoral affections. **V. sylves′tris,** V. canina. **V. tri′color,** heart's-ease, pansy, pensy, johnny-jump-up, johnny-jumper; decoction of the plant has been recommended in diseases of the skin, etc.; its roots are also emetic and cathartic.

**Viola′ceous.** Violet-like; resembling violets.

**Viola′tion** (*violo,* to deflower). Rape; defloration.

**Vi′olet.** Viola. A color allied to blue; that seen in the upper extremity of the spectrum when refraction is greatest. **V. bacil′lus,** B. ianthinus. **V. blind′ness,** inability to distinguish the violet rays of light. **Dog v.,** Viola canina. **Dog's tooth v.,** Erythronium americanum. **Gen′tian v.,** an anilin dye. **Hoff′mann's v.,** anilin dye employed in microscopic examinations. **Meth′yl v.,** blue pyoctanin; anilin dye for staining bacteria; germicidal. **Sweet v.,** Viola odorata.

**Vi′olet-bloom.** Solanum dulcamara.

**Violin′.** Emeticocathartic principle of Viola tricolor and V. odorata.

**Violin′-players′ cramp.** Painful cramp or spasm of the fingers, analogous to writers' cramp.

**Vior′na.** Clematis vitalba.

**Vi′per.** Asp; adder; a venomous serpent.

**Vi′pera** (*vivus,* alive, *pario,* to bring forth). Systematic name of the viper.

**Vipera′ria** (*vipera*). Aristolochia serpentaria; scorzonera.

**Vi′pergrass.** Scorzonera.

**Viperi′na virginia′na.** Aristolochia serpentaria.

**Vi′per's dance.** Chorea.

**Vir′chow's bone cells.** Cells in lacunæ of bone. **V.'s cor′puscles,** corneal corpuscles. **V.'s crys′tals,** crystals of hæmatoidin occasionally met with in extravasated blood. **V.'s degenera′tion,** amyloid degeneration. **V.'s gland,** jugular gland, situated posterior to the point of insertion of the sternomastoid muscle on the clavicle. **V.'s granula′tions,** granulations found in the walls of the ventricles of the brain in progressive general paralysis.

**Vir′chow-Has′sall's bod′ies.** See *Hassall's bodies.*

**Vir′chow-Robin′ space.** Accidental lymph space between the outer and middle coats of the cerebral vessels, communicating with the space under the subarachnoid membrane.

**Vi′res** (pl. of *vis,* strength). Strength.

**Vires′cent.** Having a greenish color, shading into or becoming green.

**Vir′ga** (rod). Penis. **V. au′rea,** golden rod. **V. ce′rea,** bougie. **V. cer′ebri,** pineal gland.

**Vir′gate** (*virga,* rod). Long, rod-like, straight.

**Virgil′ia.** Cladastris tinctoria. **V. lu′tea,** see *Cladastris tinctoria.*

**Vir′gin.** A female who has never had sexual intercourse. Applied also to the male so circumstanced. **V. hon′ey,** that flowing from honeycomb when cut or broken, without the application of heat or pressure. Also applied to the honey of young bees before they have ever swarmed. **V. Mary this′tle,** Centaurea benedicta. **V. oil,** that flowing first from ripe pulp of the olive on expression. **V. scam′mony,** finest quality of scammony.

**Vir′ginal** (*virgo,* virgin). Relating to a virgin. **V. genera′tion,** parthenogenesis. **V. mem′brane,** hymen.

**Virgina′le claus′trum** (a virginal fence). Hymen.

**Virgin′ia cow′slip.** Mertensia virginica. **V. creep′er,** Ampelopsis quinquefolia; a vine of ord. *Vitaceæ;* indigenous; used as an ornamental vine. In medicine it has been employed as a tonic and alterative. **V. dog′wood,** Cornus florida. **V. lung′-wort,** Mertensia virginica. **V. poke,** Phytolacca decandra. **V. snake′root,** Aristolochia serpentaria. **V. stone′cross,** Penthorum sedoides; possesses astringent properties, and has been used in catarrhal troubles. **V. thyme,** Pycnanthemum linifolium.

**Virgin′ity.** Maidenhood. State of one who has never had carnal intercourse.

**Vir′gin's bow′er, com′mon.** Clematis vitalba, Clematis virginica. **V.'s bow′er, sweet-scent′ed,** Clematis flammula. **V.'s bow′er, up′right,** Clematis recta. **V.'s milk,** tincture of benjamin or of any other balsam, precipitated by the addition of water, which gives it a milky appearance; also subacetate of lead precipitated by water. It has been used as a cosmetic to remove freckles, etc.

**Vir′go.** Virgin. **V. au′rea,** Solidago virgaurea.

**Vir′gula** (dim. of *virga,* a rod). Penis.

**Virgul′tum** (*virga,* a rod). Young, slender twig, shoot, or branch.

**Vir'ide æ'ris** (green of brass). Cupri subacetas. **V. monta'num,** cuprum.

**Virides'cent** (*viridis,* green). Virescent.

**Viridiflo'rus** (*viridis,* green, *flor,* flower). Having green flowers. Used to denote Melaleuca viridiflora, Acerates viridiflora, and other species.

**Vir'idine.** An alkaloid from Veratrum viride; jervine. An oily substance obtained from coal-tar.

**Vir'ile** (*vir,* man). Relating or appertaining to man or the adult age. **V. age,** see *Age.* **V. mem'ber,** penis. **V. re'flex,** penile reflex.

**Viriles'cence.** State of the aged woman in which she assumes some characteristics of the male.

**Viril'ia** (*vir,* man). Pudibilia; male genital organs.

**Viril'ity.** Adult age. Mature manhood. See *Age.*

**Virip'otent.** Nubile; fit for a husband.

**Viro'la.** Genus of trees including various species of ord. *Myristicaceæ.* Natives of South America, grouped with the myristica by many botanical authorities. **V. sebif'era,** indigenous to Brazil and Guiana; the seeds furnish a solid oil used in making candles. The juice of the bark has been used in medicine.

**Vi'rose** or **Vi'rous** (*virus*). Possessed of noxious properties; also having a peculiar nauseous taste and odor.

**Vir'tual cau'tery.** A caustic; the opposite of actual cautery.

**Vir'tue.** Faculty.

**Vir'tus** (power). Faculty; property. **V. forma'trix,** plastic force. **V. plas'tica,** plastic force.

**Vir'ulence.** Malignancy. Intensity of action. The specific quality of any virus. See *Virus.*

**Vir'ulent** (*virus*). That which is of the nature of virus or which is caused by a virus; highly toxic.

**Vi'rus.** A Latin word signifying poison, but having, in medicine, a somewhat different acceptation. By it is understood the principle which is the agent for the transmission of infectious diseases; contagium. Virus differs from venom in the latter being a secretion natural to certain animals, while the former is the result of a morbid process. Vaccine. **An'imal v.,** bovine vaccine. **Atten'uated v.,** virus diluted in such a way as to diminish its pathogenic force without depriving it of its power as a protective against disease. **Dehu'manized v.,** vaccine lymph obtained from a heifer inoculated with virus from the human subject. **Hu'manized v.,** vaccine v. from the human subject. **Or'ganized v.,** a v. containing living microorganisms. **Unor'ganized v.,** a chemical v. or poison, such as a ptomain, a leucomain, or a poisonous proteid. **Vaccine' v.,** see *Vaccina.* **V. vita'le,** sperm.

**Vis.** Force. **V. adhæsio'nis,** force of cohesion. **V. attractio'nis,** force of attraction. **V. auc'ta,** sthenia. **V. cohæsio'nis,** force of cohesion. **V. conserva'trix,** v. medicatrix naturæ. **V. elas'tica,** elasticity. **V. essentia'lis,** plastic force. **V. expul'trix,** organic force by which, it was supposed, useless, effete materials were removed from the body. **V. formati'va,** plastic force. **V. a fron'te** (force from the front), an action exerted from before, as that of the capillaries in retarding the circulation of the blood. **V. genera'trix,** generative power. **V. imminu'ta,** asthenia. **V. iner'tiæ,** inertia. **V. in'sita,** irritability. **V. irritabilita'tis,** irritability. **V. medica'trix natu'ræ,** intrinsic healing power in a living organism by virtue of which it can repair injuries inflicted upon it or resist disease. **V. menta'lis,** mental power. **V. metabol'ica,** metabolic force. **V. mor'tua,** term to include mechanical properties of a membrane—flexibility, extensibility, elasticity, etc.—which are totally independent of the vital properties. **V. muscula'ris,** muscular power. **V. nervo'rum,** nervous power. **V. nervo'sa,** nervous power. **V. plas'tica,** plastic force. **V. reproducti'va,** plastic force. **V. a ter'go** (force from behind), an action of impulsion or propulsion, as that of the heart in the circulation of the blood. **V. vi'tæ,** vital force. **V. vita'lis,** property distinguishing living matter from dead; also irritability. **V. zo'tica,** vis vitalis.

**Visca'go be'hen.** Cucubalus behen.

**Vis'cera** (pl. of viscus). Internal organs of the body.

**Vis'cerad.** Toward the viscera.

**Vis'ceral.** Relating to the viscera. Splanchnic. **V. arches** and **clefts,** four narrow, elongated apertures in the lateral wall of the cervical portion of the embryo, separated by thickenings of the wall itself; in fishes they permanently remain during life. **V. cav'ity,** one of the two great cavities enclosed in the arrangement of the segments of the skeleton; it contains the thoracic and abdominal viscera. **V. hypochondri'asis** or **mel'ancholy,** delusion connected with the abdominal organs, as a false belief in the presence of obstruction of the bowels, etc. **V. lay'er,** that fold of a serous membrane which covers a viscus; opposed to *parietal layer.* **V. plates,** the lateral parts of the middle layer of the embryo lying beyond the chorda dorsalis, afterward uniting to form the mesial plate. **V. por'tion of the pericar'dium,** that portion of the pericardial sac which is closely attached to the heart and commencement of the great vessels at the base of the heart. **V. skel'eton,** those parts which form the hæmal arches, viz., sternum, ribs, and costal cartilages.

**Visceral'gia** (*algos,* pain). Pain in the viscera.

**Vis'ceralism.** The theory that disease originates in the viscera.

**Viscera'tion.** Exenterismus, disembowelling.

**Viscerimo'tor** or **Visceromo'tor.** Inducing motion in or carrying motor influences to any viscus.

**Visceropto'sis.** Glénard's disease.

**Visceroskel'eton.** Visceral skeleton. Splanchnoskeleton.

**Vis'cid** (*viscum,* bird-lime or bird-glue). Sticky; adhesive; used to denote semiliquid, glue-like material.

**Viscid'ity** or **Viscos'ity.** Possessing viscid properties.

**Viscin'.** A viscid, glutinous substance in mistletoe, Viscum flavescens, and other species of plants.

**Vis'coid.** Relating to or resembling bird-lime or mistletoe.

**Vis'cose.** Viscous. A glue-like material secreted or produced by the Micrococcus viscosus.

**Viscos'ity.** Viscidity.

**Vis'cous.** Gluey; sticky; viscid. **V. fermenta'tion,** see *Fermentation.* **V. metamor'phosis,** the change that occurs in an adherent mass of blood plates when they unite to form a thrombus.

**Vis'cum.** Mistletoe. A parasitic plant growing on a number of trees; ord. *Loranthaceæ.* That of the oak, viscum quercinum, has been most celebrated, but it does not differ from the others. It was at one time much used in epilepsy and other neuroses, the wood or leaves being given in powder. The berries are drastic, and when applied externally are maturative. **V. al'bum,** mistletoe, consisting of a small evergreen parasitic shrub growing in Europe on various trees. **V. capen'se,** South African parasitic shrub growing on the stems of several species of rhus and euclea. **V. flaves'cens,** yellow or yellowish mistletoe, indigenous, has been given in the same cases as Viscum album. **V. verticilla'tum,** V. flavescens.

**Vis'cus.** Any internal organ of the body, especially one of the larger abdominal organs.

**Visibil'ity.** Capability of being seen.

**Vis'ible.** Capable of being seen.

**Vis'ion** (*video,* to see). Sight. The action of seeing. The sight is one of the five senses, and the eye is its organ. By it we distinguish colors and appreciate most of the physical qualities of external objects. The eye is composed of different transparent media, whose curvatures and refractive powers are so combined as to render insensible the aberrations of sphericity and refrangibility, and to concentrate the numerous rays proceeding from more or less distant objects. These rays traverse, successively, the transparent cornea, the aqueous humor, the crystalline, and the vitreous humor, striking upon the retina, on which they impress the figure of the object whence they have proceeded; and, in order that no obscurity may arise from the reflections, which might otherwise occur, the interior of the eye is lined by a membrane—the choroid—which is itself covered internally by a dark pigment. This absorbs the light, like the dark pigment in the interior of telescopes, and thus obviates confusion. **Binoc′ular v.**, see *Binocular*. **Cen′tral v.**, when the image is formed upon the macula lutea. **V. for col′or**, chromatic visual sense. **Col′ored v.**, chromopsia. **Defec′tive** or **depraved′ v.**, dysopsia. **Dichro′mic v.**, dichromism; achromatopsia. **Direct′ v.**, perception from an image formed at the macula lutea. **Distort′ed v.**, metamorphopsia. **Doub′le v.**, diplopia. **Field of v.**, the limit of indirect vision when the visual axis is fixed upon one point. **V. for form**, acuity of vision with white light. **Half v.**, hemianopsia. **Indirect′ v.**, perception of an image formed at other points on the retina than the macula lutea. **Irides′cent v.**, chromopsia. **Man′ifold v.**, polyopsia. **Mul′tiple v.**, polyopsia. **Periph′eral v.**, perception of an image formed upon the retina peripherally, and not upon the macula lutea. **Sin′gle v.**, see *Binocular*. **Sol′id** or **stereoscop′ic v.**, appreciation by ordinary vision of the solid characteristics of bodies. **Word v.**, appreciation of the written word, the opposite to word-blindness.

**Vis′mia guianen′sis.** Hypericum guianense. **V. longifo′lia**, small tree, native of Brazil; a yellow, purgative resin is obtained from it.

**Vis′ual.** Concerning the sight or belonging to vision. **V. an′gle**, the angle formed by the crossing of two rays, proceeding from opposite points of any body, in their passage from the pupil; it is by the size of this angle that we judge, to a certain extent, of the dimensions of objects. **V. ax′is**, see *Axis*. **V. cells**, rods and cones and cells of the external nuclear layer of the retina. **V. cen′tre**, special nervous centre in the occipital lobe and angular gyrus. **V. field**, area of visible appearance of objects. **V. mem′ory**, memory of persons and things taking form in the mind's eye. **V. pur′ple**, purple pigment in the retinal rods, which loses its color under the influence of light. **V. rays**, lines of light proceeding from any object to the eye.

**Vis′ualize.** To render visible. To recall a mental image with unusual clearness.

**Vis′uo-au′ditory.** Relating to or connecting the visual and auditory centres.

**Vi′sus.** Vision. **V. ac′ris**, sharpness of vision. **V. bre′vior**, myopia. **V. colora′tus**, chromatopsia. **V. debil′itas**, asthenopia. **V. de′color**, achromatopsia. **V. defigura′tus**, metamorphopsia. **V. dimidia′tus**, hemiopia. **V. diur′nus**, nyctalopia. **V. duplica′tus**, diplopia. **V. hebetu′do**, amblyopia. **V. ju′venum**, myopia. **V. lon′gior**, presbyopia. **V. lu′cidus**, photopsia. **V. musca′rum**, metamorphopsia. **V. nebulo′sus**, nebula. **V. noctur′nus**, hemeralopia. **V. phantas′matum**, metamorphopsia. **V. reticula′tus**, perception of muscæ volitantes in the shape of fine or coarse network. **V. seni′lis**, presbyopia. **V. tri′plex**, triplopia.

**Vi′ta.** Life. **V. pro′pria**, irritability.

**Vita′ceæ.** A natural order of plants abounding in mild and warm climates, of which the most important member is the *vitis* or grapevine.

**Vi′tal** (*vita*, life). Relating or appertaining to life. **V. air**, term sometimes applied to oxygen gas. **V. capac′ity**, pulmonic or lung or breathing capacity, a term employed to designate the number of cubic inches of air which a person can forcibly expire after a full inspiration. For every inch of height—from five feet to six—eight additional cubic inches of air should be given out by a forced expiration. The quantity, however, is influenced also by weight and age. The average vital capacity for the male adult (Englishman) is 3770 (Hutchinson); the estimate for the Continent is less, about 3200 (Rosenthal); women, 2500. In middle life, at 35, the vital capacity reaches its maximum and then decreases. Between 50 and 60 years great variations occur, so that no regularity can be established (Wintrich). **V. cen′tre**, see *Centrum vitale*. **V. dynam′ics**, see *Dynamic*. **V. force**, vis vitalis. **V. func′tions**, see *Function*. **V. point**, see *Centrum vitale*. **V. prin′ciple**, vital flame; the unknown principle which in association with matter, in organized bodies, controls its manifestations and properties, and distinguishes organized matter from the inorganic. **V. prop′erties**, see *Properties*. **V. signs**, the three leading symptoms in the study of disease, the pulse, respiration, and temperature. **V. statis′tics**, medical statistics. **V. vor′tex**, life.

**Vital′ba.** Clematis vitalba.

**Vi′talism** (*vita*, life). The doctrine of the vitalist, who ascribes every function of the organism to the direct agency of a vital principle or force.

**Vi′talist.** See *Vitalism*.

**Vital′ity.** Vital principle or force. Vital action or movement. The manifestation of vital force.

**Vi′talize.** To give life to any part or body.

**Vi′tals.** Parts that are necessary for life—the heart, lungs, and nervous centres more especially.

**Vitel′lary.** Vitelline. **V. mem′brane**, zona pellucida.

**Vitellif′erous** (*vitellus*, yolk of egg, *fero*, to bear). Having or possessing a vitellus.

**Vitellin′.** A natural proteid belonging to the globulins. Principal proteid contained in yolk of egg, resembling casein.

**Vitel′line** (*vitellus*, the yolk of an egg). Vitellary. Appertaining to or resembling the vitellus or yolk. Also the yolk membrane. See *Vesicula umbilicalis*. **V. apoph′ysis**, see *V. pedicle*. **V. ar′tery**, artery in early fetal life passing from the primitive aortæ to the yolk-sac. **V. cav′ity**, latebra. **V. disk**, proligerous disk. **V. duct**, see *Vesicula umbilicalis*. **V. flu′id**, see *Vesicula umbilicalis*. **V. mem′brane**, outer membrane of the two membranes lining the ovum. **V. ped′icle**, the pedicle attaching the umbilical vesicle to the embryo; see *Vesicula umbilicalis*. **V. pouch**, vesicula umbilicalis. **V. sac**, the sac containing the yolk. **V. veins**, omphalomesenteric veins. **V. ves′sels**, see *Omphalomesenteric*.

**Vitellolu′tein.** A yellow lipochrome found in birds' eggs.

**Vitellomesenter′ic.** Omphalomesenteric.

**Vitelloru′bin.** A red lipochrome, traces of which are found in birds' eggs.

**Vitellose′.** Product of the digestion of vitellin.

**Vitel′lus.** (Ph. U. S.) Yolk of egg of *Gallus bankiva*, var. *domestica*, or hen. The official preparation is *glyceri′tum vitel′li*: dose, ʒj–ij (4.0–8.0). **V. formati′vus**, germinal yolk; formative yolk. **V. nutriti′vus**, nutritive yolk. **V. o′vi**, see *Ovum*.

**Vi′tex.** A genus of plants, ord. *Verbenaceæ*. **V. ag′nus cas′tus**, the chaste tree; the seeds, when fresh, have a fragrant smell and an acrid, aromatic taste; formerly they were celebrated as antaphrodisiacs.

**Vi′ti sal′tus.** St. Vitus's dance; chorea.

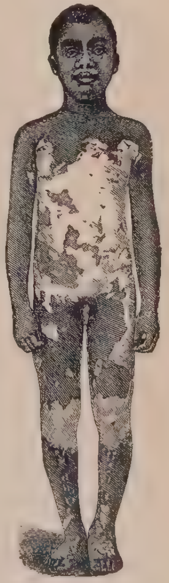
**Vitia′tion.** The corruption or contamination of anything, especially applied to air and water.

**Vitic′ula.** A trailing vine or stem.

**Vitic′ulose.** Possessing trailing vines or stems.

**Vitilig′ines** (pl. of vitiligo). Ephelides; lineæ albicantes.

**Vitili′go.** Achroma; herpes exedens; lepra; porrigo decalvans. **V. al′ba gra′vior**, lepra


Vitiligo in a negro boy.

maculosa. **V. al′ba le′vior,** v. alphos. **V. al′phos,** lepra alphoides. **V. cap′itis,** alopecia areata. **V. congenita′lis,** incomplete albinism. **V. gra′vior,** lepra. **V. hepat′ica,** chloasma hepaticum. **V. me′les,** lepra nigricans. **V. ni′gra,** lepra nigricans.

**Vit′iligoid.** Like or resembling vitiligo.

**Vitiligoi′dea** (*vitiligo+eidos,* resemblance). Xanthoma. A disease of the skin, so called from resembling the vitiligo of Willan. It appears under two forms: either as tubercles—*v. tuberosa*—varying from the size of a pinhead to that of a large pea, isolated or confluent; or as yellow patches of irregular outline, slightly elevated and with but little hardness—*v. plana.*

**Vi′tis al′ba sylves′tris.** Bryonia alba. **V. apyr′ena,** see *V. corinthiaca.* **V. cordifo′lia,** a vine-like shrub indigenous to the United States; frost grape. **V. corinthi′aca,** this is the source of the so-called dried currants. **V. idæ′a myrtil′lus,** Vaccinium myrtillus. **V. idæ′a palus′tris,** Vaccinium oxycoccos. **V. idæ′a puncta′ta,** Vaccinium vitis idæa. **V. labrus′ca,** Northern fox-grape; indigenous; by cultivation the Concord and Catawba varieties have been produced from it. **V. sati′va,** V. vinifera. **V. vinif′era,** grapevine; vine, leaves, and tendrils have an astringent taste; formerly used in diarrhœa, hemorrhage, etc.; the juice or sap, called lacryma, has been recommended in calculous disorders and in cases of chronic ophthalmia; the juice of the unripe fruit is called verjuice; the grape, when ripe, is a wholesome, delicious fruit, and when dried forms raisins. These are subacidulous, sweet, and mucilaginous, and are demulcent and nutritive. **V. vulpi′na,** Southern fox-grape, native of the Southern United States; muscadine; these grapes are large, purple, and have the odor of musk somewhat.

**Vi′tium.** Disease; defect. **V. cadu′cum,** epilepsy. **V. conformatio′nis,** a defect or fault of conformation. **V. divi′num,** epilepsy. **V. hercule′um,** epilepsy. **V. scrophulo′sum,** scrofula.

**Vitodynam′ic.** Relating to vital force.

**Vitra′ria.** Parietaria.

**Vitreocapsuli′tis.** Hyalitis.

**Vitreoden′tine.** Vitrodentine.

**Vit′reous** (*vitrum,* glass). Hyaline, glassy. **Artific′ial v.,** a glass or celluloid globule inserted after evisceration of the eye to preserve the form of the eyeball. **V. bod′y,** corpus vitreum, a transparent, gelatinous mass filling the globe of the eye posterior to the crystalline lens. **V. cham′ber,** see *Chamber.* **V. degenera′tion,** atheroma or disease of the innermost coat of arteries. **V. electric′ity,** frictional or static electricity developed by rubbing glass. **Flu′id v.,** see *Confusio.* **V. hu′mor,** corpus vitreum. **V. hu′mor of the ear,** endolymph; see *Vitrina auditoria.* **V. infiltra′tion,** small, degenerative patches on the inner layer of the choroid, impinging upon a perforating retina; on ophthalmoscopic examination they appear as minute pinkish or yellowish patches. **V. lam′ina** or **mem′brane,** internal membrane of the choroid; see *Lamina vitrea;* also a membrane in a hair follicle dividing the external root-sheath from the internal layer. **V. ta′ble of the skull,** the inner of the two bony tables of the skull.

**Vitrifac′tion** or **Vitrifica′tion** (*vitrum,* glass, *facio,* to make). The conversion of mineral materials into glass; vitrefying or changing into glass.

**Vitri′na audito′ria.** Endolymph; the fluid contained in the membranous labyrinth of the ear, so called from its resemblance to the vitreous humor of the eye; called also Scarpa's fluid or liquor. **V. ocula′ris,** fluid draining away from the vitreous body when placed upon a filter.

**Vit′riol.** Ferri sulphas. **Acid of v.,** sulphuric acid. **Blue v.,** cupri sulphas. **Elix′ir of v.,** aromatic sulphuric acid. **Green v.,** ferri sulphas. **Oil of v.,** sulphuric acid. **Ro′man v.,** cupri sulphas. **White v.,** zinci sulphas.

**Vit′riolated so′da.** Sulphate of sodium. **V. tar′tar,** sulphate of potassium.

**Vitriol′ic acid.** Sulphuric acid.

**Vitroden′tine** (*vitrum,* glass, *dens,* tooth). The superficial layer of the true dentine in fishes, taking the place of the enamel.

**Vit′rum.** Glass. **V. antimo′nii,** see *Antimonii vitrum.* **V. hypoclep′ticum,** a surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the skull. **V. ocula′re,** see *Spectacles.*

**Vit′ta.** Bandelette; caul.

**Vitta′ria cet′erach.** Asplenium ceterach.

**Vit′tie vayr.** Andropogon muricatus.

**Vit′ular** or **Vit′ulary** (*vitulus,* calf). Relating to a calf. **V. fe′ver,** parturient apoplexy; parturient fever; a fatal disease occurring in connection with parturition in cows, characterized by tendency to congestion of the brain, apoplexy, etc.

**Vi′tus's dance.** Chorea.

**Viva′cious.** Having a lively, animated disposition; tenacious regarding life, capable of longevity; botanically, perennial.

**Viver′ra civet′ta.** See *Civetta.* **V. zibe′thi,** zibeth of Southern Asia; produces some of the civet of commerce.

**Viv′ianite.** Hydrous iron phosphate, occurring in deep blue or green crystals.

**Vivifica′tion** (*vivus,* alive, *facio,* to make). Process of giving life to matter, as in the act of assimilation accompanying digestion.

**Vivipar′ity.** State of being viviparous.

**Vivip′arous** (*vivus,* alive, *pario,* to bring forth). An epithet applied to animals whose young are brought forth alive, and not hatched from eggs previously laid, as are those of the oviparous. See *Generation.*

**Vivipa′tion.** That mode of generation in which the ovum on leaving the ovary attaches itself to the maternal organs and thus develops within the body until the time of birth.

**Vivipercep′tion.** The knowledge or study of living matter and actions without recourse to dissection.

**Vivisect′.** To perform vivisection.

**Vivisec′tion** (*vivus,* alive, *seco,* to cut). The act of opening or dissecting living animals for experimental purposes; the meaning of the word is popularly extended to embrace any experiment performed on a living animal.

**Vivisec′tionist.** One who advocates or practises vivisection.

**Vivisec′tor.** Vivisectionist.

**Vivisep′ulture.** Burying alive.

**Vi′vus** ("alive"). Living; quick in action or movement, as *argentum vivum,* quicksilver, or *calx viva,* quicklime.

**Vladi′miroff's opera′tion.** An operation for excision of the tarsus with the lower ends of the tibia and fibula. The lower ends of the tibia and fibula, astragalus, os calcis, and half of the scaphoid and cuboid bones are excised. The cut surfaces of the scaphoid and cuboid are then approximated to those of the tibia and fibula, and the wound closed. This procedure is also called Mikulicz's operation.

**Vlem′ingkx's solu′tion.** A solution of calcium sulphide made by dissolving a mixture of quicklime 2 and sublimed sulphur 3, in water 12.

**Voandze′ia subterra′nea.** A creeping herb of Africa, cultivated for its seeds and pods, which are used as food.

**Vo′cal** (*vox,* voice). Oral; relating to the voice. **V. a′rea,** portion of glottis between the vocal bands. **V. bands,** v. cords. **V. cords,** see *Cords, vocal.* **V. frem′itus,** thrill communicated to the hand when placed on the chest of a person speaking. **V. lig′aments,** v. cords. **V. mus′cle,** vocalis; inferior portion of the thyroarytenoid cartilage. **V. pro′cess,** process on the arytenoid cartilage for attachment of the vocal cord. **V. res′onance,** sound heard over the chest when the ear is applied, while the patient is speaking. **V. signs,** data obtained by an examination of the voice and vocal organs in disease. **V. tube,** see *Tube, vocal.*

**Voca′lis.** Vowel. Vocal muscle.

**Vocifera′tion.** Exercise of the voice.

**Vod′ka.** Russian whiskey distilled from rye or potatoes.

**Vogt's an′gle.** Angle included between the alveolonasal and nasobasilar lines. **V.'s point,** a spot where the trephine is to be applied in cases of traumatic intracranial hemorrhage; it is the intersection of a vertical line, passing one finger's breadth behind the ascending sphenofrontal process, and a horizontal line drawn two fingers' breadth above the zygoma.

**Voh′sen-Da′vidsohn sign.** See *Davidsohn's sign.*

**Voice** (*voco,* to call). An appreciable sound produced by the air when it is driven from the lungs, throwing the inferior ligaments of the glottis into vibration. The function by which this is effected has been called phonation. It is a function of animal life, and in other animals than man is limited to the production of the simple or instinctive voice, as it is in the idiot; but in intellectual man it becomes much more complicated and articulated. Most physiologists agree in regarding the glottis, or the space between the thyroarytenoid ligaments plus the ligaments themselves, as the part where vocal sounds are formed. The glottis and its ligaments with the vocal tube, or the space which the sound has to traverse after it is produced in the glottis, are regarded as forming a reed instrument like the clarionet, the inferior ligaments of the glottis constituting the reed. The singing voice is not limited to the larynx; the pharynx would seem to be concerned also. The notes produced in the latter have been termed supralaryngeal, or notes of the second register. They constitute the pharyngeal voice, falsetto, or faucette voice. The laryngeal voice, or voice of the first register, chest voice, is always more elevated, by an octave, in the female than in the male; it furnishes types called soprano, alto or contralto, tenor, and bass. The first two belong to the female voice; the last two to the male. The baritone is between the bass and tenor. **Amphor′ic v.,** see *Amphoric.* **Artic′ulated v.,** speech; voice produced by the glottis, modified by the motions of the tongue, lips, and other parts of the vocal tube. In speech, as ordinarily effected, the tongue, lips, teeth, etc., are concerned, but articulation is possible after the tongue has been removed. **Bleat′ing v.,** egophony. **Bron′chial v.,** see *Bronchial.* **Cav′ernous v.,** pectoriloquy. **Chest v.,** see *Voice.* **Chol′eric v.,** peculiar husky voice of those affected with cholera. **Convul′sive v.,** neurosis of the voice, consisting in the production of discordant sounds—acute and grave—which cannot be brought to the natural tones by any act of volition. It seems to be caused by disordered contraction of the muscles of the larynx. **Eu′nuchoid v.,** falsetto v. in a man. **Falset′to v.,** see *Voice.* **Goat's v.,** egophony. **Head v.,** a thin sound elicited by vibration of only part of a vocal cord. **Laryn′geal v.,** laryngophony; see *Voice.* **Pharyn′geal v.,** see *Voice.* **Tra′cheal v.,** laryngophony.

**Void.** Lacking. Empty. Vacuum. To empty, evacuate; said specifically of the contents of the bowel or bladder.

**Voigt's bound′ary lines.** Dividing lines between nerve-areas of the skin.

**Voillemier's′ point** Point on the linea alba about six centimetres below a line drawn between the two anterior superior spines of the ilium; used as a guide to suprapubic puncture of the bladder.

**Voit's nu′cleus.** Accessory nucleus of the corpus dentatum in the cerebellum.

**Vo′la.** Palm. **V. ma′nûs,** palm. **V. pe′dis,** sole.

**Vo′lar.** Relating to the palm of the hand.

**Volat′ica** (*volo,* to fly). Lichen.

**Vol′atile.** Term applied to any substance evaporating quickly. **V. al′kali,** ammonia. **V. lin′iment,** ammonia liniment. **V. oil,** volatile principle of pungent taste and smell, existing in organic and inorganic nature, found in cells or free upon the surface of various flowers and plants; see *Olea volatilea.* **V. salt,** carbonate of ammonium.

**Volatiliza′tion** (*volo,* to fly). Operation of reducing volatilizable substances into gas or vapor.

**Vol′atilize.** To change into vapor or gas.

**Vol′atilizer.** Atomizer.

**Vol′hard's solu′tion.** Decinormal solution of potassium sulphocyanate.

**Voli′tion** (*volo,* to will). The act of willing.

**Voli′tional.** Relating to volition; voluntary.

**Volk′mann's canals′.** Vascular canals of cortical layers of bone having no surrounding Haversian system. **V.'s contrac′tion** or **contrac′ture,** flexion of the fingers and sometimes of the wrist which comes on rapidly, with loss of power, after a severe injury in the region of the elbow; the deformity is due to changes in the flexor muscles, without injury to the nerves, caused in many cases by tight bandaging and the pressure of splints. **V.'s deform′ity,** congenital dislocation of the tibiotarsal articulations. **V.'s paral′ysis,** ischæmic paralysis; the anæmic condition of the muscles upon which V.'s contraction is believed to depend.

**Vol′ley.** A series of muscle twitches produced by artificial means.

**Vol′nus.** Wound.

**Volsel′la** (*vello,* to pluck). Vulsella; forceps, especially with toothed blades; tweezers for extracting hairs.

**Volt.** Unit of measurement of electromotive force. The electromotive force which applied to a conductor with a resistance of one ohm will produce a current of one ampère. **V.-ampère′,** a watt; the quantity of pressure attained by an ampère current with an electromotive force of one volt; it equals 44.2 foot-pounds per minute.

**Vol′ta's laws.** 1. The difference of potential between any two metals equals the sum of differences of potentials between intervening metals in a contact series. 2. The total electromotive force of a series of cells arranged as a galvanic battery equals the electromotive force of one cell multiplied by the number of cells.

**Volt′age.** Electric potential; measured in volts.

**Vol′tagramme.** Faradic battery specially arranged to produce an almost continuous current.

**Volta′ic.** Relating to voltaism. **V. alter′natives,** abruptly reversed galvanic currents. **V. arc,** the light at the junction of carbons in the arc light. **V. bat′tery,** the galvanic battery. **V. electric′ity,** galvanic electricity. **V. irritabil′ity,** muscular irritability to the galvanic current. **V. pile,** the primitive galvanic battery, consisting of zinc and copper plates, each pair separated by flannel moistened with strong salt solution; these were piled one upon the other; hence the name.

**Vol′taism.** Galvanism.

**Voltam′eter.** Instrument originally invented by Faraday for registering the strength of electrical currents by means of observing the degree of chemical reaction produced. Thus, the water voltameter measures the volume of hydrogen and oxygen generated by electrolysis of water, while Edison's voltameter registers the amount of copper going from anode to cathode during the activity of the current. The latter instrument has also been termed a Coulombmeter.

**Volt′ammeter.** A combined voltmeter and ampèremeter.

**Volt′meter.** The instrument for measuring the strength of the current between any two points in a voltaic circuit, the strength being registered in volts. It is simply a galvanometer of high resistance. Also termed potential galvanometer.

**Voltoli′ni's disease′.** A disease of childhood characterized by acute cerebral symptoms and followed by deafness.

**Voltoli′ni-Her′yng sign.** See *Heryng's sign.*

**Vol′tus.** Countenance; face.

**Vol′uble** (*volvo,* to roll). Botanically, a spiral twisting around anything.

**Vol′ume.** Space occupied by any substance; the cubic measurement of anything.

**Volumet′ric.** Relating to the measurement of volumes, as the volumetric method of analysis for the urine, the principle of which consists in adding to a known quantity of urine the exact amount of a test liquid required to precipitate the whole of any one ingredient contained in it.

**Vol′untary** (*voluntas,* will). Relating to the will, as voluntary muscles—muscles which act in obedience to the will and produce voluntary movements.

**Volun′tas** (*volo,* to will). Will or desire. **V. deseden′di,** desire to go to stool.

**Voluntomo′tory.** Relating to voluntary motion.

**Volup′tuous.** Relating to sensual gratification.

**Volute′** (*volvo,* to roll). Term applied to anything convoluted or rolled up.

**Vol′va.** In botany, an envelope.

**Vol′vate.** Pertaining to or possessing a volva.

**Vol′vulus** (*volvo,* to roll). Ileus. Obstruction due to a kinking or twisting of the intestine.

**Vo′mer** (ploughshare). One of the facial bones, so called from its resemblance to a ploughshare. It is an azygous bone forming the posterior part of the septum narium. It is thin, flat, and quadrilateral; articulated, below, to the superior maxillary and palatine bones; above, to the sphenoid, ethmoid, and cornets of Bertin.

**Vom′erine.** Pertaining to the vomer.

**Vomerobas′ilar canals′.** These are formed by the junction of the vomer and the sphenoid bone.

**Vom′ic** (*vomica,* boil). Purulent. **V. nut,** nux vomica.

**Vom′ica.** Term used by some authors for any encysted collection of purulent matter in the interior of a viscus. It is commonly, however, restricted to a purulent collection in the lungs, encysted or not, which may be discharged by the mouth, by breaking into the bronchial tubes. Two kinds are distinguished: one caused by the softening or breaking down of pulmonary tubercles; the other, more rare, a circumscribed abscess of the lungs. Instead of opening into the bronchia, the abscess is sometimes discharged into the pleural cavity, causing empyema. **Nux v.,** see *Nux vomica.*

**Vom′icene.** Brucine.

**Vom′icose.** Ulcerative; purulent.

**Vom′it** (*vomo,* to vomit). To throw up solids or liquids from the stomach. Matter thrown up from the stomach. **Black v.,** altered blood vomited in severe cases of yellow fever and other diseases; also employed as a synonym of yellow fever. **Dry v. of Mar′riott,** a once celebrated emetic, called dry from its having been given without solution; it consisted of equal portions of tartrate of antimony and potassium and copper sulphate. **V. nut,** nux vomica.

**Vomitine′.** Emetine.

**Vom′iting.** Act by which solids and liquids contained in the stomach are ejected by the mouth. Vomiting is the effect of some special irritation of the gastric nerves, calling, by reflex action, on the appropriate muscles to expel the contents of the stomach. It is not accompanied solely by the contraction of the stomach, as was for a long time believed. That organ, indeed, assists, but the main cause is the compression exerted upon the parietes of the stomach by the diaphragm and abdominal muscles. Vomiting is at times sympathetic, as in affections of the kidney, uterus, brain, etc.; at others symptomatic, as in gastritis. When very troublesome it may often be palliated by effervescent draughts, aromatics, sinapisms, or blisters to the epigastric region. **V. of blood,** hæmatemesis. **V. cen′tre,** a centre in the medulla to which reflex stimuli or those from direct irritation of the stomach are transmitted, causing vomiting. **V. at pleas′ure,** regurgitation. **Re′flex v.,** v. caused by irritation of any organ, pain, etc. **Stercora′ceous v.,** vomiting of fæces.

**Vomi′tio.** Vomiting. **V. san′guinis,** vomiting of blood; see *Hæmatemesis.*

**Vomi′tion.** Vomiting.

**Vomi′tium.** Vomiting.

**Vom′ito ne′gro** (Sp.). Yellow fever.

**Vomito′rium.** Emetic; vomitory.

**Vom′itory.** Drug or other agent inducing vomiting. A basin or other vessel to receive the contents of the stomach.

**Vomituri′tion.** Retching, reaching, heaving. Reversal of the action of the stomach, leading to ineffectual efforts to vomit. Some authors mean by this term a vomiting of but little matter; others, that which is effected almost without effort.

**Vom′itus.** Vomiting. **V. cruen′tus,** vomiting of blood. **V. fæculen′tus,** vomiting of fecal matter. **V. mari′nus,** seasickness. **V. matuti′nus** (in the morning), morning sickness. **V. navigan′tium,** seasickness. **V. ni′ger,** yellow fever. **V. pituito′sus,** vomiting of mucus. **V. profu′sus,** hyperemesis. **V. purulen′tus,** vomiting of purulent matter. **V. san′guinis,** vomiting of blood. **V. stercora′ceus** or **ster′coris,** vomiting of fecal matter.

**Von Grae′fe's disease′, sign,** etc. See *Graefe.*

**Vorac′ity** or **Vora′ciousness.** Greed for food. Boulimia.

**Vor′tex of the heart.** A peculiar arrangement of the superficial muscular fibres of the ventricle, consisting of a coiling inward at the apex, around which they are arranged in a whorl-like form or vortex.

**Vor′tices len′tes.** A penniform or whorled appearance presented by the peculiar arrangement of the radiated fibres of the crystalline lens.

**Vouacapou′a america′na.** Geoffrea inermis.

**Vow′el** (*vox,* voice). Physiologically, a continuous breath or sound, produced in the glottis, but more or less modified by the form of the vocal tube, through which it has to pass. In the English language *a, e, i, o, u, w,* and *y* are vowels.

**Vox.** Voice. **V. abscis′sa,** aphonia. **V. choler′ica,** the faint voice noted in the algid stage of cholera. **V. clandesti′na,** whispering. **V. clango′sa,** shrill and squalling voice, as in some affections of the larynx. **V. nasa′lis,** speaking through the nose. **V. rau′ca,** raucedo, raucous voice. **V. rauciso′na,** raucous voice.

**Voy′ra.** Genus of herbs belonging to the *Gentianaceæ,* growing in tropical America. **V. ro′sea,** species cultivated in Guiana for the roots, which are cooked and eaten like potatoes.

**Vul′canite.** Hard rubber; a compound of caoutchouc and sulphur used in the formation of plates for artificial teeth, etc.

**Vulcaniza′tion.** The formation of vulcanite by the addition of sulphur to caoutchouc.

**Vulliet's** (vue-yaze′) **opera′tion.** Retention of a floating kidney in a sling formed of a tendon of the longissimus dorsi muscle.

**Vul′nerary** (*vulnus,* wound). Relating to a wound. Traumatic. A name applied formerly to agents which were thought to favor the consolidation of wounds.

**Vul′nerating.** Wounding.

**Vul′nus.** Wound. **V. lacera′tum,** see *Laceration.* **V. sclopeta′rium** or **sclopet′icum,** gunshot wound. **V. sim′plex,** cut.

**Vul′pian's type.** Progressive muscular atrophy.

**Vul′pian-Prevost′ law.** See *Prevost's symptom.*

**Vul′pis mor′bus** (disease of the fox). Alopecia.

**Vulsel′lum for′ceps** (*vello,* to pluck). Volsella.

**Vul′tus.** Countenance; face.

**Vul′va.** Pudenda. A longitudinal opening between the projecting parts of the external organs of generation in the female, extending from the mons veneris to the perineum; called, also, fossa magna. Some anatomists mean by this term the whole of the external genital organs of the female; that is, mons veneris, labia majora, and the cleft or vestibule separating them, the clitoris, nymphæ, meatus urinarius, entrance of the vagina, with the hymen or the carunculæ myrtiformes, fossa navicularis, and fourchette. Also the uterus, especially of animals.

**V. cer′ebri,** an opening at the junction of the optic thalami in the third ventricle of the brain and immediately beneath the anterior crus of the fornix. **V. conni′vens,** condition of closed labia majora, as in the adult virgin; if they gape, as from waste of adipose tissue, the condition is called *v. hians*. **V. hi′ans,** see *V. connivens.*

**Vul′var.** Relating to the vulva. The external pudic arteries are so called because they are distributed to the vulva. **V. her′nia,** pudendal hernia.

**Vulva′ria.** Chenopodium vulvaria.

**Vulvis′mus.** Vaginismus.

**Vulvi′tis.** Inflammation of the vulva. **V. blennorrhag′ica,** profuse mucopurulent discharge from the vulva.

**Vulvo-u′terine.** Relating to the vulva and uterus. **V.-u. canal′,** vagina.

**Vulvovaginal,** vul-vo-vaj′in-al. Relating or appertaining to the vulva and vagina. **V. glands,** Cowper's glands in the female.

**Vulvovagini′tis.** Inflammation of the vulva and vagina.

# W.

**W.** Chemical symbol of tungsten or wolfranium.

**Wa′bran** or **Way′bread.** Plantago.

**Wach′endorf's mem′brane.** Membrane of the pupil of the eye of the fœtus, which undergoes atrophy about the seventh month of fetal life. Cell membrane.

**Wachs′muth's mix′ture.** Mixture of oil of turpentine 1 part and chloroform 5 parts, employed as an anæsthetic.

**Wad.** Graphites.

**Wad′dle.** To walk with a swaying motion from side to side. Also a waddling gait. One form of waddle is seen in double congenital dislocation of the hips; another in pseudohypertrophic paralysis; the latter resembles that occurring in double ankylosis of the hips.

**Wa′fer.** Thin material, bread or other, folded so as to enclose powders when swallowed. **W. ash** or **tree,** Ptelea trifoliata.

**Wag′ner's cor′puscles.** Corpuscula tactûs. **W.'s ves′icles,** germinal vesicles; see *Molecule.*

**Wagne′rian spot.** Germinal spot. See *Molecule.*

**Wag′staffe's frac′ture.** Displacement of the internal malleolus.

**Wahl's (von) sign.** Meteoric distention of the bowel above the seat of obstruction. Also a rasping or blowing sound, synchronous with the impulse of the heart, heard over an artery after its traumatic partial division.

**Wahoo′.** See *Euonymus.*

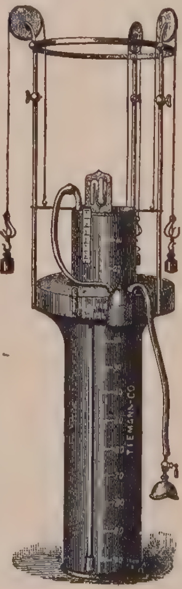
**Wair.** See *Pila marina.*

**Waist.** The part of the body between the ribs and the ilia.

**Waist′coat, strait.** A dress used for restraining maniacs or those laboring under violent delirium. It has long sleeves, which are tied behind the body, so that the arms cannot be extricated from them.

**Wake′fulness.** Insomnia.

**Wake′robin.** Arum maculatum; Trillium latifolium.



Waldenburg's apparatus.

**Wal′cher's posi′tion.** A position in which the parturient woman is placed to increase the anteroposterior diameters of the pelvic inlet, the patient lying on her back with the thighs hanging in extreme extension over the edge of the bed or table. It is resorted to, especially in difficult labor, while the head is passing the brim.

**Wal′cheren fe′ver.** Form of remittent fever at one time prevalent in Walcheren, the most western of the islands of the Netherlands.

**Wal′denburg's appara′tus.** An appliance after the plan of a gasometer, used for compressing or rarefying air; employed in the treatment of diseases of the respiratory organs.

**Wal′deyer's fos′sa.** Mesentericoparietal fossa; parajejunal fossa. **W.'s ger′minal epithe′lium,** layer of columnar cells covering the ovary. **W.'s glands,** sudoriparous glands at the attached edge of the tarsal plate. **W.'s plas′ma cell,** nucleated cell in the connective tissue about the blood-vessels. **W.'s ring,** W.'s tonsillar ring. **W.'s sul′cus,** sulcus spiralis of the cochlea. **W.'s ton′sillar ring,** circle of lymphoid structures formed in the throat by the tonsils, pharyngeal tonsil, and collections of adenoid follicles at the base of the tongue. **W.'s vas′cular lay′er,** internal layer of the ovary.

**Wale.** Wheal.

**Wal′ida.** Wrightia antidysenterica.

**Walk′er-Gor′don milk.** Modified milk; see *Milk.*

**Walk′ing.** The action by which we change place by means of a succession of steps in the same direction. In walking forward the centre of gravity is constantly altered, and a series of small, parabolic curves is described on the heads of the thigh-bones, the extent of which is regulated by volition under the guidance of vision. **W. ty′phoid,** mild form of typhoid fever, which may not require the patient to go to bed.

**Walle′rian degenera′tion.** The degeneration which nerves undergo after separation from their trophic centres. **W. law of degenera′tion,** a nerve on being separated from its trophic centre degenerates in the direction in which it normally carries impulses.

**Wall′eyed.** Applied to a horse not perfectly white or cream-colored which has a white iris. Also applied to eyes having gray or white irises or leucoma of the cornea, or to those in a state of divergent strabismus.

**Wall′flower.** Cheiranthus cheiri.

**Wall-pel′litory.** An herb, Parietaria officinalis; has diuretic and refrigerant virtues.

**Wall′pepper.** Sedum acre, common in the Eastern States.

**Wall′rue.** Asplenium ruta muraria.

**Wall′teeth.** Molar teeth.

**Wal′nut.** Juglans regia. **Black w.,** Juglans regia. **W. oil,** see *Aleurites triloba.* **W. oil, Span′ish,** see *Aleurites triloba.* **White w.,** Juglans cinerea.

**Wal′ther's an′gle.** Angle between lines drawn from the forehead to the root of the nose, and through the occipital protuberance and crista galli to intersect the first. **W.'s arterioner′vous plex′us,** cavernous plexus. **W.'s ducts,** ducts of the accessory sublingual glands. **W.'s gan′glion,** ganglion impar; coccygeal ganglion. **W.'s oblique lig′ament,** band passing from the external malleolus inwardly to the posterior part of the astragalus. **W.'s plex′us,** W.'s arterionervous plexus.

**Walthe′ria america′na.** A plant of Surinam having doubtful febrifuge properties. **W. douradin′ha,** a plant of Brazil, ord. *Sterculiaceæ,* used in diseases of the chest and in venereal affections; it is a demulcent.

**Wam′bles.** An old name for milk-sickness.

**Wampee′.** Peltandra virginica.

**Wan′dering.** Moving from place to place, not firmly or permanently attached to one spot. **W. ab′scess,** abscess that points at a distance from its own location. **W. cells,** leucocytes; see *Amœboid.* **W. kid′ney,** floating kidney. **W. liver,** see *Floating.* **W. rash,** geographical tongue.

**Wang.** The cheek. **W. teeth,** molar teeth.

**Want.** Imperious necessity which impels to the taking of food, drink, etc.

**War′bles.** Larvæ of Hypoderma bovis, found under the skin of cattle. See *Wormil.*

**War′burg's tinc′ture.** An alcoholic solution containing extract of aloes, rhubarb, angelica fruit, elecampane, saffron, fennel, gentian, zedoary, myrrh, cubeb, white agaric, camphor, quinine sulphate, and dilute alcohol. Diaphoretic and antiperiodic in pernicious malarial fevers. The original formula for W.'s t. contained a very large number of tonic, antiperiodic, and stimulant aromatic drugs; the modern formulæ are much simplified, and though they differ somewhat, all contain substantially the drugs here mentioned.

**Ward-car′riage.** An appliance used in hospitals to convey water, instruments, surgical dressings, etc., from place to place, by means of the wheels with which it is provided.

**War′drop's disease′.** Malignant onychia. **W.'s opera′tion,** distal ligature of an artery for aneurysm.

**Ward's paste.** Confection of black pepper.

**Ware.** See *Pila marina.*

**Ware′houseman's itch.** Eczema of the hands from contact with irritating substances stored in a warehouse.

**Warm-blood′ed.** Term applied to animals which have a normal uniform temperature regardless of their environment. Such animals have double circulation, pulmonic and systemic.

**Warm′ing plas′ter.** Emplastrum calefaciens.

**Warne′ria canaden′sis.** Hydrastis canadensis.

**Warp′ing.** Twisting or bending of a surface, as a dental plate, from its original form.

**War′ren's styp′tic.** A compound of alcohol and oil of turpentine, each 4 parts, and sulphuric acid 5 parts.

**War′rus, War′us, Wars,** or **Vars.** Synonyms for kamala. Also an African or Arabian drug used as a tæniacide and dye.

**Wart.** Verruca. **Cor′neous w.,** see *Cornu.* **Fig w.,** ficus. **Fil′iform w.,** w. thread-like in form. Verruca filiformis. **Flat w.,** verruca plana. **Moist w.,** reddish, moist, pointed elevation about the genitals or anus, generally due to irritative discharges or secretions in the immediate vicinity; verruca acuminata. **W. pock** or **pox,** a term sometimes employed for varicella verrucosa. **Point′ed w.,** verruca acuminata. **Post-mor′tem w.,** see *Verruca necrogenica.* **Smooth w.,** verruca glabra. **Vene′real w.,** moist w., condyloma acuminatum, verruca acuminata.

**War′thin's sign.** Increase in distinctness of the pulmonary sound in pericarditis.

**Wart′y.** Full of warts. Resembling, relating, or belonging to warts. **W. teeth,** teeth of abnormal form bearing many irregular elevations upon their crowns. **W. tu′mor of cica′trices,** tumor which sometimes appears on an old scar, many years perhaps after the injury that caused it; the ulcer formed under such circumstances has been called the *warty ulcer of Marjolin,* having been well described by that surgeon.

**Wash.** Lotion. **Black w.,** made by the addition of calomel to lime-water. **Eye w.,** collyrium. **Phageden′ic w.,** yellow w. **Red w.,** lotio rubra. **White w.,** liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **Yel′low w.,** made by the addition of corrosive sublimate to lime-water.

**Washed sul′phur.** Sublimed sulphur mixed with dilute ammonia-water for two or three days, then washed with water and dried; sulphur lotum.

**Wash′erwoman's scall** or **itch.** See *Psoriasis.*

**Wash′ing so′da.** Impure sodium carbonate.

**Wash′-leather skin.** A condition observed in some diseases in which certain metals, particularly silver, produce a black line when drawn over the surface of the skin. This is said to occur in erysipelas, diseases of the kidney, phthisis, and hemiplegia, and is supposed to be dependent upon an abnormal condition of the trophic or secretory nervous mechanism.

**Was′mann's glands.** Peptic glands.

**Wasp.** Vespa. A genus of gregarious insects, like the bee and ant, armed with a sting, which pours a poisonous fluid into the puncture made by it.

**Waste.** To fall away in flesh, to emaciate.

**Wast′er.** An animal that wastes away from tuberculosis.

**Wast′ing.** Consumption; tabes. **W. pal′sy,** progressive muscular atrophy.

**Watch′fulness.** Sleeplessness or wakefulness.

**Watch′ing.** Insomnia; coma vigil.

**Watch′makers' cramp.** Spasm of the muscles of the hand in watchmakers, resembling writers' cramp.

**Wa′ter.** Protoxide of hydrogen. $H_2O$. An inodorous, tasteless, transparent fluid, consisting of a chemical union of eight parts by weight of oxygen and one of hydrogen. It freezes at 32°, boils at 212° F., and is taken as the unit in all tables of specific gravity of solid and liquid substances. Water, as we meet with it, generally contains small quantities of saline matters; at other times, as in sea water and mineral waters, it is largely impregnated. When cold, and especially when iced, it is one of the most useful refrigerants, and in the form of the cold, tepid, or warm bath it is serviceable in numerous diseases. In adding water as an ingredient in prescriptions care should be taken to mention distilled water whenever it is desirable to have the water perfectly pure, as in eye-washes. The term water is also applied to an aqueous solution of a volatile medicinal substance bearing the same relation to a solution that a spirit does to a tincture; see *Aqua,* the pharmacopœial name.

The amount of water in various parts of the human body has been tabulated as follows:

| *Substance.* | *Parts per 1000.* |
|---|---|
| Enamel | 2 |
| Epithelium | 37 |
| Teeth | 100 |
| Bones | 130 |
| Tendons | 500 |
| Cartilages | 550 |
| Skin | 575 |
| Liver | 618 |
| Muscles | 725 |
| Ligaments | 768 |
| Blood | 780 |
| Milk | 887 |
| Chyle | 904 |
| Bile | 905 |
| Urine | 933 |
| Lymph | 960 |
| Saliva | 983 |
| Gastric juice | 984 |
| Perspiration | 986 |
| Tears | 990 |
| Pulmonary vapor | 997 |

**Acid′ulous w.,** water impregnated with carbonic-acid gas. **All′flower w.,** cow's urine. **W. ap′ple,** apple tree. **W. a′rum,** Calla palustris. **W. ash,** Fraxinus sambucifolius. **W. a′vens,** Geum rivale. **W. bath,** see *Bath, water.* **W. bed,** hydrostatic bed, invented by Arnott and used for paralytics and other bedridden cases. **W. blebs,** pemphigus. **W. on the brain,** hydrocephalus. **W. brash,** pyrosis. **W. brax′y,** bloody effusion into the peritoneal cavity of sheep, with a tendency to coagulation in the circulating apparatus. **W. cal′aminth,** Mentha arvensis. **W. can′cer,** cancer aquaticus. **W. can′ker,** cancrum oris. **Car′melite w.,** a preparation made from balm or melissa. **W. on the chest,** hydrothorax. **W. clos′et,** a contrivance for the reception of human excreta, consisting of a round or oval hollow basin, into which, after use, a volume of water is poured by a mechanical arrangement, thus removing the contents into a cesspool or sewer. **W. coil,** coiled rubber or tin tubing transmitting water of desired temperature, and employed as a topical application. **Cologne′ w.,** eau de Cologne. **W. cress,** Sisymbrium nasturtium. **W. of crystalliza′tion,** the water contained in chemical combination in the crystals of various salts, and without which they could not retain their physical constitution. **W. cup,** Sarracenia purpurea. **W. cure,** hydrotherapy. **W. dill,** Antheum graveolens. **Distilled′ w.** is generally ordered in extemporaneous prescriptions. *Distilled waters* consist of common water charged by distillation with the volatile principles of medicinal agents. **W. dock,** Rumex aquaticus. **W. dress′ing,** treatment of ulcers and wounds by applications of water; it usually consists in dipping folds of lint in water and placing them on a part, the whole being covered with oiled silk, elastic gum, or spongiopiline. *Water-strapping* or *wet-strapping* means treatment of ulcers and certain cutaneous affections of the extremities, etc., with strips of linen or cotton saturated with water. **W. drop′wort,** Œnanthe crocata. **W. el′der,** see *Sambucus.* **W. far′cy,** disease of horses; lymphangitis of the leg. **W. flag,** Iris pseudacorus; Iris versicolor. **W. fright,** hydrophobia. **W. german′der,** Teucrium scordium. **W. glass,** solution of sodium silicate. **Hard w.,** common water, which decomposes and curdles soap, in contradistinction to *soft water,* which is readily miscible with soap; the hardness of water depends upon the presence in it of earthy salts, the most common of which is sulphate of calcium. **W. on the head,** hydrocephalus. **W. hem′lock,** Cicuta aquatica. **W. hore′hound,** Lycopus europæus. **Hun′gary w.,** spirit of rosemary. **W. jags,** varicella. **Javelle′ w.,** a solution of hydrochlorite of potassium. **W. knob′weed,** Polygonum amphibium. **Lead-w.,** liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus. **W. lil′y,** Nymphea odorata. **Lime-w.,** liquor calcis. **Min′eral w.,** water holding in solution different saline and gaseous substances in sufficient quantity to be possessed of medicinal properties, or of a temperature different from that of the ordinary springs of the country. Mineral waters have been variously classified into alkaline, saline, chalybeate, sulphur, calcic, arsenic, purgative, etc. The *alkaline* contain chiefly carbonates of alkaline earths and metals; the *saline* contain chlorides or sulphates; the *chalybeate* contain notable amounts of iron; the *sulphur* waters contain sulphides in proportionally large amounts; the *calcic* contain lime salts; the *arsenic* contain more or less of some salt of arsenic; the *purgative* waters contain sulphate of magnesium (Epsom salt) or sulphate of sodium (Glauber salt) chiefly. Mineral waters are also distinguished as *thermal* (hot or warm) and *non-thermal* (cold), and as *acidulous* (containing carbonic-acid gas) or *still* (not bubbling with gas). **Ox′ygenated w.,** hydrogen peroxide. **W. pang,** pyrosis. **W. pars′nip,** Sium latifolium. **W. pep′per,** Polygonum hydropiper. **W. plan′tain,** Alisma plantago, rhizome of which has been used in various affections, while the leaves have been given internally for renal and cystic calculi, and applied externally in fomentations. **W. pox,** varicella. **W. pur′ple,** Veronica beccabunga. **W. purs′lane,** Ludingia palustris. **W. qualm,** pyrosis. **W. rad′ish,** Sisymbrium nasturtium. **W. ri′gor,** rigor induced in a muscle by the action of water in electromotor examinations. **W. sham′rock,** Menyanthes trifoliata. **W. shield,** Brasenia hydropeltis; B. peltata. **W. smart′weed,** Polygonum acre. **So′da-w.,** simple acidulous water. **Soft w.,** water containing but a small proportion of mineral matter; see *Hard water.* **W. star′nut,** Callitriche verna. **W. strap′ping,** see *W. dressing.* **W. stroke,** see *Hydrocephalus internus.* **Syd′enham's styp′tic w.,** a solution of copper sulphate, alum, and sulphuric acid in water. **Tar-w.,** see *Pinus sylvestris.* **W. tar′get,** Brasenia hydropeltis. **Toast-w.,** see *Toast-water.* **W. tomes,** an old name for pyrosis. **W. whist′ling,** metallic râle heard on auscultation in pneumothorax.

**Water-borne.** Carried by water; said of infectious diseases propagated partly or wholly by contaminated drinking water; such are typhoid fever, dysentery, and cholera.

**Water-ham′mer pulse.** See *Corrigan pulse.*

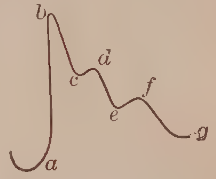
**Wa′ters.** Liquor amnii. **Bag of w.,** see *Liquor amnii.* **Bro′ken** or **discharged′ w.,** discharge or breaking of the waters at birth. **False w.,** fluid which sometimes collects between the amnion and chorion, or between the uterus and ovum, and is commonly discharged before the birth of the child or before the discharge of the liquor amnii. **First w.,** waters discharged before the extrusion of the fœtus. **Green w.,** see *Lochia.*

**Wa′tery eye.** Epiphora.

**Watt** (from James Watt, 1736–1819). Synonym for volt-ampère; unit of electrical force: 1 watt equals $\frac{1}{9.81}$ kilogrammetre, which represents $\frac{1}{746}$ horse-power.

**Wat′tle-bark.** Bark of an Australian tree, the Acacia decurrens; also applied to the bark of other Australian species of acacia. **W.-gum,** a gum obtained from Australia.

**Wave.** The progress of a succession of oscillatory movements of the particles of a gaseous, liquid, or elastic solid medium; the particles in motion do not advance with the wave, but move only a certain definite distance and then return to their original position; their movement may be in the same plane as the advance of the wave, as in the sound wave in the air, this being called a *longitudinal wave;* or it may be transverse to the line of advance, as in the light or heat wave in the ether—a *transverse wave;* or it may be perpendicular to the line of movement, as in the waves of the sea. Also one of a series of elevations and depressions on the surface of a liquid. One of a series of undulations in a curved line or of ridges on the uneven surface of a solid body. The ascending and descending lines of the sphygmogram, and also the minor breaks (secondary waves or wavelets) in these lines, are called waves. **Anacrot′ic w.,** a notch or secondary wave sometimes seen in the ascending line of the sphygmogram. **Catacrot′ic w.,** the secondary waves interrupting the line of descent in the sphygmogram. **Dicrot′ic w.,** the second of the catacrotic waves due to the closure of the semilunar valves. **Elastic′ity w.,** any one of the catacrotic waves except the dicrotic, caused by the elastic recoil of the arterial wall. **Erb's w.,** see *Erb.* **W. length,** the distance between similar points in two successive waves. **Percus′sion w.,** the apex of the pulse wave as shown in the sphygmogram. **Predicrot′ic w.,** tidal wave. **Postdicrot′ic w.,** a third notch or secondary wave sometimes seen in the descending line of the sphygmogram, due to the elastic recoil of the wall of the artery. **Pulse w.,** the progressive expansion of the arteries caused by the passage of the blood expelled from the left ventricle with each recurring systole. **W. record′er,** kymograph; sphygmograph. **Sec′ondary w.,** catacrotic wave. **Systol′ic w.,** percussion wave. **Ti′dal w.,** the first of the catacrotic waves, due to the elastic recoil of the wall of the artery.



Waves in the sphygmographic tracing: *a b,* percussion upstroke; *a b c,* percussion-wave; *c d e,* tidal wave; *e f g,* dicrotic wave; *d e f,* aortic notch; *f g,* diastolic period.

**Wave′let.** A small wave; term applied to the catacrotic waves in the sphygmogram.

**Wa′vellite** (after Dr. Wm. Wavell). Hydrated phosphate of aluminum.

**Wa′vy.** Undulating; undulatory. **W. respira′tion,** cogwheel respiration.

**Wax.** Cera. **Carnau′ba w.,** wax from the leaf-covering of the Brazilian palm, Copernicia cerifera. **Ear w.,** cerumen. **Japan′ w.,** from Rhus succedanea, of Japan. It is of a medium quality between beeswax and the ordinary vegetable tallows. **W. ker′nels,** enlarged glands are popularly so called. **Myr′tle w.,** bayberry tallow; a wax from the fruit of Myrica cerifera, wax myrtle, candleberry myrtle; indigenous plant which yields the bayberry bark; tonic, stimulant, and astringent, and prescribed in dysentery. **Veg′etable w.,** see *Cera flava.* **White w.,** cera alba. **Yel′low w.,** cera flava.

**Waxed sponge.** Sponge impregnated with wax and then compressed; used in surgery.

**Wax'ing.** The operation of contouring the temporary wax base of an artificial denture. Growing; increasing in size. **W. ker'nels,** waxen kernels; a popular term for small tumors formed by the enlargement of the lymphatic glands—in the groins of children particularly; they have been looked upon as connected with the growth of the body, hence their name.

**Wax-work.** Celastrus scandens.

**Wax'y degenera'tion, W. liv'er, W. spleen.** See *Lardaceous.*

**Way.** Canal.

**Way'bread.** Plantago major.

**Ways, diges'tive.** See *Viæ, primæ.*

**Weak.** Physically debilitated. Infirm. **W. of mind,** mentally defective.

**Weak'ness.** Debility. **In'ward w.,** a popular term for leucorrhœa or uterine trouble. **Spi'nal w.,** see *Spinal.*

**Weak-sight'edness.** Asthenopia.

**Wean'ing.** Act of depriving the infant permanently of the breast milk, in order to feed it on other and more solid nourishment. **W. brash,** see *Brash.*

**Wear'ing.** Consumption.

**Weas'and.** Trachea.

**Weath'ercocks.** Impatiens.

**Weav'er's bot'tom.** Chronic inflammation of a bursa over the tuberosity of the ischium, due to pressure on the part.

**Web.** Caligo; pterygium. **Mus'cular w.,** panniculus carnosus.

**Webbed fin'gers** or **toes.** Union of the fingers or toes with each other, usually congenital, but sometimes the result of burns, ulcerations, etc. **W. pe'nis,** penis palmatus.

**We'ber.** Ampère. See *Unit.*

**We'ber's cor'puscle.** Sinus pocularis. **W.'s exper'iment,** the vibrations of a tuning-fork placed upon the vertex are heard better when the ear is closed. **W.'s glands,** mucus-secreting glands of the tongue. **W.'s law,** a law proposed first by Heinrich Weber, professor of anatomy and physiology at Leipsic, and subsequently extended and elaborated by Fechner. This law is that the intensity of a sensation varies in a constant ratio with the logarithm of the stimulus producing the sensation. **W.'s orbic'ular zone,** part of the iliofemoral ligament forming a loop around the neck of the thigh-bone. **W.'s or'gan,** sinus pocularis of the male urethra. **W.'s par'adox,** when a muscle is overloaded, so that contraction is impossible, it may elongate. **W.'s su'ture,** delicate suture on the internal surface of the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone. **W.'s symp'tom,** paralysis of the motor oculi nerve on the side in which the lesion has occurred, and of the facial and hypoglossal nerves and the arm on the other side; the symptom would imply the existence of a lesion in the region of the peduncle and the pons Varolii. **W.'s syn'drome,** W.'s symptom. **W.'s test,** a test for deafness, a tuning-fork being placed on the vertex, or the space between the eyes, or the teeth; if the deafness is due to disease of the auditory nerve, it is heard better on the non-affected side; if the deafness is caused by obstruction to the conduction of sound, it is heard more distinctly on the affected side; also a test for finding the smallest distance that the points of a pair of compasses can be approximated to make two distinct impressions on the skin as separate bodies. **W.'s ves'icle,** sinus pocularis of the male urethra.

**Web-eye.** Caligo; pterygium.

**Web'ster's conden'ser.** Appliance furnished with a lower convex lens and an upper achromatic lens, for the purpose of condensing light on microscopic specimens.

**Wedge, den'tal.** Instrument to separate adjoining teeth.

**Wedged.** The head of the fœtus is said to be wedged, locked, or impacted in the pelvis when it remains fixed, notwithstanding the uterine efforts.

**Wedl's vesic'ular cells.** Large cells in the crystalline lens, seen in cases of diabetic and senile cataract more particularly.

**Weed.** See *Mastitis* and *Ephemera, puerperal.* **Ar'row w.,** Sagittaria variabilis. **Bee'tle w.,** Galax aphylla. **Breast w.,** Saururus cernuus. **W. in the breast,** see *Mastitis.* **But'ter w.,** Erigeron canadense. **Can'cer w.,** Goodyera pubescens. **Dy'er's w.,** Reseda luteola. **Field w.,** Anthemis cotula. **Horse w.,** Erigeron canadense. **Horse'fly w.,** Sophora tinctoria. **Milk w.,** Apocynum androsæmifolium. **Phthi'sis w.,** Ludwigia palustris. **Pride w.,** Erigeron canadense. **Red w.,** Phytolacca decandra. **Sil'ver w.,** Potentilla anserina. **Sol'dier's w.,** matico. **Thim'ble w.,** Rudbeckia laciniata. **Wind w.,** Asclepias tuberosa.

**Weeks's bacil'lus.** Koch-Weeks bacillus of acute conjunctivitis.

**Weep'ing.** Lacrymation or excretion and effusion of tears. **W. ec'zema,** moist eczema. **W. sin'ew,** a cystic tumor on the sheath of a tendon; also a torn or broken tendon.

**Wee'sel.** Trachea.

**Weg'ner's disease' of bone.** Congenital hereditary syphilitic disease, being an inflammation of the epiphyseal bone and cartilage. **W.'s sign,** in syphilis of the fœtus, the dividing line between the epiphysis and the shaft of long bones is broad and irregular.

**Weich'selbaum's diplococ'cus.** Diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis.

**Wei'del's reac'tion.** Murexide test for uric acid.

**Weige'la.** Genus of shrubs belonging to the *Caprifoliaceæ,* growing in Japan and China; cultivated for the sake of ornamentation.

**Wei'gert's meth'od.** Method of coloring nerve-fibres with hæmatoxylin; also substitution of anilin oil for alcohol in dehydrating and decolorizing. See *Gram's method.*

**Weight.** The force of attraction of a body toward the earth's centre. A sensation of heaviness or pressure over the whole body or over a part—the stomach or head, for example. **W. of the bod'y** or **or'gans,** the average weight of the body has been estimated (Vierordt) at 65 kilogrammes in men (143 lbs.); in women about 55 kilogrammes (121 lbs.). The weight of the body of newborn children, on an average, in middle Europe, is as follows: general average, 3250 g.—boys, 3333 g.; girls, 3200 g.; a twin weighs, on an average, 2501 g., the average weight of a male twin being 2554 g., of a female twin, 2425 g. The average weight of each organ in the adult is, according to Quain, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Heart, male | 11 | ounces. |
| " female | 9 | " |
| Brain, male | 49½ | " |
| " female | 44 | " |
| Spinal cord | 1 to 1¾ | " |
| Liver | 50 to 60 | " |
| Pancreas | 2¼ to 3½ | " |
| Spleen | 5 to 7 | " |
| Lungs, male | 45 | " |
| " female | 32 | " |
| Thyroid cartilage | 1 to 2 | " |
| Thymus (at birth) | ½ | " |
| Kidney | 4½ | " |
| Suprarenal capsules | 2 drachms. | |
| Prostate | 6 " | |
| Testes | ¾ to 1 ounce. | |
| Unimpregnated uterus | 7 to 12 drachms. | |

Detailed estimates of the weights and measurements of the various organs are also given under each organ. See also *Man.*

**Weights and Meas'ures.** The importance of possessing a uniform system of weights and measures is universally recognized, and it is probable that the decimal or metric system will finally be adopted by all countries. It is now used by scientists generally and is also employed in the pharmacopœias, but its use is not yet obligatory in Great Britain and the British colonies nor in the United States.

### WEIGHTS (United States).

#### *Troy Weight.*

The weights employed by physicians and apothecaries in the United States in prescribing and dispensing medicines are those derived from the troy pound. The scale is as follows:

One Pound, ℔ = 12 Ounces = 5760 Grains.
One Ounce, ℥ = 8 Drachms 480 "
One Drachm, ʒ = 3 Scruples = 60 "
One Scruple, ℈ = 20 "
One Grain, gr. = 1 "

This table may be differently stated as follows:

| *Lb.* | | *Oz.* | | *Drachms.* | | *Scrup.* | | *Grs.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | = | 12 | = | 96 | = | 288 | = | 5760 |
| | | 1 | = | 8 | = | 24 | = | 480 |
| | | | | 1 | = | 3 | = | 60 |
| | | | | | | 1 | = | 20 |

### MEASURES OF CAPACITY (United States).

One Gallon (Congius), C. = 8 Pints = 61,440 M. = 231 cu. in.
One Pint (Octarius), O. = 16 Fluidounces = 7,680 M. = 28.875 "
One Fluidounce, f℥ = 8 Fluidrachms = 480 M. = 1.8047 "
One Fluidrachm, fʒ = 60 M. = .2256. "
One Minim, ♏

The following are the weights and measures used by apothecaries in Great Britain, with their symbols:

### WEIGHTS (Great Britain).

#### *Avoirdupois Weight.*

| *Pound.* | | *Ounces.* | | *Drachms.* | | *Troy grains.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | = | 16 | = | 256 | = | 7000 |
| | | 1 | = | 16 | = | 437.5 |
| | | | | 1 | = | 27.34375 |

#### *Relative Value of Troy and Avoirdupois Weights.*

1 pound troy = 0.822857 avoirdupois or 0 ℔ 13 oz. 72.5 gr.
1 avoirdupois = 1.215277 troy or 1 ℔ 2 oz. 280 gr.

The pound of 7680 grains avoirdupois = 7000 grains troy, and hence 1 grain troy = 0.97 grain avoirdupois.

### IMPERIAL MEASURES OF CAPACITY (Great Britain).

1 Gallon, C. = 8 Pints = 160 Fluidounces = 1280 Fluidrachms = 76,800 Minims.

1 Pint, O. = 20 Fluidounces = 160 Fluidrachms = 9600 Minims.

1 Fluidounce, fl. oz. = 8 Fluidrachms = 480 Minims.
1 Fluidrachm, fl. dr. = 60 Minims.
1 Minim, ♏.

### MEASURES OF LENGTH (Great Britain).

1 Line = $\frac{1}{12}$ inch.
1 Inch = $\frac{0.1}{39.1393}$ seconds pendulum.
12 Inches = 1 foot.
36 " = 3 feet = 1 yard.
Length of pendulum vibrating seconds of mean time in the latitude of London, in a vacuum at the level of the sea . . . . } 39.1393 inches.

### RELATION OF MEASURE TO WEIGHTS (Great Britain).

| | *Grs. of water.* |
|---|---|
| 1 Minim is the measure of . . . . . . . . . . . | 0.91 |
| 1 Fluidrachm is the measure of . . . . . . . . . | 54.68 |
| 1 Fluidounce " " | 1 oz. or 437.5 |
| 1 Pint " " | 1.25 ℔s. or 8750 |
| 1 Gallon " " | 10 ℔s. or 70,000 |

The measures in the United States have the same names as those in Great Britain, but their value is different, the pint weighing 16 oz. 291.2 grs. avoirdupois, and the fluidounce 455.7 grs. In medical formulæ the acids and the oils were formerly ordered by weight; other liquids by measure. In Continental Europe all medicines are weighed, and the gramme is universally used.

### POIDS DE MARC.

The *poids de marc* is that employed by the French *pharmaciens* before the metric system was adopted:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One Pound | contains | 16 Ounces. |
| One Ounce | | 8 Drachms. |
| One Drachm | | 3 Scruples. |
| One Scruple | | 24 Grains. |
| One Grain | | |

(For the relative values of the old French and English weights, see p. 1196.)

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

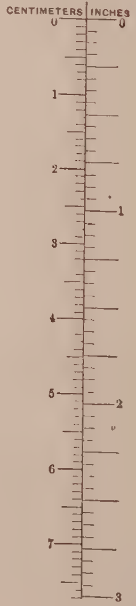
The metric system of weights and measures is decimal and founded on the metre, which is the *unit of length*, based on the measurement of the quadrant of a meridian of the earth. The *unit of surface* is the *are*, which is the square of 10 metres. The *unit of capacity* is the *litre*, the cube of $\frac{1}{10}$ of a metre. The *unit of weight* is the *gramme*, the weight of distilled water, of maximum density, which fills a cube of $\frac{1}{100}$ of a metre, called one cubic centimetre. Multiples of each of these are expressed by *deka* or *deca*, ten, as decagramme; *hecto*, a hundred, as hectolitre; *kilo*, a thousand, as kilometre, etc. Fractional quantities are denoted by *deci*, one-tenth, as decigramme; *centi*, one-hundredth, as centimetre; *milli*, one-thousandth, as millilitre, etc.

### MEASURES OF LENGTH (Metric System).

One Myriametre = 10,000 Metres.
One Kilometre = 1,000 Metres.
One Hectometre = 100 Metres.
One Decametre = 10 Metres.
One Metre = The ten-millionth part of a quarter of the meridian of the earth.
One Decimetre = The tenth part of one Metre, or 0.1 Metre.
One Centimetre = The hundredth part of one Metre, or 0.01 Metre.
One Millimetre = The thousandth part of one Metre, or 0.001 Metre.

The value of these measures may be expressed in the ordinary scale of measures in use in the United States and England, as follows:

| | *English inches.* | | *yd.* | *ft.* | *inch.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Myriametre | 393710. | = | 10936. | 1. | 2. |
| Kilometre | 39371· | = | 1093. | 1. | 10. |
| Hectometre | 3937.1 | = | 109. | 1. | 1. |
| Decametre | 393.71 | = | 10. | 2. | 9.7 |
| Metre | 39.371 | = | 1. | 0. | 3.37 |
| Decimetre | 3.937 | | | | |
| Centimetre | 0.393 | | | | |
| Millimetre | 0.039 | | | | |



Comparative scale of inches and centimetres.

For microscopic measurements the unit is the thousandth part of a millimetre, called a micromillimetre, or micron, or mikron, the sign for which is the Greek letter $\mu$; it is practically equivalent to $\frac{1}{25000}$ inch.

## Weights (Metric System).

One Myriagramme = 10,000 Grammes.
One Kilogramme = 1,000 Grammes.
One Hectogramme = 100 Grammes.
One Decagramme = 10 Grammes.
One Gramme = The weight of a cubic Centimetre of water at 4° C.
One Decigramme = The tenth part of one Gramme, or 0.1 Gramme.
One Centigramme = The hundredth part of one Gramme, or 0.01 Gramme.
One Milligramme = The thousandth part of one Gramme, or 0.001 Gramme.

The value of these weights may be expressed in the troy scale, as follows:

| | | *Troy grains.* | | *lb.* | *oz.* | *dr.* | *gr.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Myriagramme | = | 154340.2344 | = | 26 | 9 | 6 | 0 |
| Kilogramme | = | 15434.0234 | = | 2 | 8 | 1 | 24 |
| Hectogramme | = | 1543.4023 | = | 0 | 3 | 1 | 44.4 |
| Decagramme | = | 154.3402 | = | 0 | 0 | 2 | 34.4 |
| Gramme | = | 15.4340 | | | | | |
| Decigramme | = | 1.5434 | | | | | |
| Centigramme | = | .1543 | | | | | |
| Milligramme | = | .0154 | | | | | |

## Measures of Capacity (Metric System).

One Myrialitre = 10 cubic Metres, or the measure of 10 Milliers of water.
One Kilolitre = 1 cubic Metre, or the measure of 1 Millier of water.
One Hectolitre = 100 cubic Decimetres, or the measure of 1 Quintal of water.
One Decalitre = 10 cubic Decimetres, or the measure of 1 Myriagramme of water.
One Litre = 1 cubic Decimetre, or the measure of 1 Kilogramme of water.
One Decilitre = 100 cubic Centimetres, or the measure of 1 Hectogramme of water.
One Centilitre = 10 cubic Centimetres, or the measure of 1 Decagramme of water.
One Millilitre = 1 cubic Centimetre, or the measure of 1 Gramme of water.

The following tables, from the United States Pharmacopœia and British Pharmacopœia, give an accurate view of the relations between the weights and measures in use in those countries and those of the metric system, to which are added many items of statistical interest in connection with this subject:

## Relation of Fluid Measures to Cubic Measure.

One Gallon = 231.0 Cubic Inches.
One Pint = 28.875 Cubic Inches.
One Fluidounce = 1.80468 Cubic Inches.
One Fluidrachm = 0.22558 Cubic Inch.
One Minim = 0.00375 Cubic Inch.

## Relation of Troy Weights to Metrical.

*Fractions of a grain in Milligrammes.*

| Grains. | | Milligrammes. |
|---|---|---|
| $\frac{1}{64}$ | = | 1.012 |
| $\frac{1}{60}$ | = | 1.079 |
| $\frac{1}{50}$ | = | 1.295 |
| $\frac{1}{48}$ | = | 1.349 |
| $\frac{1}{40}$ | = | 1.619 |
| $\frac{1}{36}$ | = | 1.799 |
| $\frac{1}{30}$ | = | 2.159 |
| $\frac{1}{25}$ | = | 2.591 |
| $\frac{1}{24}$ | = | 2.699 |
| $\frac{1}{20}$ | = | 3.239 |
| $\frac{1}{16}$ | = | 4.049 |
| $\frac{1}{15}$ | = | 4.319 |
| $\frac{1}{12}$ | = | 5.399 |
| $\frac{1}{10}$ | = | 6.479 |
| $\frac{1}{8}$ | = | 8.098 |
| $\frac{1}{6}$ | = | 10.798 |
| $\frac{1}{5}$ | = | 12.958 |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ | = | 16.197 |
| $\frac{1}{3}$ | = | 21.597 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | = | 32.395 |

*Grains in equivalent metrical weights.*

| Grains. | | Centigrammes. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | = | 6.479 |
| | | Decigrammes. |
| 2 | = | 1.295 |
| 3 | = | 1.943 |
| 4 | = | 2.591 |
| 5 | = | 3.239 |
| 6 | = | 3.887 |
| 7 | = | 4.535 |
| 8 | = | 5.183 |
| 9 | = | 5.831 |
| 10 | = | 6.479 |
| 12 | = | 7.775 |
| 15 | = | 9.718 |
| | | Grammes. |
| 16 | = | 1.036 |
| 20 | = | 1.295 |
| 24 | = | 1.555 |
| 25 | = | 1.619 |
| 30 | = | 1.943 |
| 40 | = | 2.591 |
| 50 | = | 3.239 |
| 60 | = | 3.887 |

*Drachms, Ounces, and Pounds in equivalent metrical weights.*

| Drachms. | | Grammes |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | = | 3.887 |
| 2 | = | 7.775 |
| | | Decagrammes. |
| 3 | = | 1.166 |
| 4 | = | 1.555 |
| 5 | = | 1.943 |
| 6 | = | 2.332 |
| 7 | = | 2.721 |
| Ounces. | | |
| 1 | = | 3.1103 |
| 2 | = | 6.2206 |
| 3 | = | 9.3309 |
| | | Hectogrammes. |
| 4 | = | 1.2441 |
| 5 | = | 1.5551 |
| 6 | = | 1.8661 |
| 7 | = | 2.1772 |
| 8 | = | 2.4882 |
| 9 | = | 2.7992 |
| 10 | = | 3.1103 |
| 11 | = | 3.4213 |
| Pounds. | | |
| 1 | = | 3.7324 |
| 2 | = | 7.4648 |
| | | Kilogrammes. |
| 3 | = | 1.1197 |

## Relation of Metrical Weights to Troy.

| *Metrical Weights.* | | Exact equivalents in grains. | Approximate equivalents in grains. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Milligrammes. | | | |
| 1 | = | .0154 | $\frac{1}{65}$ |
| 2 | = | .0308 | $\frac{1}{32}$ |
| 3 | = | .0463 | $\frac{1}{22}$ |
| 4 | = | .0617 | $\frac{1}{16}$ |
| 5 | = | .0771 | $\frac{1}{13}$ |
| 6 | = | .0926 | $\frac{1}{11}$ |
| 7 | = | .1080 | $\frac{1}{9}$ |
| 8 | = | .1234 | $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| 9 | = | .1389 | $\frac{1}{7}$ |
| Centigrammes. | | | |
| 1 | = | .1543 | $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| 2 | = | .3086 | $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| 3 | = | .4630 | $\frac{6}{13}$ |
| 4 | = | .6173 | $\frac{7}{11}$ |
| 5 | = | .7717 | $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 6 | = | .9260 | $\frac{9}{10}$ |
| 7 | = | 1.0803 | 1 |
| 8 | = | 1.2347 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 9 | = | 1.3890 | $1\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Decigrammes. | | | |
| 1 | = | 1.543 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2 | = | 3.086 | 3 |
| 3 | = | 4.630 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4 | = | 6.173 | 6 |
| 5 | = | 7.717 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 6 | = | 9.260 | 9 |
| 7 | = | 10.803 | 11 |
| 8 | = | 12.347 | $12\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 9 | = | 13.890 | 14 |

| *Metrical Weights.* | | Exact equivalents in grains. | Approximate equivalents in troy weight. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grammes. | | | |
| 1 | = | 15.434 | 15 grs. |
| 2 | = | 30.868 | ʒss. |
| 3 | = | 46.302 | ℈ij. |
| 4 | = | 61.736 | ʒj. |
| 5 | = | 77.170 | ℈iv. |
| 6 | = | 92.604 | ʒiss. |
| 7 | = | 108.038 | ℈vss. |
| 8 | = | 123.472 | ʒij. |
| 9 | = | 138.906 | ℈vij. |

| | | Exact equivalents in grains. | Approximate equivalents in troy weight. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Decagrammes. | | | |
| 1 | = | 154.340 | ʒiiss. |
| 2 | = | 308.680 | ʒv. |
| 3 | = | 463.020 | ʒviiss. |
| 4 | = | 617.360 | ʒx. |
| 5 | = | 771.701 | ʒxiij. |
| 6 | = | 926.041 | ʒxv. |
| 7 | = | 1,080.381 | ʒxviij. |
| 8 | = | 1,234.721 | ʒxx. |
| 9 | = | 1,389.062 | ʒxxiij. |
| Hectogrammes. | | | |
| 1 | = | 1,543.402 | ℥iij ℈v. |
| 2 | = | 3,086.804 | ℥vj ʒiij. |
| 3 | = | 4,630.206 | ℥ix ʒv. |
| 4 | = | 6,173.609 | 1 ℔ ʒvij. |
| 5 | = | 7,717.011 | 1 ℔ ℥iv. |
| 6 | = | 9,260.413 | 1 ℔ ℥vij. |
| 7 | = | 10,803.816 | 1 ℔ ℥x ʒiv. |
| 8 | = | 12,347.218 | 2 ℔s ℥j ʒv. |
| 9 | = | 13,890.620 | 2 ℔s ℥v. |
| Kilogramme. | | | |
| 1 | = | 15,434.023 | 2 ℔s ℥viij. |
| Myriagramme. | | | |
| 1 | = | 154,340.23 | 26 ℔s ℥ix ʒiv. |

## Relation of Weights and Measures to Each Other.

*In distilled water at the temperature of 60°.*

| | | | | *Minims.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| One Pound | = | 0.7900031 Pint | = | 6067.2238 |
| One Ounce | = | 1.0533376 Fluidoz. | = | 505.6019 |
| One Drachm | = | 1.0533376 Fluidrs. | = | 63.2002 |
| One Scruple | | | = | 21.0667 |
| One Grain | | | = | 1.0533 |
| | | | | *Grains.* |
| One Gallon | = | 10.1265427 Pounds | = | 58328.8862 |
| One Pint | = | 1.2658178 Pounds | = | 7291.1107 |
| One Fluidounce | = | 0.9493633 Ounce | = | 455.6944 |
| One Fluidrachm | = | 0.9493633 Drachm | = | 56.9618 |
| One Minim | | | = | 0.9493 |

## Relation of United States Measures to Metrical.

One Gallon = 3.785 Litres.
One Pint = 4.732 Decilitres.
One Fluidounce = 2.957 Centilitres.
One Fluidrachm = 3.697 Millilitres.
One Minim = 0.061 Millilitre.

### RELATION OF METRICAL TO UNITED STATES MEASURES.

One Myrialitre = 2641.9 Gallons.
One Kilolitre = 264.19 Gallons.
One Hectolitre = 26.419 Gallons.
One Decalitre = 2.641 Gallons.
One Litre = 2.113 Pints.
One Decilitre = 3.381 Fluidounces.
One Centilitre = 2.705 Fluidrachms.
One Millilitre = 16.231 Minims.

(For the value of metrical measures in cubic inches and wine measures, see below.)

### RELATION OF BRITISH TO METRICAL WEIGHTS.

1 Pound = 453.5925 Grammes.
1 Ounce = 28.3495 "
1 Grain = 0.0648 "

### RELATION OF BRITISH MEASURES OF CAPACITY TO METRICAL MEASURES.

1 Gallon = 4.543487 Litres.
1 Pint = 0.567936 " or 567.936 Cubic centim.
1 Fluidounce = 0.028396 " " 28.396 " "
1 Fluidrachm = 0.003549 " " 3.549 " "
1 Minim = 0.000059 " " 0.059 " "

### RELATION OF METRICAL WEIGHTS TO BRITISH.

1 Milligramme = 0.015432 Grains.
1 Centigramme = 0.15432 "
1 Decigramme = 1.5432 "
1 Gramme = 15.432 "
1 Kilogramme = 2 lbs. 3 oz. 119.8 grs., or 15432.348 grs.

### RELATION OF METRICAL MEASURES TO BRITISH.

1 Millimetre = 0.03937 Inches.
1 Centimetre = 0.39371 "
1 Decimetre = 3.93708 "
1 Metre = 39.37079 " or 1 yard 3.37 inches.
1 Cubic centimetre = 15.432 grain-measures.
1 Litre = 1 pint 15 ozs. 2 drs. 11 m., or 15432.348 grain-measures.

### RELATIVE VALUE OF THE OLD FRENCH AND ENGLISH WEIGHTS.

| *Poids de Marc.* | *Marcs.* | *Onces.* | *Gros or Dragmes.* | *Scrupules.* | *Grains.* | Equivalent in Troy *Grains.* | Equivalent in French Metrical *Grammes.* | Equivalent in Avoirdupois wt. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | *lb.* | *oz.* | *gr.* |
| 1 | = 2 | = 16 | = 128 | = 384 | = 9216 | = 7561 | = 489.500 | = 1 | 1½ | 61 |
| | 1 | = 8 | = 64 | = 192 | = 4608 | = 3780.500 | = 244.750 | = | 8¾ | 30 |
| | | 1 | = 8 | = 24 | = 576 | = 472.562 | = 30.594 | = | 1 | 45 |
| | | | 1 | = 3 | = 72 | = 59.070 | = 3.824 | = | | 60.284 |
| | | | | 1 | = 24 | = 19.687 | = 1.274 | = | | 20.1 |
| | | | | | 1 | = .8203 | = .0531 | = | | 0.837 |

The old French grain being thus shown to be equal to 0.8203 troy grain, one troy grain equals 1.2189 old French grain.

| *Poids de Marc.* | | *Troy wt.* | | *Avoird.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Pound (*livre*) | = | 1.31268 *lb.* | = | 1.080143 *lb.* |
| 1 Ounce (*once*) | = | 0.984504 *oz.* | = | 1.080143 *oz.* |
| 1 Drachm (*gros*) | = | 0.954504 *dr.* | | |
| 1 Grain. | | | | |

| *Troy.* | | *Poids de Marc.* | | *French grains.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Pound | = | 0.76180 *lb.* | = | 7561. |
| 1 Ounce | = | 1.01574 *once* | = | 585.083 |
| 1 Drachm | = | 1.01574 *gros* | = | 73.135 |
| 1 Grain | = | | | 1.219 |

| *Avoirdupois.* | | *Poids de Marc.* | | *French grains.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Pound | = | 0.925803 *lb.* | = | 8532.3 |
| 1 Ounce | = | 0.925803 *once* | = | 533.27 |

To convert French grains into Troy, divide by . . . 1.2189
" Troy grains into French, multiply by . . 1.2189
" French ounces into Troy, divide by . . . 1.015734
" Troy ounces into French, multiply by . 1.015734
" French pounds (*poids de marc*) into Troy, multiply by . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.31268
" Troy pounds into French, divide by . . 1.31268

The *French medicinal pound* (*livre médicinale*) of the same scale has a value of three-fourths of the *poid de marc*, or 6612 French grains, equivalent to 5670.5 troy grains. The *poids de marc* was in use prior to the Revolution of 1789, and was succeeded by the decimal system. In 1812 the old pound was made equal to half a kilogramme—500 grains—and this was taken as the unit. The French grain then became equivalent to 0.8365 troy grain or 0.0542 gramme. This modification was not made absolute until 1827, but so much confusion resulted that the decimal system was in 1837 made obligatory.

*Table of Continental Medicinal Weights in Troy Grains.*

| | *Pound.* | *Ounce.* | *Dr.* | *Scruple.* | | *Gr.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 24 grs. | 20 grs. | |
| French (old) . . . . | 5670.5 | 470.50 | 59.10 | 19.68 | . . | .820 |
| Spanish . . . . . . | 5326.3 | 443.49 | 55.14 | 18.47 | . . | .769 |
| Tuscan . . . . . . | 5240.3 | 436.67 | 54.58 | 18.19 | . . | .758 |
| Roman . . . . . . . | 5235. | 436.25 | 54.53 | 18.17 | . . | .757 |
| Austrian . . . . . . | 6495.1 | 541.25 | 67.65 | . . | 22.55 | 1.127 |
| German . . . . . . | 5524.8 | 460.40 | 57.55 | . . | 19.18 | .960 |
| Russian . . . . . . | 5524.8 | 460.40 | 57.55 | . . | 19.18 | .960 |
| Prussian . . . . . . | 5415.1 | 451.26 | 56.40 | . . | 18.80 | .940 |
| Dutch . . . . . . . | 5695.8 | 474 64 | 59.33 | . . | 19.78 | .988 |
| Belgian . . . . . . | 5695.8 | 474.64 | 59.33 | . . | 19.78 | .988 |
| Swedish . . . . . . | 5500.2 | 458.34 | 57.29 | . . | 19.09 | .954 |
| Piedmontese . . . . | 4744.7 | 395.39 | 49.45 | . . | 16.48 | .824 |
| Venetian . . . . . . | 4661.4 | 388.45 | 48.55 | . . | 16.18 | .809 |

### MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

The measures of capacity used in the United States and Great Britain have been already given. The following tables give the relative values of the measures of capacity employed in different countries and also of different measures of capacity in the same country—the wine and imperial gallons, for example:

*Proportions of the Apothecaries' and Wine Gallon.*

| *Gal.* | *Pints.* | *Fluidoz.* | *Fluidr.* | *Minims.* | *Cub. Inches.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | = 8 | = 128 | = 1024 | = 61440 | = 231 |
| | 1 | = 16 | = 128 | = 7680 | = 28.875 |
| | | 1 | = 8 | = 480 | = 1.8047 |
| | | | 1 | = 60 | = .2256 |

*Imperial Measure adopted by the London College in their Pharmacopœia of 1836.*

| *Gallon.* | *Pints.* | *Fluidounces.* | *Fluidr.* | *Minims.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | = 8 | = 160 | = 1280 | = 76800 |
| | 1 | = 20 | = 160 | = 9600 |
| | | 1 | = 8 | = 480 |
| | | | 1 | = 60 |

*Comparative Value of the Proportions of the Wine and Imperial Gallons.*

| *Wine.* | | *Imperial.* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Pints.* | *Fluidoz.* | *Fluidr.* | *Minims.* |
| 1 Gallon | = | 6 | 13 | 2 | 23 |
| 1 Pint | = | | 16 | 5 | 18 |
| 1 Fluidounce | = | | 1 | 0 | 20 |
| 1 Fluidrachm | = | | | 1 | 2½ |

| *Imperial.* | | *Wine.* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Gallon.* | *Pint.* | *Fluidoz.* | *Fluidr.* | *Minims.* |
| 1 Gallon | = | 1 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 8 |
| 1 Pint | = | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 38 |
| 1 Fluidounce | = | | | | 7 | 41 |
| 1 Fluidrachm | = | | | | | 58 |

*French Measures of Capacity.*

| | | *English cubic inches.* | | *Wine Measure.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Millilitre | = | .061028 | = | 16.2318 minims. |
| Centilitre | = | .610280 | = | 2.7053 fluidrachms. |
| Decilitre | = | 6.102800 | = | 3.3816 fluidounces. |
| Litre | = | 61.028000 | = | 2.1135 pints. |
| Decalitre | = | 610.280000 | = | 2.6419 gallons. |
| Hectolitre | = | 6102.800000 | | |
| Kilolitre | = | 61028.000000 | | |
| Myrialitre | = | 610280.000000 | | |

*Approximate Comparison between the Ancient French Measures of Capacity and the New, and Conversely.*

| | | *Grms.* | | *Litres.* | *Decilitres.* | *Centilitres.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Poisson | = | 125 | or | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 1 Demi-setier | = | 250 | or | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| 1 Chopine | = | 500 | or | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 1 Pinte | = | 1000 | or | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| | | *Grms.* | | *lbs.* | *oz.* | *dr.* | *gr.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Centilitre | = | 10 | or | 0 | 0 | 2½ | 00 |
| 1 Decilitre | = | 100 | or | 0 | 3 | 2 | 00 |
| 1 Litre | = | 1000 | or | 2 | 0 | 3 | 36 |

### MEASURES OF LENGTH.

| 1 line, the 12th part of an inch. | *Inches.* |
|---|---|
| 3 barleycorns | 1.000 |
| A palm or hand's breadth (Scripture measure) | 3.648 |
| A hand (horse measure) | 4.000 |
| A span (Scripture measure) | 10.944 |
| A foot | 12.000 |
| A cubit (Scripture measure for common purposes) | 18.000 |
| A cubit (Scripture measure for sacred purposes) | 21.888 |
| A Flemish ell | 27.000 |
| A yard | 3 ft. 00 |
| An English ell | 3 " 09 |
| A fathom or toise | 6 " 00 |

### VALUES OF THE GRECIAN, ROMAN, AND ARABIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN POIDS DE MARC.

#### 1. *Weights of the Ancient Greeks.*

| | *lbs.* | *oz.* | *dr.* | *gr.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The talent | 54 | 2 | 5 | 24 |
| The mna | | 14 | 3 | 40 |
| The drachm | | | 1 | 11 |
| The obolus | | | | 13 |
| The ceration | | | | 4 |
| The chalcus | | | | 2 |
| The septon | | | | ⅓ |

#### 2. *Weights of the Ancient Romans.*

| | *oz.* | *dr.* | *gr.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| The pound (libra) | 10 | 6 | 48 |
| The ounce (uncia) | | 7 | 16 |
| The duella | | 2 | 29 |
| The sicilicus | | 1 | 58 |
| The sextula | | 1 | 14 |
| The consular denier, denarius | | 1 | 2 |
| The imperial denier or drachm, drachma | | | 65 |
| The victoriatus | | | 37 |
| The scriptulum or scruple | | | 21 |
| The obolus | | | 11 |
| The siliqua | | | 4 |

The Greeks divided their obolus into *chalci* and *lepta;* some divided it into 6 chalci, and each chalcus into 7 lepta; others into 8 chalci, and every chalcus into 8 lepta or *minuta.*

Dr. Milligan, in his edition of Celsus, gives the following table, exhibiting the troy weight of measures of capacity and weight in use among the Romans:

| | *Urna.* | *Libra.* | *Uncia.* | *Denarius.* | *Scrupulus.* | *Sextans.* | *Chalcus.* | *Grana.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amphora | 2 | = 80 | = 960 | = 6720 | = 20160 | = 40320 | = 403200 | = 420480 |
| Urna | 1 | = 40 | = 480 | = 3360 | = 10080 | = 26160 | = 210600 | = 210240 |
| Congius | ¼ | = 10 | = 120 | = 840 | = 2540 | = 5040 | = 50400 | = 52920 |
| Sextarius | | 1⅔ | = 20 | = 140 | = 420 | = 840 | = 8400 | = 8760 |
| Libra | | 1 | = 12 | = 84 | = 252 | = 504 | = 5040 | = 5256 |
| Hemina | | | 8 4/7 | = 60 | = 180 | = 360 | = 3600 | = 3759 |
| Acetabulum | | | 2 1/7 | = 15 | = 45 | = 90 | = 900 | = 939 |
| Sesqui-cyathus | | | 2 1/7 | = 15 | = 45 | = 90 | = 900 | = 939 |
| Cyathus | | | 1 3/7 | = 10 | = 30 | = 60 | = 600 | = 626 |
| Sescuncia | | | 1½ | = 10½ | = 31½ | = 63 | = 630 | = 657 |
| Uncia | | | 1 | = 7 | = 21 | = 42 | = 420 | = 438 |
| Cochleare | | | | 2½ | = 7½ | = 15 | = 150 | = 156 |
| Drachma | | | | 1 | = 3 | = 6 | = 60 | = 62 4/7 |
| Denarius | | | | 1 | = 3 | = 6 | = 60 | = 62 4/7 |
| Scrupulus | | | | | 1 | = 2 | = 20 | = 20⅔ |
| Scrupulus dimidiatus | | | | | ½ | = 1 | = 10 | = 10⅓ |
| Obolus | | | | | | 1 | = 10 | = 10⅓ |
| Sextans | | | | | | 1 | = 10 | = 10⅓ |
| Chalcus | | | | | | | 1 | = 1 1/30 |

#### 3. *Weights said to be of the Arabians, Modern Greeks, and Latins of the Barbarous Periods of the Middle Ages.*

| | *oz.* | *dr.* | *gr.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| The alchemion | 14 | 3 | 40 |
| The manes or ominos | 10 | 6 | 28 |
| Sacros, augbhen, adar, assatil | | 7 | 16 |
| The great or royal nut | | 3 | 44 |
| The sextarius, stater | | 3 | 44 |
| The lesser nut | | 2 | 50 |
| Aliovanus | | 2 | 29 |
| Aureus, alcobolus | | 2 | 14 |
| The hazel-nut, bendacate, holca, alchi, darchimi, atogochilos, ologinat, nabach | | 1 | 11 |
| The acorn, lupine, Egyptian or Syrian bean, the bachil | | | 42 |
| The Alexandrian bean, also sometimes called the tremessis | | | 30 |
| The Greek bean or gramme, the kermet, gonum, harmi, gracchus | | | 21 |
| The ring, cumulus seminet, onolosich, or onolossat | | | 11 |
| The danich | | | 8 |
| The kirat, alkilat, karari | | | 4 |

#### (*a*) *Greek Measures.*

| | *lbs.* | *oz.* | *dr.* | *gr.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The metretes | 84 | 4 | 3 | 00 |
| The chuz, choa, congius | 7 | 0 | 2 | 66 |
| The xestes | 1 | 1 | 7 | 44 |
| The cotyla | | 8 | 7 | 58 |
| The tetarton | | 4 | 3 | 65 |
| The oxybaphon | | 2 | 1 | 69 |
| The cyathos | | 1 | 4 | 00 |
| The concha | | | 6 | 00 |
| The mystron | | | 3 | 00 |
| The chama minor | | | 2 | 00 |
| The cochliarion | | | 1 | 00 |

#### (*b*) *Roman Measures of Capacity.*

| | *lbs.* | *oz.* | *dr.* | *gr.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The amphora or cadus | 56 | 2 | 7 | 24 |
| The urna | 28 | 1 | 3 | 48 |
| The congius | 7 | 0 | 2 | 66 |
| The sextarius | 1 | 4 | 7 | 44 |
| The hemina | | 10 | 1 | 18 |
| The quartarius | | 5 | 0 | 45 |
| The acetabulum | | 2 | 4 | 23 |
| The cyathus or small glass | | 1 | 5 | 30 |
| The ligula or spoonful | | | 3 | 24 |

#### (*c*) *Measures said to be of the Arabian, Arabist, and Latin Physicians of the Middle Ages.*

| | *lbs.* | *oz.* | *dr.* | *gr.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The missohaos weighed | 3 | 8 | 1 | 33 |
| Aben, kirt, ejub, eberia, or Roman mina | 1 | 6 | 0 | 00 |
| The phial, haffilius, or hassitinus | | 10 | 1 | 18 |
| The calix or rejelati | | 6 | 0 | 44 |
| The handful, pugillum, cornusum | | 3 | 2 | 68 |
| The hassuf, aesasse, or anesime | | 2 | 4 | 20 |
| The conos or coatus, alcantus or almunesi, briale cuabus | | 1 | 5 | 34 |
| The lesser bachates | | | 5 | 56 |
| The largest spoonful | | | 4 | 44 |
| A spoonful | | | 1 | 52 |
| The colanos or reclanarium | | | 1 | 28 |
| A small spoonful or flagerina or cyanes | | | 1 | 11 |
| The smallest spoonful or fahaliel | | | | 42 |

### APPROXIMATE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Besides the weights and measures above mentioned there are modes of estimating the quantities of substances by approximation. For example:

A glassful or cupful is reckoned to contain 4 or 5 fluidounces.

A wineglassful, about 2 fluidounces.

A tablespoonful, about half a fluidounce.

A dessertspoonful, about 2 fluidrachms.

A teaspoonful, a fluidrachm.

A handful, manipulus, as much as can be held in the hand.

The pugillus, pinch, as much as can be held by the thumb and first two fingers.

**Weil's disease′.** Relapsing febrile icterus. An acute infectious febrile affection, characterized by a distinct fever range of eight or ten days' duration, jaundice with enlarged liver and spleen, persistent headache, and frequently complicated by acute nephritis. The mortality is small, and recovery is usually rapid and complete. This disease may be mistaken for typhoid fever.

**Weir Mitch′ell's disease′.** See *Mitchell.* **W. M.'s treat′ment,** see *Rest cure.*

**Weiss's re′flex.** A peculiar appearance observed with the ophthalmoscope on the nasal side of the point of entrance of the optic nerve into the retina; it is a preliminary symptom of myopia. **W.'s sign** or **symp′tom,** contraction of the muscles of the face on slight tapping; it has been observed in neurasthenia, exophthalmic goitre, hysteria, tetany, and other cachectic conditions.

**Weiss′mann's bun′dle.** A bundle of striated muscular fibres found in the neuromuscular spindle.

**Weit′brecht's car′tilage.** Interarticular cartilage of the claviculo-acromial articulation. **W.'s fora′men ovā′le,** foramen in the capsule of the shoulder-joint. **W.'s lig′ament,** ligament of Weitbrecht; oblique ligament. **W.'s retinac′ula,** flat, ligamentous bands on the neck of the thigh-bone, formed by the less superficial fibres of the capsular ligament.

**Wel′come-to-our-house.** Euphorbia cyparissias.

**Weld.** Reseda luteola.

**Weld′ing.** Firm union of two bodies of the same metal, caused by driving them together by percussion.

**Welk.** Whelk, wheal. An inequality or protuberance; a cutaneous eruption of this character. Acne.

**Wellingto′nia gigante′a.** Sequoia gigantea, according to English botanists.

**Wells's fa′cies.** Facies ovarica or ovarina; the facial expression of ovarian suffering.

**Welt.** Wheal.

**Wen.** Encysted sebaceous tumor, affecting chiefly the scalp and face; single or multiple.

**Werl′hoff's disease′.** Purpura hæmorrhagica.

**Wer′nekink's com′missure.** Decussating fibres of the middle peduncle of the cerebellum.

**Wer′nicke's apha′sia.** Sensory aphasia of the cortex of the brain. **W.'s cen′tre,** auditory word-centre in the back part of the first temporosphenoid convolution. **W.'s convolu′tion,** first temporosphenoid convolution. **W.'s disease′,** acute hemorrhagic polioencephalitis. **W.'s fi′bres,** fibres passing from the optic centre in the occipital lobe to the posterior eminence of the optic thalamus and the external geniculate body. **W.'s field,** W.'s triangle. **W.'s fis′sure,** fissure occasionally observed separating the parietal and temporal lobes from the occipital lobe. **W.'s sign,** hemiopic pupil reaction, when the lesion of the optic nerve is between the optic chiasm and the external geniculate body; contraction of the pupil from illumination of one side of the retina, but not from illumination of the other side. **W.'s tri′angle,** triangular space made by decussation of the fibres of Gratiolet (see *Gratiolet's optic radiation*) with the fibres passing from the external geniculate body and posterior eminence of the optic thalamus.

**West Af′rican pep′per.** Ashantee pepper. **W. In′dian ki′no,** kino from Jamaica. **W. I. molas′ses,** the residue from the manufacture of raw sugar.

**West′brook's opera′tion.** Cardiocentesis or puncturation of the heart.

**West′ern mug′wort.** Artemisia ludoviciana. Employed by Western Indians to arrest uterine contraction in labor and to stop hemorrhage.

**West′phal's nu′cleus.** Small gray nucleus situated beneath the Sylvian aqueduct near the median line. It is connected with the oculomotor nuclei. It is supposed to give origin to the fibres which supply the sphincter pupillæ muscles. **W.'s paradox′ical contrac′tion,** tonic contraction of the anterior muscles of the leg when the foot is passively flexed; observed in paralysis agitans, alcoholism, tabes, etc. **W.'s sign** or **symp′tom,** absence of knee-jerk or patellar reflex in tabes dorsalis. **W.'s zone,** zone or girdle in the posterior column of the spinal cord in the lumbar region, in which are the afferent fibres which take part in the patellar reflex movements.

**West′phal-Erb's sign.** See *Westphal's sign.*

**West′phal-Piltz phenom′enon.** The attempt to contract the orbicularis oculi muscle and close the eye, while the lids are held apart, is accompanied by narrowing of the pupil.

**Wet-brain.** Excessive serosity of the brain or its membranes, as observed in delirium tremens, general paralysis, etc.

**Wet-cup.** See *Cupping.*

**Wet-nurse.** A woman suckling the child of another, in contradistinction to dry-nurse, who does not suckle infants.

**Wet-pack.** The enveloping of a patient in wet sheets covered by dry woollen blankets; used to control fever.

**Wet-strap′ping.** See *Water-dressing.*

**Weyl's test.** A test for kreatinin. A few drops of a slightly brownish solution of sodium nitroprusside is added to the urine, followed by dilute sodium hydrate solution, which gives the mixture a red color, disappearing in a few minutes. When this mixture is heated with glacial acetic acid, if kreatinin be present a green color changing to blue is produced.

**Whahoo′.** Eunonymus.

**Whar′ton's amputa′tion.** See *Amputation.* **W.'s duct,** excretory duct of the submaxillary gland. **W.'s jel′ly,** mucous tissue of the umbilical cord.

**Wheal.** Weal, wale. Ridge or elevation of the skin produced by a rod or whip, or as if produced in that manner. Such elevations are seen in urticaria.

**Wheal′worm.** Leptus autumnalis, or harvest bug. Acarus scabiei.

**Wheat.** Triticum. **In′dian w.,** Zea mays. **W. phos′phates,** organized phosphates of the bran, said to assist assimilation. **W. starch,** see *Starch.* **Tur′key w.,** Zea mays.

**Wheel′house's opera′tion.** A method of external urethrotomy in which the urethra is opened on a grooved staff in front of the stricture, which is then divided and dilated with appropriate instruments.

**Wheeze.** To breathe with difficulty and noise, as in asthma. The respiratory effort is called *wheezing.*

**Whelk.** Acne; pustule; wheal. **Chin w.,** sycosis. **Ro′sy w.,** gutta rosea.

**Whet′stone's crys′tals.** Xanthin crystals.

**Whet′tlebones.** Vertebræ.

**Whey.** Serum lactis. **W. cure,** in the Kursaal of many German watering-places a space is set apart for whey drinkers; whey is a pleasant diluent, and the saccharine matter it contains may act as a eutrophic, but the main effect on the valetudinarian is probably produced by the new impressions made upon him by his visit to the watering-place. **W. pro′teid,** lactoprotein.

**Whick′flaw.** Whitlow.

**Whiff.** A puff or short blow of air. **O′ral w.,** sound heard in thoracic aneurysm; see *Drummond's whiff.*

**Whiff′ing mur′mur.** See *Murmur, respiratory.*

**Whim′berry.** Vaccinium myrtillus.

**Whip′tongue.** Gallium mollugo.

**Whip′worm.** Trichocephalus dispar.

**Whirl bone.** Head of the thigh-bone. Patella.

**Whirl′ing chair.** See *Chair.*

**Whis′key.** See *Spirit.* **W. liv′er,** see *Liver, nutmeg.* **W. nose,** acne rosacea.

**Whis′per, cav′ernous.** See *Cavernous.*

**Whis′pering.** Articulation of the air sent through the vocal tube without any action of the glottis. **W. souf′fle,** see *Souffle.*

**Whist′ling.** See *Râle, sibilant.* **Wa′ter w.,** see *Water.*

**White ag′aric.** A fungus, *Polyporus officinalis,* used as a cathartic, and in small doses for night-sweats of phthisis. **W. al'der,** Clethra alnifolia. **W. ant'imony,** antimony trioxide. **W. ar'senic,** ordinary arsenious acid. **W. ash,** Fraxinus americana. **W. at'rophy,** atrophy of a nerve, the nerve-substance disappearing, without any inflammatory products. **W. a. of the op'tic nerve,** form of atrophy due to some disease beyond the eye, of cerebral origin. **W. a'vens,** Geum virginianum. **W. bacil'lus of wa'ter,** Bacillus albus. **W. ball,** Cephalanthus occidentalis. **W. bal'sam,** that obtained from the fruit of Myroxylon pereiræ by expression, coming chiefly from San Salvador; also Gnaphalium polycephalum. **W. bay,** Magnolia glauca. **W. bis'muth,** subnitrate of bismuth. **W. blis'ters,** rupia escharotica. **W. bole,** a silicate of aluminum found in nature; contains a trace of iron; possesses absorbent and astringent properties. **W. cell,** leucocyte. **W. clo'ver,** Trifolium repens. **W. cohosh',** Actæa alba. **W. col'umns,** white columns of the spinal cord. **W. com'missure,** anterior portion of the spinal commissure, also called anterior commissure. **W. cor'puscle,** leucocyte. **W. cream of tar'tar,** potassium bitartrate. **W. dit'tany,** Dictamnus albus. **W. of egg,** albumin ovi. **W. elm,** Ulmus americana. **W. flag,** Florentine orris. **W. flake,** plumbi subcarbonas. **W. flux,** psilosis. **W. f. of In'dia,** diarrhœa alba or chylosa. **W. galls,** the nutgalls procured after the escape of the fly; they are inferior to black galls. **W. gan'grene,** moist gangrene with obstruction of the lymphatic vessels and anæmia. **W. gum,** Lichen strophulus. **W. hel'lebore,** Veratrum album; rhizome is used in medicine; it is an exceedingly violent emetic and cathartic; externally it is employed as a parasiticide. **W. ipecacuan'ha,** root of Richardsonia scabra of Brazil. **W. lead,** plumbi carbonas. **W. leaf,** Pyrola maculata; Spiræa tomentosa. **W. leg,** phlegmasia dolens. **W. let'tuce,** Prenanthus albus. **W. lily,** the bulbs and flowers of Lilium album; the bulbs are used as a poultice, and an oily infusion of the flowers is also employed locally. **W. line of pel'vic fas'cia,** white line extending from the pubis to the spine of the ischium, aponeurotic in nature, situated on the inner surface of the obturator internus muscle, and marking the origin of the levator ani and rectovesical fascia. **W. lu'pine,** Lupinus albus. **W. liq'uefying staphylococ'cus,** Staphylococcus albus liquefaciens. **W. mat'ter of the brain,** the conducting fibres in the brain; see *Cerebrum.* **W. mel'ilot,** Melilotus albus. **W. mus'tard,** Sinapis alba; seed is employed in medicine as an emetic, counterirritant, and stimulant. **W. oak bark,** bark of Quercus alba. **W. pep'per,** ripe fruit of Piper nigrum; rarely used. **W. Peru' bal'sam,** soft resin compressed from the fruit of Myroxylon pereiræ. **W. pine,** Pinus strobus. **W. pop'lar,** Liriodendron tulipifera. **W. precip'itate,** hydrargyrum ammoniatum. **W. root,** Angelica lucida; Asclepias tuberosa; Ligusticum actæfolium. **W. res'in** or **ros'in,** ordinary rosin which has been fused and then mixed with water, thus being rendered opaque and white. **W. saun'ders,** Santalum album. **W. snake'root,** Eupatorium ageratoides. **W. soft'ening,** fatty degeneration of cerebral tissue following a circumscribed inflammation. **Span'ish w.,** bismuth subnitrate. **W. spots,** achromia unguium. **W. sub'stance of Schwann,** see *Nerve-fibre.* **W. swell'ing,** fungous (tuberculous) arthritis. **W. s. of ly'ing-in women,** phlegmasia dolens. **W. tar'tar,** crude, impure bitartrate of potassium deposited during fermentation on the outside of casks containing white wine. **W. tinc'ture,** composed of cinchona, 6; gentian, 2; orange-peel, 2; cinnamon, 1; dilute alcohol, 50. **W. tur'pentine,** official turpentine. **W. vera'trum,** Veratrum album. **W. ver'vain,** root of Verbena urticifolia; has been used in malaria. **W. vit'riol,** sulphate of zinc. **W. wal'nut,** Juglans cinerea. **W. wax,** bleached yellow wax. **W. weed,** Chrysanthemum leucanthemum. **W. wine,** according to Ph. U. S., the fermented juice of grapes free from seeds, skins, and stems; containing not less than 10 nor more than 14 per cent., by weight, of alcohol. **W. wood,** liriodendron; Tilia americana.

**White's disease'.** Psorospermosis follicularis; Keratosis follicularis. **W.'s opera'tion,** removal of both testicles, that atrophy may occur in an enlarged prostate.

**White'cap.** Spiræa tomentosa.

**Whi'tening.** Whiting.

**Whites.** Leucorrhœa.

**Whi'ting.** Prepared chalk; used as whitewash and in the manufacture of putty. Also Gadus merlangus.

**Whit'leya stramonifo'lia.** Anisodus luridus.

**Whit'low.** Paronychia. **W. grass,** genus *Draba,* of ord. *Cruciferæ.*

**Whoop'ing-cough.** Pertussis.

**Whorl.** In botany, a number of organs arranged about the central axis of a plant; verticil. **W. of the heart,** vertex of the heart.

**Whor'lywort.** Leptandra purpurea.

**Whor'tleberry.** Vaccinium myrtillus; Vaccinium vitis idæa. **Bear's w.,** Arbutus uva ursi.

**Whorts, black.** Vaccinium myrtillus.

**Whytt's disease'.** Hydrocephalus internus. **W.'s tinc'ture,** contains gentian, cinchona, and orange-peel.

**Wich'mann's asth'ma.** Laryngismus stridulus; thymic asthma.

**Wick'ersheimer's flu'id.** Liquid with which to inject, or in which to place, anatomical preparations and specimens. It consists of arsenic trioxide, potassium sulphate, sodium chloride, potassium nitrate and carbonate, water, methyl alcohol, and glycerin.

**Wico'py.** Dirca palustris.

**Widal's' reac'tion or test.** A test for typhoid fever, based upon the fact that the blood serum of a person with this disease possesses the property of arresting the motility and causing a clumping of the Eberth bacillus. Blood from the suspected patient is added to a fresh bouillon culture of typhoid bacilli in the proportion of 1 part to 10; if the case is one of typhoid fever the bacilli in the culture rapidly become agglutinated, forming tangled masses.

**Wid'owwail.** Cneorum tricoccum; Daphne Alpina.

**Wig'ger's ergotin'.** Extract of ergot, prepared from ergot from which the fixed oil has been extracted with ether.

**Wild.** Uncultivated; untamed. An epithet given to the countenance when not in harmony with the condition of the individual, indicating strong mental emotion, as a wild look. **W. all'spice,** Benzoin odoriferum. **W. ba'sil,** Chenopodium vulgare; Pycnanthemum incanum. **W. ber'gamot,** Monarda fistulosa. **W. cab'bage,** Brassica oleracea. **W. cham'omile,** Martula cotula. **W. cher'ry,** Prunus virginiana; sedative, tonic, and expectorant. **W. cher'ry bark,** bark of Prunus serotina. **W. clove,** Myrcia acris. **W. fire,** erysipelas. **W. fire rash,** ignis sylvaticus; strophulus of infants. **W. gar'lic,** Canadian snakeroot, Asarum canadense; the rhizome is used; has diaphoretic, stimulant, and carminative properties. **W. hip'po,** Euphorbia ipecacuanha. **W. Job's tears,** Onosmodium virginianum. **W. leek,** Allium triococcum. **W. lich'en,** Lichen agrius. **W. mint,** Mentha canadensis. **W. monks'hood,** Aconitum uncinatum. **W. on'ion,** Allium cernuum. **W. pars'nip,** Sium latifolium. **W. pep'pergrass,** Lepidium virginicum. **W. rad'ish,** Raphanus raphanistrum. **W. rose'mary,** Andromeda polyfolia. **W. thyme,** Thymus serpyllum. **W. yam,** rhizome of Dioscorea villosa, indigenous in the Eastern States; has been used in bilious colic.

**Wilde's cords.** Transverse striæ on the corpus callosum, showing the course of fibres from one hemisphere to the other. **W.'s incis'ion,** incision of the soft parts over the mastoid in cases of inflammation in the mastoid cells. **W.'s lu'minous tri'angle,** a triangular luminous area on the membrana tympani, passing downward and forward from the umbo.

**Wil′dermuth's ear.** Congenital prominence of the antihelix, the helix being turned in a downward direction.

**Wilks's kid′ney.** Large white kidney. **W.'s symp′tom-com′plex,** pseudoparalytic myasthenia; asthenic bulbar paralysis.

**Will.** Voluntas.

**Wil′lan.** Salix.

**Wil′lan's lep′rosy.** Psoriasis. **W.'s lu′pus,** lupus vulgaris.

**Wil′lard's disease′.** Lupus vulgaris.

**Wil′liams's sign.** Lessened expansion of the left side of the chest on inspiration in adherent pericardium. **W.'s tra′cheal sound,** high sound heard, in infiltration of the lung, on percussing over the second and third ribs near the sternum.

**Wil′lis's acces′sory nerve.** Spinal accessory nerve. **W.'s ar′teries,** anterior and posterior communicating arteries of the brain. **W.'s cords,** fibrous bands or beams across the inferior angle of the superior longitudinal sinus; also transverse striæ on the corpus callosum, showing the course of fibres from one hemisphere to the other. **W.'s cir′cle,** an anastomotic circle of arteries at the base of the brain formed by the anterior and posterior cerebral arteries and the communicating arteries joining them. **W.'s disease′,** diabetes mellitus. **W.'s glands,** corpora albicantia. **W.'s ophthal′mic branch,** ophthalmic division of the fifth cranial nerve. **W.'s paracu′sis,** a form of auditory disturbance in which there is an augmentation of the power of hearing during a loud noise. **W.'s pouch,** the lesser omentum. **W.'s valve,** see *Valvula Vieussenii.*

**Wil′low.** Salix. **Bed′ford w.,** Salix fragilis. **Broad′-leaved w.,** Salix latifolia. **Crack w.,** Salix fragilis. **Great round′-leaved w.,** Salix caprea. **W. herb, com′mon,** Lythrum salicaria. **W. herb, great,** Epilobium angustifolium. **W. herb, pur′ple,** Lythrum salicaria. **W. herb, pur′ple-veined,** Epilobium coloratum. **Low bush w.,** Salix humilis. **Red w.,** Cornus sericea. **W. rose,** Cornus sericea. **Speck′led w.,** Salix humilis. **Sweet w.,** Myrica gale. **White w.,** Salix alba.

**Wil′son's disease′.** Generalized exfoliative dermatitis. **W.'s li′chen,** lichen ruber planus. **W.'s mus′cle,** an occasional fasciculus of the compressor urethræ connected with the pubis, near the symphysis.

**Wil′son-Brocq's disease′.** Wilson's disease.

**Winc′kel's disease′.** An acute disease of new-born infants, characterized by icterus, cyanosis, hemorrhages from various organs, infarctions of the kidney, and fatty degeneration of the liver. It is an extremely fatal affection. It is sometimes called epidemic hæmoglobinuria of the new-born.

**Wind.** Breath. Flatulence. **W. of a ball** or **shot,** sometimes improperly termed windage; a term applied to the compression of air supposed to be produced by the passage of a ball near a part of the body, so as to occasion what has been called a wind contusion. **W. contu′sion,** see *W. of a ball.* **W. drop′sy,** emphysema; tympanites. **W.-fer′tilized,** anemophilous, term applied to flowers the fertilization of which is effected by transportation of their pollen by the wind. **W. flow′er,** anemone. **W. get′ting,** gradual increase in the capability of the heart, especially of the right cavities, as a result of training. **W. pipe,** trachea. **W. pox,** varicella. **W. root,** Asclepias tuberosa. **W. stroke,** acute spinal paralysis of the horse. **W. weed,** Asclepias tuberosa.

**Wind′age.** See *Wind of a ball.*

**Win′dow.** Fenestra.

**Wind′iness.** Flatulence.

**Wind′sor bean.** Horse-bean, Vicia faba.

**Wind′y.** Flatulent; caused by or causing wind or flatulence, as windy food, windy colic, etc.

**Wine.** A name given by chemists to all liquors which have become spirituous by fermentation. The term is generally, however, restricted to the fermented juice of the grape, or fruits the product of whose fermentation resembles in almost all respects that of the juice of the grape. Wine is composed of the following ingredients (Pareira): Water, alcohol, bouquet or aromatic substance, sugar, gum, extractives, gluten (except when tannin is present), acetic acid, bitartrate of potassium, tartrate of potassium, aluminum (in German wines), sulphate of potassium, potassium and sodium chlorides, tannin, and coloring-matter (in red wines), carbonic acid (in champagne). The extractive coloring-matter is chiefly met with in red wines. All these constituents, except the alcohol and bouquet, are found ready formed in the grape. The alcohol proceeds from the decomposition of the saccharine matter. A part of the acetic acid is also formed during fermentation. In all wines there is more or less of an odorous principle, partly derived directly from the grape and partly formed during fermentation, which has the characters of an essential oil, constitutes the perfume or *bouquet* of the wine, and is said not to exceed the forty-thousandth part of the wine. It is regarded as a true ether—a combination of oxide of ethyl with œnanthic acid.

From a table by Brande, exhibiting the quantity of spirit in different kinds of wines and liquors prepared for the London market, we obtain the following information as to the proportion of alcohol in each:

PROPORTION OF ALCOHOL, S. G. 0.825, IN ONE HUNDRED PARTS BY MEASURE OF THE FOLLOWING WINES AND MALT AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port—average | 23.48 | Champagne (still) | 13.80 |
| “ —highest | 25.83 | “ (sparkling) | 12.80 |
| “ —lowest | 21.40 | | |
| Madeira | 24.42 | “ (red) | 12.56 |
| “ | 23.93 | “ | 11.30 |
| “ | 19.24 | Red Hermitage | 12.32 |
| Sherry | 19.83 | Orange wine | 11.26 |
| “ | 19.81 | Tokay | 9.88 |
| “ | 18.79 | Elder wine | 9.87 |
| “ | 18.25 | Rhenish wine | 8.71 |
| Claret | 17.11 | Cider—highest | 9.87 |
| “ | 16.32 | “ —lowest | 5.21 |
| “ | 14.08 | Mead | 7.32 |
| “ | 12.91 | Ale (Burton) | 8.88 |
| Sauterne | 14.22 | “ (Edinburgh) | 6.20 |
| Burgundy | 16.60 | Brown stout | 6.80 |
| “ | 15.22 | London porter | 4.20 |
| “ | 14.53 | “ small beer | 1.28 |
| “ | 11.95 | Brandy | 53.39 |
| Hock | 14.37 | Rum | 53.68 |
| “ | 13.00 | Gin | 51.60 |
| “ (old in cask) | 8.88 | Scotch whiskey | 54.32 |
| Johannisberger | 8.71 | Irish “ | 53.90 |

The only wine recommended in some pharmacopœias is *sherry*. It is a dry wine, the least variable in its properties, and agrees best with the dyspeptic. The brown sherries differ from the pale in the addition of a coloring liquid to the former, termed arrope, prepared by boiling sherry down to a syrup; but they frequently owe their hue to burnt sugar or caramel. The wines habitually drunk are almost innumerable. Those that are sweet or contain a large portion of free saccharine matter are decidedly the least wholesome to the dyspeptic. For a list of the medicinal wines official in the pharmacopœias of the United States and Great Britain, see *Vinum.* **Diuret′ic w.,** a wine recommended by Trousseau as a hydragogue in organic affections of the heart, especially when accompanied with dropsy; it contained squill, juniper berries, digitalis, and potassium acetate in white wine. **Med′icated w.,** see *Vinum.* **Plas′tered w.,** w. to which gypsum has been added to temper its acidity.

**Wineglass.** A measure of capacity, equivalent to two fluidounces (60.0).

**Wine-nose.** Acne rosacea.

**Wing.** Ala. **W. of Ingras′sias** or **of the sphe′noid,** see *Alæ sphenoidales* and *Sphenoid bone.*

**Winged elm.** Ulmus alata. **W. scap′ulæ,** appearance presented by the projecting scapulæ in tuberculosis and other wasting diseases.

**Wing′seed.** Ptelea trifoliata.

**Wink′ers.** Cilia.

**Wink′ing.** Nictation. Momentary closure of the eyelids.

**Wins′low's fora′men.** Hiatus of Winslow. **W.'s lig′ament,** posterior ligament of the knee-joint; see *Genu.* **W.'s pan′creas,** the lesser pancreas. **W.'s pouch,** the lesser omentum. **W.'s stars,** collection of star-shaped capillaries that are the commencement of the venæ vorticosæ of the choroid coat of the eye.

**Win′ter bloom.** Hamamelis virginiana. **W. cher′ry,** physalis. **W. clo′ver,** Mitchella repens. **W. cough,** chronic bronchitis. **W. grapes,** frost grapes. **W. itch,** pruritus hiemalis; form of itch occurring in winter, chiefly on the lower extremities, attended by intense itching and burning sensation; the skin is commonly harsh and dry. **W. plum,** Diospyros virginiana: ordinary persimmon. **W. pruri′go,** w. itch. **W. sa′vory,** Satureia montana.

**Winte′ra** or **W. aromat′ica.** Winter's bark tree, ord. *Magnoliaceæ.* The bark is very much allied in its properties to Canella alba. **W. canel′la,** Canella alba.

**Wintera′na aromat′ica.** Wintera aromatica.

**Win′terberry.** Prinos.

**Win′tergreen.** Gaultheria.

**Win′ter's bark.** Bark of Wintera aromatica.

**Wint′rich's sign.** Change of pitch of percussion note over a cavity in the lungs, according as the mouth is opened or closed.

**Wir′sung's canal′** or **duct.** See *Pancreas.*

**Wis′dom teeth.** See *Dentition.*

**Wis′tar's loz′enge.** Troche of licorice with opium. **W.'s pyr′amids,** sphenoidal cornua.

**Wista′ria.** Genus of shrubs belonging to the order *Leguminosæ*, so named after Prof. Caspar Wistar, of the University of Pennsylvania.

**Wistarin′.** A poisonous glucoside from Wistaria chinensis.

**Wit teeth.** See *Dentition.*

**Witch′en.** Sorbus aucuparia.

**Witch-ha′zel.** Hamamelis virginiana; Sorbus aucuparia.

**Witch′meal.** Lycopodium.

**Witch′wood.** Sorbus aucuparia.

**With′ering.** Atrophy of an organ or part.

**With′erite.** Form of barium carbonate found in nature.

**With′ers.** Ridge above the shoulders of the horse, due to the prominent spinous processes of the dorsal vertebræ.

**Wit′zel's opera′tion.** Ligation of the superior gastric artery for the relief of hemorrhage from an ulcer of the stomach.

**Wiz′en.** Trachea.

**Wladi′miroff's opera′tion.** See *Vladimiroff.*

**Woad.** Isatis tinctoria. **W. wax′en,** Genista tinctoria.

**Woeh′ler's rings.** Meyer's rings.

**Woillez's′ disease′.** Acute idiopathic pulmonary congestion.

**Wolf′bane.** Veratrum viride.

**Wolfe-Kraus′e meth′od** A method of skin grafting by the transplantation of strips or pieces of the entire thickness of the skin.

**Wolff′ian bod′ies.** See *Corpus wolffianum.* **W. cyst,** cyst of the broad ligament of the uterus, derived from the remains of the Wolffian body. **W. duct,** duct of the Wolffian body. **W. tu′bules,** rows of tubules passing from the Malpighian bodies and discharging in the Wolffian duct.

**Wolf′-grape.** Solanum dulcamara.

**Wöl′fler's opera′tion.** Operation to establish a fistulous communication between the stomach and upper end of the small intestine in obstructive disease of the pylorus. **W.'s su′ture,** union of a divided intestine by continuous suture of the mucosa and a Lembert suture of the serosa; also a double stitch for uniting the ends of a divided tendon.

**Wolfs′bane.** Aconitum. **Whole′some w.,** Aconitum anthora.

**Wolfs′claw.** Lycopodium.

**Wolfs′jaw.** See *Harelip.*

**Wom′an.** Adult human female.

**Wom′anhood.** The state of puberty in the female. State or qualities of a woman.

**Womb.** Uterus. **Fall′ing of the w.,** prolapsus uteri. **W. grain,** ergot. **Inflamma′tion of the w.,** metritis. **Male w.,** sinus pocularis or prostatic vesicle. **W. pas′sage,** vagina. **W. stone,** uterine myoma which has undergone calcification. **Two-horned w.,** uterus bicornis. **Tym′pany of the w.,** physometra.

**Wom′ival.** Pareira medica.

**Wood.** The hard substance of a tree. **W. acid,** w. vinegar. **W. al′cohol,** methyl alcohol. **W. ap′ple,** fruit of Feronia elephantum, native of India; has been used as an astringent. **W. bet′ony,** Betonica officinalis. **Brazil′ w.,** Cæsalpina echinata. **W. char′coal,** see *Charcoal.* **Elk w.,** Andromeda arborea. **W. e′vil,** inflammation of the intestines or stomach and intestines of cattle. **W. flour,** sawdust. **W. lice,** Onisci aselli. **March w.,** sanicle. **W. naph′tha,** acetone. **Nicara′gua w.,** see *Cæsalpinia.* **W. oil,** gurjun balsam; see *Dipterocarpus.* **Pernambu′co w.,** Cæsalpina echinata. **W. roof, sweet-scent′ed,** Asperula odorata. **W. sage,** teucrium. **W. samp′fen,** Cæsalpina sappan. **W. soot, salt of,** ammoniæ carbonas. **W. sor′rel,** Oxalis acetosella. **Sour w.,** Andromeda arborea. **W. spir′it,** methylic alcohol. **W. straw′berry,** Fragaria vesca. **Sudorif′ic w.,** this term is applied collectively to guaiacum, sassafras, china, and sarsaparilla, which are often used together to form the sudorific decoction. **W. tar,** see *Tar.* **W. t. cre′osote,** creosotum. **W. tea,** a mixture of sassafras, guaiac wood, ononis root, and licorice root, official in the German Pharmacopœia. **W. tick,** ixodes. **W. vin′egar,** impure acetic acid obtained from destructive distillation of wood. **W. wax′en** or **W. wex,** Genista tinctoria. **Witch w.,** Sorbus aucuparia. **W. wool,** prepared wood fibre used as a surgical dressing. **Yel′low w.,** Oxalis stricta.

**Wood′bine, com′mon.** Lonicera periclymenum.

**Wood′bridge treat′ment.** Treatment of typhoid fever with small and frequently repeated doses of calomel, podophyllin, guaiacol, eucalyptol, and menthol.

**Wood′en tongue.** Disease of cattle, due to a microorganism, consisting of nodular tumors in the lung and in the subcutaneous and intermuscular tissues.

**Wood's meth′od.** Suturing together the pillars of the ring for the cure of inguinal hernia.

**Wood′y night′shade.** Solanum dulcamara.

**Wool.** Hair of sheep and certain other mammals. **W. fat,** lanolin. **Wood w.,** see *Wood.*

**Wool′ner's tip.** The tip of the helix of the ear.

**Wools, Holm′gren's.** Collection of different colored wools used to detect and estimate the degree of color-blindness.

**Wool-sort′ers' disease′.** Anthrax.

**Woora′li** or **Woora′ra.** Curare.

**Word.** The vocal or written expression of a concept. **W.-blind′ness,** loss of understanding of written or printed words, although the person so affected may be able to write and speak correctly, and even read by means of raised letters through the sense of touch; ideation regarding visual perception of letters is lost. **W.-cen′tre,** a nervous centre for perception and interpretation of words as symbolic of thoughts. **Aud′itory w.-c.,** seated in the left superior temporosphenoidal convolution, for appreciation of spoken words. **Vis′ual w.-c.,** seated in the posterior part of the left parietal lobe for appreciation of written or printed words; lesions of these centres cause word-blindness and word-deafness. **W.-deaf′ness,** loss of understanding of spoken words, which are heard as sounds only, while power of reading and understanding written or printed matter is retained.

**Worm.** A small, elongated, non-vertebrate animal, without legs, whose body is marked externally by rings or segments, and which progresses by creeping. In medicine, an endoparasite, entozoon, or helminth; also an anatomical structure resembling a worm. See *Vermis* and *Worms*. **W. ab'scess,** an abscess caused by or containing worms or maggots. **W. disease',** helminthiasis. **W. fe'ver,** that due to intestinal worms. **W. grass,** Spigelia marilandica. **Guin'ea w.,** dracunculus. **W. tea,** see *Spigelia*.

**Wor'mal.** Wormil.

**Worm'bark tree.** Geoffræa inermis.

**Worm'grass, peren'nial.** Spigelia marilandica.

**Wor'mia excel'sa.** Tree belonging to the *Dilleniaceæ*, native of Java, having large yellow blossoms.

**Worm'ian bones.** Ossa or ossicula wormiana. Small bones which are sometimes seen in the sutures of cranial bones, of which they form a part. They are called wormiana, from Olaus Wormius, who is said to have first described them. They had been previously, however, mentioned by G. Andernach, a physician at Strasburg. The ossa wormiana exist more commonly in the sutures of the vault of the skull, especially in the lambdoidal, sagittal, and squamous. They are uncommon at the base of the skull. Their size is very variable and shape irregular. Their structure and development are similar to those of the other bones of the cranium, and, like them, they are bounded by sutures.

**Worm'il.** Warble. Larva of the gadfly, which, burrowing under the skin, produces an irritating tumor. Also small, hard tumor on a horse's back.

**Worm'it.** Artemisia absinthium.

**Worm'root.** Spigelia marilandica.

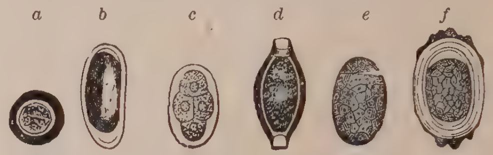
**Worms.** See *Worm*. The parasitic worms, endoparasites, entozoa, helmintha, are met with in the natural cavities, in the blood, in the tissues of the organs, and chiefly in the intestines.

### CLASSIFICATION OF PARASITIC WORMS.
### VERMES, HELMINTHA.

A. Platyhelmintha, flat worms.
  *Order.* Cestoidea, cestodes, or tapeworms.
  *Family.* Bothriocephalida: Bothriocephalus latus, B. mansoni, B. cordatus, B. cristatus.
  *Family.* Tæniada: (mature), Tænia solium, T. nana, T. flavopunctata, T. mediocanellata, T. cucumerina, T. acanthotrias, T. madagascariensis; (immature), Cysticercus cellulosæ, C. tenuicollis, C. vesicæ hominis, echinococci, acephalocysts.
  *Order.* Trematoidea, trematodes, or flukes.
  *Family.* Monostomida: Monostomum lentis.
  *Family.* Distomida: Distomum crassum, D. ringeri, D. sinense, D. hepaticum, D. lanceolatum, D. heterophyes, D. hæmatobium, D. ophthalmobium, D. conjunctum.
  *Family.* Amphistomida: Amphistomum hominis.

B. Nemathelmintha, round worms.
  *Order.* Nematoidea, nematodes, or thread worms.
  *Family.* Strongylida: Strongylus longevaginatus. Eustrongylus gigas, Uncinaria duodenalis, U. americana.
  *Family.* Anguillulida or Rhabdonemida: Rhabditis or Anguillula genitalis, R. stercoralis or intestinalis.
  *Family.* Trichotrachelida: Trichocephalus dispar (whipworm), Trichina spiralis.
  *Family.* Filarida: Filaria or Dracunculus medinensis (Guinea worm), F. sanguinis hominis (including F. diurna, F. nocturna, F. perstans), F. loa, and other species of filaria.
  *Family.* Ascarida: Ascaris lumbricoides, A. lata or mystax or marginata, A. maritima, Oxyuris vermicularis.

The most common of these are the Oxyuris vermicularis, Ascaris lumbricoides, and tæniæ, which are found in the intestines. They are most frequently met with in children, but their presence cannot be positively detected by any symptoms except that of the discharge of the worms themselves or their eggs in the evacuations. They may, of course, give rise to every kind of irritation in the intestinal tube, and to sympathetic disturbance in most of the functions; but all these signs may be produced by intestinal irritation resulting from other causes.



Eggs of intestinal worms: *a*, Tænia solium; *b*, Oxyuris vermicularis; *c*, Uncinaria duodenalis; *d*, Trichocephalus dispar; *e*, Bothriocephalus latus; *f*, Ascaris lumbricoides.

**Worm'seed.** Artemisia santonica; Chenopodium anthelminticum.

**Worm'weed.** Corallina corsicana; Polanisia graveolens.

**Worm'wood.** Artemisia absinthium. **Bien'nial w.,** Artemisia biennis. **Can'ada w.,** Artemisia canadensis. **Com'mon w.,** Artemisia absinthium. **Creep'ing w.,** Artemisia rupestris. **Les'ser w.,** Artemisia pontica. **Ro'man w.,** Artemisia pontica. **Sea w.,** Artemisia maritima. **Silk'y w.,** Artemisia glacialis.

**Wor'sted test.** Method for the detection and measurement of color-blindness by means of skeins of variously colored wools.

**Wor'sum.** Pus.

**Wort.** An infusion of malt formerly used in scurvy.

**Wound.** A solution of continuity in the soft parts produced by some mechanical agent. Wounds present innumerable differences as regards their situation, the parts interested, direction, size, shape, the nature of the instrument or agent producing them, their more or less simple or complex character, duration, etc. A wound is called *incised* when made by a cutting instrument; *punctured* when made by a pointed instrument; *lacerated* when parts are lacerated or torn by the vulnerating body; *poisoned* when some virulent or venomous substance has been introduced; and *contused* when produced by a blunt body. *Gunshot* wounds belong to the last division, but those made with the modern projectiles often partake more of the character of punctured wounds.

**Wound'weed.** Solidago odora.

**Wound'wort.** Stachys, a genus of plants.

**Woura'li, Woura'ri,** or **Woura'ru.** Curare.

**Wour'nils.** Wormil.

**Wrack blad'der.** Fucus vesiculosus. Pila marina.

**Wrap'ping.** Packing in dry or wet sheets, called respectively dry packing and wet packing, to induce sweating.

**Wreath.** See *Karyokinesis*.

**Wrench.** Sprain.

**Wret'weed.** Euphorbia palustris.

**Wrick.** Sprain.

**Wright'ia.** Genus of shrubs belonging to the order *Apocynaceæ*, growing in India and the Eastern hemisphere. **W. antidysenter'ica,** Nerium antidysentericum. **W. tincto'ria,** tree of India, leaves of which furnish an inferior quality of indigo.

**Wright'ine.** $C_{20}H_{40}N_2$. Conessine; an alkaloid from the barks of Wrightia antidysenterica and Holarrhena antidysenterica; used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

**Wrink'le.** A furrow or fold in the skin of the face, forehead, vagina, etc. See *Corrugation*.

**Wrink'led.** Full of wrinkles.

**Wris'berg's abdom'inal brain.** The solar plexus. **W.'s an'sa memorab'ilis,** loop made by the right semilunar ganglion and the anastomosis of the right pneumogastric and great splanchnic nerves. **W.'s car'tilages,** cuneiform cartilages of the larynx. **W.'s gan'glion,** cardiac ganglion; ganglion of Gasser. **W.'s lin'gula,** nerve-filaments associating the motor and sensory roots of the trigeminal nerve. **W.'s nerve,** cutaneous nerves of the arm, from the second and third dorsal nerves. **W.'s pars interme'dia,** a small nerve joining the facial nerve in the auditory canal.

**Wrist.** Carpus. **W. clo'nus,** rhythmical contractions like those of ankle-clonus, produced by grasping the tips of the fingers and pressing the hand backward, so as to obtain hyperextension at the wrist. **W.-drop,** paralysis of the extensor muscles of the forearm, induced by lead poisoning. **W.-joint,** articulation of the radius and triangular fibrocartilage with the scaphoid, semilunar, and cuneiform bones of the carpus. **W. re'flex,** extension or flexion of the hand produced respectively by striking the extensor or flexor tendons at the wrist.

**Wri'ters' cramp, pal'sy, or spasm.** See *Cramp, writers'.*

**Wri'ting hand.** Peculiar position of the fingers, as if holding a pen, observed in cases of paralysis agitans.

**Wrong heir.** Cancellus.

**Wry'neck.** Torticollis.

**Wundt's tet'anus.** Enduring tetanic contraction of a frog's muscle, of traumatic origin or induced by a strong current of electricity.

**Wura'li.** Curare.

**Wur'ras.** Anthelmintic employed in Africa and resembling kamala.

**Wut'zer's opera'tion.** An operation proposed by Wutzer for the cure of inguinal hernia.

# X.

**Xanthæ′matin.** Yellow, bitter substance formed when hæmatin is dissolved in weak nitric acid.

**Xanthaline′** (*xanthos*, yellow). $C_{37}H_{36}N_2O_9$. An alkaloid of opium; a white, crystalline powder, forming salts with mineral acids, all of which are of a yellow color. The *hydrochlorate* and *nitrate* are the principal salts.

**Xan′thate.** A salt of xanthic acid.

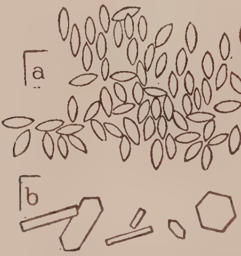
**Xantheïn′.** Yellow coloring-matter of plants.

**Xanthelas′ma** (*xanthos*, yellow, *elasma*, lamina). Xanthoma.

**Xanthelasmoi′dea.** Urticaria pigmentosa.

**Xan′thic** (*xanthos*, yellow). Having yellow color. **X. acid,** a heavy, oily liquid with pungent odor, an ester of thiosulphocarbonic acid. **X. cal′culus,** urinary calculus composed largely of xanthin. **X. ox′ide,** uric oxide.

**Xan′thin.** $C_5H_4N_4O_2$. Leucomain found in many parts of the body, in plants and seeds, and in urinary calculi; it may also be prepared synthetically. **X. ba′ses,** alloxur bases.



*a*, Crystals of xanthin; *b*, crystals of cystin. (Robin.)

**Xanthinu′ria.** Xanthuria.

**Xan′thium.** Lesser burdock, burweed, burthistle, clotbur, cocklebur. This herb was once employed in the treatment of scrofula. The seeds have been administered in cutaneous affections.

**Xanthiu′ria.** Xanthuria.

**Xantho-** (*xanthos*, yellow). Prefix meaning yellow.

**Xanthoceph′alus.** Term used to denote animals having yellow heads; also used to denote a mushroom having a yellow capitulum.

**Xanthochroi′a** (*chroia*, skin). Xanthopathia.

**Xanthochro′mia** (*xanthos*, yellow, *chroma*, color). Yellow or yellowish discoloration.

**Xanthoch′roous.** Having a yellow color.

**Xanthocreatinin′.** $C_5H_{10}H_4O$. Chief leucomain in muscles. Crystallizes in small, yellow plates. In sufficient dose it is capable of producing dangerous symptoms, ushered in by stupor, great muscular weakness, with vomiting and diarrhœa. In active muscles it is present with creatinin in about the proportion of 1 to 10 of the latter.

**Xanthocyano′pia** or **Xanthocyan′opy** (*xanthos*, yellow, *kyanos*, blue, *opsis*, vision). Form of color-blindness in which only yellow and blue are appreciated, red and green not being distinguished.

**Xanthocystin′.** Nitrogenous material found in tuberculous mucous membranes after death.

**Xanthoder′ma** or **Xanthoder′mia** (*xanthos*, yellow, *derma*, skin). Xanthopathia.

**Xan′thodont** or **Xanthodont′ous** (*xanthos*, yellow, *odous*, tooth). Having yellow teeth.

**Xan′thogen** (*gennao*, to produce). A vegetable coloring-matter which has a yellow reaction with alkalies.

**Xanthokyan′opy.** Red-green blindness; xanthocyanopy.

**Xantho′ma.** Xanthopathia. Neoplastic connective-tissue growths appearing as yellowish, variously shaped, non-indurated plates or tubercles, usually about the eyelids and rarely elsewhere. See *Vitiligoidea*. **X. diabet′icum** or **diabetico′rum,** an eruption occurring sometimes in the course of diabetes, and resembling xanthoma, from which, however, it is pathologically different. **Glycosu′ric x.,** x. diabeticum. **X. mul′tiplex,** lesions are multiple. **X. palpebra′rum,** a condition like vitiligoidea favosa, near the inner angle of the eyelids, usually associated with or dependent upon hepatic derangement. **X. pla′num,** x. having flat lesions. **X. tubercula′tum, tuberculo′sum,** or **tubero′sum,** x. in which the lesions are in the form of tubercles.

**Xantho′matous.** Relating to xanthoma.

**Xanthomel′anous** (*xanthos*, yellow, *melas*, black). Having yellow, brown, or olive skin and black hair.

**Xanthopath′ia** or **Xanthop′athy** (*xanthos*, yellow, *pathos*, affection). Yellow coloration of the skin produced by pigmentary change, including lentigo and chloasma.

**Xan′thophane.** An orange-yellow coloring-matter derived from the retina.

**Xan′thophyll** (*xanthos*, yellow, *phyllon*, leaf). A yellow pigment contained in leaves and in the petals of flowers.

**Xanthopicrin′** or **Xanthopic′rite** (*pikros*, bitter). See *Xanthoxylum clava Herculis*. The term *xanthopicrite* is also applied to a bitter, yellow principle obtained from several other plants.

**Xan′thoplasty.** Plastic operation for xanthoderma.

**Xanthop′ocrit.** Berberin.

**Xanthopro′teic.** Relating to xanthoprotein. **X. acid,** acid produced by decomposition between nitric acid and proteids; it is non-crystallizable. **X. reac′tion,** that produced by adding ammonia to proteids which have been boiled with nitric acid; the result is a deep orange-yellow color, due to the presence of xanthoprotein.

**Xanthopro′tein.** Yellowish substance obtained by acting on a proteid with nitric acid.

**Xanthop′sia** (*xanthos*, yellow, *opsis*, vision). Yellow vision, as sometimes occurs in jaundice.

**Xanthop′sin.** Yellow coloring-matter of the retina. A derivative of santonin, which gives color to the urine when santonica is taken internally.

**Xanthopsydra′cia** (*xanthos*, yellow, *psydrax*, a pustule). Pimples or pustules having a yellow color.

**Xanthopuccine′.** Alkaloid derived from hydrastis.

**Xanthorhamnin′.** Yellow coloring-matter found in the berries of rhamnus.

**Xanthorrhi′za.** A genus of plants, ord. *Ranunculaceæ*. **X. apiifo′lia,** yellowroot, parsley-leaved yellowroot, yellowwort, shrub yellowwort; root of this American plant is a strong and pleasant bitter, and in doses of gr. xx–xxx (1.3–2.0) is a good stomachic.

**Xanthorrhœ′a.** Grasstree. A genus of trees in Australia, ord. *Liliaceæ*, of which there are several species. Two resins are obtained from them: one, the yellow resin of xanthorrhœa or of New Holland, Botany Bay resin or gum, acaroid resin or gum, which probably resembles tolu and storax in medicinal properties; the other, the red resin of xanthorrhœa, the blackboy gum.

**Xantho′sis.** Yellow discoloration often observed in cancerous tumors, especially in encephaloid of the testicle.

**Xanthostrumarin′.** Yellow, non-crystalline glucoside derived from the fruit of Xanthium strumarium.

**Xan′thous.** Having a yellow skin.

**Xanthoxyla′ceæ.** Natural order of trees in China and Japan; they all have aromatic properties.

**Xanthox′ylene.** $C_{20}H_{16}$. The volatile oil of Xanthoxylum piperitum after xanthoxylin has been separated from it.

**Xanthox′yli fruc′tus.** Prickly-ash berries. See *Xanthoxylum.*

**Xanthoxylin′.** See *Xanthoxylum clava Herculis.*

**Xanthox′ylum.** (Ph. U. S.) The bark of *X. americanum* and *X. clava Herculis,* prickly ash. Emmenagogue, antispasmodic, and stimulant; dose of the official *extrac′tum xanthox′yli flu′idum,* ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). The fresh juice, expressed from the root of xanthoxylum, is said to afford relief in the "dry belly-ache" of the West Indies. A decoction of the bark is sometimes used as a wash for foul ulcers. **X. america′num,** prickly ash of the Northern and Middle States; X. fraxineum. **X. caribbæ′um,** a West Indian shrub, said to possess antipyretic qualities. **X. carolinia′num** has similar properties, but is more acrid. **X. cla′va Her′culis,** of the West Indies, is a strong stimulant and powerful sialagogue; has been given internally in rheumatism; a neutral, very bitter, and astringent substance has been obtained from it, called *xanthopicrin, xanthopicrite,* or *xanthoxylin.* **X. fraxin′eum** or **fraxinifo′lium,** X. americanum. **X. nit′idum,** shrub of China; febrifuge. **X. octan′dra,** Fagara octandra. **X. piperi′tum,** Fagara piperita. **X. ramiflo′rum,** xanthoxylum. **X. senegalen′se,** the source of artar root, a cardiac stimulant. **X. tricar′pum,** X. americanum.

**Xan′thuret.** The product of the combination of xanthogen with a metallic base.

**Xanthu′ria.** A condition in which xanthic oxide is deposited from the urine.

**Xantoli′na.** Artemisia santonica.

**Xenar′thral** (*xenos,* strange, *arthron,* joint). Articulated in an unusual or peculiar way, as the vertebral column.

**Xenem′bole** (*xenos,* strange, *embole,* insertion). Xenenthesis.

**Xenen′thesis** (*xenos,* a stranger, *tithemi,* to place). The act of putting any foreign body within the organism.

**Xenog′amy** (*xenos,* stranger, *gamos,* marriage). Term applied to cross-fertilization of flowers by pollen from another plant of the same species. The pollen is carried by the wind and by various insects.

**Xenogen′esis.** See *Heterogenesis.*

**Xenogen′ic.** Of foreign origin; a term used to qualify those cytotoxins which result from the action of bacterial stimuli on the cells of the host.

**Xenog′enous** (*xenos,* strange, *gennao,* to produce) Originating from outside the system or produced by a foreign body. **X. sidero′sis,** excess of iron in the system, from some outside source.

**Xenome′nia** (*xenos,* foreign, *meniaia,* menstruation). Abnormal or vicarious menstruation.

**Xen′on.** A monatomic gas present in minute proportion, one part in twenty millions, in the atmosphere; when illuminated by electric light it appears of a brilliant green color.

**Xenophthal′mia.** Conjunctivitis caused by the presence of a foreign body in the eye; traumatic conjunctivitis.

**Xeran′sis** (*xeros,* dry). Arefaction; drying.

**Xeran′tic.** Producing dryness or being dry.

**Xera′sia** (*xeros,* dry). A disease of the hairs, which become dry, cease to grow, and resemble down covered with dust. **X. cap′itis,** xerasia. **X. sauri-oi′des,** an accumulation of sebaceous substance on the surface of the skin, desiccating in scales or spines.

**Xe′rion** or **Xe′rium** (*xeros,* dry). Catapasm.

**Xero-** (*xeros,* dry). In composition, dry.

**Xerocollyr′ium.** A dry collyrium.

**Xeroder′ma** or **Xeroder′mia** (*xeros,* dry, *derma,* skin). Asteatosis; diminution of secretion of the sebaceous glands. Several diseases of the skin are marked by dryness; in the principal one, to which the name is applied, the skin is rough and discolored, and there is a furfuraceous desquamation. **X. ichthyo′des,** ichthyosis. **X. pigmento′sum,** diffuse idiopathic cutaneous atrophy, preceded by general hyperæmia with vascular dilatation; the production of numerous telangiectoses, with brownish macules and superficial atrophic depressions.

**Xe′roform.** $C_6H_2Br_3O,BiO$. Bismuth-tribromphenol, bismuth-tribromcarbolate. Yellow, non-irritating powder. Intestinal antiseptic, used internally in cholera, mucous enteritis, intestinal tuberculosis and autointoxication, etc., and externally in wounds, abscesses, eczema, chancre, pruritus, etc.; dose, gr. viij–xv (0.5–1.0).

**Xero′ma.** Xerophthalmia. **Conjuncti′val x.,** xerophthalmia. **Lac′rymal x.,** suppression of the lacrymal secretion; see *Xerophthalmia.*

**Xeromyc′ter** or **Xeromycte′ria** (*xeros,* dry, *mykter,* nose). Dryness of the nose.

**Xerom′yron** (*xeros,* dry, *myron,* ointment). A dry ointment.

**Xeropha′gia** or **Xeroph′agy** (*xeros,* dry, *phago,* to eat). Excessive use of dry aliment.

**Xerophthal′mia** or **Xerophthal′mus.** An inflammation of the eye, without discharge. This term—as well as *conjunctival* and *lacrymal xeroma* and *cuticular conjunctiva*—has been given to cases in which the conjunctiva is so changed that it presents more of the characters of skin than of mucous membrane. Lippitudo.

**Xero′sis.** Dryness. Xeroderma. Xerophthalmia. **X. epithelia′lis,** keratomalacia. **X. infanti′lis,** keratomalacia. **X. parenchymato′sa,** xerosis due to trachoma. **X. seni′lis,** sclerosis incident to old age. **X. superficia′lis,** keratomalacia. **X. triangula′ris,** keratomalacia.

**Xeros′toma** or **Xerosto′mia** (*xeros,* dry, *stoma,* mouth). Deficiency of buccal secretion. Aptyalism.

**Xero′tes.** Dryness.

**Xerot′ic.** Relating to or accompanied by xerosis or dryness.

**Xerotrip′sis.** Dry friction.

**Xime′nia.** African plant, the leaves of which are anthelmintic.

**Xiphister′num.** Xiphoid cartilage.

**Xipho-** (*xiphos,* sword). In composition, ensiform cartilage.

**Xiphocos′tal.** Costoxiphoid; relating to the xiphoid cartilage and the ribs. **X. lig′ament,** the ligament extending from the xiphoid to the cartilage of the seventh rib. See *Xiphoid ligament.*

**Xipho′des.** Xiphoid.

**Xiphod′ymus.** Thoracogastrodidymus.

**Xiphodyn′ia** (*odyne,* pain). Pain in the ensiform cartilage.

**Xi′phoid** (*xiphos,* sword, *eidos,* resemblance). Sword-shaped; ensiform. **X. car′tilage,** the ensiform cartilage, process, or appendix, the pointed cartilage forming the lower extremity of the sternum. **X. lig′ament,** costoxiphoid ligament, is a small, very thin, ligamentous fasciculus passing from the cartilage of prolongation of the seventh rib to the anterior surface of the xiphoid cartilage, where it is inserted by its fibres decussating with those of the opposite ligament.

**Xiphoi′dian.** Relating or attached to the xiphoid cartilage.

**Xiphop′agus** (*pegnymi,* to fix). Monstrosity in which twins are united by the epigastrium, as in the case of the Siamese twins.

**Xiphoster′nal.** Relating to the ensiform cartilage of the sternum. **X. crunch′ing sound,** a superficial sound heard on auscultation a little to the left of the lower end of the sternum, like that caused by the boot treading on soft snow, possibly a pericardiac friction sound; also called x. chisel sound.

**Xiphoster′num.** Xiphoid cartilage.

**X-leg.** Deformity in which there is adduction of both hips so that the legs cross each other. Also double knock-knee in which the legs appear to cross.

**X-rays.** Roentgen rays; see *Rays.*

**Xy′lene.** Xylol.

**Xylo-al′oes** (*xylon*, wood). Agallochum.

**Xylobal′samum.** See *Amyris opobalsamum.*

**Xylocar′pous** (*xylon*, wood, *karpos*, fruit). Bearing woody fruit.

**Xylocas′sia.** Laurus cassia.

**Xylochlo′ral.** Combination of xylose and chloral.

**Xylocinnamo′mum.** Laurus cinnamomum.

**Xy′loid** (*xylon*, wood, *eidos*, resemblance). Wood-like, woody; having resemblance to wood.

**Xyloidin′.** $C_6H_9(No_2)O_5$. Substance formed by the action of nitric acid on potato starch. It is a tasteless white powder, soluble in boiling water and insoluble in alcohol.

**Xy′lol** (*xylon*, wood). Colorless hydrocarbon derived from coal-naphtha by distillation, mixture with sulphuric acid, and dry distillation, and subsequent purification. It has been employed in variola. It is given in doses of ♏x–xv (0.65–1.0) to adults, ♏iij–v (0.2–0.32) to children, every hour or two, in that disease. Chemically, dimethyl benzine.

**Xylo′ma.** Woody tumor of plants.

**Xy′lonite.** Celluloid-like substance prepared from pyroxylin.

**Xyloph′ilous** (*xylon*, wood, *phileo*, to love). Term applied to animals and plants living in or upon decayed wood.

**Xylo′pia.** Genus of shrubs of ord. *Anonaceæ,* growing in the West Indies and Brazil; possessing aromatic properties. **X. aromat′ica** bears aromatic fruit which is used as a condiment. **X. grandiflo′ra** bears fruit which possesses carminative properties.

**Xy′lose** (*xylon*, wood). $C_5H_{10}O_5$. Sugar derived from beechwood.

**Xylosteïn′.** Poisonous glucoside from the berries of Lonicera xylosteum. Emetocathartic.

**Xylostyp′tic e′ther.** Styptic collodion.

**Xylother′apy** (*xylon*, wood, *therapeia*, healing). Treatment of disease by various woods.

**Xy′ris.** Iris fœtidissima. **X. bulbo′sa,** yellow-eyed grass; indigenous; ord. *Xyridaceæ;* roots and leaves are used by the Hindoos in leprosy and chronic cutaneous diseases.

**Xy′sis** (*xyo*, to scrape). Rubbing, scraping, tearing, rasping.

**Xys′ma** (*xysma*, shaving). False membrane in diarrhœal stools.

**Xys′mus** (*xyo*, to scrape). Scraping, as a bone.

**Xys′ter** (*xyster*, a scraper). Instrument for scraping.

**Xys′trum** (*xystron*, a scraper). Instrument for scraping. **X. ophthal′micum,** instrument for scraping the eye or the lids.

**Xyxida′ceæ.** A natural order of small shrubs, growing chiefly in the tropics.

# Y.

**Y.** Chemical symbol of yttrium.

**Yab'a bark.** Bark of Andira excelsa.

**Yabine'.** Alkaloid from yaba bark; antiperiodic.

**Yam.** Esculent root principally obtained from Dioscorea alata, D. bulbifera, and D. sativa. They grow spontaneously in both the Indies, and their roots are eaten as the potato is with us. The taste is somewhat like that of the potato. **Wild y.,** Dioscorea villosa.

**Y-an'gle.** Angle between the radius fixus and line between the lambda and inion.

**Yar'row.** Achillea millefolium.

**Yau'pon.** Ilex vomitoria.

**Ya'va skin.** Elephantiasis arabum.

**Yaw'ey.** Affected with yaws.

**Yawn'ing.** Gaping, pandiculation. A deep inspiration, with considerable separation of the jaws, executed slowly and in an involuntary manner, followed by a prolonged sonorous expiration. This respiratory movement is preceded by a feeling of oppression in the epigastric region and in the muscles of respiration and mastication. Yawning has been conceived to be owing to torpor in the pulmonary circulation, the causes producing it being commonly ennui, fatigue, sleepiness, monotonous sounds, hunger, etc.; the impulse to yawn is strikingly contagious. Yawning often precedes the invasion of certain intermittents, attacks of hysteria, etc., and it may, by its frequency and obstinacy, become a true disease.

**Yaw'root.** Stillingia.

**Yaws.** Frambœsia.

**Yb.** Chemical symbol of ytterbium.

**Y-car'tilage.** Cartilage uniting the three parts of the hip-bone in the acetabulum, before puberty; later in life it undergoes ossification.

**Yeast.** A substance, part of which collects on the surface and part sinks to the bottom in fermenting beer. It is a mass of cells of a microscopic plant growth, *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ* (see cut under this head). Yeast is antiseptic. It is applied in the form of cataplasm to foul ulcers, and has also been used as an injection in vaginal gonorrhœa. **Y. plant,** Saccharomyces cerevisiæ.

**Yelk.** See *Yolk.*

**Yel'low.** One of the seven primitive colors. See *Spectrum.* **Y. ash,** Cladrastis tinctoria. **Y. at'rophy of the liv'er,** an acute general disease of the liver attended by destructive changes in the cells; also called malignant jaundice, because of its extreme fatality. **Y. bed'straw,** Galium verum. **Y. ber'ry,** Podophyllum montanum. **Y. cincho'na,** bark of Cinchona calisaya. **Y. dock,** Rumex crispus. **Y. dye tree,** Cœlocline polycarpa. **Y. elas'tic tis'sue,** form of connective tissue having anastomosing fibrillæ; elastic, broken ends curl up, and acids and alkalies do not affect it like ordinary connective tissue. **Y. eye,** Hydrastis canadensis. **Y. fe'ver,** an acute infectious disease of warm latitudes characterized by tenderness in the epigastrium, jaundice, constipation, vomiting (often of altered blood, "black vomit"), fever, and albuminuria; the disease is undoubtedly caused by the presence of a microorganism, probably protozoan, but this has not yet been isolated; it is communicated from the sick to the well by the agency of a mosquito, *Stegomyia fasciata.* **Y. gen'tian,** Gentiana lutea. **Y. i'odide of mer'cury,** mercurous iodide. **Y. Jack,** yellow fever. **Y. jas'mine,** gelsemium. **Y. la'dies' bed'straw,** Galium verum. **Y. lig'aments** occupy the spaces between the vertebral plates, from the interval which separates the second vertebra from the third to that which separates the last vertebra from the sacrum; they are so called in consequence of their color. **Man'chester** or **Mar'tius's y.,** a coal-tar dye, used sometimes for histological or bacteriological stains. **Y. mel'ilot,** Melilotus altissimus. **Y. mercu'rial lo'tion,** yellow wash. **Y. mercu'ric ox'ide,** hydrargyri oxidum flavum. **Y. mus'tard seed,** white mustard. **Y. oint'ment,** unguentum hydrargyri oxidi flavi. **Y. ox'ide of mer'cury,** mercuric oxide. **Y. paint,** Hydrastis canadensis. **Y. paril'la,** Menispermum canadense. **Y. pine,** Pinus palustris. **Y. pond'-lily,** Nuphar advena. **Y. pop'lar,** Liriodendron tulipifera. **Y. precip'itate,** yellow oxide of mercury. **Y. prus'siate of pot'assium,** ferrocyanide of potassium. **Y. puccoon',** Hydrastis canadensis. **Y. res'in,** resina. **Y. root,** Jeffersonia bartoni; hydrastis. **Pars'ley-leaved y. r.,** Xanthorrhiza apiifolia. **Shrub y. r.,** Xanthorrhiza apiifolia. **Y. saun'ders,** Santalum album. **Y. soft'ening,** circumscribed area of degeneration of the brain or spinal-cord tissue succeeding to red softening. **Y. spot,** macula lutea. **Y. star,** Helenium autumnale. **Y. subsul'phate of mer'cury,** mercuric basic sulphate; turpeth mineral. **Y. vis'ion,** xanthopsia, usually dependent on jaundice. **Vis'ual y.,** a term sometimes applied to the visual purple after it has lost its color under the influence of light. **Y. wash,** made by addition of mercuric chloride to lime-water in the proportion of 1 to 243; it consists of mercuric oxide held in suspension by calcium chloride solution. **Y. wa'ter-lily,** Nuphar advena. **Y. wax,** ordinary beeswax; to prepare, express the honey, melt the residue in boiling water, and pour into moulds. **Y. weed,** Ranunculus acris. **Y. wood,** Xanthoxylum fraxineum. **Pars'ley-leaved y. w.,** Xanthorrhiza apiifolia. **Y. wood'sorrel,** Oxalis stricta.

**Yel'lows.** Cypripedium luteum. Icterus.

**Yem'en ul'cer.** Cochin China ulcer.

**Yer'ba bue'na.** Micromeria douglasii. **Y. man'sa,** Anemopsis californica; the leaves possess tonic, astringent, and stimulant properties, and have also been used in malarial fevers. **Y. maté,** Ilex paraguayensis; Paraguay tea. **Y. reu'ma,** Frankenia grandifolia. **Y. sagra'da,** Lantana braziliensis; antipyretic. **Y. san'ta,** Eriodictyon californicum.

**Yest.** Yeast.

**Yew'tree.** Taxus baccata. **Amer'ican y.,** Taxus canadensis.

**Y-lig'ament.** Ileofemoral ligament.

**Yoke bone.** Malar bone.

**Yolk.** The yellow part of a bird's egg; vitellus. The formative or germinative portion of the ovum, sometimes with the addition of nutrient material. **Y. cells,** y. granules. **Y. food,** nutrient material in the ovum for the growth and support of the embryo. **Form'ative y.,** living protoplasm of the ovum and its nucleus. **Y. gran'ules,** small granules within the yolk. **Y. mem'brane,** see *Vesicula umbilicalis.* **Y. plates,** plate-like yolk-granules. **Y. rest,** central mass of cells forming segmentation spheres. **Y. sac,** the bag-like portion of the sphlanchnopleure extending beyond the body of the embryo. **Y. stalk,** the narrow part of the yolk-sac connecting it with the embryo. **Y. of wool,** suint.

**Yo'pon.** Ilex vomitoria.

**Young's rule.** A rule for adjusting the dose of medicines to the age of the patient. Add twelve to the age and divide the age by the result. See *Doses.*

**Young-Helm'holtz the'ory.** An hypothesis explaining color-sense by the supposition that there are three kinds of nervous elements corresponding to the primary colors, and that we perceive these colors by stimulation of these nerve-elements.

**You'pon.** Ilex cassine. "Black tea," formerly used by the Indians, consisted of a decoction of the leaves of this plant. It contains caffeine, and is still used in the Southern United States as a beverage.

**Youth.** Adolescence.

**Youth'wort.** Drosera rotundifolia.

**Ypseloglos'sus.** Basioglossus.

**Yr'ides.** Orpiment.

**Y. s.** Abbreviation for yellow spot, macula lutea.

**Ysam'bra.** An ancient Spanish poison, of which hellebore formed the greatest part.

**Y-shaped cen'tre.** Y-cartilage.

**Ys'ope.** Hyssopus.

**Ytter'bium.** A metal, symbol Yb, believed to be an element, but of which little is yet known.

**Yt'tria.** An earth, oxide of yttrium, named from Ytterby, Sweden, where it was discovered.

**Yttrif'erous.** Relating to or containing yttria.

**Yt'trium.** A metal, symbol Y, the base of yttria. It is of a dark gray color, never occurs free in nature, and very little is known concerning its properties.

**Yuc'ca.** Genus of plants, ord. *Liliaceæ.* Bear-grass. Spanish bayonet. **Y. filamento'sa** grows in the Southern United States; a tincture of its root has been recommended in gonorrhœa; Adam's needle is a popular name for this plant.

**Yulan'.** Magnolia conspicua, a Chinese tree cultivated as an ornament in the United States.

**Yvon's' coeffi'cient.** Ratio between the amount of urea and phosphates in the urine, being about $\frac{1}{8}$.

**Yzquierdo's** (is-ke-er'dos) **bacil'lus.** Microorganism of verruca peruana.

# Z.

**Zacatil′la.** A variety of commercial cochineal.

**Za′el.** Borosail.

**Zaf′fre.** Smalt.

**Zahn's ribs.** Marks on a thrombus made by the ends of columns of leucocytes and blood platelets.

**Zam′bo.** See *Mulatto* and *Sambo*.

**Za′mia integrifo′lia** and **Z. pu′mila.** See *Arrowroot*.

**Zanaloïn′.** Aloin from Zanzibar aloes. Socaloin.

**Zang's space.** Space between the two tendons of origin of the sternomastoid muscle in the fossa supraclavicularis.

**Zan′na.** A kind of Armenian bole, used by the ancients as a desiccative; also called zarnacha.

**Zappa′nia nodiflo′ra.** Anacoluppa.

**Zar.** A form of hysteria in Abyssinian women.

**Ze′a.** A genus of grasses, ord. *Graminaceæ*, including several species growing in the United States. The official (Ph. U. S.) name of the styles and stigmas of *Z. mays*, or corn-silk. The dose of the non-official *extrac′tum ze′æ flu′idum* is ʒss–ij (2.0–8.0). **Z. mays**, Indian corn, corn, Turkey or Indian wheat, maize, a native of America, much used over the whole continent as an article of diet.

**Zedoa′ria** or **Zed′oary.** Kæmpferia rotunda.

**Zeis′mus.** Term used to denote the condition of the system induced by the consumption of diseased maize as food.

**Zeis′sian glands.** Sebaceous glands which have their outlet on the free border of the eyelids. **Z. stye**, acute inflammation of a Zeissian gland.

**Zelo′sis** or **Zelotyp′ia** (*zelos*, love, *typos*, form). Insane jealousy.

**Ze′ma.** Decoction.

**Zenk′er's crys′tals.** Charcot's crystals. **Z.'s degenera′tion**, waxy degeneration of muscle-substance seen after acute febrile attacks. **Z.'s paral′ysis**, paralysis and paræsthesia in the lower extremities caused by excessive kneeling.

**Zenk′erism.** Z.'s degeneration.

**Zeoc′riton dis′tichum.** Hordeum.

**Zer′ma** or **Zer′na.** Impetigo ulcerata.

**Ze′ro.** Nothing. The point on the thermometer scale from which the readings are made above and below. In the Centigrade or Celsius and Réaumur scales, zero is the freezing point of water; in the Fahrenheit scale it is 32° below this point. **Ab′solute z.**, the point at which heat, regarded as a form of motion, must cease; this is believed to be about —273° C.

**Zerum′bet.** Cassumuniar. **Z. root**, rhizome of Zinziber zerumbet; possesses carminative powers.

**Ze′sis.** Effervescence; decoction.

**Zestocau′sis** (*zestos*, boiling, *kauo*, to burn). Cauterization by means of heated vapor as a remedial agent.

**Zestocau′tery.** Instrument or apparatus or zestocausis.

**Zib′ethum.** Civetta.

**Ziehl's solu′tion.** Used in bacteriology. It contains 1 per cent. of fuchsin and 5 per cent. of carbolic acid.

**Ziems′sen's mo′tor points.** Points on the skin corresponding to the locations of the entrance of nerves into the muscular tissue.

**Zietris′ikite.** A native paraffin of Moldavia; it is solid and wax-like.

**Zim′merlin's type.** A form of progressive muscular atrophy in which there is absence of secondary lipomatosis.

**Zim′mermann's cor′puscles.** Blood plaques.

**Zinc.** A metal, symbol Zn, obtained from calamine and blende. Its color is bluish-white; the fresh surface has considerable lustre, but is soon dulled, from the facility with which it oxidizes; hard; sp. gr. 6.8. Melts at 700° F., burns with a bright flame in a higher temperature, and is volatilized in the form of a white, flocculent oxide. It is used in the construction of electrical batteries, and many of its salts are employed in medicine. The symptoms of chronic poisoning by zinc are similar to those of lead poisoning. For the zinc salts official in the Ph. U. S. and Br., see *Zinci*. **But′ter of z.**, zinci chloridum. **Z. car′bonate**, calamine. **Z. col′ic**, an affection, analogous to lead colic, occurring in chronic poisoning by zinc oxide. **Flow′ers of z.**, zinci oxidum. **Gran′ulated z.**, a granular form of metallic zinc, produced by dropping the melted metal into water. **Z. gynocar′date**, yellow powder, used in some cutaneous diseases in which gynocardic acid is employed. **I′odide of z. and morphine′**, prepared by boiling iodide of iodhydrate of morphine with water and zinc after they have acted on each other for some days, filtering, and crystallizing. It is considered to combine the properties of morphine and the salts of zinc, and has been prescribed as an anodyne and antispasmodic; dose, gr. ¼ (0.016). **Z. ox′ide, impure′**, tutia. **Z. oxychlo′ride**, preparation of zinc employed by the dentists for temporary filling and in the treatment of sensitive dentine; made by mixing a concentrated solution of the chloride with oxide of zinc recently prepared by burning zinc. **Z. perman′ganate**, a crystalline, deliquescent brownish salt; used as an astringent and antiseptic locally; employed in urethritis. **Z. sal′icylate**, a crystalline salt used as an antiseptic and astringent. **Z. subgal′late**, an antiseptic astringent in fermentative conditions of the intestines and in night-sweats; used externally in eczema, septic wounds, otorrhœa, gonorrhœa, etc. **I′odide of z. and strychnine′**, prepared by digesting for several days in hot water iodide of iodhydrate of strychnine and zinc, filtering, and crystallizing; used in the same cases as strychnine.

**Zin′ci ace′tas.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Acetate of zinc; frequently used to form a gently astringent wash in ophthalmia and other local inflammations, as an injection in gonorrhœa, in strength of gr. j–ij to ℥j of distilled water. **Z. bro′midum** (Ph. U. S.), bromide of zinc; made by dissolving zinc in solution of hydrobromic acid; white, soluble, granular powder; has been used in epilepsy in doses of gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13). **Z. carbo′nas impu′rus**, calamine. **Z. carbo′nas præcipita′tus** (Ph. U. S.), precipitated carbonate of zinc; used to prepare zinci oxidum and as an external application. **Z. chlo′ridum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), chloride of zinc; it is very deliquescent in the air, forming the *butter of zinc;* chloride of zinc is a powerful escharotic, and is the basis of different caustic applications; it is much employed as an effective disinfectant in the form of *Burnett's disinfecting liquid*. **Z. io′didum** (Ph. U. S.), a deliquescent white powder; dose, gr. ss–ij (0.032–0.13); an ointment composed of a drachm to an ounce of lard has been used in cases in which the external use of iodide of potassium is indicated. **Z. lac′tas**, white, soluble salt, given in epilepsy in doses of gr. ij (0.13), gradually increased to gr. x (0.65). **Z. nix**, zinci oxidum. **Z. o′leas** (Ph. Br.), **Z. olea′tum** (Ph. U. S.), used in the form of *unguen′tum zin′ci olea′tis*, regarded by many as preferable to the common zinc oxide ointment. **Z. ox′idum** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), flowers of zinc, a fine white powder, said to be tonic and antispasmodic; externally detergent and desiccative; employed in epilepsy, chorea, etc., in doses of gr. j–v (0.065–0.32); externally it is employed chiefly in the form of the official *unguentum*. **Z. o. impu′rum**, tutia. **Z. phe′nol-parasul′phonas**, z. sulphocarbolas. **Z. phos′phas**, a white, insoluble salt, employed in insanity occurring in convalescence from fevers, epilepsy, etc.; dose, in pill, gr. j–iij (0.065–0.2). **Z. phos′phidum** (Ph. U. S.), a gray powder, or small, crystalline masses, used in nervous diseases as a substitute for phosphorus; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ (0.0016–0.0032). **Z. sul′phas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), sulphate of zinc, white vitriol, white copperas; in white, semitransparent, efflorescent crystals; is emetic, tonic, antispasmodic, and, externally, astringent; dose, as an emetic, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0); as a tonic, gr. j–ij (0.065–0.13); used externally as a collyrium, gr. j to water ℥j. **Z. sulphocar′bolas** (Ph. Br.), occurs in colorless, crystalline plates; used externally as an astringent in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa in solutions of gr. ij–iij to ℥j; internally as an intestinal antiseptic in diarrhœa. **Z. valeria′nas** (Ph. U. S. and Br.), salt formed by saturating valerianic acid with freshly prepared carbonate of zinc, or by double decomposition of valerianate of sodium and sulphate of zinc; in pure white pearly scales; recommended as a tonic in neuralgic diseases, epilepsy, etc.; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–j (0.016–0.065).

**Zin′cic.** Relating to zinc.

**Zincif′erous.** Containing or relating to zinc.

**Zin′cite.** A form of reddish zinc ore.

**Zin′coid.** Resembling zinc.

**Zin′cum.** Zinc.

**Zinc-white.** Oxide of zinc, crude and impure.

**Zin′giber.** (Ph. U. S. and Br.) Ginger; the rhizome of Z. officinale. Carminative, stimulant, and sialagogue; dose, gr. x–xxx (0.65–2.0). The following are the official preparations: *Extrac′tum zingib′eris flu′idum;* dose, ♏x–xxx (0.65–2.0). *Oleores′ina z.;* dose, ♏ss–j (0.032–0.065). *Tinctu′ra z.;* dose, ʒss–j (2.0–4.0). Ginger also enters into the composition of pulvis aromaticus and pulvis rhei compositus. **Z. al′bum**, Amomum zingiber. **Z. cassumu′niar**, see *Cassumuniar*. **Z. commu′ne**, Amomum zingiber. **Z. fus′cum**, Amomum zingiber. **Z. german′icum**, Arum maculatum. **Z. ni′grum**, Amomum zingiber. **Z. officina′le**, the source of the official ginger. **Z. purpu′reum**, **Z. spu′rium**, and **Z. zerum′bet**, see *Cassumuniar*.

**Zingibera′ceæ.** Natural order of plants, including zingiber, renealmia, alpinia, and curcuma. They all possess aromatic and stimulant properties.

**Zinn's ar′tery.** Central artery of the retina. **Z.'s cir′cle**, plexus of small branches of ciliary arteries within the fibrous layer of the sclerotic coat, where the optic nerve enters. **Z.'s lig′ament**, that portion of the tendon of the recti muscles of the eye which is free from attachment to the sheath of the optic nerve. **Z.'s mem′brane**, anterior layer of the iris. **Z.'s ring**, circular sheath formed by the common tendon of the various rectus muscles of the eye. **Z.'s ten′don**, Z.'s ring. **Z.'s zo′nule** or **zone**, anterior portion of the hyaloid membrane around the margin of the crystalline lens.

**Zi′phac.** Peritoneum.

**Zir′bus.** Epiploon. **Z. adipi′nus**, gastrocolic epiploon.

**Zir′con.** A mineral compound of zirconia and silica; crystalline, transparent, sometimes red. The red crystals are used as jewelry, being called hyacinths.

**Zirco′nia.** One of the primitive earths. Chemically, oxide of zirconium.

**Zir′conite.** Name used for grayish or brownish crystals of zircon.

**Zirco′nium.** A metallic element, symbol Zr, the base of zirconia. It strongly resembles silicon in its properties, and assumes various allotropic forms.

**Zitt′mann's decoc′tion.** Decoctum Zittmanni.

**Ziza′nia aquat′ica.** Wild rice, Canada rice, water oats; ord. *Gramineæ;* called by the Indians Menomene; grows abundantly on the marshy margins of the northern lakes and waters of the upper branches of the Mississippi. The grain resembles oats.

**Ziz′yphus ju′juba.** See *Jujube*. **Z. lo′tus**, cultivated in Northern Africa for its fruit. **Z. nit′ida**, see *Jujube*. **Z. œnop′lia**, common all over India; fruit is eaten by the natives; decoction of the bark of the fresh root is used to promote the healing of fresh wounds. **Z. sati′va**, see *Jujube*. **Z. sylves′tris**, see *Jujube*. **Z. vulga′ris**, native of Asia Minor; valued for its fruit.

**Zoam′ylin** (*zoon*, animal, *amylon*, starch). Glycogen.

**Zoanthro′pia** or **Zoan′thropy** (*zoon*, animal, *anthropos*, man). A species of monomania in which the patient believes himself transformed into an animal. Lycanthropia and cynanthropia belong to this species of monomania.

**Zoa′ra.** Insomnia.

**Zoe′ther.** Protyle.

**Zoet′ic** (*zoe*, life). Vital; relating to life.

**Zo′etrope** (*zoe*, life, *trepo*, to turn). Instrument devised to revolve a series of pictures of men or animals in different attitudes, with the result that the figures depicted seem to be in motion.

**Zo′glas's lig′ament.** Part of the posterior sacro-iliac ligament between the posterior superior spinous process of the ilium and the side of the sacrum.

**Zograph′ia.** Zoographia.

**Zoïat′rus** (*zoon*, animal, *iatros*, a physician). Hippiater; veterinary surgeon.

**Zo′ic** (*zoon*, animal). Relating to animals or animal life.

**Zoll′ner's lines.** Parallel lines intersected obliquely by shorter ones, giving to the eye the appearance that they are not parallel.

**Zomidin′.** One of the component parts of beef extract.

**Zomother′apy** (*zomos*, broth). Treatment of disease by means of meat, particularly the treatment of tuberculosis by raw meat or the plasma expressed from raw meat.

**Zo′na** (*zone*, a girdle). An anatomical structure or cutaneous lesion resembling a belt or girdle. Herpes zoster. **Z. arcua′ta**, internal zone of basilar membrane. **Z. cartilagin′ea**, see *Lamina spiralis*. **Z. castita′tis**, hymen. **Z. choria′cea**, see *Lamina spiralis*. **Z. cilia′ris**, ciliary zone. **Z. coch′leæ**, see *Lamina spiralis*. **Z. coria′cea**, see *Lamina spiralis*. **Z. denticula′ta**, lamina denticulata. **Z. facia′lis**, herpes zoster of the face. **Z. fascicula′ta**, see *Zona reticularis*. **Z. gangliona′ris**, ganglion spirale. **Z. glomerulo′sa**, see *Zona reticularis*. **Z. ig′nea**, herpes zoster. **Z. incer′ta**, anterior portion of the reticular formation situated beneath the optic thalamus. **Z. læ′vis**, z. arcuata. **Z. media′na**, see *Lamina spiralis*. **Z. membrana′cea**, see *Lamina spiralis*. **Z. mol′lis**, see *Lamina spiralis*. **Z. ner′vea**, see *Lamina spiralis*. **Z. ophthal′mica**, herpes zoster in the region supplied by the ophthalmic nerve. **Z. orbicula′ris**, circular fibres of the capsule of the hip-joint. **Z. os′sea**, see *Lamina spiralis*. **Z. pectina′ta**, see *Lamina spiralis*. **Z. pellu′cida**, vitellary membrane, chorion (of some); the membrane surrounding the yolk in the mammalia; so called on account of its breadth and peculiar transparency. **Z. perfora′ta**, inner segment of the membrana basilaris. **Z. radia′ta**, name applied to z. pellucida on account of its radiating pore-channels. **Z. reticula′ris**, the inner layer, as *zona glomerulosa* is the outer layer, of the stroma of the cortical part of the suprarenal capsule; the main portion is *zona fasciculata*. **Z. rolan′dica**, precentral and postcentral convolutions. **Z. serpigino′sa**, herpes zoster. **Z. tec′ta**, inner part of the membranous spiral lamina of the internal ear, which is covered by the organ of Corti. **Z. tendino′sa**, the whitish circle around each auriculoventricular orifice of the heart. **Z. Valsal′væ**, membranous spiral lamina. **Z. vesicula′ris**, see *Lamina spiralis*. **Z. virginita′tis**, hymen.

**Zonæsthe′sia** (*zona*, girdle, *aisthesis*, feeling). Girdle sensation; morbid sensation of constriction of a part as by a rope or band.

**Zo′nal.** Relating to a zona. **Z. stra′tum,** layer of white nervous fibres on the surface of the thalamus opticus.

**Zo′nary.** Name given to the placenta of carnivora which forms a broad, circular band around the chorion.

**Zo′nate.** Characterized by the presence of bands around a body.

**Zone.** Cincture; girdle; the waist; herpes zoster. **Z. of bas′ilar mem′brane,** an inner and outer zone; the former extending from the labium tympanicum to the base of the rods of Corti, while the latter extends from the rods of Corti to the ligamentum spirale. **Cornuradic′ular z.,** external portion of Burdach's column. **Epileptogen′ic z.,** limited area of the body which when stimulated produces epileptiform convulsions. **Erotogen′ic z.,** area of the surface of the body which when stimulated produces excessive erotic desires or even convulsions. **Z. of Hal′ler,** ciliary zone. **Hysterogen′ic z.,** area of the body which when stimulated produces hysteroid or hysteroepileptoid convulsions. **Sclerot′ic z.,** arthritic ring; see *Sclerotic.* **Transi′tion** or **transi′tional z.,** z. in the equator of the crystalline lens, in which there occurs a change of epithelial fibres into lens fibres. **Z. of Zinn,** see *Zinn.*

**Zo′nula** (dim. of zona). Zonule; specifically, the z. of Zinn. **Z. cartilagin′ea,** crista spiralis. **Z. cilia′ris,** vascular layer between the margin of the retina and the periphery of the crystalline lens; z. of Zinn. **Z. coch′leæ,** see *Lamina spiralis.* **Z. Hilda′ni,** cingulum Hildani. **Z. ner′vea lam′inæ spira′lis membrana′ceæ,** crista spiralis. **Z. os′sea lam′ina spira′lis,** lamina spiralis ossea. **Z. of Zinn** or **Zin′nic z.,** see *Zinn's zone.*

**Zon′ular.** Belt-shaped. Relating to a zonule. **Z. cat′aract,** form of cataract in which opaque layers exist between the cortex and nucleus, alternating with clear, transparent layers; also called lamellar cataract. **Z. fi′bres,** fibres in the zonule of Zinn. **Z. spa′ces,** canal of Petit.

**Zon′ule.** Zonula.

**Zonuli′tis.** Inflammation of the zonule of Zinn.

**Zoöam′ylin** (*zoon,* animal, *amylon,* starch). Glycogen.

**Zoöbiol′ogy** (*zoon,* animal, *bios,* life, *logos,* treatise). Animal biology.

**Zoöbi′otism** (*zoon,* animal, *bios,* life). Animal life.

**Zoöcam′bium.** Vital fluid or principle; blastema.

**Zoöchem′ical.** Relating to animal chemistry.

**Zoöchem′istry** (*zoon,* animal). Animal chemistry.

**Zoödynam′ia.** The vital force or power of animals.

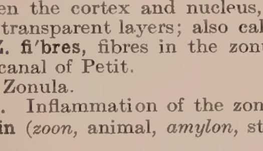
**Zoögalacti′na imet′ropa** (Sette). Bacillus prodigiosus.

**Zoögen′esis.** Generation of animals; breeding.

**Zoögenous,** zo-oj′en-us. Arising or developed from animals, as *z. diseases.*

**Zoög′eny** (*zoon,* animal, *gennao,* to beget). The doctrine of the origin and formation of living beings.

**Zoöglœ′a** (*zoon,* animal, *gloios,* glue). A developmental stage of certain microorganisms, during which they present themselves as small masses surrounded by jelly-like material. **Z. capillo′rum,** Palmellina capillorum. **Z. ramig′era,** a form of Cladothrix dichotoma. **Z. ter′mo** (Müller and Cohn), Bacillus termo.



Zoöglœa mass.

**Zoöglœ′ic.** Relating to or characterized by the presence of zoöglœa, as *z. tuberculosis.*

**Zoöglœ′oid.** Relating to the zoöglœa stage.

**Zoögo′nia** (*zoe,* life, *gone,* production). Bearing or production of living young. Zoögeny.

**Zoögonol′ogy** (*zoon,* animal, *gone,* production). Science of the origin and development of animal life.

**Zoög′onous.** Producing living young.

**Zoög′ony.** Zoögonia.

**Zoögraft′ing.** Grafting with pieces of skin from animals.

**Zoög′raphy** (*zoon,* animal, *graphe,* description). A description or natural history of animals.

**Zoöhæ′matin.** Hæmatin.

**Zo′öid** (*zoon,* animal, *eidos,* resemblance). Resembling or belonging to an animal; a living cell, for instance.

**Zo′ölite** or **Zo′ölith** (*zoon,* animal, *lithos,* stone). Term applied to petrified fossil remains.

**Zoölog′ical** (*zoon,* animal, *logos,* description). Relating to the natural history of animals.

**Zoöl′ogist.** One skilled in zoölogy.

**Zoöl′ogy.** The natural history of animals.

**Zoöno′mia** or **Zoön′omy** (*zoon,* animal, *nomos,* law). The law governing the organic actions of animals in general; animal physiology.

**Zoön′osis** (*zoon,* animal, *nosos,* disease). Disease caused by infection from animals, as hydrophobia, glanders, etc.

**Zoönosol′ogy** (*zoon,* animal, *nosos,* disease, *logos,* description). The nosology of animals.

**Zoönot′ic.** Of the nature of a zoönosis. **Z. erysip′eloid,** see *Erysipeloid.*

**Zoöpar′asite.** An animal parasite.

**Zoöpathol′ogy** (*zoon,* animal, *pathos,* disease, *logos,* description). The pathology of animals.

**Zoöph′agous** (*zoon,* animal, *phago,* to eat). Carnivorous.

**Zoöpharmacol′ogy.** Science of veterinary pharmacy.

**Zo′öphile.** One having a tenderness for animals; sometimes used in the sense of antivivisectionist.

**Zoöpho′bia** (*zoon,* animal, *phobos,* fear). Morbid fear of animals.

**Zoöphthal′mus** (*ophthalmos,* eye). Hydrophthalmia.

**Zoöphysiol′ogy.** Animal physiology; zoönomia.

**Zo′öphyte** (*zoon,* animal, *phyton,* plant). Phytozoon. A plant-like animal, such as the sponge.

**Zoöphytol′ogy.** Treatise on zoöphytes.

**Zoöpsychol′ogy.** The psychology of animals.

**Zoösmo′sis.** The passage of living protoplasm through a membrane, as in the processes of nutrition.

**Zo′ösperm.** Spermatozoon.

**Zo′öspore.** A spore possessing motility.

**Zoöther′apy.** Animal therapeutics.

**Zoöto′cia** (*tokos,* birth). Viviparous generation.

**Zoöt′omist** (*zoon,* animal, *tome,* incision). One who dissects animals; a comparative anatomist.

**Zoöt′omy.** Theriotomy, comparative anatomy. The anatomy of animals.

**Zoötroph′ic** (*zoon,* animal, *trophe,* nourishment). Relating to the nourishment of animals.

**Zopis′sa.** See *Pinus sylvestris.*

**Zo′pyron** (*zoo,* to be alive, *pyr,* fire). Fomites.

**Zoro′che.** Mountain sickness in the Andes.

**Zos′ter** (a girth). Herpes zoster; zona. Various forms of the disease are named, according to the region involved, as *z. abdominalis,* the abdomen; *z. auricularis,* the ear; *z. brachialis,* the arm; *z. capillitii,* the scalp, from involvement of the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves; *z. collaris,* the neck; *z. facialis,* the face; *z. femoralis,* the thigh; *z. frontalis,* the forehead; *z. nuchæ,* back of the neck; *z. ophthalmicus,* the eye; *z. pectoralis,* the chest.

**Zoste′ra mari′na** or **marit′ima.** Pila marina.

**Zoster′ic.** Relating to herpes zoster.

**Zos′teriform.** Resembling zoster.

**Zuck′erkandl's convolu′tion.** Gyrus subcallosus. Peduncle of the corpus callosum. **Z.'s dehis′cences,** small spaces in the delicate lamina of the ethmoid bone. **Z.'s vein,** small branch of ethmoid veins, forming a medium of communication between the veins of the side of the wall of the nose and the cerebral veins.

**Zygad′enas.** Death camas; a family of plants containing a few species, all of which are poisonous to man and animals; the bulbs are sometimes mistaken for those of the true camas, *Quamasia quamash.* The best known species are Z. elegans, Z. paniculatus, and Z. venenosus.

**Zy′gal** (*zygon*, a yoke). Relating to a yoke, H-shaped, jugal; a term applied to certain cerebral fissures resembling the letter H.

**Zygapoph′ysis** (*zygon*, yoke, *apophysis*). Articular process of a vertebra.

**Zygolabia′lis.** Zygomaticus minor.

**Zygo′ma** (*zygon*, yoke). Malar bone; zygomatic process.

**Zygomat′ic.** Jugal. Relating to the zygoma or cheek-bone. **Z. arch,** see *Zygomatic process.* **Z. bone,** malar bone. **Z. crest,** portion of the great wing of the sphenoid articulating with the malar bone. **Z. fos′sa,** the space included between the posterior margin of the outer ala of the pterygoid process and the crista which descends from the malar tuberosity to the superior alveolar margin. **Z. glands,** internal maxillary glands. **Z. head,** term applied by Henle to the zygomaticus minor muscles. **Z. mus′cles** are two in number: 1. *Zygomaticus major*, situated obliquely at the forepart and sides of the face; small, rounded muscle, arising from the outer surface of the malar bone, and inserted at the commissure of the lips, which it raises and draws outward. It acts principally in laughing. 2. *Zygomaticus minor*, does not always exist; situated on the inner side of the last; arises from the outer surface of the malar bone, and is inserted at the corner of the mouth, or rather into the upper lip, which it raises and draws outward. **Z. nerves,** branches of the facial to the zygomatic muscles. **Z. pro′cess,** malar or jugal process, arises from the outer surface of the temporal bone by two roots, one transverse, the other longitudinal; between them is the glenoid cavity. The process passes forward and is articulated with the posterior angle of the malar bone, with which it forms a bony bridge called the zygomatic arch. The cavity beneath the bridge is sometimes called the zygoma. **Z. spine,** sharp angles on the upper posterior surface of the zygomatic tuberosity. **Z. sur′face,** surface of the superior maxilla behind the zygomatic process. **Z. su′ture,** suture between the zygomatic parts of the temporal and cheek bones; it slants obliquely downward and backward. **Z. tuberos′ity,** rough surface on the portion of the superior maxilla articulating with the malar bone. **Z. width,** distance between the most prominent portions of the zygomatic arches.

**Zygomat′ico-angula′ris.** Small muscle arising from the malar bone near the orbital margin and inserted into the fascia about the external angle of the eye.

**Zygomat′ico-auric′ular.** Relating to the zygomatic arch or muscle and the ear. **Z.-a. in′dex,** numerical relation between the biauricular and bizygomatic diameters of the skull, the former being taken as 100. **Z.-a. mus′cle,** attrahens aurem muscle.

**Zygomaticofa′cial.** Relating to the zygoma and face.

**Zygomat′ico-or′bital.** Relating to the zygoma and orbit. **Z.-o. ar′tery,** the orbital branch of the temporal.

**Zygomaticosphe′noid.** Relating to the zygoma and sphenoid bone. **Z. fis′sure,** a cleft between the greater wing of the sphenoid and the zygoma.

**Zygomaticotem′poral.** Relating to the malar and the temporal bones.

**Zygomat′icum poste′rius.** Zygomaticotemporal foramen.

**Zygomat′icus.** Zygomatic muscle.

**Zygomax′illary point.** Inferior point of the zygomaxillary suture.

**Zy′gon.** Medium of connection of branches of a zygal or H-shaped cerebral fissure.

**Zygoneure′** (*zygon*, yoke, *neuron*, nerve). A nerve-cell that aids in connecting other nerve-cells.

**Zy′go-or′bital point.** Superior point of the zygomaxillary suture.

**Zygophyl′lum faba′go.** A plant, ord. *Zygophyllaceæ*, growing in Syria, having an acrid and bitter taste; vermifuge.

**Zy′lonite.** Celluloid.

**Zy′mase** (*zyme*, ferment). Soluble ferment. A ferment having its origin or causation in a microzyme.

**Zyme** (*zyme*, ferment). Ferment.

**Zymetol′ogy** (*zyme*, ferment, *logos*, treatise). Science in relation to the fermentation processes.

**Zy′mic.** Relating to fermentation.

**Zymine′.** Specific virus of zymotic disease.

**Zy′minized.** Acted upon by a zymine or ferment.

**Zy′mogen.** A substance which produces ferments. Such a principle exists in the pancreas, giving rise to trypsin.

**Zy′mogene.** Microorganism causing fermentation.

**Zymogen′ic.** Term applied to any substance producing ferments. **Z. bacte′ria,** microorganisms concerned in the various fermentations, as acetic, lactic, vinous, etc.

**Zy′moid** (*zyme*, ferment). Like an organized ferment. Toxin from decaying or fermenting matter.

**Zymol′ogy.** Zymetology.

**Zymol′ysis** (*zyme*, ferment, *lysis*, solution). Decomposition or digestion effected by the action of ferments.

**Zymolyt′ic.** Relating to or caused by zymolysis.

**Zymo′ma.** Ferment.

**Zymom′eter.** Zymosimeter.

**Zy′mophore** (*zyme*, ferment, *phoreo*, to carry). Toxophore.

**Zy′mophyte.** Ferments composed of bacteria, liberating fatty acids from neutral fats.

**Zy′mose.** Invertin.

**Zymosim′eter** (*zymosis*, fermentation, *metron*, measure). Instrument to measure the degree of fermentation.

**Zymo′sis.** Fermentation. See *Zymotic.*

**Zymot′ic.** Relating to fermentation. **Z. disease′,** any epidemic, endemic, or sporadic affection produced by the action on the organism of a morbific principle similar to a ferment, that is to say, any bacterial disease. **Z. prin′ciples,** certain matters which, of themselves or by their transformation, propagate zymotic diseases. **Z. the′ory of disease′,** see *Fermentation theory.*

**Zymotox′ic** (*zyme*, ferment, *toxikos*, poisonous). A term employed to designate the hæmolytic action of the toxophore group of the complement molecule.

**Zy′murgy** (*zyme*, leaven, *ergon*, work). The branch of chemical industries which has to do with brewing and other arts in which fermentation is an essential part.